"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, then fair; Thursday fair; moderate southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,466. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

LODGE RETRACTS, SHIFTING BLAME TO BRECKINRIDGE

Accepts the President's Denial of the Lusitania Postscript Charge.

EXPLAINS HIS COURSE

Believed Testimony of Reputable Witnesses Ought to be Made Public.

WILLCOX NOW STEPS IN

"What Was Written?" Asks Republican Chairman—Time for "Frankness and Honesty," He Says

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 31.—Addressing a Republican rally here tonight, Senator Cabot Lodge again took up the controversy regarding a postscript to one of the Lusitania notes. Senator Lodge said:

"The President of the United States has denied that there was any postscript to the Lusitania note, and we are all bound, of course, to accept the President's denial just as he makes it.

"I need hardly say that I would not willingly bring an unfounded charge against any one, high or low, and if misled into doing so I should be quick to retract it. The President makes one mistake. The statement which he characterizes as untrue, that there was such a postscript, was not mine, but was made by Mr. Breckinridge, a former Assistant Secretary of War, according to the evidence of two independent witnesses, both gentlemen of high character, responsibility, and veracity, and Mr. Breckinridge was in a position to know, if, as he is reported to have said, he had seen the postscript.

"Bearing in mind the public and hitherto uncontroverted fact that Mr. Bryan had informed the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that the 'strict accountability' note of May 15 meant nothing, which fact was at once cabled by the Ambassador to Berlin, it seemed to me that Mr. Breckinridge's statement as testified to by two independent witnesses ought properly to be laid before the public.

The Arbitration Proposal.

"The President, it will also be observed, says that the clause proposing arbitration 'was suggested' and after consideration he rejected it.

"This suggestion rejected by the President covered the exact proposition said by Mr. Breckinridge to have been embodied in the postscript, and may have been in mind when talking to Dr. Bailey and Mr. Jeffries about the postscript which was rejected without having been referred to the Cabinet, and it may also have been the reason for Mr. Bryan's statement to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that 'the note meant nothing.'

"I would also call your attention to a statement by Mr. Charles Warren, a Republican Presidential Elector of New Jersey, who states that he was told by a member of President Wilson's official family that the proposition to arbitrate the loss of life on the Lusitania was to be embodied in a note to Ambassador Gerard and was not to be a postscript to the 'strict accountability' note.

"He states further what Mr. Tumulty did to prevent such action, and Mr. Tumulty, when Mr. Warren's statement was brought to his attention, said that he apprised the President that there was a proposition for arbitration from a member of the Cabinet. I mention this only because the President and Mr. Tumulty both agree that there was a proposition for arbitrating the loss of American lives on the Lusitania to accompany the 'strict accountability' note which was suggested by some one, considered by the President and by him rejected.

Assails Foreign Policy.

"As I have previously pointed out, the suggestion for a proposition of arbitration to accompany the 'strict accountability' note, whether as a postscript or as a separate note, and the methods of its suggestion, consideration, and rejection are only of interest as throwing light on the manner in which our foreign relations have been dealt with by this Administration.

"This question of the arbitration proposition does not in the least alter the essential fact that the 'strict accountability' note meant nothing, as Mr. Bryan declared to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and as events since that time have painfully demonstrated. The utter emptiness of the note of May 15, with its threats of 'strict accountability' and 'omit no word or act,' has been strikingly shown once more within forty-eight hours, if press reports are to be believed, by the destruction of the lives of Americans rightfully on board the steamship Marina, which was blown up by a submarine."

WILLCOX DEMANDS "WHAT WAS WRITTEN?"

Republican Chairman Says President "Denies a Charge That Was Never Made."

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee, last night issued a statement on the controversy regarding a postscript to the Lusitania note.

"It is time for frankness and honesty," Mr. Willcox said, "not for technical denials and concealment. It must be evident to every one now that something of a seriously important nature was written or done or approved by the President in that connection. One of Senator Lodge's informants describes the additional writing as a 'postscript.' The President declares that no 'postscript' was written. The President's sticking for the exact use of words makes it

Continued on Page 4.

Budget $212,000,000, Increase $13,000,000 Manager to Supervise School Expenditures

The Board of Estimate, sitting until early this morning, adopted the municipal budget for 1917, totaling approximately $212,000,000. This represents an increase over the budget for 1916 of between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000, the budget for municipal purposes for 1916 having been $198,981,156.

The biggest salary increases in the 1917 budget were those for the Police and Fire Departments, totaling $795,000, divided as follows: Police, $587,000; fire, $208,000.

The item which caused the biggest fight in the Board of Estimate was that for the Board of Education. The 1916 appropriation for the public schools of the city was $39,865,981; the 1917 appropriation was fixed at $41,425,447. With this increase in the appropriation for the Board of Education the city authorities determined upon the installation of a new business system in the conduct of the schools.

Leo Arnstein was named Executive Manager of the Public Schools, a new position which will carry a salary of $10,000. Mr. Arnstein was formerly assistant to George McAneny when he was President of the Board of Aldermen. He recently resigned from the Board of Education. This action on the part of the Mitchel administration denotes a decision to have a new conduct of the public schools as far as the disbursements go.

The total budget for last year was $212,956,177, but this included the city's share of the direct State tax of $19,000,000, which was $13,975,021. However, the total increase in the budget, so far as the expense of conducting the municipal government goes, is between $18,000,000 and $14,000,000.

It was said by the city authorities early this morning that the 1917 budget would not cause a change in the tax rate of more than 1 cent on $100.

The tentative budget as presented to the Board of Estimate for adoption was $214,904,385.05. The budget, as adopted, therefore, represents a pruning of about $2,000,000.

Under the law the budget must be signed by midnight of Oct. 31. Mayor Mitchel left the Board of Estimate meeting early in the evening and returned about midnight, when he took up with the other members the consideration of the final details. At midnight the big clock in the meeting room was turned back so that the Mayor's signature could be affixed when it was still legally Oct 31, 1916.

A large part of the $14,000,000 increase is accounted for by a jump of $6,500,000 in the debt service cost.

SHOTS ROUT THIEVES IN DESTINN'S HOME

Crowd on Drive Sees Police, Aided by Standard Oil Official's Son, Make Captures.

ONE INTRUDER IS WOUNDED

Spurns Doctor and Removes Ball from His Own Body—Singer in Europe—Robbers Got Nothing.

When Detectives McGuire and Naimoli, after a fast automobile run from the Fourth Branch Bureau, halted last evening before the home of Mme. Emmy Destinn, 94 Riverside Drive, they found excited residents of the neighborhood gathered around the house, which has been closed for some time in the absence of the opera singer abroad. The alarm that burglars were in the house had spread after Miss Helen Simon, daughter of Franklin Simon, and L. C. Higgins, son of Charles M. Higgins of the Standard Oil Company, whose homes adjoin the Destinn house, at 95 and 93 Riverside Drive, respectively, had telephoned to the police that they could hear noises through their walls.

The detectives saw nothing wrong with the doors, and, at Mr. Higgins's invitation, passed through his house to the roof, whence they crossed to the Destinn roof and examined the scuttle. This also seemed all right, but, leaving McGuire to guard the roof, Naimoli descended and, with Policeman Meaney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, forced open the gratea door in the basement.

Every window in the neighborhood by this time framed the face of some excited householder and the back yards were filled with men and women. But none of the throng outside offered to follow as Naimoli and Meaney entered the basement door. They stood, breathless with excitement, until there came to them the reports of two revolver shots, a chorus of yells, and then the blasts of a police whistle.

They could not see what went on within the house, but they saw McGuire, on the roof, draw his revolver and creep toward the scuttle of the Destinn home, and presently they saw this scuttle rise and the head and shoulders of a man emerge from the opening.

Then they saw McGuire aim his weapon and heard the report as he fired. The man in the scuttle shouted and fell back out of sight. McGuire bounded across the roof and leaped down the scuttle after him. For a moment there was quiet again, while the watchers held their breaths, and then there was a crash. The glass in a window in the fourth floor rear of the Destinn home was smashed and, one after the other, two men mounted to the sill and leaped off, to alight heavily on the roof of a two-story extension in the rear of the Higgins house.

"There they go!" cried men and women at rear windows, but before the fugitives could make another move to escape young Higgins and Policeman Mojeski appeared in rear windows of the Higgins home, leaped to the extension, and held the men at the point of revolvers.

As they stood thus, the fugitives crouching partly behind a chimney, Detective Naimoli raised a window on the third floor of the Destinn home and leaped off onto the extension, where he seized the men and snapped handcuffs on them. With Mr. Higgins and the policeman he led them through the Higgins home to the house next door, where he met McGuire descending the stairs with a third prisoner whom he had handcuffed.

Then lights flashed through the Destinn home and every room was searched, but no more intruders were found, and the police were satisfied at last that they had all the thieves. Naimoli said that when he and Meaney had entered the basement they had been unable to find the electric light switches and had climbed to the drawing room on the first floor front in darkness. As they stood there feeling for the switch they heard sounds in the rear room, and Naimoli fired two bullets in the direction of these noises. The next instant they heard men running upstairs.

They followed as fast as they could in the darkness and Naimoli whistled the warning to McGuire. Their unfamiliarity with the interior of the house handicapped them, and they were on the third floor when they heard McGuire's shot and knew by the sound that one of the men had toppled back on the others, carrying all three back to the fourth floor. They had started up the stairs when they heard the cries that the men were on the extension, and then Naimoli had made his jump out the third-floor window. McGuire said he had fallen on his man when he jumped through the scuttel and had got him without a fight.

It was not until they came to take count of their captives that they thought to inquire if McGuire's bullet had found a mark in one of the men. Then they found that one of their prisoners, who said he was John Webb, 21 years old, of 1,465 Third Avenue, had received a glancing blow from the bullet on the head, and the missile had then plowed down into his right shoulder. They called Dr. Sumers from the Knickerbocker Hospital, and after he had probed for the bullet Webb exclaimed:

"Here, I'll get it for you!"

He reached over his shoulder, pulled at the skin and presently brought forth the bullet, which had lodged near the surface. He insisted he wasn't hurt, but he was taken to the hospital a prisoner. The others, who said they were Walter Page, 22 years old, of 228 West 147th Street, and Frank Smith of 218 East 118th Street, were taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. Smith had made the jump to the extension with Webb, and Page said he would have followed except that he is a cripple and has to walk with a cane.

COAL AT $20 A TON A POSSIBILITY HERE

Domestic Sizes Already Retailing at $13 in Many Parts of the City.

RAIL CONGESTION A FACTOR

Relief Promised by Dec. 1, and Householders Warned Not to Buy Heavily at This Time.

With coal retailing as high as $18 a ton in some parts of the city, New Yorkers face the possibility of having before long to pay the record price of the strike days of 1902, which was $20 a ton. The Sept. 1 price for domestic size coal was $7.25 a ton.

The situation is complicated by transportation difficulties. With the greatest industrial activity the country has ever known, which is keeping factories on night and day shifts, the railroads are facing the most serious car shortage in their history because of the enormous demands of present business.

The interwoven coal and transportation problem is national. To the fact that operators are hurrying to ship the Winter supply to the West and Northwest, before ice ties up Great Lakes navigation on Dec. 1, is due in part the shortage on the Atlantic seaboard. Some dealers doubt, however, that the relief promised New York after Dec. 1 will bring normal prices. Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord will begin an investigation of the car shortage in Louisville tomorrow and the State Public Utilities Commission of Ohio yesterday ordered railroads in that State to file at once statements of the number of coal cars they had available.

There is also a labor shortage in the mines. Coal dealers explained yesterday that many miners had gone to Europe to fight and that those left behind could get higher wages in munition factories. About as much coal has been mined, however, as the roads could haul.

While prices charged by small dealers here have gone sky-rocketing, many of the larger concerns have undertaken to keep the prics down, but for old customers exclusively. Burns Bros., who announced on Monday that they would make daily prices only, sold coal for domestic use yesterday for $7.75 a ton in Manhattan and $8.75 in Brooklyn. The coal was parcelled out as the company thought best and all orders from new customers were refused. It was said at the offices of Burns Bros. late yesterday afternoon that they would have the same prices today, but would not guarantee them for longer than twenty-four hours.

A factor in the New York situation is the limited facilities for storing coal here. Practically none of the dealers has large reserves on hand, for which reason they have been buying almost frantically for two months, paying premiums of 50 cents to $2 a ton. Some big dealers have been partially successful in getting their orders filled and so are able to sell at less than $10 a ton. One big dealer offered evidence yesterday that some of the coal he was selling for $7.75 a ton had cost him $9.50 a ton. A part of his supply, he explained, he had bought weeks ago at a cost of $5.50 a ton and by averaging the cost, he said, he was able to sell for $7.75 now. His contention was supported by an article in the Coal Trade Journal yesterday, which said:

Within the last few days sales of domestic sizes have been made at $11 a ton f. o. b. New York harbor points, which is equivalent to $9.60 at the mines. Coal has been sold for the shipment on nearly as high a basis. The whole range of quotations on speculative coal is up from two to three dollars, as compared with a week ago, the most violent advances having occurred at tidewater, where the tonnage in the hands of the middle houses is very small."

George H. Cushing, editor of the Black Diamond, gave this advice yesterday:

"The safest thing for any householder to do in this frenzied market is to buy as little coal as possible. I've got only three tons in my cellar. I know it will be cheaper in a few weeks."

"There is no sense in paying $12 a ton," said Olin J. Stephens, one of the big dealers. "If the people will only let this flurry blow over, we shall have normal prices again in a litte while.

It was pointed out yesterday that the continuance of the warm weather would do much to relieve the situation, not only because of the smaller amount of coal used, but because cold weather sends the average householder who hasn't filled his bin, out into the coal market. The dealers yesterday denied that they were trying to take advantage of the shortage, and all said they would be pleased if their customers would buy less coal.

Many manufacturers yesterday were trying to make sure of a continuance of their fuel supply. Most of them have contracts, but there is doubt that all the dealers will be able to make good on their promises. Soft coal, which sold at the mines in July for $1.60 a ton, is now selling for $6. It is reported that some large manufacturing plants on Long Island face an acute shortage in their supply. One manufacturer yesterday recalled the strike days of 1902 when coal sold by the bag instead of by the ton.

OHIO COAL BROKERS ACCUSED.

Railroad Officials Say Speculators Are Tying Up Many Cars.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Ohio railroad officials, who have been ordered to report on all the coal cars on their lines, said today they believed that the

Continued on Page 34.

HUGHES AGAINST PUTTING EMBARGO ON WAR SUPPLIES

Also Opposes Any Legislation Warning Americans Off Merchant Ships of Belligerents.

HIS REPLY TO A HECKLER

Apparently Eager to Answer Questions Democrats Advertised All Along His Route.

TOURS SOUTHERN INDIANA

Large Crowds Turn Out and Candidate Has Another Big Night at Evansville.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31.—Charles E. Hughes received a series of demonstrations on his tour of southern Indiana today which seemingly left him confident that he would carry the State. It was estimated that he spoke to not less than 50,000 people. His welcome in this city, a Democratic stronghold, was much like the boisterous welcome he received in Columbus, Ohio, last night, only on a smaller scale. There was a parade which took an hour to pass, and the streets were crowded. There was much cheering for Hughes as he rode through the throng standing in his automobile and waving his hat. There were also shouts for Wilson, but not enough to seriously mar the demonstration.

Accused by a heckler Mr. Hughes today rounded out his declaration of principles on which he asks election by asserting that if elected he would not place an embargo on munitions of war to Europe or countenance the passage of any legislation calling upon Americans to stay off merchantmen of the warring nations. These were questions which his managers had long believed would be asked before the campaign ended.

Mr. Hughes went at the job as if glad of the opportunity to tell the American people where he stood on these issues without taking the initiative. They were questions which had been asked him in paid advertisements in every city he had visited.

Replies to the Heckler.

The opportunity came at Columbus, Ind., where Mr. Hughes made his first speech of the day. A man who afterwards said he had come all the way from Louisville to ask the questions interrupted Mr. Hughes while he was talking about "false prosperity."

"As a personal admirer," he shouted, "may I ask a question?"

There was a shout of disapproval from the audience, but Mr. Hughes quieted it.

"Certainly. Go ahead," he replied to the heckler. "Let him alone!" he continued, turning to those in the crowd who were for putting the man out. An officer started toward the man, but Mr. Hughes called him back.

"Officer, let him ask the question," he said.

"In the event of your election," called out the heckler, "will you or will you not favor or oppose an embargo against the shipment of munitions from this country to Europe, or the passage of a war resolution warning Americans not to travel on ships owned by nations at war?"

Here is a transcript of what Mr. Hughes said in reply:

"I, Sir, am in favor of the maintenance of every right, including the right of travel and the right of shipment. It is very important at this time, when the great war is raging, that we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law. To my mind it is a very thoughtless policy that would surrender any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration, when we have the vast necessities of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider with respect to the future of the United States.

"In all these matters—I dislike very much to strain my voice in my earnestness, and must not do it—but in all these matters we are looking far to the future. We must consider our place as a great nation devoted to the interests of peace. When these crises arrive we are trustee, really guardians, of our future. We may ourselves, though Heaven forbid, be involved in difficulties, when these rights will be of the utmost importance.

Rights That Must Be Protected.

"We should have the right to buy. We must maintain the right to buy. We have the need, in the absence of a merchant marine such as we should have—we have the need of utilising the facilities of travel, and we must protect American citizens in every right with respect to life, property, and commerce, as to all nations.

"What we want is an America standing for its own rights, facing the world with a sense of justice, asking naught but that to which she is entitled, but fearless and courageous. We need an America four-square to the world, commending itself by the firmness and consistency of its policies, vindicating, as I have said, the principles of international law, and showing itself as to all the champion of the rights of neutrality."

"Thank you!" called back the heckler, and retired. Later he went to the train to cheer with the others when Mr. Hughes left. He said he was a Democrat.

In his address here tonight Mr. Hughes replied to President Wilson's Shadow

Continued on Page 3.

SIX AMERICANS LOST IN THE MARINA; SHE HAD NO WARNING, SURVIVORS SAY; DEUTSCHLAND REACHES NEW LONDON

SECOND TRIP FROM BREMEN

Merchant Submarine Enters Connecticut Port in the Darkness.

THREE WEEKS ON THE WAY

Is Received by Health Officials and Proceeds to the Dock Long Prepared for Submarine Line.

CAPT. KOENIG IN COMMAND

He Says Passage Was Uneventful—Boat Said to Bring Large Stock of Chemicals.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 8 A. M.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in the harbor here early this morning.

The Deutschland was the first merchant submarine to visit America. She arrived in Baltimore on July 9 last, and sailed on her return trip to Germany on Aug. 2.

Captain Koenig said the Deutschland left Bremen on her present voyage Oct. 10 and made the trip here without special incident. The entire crew comprises twenty-five men.

The Deutschland appeared in the outer harbor shortly after midnight and proceeded to the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Captain F. Hinsch of the Forwarding Company, accompanied by Dr. R. E. Black, the Health Officer, and other officials, met the submersible on a tug. The usual quarantine regulations were waived and the Deutschland tied up at the dock near the North German Lloyd steamer Willehad.

The Deutschland was said to have a large cargo of chemicals.

The submersible, under her own power, slid at 2:35 o'clock into a "pocket" that had been prepared for her at the wharf. The craft's entry into the harbor was so silent that only a few persons were aware that she was here.

Captain Koenig said that the boat originally was supposed to leave on Oct. 1, but she was injured in a collision and put back to port, delaying her sailing ten days. The clearance papers were made out for "Baltimore or any Atlantic port." Until the last three days extremely rough water was encountered, Captain Koenig said.

Plans were made to transfer the crew to the steamer Willehad, where quarters have been in readiness for some time. All the men were in excellent health, it was said, and in high spirits over the successful termination of the second transatlantic venture.

Soon after the craft was tied up a pontoon, carrying a high fence, was swung into position between the dock and the Willehad. With the company warehouses on one side, this combination successfully hides the submarine from view.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 1.—James McGovern of this city, Collector of the ports of Connecticut, received word early this morning that the German submarine Deutschland had docked at New London. He will leave for that city in the morning.

The Deutschland reached Baltimore on her first trip on July 9, bringing a cargo of dyestuffs. She made the crossing in sixteen days. She sailed from Baltimore on Aug. 2, submerged at the Virginia Capes and made the trip home in twenty-three days under the guidance of Captain Paul Koenig.

Several days before she left Baltimore it was reported that a second undersea merchantman, the Bremen, was on its way to this country. Since three weeks after that date there have been scores of reports of the approach of another submersible merchantman. A week after the Deutschland sailed officials of the North German Lloyd, which had acted as agents for the Deutschland at Baltimore, went to New London, Conn., and from that time until yesterday there had been reports that another submarine was coming to land at New London.

When the U-53 arrived at Newport several weeks ago almost the first question asked by its officers was what had become of the Bremen. Recent reports from semi-official sources in Washington have said that the Bremen was captured in submarine nets by the British and towed into the Firth of Forth. It was said that the Germans had tacitly admitted that she had been lost. It was reported by a traveler from Europe who landed at Galveston three weeks ago that the first Bremen had been captured by the English, the second by the French, and that the third was on its way to this country. There was a denial of this from German sources. It was also later reported that the Deutschland had been painted and renamed the Bremen and had started for this country.

There is a coincidence in the return to Germany yesterday of the U-53 only a few hours before the Deutschland reached New London.

On the day of the Deutschland's arrival at Baltimore it was announced by Captain Koenig that she was only the first of a line of undersea traders that was to ply between Germany and North

Continued on Page 3.

Wilson Orders Quick Inquiry in Marina Case; Administration Sees Grave Possibilities In It

SHADOW LAWN, N. J., Oct. 31.—After receiving unofficial information that six Americans had lost their lives by the sinking of the British steamer Marina, President Wilson communicated with Secretary of State Lansing tonight and directed that all possible haste be taken in obtaining the facts concerning the sinking of the vessel.

Secretary Lansing informed the President that, in addition to asking the American Embassy in London for information, informal inquiries had been sent to the German Government.

While it was made clear here that no action would be taken pending the collection of all the facts, it was indicated that the view was taken that the situation contained grave possibilities.

Secretary Lansing stated that he was not in possession of sufficient facts on which to base a judgment of the case. While preliminary reports have indicated that the Marina was sunk without warning, additional information on that point is desired.

When President Wilson left here tonight he gave directions that he be kept thoroughly in touch with the situation during his trip to Buffalo and New York City.

U-Boat Struck Without Warning, Gave No Aid, Americans Say

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—Twenty-eight American survivors of the steamer Marina arrived at the Seamen's Home here tonight from Bearhaven. In a statement to The Associated Press they said:

"We reached safety after more than thirty hours in a rough sea in an open boat. Captain Brown was last seen lowering himself to a raft.

"The Marina, with a cargo of whisky from Glasgow to Baltimore, was struck by a torpedo, without warning, on the starboard side, off Skelligs Rock, at 4:14 o'clock Saturday morning, and sank in a few minutes. A second torpedo struck the port side of the vessel about ten minutes after the first.

"All Americans aboard were members of the crew except one, a passenger named Middleton, of Fredericksburg, who was drowned, and two stowaways, who also were drowned. The submarine watched our boats for half an hour and offered no assistance."

U-53 RETURNS TO GERMAN PORT

Berlin Announces Arrival of the Commerce Raider Which Visited American Coast.

APPEARED AT NEWPORT

Leaving There the Afternoon of Oct. 7, She Sank 5 Steamers Off Nantucket Next Day.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The German submarine U-53 has returned safely to a German port, according to an official announcement.

The arrival of the U-53 at Newport, R. I., on Oct. 7 and its startling behavior during its subsequent brief stay in American waters aroused more excitement than did the successful crossing, a few weeks previous, of the submersible freighter Deutschland.

During the daylight hours of Sunday, Oct. 8, while the U-53 rampaged off Nantucket Lightship, not very far outside Newport Harbor, she sank five merchant vessels, from which every soul was rescued. A life-saving race from Newport of several destroyers of the United States Navy, in response to the first S O S call, was a spectacular feature of the day, and was largely responsible for the saving of every person aboard the victims of the raider.

The Strathgenna, a British freighter, was sent down off the lightship at 7 o'clock in the morning after her crew had received ample time to take to their boats in a calm sea. Two hours later the Norwegian freighter Christian Knudsen, her crew likewise salvaged, was at the bottom of the sea.

At 11:10 o'clock the British freighter West Point was held up, abandoned, and sunk. Then the British passenger liner Stephano was torpedoed at 5:30 in the afternoon. By then the United States destroyers were already on the scene. They stood by till the Stephano's passengers were in their lifeboats. Then they rescued those who had been forced to take to the open sea.

Forty minutes later the U-53 claimed her last victim—the Dutch freighter Blommersdijk, not far from the spot where she fired her first torpedo.

U-BOAT HALTED AID COMING TO ANGELIKA

Warned Greek Ship Off After Torpedoing—Fifty Victims on the Angelika.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 1.—The Chronicle today says:

"Further details regarding the torpedoing of the Greek ship Angelika shows that another crime against the usages of civilized warfare must be added to the ghastly history of the German submarine warfare. The vessel left Piraeus at 7 o'clock in the evening, having on board 150 officers and men who were going to Saloniki to join the national defense movement. After nightfall the Angelika was sailing off Fleves with all her lights burning and showing those signs of nationality which the Germans themselves advised, more than a year ago, that Greek ships should display.

"At 9 o'clock the vessel, according to her Captain, who has just returned to Piraeus, was torpedoed without the slightest warning. The torpedo struck her amidships, but as she was sailing near shore the Captain had time to turn her head toward land and beach her, thus saving many lives.

"It is believed fifty persons perished

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LANSING PROMPTLY CABLES TO BERLIN

Secretary of State Seeks to Learn What Is Known There of Marina Attack.

ASKS PAGE ABOUT WARNING

Deep Concern Felt in Capital—Officials Silent Pending Receipt of Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Under instructions from President Wilson, the State Department has cabled to the American Embassy in Berlin to make informal inquiries of the German Government concerning the sinking of the British freight steamer Marina, with a view to ascertaining what information Germany has on the subject, and, if such information is at hand, what is the version of the German submarine commander responsible for the sinking. The embassy is instructed to make these inquiries at once and report immediately to the State Department.

Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, has been instructed to obtain all the facts available with particular reference to the loss of American lives and whether the Marina was sunk without warning. Ambassador Page was also instructed to send full information along the same line with regard to the sinking of the British freight steamer Rowanmore by a German submarine.

The President's instructions to Secretary Lansing to make inquiries of the Berlin Foreign Office in the case of the Marina are in accord with the course that this Government has pursued on several similar occasions where merchant ships were sunk by German submarines. It has been the practice, however, not to make these inquiries of the German Government until all the available facts had been ascertained elsewhere.

President Acts Promptly.

The action of the President in the present instance indicates that he regards the sinking of the Marina with concern, and that he is anxious to bring the incident to an issue promptly, if it should be shown that there has been a violation by a German submarine commander of the pledges given by his Government to the United States that merchant ships would not be sunk without warning unless they offered resistance or attempted to escape.

The case of the Rowanmore does not appear to officials to afford ground for the belief that a German submarine commander violated the pledges of his Government in sinking her. Preliminary information received by Secretary Lansing indicates that the Rowanmore devoted the better part of an hour in attempting to escape. If this is corroborated by full official information the incident will not threaten a break in the relations of the two Governments, unless it is established that the Rowanmore was shelled by the German submarine after she had come to a stop.

It is the case of the Marina that occasions the great concern in Washington, where State Department officials, while not willing to comment, are unable to disguise the fact that the preliminary official, and fuller unofficial, accounts of the loss of the Marina tend to create a serious situation. Tonight's unofficial reports, which stated that six Americans were killed in the sinking of the Marina, according to information reported from London to have been received by Consul Frost at Queenstown, did not allay the anxiety of officials. Confirmation of the report that Americans had been lost and also of the allegation that the Marina was sunk without warning would present the first concrete case since the sinking of the Sussex involving the pledge of the German Government that submarine warfare would be so conducted in the future as not to involve the sinking of merchant vessels without warning and

Continued on Page 3.

TWO U-BOATS IN ATTACK?

Prompt Inquiry to Germany About Sinking of Horse Ship.

HEAVY SEA ON AT THE TIME

Struck Amidships and at the Bow, the Vessel Was Torn Apart by Explosion.

51 AMERICANS WERE SAVED

American Consul Will Take Depositions of the Rescued Men as to the Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Six Americans were killed in the sinking of the British steamer Marina, according to a telegram received by American Consul Frost at Queenstown, says the Press Association. The telegram declared that fifty-one Americans had been saved.

The Americans reported killed, the Press Association says, were two men named Brown, two named Thomas, and one named Middleton and one named Robertson. Edgar Miller and Jack Davis, who were injured, are now in a Cork hospital. They are suffering principally from shock.

Consul Frost has arranged to take the depositions of twenty-eight American survivors who have proceeded to Dublin. Thirty-four additional survivors, including fifteen Americans, are expected to arrive at Cork tonight.

A dispatch from Dublin tonight says the American survivors of the Marina who are there are:

Engley, Hamlin, Hanley, Haskey, Hines, Hunt, Jones, Ryan, and Sinclair, all of Baltimore.

Robinson of North Baltimore.

Barton, Clark, and Hancock, all of Richmond.

Blayney and Cullen of Philadelphia.

Anderson of Oklahoma.

Bang of Charlotte.

Clark of Chicago.

Devlin of Norfolk.

Foley of Salem.

Hovan of Lancaster.

Kendall of St. Paul.

Krieg of Springfield.

Lancaster of Yonkers.

Riley of Brooklyn.

Schearer of Washington.

Wents of Wyoming.

Rogers of Ocean View.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Skibbereen, where some of the survivors of the Marina have arrived, says that the steamer was attacked by two submarines.

The Marina sank within ten minutes after being torpedoed, Consul Frost reported to the American Embassy today. He said that fifty-two more survivors had been landed, and added:

"Survivors state the vessel was torpedoed without warning in heavy sea and sank within ten minutes."

One of Mr. Frost's telegrams to the embassy was as follows:

"Fifty-two more survivors of the Marina landed at Castletown Pier. Only thirteen now missing, believed dead. Not less than thirty-six Americans aboard, of whom sixteen saved at Crookhaven. There will probably be some American fatalities."

The American Embassy today received a telegram from the American Consul at Glasgow stating that the Marina left Glasgow Oct. 25 for Baltimore and Newport News with fifty Americans aboard.

A private telegram received today from Crookhaven by Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General, says that among the survivors from the Marina who were landed at Crookhaven are sixteen Americans. One of them is Frank Howard Smith, a veterinary surgeon.

According to the telegram received by Mr. Skinner, survivors report that two boats containing sixty-three men left the Marina at the same time and have not been accounted for. (This telegram evidently was sent before news had been received that fifty-two more survivors had landed at Castletown.) The weather was unusually severe at the time the Marina was sunk, and has been since then.

The Marina was first struck amidships. A terrific explosion occurred on the starboard side. The second torpedo struck the bow, and the steamship went down almost immediately, in two parts. It is reported that seven men were killed while attempting to get into boats.

Sailors saw the wake of a torpedo, according to these advices, and until the ship was struck thought it was a fish.

Ask What Wilson Will Do.

Basing their comments on the earlier news that a large number of Americans lost their lives when the Marina was sunk, the London evening newspapers are again asking what the United States Government will do. The Westminster Gazette, however, says:

"We as yet are without information as to the status of the Marina and the precise nature of the attack. In the absence of such information it would be

ly be profitable to discuss questions which the sinking of the Marina may or may not raise."

The Globe says: "Germany in her new submarine campaign apparently has thrown to the winds all consideration for neutrals and such pitiful shreds of international law as she still professed to maintain."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "If the facts bear any resemblance to the first versions, it is clear that President Wilson will be confronted by an awkward dilemma."

Referring to President Wilson's "strict accountability" note and his election appeal of having "kept America out of the war," The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Even his firmest supporters may feel some anxiety as to the possibility of reconciling his diplomatic notes with his election posters in such an incident as this. Whether America has any real protection to confer upon her subjects or all is a question which the Marina case may carry to a final answer."

Included among the Americans on board the Marina, according to a list issued on Monday by the United States Shipping Company of Newport News, agents for the vessel, were P. D. Brown, Upperville, Va.; J. C. R. Brown, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Middleton, Fredericksburg, Va.; Daniel P. Thomas and John P. Thomas, both of Wilmington, Del.; Andrew G. Robinson, Baltimore; Edgar Miller, Baltimore; F. C. Davis, Wake Forest, N. C., and Jack Davis, Roanoke, Va. All the men named above were classified as horsemen.

The late report from London saying that fifty-one Americans had been saved would indicate that there were fifty-seven on board instead of forty-nine, as first reported.

MILLER A BALTIMORE BOY.

Believed to Have Been Lured to Sea by a Mysterious Stranger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—Andrew G. Robinson and several other horse tenders who were on the Marina's list as residents of Baltimore cannot be traced here, and probably were from Virginia or some other adjoining State and shipped from this port.

Edgar Miller, one of the injured, is 19 years old and is a son of Mrs. Margaret Miller or North Collington Avenue, Baltimore. Others on the ship whose parents have been found here are Charles Horky, aged 19; Millard Leroy Hunt, 22, and H. F. Jones, 19. The last named is a son of Harry Jones, a member of the Fire Department.

Several months ago a strange man frequented the neighborhood where the Millers and Joneses live and told interesting tales of the sea. A short time afterward the young men left home and have not been heard from since. Neither had any previous experience in tending horses on ships.

ONLY BIG GUNS BUSY ON THE SOMME FRONT

Bad Weather Gives Both the Allied and German Infantry a Rest.

BERLIN TELLS OF SUCCESS

Says Teutons on Monday Repulsed Small Attacks on Both Banks of the River.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The bad weather continues on the Somme front and no fighting of importance is reported by either the British or French War Offices. Berlin, in reporting yesterday's events on this front, says the British attacked north of the Somme but were repulsed, while French advances south of the Somme met with no success.

The artillery, however, has been busy on both sides along the Somme and at Verdun.

The British bulletin issued this evening reads as follows:

Our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines today in the neighborhood of Hohensollern and La Basse Canal.

There was considerable hostile shelling against our front in the Ypres area, at Hebuterne and south of the Ancre, especially around Stuff and Schwaben redoubts and the Regina trench.

Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

The British day report says:

With the exception of intermittent shelling on both sides there was nothing to report during the night.

The report issued this evening by the French War Office says:

The day was relatively calm on the whole front. Only fairly lively intermittent artillery fighting was reported in the regions of Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

Berlin Says Allies Attacked.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attempts of the French and British troops on the Somme front, near Les Boeufs and La Maisonnette, to advance yesterday were defeated by the Germans, the War Office announced today. French attacks in the region of Ablaincourt and on both sides of the Chaulnes-Lihons road also were without success. The statement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—The activity of the fighting on the Somme was limited by unfavorable weather. Detachments of the enemy which advanced against our positions northeast and east of Les Boeufs were driven back by our fire. An attack of a French company against La Maisonnette failed. Equally without success were attempts of hand grenade squads to enter our new trenches south of Biaches. Attacks of stronger French forces against Ablaincourt and on both sides of the Chaulnes-Lihons road were not carried out, owing to our defensive fire.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One of the most interesting statements in regard to the war that has recently been made by any one in authority is the statement yesterday by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to an Austrian press reperesentative.

This statement is deserving of the deepest attention. In the first place, it may be noted that it was made to an Austrian representative. This at once gives to the statement a political tinge. We know the condition of Austria. We have seen the reports of the meetings of the Austrian Reichsrath, undiluted and uncut by the censor, showing the dissatisfaction that exists at the constant drain on Austria's reserves. We have seen Austria beaten, her lines shattered, the Russians pouring through, capturing them by the thousands, until German troops came to their rescue.

We have seen also the Germans ousting Austria from anything resembling control, even of her own forces. Germany is and has been in the saddle for months, retaining undisputed control of the situation. With this knowledge it is but natural that we should suspect that perhaps politics dictated, in part at least, the optimistic statements of general conditions.

Von Hindenburg's statement of the condition of affairs in France is one which Germany has been making in one form or another since the beginning of the battle of Verdun last February. It is one which Germany devoutly wishes were true. But nothing that has yet happened gives the slightest indication that it is true. France was bled white on the hills of Verdun. Yet before the glow of the Verdun fire died out, we saw the French take the lead in the terrible fighting on the Somme. And while the Somme fighting was at its height, we saw enough reserve force left to strike a blow at Verdun which snatched from the Germans in a short fight of a few hours all that they had taken in two months of fighting.

It is undeniably true that the French have lost heavily during the last year, both at Verdun and on the Somme. But is it possible that the Germans have not, too, suffered heavy casualties? As a matter of fact, what has so far happened on the Somme indicates that the relative, if not the absolute, loss of the Germans has been greater than that of the Allies.

The fair implication of von Hindenburg is that the British are not fighting, but are throwing the burden on the French, while the British sit back and endeavor to direct the fighting. It has become habitual to attack the British for their failure to do what has been considered their part in the war. There can be but one opinion as to the fact that at a certain period of the war, this seemed justifiable. But today Great Britain is doing her part. The French are fighting, yes, but the British are fighting just as hard, and putting their best into the struggle. It is but necessary to see the British casualty lists of the fighting on the Somme to realize this. Their latest report shows that 400,000 men have been either temporarily or permanently incapacitated since July 1. In order to understand the real facts of the fighting in the west since the middle of last February, we can pretty nearly arrive at the truth of the respective losses and see which side has the advantage as a result.

The advantages of terrian which the French had at Verdun are well recognized, and have been exhaustively discussed. The German losses in this fighting unquestionably exceed those of the French, by how much we do not know. The probabilities are that this fighting cost the Germans at least 500,000 and the French about 350,000. A comparison with the known losses on the Somme, where the fighting has been over a territory which gave neither side any dominant advantage, and where the fighting has been in progress a much shorter time, makes this a reasonable figure. On the Somme the British have lost about 400,000 men. The French loss has not been so great for several reasons. The British have been more desperately resisted, there is better cooperation between the artillery and infantry in the French Army. It is doubtful, indeed, if the French loss exceeds 250,000 men.

The German loss has been extremely heavy. The Allies report the capture of about 75,000 prisoners since the first of July. Taking the German ratio between prisoners and casualties, the German loss could not have been less than seven times the number of prisoners, or about 550,000 men. In other words, the French loss has been 600,000 men, and the German loss over a million men in both battles.

Germany has asserted that on the western front she is outnumbered two or three to one. She probably is. Who, then, will be exhausted first? Von Hindenburg may have no idea at present of shortening his western front. But as time passes the disproportion between his numerical strength and that of his opponents will become greater, and then he will have to shorten up somewhere. It may not be in the west. It is not apparent, however, where else it could be.

Several indications have been given us that the theory of Germany's growing weakness in the west is correct. Take the case of Thiepval. It will be remembered that the British did their utmost for months to take this small village, but without result. Then, while they were fighting in a major attack in some other field, they turned on Thiepval and captured it in a few hours. The French did exactly the same thing at Verdun. It is obvious that the attacking force must, if they hope for success, effect a greater concentration of men than is necessary for the defense of the same place. The French in the case of Verdun and the British in the case of Thiepval, therefore, probably had greater forces fighting the major battles than the Germans had against them. And yet they still had enough reserve strength to strike at points far removed from the scene of the major effort, and achieve a signal success. And these successes were made possible only because the Germans, in order to defend themselves from the major attacks, were forced to weaken their lines at other points to a degree which proved dangerous in the extreme.

There is still another point in the relative rate of decline in man power of France and Germany. France has, it is true, a contingent before Saloniki. But this contingent is almost insignificant compared to the forces which Germany is forced to maintain on other sections of the eastern front. Germany's losses on the east, or, to put it another way, on fronts other than the western front, are naturally much larger than those of the French. Combined, the ratio of losses between the two is somewhere near 3 for the Germans and 2 for the French, which is just the ratio of the respective populations of the two countries. It is impossible to conceive, therefore, of any combination of circumstances which can destroy the French man power which will not at the same time destroy the German man power. Between the two therefore, it is a stand-off. But the great numbers which England has recruited have not been considered. Russia's reserves have been ignored. These will weigh heavily in the balance against Germany when the final summing up is made.

The Reason

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You can get them at any drug store in the U. S. for 25c.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

ITALIANS SHELL BULGARS.

French on Macedonian Front Occupy Singleri Monastery.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In reporting further progress by the French and Serbians on the Macedonian front the Paris War Office announces that the French took possession of the Singleri Monastery and mentions the Italian artillery as being in action in the Doiran region. The statement follows:

British aircraft bombarded important enemy depots at Demir-Hissar.

North of Lake Doiran Italian artillery caught under its fire and dispersed Bulgarian troops in the direction of Akinjali.

In the bend of the Cerna the Italians continued to advance.

West of Lake Presba we occupied Singleri Monastery.

Bad weather prevails generally, hindering operations.

A British War Office bulletin says:

With the exception of a sharp patrol action near Kalendra, the situation is unchanged.

Our naval airplanes dropped bombs on the railway bridge at Simsirri, east of Drama, and inflicted damage.

Rome issued the appended official statement today:

Saloniki front: An enemy airplane while recomotring was shot down near the railway station of Akindzali (Yakinjali) on the Doiran-Demir-Hissar line. A Bulgarian detachment endeavored to recover the machine, but was dispersed by our artillery, which completely destroyed the airplane.

SOFIA, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 31.)—A series of desperate attacks by the Serbians in the Cerna River region, southeast of Monastir on the Macedonian front resulted in a sanguinary defeat for them, the War Office announced today. The official statement reads:

In the bend of the Cerna there has been serious fighting. During the day the Germans by a counterattack repulsed two strong enemy attacks near Valjinelo. Toward evening the enemy made several further desperate attacks on a more extended front, but was driven back with sanguinary losses.

We attacked the Serbians and drove them from trenches south of Nonte. An enemy group north of the Ljumnitza (a western tributary of the Vardar in Serbia) was annihilated by our fire.

U-53 RETURNS TO GERMAN PORT

Continued from Page 1.

as the result of the explosion of the torpedo. Another Greek vessel came along and encountered the submarine and was warned not to go to the assistance of the Angelika under pain of being torpedoed also. The lack of help resulted in the loss of lives which might have been saved."

FOUR MORE SHIPS ARE SUNK.

Two Are Norwegian and Two Are Greek.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Norwegian steamers Falkafjell and Tordal have been sunk, according to an announcements made by Lloyd's shipping agency today.

The destruction of the Greek steamers Massalia and Germaine was also reported to the agency. The crews of both of these ships have been saved, the men from the Massalia being landed at Gibraltar.

LANSING PROMPTLY CABLES TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

without safety to passengers and crews, except in cases where the steamers resisted or attempted to escape.

Hinges on Warning.

The Marina case turns around these two points:

First—Was the vessel sunk without warning?

Second—Were American lives lost through the destruction of the steamer without warning?

According to statements made at the German Embassy today, it is not the opinion there that Germany's pledges have been violated by the commander of the submarine that sank the Marina. It is explained at the embassy that rigid instructions have been given to German submarine commanders, and that it cannot be believed that a trained naval officer would violate these instructions. It is perhaps significant that the statement was made at the embassy that if the submarine commander should be found to have violated or exceeded his instructions, the German Government would be prompt to disavow his act and would administer severe punishment.

There is considerable conflict of statement regarding the way in which the Marina was sunk. The first cablegram from Consul Frost yesterday to the State Department asserted that the Marina had been sunk by submarine shellfire without warning. In the unofficial news accounts the statement is attributed to survivors that they saw the wake of a torpedo and that the vessel was sunk by torpedo attack without warning.

The vital point with the State Department is not whether the vessel was sunk by gunfire, or by torpedo attack, but whether warning was given, or whether the Marina lost immunity by trying to escape. To have lost such immunity the vessel must have actually been endeavoring to escape.

Inquiry is being made into the status of the Marina to determine whether she was a merchant ship in the ordinary acceptation of that term or whether she was taken over by the British Government for use as a military transport. All evidence thus far indicates that the Marina was not under charter as a transport and not commandeered by the British Government, but that she was engaged in regular merchant traffic. If this was the status of the Marina, she was entitled to the immunities of other merchant ships flying belligerent flags, and not subject to attack unless she forfeited immunity by resistance or attempt to escape. Numerous attacks have been made on British vessels plying between Newport News and British ports with mules and horses. Some of these vessels have been sunk, but most of them have tried to escape and have succeeded in outrunning the German submarines.

It may be a week or more before the German reply is received, as the submarine or submarines which made the attack on the Marina probably would not return to their bases and report under several days. Unless there is an unreasonable delay at Berlin, no serious action will be taken here pending the reply, even though complete information from other sources should make it evident that there must be action.

Discussion of the Marina and Rowanmore cases today developed the fact that the State Department never has learned what punishment was imposed by Germany upon the submarine commander who sank the Sussex, although Ambassador Gerard was instructed some time ago to make inquiries on the subject. A department official said this was one of the subjects that would be taken up with the Ambassador when he called before starting on the return trip to Berlin after his vacation.

Scherrer an ex-Soldier.

Three of the American members of the crew of the Marina are put down as having given Washington as their residence when they signed as members of the crew. They are J. Hancock, J. R. C. Brown, and Edgar C. Scherrer. The names of Hancock and Brown do not appear in the City Directory. Scherrer belongs to a well-known family in southeast Washington, and resided here with his sister, Mrs. John Jaeschke of 540 Ninth Street S. E. He was born in Washington in 1887 and served two enlistments in the United States Army. He left the army in 1915, and was employed last Winter in a steel plant, making munitions, at Giesboro Point, south of Washington. His sister said today she believed her brother had shipped on the Marina owing to a friendship he maintained with Preston Devine of Virginia, a veterinarian, but she said she did not know whether Devine had also taken service on the Marina. It was asserted at the Pension Office today that Scherrer had recently applied for a pension, claiming disability from malarial poisoning contracted in the line of duty in the army. This pension has just been denied.

Scherrer's papers at the Pension Office show he was a horseshoer and corporal in Company C, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, for a time, and later served in the Quartermaster's Corps in the army. He enlisted in 1908, was discharged in 1911, re-enlisted in 1912 and was discharged in 1915. He had served at Fort Myer, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Galveston. His father and mother are dead.

DEUTSCHLAND HERE ON SECOND TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

and South America to show England that her blockade was useless. He even went so far as to say that the names of the next two ships to sail would be the Bremen and the Amerika. In the absence of more definite information the fact that the Deutschland has made a second trip to this country prior to the arrival of any sister submersible merchantmen would seem to indicate that the Bremen and the Amerika were not so successful as their sister ship.

The entrance of the Deutschland to the harbor of New London was made under conditions similar as to point of time to those which attended her entrance into the Virginia Capes. At that time Captain Koenig approached the coast toward the end of day, submerged, and waited until dark before he attempted the entrance past the Capes. He made the entrance in pitch darkness, guided only by the steady flare of the Cape Henry light and the intermitten flashes of the Cape Charles beacon.

He was "picked up" by a pilot boat, whose Captain greeted him with the words:

"I'll be damned if it ain't you!"

The pilot Captain helped him to find the tugboat Timmins, under charter to the North German Lloyd, which had been hovering about the Capes waiting for him for a week. Under convoy by the Timmins the Deutschland made her way to the Baltimore harbor under her own power, where she was tucked into a nest on the south Baltimore waterfront near Cape McHenry and guarded by a corral made of freight barges and interned German liners.

Last Friday, Captain Guy Gaunt, British Naval Attache here, told a reporter for THE TIMES that the next German undersea merchant vessel was expected to arrive on Nov. 1, and that it would be the Deutschland. He would give no information as to what he believed had become of the Bremen or of the Amerika.

Announcement

Mr. Franz F. Deiner, formerly chief designer and superintendent of Wetzel's, has entered into the Tailoring business with Mr. Mabie of Mabie & Co. under the name of Mabie & Deiner, Inc., and shall be pleased to give his personal attention and supervision to the requirements of gentlemen desiring suits and overcoats of the highest degree of excellence in quality, style and workmanship.

Prices from $50 up.

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Made by Liberty & Co. of London, noted for quality of fabrics, artistic designs and colorings

Advance 1917 Spring Models for Southern Resort Wear

suitable for afternoon or evening

"Paisley" Chiffon Velvet Capes

Made by Liberty & Co. of London

Reversible side of plain chiffon velvet

"Paisley" or Persian chiffon velvet, reversible with plain color silk chiffon velvet of a contrasting shade.

Special 78.00

Reversible Chiffon Velvet Capes

Made by Liberty & Co. of London

In marvelous plain color combinations, including

Silver grey reversible with magenta
Amethyst reversible with gold
Silver grey reversible with geranium rose
Sapphire blue reversible with apricot
Bronze brown reversible with wine
Amethyst reversible with orange or ox
Taupe reversible with French rose

Special 78.00

Reversible "Istar" Silk Brocade Capes

Made by Liberty & Co. of London

Reverse side of satin in harmonizing color

Brocaded cape in rich peacock colorings with reverse side of Liberty satin in a plain harmonizing color.

Special 58.00

Reversible "Cilian" Silk Brocade Capes

Made by Liberty & Co. of London

Reverse side of plain color Liberty satin

In wonderful two-tone colorings with reverse side of plain color satin equally resplendent in color but of a lighter shade, adaptable for afternoon or evening wear.

Special 68.00

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Every Suit is enriched with furs including moleskin, Hudson seal, beaver, natural raccoon, skunk raccoon or silver coney. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Significant—you never find a druggist, anywhere, who does not carry

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Popular Reception to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, at Madison Square Garden, Thursday, November 2d.

In grateful appreciation of his services in maintaining peace with honor and in bringing us unprecedented prosperity through wise laws and their just administration.

Admission without ticket. All patriotic citizens cordially invited to attend.

DOORS OPEN 6 P. M. SPEAKING BEGINS 8 P. M.

Speakers: President Wilson, Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn

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PLUTO WATER AMERICAN PHYSIC

KAISER AT FOOD MEETING.

Discusses the Situation with Functionaries from All Germany.

BERLIN, Monday, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 31.)—A food conference was held at the Chancellor's palace today at which there were present Emperor William, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Secretaries of State and heads of all departments and representatives of important organizations throughout the empire which are directly or even indirectly interested in that subject. The conference continued for nearly two hours, during which the Emperor conferred personally with each of those present.

A list of the participants in the conference includes Adolf Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board; Dr. Alfred Lohmann, President of the Board of Directors of the German Ocean Navigation Company, who developed the merchant submarines Deutschland and Bremen; Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, and his assistants; the Imperial Commissary for Transition from War to Peace and his staff; the Bavarian Minister, the Directorate of the German Consumptions Association, the General Secretary of the Christian Labor Unions, the Directors of the Imperial Grain, Feed, Potato, Meat and Fat Bureaus the chief of the largest insurance companies in Germany, and business men from every section of the empire.

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Tuxedo Suits....$27 to $43
Dress Vests.$3.50 to $12.50

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TOPCOATS suitable to put on this morning, as well as Overcoats adapted to cold weather by-and-by. Cut form-flexing or loose-fitting in warm, rich shades.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

RUMANIANS WIN ON NORTH FRONT

Victory Called "Brilliant" Reported to Have Been Gained in Szurduk Pass Region.

WHOLE LINE HOLDS FIRM

Berlin Reports Capture of 10,000 Prisoners by Falkenhayn's Army Since Oct. 10.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The battle that has been in progress in the Szurduk Pass region on the Rumanian-Transylvanian frontier has ended in a brilliant victory for the Rumanians, according to a wireless message from Bucharest today. The Austro-German forces, it is declared, have been repulsed from the frontier after having lost much artillery and many prisoners. Along the whole front of the Transylvanian Alps on the northern Rumanian border the Teutonic lines have been shaken by the Rumanian attack, the dispatch adds.

The official Rumanian statement issued at Bucharest today reads:

Northern and northwestern fronts: From Tulghes to Bicaz the situation is unchanged. At Bratocea, a small detachment surprised and repulsed the enemy on Mount Rosoa, causing him heavy losses. In a single trench we found two officers and forty men dead. We have occupied Mount Rosca, making some prisoners and capturing a machine gun and a searchlight.

At Predelus the bombardment slackened. In the Prahova Valley and in the region of Dragoslavle, north of Campulung, we repulsed several enemy attacks. To the east of the River Alt (Aluta) the action is proceeding. In the Jiul Valley (region of Vulcan Pass) the pursuit of the enemy continues. At Orsova (on the Danube) the bombardment was less violent.

Southern front: The situation is unchanged.

The official statement on operations along the Rumanian front issued today by the Petrograd War Office follows:

Transylvania—Enemy attacks in the region of Bushteni, in the Prahova Valley, were repelled.

In the region of Campulung on the left bank of the River Alt fierce battles continue.

In the Jiul Valley (Transylvania) the Rumanians continued to press the enemy toward the north, and in this region they have taken a further 300 prisoners and four machine guns.

In Dobrudja there is no change.

10,000 Prisoners Taken by Teutons.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Efforts of the Rumanians to recapture positions along the Transylvanian frontier yesterday were without success, the War Office announced today. Since Oct. 10 the Austrians and Germans have captured more than 10,000 Rumanians. The announcement follows:

Army group of Archduke Charles Francis: Quiet prevailed on the Transylvanian eastern front. In the southern frontier mountain fighting goes on in spite of heavy fog and snowstorms. North of Campulung, near Boerzeny and north of Orsova, the Rumanians attempted in vain to take back heights captured from them.

Since Oct. 10 General von Falkenhayn's army has captured 151 Rumanian officers, 9,920 men, and much war material, including thirty-seven cannon, forty-seven machine guns, and one flag.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31. — Emperor William, says an official announcement made in Berlin, has sent a message to Field Marshal von Mackensen thanking him for the successful operations he has conducted in Dobrudja and the capture of Cernavoda. The Emperor announces the West Prussian Infantry Regiment 129 will henceforth bear Field Marshal von Mackensen's name.

The comparatively slow progress of the Austro-German forces since capturing the passes south of Kronstadt is explained by the Tageblatt's correspondent at that front as due to the fact that the Rumanians occupy strongly fortified positions in the mountains, every peak of which during the last two years has been converted into a fortress with batteries built in at every available spot. Good highways have also been constructed between the different peaks, enabling the Rumanians to reinforce quickly threatened points.

Owing to the situation, says the correspondent, the invading forces have found it necessary to execute wide flanking movements over difficult mountains. Nevertheless, they are making steady, though slow, progress.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON TURKS.

Constantinople Reports a Child Killed at Bedro, on Tigris Front.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Oct. 30, via Berlin, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British aeroplanes have made a raid on Bedro, north of Kut-el-Amara, in revenge for a Turkish attack on Oct. 27 on the British camp near Sheikh Saad, says an official report. The text of the statement follows:

"Our volunteers on Oct. 27 attacked by surprise the hostile camps near Sheikh Saad. They advanced until they had destroyed one shed and one British aeroplane, and then returned unharmed.

"The British took revenge for this bold raid by dropping bombs on Bedro, north of Kut-el-Amara. One child was killed and three civilians were wounded."

RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA TAKE TEUTON TRENCHES

Berlin Reports Success by German and Turkish Troops Southeast of Lemberg.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — Austro-German first-line trenches in the region of Pustonyty and Oshchest, on the Vladimir-Volynski front in Volhynia, were captured yesterday in a heavy attack by Russian infantry, which then repulsed all attempts to retake them. The Petrograd official report telling about it reads:

In the direction of Lutsk, in the region of Pustonyty and Oshchest, south of Sviniusky, our detachments after having destroyed the enemy's wire entanglements, captured his foremost trenches and consolidated themselves. Enemy counterattacks made with the object of regaining the trenches captured by us in the region of Oshchest were repelled by our fire.

South of Brzezany, in the region of the villages of Michishchuv and Lipsitadolna, the enemy, after fierce artillery fire, launched a series of successive attacks on our positions, but all attacks were repelled by us.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, who attempted another attack, was again repelled by our reinforcements, which had been hurried up. We captured here a number of prisoners.

North of the village of Svisteliniki hand-grenade fighting took place during the entire night, slackening in the morning.

In the wooded Carpathians an artillery duel is taking place. Our scouts also are making reconnoissances.

Germans Report Many Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the east bank of the Narayuvka, southeast of Lemberg, Turkish troops yesterday took several Russian positions. Important heights further to the south were taken by German contingents, who repulsed Russian counterattacks. Russian attempts to advance southwest of Stanislau were futile, according to today's Army Headquarters announcement, which reads:

At dawn the Russians attacked our Shara position near Krashin after a brief increase of fire, but were sanguinarily repulsed.

Northwest of Berestechk, on the Upper Styr, outpost engagements had a result favorable to us.

On the east bank of the Narayuvka, Turkish troops captured several advance positions of the enemy northwest of Molochov at the point of the bayonet. Further south, German regiments took important positions on the heights west of Folv-Kasnolesne and repulsed Russian counterattacks. Four officers, 170 men, and 9 machine guns were brought in.

Southwest of Stanislau an advance of Russian detachments was without success.

FRANCE TO INTERVENE IN TRAMWAY STRIKE

Cabinet Issues Decree Authorizing Federal Operation of Any Public Service.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Government has decided to intervene in the strike of the suburban street railways employes, which began last week.

The Cabinet announced today a decree, which must be ratified by Parliament, under which the higher administration may take over any public service whose continuance is necessary to national safety. The measure is general in character, and will confer large powers on the Government.

The strike threatens to spread to other transport services, and meetings of unions have been called hastily to discuss the situation.

AUSTRIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Italian Positions in Trentino Valley and Julian Alps Are Shelled.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The Italian War Office today issued the following communication:

The enemy artillery yesterday increased its activity against our positions in the Sugana Valley, at the head of the Vanoi Cismon Valley and along the Julian front. Our batteries replied with great intensity.

As the result of an aerial fight on the Carso an enemy aeroplane was brought down within our lines. One of the two aviators was dead and the other was taken prisoner.

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BERESFORD DENIES CENSURING OUR NAVY

Admiral Says His Comments on U-53 Incident Were Not Criticism of Washington.

HE HOPES FOR NEW LAWS

Expects Some Agreement Between Britain and America on Treatment of Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lord Beresford in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today replied to the criticism in American newspapers upon his comments on the U-53 incident. The Admiral wanted it made clear that he was not disposed to criticise the American Government or suggest anything it might do in the situation that is one essentially for Washington to handle in its own way.

"In what I have said about the U-53 incident," he said, "I made no criticism of the American navy, whose chivalry and courage are known the world over. Nor have I intended to criticise the Government at Washington. I have alluded to recent behavior of German submarines in American seas in the hope that some negotiations might be taken up between the American and British Governments to avoid a repetition of the incident that might cause a misunderstanding between the two great English-speaking nations. Such a misunderstanding would be lamentable. It would be a curious situation if German submarines were to be allowed to sink ships in American seas while counting upon the American navy to pick up the survivors. There is, danger ahead in such policy of the Germans and it is to avoid that danger that I have spoken.

"Great Britain and America, in my opinion, should do nothing that might interfere with the good relations existing between them. What I wanted was to remove the slightest chance for a serious disagreement between the two countries on any point arising from German submarine methods. To that purpose I urge consideration by the two Governments of the whole situation. That would enable them to come to a definite understanding on any point that may be in controversy.

"Although it may be held that from the standpoint of international law there may have been nothing illegal in the German attacks in American seas, still the Germans have brought about a situation that has caused us in England to believe that some changes must be made in German methods, some change by which they in their submarine piracy will not be allowed to take advantage of the chivalry of the American Navy. Whether the American Navy did or did not hear in advance that an attack was to be made by German submarines does not need to be considered. The point is, the Germans gave the appearance of utilizing the American Navy in saving the passengers and crews of torpedoed vessels, the American Government having stipulated that no ships should be torpedoed unless the passengers and crews were assured an opportunity for safe escape. Escape in this incident was impossible, except for the chivalrous action and good seamanship of the American men of war.

"Here in England we have always remembered with pride the fact that when a superior German squadron was thought to be about to attack an inferior American squadron at Manila the British Captain, Chichester, said nothing, but he got his ship under way and anchored her in such a position that the German squadron would have had to fire through the British ships to hit the American vessels. No action in history has ever occurred more likely to promote the friendly feeling of two nations than that of Captain Chichester. It was spontaneous on his part and appreciated by the British nation thoroughly, as by the American.

"We owe it to the gallantry and innate good feeling of the officers and men of the American Navy that the lives of the passengers were saved after the British ships had been torpedoed by the U-53. The German submarine relied on it. While the incident will require very delicate handling, with the good feeling existing between the British and American Governments I am confident a way will be found to solve the difficulty. It would be deplorable if anything should occur to cause misunderstanding or irritation between the two countries."

Lord Beresford, in conclusion, roundly described international law, in so far as it goes at present with regard to submarines, as a "farce."

"In the event of Hamadan our troops captured the villages of Kuridman and Morsm."

BRITISH ADMIT LOSSES IN CHANNEL RAID

Balfour Reports Six Drift Net Boats Sunk with a Transport and Two Destroyers.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The loss of six drift net boats, in addition to the sinking of the transport Queen and the torpedo boat destroyer Flirt, in the recent raid by German destroyers in the English Channel, was admitted by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today. In answering questions concerning the raid on the Channel transport service, the First Lord said that, while the raiders had all the advantages that raiders possess in choosing the moment for the attack, in this case it certainly failed.

The only 'cross-Channel steamer to be attacked, Mr. Balfour said, was the empty passenger vessel Queen, and she would have been saved, he added, had the Captain realized that she would float six hours after the attack.

The torpedo boat destroyer Flirt, he said, was surprised in the darkness by German destroyers, which fired on her at close range and sank her. The destroyer Nubian, torpedoed while attacking the German squadron, could have been brought to harbor, he said, but for the gale. He believed that the Nubian could be salvaged. He then admitted that six drift net boats had been lost.

"There is ground for thinking," Mr. Balfour declared, "that two German torpedo boat destroyers, after being hit during the action, struck mines and were blown up and probably sunk."

This is the first intimation from British sources that any ships except the Queen, Flirt, and Nubian were damaged in the raid. The British official statement said that two of the ten German destroyers had been sunk and the rest driven off. The statement admitted the loss of the Queen, said the Flirt was missing, and declared that the Nubian had grounded after being disabled by a torpedo.

The German official statement on the raid asserted that at least eleven outpost steamers and two or three torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats were sunk or damaged by the German squadron. The statement also said that the German ships had returned safely to their base without any loss.

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RUSSIANS WIN IN ARMENIA.

Disperse Turkish Forces Southwest of Trebizond.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, (via London.)—Russian troops operating in the district of Gumuskhanah, in Turkish Armenia, forty-five miles southwest of Trebizond, have dispersed Turkish forces along the Koroun Darasi River by a sharp attack and repulsed a Turkish advance in the same region.

In Persia, in the Hamadan sector, the Russians have captured additional villages. The official statement reads:

"On the right bank of the Koroun Darasi River, northwest of Gumuskhanah, detachments of one of our gallant regiments launched an energetic attack on the Turks who had constantly troubled us in this region and dispersed them. An attack made by strong enemy reconnoitring patrols on our advanced guards northwest of Gumuskhanah and south of Kigi was repelled.

"On the morning of Oct. 28 battles began near Bidjar.

"In the direction of Hamadan our troops captured the villages of Kuridman and Morsm."

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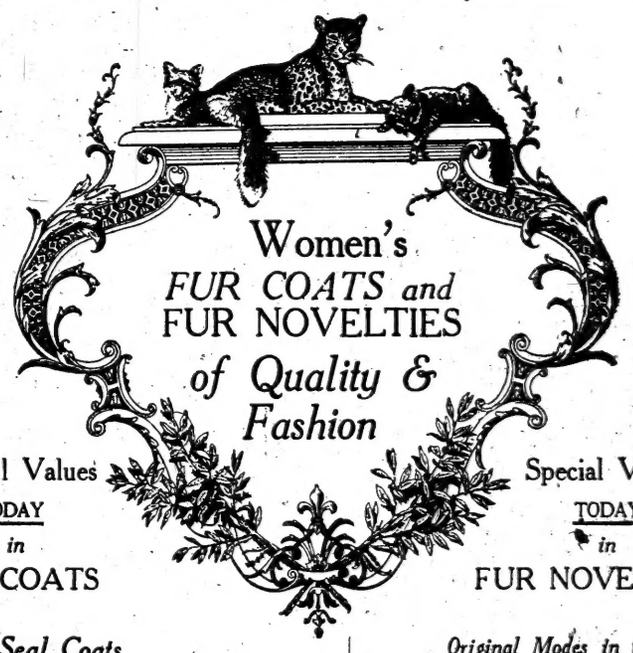

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Hudson Seal Stoles,	32.50	48.50
Natural Skunk Scarfs,	25.00	32.50
Taupe Fox Scarfs,	29.50	35.00
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	12.50	16.50
Kolinsky Stoles,	110.00 to	165.00
Hudson Bay Sable Stoles,	110.00 to	550.00

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Taupe Fox Muffs,	32.50	39.50
Kolinsky Muffs,	35.00	48.50
Raccoon Muffs,	12.50	16.50
Beaver Muffs,	12.50	19.50
Black Fox Muffs,	16.50	22.50
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	75.00 to	165.00

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REPUBLICANS TELL WHERE MONEY WENT

Committee's Report Shows That Up to Oct. 20 Indiana Had Got $72,250.

ONLY $5,000 SENT TO OHIO

Massachusetts Helped with $52,000, Pennsylvania with $25,000, and Maine with $43,000.

The Republican National Committee's statement of expenditures in the present campaign was made public yesterday, and showed that up to Oct. 20, the last date included in the statement, $52,000 had been sent to Massachusetts for the national campaign there, $25,000 to Pennsylvania, and only $5,000 to Ohio, where the campaign has become a great deal more vigorous since Oct. 20, on account of reports that it was beginning to lean toward Wilson.

The statement showed that $1,450 had been paid to Hal Reid, the playright, who got up a moving picture on the Mexican troubles for the Republicans. The film was much criticised and the committee decided not to present it.

Indiana had received $72,250, more than any other State, from the committee up to Oct. 20, according to the statement. The hard fight being made in Kentucky by the Republicans cost the committee $40,000, and the fight in Tennessee $25,000.

In explanation of the large amount sent to Massachusetts and several other States which the Republicans have listed as "sure for Hughes," it was said at Republican Headquarters last night that unless the money was very badly needed elsewhere an effort was made to return to each State an amount proportionate to the contributions from that State. The statement showed the following disbursements among States:

Indiana	$72,250	Utah	$15,000
Massachusetts	52,000	New Mexico	20,000
Pennsylvania	25,000	Nevada	15,000
Maine	43,000	Wyoming	15,000
Ohio	5,000	West Virginia	15,000
North Dakota	15,000	Idaho	15,000
Arizona	15,000	Montana	15,000
Nebraska	31,000	North Carolina	10,000
Kansas	8,000	Colorado	35,000
Kentucky	40,000	Tennessee	25,000

The committee report showed that it had spent more than $60,000 for advertising through the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. The national campaigns in New York, Illinois, and other States not included in the list had not got under way at the time the statement was made up, it was said, and up to that time no disbursements had been made in these States. The large amount sent to Maine was largely for the State election, which was hotly contested by both parties.

10,000-WORD WIRE TO GUARD

New Jersey Candidates' Names Sent to Border by Telegraph.

To enable the 125 members of Battery C of East Orange, now at Douglas, Ariz., to vote next Tuesday, there was sent last night from the Western Union Telegraph office in Newark a 10,000-word telegram containing the names of all the candidates to be voted upon at the general election. The telegram was sent by Dr. Watson L. R. Rodemann, clerk of the Essex County Board of Election, at the direction of Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin. It cost $200.

Captain Edward C. James of the battery telegraphed to Dr. Rodemann requesting that the names of the candidates be sent to Douglas, so that the enlisted men and officers could prepare their ballots.

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WESTERN NEW YORK INCLINES TO WILSON

Republican Canvass of Nine Counties Shows Normal Majorities Will Be Reduced.

WORKING HARD FOR BUFFALO

But Democrats Expect Great Impetus from Wilson's Visit There Today—Rural Indications.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—In all the counties of Western New York for which this city serves as the political clearing house, a canvass taken under Republican organization auspices points to reduced Republican majorities. Conservative estimates based on this canvass, however, indicate a Hughes victory in the State, unless an abnormally large vote is cast for President Wilson in New York City.

The canvass covers counties which had caused the Republican leaders great worry, including railroad centres, where a heavier vote is expected for Wilson than has been cast for a Democratic nominee for President in decades. Here is a table showing the estimated majorities for Hughes as compared with the combined Republican and Progressive majorities in 1912 and 1914:

Counties.	1916.	1912.	1914.
Allegany	3,500	5,555	2,417
Cattaraugus	2,500	3,421	1,884
Chautauqua	9,000	9,522	8,595
Erie	3,000	12,020	22,009
Genesee	2,000	2,686	3,285
Livingston	2,000	2,309	2,441
Niagara	1,500	2,283	2,228
Orleans	1,500	1,967	2,445
Wyoming	2,500	2,567	3,036
Total	27,500	40,310	54,406

These figures show a falling off of nearly 13,000 from the vote four years ago, and nearly 27,000 from the vote cast for Governor Whitman two years ago. Examination of the figures shows this falling off is due primarily to an estimated slump of large proportions in the Republican vote of Erie County.

Puzzling Influences Active.

Great uncertainty prevails here as to the outcome of the election, owing to the large railroad vote, and the strength of organized labor, which is expected to go very largely against Hughes, as well as the influence wielded here by the liquor and brewing interests, which is expected to arrest any decided tendencies among German-American voters to support Hughes. The Republican nominee is feared by the liquor magnates on account of his advocacy of the Federal woman suffrage amendment, which they regard as a first step toward national prohibition.

In some instances Republicans active in the campaign, are not contesting Democratic claims of a Wilson victory in Erie County. Responsible leaders on the Hughes side, however, claim Erie County for him by not less than 5,000, and are betting big money on it.

The Democrats are banking upon the effect of the Adamson eight-hour law among the railroad men here for a bumper vote for Wilson. If figures included in the test covering railroad districts which THE TIMES correspondent has had an opportunity to examine may be regarded as an indication, the Wilson vote among this class of workers will not reach the proportions the Wilson managers believe it will.

It is admitted by the Republican managers that the visit of President Wilson here tomorrow may have an effect that may call for a revision of their estimates. They are bitter against the men directing the campaign from Republican national headquarters for having sent Mr. Hughes here during the dog days, leaving them no big card to play to offset the President's eleventh-hour visit.

Big Wilson Reception.

The Democratic leaders are planning to give President Wilson a big reception and to make his visit here a general reunion of Western New York Democrats. The railroads are to run special trains from nearby cities to carry Democratic pilgrims to Buffalo.

A matter of comment and speculation is the fact that Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman and prominent local leader, will not be on hand to welcome Mr. Wilson. Mr. Mack left Buffalo this afternoon, announcing that he would not be back until Monday.

The Republicans have abandoned any attempt at spectacular effects during the closing hours of the campaign, but are working very hard. For today, for instance, there were not less than fifty meetings on the Republican campaign schedule in this city alone. For the last ten days twenty noon meetings have been held daily in big industrial plants in and about Buffalo, with night meetings before labor audiences or district gatherings. At the same time a special campaign is being carried on among railroad brotherhood men by speakers drafted from their own ranks. The Republicans are working much harder than the Democrats, and have been for weeks. The tariff is their favorite theme.

Daniel J. Riordan, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, told THE TIMES correspondent today that he expected to see Erie County go for Wilson by at least 3,000.

"It may give Mr. Wilson even a bigger majority, if the effect of his visit here turns out to be what we hope for," said Mr. Riordan. "There has been a steady drift toward Wilson for weeks. If the Republicans believe they have it checked, they are badly fooled."

Conners Working Hard.

The water front, the Polish wards, and the big railroad districts are looked to by the Democratic leaders for a record vote and record majorities for Wilson. William J. Conners, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who is one of the largest employers of labor in America, and whose influence among the longshoremen here and in other localities on the Great Lakes is undisputed, is working heart and soul for Wilson. Ten thousand is his estimate of Erie's prospective Wilson majority. His two newspapers here are supporting Wilson strongly.

The result in Allegany, Genesee, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties will be determined by the trend of the farmer vote. THE TIMES correspondent was in touch today with leaders in all of these counties. Except in Allegany, according to the talk of men responsible for the conduct of the campaign in those localities, there is very little Republican defection among the farmers in prospect. The peace argument, if these reports are true, has not been so potent among the farmers here as in the Middle West.

In Allegany County, Frank Utter, Republican County Chairman, on a recent visit to eight towns found in each from five to fifteen farmers, mostly with grown-up sons, who declared that they would vote for Wilson because he had kept the country out of war. The vote to a town is about 400, and if this proportion should hold good in the rural voting throughout the State it would be a serious menace to Republican success. It would mean the loss of 40,000 Republican votes.

In this particular locality, the leaders have not been able to discover any particular Democratic drift toward Hughes among the farmers to compensate for this loss. The Democratic farmers are pronounced firm for Wilson. In some of the other counties, however, reports indicate a counter current in Hughes's favor in the rural sections, due to the Adamson law.

Trend in Railroad Towns.

Reports from Cattaraugus indicate that, contrary to expectations, the Republicans will about break even in Salamanca, the biggest railroad city in Western New York, except Buffalo. This community is dominated by the railroad vote. In ordinary years it has given a Republican majority.

Olean, where the Pennsylvania Railroad has big shops, Republican reports indicate, will be carried for Hughes by about 400. The shopmen were not directly benefited by the eight-hour law, and, aside from resentment, are said to be actuated in their attitude toward that measure by fear that shorter working hours or higher pay for the brotherhood men will lead to a curtailment by which they themselves may suffer.

Rock-ribbed Republican Chautauqua, with a small railroad vote, but an industrial vote of some proportions, according to reports, will return a majority of 9,000 for Hughes. This would be nearly normal.

The Democrats throughout this part of the State are very poorly organized. They are lacking the sinews of war. THE TIMES correspondent was told by one Democratic leader that the Democratic allotment for getting out the vote on Election Day is only $50 to an election district. The Republicans have twice that, in addition to what will be spent to haul farmers to the polls.

WILSON ON FINAL TRIP.

Starts for Buffalo, and from There Will Come to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—The President left Shadow Lawn at 10:55 o'clock tonight on his final pre-election trip. His advisers are expecting a strong finish to the campaign in Buffalo and New York City. Mr. Wilson's speeches will be made as usual before non-partisan audiences and will avoid direct reference to politics.

Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones are with the President on the trip. The party will arrive in Buffalo at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and in New York at 9 o'clock the following morning.

Messages from all parts of the country continue to come into the Executive offices with assurances that the Democratic campaign is constantly gaining momentum. State Senator Robert F. Wagner telephoned Secretary Tumulty today that the President would carry New York State by 100,000, and that William F. McCombs had told him that up-State New York was full of Wilson enthusiasm.

WILSON COMMITTEE NAMED.

New Yorkers to Welcome President at Garden Thursday Night.

So great has been the demand for tickets to the popular reception to President Wilson at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night that carpenters were put to work yesterday to increase the seating capacity of the auditorium by 2,000. The membership of the Reception Committee to the President was completed yesterday. The complete list is:

Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel, John D. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jacob H. Schiff, John J. McGraw, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Justice John Ford, William Courtleigh, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Alexander Konta, Thomas Mott Osborne, Amos Pinchot, Alton B. Parker, George Foster Peabody, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Bernard M. Baruch, C. B. Alexander, John G. Agar, Cornelius S. Burns, W. A. Barber, Robert Bridges, J. McE. Bowman, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Wladyslaw Benda, S. R. Bertron, Edward A. Bates, Peter J. Brady, Judge Bissell, Robert Adamson, George Gordon Battle, William Burr.

Mrs. Simon Baruch, T. L. Chadbourne, Frank L. Crocker, Chevalier Vito Contessa, Herbert Croly, Charles C. Burlingham, Irvin S. Cobb, Thomas W. Churchill, J. J. Cavanaugh, Sig. Cederstrom, Dr. Antonio M. Crispin, Thomas F. Conway, Morris Cukor, Fred A. Dunaka, Giovanni Dominici, Joseph P. Day, Victor J. Dowling, Cleveland H. Dodge, John W. Danielson, Robert E. Dowling, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Douglas Fairbanks, Paul Fuller, Jr.

Hugh Frayne, Thomas D. Fitzgerald, Roger Foster, Charles V. Fornes, Mrs. Joseph Fels, John Fox, Sumner Gerard, John T. Freschi, John F. Galvin, Henry M. Goldfogle, William F. Grell, Francis D. Gallatin, Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, James P. Holland, Edward Hannah, Joseph W. Harriman, Lamar Hardy, Marco Aurelio Herredora, Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, Mrs. Max H. Heidelberg, George F. Johnson, Justice Almet F. Jenks, Bryan L. Kennelly, Dr. Boleslaw Lapowski, Robert S. Lovett, George W. Loft, Walter Lippmann, Charles Ligniti, Charles Lundbeck, Louis B. La Tour, David H. Miller, Cyrus C. Miller, Colonel Robert G. Monroe, Patrick Francis Murphy, Stefano Miele, Michael J. Mulqueen, Sidney E. Mezes, George McAneny, Edward S. Martin, John B. Moszexonski, Joseph J. O'Reilly, John O'Hanlon, John J. O'Connell.

Adolph S. Ochs, Senator James O'Gorman, J. C. Hegue, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Thomas Chadbourne, Joseph M. Price, Dr. William M. Polk, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Virginia Potter, John D. Ryan, James B. Regan, John Rade, Herman Robinson, Winter Russell, Jacob Ruppert, John M. Rishle, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Winter Russell, Miss Henrietta Rodman, John B. Stanchfield, Louis Stoddard, Rabbi Silverman, Thomas F. Smith, Charles Steckler, Alfred E. Smith, Jesse I. Straus, Nathan Straus, William Salomon, M. J. Sampers, John G. Saxe, William Sohmer, Phineas Sondheim, Mrs. Samuel Seabury, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Archibald R. Watson.

R. T. Wilson, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Antonio Zucca, Robert F. Wagner, Albert Weiss, Louis Wiley, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Samuel Untermyer, Frederick D. Underwood, J. de M. Terreforte, Henry L. Joyce, John R. Voorhis, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Miss Lillian Wald, Vincent W. Woytisek, Colonel Edward Duffy, Fred. M. Williams, Denis P. Carey, Michael Schapp, John W. Stout, Timothy Healy, Hugo Wintner, Solomin Sufeln, Hugh Gordon Miller, Ferdinand Pecord.

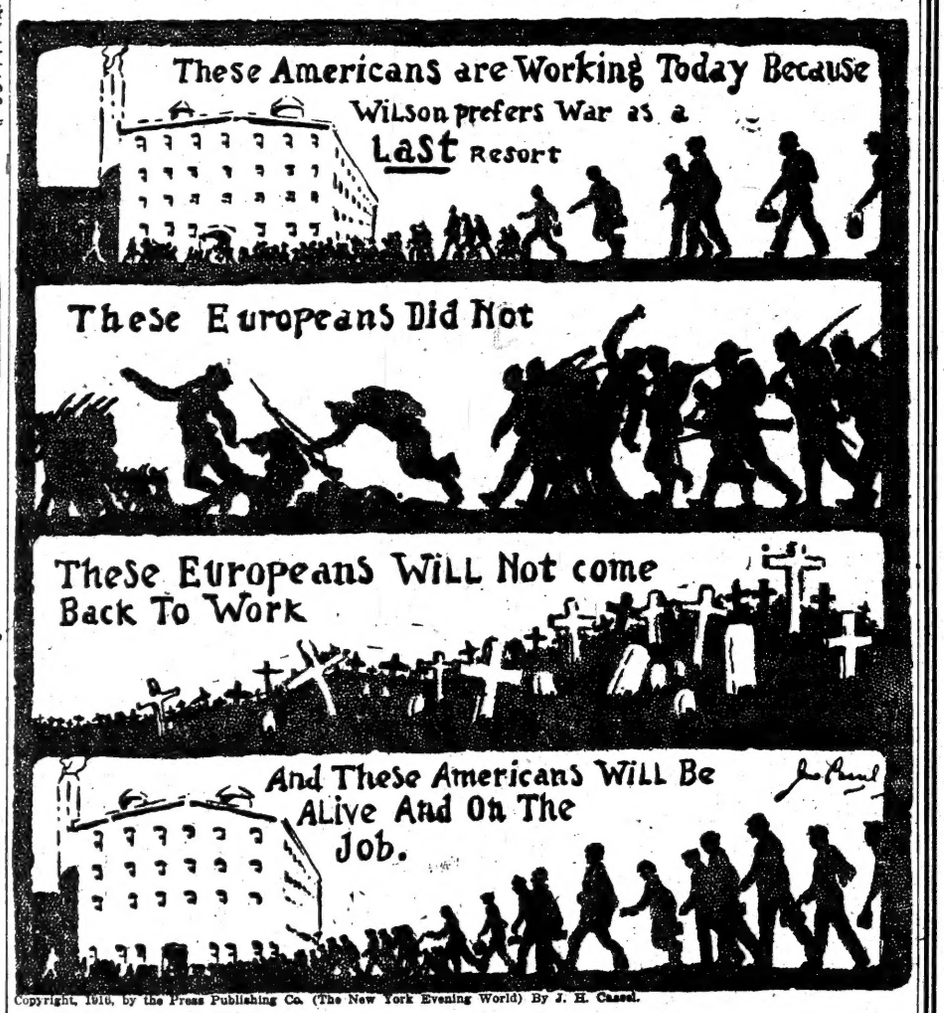
FOUNDED 1856

"LET thy attyre bee comely, but not costly." In other words, wear our clothes. For you cannot in a day's travel find more singularly impressive style, fit and patterns. Nor can you equal our materials and dyes at our prices. Ours are comely clothes, but not costly.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

VOTE FOR WILSON



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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

10c, 15c and 35c

Where Cooks and Scientists Agree

Phosphate is as necessary in your food as salt. It rebuilds body tissue—you cannot do without it.

RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure, crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.

And all good cooks who have tried **RYZON** agree that it is "The Perfect Baking Powder."

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

ANNUAL NOVEMBER SALE

100,000 Yards of

"McCREERY SILKS"

At the Lowest Prices of the Season

In Addition Today

5,000 Yards of Extra Width Black Dress Satin

54 inches (one and one-half yards) wide
yard 1.75

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Arnold Constable & Co

3-Day Sale

7,500 Yards

Bigelow, Smith and Imported

(The Standard of America)

Figured Carpetings

Wilton, Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Carpets in 200 exclusive and novel designs and colorings, adaptable for all styles of furnishing.

2.50 to 4.25 yard

50,000 Yards

Bigelow, Smith and Imported

(The Standard of America)

Plain Color Carpets

Wilton, Axminster and Velvet in 150 different shades, in widths from 27 inches to 15 feet, inclusive.

2.85 to 50.00 yard

300 Wilton Rugs

A special lot of standard quality English and Domestic Wilton Rugs in the very latest designs and colorings.

Regular Price	Sizes	Sale Prices
$18.00 to $24.50	4.6x 7.6	16.20 to 22.00
$27.50 to $45.00	6.9x 9.0	24.75 to 40.50
$40.00 to $55.00	6.9x10.6	36.00 to 49.50
$47.50 to $80.00	9.0x12.0	42.75 to 72.00
$82.50	9.0x13.6	74.25
$87.50 to $112.00	11.3x13.6	78.75 to 100.00

Bigelow Carpets
Also Best English Makes
About ⅓ Less
Room Carpets of high-grade Body Brussels in a variety of our own private patterns with borders to match.
Regularly $1.65 to $2.00 yd.
Now 1.25 to 1.50 Yard

Bigelow Carpets
Also Best English Makes
Reductions Average ⅓
Room Carpets of the best grade Bigelow or English Wiltons in our exclusive patterns with borders to match.
Regularly $3.25 to $4.00 yd.
Now 2.00 to 2.75

500 Oriental Rugs

Military operations in the Far East, continually interfering with the Rug Industry and hampering transportation, have created unprecedented conditions in foreign markets. Not only are prices continually and radically advancing, but there is an actual scarcity of genuine products.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Every Rug offered here is the finest of its particular type obtainable in the Orient, and at the prices quoted below is a splendid investment.

Kermanshahs and Sarouks
In unusual designs and dimensions, and of rare beauty, ranging in size from 8.0x 10.0 to 14.2x23.2.
Regularly $350 to $2,800
Now 280.00 to 2,100.00

Antique Bidjars and Khurdistans
With medallion and all-over effects, in desirable shades of blue, soft rose, reds, tans and ivory. Sizes 8x12 to 16x25.
Regularly $450 to $4,000
Now 360.00 to 3,000.00

Dozar and Sarouks
Of very silky texture, in choice designs and exquisite colorings. Average size 4.6x6.6.
Specially priced
From 45.00 to 135.00

Antique Feraghan and Iran
In dark and mellow tones and unusual proportions, ranging in size from 5.0x10.0 to 8.0x20.0.
Regularly $75 to $1,000
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Mossouls and Khurdish
An unusually choice collection of small rugs in Mossoul and Khurdish weaves. Average size 3.8x6.0.
Specially priced for this sale
From 22.50 to 42.50

Cabistans and Beluchistans
Unusual proportions and rich colorings. Average size 2.3x4.0.
Specially priced for this sale
From 20.00 to 32.50

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Landay
BROS

VICTROLAS
on easy payment terms

Quick Deliveries

LANDAY can give quick deliveries in Victrolas and Victor Records because they carry on hand always the largest and most complete stock in the city. And, secondly, Landay's fleet of motor trucks make it possible to make deliveries the same day of purchase when requested to any point in Greater New York.

Select Your Victrola at One of the 4 LANDAY Stores NOW!

Victrola Outfit Special
This $75 Victrola with 3 75c records, 1 $1.25 record, 1 10-in., 12-Record Album (95c) and 1 Dust-off Record Cleaner (25c); total $79.70, for only
$5
DOWN.
Balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

New York's Leading Victrola Stores
Landay BROS. INC.
4 Stores
563 5th Ave (COR. 46 ST.) 427 5th Ave. (BET. 36 & 37 STS.) 23 W. 42nd St. (BET. 5 & 6 AVES.) 27 W. 34th St. (BET. 5 & 6 AVES.)

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The Reliable Party

MARK CROSS

In This Circle

Our Platform

In Politics Uncommon men are common — just as in Heaven an angel is nobody in particular.

We believe we have earned your ballot because in all CROSS establishments Uncommon articles are Common.

Cross wares, though essentially novel in conception, have naught to do with those fads that bring more notoriety than repute.

They are not influenced by those bizarre tastes which the wise repudiate.

We ask to be continued in our office of the World's Greatest Leather Stores.

CROSS
Gloves

CROSS
Luggage and Trunks

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CROSS
Stationery and Xmas Cards

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Travellers' Requisites

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Mahogany and Wickerware

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Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York
404 Fifth Ave.
(at 36th Street)

Boston
145 Tremont St.

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Dealers Throughout the World

PROGRESSIVE VOICE RAISED FOR WILSON

Eleven Members of 1912 Platform Committee Indorse the President.

POINT TO RECORD OF LAWS

William Allen White and I. N. Stevens Among Five Who Did Not Join In Indorsement.

Eleven out of nineteen members of the Platform Committee of the Progressive National Convention of 1912, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency, met yesterday, indorsed President Wilson and issued a statement calling upon all members of the party to support the President. It was stated that five more members of the committee were in accord with the sentiments of the eleven, but refrained from naming a Presidential choice. This is the statement:

"We, the undersigned members of the Resolutions Committee that framed the platform of the Progressive Party adopted at its first national convention, held at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 7, 1912, and which we termed 'Our Contract with the People,' and which Mr. Roosevelt described as his 'Confession of Faith,' do hereby reaffirm our unswerving allegiance to the progressive principles embodied in this platform, and do herewith call the attention of the American people to the unparalleled achievement of progressive legislation secured during the past four years.

"The Progressive Party, formed as a party of protest, became a party of principle. Allegiance to any one man must always be subordinated to these principles. They should never be sacrificed to party or personal political expediency.

"Of thirty-three planks in the Progressive platform of 1912, twenty-two have been wholly or partly enacted into laws. Of eighty propositions embodied in these planks, more than half have been carried out by administrative acts or by laws.

"Measures like the Federal Reserve act, Child Labor act, Alaska railroad law, Clayton Anti-Trust act, Rural Credits, Federal workman's compensation law, eight-hour law for women in the District of Columbia, Federal Trade Commission, non-partisan Tariff Commission, the Railroad Valuation act, Good Roads act, Parcel Post, Inheritance and Income Tax and the National Defense acts, are all striking exemplifications of progressive legislation.

"No man could be a true Progressive and fail to be in favor of the enactment of a Federal Corrupt Practice act. Such a measure was passed by the House, and is now slumbering in the Senate, owing to the active opposition of Senators Penrose, Smoot and Gallinger, leaders of the Republican Party in the Senate.

"This is a great national crisis. We are Progressives, supporting John M. Parker of Louisiana for Vice-President. Without a candidate of our own for President, we are unalterably in favor of the retention in office of President Woodrow Wilson, under whose guidance and leadership more Progressive principles have been enacted into law than we believe might have been accomplished had the Progressive party been in power."

The signers are John M. Parker, ex-Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin, of Rhode Island; ex-Governor Carey, Wyoming; Judge Albert D. Nortoni, Missouri; Hugh H. Talbert, Minnesota; Frank N. Howard, Vermont; M. C. Debaca, New Mexico; James M. Ingersoll, Idaho; Arthur G. Wray, Nebraska; Clarence B. Strouse, Virginia, and J. W. McCormick, Texas.

Added to this statement was the announcement that the five other members of the committee who favored the views of the eleven were: William Allen White, Kansas; George B. Hynson, Delaware; Andrew J. Stone, West Virginia; William R. Fairley, Alabama, and Isaac Newton Stevens, Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Isaac N. Stevens tonight announced that he had sent the following telegram to the publicity department of the Republican National Committee: "As a member of the Resolutions Committee of the National Progressive Convention of 1912, I signed a statement giving credit to the present Administration for enacting many of its planks into law. I never indorsed the present Administration otherwise, and I am supporting and intend voting for Mr. Hughes."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., denied tonight, in a long-distance telephone conversation, that he had indorsed the statement given out by former Progressive Party leaders in New York, in which the "legislative achievements" of President Wilson were commended. He said:

"Please make it clear that the statement was shown to me and that I absolutely refused to sign it."

HARVEY READY TO BET HAT.

Will Back His Hughes Forecast as Secretary Lane Suggests.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday telegraphed to Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, suggesting that Mr. McCormick offer to bet Colonel George Harvey a new hat that his prediction of 269 electoral votes for Hughes would not be fulfilled. The Colonel's forecast was made editorialy in the current issue of the North American Review on Monday.

"Why not offer George Harvey a new hat that he cannot name four States west of the Alleghanies that Hughes will carry?" Secretary Lane asked. Mr. McCormick did not take up the matter in persons last night, as he got in late from Chicago, but Colonel Harvey, when asked whether he would accept the bet, replied:

"I should be pleased to make happy response in kind to Secretary Lane of the Interior of the North and the Exterior of the South but for the fact that it seems hardly fitting, under all the circumstances, for me to presume to answer a telegram addressed by a member of the Cabinet to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee."

John H. Perry of Seattle wired the following to the National Committee regarding the Harvey forecast:

"Observe 'Kernel' puts Washington State for Hughes. Will bet $1,000 even money that Wilson carries this State. If any one desires to accept this, they may wire me collect."

Colonel Harvey said he could not take this bet, as he was unacquainted with Mr. Perry.

ODDS CHANGE OFTEN IN ELECTION BETTING

Some Even Money, but Average Shows Hughes a 10 to 8½ Favorite.

ONLY $50,000 BET ON CURB

Wilson Now a Favorite on Result in Ohio—3 1-2 to 1 Offered on Whitman.

In the Wall Street election betting odds yesterday there were indications of a bear movement by some brokers to establish a wager figure of 10 to 7 on Hughes to beat Wilson. It was "announced" by several commissioners that 10 to 7 was the figure of the day, but investigation failed to show any large bets at those odds.

The general odds for the day were 10 to 8½ on Hughes to beat Wilson; there were bets made at 10 to 9, 10 to 8, and even money, with 10 to 8½ a close average. This marked a slight weakness of the Wilson money, the prevailing odds since last Friday having been about 10 to 9. There was much comment yesterday over the fact that, although the Sunday newspaper polls showed Wilson getting stronger, the odds had not shifted in his favor. On the other hand, there had been daily announcements of "avalanches" of Hughes money, and yet there was no appreciable increase in the odds the backers of the Republican standard bearer were willing to offer. Brokers predicted yesterday that Friday and Saturday and Monday would see some big wagers.

About $50,000 was bet on the Curb yesterday on election results. Two wagers of $10,000 each were made on Hughes against $8,000 on Wilson. These bets were the result of an offer of $25,000 on Hughes at 10 to 8. Another bet of $9,000 to $10,000 on Wilson to beat Hughes was reported, and it was estimated that about $12,000 was placed on Hughes in small bets at odds of 10 to 9. It was said by representatives of several big brokerage houses that they had a lot of Hughes money if they could get inviting odds.

The fact that there was no real betting on the Presidential result at 10 to 7 was shown by the circumstance that at the close of the market one of the biggest commissioners was offering large sums of money at 7½ to 10 on Wilson with no takers.

It is known that a large proportion of the Hughes money in Wall Street comes from big brokerage houses.

A man from Wisconsin offered on the Curb yesterday to bet $1,000 to $2,000 that Wilson would win the thirteen electoral votes of his State, which has never gone Democratic in a national election.

The odds yesterday on Hughes to carry New York State were 10 to 6, with the Democrats asking 9 to 4. There was any amount of Wilson money at evens that the Democratic candidate would carry Ohio, but without takers. One commissioner offered $1,000 to $900 on this bet without placing his money. One freak proposition of the day was an offer by a broker of $1,000 to $2,500 that Hughes would carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. No one took the bet.

Governor Whitman's odds jumped yesterday from 2¼ to 1 early in the day, and in the afternoon one Stock Exchange firm offered to bet $7,000 at odds of 3½ to 1 that he will be re-elected. There were no takers.

Most of the bets outside of the Curb were at 10 to 9. From outside of the city many bets were reported at this figure, and from the South came news of several large wagers at even money.

At the Waldorf-Astoria Tom Rickard was offering 10 to 8 that Wilson would carry Ohio and 2 to 1 that he would carry the nation. Several bets on Hughes were made at the Waldorf at 10 to 9, several of $1,000 to $900 being recorded. A traveling man bet $1,700 to $1,200 on Hughes. Odds of 2 to 1 that Wilson would carry New York City by 50,000 got no takers. A bet of $5,000 at even money was made that Whitman would carry New York State by 100,000, and there was an offer of even money that he would get more votes than Hughes. There was another wager reported at even money that Hughes would not have a plurality of 100,000 in this State. Another State bet was $300 even that Whitman would not come down to the Bronx with a plurality of 200,000.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, reported a combination bet yesterday of $500 to $400 that Hughes would be elected and would carry New York, New Jersey, and Ohio. He placed a bet of $1,000 even that Wilson would carry Kings and another bet of $1,000 that he would get a plurality of 90,000 in New York City. Another bet was $5,000 even that Hughes would not get 75,000 more votes in New York State than Wilson. Schumm placed $500 even that Hughes would carry Ohio.

Calder is an overwhelming favorite in Kings in his contest for the Senatorship. A bet of $1,200 to $2,000, was made on him yesterday. There was another wager that Calder would not get 15,000 plurality in Kings; this was at even money. Schumm reported a bet of $800 to $500 that Cropsey would win the Supreme Court Justiceship in his contest with Brennan, and another bet of $600 to $500 that Lewis would be the next District Attorney of Kings.

At Considine's, Forty-second Street and Broadway, Hughes remained a 10-to-9 favorite, with one good-sized wager by a bookmaker at even money that Wilson would be the next President.

Wilson Wins at Hamilton College

Word was received at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday that a straw vote taken among the Faculty of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.: Elihu Root's Alma Mater, had resulted: Wilson, 13; Hughes, 8. The college is in the heart of a "rock-ribbed" Republican district, and several members of the Faculty are actively campaigning for Hughes.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH and 47TH STS

For November—the month of Social Activities—
An entirely new range of Demi-Saison Styles will be shown

Including models lately received from Paris and introduced at the
CARNAVAL DES MODES
held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel during the past week

The most inclusive and authoritative collection presented by any high-class Specialty House in America.

IMPORTERS-DESIGNERS
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
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PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

Men's Custom Tailoring
(Third Floor)

Unusually fine assortments of high class woolens are being shown, from which selections can be made for

Men's Smart Sack Suits,
Made to Special Measurements,

at $32.50

This is an extremely low price considering the present high cost of reliable woolen materials.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor B'way.

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor B'way.

Have YOU Overlooked
the Smart Styles, Excellent Tailoring and Fine Fabrics found in Macy's
Winter Suits
and
Overcoats

at $17.50

—just because the price is so small?

Have you passed up the luxury of an "extra" suit or overcoat just because you did not want to pay an extravagant price, yet were not inclined to forfeit style and wearing quality in your clothes?

Let Us Demonstrate the Worth of Macy's Clothes!

THE SUITS are made in latest models, tailored according to Macy's standards. The purchases were made and materials selected many months ago, before the rise and scarcity of fabrics limited values and patterns.

THE OVERCOATS, like the suits, embody the savings of an early purchase. Box models, form fitting styles, button through or fly fronts—regular or plain shoulders—everything that is new and smart is included.

Macy's Suits and Overcoats are not the product of a One-Man Organization—they embody the combined efforts of several of the foremost clothing manufacturers of the country.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Chauffeurs' Smart Clothing

Suits $19.50 to $45—
Overcoats $25 to $65

Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Measure

We are thoroughly equipped with Chauffeurs' clothing needs. We think our own ideas as expressed in our ready-made suits and overcoats will please most men, but for the chauffeur who wants a different style we have a special department to look after him also.

Ready-to-Wear
Dark Gray Whipcord Suits, $19.50 and $25
Dark Gray Whipcord Overcoats, $25 and $35

Made-to-Measure
Newest fabrics in many shades and weights.
Suits from $25 to $45
Overcoats from $25 to $65
Style and fit guaranteed.

100 Raccoon Fur Outside Coats at $25
Big, loose-fitting Overcoats; quilted lining. Sizes 38 to 48.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Mason & Hamlin
PIANOS

furnish the greatest piano values to be found in the world today

THEY contain improvements which are epoch-making in their importance, and are the last word in artistic piano building.

They are everywhere recognized as musically the most beautiful pianos the world has ever known and their unique construction, with the Mason & Hamlin Grand Tension Resonator, gives them an imperishable tone.

You are cordially invited to examine these instruments whether an intending purchaser or not.

MASON & HAMLIN CO.
313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

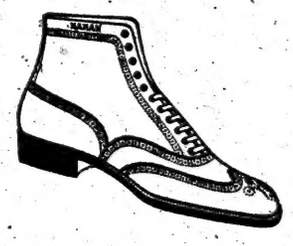
Young Men's Suits
(Fourth Floor)

Excellent Value
is obtainable in the regular stock
at $25.00
(sizes 33 to 40 chest measure)

All of the Suits shown in the Department reflect, both in model and pattern, the best ideas of expert designers.

Prices moderate

Fifth Avenue, New York



A Heavy Weather Boot
Serviceable and Yet Stylish

This sensible last, with its medium full toe, makes for foot comfort. Made in Norwegian grain or black English grain with long wing tips, circular vamp and heel foxing.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on request

Good Shoes are an Economy

Hanan & Son

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 36th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
15 Nassau St., corner Liberty
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

AND

411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St., New York

WHITMAN DEFENDS COURSE OF HAYWARD

Challenges Seabury to Find a Flaw in Record of Public Service Commissioner.

GRAFT CHARGES RIDICULED

Governor Addresses Manhattan Audiences and Motion Picture Committee.

In answer to the charge that he had appointed William Hayward Public Service Commissioner solely because Mr. Hayward was a Republican and an old personal friend, Gov. Whitman challenged his opponent, Samuel Seabury, last night to substantiate the allegation with facts showing wherein Commissioner Hayward was not deserving of the office.

"If Judge Seabury is unable to do this much," declared the Governor, "he should apologize. I know that I would if I made such statements about a man and then couldn't back them up."

Governor Whitman's remarks in this matter were received with enthusiasm by the 5,000 persons he addressed last night, speaking at one meeting in White Plains and two others in Manhattan.

"I have been asking my opponents for the past two weeks to make some specific charge against one department under my administration which would bear out his accusations of corruption. It is easy to charge graft. Why, can any man in the audience remember a political campaign where the representatives of the party that was out did not accuse the party that was in with being grafters? I did myself. But I specified. I told you two years ago that if I were elected Governor there were certain men who would not stay in office, and I named them, and I was elected and they did not stay.

"Then, a few days ago, my honorable opponent—my opponent, anyway—named the Civil Service Commission and its head, Samuel H. Ordway, as examples of extravagant, wasteful government. And what happened? Just this: The Chairman of Judge Seabury's Campaign Committee, John Agar, and a member of it, Henry de Forest Baldwin, wrote to Mr. Ordway, apologizing for the attack and repudiating it.

"Now, according to the newspapers, Judge Seabury has made another specific charge for which he has not yet apologized—I suppose I'll get one in the morning. He has said that I appointed an unworthy man to the Public Service Commission.

"In answer, first let me tell you this: I am the only Governor of the State who ever appointed a man of the opposite political party to the position of Public Service Commissioner. I did this in the case of Professor Irvine, whom I knew as a good man, a Democrat, and a man with whom I had not personal acquaintance.

"My opponent points to one man, Mr. Hayward, and says that he is a Republican and a friend of the Governor's, and that therefore I appointed him. Is that fair? Just because a man is a Republican and a friend of mine he is disqualified from holding office. Why does he not attack one of the other Public Service Commissioners whom I have appointed, Irvine and Carr, Straus, Whitney, and Hervey?

ATTACKS WHITMAN'S RECORD

Seabury Challenges Him to Give His Views on Proposed Franchise Tax.

Former Justice Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed seven meetings in Brooklyn last night, and was greeted by enthusiastic audiences, which aggregated, it was estimated, fully 22,000. He said that if elected he would investigate complaints that have been made about the management of the Banking Department. He attacked Governor Whitman's "white book," issued recently to tell of the present Governor's acts while in office, saying that this book contained "misstatements, understatements, overstatements, half-statements, and everything except fair statements."

"During the whole campaign Governor Whitman has refused to indicate where he stands upon any of the constructive measures that I have brought forward," Mr. Seabury declared.

"I call upon Governor Whitman to tell the people whether he opposes my plan to compel the public service corporations to pay taxes upon their public franchises at the same valuation that other taxpayers pay taxes upon their property. I call upon Governor Whitman to tell the people whether he opposes my plan for a genuine executive budget, or for law reform, or for foods and markets legislation to bring the farmer and consumer closer together."

Mr. Seabury said that the Governor's attitude toward popular self-government was shown by his support last year of the proposed new constitution, which was defeated when submitted to popular vote.

FEARS WAR UNDER HUGHES.

Official Organ of Knights of Labor Wants Wilson Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Journal of the Knights of Labor, the official organ of the order, will advocate strongly the re-election of President Wilson in its issue to be published tomorrow.

"Mr. Hughes, through his chief advocate, Mr. Roosevelt," The Journal will say, "will, if elected, force this country into war. He will, through his fighting associate, Mr. Roosevelt, take the young men of the country from mother, from wife, from sister, and from sweetheart and make them targets for the bullets of foreigners. He will fill our peaceful land with cripples, with widows and orphans, and make desolate the now happy homes of our people.

"It was one of the greatest blessings that ever fell to the lot of the American people that Mr. Roosevelt was defeated in the last election. Were he our President today we would be in a three-cornered war, fighting with Japan, the Mexican people, and with Germany. We have been saved this humiliation through the wisdom and decision of the voters by the election of Mr. Wilson. He has kept us out of war with Mexico and he has kept us out of war with Germany, and he deserves for this, if for no other reason, a re-election."

The Journal also points to the eight-hour law, the Rural Credits act, and the establishment of a merchant marine as reasons for President Wilson's re-election.

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It is not the food you eat that causes indigestion and stomach distress. It is your lack of saliva, gastric and digestive juices. Your circulation is poor. You do not excrete the waste from your body. That's where the trouble comes. Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, helps to stimulate and promote the secretion of these digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by re-establishing normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate all the good, nourishing food you eat. Try Man-a-cea Water with your next meal and see if it does not make a difference. Sold by druggists and leading grocers. Served at hotels and cafes.—Adv.

McCORMICK IS CONFIDENT.

"We've Got Them on the Run," Says Chairman, Back from Chicago.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee returned from Chicago last night, where he conferred with Western leaders. He issued this statement:

"We've got them on the run, and they are in for the worst trouncing in years. The West is aflame with Wilson sentiment. Frank H. Hitchcock, in a formal forecast published in Chicago yesterday, admits the loss of Ohio, yet contends that Indiana and Illinois are in line for the Republican candidate. How absurdly ridiculous for the Republicans to attempt to measure political sentiments by imaginary State lines! As a matter of fact, the people of Indiana and Illinois are just as patriotically loyal to the President of the United States as are the people of Ohio, and you may take it from me that President Wilson will make a clean sweep of these three States."

After reiterating the charge that the Republicans had circulated a report that New York State was for Hughes and that the Democrats realize it, Mr. McCormick asserted:

"Such a statement is wholly without foundation. New York is not for Hughes today, and will not be for Hughes next Tuesday, as the Republicans have very good reason to know that President Wilson will carry this State by a surprising plurality.

"Newspaper polls and straw ballots confirm our private advices to the effect that the bottom has dropped out of the Republican campaign in the Republican strongholds. The Macedonian cry of the Republicans for the help of such old guardsmen as Barnes, Penrose, Crane, et al. cannot change the situation now. The picayune and destructive abuse of the President at this stage of the game will avail the Republicans nothing. The American people cannot be goldbricked."

LODGE RETRACTS, SHIFTING BLAME

Continued from Page 1.

necessary for me to ask 'What was written?' If not a postscript, what was it—part of the original draft, an amendment suggested afterward, a supplemental instruction to the Ambassador, or what? There surely was something.

"The President asserts that: 'The public is in possession of everything that was said to the German Government.' So far as I know, no one has contended to the contrary. It is not a question of what was sent to the German Government, but of what it was proposed to do to the note, or to send to Gerard. The President denies a charge that was never made.

"Mr. Breckinridge, cited as authority by the informant of Senator Lodge, cries 'scoundrel' and 'sneak' and bursts into a stump speech in support of Mr. Wilson, but does not deny that he told the very story related to Senator Lodge.

"Mr. Tumulty, who was also reported to have been active in the effort to prevent the writing, whatever it was, from becoming effective, makes a similarly technical and unconvincing denial.

"Secretary Houston denies that he threatened to resign, but there the force of his denial ends. So it goes. Meanwhile Mr. Garrison, who was Secretary of War at the time and is understood to have been fully informed of all that went on, maintains complete silence. And Mr. Burleson and Mr. Lansing, who were reported in the account that comes from Mr. Warren to have been involved in the transaction, are not furnishing any help to the public in reaching a full understanding of the matter.

"Now I say that this was all the public's business, and it is of the highest importance that the public know how its business was conducted. It is time for frankness and sincerity to manifest themselves.

"Some action was certainly taken at that time with some such intent as reported. Why does not the President come forward frankly and take the people into his confidence? Why does he content himself with a mere technical denial of charges some of which were never made? Why does he not make public the whole transaction and let the people have the full and complete information to which they are absolutely entitled about their own business?

"The President is now appealing to the electorate for re-election as a mark of national confidence and approval of his conduct of national affairs. It is of supreme importance that he shall justify the confidence he asks by telling the whole truth about this critical affair without technicalities or limitations."

In discussing the controversy with reporters Mr. Wilcox said that he "thought he knew what really had happened," but that he wanted to be absolutely sure of his ground and to have positive proof of every assertion before issuing any complete statement on the subject.

"I don't want to promise anything that I can't support, as the Democrats did in their hyphenate charges," Mr. Wilcox said.

The "Mr. Warren" referred to by the Republican Chairman was George C. Warren, Jr., of Jersey City, a candidate for Republican elector in New Jersey, who said that he had heard the "postscript" was really a second note, and that it got as far as the telegraph for transmission to Ambassador Gerard before Secretary Tumulty and Mr. Lansing induced the President to recall it, and that the fact that it was recalled was responsible for Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State. He said that he had received the information from "a member of the President's official family," and that therefore he was not at liberty to make public at the present time the name of his informant. It was hinted in Republican circles yesterday that Mr. Warren's informant was a former and not a present member of President Wilson's Cabinet.

JEFFRIES REPEATS STORY.

Sure Breckinridge Told Him About Lusitania Note Postcript.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—John Temple Lloyd Jeffries retold, tonight, the circumstances under which Henry Breckinridge related to him the story of the postscript which it is alleged President Wilson added to the first Lusitania note and later withdrew.

"You know," began Mr. Jeffries, "this isn't a pleasing task; it is a sad one. I am very fond of Mr. Breckinridge. I assure you that I hesitated some time before writing to Senator Lodge, and I only did so after his veracity had been assailed, the Republican cause perhaps endangered, and my telegram to Mr. Breckinridge unanswered."

Mr. Jefferies said he had no interest in politics. He does not know Mr. Hughes, Mr. Garrison, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Wilson, or Professor Charles H. Bailey.

"It is hard for me to recall the exact words which Mr. Breckinridge used," Mr. Jeffres continued. "The one phrase which I do remember is 'not to be taken seriously.' I am sure he used those words in describing the postscript or the addendo to the Lusitania note. You know, had I foreseen this mixup, I could probably have taken care to remember his phraseology carefully, but we talked casually, as two men would who meet at tennis, or tea, or dinner, or in the theatre.

"Can't you remember what led up to the subject of Mr. Breckinridge's remarks?" asked the caller.

"Certainly," the young man replied quickly.

"We were all damning Wilson, telling what we thought of the Administration, and Mr. Breckinridge told us the postscript incident offhand. I heard him tell it probably half a dozen times. Even though the exact words do not recur to me I could not be mistaken in his meaning. The substance of his remarks was that Wilson had added a postscript to the 'strict accountability' note telling Germany that the note was meant for home consumption, sort of a joke."

"Do you remember the names of any others to whom Breckinridge told the story of the added postscript?"

"Yes, I do. But it doesn't seem to me that a gentleman would mention them. I can't see my way clear to mention them to you. I hope they will come forward of their own free will, for undoubtedly they, too, remember the story in question. I had hoped ex-Secretary Garrison would say something.

"Did Mr. Breckinridge say anything about Secretary Garrison?"

"It is my impression that he did," he answered. However I can't recall his exact words and I am afraid of doing him an injustice. I am of the opinion that he said Garrison resigned because Mr. Wilson 'doubled crossed' him in the matter of army appropriations. I am also impressed with the belief that Mr. Breckinridge said Garrison was the one who objected most strongly to the Lusitania note postscript."

This Straw Vote Was a Tie.

The National Surety Company yesterday canvassed its home office force of over 500 employes. The vote cast by the 182 legal voters resulted in a tie—91 for Wilson and 91 for Hughes.

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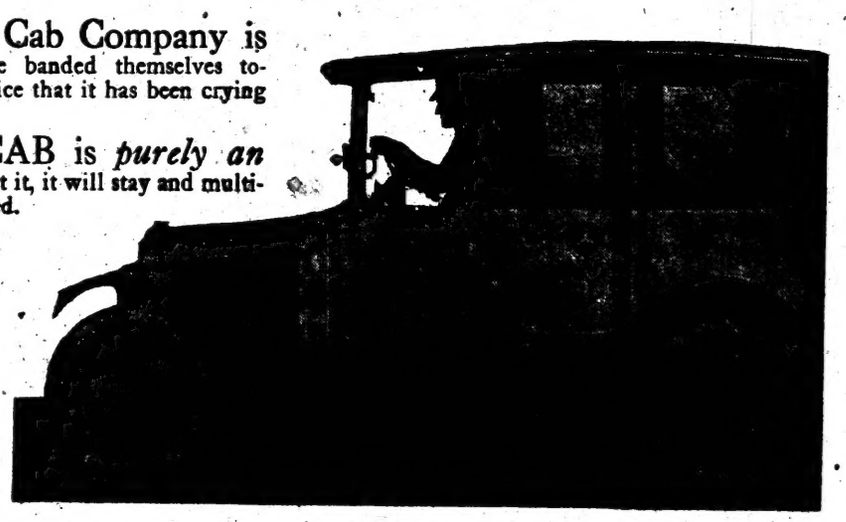

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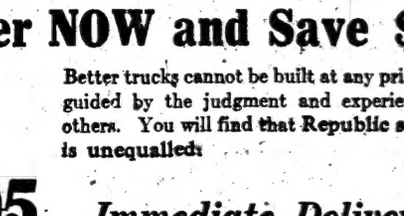

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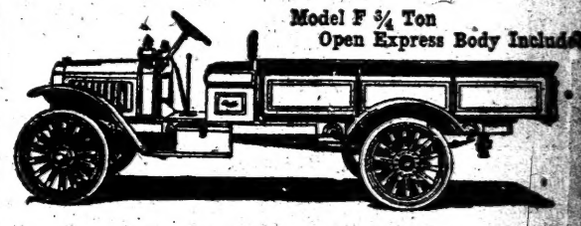

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HUGHES AGAINST WAR EMBARGO

Continued from Page 1.

Lawn address of Saturday, saying the Cabinet Mr. Wilson had appointed would never be forgotten by the American people. He also accused the Administration of passing "double-faced legislation" to win votes.

Raymond Robins, who spoke before Mr. Hughes arrived, assailed Secretary of Commerce Redfield, asserting that the investigation of the Eastland disaster by Mr. Redfield was "either incapable or crooked."

"I said the other day," Mr. Hughes remarked, "that it would be my desire to select the ablest Cabinet that I could select. Thereupon the spokesman of the opposing party had a little word of pleasantry, saying, in effect, that the members of Republican Cabinets could not be called to mind. I want to say in answer to that suggestion that the Cabinet of this Administration will never be forgotten.

"If we are to have progress in this country, we must learn to conduct the nation's business not for the purpose of partisan expediency, but for the purpose of serving the people of the United States—straight, business government, impartial, fair, efficient, for the purpose of building up all the activities of American life that are under the supervision of those great agencies of government. That is what I propose to do.

"Now, the President has a very important relation to legislation. I believe in the leadership of the Executive. I believe that it is his duty, so far as he can, by his recommendation and by his powerful influence, to promote the passage of beneficent legislation. But we want less legislation that is two-faced and has a double meaning for the purpose of catching votes. We are living in a time which is full of opportunity for the American people, and also a time full of grave dangers. It is no time to be contented with legislative phrase-making, without reference to the power of the statutes that are enacted to accomplish the purposes for which they are designed. We must have in this land more candid, thorough-going, more direct and explicit, legislation if we are to accomplish the purposes we have in view.

"The Executive is the guardian of the nation's honor. He is entrusted with our diplomatic instrumentalities. He is the man who represents the country in all the dealings with foreign nations. It is today of the utmost importance that we have a proper consideration of the rights of American citizens, the dignity of American citizenship, and I desire to see and if I am elected I propose, so far as in me lies, to see that the rights of American citizens with respect to life, property and commerce are safeguarded throughout the world. That is not a policy that leads to war."

The enthusiasm which marked all of the meetings during the day was started off with a rush at Columbus, Ind., where Mr. Hughes spoke at 8:50 A. M. to fully 10,000 people. The same picture was found at the other stops—Bedford, Washington, and Evansville, on the regular schedule, and Vincennes, Seymour, Mitchell, Shoals, and Princeton, where the train was halted for a few minutes because crowds had collected.

His Platform in Brief.

To all these crowds Mr. Hughes spoke much about Americanism and the safeguarding of the country's honor. After a discussion of the Adamson Eight-Hour act, he said:

"Change your laws, if you find them bad; perfect your institutions, if you want to improve them; proceed according to the rule of reason, but don't wreck the finest country God ever saw or gave. Let us be true Americans, serving the welfare of the entire people, conserving the American honor, conserving American prosperity, building up the opportunities of labor, and counting as our priceless heritage the fact that we do not do things by rule of arms and strength, but by the rule of reason in a community fair-minded and intent upon justice.

"That is my platform, fellow-citizens. If you want my services, take me on that basis."

In another place he said:

"I want to see America at peace, but I know full well that it is an idle dream to suppose that America can enjoy a lasting peace if we forfeit our self-respect. A vote for me is not a vote for war. It is a vote for lasting peace. It is a vote for the maintenance of American rights on land and sea, throughout the world. We can have no prosperity, we cannot achieve the ideals that we desire to attain unless we are free from the decadence of a people corrupted by materialism."

"I would not want to be President of a country that thought more of dollars than of human lives. I would not want to be President of a country that did not have the old spirit of 1776 and of 1861. The way that we will conserve our peace is to stand erect before the world, with our flag a symbol of justice, courteously, firmly, and consistently standing for our just rights in a world which desires our friendship, and where we desire the friendship of every nation."

Explains Danbury Case Again.

At Washington, Ind., Mr. Hughes was heckled about the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury hatters' case, in which he participated. He replied with a statement in some detail, similar to that made earlier in the campaign at Philadelphia. The court, he said, had simply to decide a question of law after the case had been passed upon by a jury in another court.

"I want to say," he added, "that, whether as Judge or President, I should not have any respect for myself, and I would not take any office that anybody wanted to give me, if I took it at the price of failing to perform my constitutional duty of enforcing the laws adopted by the people of the country."

Summing up his reply, he said:

"The court of which I was a member, reviewing the record, could not find any error made by the trial Judge in submitting the case to the jury, and hence the judgment of the jury, as expressed in its verdict, was affirmed. That is a statement of that case which simply represents how a Judge of our high court endeavored to do his duty according to the law of the land.

People Cordial Everywhere.

Mr. Hughes's audiences were all cordial. People flocked in from miles and all of the halls were jammed long before the candidate appeared. There were big and cordial crowds at all stations, and at every town along the line the residents had decorated their homes and turned out to cheer as the train passed.

At Princeton a score of Boy Scouts burned red fire on a hillside in the dusk. A great sign, illuminated by the glare, bore the inscription in huge letters, "Not too proud to fight." As the nominee's train pulled by the boys in their khaki uniforms stood at attention. When Mr. Hughes arrived in this city he found a great throng at the railroad station.

At 8 o'clock he drove to the outskirts of the city, where his automobile was placed at the head of the parade, in which about 7,000 marched. The Stadium where Mr. Hughes spoke was filled hours before he got there, and it holds more than 10,000. Another big crowd was in the streets, unable to get in.

Mr. Hughes will conclude his campaign in Indiana tomorrow night at Terre Haute and then will leave for the windup in New York State.

HUGHES WOMEN AT JOLIET.

Campaign Train Stops There and Will Return to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Joliet, Ill., Oct. 31.—Forgetful of the indifference that Chicagoans displayed toward them three weeks ago, the women campaigners tonight decided to return and conquer the city. Leaving here at midnight the orators hope to turn loose their arguments in behalf of Mr. Hughes in Chicago before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, and when the train pulls out at 1 o'clock in the afternoon for the last lap of the jaunt the campaigners hope to leave a Republicanized city in their wake.

The party drew a crowd of about 1,200 to the Grand Theatre tonight in Joliet, and, though the city is now under Democratic administration and Wilson buttons were worn by many of their auditors, the speakers were not interrupted. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at the Woodruff Hotel, where the orators were welcomed by the Mayor. About 2,000 employes at factories in Aurora, Plainfield, Naperville, Lockport, and Manhattan, Joliet suburbs, heard the speakers in the early evening.

The meeting in Streator this afternoon promised for a time to fall through because the committee there had not had time to make necessary arrangements. Finally, fewer than 500 persons were collected in the Christian Science Church to listen to the speakers. Just what the Streator voters thought of the talks no one will ever know, for they neither approved nor disapproved; they just came in, sat down, listened, and stole out.

While the campaigners will not be able to visit Louisville, Ky., that city will not be wholly lost if the members of the Reception Committee, who were to have welcomed the train, put through a plan they have hatched. The money the women had collected to entertain the Eastern orators will be used to buy carriages to take the mountaineers down to the polling places on Election Day. By this scheme—for apparently the committee believes that every mountaineer is Republican by birth—it is hoped to swell the Republican vote in the Blue Grass State.

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baritone of "Bastien and Bastienne," the other Mozart opera at the Garrick, is also an *exclusive* Columbia artist, with a splendid repertory of Columbia Records.

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B. Guy Wismer, 1218 Bedford Av. (Hancock St.)
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Baim Bros., 326 Utica Av. (St. John's Pl.)

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Mr. Menko H. Wolfe of the Gotham Press

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WANTS CANAL ZONE FOR U.S. TRADE DEPOT

Gen. Goethals Tells Traffic Club Entire Strip Should Be Permanently Acquired.

PRESENT TOLL PLAN UNFAIR

British Ships with Deckloads Get Through for Less Per Ton of Freight Than American.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who was the guest of honor last night at a meeting of the Traffic Club at the Waldorf, said the United States should modify its treaty with Panama so that the Panama Canal Zone could be made a great American commercial depot. He also said that the methods of collecting tolls should be changed for the reason that the present charges bore more heavily on American commerce than on that of Great Britain and some other nations.

"I want to see great American warehouses and shipping houses along the canal," he said, "so that it will become a great commercial station for the trade between this country and South America. In order to make it a centre of commerce it is necessary that the United States shall take control over the Canal Zone after the actual building of the canal is completed."

General Goethals explained that the Taft treaty with Panama provided that jurisdiction over parts of the Canal Zone should revert to the Republic of Panama when the strip of land ceased to be used strictly for canal purposes. Because the United States has only a leasehold on this part of the strip, much friction has arisen, General Goethals said, in the handling of mails and other Governmental functions, which can be done away with only by the acquisition by the United States of complete jurisdiction over the entire zone. General Goethals said that Americans would not invest their money in Canal Zone property, build homes there, or erect substantial business structures, unless they were certain that they would continue to be wholly under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"I want to see the whole thing in the hands of the United States and run as a business proposition, without any politics," he said.

Another thing that the United States ought to do, General Goethals said, was to charge tolls on the earning capacity of vessels instead of on registered net tonnage.

"Under the present system," he said, "we are in effect charging higher rates to American ships than we are to ships of other nations, particularly the British."

Under the plan of collecting on registered net tonnage, only the freight carried under decks pays toll. This plan, General Goethals said, is circumvented at the Panama Canal, as it has been at the Suez Canal, by British ships constructed to carry heavy cargoes on deck. American ships and those of all other nations would be treated equally, General Goethals said, if they were required to pay tolls according to their ability to produce revenue, which could be easily and simply measured.

"Under the plan of collecting toll according to the earning power of the ship," he continued, "we would soon have the Panama Canal paying interest on the money invested."

General Goethals said he hoped to see action by the Government on these two suggestions. He denied that there was any truth in repeated assertions that the Panama Canal was a failure and that it could never be freed from slides because of the character of the land through which it was cut. Instead of being cut through a marsh, as had been frequently asserted recently in the British press, General Goethals said it was cut through rock, but that some stretches of the rock were weak. He said that the slide evil, however, was one which could be definitely overcome, and that the danger of great slides seemed to be at an end.

The Traffic Club held its annual election last night and chose as President T. N. Jarvis, Vice Presidents: H. L. Derby, Nat Duke, George F. Hishborn, J. B. Denison, L. C. Ivory; Secretary, Charles A. Swope; Treasurer, P. C. Earle; Governors, Paul M. Ripley, W. L. Woodrow, and S. M. Stevenson.

Commuter Travel Breaks Record.

The Long Island Railroad carried several thousand more commuters in October, 1916, than it did in the same month of any previous year in its history. There were 20,520 commutation tickets sold in the month, exceeding by 2,911, or 7 per cent., the number sold in the corresponding month of 1915. Commutation travel during October showed an increase of 229 per cent. over October, 1915, when the Long Island had only 6,258 commuters.

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GLITTERING FARCE SMARTLY PLAYED

Arthur Hopkins Strikes a Rich Vein of Nonsense in "Good Gracious Annabelle."

WORK OF CLARE KUMMER

This Song Writer's First Play Blessed with a Silken Performance That Becomes Its Idle Humor.

GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLE—A comedy in three acts by Clare Kummer. At the Republic.

James Ludgate.....J. Palmer Collins
William .....Harry C. Bradley
Wilbur Jennings.....Roland Young
Mabel Deane.....Ruth Harding
Alfred Weatherby.....Walter Schallin
Gwendolen Morley.....Helen Lee
Ann.....Mac Macomber
William Gosling.....Edwin Holland
Phoenix.....Willis Reed
George Wimbledon.....Edwin Nicander
Annabelle Leigh.....Lola Fisher
John Rawson.....Walter Hampden
Philip Machison.....Harry Ingram
Lottie .....May Vokes

A new playwright swam into our ken last evening when a glittering farce called "Good Gracious Annabelle" was presented, for the first time, at the Republic Theatre. It is the work of Clare Kummer, introduced by that alert adventurer in the land of undiscovered dramatists—Arthur Hopkins. He who has given us such celebrated first plays as "The Poor Little Rich Girl" and "On Trial" now presents the maiden work of the writer of songs who was responsible for "Dearie," a love-sick ditty with which this country was fairly obsessed some years ago. For "Dearie" she is now whole-heartedly forgiven, because "Good Gracious Annabelle," for all its palpable shortcomings, is that rarest of rarities—a brilliant farce by an American author.

Among farces Miss Kummer's may be said to belong to the leisure class. It is rife with a longnette and orange pekoe idleness. At times it is a little vague within, but it is always vogue without. It is a little like the English imitations of Wilde without being, in turn, an imitation of them. But above all—and this is why Miss Kummer is so welcome as a playwright — "Good Gracious Annabelle" taps a promising vein of nonsense.

It is a fine sense of nonsense that has provided the many priceless moments in the new farce at the Republic. No other sense certainly prompted the moment where Annabelle sits tearful in the corridor of the St. Swithin's Hotel and murmurs: "I am helpless, penniless, and a co-respondent." Nor that when the lord of the manor out on Long Island announces with drunken dignity: "Annie, this gentleman has done me the honor to have a chill in my kitchen."

The very slavey is a masterpiece of nonsense, a pensive under-cook, embittered by the fact that her uniform was designed by an interior decorator and that she is left alone in the great house because the other servants had sent a round robin that morning asking her not to go on their picnic. Who ever hoped to live to see May Vokes in a costume dreamed by Robert Edmond Jones? Yet of such unexpected stuff is "Good Gracious Annabelle."

There are quirks in this farce, then, at which Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll would have laughed till the tears rolled down their cheeks. But this same sense of nonsense leaves the story too fantastic to recount coherently. Just why Annabelle and all her friends go masquerading as the country house staff of a certain rich man at present escapes the memory, but you would no more ask for reasons than you would ask why the great she-bear, when she popped her head into the shop, cried: "What, no soap?" And this same irresponsibility so possessed Miss Kummer that she overlooked such trifles as climaxes and allowed the play to idle at times almost to the stopping point.

And Mr. Hopkins, in rising to this smart play's opportunity for a performance of silken, social ease, has suffered it to be almost too nonchalant. It is too leisurely, and if the entertainment slackens perilously at the end of the second act it is not merely because the act goes on playing ten minutes after it is over, but because Edwin Nicander is allowed to indulge in a long, progressive inebriation that achieves the dramatic climax of his going to sleep, and achieves this a little after the audience has been lulled into a like condition.

Yet, except for this matter of pace, the performance is exceptionally smooth—the work of a company assembled with rare discrimination. The best work is done by Lola Fisher, Mr. Nicander, May Vokes, and Roland Young. Lola Fisher, charming, sprightly, and entirely in the spirit of the adventure, plays with greater skill and better effect than ever before in this city. Mr. Nicander is in fine form and would shine more brightly if there were a little less of him. May Vokes, the perpetual slavey, has a delightful rôle, which she plays with great relish and Roand Young, a young English comedian, late of the Washington Square Players, plays a poet artfully. He knows that the art of listening is half the art of acting, just as it is half of the art of good manners.

All these help mightily a farce of which the distinctly feminine wit makes welcome the arrival as a playwright of Clare Kummer, who beamed on the proceedings last evening from a seat in the stage box next her broadly smiling cousin—William Gillette.

CHRISTINE MILLER SINGS.

Contralto's Recital Includes "Tone Poems" from the Chinese.

Christine Miller, contralto, gave a program of modern songs at her recital in Aeolian Hall last night. She began with a song by Robert Kahn and then sang for the first time in public Hubert Parfky's "Yearning" with text from the Chinese and John A. Carpenter's "Water Colors." The latter is a set of four songs also from the Chinese, and the composer has followed the latest fad in song nomenclature by calling them "tone poems." After that there was Hugo Wolf's "Kennst du das Land?" and a group of five other songs by the same composer, Burleigh's "The Gray Wolf," and four songs by Marshall Bartholomew, H. T. Burleigh, A. Walter Kramer, and James H. Rogers, sung for the first time, with Frank Bibb's more familiar "Rondel of Spring."

Miss Miller has by degrees won for herself acceptance as an interesting and well-equipped artist. While her range of repertoire is not as wide as that of some of the concert singers, she has succeeded in conveying the impression, and she did so again last night, that her voice and artistic personality entitle her to a place of importance. Her voice last night was in fine condition; lacking a little, so it seemed, of its former fullness on the low notes, it nevertheless was notable for its richness, its evenness, and the flexibility with which it was brought to the singer's purposes of variety in expressiveness and color.

AGAIN CALLS GIRL TO COURT.

Magistrate Resents the Failure of Woods's Cousin to Appear.

A second summons for Miss Mary Appleton Wood, 19 years old, daughter of Chalmers Wood, a lawyer, living at 723 Park Avenue, and a cousin of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, was issued yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court, when he was informed that Miss Wood had torn up a previous summons handed to her on Monday by Patrolman Barry of the Health Squad. Barry said he found Miss Wood strolling in Fifth Avenue with her pet Scotch terrier unmuzzled.

When Miss Wood tore up the summons she asserted she would not appear in court, according to the patrolman. Magistrate Barlow then instructed a court attendant to call up Miss Wood's residence. The telephone was answered by a man, who asked if the case could not by adjusted over the telephone, according to the attendant. Magistrate Barlow answered emphatically to the contrary. When the policeman was sent to the home of Miss Wood with the second summons, he was informed she was not in the house.

"A mountain has been made out of a molehill," said Chalmers Wood last night in discussing the case. On Monday my daughter was walking in Fifth Avenue with her dog, and its muzzle slipped off the dog just as she was approached by a policeman who became offensive in his manner and words.

"He handed a summons to my daughter, and she, being just a young girl, did not attach any significance to it. She did not tear it up, but she did tear off a corner of it, probably due to her embarrassment at the manner of the policeman. The summons was made returnable today, but the date, written by the policeman, was almost illegible. As soon as the policeman learned who my daughter was he made profuse apologies. We have explained the whole matter to Magistrate Barlow, and my daughter or her representative will appear in court tomorrow morning."

Police Commissioner Woods said Miss Wood was a relative, but declined to discuss the incident.

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN GEMS

Irvington Prisoner Suspected of a Series of Burglaries There.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, Oct. 31.—A man, suspected of having committed several burglaries in this district in the last two weeks, was arrested here this evening.

The prisoner said he was Thomas Lynch of Toronto, Canada. He was caught by Patrolman Gallagher at 7:10 o'clock near the home of Mrs. Bathgate Becker. When the policeman ordered him to stop the man fled. He was overtaken, but the policeman had to club him into submission.

When searched at the police station Lynch had in his pockets jewels and gems estimated to be worth $4,000, and while the Chief of Police was questioning him Mrs. Becker, much excited, arrived to report that her house had been robbed while the family was at dinner. She identified some of the jewels found on the prisoner as part of the property stolen from her home.

Lynch will be taken before Police Justice Taylor in the Irvington Police Court tomorrow morning.

The homes of C. C. Paulding, Solicitor to the New York Central Railroad, and Mrs. Robert Hewitt were robbed on Saturday night, and that of Mrs. M. Cummings on last Wednesday. In addition to having two special policemen patroling the roads, many of the men of this vicinity have armed themselves and done guard duty for the last four or five nights.

LYON WINS IN PROMISE SUIT.

No Damages for Seamstress Who Says He Proposed Marriage.

The jury before Supreme Court Justice Tierney that heard Miss Margaret Connell's $100,000 breach of promise suit against Whitney Lyon, tooth powder manufacturer, returned a verdict for the defendant yesterday. The jury debated from 5 o'clock Monday afternoon to 1 o'clock yesterday morning before reaching an agreement.

The plaintiff testified that Mr. Lyon proposed to her at her apartments and on a train coming from Boston, but he denied any promise of marriage and said he was kind to her because she had been the family seamstress.

The defendant's daughter, Dorothy, a student at Wellesley College, and his son, Irving, of Yale, testified for him.

THE LITTLE SYMPHONY.

A Concert of Orchestral Chamber Music with Miss Llora Hoffman.

The "Little Symphony," one of the several creations of Mr. George Barrère, unwearied in founding chamber music organizations of varying sizes, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in the Cort Theatre, together with Miss Llora Hoffman, soprano. The place has excellent acoustics for such a performance, and the little orchestra of fourteen players, of strings, wood wind, trumpet, horn, and drums, was heard to excellent advantage. Mr. Barrère's program began with a suite of dances from Métra's opera, "Céphale et Procris," music of a simplicity that today borders on baldness; the "passepied" has a more supple melodiousness, and the audience asked for it again. The other numbers comprised two "Aubades" by Edouard Lalo, of a characteristically Gallic charm in rhythm and tunefulness; a suite by Louis V. Saar, a composer formerly resident in New York, now in Cincinnati, that showed a light touch and a melodic gift unashamed, and a suite by Gabriel Pierné, "Pour mes petits Amis," in six movements. The performance of these pieces was refined, vivacious, and in most respects finished, and it gave obvious pleasure.

Miss Hoffman made her first appearance in New York a few days ago in Aeolian Hall. In some points her voice sounded better yesterday, perhaps because the acoustics of the theatre suited it better, and its production was somewhat freer. Miss Hoffman gave the American composer a chance; sang nothing but American songs. Mr. Frank Bibb played her accompaniments charmingly.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

H. H. Frazee is making plans far in advance for William Collier, who is starring in "Nothing but the Truth" at the Longacre. The comedian will finish the season in this farce and a revival of "The Rivals," and will tour in the former all next season and in the Spring of 1918 will appear in London in his present role. Mr. Frazee will make the London production in association with Hugh Ward, the Australian manager.

The new Mary Pickford picture, "Less Than the Dust," will be shown simultaneously at the Broadway, Strand, and Academy of Music next Sunday.

"Girls Will Be Girls" is the latest title bestowed upon the Sydney-Smith-Kern musical play formerly called "Strike the Lyre."

E. H. Sothern came to the city yesterday from Litchfield, Conn., where he has been spending several weeks, to take charge of the final rehearsals of "I Will Serve King." His twenty weeks' tour for the benefit of the British Red Cross will begin next Monday at Providence.

The company that will appear in "The Right Little Girl" will go to Syracuse tonight, and the first performance will be given there next Monday.

A dramatization of "The Melting of Molly" by Marie Thompson was acted for the first time last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. Irene Franklin is the star, and others in the cast are Grace Carlyle, Helen Tracy, Harold Vosburgh, George S. Trimble, and Raymond Van Sickle.

The Hippodrome will establish another record Sunday, Nov. 12, when for the first time in theatrical history a road show will be transferred from the pier of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to the pier of the N. Y., N. H. & H. in the Harlem River by ferry. The Hippodrome company will be en route on two trains from Philadelphia to Boston.

The date set for the benefit performance for the Seaside Home for Crippled Children at the Strand is Friday, Dec. 1.

Frank McIntyre, Harrison Brockbank, Elsie Alder, Zoe Barnett, and Wilmuth Merkyl have been engaged for the principal roles in the second company being organized to present "Miss Springtime on Tour." Joseph Urban will paint duplicate settings of the original production for the road company.

Gertrude Vanderbilt will join the cast of "Go To It" at the Princess tonight.

Cohan & Harris have acquired the rights to Sydney Rosenfeld's new comedy, "Undertreasure." They will produce it during the holidays.

W. M. IVINS ESTATE NETS ONLY $14,361

Debts and Other Deductions Reduce Value of Property Left by Attorney.

WIFE IS SOLE BENEFICIARY

William Barnes Was One of His Creditors at Time of Death, Appraisal Reveals.

William M. Ivins, for many years one of the foremost lawyers and public men of the State of New York, who died on July 23, 1915, after an illness partly attributed to the strain incident to conducting the plaintiff's side of the William Barnes-Theodore Roosevelt libel suit, left a net estate of only $14,361, and was indebted to his law firm of Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet at the time of his death. This was disclosed yesterday when the transfer tax appraisal of the estate was filed.

Mr. Ivins left a gross estate of $44,439, but the value was reduced by debts of $27,030 and other deductions aggregating $30,078. One of the debts of the estate was a balance of $8,214 to William Barnes. His debt to his law firm was $6,885, but he had an interest of 40 per cent. in claims of the firm aggregating $17,091, which were of doubtful value. His interest was appraised at $3,000.

Mr. Ivins gave the entire estate to his wife, Emma Yard Ivins. He left nothing to his children, but they were the beneficiaries of life insurance policies, which do not appear in the assets of the estate. He had $2,902 in cash, and the personal property in his residence at 145 West Forty-eighth Street, and in his law office at 27 Williams Street was appraised at $9,888.

Out of fifteen parcels of stocks owned by Mr. Ivins only three were of value. The most valuable was 1,000 shares of the American and British Manufacturing Company, appraised at $4,500. He owned a seat on the New York Produce Exchange which was sold for $632.

Mr. Ivins was City Chamberlain at $25,000 a year during the terms of Mayors Grace and Hewitt. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor against George B. McClellan and William R. Hearst in 1905, was special counsel for the Public Service Commission in 1908, and was regarded as an investigator second only to Charles E. Hughes at the time.

GIVES INVENTIONS TO PUBLIC

W. B. Wait's Will Frees Patented Devices for the Blind.

The inventions of William Bell Wait, widely known as an educator of the blind, who died in New York on Oct. 25, are bequeathed to the public in his will filed yesterday. The remainder of his estate, which includes personal effects and real estate in Philadelphia and Rhode Island, goes in about equal shares to his daughter, Lucy Wait Battles, his sons, Dr. Oliver B. Wait and William Bell Wait, Jr., and his niece, Hannah A. Babcock.

Mr. Wait was for many years Principal of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. He made his will last February, setting forth that "I hereby and direct my executor to do whatever he may deem necessary to carry out and effect this gift and dedication."

The patents are thirteen in number, and are described as follows:

Press for embossed printing of literature, music, and the like; apparatus for embossed nunctographic writing; device for automatically adjusting plates; sheet-carrying apparatus; embossing device; device for bridging recesses in cylinders of embossing presses; marginal holding device; embossing machine; bookbinding machine; plate holding device; sheet delivery apparatus; sheet gauge, and strip-fastening device for embossing plates.

The decedent gave all his books relating to the blind to the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind.

THOUGHT WOERZ RATIONAL.

Witnesses in Will Case Uphold Aged Brewer's Competency.

Testimony to uphold the will of Ernest G. W. Woerz, brewer, made two days before his death, was offered before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury yesterday in the trial of the contest, brought on the ground of incompetency, on behalf of the decedent's grandchildren, the children of Charles P. Doelger, who were out off with $5,000 each.

The chief witness was Henry C. Entrup, an employe of the Beadleston & Woerz Brewing Company, who said he had visited Mr. Woerz a week before Mr. Woerz's death and discussed business affairs with him.

The witness said Mr. Woerz listened attentively and appeared to understand what he heard. "Mr. Woerz was a man of few words," the witness said. "When he did talk he spoke in moderate tones and it was sometimes difficult to understand him."

Other witnesses who saw Mr. Woerz in his last illness testified that they considered him rational. The trial will be continued today.

Suicide Left Estate to Hospital.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 31.—According to the will of Mrs. Alice C. Foulds, who committed suicide at her Waller Avenue home here, on Oct. 17 last, she left no relatives and her $50,000 estate is inherited by friends and the White Plains Hospital. The will sets aside $2,000 and money she had on deposit in the Five-Cent Savings Bank of West Springfield, Mass., for the care of a burial plot, in the name of Benjamin D. Ashley, there. Other bequests are to friends, and the residue goes to Thomas A. O'Callaghan of White Plains to be held in trust for her husband, and in case of his death, the residue goes to the White Plains Hospital Association. Mr. Foulds died two years ago.

MURDERED BY CRAZED SON.

H. H. Langsdale of Easton, Md., Shot on Entering Office.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Md., Oct. 31.—When H. H. Langsdale, a prominent man here, entered his office today his son Bryan, who was in an adjoining room, stealthily opened a door and fired a shotgun into his back. The father, who was not four feet from the muzzle of the gun, was mortally wounded.

Henry Burrows and Vaughn Smith, who were in the street, heard the shot. They found Mr. Langsdale upon the office floor and the son leaning against the wall, seemingly as cool and unconcerned as if nothing had happened. Mr. Langsdale said, "Henry, Bryan has shot me." Dr. Palmer soon arrived and in answer to his question, "Was it an accident?" the wounded man said "Yes yes." Mr. Langsdale was taken to the Emergency Hospital, but died a few minutes after reaching there.

Sheriff Stevens and Chief of Police Gannon found the slayer with his mother, who had her arms around his neck and was weeping. He was taken away from her and locked up. He seemed unconcerned and laughed while being taken to jail.

State Attorney Charles J. Bettler visited Langsdale in his cell and obtained the following oral statement:

"I had been thinking over killing my father for a day or two. It was a question whether I would commit suicide or take my father's life. I had placed some arsenic in the stable and I went to the barn this morning to take it, but I changed my mind after I had reached the barn. I decided then I would go back to the house and take father's life. I went to the room back of the office and waited until father came in to the office. When he came in I went to the door between the two rooms and when father's back was turned I fired.

"Father injected bad blood into my veins and made me a bad man. I had a spell of insanity last Spring. The prisoner is believed to be insane.

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Luca Botta — Alys Larreyne
Carrie Bridewell — Lucile Orrell
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Enrico Caruso — Belle Story
Pablo Casals — Johannes Sembach
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Yvette Guilbert
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Direction Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39 St.

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Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
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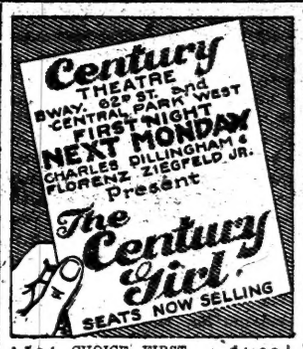

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1916.

WHAT DOES MR. HUGHES MEAN?

It is fair to judge the words of Mr. HUGHES by the interpretation put upon them by his supporters and friends. There is a case in point in the comment of The Kansas City Star, a newspaper of great influence in the West, upon what it calls the Wilson slogan, "He kept us out of war." A correspondent of The Star tells of meeting "a fine-looking, stalwart young man" who told him that he was going to vote for Mr. WILSON because "he kept us out of war." This fine-looking, stalwart young man supported his conclusion by this reasoning, if we may describe it as reasoning:

> There is no use of talking to me about *patriotism* and all that sort of *stuff*. So far as *I* am concerned I will vote for *any man* who keeps us out of war, and I don't care *how* he does it. He can apologize to every country in the world; he can get down and crawl in the dust; he can let the flag be trod in the mire, so long as he avoids war *he is the man who gets my vote.*

Our Kansas City contemporary refuses to believe that "this humiliating expression is representative of feeling in the trans-Mississippi region." But it argues that the tendency of the Administration's recent policies has been to soften the national fibre, to lower the tone of Americanism, to evade duty by adopting the easy way out. It continues:

> Certainly the appeal of the Administration's chief supporters in this campaign is frankly yellow. The slogan, "He kept us out of war," has been used to the limit. The inference has been that patriotism is old-fashioned and that loss of national self-respect is to be condoned if it is accompanied by peace.
>
> Since the loss of national self-respect cannot be condoned, "the national spirit needs a different leadership," says our Kansas City contemporary. It needs the Americanism embodied in the words of Mr. HUGHES when he said:
>
> I stand for the honor of our country and, with respect to every American right on land and sea, its firm enforcement. This nation should vindicate the integrity of international law and the rights of neutrals. I stand for the interests of the United States and the protection of American lives, property, and commerce throughout the world. The path of preparedness and of the maintenance of American rights is not the path that leads to war; it is the path of security. The pathway to peace is to announce our rights and have the world understand exactly what we think and what we are prepared to do.
>
> These are admonitions to duty, but they are not an invitation to war, they are an invitation to the peace of righteousness, and justice and self-respect." Now we are on solid ground. Mr. HUGHES would preserve our rights and peace at the same time by making the world know "exactly what we think and what we are prepared to do." Can any man under the blue vault of heaven tell wherein Mr. HUGHES's promise differs in the slightest degree from Mr. WILSON's performance? Mr. WILSON has announced our rights to the world, he has told the world what we are prepared to do. He told Germany what we are prepared to do if she did not cease her lawless submarine warfare. Germany has heeded his words—unless it shall prove that in the case of the steamer Marina she has after these many months disregarded them. So Mr. WILSON's peace of righteousness and justice is Mr. HUGHES's peace of righteousness and justice. Mr. HUGHES would have kept us out of war by precisely the policies Mr. WILSON has followed. If that would be "yellow" with one it must be "yellow" with the other, and of course there is nothing "yellow" about Mr. HUGHES.

But do we not detect the insidious work of the Colonel's weasel in this statement The Star quotes from Mr. HUGHES? In the first few sentences we are told that every American right on land and sea is to be firmly enforced; we should vindicate the integrity of international law and neutral rights; protect property and commerce throughout the world. How? At the cannon's mouth? When the Indians sent arrows wrapped up in the skin of a rattlesnake to our sturdy New England forefathers, they got their envelope back inclosing powder and ball. Would Mr. HUGHES have carried on diplomatic correspondence in that tone? We should infer it, were it not for the concluding assurances about the path of security and of peace. One-half of this proclamation of unflinching Americanism devours the other half. The East, which demands firm policies on land and sea, is to be satisfied, but the peaceful West must not be disturbed in its mind. How any voter still in doubt about his duty can be persuaded to give his vote to Mr. HUGHES on the statement that so completely satisfies The Kansas City Star passes comprehension.

But now, at the very end of the campaign, Mr. HUGHES musters up courage to declare that he is "in favor" of the maintenance of every right, "including the right to travel and the "right of shipment." The statement was made at Columbus yesterday, in answer to the question whether he would favor or oppose the embargo upon shipment of munitions from this country to Europe or the passage of a resolution warning Americans not to travel upon ships owned by nations at war. It is a very satisfactory statement. Why was it so long deferred? The hyphenates have very plainly indulged the hope that Mr. HUGHES might accept the chief article of faith in their Americanism, that the shipment of munitions should be stopped. They will be disappointed, but nothing Mr. HUGHES can now say will cost him a German-American vote. They have nowhere else to go, and, after all, their chief desire is to defeat Mr. WILSON.

Again Mr. HUGHES declares for the Wilson policies. He now says what Mr. WILSON has been not only saying but doing from the beginning of the war. The replies to Senator STONE's questions long ago stated the attitude of the Administration with regard to the export of munitions. Its demand for the tabling of the Gore and McLemore resolutions made plain its attitude in respect to the right to travel at sea. It is an ancient tale, a perfectly familiar Democratic tale, that Mr. HUGHES has now told to his Columbus audience with that deep tone of conviction and emphasis of gesture with which we are so well acquainted. What boots it, what does it amount to? With every day of Mr. HUGHES's campaigning the conviction has grown that in Mr. WILSON's place he would have done what Mr. WILSON did in respect to the war, in respect to Mexico. The argument for a change of Administration because of the need of a different leadership for the national spirit crumbles to dust. But is Mr. HUGHES's party to be trusted? Of the 199 Republicans in the House of Representatives 102 voted against tabling the McLemore resolution demanding that the Government warn Americans not to take passage on armed merchant ships of belligerents. And if this is the faith that has been in Mr. HUGHES from the beginning, why has he so long dissembled the firm resolve to defend American rights to travel at sea? Was it the National Committee that overcame his reluctance to speak? Did he make this all too belated declaration of adherence to the Wilson policies in the hope that, the West being already lost to him, he might save enough Eastern States to make a respectable showing in the Electoral College?

THE CUBAN ELECTION.

The Cuban Republic will today hold its fourth Presidential election, and there is reason to hope that the Conservative candidate, MARIO MENOCAL, will be chosen to administer the affairs of his country for another four years. He has served faithfully, he has overcome formidable obstacles. He has greatly increased the nation's revenues, and his appointments have been as good as could be expected. It has been his complaint from the first that Cubans of high abilities generally shun political life and refuse, indeed, to take active part in political work. They are always stern critics of the administration, nevertheless, and often pessimistic as to the fate of the republic. This trouble is not altogether peculiar to Cuba or any other single republic. It might almost be called characteristic of democracies. But while General MENOCAL has not been quite as successful as might have been expected in inducing men of high quality to share with him the burdens of Cuban government, his Cabinet has been both efficient and loyal and Cuba has never been in a better condition in regard to its industries and its finances.

The President has missed no chance to promote the welfare of the people, and has especially been at pains to preserve the public health through his efficient sanitary officers. Cuba is prosperous. That the people will continue to prosper with so wise an Executive as MENOCAL is not to be doubted, and it is likely that in his second term he would find the means to carry out various reforms which have hitherto been blocked by the Liberals in Congress. MENOCAL'S opponent, ALFREDO ZAYAS, is an estimable gentleman, against whom personally there is nothing to be said. But behind him stands the ever-alert GOMEZ, who has been a more or less destructive force in Cuban politics since independence was secured and who turned his own four years in the Presidency to profitable account for himself. The election is expected to be quiet and orderly, but the strength of the opposition to MENOCAL'S re-election is such as to prevent any safe prediction of the result.

SORROWS OF THE BRAHMINS.

Gentlemen of "a very well-known family in Boston," choice cuts of "cold-roast Boston," must now be mighty uneasy in their comfortable chairs in the ivied Somerset Club, that temple of the Trimountain Patriciate. Not there, not in their motor cars, can they talk in safety. The chauffeur may bewray them. Some other gentleman of a very well-known family in Boston may be in a neighboring easy chair, his ears astretch for some half-heard cock-and-bull story which the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE will accept as proof of Holy Writ and repeat to a grinning world. The Boston Brahmins can't travel. Some gentleman of a very well-known Boston family is probably in the next chair in the Pullman, filling his ears, preparing to fill Mr. LODGE'S capacious reservoir of credulity. It is sad, but it is funny. Almost any Massachusetts man must have an uneasy consciousness that there is a listener at his elbow, a telephone operator in communication with Central at Nahant.

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE is a historian. Did he swallow exsufflicate and vain surmise as greedily as he swallows it now? The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE is a Brahmin of the true blue blood and breeding. We wonder what his grandfather, GEORGE CABOT, pacing up and down the Federalist Preserve of Elysium, thinks of the behavior of his grandson and biographer. Can you imagine GEORGE CABOT or HARRISON GRAY OTIS spreading stagecoach tittle-tattle at second or third hand as political gospel truth?

MR. M'COMBS.

The Presidential campaign should not be allowed to obscure the importance to the Democratic Party and the State of New York of the election of a Democratic Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator, JAMES A. O'GORMAN. The policies of Mr. WILSON require the continuance of a Democratic majority in the Senate, and if, as the signs now point, Mr. WILSON is to be re-elected, it is in the highest degree advisable that New York have a Senator in sympathy with his Administration. Inevitably a Democratic Senator would have more influence than a Republican Senator and be more able to further the great and manifold interests of New York State at Washington.

Of the two opposing primary candidates, Mr. CALDER, however excellent his character and however considerable his acquaintance, is but the candidate of the Republican machine. He cannot be said to be the choice of his party. That would have been Mr. ROBERT BACON, if Mr. BACON had begun his canvass a little earlier. Mr. CALDER is a respectable politician of the old Republican school. He can be depended upon to stick to the party program and tradition, the heaven-high tariff, and all the rest of it. He is regular and nothing more. To independent and progressive voters his candidacy means only the kind of politics and policies, of political habit and political orthodoxy, from which they have turned away.

Mr. WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS, the Democratic nominee, though only six years Mr. CALDER'S junior, is a modern to an ancient compared with him. He is one of the young Democrats who have followed and helped WOODROW WILSON in the revivification and modernization of the Democratic Party. He is a sound lawyer, a tariff reformer, a worker for that constructive and advancing Democracy which Mr. WILSON leads. He should be elected.

AFTER THE WAR.

It is not easy to imagine anything less American than the manner in which some of our leaders are proposing that we shall meet "after the war" problems. Mr. HUGHES, Chairman GARY, and a host of lesser lights are clamoring for help from the law in meeting the competition of those who have been "bled white" in the war, and therefore are a terror to Americans, whose minds and bodies have been enfeebled by an excess of prosperity. If in fact we have got so rich that we won't work, it is true that the world has little use for us. It is a counsel of weakness and despair that we should make of ourselves a hermit kingdom by law, although MCKINLEY saw that the period of our exclusiveness had passed, even in his time. It is a singular idea that domestic competition is so good for trade that it should be compelled by law, and that international competition is so bad for trade that it should be impeded by law. At a time when the high cost of living is every man's enemy, it is thought good politics to make and keep prices high by law. Those who bear in mind the results of previous collisions between law and economics are of opinion that there is no need of another demonstration.

It is pleasanter to pass from the fogs of political theory to the realism of the report of the Industrial Commission which has just returned from France. That shows us the other side of the shield, and tells us what our foreign competitors are planning to do in the period after the war. In the words of the Commission's Secretary:

> The Commission was impressed with the large number of plants operating under the latest standards of American efficiency and by the talent and fortitude displayed by the working classes. French business men are alive to the necessity for the best labor-saving devices and want the latest American machinery.
>
> There is no idea of protecting themselves by law against the methods which we so distrust. There is to be no economic war after peace, according to the declarations of LLOYD GEORGE and Lord READING. Even German business men willing to meet American business men in an effort to increase the trade between the countries. It found them alive to the importance of high standards of efficiency, anxious to learn the best in American business methods, and to introduce American labor-saving machinery. Their counterdemands upon us to increase their exports to America were modest, reasonable, and mutually beneficial in principle.

Those are words of international comity as well as as of economic sanity. It is an example to us to lay aside our panic, and be stout of heart again. Instead of shackling our men of business let us leave them alone, except for the correction of their conduct when they err in morals. In foreign and domestic trade alike our men of business would readily forego Government help in consideration of the Government ceasing to hinder. The prohibition or discouragement of foreign trade is not the best way in which to meet after-the-war problems. Trade amenities in the manner which Mr. DAVISON advises are better than anything the politicians propose. The electorate has condemned high protection twice, and the Republican candidate is preparing to repeat the betrayal for which a Republican President was disciplined. Americans have yet to learn the uses of laws and politics.

A LITTLE MORE FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN.

Upon the Mayor's recommendation the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate has approved the increase of pay of first-grade policemen and firemen from $1,400 to $1,450 a year. Engineers of steamers are to get $1,700 instead of $1,600. The salaries of Police Captains rise from $2,750 to $3,120, of Police Inspectors from $3,500 to $3,900, half the increase asked by Commissioner WOODS. The pay of the Chief Inspector is to be $6,000 instead of $5,000, and that of the Borough Inspector of Brooklyn and Queens $4,200 instead of $3,500. The larger salaries are very moderate in view of the services rendered, and there will be general regret that the policemen and firemen, whose courage, efficiency, physical fitness, and admirable morale are appreciated by the community, cannot be paid more under the unavoidable demands upon the budget. Never have the two forces been so strong in discipline, so loyal to their duties, so permeated with a fine esprit de corps as they are today. They are the pride of New York City.

The Budget Committee has also adopted the Mayor's recommendation for the addition of 255 policemen to the force and the promotion of 43 patrolmen to be Sergeants. The increased expenditure in the two departments will be $795,100. It is one of the notable achievements of Mayor MITCHEL'S administration that by rigid and skillful economies in three years of rising prices, two of them years of jumping prices, the budgets of the departments generally under the Mayor's control have been reduced by $2,500,000. This represents a wise and brave policy, a real economy, of the Mayor. For the sake of keeping his departmental budget below the 1916 figures, as he might have done by not favoring these just increases for the uniformed men, he has not consented to be unjust either to the men or to the city. The increase both of pay and force will be approved by the community.

AVIATION LANGUAGE.

The invention and development of the automobile have placed many new words in the dictionaries. The word "automobile" itself aroused much hostility in the early days of self-moving cars, because it was an improper compound, because it was obviously an adjective rather than a noun, and because it was not English; but it has survived all opposition and is in the English dictionaries. So will "aeroplane" survive, though it may never be properly pronounced as a word of four syllables, the dieresis having been omitted, first by the printers, who always aim at simplification, and later by common consent. But the Aero Club is giving its attention to needful revision of the nomenclature of aeronautics, and Mr. HENRY WOODHOUSE directs attention to the report of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which contains 115 terms used in connection with air navigation. Mr. WOODHOUSE himself has accumulated a collection of 2,500 terms relating to this subject.

What is aimed at is simplification. It is desirable that the accepted terms relating to what we call aviation should be such as express their meaning to the common mind. It is well at the beginning not to leave the vocabulary entirely to usage. Mr. WOODHOUSE obviously prefers aeroplane to the often suggested airplane. We have aerodrome, aerostatics, hydroaeroplane. Air squadron might be as serviceable as aero squadron, but it is likely that in most of the already long established terms we shall stick to the "aer" even if we pronounce it as a single syllable. Air service, however, will always be acceptable, but Mr. WOODHOUSE objects to the employment in the army of the term "Aviation Section" to cover both the lighter and the heavier than air machines. The Signal Corps, he thinks, must have an Aeronautic Service, instead, with an aviation section and an aerostatic section.

Airman may be accounted a better word than aviator, but shall we say airwoman instead of aviatrix, or shall we get along without bothering about the sex of the aeronaut? Surely we shall never call a woman an airman, although we have noted that they have lady Chairmen at some suffragist meetings. This much merely to glance at the difficulties to be overcome in establishing a permanent glossary of terms relating to a rapidly developing science. It is to be hoped that "sky pilot" will not stick, but "volplaning" is a word that demands consideration and scrutiny.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

That He Is Alive Disproves It.

If even half of the statements ascribed by a Zurich paper to the German Socialist, LIEBKNECHT, were ever put on paper or made by him before the Reichstag Committee that tried him for treason, there is wonder only that he went to prison instead of to the gallows or the block. The fact that he escaped with his life is, indeed, an even stronger reason for doubting the authenticity of the document printed yesterday than is the general inaccuracy of news of this sort coming from Switzerland, for LIEBKNECHT, who is very far from lacking in intelligence, would know perfectly well that no Government, in a situation anything like as serious as is Germany's could be expected to refrain from taking the most effective of all measures permanently to silence such an enemy.

To tolerate the existence in its capital of a man who said that the war, so far as Germany is concerned, was a plot of the military and capitalistic classes to increase and confirm their power over the workers would be to abandon the right of self-defense which is inherent in every Government, no matter how bad it may be. But while it is questionable that LIEBKNECHT ever made the assertions credited to him, except possibly in a letter to, or a conversation with, a thoroughly trusted friend, it is not at all questionable that his view of the war is just about that set forth in the Zurich paper as translated by The Manchester Guardian.

That is because the view is in more than fair accord with the known facts. Presumably it errs in charging the Kaiser and his caste with having a conscious purpose to exploit the poor, but it remains true, as LIEBKNECHT is declared to have written, that Germany—that is, the part of Germany long the object of his antagonism—did start the war, and that a German victory would perpetuate the sort of rule against which, until they yielded to the delusion of attack from the outside, the other German Socialists fought with as much vigor as his own.

But no Government in arms allows its own subjects to accept and promulgate the accusations of its enemies—to declare its case a bad one, and in effect to say that it deserves to be beaten. Such statements may be true, and often have been, but only successful revolution can save the makers of them from the severest of punishments.

At Least Analogy Is Found.

Much that is said by the admirers of German efficiency and thoroughness is true, and there is foundation for the praises of her care for the material welfare of her working classes, but it is a mistake to assume, as so many do, that the methods by which truly remarkable effects, industrial and governmental, have been attained in Germany are either unknown or unutilized in this country. As a matter of fact, they are all illustrated daily in our State prisons of the older sort.

There, as in the Fatherland, men are subjected in all the activities of their lives to the supervision and control of a superior caste that has and exercises the power to decide just what the objects of its benevolent solicitude shall and shall not do. They are told when to get up and when to go to bed. Their food is selected and portioned out to them in accordance with their needs as determined by their masters, and their labor is co-ordinated and systematized in a way that produces goods far more cheaply than those made outside the prison walls. In brief, the prisoners are made to subordinate all individuality, all private tastes and preferences, to the State.

But in this country, curiously enough, people do not like this sort of guardianship, though they must admit that it protects them from many dangers, relieves them of heavy responsibilities, and prevents them from doing no end of foolish and wicked things to which in their unenlightenment they are lamentably inclined. Ungrateful that they are, they find it irksome that they cannot do as they please and take the consequences of their own unwisdom.

There used to be in Germany great numbers of men and women who shared this strange notion as to the delights of personal liberty for the private citizen. To escape from conditions they considered intolerable, crowds of them, in other days, came over to this rude and unregulated country and either never went back at all, or, if they did pay a visit to the old home before arriving at extreme old age, they hurried back to the land where, though garbage collections were made in a deplorably slipshod manner, and discipline was conspicuously weak or altogether absent, one could take a long breath without waiting to ascertain whether or not it was forbidden by competent authority.

The similarity of Germany to our prisons, of course, is not complete; perhaps it is analogy rather than similarity. But something of likeness does exist, and—well, the present American tendency is not to increase it.

The Effect of Hughes Speeches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have frequently visited the Hughes Alliance Headquarters, at Broadway and Vesey Street, and have heard many speakers address the gatherings; and the more I hear, the more I am convinced that the citizens of this country should support President Wilson for re-election. A. K.

Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1916.

AUTUMN IN THE HILLS.

When blue haze drifts across the hills
Like solemn incense, and the trees
Are flaming altars, there is peace
More deep than dreaming Summer seas
Can bring, or the serene of Spring.

All day I love to wander there
Beneath the oaks and hear the wind
Among the leaves. And then, at dusk,
With the first star, I love to find
The welcome of my cottage light.

There, while the white frost mists the pane,
I lie at ease and hear the patter
Of chestnuts on the leaves, and the moon
Shines in. Oh, what does any duty matter,
Except to keep awake and stir the fire?

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

WHEN ENGLAND HELPED US.

Poultney Bigelow Recalls Some Incidents in the Far East.

Malden-on-Hudson, Oct. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It cannot be true that American naval officers assisted Prussian submarines in their dirty work outside of Newport. No doubt Washington will soon clear up this ambiguous affair. Meanwhile pray permit me to add my mite of testimony regarding the attitude of Great Britain in 1898 when Imperial Germany sided with Spain and sought to bully our gallant Dewey in Manila.

The tale of how the British Captain Chichester stood up with our Admiral against the German Admiral has been told before—and finally by Admiral Dewey himself. This story I checked step by step in Manila by conversation not merely with our own Admiral and his British colleague but by other participants in that memorable fight. Moreover, the British authorities in Hongkong, although legally neutral, interpreted their duties in the manner most favorable to the American ships, and Dewey found no difficulty in fitting out to the best advantage prior to steaming across to the enemy in the Philippines. And as the Yankee fleet steamed past that of England in Hongkong the British bluejackets manned the rigging and cheered us heartily—a most unneutral and yet most generous act.

After the war I found myself in Cheefoo waiting an answer from the Russian commander at Port Arthur, to whom I had applied for permission to cross Siberia. The Palace revolution was in full swing at Peking and the fleets of the great powers controlled every bucket of coal in the treaty ports.

Then it was that our Consul Fowler ran up and down the streets of Cheefoo wringing his hands and begging for a few tons of coal—but not a lump could he buy. He showed me the cable in which he was ordered to coal our cruiser, expected every moment, on a hurry call to protect American lives and property in Tien-tsin. He told me he could do nothing—money could not buy an ounce of coal.

"Nonsense," said I, "the British Admiral has plenty of coal!"

"True," said Consul Fowler, "but what of that?"

Our Consul, you see, was another of that strange species who think that good things can be got by money only. Then I told him to state his case to Admiral Seymour at Wei-hai-wei, forty miles to eastward. He sniffed suspiciously, but finally yielded and together we concocted the cable to which in an hour came the joyful news: "Certainly—help yourself—as much as you wish"—or words to that effect. I wonder if England has ever been paid for that coal, for I'm sure that no bill would ever be sent by John Bull.

This story is here printed for the first time—not because it is of importance by itself, but because it is typical of hundreds of cases familiar to many Americans.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

WHOSE CANDIDATE IS HE?

The Puzzle of Ardent Pro-Allies and "Professional German-Americans."

New York, Oct. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the saddest spectacles in this Presidential election is the divergence of views among the American citizens with pro-ally sentiment.

L. L. Forman, in a letter to THE TIMES, states that he, a Democrat, will vote for Mr. Hughes because President Wilson is "not interested in their (the Allies') cause."

The gentleman who, as Secretary of the American Rights Association, has seen with intelligent eyes the pernicious activities for the Fatherland of those with whom he is going to vote claims that Mr. Hughes is his candidate and not the candidate of that element whom Theodore Roosevelt stigmatized as "the professional German-Americans who want the candidate for the Presidency to be a viceroy of a foreign Government."

The Colonel, I admit, is himself a fervent supporter of Mr. Hughes, but the Colonel is a politician who may or who may not see in the far horizon a possible Presidential nomination in 1920.

With all due respect to Mr. Hughes, he is, whether he wants it to be or not, the candidate of those who, quoting Roosevelt, "terrorized the Republican National Convention."

It passes my comprehension that men of the intellectual calibre of Mr. Forman can go hand in hand with those whom they so severely and so justly condemned once upon a time.

JONAS LIPPMANN.

The Armor-Piercing Bullet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 24 an article appeared in the issue of your paper entitled "Army Officer Discovers a Rifle Bullet That Can Pierce Armor at Fifty Yards." The article was very complimentary in its description of the effect of the bullet against armor plate, but it was indefinite in respect to the development thereof.

I am writing you, therefore, to acquaint you with the fact that this bullet was developed at the Frankford Arsenal by Captain Wallace L. Clay of the Ordnance Department of the army. He conducted the necessary experimental work along novel lines, but in accordance with the well-established principle of the increased penetration given to armor-piercing projectiles by the use of a soft cap. The novelty of his work has been recognized by the Patent Office, and it has issued him letters of patent, which authorize the free use by the Government of this very efficient armor-piercing bullet.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1916.

Two Truth Societies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an ardent believer in President Wilson and a firm supporter of his re-election, I am distinctly disturbed over a misunderstanding which may easily arise in connection with the propaganda of the disloyalists against him. It is possible that some have confused the American Truth Society, the organization under which Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his aggregation are conducting part of their activities, with the Catholic Truth Society. This should not be. The former is pro-German propaganda pure and simple, while the Catholic Truth Society has a distinctly religious purpose in disseminating the truth concerning Catholic teaching. JAMES MOREY.

Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1916.

O'Leary Not Representative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am occasionally astonished to note certain remarks which aim to convey the impression that the noisy J. A. O'Leary and his associates represent the sentiment of most citizens of Irish birth or ancestry. The ill-assorted combination which opposes the re-election of Mr. Wilson does not altogether consist of men who view the conflicting interests of a troubled world from the standpoint of a disinterested American. Money has been spent here to influence opinion, and the amount of eloquence and special pleading that is always openly on the market is practically unlimited. Nearly all the voters of Hibernian extraction whom the writer is acquainted with will vote for Wilson.

Astoria, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1916. R. C. O.

WATER COLORS ON VIEW.

Work of Wm. B. E. Ranken of Royal Institute in Knoedler Galleries.

An exhibition of water colors by William B. E. Ranken, at the Knoedler Galleries, has qualities to commend it both to artists and the public. Mr. Ranken is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, a rival society to the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, which is to hold its exhibition shortly at the American Art Galleries. He paints for the most part in pure wash and thus achieves an effect of luminosity even where his architectural subjects are dark in color and ponderous in structure.

He paints interior scenes at Blenheim Palace and the Cabinet Meeting Room at 10 Downing Street with the same relish for character and he adds to the impression of accuracy and freshness that of ponderability, a quality highly characteristic of the fabric of aristocracy in England. His American subjects are Mrs. Havemeyer's drawing room, in Thirty-fourth Street, and her drawing room on Long Island; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's dining room, and a bedroom in the residence of W. K. Vanderbilt.

The most aesthetically successful of the water colors is the interior of the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, where the swimming light, coming from many windows, is the real theme of the picture and is gained without sacrifice of solidity in the architectural features.

EXPLAINS ABOUT BOY-ED.

British War Trade Minister Tells Why He Got Safe Conduct.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In the House of Commons today Carlyon W. Bellairs asked Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, why the Foreign Office had granted a free conduct to Captain Karl Boy-Ed, formerly German Naval Attaché at Washington, at the time his withdrawal was requested by the American Government.

Mr. Bellairs also asked whether Lord Robert was aware that Captain Boy-Ed was "the head of an organization engaged in forgery, murder, and arson in the United States," and was "organizing occasional U-boat operations off the American coast from Lübeck."

Lord Robert replied that the safe conduct had been given to Captain Boy-Ed in deference to the officially expressed wish of the United States Government. The British Government felt that the Captain's capacity for injuring the interests of this country was at least not greater in Germany than in the United States. The Government had no reason to regret this view.

Regarding Mr. Bellairs's inquiry in regard to Captain Boy-Ed's present activities, Lord Robert said:

"I have no reason to doubt that all Mr. Bellairs says about Captain Boy-Ed is true. Some of it is officially known to be true, but I do not think anything would be gained by announcing that no further safe conducts would be granted."

EDISON CO. OPPOSES RATE.

Brooklyn Corporation May Appeal Against Commission's Order.

It was learned yesterday that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn had practically decided, at a conference held last Saturday, to ask the courts to set aside the order of the Public Service Commission reducing the company's rates from 11 cents per kilowatt hour to 8 cents. The company was directed to put the new rate into effect on Dec. 1 and to maintain it for one year, when the hearing might be reopened to determine whether the rate worked an injustice to the company or whether it should not be further reduced.

A representative of the company said last night that the Directors felt the order was unfair. That part of the commission's report which fixed the value of the company's property at $22,000,000, which is $16,000,000 less than the value placed upon it by the company, aroused much bitter comment on the part of those having a big financial interest in the company.

If the company decides to appeal to the courts, an application will be made to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to set aside the commission's order aside.

CECIL PRAISES GERARD.

Expresses Gratitude for His Work for British Captives.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, announcing in the House of Commons today the transfer of the responsibility for matters relating to British prisoners in enemy countries from himself to Lord Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took occasion to express "in the strongest language at my command the deep debt of gratitude which, in my judgment, this country owes to Ambassador Gerard in securing better conditions for British prisoners." Lord Robert added:

"Whatever may have been true at the beginning of the war, I believe it is no longer true that British prisoners are treated worse than those of other nationalities, and this relative decency is due almost entirely to the exertions of the American Embassy. At the same time, I should not like to conceal from the House that conditions in some of the camps in Germany and other countries are still very far from satisfactory."

POPE PRESENTS PICTURES.

Autographed Photographs for G. B. Baker and H. C. Hoover.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Pope Benedict today received in private audience George Barr Baker of New York, a member of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Wishing, he said, further to demonstrate his appreciation of the work of the American Relief Committee, the Pontiff presented to Mr. Baker two autographed photographs, one for himself and one for Herbert C. Hoover, the Chairman of the commission.

The Pope expressed the hope that the plan of the commission to provide a supplementary meal for the Belgium children to save them from starvation and disease would be a success, and added that it would give a new proof of American generosity. He recently addressed an apostolic letter to Cardinal Gibbons recommending that the Roman Catholic Episcopacy, clergy and laity in the United States support the plan.

RUSSIAN BLACKLIST NOW.

Heavy Penalties Provided for Trading with Proscribed Firms.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—A "blacklist," similar to the one in force in Great Britain and including the names of most of the foreign firms trading with enemies of Russia, will soon be published by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers which needs only the signature of the Emperor to become a law.

The maximum penalty for infraction of this measure will be one year and four months imprisonment, or a fine of 25,000 rubles.

The new ruling, The Associated Press is informed by the Foreign Office, is aimed chiefly at firms masquerading under neutral names, but essentially belonging to enemy countries.

Honor for 50 Years' Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Thomas Griffin, stationery clerk of the Department of State, rounded out half a century of service in that department today, which was also his seventy-fifth birthday.

To commemorate this dual occasion, his friends in the department presented to him a gold watch bearing the inscription, "From Friends in the Department of State to Thomas Griffin, 1866-1916, Oct. 31, 1916."

NO RACE FAVORITISM IN THE U. S. ARMY

War Department to Order Capt. Eltinge to Expunge Criticism of Jews from Recent Book.

INGRAHAM WRITES TUMULTY

Acting Secretary Refutes Statement That Jews Do Not Make Good Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—A letter indicating the attitude of the War Department on race favoritism in the Government service was given out for publication at the White House executive offices today. The letter, which was dated Oct. 21, was written to Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, by William M. Ingraham, Acting Secretary of War, regarding the department's action on certain passages in a recently published book written by Captain Le Roy Eltinge, entitled "Psychology of War."

Mr. Ingraham's letter was occasioned by criticisms of alleged anti-Semitism in a chapter of the "Psychology of Races," made by Louis S. Berlin, manager of the Sentinel Publishing Company of Chicago. In his communication the Secretary says that "the policy of the department is uniformly to discourage in the army anything calculated to reflect in any manner on men of any particular race or creed, and not to tolerate anything that would savor of race discrimination. The statements quoted in The Sentinel are correct quotations from Captain Eltinge's book, and are regarded as highly objectionable by the War Department. Captain Eltinge will therefore be directed to go over the book carefully and to expunge therefrom all objectionable portions.

The Jewish race has, undoubtedly, furnished many able officers and many brave soldiers to all the armies of the world, and the department is satisfied that many such are now in our own army. Their valuable services are appreciated, and it is gratifying to know that they are properly enjoying in the army equality of rights and privileges with men of other peoples and creeds. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The passage in Captain Eltinge's book to which Mr. Berlin objected especially reads as follows:

> Another large proportion of our population is made up from the Jews. It is said that there are today more Jews in Chicago than in Palestine. For centuries he has been without a country. He doesn't know what patriotism means. Recruiting officers find he does not average up with the other applicants physically. He has not been a soldier for over 2,000 years. For the same length of time he has preferred trading to doing work with his hands.
>
> The soldier will not do hard physical work. This the Jew despises. He does not have any of the qualities of a good soldier; nevertheless, he is highly religious and very susceptible to the moral sentiments of his race. He has tenacity of purpose, and under pressure can patiently endure much. In a cause which appealed to his peculiar kind of mind, and led by officers who know how to get the best out of him, he might do surprisingly well as a soldier, but unless we can touch the latent mainspring of character that 2,500 years ago made him a soldier to be respected we will find him of little account.

Captain Eltinge is attached to the Fifteenth United States Cavalry.

NAVY TO OPEN MORE BIDS.

Will Consider Today Proposals for Cruisers and Submarines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Bids will be opened at the Navy Department tomorrow for four scout cruisers and twenty-seven coast type submarines, leaving only proposals for four battle cruisers to be received before construction of all the 1917 building program can begin. Bids for four battleships and twenty destroyers are now under consideration at the department, and awards probably will be made next week.

The scout cruisers are a new type for the navy, designed to make a sustained speed of 35 knots an hour. Each will be equipped with a catapult device for launching airplanes at sea, and will carry aircraft to extend its zone of daylight operations.

The submarines will be of the same type as the present O-boats of the navy, having in the neighborhood of 600 tons displacement. They are intended for work close to shore, although their fuel capacity will be sufficient to permit them to cross the ocean.

While awards for the four battleships will not be made for a week, it is known that examination of the proposals submitted a week ago has shown that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and the New York Shipbuilding Company have submitted the lowest figures. Each company probably will receive contracts for two ships. The Fore River Company of Quincy, Mass., submitted bids under various modifications and included a plan under which a sliding scale would meet changes in

CARLSTROM HOPES TO START FRIDAY

Weather Bureau Warnings of Variable Winds Hold Up Times Flight.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL TRIAL

Machine Stands Up Well Under a Full Load—Will Carry a Message to General Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Once more the vagaries of the weather have caused the postponement of THE NEW YORK TIMES nonstop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York. Today, as yesterday, the difficulty was the unreliability of the wind, on which Victor Carlstrom, THE TIMES aviator, is depending for twenty-five to thirty miles of the 100 odd miles an hour which he hopes to make on the flight.

The disappointment today was heightened by the fact that for the greater part of the afternoon the wind in Chicago was ideal for Carlstrom's purpose, and, despite the warnings of the Weather Bureau that this was only transitory, and that variable winds such as would be of little use to the aviator must be looked for tomorrow, Carlstrom and Charles B. Kirkhan, who is in charge of the aeroplane for the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company until its start, were hoping up to sunset that it might be possible to get away tomorrow. But at sunset the wind died away completely, and with no promise of more to follow immediately Carlstrom realized that the area over which the wind was favorable would be small, and that he would probably be flying through a calm or through chopy winds for most of his trip.

So the flight will not take place tomorrow, and probably not on Thursday. The weather forecasts given to Carlstrom by the local bureau indicate that fresh westerly winds will rise again on Thursday afternoon in the neighborhood of Chicago and will blow all day Friday. This means that if the aviator starts at sunrise on Friday he should have favorable winds all through his course, and there is as yet no reason to expect other than clear weather. So when Carlstrom decided this evening that it would be impossible to fly tomorrow he did so on Friday tentatively as the date, with the reservation that if conditions should appear more favorable tomorrow night he might decide on Thursday instead.

Result of a Storm in Alaska.

Officials of the Weather Bureau explain the conditions about Chicago this week as the result of a storm in Alaska, which has produced two auxiliary disturbances here. The first and smaller of these caused the fresh winds of today, which lasted only a few hours. Perhaps forty-eight hours behind this disturbance comes the second, which will bring the strong westerly winds of Thursday night and Friday, and will be followed by a cold wave. Then the lower temperatures following on the Alaska blizzard is expected to reach the Northwestern States on Thursday and to be in Chicago by Friday or Saturday, but the aviator, getting away on Friday morning before the disturbance has produced any manifestations except the wind, will be favored by the air currents and will, in addition, be just ahead of the uncomfortably cold weather which might make his flying at a height of six or eight thousand feet extremely difficult.

Carlstrom visited the army aviation field at Ashburn, from which his flight will start, this afternoon, and flew for a short time with the full load that the machine will carry on the cross-country flight. As in the previous trials, it stood up without indicating any weaknesses, and, so far as can be seen now, only unfavorable weather conditions can prevent the successful conclusion of the flight. This is the consensus of the judgment of outsiders, however; Carlstrom and Kirkham, used to the uncertainties of flying and realizing that in such an unparalleled strain there is always a chance of some unforeseen weakness making itself known, are too conservative to make confident assertions as to what will or will not happen. But Carlstrom stands by the statement which he made on the day of the announcement of the trial: "If I didn't think I could get away with it I wouldn't do it," and each day's delay, irksome though it is, is regarded as only another precaution to guarantee that the flight, when actually undertaken, will have every chance of success.

More Letters for Carlstrom.

Another of the special letters which Carlstrom will carry was given to THE TIMES correspondent today by Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department of the United States Army. It was addressed to General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, and will be delivered to General Wood at his headquarters on Governors Island, where the aviator will land at the end of his flight.

Governor Edward F. Dunne has also included in Carlstrom's cargo a letter to Governor Whitman and one to THE TIMES. The Governor's particular interest in the flight arises from the demonstration which its success will give of the possibility of the establishment of a commercially profitable aeroplane mail and express route between Chicago and New York.

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COUDERT MARVELS AT BRITISH EFFICIENCY

Says English Have 1,500,000 Soldiers in France and 3,000,000 at Home.

The Holland-America liner Noordam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, Falmouth and Kirkwall, with 863 passengers.

Frederic R. Coudert returned from a nine weeks' visit to the front in France, where he was the guest of General Sir Douglas Haig and General Foch. He said that the wonderful organization of the British Army impressed him more than anything else on his French tour.

"Never before in the history of the world," Mr. Coudert said, "has there been such speedy preparation. The aviation, artillery, ammunition and commissary supplies of the British forces in France are miraculous when it is considered how they started with nothing when hostilities began. England will reach the acme of her preparation for war next Spring, when she will have five guns for every one she has in the field now. There are 1,500,000 troops in France now and 3,000,000 more training in England.

"The United States could learn a great lesson on preparedness by sending army officers to study the organization of the large base camps at Calais, Etaples, Boulogne and Rouen, which I visited. As the troops arrive from England they are sent to the finishing camps at Calais and Etaples for two or three weeks to get a touch of war experience to qualify them for active service. They are initiated into trench life, wearing gas masks against gas clouds and throwing and dodging hand bombs, which has become an essential feature of modern warfare. I put on a mask and entered a trench full of gas which was almost unendurable for any length of time.

"The Commissary Department of the British Army is the best equipped in the world for feeding the soldiers in the field. The men get chocolate, bacon, jams, pies, mutton, beef, vegetables, bread, tea, coffee, fruit and all kinds of little luxuries, and the Canadian troops even have chewing gum served out to them.

"The British have bases for making aeroplanes in France and turn out hundreds of machines there in addition to instructing pilots. In one place near Etaples that I visited I saw more than one hundred aeroplanes of all descriptions. It was a wonderful sight to see the aviators arriving and departing continuously to make scout flights over the German lines.

"The German prisoners I saw looked happy, and are well fed. I spoke to some of them who had been at Contalmaison, and they described the fire of the British artillery as 'irresistibly hellish.' The battle was over just as I arrived on the scene, but I was in time to see the attack at Thiepval.

"It was wonderful to go through the German lines after they had been evacuated and see how the British gunners had destroyed what was considered the strongest fortification in Europe. The Curé of Contalmaison told me with tears in his eyes that he had been unable to find any traces of his old parish church on account of the deadly effect of the gunfire.

"When the war began the Germans were afraid to surrender to the British because they believed they would be slaughtered; but now that letters have been written home by prisoners telling how well they are treated and fed, the men give themselves up gladly, and are surrendering in hundreds daily, for the German soldiers are tired of the war.

"I was amused to read in THE NEW YORK TIMES that von Hindenburg had said that France was dying. Verdun has been won by the French forces, and deserters are coming over from the enemy in swarms daily. The French Army has reached its acme of efficiency and is organized to take full advantage of its victories and to minimize the effect of its losses. Germany is not beaten yet, and, if her defeat has to be effected by military force, officials of the Allies predict that the war may last another two years yet. No matter whether it is two, three or five years longer, the British Army will go on in the stubborn, steady, slow, sure way that in the end which is so characteristic of the race."

DRESSMAKERS AT ODDS.

One Sues Other for "Copying" Models Eliciting an Unkind Retort.

The Boue Soeurs, a firm of French dressmakers with a branch at 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Hickson, Inc., of 661 Fifth Avenue for $25,000 damages and an injunction restraining the defendant from copying or exhibiting certain gowns alleged to have been obtained from their store by a woman posing as a customer.

The complaint states that the plaintiffs have been importing to this country exclusive models of gowns and capes designed by them in their Paris store at 9 Rue de la Paix which contain their mark, "Boue Soeurs," and that Hickson, for the purpose of "palming off" the plaintiffs' importations as its own, caused a woman representing herself as Mrs. R. Bill to purchase certain gowns and a cape which she said she was buying for herself.

The plaintiffs allege that the buyer of the wearing apparel delivered it to the defendant, which took out the plaintiffs' marks and exhibited the articles as its own importations and the work of persons other than the plaintiffs. This, it is alleged, caused them $25,000 damage, and they seek an injunction to prevent any further exhibition of the articles.

It was denied last night on behalf of Hickson that there was any truth in the plaintiffs' charges. A representative of the defendant said the suit was the result of spite work because Mr. Hickson had declined to engage the plaintiffs in his business. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defendant, said:

"The filing of the suit is an effort on the part of the plaintiffs to obtain advertising at the expense of Hickson. We do not regard the suit seriously. No injunction has been granted, and none will be."

MAILS ON A SPACE BASIS.

Change in System of Paying Railroads Went into Effect at Midnight.

Transportation of mails on a space basis of pay instead of a weight basis was begun at midnight on most of the railroads throughout the country. E. M. Norris, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the Second District, said that, as the department had been working on the new schedules for weeks, he could see no reason why the mails should not be delivered as promptly as usual.

Mr. Norris had carefully estimated the amount of space needed on each mail-carrying train, and the contracts were made in Washington accordingly. Additional contracts will be made for extra space when it is required during the Christmas season. Supt. Norris said one advantage to the department of the new system would be the facilities offered for keeping records of the amount of mail handled in the different districts and over the various routes.

In order to handle the mails under the new space system, the Lackawanna Railroad has established a new bureau, known as the Mail Traffic Department, and has obtained as Mail Traffic Agent Henry Foulkes, now Chief Clerk to Supt. Norris.

Their 15th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Gardiner will celebrate their fifteenth wedding anniversary on Monday evening, Nov. 6, by giving a large reception and dance at their home, 14 West Eighty-sixth Street.

A Daughter to Mrs. Gordon Bunker.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bunker of Summit, N. J., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Bunker was formerly Miss Caroline N. McFarlan, and is a niece of Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman.

Mt. Sinai Hospital Alliance Dances.

The Mt. Sinai Hospital Alliance gave a dance last night at the Hotel McAlpin. Hawaiian music was played throughout the evening, and there was general dancing. Among those in charge of the affair were Melvin J. Sackerman, Emil Landau, Samuel Reiner, and the Misses Ruth Davidson, Dora Marks, and Viola Levy.

$85,817,067 EARNED BY STEEL IN QUARTER

Year's Total to Oct. 1 $227,655,739, Compared with $79,118,508 in 1915.

1 PER CENT. EXTRA DIVIDEND

Corporation Earns in Record Quarter Enough to Pay Annual Rate of $49.80 on Common Stock.

The Steel Corporation earned $85,817,067 net in the quarter ended Sept. 30, $4,091,000 more than in the second quarter, which established a high record. The showing was considered satisfactory in the financial district when made public yesterday, although expectations were voiced a few weeks ago of at least $90,000,000. These extra-optimistic hopes were toned down in recent days through the receipt of information from the steel trade that mill operations in July and August had been considerably restricted by hot weather.

The Directors declared at their quarterly meeting yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, the same as three months ago. This was in line with predictions in conservative Wall Street quarters. The usual disbursements of 1¼ per cent. on the common and of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stocks were ordered, the former, together with the extra, being made payable Dec. 30 and the latter on Nov. 29.

The tremendous strides taken by the steel industry in recent months were illustrated by the earnings reported by months. In July the net income of the corporation was $25,650,006, smaller by $2,000,000 than in June, but nearly $8,000,000 greater than the best month of the first quarter. In August the figure advanced to $29,746,903 and in September to $30,420,038, far and away the best month in the corporation's history. September brought in more by nearly $5,150,000 than the entire third quarter of 1914 and about $18,000,000 more than the first quarter of that year.

In the following table the quarter's results are set forth, with comparisons, and the net earnings by quarters for three years to date:

	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1916.	Quarter Ended June 30, 1916.	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1915.
Net earn....	$85,817,067	$81,126,048	$38,710,644
Dep., d., &c..	10,614,650	9,745,826	8,664,853
Net income..	75,202,403	71,380,222	30,045,791
Int., U. S. S. bds & prem.	5,601,236	5,673,962	5,703,631
Balance....	69,601,175	65,706,260	24,342,160
Div. pf.....	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Div. com....	6,353,781	6,353,781	.....
Extra div....	5,065,025	5,065,025	.....
Surplus	51,850,450	47,964,385	18,037,241

"NET EARNINGS BY MONTHS.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
January	$19,794,912	$16,563,854	$1,687,150
February	19,196,396	16,990,968	3,838,578
March	22,722,816	17,677,986	7,132,081
1st q'tar.	$60,713,624	$51,232,788	$12,457,809
April	25,423,676	7,286,408	6,920,879
May	27,554,399	9,320,576	6,845,823
June	28,147,472	11,343,070	6,980,894
2d q'tar.	$81,126,048	$27,950,035	$20,457,396
Half year....	141,839,672	40,407,864	38,451,277
July	25,650,006	12,048,218	7,475,986
August	29,746,913	12,860,099	7,584,926
September ..	30,420,158	13,795,327	7,215,065
3d q'tar.	$85,817,067	$38,710,644	$22,276,082
Nine months.	227,656,739	79,118,508	60,727,979

The balance of $63,296,256 left for common stock dividends after the preferred dividend had been set aside was equal to 12.46 per cent. on the junior shares. This means that the corporation produced a profit in the quarter which, if maintained for a full year, would amount to $49.80 for each of the 5,053,025 shares. In view of this imposing display, it is seen that the Directors were acting conservatively in keeping the common stock dividend rate on what amounts to an annual basis of $9 a share.

Heavier wear and tear on plants from the pressure of business than in other quarters was indicated in the statement made by the reservation of $10,614,650 for the depreciation account, compared with $9,745,826 in the June quarter, and $8,664,853 in the September quarter of last year. Apparently this reservation represented the product of capacity operations in the second quarter, as the mills were not so active in July and August as in May and June. A number of plants in the early Summer, according to steel men, worked at 100 per cent. of rated capacity.

All of the eighteen Directors except J. P. Morgan and George F. Baker, attended the meeting, Mr. Morgan being in Europe. The meeting was held in a quarter hour, the shortest session of the year.

NO EUROPEAN 'DUMPING.'

Dr. Pratt Says There Will Be No Flood of Low-Priced Goods.

The belief prevalent in many quarters that the United States will be flooded with low-priced European products at the close of the war was attacked last night by Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the annual banquet of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, held at the Hotel Biltmore. E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and President of the association, presided. With him at the guests' table were the members of the American Industrial Commission, headed by W. W. Nichols, Chairman of the commission and Assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission, and others.

Dr. Pratt said that he believed the dumping theory to be based on a worn-out and obsolete conception of American national economy and he presented the latest available statistics to prove this. "As a matter of fact," said Dr. Pratt, "I believe that Europe will be less able to compete with the United States at the conclusion of the war than ever before. What are the actual conditions in Europe at the present time? Stocks of all kinds of goods are literally exhausted. I am informed that the shelves in wholesale and retail establishments are stripped and that machinery of obsolete design is being pressed into service."

SOCIETY'S CHARITY SHOP.

"Zahrah" to be Opened for Trade Tomorrow at 1 East 49th Street.

A novel undertaking, unique in the annals of charity affairs and sponsored by society women, will be formally launched tomorrow when a fashion shop, to be known as "Zahrah," opens its doors for trade at 1 East Forty-ninth Street. A company has been incorporated to run the establishment, and it is distinctly a charity organization, the proceeds to be divided among several American and European charities.

Mrs. Harry H. Duryea is President of the Company, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness Treasurer, and Mrs. Julian L'Estrange Vice President.

The shop is to be run on strictly business lines, and the idea is to give the public something for its money when contributing to the various charities. The profits are to be divided among the St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Virginia Day Nursery, the Millicent Sutherland Ambulance, and the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund of London, and other organizations. The books are to be duly audited, and will be open to those interested in the work of the charities.

Tourists from Panama and Cuba.

Among those arriving yesterday from Panama and Cuba on the Pastores were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bloch, Alfred Caldwell, Miss Sara Caldwell, Mrs. Martha Burrage, Mrs. F. Bonnelly, Albey Bonnefoy, Mr. and Mrs. William Ferris, Mrs. G. Hull, Roy Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carrington, Charles Elder, Sumner Davenport, and Edward Chasteney.

GEN. HWANG SING KILLED.

Chinese Commander Who Was Prime Mover of Rebellion of 1911.

CHESTER, La., Oct. 31.—General Hwang Sing, commander of the First Army of the Chinese Republic, has been killed, according to a cablegram received here today.

General Hwang Sing was formerly Provincial Minister of War, Commander of the Southern Army, Military Chief of the Southern Fukien, and President of the National Senate. He was credited with being the moving spirit of the rebellion of 1911, but recognized Dr. Sun Yat-sen as head of the reform movement and accepted for himself the office of Vice President of the new republic. Later General Hwang opposed Yuan Shi-kai, the President, who was reported to have put a price of $100,000 on his head.

General Hwang fled from China and came to New York in 1914, for the purpose, as he said, of studying American governmental methods. Later General Hwang returned to China. While in New York he was severely criticised by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, who said the General had come here to raise money. General Hwang replied to Professor Jenks, and for a time the controversy was of interest to those conversant with Chinese affairs.

General Hwang was active from his earliest years in opposition to the Manchus and was credited with having brought about the overthrow of that dynasty.

GEORGE HANDY BATES DEAD.

International Law Expert and Ex-Democratic Leader in Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—George Handy Bates, expert on international and constitutional law, author of legal textbooks, and formerly Democratic leader in Delaware, died at his home here today in his seventy-third year. During the Cleveland Administration, in 1888, he was appointed special envoy in the negotiations with England and Germany over the ownership of the Isl and of Samoa.

Mr. Bates was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. Later in life he opened his office in Wilmington, Del. In 1881 he was elected to the Delaware Legislature and the year after was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Silas G. Pratt, Composer.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—Silas Gamaliel Pratt, a concert pianist and composer, who wrote the "Centennial Overture" and dedicated it to General U. S. Grant, is dead here in his seventy-first year. He was a native of Addison, Vt., and studied music in Chicago, going abroad, where he spent two Summers at Weimar as a pupil of Liszt. Mr. Pratt's first completed symphony was produced in Berlin in 1871, and in the Winter of that year he returned to Chicago and organized the Apollo Club. He also organized and directed the Chicago grand opera festival. Later he removed to New York, and at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago was in charge of the American Day program, where he directed a chorus of several thousand voices.

Elting A. Fowler.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Elting A. Fowler, head of the Washington bureau of The New York Sun, died this afternoon in the Hahnemann Hospital here, in his thirty-seventh year. He was born in Caledonia, N. Y., and was a graduate of Princeton University. Mr. Fowler became connected with The Sun in 1906, and in 1910 was attached to its Washington office. He was a member of the Gridiron and University Clubs of Washington, the Princeton Club of New York, and the Columbia Country Club.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN OLSER FACKLER of 430 West Forty-fourth Street, who built organs for many churches in this city, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Harrisburg, Penn. Three sisters survive him.

HENRY HERPERS, a retired member of Herpers Brothers, one of the oldest jewelry manufacturing firms in Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-seventh year. He retired ten years ago.

GEORGE A. BECHTEL, a resident of Staten Island for fifty years, died yesterday at his home in Rosebank in his seventy-sixth year. He was an organizer of the old Staten Island Fire Police, and left a widow and daughter.

ALEXANDER J. SUTHERLAND, a building contractor, and formerly for six years Deputy Superintendent of the Poor of Westchester County, died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers in his fifty-eighth year. He was a resident of Yonkers.

Major R. LIVINGSTON LUCKY, a member of the Old Guard for more than thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 550 West 157th Street. He was born in this city, and was connected with the Columbia Bank for thirty-two years.

HORACE HARRISON FRY, 75 years old, a civil war veteran, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank C. Thompson, in Hollis, L. I. Mr. Fry was born in Philadelphia. For a quarter of a century he was with an iron concern in Philadelphia, and for thirty-five years he was manager of a department of Henry Frankenberg, a yard and linen house.

Mrs. CATHERINE VIRGINIA KNOWLTON, widow of James A. Knowlton, who had a large engraving business in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 52 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. She was 72 years old, and left a son.

HERMAN STEINICKE, a retired jeweler, for more than forty years in business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 25 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

WILLIAM H. BAUSHER, employed as bookkeeper for City Marshal John Wagner of Brooklyn, and himself at one time a City Marshal, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 344 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old, and was formerly active in Republican politics.

WILLIAM M. WHITE, 74 years old, a retired grocer, of Brooklyn, died at his home, 973 Greene Avenue Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. ELLA JANE COX, wife of George M. Cox, engineer of the Church Charity Foundation buildings for the last thirty years, died on Sunday at her home, 1,636 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

CHARLES GOSLING, a retired jewelry manufacturer of Manhattan and long a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in Milburn, N. J., on Sunday at the age of 65 years. Mr. Gosling was a native of London, England, and became a member of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, when Henry Ward Beecher was the pastor. He was one of the organizers of the old Pioneer Boat Club on Gowanus Creek. He left a widow, five sons, and three daughters.

WINCHESTER B. SMITH, 60 years old, a commission merchant in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home in Summit, N. J. Mr. Smith was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. EMMA BROWN NORTH, wife of Dr. Nelson L. North, and active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 159 Hancock Street, that borough, in her fifty-fourth year. Besides her husband, she left a daughter, Miriam E., and two sons, Nelson L., Jr., a lawyer in Brooklyn, and Richard.

Mrs. MARY MONAGHAN, wife of Gilbert Monaghan, died yesterday at her home in Orange, leaving a son and a daughter.

Mrs. EMMA LOUISE EVANS, widow of Valentine Evans, a resident of the Oranges for many years, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. MARGARET McCARTNEY, widow of Thomas McCartney, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there, leaving a son and daughter.

Mrs. KATHLEEN SILVERMAN, wife of Edward Silverman, and a resident of Carlstadt, N. J., died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, in her forty-second year.

FRANCIS C. DOHERTY, for many years owner of a furniture store here, is dead at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LAWSON ROCHESTER, wife of John H. Rochester, died on Sunday at her home at Rochester, N. Y., in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Vicksburg, Miss., and was a daughter of the late Rev. George L. Moore, a Presbyterian clergyman. Mrs. Rochester is survived by a son, Paul A. Rochester, of this city.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE S. SEE, mother of the late Rev. Edwin F. See, formerly General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 348 Adelphi Street, in that borough. She was the widow of J. Benedict See.

Dr. BENTLEY JAY BONNELL, a dentist, died on last Saturday at his home in London, England, according to cable advices received by his sister, Mrs. Alexander McKirgan, of East Orange, N. J. He was a member of the Junior Constitutionalist Club of London.

PASTOR RUSSELL DIES IN TEXAS TRAIN

Brooklyn Tabernacle Divine Expires from Heart Disease on His Way to New York.

HIS CHURCHES WIDECAST

Minister's "Miracle Wheat," Which Was Supposed to Produce Wonderful Crops, Gave Him Publicity.

CANADIAN, Texas, Oct. 31.—Charles Taze Russell, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and known all over the country as "Pastor Russell," died from heart disease at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon on an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé train, en route from Los Angeles to New York. He complained of feeling ill after leaving Los Angeles, his secretary said, and gradually grew worse. The end came while the train was stopped at Pampa, Texas, near here. His body is being sent to Kansas City, Mo.

Pastor Russell, who was President of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, of the International Bible Students' Association of London and the Peoples' Pulpit Association of New York, was in his sixty-fifth year. He was an independent minister and was born in Pittsburgh, receiving his education from private tutors. Pastor Russell began his work as an independent minister in 1878, in Pittsburgh.

At the time of his death he was pastor of churches all over the country from Maine to California, devoting the greater part of his time to the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Pastor Russell traveled nearly 30,000 miles each year in pursuance of his pastoral duties, including a trip to London, Eng., in connection with the work of the London Tabernacle congregation, of which he was pastor.

He always disclaimed being the founder of a new religion and he interpreted the punishment of the Bible as eternal death and not eternal torture.

Pastor Russell first came to this city in 1900, when he removed from Philadelphia and bought the old Bethel Chapel, at 17 Hicks Street, under the Brooklyn Bridge, in Brooklyn, and called it the People's Church. Not long after his congregations overflowed this little edifice and he rented the Brooklyn Academy of Music for his Sunday services.

In addition to being pastor of many congregations, Pastor Russell's Sunday sermons were published in about 2,000 newspapers. He was the author of a series of books of "Studies of the Scriptures," of which more than 700,000 copies were published each year since 1886. Pastor Russell was also editor of The Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence, a semi-monthly journal of large circulation.

He received much publicity for several incidents of his life. One of these was in connection with the "Miracle Wheat," which was supposed to give wonderful crops and which was said to come out of the Tabernacle by some mysterious process. There was a certain amount of scandal connected with this, and Pastor Russell sued The Brooklyn Eagle for $100,000 damages for a story published about it in that paper. During this suit it was brought out that the millennium was due in the Fall of 1914—at about the time the European war started.

In addition to other things, Pastor Russell came into prominence when his wife sued him for divorce, and on June 8, 1909, he paid her $6,036 alimony following a court order handed down in Pittsburgh. When he first arrived in Brooklyn, Pastor Russell attracted favorable attention by abolishing Hell. In this doctrine he said that he was only indorsing the belief of "Honest Abe" Lincoln, the martyred President.

NOTED ARCHAEOLOGIST DIES

Abbé Henri Thedenat Was a Member of Many Learned Societies.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Abbé Henri Thedenat, the archaeologist, is dead.

Henri Thedenat was a cleric and antiquarian and a native of La Rochelle, France, where he was born Oct. 8, 1844. He studied at the Carmelite School. He was an officer of Public Instruction and member of the French Institute.

Abbé Thedenat was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; a resident member of the National Society of Antiquarians, an honorary member of the Egyptian Institute, a member of the French Society of Archaeology, a correspondent of the Pontifical Academy of Roman Archaeology, a Director of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and a member of other antiquarian societies. He was the author of many books on antiquity, some of the best known of which were those concerning Pompeii.

James C. Wallace.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—James Chase Wallace, former President of the American Shipbuilding Company and a Director in many other corporations, died this morning in his fifty-third year. Since his retirement from the shipbuilding company, in 1914, he devoted himself to his shipping interests on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Wallace was born in Cleveland, and started his business career as a machinist in 1881 with the Globe Iron Works. Six years later he took charge of the drafting room of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, of which he became Vice President and General Manager in 1893. When the two companies were merged and became the American Shipbuilding Company in 1899, Mr. Wallace became General Manager of the new corporation, and in 1904 was elected President.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark E. Goldberg announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916.

KOHN.—Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Kohn of Cedarhurst, L. I., announce the birth of a daughter on Monday, Oct. 30.

Engaged.

LEWIS—APPLEMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Appleman of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Mr. Abram J. Lewis, son of Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky.

LOWY—PRESSLER.—Estelle Pressler to Florian Lowy.

Married.

MORRILL—ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Frank Townley, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Elliott, to Amos Morrill of New York.

Brooklyn.

McINNES—DODGE.—Oct. 30, Helen Dodge to Hamilton McInnes.

MERKLEIN—KAY.—Oct. 30, Marie Kay to Ludwig Merklein.

Died.

AVERY.—James E. suddenly at St. Johnsland, Long Island, Oct. 30, aged 79. Interment at Woodlawn.

BARSE.—John Frederick Barse, son of William Barse and Rebecca Pixley Barse, in his 65th year, on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916, at Spring Lake, N. J. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M., at Trinity Church, Asbury Park, N. J.

BECHTEL.—At his late residence, Clifton, S. I., Oct. 31, 1916, George J. Bechtel, in his 75th year. Funeral services from St. John's Church, Rosebank, S. I., Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BELKNAP.—At Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, Helen Kerr, wife of William Cook Belknap. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 112 1st St., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DURYEA.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 30, 1916, Elise F., wife of Albert E. Duryea. Funeral services at her late residence, 114 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, 1:29 P. M., via Erie Railroad.

EDGAR.—At West New Brighton, S. I., Alienetta Francis Edgar, youngest daughter of David A. and late Marietta Francis Edgar. Funeral services from her late residence, 371 Bement Av., Thursday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

FACKLER.—Oct. 30, at St. Vincent's Hospital, N. Y., John Osler Fackler, brother of Mrs. Harriet McCarthy and Mrs. John R. Null of Harrisburg, Penn., and Mrs. James C. Corbett of Rochester, N. Y. Remains at Funeral Parlor, 14 E. 59th. Interment at Harrisburg, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M. Harrisburg, (Penn.,) papers please copy.

GRAVES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Artie Alta Graves, beloved wife of William P. Graves. Funeral services at her late residence, 62 Saratoga Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

GRINNELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, Sophie Van Alen, daughter of the late James Van Alen, and widow of Lt. Col. Robert Minturn Grinnell of New York City. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., between 5th and Madison Aves., on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Motor cortege. Paris and Boston Herald please copy.

HOLMES.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Francis B. Holmes. Funeral service at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 P. M.

HUDSON.—Of pneumonia, Oct. 30, 1916, Sarah H. Hudson, widow of the late George Hudson, in her 75th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 8 East 129th St., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1:15 P. M.

HUTTON.—Infant son of Dr. Lafferts and Esther Whitney, born Oct. 29, died Oct. 30, 1916.

JACOBS.—On Oct. 31, 1916, after a brief illness, Henry Jacobs, beloved father of Louis and Sidney, Mrs. Milton Greenhall, and Mrs. Nathan Joseph. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 116th St., Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

JONES.—William A., aged 57 years, after a lingering illness. Funeral service under the auspices of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., at the funeral parlors of William J. Minor, 112 East 29th St., Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M. Denver, Col., papers please copy.

JOSEPH.—Carrie R., on Oct. 30, 1916, beloved mother of Joseph H. and Ray Joseph and Mrs. B. S. Kahn. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,422 East 10th St., Brooklyn, (Flatbush,) on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 11 A. M. Interment Cincinnati, Ohio. Tennessee and Cincinnati papers please copy.

LIFZKA.—On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, Irma Lifzka, beloved aunt of Amy F. Lifzka and Mrs. Henrietta H. Stanton. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 Perry Harbor Road, near Myrtle Av., Glendale, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LUBY.—On Monday, Oct. 30, Emily Louise, wife of James Luby and daughter of the late John J. Huber. Funeral services at 30 Clifton Place, Jersey City, Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

LUCKY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, at his residence, 550 West 157th, Major R. Livingston, beloved husband of E. Addis Dubois.

MAITLAND-DOUGALL.—On Oct. 21, in Vancouver's Island, Frederick Heriot Maitland-Dougall, son of the late Admiral William Maitland-Dougall, R. N., and Elizabeth Stark Dougall, and husband of the late Bessie Hopkins of Savannah, Ga. Interment in Vancouver's Island.

MARKELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 31, Emma Judd Markell, wife of the late Jacob Markell. Funeral services at her late residence, Greenport, L. I., Friday, Nov. 3, at 1:30 P. M.

MERRELL.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, Mary E. Merrell. Private funeral services will be held at her home, 184 Bellevue Av.

MORRIS.—On Oct. 30, 1916, Francis Irving, son of the late James and Sarah Morris, age 72 years. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MOSCHCOWITZ.—Oct. 30, Joseph, beloved husband of Pauline Moschcowitz (nee Cohn) and devoted father of Louis and Julia Moschcowitz. Funeral services at the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M.

MULFORD.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Armstrong Mulford, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late home, 123 Netherwood Av., Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in Hillside Cemetery.

MUNN.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, in the 83d year of her age, Mary A. Munn, wife of the late Benjamin Munn and mother of Adelene Munn. Funeral services at All

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED IN A. A. U. REGULATIONS BEARING ON AMATEURISM

A. A. U. CODE URGES PURE AMATEURISM

Striking Revisions in Constitution to be Submitted to Convention on Nov. 20.

MANY RADICAL PROVISIONS

Supervisors of Sports, as Well as Athletes, Affected—May Give Up Control of Women Swimmers.

Providing for a sweeping house cleaning of amateur athletics, which means practically every sport not controlled by any central body other than the Amateur Athletic Union, the Committee on Revision of the Constitution of that organization yesterday made public the new constitution which, with the report of the Legislation Committee, will be presented for adoption at the annual convention of the A. A. U. at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 29.

Containing more radical provisions than even the most ardent amateur connected with track and field sports and other games controlled by the A. A. U. could hope for, the provisions of the proposed constitution go at least as far in the interest of clean and pure athletics as the stringent regulations adopted during the Winter and Spring by the pioneer Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the United States Golf Association.

In the sincerity of its efforts to eliminate every possible taint of professionalism from amateur sport, the A. A. U. Committee on Revision not only provides for "amateurism on the field of competition," but also for "the governing of athletics by amateurs." In other words, it would bar from handling the reins of amateur legislation or supervision any person not a strict amateur. It would keep from the A. A. U. conclaves any man designated as a delegate who was listed as a professional. This is one of the sternest regulations in the new code, and is probably one of the few about which a fight will be waged at the coming convention.

Lines Up with Previous Action.

In line with the sentiment expressed by the general sports-conference called last December by the Intercollegiate Association, the Amateur Athletic Union Committee, of which Seward A. Simons is Chairman, has adopted the entire definition of an amateur, the acts of disbarment, and the pardoning power clauses which were ratified by the general convention. This entire act, changed only slightly to conform with its own needs, has been lifted bodily into the proposed A. A. U. constitution and designated as Article X.

Some of the most important new regulations proposed by the Committee on Revision, which have long been hoped for by lovers of true amateur sport and which were delayed until a wave of feeling recently swept the country, follow:

The barring from the councils of the Amateur Athletic Union of every delegate who cannot present a clean bill of amateurism.

The adoption of the following definition of an amateur, which was accepted by every organization represented at the A. A. U.-C. A. A. conference: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."

The acts of disbarment which put under ban any athlete guilty of fraud, who competes for money, who coaches for money, the capitalization of athletic fame, and the engaging for financial benefit in any occupation in which an athlete's usefulness arises from publicity given to his reputation.

The adoption of the pardoning power clauses, which fit to the crime the punishment an athlete must suffer for being guilty of any act entailing disbarment.

This latter measure is ultra-radical from the A. A. U. viewpoint, for it will allow of the reinstatement of a professional coach after a period of five years beginning from the time he gives up the occupation which heretofore has been ever under the ban of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The provision which will permit one member of the Board of Governors from any association to cast the full vote of that association—unless the other members decide against the action—in a letter to the Secretary.

The adoption of an additional provision which protects the right of college students to represent educational institutions in cases where the college term closes prior to June 1, and in instances where college attendance is not required in consecutive semesters.

Legislative Committee's Views.

The Legislative Committee of the A. A. U. of which Justice Bartow S. Weeks, also a member of the Revision Committee, is Chairman, has inspected the proposed code and has made several recommendations on its own part.

The most important of these is that the Amateur Athletic Union give up entire control of women's swimming, leaving the game where it was two years ago without a national organization. The code of the Committee on Revision provided for the continuance of supervision by the Amateur Athletic Union of swimming among women and for the registering of women swimmers. Justice Weeks's recommendation would do away with both.

The Legislation Committee also recommends that no member of the Board of Governors be allowed to cast more than one vote, which would nullify the suggestion of the Committee on Revision that any member be permitted to cast the full vote of his association.

One of the most important features of the proposed new code is that which would give to the Board of Governors, not the National Registration Committee, the power to reinstate any athlete who has lost his registration card through some violation of the rules, provided, of course, that he has done penance enough to be purged of his sin.

To many officials of the Amateur Athletic Union the question of barring as a delegate to the national convention any person other than a strict amateur is the most important step made by the Simons committee. This regulation covering this point reads: "Every active member must elect annually six delegates to represent it at meetings of the union, and such delegates must be amateurs and members in good standing belonging to such member, and may also elect six alternates of such delegates, who must be amateurs and members of its own, or of any active member's clubs; except that no member of the Board of Governors shall be elected an alternate, and in no case shall any delegate or alternate represent more than one active or allied member."

Vexing Questions Would Arise.

This rule, which appears likely to raise a storm of disapproval from many A. A. U. quarters, would eliminate from the Amateur Athletic councils several of its most active workers. What will constitute an amateur when it comes to election of delegates is not prescribed, but the candidate will undoubtedly be subjected to the same stringent rules which will be applied to competing athletes. It is probable that most of the new code will be accepted, but not without opposition.

In practical terms, the proposed constitution would bar from the amateur ranks, temporarily or forever, as the act may warrant, any athlete coming under the following headings in respect to transgressions:

A. One who has competed in any competition under an assumed name, or who has been guilty of any fraud or other grossly unsportsmanlike action.

B. One who directly or indirectly derives pay or financial benefits as a reward or consideration for participating in any sport or in any public competition or exhibition, or who disposes of prizes for personal gain.

C. One who directly or indirectly receives pay or financial benefits for instructing or preparing any person for any exhibition or competition in any sport, when such act was not merely an incident to his main vocation or employment.

D. One who grants or sanctions the use of his name to advertise or promote the sale of, or to act as the personal solicitor for the sale, or as the actual salesman of sporting goods, prizes, trophies, or other commodities for use chiefly in or in connection with games or exhibitions in any sport.

Or, one who engages for financial benefit in any occupation wherein his usefulness or value arises chiefly from the publicity given or to be given to the reputation or fame which he has gained from his performances in any sport rather than from his ability to perform the usual duties incident to such occupation or transaction. This is capitalization of athletic fame.

This latter clause would put the ban on athletes who write signed articles for newspapers, who solicit trade for jewelry houses, and who hold various positions with sporting goods firms.

Clause Affecting Golf Players.

E. One who participates in an exhibition or competition as an individual and not merely as a member of a team against one or more ineligible persons, without having obtained special permission to do so from the organization governing such competition or exhibition, unless it is the general practice or custom in such sport for such character of competition or exhibition. (This means that an amateur golfer could compete in an open tournament against a professional, yet not bar himself from competition as an amateur on the cinderpath.)

One who competes on a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or will receive money, directly or indirectly, for participating; without having before obtained the consent in writing from the National Registration Committee. (This refers to Summer baseball, a question which long has agitated and baffled amateur athletic authorities.)

One who participates in any competition or exhibition as a member of a team against another team one or more members of which are ineligible to compete as amateurs in the sport in which the participation occurred, unless the team competed against represents a well established organization, and also unless the contest or exhibition is in a generally recognized sport and either between groups or players participating at one time, or consists of a series of individual contests which, both as to the number and character thereof, constitute a generally recognized series of standard events.

The power of pardoning, which is wide in scope, is intrusted to the Board of Governors in the following terms: "The Board of Governors shall have the power to relieve a person of the effect of his commission of any of the acts by reason of which he would cease to be eligible to compete as an amateur, when it is shown to its satisfaction that such act was committed through ignorance (of the character, not the consequences, thereof,) inadvertence, or excusable error, or was committed in a sport in which there was at the time of commission no general competition by amateurs, or was made obligatory by military authorities.

The Unforgivable Transgressions.

The most important point in connection with the pardoning power is that the bars will never be raised for any athlete who is guilty of fraud or who competes for money—in the latter case, in any sport over which the A. A. U. has jurisdiction. In instances where the infringement occurred in a sport not governed bythe A. A. U., the Board of Governors may reinstate after five years.

In the case of coaches, where it is satisfactorily shown that the breach did not occur in a sport controlled by the A. A. U., a man might be reinstated at the discretion of the governors, or if the act did occur in an A. A. U. sport the coach might be reinstated five years after he has agreed to violate the rules no longer.

One who has capitalized his athletic fame may get back into good standing after he has proved good faith in giving up the illegal pursuits—illegal so far as amateurism is concerned. For violations of Clause E penalties of a year's suspension will be inflicted.

The main outstanding feature of the recommendations made by the Legislation Committee is that calling for the abolition of control over women's swimming. This measure will not be put through without a fight, however, for there are many who believe the sport has been ably controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Justice Weeks's committee, in its recommendations for changes in the regulations of competition, advises the return to the old drawing system in boxing and wrestling, inasmuch as the Boston method has proved a failure. The committee wants the draw to take place after all the preliminary and semi-final rounds.

The committee would also suspend any boxer or wrestler who enters a tournament and then fails to compete; would have the extra rounds in a boxing bout three minutes instead of two; would substitute a five-mile run for the hop, step, and jump on the indoor track championship programs, and would add to the official championship program the pentathlon, decathlon, steeplechase, all-around, and relays at a quarter, half, mile, two miles, and three miles.

THIRTY-ONE GAMES LISTED.

Schedule of Intercollegiate Basket Ball League Announced.

Play for the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League championship will begin on Dec. 19, when Princeton meets Cornell at Ithaca, as revealed by the schedule for the coming season, announced yesterday. Thirty-one games in all have been listed by the Eastern intercollegiate authorities, but only thirty will be included in the title round robin of home and home games. The extra contest will be an exhibition between Princeton and Yale at New Haven on Feb. 6. The season will close on March 14 with the playing of the Princeton and Yale game at New Haven.

The University of Pennsylvania five, which captured the title last season, will not go into action until Jan. 13, when Columbia will visit Philadelphia for the opening game in Quakertown. The complete schedule is as follows:

Dec. 16, Princeton at Cornell; Jan. 6, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; Jan. 9, Dartmouth at Yale; Jan. 9, Columbia at Cornell; Jan. 13, Cornell at Yale; Jan. 13, Columbia at Pennsylvania; Jan. 13, Princeton at Dartmouth; Jan. 15, Cornell at Dartmouth; Jan. 18, Yale at Columbia; Jan. 19, Pennsylvania at Princeton; Jan. 23, Yale at Princeton; Jan. 23, Pennsylvania at Cornell; Jan. 27, Cornell at Princeton; Feb. 6, Princeton at Yale, (exhibition and does not count in championship standing;) Feb. 10, Columbia at Dartmouth; Feb. 12, Dartmouth at Columbia; Feb. 12, Pennsylvania at Yale; Feb. 16, Cornell at Columbia; Feb. 17, Yale at Pennsylvania; Feb. 24, Princeton at Columbia; Feb. 24, Cornell at Pennsylvania; Feb. 27, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; Feb. 27, Columbia at Yale.

March 2, Dartmouth at Princeton; March 2, Pennsylvania at Columbia; March 3, Yale at Cornell; March 5, Dartmouth at Cornell; March 6, Columbia at Princeton; March 10, Princeton at Pennsylvania; March 10, Yale at Dartmouth; March 14, Princeton at Yale.

The official basket ball guide, containing the joint rules which provide a uniform code under which collegiate, A. A. U., and Y. M. C. A. teams will play this season, will be issued today.

The rating of officials is being tried for the first time this year by the Officials Committee. Officials are rated at A and B grades, the former being the more competent and experienced. The B men will be rated higher as their work improves.

WILL START BASKET BALL.

Coach Merner Calls First Columbia Practice for Tonight.

Carl J. Merner, the new coach of the Columbia basket ball team, who succeeded Harry A. Fisher, has called the first practice for this evening. Manager Henry E. Hochette has practically completed his schedule, and the first game will come early in December. Two members of the squad, Captain-elect A. B. Wilber and J. A. Healy, both veterans, will not be able to report regularly until after the football season. Healy is Captain of the gridiron team. Other veterans are Latour and Roberts, forwards; Leonard, centre, and Littauer, guard.

NICK YOUNG, ONCE LEAGUE HEAD, DIES

Was Pioneer in Professional Ball and President of Older Circuit for 22 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Nicholas E. Young, one of the pioneer figures of the national game of baseball in America and from 1881 until 1903 President of the National League of professional baseball clubs, died this morning at the home in this city of his son, Robert H. Young, 1,626 Newton Street, Northwest. Mr. Young, who was 78 years old, had been an invalid for the past four years. He attended most of the games played here by the Washington Club of the American League until his health failed, and never relinquished his interest in the sport he had so greatly helped to develop. As "Uncle Nick" Young he was known to lovers of baseball the world over.

Mr. Young was the son of Almarin T. and Mary Miller Young, and was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1840. He moved while still a small boy to Old Fort Johnson, the former baronial home of Sir William Johnson, at Aken, N. Y., and built before the French and Indian war by that famous colonist. While living there he attended the public school and academy at Amsterdam.

His father was a miller and contractor on a large scale, and with him the son worked until 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-second New York Infantry and with that regiment and later with the United States Signal Corps served until the end of the war and engaged in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac.

His taste for athletics, which was later to bring him such well-deserved prominence, was developed at an early age. He showed unusual ability on the local cricket club, playing against Canadian organizations both in this country and in Canada, and was but 18 years of age when selected as a member of the New York State team picked to play against the New York City Club in 1858.

He was a member of the Olympics and Secretary and manager of the famous old Nationals, for whom the present American League team is named. In 1872 he managed the Lord Baltimore Club of Baltimore and two years later the Chicago Club. In 1871 Mr. Young issued a call for the first meeting of professional clubs to be held March 17 in New York. The National Association was formed and he was elected its Secretary, which position he held until the National League superseded that organization. He then became Secretary of the latter, serving in that capacity throughout the Presidencies of Governor Buckley, William A. Hulbert, and A. G. Mills.

In 1881 he was elected President of the National League, and served continuously until 1903, when he was succeeded by Harry Pulliam, then of the Pittsburgh Club. Mr. Young's Presidential term included the famous Brotherhood war of 1890, the conflict with the old American Association a year later, and the troubles incidental to the establishment of the present American League.

In 1872 Mr. Young married Mary E. Cross of this city. He is survived by her and by four children, as follows: Robert H. Young, Dr. Hulbert Young of Baltimore, Ford E. Young, and Mrs. Lee Crandall, Jr.

JOHNSON DISPUTES FULTZ.

Denies Players Are Not Paid When Incapacitated in Game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, today disputed the charge by David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, that ball players in the American League were not paid while incapacitated through injuries received while playing. The charge was made by Mr. Fultz recently in his demands for new conditions made on the National Commission. Johnson today telegraphed Fultz to produce the contracts or retract the charges.

TO HONOR COLUMBIA NINE.

Dinner for Team Which Lost Only One in Nineteen Games Last Spring.

Recognition of Columbia's 1916 baseball team will be given by the Athletic Association on Nov. 22 at a complimentary dinner at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park. The nine last Spring went through a schedule of nineteen games with only one defeat and led all colleges in team averages.

Among the speakers will be Captain Robert W. Watt and George Smith, both of whom signed with big league teams after the close of the college season late in June. Smith is on the pitching staff of the New York Giants and Watt, the property of the Detroit Americans, was loaned to the Newport News club of the Virginia League.

ORDERED TO STAGE BOUT.

Boxing Commission Acts Forcefully in Moha-Weinert Case.

At a meeting in the offices of the New York State Athletic Commission at 41 Park Row yesterday afternoon, the Show Corporation, conducting boxing bouts in Madison Square Garden, was ordered to hold the match between Bob Moha and Charles Weinert before scheduling any other bouts, and to pay each of these boxers $500 in addition to what the original contract called for.

Chairman Wenck, Commissioner Dwyer, and Secretary Mathewson listened to long arguments by Harry Pollok, manager of Weinert, and Patsy Callahan, Moha's manager. Although every officer and employe of record in the Show Corporation had been requested to appear by Secretary Mathewson, none of them was in attendance.

Chairman Wenck said the State boxing law gave the commission all the powers of the Supreme Court in the matter of serving subpoenas and inflicting penalties for non-appearance. Mr. Wenck said he would discuss the failure of the Show Corporation officials to appear with the Attorney General's Office today before deciding what the commission's next move would be.

Edward E. McCall, receiver for Madison Square Garden, was also served with a notice to appear, but was not represented at the meeting.

The commission decided to award cards or badges to all former members of the State Athletic Commission, making them honorary inspectors for life, and entitling them to free admission to all boxing clubs.

COWLER WINS ON POINTS.

English Heavyweight Boxer Has Better of Brennan.

Tom Cowler, the big English boxer, upset all forecasts at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night when he hammered and battered his way to a victory over Bill Brennan, the Chicago heavyweight. His margin of victory at the final bell was slight, it is true, but it was there.

In the early rounds Cowler was slow in getting warmed up, and Brennan found him a comparatively easy mark for his stinging left hand jab. From the fourth to the sixth session honors were about even. In the seventh round, however, Brennan spurted and several times rocked Cowler's head with a right hand uppercut. He was slow in following up the advantage, and Cowler came back in the eighth and tenth rounds and earned the honors by his aggressiveness.

Columbia Cub Harriers Lose.

A. Schnars, formerly of the Hotchkiss School, finished first yesterday in the Columbia freshmen-St. Benedict's School cross-country run over a three-mile Riverside Drive course. He led all the way and finished thirteen seconds ahead of J. Nolte of St. Benedict's team. The school boys won on team points, scoring 30 to the freshmen's 54.

RUNES HEADS FAST FIELD.

Captures National Handicap on Getaway Day at Laurel Track.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 31.—The most successful season of Autumn racing ever held at the Maryland State Fair track closed this afternoon with an excellent card, the feature of which was the National Handicap, to which the association added $2,500.

After the last race today Colonel Matt Winn was asked if he was satisfied with the sport and the way the patrons have supported his plant.

In reply the manager said: "Without exception this has been the finest season we have ever had since I have been connected with the Laurel track. The attendance has passed all previous records. As regards the racing, it has been better than we ever had before. The fields have been larger and the thoroughbreds of a higher class. The mutuel machines have proved entirely satisfactory, and the play at times simply astonishing."

The Mirasol Stable's Runes won the National Handicap, defeating James Butler's Spur and Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow, which came along in the order named.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
Glory Belle, T. J. Smith's ch. f., 106 pounds, by Glorifier-Clara Belle, $9, $4.80, $3.50, (F. Robinson).....1
Lord Byron, C. K. Moore's b. c., 104, $5.90, $5.20, (W. Kelsay).....2
Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 104, $7.80 third, (C. Dishmon).....3
Napoleon, Burbank, Great Dolly, Sweeter Than Sugar, Highway, and Lady Bob also ran. Ponce De Leon, and Barbara B scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13.
Battle Abbey, A. Miller's b. c., 109 pounds, by Hastings-Busy Lass, $6.90, $3.20, $2.80, (A. Schuttinger).....1
Brooklyn, F. D. Docter's b. c., 113, $3.70, $3.10, (J. Butwell).....2
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 110, $5.50, third, (E. Ambrose).....3
Manokin, Kelts, and Ophelia W., also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:39.
Preston Lynn, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 5 years, 104 pounds, by Dick Wells-Animosity, $15.30, $6.10, $3.20, (R. Harrington).....1
Between Us, J. Lumsden's b. g., 4, 115, $3.80, $2.60, (C. Dishmon).....2
St. Charlotte, S. Lewis's ch. f., 4, 110, $2.60 third, (F. Robinson).....3
Fair Helen, Hands Off, and Stalwart Helen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the National Handicap, with $2,500 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:50 2-5.
Runes, Mirasol Stable's br. c., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Voorhees-Chiffie, $32.20, $9.80, $4.50, (T. Parrington).....1
Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 3, 120, $3.10, $2.50, (A. Schuttinger).....2
Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 5, 120, $3.20 third, (F. Robinson).....3
Short Grass and Flittergold also ran. King Neptune, Daddy's Choice, and Goldcrest Boy scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse, $700; one mile and twenty yards.
Pharaoh, W. T. Ryan's br. h., 8 years, 113 pounds, by Meddler-Hatasoo, $15.80, $6.30, $3.80, W. Doyle).....1
Rose Juliette, L. M. Morris's ch. f., 3, 104, $6.20, $4.10, (F. Robinson).....2
Tie Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4, 113, $6.20 third, (C. Davies).....3
Young Emblem, Afterglow, Dinah Do, Crotund, Linda Payne, Tom Hancock, Sendel, and Scorpii also ran. Blackford, Southern Gold, Man Slayer, and Life scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. me—1:45 3-5.
Vigil, H. F. Carman's b. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Sempronius-Altuda, $11.10, $4.90, $3.20, (J. Butwell).....1
Jam, B. Matheney's ch. g., 4, 108, $4.70, $2.90, (B. Kleeger).....2
Wylie, S. Stanford's ch. g., 4, 117, $5 third, (F. Robinson).....3
Goldcrest Boy, Brave Cunarder, King's Oak, and Yodeling also ran. Ambrose scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a quarter. me—2:09.
G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. g., 9 years, 116 pounds, by Lizlak-Subdue, $4.40, $3.20, $2.60, (J. Butwell).....1
High Tide, F. R. Docter's b. g., 4, 108, $6.20, $3.20, (A. Schuttinger).....2
Fairly, C. F. Brant's b. g., 5, 107, $4.20 third, (B. Kleeger).....3
Menlo Park, March Court, Armament, and Voluspa also ran.

RACING AT PIMLICO TODAY.

Seven Events, Including Steeplechase, to be Run Each Day.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—Under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club, racing will start tomorrow at the historic Pimlico plant, which is situated well within the confines of the Monumental City. The course is the oldest in the State, and the meeting always attracts many spectators who do not visit the other tracks.

With the slogan, "No purse less than $700," there is every likelihood that the fixture will get away to a good start. In several of the races the added place of fourth will warrant horses being raced right up to the finish in order to gain that award, which is not usually forthcoming to any outside the money.

With the best interests of the sport at heart, officials of the Maryland Jockey Club have eliminted those forms of selling races which have given opportunity for some persons by reason of their greater wealth, influence, or other advantages to violate successfully the correct principles governing such races, and in lieu are offering a variety of free selling handicaps and claiming races, which it is hoped will afford equality of opportunity to all who enter their horses in these events.

There will be seven races each day, including a steeplechase, the latter course being one of the best in the country. All the races for tomorrow have filled well, and the class of horses which will run guarantees some fine contests.

The entries and weights follow:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Mae Murray, 112 pounds; Bendlet, 115; Howard Webber, 115; Daybreak, 112; Flora Finch, 112; Lottery, 115; Monomony, 115; Swoon, (imp.,) 115.

SECOND RACE.—Inaugural Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; claiming; two miles. Kenworthy, 131 pounds; Early Light, 152; Gloucester, 131; Frijolee, 152; Sixty Four, 139; New Haven; 152; Racebrobk, 152; Kilix, 136; Dom Moran, 131.

THIRD RACE.—The Arlington Purse; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Fairy Wand, 107 pounds; Bendler, 110; Night Owl, 110; Arnold, 115; Intriguer, 110; Courtship, (imp.,) 115; Reprobate, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Onwa, 115 pounds; Bond, (imp.,) 115; Tyrant, (imp.,) 115; Dandy Dude, 115; Hickory Nut, 112; Hail Columbia, 115; Leading Lady, 112; Kaltian, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Golden List, 108 pounds; Plumose, 106; Blue Cap, 108; Goodwood, 116; Athena, 116; Thesieres, 116; Gloaming, 123; *Derviah, 114; Ting-a-Ling, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—The Wicomico Purse; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. *Sand Hill, 111 pounds; Success, 107; *Golden Gate, 106; *Lady Teresa, 115; Rake Off, 108; Sky Pilot, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and forty yards. Maxim, Choice, Foxhunaire, Moundale, (imp.,) 93; *Buzz Around, 107; Handful, 108; Soldier, 120; *Repton, 98; *Peaceful Star, 95; *Gibraltar, 100; *If Coming, 95; Sandel, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SOREHEADS IN ELI CREW.

Seven of Its Eight Skulls Bumped by Low Bridge.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—While rowing at high speed up the harbor late today the coxswain of the second Yale freshman shell misjudged the unusually high tide and seven of the eight oarsmen struck their heads against one of the low arches of the Chapel Street bridge. The men were nearly knocked out of their seats, and the frail craft narrowly escaped capsizing. A medical examination disclosed that none of the injuries was serious.

Yorkville A. L. Reorganizes.

At a meeting held last night the Yorkville Athletic League, with ten clubs as members, was reorganized, and will resume activities during the coming cross-country season. The following officers were elected to serve until the first of next year: President—James F. O'Connor, New York A. C.; Vice President—W. D. Bunny, East Side Y. M. C. A.; Treasurer—S. Crino, St. Bartholomew A.C.; Secretary—J. Glasser, St. Thomas's Club. The first run of the league will be held on Sunday from the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.

TIGER THE TARGET FOR HARVARD'S AIM

Work of Crimson Eleven Is Now Directed Entirely Toward the Battle of Nov. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 31.—The Harvard football forces were gathered in the Stadium again this afternoon and were pointed in earnest toward the Princeton game, to be played on Nov. 11. The unusual importance of this year's Cornell match made the coaches willing to prepare for it with a single mind, but now the team enters into the last four weeks of the campaign, and with regard only for Princeton and Yale.

The Tigers' poor showing against the Dartmouth team last week did not serve to make the Harvard football mentors underestimate the work they have before them in order to beat the Jerseymen again this year. Last year the teams were evenly matched at Princeton, and that the Tigers have a veteran team this Fall while Harvard has a green one is by no means forgotten. Harvard expects the Princeton team to pick up fast in the next week and a half, and also feels certain that Yale will have its best team in years this Fall.

The work in the Stadium today was entirely between the 'Varsity players and the substitutes. So far Harvard has shown very little variation in its play, although there was a slight shift from straightaway football against Cornell.

The fact that the coaches regard both Yale and Princeton more seriously than for the past few years naturally means that the team here will make every effort to have a game ready that is not built up along the usual lines. Harvard's plans for the two coming games will be guarded closely.

This afternoon the first-string players had some hard work, but with no idea of scoring. The scrubs, as usual, are getting ready to demonstrate Princeton's plays, and these will be tried out in due time. In the line-up today Sweetser was at right tackle instead of Caner, while, with Clark back in his regular place on the right wing, Snow was at left guard in Badmun's place. The Harvard leader, however, will be back soon after a good rest. Murray had charge of the team at quarter in Robinson's absence, while Bond and Willcox were in the first set of backs.

CORNELL BARS ONLOOKERS.

Dread of Scouts Given as Reason—Changes in 'Varsity Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—None but the coaches and subs will be allowed in the Schoellkopf stadium for the remainder of the Cornell season, Dr. Sharpe announced today. This rule was put into effect for the first time this afternoon; and will be strictly enforced for the remainder of the season. The chief reason given for this drastic move is that there have been very many scouts hovering around the Cornell camp. In the Harvard game the Crimson team seemed to solve the Cornell formations with ridiculous ease.

The Varsity team this afternoon, with several changes, went through a tough scrimmage practice, and started the working out of the later season plays to be aimed at Michigan and Pennsylvania. Gillies, left tackle; Benedict, left half back, and Miller, left guard, were out of the line-up today. In Benedict's place Speed played; Sutton was at tackle, and Babe Taylor played at guard. These changes and others may become permanent as the result of the poor showing of a number of the regulars in the Harvard game.

NEW QUARTER AT PENN.

Jimmy Bryant Pilots 'Varsity with Snap During Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Fighting hard for a chance to direct the field play of the Penn eleven, little Jimmy Bryant, a sophomore, from Battle Creek, Mich., showed surprising ability when he was tried for the first time as 'Varsity quarterback, in practice, on Franklin Field this afternoon. Jimmy injected what his mentor, Bob Folwell, called pep, as he sent the gridiron warriors through their plays. No sooner was one manoeuvre completed than he started another, and the players were kept on the alert every second.

Folwell is now thinking seriously of starting Bryant at quarter against Lafayette. Bell and Light have had chances in preference to the Westerner, who made good the few minutes he was in play against Pittsburgh last Saturday. Howard Berry was at full back in the practice. His punting was up to his average and he said he felt no effects from his injured leg.

ARMY TRIES NEW PLAYS.

Innovations for Notre Dame, However, Lack Smoothness.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 31.—The Army resumed its heavy work on the gridiron today. Tacking and punting occupied the attention of Daly and his advisers in the early part of the matinée, and for an hour the team was sent driving up and down the field. During the scrimmage work the 'Varsity showed dash, but lapsed into raggedness on several occasions. Place and Vidal carried the ball most of the time. The new formations and plays designed for the Notre Dame game on Saturday were thoroughly tried out, but it was evident that they need some polish before they can be used effectively. An improvement in the interference for the runner was noticeable today, when the backfield man carrying the ball was taken well past the line of scrimmage each time in the brush with the scrubs.

AMHERST DEVELOPING LINE.

Perfection of Forward Pass Also Part of Work for Trinity.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 31.—Well satisfied with the showing against Wesleyan on Saturday, Coach Riley started his men on a hard week's work, which, it is hoped, will result in a defeat of Trinity, Amherst's next opponent. Perfecting the line play, developing a substitute backfield, and getting an effective forward pass into working order are expected to be the chief activities of the week.

Little scrimmage beyond dummy line work against the scrubs was on today's program. The line was coached carefully in the defensive game, and held its ground well. In practice in forward passing Forbes showed ability on the receiving end as well as hurling a number himself. Washburn and Loomis, a sub, caught Bodenhorn's fast throws in good style. In the backfield, Schmid, centre the early part of the season, has apparently cinched a place at half back, after playing that position in the Wesleyan game and with only one day's practice. Captain Goodrich and Full Back Melcher were given a rest, and Perkins went through signal practice as a half back.

Mrs. Ryan Wins at Baltusrol.

Women golfers of the Baltusrol Golf Club held their weekly tournament on the club's links yesterday afternoon, competition for three prizes constituting the program. In a bogie contest Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford, carried off the honors, finishing 1 up. Mrs. Roberts, Short Hills, accounted for the putting prize. The prize offered for the smallest number of putts on the various greens went to Mrs. E. F. Nash.

SIGNS OF FATIGUE AT YALE.

Legore and Galt Are Laid Off Because of Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Slight signs of overwork and fatigue were apparent in the condition of several members of the Yale eleven today, largely produced, it is believed, by the unseasonably hot weather. Galt and half back Legore were laid off, Alfred Rosener, the former end, replacing Galt, and Joe Neville filling Legore's place. Since half back Bob Bingham has not returned from his week's vacation, caused by an attack of sore throat, Harold Carey was at left half back.

Neville and Carey figured in the chief ground gaining exploits, Neville taking the ball across the goal line for the only two toucadowns scored, going through guard on both occasions for about ten yards. Carey broke through the line for one gain of twenty-five and another of fifteen yards, and Smith got around end for one fifteen-yard gain. Because of the players' tired condition only ten minutes' scrimmaging was ordered. During the first minute the 'Varsity, which was opposed by the third eleven, was held on downs, but after a lecture by Head Coach Tad Jones, they carried the ball fifty yards in consecutive small gains for the first touchdown, and ninety yards for the second.

Guard Galt went to the infirmary this afternoon, and either Rosener or John Callahan, the former centre, is expected to be tried out at right guard Saturday. It was learned that the case of water on the knee which sent full back Emil Jacques to the infirmary yesterday will prevent his playing before next week.

McCABE TRIED AT QUARTER.

Metcalf Testing Substitutes for Raimondo at Columbia.

Coach Metcalf tried out a substitute quarterback at the Columbia practice yesterday, initiating McCabe as a possible understudy for Raimondo, who was injured in the Williams game. Raimondo was on the field in uniform, but his damaged shoulder will not permit him to engage in hard practice for several days and perhaps not for the Stevens game on Election Day.

Metcalf also alternated Cochran, right half back, with Fred Dunn, the right end. Dunn played in the rear line last season on the Freshman eleven and Metcalf plans to continue the new combination for a thorough test for the next few days.

Van de Water, who was injured before the first game and who was out for three weeks, got his first assignment to the 'Varsity line yesterday. There was no scrimmage, but Metcalf kept the entire squad out on South Field so late that a white ball had to be employed.

FORDHAM SHOWS POWER.

Strong Scrub Eleven Melts Before Attack by 'Varsity.

With its scrub team showing as much strength as any of the other college elevens it has met this year, even including Lafayette, the Fordham 'Varsity displayed a form yesterday that makes the Maroon chances look considerably brighter for its big game of the season against Georgetown at Fordham Field next Tuesday. Starting with the kickoff of the practice game, which took up most of the session, the regular team paraded down the field for a score. The second team men tried hard, but they seemed powerless before O'Connell, the Maroon full back, and Erwig and Sweetland, who rounded the ends almost at will.

After the first touchdown Gargan gave the 'Varsity the ball at the 15-yard mark, and again it was carried across on four plays. Six runs the same tactics were used, and resulted in scores. In spots the scrub team went beyond the expectations of the coach, Paul Conklin at tackle showing up exceptionally well. It is probable that a change may take place by Tuesday. The 'Varsity used several of its new plays for telling gains. Before the practice game the squad was put through a secret drill in the inclosed 'Varsity field. Later in the afternoon experiments were tried in developing a goal kicker, the big need at Fordham. Dempsey and Corcoran both scored from the 45-yard mark.

N. Y. U. SUB BACKS SPEEDY.

Mackenzie Only Regular in Lineup, but Combination Gains Well.

Despite a backfield composed virtually of substitutes, the New York 'Varsity team yesterday found the scrubs no greater opposition in the short scrimmage held on Ohio Field. The regulars penetrated the second team's defense time and again for substantial gains. Ted Cann played a half back position on the 'Varsity, and made the first score on a fine plunge from the 15-yard line. Here Coach Eustis had the 'Varsity work up the field. Before darkness ended the practice they crossed the scrubs' goal line again, when Carroll, the left end, fell on a fumble from a play on the 1-yard line, following a 10-yard plunge by Cann. The backfield lined up as follows: Hammerschlag, Horigan, Cann, and Mackenzie. Mackenzie was the only regular in the quartet. Howard Cann, the Violet's kicker and backfield mainstay, was in togs, but his injured shoulder prevented any participation in the practice.

WESLEYAN WORKOUT HARD.

Strenuous Preparations Begun for Game with Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 31.—After the light workout of yesterday the Wesleyan University football team settled down to real work this afternoon in preparation for Williams. Practice this afternoon consisted of a hard dummy drill by the whole squad, where plays and formations of offense and defense were tried out. Coach Kenan has this year inaugurated a system of dummy drill, in which man-like dummies replace the men of the squad. In this way injuries have been kept at a minimum, and every man is in excellent shape.

Near the close of the afternoon a real live scrimmage was held with the freshman eleven. The 'Varsity showed the same fight which has been characteristic thus far this season, and made many gains through the line and around the ends. No new formations or plays will be developed for the Williams game, but every effort will be made to perfect those already on hand. Saturday's game revealed another dropkicker in Captain Deetje when he booted the ball over from the thirty-five-yard mark.

New Head for Y. M. H. A. League.

After serving as the head of the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations since the formation of the organization several years ago, Felix M. Warburg retired at the annual meeting held Monday night at the Ninety-second Street Branch Headquarters. As successor to Mr. Warburg, as President of the league elected Abraham Shiman of the Mount Vernon Division. Other officers chosen were: First Vice President, Cecil B. Ruskey; Manhattan; Second

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—547—Rome Railway and Light Co. v. Floyd County, Ga., et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

48—Minerals Separation, Ltd., et al., petitioners, v. J. M. Hyde.—Argument concluded for petitioners.

49—Long Sault Development Co., plaintiff, v. H. D. Call, (as successor of J. J. Kennedy,) as Treasurer of the State of New York.—Reargued.

Sur.—F. J. Kane, plaintiff, v. the State of New Jersey.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 1: Nos. 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, and 70.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 225, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity: Kintner & Barrett<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Matt J Ward Co< / Goelet.
Kushma<Carnegie St.
Gray<Mayer.
Friedman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar for argument.
Cutler Mail Chute<Am Mailing Device Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 628, P. O. Bldg.—Motions.
Koenig<Morris.
Weller Coal<Car Coast Prod Co et al.
Rennewich<Erie RR.
Bahamas<same.
Ramawitch<same.
Carroll Towing Co<Barge Senator et al.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 812, P. O. Building—Admiralty call calendar.
Ward<Ferryboat Washington.
O'Brien Bros<CNY et al. (2.)
Seigfried<CNY, Oran.
Michael et al<SS Karum.
Fox<Steamtug Stamford et al.
Rehins D & B Co<Pierce Bros.
Auditors Stev Co<SS Maima.
Plymouth Trans Co< / Barge W N Savier.
White Star Tow Co< / Barge Kingdom.
Rockland & Rockport< / NYC 2d et al.
Cuzens<SS V Constantinos.
D & Bush et al<SS Sagurance.
Re SS Bellagio, Owen<Gov Brooks.
Lehigh V T Co<Stug Transfer 17.
Doty<Margaret M.
Smith<Satellite, &c.
Coast Trans Co<CNY.
Re Peerless.
Stewart & Son< / Olympia et al.
Mansen<Compensalia, &c.
Jenkins Con<Nickerle.
Atlantic Timberland< / Gilbert.
Jordan<Cornell S'boat.
Bentley Imp<SS Tendadova.
Red Dutch W IM< / Mr Bourer 2.
White<Upper Hudson Stone Co.
H Kelly & Sons< / Steward.
Bealey<P J T Y.
Livingston et al< / Long Rugs.
Stelm<Hokendaqua, et al.
Newtown Creek T Co< / Miller.
Olson<Acquatia.
Brown D D Co<Barge L W Francis.
Same<Barge J R Neville.
Atlantic & Caribbean< / Caribbean Petrol Co.
Shotter<Com Chapin.
Rhoter<Canaria.
Jansen<Islandia.
Re Limitation of Coal Boat 23.
Johnson<Sullivan Sewin.
Rudolph Co<Downer.
Hughes, Jr<Kings Co Iron Mfg.
Morse D D Co<Kirkland.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812, P. O. Building—Equity calendar.
Hayman<Weber.
Goldstein<Pellicone.
Gray<Simplex Photo Brodesels Co.
Ethel Process Co< / Tidewater P Mills.
Parsons, Price & Co< / Taylor Trans et al.
Ricciardelli<Kohn.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J., aplt., v. Hudson et al.—Motion to cancel undertaking, denied on the ground that this court has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Re petition N. Y. Municipal Ry. Corp. et al., respts., relative acquiring title, &c., between Avenue T and Avenue U, &c. Molear and others, appellants, and owners, &c., Oneonta Light and Power Co. v. Schwarzenbach et al., aplts.; Goldschmidt, apt., v. Travis; re judicial settlement of account of Titus et al., surrs., &c., of Hatch, dec'd, F. W. Kelsey Nursery Co., et al., aplts., Real Estate Title Ins. and Trust Co. of Phila. et al., bond trustees, et al., respts.; in judicial settlement, &c., of Kings Co. Trust Co., as exr., &c., of Lewis, dec'd, Kings Co. Trust Co., as such exr. et al., aplts; Lewis et al., respts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Bernstein v. La Fetra, a Justice of the City Court of the City N. Y., aplt.—Order affirmed.

City of N. Y. v. Brooklyn and Manhattan Ferry Co., aplt.; Hickey, as sole admr, &c., of Hickey, dec'd, aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.; Van Deusen, as admrx., &c., of Van Deusen, dec'd, v. Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., aplt.; Phillips, as admrx., &c., of Phillips, dec'd, aplt., v. Crosstown St. R. R. Co. of Buffalo et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People v. Charles Kumrow, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People v. Hyman Stahr, respt.—Judgment of App. Div. affirmed.

D'Arcy, as admr., &c., of D'Arcy, dec'd, v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Re claim of Benton for compensation v. Fraser, imp., &c., aplts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Mills v. Sweeney, City Clerk of Buffalo, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs. First, second, and third questions answered in the negative, fourth question in the affirmative.

Stone v. William M. Eisen Co., aplt.—Order affirmed and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Popple, aplt., v. Riggs.—Appeal dismissed.

People v. Vanden Corput, aplt.—Motion for affirmance by default without argument denied. William Travers Jerome substituted as counsel for defendant in place of Robert M. Moore, relieved at his own request. Case set down for argument Dec. 4.

Ely, exr., v. Megis et al., respts., &c.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Mitchell.
Bassett<Nat Surety Co.
Meiste<NY Central.
Reynolds<same.
Castle<Armstead.
Moffett, exr<Piel, exr.
Gilligan, trus<Decant.
Hess, admr<Luts, impld.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Douglas<Mordecai.
Re Leslie.
Marks<Griffin.
Valentine<Williams.
Bystrom<Villard.
Mgr<Doyle.
Seymour<Dunning.
Edsall, Norton & Co.
Leonard<Leonard.
Scott<Tufts.
Deutsch<Hoe Estates.
Colt<Demarest.
Faber Const<Essio Const.
Wolf<N Y Rys.
Thompson<Ill Surety.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Robert Lewis< W J Rich Del Co, (2.)
Re Morava<c.
Johnson<Johnson.
Stern<Mertens.
Leslie Bros Eng Co<
Minsker Rty Co, (2.)
Cox<Public Officers Book Corp.
Re Columbia Trust.
Fassanes<Beau Site Co., Inc.
Bernstein<Columbia Ice Co.
Fernandes<Fernandes, Palm-Fechteler Co<Fechteler.
Farber<Horowitz.
Nat Print & Eng Co< / Shubert Theatrical Co.
Vardicchio<McNab & Harlem Mfg Co.
Sheffield Farms-S-D Co<Dillon.
Williams<Hyde.
Treadwell<same, (2.)
Williams<same.
Treadwell<Hyde, (2.)
Klee<Henes, (2.)
Lipz, Butcher & Ross, Lee<Kraft, (2.)
Ambrose<Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Same<Kemmerer.
Cordoni<same.
Same<McJessup Coal Co.
Blagioli<same.
Same<Kemmerer.
Bryan<Singer.
Little<Little.
Eder<Lindo.
Reinecke<McNeilly.
Sheckley<Big Ledge Copper Co.
Fischer<Oestreicher Realty Co.
Egan<Fennell, (2.)
Durham<Binghamton Cold Storage & Ice Co.
Emig Ind Sav Bank< / Naughton.
CNY<Immerman.
Greenhut Co, Inc< / Tribune Assn.
Barber<Barber.
Levine<Rosenberg.
Nagle<Nagle.
Abdelnour<Philippine Embroidery Co.
Craven<Hicktkeff.
Robertson & Co<Cent Cuba Sugar Co.
Leavitt<Lembom.
Enders Sales Co<A C Penn, Inc.
Re Wilson.
Cukor<McFarlan Motor Co.
Kaufman<Held.
Re Claussen.
Re Saidin<Ritzweb Mfg Co.
Hanus<Karcha.
Conklin<Fed Trust Co
Bernstein<Bernheim.
Johnson<Borg, (2.)
Appell<Appell.
Connolly<Kresig.
Larendon<Ocean SS Co.
Guenther<Ridgway Co
Mastriano<Mastriana.
Conklin<Fed Tr, (2.)
Painter<Fletcher.
Asche<Asche.
Shwitser<Dofrey Rlty.
Larendon<Ocean SS Co.
Richter<Gillietta.
Cohen<Rinehardt.
Kernochan<Rosenthal.
Baron de Hirsch Fd<Berrie<McNab.
Bernstein<Malzman.
Edel<Kelmann.
Gradus<Second Ave Amusement Co.
Rosenstein<Sarnow.
Aaron<McCahill.
Zalkin<Keene.
Slavsky<Int R T.
Heath<Union Rty.
Abelow<Bradley Con.
Edelman<Wefel.
Bileo<Corsiglia.
Wishnack<Richman.
Mallio<Domb.
Cooperman<Micholover, (2.)
Re Rabinowitz.
Williams<Brutinel.
Sobnell<Sobnell.
Plotsky<Harlem River Truckmen & R Co.
Lucas<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Berger<Kiddie.
Etkin<J. W. Bishop Co. (2.)
Anderson<O. B. Potter Prop, Inc.
Re E. H. Tiffany & Co, Inc.
Lewis<Ocean Accident & Guar Co.
Painter<Fletcher.
Tyler<Twin City Power Co, (2.)
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Thomas Woodward & Son<San Francisco Int'l Fish Co, (2.)
Seman<Seman.
Arkell & Douglass, Ins<N. H. Borenstein & Sons, Inc.
Bates<Kingsbury.
Caram<Belem.
Locke<McVoy.
Muldoon<Seaver.
Roncoroni<Roncoroni.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—General calendar:
Case on—Sellitto<Sellitto.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Hahn<Hahn.
Fagan<Fagan.
Goodwin<Toole.
Thorne<Johnson, Adams & Greacen.
Fraenkell<Fraenkell.
Wormser<Samuel.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hervey<Tilyou, White<Dobyns, Higgins<Ashley.
Everett<Carey. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. Supplementary calendar.
Marcellos<Cons Gas Co.
Bertolino<same.
Sheridan<King.
Cassell<N Y Rys.
Winegarten<Flax.
Sumick<F & D Weinstraub Co.
Bianda<Stegemann.
Slavis (Maculloo)<Berman.
Valento<Jacob Zoller.
Pines<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Pelet<T R T Co.
S. Sigman<NY, NH & H RR.
H. Sigman<same.
Imp Film Exchange< / Kalem Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III to XIII. for trial.
Phelan<Page Motor.
Brode<Columbia Rty.
Schloesberg<NY Rys.
Wiberstte<Saunders.
O'Brien<Int R T.
Stansier<3d Gas Lt Co.
McCallam<Roessing.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ampel<Rubin.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sullivan<Barnum.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Murphy<Hudson & Man RR (2.)

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Roth<NY Zeitung P & P Co.
Hyjeck<NY Times Co.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dyar<CNY.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gunzer<Healy.
Herowitz<McDermott.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sliney<Eklyn Times, Inc.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Supplementary calendar.
Ing—Newman<Campbell.
Ing—Vetter<Holbrook.
Rosen<Lebowitz.
Baltzel<Rhinelander.
Herbert<Fire Ass'n of Phila.
Same<St. Paul Co.
Sanders<Krumholz.
Orecek<Wissewitz.
Silverberg<Crisoris.
Curry<Brandy.
Kerr<Garment Co<Marks.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Blumakron<Blumenthorn, Inc.
Thorn<O'Shea (2.)
Deming<Osborn.
Sothman<Int Vacuum, &c. Corp.
Green<Camman.
Lasin<Riggs.
Bowman<Walton.
Bruns<Dominy.
Lefler<Trembley.
Custen<Robison.
Larendon<Ocean SS Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part XIV. to XVIII. for trial.
Green<Dickler.
Dalrymple<Schwarts.
Potsdam<Schwarts.
Man Land & Sec Co<Kessel.
Lowenstein<Hutchins Car Roofing Co.
Klein<Fenster.
Mischner<Thalheim.
Cent Trust, &c, Co<Meislin.
Levin Bros<Borchardt.
Higdon<Kneupper.
Stewart<Bazricka.
Dahlgren<Harburger.
Stumpf & Langhoff Co<Mass R & I Co.
Berger<Ebling Brew.
Consumers Linter Co<Williams Com Co.
Gendes<Int Sunshine Soap.
Turnbull<Maynard.
Bacon<Modern Pen Co
Same<Chapman.
Powers<CNY.
Marcus<L Metzger & Co.
J E Ogden Co<J Turl's Sons.
Busch<Cohen.
Kuftik<Silberstein.
Lexington Av Prop Co<Bradley Cont Co.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Collis P Huntington. Will for probate:
Frank M Evans.
Frank C Avery, Margaret Heltzman, Wilsonetta Wilson.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Ernest G W Woerz.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Shapiro<Hillquit, Kenney<Fitzsil, Daggers<Brooks.
Barnard<Heathman.
Gluckman<Guttman.
Silberman<Gutman.
Sherrick<Adams W W Laundry.
Harris<Landay Bros.
Hart<Slade.
Korn<Charney.
Tim<Hawes.
Eisenstein<Lewis.
Hays<Stern.
Frank<Pennacoco.
Thern<Van Campen.
Frank<Shoeline.
Brown<Abrahams.
Stupp<Goldberg.
Jacob<Werba.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hansom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Argubnick<Rosenfeld.
Gildenser<Frankel.
Shifrin<Silverstein.
Abrams<Chopak.
Epstein<Weinstein.
Hleigman<Schmidt.
Samelovitch<Nadler.
Bernstein<Malzman.
Edel<Kelmann.
Gradus<Second Ave Amusement Co.
Rosenstein<Sarnow.
Aaron<McCahill.
Zalkin<Keene.
Slavsky<Int R T.
Heath<Union Rty.
Abelow<Bradley Con.
Edelman<Wefel.
Bileo<Corsiglia.
Wishnack<Richman.
Mallio<Domb.
Cooperman<Micholover, (2.)
Malits<Lachman.
Zimmerman<Int R T.
Sansone<Bruckner.
Trisven<NY State Rty, &c, Co.
Cole<3d Av RR.
Furman<Dobrocynski
Schlosberg<Hickson.
Man Fire Alarm Co< / Hurtig & Seaman Co.
Same<O'Hare.
L. Frooks Eng Co< / Cohen.
Cassotto<Riccio.
Bernstein<Koch.
Ormsby<United Firemen's Ins Co.
Kinsey<No Western Theat Assn.
Harper<Davis.
Burke<Marcus.
Peck<Adair.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Neivert<Int R T Co.
Keating<3d Av Ry.
Hanley<Int R T Co.
Lipfeld<Greenberg.
Lefkowitz<William Lustgarten & Co.
Alaimo<Celosco.
Starnberg<Florsheimer
Stern<Gotthell.
Bergamo<Hirsch.
Crew<Cent Vermont R R.
McElhany<Jackson.
Hall<Jennings.
Eppstein<Fishel.
O'Hare<James Butler, Inc.
McKennis<Einstein.
Lask<Flynn.
Pfeffer<Bagdonowsky.
Epstein<Asinoff.
Peretz<Cleveland W W Laundry.
Pictorial Review Co< / Cvransky.
Levine<Greines.
Richmond<Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Hillman<Belt Line Ry
Levine<Greines.
Moskowitz<Int R T.
Zabludowsky<Henring.
Weissblatt<3d Av R R
Woodfork<N Y Rys.
Maloney<Flow Rty Co
Lango<Stanley Hoisting Co.
Schoenfeld<S. Shapiro Mfg Co.
Baum<Cohen.
Parisen<Amend.
Drautman<Hochron, (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Lawler<Morosco.
Tru Fit System<Harry Marks Clothing Co.
Rose Costume Co<N Y Coat Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar:

Stein<Singer.
Goldmuntz<Rastelli.
Gerstenzang<Man. Swiss Embroidery Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Vincent Matrire.
Daniel Reynolds.
Margaret J Hebbel.
Howard T Martin.
Samuel G Dayton.
Rosa Stock.
David Breitzer.
Joseph Christoffel.
Wills for probate:
Henry P Mock.
Mikhael Lang.
George H Pickard.
Accountings:
James Gaffney.
Paul A Vallance.
Elizabeth Glein.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Lowenthal<Meresco. | Lowenthal<Hilden.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—The Rectors, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Church<Cusack et al.—J. Philip Van Kirk.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—William H. Valentine<Bridget O'Rourke — Frederick Hughes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Ferguson<Meyers.
Intercontinental Const Corp<NY Cons RR.
Esler<Kirsch.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Keller<Cornell.
Bearns<Jantzen.
Lincoln Tr Co<Me-Knight Realty Co.
Landeck<Landeck.
Re White (Hirshberger.)
McCarty<Queens Land & Title Co.
Re Steeling Oper Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
Searle<Lidsline.
Kings Co Lt Co<CNY.
Peter<Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co.
Birmingham<Birmingham.
Seitz<Granite Secur Corp. (2.)
J P Duffy Co<Boyd Realty Co.
Rogers<Leavitt.
Hession<Jobson-Clifford Co.
Eagle Savs & Loan Co<Meistrel.
Gross<Gross.
Wire<Drake.
Tobin<Tobin.
White<CNY.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Reichstein, O'Brien, Traub, Young, Heise, Rudinsky, Goldinger, Smith,
Blount, Blauvelt, Robinson, Polinski, Langer, Slater, Wilson, Meyers.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Kelly, J.—No day calendar.
Case on—Rubel Bros, Inc<Eichson.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Platt, J.
Raymond-Hadley Co< / Kessel Co.
Page<CNY.
Jackman<Am Sugar Refining Co et al.
Silver<CNY.
Nelson<same.
O'Donnell<O'Albora.
Armstrong<NY Quebracho Extract Co.
McConnell<Schultz Bread Co.
Rosengren<Schwallie.
Gannon<No Am Bwg.
Russo<Glover.
McKenney<McKenney.
Fellows<Fellows.
Pierson<Bohack Co.
Consellar<Schultz, Bread Co.
Sakatauckas<Voltman.
Glavina<B H RR.
Gibbons<Zimmerman.
Martin<NY Con RR.
Pharo<B H RR.
Sprouks<B H RR.
Hodgson<Globe Indemnity Co.
Bateman<C I & B RR.
Falkon<3d Av. Ry et al.
Parshelsky Bros< / Kennedy.
Decatur<K G Welding & Cutting Co.
Fagan<B H RR.
Seshilian<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Baron<Nassau RR.
Frank<B H RR.
Goldman<Bklyn Taxi.
Bernstein<Globe Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Miller<CNY.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 2.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5204.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchum, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth Bowers.
Acangela Pasquerella.
Edith Clark.
Abraham Berger.
Accounting of:
Michael Cooperman.
Wilhelm Boy.
Charles Lindstrand.
Mary Healy.
Lena V Happel.
Leonard J Brown.
Otto Bochman.
Florence Bynner.
Robert Pirie.
John H Knowenhoven
Sarah E Clark.
Isabella Merrill.
Estates of:
Ellen McCauley.
Jane Buckley.
Florence Bynner.
Cecelia Haft.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ziolkowski<Lutheran Cemetery.
Furlong<CNY.
Bosche, as admr.< / Acker, Merrall & C.
Fallon<Englander.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,282.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Nov. 1
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..... Nov. 1
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except west,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Nov. 2
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ..... Nov. 2
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via San Francisco)—Noma ..... Nov. 3
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) via Seattle—Protesilaus..Nov. 5
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru ..... Nov. 5
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Nov. 6
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Nov. 17

$255 FOR "PICKWICK CLUB."

Day's Receipts for Books at Anderson Galleries $6,950.

L. M. Thompson paid $455 for Catalogue No. 458 at a sale yesterday in the Anderson Galleries. It consisted of John Bach McMaster's and James Ford Rhodes's histories of the United States, both extra-illustrated. J. W. Bullock gave $255 for No. 359, the Saint Dunstan edition of Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Club," of which only fifteen copies were issued, printed and illuminated on vellum, Trauts-Bauzonnet binding.

G. A. Baker & Co. obtained for $120 No. 400, a complete set of Goupil's British historical monographs, of which only a limited number of copies were printed. E. Weyhe paid $90 for No. 405, Richard Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations" and Samuel Purchas's "Hakluytus Posthumous," 'editions de luxe of hand-made paper. A fine and complete set of the historical and biographical writings of John Heneage Jesse, all first editions, No. 429, went to R. Thompson for $142.50.

Gabriel Wels gave $130 for No. 434, "The Earthly Paradise," by William Morris, Kelmscott Press, one of 225 copies, in binding by Rivière, and $140 for No. 441, the first set of the first editions of Charles Lamb's "Elia" and "The Last Essays of Elia," both volumes with the half titles. J. M. Patterson bought for $127.50 No. 455, one of the few copies of the first edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," struck off in large paper and used for presentation purposes. This copy is inscribed "Isaac McLellan, from his friend the Author, Nov. 6, 1848."

R. Wilkins paid $145 for No. 483, two unpublished letters of George Meredith to Robert Louis Stevenson, 1884 and 1885. Dr. Joseph Martini gave $100 for No. 484, a first edition of John Milton's "Elkondiastis." Walter M. Hill of Chicago obtained for $385 No. 490, the holograph manuscript of the chapter which was originally intended to form part of George Moore's "Memoirs of My Dead Life." James F. Drake paid $135 for No. 491, the original revised page proofs of the first version of George Moore's "Ell abeth Cooper." George D. Smith gave $135 for No. 492, the original manuscript of George Moore's "Essay on Shakespeare and Baldac." E. F. Sprague paid $150 for No. 505, a complete set of first editions of Francis Parkman, and $385 for No. 528, a complete set of first editions of Scott's "Waverley Novels." Robert Jackson gave $105 for a manuscript note book of Robert Louis Stevenson, written in 1884-85.

The day's sale amounted to $6,950.50.

ASKS GARRIE FOR DETAILS.

Consolidated Exchange Gets Court Order in $100,000 Suit Against It.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton signed an order yesterday directing that a bill of particulars be filed by Daniel T. Garrie in a suit for $100,000 against the Consolidated Stock Exchange, in which Garrie alleges that members of the Exchange entered into a "wicked and malicious conspiracy" to expel him from the Exchange, and found him guilty on charges of "bucketing" an order given by his firm. Garrie also asks $5,000 damages because his next of kin have lost their interest in the Exchange's gratuity fund.

Miguel E. de Aguerro, President of the Exchange, in asking for the particulars, requested that Garrie be compelled to furnish details of his allegation that he didn't have a fair trial before the Board of Governors, the precise nature of "certain heinous crimes other than larceny" of which the plaintiff alleged he was accused, the names of the Governors who made the accusations against him and then acted as judges and voted to sustain the charges, and the names of witnesses whose examination was hindered and from whom testimony was excluded which would have shown the falsity of the charges against the plaintiff.

Court Takes German Name Away.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton signed an order yesterday permitting the Misses Nathalie Estelle Grumbach and Marguerite Grumbach of 536 West 113th Street to change their name to Grenbar. The petitioners said that their parents were French, and that they had been subjected to ridicule from persons with whom the associate because they bore a German name. Miss Marguerite Grumbach said that she was a French teacher, and that bearing a German name had been a source of financial loss to her.

South and Central America Mails.

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan ..... Nov. 1
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, Amapala, Chelutieca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Cuba, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Puntarenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajulta, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 9 A. M.—Mexico II..Nov. 1
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.) (sea post)—Curacao ..... Nov. 1
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maraval..Nov. 1
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Chelutieca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Narino Department of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post) —Advance ..... Nov. 2
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Hesperides..... Nov. 3
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Byron ..... Nov. 4
French and Dutch Guiana, via Cayenne, at St. Laurent du Maroni, at 9:30 A. M.—Fagersand ..... Nov. 4
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Colon, and Port Limon, Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores..Nov. 4
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Mexico ..... Nov. 4
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Coamo ..... Nov. 4
Jamaica, via Kingston, (Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Sama..... Nov. 4

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic..... Nov. 1
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only, via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi..... Nov. 2
Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar, and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Ioannina..... Nov. 2
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam..... Nov. 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spanish Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Philadelphia ..... Nov. 3
France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago ..... Nov. 4
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia..... Nov. 4

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 6:28 | Sun sets, 4:54 | Moon sets, 10:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:41	12:00	5:24	6:22
Governors Island	11:51	12:00	5:56	6:58
Hell Gate	1:37	1:57	7:37	8:39

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 31.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Oct. 11.
SS Anvers, Rotterdam, Oct. 11.
SS Oristano, Boston, Oct. 28.
SS Tokiwa Maru, Cristobal, Oct. 22.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Oct. 25.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, Oct. 23.
SS Minerva, Amsterdam, Oct. 4.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Santos, Oct. 4.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Oct. 25.
SS City of Everitt, Sabine, Oct. 18.
SS Oristano, Boston, Oct. 28.
SS Rochester, London, Oct. 12.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 28.
SS Avellaneda, Bordeaux, Oct. 26.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Oct. 34.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 18.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, Oct. 24.
SS Arce Castle, Baltimore, Oct. 26.
SS P. L. M. No. 5, Detroit, Oct. 17.
SS Luna, Almeria, Oct. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Oct. 19
†Patria	Naples	Oct. 17
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
Procyon	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct. 12
Dorington Court	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 15
Mexico	Havana	Oct. 26
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24
Arthur Balfour	Naples	Oct. 11
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Eagle Prince	Santos	Oct. 7
Cloughton	London	Oct. 16
Marchioness of Bute	Barry	Oct. 16
Alicante	Cadiz	Oct. 20
Sanuki Maru	London	Oct. 16
Sama	Jamaica	Oct. 27
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 25
*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 18
Halifrid	New Port	Oct. 15
Sarpine	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 28
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Serape	Jacksonville	Oct. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Taxandrier	Brest	Oct. 18
Madonna	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Harpagus	Almeria	Oct. 18
Palermo	Gibraltar

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1916 Calendar of Approximate Dividend Dates

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Slows Down, with Irregular Price Changes—Steel Earnings Below Expectations.

There were more gains than losses at the closing of the market yesterday afternoon, but there was a marked falling off in speculative activity, and a pronounced tendency on the part of traders to proceed more cautiously. Ordinarily, sinking of the Marina, with the indications pointing to the raising of fresh complications owing to the presence of Americans on board, would have sufficed for a sharp break in prices. That it brought about only a moderate decline is evidence that the public has taken a lesson from previous submarine scares, and refuses to be stampeded.

Nevertheless, the latest attack could by no possible twist of the facts be construed as a bullish argument, and with the election so near at hand the market was left more to the hands of professional operators. It was the first five-hour session in some weeks to show a total under a million shares, and the spectacular advances of specialties was less noticeable. The more conservative Stock Exchange leaders have been advising their customers to make sure of at least half of their profits and to limit their purchases to such a point that they will not have to sacrifice stocks if a severe break should take place. There is, as a matter of fact, little over-extension in this market, owing to the uncertainties of the situation and the refusal of most houses to carry buyers except on very wide margins.

The Street talked of little else yesterday but the forthcoming Steel quarterly statement, and by cutting down the optimistic forecasts that had been accepted last week got itself into a frame of mind where it was prepared for a moderate showing. Net earnings for the September quarter were $35,617,067, an increase of less than $5,000,000 over the preceding quarter. This was near the lowest estimate given credence in the preliminary discussions, which had not taken into account the contraction in output during the hot weather. The fact that September showed a balance of $30,420,000, against $29,747,000 in August and $25,650,000 in July, points to a considerably larger total for the current quarter. As it was, the surplus after charges, depreciation, and bond interest, was four times the $17,741,000 required for the payment of the regular quarterly dividends of both classes of stock, and the 1 per cent. extra declared for the second time on the common.

The Assay Office was in receipt of the usual $5,000,000 in gold, bringing the total for the year up to $477,000,000. Yesterday's consignment was bought by the Federal Reserve Bank, making $15,000,000 taken into its vaults in the past few days, with $10,000,000 more to be purchased.

Hepburn on Great Northern Board.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railroad at a meeting of the board here today. He succeeds R. A. Jackson, resigned.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	
S. Francisco	5%	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days	3
90 days	3 @3¼
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	+.00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84%	5.84½	5.84%	+.00¼
Cables	5.83%	5.83½	5.83%	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼	..
Cables	70.37½	70.37½	70.37½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75%	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84%	5.83%
95.28	Berlin	70.31¼	70.37½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.25	5.24%
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
15.3292	Italy	6.70½	6.70
20.26	Austria	11.88	11.90
51.45	Russia	30.55	30.60
26.73	Scandinavia		
	Copenhagen	27.05	27.10
	Stockholm	28.40	28.50
	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.29	Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14	Holland	40.87½	40.93%
	China—		
	Hongkong	53.25	53.35
	Peking	79.75	79.87½
	Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
	India—		
48.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.50	50.62½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.15	43.25
32.46	Rio	23.75	23.85

Following are the rates for foreign exchange at the leading banks and bankers:

	Sixty Days.	Demand.	Cables.
Bankers' sterling	4.75@4.75¼	4.75¾@4.76	4.76@4.76¼
Actual business	4.75@4.75¼	4.75¾@4.76	4.76@4.76¼
Bankers' francs	5.85@5.84¾	5.83¾@5.83½	5.83½@5.83%
Bankers' marks	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.37½
Bankers' guilders	40.87½	40.87½	40.93%
Bankers' lire	6.70½	6.70½	6.70
Bankers' rubles	30.55	30.55	30.60

Time Bills on London.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $730,817,795; balance $29,640,960; Sub-Treasury debit balance $2,665,419.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, 15⅝c. premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d., up ⅛d.; in New York, 68⅛c., up ⅛c.; Mexican dollars, 50½@51½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	942,336
Same day last year	Holiday.
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	168,656,171
Same period last year	142,141,732
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
62	62⅝	300	Acme Tea	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
16	17⅛	100	Advance Rumely	16½	16½	16½	16½	..
68½	69	2,200	Ajax Rubber	68⅝	68⅝	66⅝	68⅝	+1⅝
12	12¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	1,300	Alaska Juneau	7	7	6⅞	7	..
25	25½	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅜
81½	82¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	6,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	82⅝	86	82⅞	85	+3
101	102	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	..
51½	53½	100	Am. Bank Note pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+1½
102½	103	800	Am. Beet Sugar	102⅜	102½	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
99½	100¼	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	100	100	100	100	..
61¾	62	2,900	Am. Can	61⅞	62⅜	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅛
112⅝	113	100	Am. Can pf	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅜
67¼	67⅝	2,600	Am. Car & Fdry	67	67⅜	67	67¼	— ⅛
117½	118½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
55⅞	56¼	1,600	Am. Cotton Oil	56¼	57	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
16	16¼	2,300	Am. H. & Leather	16	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
69	69¼	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69⅞	69⅞	69	69½	— ⅛
28	28⅛	300	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	..
26¾	26¾	21,900	Am. Linseed	24½	27¾	24½	26¾	+1⅝
59½	59¾	6,900	Am. Linseed pf	57¾	59⅞	57¾	59½	+1½
82¼	82⅞	7,000	Am. Locomotive	82	83½	82	82⅞	+ ⅝
106	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
47	49	100	Am. Malt pf	47	47	47	47	..
112	112¼	18,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	112¼	112⅝	111	112	+ ⅜
116½	117¼	450	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117½	117½	116½	116¾	— ⅜
96	99¼	2,636	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99½	100	99½	99½	— ⅛
64¼	64⅝	7,500	Am. Steel Fdries	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64¼	+ ⅛
120½	121	5,200	Am. Sugar Ref	120½	121¼	120	120⅝	+ ⅝
133	133½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133	133	133	..
225	230	100	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	..
51½	52	300	Am. Woolen	51⅝	52	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	22,900	Am. Writing P. pf	47⅞	51½	47	49⅝	+2
52⅜	53	12,300	Am. Zinc L. S	52½	53⅜	50⅞	52⅝	+ ⅛
81	81½	2,300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	80	81⅞	79½	81	+1½
94½	95	17,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	94¼	96¾	93¾	95	+ ⅞
20	110		Assets C. Dry Goods	21	21	21	21	..
107	107⅝	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	107¼	107¼	107	107¼	..
121	123	50	Atlantic Coast Line	121½	121½	121½	121½	..
104⅜	105¼	2,200	At., Gulf & W. I	106½	106½	105	105½	— ⅜
69½	70	1,600	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	70¼	70¼	69½	69½	— ⅝
84½	84½	11,400	Baldwin Loco	83½	85⅜	83⅛	84½	+ ⅞
106⅞	107	900	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	108	106	106	— ⅛
87⅝	87⅞	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	88¼	87½	87⅜	— ⅛
157½	159¼	200	Barrett Co	160	160	159	159	— 1½
1¾	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
		300	Burns Brothers	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	66	5,800	Butte & Superior	66⅝	66⅝	65½	65⅝	— ⅝
51	51⅜	200	California Pet. pf	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	..
172⅜	173	1,200	Canadian Pacific	173	173¼	172¼	172⅜	— ⅛
96⅜	96⅞	86,100	Central Leather Co	94⅞	98	94⅞	96⅞	+1⅝
115	116	100	Central Leather pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	..
68⅜	69	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	69½	69½	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅜
12¾	14	800	Chicago & Alton	14¼	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
14⅜	15	800	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	7,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	45¼	46¾	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
94½	95	880	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	96	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
128¾	129¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅝	130¼	128⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
126¾	126¾	20	Do., odd lot	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
84½	84¾	41,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	85⅜	85⅞	84	84¼	— ¾
22¾	23	900	Chile Copper	23	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
61	61¼	9,800	Chino Copper	61½	62	61	61	— ⅛
60	61	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	+1⅛
52⅝	52⅞	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
35½	36	300	Col. & Southern	35	36	35	35	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	900	Columbia Gas & El	39	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅛
46⅞	47	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	47	47	47	47	..
23⅞	25	700	Con. Int. Cal. Min	24	24½	23⅝	23¾	+1⅛
139	139½	100	Consol. Gas, N. Y	139¼	139¾	139¼	139¼	..
125	125⅜	1,250	Consol. Gas, Balt	124½	125¼	124½	125⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	2¼	200	Con.Gas, Balt., rgts	..	2	2	2	— ⅛
102	102½	100	Continental Can	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
19	19¼	29,900	Corn Products Ref	17⅞	19⅜	17½	19⅛	+1½
91⅜	92	1,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅝	92¼	90⅝	91¾	+1⅛
86¾	86¾	87,200	Crucible Steel	87½	91⅞	87	89¾	+1⅝
73⅞	74½	22,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	74¼	75¼	73¾	73⅞	— ⅝
99¾	99¾	2,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
235	235	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	237	237	237	237	+3
21	22	200	Den. & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	..
46	46⅝	1,400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46⅞	46⅞	46	46⅝	— ⅛
124	128	100	Diamond Match	122	122	122	122	+2
45	45½	1,000	Distillers' Secur	45¾	45¾	45	45	..
38⅞	39	5,700	Erie	39	39⅝	38⅝	39	..
53⅛	53⅝	800	Erie 1st pf	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
45	45	200	Federal M. & S. pf	40	42	40	42	+2
47	47	500	Gaston, Wms. & W	45⅜	46	45⅜	46	..
117	117	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	118	116	116	..
182	182¼	2,300	General Electric	182	183	182	182¼	+ ⅜
125	126	500	General Motors pf	126¼	126¼	125⅜	125⅜	— ⅛
71⅝	72	4,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	72¼	71½	72	— ⅛
118	118⅜	1,100	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118	118¼	+ ⅛
43¼	45⅜	1,100	G. N. cfs. for o. p	43½	43⅝	43	43¼	+ ⅛
95	95⅜	400	Gulf States Steel	95½	95½	95½	95⅜	— ⅛
108	108¼	100	Illinois Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	..
67	68⅜	10,200	Inspiration Copper	66¾	67¾	66¾	66⅝	— ⅛
19	19¼	4,000	Interboro Consol	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
75½	76	100	Interboro Con. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	+1½
26¾	26½	10,800	Int. Agricultural	24½	27⅜	24½	26½	+2
59	59¼	8,400	Int. Agricultural pf	58	61	58⅜	59	+2¾
116¾	118	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	— ⅛
120	125	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	120	120	120	120	..
39¼	39¼	3,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
113⅞	114	8,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	113⅝	114¼	112⅞	113⅞	+ ⅝
50⅞	50¾	4,900	Int. Nickel	50⅞	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	62¾	53,800	Int. Paper	60¾	64	59½	62¼	+2⅜
103⅝	106	15,000	Int. Paper pf	106½	107¼	105	105¼	— ⅜
27½	27⅞	200	Kansas City South	29	28	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	61¾	200	Kan. City South. pf	61	61¾	61	61¾	+1⅛
74	75	600	Kelly Spring. Tire	75	75	74½	74½	— ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	8,100	Kennecott Copper	54½	54¼	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
86⅞	86⅞	3,700	Lackawanna Steel	88	90⅝	88	88¼	— ⅛
23½	23¾	1,000	Lake Erie & West	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
53	54½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	52⅝	53½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
40¼	40⅝	1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	40½	40⅝	40	40¼	— ⅛
83⅜	84	2,100	Lehigh Valley	83⅜	84⅝	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
25	27⅝	700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	27⅝	23	27⅝	+2⅜
136¼	137	100	Louis. & Nash	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	5,600	Maxwell Motors	85⅜	85¾	83½	84⅝	— ⅛
54	55	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	55¼	55¼	54½	54½	— ⅛
67⅞	68	600	May Dept. Stores	67¾	68⅛	67¾	68	— ⅛
108¼	109¼	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	109	108	108	108⅝	..
40¼	40⅝	4,000	Miami Copper	40¼	40¾	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	400	M. & St. L. new	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
19½	19½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	1,200	Missouri Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	1,700	Mo. Pacific t r	24⅜	24⅝	24	24⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	27	5,100	Mo., Pacific & I.	26⅞	28⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
57	57⅛	200	Mo., Pacific pf. w i.	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	— ⅛
125⅞	126¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
84½	85	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
28	28⅛	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	28	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
68¾	69	500	Nat. Lead Co	68¾	69	68¼	68¼	..
23⅜	23½	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	..
158	158	100	N. Y. Air Brake	157	157	157	157	+1
108	108	2,700	N. Y. Central	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	61¼	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	61¼	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
29⅜	29½	6,700	Norfolk & Western	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅛
142⅜	142⅝	3,500	Norfolk & Western pf	142⅜	143⅝	141⅝	141⅝	— 1½
111⅝	112	1,900	Northern Pacific	111½	112	111¼	112	..
83¼	84	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	84¼	84⅜	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
6	6¼	300	Ontario Mining	6¼	6	6	6	..
25½	26	200	Pacific Mail	26¼	26	26	26	..
58½	58⅝	2,800	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	..
112¼	112⅝	200	People's Gas, Chi	112¼	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+ ⅛
14	15	200	Peoria & Eastern	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
40	41	100	Philadelphia Co.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
40	48	200	Pittsburgh Coal	42⅜	44	42⅜	44	+ ⅛
43⅝	48⅞	25,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	41⅞	44⅝	41⅝	43⅝	+2
107½	109½	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
71⅞	72	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	71⅝	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
52½	53¾	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	52½	53¾	52½	53	..
26¼	26½	7,800	Ray Con. Copper	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾	..
100	100¼	17,400	Reading	108⅝	110⅜	107⅝	109¾	+1⅛
46	46⅜	200	Reading 2d pf	45⅞	46⅜	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
77⅞	78¼	12,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	77¾	78¾	77⅜	77⅞	+ ⅛
114	114¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	114	114	114	114	..
22⅜	22⅝	5,800	St. L. & S. F. w i	..	23½	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	200	St. L. Southw. pf	45⅞	46⅞	45¾	45¾	— 1¼
17	17⅛	100	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
221	224	200	Sears, R. & Co, x d	222½	222½	222½	222½	+ ⅛
29⅛	29⅝	900	Shattuck-Arizona	29⅛	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	1,500	Southern Pacific	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
219⅜	219⅝	300	So. Porto Rico Sug.	219⅜	219⅝	219⅜	219⅝	..
28⅜	29	3,300	Southern Railway	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅝	..
67⅛	67⅜	37	Southern Ry. pf	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	100	Standard Milling	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
129⅜	129⅝	12,000	Studebaker Co	129⅜	129⅝	127⅝	128⅝	— 1⅛
66½	66⅝	400	Stuts Motor	66½	66¾	66	66	— ⅛
22½	23¼	2,400	Tennessee Copper	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
225¼	226	900	Texas Co	225¼	225⅝	224⅜	225¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	8,300	Texas & Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
54½	54½	100	Third Avenue	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
53¾	53¾	500	Tobacco Products	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
8¾	9	300	Tol., St. L. & West	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
12	14	100	T. St.L. & W.pf. t r.	12	12	12	12	..
103	103¾	100	Underwood Typew	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
115	124	100	Underw. Typew. pf	117	117	117	117	..
14⅜	15	6,200	Union B. & P. Co	15	15½	14⅜	14⅜	..
101½	102	900	U. B. & P. Co. new	101¼	101⅞	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	73¾	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	72⅞	73¾	72¾	73¼	— ⅛
150⅜	150⅝	15,050	Union Pacific	150⅜	151⅜	150⅜	150⅝	— ⅛
82⅝	83¼	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
100	100¼	300	United Cigar Stores	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
161	161⅜	400	United Fruit Co	161⅛	161⅜	161⅛	161⅜	+ ⅛
10	10½	400	United Rys. Invest	10¼	10½	10	10	— ⅛
21	22	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
25	25⅜	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25½	25¾	25¼	25⅞	..
62⅜	63¼	400	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	63¼	+ ⅛
140½	141	4,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	140½	148	140	140¾	— ⅞
58⅝	60	15,030	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59¾	59	59¾	— ⅛
71	72	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
51	51¼	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	51½	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
118⅜	118⅞	132,000	U. S. Steel	118¼	119¾	117⅝	118

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Closing.
475	Am. W. W. & E.	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	
180	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.					
		70	68½	68½	70	
30	Amer. Pub. Ut.	75¼	74½	74½	76	
240	Cities Service	322	317	318	322	
620	Cities Service pf.	93	92½	92½	94	
645	Cwealth P. pf.	62	61	61	63	
500	Cwealth P. pf.	85½	84½	84½	85½	
75	Empire D. E. pf.	93	91	91	94	
350	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	51	50	50¾	51	
75	Rep. Ry. & St. pf.	79¼	79¼	78½	79½	

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	26½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	86
American Cities	7	14
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Gas & Electric	153	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	73	76
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Pub. Utilities pf.	74½	76
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	23	26
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	93	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	86	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	81¾	82
Colorado Power	29	30
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric L. & P. pf.	99½	100
Federal Light & Traction	18	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	59
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	30	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	104½	106
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric pf.	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & El.	58¼	58¾
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	90½
Puget Sound Traction	54¾	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co.	52	..
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Securities Corp. General	18	20
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	92½	94½
Southern California Edison pf.	108	108
Southwestern Power & Ligh. pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	13¾	14½
Standard G. & E. pf.	42¾	43
Tampa Electric	..	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	13	13½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	54	55
Toledo Traction	53½	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	15
United G. & E. 1st pf.	69	71
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	81
Western Power	18½	20
Western Power pf.	69	71
West. Penn. pf.	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	..	100½	
American W. W. collateral 5s.	74	..	77	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..	92½	
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	..	97	
Clin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1958.	100¼	..	101	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	87	..	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	..	..	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..	..	
Cumberland Co. Pr. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	..	98½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1947.	99	..	..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.	91	..	94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	96	..	98	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	..	102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918.	99½	..	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	..	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99¾	..	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	89	..	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	..	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	..	90½	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	..	99⅜	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	..	100	
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	99	..	102	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	..	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	..	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97½	..	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99¾	..	99	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	76½	..	77½	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94½	..	95½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1928.	99¾	..	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97	..	99	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	90	..	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923.	95½	..	98	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87½	..	..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..	..	
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	93	..	96	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	89½	..	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	..	..	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	..	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1923.	96	..	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	..	93¾	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	..	98	

†Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	17
Atlantic Refining	845	855	845	855
Borne-Scrymser	380	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	465	475	465	475
Colonial Oil	50	60	50	70
Continental Oil	540	560	550	570
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena-Signal Oil	171	174	172	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	217	220	218	221
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	102	105
N. Y. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	11¾	11	11½
National Transit	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	343	348	353	357
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	67	70	67	70
Pierce Oil	15½	16	15¾	16¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G.	470	475	475	480
Prairie Pipe Line	290	293	290	293
Solar Refining	370	380	370	380
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South. Penn. Oil	440	450	440	450
Southwest. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	345	350	347	350
Stand. Oil of Ind.	780	790	780	790
Stand. Oil of Kan.	530	540	535	545
Stand. Oil of Ky.	615	635	615	635
Stand. Oil of Neb.	530	550	530	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	595	598	597	600
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	237	240	238	240
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	80	92	89	92
Vacuum Oil	297	300	298	301
Washington Oil	37	43	37	43

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	112	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	205	208	205	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	630	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122	124	122	123

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4½s	June,	1965	109¼	110¼	109⅞	110¼
4½s	Mar.,	1960	109¼	109¾	109⅜	109¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109¼	109¾	109⅜	109¾
4½s	May,	1957	109¼	109¾	109⅜	109¾
4½s	Apr.,	1966	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1930	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4s	May,	1959	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	May,	1957	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	Nov.,	1955	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4s	Nov.,	1936	100¼	..	100¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	93½	..	93½	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.96	3.97	3.90	
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90	
4½s	Nov.,	1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June,	1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May,	1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90	
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87	
4½s	Apr.,	1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75	
4s	May,	1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May,	1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80	
3½s	1930-1989	3.96	3.85	3.95	3.85	
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85	
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85	..	
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..	
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80	
3s	1920-1950	4.00	..	4.00	..	
3s	1918-1926	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85	
3s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	3.80	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
2s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100⅞	..
3s, 1941	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925	110½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea. 1st pf.	97¼	98
Adams Ex.	145	150
Am B'knote	43	44½
Am B Sug.	99¼	100¾
Am B S & Fdy.	106½	109
Am Coal.	35½	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	101	102
Am Exp.	132	136
Am Malt.	9¾	10¼
Am Sm pf B.	92	94
Am Snuff.	138	143
Do pf.	108	110
Am Sug R. pf.	121½	123
Am T & C.	62	65
Am Tob pf.	108	110
Am Woolen pf.	98	98¼
Assets R.	3	3¾
Asso Oil.	67	67½
A, T & S F pf.	100¾	100⅞
Asso Dry G. 1st pf.	65	..
Do 2d pf.	40	..
B & O pf.	75½	76
Barrett Co pf.	119	121
Beth Steel.	640	648
Do pf.	135	151
Bklyn R T	84⅝	85⅛
B Un Gas.	131	133
Brown Sh.	69	71½
Do pf.	98	100
Brunsw'k T.	8¾	9
B. R & P.	97	100
Do pf.	110	..
Bush Ter.	110	113
Butt'k Co.	27¼	29¼
Calif Pet.	23¾	23⅞
Canada Sc.	57¼	59
Case (J I) pf.	87¼	88
C R R of N J.	300	350
C & S A T.	143	144
Chandler M.	104	106
Chi & Alt. pf.	20	24
C & N W.	128	129
Do pf.	170	175
Pan Sa, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan Sa, r, 1961	102	..
Pan Sa, c, 1961	102	..
C, St P, M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
C, C, C & St L pf.	82¾	84½
Cleve & P.	84	..
Do spec'l.	48	..
Cluett-Pea.	69¼	70
Do pf.	110	117
Col & So 1st pf.	61¼	62
Do 2d pf.	48	53
Cont'l Can pf.	112	114
Cont Ins.	55	60
Crex Carp.	45	65
Crucible Stl pf.	120	122½
Cub-A Sug pf.	109	112
Dayton P & L pf.	97	98
Deere & Co pf.	95½	96¼
Del & Hud.	151½	152½
D, L & W.	265	268
Det Edi.	145¾	146¼
Det Un Ry.	114	118
Dome Mines	24½	24¾
Driggs-Sea.	85	88
D, S S & A pf.	4	6
Do pf.	11¾	13
Elec S Bat.	68½	69¾
Erie & P.	..	70
Erie 2d pf.	44½	46
Fed M & S	16	21
Gen Chem.	325	335
Gen Mote.	800	875
G'd'n (BF) Co pf.	110	114
Granby C.	80	91
Greene-Can	51¼	52
Gulf St Stl 1st pf.	99	101
Do 2d pf.	95	96½
Hack Wter	25	35
Helme (GW) Co.	175	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	140
Int H Cor.	78	79½
Do pf.	110	115
Int Nickel pf.	106¼	..
Iowa Cent.	7	7¼
Do pf.	9	13
Jewel Tea.	86	89
Do pf.	110	111
K C, F S & M pf.	73	75
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98
Do 1st pf.	114	118
Kelly Sp T pf.	97	100
K. & D M.	3	6
Do pf.	..	35
Kings Co El L & P.	127	128
Laclede G.	108	109
Lig't & M.	290	300
Do pf.	124	..
Long Isl'd.	38	35
L-W Bla 1st pf.	82	86
Do 2d pf.	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	222½	239
Do pf.	118	121
M'kay Cos.	96	83¾
Do pf.	66¼	66¾
Man Beach	1½	2½
Man Elev.	130	132
Man Shirt.	62	68
Do pf.	112	120
Maxwell M 1st pf.	85½	86¼
May D Strs pf.	106	106½
Mex Pet pf	96	97½
Mich Cent.	123	150
M'St P & S St M.	124	125
Do pf.	133¼	136
Do 1 l.	73	76
Mon Power	96	98
Do pf.	117	..
Mont W. pf.	113¼	..
Mor & Es.	81⅛	89
N C & St L.	133	140
Nat Bis. pf.	127½	128½
Nat En pf.	95¾	96½
Nat L pf.	113¾	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y, C & St L.	35	36
Do 1st pf	71	80
Do 2d pf.	55	58
N Y Dock.	10	14½
Do pf.	32	35
N Y, L & W.	113¼	123
Norf So.	25½	27½
Norf & W pf rd.	85	90
North Am.	69¼	71
N W Tel.	52¾	60
Owens B M	94	95
Do pf.	116	121
Pabst B. pf	87	90
Pac Coast.	58	65
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac T & T	37	38
Do pf.	96½	97
Pattb-Mul.	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
Pitts, C C & St L.	81	82
Do pf.	..	98
Pitts C pf.	110	115
Pitts, Ft W & C.	155	..
Do spec'l.	45½	..
Pitts S pf.	104½	105
Prsd S Car pf.	106	106¼
P S, N J.	182	184
Prim'n Co xd	167	170
Quicksilver.	2½	3½
Do pf.	3½	3¾
Ry Stl Spg pf.	100⅞	102
Rds 1st pf.	43	44½
Rutland pf	28	..
St L & S F pf. W L.	38	50
St L S W.	23½	25
Saxon Mot	77	78½
Sears-R pf.	125½	126½
S S & I.	51	62¾
S P R Sug pf.	97	99
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	116	118
Stand Milling pf.	64	75
Studebaker Co pf.	93¼	94½
Tob Pr pf.	110½	112
T P L Tr.	135	145
Tol, St L & W ctfs.	6¾	7
Do pf.	12	15
Twin City R T.	86	97
Do pf.	127	135
U C Mfrs.	45	49
Do pf.	107	108½
U C Stores pf.	119½	120
U S Exp.	30	31
U S F Alco pf.	102	105
U S R & I.	31	33
U S R & R pf.	2	2¼
Do pf.	1¾	2¾
U S Rubber 1st pf.	110¼	110¾
Va-Car Ch pf.	111½	112
Wells F E.	135	137
W Md pf.	47	51
W E & M 1st pf.	72	75
Wevm-Bru.	..	110
Do pf.	113¾	124
W & L E pf.	6	8
Wor Pump pf A.	96	100

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
8,000	City Ry. 5s.	99¼	99¾	99¾
3,000	Chi. Ry. 4s.	60½	60½	60½
4,000	Com'th Edi. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Gold 4½s.	72	72	71¾
14,000	Morris 4½s.	93	93	93
20,000	Public Ser. 5s.	96	96	96
2,000	Swift 5s.	101	101	101
5,000	Ur. Sts. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Wilson 6s.	103	103	102⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Acme Tea pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
230	Cramp & Sons.	82	82¾	82	82¾
70	*Cambria Stl.	135	139¾	135	139¾
15	Elec. Storage.	69	69	69	69
100	Gen. Asphalt.	29½	29½	29½	29½
275	Hunt & B. Top	5¾	6	5¾	6
40	H. & B. T. pf.	13	13	13	13
4	H. & B. T. pf. ctfs	14	14	14	14
60	Ins. C. of N.A.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
20	Kentucky Sec.	30	30	30	30
15	Keystone Tel.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
20,443	Lake Sup.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾
3	Lehigh Nav.	76½	76½	76½	76½
10	Lehigh Valley.	84	84	84	84
469	Penn. R. R.	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾
25	Penn. Salt Mf.	99¾	99¾	99½	99¾
2	Phila. Co.	41	41	41	41
2	Ph. C. cum. pf.	42	42	42	42
455	Phila. Elec.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,070	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
210	Reading	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾
25	Southern Ry.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
650	Ton. Belmont.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
515	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
287	Union Trac.	45½	45¾	45½	45¾
80	Un. Gas Imp.	91½	91½	91½	91½
80	W. Jer. & Sea.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾

BONDS.

$7,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
500	A. G. & E. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Con. Tr. N. J. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,600	City 4s, '34, cou.	101⅞	101¾	101½	101¾
2,000	City 4s, '43, reg.	102	102	102	102
1,000	City 3½s, 1934.	94½	94½	94½	94½
900	City 4s, 38, reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s.	82¼	82¼	81½	81½
14,000	L. Sup. Inc. 4s	42¾	42¾	42	42
4,000	L. Val. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
7,000	P.R.R.gen.4½s.	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞
10,000	P.R.R.con.4½s.	106¾	106¾	106½	106¾
	4½s, 2002.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Leh. Val. con.				
1,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	106	106	106	106
500	S. G. & E. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	United Rys. 4s	72	72	72	72

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
85	Am. W. G. M.	61⅝	62	61¾	62
185	A. W. G. M. pf.	117	117	117	117
10	Caney River.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
20	Crucible pf.	122	122	122	122
2,100	Cable Consol.	.07	.07	.06	.06
245	Independent Br.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
75	Ind. Brew. pf.	23	23	23	23
580	La B. I. & S.	78	78¾	78	78¾
20	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	59	59	59	59
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
40	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20	Oklahoma Gas.	85	85	85	86
†10	Pitts. Brewing.	6	6	6	6
49	Pitts. Coal	42	43⅜	42	43⅜
278	Pure Oil	21	21	20¾	21
75	Pitts. Oil & Gas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
9,700	Pitts. C. & M.	.08	.08	.08	.08
5,800	Pitts. & Idaho.	115	115	115	115
100	P. R. S.	72	72	72	72
45	Pitts. Plate G.	126½	126¾	126¾	126½
200	Ross Mining.	26	26	26	26
195	U. S. Steel.	118¾	119	118¾	119
245	West. Air Br.	151	151½	151	151
120	West. Electric.	64	64¼	64	64½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado.	1	1⅛	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
Am Oil.	.20	.22	Iron Cap.	4¾	6
Begole	1	1¼	Iron C pf.	5¼	8
Bay S Gas	.13	.17	Jerome V.	1½	2
Bingham.	9½	9¾	La Rose.	.55	.60
Bohemia.	1⅝	1⅞	Majestic	.55	.60
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	McK-Dar.	.35	.36
Boston Ely	.62	.70	Mex Mets.	.45	.52
Bos & Mon	78	81	Mojave T.	3⅜	3½
Bos & Ariz	2¼	2⅜	Nat L & Z	.55	.56
Butte & S.	.53	.55	N Butte.	2⅜	2¾
Butte & D	..	.88	N Cornelia	.17	17½
Cal Corbin	2	3	Nev Doug.	1⅞	1⅞
Calaveras.	5¾	6	N U Bing.	1	1¼
Champion.	.15	.17	Nixon	.31	.32
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Oneco	.80	.90
Con Cop.	2⅜	2⅝	Ondaara	.85	1
Con Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Ohio Cop.	.16	.18
Crown R.	.47	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortez	.35	.40	Ray Herc.	4	4¼
Davis-Daly	3¼	3⅝	Rhode

PLAN TO REORGANIZE PERE MARQUETTE

Readjustment Calls for Reduction of $8,340,000 Capital and $2,439,000 Fixed Charges.

$16,000,000 TO BE RAISED

Project Expected to Preserve Road as a System and to Safeguard Rights of Security Holders.

The Pere Marquette, in receivership since April, 1912, will soon be reorganized and started off afresh, if a plan announced last night is accepted by security holders. This is the second reorganization for the property, which went through a readjustment without foreclosure in 1907.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Robert Winthrop & Co., and Eugene V. R. Thayer, as reorganization managers, have obtained approval for the plan of the several protective committees, with twenty-eight members. The managers were assisted in formulating a new plan by L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson, and J. W. Kendrick. The readjustment of securities provides for a decrease of $8,340,000 in capitalization, from $113,840,000 to $105,000,000, and a decrease in fixed interest charges of $2,439,000, from $4,127,000 to $1,687,000.

The new plan is expected to accomplish these things:

The preservation of the railroad as a system and such control for the reorganized property as shall safeguard the rights of security holders.

Reduction of fixed charges to a limit believed, under all conditions, to be safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized property.

Adequate capital provision for present and future requirements.

Payment or adjustment of all debts and provision for existing equipment trust obligations.

The plan provides for the sale under foreclosure of various mortgages of all the property of the company. The new company will have an authorised issue of $75,000,000 first mortgage bonds; $11,200,000 5 per cent. cumulative prior preference stock; $12,429,000 6 per cent. preferred stock, cumulative after Jan. 1, 1919, and $45,046,000 common stock. All three classes of stock will be held for five years by a voting trust consisting of James S. Alexander, Francis R. Hart, Frederick Strauss, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Robert Winsor, and Beekman Winthrop.

The estimated cash requirements under the plan are $16,000,000, to provide for which a purchase syndicate consisting of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Robert Winthrop & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. will purchase $6,000,000 first mortgage Series A 5 per cent. bonds, $11,200,000 5 per cent. prior preference stock trust certificates, and $25,675,400 common stock trust certificates. The syndicate will pay for these securities $16,000,000 and accrued interest on the bonds and will receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the maximum syndicate obligation of $16,000,000. No provision has been made for underwriting the cash required for payment to nonassenting holders of bonds or of any of the issues provided for in the plan.

The Guaranty Trust Company will form a loan syndicate of which it will be the manager. This syndicate will advance to the purchase syndicate funds up to 80 per cent. of the par amount of prior preference stock and common stock not subscribed for by security holders. It is expected that those advances will be payable not later than Jan. 1, 1919.

The reorganization managers will receive as compensation three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the aggregate principal amount of the new bonds about to be issued and one-half of 1 per cent. upon the aggregate par value of the three classes of new stock. The reorganization managers may participate in any of the syndicates.

Connecticut Brass Corporation Sold

John E. Liggett of the banking house of Liggett-Hichborn & Co.; Russell A. Cowles, Vice President of the Buffalo Brass and Rolling Mills; A. J. Skinner of the Commercial Trust Company, Springfield, Mass; eGorge R. Walker, New York, and E. B. Schoemaker of the Coe Stapley Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, have acquired through purchase the control of the Connecticut Brass Corporation, whose mills are at Cheshire, Conn. The company does a large business. The bankers in the transaction were Boughton & Co., 120 Broadway.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Early in the day the market on the Consolidated Exchange appeared to be readily able to throw off the unsettling influence of the overnight advices regarding the possible loss of Americans on the latest ships sunk by submarines. Prices dipped a little, but, in many cases, rallied with vigor later on. In the final dealings, however, there was a degree of irregularity. There were a number of special movements in various stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	12	12	12	12
40	Allis-Chalmers	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅛
40	Am. Ag. Chem.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
20	Am. Beet Sugar	102¼	102¼	102½	102¼
220	American Can	62⅝	62½	61⅝	62
140	Am. Car & F.	67⅞	67¾	67¾	67¾
50	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28½	28½
470	Am. Linseed	26⅞	27⅛	26	26⅞
480	Am. Locomotive	83	83¼	82½	82⅝
2,690	Am. Smelting	112⅜	112¾	110⅝	111⅝
90	Am. Sugar	120¾	121¼	120⅜	121
20	Am. W. P. pf.	50⅞	51	50⅞	51
190	American Zinc	52⅜	53⅜	51⅞	52⅞
2,150	Anaconda Cop.	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95⅛
1,810	Baldwin Loco.	83⅞	85¼	83¼	84½
80	Balt. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜
120	Butte & Sup.	96⅞	98¼	96⅞	98⅛
2,420	Cent. Leather	95⅛	98⅛	95⅛	96⅞
210	Ches. & Ohio	68⅞	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝
60	C., M. & St. P.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
6,360	C., R. I. & P.	33⅝	35⅜	34	34
120	Chino Copper	61⅜	62	61¼	61⅛
190	Col. Fuel & I.	52¼	53	52¼	53
780	Corn Products	17⅛	19⅛	17⅜	19⅜
14,120	Crucible Steel	87⅛	91⅝	87⅛	89⅜
560	Cuba Cane	74⅛	75¾	73⅞	74⅛
60	Dist. Securities	45⅛	45¼	45	45
1,050	Erie	38⅜	39⅛	38¼	38⅞
120	Goodrich Co.	72¼	72¼	71⅜	71⅜
50	Gt. North'n ore	43	43	43	43
480	Insp. Cop.	66⅝	67	66½	66¾
60	Int. Agr.	25⅞	26	24⅝	26
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
790	Int. M. M. pf.	113	114¼	112⅝	114⅛
150	Int. Nickel	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
1,970	Int. Paper	60	64½	59½	62⅜
750	Interber. Com.	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19½
840	Kennecott Cop.	54	54¼	53⅜	53⅜
40	Lack. Steel	88	88	88	88
140	Lehigh Valley	83½	84¼	83½	84¼
290	Maxwell Motor	85⅝	86¼	83⅜	85
150	Mexican Pet.	108⅛	108⅝	108¼	108¼
270	Miami Cop.	40	40¾	40	40¼
40	Mo. Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
60	Mo. Pac. t. r.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
110	Nevada Con.	22¼	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛
280	N. Y. Cent.	107⅜	106⅛	107⅜	108⅛
50	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61	61¼	61	61¼
40	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29½	29½	29½
70	Northern Pac.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
140	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
470	Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58½
20	Pitts. Coal	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42⅜
100	Pitts. C. c. dp.	42⅛	44⅛	42⅛	44
40	Pressed S. Car	72⅜	72⅜	71½	71⅝
80	Ray Consol.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26⅝
4,890	Reading	108¼	110	107⅝	109⅝
480	Rep. I. & S.	77⅞	78¾	77	78¼
120	Southern Pac.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,240	Studebaker	128⅝	129⅞	127⅛	128½
90	Tenn. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
270	Union Bag	15⅞	15¾	14⅞	15⅛
3,370	Union Pac.	150⅜	151¾	150⅜	150⅝
50	United Fruit	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜
420	U. S. In. Alco.	140¼	142½	140¼	141½
120	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59¾	59⅜	59⅜
38,780	U. S. Steel	118⅜	119¼	117⅜	118⅞
480	Utah Copper	105⅞	106	105¼	105⅝
20	Va. Car Chem.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
40	Wabash	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
480	Wes'house El.	65⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
370	Willys O'land.	42¼	42⅞	42	42⅞
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,200	Dis'fld B. B.	.06⅛	.06¼	.06⅛	.06⅛
400	Goldfield Cons.	.56	.57	.56	.57
1,000	Great Bend	.13⅛	.13⅛	.13⅛	.13⅛
600	Jim Butler	.93	.95	.93	.93
400	Jumbo Ex. L.	.25	.25	.25	.25
2,000	Lone Star	.03	.03	.03	.03
1,000	Monarch Pitts.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
400	Nevada Hills	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Ophir	.27	.27	.27	.27
800	Rescue Eula	.24	.24	.24	.24

OCTOBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of Octobar aggregated 27,980,554 shares, a decrease of 1,870,145 shares as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1,841,473 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. Last month's total was the second largest of any October on record, the tendency in that month in 1904 reaching 32,479,568 shares. There were eighteen million shares days, of which the total of 1,908,875 shares on the 9th was heaviest. The smallest total for any full day was 918,164 shares on the 13th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 748,485 shares on the 21st and the minimum 441,225 shares on the 14th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for October and the ten months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1916	27,980,554	168,656,171
1915	26,639,081	142,141,732
1914	Stock Exchange closed.	
1913	7,410,692	72,569,851
1912	14,149,781	179,745,845
1911	11,052,834	102,546,305
1910	13,420,219	143,182,563
1909	21,705,879	178,197,931
1908	14,296,285	148,886,205
1907	17,310,181	173,271,552
1906	21,302,145	244,057,281
1905	12,077,051	204,747,528
1904	16,348,869	155,484,126
1903	14,023,147	230,544,352
1902	10,960,985	92,287,742
1901	10,797,699	144,149,100
1900	7,415,785	86,083,822
1899	8,995,144	65,010,206
1898	4,805,645	44,038,087
1897	6,387,926	55,380,808
1896	4,530,840	41,406,985
1895	6,661,195	68,588,862
1894	7,015,250	68,327,310
1893	6,577,563	55,824,825
1892	7,045,883	49,378,340
1889	7,562,535	55,112,822

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $190,707,000, in foreign bonds to $42,663,000, in Government bonds to $117,000, and in State bonds to $1,388,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $144,875,500, an increase of $47,500,500 as compared with the previous month and of $40,385,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. Only in October, 1904, has this total been exceeded in the corresponding month in any year, and it was also the largest total of any month since December, 1908, when the dealings aggregated $165,609,500, the heaviest total for any full day was $10,065,500, which was also the maximum total since June 4, 1910, when the dealings were $10,358,600. The smallest full day's total was $4,380,500, on the 9th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $3,229,000, on the 21st, and the minimum total $2,420,000, on the 14th.

Bond dealings for October and the ten months of this year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1916	$144,875,500	$933,326,060
1915	104,490,000	710,891,700
1914—Stock Exchange closed.		
1913	41,008,500	422,937,420
1912	46,324,800	591,734,300
1911	73,293,400	710,465,900
1910	56,802,500	539,631,500
1909	91,400,500	1,117,209,200
1908	90,740,500	722,258,520
1907	62,857,500	392,660,900
1906	56,900,900	560,154,700
1905	74,015,720	867,181,920
1904	140,978,500	791,804,060
1903	73,584,000	589,780,960
1902	68,633,000	776,151,850
1901	64,954,000	852,932,120
1900	42,297,900	324,775,460
1899	47,325,000	734,762,590
1898	59,747,980	656,910,720
1897	39,921,800	449,630,240
1896	28,701,200	705,065,220
1895	37,561,200	429,725,370
1894	33,062,000	295,526,970
1893	25,639,000	500,275,600
1892	28,382,550	426,524,400
1891	34,889,300	296,924,700
1890	27,891,000	293,939,900
1889	24,859,000	302,416,924

The War Week by Week.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL war pictures form a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication. Ten cents everywhere; $3 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Municipal Bonds

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

For the investment of

November Funds

Our present attractive list of bonds includes:

AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	MATURITY	YIELD
*$102,000	State of California Har. Imp.	4%	1985 opt. 1950	3.80%
* 225,000	City of Baltimore, Md., Reg.	4%	1951 to 1961	3.875%
* 9,000	City of Cortland, N. Y., W. Wks.	4%	1940	3.90%
* 89,000	City of Columbus, Ohio, Pub. Imp.	4½%	1934-35	3.90%
* 10,000	City of Paterson, N. J., Funding	4%	1939	3.95%
* 20,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., Reg. Sewer	4½%	1952	4.00%
* 20,000	City of Portland, Ore., W. W.	4%	1936	4.00%
†* 98,000	New York City (New Loan)	4½%	1966	4.02%
* 49,000	State of Louisiana Port. Com.	5%	1928 to 1950	4.20%
* 25,000	City of San Diego, Cal., Har. Imp.	4½%	1927 to 1945	4.25%
* 100,000	City of El Paso, Tex., School	5%	1954 opt. 1934	4.25%
* 58,000	City of Tyler, Tex., W. Wks.	5%	1932 to 1949	4.50%
* 44,000	Warren County, Miss., Rd. & Bdge.	5%	1955 opt. 1935	4.50%
* 25,000	City of Sherman, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1921 to 1926	4.375%
* 12,000	City of Sherman, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1937 to 1946	4.45%
*105,000	City of Sherman, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1950 to 1956	4.50%
* 145,000	Lawrence County, Tenn., Rd.	5%	1946 to 1956	4.50%
9,000	City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1920	4.50%
53,000	City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1921 to 1926	4.625%
400,000	City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1930 to 1956	4.70%
42,000	Clayton, New Mexico, Mun. Imp.	5½%	1936 opt. 1926	4.80%

†Tax-free in New York State.
*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Write for our extensive Municipal Bond List No. 60, and also our instructive booklet on Municipal Bonds, "The Premier Investment."

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Municipal Bonds
For November Investment

		Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
*$25,000	City of Rochester, N. Y., reg.	4½%	1933	3.80%
*150,000	State of Georgia	4¼	1943 - 45	3.85
* 45,000	City of Cincinnati, Ohio	4½	1926	3.85
*330,000	City of Columbus, Ohio	4½	1935 & 45	3.90
* 85,000	State of Mississippi	4¼	1932 - 35	3.90
* 30,000	City of Paterson, N. J.	4½	1943	3.95
* 25,000	City of Atlantic City, N. J.	4½	1933 & 41	4.00
100,000	City of Portland, Ore.	4	1935	4.00
25,000	City of Salt Lake City, Utah	4½	1934	4.05
275,000	King County, Wash.	4½	1936	4.10
115,000	City of Ventnor City, N. J.	5	1938 - 41	4.20
85,000	City of Memphis, Tenn.	4½	1922 - 50	4.25
375,000	City of San Antonio, Tex. Sc. Dis.	5	1956 - 36	4.30
50,000	City of Montgomery, Ala.	4½	1946	4.30
75,000	City of Birmingham, Ala.	5	1941	4.375

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State

All of the above bonds are eligible to secure postal savings deposits.

November circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
BOSTON 31 Nassau St., New York CHICAGO

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and no certificate of ownership is required in collecting the interest on these bonds.

$310,000

County of Greenville, S. C.

4½% Coupon Road Bonds

Dated July 1, 1915 Denomination $1000.
Principal and Semi-Annual Interest payable January 1st and July 1st in New York City.
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
Eligible to secure U. S. Postal Savings Deposits up to 90% of par value and for the investments of Insurance Co.

MATURITIES

$15,000	July 1, 1923	@ 102.02	$25,000	July 1, 1929	@ 103.15
20,000	" 1, 1924	@ 102.23	25,000	" 1, 1930	@ 103.31
25,000	" 1, 1925	@ 102.43	25,000	" 1, 1931	@ 103.47
25,000	" 1, 1926	@ 102.62	25,000	" 1, 1932	@ 103.62
25,000	" 1, 1927	@ 102.81	25,000	" 1, 1933	@ 103.76
25,000	" 1, 1928	@ 102.98	25,000	" 1, 1934	@ 103.90

$25,000 July 1, 1935 @ 104.03

Price—To Yield 4.20%

Descriptive Circular on Request.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Providence Portland Chicago Detroit

$300,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

5½% SECURED LOAN GOLD NOTES

Dated November 1, 1916 **Interest payable May 1 and November 1**

$150,000,000 Three-Year Notes due November 1, 1919
$150,000,000 Five-Year Notes due November 1, 1921

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in London in sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86½ to the pound.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

Coupon Notes of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000

Redeemable at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days notice, as follows:

				Three-Year Notes	Five-Year Notes
From November	1, 1916	to October	31, 1917 inclusive	103 and interest	105 and interest
" "	1, 1917	"	31, 1918 "	102 and interest	104 and interest
" "	1, 1918	"	31, 1919 "	101 and interest	103 and interest
" "	1, 1919	"	31, 1920 "		102 and interest
" "	1, 1920	"	31, 1921 "		101 and interest

To be secured by pledge with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of not less than $360,000,000, calculated on the basis of then prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz.:

Group I. Stocks, bonds and / or other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and / or provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and / or Canadian municipalities: Aggregate value not less than $180,000,000

(Of the foregoing there will be somewhat over $100,000,000 in aggregate value of securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Group II. Bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following Governments, to wit: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and / or approximately $25 000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend paying British railway companies: Aggregate value not less than $180,000,000

Total $360,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of definitive securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value, the Government is to deposit additional securities to maintain the 20% margin.

The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase or by redemption by lot.

Upon the retirement of the three-year notes, a proportionate amount of the collateral may be withdrawn approximately ratably from each class.

The Government also from time to time may make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the then relative amounts in value of the groups. All substitutions, withdrawals and valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Three-Year Notes at 99¼ and interest, yielding over 5.75 per cent.
The Five-Year Notes at 98½ and interest, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A.M., October 31, 1916, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, A.M., November 8, 1916, or earlier, in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK New York City — **NATIONAL CITY COMPANY** New York City

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO. — **WM. A. READ & CO.**

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KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — **LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.**

LAZARD FRÈRES

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO. — **WHITE, WELD & CO.**

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY New York City — **FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY** New York City

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS Chicago — **UNION TRUST COMPANY** Pittsburgh

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago

MARINE NATIONAL BANK Buffalo — **FIRST & OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK** Detroit

New York, October 30, 1916.

We execute orders in

National Motor Car and Vehicle Co.
(when issued)

Hallowell & Henry
John 2456. 27 Pine St.

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT.

The bids for 20 Submarines, to cost $17,001,040, will open today. Last year on the opening of the bids Lake stock rose from 14 to 28½.

I am informed that a foreign Government has opened negotiations with the Lake Company to build a fleet of submarines.

Well defined rumors are circulating in Bridgeport that the issue of 30,000 shares of new 1st preferred stock, last June, increasing the capital to $4,200,000, were taken by a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

I am informed from another source that the 30,000 shares of 1st preferred stock was taken by the E. W. Bliss Co., as an investment, and that they have since added to their holdings in the open market.

Heavy concentrated buying took place in the preferred stock yesterday, one house taking over 2,000 shares from 11¾ to 13¾.

Special Lake letter mailed on request.

F. D. L. PRENTISS,
31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Western Union

Its Earning Power and Prospects
Send for "Analysis"

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J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

124TH CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable December 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Thursday, November 9, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
Chicago, October 18, 1916.

American Brass

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

We take pleasure in announcing that

MR. HENRY B. SMITH

has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.

SARTORIUS & EINSTEIN
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York, November 1, 1916. 20 Broad St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Aluminum Co. of America
100	Atlas Port'd Cement Com. & Pfd.
10	Autocasting Gun &
10	Bankers Trust
10	By-Products Coke
200	Cons. Coal of St. Louis
50	Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd.
15	Commonwealth Insurance
50	Continental Insurance
100	Det., Lack. & Western Coal
10	Eastern Steel Co.
200	Eastern Steel Com.
100	E. W. Bliss Pfd.
25	Franklin Insurance
100	Great Northern Paper
50	Geo. W. Helme Com.
10	Globe & Rutgers Insurance
100	General Manifold & Ptg.
50	Goldschmidt Detinning Com.
100	H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
10	Harriman National Bank
50	Home Insurance
200	International Salt
10	Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100	Midland Securities
100	Mathieson Alkali Com.
100	National Fuel Gas
100	New York Shipbuilding
100	New York State Railways
20	Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100	Remington Typewr. (All Issues)
100	Standard Chemical Com.
50	Singer Manufacturing
2	Winchester Repeating Arms
200	Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	American Hawaiian S. S.
25	American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100	Aluminum Co. of America
15	Acme White L. & Col. Com. & Pfd.
1	Auto Sales Gum &
25	Auto Sales Com.
10	Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
20	Babcock & Wilcox
100	Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd.
15	Cm. Gas Transportation
200	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Freeport Texas Co.
50	Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
10	Franklin Insurance
100	Federal Sugar Com.
10	General Baking 8s
100	Green Bay & Western R. R.
100	Great Northern Paper
40	German American Insurance
25	Germania Insurance
20	Hale & Kilburn Com.
50	Ingersoll-Rand Pfd. & Com.
100	International Salt
50	Manati Sugar Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
10	Niagara Insurance
50	Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
75	Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25	Singer Manufacturing
100	Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
10	Victor Talking Machine
1	Winchester Repeating Arms
50	Wash. Steel & Ordnance
75	Westchester Fire Insurance

We have good markets in Unlisted and Inactive Securities and respectfully invite inquiries.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phone 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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1st Pfd.—2nd Pfd. Common

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WILL GUARD TRADE WITH THE AMERICAS

Both Britain and France Are Taking Precautions, John Barrett Reports.

AIDING NEW INDUSTRIES

General Desire to Co-operate with Us in Commercial Efforts in the Southern Continent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In an advance statement issued today, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, who recently returned from England and France, where he went to study the European viewpoint of the influence of the war upon Pan American commerce, gives a summary of the report which he has prepared. While abroad he conferred with leading officials and representative financiers and manufacturers connected with foreign trade. By invitation of the British and French authorities he also spent a week at the battlefront in France, from Verdun to the Somme. The report reaches the following conclusions of concern to the commercial and financial interests of the United States and Latin America:

1. Not a Government official, banker, general business man, or army officer would express a positive opinion as to the duration or end of the war, except that the majority plainly believed that it would last well into 1918 or even longer.

2. A most powerful semi-official organization and movement has been quietly but effectively started in both England and France, not only to make now an extraordinary effort to maintain their present trade with the Americas and regain what may have been lost during the first two years of the war, but to prepare ahead for a greater effort after the war in building up this trade than they ever made before.

3. Under conditions which amount to encouragement and almost to actual Government aid, a large variety of industries heretofore little developed, and hence figuring slightly in the foreign trade of these countries, is being rapidly developed, and will surely play a prominent part in their future commerce and in competition with the United States and other countries.

4. A vast practical army of very skilled but reasonably paid labor is being trained and developed all over Great Britain and France in the form of women workers, who will increase immensely the efficiency of manufacture and the volume of output of foreign commerce, despite the loss of male and skilled labor resulting from the war.

5. Notwithstanding the extraordinary financial burdens of the war, the British and French financial and commercial interests, recognizing the plainly injurious effect upon their foreign commerce of their present withdrawal from financing Government loans and private undertakings in Latin America, and that the United States is rapidly supplanting them in this respect, are now planning to co-operate in caring for this field in the future as they have done in the past.

6. Everywhere, however, in both official and private circles, there is not only an expressed belief that there is abundant room in South and Central America for the financial and commercial efforts both of the United States and of England and France, but a sincere desire to co-operate as far as possible with the commercial and financial interests of the United States in order to avoid a ruinous competition that would be harmful to all concerned. Everywhere, moreover, strange as it may seem, there is decided optimism rather than pessimism about the effect of the war on the capacity of England and France to care successfully for their foreign trade under war conditions, and again under the conditions which will follow the war.

Reserve Bank Governors Meet.

An informal conference of five Federal Reserve Bank governors was held at the New York Reserve Bank yesterday. It was said that the check collection problem, among other subjects, had been considered. Those present were Deputy Governor Robert H. Treman of New York, Governor C. J. Seay of Richmond, Governor Alfred L. Aiken of Boston, Governor J. B. McDougal of Chicago, and Governor E. R. Fancher of Cleveland. James F. Curtis, general counsel of the New York Reserve Bank, and Assistant Cashier E. R. Kenzel were called into consultation.

BOND AVERAGES.

OCTOBER, 1916.

FORTY BONDS.

Oct. 2	87.42	—.02	Oct. 17	88.11	+.01
Oct. 3	87.46	+.04	Oct. 18	88.18	+.07
Oct. 4	87.54	+.08	Oct. 19	88.27	+.09
Oct. 5	87.89	+.29	Oct. 20	88.33	+.06
Oct. 6	87.83	—.06	Oct. 23	88.27	—.06
Oct. 7	87.88	+.05	Oct. 23	88.31	+.04
Oct. 9	87.82	—.06	Oct. 24	88.37	+.06
Oct. 10	87.98	+.16	Oct. 25	88.56	+.18
Oct. 11	88.07	+.25	Oct. 26	88.68	+.11
Oct. 12	Holiday		Oct. 27	88.66	—.02
Oct. 13	88.01	—.06	Oct. 28	88.64	—.01
Oct. 14	88.07	+.06	Oct. 30	88.70	+.06
Oct. 16	88.10	+.03	Oct. 31	88.79	...

RANGE FOR OCTOBER.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	88.90	30	87.42	2	88.70
1915	83.28	30	82.96	5	83.25
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	87.79	4	86.78	21	87.68

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	88.90	Oct. 30	86.19	Apr. 28	88.70
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.86
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 639,874 shares of stocks and $835,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 118,096; oils, 167,528, and mining, 359,255. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Exp.	10⅝	11	10⅝	10¾
400	Am. Sum. Tob.	24½	25	24½	25
5,420	‡Am. W. Pap.	8¾	9¼	8¾	8⅝
100	A. & F. T. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	19	19	19	19
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	20	20	20	20
200	‡Butler Chem	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	‡But. Judson.	75½	75½	76¼	76½
200	‡Cal. P. Carp	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼
400	‡Cal. Ship.	16	16	16	16
1,800	‡Car L. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Carwen Steel	12	12¼	12	12⅛
400	‡Cent. Fouhd	17¼	17¼	17	17
400	‡Cent. F. pf.	33	33	32¼	32¼
1,900	C. I. Co. Am.	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,500	C. I. Co. Am. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Chev. Motor	138	190	135	190
800	‡Emer. Mot.	4	4	3	3
365	Emer. Phono.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
500	Engr. M. Car	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	‡F. B. Corp.	39½	39½	39½	39½
400	‡Gen. M., w. i.	162	165	162	164
800	‡G.M.pf., w. i.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
112	Guan. Sugar	78	78	77½	77½
2,100	‡Hart Bell Co.	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
60	Haskell & Barker Car Co.	41½	41½	41½	41½
500	Holly Sugar	53	*59	57	57
100	Holly Sug. pf.	98	98¾	98	98¾
5,675	Jimp Carbon Chaser	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Intercont. Rub.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
3,640	‡‡Joplin Ore Spelter, (new)	46	45	44	45
1,200	Kath. Br. pf.	10½	10¾	9¾	10¼
300	Keystone Tire & Rubber	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
4,000	‡LakeTor. Boat	13¾	14½	13	13½
400	‡LakeTor. Boat 1st pf.	13	13¾	13	13¾
500	Man. Elec. Sup., w. i.	39½	39¾	39½	39¾
3,660	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	(72-75)	75	68	70
209	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs. pf.	98	98	98	98
100	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,700	‡Maxim Muni.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	‡Mex. Petrol. Export Co.	19¾	20	19¾	20
5,800	‡MidvaleSteel	68½	69¼	68¾	68½
200	‡MitchellMot., when reisd.	66	66	66	66
5,000	‡Nat. Auto	42¾	44	42¾	43¾
4,000	‡N.Y. Cent. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	N. Am. Pulp & Paper	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
25	‡Poole Eng. & Machine Co.	113	112	112	112
1,200	‡Pugh Stores Corp., w. i.	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,100	‡Pull. V. Cor.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
300	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
60	‡A. O. Smith Corp.	45	45	42¾	42¾
400	‡A. O. Smith Corp. pf.	98	98	97¼	97½
200	Smith & Terry Trans. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,000	‡Spicer Mfg.	47¼	48	47¼	48
500	‡Spicer M. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾
400	‡Steel A. Cor.	3½	3¾	3¼	3½
5,000	Subma. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	42¾	43¾	42¼	43¼
8,000	‡‡Texas Co., w. i.	7	7	7	7
7,400	‡U. S. Tungs.	23	29	28	29
4,000	‡Uni. Motors.	62¾	62¾	62	62½
2,225	‡Uni. Al. S.C.	49	49	47¼	47¾
8,500	Unl. Pr. Shar.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡U. S. Light & H. Corp.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
100	‡Wh. & L. E.	19	19	19	19
800	‡W. & L. E. pf.	49	50	49	50
1,500	World Tour., v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3,700	‡Wright-Mar. Aircr't Cor.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾
100	‡Zinc Cons. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
28	Illinois P. L.	220	219	219	— 2
200	Ohio Oil Co.	*235	345	348	— 7
10	S. O., (N. Y.)	238	238	238	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a pr.)	67	67	67	67
400	‡Bern. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,500	‡Cos. (Ok. R.)	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
3,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
11,000	‡Federal Oil.	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,600	Metro. Petrol.	12½	13⅜	11	11
5,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	42	42	41	41
800	‡‡Oil & Expl.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,800	‡‡Okla. Oil	10	10½	10	10½
5,200	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,900	‡Omar O. & G.	63	66	63	63
100	Savoy Oil.	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
2,800	Sequoy. O. & R.	1½	1½	*1⅜	1½
2,500	‡Sinclair Oil.	54¾	54¾	54	54¼
6,400	‡So. Oil Tran.	8	8¾	8	8¾
1,000	‡U. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	‡Utah. Petrol. Co., (a pros.)	42	42	42	42
60,000	Vac. G. & O.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,200	‡Victoria Oil.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Way. O. & G.	5	5	5	5
43,000	‡‡W. E. O. & G.	40	40	36	36

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	‡Ala.-Br. Co. M. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,900	‡Alas. Mines	85	88	80	86
400	‡‡Alaska-W.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	‡Aris. Chl.	41	44	41	44
1,600	‡Aris. Fields	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
3,700	Big Jim	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
4,800	Big L. Copper	7⅛	7⅞	7	7⅛
6,000	Bos. & Mon.	78	81	78	79
3,280	Butte Coal & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
1,160	Butte Detroit.	90	93	91	91
400	Calav. Cop.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
2,500	‡Caledonia	48	48	45	46
1,700	‡Cal.-Tr. G'ld (a Prospect)	78	79	77	78
7,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
8,000	Can. Copper	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
7,000	Cr. de P. Cop.	42	44	40¾	42
300	Cda. Cop. M.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
8,500	‡Con.-Homa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,300	Con. Aris. S.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,250	Cresson C. G.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
900	Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	11	11⅝	11	11¼
1,215	Dundee-A. C. (a prospect)	1⅞	1⅞	*1½	1⅞
2,010	‡Emma Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
750	First Nat. C.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½
7,000	‡Dome Ext.	31	31	30	30
1,200	‡Goldfield Con.	57	58	57	58
3,500	‡G. C. Gold.	10	12	10	11
10,000	‡Green. Min.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	‡G. F. G. M.	53	55	53	55
5,000	‡Hull Cop.	50	50	47	47
1,530	Hecla Mining	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
10,000	‡‡Ind. Lead.	11	11⅛	10	10
3,900	Ins. Ned. C. (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	J. V., (a pros)	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Jerome V. E. (a prospect)	2⅝	2⅝	1⅝	2⅛
725	‡Jim Butler.	96	96	92	92
300	‡Jumbo Ext.	35	35	35	35
100	‡Kenova	10	10	10	10
7,000	Louisiana Con.	43	48	45	45
5,000	Magma Cop.	45	47	44¾	47
1,700	M. G. M. Co.	1¼	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡McKinley-D.	56	58	55	56
200	Mines of Am.	2	2	2	2
400	‡‡Mon. Gold M.	89	89	89	89
625	Monitor Silver	1¾	*2	1¾	*2
20,000	‡‡Mother Lode	37	37½	36½	37
1,500	‡‡Newray M.	74	74	74	74
100	N. Y. & H. Ros'o M. Co.	14½	14½	14¼	14½
200	Nip. Mines	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,700	‡Oat. Gold Key (a prospect)	15	15	15	16
1,000	‡‡Old Emma Leasing	36	40	37	39
1,000	‡Ore	4	4	4	4
700	‡Peer. Jennie	76	76	76	76
3,500	‡Pitts. Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
5,000	‡Progress M. & Milling	⅝	1	⅝	⅝
9,300	‡Ray Hercules Mining	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
18,000	‡Rex Con. M.	31	33	30	32
5,500	‡Rochester M.	57	58	57	58
550	‡Sac'mento V. Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Sans Toy.	17½	18	17½	18
7,500	‡Santa Rita Dev.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,720	‡Silver Pick.	20	20	19	19
1,100	‡Sand. S.-Lu.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,400	‡Success M.	85	86	85	86
12,600	‡Sup. & Bos.	7	9	7	8¾
400	‡Tenn. C. rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
22,300	T. Barns C. pf.	84	86	83	84
150	‡Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1,500	xTon. Exten.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Ton. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Unit. Eastern.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
4,000	‡‡U. S. C. Mine	9	9½	9	9⅜
5,000	‡Un. Y. Esm.	40	40	39¼	39¾
1,200	Unity G. M. Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
300	‡W. End Con.	71	72	71	71
17,000	‡White C. M. C.	38	42	38	40
8,000	‡W. Cross C.	1	1	1	1
500	‡W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
190	W. Oaks Min.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
500	‡Yusc. Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$7,000	‡Con. Ar. S. 5s	58	58	58	59
30,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s	104½	104½	104¾	104¾
30,500	‡Cos. Oil 6s	104½	104½	104¾	104¾
55,000	‡Mt. Steel 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98⅝
5,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
200,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¼
78,000	‡W. Pac. new 5s	87	87	86¾	86¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Monday 300 Corporation of R. & H. sold at 5⅞ and 5,000 West. Pacific 5s at 86½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Corp. R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Gen. Am. Tank Car.	59¾	60	59¾	60
Hall Signal	8	10	8	10
Hall Signal pf.	20	23	20	22
Enger Motor Car.	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Hupp Motor Car.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Int. Arms & Fuse.	22¾	23¾	22¼	23¾
Manhattan Transit.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Springfield Body	91	95	91	95
Times Sq. Auto Sup.	40	41	40	41
Triangle Film	2	2¼	2	2¼
Western Pacific	20¾	21	20¾	21
Western Pacific pf.	45½	49	45¾	49
United Drug 1st.	78	80	78	80
United Drug 1st pf.	53½	54¼	53½	54¼
United Drug 2d pf.	93	95	93	95

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Gen. Ref. & Prod.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Houston Oil	18½	19¼	18½	19¼
New York & Ok. Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pierce Oil	15	16	15¾	16¼
Tide Water Oil.	183	185	183	185
Ventura Con.	10	10¼	10	10¼

MINING STOCKS.

Butte Cop. & Zinc.	8¾	9	8¾	9
Fortuna Independent.	22	23	22	23
Marsh Mining	8	9	8	9
Mojave Tungsten	3¼	4	3½	3½
Inter. Mines	10	12	10	12
Nome Alaska Dredge.	⅞	1½	⅞	1⅜
Portland Cons. Cop.	55	60	55	60
Superstition Mining.	34	37	34	37

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	85	87	85	87
Victoria Oil 8s	103	108	103	108

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
American Brass	372	375	370	375
Atlas Powder	175	180	173	180
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	127	129	127	129
Bliss (E. W.)	750	790	750	790
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	80
Can. Pdr. & Pow.	195	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	865	875	865	875
Du Pont Pow., new	285	290	285	290
Du Pont Pow., deb.	100	104	104	104½
Hercules Powder	353	358	355	365
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
International Arms.	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	217	225	220	227
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	105	109	105	108
Scovill	140	160	140	160
Wilson Sply. Arms.	1200	1400	1200	1400

We own and offer subject to prior sale and advance in price

$221,000

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock

OF THE

Gryphon Rubber and Tire Corporation

(Incorporated under the Laws of New York, July 9th, 1915)

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends and protected by liberal Sinking Fund Provisions.

Dividends payable by check to stockholders March 1st and September 1st.

Redeemable at 114 and accrued dividends.

Registrar: Metropolitan Trust Company, New York City.

Transfer Agent: Empire Trust Company, New York City.

Par Value: $100.

CAPITALIZATION

Capital Stock:	Authorized
Common Stock	$650,000
Preferred Stock	350,000

OFFICERS

JOSEPH W. JONES.....President
PERCIVAL S. JONES.....Vice-President
SAMUEL A. CUNNINGHAM.....Treasurer
JUNIOR A. STRAUSSMAN.....Secretary
ALBERT E. GORDON.....General Manager

DIRECTORS (all of New York City)

SAMUEL A. CUNNINGHAM, Prest. of Bankers' Safe Deposit Co.
CHARLES W. HUNT, Sec'y American Society of Civil Engineers
JOSEPH W. JONES, Prest. of The Jones Speedometer Co., Inc.
PERCIVAL S. JONES, Attorney, 27 Pine Street
RAYMOND M. OWEN, Prest. of R. M. Owen & Co. (Owen Magnetic Cars)
NORMAN W. PETERS, Capitalist, 74 Broadway
ROBERT W. SCHUETTE, Rolls-Royce (Automobiles)
PAUL STARRETT, Prest. of George A. Fuller Co.
HICKS ARNOLD WEATHERBEE, Prest. of Arnold, Constable & Co., Inc.
DORRIS W. WHIPPLE.....Consulting Chemist

BUSINESS

The following is based on statements taken from a letter of Joseph W. Jones, President Gryphon Rubber and Tire Corporation, and from other sources which we regard as reliable:

The Company manufactures Standard High Grade Automobile Tires and Inner Tubes. The tires are guaranteed for 5,000 miles service and are to be offered for sale at a medium price. The market demand to-day for such an article is greater than the supply. A well defined sales policy is in force that creates a business of assured profits.

PROPERTY

A newly built factory, modern in equipment and arrangements, erected at a cost of about $150,000, is located at 192nd Street and Bailey Avenue, New York City. The building is exceptionally well placed on high ground adjoining the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and overlooking the Harlem River at Kingsbridge. It represents at the present time the only tire factory in the City of New York. The advantages that obtain in a business location like this are unsurpassed; ideal shipping facilities, cheap electric power, large area for free advertising purposes, suitable housing for labor, readiest access to markets for raw materials required, and enviable position for sale of its manufactured products. Its real estate holdings are such as will enable the Company at any time to increase its capacity consistent with the market demands.

MARKET

No doubt exists as to the value in this day of rubber stocks. The demand is everywhere unprecedented. Statistics of eighteen (18) well known tire Companies show without exception that Rubber is a sound and attractive investment. Attention is called to the fact that the car registration in the United States for the year 1915 exceeded 2,000,000, and that the production of new cars for 1916 is estimated at 1,250,000. Estimating the average yearly consumption of tires at six for each car, means that 19,500,000 complete tires will be required to meet the market demand for the coming year.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EARNINGS

Gross Earnings	$1,856,280.40
Operating Expenses, including taxes, etc.	1,312,279.80
Surplus applicable to dividends	$544,000.60

It will be noted from the above statements that the Company's estimated earnings are equivalent to about twenty-two times the Preferred Stock dividend requirement.

In conclusion we desire to state that we believe the Preferred and Common Stock of the Gryphon Rubber and Tire Corporation offers exceptional investment opportunities and we recommend the same to conservative investors for income and appreciation.

LEGALITY

George R. Walker, Counsellor at Law, 59 Wall Street, New York City, has passed on the legality of this issue.

PRICE

10 Shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (par value $100 each) } for the sum of $1,000
2 Shares Common Stock (par value $100 each).

Orders for stock may be sent to us by telegraph at our expense.

Application will be made to list this stock in due course.

The foregoing information has been compiled from statements and statistics which we do not guarantee, but believe to be correct.

BOUGHTON & COMPANY

INVESTMENT SEC

THE SITUATION IN SUGAR

¶ Next to Steel, Copper and Oil, Sugar rules, as the war has created in this industry a parallel situation to that prevailing in the others.

¶ This product's enormous demand, and resultant sale at wartime prices, has meant greatly increased revenues for sugar companies. And among those which have prospered most is

Guantanamo Sugar

¶ The current issue of our fortnightly publication, "*Investment Opportunities*," contains complete analysis of Guantanamo and present sugar situation. Write for 32-T.

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Yield over 6 2-3%

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NEW DIMES OUT, 2 FOR 25.

Little Speculators Do Big Business in Wall Street.

Street vendors did a thriving business downtown yesterday selling the newly minted dimes at two for 25 cents. The coins were issued for the first time by the Sub-Treasury and from the moment the door opened at 10 o'clock until noon a line of people extended far down Pine Street, awaiting turns at the Cashier's window. The speculators obtained the dimes in amounts varying from $2 to $10 and immediately began to cry their wares in Wall Street.

Wesley S. Twiddle, Chief Clerk, said at the end of the day that $50,000 of the new coins had been distributed. No intimation came from Washington that the issue might be recalled because the initials of Adolph A. Weinman, the designer, adorned the face. A limit of $200 was put upon the amount which one person or institution might take at face value, but only a bank called for such large amounts.

Many customers of the retailers were willing to pay the heavy premium because of the chance that the issue might be recalled, or limited as to the number put out with the initials. A considerable lot of Lincoln pennies, issued a few years ago, were similarly marked, but the Treasury made no effort to get them back.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of. Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98½	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	94¾	6.47
Argen. Govt.	Dic.	Feb. 21,'17	98	98⅜	4.50
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15,'17	101	101⅛	4.50
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15,'20	100½	101⅛	4.67
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.87
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15,'21	98¼	98⅝	6.30
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99⅛	100⅛	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	106	4.87
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	98⅛	98⅜	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100⅜	6.15
Do. rubles	5½	Aug. 14,'26	300	302	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100⅜	4.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.90
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.62
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	90	95	4.84
Amaon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.12
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	2.87
A.V.R.L & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac.	7.6	June, 1921	102⅜	103⅜	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.43
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98½	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	103⅛	4.85
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.15
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100	100⅜	5.63
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103¼	5.46
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98⅛	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101	3.10
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½	4.53
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.00
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅛	101⅛	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99⅛	99¼	6.55
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	.....	98½	8.55
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.61
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	106⅜	3.15
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅛	101¼	4.21
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Ms.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	88½	90	10.25
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100¾	3.12
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅝	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101	3.00
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98	98½	8.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100½	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

OCTOBER, 1916.
RAILROADS, (26 STOCKS.)

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
Oct.	2	83.09	82.30	82.58	—.07
Oct.	3	83.49	82.38	83.13	+.55
Oct.	4	84.52	83.04	84.34	+1.21
Oct.	5	85.31	84.14	84.53	+.19
Oct.	6	85.12	83.45	83.50	—1.03
Oct.	7	84.15	83.18	83.50	+.31
Oct.	9	82.96	81.83	82.40	—1.44
Oct.	10	84.20	82.55	83.54	+1.08
Oct.	11	83.51	82.17	82.56	—.98
Oct.	12	Holiday			
Oct.	13	83.37	82.13	82.23	—.33
Oct.	14	83.10	82.57	82.06	—.08
Oct.	16	83.63	82.67	83.38	+1.07
Oct.	17	83.91	83.12	83.26	—.12
Oct.	18	83.90	82.79	83.40	+.14
Oct.	19	84.10	83.25	83.42	+.02
Oct.	20	83.84	83.40	83.57	+.15
Oct.	21	83.80	83.44	83.70	+.13
Oct.	23	84.46	83.68	84.15	+.45
Oct.	24	84.52	83.85	83.91	—.24
Oct.	25	84.61	83.52	84.11	+.20
Oct.	26	84.39	83.62	84.09	—.02
Oct.	27	84.82	83.89	84.32	+.23
Oct.	28	84.60	83.83	84.08	—.24
Oct.	30	84.47	83.78	84.15	+.07
Oct.	31	84.54	83.88	84.17	+.02
		INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)			
Oct.	2	109.08	107.01	108.04	—.19
Oct.	3	108.90	107.50	108.28	+.24
Oct.	4	109.82	107.68	108.15	—.13
Oct.	5	109.48	107.87	108.73	+.58
Oct.	6	109.85	106.62	107.01	—1.72
Oct.	7	107.82	106.44	107.44	+.43
Oct.	9	105.19	101.37	104.09	—3.35
Oct.	10	105.63	104.02	104.73	+.64
Oct.	11	105.21	102.58	103.14	—1.59
Oct.	12	Holiday.			
Oct.	13	104.83	102.00	102.65	—.49
Oct.	14	102.74	101.94	102.34	—.31
Oct.	16	105.51	102.95	105.40	+3.06
Oct.	17	107.10	105.38	106.15	+.75
Oct.	18	107.01	105.79	106.41	+.26
Oct.	19	107.94	105.96	106.58	+.17
Oct.	20	108.28	106.81	107.61	+1.03
Oct.	21	108.51	107.26	108.12	+.51
Oct.	23	110.97	108.60	109.97	+1.85
Oct.	24	112.72	109.50	111.15	+1.18
Oct.	25	112.25	110.23	110.55	—.60
Oct.	26	113.21	109.25	111.70	+1.15
Oct.	27	113.40	111.54	112.69	+.99
Oct.	28	113.12	111.92	112.17	—.46
Oct.	30	112.65	111.07	111.54	—.63
Oct.	31	112.44	111.15	111.82	+.28
		COMBINED AVERAGE (50 STOCKS.)			
Oct.	2	96.06	94.65	95.31	—.06
Oct.	3	96.19	94.94	95.70	+.39
Oct.	4	96.67	95.33	96.24	+.54
Oct.	5	97.39	96.00	96.63	+.39
Oct.	6	97.23	95.13	95.30	—1.33
Oct.	7	95.98	94.81	95.67	+.37
Oct.	9	94.07	91.45	93.27	—2.40
Oct.	10	94.91	93.28	94.13	+.80
Oct.	11	94.51	92.35	92.85	—1.28
Oct.	12	Holiday.			
Oct.	13	94.10	92.06	92.44	—.41
Oct.	14	92.65	92.00	92.32	—.12
Oct.	16	94.37	92.81	94.39	+2.07
Oct.	17	95.30	94.37	94.70	+.31
Oct.	18	95.45	94.29	94.90	+.20
Oct.	19	95.02	94.60	95.00	+.10
Oct.	20	96.06	95.10	95.59	+.59
Oct.	21	96.13	95.36	95.91	+.32
Oct.	23	97.71	96.14	97.06	+1.15
Oct.	24	98.63	96.89	97.53	+.47
Oct.	25	98.43	96.87	97.33	—.20
Oct.	26	98.30	96.43	97.89	+.56
Oct.	27	98.11	97.71	98.47	+.58
Oct.	28	98.86	97.92	98.12	—.35
Oct.	30	98.58	97.40	97.84	—.28
Oct.	31	98.40	97.51	97.99	+.15

Range for October.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	84.52	27	81.38	9	84.17
1915	81.44	30	74.19	6	81.18
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	82.65	2	77.76	17	79.48
1912	87.26	4	82.85	30	82.75
1911	89.20	16	84.13	4	86.50
	INDUSTRIALS.				
1916	113.40	27	101.37	9	111.82
1915	109.97	22	91.88	6	104.67
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	59.04	3	54.64	17	55.99
1912	74.34	4	70.07	30	70.86
1911	80.86	16	57.55	27	58.20
	COMBINED AVERAGE.				
1916	99.11	27	91.45	9	97.99
1915	94.13	22	83.93	6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	70.79	2	66.20	17	67.78
1912	85.76	4	81.47	30	82.30
1911	75.33	16	72.01	4	73.89

Year's Range.
RAILROADS.

*1916	84.52	Oct. 27	94.52	Apr. 22	84.17
1915	82.94	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.28
1914	84.84	Jan. 28	66.82	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 2	75.75	June 10	79.79
1912	97.26	Oct. 4	82.89	Dec. 18	90.27
1911	90.61	June 26	84.40	Sept. 28	91.87
	INDUSTRIALS.				
*1916	113.40	Oct. 27	94.60	July 12	111.82
1915	100.37	Oct. 23	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.63	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	53.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	54.34
1912	74.50	Sept. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	80.21	June 5	54.75	Sept. 25	58.53
	COMBINED.				
*1916	99.11	Oct. 27	80.91	Apr. 22	97.99
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.89	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.19	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	63.06
1912	86.82	Sept. 30	75.34	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.61	June 26	69.87	Sept. 25	77.69

*To date.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

To Holders of the Bonds, Coupons, Obligations and Stock hereinafter mentioned:

A Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916 for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit, issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, between the depositors of securities who should become parties thereto in the manner therein provided and the Committee thereby constituted for First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Toledo Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company and First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana (hereinafter collectively termed Divisional Bonds) who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, unless the holders of more than one third in amount of the certificates of deposit outstanding under said Agreement dated June 3, 1912, within the time limited in accordance therewith, shall file written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited Divisional Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Refunding Mortgage Bonds may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds, accompanied by the required coupons, with the Depositaries (or Agents of Depositaries) for bonds of the respective issues under the respective Agreements dated April 6, 1914 as amended, June 3, 1912 and April 8, 1912, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under said respective Agreements.

Holders of Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes dated February 9, 1912 and February 26, 1912 of Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, and due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914 pertaining to Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing the same under said Plan and Agreement receiving therefor certificates of deposit. Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes must be accompanied by Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively acquired by the holders of said Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes at the sales of February 17, 1915 and December 6, 1915.

Holders of Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures and First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Pere Marquette Railroad Company in order to obtain the rights of purchase offered under said Plan and Agreement by the Purchase Syndicate therein mentioned must deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, and at the time of deposit there must be paid in cash for account of the Purchase Syndicate, in respect of each $1000 principal or par amount thereof deposited in the case of (a) Collateral Trust Notes, the sum of $70 (b) Debentures, the sum of $66.50 and (c) First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock the sum of $17.50 and at the same rates for other principal or par amounts. Collateral Trust Notes must be accompanied by coupons of September 1, 1912 and subsequent coupons and Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary for interests in Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, for interests in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively received by the holders of Collateral Trust Notes in the distribution of securities by the Committee constituted under the Agreement dated May 3, 1912 of holders of Collateral Trust Notes upon the termination of the affairs of said Committee. Debentures must be accompanied by the coupons of July 1, 1912.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASE.

Depositors of Collateral Trust Notes, Debentures and Stock making the aforesaid payment will be entitled, as provided in said Plan and Agreement, to receive Subscription Warrants, either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such deposit and payment, and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping and upon payment at the rate of $43.75 for each $1000 principal amount of Refunding Mortgage Bonds, represented by their certificates of deposit, will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement to receive Subscription Warrants either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such payment and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Divisional Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Application Certificates only.

Holders of Application Certificates in order to avail of the offer of the Purchase Syndicate set forth in said Plan and Agreement must detach the Application Forms annexed thereto, properly fill out and file the same accompanied by a payment in cash equal in amount to $17.50 in respect of each share of Prior Preference Stock applied for. Application Certificates in case of allotment and as soon thereafter as practicable will be exchangeable for Subscription Warrants.

All deposits of securities under the Plan and Agreement and payments required in connection therewith must be made on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Astor Trust Company issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Collateral Trust Notes and other securities, and Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Debentures, who desire to accept the benefits of said Plan and Agreement, may deliver their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed for transfer, if registered, to the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement for Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures, who will for their account surrender the same against the delivery under the Plan and Agreement of the securities represented thereby without requiring the payment by such holders of their share of the expenses and compensation of the respective Committees constituted by the respective agreements under which their said certificates of deposit were issued.

All payments required of holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds as a condition of receiving Subscription Warrants must be made on or before the close of business on DECEMBER 4, 1916.

On or before the close of business on DECEMBER 18, 1916, Application Forms must be filed accompanied by the required payment in respect thereof.

The Reorganization Managers give notice that all deposits and payments must be made promptly on or before the days specified.

All deposits and payments under the Plan and Agreement must be made to the appropriate Depositary thereunder as follows:

Depositary for all Divisional Bonds:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary also for
Flint & Pere Marquette Port Huron Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
Flint & Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary also for
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
24 Broad Street, New York.

Depositary for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
22 William Street, New York City.

Depositary for Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
14 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary for Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary for all other Securities and for Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

All payments made under the Plan and Agreement as a condition of Deposit, or in respect of Subscripiton Warrants or Application Forms must be made to
All Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will be issued by
All Application Forms must be filed with
} CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement to which reference is hereby made for a full statement of the terms, conditions and provisions thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. **ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.** **EUGENE V. R. THAYER**
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Underlying Bonds Protective Agreement, dated 6th April 1914, as amended, between the Committee therein named and the holders of bonds who should become parties thereto, for the following bonds:

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1939;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due December 1, 1921;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Port Huron Division) First Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1939;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1939;

Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due May 1, 1931;

Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1946;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Toledo Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937;

Grand Rapids Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1924;

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1931;

Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1940.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York and The New York Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended, who does not approve the said Plan and Agreement may on or before December 1, 1916, surrender his respective Certificates of Deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Dated at Boston, October 30, 1916.

E. V. R. THAYER, Chairman,
ARTHUR ADAMS,
S. T. CRAPO,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
FRANCIS R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
H. P. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

JOHN G. MILBURN,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951, issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary, at its office, 22 William Street, New York City, a written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the certificates held by him. Unless holders of outstanding certificates issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, for more than one-third in amount of bonds deposited under said Agreement shall file such written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner and within the period in said Agreement of June 3, 1912 prescribed, said Plan and Agreement shall be effective and binding on all holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
CHARLES W. COX,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
A. R. KUSER,
THOMAS N. McCARTER,
C. MINOT WELD,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, due 1955, issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, and with Old Colony Trust Company, the Agent of the Depositary under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8 1912, may on or before December 1, 1916, upon surrender to the Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, at its office at 14 Wall Street, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, withdraw from said Agreement dated April 8, 1912, Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his Certificate of Deposit upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. J. LISMAN,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Five year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and other securities, issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916, between the Committee therein named and the holders of said notes and securities who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to Holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned, the acceptance by them, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Astor Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement dated June 21, 1916. To facilitate the deposit of securities under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned committee has terminated said Agreement dated June 21, 1916.

Any Holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said agreement, dated June 21 1916, may at any time hereafter upon surrender to the Depositary, Astor Trust Company of New York at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or to the Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court

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BANKS SHOW GAINS WITHOUT PARALLEL

Increases in Three Years, Controller Williams Says, Aggregate 25.51 Per Cent.

DEPOSITS MAKE A RECORD

Growth Is Confined to No One Section, the Federal Official Points Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Under the conditions of business throughout the United States and the operation of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, the aggregate resources of the national banks, State banks, and trust companies have increased 25.51 per cent., according to a statement issued tonight by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

The comparison is made from the returns showing the condition of all banks on June 30, 1916, and those for June 30, 1913, which was a few months before the Federal Reserve Act went into effect. The Controller points out that the increase surpasses all records and has no parallel in the financial history of this or any other country.

"The increase is," he says, "greater than the total resources of the national banks in January, 1904. A distinguishing feature of the returns is the widespread and general distribution of the money and available capital and credit of the people. The growth and increase in banking resources are confined to no particular district or section of the country, but have been universal.

"The resources of the 25,993 banks and trust companies in the United States in July, 1913, a few months before the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, were reported at $25,712,000,000. On July 1, 1916, there were 27,513 banks and trust companies whose aggregate resources amounted to $32,271,000,000. Increase, $6,559,000,000, or 25.51 per cent.

Business Activity.

"This stupendous increase in banking assets and available capital has been accompanied by an unprecedented quickening, which has amounted in many places to an outburst of business activity in every State and in practically every part of every State. Coincidentally, there has been marked reduction in interest charges in every section, and especially in the distant and more remote regions, where the interest charges in the past have been heaviest and where the farmer and small business man especially experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining the funds required for their legitimate operations and actual needs.

"The banks and trust companies are now lending to the people $3,243,000,000 more money than they were lending three years ago before the inauguration of the new currency system.

"During these three years the deposits in all the banks of the country increased $6,242,000,000; the increase in the national banks was 33.50 per cent., and the increase in the State banking institutions, including State banks, savings banks, and trust companies, was 29.26 per cent.

"The percentage of increase in the resources of all reporting banks in this three-year period was 25.51 per cent. The New England States increased 21 per cent., the Eastern States 32 per cent., the southern States 12 per cent., the Middle States 32 per cent., the Western States 31 per cent.

"The growth of the deposits of all banks and trust companies since July, 1913, was only $318,000,000 less than the huge increase shown in their total resources, and amounted to $6,241,000,000, or 31 per cent.

"The increase in deposits in the New England States was 23 per cent., in the Eastern States 39 per cent., in the Southern States 18 per cent., in the Middle States 26 per cent., in the Western States 37 per cent., and in the Pacific States 19 per cent.

"Although the banking resources of the Eastern States increased in these three years $3,347,000,000, or 32 per cent., and although the resources of the banks in the New England States increased $667,000,000, or 21 per cent., there has been a distinct and growing tendency, especially in recent months, toward decentralization and toward the distribution throughout the country of the excessive reserves which have heretofore been piled up in Eastern centres.

"In the last four and a half months, or from May 1, 1916, to Sept. 12, 1916, the deposits of the banks in New York City showed an actual reduction of $222,000,000, and the national banks of Boston a reduction of $36,000,000, and in Philadelphia a reduction of $13,000,000, while in the same period in the country banks and in the banks of the interior Reserve cities, deposits increased heavily.

"In the Eastern States the largest increase was in New York State, $2,646,000,000, 41 per cent., followed by Pennsylvania, $467,000,000, or 17 per cent.; New Jersey, $130,000,000, or 17 per cent., and Maryland, $65,000,000, or 17 per cent.

"It is interesting to note that every State in the Union shows a material increase in the deposits in its national banks. The only three States which show a reduction in the deposits of their State banking institutions are Alabama, Mississippi, and Oregon. In Alabama the State banks' deposits declined .11 per cent., while the deposits of the national banks for the same period increased 23 per cent. In Mississippi State bank deposits showed a reduction of about 3 per cent., while the deposits of the national banks in the same State increased over 34 per cent. In Oregon the reduction in deposits of the State banks and trust companies was 14.70 per cent., while the national banks of Oregon for the same period increased their deposits 11.66 per cent.

"The four States showing the highest percentages of increase in deposits were Oklahoma, 54 per cent.; Arizona, 53 per cent.; North Dakota, 52 per cent., and Wyoming, 49 per cent."

Bonds Worth $20,000 Stolen.

Acting on a request of the Boston police, the Police Department of this city yesterday informed banking circles to watch for the sale of twenty $1,000 bonds, issued by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which are reported to have been stolen in Boston on Oct. 27, according to the information forwarded by the Boston police. The bonds mature in twenty-five years and yield 4 per cent. No particulars of the robbery were given to the New York police except the serial numbers of eighteen of the bonds, which are as follows: 166, 167, 168, 6,845, 14,507, 15,755, 15,760, 15,761, 15,764, 20,504, 20,771, 20,773, 25,048, 33,338, 48,477, 48,748, 48,479, 48,481.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Forty-two corporations having aggregate capitalization of $2,338,000 were chartered today. They include:

San Joaquin Sugar Estates, Inc., sugar, alcohol, farmers, contractors, cattle, livestock, butchering, mining, quarrying; lumbering, manufacturing, 50,000 shares no par value, 10,000 shares at $100 each, redeemable at not less than $110, carry on business with $1,250,000. (tax paid $5,000;) G. B. Fraser, J. A. McManus, F. Holmes, 711 7 Av., College Point.

Latin-American Bankers' Corporation of New York, merchandise, commission, stocks, bonds, mortgages, other securities, 2,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $300,000; Directors have power to authorise execution of bonds of corporation not to exceed $2,000,000; F. B. Holden, C. C. Gates, R. E. Reid, Elmhurst.

Ferdinand Kuhn & Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $100,000; A. Tully, M. Rosenblatt, F. Kuhn, 124 5 Av.

A. G. Fontana Productions, Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, variety, athletic, other performances, $150,000; W. S. Sinclair, F. L. Randall, A. G. Fontana, Produce Exchange Building.

Fleming, O'Brien & McEntegart, Inc., realty, construction, contracting, $75,000; T. J. McEntegart, C. O'Brien, A. J. Fleming, 110 Broad St.

Elliott Rim Chain and Tread Corporation, Esopus, autos, parts, accessories, $100,000; J. J. Miller, W. L. Perley, D. K. Binfurer, 1,491 E. 10 St., Brooklyn.

William J. Rountree Co., Inc., steamship agency, ship brokerage, commission, selling agents, $25,000; W. J. and J. Rountree, A. J. Gould, 74 1 St, New Dorp.

Joscalm Develop., Inc., trucking, storage, $20,000; A. H. and J. Devlon, 248 W. 27 St.

The Fore Trading Co., Inc., merchandise, land, realty development, $20,000; F. Paulsen, H. S. Rymes, A. J. Jurgensen, 700 W. 179 St.

August Anderson & Co., Inc., auto vehicles, motors, $20,000; A. Anderson, R. Graves, Jr., J. J. Faye, 215 W. 88 St.

The S. and W. Tobacco Co., Inc., Syracuse, tobacconists, $15,000; G. L. Gridley, E. L. Walsaberg, S. J. Shimberg, 103 Comstock Av., Syracuse.

Aero Costume Co., Inc., costumes, materials, trimmings, $40,000; N. Silverman, L. Syrup, S. A. Bass, 940 Simpson St., Bronx.

American Wood Fuel Corpn., wood pulp manufacture, $25,000; L. A. Tanzer, H. J. Corwin, L. W. Baumohl, 140 Nassau St.

Marshall & Wellheimer, Inc., auto accessories, motor cars, $15,000; A. J. Nathan, B. Wilhelmer, G. B. Marshall, 161 Murray Av., Larchmont.

Cohen & Shapiro, Inc., Brooklyn, paper boxes, $10,000; A. Shapiro, M. and B. Cohen, 59 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

New Section Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; M. Center, H. Center, S. Sauter, 536 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

Hirshbach & Smith, Inc., customs, brokerage, $5,000; L. Livingston, H. B. Smith, S. Stern, 1638 St. Nicholas Av.

Ell & Eff Doll Co., Inc., dolls, toys, $5,000; H. Brill, P. R. Folg, A. L. Kenney, 67 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

Edmund Breese Production, Inc., theatrical, $10,000; H. A. Jacobson, C. A. Wilson, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

Prime Specialty Mfg. Co., Inc., Esopus, auto, motor cycle fabric supplies, leggings, sporting goods, $10,000; A. E. Lubbie, J. J. Zeiger, H. Cohen, 903 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Kennedy Garage Corp., Brooklyn, garages, $10,000; W. N., J. N. McLean, G. H. Kennedy, Jr., 398 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Newland-Delaney Motors, Inc., Brooklyn, garages, repair motor vehicles, tires, $10,000; A. W. Delaney, N. D. Biddison, A. Newland, 55 Hansel Place, Brooklyn.

Birkett-Jones Corp., lands, realty, construction, merchandise, chattels, $10,000; W. W. Walter, G. W. Jones, C. T. Birkett, 91 William St.

John Hahn, Inc., grocery, vegetables, meats, provisions, $10,000; M. T. C. and J. Hahn, 2,089 Amsterdam Av.

Bodine Chemical and Color Co., Inc., Queens, chemicals, colors, dyes, $10,000; B. G. Feinberg, E. D. Holland, A. C. Horn, Hancock and Bodine Sts., Queens Borough.

Thorndyke Operating Co., inc., hotel, restaurant, theatres, $10,000; J. D. Ross, G. Lyras, J. A. Lauer, 2,544 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

S. and D. Express Co., Inc., express, transfer, $3,000; W. F. Deegan, H. J. and F. A. Steinroder, 297 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

Atlas Photo Play Co., Inc., moving pictures, vaudeville, amusement places, $5,000; L. Bass, A. J. Halprin, J. Butler, 970 Prospect Av.

Piquet and Jaccard, Inc., Queens, hotels, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, adjustment, $5,000; L. F. Jaccard, A. W. and E. A. Piquet, 48 Union Park Av., Jamaica.

Buffalo Picture Playhouse Directory Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., Inc., Buffalo, advertising, motion picture theatres, $5,000; P. R. Cant, M. Mosher, V. F. Vleregg, Buffalo.

A. Cohen Mfg. Co., Inc., outer garments, wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Cohen, S. Sobelsohn, M. Gold, 60 East 105th St.

Vallie, Starr & Hicks, Inc., mail order business, $5,000; L. MacGregor, V. M. and M. F. Hellen, 39 Claremont Av.

Brown Bros., Linotypes, Inc., linotype slugs, $10,000; W. F., W. B., and E. C. Brown, 563 W. 139th St.

Strategy Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; H. Fish, L. and R. Slutnik, 879 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

K. W. Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; H. E. Fujans, W. A. McLaughlin, Jr., J. Kaiser, Jamaica.

Raymond Hirt Co., Inc., feathers, $5,000; I. Eisner, R. Hirt, I. Goldberg, 183 2d Av.

Authoritations: National Pearl Works, Inc., Newark, N. J., pearl button-making, pearl novelties, $75,000; representative, Ludwig Engel, 30 East 23d St., New York.

W. Ralston & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England, waterproof cloth, paper merchants, mfrs., $25,000; representative, G. Chadwick, Niagara Falls.

Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., Changshai District, Hunan Province, China; representative, H. T. Liang, 233 Broadway, Manhattan.

International Brokerage and Clearing Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., merchandise, agents, factors, brokers, commission, plants, warehouses, $200,000; representative, G. B. Herzig, 59 West 29th St., Manhattan.

Capital reduction: Mohawk Hotel Co., Schenectady, $50,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Armstrong Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan; Wantagh Estates Corp'n, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Charters filed: John A. Ackley Auction Company, Vineland, real estate and brokerage, $100,000; John A. Ackley, Antha V. Ackley, J. Mary L. Ackley, Charles W. Ackley, J. Alfred Ackley, Vineland.

James Coyle, Inc., Jersey City, deal in coal, fce, hay, and wood, $25,000; John W. Coyle, Jr., George H. Donaldson, Elizabeth C. Donaldson, Jersey City.

Mendel & Gans, Inc., Newark, real estate and development, $50,000; Max Mendel, Manual Gans, Bernard Goldsmith, Newark.

Wichmoss Poultry Farm, Demarest, Bergen County, farming and farm products, $10,000; Sol C. Bernstein, Samuel Pinkus, Lucy Gottmann, Bergen County.

Wolff Kaufhan Company, Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk wool and other textile fabrics, $10,000; Wolff Kaufman, Joseph Hirschhorn, Etta Hirschhorn, Isidor J. Kaufman, Paterson.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Net income of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, has been sufficient to pay in full the interest from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, on both the adjustment and income mortgage bonds to be issued in the reorganization. Bonds of said issues deliverable under the plan and agreement to holders of certificates of deposit for refunding mortgages and general lien bonds of the Frisco will carry coupons for fixed interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Republic Railway and Light Company has drawn for redemption at par and accrued interest, Dec. 1, $484,000 of its three-year 5 per cent. secured notes, payment to be made by the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia. Interest on the notes drawn for redemption will cease on Dec. 1.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Trustees' deed will be delivered to the months of 1916 a gross business of $31,174,449, which is an increase in sales of $11,882,351 compared with the same period in 1915.

Sartorius & Einstein, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that they have admitted Henry B. Smith to membership in their firm.

W. O. Johnson, receiver for the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company, has transferred all assets of the company to the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Company, the reorganized corporation, for a consideration of $15,500,000.

Stockholders of the corporation for Ritsat & Hegeman stock voted to dissolve the corporation at a special meeting yesterday. Corporation for R. & H. stockholders will receive $100 United Drug common stock and $44 United Drug second preferred stock and about $1 in cash for each $100 share of R. & H.

Van Emburgh & Atterbury have opened a branch office at 74 Fifth Avenue with J. B. Chaffee as manager.

George J. Reardon of Garden City, L. I., has become associated with Edey, Loelis & Sloan.

Offering of Coaden & Co. $5,758,000 ten-year 6 per cent. convertible first mortgage bonds to the stockholders at 99 and interest has been nearly all taken. These bonds were underwritten by Hallgarten & Co. and Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co.

Eugene Meyer & Co. have bought from the original holders a block of voting trust certificates of Wilson & Co., Inc., which they are placing at $57.50 a share.

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will speak tonight on "The Present Position and Future Development of the Federal Reserve System" before the Forum of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

Rutherford Hopkins, formerly with H. M. Whitney & Sons, has become associated with the banking firm of Abbott, Whipple & Co. as a specialist in local public utility issues.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'25	4 @4½	4.30	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Chi., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.10
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.30	4.70
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.30	4.70
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.40	4.25
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

BULLS FORCE COTTON OVER 19-CENT LEVEL

Trading Not on Broad Scale, but Undertone Is Very Stiff, with Limited Offerings.

GAIN OF $3 PER BALE

Buying Encouraged by Report That Germany Would Continue to Adhere to Submarine Pledges.

Bulls took hold of the cotton market yesterday and gave such strong support that the local short interest was forced to cover in competition with active buying for long account. Trading was not on a broad scale, but the undertone was very stiff and offerings were limited until prices had worked up practically $3 a bale over Monday's closing. Every active option on the list was forced across the 19c level, and around the high point of the day prices had scored a maximum recovery of 80 points, or $4 a bale, from the extreme of Monday's depression. Final prices represented a net gain of 53 to 59 points.

Buying was encouraged by the report that Germany would continue to adhere to her pledges regarding submarine operations, as well as by the general apprehension of crop shortage. The estimate of Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago on the size of the crop was not issued yesterday, but is expected today. Advices from the South are practically unanimous in respect to the stubbornness with which farmers are holding and the phenomenal strength of the spot situation.

The monthly canvass of the Journal of Commerce indicates a poor prospect for a top crop in Arkansas, Tennessee and Florida. The weather is said to have been ideal for picking, but very little cotton is being held. The Texas traveler of Weld & Co. estimates that about 80 per cent. of the Texas crop has been ginned and 60 per cent. of the Oklahoma production.

Houston, Texas, wired that spots had not met the decline in futures and that actual cotton was hard to buy.

The next report from the Census Bureau on the ginning of cotton will carry operations up to the close of business yesterday and will be issued at 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 8.

Market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.55	19.16	18.50	19.08@19.10	18.63@18.55
Jan.	18.55	19.15	18.46	19.06@19.10	18.49@18.53
Mar.	18.61	19.28	18.58	19.20@19.23	18.64@18.69
May	18.70	19.43	18.69	19.35@19.37	18.77@18.79
July	18.71	19.43	18.70	19.36@19.38	18.78@18.81

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 60 points advance; middling, 19.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 16 to 40 points advance. New Orleans, 18.10c; Galveston, 18.06c; Savannah, 18¾c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.75c.; Houston, 18.75c.

New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.56	19.16	18.56	19.14@19.17	18.67@18.70
Jan.	17.97	18.70	17.96	18.59@18.61	18.02@18.03
Mar.	18.20	18.91	18.19	18.88@18.85	18.26@18.24
May.	18.85	19.07	18.85	19.00@19.03	18.40@18.41
July.	18.81	19.21	18.81	19.12@19.15	18.51@18.52

The Liverpool market opened quiet but steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points decline at 10.77d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 17,000, including 9,000 American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.67	10.67	10.65	....	10.65¾
Jan.-Feb.	10.67	10.77	10.62½	10.77	10.09
Mar.-Apr.	10.73	10.90	10.69	10.88½	10.75¼
May-June.	10.80	10.81	10.78	10.92	10.84
July-Aug.	10.80	10.85	10.77	10.92	10.83½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.63c; March, 18.78c; May, 18.89c; July, 19.01c. The market there was due to open today 21 to 26 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	28,166	22,744	302,319	283,291
New Orleans	30,258	10,430	.....	252,322
Mobile	1,016	176	12,661	12,151
Savannah	9,561	7,483	170,225	203,760
Charleston	1,317	2,000	85,067	90,257
Wilmington	431	170	23,877	24,107
Norfolk	3,109	5,881	67,998	77,158

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,813	2,943	138,070	160,923
Memphis	2,500	3,419	164,000	176,521
St. Louis	1,702	2,564	18,000	7,054
Houston	20,000	14,428	270,457	175,623

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,000 to 19,000	17,946	13,152
New Orleans	11,000 to 12,000	5,294	8,145

Exports yesterday were 20,942 bales, thus far for this season, 1,650,695 bales. Total last season, 1,851,126 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a nervous undertone and at times prices were heavy under liquidation. There was active switching from December to the later months, and this brought about a loss in the December premium. It was said that the pressure in December was due largely to the fact that elevator interests in Chicago were having difficulty in getting insurance on their wheat, which has increased so rapidly in value, and that, consequently, longs in December were disposed to transfer their interest into May and July. This action was largely responsible for the irregular price movement, and at the close December was 1⅛c lower. May was down ⅛c, and July was ⅛c higher. In the local cash market, No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.17; No. 2 hard, $2.03; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.09; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.00¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	$1.90	$1.87¼	$1.86¾	$1.90⅝
May	1.86⅝	1.84	1.85⅝	1.85⅞
July	1.48¾	1.47¼	1.49⅝	1.49¼

CORN.

Contrary to the action of the wheat market, corn was rather firm early in the day, selling up about half a cent over the previous night. Heavier receipts of new corn at the interior had some effect on the cash article, and in the later trade there was a decline of about a cent a bushel from the early high point, a part of which, however, was finally recovered, the close being ⅛c net higher to ⅛c lower. Late Liverpool cables were reported firm. The cash market here was steady, with new No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.12¼ to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	87½	86½	87¼	87
May	89¾	88¾	89	88¾
July	89¼	88⅝	85⅞	89

OATS.

There was rather a narrow market in oats, with the undertone easy and prices at one time about half a cent net lower. Spot oats were firm and higher, as follows: Standard, 59@59½c; No. 2 white, 59¼@60c; No. 3 white, 58½@59c; No. 4 white, 58@58½c; fancy clipped white, 62@62½c; ordinary clipped white, 61@62c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	54¾	54¼	54¾	54⅝
May	58¼	57¾	58	58¼

PROVISIONS.

Net price changes in the provision market were comparatively narrow, but after showing some heaviness early, the market rallied, and at the close was at about the best of the day. The hog movement in the West was heavy, and hog prices were lower, but this was offset by a fairly good cash demand, and reports that the Belgian order will be placed within the next day or two. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Wednesday, 45,000. Kansas City received 22,000 and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
December	16.45	16.35	16.45	16.45
January	15.50	15.37	15.47	15.45
Ribs—				
January	13.90	13.80	13.90	13.85
Pork—				
December	....	....	26.35	26.15
January	26.05	25.87	26.05	26.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very nervous throughout the day and price changes were very irregular. There was a good deal of liquidation early in the day, which carried the market down 5 to 13 points for the active positions, but toward the close a firmer tone prevailed, and final quotations were 7 points lower to 8 points net higher. Total sales were 57,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	....	....	12.40@	12.15
November	12.40	12.30	12.40@12.45	12.47
December	12.34	12.25	12.32@12.34	12.31
January	12.40	12.24	12.32@12.33	12.27
February	12.37	12.37	12.35@12.38	12.33
March	12.45	12.25	12.41@12.42	12.38
April	12.43	12.40	12.42@12.43	12.34
May	12.47	12.30	12.43@12.45	12.35
June	....	....	12.43@12.50	12.30

COFFEE.

The action of the coffee market again suggested the presence of cotton trade interests, for an opening decline was followed by an advance which seemed to develop coincidently with the sharp upward movement in cotton. After selling at 8.50c during the early trading, May contracts worked up to 8.62c, and the market closed steady at a net advance of 5 to 8 points for the day. Sales were reported of 40,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	8.28@8.30	8.20
December	8.35	8.21	8.32@8.35	8.26
January	....	....	8.30@8.40	8.32
February	....	....	8.45@8.46	8.38
March	8.51	8.40	8.51@8.52	8.43
April	....	....	8.56@8.57	8.49
May	8.62	8.50	8.61@8.62	8.54
June	....	....	8.68@8.67	8.59
July	8.70	8.60	8.70@8.72	8.64
August	....	....	8.74@8.75	8.68
September	8.75	8.70	8.78@8.80	8.73
October	....	....	8.83@8.85	....

SUGAR.

An easier spot sugar market caused rather free offerings in the futures market, and on general trade and Wall Street selling prices declined sharply, the closing figures ranging 17@22 points net lower, with transactions for the day 9,150 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.00	4.95	5.01@5.04	5.43
December	5.10	4.96	4.94@4.95	5.17
January	4.44	4.39	4.40@4.40	4.62
February	4.23	4.18	4.19@4.14	4.35
March	4.20	4.14	4.10@4.13	4.30
April	....	....	4.13@4.17	4.33
May	4.38	4.33	4.30@4.32	4.37
June	....	....	4.22@4.23	4.40
July	4.33	4.28	4.25@4.26	4.43
August	....	....	4.25@4.31	4.46
September	....	....	4.32@4.33	4.48

The local market for refined sugars was unchanged, fine granulated being listed at 7.50@7.75c. There were fair withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light, and there were no important sales reported for export account. Raw sugar was nominally unchanged at the close of the market, with refiners showing less interest in offerings. Buying in the day a local refiner bought about 40,000 bags Cubas, first half November shipment, at 4.16c cost and freight basis, and also took 1,000 tons of Brazilian sugars, prompt clearance, at 5½c, equal to about 5½c cost and freight for Cubas. The market was a little easier, with offerings in open-again way of sugars at 5½c cost and freight. Nominal quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.53c; molasses, 5.65c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,026 packages. There was active trading on the Exchanges and prices were advanced 1c to 1½c on nearly all grades of creamery. Buyers are following the rise fairly well, though there is a more conservative feeling in some quarters. Renovated up 1c to 2c, and there is a very firm market for ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than specials, per lb, 36¾@37½c; extras, (92 score,) 36@36¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34½@35¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 33¼@34¼c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 38@38½c; extra firsts, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36¾c; seconds, 34@35c; creamery held, higher than extras, 25¼@36c; extras, 35c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33¾c; thirds, 31@32c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 35¼@36c; good to prime, 33½@35c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, finest, 32¼@33c; firsts, 31¼@32c; lower grades, 29¼@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31¼c; current make, firsts, 30¼@31c; seconds, 29@29½c; lower grades, 28@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29@29½c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts today, 10,732 cases. The scarcity of new-laid eggs continues, and any lots showing a good to large proportion of such are meeting a good demand at advancing prices. The medium and lower qualities, which comprise a large part of the supply, are still plentiful and meeting only a very moderate demand at very irregular prices. Storage eggs are quiet, but generally held with confidence. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply, and most of the receipts are mixed with more or less shrunken held stock; this makes a wide range of values, and there is only a small part of the supply for which top quotation can be realized; a large part of the business is ranging from 55c downward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@42c; extra firsts, 38@39c; firsts, 35@37c; seconds, 31@34c; thirds and poorer, 29@30c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@33½c; undergrades, 25@27½c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32c; firsts, 31½@31½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 25@29½c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, heavy whites, fine to fancy, 33@35c; ordinary to good, 30@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@60c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, 43@50c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 39@42c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds on coast.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle n. to n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed., warmer in w. Thurs., cloudy; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair.

La., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. fair.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. fair, cooler in n.

Minn.—Fair Wed., warmer in e. and s. Thurs. probably fair and colder.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. fair, colder in w. and cen.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs, colder Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., colder in w. Wed.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., colder in w. Wed. and in e. Thurs.

Kan

REPLOGLE ACQUIRES WHARTON ORE LANDS

Northern New Jersey Tracts with 60,000,000-Ton Content Figure in Steel Co. Deal.

MILLIONS TO BE EXPENDED

Rapid Decrease in Visible Supply of Iron Seen as Reason for Huge Transaction.

The Wharton Steel Company, which owns iron ore lands in Northern New Jersey with an estimated content of 60,000,000 tons, has been bought by J. Leonard Replogle, Vice President of the American Vanadium Company, according to information current yesterday in steel market circles. The transaction was put through in behalf of Mr. Replogle by Ernest Hillman of the coal and coke firm of J. H. Hillman & Co. of Pittsburgh, the papers being signed by representatives of the estate of the late Joseph Wharton in Philadelphia on Monday. The company has $10,000,000 capital stock, all of which will come into the hands of the buyer, as it is owned in entirety by the Wharton estate.

Steel men have predicted of late that the vast iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior region would be exhausted in a few years at the present rate of mining. There is only a comparatively small acreage of ore lands in this country outside the holdings of the large corporations, and it is believed that Mr. Replogle made his investment in the Wharton Company with an eye far into the future of the steel industry.

He declined yesterday to discuss the deal. It was learned in other quarters that a corps of engineers will shortly begin work on the property at Wharton, N. J., drilling test borings to determine the actual amount of ore in the 5,000 acres held by the company, and selecting sites for a number of new by-product coke ovens and an open hearth steel plant. Mr. Replogle will have associates in expanding the company's operations, and it is understood that between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 will be spent on additions and improvements.

The valuable mineral holdings of the company, it was learned, formed the foundation upon which the transaction was built. In addition to the large acreage of magnetite ore in New Jersey, the Wharton Company owns lands near Sprague ville, N. Y., with an estimated content nearly as great as the New Jersey deposit. Also, 7,500 acres of coking coal property in Indiana County, Penn., is included among the assets. The company's mines and mills at Wharton are on the main line of the Lackawanna Railroad, and are connected with the Jersey Central, the Erie, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroads by the Wharton & Northern, a twenty-two-mile private line.

This is the third important transaction the young steel man has had part in within the last eighteen months. He entered the limelight in the Summer of last year, when he and a number of friends bought 210,000 shares of Cambria Steel Company stock owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad at $60 a share and later turned them over to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company at $81 a share. Last August he participated in a syndicate which bought the American Vanadium Company, and at about the same time he became associated with the du Pont interests in the formation of the Sun Shipbuilding Company.

THE SIGN OF MONEY WHEN YOU WANT IT

Thanksgiving This Year Will Be a Poor One

—to a smaller number than ever before. Don't be among the number. If slow accounts are holding you back in business, bring *any* part of your *outstandings* to us. We will make you *immediate advances*.

Come to us because our *new* and *fairer* system bases *both* 6% interest and small commission on *loan*, not collateral, *saving you* 20%—and *we* do *not* notify your customers; *you* collect. Write

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Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for

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114 Fifth Ave., New York,

Between 16th and 17th Streets.

The Best Managed Pattern Company in America

Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

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Liberal Advances Made on Merchandises.

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Commercial Bankers.

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Money Loaned to finance your business, strictly confidential. Will call personally. Nat. A. Konogy, 401 B'way.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED

Sidlow & Chessin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 8229

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS,

Liberal Business Aid to Merchants

61 Chambers St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN, 544 pieces or less; also ends contings, 1 yard. Chelsea 7174.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity Sturebers shell chevlet. Call Gresley 5683.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. J. Schwartz Co., Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses' and children's jobs wanted for trade sales. 2809 Farragut.

COATS.—Jobber now looking at Spring coats, from 9 to 12 A. M. Room 603, 306 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted at 90c. William Filene's Sons Co., 116 West 32d. King, Madison Square 9210.

CREPES.—We are open for 900 pieces three-thread and 500 pieces four-thread crepe de chine at a price for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on Spring taffetas, crepe de chine dresses. Samples looked at between 9 and 10 and 4:30 to 6, 6th floor, 20 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring; junior sizes only. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

GEORGETTE.—Will buy quantity of Georgette and crepe de chine for cash. C 54 Times.

PLUSH.—Will buy large quantity for cash. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 29th.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for seal plushes. Gramercy 3016.

SERGE, Amoskeag.—Will buy Amoskeag 7301 serge spot cash; price must be right. C 94 Times.

SERGES.—Open for quantity 6301-7301 Amoskeag, shade 783. Phone Spring 1858.

SKIRTS.—Large jobber is placing orders on wash skirts. Call with samples, between 9 and 12, 37 West 26th, first floor.

SUITS and DRESSES, Spring and Summer, wanted by importer; job lots preferred. Blanco & Co., 17 Battery Place.

VELOUR.—Open for green coating, 544 preferred. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

VELOURS.—American, 544, brown and green. Phone Madison Square 2315.

VELOURS.—Coating and suiting, all colors. Mr. Panesh, Gresley 4379.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BABY LAMB, Salt's, for immediate delivery. Telephone Farr. 3614.

CHAIN HANGERS.—Different makes for immediate delivery. Chelsea 959.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Immediate delivery. Raskind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway.

COATS.—Over 3,000 on the racks and many more in work; bolivias, wool velours, kitten's ear, and other popular materials. J. F. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.— Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes, matelasse, other pile fabrics and mixtures. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS that are different and prices that are right make our show rooms headquarters for buyers from all over the country. J. F. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—See the coats that have helped make this our biggest season in 30 years; they are on the racks ready to ship. J. F. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—An early morning call, when the racks are full, assures a better selection. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Big values, better grade plush, silk, velour, and broadcloths; fur trimmed. 1 Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5142 Mad. Square.

COATS.—Bolivias in all colors, and burgundy velour coats for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out, all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 159 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, mixtures; immediate delivery, good values. Joe Kerostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth and sport coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Velours, Bolivias, plush coats; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Your entire needs in coats can be supplied by Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—1,000 ladies', children's coats on account dissolution partnership; sacrifice. 589 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 23 West 27th.

COATS.—Saits, Esquimette, plush coats for today's delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—American velours, plush trimmed, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $10. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th.

CORDUROY and all wool serge, also gingham children's dresses, sizes 2 to 6 and 6 to 14, to close out. F. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Latest styles in serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—500 snappy serge dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Snappy serge dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES. — Job of 150, all wool serge dresses, at $5.75. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job of serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19-21 W. 24th.

DRESSES.—300 serge and wool jersey, to close out. Gross Ledbowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—100 serge and velvet; job; reasonable. National Costume, 145 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job in silk and serge plushes at a sacrifice. Senner Co., 7 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks to close out. Balsom Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—6,500 French serge, all wool. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—50 party dresses to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

ERMINE.—100,000 ermine tails by the hundred or thousand; will sell the lot cheap. Forest, 15 East 26th St.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., 54,274, 4,406, 3,904, crepe. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square, Stuyvesant 1247.

FURS.—Closing out; Hudson seal buttons; all sizes, in edgings, all widths; at a very low price. A. Megrin, 164 West 29th. Far. 9475.

FURS.—Red fox sets, Hudson seal sets, Coney sets and misses' sets. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

JUILLIARDS.—9,000 Copen brown and navy at 46c; 3% cash; also 618. Gram. 2871.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized and cotton, black and colors, corduroys and pile fabrics, for immediate delivery. Chas. Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St. Spring 3556-7.

PLUSH COATS.—Immediate delivery. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 East 33d St.

POPLINS.—Black Amoskeag poplins 3158, $1.15 net, cash. Mad. Sq. 3990.

SAFE, cutting table, wall case, desk, for sale. 30 West 24th St., first floor.

SALTS' PLUSH.—3160 black and beaver, $4.50 yard, dyed satin black and colors, 67½, 6661 chevlot, $1.47½; 99010 chevlot, $2; 4281 black velours, $1.25; Chase wool plush, $2. Phone Madison Square 2815.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 7301, 87½c., and 6301, 82½c.; net cash; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldstein. Telephone Spring 6106.

SERGES.—Juilliards 84274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9658.

SERGES.—French serge, Juilliards No. 4800 navy. Mad. Sq. 4644.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SHIRTWAISTS.—Waist contractor on popular-priced shirtwaists can get early quantity business; must furnish styles. Quantity, Box 300 Times.

SILK or cotton, or silk and cotton mixtures, suitable for ladies' motor caps; either regular or jobs; full information and samples. 100 Times.

SILKS, Taffetas, plain, fancies; all colors. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway, 5240 Mad. Sq.

SILK WAISTS.—300 dozen, all materials, to close out. Maxwell Waist, 22 West 15th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded, boxed, white and black, size 00; imported; $3.05 net cash. L. Federman & Son, 357 Canal St.

STRIPS.—1½ inch, 3 inch, beaver trimming. Gramercy 3016.

SUITS.—500 suits; latest materials and styles, to close out cheap. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th.

SUITS.—150, most of them fur-trimmed, to close out at a price. J. F. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

SUITS.—70 fur-trimmed broadcloth poplin and velour. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

SUITS.—F. & M. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 159 West 27th St.

SUITS fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 5 West 32d.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, poplins, to close out at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—100 to close out at a price. Jacob Bernstein, Gresley 1156.

SUITS.—Job Butter grade to sacrifice. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Coats, to close out, ladies, misses, 55 West 26th, Room 306.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SWEATERS.—100 dozen ladies' worsted brushed coats for immediate delivery. E 97 Times.

THROW SCARFS, in Hudson seal (plush), and block mole. Frankel, 56 W. 24th St.

TRIANGLE COAT CO., 15 West 26th St. Coats and Suits for Immediate Delivery.

VELOUR COATINGS in Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, 54g immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 6th Av., Stuyvesant 3469-3741.

VELVETEENS, corduroys, and Farnham & Hoffman's bolivias, velours, and broadcloths, in all shades. 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 2656.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Twill black, all latest colors, to close out. Lee, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

VELVETEENS.—Imported black and navy, 22 inches wide. Mr. Rothman, Farragut 651.

VELVETEENS.—Navy and brown, for sale cheap. Phone 1896 Chelsea.

WOOL PLUSH, black and navy; cheap. Gramercy 1806.

YARN.—Mercerized cotton, 60's or 70's, single, about 3,000 pounds on cones; lot Nos. 10,143 and 10,144. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESS CONTRACTOR, good references, with a plant of 24 machines, wants to connect with big house of fifth Avenue and 5th dresses. R. Winestein, 23 W. 19th St. Telephone Chelsea 3504.

MANUFACTURERS.—Selling wholesale trade only; cheapest lines ladies' neckwear, caps, tea aprons, fancy handbags, stamped goods, novelties. Address M. J. Teller, 460 West 147th St.

SALESMAN, ladies' silk underwear, wanted with established trade; exceptional opportunity; correspondence confidential; commission basis. Box 4, 352 6th Av.

SALESMEN for popular-priced wash skirts; commission. P 850 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½% per cent. for the best names Monday....3¼@3½%

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Coat Salesman's Trouble.

Overprosperity is the main trouble at present of the salesmen for the coat and dress concerns. They are in the ticklish situation of being able to sell almost any quantity of merchandise, but some of the orders have to be refused because the capacity of the factories is taxed now to their utmost. The salesmen, to quote one of their number, have to be "not only salesmen but diplomats" to hold eager customers in check.

Collective Buying of Materials.

A plan to purchase together many of the materials needed in their business has been taken up by a group of thirty manufacturers in the coat and suit trade. A meeting has been held to discuss the scheme, and another conference will take place this evening. Opinion in the trade is somewhat divided over the benefits to be derived from collective buying. Some of the larger manufacturers believe that the plan, if adopted, would tend to destroy initiative in the industry. Representative mill agents do not take the proposition seriously.

Furniture Sells Well at Retail.

One of the features of current retail business in this city is said to be the unusually good demand for furniture of various kinds. While unable to account for the amount of buying that is being done by consumers, an executive of one big store said yesterday its furniture department was so busy that it was practically impossible to get sufficient experienced salesmen to handle the business. In addition to this, he asserted that deliveries of furniture already sold are being delayed somewhat as a result of a scarcity of cabinet makers, polishers, and other skilled workers needed in this department.

Goods Cannot Be Redyed.

While the dress goods mills that took up the manufacturing of wool velours enjoyed a very active business at those fabrics, there is a "fly in the ointment." The switch in colors found quite a few of the mills with shades that were not so much in demand. Ordinarily it would be a simple matter to have the goods redyed to the colors desired. With wool velours, it is explained, the construction and finish of the fabric make any attempt to redye the goods unsatisfactory. In some way or other, it is said, the finish is spoiled.

Woolens Continue to Advance.

Advances are almost a daily occurrence in the local piece goods trade. This is a rather unusual condition in view of the fact that it is the dull period for the mills. Most of the mill agents, however, are working on the theory that it is better to shove up prices in anticipation of business than to put them up after the production has been largely sold up. One of the features of present operations that serves especially to give the market a strong turn is the free movement in stock goods. Anything that is at all adapted to present needs is grabbed up by buyers.

Spring Shoe Buying Active.

Spring buying of shoes has so far been very heavy, though confined in good part to staple or semi-staple styles. The best selling models to date have been men's shoes in dark tans and blacks, women's eight-inch boots in solid colors, dark with black vamps and colored shoe tops, plenty of white shoes in kid and buck, and children's shoes in solid black, white, and tan. Light, dainty pumps with circular vamps and small tongues are selling well in solid colors, though a few are being sampled with dark brown or black vamps and white quarters. White sport oxfords with rubber or leather soles are moving well for men, women and children.

Coal Prices Jump Sharply.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that in the anthracite trade buyers are seeking the sellers with greater earnestness as cold weather draws nearer. This is resulting in a series of price advances the like of which has seldom, if ever, been equaled, even in strike years. Within the last few days sales of domestic sizes have been made at $11 per ton f. o. b. New York harbor ports, which is equivalent to $9.50 at the mines, and coal has been sold for line shipment on nearly as high a basis. The whole range of quotations on speculative coal is up from $2 to $3 as compared with a week ago. The most violent advances have occurred at tidewater, where the tonnage in the hands of wholesale dealers is very small. Bituminous prices have also advanced sharply in the last week.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

Trading continued small in the local gray goods market yesterday in spite of the recovery in cotton and the chances that cloth prices might advance again as a result. Most of the printcloth business taken was for this year's delivery, and it included some 80 squares at 10½ cents and 68-72s at 9 cents. Other printcloth sales were more or less scattered and featureless. Among the sheeting sales recorded were 40-inch 2.85s, which moved at 11¼ cents for November-January shipment. There was little in the other coarse goods business done to warrant special mention. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
38-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8½c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c.

*Asked.

He Should Have Accepted Them.

A certain jewelry manufacturer in this city is of the opinion that every wholesale dealer of goods should think twice before refusing to accept merchandise returned to him by a retail customer. This is the reason why he thinks so: A few years ago this jeweler sold a bill of rings to a well-rated retailer in a Southern State. Not very long afterward the rings were returned with no explanation. The manufacturer verified the firm's rating, reshipped the rings, and wrote a rather hot letter in which he took the buying house to task for sending the goods back, and cited the smallness of the profit in the

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JAMES A. ROGERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against James A. Rogers, Inc., printer, 65 Cliff St., by J. E. Linde Paper Co., $396; Thomas H. Crosley Co., $372, and Paul E. Vernon & Co., $20. He assigned on Oct. 20.

VERNON M. BERRICK, salesman, 188 E. 93d St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,591 and no assets.

H. L. HERBERT & CO. (corporation) coal, 1,457-1,461 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $135,422 and assets $875,649.

DORA M. WEIL, 104 W. 70th St., has been discharged in bankruptcy.

HYMAN SCHNITZER, clerk, 226 W. 110th St., has been discharged in bankruptcy.

REFLEXOPHONE, INC., phonographs, 114 5th Ave., with offices at 900 Market St., Wilmington, Del., has assigned to Lawrence K. Brown. It is a Delaware corporation, incorporated in Oct., 1915, with capital stock $40,000. John Reynolds is President.

JACK LINSKY, stationer, 220 W. 42d St., has assigned to Herbert Ascher.

JAY C. WEMPLE CO.—Judge Mayer has authorized Job E. Hedges and Edward J. W. J. Kaysel, receivers of Jay C. Wemple Co., manufacturers of window shades at 35 E. 20th St., with factory in Brooklyn and branch at Chicago, to liquidate the business in order to take advantage of favorable market conditions and obviate the necessity for a forced sale and consequent sacrifice of assets. Creditors will be notified to file claims with the receivers within sixty days.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were instituted today against the Schelder Furniture Company of North Milwaukee, chiefly through out-of-town creditors. In the petition for a receiver it is stated that the firm has $20,000 unsecured liabilities and $12,000 secured, with assets of $9,000, value contracts and the furniture factory itself.

Nesick & Paus of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., filed voluntary bankruptcy proceedings, with liabilities of $17,068.97 and assets of $8,334.36.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Broaddegé Corp.—John Wanamaker, New York.....$322.79
Busala, Stefano; guardian—A. Blumenthal, costs.....109.88
Bernstein, Barnett—E. H. McKee.....576.56
Bondy, Charles E.—Edgewater State Bank.....1,572.69
Baker, Pauline S.—A. S. Bass.....1,076.31
Burke, Walter J.—N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co.....153.76
Charles H. Heer Dry Goods Co.—J. Strauss.....2,338.24
Casmas, Constan G.—D. Teuchos.....508.41
Cook, Chas. E.—Speda Studio, Inc.....240.55
Cleary, James F.—J. C. Goode.....101.06
Davidson, Arthur M.—F. L. Randall.....1,287.70
Same—Same.....2,545.76
Eilanar Realty Co., Inc.—E. I. Wilson.....1,060.40
Easttly, Frank S., and Willard—G. A. Zabriskie.....4,188.36
F. S. Ferguson's Sons, Inc.—A. Gluck.....114.77
Folsom, John L.—Rider & Driver Publishing Co.....145.35
George S. Dundon Co., Inc.—E. V. Hartman.....114.24
Gibraltar Realty Co.—J. F. Ahrens.....3,146.53
Hyman, Carl—J. Duberstein.....370.13
Holst, Christ—G. H. Gemeritus.....101.97
Harmony Supply Co.—James Talcott.....551.14
Hennessy, Elizabeth—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd., costs.....110.86
Hart, Lorren M.—Manhattan Collecting Co.....141.60
H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc.—W. H. Axmacher et al.....123.51
Juffet, David A.—M. Schwars.....150.27
James F. Lavery & Co.—N. Y. Electric Lamp Co.....973.17
Kean, Frank M.—E. Gillick et al.....277.19
Kohlepp, Frederick B.—Borough Realty Co.....973.88
Lookstein, Max F.—Burns Bros.....122.06
Locke, Chas. E.—J. T. Beals.....313.16
Metropolitan & Suburban Real Estate Co.—A. Board.....446.21
Meyer, John H.—J. Martinson.....662.89
Mather, James—H. Hosch.....121.80
Manhattan Folding Box Co.—Samuel Vernon Estate, Inc.....130.85
Michaels, Geo. E.—H. J. Thompson.....523.31
McIntyre, Ismay P.—A. Hats.....114.18
Meserole, Wm. H. and Archibald K.—V. S. Lippe.....3,875.61
Moriarty, Mary A. and John J.—Union Trust Co. of N. Y.....16,966.15
McNeills, Perry R.—M. S. Hyland.....260.90
Manhattan-Bandeau Co., Inc.—H. Bresler.....276.74
Moeitzen, Julius—G. P. Putnam's Sons.....352.64
Michel, Herman; and Wm. A. Bagler—United Wins and Trading Co.....112.77
O'Donnell, George—J. J. Peyser.....218.91
Norris, Benjamin F.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.....302.86
Nyquist, Oswald, and National Survey Co.—Empire Sec. Co.....1,260.80
Nisbett, Chas. W.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.....819.78
Pratt, Theresa—James McCreery & Co.....129.11
Phillips, Walter A.—Edward David, Inc.....206.70
Peerless Light Co.—International Battery Co., Inc.....6,862.68
Rosenfeld, Sydney, agent, &c.—Guardian Finance & Trading Corp.....244.88
Pellettieri, Lorito—David Mayer Brewing Co.....1,138.72
Shippers, Inc.—Hudson Trust Co.....146.91
Swiss Talking Machine Co.—H. Cohen.....278.40
Same—Same.....178.20
Schmidt, Dierk—H. H. Reiners of Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.....482.95
Stiefel, Charles—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co.....177.81
Vederber, Josephine—N. Stine.....570.88
Stout, Ralph—H. H. Pissen.....833.99
Van Heesen, Lillian F.—R. H. Noble.....150.00
Shershef, Julius, and Samuel Jacobs—Eugation Realty and Construction Co.....114.25
Weiss, Leo F.—Samuel Hopper Co.....116.00
Willemette Construction Co., Inc.—A. Schneider.....278.91
W. S. W. Hat Works, Inc.—J. Eliahwits.....100.46
Yoso, Ralph—J. J. McSorley.....125.61
Zacharos, Yanos & Dionysios—M. D. Zavakos.....245.11
Auto Sectional Leather Tire Co.—City of New York.....180.29
Automobile Trade Exchange—Same.....180.92
Artell Co.—Same.....180.92
Atlas Core Drill Co.—Same.....343.45
Anglo-American Distributing Syndicate—Same.....180.92
American Grand Rapids Furniture Co.—Same.....248.45
Acetylene Lamp Co.—Same.....180.92
Alco Gas Appliance Co.—Same.....180.92
American Burial Co.—Same.....180.92
American Basinette and Baby Carriage Co.—Same.....180.92
American Jouyl Co.—Same.....243.49
Bankers National Realty Corp.—Same.....130.92
Bankers and Merchants Agency Co.—Same.....130.92
Beldner, Samuel—Same.....243.45
Braunstein, Samuel—Same.....180.92
Bell, Sarah H.—Same.....343.45
Bagge, Thomas—Same.....180.92
Crown Feature Film Co.—Same.....180.92
Colonial Mfg. Co.—Same.....180.92
Crystal & Craft Co.—Same.....180.92
Credit Office—Same.....180.92
Consolidated Provision Co.—Same.....180.92
Christie Iron Works—Same.....180.92
Continental Food Products Co.—Same.....343.45
Caffier & Co., Inc.—Same.....243.45
Edward J. Carroll Co.—Same.....343.45
E. A. Condax & Co.—Same.....180.92

In Bronx County.

BREITENFELD, Karl von Baur—H. Acker.....$268.47
Brennan, Katheryne—D. Coffey et al.....108.68
Dickstein, Samuel—A. Kasman.....40.13
Davis, Hyman—A. Hodes.....12.72
Elbach, Benno—P. Mayer.....1,248.91
Goldberger, Bernard—E. Seiglin.....201.90
Hyman, Carl—J. Duberstein.....370.13
Hottstedt, Robert A.—J. Archer.....485.77
Hoffstedt, Henrietta—W. J. Archer.....124.88
Kreliberg, Samuel M.—J. V. Bond.....44.86
Lemelm, Anthony—R. Wright.....47.92
Murphy, Robert J.—Rufus Darrow's Son, Inc.....502.16
Markowits, Isidor—J. G. Realty Co., Inc.....130.17
Pettinati, Emilio, and Hugo Goeben—S. Aronstein.....462.83
Polsky, Harry—N. Y. Telephone Co.....26.78
Rabinowits, Samuel—M. Davidson.....32.24
Szydlowsky, Wanda and Edmund—Germania Bank.....434.01
Valley Stream House and Home Co.—J. Carroll.....737.70
Wolff, Marks—East Side Iron Works, Inc.....868.84
Willemette Const. Co., Inc.—A. Schneider.....278.91
Same—W. S. Schneider.....77.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Isaacs, Ralph and Abraham—Montauk Brewing Co., April 11, 1906.....$396.84
Isaacs, Ralph and Jane—Same, April 11, 1906.....270.11
Menesh, William—Church E. Gates & Co., Sept. 19, 1916.....1,962.78
Josephson, Jacob and Lena—M. Griffier, Oct. 11, 1910.....364.40
Mirsky, Leon—B. D. Shapiro, May 6, 1913.....536.78
Rohl, Frederick R.—Commercial Cable Co., Dec. 5, 1907.....127.62
Schwartz, Max—R. Shapiro, March 17, 1916.....1,541.15
Seidell, Chas. F.F. H. Dodd et al., June 9, 1915.....122.81
York Building Co.—Wm. A. Thomas Co., Oct. 6, 1916.....665.16
Warren, John—L. Latzen, June 2, 1915.....1,942.83
National Survey Co.—J. Brauchaud, Aug. 2, 1916, vacated.....163.57
Empire Gypsum Co.—R. S. Kaufman, Oct. 24, 1916, vacated.....2,204.41
Rodman, Henry—R. Kaufman, June 5, 1915, cancelled.....2,614.64
Hawes, Gilbert R.—D. Time, June 9, 1916, reversed.....1,962.98

In Bronx County.

French Feather Novelty and Hat Co., Inc.—H. Nelson et al., June 6, 1916.....$96.65
Hawes, Gilbert R.—D. Time, June 9, 1916.....1,962.98

GERMAN POTASH SALES.

Syndicate Reports the Trade Far in Excess of Last Year.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Potash Syndicate, President Kempner said that the shipments of potash during the first nine months of 1916 surpassed by 230,000 tons, or 43,000,000 marks, those of the preceding year. The total shipments for this year are calculated to reach 900,000 tons, with a valuation of 160,000,000 marks.

Shipments in 1913, which included great amounts for exportation, totaled 1,300,000 tons. During the first nine months of this year German farmers were provided with 1,760,000 tons of kainite hardbalt and 870,000 tons of potash fertilising salts.

ROOSEVELT, JR., IN OIL DEAL.

Helps to Buy Control of an Oklahoma Company.

ARDMORE, Okla., Oct. 31.—Harry F. Sinclair, President of the Sinclair Oil Corporation; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and associates have bought a three-fourths interest in the Crystal Oil Company for $1,500,000, it was announced here today, following a visit to the Healdton fields by the buyers.

No plans regarding the future operations of the company were announced.

Inquiries were made last night at Mr. Roosevelt's home, 165 East Seventy-fourth Street, regarding his plans in the purchase of an interest in the Crystal Company. Mrs. Roosevelt said that her husband was in Oklahoma, and that she had heard no details of the transaction.

Crossbreds Sell at Full Prices.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The 7,500 bales offered at the wool sales today were mostly crossbreds, which were readily absorbed at full prices. A few Victorian scoured merinos sold at 3s. 11d.

Speyer Pays $150 for Auto Accident

James Speyer, the banker, settled yesterday for $150 a suit brought against him by Andrew Dewan, 17 years old, who was knocked down by Mr. Speyer's automobile and ha dhis chest injured. Dewan's attorney got permission from Justice Pendleton to compromise the suit because it was a question for the jury whether the boy had been guilty of contributory negligence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, upholstery goods; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman; Mr. Federman, furs, children's coats, ladies' plush coats, ladies' dresses, boys' mackenzie, ladies' gloves; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. S. Field & Co.; Mrs. Emily Pitt, woman's wear, coats, suits, dresses, furs; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. Lazaburg, general merchandise; Mr. Kirschenbaum, spring, summer dresses; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart Co.; William H. Reed, rugs and upholstery; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.

BALTIMORE—E. G. Freiburger, cotton goods, Broatell.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; M. Oppenheimer, notions, linings; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, women's, children's wear; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Campbell, laces, dress trimmings; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 597 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rone, Mrs. J. B. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Rose, woolens; 240 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods; 256 Church.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. Owens, ribbons; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses, factory made dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss C. Town, handkerchiefs; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—M. Jennasson Co.; Mrs. A. Hogan, waists; 11 W. 28th.

BOSTON, Mass.—S. Shapiro & Co.; J. S. Shapiro, manufacturers ladies', misses' dresses; Broatell.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Terry, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, general mdse.; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Lazarus, men's clothing; Mrs. Nudd, toys; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Mr. Radley, men's, boys' furnishing goods, basement; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters; Mr. Ring, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Kimball, costumes; Mr. Avefill, lamps; Mr. Little, upholstery goods; Miss White, representing; Miss Frohisher, representing; 423 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. A. Belyea, women's neckwear; J. Lamb, general mdse.; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear, basement; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Rogers, women's gloves; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. E. Stanbro, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; P. Brinton, coats and dresses; 18 W. 34th.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 315

RUGS ARE SOLD AT GOOD PRICES

Feature at Continuation of the Trade Auction Sale in This City Yesterday.

PUBLIC IS BEHIND BUYERS

Goods Needed to Fill "Empty Shelves"—Yesterday's Total Sales About $600,000.

The second day's auction of rugs and carpets by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company yesterday totaled about $600,000. The sale was characterized by sustained buying at prices which, while comparatively high when measured by the standards of less than six months ago, appeared to be accepted in a more or less matter of fact way at this time of uncertainty and advancing values.

Before the auctioneer started the day's proceeding, and at the luncheon hour, the talk of the buyers was centred on the "empty" shelves in their respective sections, and of the need to replenish stocks in order to keep up with the increasing purchasing power of the American public. "These wonderfully prosperous times," said one out-of-town buyer, "are making it possible for every home to have more and better floor coverings than ever before. Thus, the bigger demand on the part of the people for rugs and carpets makes it imperative that merchants maintain adequate stocks. The present auction was well-timed to meet the requirements of distributers. Prices are very high, but we've got to have goods. The public simply will have rugs and carpets regardless of cost."

R. F. Goulder, of the Sterling & Welch Company, Cleveland, who is 83 years old and generally recognized as the dean of the buyers at all New York rug and carpet auctions, said yesterday that the present sale was the greatest in his recollection. He has been attending Smith auctions since 1886. "It's a good thing for the company," he said. "They are making tremendous sales at the highest prices I have ever witnessed. The explanation is to be had in the fact that dealers need the goods, and the public is standing solidly back of the distributers."

Yesterday's sale started off with 8-4 Smith Axminster rugs. A big variety of this class of goods went under the hammer in a hurry, while the other offerings of the day included Palisades, Colonials, Wilton Velvets, Ardsley, Saxony and mats. Prices fell somewhat on the larger sizes of rugs, while complaint was general that there were not enough of the smaller rugs to go around. This scarcity was demonstrated by the small difference between the high and low prices paid.

Taken altogether, the strength in prices paid for goods continued to be a matter of surprise to many. It seemed that many of the lines were selling at practically the new advanced prices named on Monday. The fact that a few of the larger sizes showed slumps was attributed to the circumstance that the larger size rugs are unsuitable for city use, demand for these particular goods being accordingly limited.

Yesterday's range of prices, a choice to quantities and balances, on the classes of rugs auctioned off yesterday, was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest
8-4 Smith Axminster 6x9	$13.00	$12.00
6-4 Smith Axminster, 4.6x6.6	7.00	6.50
12-4 Smith Axminster, 11.3x12	29.75	25.25
12-4 Smith Axminster, 10.10x13.6	31.50	28.50
13-4 Smith Axminster, 12x13.6	38.50	32.75
10-4 Smith Axminster, 12x15	43.50	38.75
12-4 Palisade Velvet, 9x12	17.75	16.50
J. Palisade Velvet, .36x.72	2.75	2.60
B. Palisade Velvet, .27x.54	1.45	1.37½
12-4 Colonial Velvet, 9x12	22.00	19.50
11-4 Colonial Velvet, 8.3x10.6	19.75	18.50
10-4 Colonial Velvet, 7.6x9	15.75	14.75
8-4 Colonial Velvet, 6x9	12.85	12.05
B. Colonial Velvet, .27x.54	2.15	1.97½
12-4 Wilton Velvet, 9x12	30.00	25.50
11-4 Wilton, 8.3x10.6	26.25	24.50
6-4 Wilton Velvet, 4.6x6.6	9.25	8.50
B. Wilton Velvet, .27x.54	3.00	2.75
12-4 Alpine Axminster, 9x12	18.50	15.75
B. Ardsley Axminster, .27x.54	1.40	1.37½
J. Ardsley Axminster, .36x.63	2.50	2.40
Mat. Ardsley Axminster, .18x.34	.95	.90
B. Saxony Axminster, .27x.54	1.90	1.75

One of the interesting developments of the day was the volume of buying by the Canadian contingent. Several of the largest houses in Canada were represented and these firms, as well as factors from all sections of the Dominion, bought heavily all day. They paid good prices, and made it plain that their stocks were badly depleted, and must be replenished at this auction.

Today's sale begins at 9 o'clock, the first goods to be offered being J. Sloan rugs. The visiting buyers tonight will attend the annual dinner to be given by the Carpet Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Crude Rubber and Button Shanks Among Things Classified.

Lunham & Moore were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that crude rubber in sheets was entitled to free entry under the provision in the tariff law for crude India rubber. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 15 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles.

According to a decision by Judge Fischer, button shanks composed of brass and plated with silver come under the tariff provision for "parts of buttons and button molds or blanks." This was the contention made by Edward Benneche & Brother in a protest filed with the board. The Collector held that, as the articles were plated with silver, they were dutiable at 50 per cent. The decision said that the provision for "parts of buttons" was absolutely unlimited and unrestricted, and took precedence over the plated article paragraph.

Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Strauss Brothers & Co., and A. Steinhardt & Brother protested the Collector's return on steel pins with tops of plate glass. The Collector assessed the articles with duty as manufactures of which paste was the component material of chief value, this calling for a tax of 60 per cent. Testimony was taken in Germany, the manufacturers of the goods testifying, which showed that metal predominated in the makeup of the pins. Under these circumstances, Judge Sullivan in his decision for the board sustained the claim for entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal.

After testimony had been taken in Switzerland at the factory of Richard Brieger & Co. of Zurich the board reversed the Collector at Chicago in the assessment of duty on signs composed of tin, celluloid and cardboard. He classified the articles as in chief value of celluloid and took 40 per cent. duty. The evidence given by the manufacturer abroad convinced the board that a mistake had been made in the classification. The Collector was reversed, and a reliquidation ordered, giving entry at 20 per cent. under the metal paragraph.

F. H. Shallus, Baltimore, lost in a contention relating to the duty rate on steel ingots. Duty was levied at 15 per cent. under the provision for "steel ingots made by the crucible process." The importer claimed free entry as for steel ingots made by the Bessemer or open-hearth process without the use of alloy. The protestant failed to submit testimony in support of his claim, and, as the record put in evidence from the Custom House showed no error on the part of the classifying officials, their return of duty was affirmed.

Kronfeld, Saunders & Co. were sustained in a claim that certain oxidized bag frames were dutiable at 20 per cent. under the plain metal provision. As to some of the goods, the Collector was reversed in levying 45 per cent. as plated metal articles. He was affirmed as to the balance.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Eligibles for Positions in High and Elementary Schools.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following under date of Oct. 27: Latin, Harry W. Schachter; mathematics, Henry H. Shanholt.

Substitute licenses to teach in high schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE—Israel Fuinbaum.

BUSINESS ENGLISH—Mary A. Lehmann.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT—Richard G. Stableford.

ECONOMICS—James J. Cunningham.

ENGLISH—Roy Leitch, Maxwell Popkin, Agnes M. Conklin, Edwina H. Corey, Alice R. Cranch, Eva M. Parels, Georgiana M. Wood, and Dorothy Zehner.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Joseph L. Greene, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Kirkup, and Adele J. Lay.

FRENCH—Florence Dalton.

GERMAN—Helen E. Fischbofer and Lina Kahn.

HISTORY—Boutaile E. Lowe, Jeannette Armstrong, Almira F. Belknap, and Althea E. Wettlaufer.

LATIN—Ralph S. Boots.

MATHEMATICS—Julius Simmerman, Edith W. Isles, Frances Selman, and Nina Washburn.

MUSIC—Lillian E. Busch.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING—Mary B. Himmelman.

SPANISH—Carolina Marcial-Dorado.

GREGG STENOGRAPHY—John A. Leiash.

I. P. STENOGRAPHY—Nellie M. Shea.

There have been placed, as of Oct. 27, upon the eligible list of men holding licenses for the season of 1916-1917 as teacher of automobile repairing in evening high schools, the names of the following: Richard Wolkenstein, 90.3; John C. W. Schneider, 76.2, and Daniel Blumberger, 72.

A license as substitute teacher of moneotype machine operating in a vocational school has been granted to Robert H. Freeman.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants, who have completed the work of the theory department at the training schools respectively indicated:

Brooklyn Training School—Helen G. Burgtorf, Loretta R. Gannon, and Agnes C. O'Brien.

New York Training School—Agnes M. Cahill, Florence Goldstein, and Anna H. Robinson.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

MEN.

James J. Dourney,	Samuel Kaufman,
David Kiebel,	Edwin H. Klein,
William J. Fordrung,	Quentin R. Lorie,
Louis Frutkin,	Herman Moskowitz,
Charles A. Gramet,	Alexander J. O'Neil,
Jacob S. Handelman,	David Wechsler,
Abraham Koback,	Harry Waxman,
Samuel Kanner,	Jacob J. Wedraska.
C. G. Kassenbrock,	

WOMEN.

Rosalie Appelt,	Mrs. G. L. Klamm,
Catharine Ball,	Anne C. Laughlin,
Mrs. Kate P. Berry,	Mrs. Lila E. Locke,
Margaret M. Bergin,	Theresa M. Looby,
Adele Brady,	Dorothy Lynch,
Florence R. Breen,	Mrs. Lenore I. Maher,
Mrs. A. E. Brennan,	Florence S. Martin,
Mrs. M. R. Cohen,	Edith Z. Mathews,
Ella T. Conlon,	Jane M. Maxcy,
Florence Dalton,	Anna R. Minitor,
Anna M. De Paul,	Teresa Moriarty,
Cora M. Derby,	Mrs. Mary E. Mulvey,
Marcella M. Dignan,	Gertrude L. Murnane,
Rosalie M. Donlin,	Julia J. O'Connor,
Edith A. Dorsey,	Rosalie V. Ormont,
Mabel E. Drew,	Adele C. Packert,
Florence L. Duffy,	Mrs. Anna Patterson,
Madeline R. Earle,	Sarah D. Peterson,
Sophie H. Elber,	Mrs. M. W. Washburn
Esther B. Enselberg,	Frances M. Petty,
Millicent Flannery,	Clara J. Powell,
Anna Flynn,	Mrs. Suzanne Punnett,
Nana B. Freund,	Mildred Repetti,
Leontine Friedman,	Mrs. Elsie Rosenbaum,
Florence Gazzolo,	Beatrice Rosenthal,
Anne F. Hamilton,	L. M. Rosoman,
Eunice H. Hanhart,	Alice F. Ryan,
G. V. Harrington,	Harriet C. Salant,
Mrs. Z. B. Harsfeld,	Mary F. Sheehy,
Eleanor Holland,	Sarah Weinraub,
Anne Hynes,	Margaret E. Wiemuth,
Mrs. M. E. Jessup,	Annette W. Wood,
Eleanor Kieran,	May Wochinski.
Marie Kieran,	

Substitute licenses as teacher of shop mathematics, shop drawing, technical English, and applied mechanics in continuation classes have been granted to the following: Harry C. Furphy and Samuel Valenstein.

Substitute licenses to teach in elementary schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

GERMAN.

Emilie E. Bruning,	Lina Kahn,
Edna H. Davidson,	Lillie Reilly,
Dorothy Dickstein,	Lena Tulchan,
Rebecca Goldstein,	Julia A. Wagner,

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Francis E. Brannan,	Beatrice F. Levy,
Jacob Gusick,	Necia S. London,
Abraham Istrick,	Mildred L. Marthy,
Herbert T. Lehmuth,	Anna M. McGlue,
Amasa A. Marks,	Genevieve McGuinness,
Harry Miklowitz,	Mary De S. Meade,
Max Pincus,	Edith M. Menzer,
L. J. Meehow,	Gertrude Miller,
Nellie Barbash,	Loina V. Nash,
Dorothea M. Beck,	Katharine O'Connell,
Alice M. Chaffee,	Harriet Press,
Lillian B. Clickner,	Hazel J. Punzalt,
Elsie L. Doncourt,	Flora L. Sheen,
Jessie Feinberg,	Gertrude W. Syme,
Tessie Feinberg,	Carol A. Tappen,
Julia V. Hawkins,	Ruth G. Tiffany,
Mary L. Johnson,	Cecilia Toon,
Hannah D. Kirkpatrick,	Helen Van Houten.

SEWING—Mary B. Himmelmann and Bertha H. Wood.

SHOPWORK—Samuel W. Ettinger, Noel J. Forrest, George Rae, Karl Ramet, and Russell Trumbull.

SPANISH—Jose Garcia, Graciela Mandujano, Joseph H. Morales, Theresius Di Mingo, and Carolina Marcial-Dorado.

Licenses as substitute teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools have been granted to the following: Helen J. Cornwell, Gretchen Hawkins, Mrs. Catherine E. Heibig, Mrs. Mae Kelly, Helen E. Lane, Elfriede Leimbacher, and Pauline J. Yuslis.

There have been placed, as of Oct. 27, upon the eligible list of men holding license as supervisor of commercial subjects in evening schools the names of the following: Edwin Bolger, 94.2; Edward J. McNamara, 85.03, and Albert G. Belding, 83.8.

HELPS PARALYSIS CRIPPLES.

Thursday Hospital Circle to Give Bazaar at Delmonico's.

The Thursday Hospital After Care Circle, which has for seven years provided after treatment and help for crippled patients at the Post Graduate Hospital, has opened a new annex at Twenty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, where children crippled by infantile paralysis are provided with braces and other necessaries and treated three times a week.

The circle will hold a bazaar and entertainment at Delmonico's on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 15 and 16 to raise the additional funds necessary to continue the increased work due to assuming the care of paralysis victims.

Four-year-old Ellen Anderson of 43 Manhasset Place, Brooklyn, a victim of infantile paralysis, broke a bottle of milk in City Hall Park yesterday on a new ambulance of the Militia of Mercy to name it before it is sent to Boston to aid in carrying specialists to aid paralysis victims there. The Militia of Mercy, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, has purchased four ambulances, three of which are in use in this city.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 33, store; Louis Sackin to Jacob Brown, on premises, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Nathan Natelson, 149 Broadway 780

WEST END AV, 758, all; Samuel Roseff to William H. Winters, Port Washington, L. I., 3 5-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyajian, 140 Broadway.....$11,000

3D AV, 370-372, s w corner of 27th St, (156-8 East,) 48.4x113 to alley, with rear to 13-ft alley from 27th to 26th St; Augustus P. Day to M. R. Holding Co., 522 8th Av, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, H. W. McLenahen, 165 Broadway, taxes, &c., and $6,000 a year 6,000

3D AV, 1,156, n store floor and basement; Bella Glaser to Thomas Gaffney, 1,156 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Edward Av Burgird, 111 Broadway.....$1,100

126TH AV, at 150th St, all, same as to preceding lease; William Sheehan to Morris & Co., on premises, extension of lease, 18 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway.....$3,600

140TH ST, 507 WEST, stand in window; Hyman Yoches to Paul Chalif, 508 West 146th St, 3 9-12 years and 12 days from Aug. 18, 1916 ..... $480

Bronx.

PARK AV, 4,585 to 4,589, two buildings; Hamilton Securities Co. to Carl W. Wilmar, 158 East 184th St, 2 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Carl W. Wilmar 158 East 184th St.....$6,700

PARK AV, 4,595 to 4,607, four buildings; same to same, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$9,500

TREMONT AV, 909, east half, store, &c.; George E. Poulson to Wendel Kirsch, 2,220 Honeywell Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Wendel Kirsch, 909 Tremont Av .....$340 to $780

17187 ST, 411 East, corner apartment on first floor; Sol Lowenfeld to A. Monash, 14 West 115th St, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, A. Monash, 14 West 115th St $240

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Hotel Essex Deal Pending—Builders Buy East Seventy-fourth Street Apartment House Site—Tower Hill $175,000 Estate of the Late Andrew Freedman Sold to Uzal H. McCarter.

Negotiations are practically closed, it was said yesterday, for the sale of the Hotel Essex, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, by the heirs of the Francis S. Kinney estate. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is trustee for the estate, but the latter office declined to confirm the deal. The property has been under the management of Francis G. Cart since 1908 under lease from the Kinney estate and the lease still has some time to run. The sale will occasion no immediate change, Mr. Cart said yesterday, in the management.

The Hotel Essex is a twelve-story building erected several years ago and has always been conducted as a high-grade apartment hotel. It covers a plot 75.5 on Madison Avenue by 75 on the street and is assessed at $525,000, of which $235,000 is land value. The remainder of the Madison Avenue block frontage, including the Fifty-seventh Street corner, is owned by Henry H. Rogers, the corner dwelling having been the home of the late H. H. Rogers. Last week Mr. Rogers took title to the adjoining house at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street.

East Seventy-fourth Street Purchase for Apartment.

An upper east side deal which will result in the erection of another nine-story apartment house in the Park Avenue section has been closed in the purchase of the four old dwellings from 112 to 118 East Seventy-fourth Street, a plot 72 by 100, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The buyer is the 112 East Seventy-fourth Street Corporation, composed of S. Morrill Banner and H. R. Miller, and they are having plans prepared to improve the property with a nine-story apartment house.

The sellers were Jesse I. Straus of 112 and 114, S. Rosenbatt of 116 and Mrs. F. Haider of 118. The plot is opposite the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection and at 101 to 105 a nine-story apartment has recently been completed.

N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Charles MacVeagh Sells 40 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Charles MacVeagh sold to a client of William B. May & Co., 40 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2. The seller built the house several years ago for his own occupancy. It is assessed for taxation purposes at $65,000.

El Dorado Apartment Sold to Operators, Who Will Remodel.

El Dorado, an eight-story apartment house, occupying a plot 100 by 100 at Central Park West and Ninety-first Street, has been sold by Albert L. Neumann to Goldberg & Kramer.

The purchasers are preparing plans to alter the building into apartments containing two and three rooms and bath. The total operation, including the alteration, amounts to $600,000. Sharp & Co. and F. V. Calder negotiated the sale.

Andrew Freedman Estate Sold.

The country residence of the late Andrew Freedman, known as Tower Hill, at Red Bank, N. J., has been sold to Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J. The property comprises over 100 acres, and a residence situated on the top of a hill, the highest point in Monmouth County.

The architecture of the main building is of Spanish and French Renaissance design, with Spanish tile roof. The property was held at $175,000, and it is said that close to this figure was paid for it. Joseph P. Day and Allaire & Son were the brokers in the transaction.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The estate of Mary Hudson Budd sold to a client of Pease & Elliman 56 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

Kimball C. Atwood bought from G. K. Hodge 316 West 108th Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 19.1 by 100.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Broadway.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold to B. Mainzer and John Wittig 976 First Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 26 by 95. Ennis & Sinnott and Leonard Weil resold to Bernard Freund 306 and 307 West 127th Street, two five-story tenements with stores, plot 50.6 by 99.11. The sellers recently acquired the properties in a foreclosure for $11,625 each.

Louis Kresner sold to an investor 177 Bleecker Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Bernard Freund purchased from John P. Leo, Jr., 306 and 307 West 127th Street, two five-story tenements, each on lot 25.3 by 99.11, near Eighth Avenue.

Park Row Taxpayer Sold.

Daniel H. Jackson, operator, bought from A. Kornmell the one-story taxpayer, 223 Park Row, running through to New Bowery and having a plot 22 by 101.10 by 39.9. The property is located 50 feet north of James Street.

Bronx Sales.

The Wightman Estate sold to Claribel F. Lawton a large residence occuping a plot 50 by 100 feet on Mayflower Avenue and 100 by 100 on Pilgrim Avenue. Helen S. Leiter and Frank Breunig negotiated the sale.

An investing client of Charles F. Deshler purchased from the Ensign Improvement Company 2,855 Valentine Avenue, a new five-story 50-foot flat in the Fordham section. The buyer gave forty lots in the Olason Point section fronting on Noble and Rosedale Avenues.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Hamilton of Brooklyn has purchased for occupancy the recently completed three-story brick dwelling occupying a plot 66 by 120 feet at the corner of Albermarle and Westminster Roads. It was held at about $35,000.

The Realty Associates sold the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, a plot 100 by 100.2, to Morris Bienenstock, who will improve with three-story stores and flats. The Kruse-Abramson Realty Company was the broker.

I. Salzberg sold for J. E. Sawyer to L. Webber a plot 100 by 100 ft. on the northeast corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifteenth Avenue.

Tutino & Cerny sold for William Sturrock to a client for investment the two two-story and cellar brick two-family dwellings on a plot 20 by 100 each, known as 719-721 Forty-fifth Street.

$100,000 Block Front Deal in Flatbush.

Joseph M. May has purchased in Flatbush a block fronting on the north side of Foster Avenue, from Newkirk Avenue station to East Sixteenth Street, giving in exchange twenty-one lots at Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, between First and Second Avenues, South Brooklyn.

Modern buildings for nine retail shops will be erected immediately on the Flatbush property. The stores and basements will have frontages on the Newkirk Avenue station platform and on East Sixteenth Street. The transaction was negotiated by F. C. McCurdy, and involves $100,000.

New Jersey.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Frank Feniello an eight-room house on a plot 25 by 100 at Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.

Suburban Deals.

Harry A. Gordon of Manhattan has purchased the estate of Mrs. Elida M. Gardiner, consisting of about twenty acres of land, dwelling, and outbuildings, on McCord Avenue, Ossining, N. Y. The property was held at $20,000. George Howe sold a plot of land, situated at the corner of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue and Prospect Drive, Park Hill, Yonkers, to Joseph De Wyckoff. The buyer plans to build a Georgian Colonial home on the property.

2,700 Springfield, L. I., Lots Transferred.

As a result of the foreclosure sale of 2,700 lots of the Laurelton Land Company at Springfield, Laurelton, and Rosedale, the property has been conveyed to the Laurelton Development Company, a reorganization syndicate, for $190,000, two mortgages aggregating $310,000 being given to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as Trustee.

The conveyance was made by Frank L. Stiles, as referee, in a suit of Clifford S. Kelsey and Phillip A. Benson, as Trustees, against the Laurelton Land Company, Realty Associates, James H. Griffith, Jr., the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as Trustee, and others.

Commercial Leases.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased the entire store, basement, subbasement, and first floor in 17 and 19 Waverley Place to the Valentine Hat Company of Kansas City, Mo.

Manning & Trunk have leased for the Brett Realty Company at 16 West Forty-first Street the ground floor store for a term of five years to Mrs. J. C. Wilson's Studio and the parlor floor store, with two apartments above, for a term of ten years to Mme. L. Prevot, dressmaker. The aggregate rentals approximate $50,000.

M. Just has leased the recently completed garage, 50 by 100, at 422 and 424 West 209th Street to E. Black for a period of years.

Huberth & Huberth have leased for Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd the store 288 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Bearings Service Company for a term of years.

The real estate firm of Snowber & Smith has leased for a term of years from the Woodcock estate the four-story building 860 Sixth Avenue, north of Forty-eighth Street. After extensive alterations are completed they will locate their offices in the lower part of the building.

Tyng & Elliman have leased for Walter J. Salomon the store in the building 500 Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of Forty-second Street, to Tyson & Brother, of which Wesley A. Tyson is President.

Realty Notes.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has placed through the Title Guarantee and Trust Company a mortgage of $9,000, for three years, at 5 per cent. on the premises 435 West Forty-eighth Street, for Mrs. Mary Quinn.

At the annual election of the Harlem Property Owners' Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. Abraham Korn; First Vice President—John Scully; Second Vice President—Henry Rieper; Treasurer—C. W. Schildwachter; Financial Secretary—S. L. Kahn; Secretary—Fred Kraus.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

West 173d St., 526, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av., 87.6x100, 5-story tenement; Henry F. Schwartz, trustee, against Ellen L. Finlay et al.; Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, attorneys; Timothy Leary, referee; due, $34,875.54; to Charles H. Newcomb for $35,400.

Madison Av, 1,473, e s, 25.5 ft n of 191st St, 25.2x84.7x25.9x79.2, five-story tenement and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Charles Hanschke et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John E. Brady, referee; due, $19,412.82; taxes, &c., $200; to the Bernard Investment Co., for $21,600.

East 104th St, 115 to 121, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 65x100, two six-story tenements and stores; William De F. Gibson against Lena Kannensohn; Sproull, Hammer & Sproull, attorneys; William L. O'Connor, referee; due, $5,782.35; taxes, &c., $80.51; to the G. D. G. Realty Co. for $65,200.

East Houston St, 119, and Chrystie St, 332, store, leasehold; Henry Elias Brewing Co. against Morris Mintzer et al.; Louis W. Gerwirtzels, attorney; J. Hampden Dougherty, referee; due, $4,089.47; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

East 96th St, 203, s s, 181.3 ft e of Third Av, 27.8x100.5, five-story tenement; Harlem Savings Bank against Peter Walsh et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney; George Z. Medale, referee; due, $16,051.88; taxes, &c., $234.80; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

East 98th St, 208, s s, 354.6 ft e of Third Av, 27x100.8, five-story tenement; Harlem Savings Bank against Peter Kierans et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney; George Z. Medale, referee; due, $16,056.88; taxes, &c., $234.80; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By M. Morganthau Jr. Co.

East 24 St, 138, n s, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100, three-story hospital; adjourned sine die.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, 2,388 to 2,394, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 75x100, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as agent and sub-tenant, against T. J. McGuire Construction Co. et al.; Geller, Rolston & Horan, attorneys; William B. Rollstone, referee; due, $88,804.13; taxes, &c., $6,020.44; to the plaintiff for $87,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 211 East, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Mattason et al. against Fredy Schmid et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,776.82; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 213 East, n s, 203.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Mattason et al. against Isaac Steinberg et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,776.82; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 215 East, n s, 225.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Mattason et al. against Fredy Schmid et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,776.82; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 217 East, n s, 259.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Nathan Spark et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.84; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 219 East, n s, 287.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Nathan Spark et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.84; taxes, &c., $1,153.

96th St, 221 East, n s, 315.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Thomas Smith et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.47; taxes, &c., $1,152.

By Joseph P. Day.

West 62d St, 212, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Joseph Weidenfeld et al. against Abraham Silberberg et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; John J. Rooney, referee; due, $8,882.38; taxes, &c., $567.76; subject to first mtg of $18,000.

West 62d St, 214, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Regensberg et al. against Star Mfg. Co. et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Edward A. Carr, referee, due, $8,880.87; taxes, &c., $668.33; subject to a mtg of $14,000.

West 77th St, 170, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x72.2, three and four story dwelling; Germania Life Ins. Co. against Charles F. Burley et al.; Dulon & Roe, attorneys; Eugene Frayer, referee; due, $15,989.75; taxes, &c., $1,656.34.

By Samuel Marx.

West 134th St, 57-61, n s, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11, two five-story tenements and three-story dwelling; Lyric Inv. Co. against Fannie M. Porter et al.; George W. Hubbell, attorney; Charles Eno, referee; due, $75,823.15; taxes, &c., $1,787.13.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

66th St, 32 and 34 West, for a five-story garage, 50.5x100.8; West 66th Street Garage, Inc., 34 West 66th St, owner; Shape & Braaby, Inc., 220 West 42d St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, opposite 165th St, for a one-story steel and concrete coal pocket, 30x20; New York Central Railroad Co., 70 East 45th St, owner; A. F. Halderman, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,624, w s, 42.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Maximilian Weinstein et al to Josephine Weinstein, 236 West 97th St, all liens, Oct. 10; attorney, M. J. Weinstein, 27 Nassau St.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,686, w s, 34.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; same to same, all liens, Oct. 10; attorney, same $1

DELANCEY ST, 284, n s, 75 ft e of Bridge St, 25x100; Rena Glick to Frances Myers, 3 East 129th St, mtg $25,000, b, and s., c. a. s., Oct. 31 .....$1

NORTHERN AV, e s, 349.6 ft n of 181st St, runs e 240.8 to w s of Pinehurst Av x n 39.4 x 62.1 x w 239 to Northern Av x s 100 to beginning; Pinehurst Av, w s, 350.4 ft n of 181st St, runs n 100.9 to n s of proposed street x w 30.8 x s 126.9 to beginning, gore, contains 1,061 square feet; Northern Av, e s, 856.2 ft n of 181st St, 16x126.9x irr x 90.6; party of the first part conveys only right, title, and interest, with all title to spring and land around same, contains 644 of an acre; also a semi-circular piece of land forming the entrance of gateway of the Kingsbridge Road; also dock and private roads known as Northern and Southern Avs; American Real Estate Co. to Peterso Investing Co., 885 Madison Av, mtg $25,000, Oct. 20; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25.5x72, mtg $9,000; Park Av, n w corner of 117th St, 25x72, mtg $14,500; 117th St, s s, 73 ft w of Park Av, 18x90.4, mtg $8,000; Charles H. Leimbacher to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, Oct. 24; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, n w s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 75x150; Shorgum Corner Construction Co. to Newport Holding Co., 3 Beekman St, all liens, March 11; attorney, Harold B. Straus, 3 Beekman St.....$100

THOMPSON ST, 93, w s, 172.6 ft n of Broome St, 27.4x100; Leonard Realty Corporation to Lawrence Holding Co., 90 9th Av, mtg $46,000, b and s., Oct. 30; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST, 292, n w corner of Catharine Slip, or St, 20x49.6; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Martin Gerosa, 54 Oak St, Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

127 AV, 125, s s, 98.6 ft e of St. Mark's Place, Bklyn; Lodwin Knobler Herman Molke, Jr., (48 East 127th St, Oct. 27; attorney, Peter Cook, 256 Broadway.....$1

127 AV, 976, s s, 75.5 ft s of 54th St, 25x94; Catharine and Mary J. Gethin, 965 Dorchester St West, Montreal, Can., to Coppers Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $14,500, Oct. 28; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Corporal Realty Co. to Benny Mainzar, 1,023 2d Av, and John Wittig, 1,031 2d Av, mtg $14,500, Oct. 30; attorney, same $100

WEST BROADWAY, 135, e s, 108.4 ft s of Thomas St, 16.6x50, partition sale, Sept. 20; Moses J. Strouck, referee, to Charles F. McLester, 3 Van Nest Place, Corlears Hook, $10; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,550

3D AV, 1,371 and 1,373, n e corner of 73d St, 31.1x80, foreclosure, Oct. 27; Francis W. Pollock, referee to Casualty Company of America, 66 William St, Oct. 30; attorney, John S. Jenkins, 165 Broadway.....$50,000

8TH AV, 285, w s, 44.3 ft n of 24th St, 19x100; Lina Bumb to Elise Junker, 26 Rockaway Pkway, Brooklyn, ½ part, mtg $34,000, 4½s, Sept. 23, 1910 .....$100

10TH ST, 134 East, s s, 258.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18x35; Della Delmenico, Burlingham, N. Y., to Charles Delmenico, 209 East 53d St, mtg $6,000, all liens, June 17, 1914; attorneys, E. Flanagan & Son, 176 West 72d St.....$100

19TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 23.4x92; Eva L. Johnson to William W. Owens, 289 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, and Marie V. Sherman, North Terrytown, N. Y., mtg $30,000, all title, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

23D ST, 182 East, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure, Oct. 18; John J. Regan, referee, to Elizabeth A. Castles, Convent, N. J., John W. Castles, Jr., 901 Madison Av, and Francis C. Francis, Convent, N. J., Oct. 31; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 20 Broadway $50,000

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8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,050 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
Eight rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LEE.

Fruit Farm Extraordinary

Selected by noted expert as best fruit land in State. Perfect care; trees show it. 145 acres; 1,200 apples; 12 acres peaches; 25 acres alfalfa, yielding 4 tons to acre; 32 acres timothy; 20 acres wheat; 20 acres corn; owner has spent money prodigally for manure, lime, and fancy crops. Stucco house, hot water heat, tiled bathroom; tenant house with bath. Beautifully located, 1½ hours New York or Philadelphia; fifteen minutes by auto from Trenton; half mile local station; magnificent views; very desirable community. A farm for big profit. Sell low, or exchange for New York income. Include stock, crops, implements.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM

200 acres, finely watered; 40 miles New York; seventy minutes; near station; superb land; can drive auto or tractor over every acre; 20 acres fine alfalfa. Very attractive stream. Beautiful house, 16 spacious rooms (living room 20x30), 3 bathrooms; hot water heat; house worth $25,000; double tenant house with bath; large barns; a village of outbuildings. Gentleman's profit farm. Sacrificed at $35,000. Unequaled opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

A BUSY MAN'S FARM
AND RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

One hour Lackawanna Railroad; 50 trains daily; half mile station. 30 miles New York, via excellent auto road. 75 acres. 550 feet elevation. Brook; can make pretty lake; 40 acres are rich land. Abundance large and small fruits. Good house, 11 rooms, steam heat, modern bath, electric light. Farmer's house, modern barn, lighted, garage, ice-house. Only $16,000. Very easy terms. Your opportunity is here.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

WILL RENT UNTIL SPRING

Owner of most Charming Old Dutch Colonial Residence, with 18 acres, will rent very reasonably, completely furnished. Might give option to purchase. 2 miles to 12 miles New York, via fine auto road. Large house, thoroughly modernized; spacious, delightful rooms; two main and one servant's bath. A rare opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MONTCLAIR

$13,000 Comfortable cosy Home; everything modern and convenient for the housewife; furnace heated; each room artistically decorated in tones to harmonize; 9 extremely pleasant rooms; 3 modern tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, hardwood finish throughout; conveniently located.
May Be Seen by appointment.
J. W. PLANSON, 55 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtc.)

MONTCLAIR

$10,500 Beautiful Colonial Residence, Most exclusive location. Centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tiled kitchen, sun room, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with built-in tubs and showers; all the latest appointments; large plot, beautiful oak trees.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. (Ph. 675 Mtc.)

LEONIA BOGOTA TEANECK NORTHVALE
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK BOGOTA, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE MARK OF THE ADZ

is on the beams; tradition says there's a ghost; the house is good; the old fireplaces draw, one takes a five-foot log; several barns, good peach and apple orchards, and nearly a mile of ridge, with excellent views; 80 acres; location, Westport; $16,000.
JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83RD ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises.

Wm. A. White & Sons,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$60.00 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

309 Audubon Ave.
N. E. Cor. 185th St.
One apartment, 5 rooms and 1 bath. Every room an outside room. Southern exposure. $42 per month.
Apply on premises.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St. Near Columbia University (Facing Morningside Park.)
Every convenience known provided.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,000
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
508 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 39th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4, or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises.
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

HIGH CLIFF,
227 Audubon Avenue,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 177TH ST.
High-class elevator apartment, one five room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

HEVER CHAMBERS
13 East 65th St. at 5th Avenue, New Bldg. Now Ready.
2-3 Rooms—Bath
Rents $1,000 to $2,000
Maid service included.
Meals optional.
Doctor's 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
414 Madison Ave. at 48th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
44 EAST 34TH ST., at Madison Ave.
Two rooms, bath, maid and valet service; breakfast if desired; rents $900 to $1,500.
Ames & Company, 26 W. 31st.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Upper Park Av. Section.
6-7 & 8 ROOMS—BATH $50 to $80
All Modern Improvements & Conveniences.
Superintendent on premises, or
EDWARD WILLMAN, 165 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN
New Modern 1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments.
Just Completed
Park Slope section, 12 minutes to Atlantic Ave. Subway, half block Prospect Park. Near five car lines. Rooms large, light and airy; plenty of closets; every improvement. Rent includes maid service and electric light.
Apply on premises.
The Brunswick,
574 7th St.,
Between 8th & 9th Aves.
Tel. South 2852.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED
UNIVERSITY AV.,
MOORADA APT.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta.
One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per mo.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three-story brown stone, extension, 9 rooms, butler's pantry, 2 baths, needle shower, 3 toilets; thoroughly modern, beautifully decorated; no better house of its size in New York; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 65 W. 89th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Riverside 706.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, 25.6x125, facing St. Nicholas Park; net income about $1,200; savings bank mortgage. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms; and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LARCHMONT MANOR.—Big bargain; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; large corner plot; old shade; near Sound; high-class neighborhood; worth $14,000; will sell for $8,750 to settle estate. H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, to immediate purchaser, at sacrifice, three lots in restricted section Neponsit, Long Island. Crane, 130 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WESTRUM-GORDAY & FOREMAN,
1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7713.)
Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,062, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 84 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavalieres, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 6 pair earrings, 5 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of 2,865 and 3,062 R. S. U. S. I have seized and hold 4 pkgs. lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece bleached cloth, 482 cigarettes, 50 cigars. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,865, and 2,802, U. S., I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalieres, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 5 pairs earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 22 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,062, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold 84 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavalieres, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 6 pair earrings, 5 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
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H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 19 bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. Persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 62 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
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THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold sixty cases each containing 200 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
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THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage—Wanted, $9,500 as first mortgage on Queens County property, value $16,000; principal only. Crane, 130 West 34th St.

When in need of money see us.
Grant Co., 500 6th Av., Room 424.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer,
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To close an estate, 348 West 36th St., four-story brick building, lot 25x98.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. von Dohln, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Three-story brown stone, extension, 9 rooms, butler's pantry, 2 baths, needle shower, 3 toilets; thoroughly modern, beautifully decorated; no better house of its size in New York; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 65 W. 89th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Riverside 706.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, 25.6x125, facing St. Nicholas Park; net income about $1,200; savings bank mortgage. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms; and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LARCHMONT MANOR.—Big bargain; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; large corner plot; old shade; near Sound; high-class neighborhood; worth $14,000; will sell for $8,750 to settle estate. H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, to immediate purchaser, at sacrifice, three lots in restricted section Neponsit, Long Island. Crane, 130 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WESTRUM-GORDAY & FOREMAN,
1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7713.)
Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms.
Write or phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 900 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade Tel. 950 Cliffside.

AT TENAFLY.—Twelve-room residence, all improvements; best location, half acre; sacrifice $11,000; very easy terms; might rent. Address L. B., P. O. Box 1,885, New York City.

SPRING LAKE.—Vroom Av., 12 rooms, 2 toilets, electricity; garage; furnished; $8,500. Schenck, 20 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 6248.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Real Estate Wanted.

Do you want to sell your house? Let us explain our plan. Realty In Word and Picture, 220 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

DESK ROOM or part of office; mahogany furniture; telephone service; rent $25 per month from Nov. 1. Suite 832, 52 Broadway.

FINE LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,300. AMES, 26 West 31st St. Brokers protected.

Desk room in large office. Every convenience, including bulletin listing. Concession. 28 West 31st St.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

OFFICE with separations; downtown; B'way or Wall St.; furnished or unfurnished; $30-$50. P 329 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office, desk, two chairs, by month; give lowest rate. C 109 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Long term lease and household furnishings for sale; block from 72d St. subway, west of Broadway; fifteen rooms, six baths, hardwood floors, newly decorated throughout, splendidly furnished, electricity. C 39 Times.

Eight-room house, 384 Audubon Av., near 181st St. subway. Apply premises 9 to 1.

City—Unfurnished.

34 WEST 76TH ST.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 16 rooms and 3 baths, to let, unfurnished, at a very reasonable rental; oak floors, electric lights, open fireplaces. Apply to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700—John.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 8953 Columbus.

Out of Town.

For rent to family adults on or before Dec. 1, for about six months, finely furnished 12-room house, 3 baths, 90 North Mountain Av., Montclair. Telephone 3046 John, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

177TH, 122 EAST.—Two studios, furnished or unfurnished; one six-room apartment, one seven-room apartment; distinctive; unusual; $30, $100; leases; morning only.

413T, 11 EAST—Large, bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; large closets; heat.

52D, 55 EAST.—Large, unusual and interesting apartment; 3 rooms and bath.

52D, 55 EAST.—Small 2-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; 3-room apartments, $12.50 to $21; investigate. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Duplex apartment, $350-$400 monthly; 3 master's, 2 large maid's bedrooms. Whelen, 46 West 59th. Telephone 7464 Plaza.

EAST FIFTIES.—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment; immediate possession; 3 months, longer; $200 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

EAST FORTIES.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; new building; $125 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Bachelor's apartment, two or three large rooms, bath.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH ST., 342 WEST.—Three rooms, housekeeping, elevator apartment; attractively furnished, near subway, elevator; bargain to responsible party. Mason.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Entire floor, two very large rooms, private bath, electric light, parquet floors, kitchenette, one flight; completely furnished, mahogany; best references required. Phone Plaza 9751.

81ST, 25 WEST.—Newly decorated 6-room apt.; all rooms facing Broadway; $200 per month. Apt. 2E.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Furnished five-room apartment to rent until October, 1919; immediate possession; fine appointments; rent $200 per month. Inquire Superintendent, or A. L. Libman, 130 West 46th.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 7 large, sunny rooms; modern; elevator. Apartment 6B.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway. Apt. 12C. S. H. Hurt.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished; very high-class apartment; unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Phone Morningside 8240.

113TH, 536 WEST.—7 large, light rooms; well furnished; season or longer.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A moderate depression from the Northwest that is now over Georgian Bay has been attended by quite general, though mostly light, rains in the lake region, but there was no other precipitation of consequence, except some rains in the North Pacific States.

It is appreciably cooler in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and warmer in South Dakota and Minnesota. Elsewhere temperatures have changed but little and as a whole are slightly above the seasonal averages.

Except for showers Wednesday in New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic districts the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi River, without temperature changes of consequence.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate southeast to south, shifting to southwest and westerly by Thursday morning; rain Wednesday, probably fair Thursday. Middle Atlantic coast, moderate south to west, generally cloudy. South Atlantic coast, gentle to moderate variable, mostly north and northeast; fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Local showers Wednesday, followed by fair; Thursday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday, preceded by showers in the morning; Thursday, fair.

New England—Unsettled Wednesday, probably local rains; Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday, preceded by showers in east portion; Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	44	44	4 P. M.	58	61
3 A. M.	44	59	5 P. M.	56	60
9 A. M.	46	56	6 P. M.	54	54
12 M.	45	63	11 P. M.	54	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:40—437 E. 137 St.; F. Schanderdorf....Slight
1:20—837 8 Av.; Bohn's Restaurant....Slight
9:20—Madison Av. and 42 St.; uptown subway station .....None
9:36—59-61 Jackson Av.; Moses Rupo..Slight
P. M.
12:25—596 Riverside Dr.; Henry Lasisky..$100
2:10—B'way & 88 St., (auto.) Truly Warner .....None
4:00—363 W. 36 St.; William Hartman....$100
5:50—107 W. 46 St.; Henry Rosenberg..Slight
6:30—239 E. 86 St.; John J. Brenner..Slight
7:08—50 W. 14 St.; A. Kallelof.....Slight
7:20—12 W. 19 St.; M. A. Siegel.....Slight
7:36—E. 36 St., Albert Stein.....Slight
8:50—N. E. cor. 8 Av. & 156 St., (vacant frame house); James Coogan .....Slight
11:53—60-32 W. 18 St., (vacant loft)..Not given

The record on Saturday showed a fire in the premises of Haupel & Linopel, 81 and 83 Grand Street. The Fire Marshal reports it was on a floor occupied by another firm.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday the promotion of one Lieutenant to Captain and six Sergeants as Lieutenants. The new Captain is Jeremiah J. Butler, who is assigned to command the Butler Street Police Station, in Brooklyn. He joined the police department in 1896, was promoted to Sergeant in 1902, and became a Lieutenant in 1907. The six new Lieutenants who will remain in their respective commands are Patrick F. Walsh of the Highbridge Station; Timothy F. Murray, Brooklyn Detective Bureau; John McAuliffe and James E. Murray, both of the West Forty-seventh Street Station; Joseph W. Raney, East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and Daniel Moriarty of the Detective Bureau.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Nov. 1: Lieut. W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge. Sergts. ordered detailed to Traf. and Mar. Divs., duty in office of said command; Lieuts. J. C. Vimers, 1; H. J. Callahan, 36; A. L. Duffy, 149; P. F. Clifford, Bridge; P. J. Hogan, Tr. School; Sergt. R. B. Watt, 22, to Traf. and Mar. Divs., duty in office of said command; Patrol. J. F. Day, 22, to Traf. and Mar. Divs., clerical duty in office of said command. At 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Patrol. P. J. Finnegan, 18, to 28, bicycle duty; G. F. Faust, 25, to 68; T. Kloseet, 28, to 35, bicycle duty; J. F. Dowling, 36, to 33, bicycle duty; T. F. Stromberg, 65, to 30, bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. W. T. Bruce, 147, P. J. Dunne, 165, and W. J. Maher, 171, to 170, duty in Traffic Squad, 10 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 1; W. S. Winant, 99, station house attendant, 21 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 2.

The 5 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1: J. W. Tanck, 40; E. Redden, 143; J. J. Shertell, 278; G. W. Kokell, 80; E. W. Brownell, 159; A. T. Browne, 150. To 6 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days 8 A. M., Nov. 1: F. McCarthy, 26; J. von Dolson, 37; W. Cochran, 66; J. Broaman, 31; O. M. Whitney, 42.

Leaves of absence without pay: Sergt. A. Mahar, 171, 7 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. McQuade, 42, 1 A. M., Oct. 24, during disability; H. J. Doyle, 68, 6:15 P. M., Oct. 17, to 12 P. M., Oct. 25; T. F. Custor, 159, 6 A. M., Oct. 13, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Tuite, 38; J. C. J. Carroll, 43; P. Daly, 68, 10 A. M., Oct. 28.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. P. Daly, 68, 10:10 A. M., Oct. 28.

Fire Department.

The following uniformed firemen, having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily, are appointed as fourth grade firemen in this department, to take effect today, 8 A. M., and assigned as follows: M. G. Heenan, Eng. 4; J. Regan, Eng. 22; J. F. Flanagan, 3; C. F. Bornschauer, 9; P. J. Hogan, 11; R. Walker, 13; J. A. Melville, 16; F. McGinnis, Jr., 17; J. B. Marchesi, 18; C. Reilly, 19; C. Greene, 26; P. Wagler, 29; J. Rafferty, 34; C. L. Johnson, 37; T. McGill, 35; J. L. McCarthy, 39; J. Sullivan, No. 4, 56; L. F. Vogel, 66; J. R. O'Connor, 71; T. F. Walsh, 74; E. B. Manley, 76; A. F. Clark, 91; H. M. Waldron, 203; J. A. Wagner, 204; W. A. Lees, 207; W. Weber, No. 2, 209; D. Morrison, 211; W. A. De Lancey, 214; E. Moller, 217; L. V. Fagan, 218; F. S. Witt, 220; W. O. Gazlay, 221; W. J. Fitzgerald, 224; G. Genovese, 230; C. Fiaselli, No. 261; G. H. von der Heid, 262; C. O. Hibbe, 269; F. Roxbury, 277; H. M. Lawler, 279; H. Oltmann, H. & L. 5; M. H. Hanley, 6; N. C. Zielinski, 18; M. Kurschus, 21; C. F. Marquardt, 23; E. J. Chapman, 28; A. J. Colgan, 33; C. W. Miller, 45; W. J. Carr, 48; J. Kaupp, 101; H. C. Feuerbach, 105; F. X. O'Neill, 106; C. H. Johnson, 119; W. H. Will, 120; G. W. Carlen, 122; R. F. Frisby, 131.

The following will be directed to report to Fire, 1st gr., W. H. Dreyer, 1st Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67 St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Fri., Nov. 3: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 204; J. Dalessandro, Eng. 40; C. Hilton, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. G. Stein, Eng. 54; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; R. Regensinger, Eng. 287; W. J. Hickey, Eng. 249; E. M. Mullin, Eng. 250; H. J. Eicher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley (2d Sec.) Eng. 287; A. Cole, Eng. 290; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; A. A. Unrein, H. & L. 40; T. F. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Mulr, H. & L. 45; M. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Brener, H. & L. 112; G. Olson, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. Nelson, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; C. Thomas, Eng. 258.

The resignation of Fire, 1st gr., J. F. Harrington, H. and L. 35, is accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 6.

Special leaves: Lieut. O. P. Hawkins, Eng. 79, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 2; Fire, 1st gr., W. C. Persina, H. and L. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 2; Fire., 1st gr., A. D. Goddell, Eng. 10, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 2; Fire., 1st gr., J. F. Harrington, H. and L. 35, 5 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

Dropped from the department: Uniformed Fire, P. J. Henry, Eng. 33, (conduct unsatisfactory during his probationary period,) 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

The time designated for the wearing of cloth jackets is extended to 8 A. M., Nov. 15.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Resignations accepted: 1st Lts. of M. R. C.: T. G. Aller, C. Wagner, J. L. Wagner, T. J. Watkins, and L. W. Verdery; National Guard: Capt. C. E. Hoagheem, 2d Inf., Virginia; 2d Lt. R. H. Parshild, 2d Inf., Texas; Capt. R. V. Lewis, 3d Inf., Texas, and 1st Lt. A. W. Cook, 12th Inf., New York.

Capt. A. W. Foreman, 20th Inf., is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Miss.

First Lt. J. T. Carpenter, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Orders of Oct. 28 are amended to direct Capt. G. W. England, 3d Inf., to join his regiment upon expiration of present leave.

Captain J. Scott, 4th Inf., is detailed for service in Sig. Corps, vice Captain W. W. Harts, Jr., Sig. Corps, relieved from detail in that corps and assigned to 4th Inf.

Captain H. E. Mitchell, Q. M. C., will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty, temporarily. He will retain quarters at station to which he was assigned prior to detail in Q. M. C.

Orders of Oct. 25 relating to Capt. E. Hayes, 4th Inf., Alabama, N. G., revoked.

Capt. R. R. Hadnay, Q. M. C., from duty in Philippine Dept., Dec. 15, and on or before expiration of leave granted him will proceed to United States by first transport and report for further orders.

Advancement to grade of Major on retired list, to date from June 3, of Capt. G. L. Converse, retired, is announced.

Major D. Settle, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, effective today. Advancement to grade of 1st Lt. on retired list, to date from June 3, of 2d Lt. F. L. Beals, retired, is announced.

Lt. Col. H. L. Jackson (promoted from Major of inf.), is assigned to 35th Inf. He will join regiment to which assigned upon completion of muster out of 3d Inf., Penn. N. G.

Maj. R. S. Granger, Q. M. C., is relieved from duty in Philippine Dept. and will proceed from Manila about Nov. 15 to the United States and report for further orders.

Lt. Col. H. J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., from duty in Philippine Dept. and proceed from Manila about Dec. 15 to the United States for further orders.

Capt. C. E. Wheatley, Q. M. C., from duty in Philippine Dept., Nov. 15, and proceed to United States on first transport for further orders.

Leaves: Capt. G. M. Brooke, F. A., 1 month's extension, and Col. S. Raber, Sig. Corps, 14 days.

Navy.

Lts. R. T. S. Lowell, aid on staff commander Division 7, to aid on staff commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet; A. C. Read, the North Carolina, to the Washington, and S. C. Loomis, the Colorado, home, await orders.

Jr. Gde. Lts. J. A. Lee, the Connecticut to the Eagle; G. de C. Chevalier and H. T. Bartlett, the North Carolina, to the Washington, and H. C. McClure, the Preble, to the New Orleans as executive officer and navigator.

Ens. S. H. Quarles, the Eagle, to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., sick; G. C. Klein, the North Carolina, to the Hancock; W. J. Forrestal and F. D. Kirtland, commissioned from Annapolis June 7, to Doyle, the Hull, to the Cheyenne for submarine instruction, and E. E. Heintze, the Milwaukee to the Alert.

Chief Machs. R. Jeffares, New York Yard, to the Alabama, and F. L. Wartmen, New Orleans Naval Station, to the Michigan.

Mach. J. E. Kemmer, the Michigan, to New York Yard.

Pay Clerk C. E. Rudolph warranted from Nov. 16, 1915.

Pay Director George E. Hendee, retired, died at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cummings and Ontario at New York Yard; Fanning, L-9, L-10, L-11, O'Brien, and Ozark at Boston; Glacier at Pichilingue; Hancock at Mayport, Fla.; Jacob Jones at Newport; Kanawha at Southern Drill Ground; MacDonough and Worden at Charleston; Montana at Napeague Bay; Nashville at Tampico; Pennsylvania at Southern Drill Ground; Vegas and Sacramento at Guantanamo; Topeka and Uncas at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed—Aylwin, Balch, Benham, McDougal, and San Francisco, Newport to sea; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, and Tallahassee, New London for New York; Bonita, Boston for Block Island; Jenkins and Melville, Newport for Boston; Neptune, Vera Cruz for Carmen; Nereus, Acapulco for San Diego; Paulding, Newport for Philadelphia, and the Yorktown, Topolobampo for Guaymas.

The Paul Jones, Whipple Stewart, and Preble were placed in reserve Oct. 25, 1916.

The Olympia, commissioned Oct. 30, at navy yard, Charleston, assigned to cruiser force and directed to proceed to Hampton Roads to load ordnance material, after which she will proceed to Dominican waters to become the flagship of the cruiser force.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Health Inspector, (food,) male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 14. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; duties, 5; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 40 on the closing day of the receipt of applications. There are four vacancies in the Health Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for assistant petroleum engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. As an insufficient number of eligibles were obtained from the examination held July 18, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. The duties will be to investigate the design and construction of the different plants used for topping oil. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, engineering experience, publications, reports, or designs. Graduation in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and not less than two years' experience in charge of construction or topping plants are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There is room for a few more in the free class for proofreading for men and women at the Brooklyn Evening Trade School, Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Sessions are held on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7:45 to 9:45.

P. S. 79, Manhattan, has been named after Joseph J. Little.

The Women Principals Eligible List Association will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. November 3 at the Washington Heights Hotel.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 46, the Bronx, will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on Friday in the auditorium of the school.

A parents' association will be organized at the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, on Nov. 8. At the meetings one hour will be devoted to entertainment and the other hour to the pupils introducing their parents to the teachers. The meetings will last from 8 to 10 P. M.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRINCKERHOFF, EDWIN O., (Dec. 7;) appraiser Anthony P. Ludden. Total assets $249,935, net estate $280,986. Assets were: Mortgages, $298,632, and bank $1,363.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM M., lawyer, (July 23, 1915;) net estate after deductions for debts and the expenses of administration, $14,361. The widow of the decedent was the sole beneficiary.

FITZPATRICK, LYDIA, (May 25;) net estate, $40,515. Edward C. Kittle, husband of decedent, received a life estate in $39,315; Jeannie A. Kittle, daughter, received jewelry valued at $700 outright and the bulk of the remainder after the life estate of Edward C. Kittle. Edward B. Kittle, son, received $9,500 at his father's death.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, typewriting, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT & CHAPIN, 64 West 45th St. Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10

This week only, day or night, pays for complete course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADJUSTER and investigator in claims dept. of large casualty insurance company; must be energetic, clean-cut, and willing; state age, experience, salary, &c. M 378 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—First-class man; one who is acquainted with theatrical managers a commission. Apply 621 Broadway, Room 548, at 10 A. M.

APPRAISERS.—Wanted, experienced architectural and mechanical, for industrial plants; road work; state experience and salary expected. Write Room 1,616, 120 Broadway.

ASSISTANT in printing department wanted; young man familiar with paper and printing course; state age, experience, salary required, and all particulars. E 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant to credit man, by large manufacturing concern located 50 miles from the city; must possess a thorough knowledge of accounts and collections, be neat and accurate in his work, of good personal appearance and address, not over 30 years old; excellent chances for advancement; apply in own handwriting, giving full details as to qualifications, past experience, references, &c., which will be considered confidentially. Apply to "Investigation," care X 315 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, with knowledge of stenography, male; state qualifications and salary expected. P 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class, age about 25, wanted in private banking house; must be good penman, rapid, accurate. Address, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected, B. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK.

We need a few more boys; they must be 16; fine opportunities for the right boys for promotion in office and laboratory work. Call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY wanted, mechanically inclined and handy with tools, to assemble simple mechanism; unusual chance for right sort of boy to learn details of rapidly developing business offering exceptional opportunity for advancement; must be trustworthy, energetic, of good habit, and ready to do anything to help along. Address Room 1,106, 395 Broadway.

BOY, American, in law department insurance company; must be neat, energetic, and willing; begin at $3; state age, education, etc. P 345 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, make himself generally useful. Apply 11 to 1:30, The English Antique Co., 421 Madison Av., New York City.

BOY.—Grammar with operation of switchboard and to do clerical work; state salary expected. M 379 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Chance for bright, ambitious boy; some experience on switchboard. Call or write full particulars, A. L. W., 40 South St.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; neat appearing and a good penman. P 285 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS.—BIG MONEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. DEUTSCH BROTHERS, 3D AV. AND 125D.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale brass concern; good chance for advancement; salary $6 to start. M 383 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright American, in office of drygoods commission house; chance for advancement. E 102 Times.

BOY wanted for general work in shipping room. Apply Otto Wahle, 59-61 Pearl St., fourth floor.

BOY wanted for office, about 17 years of age; good chance for advancement. Call Office 304, 17 West 42d St.

BOY.—Office boy wanted, 15 to 18 years of age. Address Post Office Box 48, Madison Square Station. State salary wanted.

BOY.—Office boy, 16; hours 9 to 6, $6 per week; bring references. Call Buhre, 229 West 42d St.

BOY wanted to run errands for a print shop. 114 East 13th, top floor.

BOY wanted, law office. Room 502, 90 Wall St.

CLERKS wanted; good penmen; knowledge of bookkeeping. Address F. A. K., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie Judge Co. requires the services of three well-appearing and intelligent young men to act as collectors; prefer those who are thoroughly acquainted with the streets in New York City and its environments; excellent opportunity for hustlers; salary to start $2 per day. Apply after 10, Room 901, 8 West 29th.

CORSET SALESMAN.—An active man with a good department store acquaintance to represent throughout New England States a growing concern specializing in popular and high-grade corsets; to right party we will make a profitable and an attractive proposition; salary or commission; state experience. C 105 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, architectural, wanted who have had thorough experience and who are capable of handling jobs themselves; give full particulars regarding age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. E 98 Times.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT; pay $12 per week, board and room; must have license and be able to run an alternating current electric light plant; single man, about 40 years of age preferred. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, at 1 o'clock today for a personal interview and be prepared to go to Stamford immediately if engaged.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and telegraph operators on train wire; apply to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 122d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and assistant manager for large insurance and real estate office; must know details of business thoroughly; state age, experience, references, and salary wanted. P 341 Times Downtown.

LACE BUYER.

European buyer of native or adopted American citizenship wanted by prominent lace importing house, catering to jobbing, manufacturing and syndicate trade.

Previous experience in foreign markets preferred, but not essential, if applicant has necessary training in stock, or as assistant buyer; splendid opportunity for reliable, energetic and ambitious young man.

Address, stating age, experience, and references, Buyer, P. O. Box 1709.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN.—Wanted, strong man for shipping department; chance for advancement. P 338 Times Downtown.

MEN.

The NATIONAL is the largest Mail Order House in the East, is growing rapidly, and so offers quick chances for advancement to really capable, ambitious men.

At present we have a number of permanent positions open in our assembly department for full-grown men, preferably those with Mail Order or Department Store experience. The work consists of the assembling of goods ready for packing. These positions offer you an opportunity to make a beginning in the Mail Order business and to connect yourself with an aggressive, up-to-date business house. Our plan of payments makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent increases.

We want full-grown men, (not boys,) who have judgment and who are looking for good positions under ideal working conditions.

The NATIONAL is one of the most delightful places in the city in which to work. Our work is largely clerical and we do no manufacturing in these buildings.

The surroundings here are ideal roomy, modern, light buildings, library, recreation room, lunchroom, hospital. Everything is done to give you pleasant and healthful surroundings. We allow at least 26 Saturday half holidays a year.

Apply, ready to work, to J. E. Elliott, Employment Superintendent.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, 207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 243 Times Annex.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, living in Boston, to canvass on commission a special line of business for a leading New York newspaper; good opportunity. Address X 824 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 18 years of age, as office assistant; good opportunity for a hustler. Apply S. M. Bixby & Co., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, insurance office; high school education; good references required. P 334 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Crossing and strap machine operators for straps and leather specialties. N 310 Times Downtown.

PACKER in wholesale clothing house; must be experienced in the line; no others need apply; not required to work Saturdays; steady work; $12 to start. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

PIANO TUNER, one who understands player repairing and can furnish references; good salary. Apply in forenoon to Mr. Pullen, Lauter Piano Co., 591 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling disinfectants and sanitary appliances; splendid opportunity for the right man; salary basis. Apply to Mr. M. Selig, Hotel Knickerbocker, Friday morning, between 9 and 12.

SALESMAN WANTED.

NEW YORK BANKING HOUSE WANTS A SALESMAN WITH CLIENTELE TO SELL PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS AND PREFERRED STOCK IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY; MUST GIVE REFERENCES. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKER WHO HAS A FOLLOWING OF SECURITY BUYERS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS P 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN accustomed to making big money; we have openings for several aggressive specialty salesmen to travel and sell our advertising service to bankers and merchants; clean, dignified, legitimate, and established business; exclusive territory; commission paid daily or weekly; experience in our line, while desirable, not necessary; call 9 to 12 A. M., National Engraving Company, 184 Nassau St.

SALESMEN

Largest electrical specialty manufacturer of the kind in the world has an exceptional opportunity for six live, clean-cut, aggressive men under 35 for the sales force; salary and promotion if you can qualify. 119 West 40th, 2d floor.

SALESMAN.—Able, aggressive man; convincing talker; aged 25-30; real estate or advertising experience desirable, but not essential; liberal commission. Call after 10 A. M., Mr. Mann, Suite 1,516, 220 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Stock or bond salesman to sell listed and quoted stock at specially favorable price below market; commission only; no advances; ask for manager. Angle Manufacturing Co., 240 West 23d St.

WANTED,

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WINDOW DRESSER AND CARD WRITER; DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. HECHT BROS., 53-57 WEST 14TH.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, clean cut, energetic worker, for packing cloaks only; must be strong and quick; best references; good chance for advancement; no other need apply. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

YOUNG MAN to assist in executive clerical work; an opening; good prospects. Write E 94 Times.

Employment Agencies.

WORKS MANAGER.—Chemical plant manufacturing dyestuffs; $8,000-$10,000.

TUBE MILL FOREMAN.—Manufacturing brass and copper tubing; $2,500.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN.—Light and medium-heavy repair work; $2,080.

MASTER MECHANIC. — Chemical plant; $2,500.

METALLURGICAL ENGINEER.—Experienced on brass and copper alloys; $3,500.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—50 mechanics making metal novelties; $1,800.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Handling small automatic machines, night shift; $1,500-$1,800.

REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGNER.—Experienced on floor construction; $1,800-$2,000.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGER.—Young mechanical engineer, familiar with use of lift trucks, cranes, conveyors, &c.; $1,500-$2,000.

DRAFTSMEN.—(Four.) Structural, $1,400; designers of cotton ginning machinery, $1,500-$1,800; power house layouts, $1,200; telephone layouts, junior, $900; junior electrical estimator, $936; building layouts, $900.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church St.

Apply in person only, between 9 and 2.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, $24; also one acquainted with automatic machinery; out-of-town positions; buyer for plumbing supplies, $25; office manager, live wire, good correspondent, $18; Assistant Superintendent for shoe department, able to handle men, must understand business, $25; bookkeeper, $18; cost man for printing work, $18; claim correspondent, $18; experienced cutter for carpets, linoleum; two receiving clerks, general young men, $10; boys, $6; free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Export, manufacturing and transportation companies desire advanced stenographers; also beginners and typists; $12, $15, $18, $20; cost accountant, factory experience, $1,450 per annum. Call at The Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHERS, LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE, CLERKS, LEDGER, BILLING, AND TRACINGS; SENIOR STENOGRAPHERS; ALSO TYPISTS. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE, FAR EAST. STENOGRAPHERS, $10, $15, $18, $22. ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, STEEL, IRON. 42 BRIGHT CLERKS, $8, $10, $12. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

TRANSFER, Coupon Clerks for Stock Exchange firm, Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

Instruction.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands by learning stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics, business English. Thorough instruction at low cost. Write for booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young woman employed during day desires work few evenings a week to take charge of small accounts; Washington Heights vicinity preferred. 47 West 42d St., Room 411S.

BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience; double entry; trial balance; also stenography. P 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; capable taking full charge office, answer correspondence; $18. C 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; reference former employer. P 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, capable taking entire charge; references; $18. C 50 Times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS wanted, four in family. Call between 11 and 1, Apartment 6, 930 Park Av.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; five years' experience various lines of business; $12 to start. Riverside 4848. Apt. 18.

COOK in private American family of adults; must be first-class cook and come recommended. Call before 11 o'clock, (private house,) 147 West 77th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — Knowledge stenography, typewriting; six years' experience, desires position. C 126 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR?

Convincing; city references; expert. P 326 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter; street, dance frocks. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Tel. Circle 1153.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

GOVERNESS.—German nursery governess, experienced, seeks position; willing to attend motherless children; best references. P. W., 150 East 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement and experience desires position as working housekeeper; where servants are kept; capable of taking full charge; cheerful, willing; references exchanged. X 816 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young, respectable Swiss woman desires position, light housework in small family of one or two adults. X 818 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS.—Present employer wishes to place her laundress; has been in her employ for two years; wages $11 weekly; sleeping out. Phone 3900 River between 10 and 2. Apt. 9F.

LAUNDRESS, experienced; takes wash home; best references. Write Miller, 65 West 106th St.

NURSE.—Refined, experienced, one child; $40; references. Write 18 E, 419 West 119th.

SECRETARY.—Well bred Christian woman, college graduate, typist, exceptionally well read, tactful, energetic, desires position, assistant to literary man or woman or general secretarial work; highest references. C 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Competent, initiative, executive ability, able to fill position where these qualifications count; number years' experience, large importing house. F. R. L., 605 Arnuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' machinery insurance experience; excellent speller, accurate, rapid transcriptionist; age 21; high school education; may I demonstrate my ability? $12. N 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; references; $15. P 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; high school graduate; five years' experience; good correspondent; accurate and conscientious; salary $20. P 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; state salary and experience; references are required. P 343 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale house, carrying men's and boys' clothing; must be experienced in the wholesale clothing line; no others need apply; not required to work Saturdays; steady work and good prospects for a bright young man. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.—Bright men to secure subscriptions for live, high-grade periodical; new territory; honest commission. Apply Room 17, 1,193 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Pressroom working Superintendent, out-of-town; cylinders and platens. X 317 Times Annex.

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APPLY AT 217 EAST 65TH.

CHAUFFEUR FOR ELECTRIC TRUCK,

ELECTRIC CHANNEL RAIL MEN,

EMERGENCY WAGON MEN,

TRACK WORKERS.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

TRADER wanted; experienced in public utility or outside securities; good opportunity; salary or commission basis. P 347 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING.—To cover Pennsylvania and New York. We are open for an aggressive roadman familiar with that territory and experienced in placing a high-grade tailoring line with specialty tailoring accounts, haberdashers, and clothiers; liberal salary if you control and establish trade among this class of dealers. State full particulars and apply by letter to Charles Vetter, 200 5th Av., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Large importing house, liquidating on account of the war, is anxious to place its office accountant with good concern; industrious, well-equipped, and valuable man. Address C 124 Times, or phone 6680 Chelsea.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 31 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7638.

ACCOUNTANT. — Executive, auditor, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 701, 200 5th Av. 1411 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert all branches; efficiency control systems, cost accounting; can handle difficult problems; highest; desires position. P 325 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. College graduate, with experience qualif

Fur Sets
Fox, Ermine, Kolinsky and other suitable furs
Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street

CABRERA EXPLAINS TO COMMISSIONERS

Disavowal of Alleged Interview Causes Greater Cordiality Among Conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 31.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission announced tonight that the discussions today were of such a nature that there was nothing which could be made public at this time. The talk was along the general lines which have occupied the commission from the start. A statement was made, as follows:

"At the session of the American and Mexican Joint Commission held this morning the Hon. Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Commission, explained the circumstances leading to the publication of the supposed interview which appeared in the newspapers on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 29. Mr. Cabrera, in explaining the matter to the commission, said:

"Mr. Edmunds came to me and talked of The Mexican Review, on the staff of which he is employed. He spoke to me of the method of promoting its circulation and increasing its influence. As he was leaving the room, and with his hand on the knob, he asked me how we were getting on with the work of the commission. I told him that we had talked that day of the conspirators on this side of the border who were assisting the enemies of the de facto Government, and that we had taken up the possibility of deporting such conspirators, under the provisions of the immigration laws of the United States. That was all of our conversation.

"He then asked me if I wished him to tell the newspaper men of this, and I told him that it was not necessary, as it had been given to them in the official press statement issued by the commission.

"I wish to make a complete and full denial of this interview. Not only was it unauthorized, but I never said what was ascribed to me therein. Any one who knows me knows that I do not speak that way. I have always been careful to give nothing to the press except with the knowledge and consent of my American as well as my Mexican colleagues."

It was decided to adjourn on Friday morning, and possibly on Thursday, in order to enable the Mexican members to be present when President Wilson speaks in New York. The question as to where the commission will convene on the Wednesday after election probably will be settled tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, called on Secretary of State Lansing today and disclaimed responsibility on behalf of his Government for the statements contained in an interview that was attributed to Luis Cabrera. He also denied the authenticity of criticisms of the Wilson Administration attributed to Generals Carranza, Obregon, and Gonzales and Foreign Minister Aguilar. Secretary Lansing said that Mr. Arredondo had made a most acceptable statement and that both incidents were considered closed.

ROFRANO WITNESSES BULLDOZED, HE SAYS

In a Rage Defendant Accuses the Prosecutor of Being in League with His Enemies.

OFFICIALS TESTIFY FOR HIM

President Connolly Says Accused Was Not In New York on Day of Alleged "Murder Conference."

Michael A. Rofrano, on trial for the killing of Michael Gaimari, surpassed his previous attacks on Assistant District Attorney Brothers and his assistants yesterday by asserting that his only reason for concealing the identity of the persons who had sheltered him while he was a fugitive from justice was to protect them from being "threatened, browbeaten, and bulldozed" by the District Attorney's office. On one occasion Rofrano, after shaking his finger in Mr. Brothers's face, refused to permit him to see some checks which he later handed to the jury, and he accused the prosecutor of having lent himself to the alleged political intrigue headed by Tom Foley.

Martin W. Littleton, Rofrano's counsel, later called as witnesses Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, and Public Service Commissioner Hayward in an effort to prove that his client was in Albany on Jan. 4, 1915, the day on which, according to testimony introduced by Mr. Brothers, Rofrano was alleged to have held a "murder conference" over the telephone with Rocco Carnevale, one of the gunmen involved in the murder of Gaimari. Mr. Connolly was vigorously cross-examined by Mr. Brothers, but he insisted that to the best of his recollection he had dinner with Rofrano in Albany on the day mentioned. Mr. Hayward was not as positive as to the date as Mr. Connolly.

Woman Testifies for Rofrano.

Mary Dunn, a telephone operator at the Municipal Building, testified that she had received orders several weeks before Gaimari was slain never to connect Rofrano on the wire with "Moore," which was the American name that had been adopted by Rocco Carnevale. The purpose of this testimony was to destroy the effect of the many telephone slips introduced by Mr. Brothers intending to show that Carnevale had talked frequently over the wire with Rofrano while the latter was in his office in the Municipal Building. This witness was introduced by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Rofrano, after Mr. Brothers had finished his cross-examination of the defendant, and after Rofrano had told of threats said to have been made against him by Foley and by Detective Cuniffe, one of the detectives employed by the District Attorney.

"I met Foley one Sunday afternoon in front of my house, either in 1914 or 1915, and he told me, 'I'll fix you yet before I get through with you,'" said Rofrano. "I also had a conversation one day with Cuniffe, in which he also said he would fix me. This was some time in February, 1915. I had just left the Municipal Building, and I met Cuniffe, who was then in uniform, in front of Hall's Hotel, Park Row and Duane Street.

"He asked me to intercede for him with Deputy Police Commissioner Clem Driscoll, and to ask him to return Cuniffe to detail, (as a detective.) When I told him I could do nothing he said, 'I know better, and I'll get even with you if you don't do this for me. I'll fix you if I don't get back into the Detective Bureau.'"

Before relating the origin of the alleged conspiracy against him, Rofrano made frequent use of the diary which he said he had kept in the Tombs as a protection against "stool pigeons" and informers in the service of the District Attorney. His refusal to recall conversations without first consulting this record frequently irritated Mr. Brothers, who intimated that the diary had been "prepared" by Rofrano after discovering that he had been trapped by Heffler.

Says Witnesses Were Intimidated.

The antagonism between the prosecutor and the defendant flamed into expression when Mr. Brothers asked Rofrano why he persisted in his refusal to tell where he had gone into hiding following the murder of Gaimari.

Leaning well forward in his chair and shaking his finger at Mr. Brothers, Rofrano said:

"I refuse to tell where I was because I do not a want a friend of mine, who knows nothing of the merits of this case, to be dragged over here, threatened, browbeaten, and bulldozed, as you have done with every person whose name has been mentioned here by me.

"You have subpoenaed my witnesses and brought them to your office on the pretense of taking them before the Grand Jury, so that you could frighten them into withholding the truth about me. You have subpoenaed Miss Mace, Vincent Pepe, and because of your conduct Mrs. Campagna is ill at the Buena Vista Hotel."

A little later Rofrano produced some checks to explain certain financial transactions in which he had been interested at a time when he had testified he was in financial difficulties and was hard pressed for money.

"Will you permit me to see those checks?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"No!" shouted the witness. "I'll let the jury see them, but you can't see them."

Rofrano's reference to witnesses for the defense having been interrogated privately by Mr. Brothers had to do with the appearance of the persons mentioned in the office of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling on last Monday. Mr. Dooling, following what was said to have been an old custom in the office of the District Attorney, had questioned Miss Theresa Mace, a stenographer formerly in Rofrano's employ; Vincent Pepe, a real estate dealer, and others.

The nature of the interrogation was brought out when Miss Mace took the stand yesterday, following the cross-examination of the defendant. She testified that Mr. Dooling had asked her about some letters and affidavits alleged to have been dictated by the defendant on a certain day when he was said to have had conferences with the conspirators in the murder of Gaimari.

"Mr. Dooling asked me once if I was sure I was not lying, but most of the questions were the same as those you have asked me," said Miss Mace to Mr. Littleton.

"Do you charge me personally with hounding you?" Mr. Brothers had previously asked Rofrano when he complained that Mr. Dooling's interrogation of Miss Mace was an example of the "brow-beating" methods employed in the District Attorney's office.

"Yes," retorted the witness. "You and the others are hounding and pounding me all the time, Mr. Brothers."

Borough President Connolly testified he had known Rofrano for six, seven, or eight years.

"I fix Jan. 4 as the date when I saw Mr. Rofrano in Albany by the fact that it was on the morning of that day that I called at the office of the Degnon Construction Company," he said. "I arrived in Albany shortly before 6 o'clock in the afternoon and had dinner with Mr. Rofrano in the grill room of the Ten Eyck Hotel. We later went to the railroad station together and returned to New York on the same train. After reaching New York we stopped for a few minutes in the grill room of the Belmont Hotel and then separated."

The defense believed it strengthened its case when Mary Dunn, the stenographer, testified that it had not been unusual for persons other than Rofrano to use his telephone in the Municipal Building. The prosecutor questioned her sharply about an entry by her in a book of outgoing calls, which appeared to indicate that Rofrano called the Democratic Executive Committee's office in Queens on the telephone on Jan. 4, 1915, when he was supposed to be in Albany, according to the testimony of Borough President Connolly.

Miss Dunn said it was her practice to charge all outside calls to the various Commissioners, whether they personally made the calls or not. She said she took it for granted that if the calls were made by some one else they had been sanctioned by the Commissioners.

The importance of this testimony lay in the fact that Maurice Geronimo, secretary to the Sheriff of Queens, intends to go on the stand for the purpose of testifying that it was he who called the Queens number on that particular day.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks denied a request of the jury that night sessions be held. He said it did not appear as if the case could be concluded before next week, and that it would be a hardship on counsel to hold sessions after 6 o'clock each day.

59 DIE IN STREET IN OCTOBER

Police Records Show a Decrease of Fatal Accidents in City.

Police Commissioner Woods made public last evening statistics of street accident fatalities for the month of October. The number of known deaths due to accidents within the month totaled 59. This was a big drop from the September record, which was 79 at the end of that month, and grew to 87 by after-mortality in October. Last year the record for October was 61 at the end of the month, and 77 when the after-mortality had finally become known.

Although the automobile was still the chief cause of death, the October charge to its account, (20 deaths,) was far below the September total of 34. There were fewer falls from vehicles—3, compared with 11—and fewer miscellaneous vehicular accidents—3, compared with 12. The principal increase was in the number of persons killed by motor trucks—12, compared with 9.

COAL AT $20 A TON A POSSIBILITY HERE

Continued from Page 1.

brokers, or middlemen, were in part responsible for the car shortage and consequent high prices, because, instead of unloading the cars, they were holding the coal for speculative purposes. M. S. Conners, General Manager of the Hocking Valley Railroad, a coal-carrying road, said many of the cars needed for the Ohio and West Virginia mines were being held up outside the State.

It has developed that Ohio railroad officials have adopted an espionage on their cars to ascertain whether coal is being held up by brokers awaiting a better market price for the coal. One railroad discovered fifty-six loaded cars in Columbus today in the hands of about fifteen different consignees and has taken steps to see that the coal is disposed of promptly and the cars returned to the mines.

One large coal company with headquarters here received word today that one of its mines in West Virginia was without cars and had to close down. Only one of the company's four mines in Meigs and Jackson Counties, Ohio, is operating, because of lack of cars.

"We can't get mine cars which we ordered last January," said the Manager of that company.

He attributed the car shortage to the "unbounded prosperity" and the fact that many factories were working night and day.

One Kentucky mine which markets its coal in Ohio has a daily output of twenty-one cars, but in the last three weeks it has only been able to get one car a day. There has been some coal shipped into Ohio from Indiana and Illinois.

Because of the high price of coal asked by dealers, the city of Conneaut, Ohio, has gone into the retail coal business and today was selling its municipal lighting plant's reserve fuel to householders at $4.50 per ton.

At Youngstown the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has announced that it will furnish coal to its employes in need of fuel as long as necessary. Coal is being delivered by the corporation at $4 a ton.

At Cleveland a conference was held today under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce to devise ways and means to end the alarming coal situation. The Cleveland City Council last night adopted a resolution calling on County Prosecutor Locher to investigate the shortage of coal and prohibitive prices in Cleveland and to take steps to end these conditions. The coal receipts for Cleveland yesterday were estimated at 275 cars, a normal day's receipts being 750 cars.

It was estimated that there were 800 cars of coal on railroad sidings in and near Cleveland yesterday waiting for shipment in boats. Soft coal today sold at Cleveland at $6.50 to $7.50 a ton and hard coal at $9.25 to $9.75.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord left tonight for Louisville, Ky., where on Nov. 3 and 4 he will hold informal conferences with representatives of Eastern, Southern, and a few of the Western railroads, State Railroad Commissions, and shippers concerning the general car shortage, which is tying up traffic and affecting the prices of coal and other necessities.

"The conference has been arranged," the commission announced, "because of the many complaints received by the commission from all parts of the country in relation to the inability of the shippers to obtain cars in which to transport their commodities."

In his telegram to the Eastern trunk lines, asking them to have representatives at the conference, Commissioner McChord pointed out that the shippers had charged that the carriers received cars for export without assurance of water-shipping facilities, and permitted the use of the cars for storage.

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YOU need not be subject to the many ailments and discomforts of the feet before availing yourself of our services. Our appeal is to those far-sighted people who wish to avoid the numerous foot difficulties without sacrificing style or comfort, which are combined in Kahler shoes.

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The Ford Delivery Car Is the Best Investment a Merchant Can Make.

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between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three, who would like to have independent incomes.

To such girls *telephone operating* offers excellent opportunities. It assures good pay, steady employment, and working conditions that are healthful and congenial.

If you are interested, call at 58 West Houston Street, Manhattan, or at 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

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ARROW COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
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In evening dress, more than in any other, style counts, fit counts, quality of material counts. That's why so many of the very best dressed men in New York come to us for Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes.

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Full Dress Coats begin at $24
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"We average 15,000 miles with each truck annually. In six year's experience with them, *we have never had a truck fail to respond to any call.*"

There's a chainless, grit-proof Packard in your size—for your uses—with these same reserves of strength to handle your "peak loads." Our experts know the hauling problems of your business. Let them help you.

Ask the man who owns one

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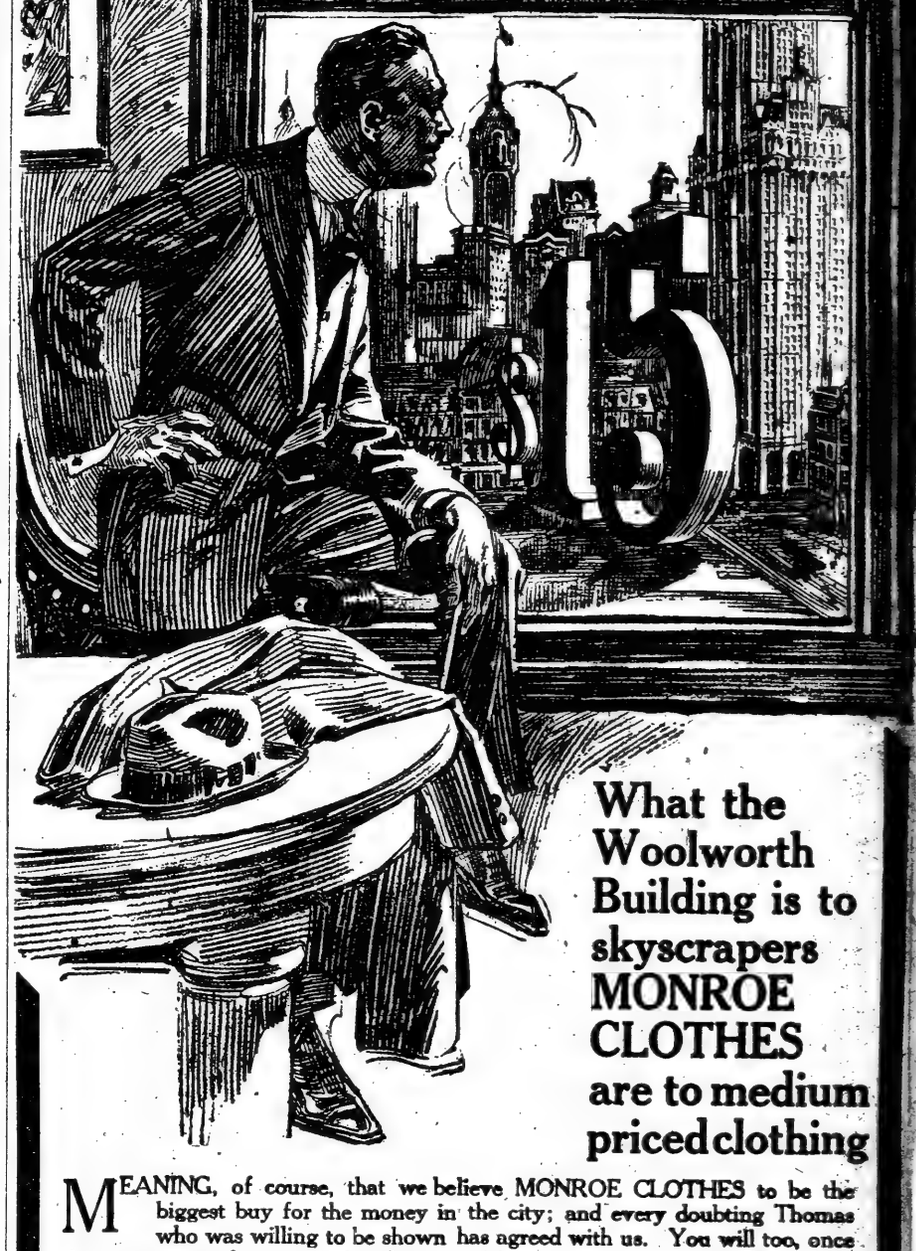

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Monroe Clothes, whether a business suit, overcoat, or evening clothes, are always just one price—$15.00. No sales, no reductions, no special price drives—always $15.00.

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Come in to-day—the more skeptical you are the better!

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WILSON DEPLORES PARTISAN BIAS IN FOREIGN CRISES

Utters "Solemn Protest" Against Those Who Thus Seek Political Advantage.

SAYS "WE MUST BE A UNIT"

No Man a Patriot Who Makes Play with the Loss of American Lives.

"NOT AFRAID TO FIGHT"

Appeals for Social Justice in Buffalo Speech — 15,000 Cheer Him at Night Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—President Wilson in a speech at a luncheon given by the Ellicott Club today said:

"I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot, I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who in the midst of the most critical relationships, the detail of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens, even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

This declaration brought forth prolonged applause from the 500 guests at the luncheon who represented every shade of political opinion.

The Ellicott Club speech was the first of two which the President delivered during his visit to Buffalo. The second was made this evening before an audience of nearly 15,000 persons at the Broadway Auditorium. Buffalo gave the President a cordial welcome.

In his night speech the President, defining America's attitude, said:

"We are not only not afraid to fight, but we are not disinclined to fight when we can find something as big as American ideals to fight for."

A moment before the President expressed his views at the Ellicott Club luncheon on the partisan use of questions of foreign relations, he was cheered for saying that we must create out of a heterogeneous nation a unit "in which no slightest line of division is visible beyond our borders."

"Variety of opinion among ourselves there may be," he said, "but so far as every other nation is concerned we must be absolutely a unit."

"Use political parties," he added a moment later, "but do not make partisan use of them. So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, as an organization I have not the least interest in any question the point of which is, what is for the advantage of the Democratic Party, but I have the profoundest interest in this question, How can the Democratic Party best be used to serve the United States? Just so soon as our political parties are used for partisan objects they become a menace to the public peace and an obstacle to the wise selection of policy."

Explains Attitude to Trade.

Earlier in the afternoon address the President explained in more detail than ever before his attitude toward the problem of foreign trade as it will stand in the near future, the tariff, and the newly created Tariff Commission.

"Any man," he said, "who tries to apply the economic policies of ten years ago, of five years ago, of two years ago, to the present economic conditions and relations of the United States will be running the risk of a disastrous mistake.

"The thing that strikes me most about the new economic situation," he asserted, "is that it is not yet fully disclosed in its details, and that no man can predict with confidence what those details are going to be."

Economic development, the President asserted, was a question of adjustment, and for that reason the Tariff Commission had been created.

"Some of us who had all our lives long seen the question of the tariff handled as a party question," he said, "made up our minds that it was high time to stop handling it as a party question. It is a question of facts, and not a question of theoretical opinions which may be held."

Why Tariff Board Isn't Named.

The President then gave the reason, for which some of his political opponents have been asking, for his failure as yet to name the members of the Tariff Commission.

"I have not yet appointed it," he said, "because I do not want to ask the type of man I am going to choose to wait too long with an interrogation point as to whether the Senate is going to confirm the nomination or not. Just as soon as I can put it up to the Senate I will nominate these men." He added that he had wished for a non-partisan commission, while Congress had provided for a bi-partisan commission, saying that political affiliations should have nothing to do with it.

"If you are an honest man," he said, "you can see the facts the same way whether you are a Democrat or a Republican."

The President was applauded with especial vigor for a statement on the question of adjustment between social classes. It was regarded by the audience, composed largely of prosperous business men and professional men, as inspired in some degree by the President's recent experience with the railway strike.

"After all, law isn't merely intended to keep us in order," he said. "The law of nature for society is not merely static. It is dynamic, and if the law doesn't provide for the dynamic force in it, society will break these shackles presently, and the result may, if the whole corpus of a sudden, be revolution-

Continued on Page 2.

Two American Airmen Killed by Fall in France

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy, according to a dispatch from that city.

The Matin says that the aeroplane containing the aviators capsized while flying over Boudonville plateau, near Nancy.

The observer fell out and the pilot, who came down with the machine, was crushed to death under the engine.

HUGHES TURNS EAST PREDICTING VICTORY

Ends His Middle West Campaign with a Big Night Meeting in Terre Haute, Ind.

NEW 8-HOUR BILL ATTACK

Quotes Brotherhood Official to Back Up "Gold-Brick" Contention—Sums Up His Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 1.—Charles E. Hughes closed his campaign of the Middle West today at an old-fashioned political rally here, the proportions of which were accepted by him as a prophecy of victory in Indiana and in the nation. Thousands flocked here from all over this section of the State, and the city turned itself upside down to greet him. For more than an hour he reviewed a parade of his adherents and then spoke at the Wigwam, making his last personal appeal to this part of the country.

The parade, in which it is estimated 10,000 persons marched, wound its way through the streets for a hour after Mr. Hughes went to the Wigwam, a great, roughly constructed building, the capacity of which was placed at 9,000. The streets were ablaze with red fire and there were 100 illuminated floats.

Marching clubs came here from miles around. After the parade had been under way fifteen minutes, Mr. Hughes took his place in line, standing up in his automobile. As an escort he had 400 members of a railroad men's club. In front of this delegation, on a float, was a miniature locomotive and banner bearing words deriding President Wilson for the Adamson eight-hour law. There were fully 50,000 persons in the crowd which lined Main Street, and Mr. Hughes received much applause all along the route.

Control of the Labor Vote.

In his speech at the Wigwam Mr. Hughes said:

"We have some respect for law and order in this country, and I tell you that every workingman has more at stake in that than anybody else in the community. There is no one that has so much at stake in the orderly processes of government as the plain man, who has nothing but his wages between him and serious distress; and what we want in this country—I stop here to say that I understand that word has gone out through labor circles in official channels to vote against me, and I know perfectly well that I am saying a profound truth, and every union labor man knows it—that nobody can direct or control the labor vote of this country. That vote is going to be cast according to its sound judgment, according to what the men think is right and fair. This is an American Government, and our workingmen are the best citizens we have, because they are producing and working, and I have the utmost confidence in the freedom of their judgment, according to their conscience, uncontrolled by any power.

"We have been hearing of late something or other about what has been done for labor, and some have begun to learn that something has been done recently to labor. We have had talk about an eight-hour workday bill. The Adamson bill was not an eight-hour workday bill. Things that are right can go by their right names. Things that are right do not have to trade on improper designations. You do not have to resort to masquerade or subterfuge if you are right upon the merits."

Hughes Predicts His Election.

It had been a day of big, hearty receptions wherever the nominee's train stopped. At the end of the demonstration here Mr. Hughes said:

"I am leaving Indiana after what is perhaps the most wonderful reception ever given to a candidate for the Presidency. This splendid tribute was not to me personally, but as the representative of the great, reunited Republican Party moving forward to victory and service for the nation. The men of Indiana have organized a people's victory, and I want to thank the leaders of the reunited party for their effective work."

In his speech Mr. Hughes reviewed his stand on American rights, the tariff, the Adamson eight-hour law, efficient government, and other issues. He then made this prophecy:

"Nothing is more striking in the course of a political campaign in this country than the way in which the American people gradually form their judgment. We have at the outset many confusing voices, and in the course of the campaign there are many extravagant claims and pretensions put forward, but the American people recognize, as the campaign progresses, the dominant issues that concern their welfare. You can be sure that in the long run the American people do not make a mistake with respect to what is necessary to their prosperity and the future of the country.

"I have felt in these days a growing sentiment. There has been a very perceptible current of opinion, and it gives me an assurance that the American people have been sifting the various claims which have been made and have been coming to their conclusions. They know perfectly well that we are now in a very unsatisfactory condition.

"I do not propose to talk to you—it is not in my heart to talk to you—in a narrow, partisan way. If I understand myself, I am here anxious to serve the whole people of the United States, and what I have to say is just as important to the interests of Democrats as to the interests of Republicans."

New Eight-Hour Bill Attack.

Taking up the issues one by one Mr. Hughes developed a new angle in his attack on the Adamson bill. He was informed, he said—from what source he did not explain—that the General Chairman had advised the local Chairmen of "the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers" of the Pennsylvania Lines East that the Adamson bill in establishing a new basis for reckoning wages would eliminate the payment of all arbitraries based upon time when made within the first eight-

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TIMES FLIER OFF AT 6 A. M. TODAY; DUE HERE AT 4 P.M.

Official Forecasts of Favorable Weather Conditions Decide Carlstrom to Start.

FOLLOWING WIND PROMISED

Light Breezes Expected in Early Stages, but More Helpful Air Currents Further East.

TO FLY DOWN RIVERSIDE

Watchers Here Will Probably Catch First Glimpse of the Aviator at Fort Lee.

Fine Flying Weather Predicted

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—"The weather will be ideal all the way through from Chicago to New York tomorrow for Carlstrom's flight," said the forecaster at the Weather Bureau tonight at 9:30, when the forecasts for tomorrow were entirely made up. "There will be a clear sky, with moderate southwesterly and westerly winds at the surface and probably fresh and strong westerly winds aloft—at an elevation of 5,000 feet, which will probably be his chosen altitude for a record flight. So far as the weather is concerned, he ought to reach Governors Island promptly at 4 o'clock and make a great world's record flight."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—At daybreak tomorrow Victor Carlstrom, flying a Curtiss biplane for THE NEW YORK TIMES, will start from the army aviation field at Ashburn, on the southwestern border of Chicago, in an attempt to make a non-stop flight across the continent to New York before sunset. After repeated postponements, due to unfavorable weather conditions, there is at last a prospect of wind and weather which will be good, though not ideal; and the unlikelihood of getting anything better by waiting at this season of the year brought Carlstrom this afternoon to a decision to make the flight at once. The Weather Bureau has promised fair weather and a favoring wind over the entire route; and while the wind will not be as strong in the earlier part of the flight as could be desired, it is expected that Carlstrom will be able to complete his journey well before sunset.

Thirty miles an hour is the speed which the Curtiss engineers have been hoping to get out of the wind to supplement the eighty or ninety for which the heavy biplane is built. Tonight's forecast given to the aviator by the Chicago office of the Weather Bureau indicates that he will probably have from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour when he leaves Chicago and over the earlier part of his course. But as he flies eastward he will overtake currents of air moving at a higher velocity, and so he will be able to push himself forward at a satisfactory speed.

Carlstrom and Charles B. Kirkham, who is representing the Curtiss Company at the start of the flight, went down to the field this afternoon to look over the ground and perhaps to get the machine in the air for another practice flight. When they arrived they found the weather conditions ideal for flying, and after looking over the machine and finding that, as nearly as could be judged, it was in perfect shape, they called up the Weather Bureau and got the report compiled from the record of weather over the country earlier in the day. They were told that the steady west wind which had been expected to reach Chicago tomorrow afternon and blow steadily all through Friday had been deflected and would probably pass through Canada, north of Carlstrom's line of flight. But the wind then blowing and the indications for the next twenty-four hours were favorable, so Carlstrom provisionally decided that he would make the flight tomorrow, unless the night weather report should given reason for another postponement.

Decides to Start at Dawn.

The night report, however, made up at about 8 o'clock, supported the earlier one, and it was then finally decided that the aviator would start at dawn. Immediately after making the decision, Carlstrom went to bed in his rooms at the Auditorium Hotel prepared to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and drive to the field in a taxicab, a voyage which in view of the absence of light and the condition of the roads in that section of Chicago, is likely to prove more adventurous and risky than the air flight across the country.

"I think I can make it," he said. "Of course, there is always the possibility of something going wrong; but I don't think it amounts to very much. I think I'll have dinner in New York."

Mr. Kirkham agreed that there was a strong probability that the flight could be made as planned without mishap. Carlstrom's machine is unusually stable, it carries gasoline enough—200 gallons—for fourteen hours instead of the nine or ten which is all that should normally be required for the flight to New York, and it is equipped with the best available instruments for neutralizing windage and enabling the aviator to keep

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Where Bulletins Will Show the Progress of the Flight from Chicago to New York

News of the progress of the THE NEW YORK TIMES flight from Chicago to New York, which starts at daybreak this morning, will be displayed on bulletin boards at many places. As the aviator nears this city, the bulletin will record the fact, and persons who wish to witness the end of the flight may do so from points on Riverside Drive, probably about 4 P. M. The bulletin boards will be located as follows:

Hotels.

ASTOR, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway.
CLARIDGE, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway.
ANSONIA, Seventy-third Street and Broadway.
PLAZA, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
NETHERLAND, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
SAVOY, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
ST. REGIS, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.
RITZ-CARLTON, Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.
BILTMORE, Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue.
MANHATTAN, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.
BELMONT, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.
VANDERBILT, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.
WALDORF-ASTORIA, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.
McALPIN, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.
MARTINIQUE, Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Stores.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.
OPPENHEIM & COLLINS, West Thirty-fourth Street.
R. H. MACY & CO., Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, Thirty-third Street and Broadway.
GREENHUT'S, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.
WANAMAKER'S, Ninth Street and Broadway.

In Brooklyn.

FREDERICK LOESER, Fulton Street.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street.

All tickers of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, of which there are many scattered in business offices, hotels, cafés, and other much-frequented spots throughout the city, will carry bulletins of the flight. Each message received over the long-distance telephone at the Times Annex will immediately be relayed to the company, which will send it out through its tickers.

ODDS ON HUGHES CHANGE TO 10 TO 7

Republican Bettors on Curb and Uptown Complain at Lack of Wilson Money.

FREAK WAGERS RECORDED

Strength of Rivals in the Middle West Gives "Long Shot" Seekers an Opportunity.

Hughes was favorite in the election betting on the Curb yesterday at 10 to 7. Wilson money was not in evidence shortly after 1 o'clock, according to Curb commissioners, and for a few minutes odds of 5 to 3 were offered for small bets. These were quickly taken and the odds swung back to 10 to 7.

For the first time since the campaign started, the Stock Exchange began to show some interest in the wagering. One bet of $20,000 to $14,000 was reported, but the names of the firms making the bets were withheld, and men with Wilson money insisted that they had been unable to find any one offering such large odds on Hughes. There were well authenticated cases of smaller bets on the Stock Exchange on Hughes at 10 to 7½. A report was circulated that one large bet had been made on Hughes at 10 to 6, but this could not be traced and appeared to have been spread to influence the betting market.

The odds were reported less liberal elsewhere than on Wall Street. Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn commissioner, said that a few bets were made at his place at 10 to 9 on Hughes. Most bets at the Waldorf-Astoria were at 10 to 9, and at other uptown hotels and cafes the odds were generally 10 to 8 and 10 to 9.

According to Edward McQuade, a Curb commissioner, about $80,000 was bet on the Curb yesterday on the Presidential election. Unless the Wilson money suddenly increases today, it was predicted that the odds would lengthen and that Hughes would become a 2 to 1 favorite.

One offer of $2,000 to $1,000 that Hughes would carry New York State was made on the Curb, it was reported, and not taken. Mr. Schumm reported an offer of $1,000 at even money that Wilson would not carry Greater New York by 90,000 and a bet of $1,000 that Hughes would carry New York State by 60,000.

At Schumm's one man bet $100 to $500 that he could, without making a single error, name 266 electoral votes that would go to Hughes. Another freak bet was $100 to $300 that Hughes would carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota. Another bet on the Curb was $1,000 to $2,000 that Hughes would carry Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and New Jersey. At the Waldorf-Astoria $3,000 was bet against $1,000 that Hughes would carry Michigan.

Large sums were offered at even money and at 10 to 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria that Wilson would carry Ohio, but there were few bettors. One bet of $5,000 to $2,500 was made that Wilson would carry Hamilton County, Ohio, which includes Cincinnati, with a large German-American population.

Governor Whitman was favorite yesterday at 2½ and 3 to 1, with little money backing Seabury. Because a few bettors took a long chance on McCombs the odds against him shortened from 7 to 1 to 6 to 1.

Among the bets on minor candidates was one of $1,200 to $1,000 that Kinkead, the Bayonne riot queller, would be elected to Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. Justice Cropsey was a favorite for re-election at 10 to 5, and $1,400 to $1,000 was laid that Lewis would win over O'Neill in the fight for District Attorney in Brooklyn.

SAYS ARMED STEAMERS SHELLED SUBMARINE

U-Boat at Home Port Reports Being Attacked by British Vessels While Conducting Search.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines which recently returned to their home ports sank within a few days twenty-one ships of a total of 28,500 tons in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the French bark Condor, 760 tons; the French bark Cannebierre, 2,450 tons, loaded with coloring wood; and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles, 521 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

The same agency states that a German submarine which recently returned from "cruiser war" repeatedly was offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it began lawful search. This submarine, the agency says, was attacked altogether seven times.

In nearly all cases the steamers were British which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The commanders and crews by their ability and presence of mind escaped in time in all cases.

The French bark Condor was last reported as leaving Havre on Oct. 20 for New York. The Cannebierre left Buenos Aires Aug. 16 for Havre, according to the last report.

MAY BAR BROADWAY TO ELECTION CROWD

Utilities Board Fears Subway Supports May Give Way Under a Great Throng.

SPECIAL CROSSINGS FIXED

Police Asked to Keep Persons from Congregating in Places Where the Street Is on Shorings.

Election night in this city without a crowd in Broadway is a brand new idea, but it may come to pass this year if an order stands which was served upon Police Commissioner Woods yesterday by the Public Service Commission. Because the new subway is being built under Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the commission fears that a great crowd there on election night might weaken the structure and bring about an accident. Extraordinary efforts will be made by the police to keep the crowd moving along prescribed streets. Persons will not be allowed to congregate in front of bulletin boards in the streets where excavating is going on.

Those who want to go into theatres or restaurants will be permitted to do so, but the police will see that those walking in Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from Thirty-third Street to Fiftieth Street, do not congregate in one spot. Engineers of the Public Service Commission held a conference yesterday with representatives of the Police Department and certain restrictions were suggested. At the conference were Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham, Inspector Myers, Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, and Deputy Engineers Turner, Myers, and Shipman, as well as James B. Walker, Secretary of the commission. In a letter to Police Commissioner Woods, Secretary Walker said:

"The restrictions following are proposed with a view to affording as reasonable access as practicable to the restaurants, theatres, and newspaper bulletins in the territories affected, and at the same time safeguarding the public against accidents which might result because of panic conditions. The restrictions are to be effected generally at the following locations:

Broadway—From the north side of Fiftieth Street to the north side of Forty-sixth Street.

Broadway—From 100 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street to the south side of Forty-second Street.

Broadway—From the north side of Forty-third Street to the south side of Fiftieth Street.

Seventh Avenue—From the north side of Forty-first Street to the south side of Forty-second Street.

"Within these areas street car and vehicular traffic to be permitted as usual.

"Within these areas pedestrian traffic to be regulated by the police, in such a manner that pedestrians desiring to reach points on Broadway and Seventh Avenue between the transfers streets will be permitted to do so, but the circulating crowds who have no particular business along Broadway and Seventh Avenue will be excluded, except that pedestrians may be permitted to cross Broadway and Seventh Avenue along the usual street crossings lines at all street crossings, except Forty-ninth and Seventh Avenue, and are to be kept moving, and pedestrians may be permitted free access along the west sidewalk of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Streets, east sidewalk of Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, west sidewalk of Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh Streets, and east sidewalk of Seventh Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

"While the engineers are confident that the subway decking and sidewalks in this part of Broadway and Seventh Avenue will support a dead load of all the people who could be massed upon it, they are apprehensive that the vibrations which would be caused by such immense crowds moving over such decklings and sidewalks might result in an accident, and therefore, have recommended that the traffic be restricted as suggested. I am authorized by the commission to request you to ut such restrictions into effect. The objections of our engineers to the use of Broadway and Seventh Avenue on election night apply equally to their use in the area mentioned for political or other parades."

GLENS FALLS IS SHAKEN.

Shock Alarms the City—Pictures Flung from Walls.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—An earthquake, lasting three or four seconds, was felt in Glens Falls, Lake George, Bolton Landing, and Warrensburg at 9:21 P. M. tonight. So far as can be learned, this city was the centre of the disturbance.

The shock was accompanied by a low, distinct rumble, similar to distant thunder. Dishes were thrown from shelves and pictures flung from walls. People rushed to their doors, believing an explosion had occurred. The local telephone exchange was swamped with calls by subscribers anxious to find out what had occurred. This is the fourth shock that has been felt here within a month.

THE DEUTSCHLAND ELUDED FOE WITH $10,000,000 CARGO

Submarine at New London Took Gems and Securities Past Allies' Blockade.

ADMITS BREMEN WAS SUNK

Captain Koenig Says She Was Lost in Storm or Collision, Not by Capture.

DESCRIBES 21-DAY VOYAGE

Commander Brings Protest Against Alleged Unneutral Act on His Former Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—Under closest guard, the under-sea freighter Deutschland, laden deep with a cargo which her Captain says is worth $10,000,000, including securities and precious stones, rests in her cradle tonight down in the Thames River at the end of her second Atlantic voyage.

For her owners her Captain said tonight that despite the fate of the Bremen, which sailed but never reached port, the fact that the Deutschland had made the voyage twice proved the feasibility of the underwater freight trade, and announced that with the early completion of the Amerika, sister ship to the Deutschland and the Bremen, there would be established a regular service from Bremen to New London, with sailings every forty days. It was said that the Deutschland would start for Germany in a fortnight, and return as soon as practicable. Her voyage just finished took twenty-one days.

Bremen Lost, Says Koenig.

The joy of the Germans who came here today to welcome the Deutschland was dampened by the announcement brought by Captain Paul Koenig that the Bremen had been lost at sea. He said she sailed from Bremen on Aug. 26, and started on the English Channel route to New London. The German Government, he declared, had positive knowledge that she had been lost in an accident, due to either a storm or a collision. Captain Schwarzkopf, friend of Captain Koenig, was commander of the Bremen, which carried a cargo of dyes and chemicals, and had a crew of twenty-eight men.

"That the English have captured her," said Captain Koenig, "I can tell you is absolutely untrue. The Bremen was lost at sea, and that we know. She wasn't sunk by the enemy."

Considerable mystery is being thrown about the cargo of the Deutschland. It was announced at first that the goods aboard consisted of dyes and drugs, as did the Baltimore cargo of the Deutschland. But it was later said by Captain Koenig that the Deutschland's cargo this time was worth $10,000,000. The Baltimore cargo was worth $1,500,000.

$3,000,000 Profit on Cargo.

It was said at the time of the Deutschland's trip to Baltimore that she earned $500,000. Those in charge of the Deutschland were asked tonight if the same proportionate earnings would hold true with the $10,000,000 cargo. The reply was that the profits of the voyage had not been calculated. It was said that the owners expected to realise a profit of $2,000,000 on the cargo.

"We shall make a pretty sum," said Captain Koenig. "Indeed, we shall make enough."

The Deutschland paid for herself out of the proceeds of her first transatlantic trip.

The submarine's present cargo included several packages of mail for Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. When asked if they related to the U-boat situation, Captain Koenig pleaded complete ignorance of what the mail contained. A letter to Count von Bernstorff was sent to Washington by special messenger this afternoon.

Gems and Securities Aboard.

It was said tonight on authority that the high value of the present cargo is due to the fact that she carries a large amount in securities, as well as a rich consignment of gems. Captain Koenig and Paul A. K. Hilken of the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents for the undersea trader, went to the Customs House today to declare the cargo, but did not do so, merely entering the ship.

Captain Koenig said it was probable that in the supplies of drugs within the sea-green sides of his craft might be some serum for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

"I know there isn't much," he said, "because it takes monkeys to produce it and in Germany we have now no monkeys."

Customs Collector McGovern is holding a conference with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo at Hartford, Conn., tonight. Before he left here he was asked the nature of what he was to discuss with Mr. McAdoo.

"I consider the subject important enough to have the highest attention," he replied.

The Deutschland's wireless apparatus was sealed by a United States naval officer early this morning.

On the voyage the Deutschland encountered violent weather, and for four days following Oct. 16 she struggled with the waves without making a mile of headway.

Let Captain Koenig, who was decorated five times for the manner in which he took the Deutschland through her first trip, tell of the trials of the second:

"We left Bremen in broad daylight of Oct. 10," he said. "As soon as we got into the North Sea we encountered heavy gales from the southwest. Instead of

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CUBAN LIBERALS LEAD, FOUR MEN DIE IN RIOTS

Havana Gives Zayas a Majority for President—Outside Returns Are Very Slow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Both Conservatives and Liberals late last night were claiming the victory in yesterday's Presidential election. Returns were coming in slowly, but the final result will not be definitely known until late today. Late reports indicated that the Liberals were leading in all of the provinces except Oriente.

Havana gave Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate, a majority over President Menocal, the candidate of the Conservatives. Ex-President Gomes offered last night to wager $50,000 that the Liberals had won.

The election passed off in comparative calm throughout the island. Four persons are reported killed in political clashes and ten wounded.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Havana, with a few districts missing, gave Zayas 14,25 votes and Menocal 8,468. Returns had been received at midnight from few districts outside the city, but the Liberals assert they have carried all six provinces.

FRENCH CIVILIANS SEIZED BY GERMANS

200 Persons from Occupied Districts Sent Away as Act of Reprisal.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Government, in retaliation for the alleged failure of the French Government to keep an agreement regarding the release of prisoners, has determined to send 200 French men and women of representative families from occupied French districts to Germany. The official statement on this subject given out for publication through the Overseas News Agency today says:

"The German and French Governments last January agreed about the release of civilian prisoners on both sides. Thus, all German woman interned in France and all German men younger than 17 or older than 55 years, as well as all unfit for military service, had just claim to be sent home, except if indicted for crimes.

"France has not kept the agreement, refusing the right of departure to a large number of Germans, especially from Alsace-Lorraine, among them women and children, without giving reasons. The German representations, having met with no success, the German Government has now decided upon reprisals, and will first arrest 200 French men and women of representative families in occupied French districts, and then send them to Germany. They will be detained there until the Germans who are detained in contravention of the agreement are returned to Germany."

HINTS WILSON LUSTS FOR WORLD POWER

Berlin Press Thinks Anglo-American League May Result from Cincinnati Speech.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—President Wilson's speech at Cincinnati last Thursday is printed at considerable length today and has been received by the newspapers with varying degrees of comment—from the expressed belief that his suggestion of the necessity for a "society of nations" is simply unworkable and impracticable to the outspoken claim that it is inspired by ambition for Anglo-American mastery of the world.

Some of the newspapers, like the Lokal-Anzeiger, think that the carrying out of President Wilson's ideas would actually provoke rather than hinder war in the future, and insist that oft-repeated determination of the Entente Allies to annihilate the Central Powers constitutes on the very face of things an insurmountable obstacle. The Lokal-Anzeiger advises President Wilson to induce Great Britain to alter its desires in this direction if he does not wish to lay himself open to the suspicion of lusting for world power.

The Kreus-Zeitung is especially suspicious of the similarity in time and the contents of the speeches of President Wilson and Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It says the speech of President Wilson betokens for Americans "membership in the English firm."

The Tageszeitung says President Wilson's appeal to America to abstain from anything that might weaken Europe after the war is illogical and should have been made in August, 1914.

The Boersen Zeitung agrees with President Wilson that mutual suspicions played their part in causing the present war, but expresses the fear that they cannot be prevented from causing future wars.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER NAMES HIS CABINET

Three Members of Count Stuergkh's Ministry to Serve Under Von Koerber.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A dispatch from Vienna says that Dr. Ernest von Koerber, the new Premier, has appointed the following as members of his cabinet and that the Emperor has given his approval of them:

Dr. FRANZ KLEIN, a former Minister, Minister of Justice.

Baron VON HOCHTINAU, until now Vice President of the Administrative Court, Minister of the Interior.

MICHAEL BOBRZYNSKI, former Governor of Galicia, Minister without department.

Dr. FRANZ STIBRAL, Minister of Commerce.

KARL MERCK, Minister of Finance.

Major General ERNEST SCHAIBLE, Minister of Railways.

Count CLAM-MARTINIZ, Minister of Agriculture.

The following Ministers have been appointed to their former offices:

Col. Gen. Baron VON GEORGI, Minister of National Defense.

Baron VON HUSSAREK, Minister of Construction.

Baron VON TRNKA, Minister of Public Works.

WILSON TO HOLD BERLIN TO PLEDGE IN MARINA CASE

Lansing Announces That Our Policy Has Not Been Changed Since the Sussex Incident.

CAMPAIGN NOT TO FIGURE

Secretary Says He Will Follow the Usual Practice with All Possible Celerity.

NO WARNING, SAY AFFIDAVITS

Americans Swear It Was a Surprise Attack—Also That the Marina Carried a Gun

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson intends to hold the German Government to strict adherence to its pledges given in the Sussex case to observe the rules of cruiser warfare in the conduct of submarine operations and refrain from sinking merchant vessels without warning or without safety of human life unless the merchantman resists or tries to escape.

This was emphasized today when Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the President had not changed his attitude since the Sussex was sunk and denied that there had been any change in any particular in the policy of the President or the State Department in regard to submarine warfare during the interval that has elapsed since the United States and Germany were on the verge of a break in friendly relations.

At the same time Secretary Lansing announced that the political campaign would in no way alter the Administration's policy regarding submarines.

The Secretary's official announcement is interpreted here as meaning that if this Government is convinced that the British freighter Marina was sunk without warning, in contravention of German's pledges, and the German Government seeks in any way to justify such an unwarranted sinking and resumes illegal submarine warfare, the United States will sever diplomatic relations with Germany. Here is the text of Secretary Lansing's statement:

"The fact that a political campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in negotiating and in making full investigation of cases of this sort. We shall do it as we always have, with as much celerity as possible.

"I wish also to make another statement on a matter which has been brought to my attention. The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the President or the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular."

The Sussex Ultimatum.

The policy of the United States as set forth in the note of April 18, 1916, in the Sussex case, and which still represents the attitude of the American Government, was announced in the concluding paragraph of that note as follows:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the conclusion is that there is but one course it can pursue.

"Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

In response to this virtual ultimatum, the German Government on May 4 notified the United States Government that German naval forces had been given the following orders:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

This was accepted by the United States as a declaration that Germany had abandoned the policy of ruthless submarine warfare which almost precipitated a break in the relations of the two countries. In accepting the German declaration of its altered policy, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing stated the attitude of this Government in the following sentence in the Lansing note of May 8 last, to the German Government:

"Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

"Scrupulous execution" of the "altered" German policy is what the United States Government has stood for since the Sussex incident and the authorized announcement issued by Secretary Lansing today is considered significant because it is regarded as meaning that

this Government would not continue friendly relations with Germany if the Marina was sunk without warning, in violation of the German pledges of last May, and Germany should attempt to justify the action of any submarine commander violating or exceeding the orders issued to him pursuant to the pledge.

Bernstorff Warns Berlin.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has sent a communication to his Government explaining the anxiety occasioned in this country by the preliminary reports in the Marina case, and has notified his Government regarding the character of the statement authorized by Secretary Lansing today. The Ambassador has asked that his Government furnish to him all details available regarding the sinking of the Marina as soon as available.

Secretary Lansing made it plain today that the State Department intended to follow its usual practice of carefully and very deliberately making full investigation of the Marina case. Also that no decisive action would be taken by the United States until Germany had an opportunity to respond to the inquiry for her version of the attacks on the Marina and Rowanmore. The German Government's version will be studied side by side with the affidavits and other official evidence now being gathered by the American Embassy at London, and which will be cabled to Washington.

Gun May Prove An Issue.

Unofficial information reaching Washington says that the Marina was armed with a 4.7-inch gun, but that the weapon was not used, and no opportunity was afforded for using it. What bearing the presence of this gun may have on the German commander's explanation remains to be seen. Should he offer as an excuse for sinking the Marina without warning the explanation that the vessel was armed, a most serious issue will be raised, if this action is sustained and indorsed by the German Government. In none of the German notes has the Berlin Government directly conceded the right of an armed merchantman to immunity. In the armed merchantman controversy which raged just prior to the sinking of the Sussex, Germany argued that vessels armed for defense, particularly British armed merchant vessels, which operated under British Admiralty instructions to fire at German submarines, were not entitled to immunity.

The pledge in the Sussex case, however, made no mention of armed merchant vessels, and is understood to be construed by the Government as broad enough to cover armed as well as unarmed merchant vessels. The German pledge, as understood by the Washington Government, means that no merchant vessels, armed or unarmed, are to be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

May Hinge on Technicalities.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—So many conflicting elements have appeared so far in the destruction of the British ship Marina by a German submarine, with loss of American lives, that the incident threatens to fall into a technical discussion rather than a clean-cut issue of whether Germany has violated her pledges to the United States.

It became quite apparent today, both from the attitude of the State Department and from the dispatches from abroad, that much which is essential to a determination of the responsibility remains undisclosed, if indeed the United States, Germany, or Great Britain is in possession of the full facts.

It appeared certain, however, that no move would be made by the United States until the German version of the affair, as well as that of the destruction of the British ship Rowenmore by shellfire, with endangering of Americans, had been obtained.

While they await full details two outstanding facts attracted the attention of officials. One was the announcement that the Marina was armed with a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern; the other was a news dispatch from London, the language of which was regarded as significant. It said:

"It is regarded here as quite probable that the American State Department will make still further inquiries with the object of definitely determining the status of the Marina. While it is said that she was under private charter when she was torpedoed, it appears that the vessel may have engaged in Admiralty work not long before."

This was generally construed as reflecting some indications of doubt in London over whether the ship was entitled to the immunities of a peaceful merchantman.

The United States Government, however, never has altered its policy of regarding merchant ships, temporarily in Admiralty service, as merchant vessels still unless they have been actually taken over by a belligerent navy and manned with a naval crew.

The question of the Marina's armament, however, is likely to become the point on which the case will revolve unless other circumstances arise to clearly define the issue in another direction.

It brings the submarine question back to a point where Germany and the United States have held to directly opposite views. Germany has steadfastly contended, that in view of the novel conditions surrounding submarine warfare and in view of the British Admiralty's altered instructions to merchant captains to destroy enemy submersibles, any armed ship was liable to destruction on sight and without warning.

The position of the United States was clearly defined to all the belligerents in the formal memorandum of March 25, 1916, recognizing the right of merchantmen to carry guns.

MARINA NOT WARNED, AMERICANS TESTIFY

Depositions of Survivors Agree That Vessel Was Victim of Surprise Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—While there is still some doubt existing as to the actual number of Americans who lost their lives in the torpedoing of the British steamship Marina, the number, according to Consul Frost at Queenstown, remains at six. Consul Frost telegraphed the following revised list of victims to the American Embassy here today:

Daniel Thomas, Wilmington, Del.
J. Brown, Roanoke, Va.
—— Brown, Charlotteville, N. C.
George Sedbury, Fayetteville, N. C.
—— House, Norfolk, Va.
—— Brue.

There also is some discrepancy in the reports of the number of Americans on board the Marina. Consular reports say there were fifty-one persons aboard the vessel, but today's list accounts for only fifty.

The name of Middleton, included in the Press Association's report given out last night, is missing from the list of dead reported to the American Embassy today. Efforts are being made by the American officials to clear up the discrepancy.

Mr. Frost has obtained a joint affidavit from the Americans who reached Crookhaven and a similar document from American survivors at Bearhaven. The affidavits agree that the Marina was torpedoed without warning, that the first torpedo struck on the starboard side and the second hit the vessel twelve minutes later and was followed by a boiler explosion, the steamer sinking six minutes afterward. No Americans were killed by the boiler explosion. Those who lost their lives were drowned as the lifeboats were launched.

According to this information, a submarine which emerged after the second torpedo was fired was seen plainly by Americans on the Marina, but did not communicate with the steamship or offer assistance to the small boats, which were in deadly peril from the rough sea.

The affidavits of the Americans say that the Marina had a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern, but that it was not used, as the ship had no warning of the submarine attack and it was too late after the torpedo hit the vessel. The submarines did not shell the Marina.

One lifeboat was in the water seventeen hours, a second twenty-one hours, and a third thirty-one hours. In this time the danger increased, as the sea became rougher.

It is regarded here as probable that the American State Department will make still further inquiries with the object of definitely determining the status of the Marina. While it is said that she was under private charter when she was torpedoed, it appears that the vessel may have been engaged in Admiralty work not long before.

The names of George Sedbury, Brue, and House have not been given before as among the Americans who lost their lives. Tuesday night's reports from London said six Americans had been drowned; two men named Brown, two named Thomas, one named Middleton, and one Robertson. In the list given out at Newport News of men who signed as horsemen on the Marina when she sailed was the name of G. M. House of Norfolk.

THINKS THE PLEDGE BROKEN.

British Capital Keenly Interested in Our Course in Marina Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Interest here in the Marina case has been carried to the highest pitch by the detailed stories of survivors received today from Cork. An official attitude of detachment from the matter concerning directly the American and German Governments is closely maintained, and the press generally also either entirely refrains from comment or restricts itself to a recital of the known facts.

The predominant impression on the public mind is indisputably that Germany has broken her pledges and that the circumstances will impel President Wilson to take cognisance of that violation. Exactly what course of action the President will take and when are matters of speculative opinion here.

In the opinion of The Daily Chronicle it looks as if the recurrence of the submarine campaign bore some relation to the agitation conducted in Germany by the Conservatives and National Liberals on behalf of more frightfulness at sea.

"At any rate," says the newspaper, "the sinkings reported recently have been not only more numerous, but more reckless than in the previous period. A number of merchantmen have been sunk without warning, and many crews, including neutral sailors or passengers, have been set adrift in boats under circumstances that by no stretch of the imagination could be held to constitute safety or even reasonable chance of it. The Norwegians have been the principal neutral sufferers, but by no means the only ones. Spanish sailors have been drowned on Norwegian vessels.

"In the Mediterranean the sinking without notice of the Greek steamer Angeliki, which carried some Venezilist volunteers, has been followed by the sinking, also without notice, of another Greek steamer, which carried no volunteers. These crimes have caused considerable resentment in Athens, and the outcome remains to be seen, but the case which for the moment rivets attention is that of the large British steamer Marina, sunk last Saturday afternoon off the South of Ireland. She was torpedoed in rough weather without any notice at all by one or two submarines, which were both seen subsequent to the explosion. She had over fifty American citizens on board, the lives of whom were put in peril, and several of them were drowned.

"The Marina case stands out, not as being more atrocious than many others, but simply because the atrocity cost the lives of Americans. The condition which President Wilson finally laid down in his controversy with Germany was that no merchantman should be torpedoed without notice or without giving its crew and passengers a fair chance to escape in boats. These were so far accepted and acted on by Germany in her submarine campaign that she had not again until the Marina outrage caused the death of any American citizens.

"In point of fact she has never ceased to sink a certain number of vessels without notice, but always under circumstances when it was unlikely that any American citizens would be aboard them. Similarly she has gone to the extreme of atrocity in setting crews adrift in open boats on dangerous and inclement seas, but as long as her victims are only British or Dutch or Scandinavian subjects and not American citizens President Wilson is officially indifferent. His policy throughout has been not to make any protest against illegal barbarities as such, but solely to protest against their being inflicted on Americans.

"Now that there are once more American victims, it will be interesting to see how he acts. The imminence of the Presidential election will probably delay his action till those few days are over, but the challenge to him from Germany, whether or not it was intended by the German Government, is clear and unmistakable and any failure on his part to treat it as such could only be construed in one way at Berlin."

SAW TWO SUBMARINES.

One on Guard While the Other Fired Torpedoes at the Marina.

CORK, Ireland, Nov. 1.—Fifteen Americans who reached Cork on Tuesday night with others of the crew of the Marina are today under the care of the American Consul.

"I saw two submarines," said Robert Preston, one of the crew, "while I was getting into the boat of Mr. Smith, (the only surviving officer.) The second explosion came after we were clear of the ship. The first torpedo had given the vessel a tremendous list. The second righted it and shook it from stem to stern and broke it up so that it sank immediately.

"I saw three of the crew running up the stern as the vessel gave its last tumble. Captain Browne was the coolest man on board. During the launching of the boats he saw that every man visible was in the boat and then jumped for a boat himself, but missed it in the rough sea and was drowned before our eyes.

"There were two submarines plainly visible from the bridge. The first one attacked us on the starboard, while the other lay off some distance to port doing observation duty."

"The ship was struck squarely in the bunkers," said Robert Hay, a member of the engine room staff. "The bunkers fell in and the engines were dismantled. Two men were killed in the stoke hole and several others were scalded. Three boats got away; a fourth was smashed. Orders were given to see particularly that all Americans among passengers or crew were saved. The wireless operator tried to summon aid, but the gear was dismantled by the first torpedo.

L. F. Smith, the surviving officer, said: "The explosion of the first torpedo threw me from a settee. I rushed up to where the boats already were being launched. We got twenty-six men into my boat; there were seven in the second boat. When we pulled away Second Mate Robertson crushed to death between his boat and the listing ship. We saw several bodies in the water. After leaving the ship we had a terrible experience. The sea was rough and the weather extremely bitter. Every man, although well nigh perishing with cold, shock and exhaustion, took a turn at the oars until 8:30 o'clock the next morning, when we were picked up."

SOUTHERNERS ON DEATH LIST.

Sedberry Formerly a Proofreader—J. G. Baird May Be a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 1.—George Fletcher Sedberry was a resident of Fayetteville, but had been absent for about three years. He was highly esteemed here, and the news of his death was a shock to his relatives and friends. He had lived in Raleigh lately, working as a proofreader on The News and Observer. His mother, Mrs. S. G. Sedberry, resides in this city.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 1.—There is a possibility that the man named Brown in the list of Marina dead was J. G. Baird, Jr., who was on the vessel. He was a son of J. G. Baird, Sr., of this city, a prominent educator, head of Baird's School.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 1.—J. R. C. Brown of Roanoke, an American citizen reported to have lost his life when the British steamer Marina was torpedoed, was a native of Virginia. His mother and other relatives live near this city. He was about 30 years old. Brown left Roanoke about a month ago and was thought to have joined the Marina's crew as a mechanic. Several years ago he was manager of a clothing company here. Jack Davis was another Roanoke man on the Marina whose fate has not been learned.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 1.—H. B. Middleton of the crew of the steamship Marina was the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Middleton of Fredericksburg, Va. He left here several weeks ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 1.—G. M. House, given as one of the Americans killed on the steamer Marina, was the 21-year-old son of Patrolman W. E. House of the Norfolk Police Department and was well known in the city, where all of his boyhood was spent. His parents did not know that he was on the Marina. He was of a roving disposition and had repeatedly made trips to sea. Patrolman House said tonight that his son had been away from home for several months and that he had little information of the young man's movements.

"The last time I heard from my boy he was in Richmond," he said. "That was late in September. I have not heard from him since.

"I am satisfied, however, that the G. M. House referred to in the dispatch of the disaster is my son. I base my belief on the fact that he made a trip on a horse ship to France early in the Spring and said he probably would go over again."

FIVE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Three of These Were British and Two Norwegian.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Three more British ships and two Norwegian have been sunk in the war zone.

The British vessels destroyed are the steamers Meroe, Torno, and Rio Pirahy. Thirteen members of the latter's crew have been landed, but one lifeboat containing others is still missing.

The Norwegian vessels sunk are the steamers Caerloch 658 tons, and Ravn.

The Meroe was of 3,552 tons net, and belonged to the Moss Steamship Company, Ltd., of Liverpool. The name of the Torno is not contained in any of the marine records. The Rio Pirahy was a vessel of 3,161 tons, and was owned by the European and Brazilian Shipping Company. The last record of the steamer is her arrival on Oct. 7 at Leghorn on a voyage from Norfolk.

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SUBMARINE ATTACKED AFTER ROWANMORE SANK

Survivors from the Freighter Believe a War Vessel Destroyed the U-Boat.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is considered here that there is a strong probability that the submarine which last week sank the British steamer Rowanmore, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, suffered a similar fate.

The affidavit of one of the rescued sailors from the Rowanmore says that her wireless picked up several steamers, including the American steamer Finland. The Finland, however, was warned by the Rowanmore to keep away from danger.

Later, says the sailor's affidavit, a British Admiralty vessel hove in sight and began shelling the submarine, which is believed to have been sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 31, (Delayed.)—The British steamer Rowanmore, from Baltimore for Liverpool, sunk last week by a submarine, attempted to escape from the attacking undersea boat, but the latter continued to shell the ship after she stopped, according to affidavits from members of the crew procured by the American Consul at Liverpool. The principal details of the sinking extracted from a number of the affidavits are as follows:

On Oct. 26, at 8:45 A. M., the steamer was 130 miles from Fastnet when shells began to burst about her. A moment later, the lookout saw the submarine's helm put hard aport, bringing the attacking craft directly astern. Early in the chase two shells struck the bridge. The pursuit continued until 9:30 o'clock, five or six shells in the meantime striking the steamer. The Captain of the Rowanmore stopped his engines and hoisted signals that he intended to abandon the ship, but the submarine continued to shell her as the vessel began to sink and when they were in the water the occupants were drenched by spray from falling shells. The submarine then headed for the lifeboats, while one of its officers shouted, "Get out of our way or we'll run you down," but the submarine swerved when near the boats, passed them and then turned back. The Commander calling out:

"I am sorry for you, but you are very foolish. You will probably all drown."

The Captain of the Rowanmore was ordered on board the submarine, but declined to obey, although the command was thrice given, until a revolver was pointed at his head. After the Captain had been taken on board, the submarine fired a torpedo at the Rowanmore, which sank. The submarine then submerged and was not seen again. About three hours after the crew was picked up.

Tw white Americans were on board. They were George Murphy of 740 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler of 42 Sharon Street, Boston. Five Filipinos on board gave Liverpool addresses.

The affidavits of Murphy and Sessler agree in stating that they saw no shells fired at the lifeboats after they were clear of the ship. The attack occured at a time when the sea was very rough. In the documentary evidence the belief finds expression that the shelling of the ship after she had stopped was due to resentment at the failure to abandon her.

ANOTHER GREEK VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Kiki Issaias Torpedoed Without Warning and Four of Her Crew Drowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle). — Another Greek vessel, the Kiki Issaias, 2,993 tons, was this afternoon torpedoed by a German submarine in the neighborhood of Philva Island, near Athens Point, near where the Anghelika was attacked. The attack was committed without warning and the vessel sank immediately. There were no national volunteers aboard. Of her crew of fifteen, four were drowned, eleven saving themselves by mans of lifeboats and being afterwards picked up.

Indignation, already intense, has been increased by this second attack. The torpedoing of the Angelika caused a distinct revulsion of feeling in Athens and Piraeus against the Germans. The indignation shows signs of growing and may yet result in the Government being placed in an awkward position. Already the maritime trade unions have declared a strike in order to force the Government to take effective action, and late tonight this protest was being forced by the unanimous decision of thirty-three trade unions, embracing all descriptions of workers in Piraeus, numbering 20,000 men, to proclaim a twenty-four hours' general strike beginning tomorrow morning. The trade unions include trams and railway men.

The cessation of shipping will cause a great scarcity of foodstuffs in Athens and Piraeus, as both depend very largely on supplies from the islands. Angry against the Germans is general in Piraeus, and a great demonstration is certain to take place on the occasion of the funeral of the victims. The bodies of two victims which have been recovered will be interred in Athens. There will be a public funeral, and occasion will be taken to register a popular protest.

Fear from checking the flow of national volunteers to Saloniki the action will give an impetus to the movement.

Popular indignation is manifested in many ways. The German Minister, Count von Mirbach, who is in the habit of lunching and dining at one of the chief hotels in Athens, has been requested to desist from going there in future.

PIRACY, SAYS VENIZELOS

Sees in U-Boat Attack Chance for King to Restore Unity.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Reuter's dispatch from Saloniki quotes M. Venizelos, the former Premier, in an interview on the sinking of the Greek steamer Anghelika by a German submarine, as saying:

"It was an act of piracy by a German submarine in the territorial waters of Greece against a vessel plying between Greek ports, and the lamentable death of many Greek citizens gives the last chance to King Constantine to restore national unity by assuming direction of the sacred struggle which imperiously is necessitated by the honor and vital interests of Greece."

ATHENS, Monday, Oct. 30 (via London).—The German Legation today made the following statement in regard to the sinking of the Anghelika:

"No Greek vessel on a regular course would have been submarined unless it was carrying reinforcements to the Allied armies at Saloniki. Furthermore, the Legation is convinced that the hour (9:00 P. M.) and circumstances of the sinking preclude the possibility that the vessel was submarined."

The German Government officially advised the Greek Government that merchant ships carrying supplies for the Allies would be torpedoed without warning.

All shipping has been tied up by a strike of the sailors' union.

FORMER LAKE STEAMER MAY BE U-BOAT VICTIM

Lifeboat from the A. D. Davidson Found on English Coast —Had American Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Newquay, Cornwall, says a ship's lifeboat, marked A. D. Davidson, has been washed ashore at Perranporth. The latest report of the steamship A. D. Davidson is of her departure from Montreal Oct. 4 for Havre.

The A. D. Davidson was much overdue, and the news that the lifeboat had been picked up caused the rate of insurance to rise to 78 guineas per cent.

135

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WILSON DEPLORES BIAS IN CRISES

Continued from Page 1.

ary in character. The only way to prevent social revolution is to be beforehand in doing social justice.

"If you get into your consciousness," the President continued, "the idea that you belong to the capitalistic class, the employing class, you are at the same time getting into your mind that the employed class, the laboring class, is a different sort of folk; that you deal with them as if you were the representative of one national force, and they the representatives of another national force, and that you had to have it out by seeing which of you could get the advantage in regard to the social arrangements that which the peace was to be kept between you. Keeping the peace between you and your fellow-citizens; keeping you from doing them injustice and them from doing injustice to you!

"The whole thing rests upon a radical misunderstanding. These men may not have as much money as you, they may not be able to assemble it in the same influential form, but they are the same sort of flesh and blood as you are. They can get happiness the same way that you do; they can get misery the same way that you do; they can be hungry as you can, they can be full as you can, and you have got to see to it that you regard every mother's son of them as of the same flesh and blood and heart and substance if justice is going to be done."

He added a compliment to the impulse toward social justice, which, he said, underlay the creation of the Progressive Party in 1912.

A reference to some of his political opponents at the close of the President's address brought a hearty laugh, the quality of which indicated that his auditors thought they knew to whom he referred.

"I could mention fellow-citizens of ours," he said, "who never heed any counsel except the internal mentor which they have come to believe has a special mission with Divine Providence, but they do not get very far and we do with them exactly what we ought to do: We encourage them to talk. If you have a friend about whom you are in doubt as to whether he is a fool or not, who has large, expansive opinions, encourage him to hire a hall. The minute these visions are exposed to the air nature will take care of them."

Great Night Demonstration.

The President received a great ovation as he entered the Auditorium tonight. The big hall, which has a normal capacity of 14,000 persons, was filled to overflowing. The cheering lasted for many minutes, springing up afresh when the President was introduced by George C. Riley, Chairman of Buffalo's Reception Committee.

The demonstration was fully equal to anything the President had received in the Middle West, and far surpassed in its intensity the reception accorded to him during the day in Buffalo. The crowd was so restive in its anxety to hear the President that it would hardly permit Mr. Riley to make his brief introductory remarks, and Mr. Wilson had difficulty in making his opening sentence heard.

The President reached Buffalo shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. He found a good-sized crowd waiting to greet him at the station, but although many thousands saw him during the day, a biting wind from the lake, which continued all the afternoon, cut down the number of people along the streets through which he passed on his way to the hotel and on the drive through the city which the Reception Committee had arranged for him. The school children alone were undaunted in their enthusiasm, and the automobile in which President and Mrs. Wilson were riding was stopped several times to permit them to present boquets of flowers.

Among the members of the committee which greeted Mr. Wilson were Mayor Fuhrmann, William J. Conners, and Knowlton Mixer, President of the Ellicott Club, who later introduced the President at the luncheon. There were few politicians in evidence, and there was surprisingly little during the afternoon to show that the Presidential candidate of a big political party was here almost on the eve of election. The city's welcome was almost wholly devoid of partisanship.

Immediately after the Ellicott Club speech the President, with Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and the rest of the Presidential party, were taken for a long automobile drive. As they passed the McKinley Monument the President's car stopped and he went up to the monument in person and placed a wreath against the eastern face.

Just before the speech in the Auditorium this evening the President and Mrs. Wilson held a reception for the members of the various committees.

In spite of [illegible] which continued through a part of the morning on the journey through the State, the President was greeted by big crowds whose political enthusiasm stood out in sharp contrast to Buffalo's non-partisan welcome. Perhaps the largest crowd was at Johnson City, the home of the firm of Endicott & Johnson, shoe manufacturers, whose adoption of the eight-hour day created a polit cal sensation in Broome County a few weeks ago. Both members of the firm are staunch Wilson men.

The employes had received permission to take time off to greet the President's train, and including workers from the other factories in the town a crowd of fully 10,000 enthusiasts had gathered at the station. The President consented to forego for once his determination to refrain from rear-platform speaking and said:

"I am not making speeches, my fellow-citizens, but I want to express my regret that I was not able to be here last Saturday to celebrate what I think was a very significant thing, the action of the firm of Endicott, Johnson & Co. in giving their employes eight hours, not only for the reason that it is generally given, but also for better reasons: because they regard the men and all their employes as members of the same business family with them. If that sort of feeling existed everywhere there would be no question between capital and labor. I want to congratulate you upon living under such auspices and tell you how very much obliged to you I am for this royal welcome."

At Avoca Mr. Wilson told the crowd that he hoped things are going to be as good for the country as they have been." Among the other towns at which he shook hands with the people were Binghamton, Appalachin, Owego, Nichols, Waverly, Elmira, Corning, Campbell, Bath, Cohocton, Wayland, Dansville, and Mount Morris. The President left Buffalo at 10:30 o'clock tonight for New York, where he will arrive at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Glad Campaign Is Ending.

In his speech at the Ellicott Club luncheon the President said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed a proof of your hospitality and of your kindness that having entertained me once and heard me before, you are willing to entertain me again and hear me again.

"Your President has just said that every shade of political opinion is represented here. I would have preferred to hear that every degree of political light was seen here, because, after all, as I think we must realize by this stage of the campaign, what we need is light more than heat. For my own part, I am sincerely glad that the campaign is nearly over, because within a week from now we can begin to talk sense again.

"Nothing so seriously disturbs the discussion of public questions as a partisan approach to them. I would a great deal rather speak to a company like this, for I do not feel the restraints of non-partisan discussion. I regard those as liberties rather than restraints.

"It is exceedingly important that this country should discuss its affairs with as little partisanship of feeling as possible, because its affairs were never so critically set about, if I may so express it, as they are at this moment. There was never a time when the determination of our domestic questions bore a more direct relation to the determination of our relations to other countries. There never was a time when the discussion of our own affairs needed to be more honestly, more thoroughly, more calmly conducted than now. There is excitement enough in the world. There is unrestrained impulse enough, there is covetousness of power enough. America has, so to say, given promise to the world that she will look at things without the passion that has determined the affairs of other nations. I want you to let me, if you will, give you a few sentences of my idea of the kind of questions we have got to settle in this country.

New Economic Problems.

"In the first place, our economic questions can never again be what they have been in the past. Any man who tries to apply the economic policies of ten years ago, or five years ago, or two years ago to the present economic conditions and relations of the United States will be running the risk of a disastrous mistake.

"The United States in all her economic relations has swung out into the great stream of the world. Perhaps you will say she was drawn out into that stream. No matter what carried her there, she is there. Economic questions can never for us in the future be what they have been in the past, even so far as they concern the relations and regulation and development of our own industries and our own commerce. Whether we would have chosen it or not, we have a new place in the world, which is a place of such influence, which may, if we choose rightly, be a place of much power, that the whole face of our affairs will in the course of a generation be transformed.

"The thing that strikes me most about the new economic situation is that it is not yet fully disclosed in its details, and that no man can predict with confidence what those details are going to be. It is always—as in the case of the discussion of economic questions at any time—it is always a question of the facts and not a question of the theoretical opinions which may be held. I have held very many theoretical opinions in my day, and I have found again and again that a small army of facts could put them to rout. I have found in the course of my life that the particular thing you have to surrender is the facts. Of course, you need not if you do not want to. You can wait until they destroy you. You can wait until you are run over. But if you have any discretion it is best to see them coming at some distance and make ready for them before they reach you.

"When we know the facts as they are from month to month disclosed, we must in all soberness and common council adjust our policy and our affairs to them. The whole question of economic development is a question of adjustment, and now, for the present time, it is not primarily a question of our adjustment to the various economic elements within the nation, but a question of the adjustment of the economic force of the nation as a whole to the circumstances of the world which we do not control.

The Tariff Question.

"That is the reason why some of us who had all our lives long seen the question of the tariff, for example, handled as a party question made up our minds that it was high time to stop handling it as a party question. That is the reason we all got together, men of both parties, of both the great parties of the country, to see to it that a Tariff Commission was appointed, with powers and a personnel which would guarantee as nearly as possible a scientific and impartial determination of the facts. Provision has been made for such a commission. I have not yet appointed it because I do not want to ask the type of man I am going to choose to wait too long with an interrogation point as to whether the Senate is going to confirm the nomination or not. Just as soon as I can put it up to the Senate, I will nominate these men. I do not look forward with any excessive degree of confidence to being able to find just the right men, because I asked Congress to allow me to appoint a non-partisan commission and they commanded me to appoint a bi-partisan commission. There is a very important difference.

"In appointing a bi-partisan commission you have got to ask a man his party affiliations if you do not know them already, and I tell you frankly I regard that, in these circumstances—in the circumstances of this commission—as an impertinent question. It has nothing to do with it. If you are an honest man you can see the facts the same way, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican.

"Fortunately, I don't have to ask them their religious beliefs, and yet their party affiliations have just as much to do with the facts and their impartial ascertainment as their religious convictions. I remember years ago one of my first indiscretions was to appear before the commission that traveled through the country in 1888, nominally to ascertain facts about the tariff, really to delay tariff legislation. I appeared before them to make a youthful argument with a great deal more confidence than I would now feel if I appeared before a similar commission. I remember a friend of mine, a scholar, was arguing for the free admission of books, and he explained that the scholarly community was a good deal hampered by the increased cost of the books imported, and happened to allege certain scientific books by Tyndall and Huxley and others of the same sort. One of the members of the commission said: 'Do I understand you to favor the free admission of infidel books?'

"Now evidently his religious prejudices had a good deal to do with it. But that is absolutely irrelevant to what Huxley and Tyndall were telling the truth. It did not make any difference whether they were the same kind of Christians that you are or better.

"Neither does it make any difference with regard to the ascertainment of economic facts whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican always provided he has an honest mind and intends to find out the facts. But the point I am making now is merely that our policy with regard to questions like the tariff cannot be confidently determined, as I hear some gentlemen confidently determining it, until we know more than we do now, and until the situation is more fully disclosed than it is now with regard to our new relationships to the rest of the world.

Political Field Widening.

"In the second place, I want you to notice that the field of political action is widening about us in a way that fairly daunts the judgment of thoughtful men. We used to think that we saw the field of legislation tolerably well defined, and our text-book writers were able to define that field with some degree of confidence. But you perceive, I take it for granted, that the field has not only greatly widened, but indefinitely widened.

"There are a great many social questions now with which legislation has to deal, very profound and radical questions. There are questions of justice, there are questions even of moral health. One of the things that America is beginning to perceive is that a court of law, for example, is not necessarily a court of justice. I say this with all formal respect for a profession which I long ago left, the profession of the law. What I mean is this: Law too seldom has any heart in it, too seldom has any bowels of compassion, too seldom has any quick sympathies of perception.

"It makes a hard and fast rule and says, 'Qualify under the rule. If you don't qualify we won't look into the particular circumstances that make you exceptional.'

"Now, society has to do something more than show its power of making rules. It has got to show its justice in making exceptions. It has got not only to do that, but it has got to develop the moral forces of the communities for which it is created. Those moral forces are forces of perception and sympathy. After all, law isn't merely intended to keep us in order. The law of nature for society is not merely statical. It is dynamic, and if the law doesn't provide for the dynamic force in it society will break the shackles presently, and the result may, if the break comes of a sudden, be revolutionary in character.

"The only way to prevent social revolution is to be beforehand by doing social justice. These are serious matters of perception, of sympathy, of knowledge, and the particular thing that stands in their way is anything like the formation of classes.

"For example, if you get into your consciousness the idea that you belong to the capitalistic class, the employing class, you are at the same time getting into your mind that the employed class, the laboring class, is a different sort of folk; that you deal with them as if you were the representative of one national force, and they the representatives of another national force, and that you had to have it out by seeing which of you could get the advantage in regard to the social arrangements that which the peace was to be kept between you. Keeping the peace between you and your fellow-citizens; keeping you from doing them injustice and them from doing injustice to you!

"The whole thing rests upon a radical misunderstanding. These men may not have as much money as you, they may not be able to assemble it in the same influential form, but they are the same sort of flesh and blood as you are. They can get happiness the same way that you do; they can get misery the same way that you do; they can be hungry as you can, they can be full as you can, and you have got to see to it that you regard every mother's son of them as of the same flesh and blood and heart and substance if justice is going to be done.

Discusses the Progressive Party.

"Let me make an allusion which may seem like a political allusion, but it is not so intended. The reason that the Progressive Party was formed four years ago was that the large body of men who formed that party had made up their minds that the party they were separating themselves from had not thought out these questions of social justice. Is that not so? The program of that new party, aside from the items that you would expect in all programs, was a program of social justice, and look what happened. More than four millions joined its ranks, at the polls—not all of them, of course, I dare say, men who [illegible] the matter out, but all of them [illegible] that impulse.

"There [illegible] that we ought to see to the [illegible] been seeing to—the [illegible] opportunity, the just treatment, the neighborly relationships of men of all sorts and classes and conditions. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, until a political party or any other group of men get that thought at their hearts they are unfit for the national confidence.

"That is the sort of question that we have to face in the future. And then there are the most important questions of organization. It is all very well to know what justice is, but it is another thing to know how to make it work. Christianity has been accepted by a larger part of the world for several centuries, but we have never yet quite discovered the organization that made it work. We hold our Christianity as a private, individual matter, if we think of it at all. Our idea is that we will save ourselves, whereas, in my conception, Christianity was just as much intended to save society as to save the individual, and there is a sense in which it is more important that it should save society.

Our Merchant Marine.

"Now we have got to organise these relationships between classes. We have got to organise also the relationship between the private initiative and governmental action. Take a matter such as the development of our merchant marine. I am just as anxious as anybody can be that private capital should be given the freest opportunity to develop the carrying trade under the flag of the United States, and I advocated, for one, the Shipping bill, which has been made law only because after we had waited indefinitely for private enterprise to undertake the thing, it had not undertaken it and it could not wait; it had to be undertaken. But it was undertaken with the understanding that if Government took the initiative, Government was to withdraw when private capital was ready to take its place; that the object was not to forestall and prevent private capital but to go where the private capital would not go. It seems to me that furnishes an example of the relationship that may exist among many other matters between governmental action and private initiative. When things are necessary to be done, the Government ought not to hesitate to do them if somebody else does not undertake it, and therefore social relationships can be guided, the relations of classes each other can be organised by Government influence and initiative.

"I have no ready made program for this. This is a thing in which one must feel his way. I use the word 'feel' advisedly, because as I have just intimated, it is a sympathetic matter and not a matter of calculation. You do not do it in cold blood—you do it in warm blood.

Our Foreign Relations.

There is another set of questions we have got to face—all the relations of this country to the rest of the world. Out of a heterogeneous nation we have got to make a unit in which no slightest line of division is visible beyond our borders. Variety of opinion among ourselves there may be, discussion, free counsel as to what we ought to do, but so far as every other nation is concerned we must be absolutely a unit.

"And I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot, I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that—men who in the midst of the most critical relationships, the detail of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage.

"That illustrates what I have come here to preach. Use political parties but do not make partisan use of them. I believe in political parties, concert of action. United, organised, conquering bodies of opinion are necessary in the government of a free people, but there are two ways to use these organizations. One is for the advantage of the organization and the other is for the advantage of the nation.

"I want to say that so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, as an organization I have not the least interest in any question the point of which is what is for the advantage of the Democratic Party, but I have the profoundest interest in this question: How can the Democratic Party best be used to serve the United States?

"I am not meaning for a moment to imply that there are not men on the other side who feel exactly as I do, I am merely pointing a moral. Just so soon as our political parties are used for partisan objects, they become a menace to the public peace and an obstacle to the wise selection of policy.

"So, my fellow-citizens, it is for that reason that I am glad we are near the end of a political campaign, when the distempers of prejudiced discussion will be broken away by the whitewashing airs of election day, and we can get down together on a common American basis and express a common law for a common country.

"At any rate, [illegible] spirit of America [illegible]

shouted. "Get out of our way or we'll run you down," but the submarine swerved when near the boats, passed them and then turned back, the Commander calling out:

"I am sorry for you, but you are very foolish. You will probably all drown."

The Captain of the Rowanmore was ordered on board the submarine, but declined to obey, although the command was thrice given, until a revolver was pointed at his head. After the Captain had been taken on board, the submarine fired a torpedo at the Rowanmore, which sank. The submarine then submerged and was not seen again. About three hours after the crew was picked up.

Tw white Americans were on board. They were George Murphy of 740 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler of 42 Sharon Street, Boston. Five Filipinos on board gave Liverpool addresses.

The affidavits of Murphy and Sessler agree in stating that they saw no shells fired at the lifeboats after they were clear of the ship. The attack occured at a time when the sea was very

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Puck says:

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TEUTON LOSS HEAVY IN RUMANIAN WAR

Gain Ground Only South of the Red Tower Pass, Where They Take Two Villages.

FIRMLY HELD ELSEWHERE

Lose 600 More Men and Large Quantity of War Stores in Jiul Valley, Bucharest Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Troops of General von Falkenhayn's Army which forced their way through Red Tower, (Rothenthurm,) Pass on the Transylvania frontier in an effort to cut through along the railroad to Bucharest and clear across Rumania, have occupied the villages of Racouitza and Titeshti, eleven miles south of the pass, the Rumanians falling back and consolidating new positions, according to the Russian official statement issued today. The Rumanian official report says that in the Jiul region, south of Vulcan Pass, the Austro-Germans have been driven further back and have lost more than 600 men and a great quantity of war materials.

A wireless message from Bucharest this afternoon declares that the advance of the Austro-German forces on the southern Transylvania front has been arrested, while in the Carpathians along the Moldavian frontier the situation is excellent and the conviction is firm that the Teutonic forces will not get through. The Teutonic losses in the Carpathian fighting are said to have been enormous, while the ground they have gained has been negligible, and in eight days they have lost 3,000 men in prisoners, eight heavy guns, six field guns, forty machine guns, and large quantities of material.

The Austro-German forces have retired from the region of Campulung, pursued by the Rumanians, who have passed over the frontier in the movement, according to a dispatch from Bucharest says a wireless message from Rome. Four hostile battalions were annihilated by the Rumanians, according to this report.

Following is the text of the Russian official statement:

In the Alt Valley the enemy occupied the villages of Racovitza and Titeshti, pressing the Rumanian troops a little to the south. The latter are consolidating their positions on the heights to the south of the above villages.

In Dobrudja, on the whole of the front, our scouts are making bold reconnaissances.

The Rumanian official statement reads:

Northern and northwestern fronts—From Tulghes to Table Butzi there is nothing new to report.

At Bratocea and Predelus there have been minor actions.

In the Prahovo Valley, at Unghia-Mare, we repulsed an enemy attack. On the left wing fighting is in progress.

At Dragoslavele, (northeast of Campulung,) we made progress on the left wing and captured 36 prisoners.

East of the Alt violent fighting is proceeding.

At the Jiul the pursuit of the enemy continues. We have taken six officers and 606 soldier prisoners and captured a great quantity of material.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

ROSEBERY DENOUNCES 'IMMEDIATE PEACE' TALK

Says England Is Fighting for Neutrals Prussia Oppresses, and Even for Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 2.—"In some irresponsible quarters," said Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Edinburgh last night, "I hear some babble of immediate peace." Lord Rosebery's reference was presumably to rumors which had been current in London recently of a movement in favor of the consideration of proposals which, according to reports emanating from Germany, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg intended making public in the Reichstag.

The German Chancellor's expected statement has been foreshadowed as an appeal to reason and humanity on the ground that prolongation of the war could not materially alter the military position and would only increase useless carnage.

In England, according to the rumors to which Lord Rosebery referred, there was a tendency to look only at the present results and forget the primal reasons for which Great Britain went to war, reasons which Lord Grey emphasized in his recent speech to the foreign press.

Lord Rosebery vehemently denounced "a sort of 'as you were' peace which would enable the Prussians to remain much as they are, ready and prepared with the experience they had gained and with resources not much impaired, to begin again at the earliest opportunity their fiendish antagonism against civilians."

"Is it really supposed," he asked, "that we have shed our dearest blood by hundreds of thousands, that we have been paying over £5,000,000 a day and shall continue to do so as long as it is necessary in order to leave Prussia the devilish power she has been in the past?

"Why, I venture to say this: (I cannot, of course, speak on behalf of the Dominions) If there was a Minister (and thank God there is not) so cowardly, shortsighted and imbecile as to conclude a peace of that kind I am afraid our dominions and our Britons beyond the seas would say that 'a country, so governed, is not a country to adhere to, we had better find some better statesmen of our own.'

"Look at Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, five small kingdoms, every one of them outraged by the German power. We are fighting for them, for Norway, greatly outraged at this moment by the massacre of her merchant seamen on high seas. We are fighting for Sweden, who at any moment may find herself in the same position. We are fighting for every neutral nation. We are fighting for one that is not weak, the United States, for if we were vanquished, which heaven forbid, the United States would be the next to suffer from the aggressive and unscrupulous power of Prussia."

RAIDER KARLSRUHE BLEW UP NOV. 4, 1914

Survivor of German Commerce Destroyer Dispels Mystery of Her Fate.

LOST OFF SOUTH AMERICA

Internal Explosion Killed Most of the Crew—Survivors Reached Home by Way of Norway.

With the publication by the G. Braunche Court Book Publishing House of Karlsruhe of the war diary of Capt. Lieut. Aust, one of the surviving officers of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, the mystery surrounding the fate of the commerce destroyer that terrorized British shipping in the west Atlantic for several months following the outbreak of the war seems to have been dispelled. According to Captain Aust's account, the Karlsruhe was blown up by an internal explosion on the evening of Nov. 4, 1914, while a short distance off the northeastern coast of South America, and her surviving officers and men, sailing in one of her prizes, succeeded in slipping through the British network of warships and reaching a Norwegian port on Nov. 29.

In a story headed "Mysteries of War That Are Unsolved," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 8, 1916, mention was made of a rumor from Copenhagen to the effect that the Karlsruhe had been blown up at sea, and in the light of Captain Aust's diary this report seems to have been well founded. After giving a detailed description of the activities of the Karlsruhe in the early days of the war, Captain Aust, who was Adjutant of Captain Erich Kohler, the cruiser's commander, who went down with his ship, writes:

"On Nov. 4 his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe was in 10 degrees 7 minutes north latitude and 55 degrees 25 minutes west longitude at 6:30 o'clock in the evening. The commandant was on the bridge, together with First Lieutenant Baron von Althaus, the officer on watch, and the personnel of the steering and signal detachments. It was the hour of the brief tropical twilight. The members of the crew had just finished their supper, and, as was the custom every evening, had assembled forward to listen to the ship's band, which had taken up its position under the bridge. The officers and petty officers were still sitting at their supper in their messrooms aft, where the various watches and stewards, cabin boys and cooks were also gathered. At a short distance the cruiser was followed by the steamers Indrani and Rio Negro.

Explosion Just After Supper.

"The first officer had just risen from the supper table and some of the officers were on the point of leaving the hot afterpart of the ship for the cooler atmosphere of the bridge when a heavy shock, followed by a muffled cracking and grinding, shook the vessel. The electric lights went out. The ship immediately heeled over sharply to her port side. Some one in the officers' mess room cried: 'Struck by a torpedo!' This thought was taken up mechanically by all the others. We rushed to our posts of action.

"Even before I had reached the after part of the ship's superstructure, which was my emergency post as second artillery officer, I heard the cry: 'Close the bulkheads!' and the customary five short strokes of the ship's bell. Right in front of our bow I saw the floating hull of a ship which sank in a few minutes. I thought it must be a strange vessel with which we had been in collision, although this seemed unexplainable to me. In fact it was the forward half of our own ship. A terrific explosion had blown his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe into two pieces.

"The place where the explosion occurred and its immediate neighborhood, the part of the ship extending from the bow to the forward stack and including the Captain's bridge and the foremast, must have been blown to atoms. No one had seen even a piece of it. The forward half of the ship went down, with the greater part of the crew, in a few minutes. Only a few scattered individuals, some of whom had been thrown far from the ship, could be picked up from the after half of the vessel and the boats. They were all more or less burned or maimed. The after part of the ship, where all the bulkheads had been closed at once, remained afloat for about twenty minutes. To this circumstance, which is brilliant evidence of the worth of our ship's material and of German construction work, we survivors principally owe our salvation.

"The two steamers accompanying us at once realized the full import of the catastrophe, which had made itself known to them through a pillar of fire about 100 yards high, and they hastened at full steam to the vicinity of the sinking cruiser, and put out all their boats. Our own boats were also got into action at once, and, in company with the steamers' boats, scoured the scene of the disaster in search of survivors. After the First Officer, together with the Engineer on watch, had gone below and made sure that there was not a living man there, the last boat, carrying the officers, pushed off. We had hardly reached a distance of 100 yards when the stern of our ship rose sharply out of the water so that her rudder and screw were painly visible. Then, from the boats that were still looking for survivors, rang out three cheers for the remains of his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe, so swiftly diving into the depths, and for our comrades.

"Then all was still in our little circle. A burden of sorrow and pain lay upon us, and staring us in our faces were the questions: 'How?' and 'Why?' They will never be answered. The disaster had struck us so suddenly and heavily that at first we could not realize its full import and extent. Only gradually, when all the survivors had assembled on the deck of the Rio Negro and we noted that more and more of the familiar faces were missing, and when it became certain that our commander, that admirable man so highly honored and valued by all of us, had gone down with our good ship, did it become quite clear to us what we had lost and how severely fortune had smitten us. Every man on board the Karlsruhe had inwardly prepared himself for the end of our lonesome voyage, and had vowed that in the last battle the hated enemy should see that German loyalty and courage were no empty words. How differently it was destined to come!

Kept the Disaster Secret.

"The next morning the search for fragments of the sunken ship soon had to be abandoned as fruitless. What were we to do now? The answer was not difficult. Our next action was limited by two lines of conduct. We must try to place ourselves and the survivors among the crew at the disposition of the Fatherland as soon as possible. Then the loss of the cruiser, of which the English, 'thank God, could know nothing, must be kept secret as long as possible. The good work of his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe had severely damaged and disturbed English commerce in the North Atlantic Ocean. There was plenty of evidence of this. Until the arrival of the cruiser squadron, which was still very uncertain, there was no other ship at hand that could have taken our place. The sinking of his Majesty's ship Karlsruhe, therefore, would free the English from their burden, and the result of our work would be wiped out with a single blow. If, however, we could succeed in keeping the loss secret, the alarm of the English shipping could be prolonged for months. Important English fighting units would be kept tied up by us, and this would also be of advantage to our cruiser squadron.

"We dropped the idea of joining the cruiser squadron. We soon agreed that we wanted to make our way home to Germany.

"There were several ways in which this plan could be carried out. We could either make for a neutral American port, and then every one must try his own hand at his own risk of finding the right way, or we could sail in our steamers directly to Europe—at the best, directly to Germany. After a brief discussion we decided upon the latter course and resolved to sink the Indrani after having stocked up well with coal out of her bunkers for our long trip. We stopped north in the Rio Negro. En route we picked up all kinds of news, good and bad. The cruiser squadron had won a victory over the English at Coronel. The clever Emden had been overtaken by her fate. In the northern latitude our lack of clothing continually made itself uncomfortably [illegible] indeed, the crew of the steamer helped us out as far as possible in the most openhearted manner, but we were too numerous for the little band of helpers. Our sailors themselves [illegible] clothing out of old sail cloth and woolen coverlets. The effect was more external than internal, however. The men looked like comical and picturesque creatures, but they froze none the less for all that.

"We had decided to head for Norway and to wait for news, such as reports of the activity of the English fleet in the North Sea and the Skagerrak, and to act accordingly. That is, either to return home as individuals through Norway and Sweden, or to sail further with our steamer to Kiel or Wilhelmshaven. Without anything of importance having occurred and without even having seen a single hostile vessel, after a voyage of almost four weeks, we safely reached a Norwegian port on the morning of Nov. 29. We had got through! The English guard lines lay behind us. Had the clever Britons been asleep, or had the bad weather and the heavy seas that had accompanied us during our crossing been too much for their much-lauded seamanship? All our uneasy dreams of the barbed wire fence of an English prison camp had been for naught.

"Lieutenant Eyring and I decided to continue our trip by land. There was still the constant danger of the Rio Negro being caught in the course of her voyage. Our men could not travel in their clothing by land without attracting attention, so they were obliged to finish the trip in the ship. Therefore, I wished at least to bring safely home the news and my war diary, which, aside from some official papers that I had been able to save on Nov. 4, was the only document giving the history of the voyage and fate of the Karlsruhe. On Dec. 4, a lovely Winter day, full of sparkling sunshine, we both set foot on German soil at Sassnitz and at last were—arrested by the first Landsturm man who set eyes on us. A few days later we received the joyful news that the Rio Negro had safely dropped anchor in a German port."

ITALIANS ATTACK IN CARSO.

Vienna Chronicles Heavy Assaults, but Says They Failed.

VIENNA, via London, Nov. 1.—An official statement issued from General Headquarters today has this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

The enemy artillery and mine fire again reached great violence yesterday. From 3 o'clock in the afternoon enemy infantry in the Vippacco Valley and on the Carso Plateau began an advance against our positions, which they considered to have been battered in and ready for storming.

They attacked, but were repulsed by our curtain of fire or counterattacks. During the evening the firing relaxed, but was revived with great violence during the night.

Italian airmen dropped numerous bombs on Duttonleo, Sessana, and Miramir without noteworthy damage. Captain Schjenzel shot down a Caproni machine over Pansano Bay.

ROME, Nov. 1, (via London.)—All along the front yesterday there was great artillery activity, favored by fine weather, says the War Office statement today. The bulletin reads:

"In the afternoon the bombardment became intense in the zone east of Gorizia and on the Carso.

"Our aeroplane squadrons were engaged in numerous encounters, during which two Austrian machines were brought down. Fourteen Caproni machines, escorted by Nieuport chaserplanes, bombarded with great effectiveness stations at Nabresina, Dottogliano and Scoppo, on the Carso. In spite of a violent bombardment by the enemy batteries and aerial attack our aviators all regained their camps.

"Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Cordevole Valley, the upper Vanoi Valley, the environs of Tolmezzo and other localities of the lower Isonzo. A few persons were wounded, but no damage was done."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The problem which the Germans are facing in Rumania still shows no sign of solution. Mackensen continues to report that the situation in Dobrudja remains unchanged. This is due probably to the fact that he is preparing for another stroke in an effort to clean out this province entirely. The rapidity of his advance would naturally cause a temporary confusion in his command, especially when it is considered that he moved practically without railroad communications. Artillery must be brought up, as well as the shell to feed it. This, in a country lacking in anything like adequate communications, consumes a great deal of time.

On the other hand, the change in the character of the country makes his task considerably more difficult. From his present position, somewhere about a line east from Hirsova, the ground rises rapidly, falling away again only at the valley of the lower Danube. It is unlikely that his halt has been due to any large extent to the increased resisting power of the Rumanians and Russians. As was stated a few days ago, the only thing in Dobrudja that possessed any strategical meaning was the Cernavoda Bridge. With this out of the way, the Rumanian problem consists only in the defense of the Danube.

There is probably another reason why Mackensen is not anxious to make any further advance. He has, of course, a limited number of men at his command. We do not know what this number is, but we do know he needs what he has. At the same time, he is dependent for his supplies upon the single railroad which runs north and south through the centre of Dobrudja. If this should be cut, a rapid and difficult retreat would be absolutely necessary. Therefore this railroad must be guarded at all costs.

As he advances northward, therefore, he must leave sufficient men behind to guard the river and prevent the Rumanians from effecting a crossing. This line along the eastern bank of the river must necessarily become longer as he advances, which means that a certain number must be deflected from his main command for the protection of his line of communications.

Take in connection with this the situation on the entire Rumanian front as a whole. The German plan of campaign, involving an offensive by von Falkenhayn along the Transylvania front, the Bulgars guarding the southern frontier, and Mackensen carrying on his fight in Dobrudja, means that the entire Rumanian border is surrounded by a cordon of German and Bulgarian troops. What is more, this line can be shortened in but two ways—through effecting a juncture between the two forces, or by von Falkenhayn driving south through one of the northern passes and cutting off the Province of Wallachia. The latter, while it would shorten the line, of course, would really not bring a solution of the problem which Germany has before her. Such solution can only be reached when a juncture is made between the Transylvanian and the Dobrudja forces.

There is no indication yet that this is a possibility of the near future. Von Falkenhayn is not equal to the task which has been assigned to him. The fighting on the Transylvania front, as a matter of fact, if anything, favors the Rumanians. Another thing that favors the Rumanians is the delay. Their troops entered the war unseasoned, never having known the smell of powder. They were opposed by veterans of the best fighting force in Europe. As time passes, this condition will change. The Rumanians will learn what war means, they will be in a way hardened and unable to be panic-stricken as they have been on both fronts during the short time they have been in the war. Again, Winter weather coming on, will of itself retard the German efforts and give the Rumanians and the Russians as well an additional opportunity to accumulate new supply of shell and ammunition of all sorts.

The Germans and Bulgarians have undoubtedly made heavy captures of material. They do not seem, however, to have taken any large number of prisoners. During the month of October, for example, the number of prisoners taken on the Transylvanian front has been reported by the Germans to have been about 10,000. The Rumanian Army, therefore, has not been greatly impaired in strength. But large guns and ammunition are needed, and if the Germans can be held back until Winter these may be in action by Spring. The greatest disadvantage of the Germans, however, is in the length of line which they are forced to hold. It would be a serious drain at any time. It is especially so now when the allied pressure on all fronts is the rule.

The only advantage which the recent fighting has brought to the army on the Transylvanian border has been the advance through the Red Tower Pass south of Hermannstadt. This has not caused a great deal of damage to the Rumanian front. This pass is, it is true, one of the largest of the passes crossing the mountains into Rumania, and is well equipped for the movement of troops by reason of the railroad which runs through it. But this railroad runs north and south, without any east and west connection, for many miles to the south, where, at Slatina, a branch runs eastward, connecting with one of the main systems centring at Bucharest.

The German commander on this section of the front was quoted the other day as having stated that Wallachia was of but little value to them in connection with their present plans. This statement was probably true. The Germans are hunting for much larger game than this. It is probable, therefore, that the advance through Red Tower Pass is not intended to accomplish much more than absolutely to secure this pass for use in future operations.

While Germany's operation in every other field is purely defensive, in the case of Rumania it is avowedly offensive. Therefore, a consideration of the relative situation of the two forces must be made from an offensive viewpoint. Further to the east on the Rumanian border we find another pass of importance south of Kronstadt—Tomos Pass. Here there would be a direct threat against a vital point, Bucharest itself. The Germans do not seem to have made a very great effort at this point, although the railroad which crosses the mountains through Tomos Pass runs direct to Bucharest. An advance here, coupled with the advance which has already been made through the Red Tower, would bend the Rumanian line back dangerously between the two points and might cause a serious rift through which the Germans could break. This would bring the moment of co-operation between Mackensen and von Falkenhayn very near.

The Rumanian offensive, which has been driven against the line further west in the Jiul Valley, has succeeded in forcing the Germans back over the border toward Petroseny. The effect on the situation as a whole, however, is almost nil. The fighting of the last few days has been, on the whole, indecisive, except that each day that passes without a German success increases the prospect of a successful Rumanian defense.

BRITISH OUST BULGARS FROM THREE VILLAGES

Capture Barakli-Azuma, Kumli, and Prosenik on Struma Front —Serbs Repel Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Barakli-Azuma, a strongly-fortified village, nine miles southwest of Demir-Hissar, in the Struma section of the Macedonian front, has been captured by British troops, who further south also occupied the village of Prosenik and Kumli, the former being on the railroad between Demir-Hissar and Seres.

The British Army Headquarter's report received from Saloniki follows:

On the Struma front, in spite of a heavy rain, we captured Barakli-Azuma by a smartly-executed attack after a preliminary bombardment.

Further south the enemy has been driven from the villages of Prosenik and Kumli, which are occupied by our troops, who also took fourteen prisoners.

A slight advance by the Serbians in the Cerna region on the Macedonian front is reported in today's Serbian official statement from Saloniki, which reads:

On Oct. 30 there was only slight activity on the left bank of the Cerna because of bad weather. We repulsed a local night attack by the enemy and made a small advance by our counterattack. We made additional Bulgarian and German prisoners.

On Oct. 31 our artillery was active on the Cerna.

The Paris War Office issued the following:

On the left bank of the Struma British attacks defeated the Bulgarians and inflicted sanguinary losses upon them. The village of Barakli-Azuma, which was strongly held by the enemy, was carried after violent engagement. Three hundred and fifteen prisoners remained in the hands of our Allies.

From Lake Doiran to the Cerna there was an intermittent artillery duel. In the region of the Cerna the Serbians repulsed several German-Bulgar counterattacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official bulletin was issued today:

On the Macedonian front, in the Cerna bend and between Borkovo and Tahinos Lake, artillery activity has increased.

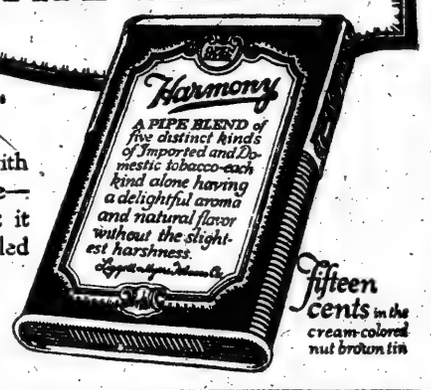
TO CENSOR CAPTIVES' FOOD.

British Restriction for Britons and Canadians in Germany.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 1.—The inauguration of a system of censoring by a central committee in England of all food sent to British and Canadian prisoners in Germany was announced today in a cablegram from Sir George Perley, the newly appointed Minister to the Canadian Overseas Forces in Great Britain. Heretofore relatives of the prisoners have sent parcels of food and clothing to them direct, but Sir George announces that the British Government now directs that all parcels must be sent to the Central Committee in England, which will censor and forward them to the prisoners.

Bread, cake, and tinned food may not be forwarded, says the cablegram, as "such articles are difficult to censor without spoiling." Sir George states that the change will be made to prevent the sending of information to Germany in these parcels. The plan takes effect Dec. 1 and applies only to non-commissioned officers and privates.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



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BIG ARMY FOR VENIZELOS.

Will Total 100,000 and Co-operate with the French, It Is Said.

The Greek National Herald, published in New York, yesterday received a cablegram from its Saloniki correspondent, which in a review of the situation in Greece says:

"The Provisional Government will proceed to completely organize the volunteers daily pouring in from everywhere. It is certain that an army of 100,000 men will be formed under Greek officers in collaboration with their French comrades, many of whom are already in the service of the Provisional Government. The allied powers have amply provided for this national army, which is to be armed and fed by them.

"The Venizelos Government will pay war indemnities to the officers and soldiers, and will provide their families, in the same way as France is paying these indemnities. At the same time, the Provisional Government undertakes to secure the rights of the officers serving in the army of old Greece.

"For all these reasons, the Venizelos Government is indifferent to the falsehoods printed by the pro-German Athens press."

To be Overseas Canadian Minister.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 1.—Sir George Perley, acting Canadian High Commissioner in London since the beginning of the war, has been made Overseas Minister of Militia for Canada, it was announced here today. He has administration over the 275,000 men dispatched from Canada, who are now in the trenches in France or in training in England. He will form an overseas Canadian war council from officers who have had experience with the Canadian forces.

Baron Llangattock Dies of Wounds.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Major Baron Llangattock has died of wounds, received in action. He was born in 1870 and had been High Sheriff and Mayor of Monmouth.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND BY SOMME ATTACKS

Joint Operations Win German Trenches Near Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

GERMANS ARE BEATEN OFF

Berlin Reports Heavy British Assaults at Courcelette Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Attacking together north of the Somme today, the French and British gained local successes from the neighborhood of Les Boeufs south to below Sailly-Saillisel.

The French troops captured two trenches northeast of Les Boeufs, and also won a strongly organized system of trenches on the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, to the southeast of Sailly-Saillisel, according to the bulletin issued by the French War Office. The attack in the Les Boeufs region was a continuation of the general activity of Foch's soldiers there. An assault last night had also gained ground.

No serious operations were undertaken at Verdun. Paris reports that, according to late information, the number of prisoners taken on the Verdun front since Oct. 24 has reached 6,011. The material captured comprises 15 guns, five of which are of large calibre; 51 trench mortars, 144 machine guns, 2 wireless plants, and a great quantity of rifles, bombs, shells, and various other material.

The night report of the French War Office says:

"North of the Somme we made important gains. Northeast of Les Boeufs, pushing our gains of last night, we took, after a swift attack, two more enemy trenches, capturing 125 prisoners.

"Another attack southeast of Saillisel made us masters of a system of strongly organized trenches in the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands after this action.

"It is confirmed that the attack launched by the Germans on Sailly-Saillisel was an ambitious effort to oust us from the village. Its failure was complete, costing the enemy heavy losses, judging by the number of dead which covered the battlefield.

Verdun front: There was artillery fighting, especially violent in the sector of Douaumont.

According to the latest information the total of unwounded prisoners taken on the Verdun front since Oct. 24 has reached 6,911, of whom 138 were officers. The material taken on the 24th alone includes fifteen cannon, 144 machine guns, two wireless outfits, and a great quantity of rifles, grenades, shells, and other materials.

The day was calm on the remainder of the front.

On the Somme front yesterday two German aeroplanes were brought down in aerial combats.

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme we made some progress during the night northeast of Les Boeufs. This morning the Germans delivered a violent attack from the north and east against the village of Sailly-Saillisel. All their attempts were defeated by our fire, and the attacking force was driven back into its trenches. About seventy prisoners remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the night was relatively calm.

In the Vosges a German attempt against one of our trenches near Largitzen, southwest of Altkirch, failed under our curtains of fire.

The official communication from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

This afternoon in conjunction with the French we made a local attack east of Les Boeufs, where some ground was gained.

There was heavy hostile shelling against our front between Le Sars and Gueudecourt and in the neighborhood of Schwaben Redoubt.

South of Hulluch this morning we bombarded enemy trenches with good results. An enemy raid west of Ancres was easily repulsed.

Yesterday our aircraft did some useful work in reconnaissance and bombing enemy batteries. One hostile machine was driven down in a damaged condition; one of ours is missing.

Today's British official report reads:

During the night we conducted successful raids on enemy trenches northeast of Festubert and in the neighborhood of Messines.

There was intermittent hostile shelling on our front south of the Ancre River.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Reports Allies Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack made by British troops on the Somme front, in the vicinity of Courcelette, last night broke down under German fire, the War Office announced today. Vain efforts were made by the British to advance from the Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs line, it is added. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The weather growing brighter in the Somme district, a lively artillery activity was begun in several sectors. In the evening hours the English advanced from the district of Courcelette and with strong forces from the line of Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs for attack.

North of Courcelette the attack was unable to advance under our defensive fire. West of Le Transloy, the attack broke down under losses, at some places in hand-to-hand fighting.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—An artillery duel on the East bank of the Meuse was only temporarily lively.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, discussing recent operations on the Somme, says:

"The Somme battle has been resumed with intensity during the last few days, but the Anglo-French forces obtained nothing but the smallest local advantages near Les Boeufs. Meanwhile the Germans could record a great success in the taking of La Maisonette and connecting trenches at Biaches. The victorious German Infantry Regiment No. 230 took prisoner 412 men and fifteen officers.

"After sanguinary losses and suffering during the last attacks near Les Boeufs, the French on Oct. 28 (Saturday) tried their lot by a big thrust against Chaulnes, which is the extreme southern point of the Somme front. They intended to crush this position, which is shaped like a wedge, in the same style as the attacks on the road near Flers, east of Gueudecourt, east of Les Boeufs, northeast of Morval and near Sailly. This attack, which had been prepared for by copious shelling, was held down by the German curtain of fire."

PARIS CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Government Refuses to Sanction an Increase of Fares.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The striking employes of the Northern Suburban Street Car System, highly elated over the Government's action in their behalf, decided to return to work today. The Government decided to intervene in the strike yesterday, and the Cabinet announced a decree under which the higher Administration may take over any public service the continuance of which is necessary to national safety.

The railway company is still undecided as to its course of action, and will confer again with the other street car and omnibus companies and give a definite answer to the Government on Friday. While admitting the justice of the employes' demand for an extra war allowance of 15 cents a day, which the Government has asked it to concede, the company insists that it cannot afford to pay the increase on account of the higher cost of coal and other operating expenses. It asserts that the expense should be borne by the local authorities or by the traveling public in the shape of increased fares. This view the Government refuses to entertain.

Two West Front Generals Retired.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Berne dispatch to the Wireless Press quotes the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich as saying that Lieut. Generals von Chrott and Emil Henigst, who held high commands on the western front, have been placed on the retired list.

LAY SOMME LOSSES TO LACK OF GUNS

Germans Admit Weapons and Ammunition Were Short When Allies Began Their Drive.

DEMAND OUTRAN SUPPLY

Munitions Department Now Formed to Cope with the Requirements of Coming Campaigns.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—The stiffening of the German defensive on the Somme, which is credited here with stopping the allied push on Bapaume and Peronne and limiting the advance of the French and British to insignificant gains, is due to the restoration of the equilibrium in the matter of artillery between the two armies.

Now that this has been achieved, it may be stated that Germany was confronted in August with difficulties in the supply of munitions and the replacement of worn-out or damaged guns, which, it is stated, was largely responsible for the successes then scored by the Allies. For the second time during the war (the first being during the concluding phases of the 1914 campaign) the German experts found that their calculations were outrun by facts, and were faced by a consumption of guns and shells far beyond what was expected.

The formation of a Department of Munitions, announced yesterday, is an outward sign of their determination not again to be caught napping, but to increase the production of munitions to the utmost possibilities. German industry in this production has already passed the requirements of immediate consumption; but, as Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff, recently stated, it must not stop here, and a margin of safety must be established, limited only by the possibilities of production, as is already the case in enemy countries.

Say Allied Guns Hold Germans Fast.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"You will have to ask Germany," was the answer of an English officer, recently back from the front, when the query was put to him: "When will the war end?"

"We know what we can give them," he continued, "but we do not know as yet just how much they are prepared to stand, or are willing to stand. In the meantime we will increase the pressure more and more until the break comes."

With the turning of the tide on the western battlefields there was naturally a disposition here to feel that hostilities would soon be over. The officers and men of the army do not share these views, however.

From conversations with officers familiar with the situation at the front it can be stated that they do not expect the war to end at the earliest before next Autumn. There are many who believe there are two more years of fighting before the Allied nations.

"We have got a long way to go," said General Sir William Robertson, Kitchener's successor, a few days ago. "And we must be ready to go all the way," he added. "Fight to a finish is the order. There must be no slackening off. On the contrary, there must be a great tightening up."

The army officer only "looks at the map." He still sees a long road ahead before victory can become a reality. The military defeat of Germany to them means an invasion of the German Empire. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the Irish "V. C." has said:

"The Indian Lancers may never ride through the Brandenburg gates, but the end of the war will not come until it is possible for them to do so."

General Foch, the French commander, declares the Germans are so tightly held in the west that it is impossible for them to advance or retreat in any great number.

"We are on them," he said, "like a corrosive acid. We have eaten into their flanks and they can't throw us off. You cannot always see acid at work, but the disintegrating process is going on all the time."

The artillery of the Allies on the Somme commands such an overwhelming influence as to prevent a retreat, it is said. The shelling behind the German lines is just as intense as it is in front. The expenditure of English and French shells has frankly amazed the Germans, military critics agree, and has brought about a distinct new phase in the fighting. Georg Quert, the German critic, writes this in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Every German killed costs a fortune to the French. The enemy is devoting all of his attention to artillery. The whole concentrated experience of two years finds expression in shells and more shells. His infantry is used only to test the bridge made by shells to the German trenches. Infantry fighting is no longer man against man. The trench is only rushed by infantry when it has been blown to dust. It is a confession by the enemy that his infantry is of poor quality."

Those officers who believe the war will go on for two years say it has taken two years to put Germany on the defensive, and they expect it will take two more years to make her acknowledge defeat. Those who believe in an earlier ending of the war base their belief upon the assumption that an army cannot offer the same resistance in third or fourth or fifth line trenches that it did in the first line. They say that when the French and the English were retreating at the beginning of the war it was a retreat of unpreparedness. The German retreat, they assert, is a retreat of exhaustion.

SCHEIDEMANN BREAKS WITH THE CHANCELLOR

Leader of German Socialists May Have Great Influence on Internal Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is being said that far-reaching consequences are possible as a result of Herr Scheidemann's sensational announcement of his withdrawal from his tacit understanding with the Chancellor. Coming on top of revelations in the Reichstag, the announcement may be taken as tantamount to an acknowledgment that the Progressive left wing in German politics has had enough of the Chancellor and his lure of a new orientation in home affairs, a lure by which many Democrats were drawn into the alliance.

When the Conservatives, Liberals, and Catholics almost outdo the socialist speakers in denunciation of the way in which the German public has been dragooned, it would obviously be impossible for the Democratic leader with an eye to the future of his party to allow himself any longer to be identified with a politician who must at best be in the position of a scapegoat. Scheidemann, with eighty votes of his party behind him, therefore, again comes into the political market, and what this means no one knows better than Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, who has sought to repair the defections of his party by his democratic flirtations.

The Tageblatt warns Bethmann Hollweg of the serious import of Scheidemann's words and says he will be seriously mistaken if he underrates its significance. In these circumstances vital questions arise, especially vital as regards the burning question of a more ruthless conduct of the war. Will the Chancellor be able to maintain his already difficult position under a system of genuine parliamentary control? This question would be settled by the defection of the numerically important party, but the Kaiser and the Kaiser alone pulls down and raises up Chancellors, and the only point on which Bethmann Hollweg's political fate now seems to hang is one of the Kaiser's willingness to replace his trusty, willing servant.

MILITANTS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Two British Suffragettes Arrested for Smashing Government Windows

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Two suffragettes were arrested at midnight Tuesday while hurling stones through five of the windows of the Home Office and the Colonial Office in Whitehall. The stones bore such inscriptions as "Down with Grey!" "Down with Haldane!" and "Rumania Must Not Be Sacrificed."

In the Bow Street Police Court the Public Prosecutor asserted that the raiders acted in violation of the truce declared between the Government and the leaders of the suffragette movement for the duration of the war. He said he believed the leaders of the women's movement would frown upon acts of this character.

At the request of counsel for the defendants, the court postponed their cases.

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TELL OF MAIL SEIZURE.

Germans Report British Took Off All from Two Dutch Ships.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Dutch steamers Nickerie, from the West Indies, and Zeelandia, from South America, were forced by the British authorities to leave their mails in England, the Overseas News Agency announces.

The steamer Nickarie, a Dutch West Indian liner homeward bound, was taken into Zeebrugge on Oct. 22 by German torpedo boats, according to a dispatch from The Hague on Oct. 25. The Nickerie was allowed to proceed.

WOULD LET 'TOMMY' VOTE.

Asquith Favors a Bill Affecting Sailors and Munitions Men, Too.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Discussing in the House of Commons the Register bill to make provision for the possibility of a general election in war time, Premier Asquith announced today that the Government was anxious to give the soldiers, sailors, and munition workers opportunity to participate in any such election, and that it would introduce a bill to that effect.

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Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times.

Issue Nov. 2d
All News Stands.

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This Week's Features:

NAVIES OF EUROPE
A two-page perspective map of the world showing location and naval bases of the globe-encircling fleets of the warring powers of Europe.

WILSON AND HUGHES ON THE STUMP
Two pages of remarkable photographs showing 18 poses and characteristic expressions of both Hughes and Wilson in the course of their recent historic utterances.

BELGIUM'S ARK OF SAFETY
An interesting sketch with beautiful and historic pictures on the unconquered little corner of Belgium where Albert makes his home.

WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT
Impressive pictures of Combles, the historic village, after the storm of battle had passed over it.

HOW A BATTLE IS FOUGHT
A series of photographs illustrating the initial advance of an army, the struggle and the melancholy result—real fighting—two pages.

GERMANY'S WAR BRAINS
New pictures of Mackensen, Hindenburg, Leopold and Winninger.

CAROL I. BRIDGE
A rare picture of the world-famous Danube bridge destroyed by the Rumanians in their retreat.

WHERE NEW YORK TROOPS CAMPED
A panoramic view of the New York Camps at McAllen, Texas.

Many Other Subjects
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Every Page Worth Framing

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of The New York Times.
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DEUTSCHLAND HAS $10,000,000 CARGO

Continued from Page 1.

going through the English Channel, as we did on our first trip, we went through the Fair Island Channel, between the Orkneys and Scotland. We saw a number of British cruisers in the North Sea, but they did not see us.

Encountered Heavy Gales.

"As soon as we got around the coast of Scotland we steered a straight course for Newfoundland. We soon struck very heavy gales, indeed. Starting the sixth day out, for four days we did not make a mile of headway, but just tried to keep on our course."

"Did you stand on end again?" was asked, referring to Captain Koenig's adventure in the English Channel on his first trip.

"Only beginners do that," he replied with a smile.

"Soon after we got out of the gales we ran into foggy weather and for three days could not take our bearings. When we were finally able to do so we were only ten miles off our course, thanks to our gyroscope compass. We had very little chance to use the phonographs that amused us so on our first trip."

The Duetschland's commander said that it had been become a simple thing for him to avoid English warships.

"It is very easy," he said. "You simply dive under them. I had to dodge them at least seven times coming over, but I simply submerged until they were out of sight. Altogether, however, on the way over I submerged only for about ninety-five miles, about the same as I did on my first trip."

Captain Koenig repeated to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the charges credited to him upon his return to Germany that when he left Baltimore on Aug. 2 American fishing steamers tried to trap him off the Virginia Capes.

"I made the charge," he said, his eyes snapping, "and I repeat it now. There were two fishing steamers, American ships, which stationed themselves at the entrance to the channel and signaled for a long while with their whistles to the British ships waiting to destroy me. They also put out nets. These nets would not have stopped me, but would have revealed my presence if I had struck them."

Captain Koenig stated he would communicate with Ambassador von Bernstorff relative to a protest to the United States of this alleged violation of neutrality. He hoped by his protest to prevent a recurrence of such action, adding that his treatment in America was "so good it was a shame to have such things happen."

When he was on the subject of nets, the Captain was asked if he had run into any British submarine nets off the North of Scotland, which had been reported set for him.

Dodging Enemy's Traps.

"Well," he replied, "speaking of nets—it is not good form if one is Captain of a submarine to run into nets, you know. I generally run around them or underneath them. Nets can't catch me. I can come and go at will."

Captain Koenig said that in addition to seeing British warships in the North Sea he had observed patrol boats off Scotland and several cruisers in midocean. Late yesterday afternoon he saw a four-funneled ship off Nantucket he supposes to be a warship, but could not make out on account of the fog.

"If you are ever caught, have you orders to sink your ship rather than let her fall into the enemy's hands?" he was asked.

"That is a private matter I will not answer," he said. "I don't expect to have to."

"Does your success convince you that you can continue to beat the British blockade?"

"I most assuredly can," he retorted. The Captain's eyes flashed. "And while we are speaking of the English blockade, let me say that it rests only on a system of information agents, who were commercial agents. It is permitted in America for these spies of the English to send word whenever a ship is sailing from this country to Germany, and right away they concentrate on capturing that ship, which might escape if it had a fair show. A blockade which depends on such methods is not effective blockade, and a blockade which is not effective is not legal. Yet it is permitted."

This outburst by the Captain led to an inquiry if he had found a bitter feeling in Germany against America.

"I found no such feeling," he replied. "Where do you get the idea that the German people feel harshly toward the American? That is so very, very foolish. It isn't true at all."

A few days after Capt. Koenig returned from his voyage to Baltimore, he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Kaiser at his headquarters on the eastern front on Aug. 29. Captain Koenig sat at one side of the Kaiser and General von Hindenburg at the other. The Captain said that the Kaiser's hair was white and that he had aged much since the war started, but that he was in the best of health.

Luncheon with the Kaiser.

"The Emperor was very kind in his remarks to me," he said. "He was proud of what we had done."

"What did you say about America?" he was asked.

"I said only nice things. What else could I say? I told the Kaiser that America had been perfectly neutral so far as I had been concerned."

"What did the Kaiser say?"

"He received what I had to say," replied the Captain.

The Kaiser honored Captain Koenig at the luncheon with the Knighthood of Hohenzollern; he was also decorated by the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurttemberg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Captain Koenig had a lot of pictures of the battle of Jutland, which had been published in German periodicals.

"Do the Germans regard the battle of Jutland as a victory?" he was asked.

"Well, we lost 80,000 tonnage and the British lost 118,000," he said. "What do you call a victory, anyhow?"

The Captain said that no one in Germany expected less than another year of war. He said he was a man of peace—"a skipper of a freighter"—and that he hoped that Germany would soon win the war.

When asked what he would do with the Deutschland after the war, Captain Koenig said:

"Well, it wouldn't be any use to carry freight under the water if one could carry it on top of the waves."

Asked if the Germans had planned any use of submersible traders after the war, he replied:

"Yes, we will bring them to America and show them at ten cents a look. But no matter what becomes of the Deutschland," he added, "the submarine will be the warship of the future, and the nation is foolish that does not recognize it. Germany does, and I predict that the submarine will be an important factor in a big sea battle to come before long."

Accident to Submersible.

Captain Koenig cleared up reports about the Deutschland's having been attacked when he said that the postponement of the starting date from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10 was due to the fact that she had been rammed by a tug when going through the locks at Bremerhaven on Oct. 1 on her way here. She started some plates forward and it took ten days to make necessary repair. He did not think the matter more than an accident.

Captain Koenig said that on the way over he saw nothing of the U-53, but that he had heard of her exploits off the American coast before he left Bremen. He had heard from her also by way of the wireless station at Nauen.

"How long will you be here?" he was asked.

"I will not tell you the exact day?" he said. "But I should say that in a fortnight you will see me no more for a while. But, then, don't be sad, for I will be back right away."

The Deutschland's speed on the voyage was seven miles an hour submerged and fourteen on the surface. Her entrance into New London harbor was uneventful.

"It was about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon when we glimpsed No Man's Land in hazy weather," her commander said. "We submerged and steered southward until we dropped anchor at the mouth of the Thames last midnight."

Captain Koenig had made the harbor without a pilot, and had used an old English chart dated 1860. He praised the New London Harbor for its facilities and depth of water, calling it "one of the finest harbors in the world."

A peculiar circumstance about the coming of the Deutschland was that even Mr. Hilken and Captain Hinsch, who for weeks kept a tugboat constantly on the watch for the Bremen, did not know that the Deutschland would arrive this morning. The tug had been withdrawn, and, according to persons about the harbor, the Deutschland was at anchor when she was picked up by the searchlight from a river dredge, which reported her presence to the Efco, a motor boat of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Craft Draws Curious Crowds.

A few moments after the submersible had anchored the Efco took to her Health Officer Chipman and Captain Hinsch of the Deutsche Ocean Rhederei, owners of the Deutschland. Two hours later the Deutschland, under her own power, moved slowly up to the new State pier, and made fast alongside the Eastern Forwarding Company's warehouse. On her other side lay the Willehad of the North German Lloyd, and across the mouth of the cradle thus formed was drawn a pontoon carrying a fence twenty feet high, which shut off from the early morning crowd of a thousand or more all view of the undersea craft. Later today new fences were put up where there was a glimpse to be gained of the wonderboat, and barbed wire was strung around the top of the entire inclosure.

The crew was transferred to the Willehad, which had come here several weeks ago to wait for the Bremen. Soon after daybreak Customs Collector McGovern, who had been brought from Bridgeport, made an inspection of the vessel, after which he talked with the officials in charge of her at the Custom House. It was decided to delay delivering the manifest until tomorrow.

Access to the pier at which the Deutschland lay was refused to sightseers, but by the climbing of the barbed wire entanglements, at risk of scratches and arrest, a good view of the submersible could be obtained. She was painted a sea green, with her superstructure in a darker shade of green. She sat well down in the water, having taken on this morning seventy-five tons of oil, enough to run to Bremen and back to New London again. The American oil available here is of a better quality than that to be had in Germany, and consequently Captain Koenig plans to get his supply for his transatlantic voyages in America.

Collector McGovern does not expect that there will be the slightest question of the status of the Deutschland, following the decision made by Washington at the time of her first voyage. Captain Koenig said today, as he did in Baltimore, that there was nothing aboard the submarine that could in any way cause her to be classed as a vessel of war. He said his revolver was the only firearm on the ship. When the Deutschland arrived at Baltimore the British and French Embassies called the attention of the State Department to the submarine and asked that a careful investigation be made of her status. The report declared her to be a merchantman.

Unloading to Begin Today.

The unloading of the Deutschland probably will begin today. The stevedores were hired some time ago. Her return cargo, consisting mainly of crude rubber and surgical supplies, valued at more than $500,000, has been ready on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company for several weeks. This cargo, made up in small packages, is stowed in a shed of corrugated iron 400 by 25 feet.

Mayor Ernest E. Rogers and Postmaster Bryan P. Mahan were received as visitors on the submarine this afternoon. Captain Koenig announced to them that later in the week the public would be allowed on board by invitation. The Chamber of Commerce invited the Captain and his officers to be its guests at a dinner, and the invitation was accepted. Captain Koenig said that this would be the only social engagement he would make.

Tonight the Captain and some friends had a dinner, after which he announced that he was going to bed and didn't wish to be disturbed for sixteen hours.

"I need the sleep," he said, "and so I'll look better when my picture is taken tomorrow again."

Captain Koenig appeared annoyed tonight by questions as to whether he had brought a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson. The same report was current when the Deutschland docked in Baltimore. The Captain requested tonight that the report be denied.

The Deutschland brought most of the crew she had on her Baltimore trip. There was an addition of one man, and two were changed. One man who quit found that he was always seasick, and the other, said Captain Koenig, "did not care for the work." The Captain explained that all service on the Deutschland was voluntary. While the Deutschland is in port her crew will sleep in the more spacious quarters on board the Willehad.

SUBMARINE TO TAKE UNITED STATES MAILS

Deutschland's Owners Reach a Satisfactory Arrangement with Postoffice Department.

Special to The New York Times.

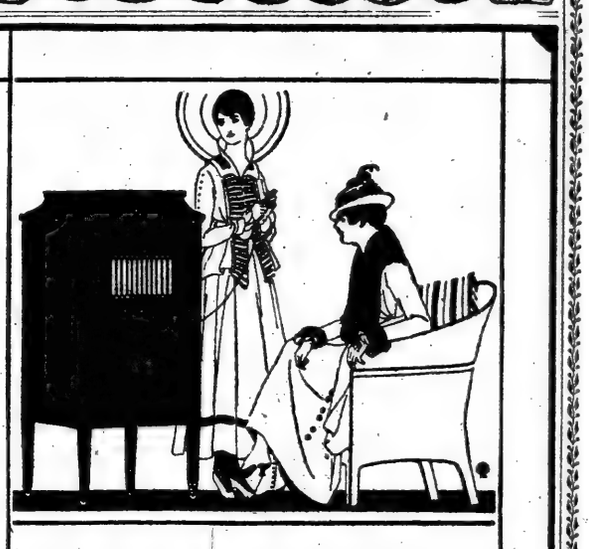
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—American mail probably will be taken by the submarine Deutschland for delivery in Germany. A satisfactory financial arrangement has been reached between the Post Office Department and the company which owns the merchant submarine, and, while one feature of the proposed contract has not been adjusted, the expectation is that the Deutschland will engage to carry mail on her return voyage.

When the German submarine Bremen was supposed to be nearing the United States the company which owned this vessel and the Deutschland submitted to the State Department through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, a proposal to have the Bremen carry mails to Germany at a rate of about $3 a pound. The Post Office Department rejected this proposal on the ground that it was bound by law not to make a rate for carrying ocean mails exceeding about 80 cents a pound.

Subsequently the German Ambassador, acting in behalf of the Bremen's owners, accepted the lower rate, and stipulated that the amount of mail to be carried should not exceed 220 pounds. The company subsequently communicated to the State Department through the German Ambassador stating that the mail should be inclosed in hermetically sealed cans or waterproof pouches. This could not be accepted by the Post Office Department, which responded that it would be able to deliver the mail only in its regular pouches.

Nothing has been heard of the matter since then, but it is expected that the proposal will be renewed in a few days. Count von Bernstorff probably will handle the arrangements personally through the State Department.

Captain Paul Koenig, Commander of the Deutschland, today officially reported his arrival at New London to Count von Bernstorff, saying that he had brought the Embassy a packet of dispatches from Berlin. A number of the dispatches are believed to be duplicates of those supposed to have been lost with the Bremen. Dr. Georg Ahrens, an attaché of the Embassy, was sent to New London as the personal representative of the Ambassador, who will follow later.



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30,000 WILL MARCH IN WILSON'S HONOR

Climax of President's Campaign to be Reached in This City Tonight.

GREAT MEETING AT GARDEN

Business Men at the Waldorf and Young Men at Cooper Union Will Also Line—C.F. Murphy to March.

The climax of the Wilson campaign will be reached today when the President arrives in this city. It will be his first—and only—official visit here as a candidate for re-election and his followers are ready to give him a reception which, they hope, will live in history.

The President is to make three speeches, one in the afternoon at the Waldorf before the Wilson Business Men's League, one in the evening at Madison Square Garden and after that another at Cooper Union. It is possible that he will address overflow meetings at both places.

Tammany plans to outdo itself in giving a welcome to the President. There will be a big parade converging at the Garden, and the Fourteenth Street organization figures on having 15,000 of the faithful in line. Other Democratic organizations are expected to swell this figure by as many more. A feature of the parade will be a contingent of 6,000 young men, who will march from the Garden to Cooper Union, where they will be addressed by the President.

Word went out to the Tammany district leaders yesterday to get out and hustle. Charles F. Murphy will be in line, marching with the Sachems. Every other district leader is expected to be at the head of a delegation from his district. There will be bands, red fire, and transparencies.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith is in charge of the arrangements, assisted by Thomas F. McAvoy and Frank F. Goodwin. The parade will form on Broadway, near Sixtieth Street, and march direct to the Garden. The 6,000 young men, made up of 300 from each Assembly district, will fall out at Twenty-seventh Street and march to Cooper Union. Many of these youths will be dressed to represent Uncle Sam, George Washington, and Indians.

Members of the Wilson and Marshall clubs of the city will have many men in the parade. They will march down Eighth Avenue, the column consisting of five divisions representing all the boroughs of the city. The Manhattan division will form at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West, the Brooklyn division at Columbus Circle, the Bronx division in Sixtieth street, west of Broadway, and the division of professional and business men in Fifty-eighth Street, east of Broadway.

The legends on some of the banners will read: "British loses on the Somme 3,000 a day; Hughes says Wilson's peace policy is wrong"; "If you find an issue, take it to Mr. Hughes"; "Roosevelt wants war; I'm in complete accord with Roosevelt—Hughes"; "Our honor is safe with Wilson—ex-President Taft"; "With Wilson you have peace and prosperity; with Hughes you have Teddy and war"; "Speaking of bread lines, ask the G. O. P. about that 1907 panic," and "Wilson is fearless, afraid of nothing, afraid of nobody."

So great is the crowd expected at Madison Square Garden that the seating capacity of the auditorium has been increased, accommodation being provided for 14,000 persons. Only a few hundred seats have been reserved for the committee and the organization leaders. The great body of seats will be for the people. The doors of the Garden will be opened at 6 P. M., and admission will be without ticket. There will be at least five overflow meetings, and these will be addressed by the best Democratic orators. An effort is being made to have the President make a five-minute speech at each of these meetings.

The President is due to arrive at the Grand Central Terminal at 9 A. M., and a busy day has been mapped out for him. He will go direct to the home of Colonel E. M. House and remain there until it is time for him to appear at the Waldorf. The luncheon there is set for 1 P. M., and it will be attended by big business men from all over the country, among them many Republicans and Progressives. Delegations will come from practically every State in the Union.

The speakers at the Waldorf luncheon, besides the President, will be Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, and Charles R. Crane, President of the Business Men's League. Those who will occupy seats at the President's table are Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Mayor Mitchel, Cleveland H. Dodge, Colonel E. M. House, W. L. Saunders, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, ex-Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal of Alabama.

After the luncheon the President will visit the Sixty-ninth Regiment Bazaar at the armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Herbert C. Smyth of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan Club invited the President to attend a reception to be given tonight to Samuel Seabury and William F. McCombs at the club, but the President wrote that it would be impossible for him to attend.

The President will remain in the city over night and return to Shadow Lawn early Friday morning.

TO GREET WILSON IN SONG.

"Soul of Old Glory" to be Heard at 69th Armory Bazaar.

If President Wilson attends the Sixty-ninth Regiment bazaar this afternoon, as promised, he will be greeted when he enters the armory by a song, the words of which were composed by Miss Lucy Cleveland, a cousin of President Cleveland, entitled, "The Soul of Old Glory." In a speech last year the President quoted a line from Miss Cleveland's poem and has more than once expressed interest in it.

It will be sung by Mme. Marie Narelle, soprano, who was heard several seasons with John McCormack. Accompanying Mme. Narelle will be a chorus of seventy men and women from the Bohemian Church of New York, who will appear in national costume, and the band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. To illustrate the song, Ernest Boehm, director for the Universal Film Company, has prepared a series of action pictures depicting scenes from American history.

Wilson Unable to Visit Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson today declined an invitation from Mayor Curley to speak in this city before election day. The President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, notified the Mayor saying that the President could not undertake any more speaking engagements between now and the opening Congress.

3,603 CIVILIANS KILLED.

Asquith Gives Total of British Who Have Been Victims of War.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Premier Asquith in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons today said:

"The number of British civilians killed, drowned and wounded by the enemy follows: Killed or died of wounds or shock, 589; drowned, 3,014; injured, 1,982."

Three Navigate Tug to Safety.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Bearhaven dispatch to Lloyd's Agency says that the American tug Vigilant has been brought there in safety by the second mate and two firemen. The Captain and the other members of the crew, who were taken on board the Dutch steamship Ryndam, abandoned the Vigilant 460 miles west of Fastnet. The Ryndam landed the Captain and twelve of the crew at Falmouth.

The New York Times Aeroplane Aloft.

Biplane in Which Victor Carlstrom Will Attempt to Fly from Chicago to New York Today.

TIMES FLIER OFF AT 6 A. M. TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

to the course which he has plotted on his map.

Sun Rises at 6:24, Chicago Time.

The sun rises here at 6:24 (which is, of course, 7:24, New York time) tomorrow morning. Carlstrom expects to be off the ground before 6 o'clock. M. Irmis and William Graff, the mechanics who accompanied the machine from the Curtiss factory at Buffalo, are staying at the field tonight, sharing the rough-and-ready accommodations provided for the men who are regularly on guard to protect the property of the Army Aviation Station, and long before daylight they will be at work by lantern and electric torch to get the machine in readiness. As soon as there is enough daylight for the aviator to discern the principal landmarks from a height of five to eight thousand feet he will set out.

Several oldtime aviation fans of Chicago have been sedulously keeping themselves informed from day to day of the chances of the flier's departure on any given morning and will be on hand to see the beginning of the record-breaking trip; Captain Joseph C. Morrow and Lieutenant Arthur R. Christie, the army officers in chage of the station, expect to see the start, as do Charles Dickinson and James Stephens, President, and Vice President of the Aero Club of Illinois.

The mail for the trip, which is still being collected by THE NEW YORK TIMES staff correspondent up to 9 o'clock tonight, amounting to nearly a hundred letters and to seven or eight hundred post cards, will be taken to the field by the correspondent, and postmarked by a Post Office clerk just before the aviator starts. It will include a number of post cards for Berlin, Germany, to be carried across the ocean by the merchant submarine Deutschland. These cards will make their overland journey through the air and their overseas trip under the water.

Four special letters will be carried outside the mail sack, and a copy of each of the Chicago morning papers of tomorrow morning directed to each morning newspaper in New York. Besides this mail the aviator will carry nothing but a half-dozen hot sandwiches in a nonconducting container and his suitcase.

Interest in the flight in Chicago, which rose to a high pitch on Sunday, when the preparations were completed, and sagged a little under the strain of repeated postponements, is running high again tonight, and the bulletins furnished by the telephone company will be eagerly followed by the aviation enthusiasts of the city.

From Port Jervis, N. Y., he will fly to Paterson, N. J., and from there over the Fort Lee ferry at 126th Street. The aeroplane will be plainly seen crossing over the city to the landing place at Governors Island. Riverside Drive, Central Park, other open spaces, and the roofs of houses and office buildings will be vantage points from which to see the finish of the flight.

As Carlstrom will be flying at about 100 miles an hour, as soon as he is reported passing Port Jervis, N. Y., those who wish to see him go by should leave the bulletins and tickers and seek their vantage points.

Mail by The Times Aeroplane.

More than 1,000 postcards and letters will be brought from Chicago by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane, which was especially authorized to carry mail by the Post Office Department. These postcards and letters are addressed to persons all over the world, the greater number, however, being sent to persons in Greater New York.

All the missives bear marks showing that they were carried by THE TIMES aeroplane, and it is requested that every person receiving one notify THE NEW YORK TIMES by calling Bryant 1000 on the telephone and stating the exact hour and minute the postman delivered it.

First Chicago-New York Trial.

Te first attempt to fly from Chicago to New York was made in 1910, when Eugene B. Ely and a number of others competed for the $25,000 prize offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post, and for the $5,000 prize offered by Clifford B. Harmon. The fliers experienced a great deal of trouble, due in most cases to the inferior equipment of the day, and Ely was forced to give up the attempt after his 50-horsepower Curtiss biplane broke down about thirty-two miles from the starting point.

Later in 1910 Ely was the first aviator to fly from the deck of a warship to land and back again. He was killed on Oct. 10, 1911, when he fell with his machine at the State Fair Grounds in Macon, Ga.

Previous Distance Records.

The world's record for non-stop flight was made on June 20-21 of this year, when Sub-Lieutenant Antoine Marchal of the French Air Service flew more than 800 miles before forced by engine trouble to alight. He ascended at Nancy, in France, and after flying across Berlin, on which he dropped proclamations, went on to Chelm, in Austrian Poland, where he came down and was taken prisoner.

Before this, in September, 1913, Roland Garros established the world's record for a combined flight over land and water, when he flew from Frejus, near Cannes, in France, to Biserta, near Tunis. He crossed the Mediterranean, his flight measuring about 552 miles and taking seven hours and forty-five minutes for its completion. His average speed was about seventy miles an hour. The non-stop record before this was made in July, 1913, by Deroye, who flew his Bleriot monoplane 496 miles in a straight line.

As far back as May, 1911, Roland Garros and André Beaumont flew 401 miles in the Paris-Turin race without stop.

On May 21 of this year Victor Carlstrom established the American cross-country record for flight with one passenger when he flew from Newport News to Sheepshead Bay, a distance of 416 miles. This would also have been the record for pilot alone. His time for this flight was 4 hours and 1 minute. In November, 1915, Carlstrom flew alone from Toronto to this city, a distance of 600 miles. On this flight, however, he was forced to make a stop at Binghamton, N. Y., and it did not constitute a record.

On Aug. 26 of this year he flew 641 miles with one passenger in 8 hours and 40 minutes when contesting for the Curtiss trophy. This flight was made over a fifty-one-mile course and set a new American record for distance covered in one day. He made three stops, once for motor trouble and twice to replenish his fuel supply.

BULLETINS OF FLIGHT FROM 250 OBSERVERS

Progress Will Be Recorded on the Street, in Hotels, and in Department Stores.

More than 250 observers will watch the progress of THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane from the time it leaves the military aviation field at Ashburn, in Chicago, until it passes over Fort Lee Ferry to 126th Street, New York City. These observers are the trained employes of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies.

Acting on orders sent out from the main office of the traffic department of the company at 15 Dey Street, these observers will watch for the passage of the aeroplane over their cities, towns, or villages. They have all received time charts, showing at about what hour the machine ought to be seen, and will be ready for it when it passes over.

As soon as Carlstrom takes to the air at Ashburn the observer there, by means of a special wire run into the aviation grounds by the Chicago Telephone Company, will pass the word to the next town in the direct line, Hammond, Ind. In addition, it will be sent by long-distance wire to the office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company here. From the company's office it will be forwarded by special wire to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, where the bulletins will be sent to the various news agencies and to hotels and department stores, where frequent bulletins of the progress of the flight are to be posted throughout the day.

At Hammond the observers will note the minute the aeroplane passes, and in addition to sending word to the next town along the line of direct flight will notify THE TIMES through the telephone company's office. The time of passing is not the only observation that will be made. Each observer has been instructed to make general observations, such as the approximate elevation at which Carlstrom is flying, his speed, and any other feature that may appeal to him.

In addition to the observers in the centres of population, the company has instructed all central stations along the line of flight to watch for the aeroplane. These stations are to gather any messages concerning the passage of the machine, and relay them with all speed to the New York office, from which they will be forwarded to THE TIMES.

Never Out of Sight of Observers.

By this system it is reasonably assured that Carlstrom will never be out of sight of interested observers, and it is expected that reports will be received that will cover every important development of his record-breaking flight.

The progress of the aeroplane will be bulletined in fifteen of the leading hotels of this city, in six of the larger department stores in Manhattan, and in two department stores in Brooklyn, and at the Aero Club of America. In addition it will be closely followed on the bulletin board of THE TIMES, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, the north end of the Times Building.

Bulletins of every important phase of the flight will be posted on specially prepared bulletin boards. Each bulletin, as soon as received at the Times Annex over the long-distance telephone, will be rushed by special automobile messenger to the various bulletin boards, and thus every one will be able to keep in close touch with the progress of the flight.

Those who watch the progress of the flight on the bulletin boards will be able to see Carlstrom fly over the city.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

NEW!—For Motorists.

Women's Reversible Motor Coats of Leather, $60

Illustrated at left. Two coats in one—equally attractive and practical for both motor and street wear. Made of English tan eather with reverse side of gabardine. If you want something NEW in a motor coat see this one today.

Also—Women's Fur-Lined Motor Coats at $115

Special for today only. Fine all-wool velour coats, lined with full-furred muskrat. Collar of coat is in deep sailor effect, made of genuine beaver with large cuffs to match. *6th Floor.*

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364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts

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Receptions—Dinners—Dances Debutante Affairs—Theatre Parties—and other Social Activities

Including models lately received from Paris and introduced at the

CARNAVAL DES MODES

held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel

The Largest and most Individual Collection Shown in America

HARD FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

Russians Pressed Back by Teutons South of Brzezany.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Fierce battles between Austro-German forces and Russian troops are taking place south of Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa River, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued today. In the region of Michishcu Wood superior Teuton forces pressed back the Russian troops to the southern portion of the wood. Following is the statement:

South of Brzezany, in the region of Michishcu and Lipsitadolna, and east of the village of Svistelniki, fierce battles are taking place. In the region of Michiscu Wood the enemy, after a fierce bombardment by his heavy artillery, attacked our detachments with superior forces, and in spite of their stubborn resistance pressed them back in the southern part of the above wood. In the region of the village of Lipsitadolna and Svistelniki the enemy attack was repelled, with heavy losses to him.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy, who attempted to attack our position eight versts south of Pnova, met with no success.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Strong efforts were made by the Russians yesterday to recapture positions taken by the Austro-German forces on the Narayuvka River, in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg. The Russians charged five times, says today's official statement, but were defeated, with heavy losses. The text of the German statement regarding the eastern front follows:

Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold—The Russians, after strong artillery activity, launched in the evening counterattacks against the positions on the east bank of the river Narayuvka, conquered by us on Oct. 30. They failed five times, under sanguinary losses. The Turkish troops also have conquered terrain and repulsed a counterattack that the enemy had launched at one place.

On the Bystritza, at Solotvina, Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed hostile detachments by fire.

Commemorate Coronel Battle.

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today being the second anniversary of the sea battle off Coronel, Chile, where Admiral Count von Spee, Commander of the German squadron in Pacific waters, defeated the British squadron under Rear Admiral Craddock, the German newspapers print long articles in commemoration of the German victory. They also recall the death of the German Admiral in the subsequent battle with a British squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands.

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Balch Price & Co.

OUR Label guarantees that Quality of Pelt and Expert Workmanship which has been the Standard among High-Grade Furriers for Nearly a Century.

Fulton & Smith Streets Brooklyn.

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

Novelties & Staple Clothes to Measure $25

Do not place your order for a Fall or Winter Suit or Overcoat until you have seen our unusual assortment.

You can get exactly what you want here—get such remarkable value that an investigation is really worth while.

Fit, style, and satisfaction are strictly guaranteed at whatever price you buy.

Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

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30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS

Smart New Models for Young Men and the Ever Popular Staple Styles

Unusual to a marked degree is the splendid assortment of Fur-lined Overcoats which we are showing this year. It is in every respect

The most complete collection we have ever displayed

Special attention and exceptional care have been given to the production of

Distinctive Coats for Young Men

SOME of these are form fitting, with high vent in the back and cut to approved walking length. The shells are of **"Burberry"** fabrics, favored for their "warmth without weight" qualities. One of these is shown in *illustration B.*

Conservative Models are Equally Popular

—therefore we are showing a variety of them, incorporating many new and desirable features. The large, double breasted coats with large shawl collars, one of them shown in ***illustration A,*** are well represented.

—and now a word about Prices!

This entire stock was selected early in the year at price concessions that were unparalleled. These savings, passed on to you, are reflected in the prices of these garments. Just how very low they are you may convince yourself of by comparing them with the prices asked elsewhere for identical merchandise.

"You have the best Fur Coat Value in Town"

said a customer to us last Tuesday as he purchased a mink-lined coat for $297.00. "Before buying a coat at such a price I naturally shopped pretty carefully all over town, and know what I am talking about."

An early purchase is advised because the continually advancing fur market makes it unlikely that we shall be able to obtain more of these coats to sell at the prices quoted here.

$42.50

Black or Oxford shells, muskrat lined with full size skins. Collars are either Persian Lamb or Nutria. Regulation double breasted, shawl collar model.

$52.50

Double Breasted Black or Oxford Kersey shells, shawl collars of either Beaver, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat.) Linings are of Muskrat Backs.

$59.75

Marmot lined coats with black or Oxford shells. The Oxford coats have Beaver collars and the black coats have Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) collars. All coats are double breasted with shawl collars.

$74.75

Lined with heavily furred Northern Muskrat, shells of either Black or Oxford broadcloth. Collars of solid Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) or Northern Otter. Double breasted, shawl collar.

$94.50

Coats lined with Northern Muskrat, of which backs only were used. Shell of fine quality Black or Oxford broadcloth, with long, fur collar of Northern Otter or Beaver. Cut along the staple Ulster lines. Double breasted with shawl collar.

Direct Elevators to the Men's Clothing Department in the Men's Corner, Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Fifth Floor

$139.00

Imported Burberry fleece shells, with Northern Muskrat linings. Collars of Beaver, Otter or Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat). Several handsome models. The Hudson Seal collars are Notch style, the backs are belted. A variety of colors.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

SAYS BRYAN MADE A DEAL WITH DUMBA

Gifford Pinchot Charges a Memorandum as to U-Boat Warfare Was Agreed To

BEFORE LUSITANIA SINKING

No Attacks on Ships with Americans If Wilson Warned Them Off Vessels with Contraband.

The Republican attack on the Wilson Administration, which was based on the sinking of the Lusitania, was switched yesterday from the question whether there was a postscript added to the Lusitania note, to the question whether Secretary Bryan made an agreement with the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, previous to the sinking of the Cunard steamship.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made public a letter from Gifford Pinchot to Mr. Bryan in which Mr. Pinchot said that he had reason to believe that a memorandum was drafted by Bryan and Dumba, whereby it was agreed that Germany would cease submarine attacks on vessels carrying Americans and not contraband of war, provided the United States Government would suggest that citizens no longer take passage on vessels carrying contraband and issue a proclamation warning citizens to that effect. Mr. Pinchot proceeds to argue that if any such memorandum was in effect at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, "the responsibility for the death of 102 Americans lies between the German Government and the Wilson Administration."

Mr. Pinchot's letter was in reply to a letter sent by Mr. Bryan who complained of statements Mr. Pinchot was making in campaign speeches on this subject. Mr. Willcox said that Mr. Pinchot sent the letter privately to Mr. Bryan, but had received no answer. The Pinchot letter, as made public by Chairman Willcox, reads:

Oct. 21, 1916.

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

"My dear Sir: Your letter of Oct. 8 concerning the so-called Dumba incident was delayed in reaching me. It was promptly acknowledged by wire and is now answered. Your letter said:

I am amazed to receive from a North Carolina friend a copy of a letter in which you give currency to a malicious misrepresentation which has been refuted so often and so publicly that I did not expect it to be repeated. That you may know the facts, I beg to inclose an extract from a speech made at Mohonk last May.

"I have carefully read the speech inclosed, and also your Madison Square Garden speech of June 27, 1915, in which this matter is referred to. Neither one even mentions the essential point.

"The heart of the so-called Dumba incident is this:

"It has been publicly stated (and I personally have reason to believe) that there exists and is on file a memorandum agreed to by yourself and the Austrian Ambassador early in April, 1916, which embodies the result of several conferences between you, and reads as follows:

Germany is willing to discontinue submarine attacks on vessels aboard which it is known there are United States citizens, unless such vessels are known to be carrying contraband of war.

Provided:

First—That the United States publicly suggests that citizens of the United States in the future do not take passage on vessels known to be carrying contraband of war.

Second—That provision be made for such passenger boats.

Third—Proclamation to be issued by the President of the United States advising United States citizens that they must not in the future take passage aboard vessels sailing under a belligerent flag which are carrying contraband of war, either from the United States or from any other point anywhere from any other country in the world.

"Some fifteen months have elapsed since this memorandum was first published. It has been widely printed. You have discussed the Dumba incident repeatedly in public. Yet I am unable to find that you have ever made a specific denial of the memorandum.

"The memorandum by itself completely justifies my statement, which amazed you, that the President had actually let her (Germany) know secretly at the time, by the mouth of his Secretary of State through the Austrian Ambassador, that what he said (in his 'strict accountability note) he did not mean. Furthermore, we know from American travelers and correspondents and from the German press that Germany thought she had reason to believe the President did not mean what he said.

"The Dumba-Bryan memorandum was made before the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Under the terms of the memorandum the German Government was justified in believing that if the Lusitania was sunk the Wilson Administration would do what in fact it did do; that is, nothing. The Lusitania had 'United States citizens' on board, but she was a vessel 'known to be carrying contraband of war.' Therefore, under the memorandum, it was legitimate to sink her.

Holds Americans Were Unprotected.

"If the facts as stated and never denied are true, then the Germans had every reason to believe that the Wilson Administration would take no action to save Americans who were about to sail on the Lusitania. Americans on board a ship carrying contraband were without protection under the memorandum.

"The existence of the memorandum explains as nothing else has done why the Government of the United States did not demand the recall of the German Ambassador when he advertised in the public press that Germany proposed to kill American citizens on the high seas. It was in accordance with the memorandum.

"Belief in the existence of the memorandum is strengthened by your statement of June 12, 1915, given out through The Associated Press, in which you advocated that the United States should 'take action which would prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships of on American ships carrying contraband.' This covers the two important provisos in the memorandum.

"I am anxious to do you no injustice. Therefore, I ask you, in order to make this matter entirely clear, to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to the following questions, and I suggest that, in fairness to yourself and the American people, a repetition of vague declarations and indignant protests will not answer. We have a right to know:

"First, did you agree to consent to the substance of it?

"Second, was that memorandum or the substance of it in effect at the time the Lusitania was sunk?

"If the memorandum was in effect when the Lusitania was sunk, then the responsibility for the deaths of 102 American lies between the German Government and the Wilson Administration.

"You have repeatedly said that President Wilson approved your course. Last May, at Lake Mohonk, you said:

You will have to cease criticising me for the Dumba incident, for he (the President) knew all about it and neither at that time nor since complained of anything said.

"Very well. In that case a heavy burden is shifted from you to your Chief.

"Understand me clearly. I do not charge that the Administration deliberately consented to the killing of American citizens. What I do say is that if these facts are true, then it is also true that the weakness of the Wilson Administration and its desire for peace at any price were directly responsible for the death of Americans on the Lusitania.

"In deference to your protest of Oct. 8, I stopped reading in my campaign speeches the material to which you object. Would I could find time to protest through the open letter that I have done so, I shall, while awaiting your answer, go on telling the facts. Very truly yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT."

Cannot See That Lodge Retracted.

Chairman Willcox commented briefly on Senator Lodge's speech Tuesday night in which the Senator shifted responsibility for the "postscript" charge to ex-Assistant Secretary Breckinridge.

"I have read Senator Lodge's speech and I can't see that he retracted anything in it, as reported in some of the papers here," Mr. Willcox said. "Mr. Lodge simply said that he would accept the President's denial. I, too, accept as unqualifiedly true that there was no postscript if the President says so. But that doesn't end it by any means. According to some of the accounts it wasn't a postscript, but an additional note. There can be no question that there is more to the charge than has been brought out thus far."

Mr. Willcox said, however, that he had no further disclosures in the matter to make public at the present time.

Officials Know of No "Memorandum."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Officials of the State Department said tonight that had never heard of any agreement between William J. Bryan, when Secretary of State, and Dr. Constantin Dumba, then Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, by which Germany was to abandon submarine attacks on merchantmen without warning in consideration of a proclamation by the President telling American citizens not to take passage on belligerent vessels carrying contraband. If there was any memorandum of this agreement on file in the State Department, as charged by Gifford Pinchot, they had never seen it, officials said.

One official said that no such agreement could become effective without the approval of President Wilson and the President's position has been shown in resisting the attempt in Congress to adopt the McLemore resolution.

COLONEL ONCE FOR PEACE.

Amos Pinchot Says 1912 Moose Platform Deplored War.

Amos Pinchot, one of the organizers of the Progressive Party in 1912, addressed an open letter to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, which was given out by the Democratic National Committee, in which he accused the Colonel of having been a "pacifist" four years ago and of having suppressed, along with George W. Perkins, a part of the platform of the 1912 Progressive Convention calling for the prosecution of industrial monopolies "under a strengthened and simplified" Sherman anti-trust law. He said the Colonel and Mr. Perkins sent a request secretly to the press associations asking them to cut out this anti-trust plank from their reports of the platform on the ground that it was read and voted by mistake. Later, according to Mr. Pinchot, they caused the platform to be distributed without this plank.

"After calling the Colonel's attention to his speech in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Oct. 25, in which he accused the President of negligence, cowardice, and hypocrisy because he "allowed three and a half years to go by without making any preparation for war," Mr. Pinchot wrote:

"Do you remember, Colonel Roosevelt, that when Mr. Wilson became President you were not for building up the navy? On the contrary, just four years ago, i. e., in October, 1912, you were a pacifist. You were busily engaged in running for the Presidency on an out-and-out pacifist platform.

Of the alleged suppression of the anti-trust section of the Progressive platform Mr. Pinchot said:

"You were in a position where you had to choose between leaving the anti-trust section in the platform and driving out of the Progressive Party the checkbooks of the trust barons, who were at that time under fire from Congress and the courts, may or may not be a sufficient excuse, according to the way you look at it. The whole matter is without importance at this writing except to show whatever remained as the Progressive platform of 1912, after you and Mr. Perkins got through with it, did not remain without your consent and knowledge."

COLONEL ATTACKS ELIOT.

Says His Support of the President Is "Morally Mischievous."

Colonel Roosevelt attacks President Wilson with fresh vigor in a long article under the title, "Good Americans Should Support Mr. Hughes," published in the current issue of The Metropolitan Magazine. At the end of the article the Colonel asserts that it is no pleasure for him to attack Mr. Wilson. In his introduction he devotes considerable space to a criticism of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard for his support of the President.

"It must be said with all possible emphasis that, in this crisis of the nation's history, ex-President Eliot has used his great influence and honored name against the cause of patriotism and against the cause of international duty," says the Colonel. "His verbal tributes to these causes are morally mischievous when coupled with his support of Mr. Wilson.

"Mr. Eliot's name means much. He has been accepted as a guide to idealism in social and international matters. Yet during these last two years our admiration for him as a teacher of moral ideals must be on a par with our admiration for the skill of a chauffeur who puts on the emergency brake, and then throws the clutch into high speed.

"President Wilson has referred to the men fighting in Europe as "madmen." He has not differentiated in any way among them. Such failure to differentiate is in itself a gross offense against international morality. If the Belgians fighting for Belgium are "madmen," then the men of Bunker Hill and Yorktown were lunatics indeed. Either President Wilson does not mean what he says, or else he condemns all struggles for freedom as sinful, including our own struggle.

He closes the article with an appeal for support of Mr. Hughes on the ground that he is a man of his word, and on the strength of his record as Governor of New York, which showed him to be honest, fearless, and incapable of being influenced by the pressure of special interests or corrupt politicians.

RESENT ATTACK ON DANIELS

But Applause Mingles with Hisses as Lawyer Criticises Him.

Hisses and handclapping greeted an attack on Secretary of the Navy Daniels by Frank J. Hogan, a Washington lawyer, in a speech last night at the eighth semi-annual dinner of the Carpet Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Having been informed that this dinner is non-partisan and non-political," began Mr. Hogan, "I will not be able to tell you that the Secretary of the Navy is an old—" but the remainder of the sentence was lost in handclapping and hisses. When Mr. Hogan later bitterly assailed the Adamson law and the circumstances of its passage, one or two of the diners left the room.

More than 800 persons attended the dinner. Ex-Comptroller Herman Metz, Frank Alvah Parsons, and the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles were among the speakers. Others at the speakers' table were Senator Ogden L. Mills, Benjamin Stern, Julius Kruttschnitt, Percy S. Straus, Benedict J. Greenhut, and Myron Robinson, the President of the Carpet Association.

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That smile takes expert blending, best liquors and long aging in the wood. Have you the C C smile?

WANTS HUGHES DEFEATED.

Railway Men's Journal Says He Is the Anti-Union Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The Locomotive Firemen's and Engineers' Magazine for November, out today, in its leading editorial, discussing the Adamson eight-hour law, says in part:

"It must be clear to every man who earns a living as a railroad employe that in voting against Mr. Hughes at the coming election he is voting for better wage and employment conditions, for the protection of his home and fireside, and the furtherance of the wellbeing of his family and himself. We have absolutely no doubt that Mr. Hughes owes his nomination to Wall Street, to the powers of wealth and special privilege, to the big employing interest—in short, to the master class—and that these interests are spending enormous sums of money in an effort to elect him President of the United States.

"Why is it that the manufacturers' associations, Chambers of Commerce, non-union employers, and all the interests that are opposed to organized labor are so actively and earnestly supporting Mr. Hughes's candidacy for the Presidency?

COUNT ON LA FOLLETTE.

His Wisconsin Followers Believe Senator Is for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—His supporters argue that Robert M. La Follette, Republican candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, is for Hughes for President. The Senator, in his speeches, has not taken this stand in so many words, but Monday night, in an address here, he bitterly assailed the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. He also went after Taft and Roosevelt, and he left Mr. Hughes very much alone.

Walter Drew, Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin, for several years right hand man to La Follette, in an open interview today came out for Hughes, asserting that a "Progressive Republican, especially a Wisconsin Progressive, cannot logically do otherwise."

The Senator's followers recall that shortly after the Chicago Convention La Follette came out with an indorsement of Hughes in a signed editorial in his magazine.

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Elman

Paderewski

Hear these famous Victor artists

Elman at Carnegie Hall on November 9, 10

Elman at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 19

Paderewski at Carnegie Hall on November 5

Then hear their Victor Records

The recitals of these great artists are events of importance to the music-loving public. They present the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of their exquisite interpretations for comparative consideration with their historic Victor Records.

Attend the concerts of these great artists, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify their renditions.

Then visit any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by the same artists. You will be instantly convinced that on the Victrola you actually hear these artists true to the very life.

It is this absolute fidelity that emphasizes the supremacy of the Victrola, so firmly established on a basis of great things actually accomplished; a supremacy readily recognized and acknowledged by the world's greatest artists who make records for the Victrola exclusively.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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PRESIDENT STRONG IN SOUTHERN TIER

May Carry Chemung and Will Cut Republican Majorities in Other Counties.

LABOR TREND CONFUSING

Wilson Leads Among Railroad Men, Hughes Among Other Workers Polled—Farm Drift to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In the southern tier of counties in New York State Woodrow Wilson will run ahead of the Democratic State ticket. Some Democratic leaders express the belief that Chemung County, in the heart of the southern tier, will be carried by the President, though normally Republican. Chemung in recent years had showed Democratic leanings, but the Republican leaders assert that the county will be carried for Hughes. This is borne out by the estimate of impartial observers, who look for a Republican majority of 700 in Chemung. The Democratic leaders here concede the other southern tier counties to Hughes, though by less than the normal Republican majorities.

There is a considerable railroad vote throughout this section of the State, especially in Chemung, Tioga, and Steuben. The bulk of this, however, is not a brotherhood vote. It represents men working in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lackawanna here and in the Lehigh Valley shops at Waverly. Canvasses indicate that in the Pennsylvania shops the vote will divide about evenly between Wilson and Hughes. About 700 men are employed in these shops. In the Lackawanna shops, where about 400 men are at work, the vote will favor Wilson on a 70-30 per cent. basis.

In Steuben County, where most of the railroad men reside, the slump in the Republican vote, according to all estimates, will be the biggest. Under old conditions Steuben could be depended upon to give a Republican majority of about 5,000 in a Presidential year. Recently the county has not done so well. There has been a shift strongly favoring the Democrats. It was shown four years ago and again in the Gubernatorial election in 1914. This year the most optimistic forecasts from Republican sources do not claim the county for Hughes by more than 2,500.

Governor Whitman will run ahead of Hughes in Steuben, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties. In Tioga and Tompkins, which are rural, the two candidates, it is estimated, will run about even.

Democrats Hope to Get Chemung.

Daniel Sheehan, ex-Mayor of this city, who is leader of the Democratic forces in Chemung, told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he expected to see Wilson carry this county by 500 or less. Four years ago, according to the tabulated returns, he lost, having a majority in Chemung over Taft and Roosevelt combined by only forty-two votes. The Democrats declare that the tabulated figures are incorrect and that he really had a majority. He carried the county of course.

The Democrats would feel more certain of their ground here, but for the fact that there has been a very large influx of labor to this city, most of which has come from strongly Republican counties across the Pennsylvania border. The Republicans are banking very heavily on these newcomers, a majority of whom have registered. The registration in Chemung this year is 1,500 ahead of two years ago and 2,500 in advance of 1912. The expansion of the industries which brought the strangers from across the border has been attended by prosperity which the Democrats believe will be reflected in the voting next Tuesday.

Here is a table showing the probable Republican majorities in southern tier counties, as compared with the combined Republican and Progressive majorities in 1912 and 1914.

Counties.	1916.	1912.	1914.
Chemung	700	42	396
Schuyler	400	760	736
Steuben	2,000	2,600	2,222
Tioga	1,200	1,294	1,120
Tompkins	1,500	1,053	2,129
Total	6,000	5,848	6,672

Labor Polls Favoring Hughes.

The disaffection of labor in this section does not appear to have assumed proportions that will menace Hughes or the Republican State ticket. Secret polls taken in Schuyler County among the workers at the plant of the Shepherd Electric Crane Company at Montour Falls, for instance, gave Hughes 216 to 124 for Wilson. A poll taken at the plant of the Cronk Carrier Company gave Hughes and Whitman each 49 to 10 for Wilson and 8 for Seabury. At the big plant of the Morrow Manufacturing Company here, where about 4,500 men are employed, polls have been taken indicating that about two-thirds of the voters there will support the Republican candidates, including Hughes. The drift in the railroad vote from Hughes to Wilson is estimated at about 300 out of a total of 1,000.

In Steuben County, the City of Hornell, a railroad centre, and the City of Corning, where many railroad workers vote, probably will go Democratic by from 400 to 500. The Republican leaders are not willing to concede Corning. In that city, however, the strong feeling in favor of Wilson in indicated by the frequency with which his pictures appear in the windows of dwellings, especially in districts where workingmen live.

Tioga, Tompkins and Schuyler are almost exclusively agricultural counties. H. H. Graham, Chairman of the Schuyler County Republican Committee, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this evening that in canvassing his district he had run across about five Republican farmers to each of the twenty election districts in the county who were going to vote for Wilson because "he has kept us out of war."

Frederick W. Palmer, who is employed by a railroad as boss of a gravel pit and who is a brother of ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic leader of Pennsylvania and candidate for United States Senator, who at one time was regarded as the spokesman for President Wilson in the House of Representatives, is the candidate for Congress from the Thirty-seventh District, comprising the counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins. He is giving Congressman Pratt, the Republican incumbent, who is up for re-election, a lively fight. On his way through this section today President Wilson told Democratic leaders whom he met that he was more anxious to see Palmer carry the district than he was to receive a majority for himself in the five counties.

Both Republicans and Democrats are carrying on an active campaign, but there are signs of apathy among the voters. The Republicans had a mass-meeting last night which was addressed by Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France; Job E. Hedges, and Jacob Sloat Fassett, who for so many years has been the controlling factor in Republican politics in the Thirty-seventh Congressional District. This meeting was said to have been the first at which there was a very large attendance. At earlier gatherings Republicans as well as Democratic orators in this section have been speaking before houses only two-thirds filled. The people seem too busy making money to bother much about politics.

There are rumors in Republican circles here that Mr. Fassett, who during the last few years has been striving harder to add to his already large fortune than to retain his grip on the local Republican organization is preparing to "come back" as a candidate for the House of Representatives two years hence. For some reason this is regarded to bode no good in this election to Congressman Pratt. The defeat of Pratt would clear the field for Fassett.

ROOSEVELT ON TRIP TO OHIO

Will Return Quickly for Cooper Union Address Friday Night.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left New York last evening to deliver two speeches in Ohio in an effort to help the Republicans of that State bring their campaign to an end with a grand flourish. He is scheduled to speak in Toledo and Cleveland today and tomorrow, and then to hurry back to New York for a speech at Cooper Union on Friday night.

He is to make a brief speech on the same night at the National Theatre, at Second Avenue and Houston Street. A close associate of the Colonel promised yesterday that his speech at Cooper Union, which John Wanamaker and a number of other prominent men had urged him to make, would be "easily the most vigorous speech of the campaign."

EVENING POST FOR WILSON.

Editorial Says Hughes Has Been President's Best Campaigner.

The Evening Post has at last decided to support Wilson for re-election. Early in the campaign that newspaper declared editorially that it intended to weigh carefully the utterances of both candidates before deciding to indorse either. Yesterday The Post's leading editorial said:

"A request comes from a valued reader that The Evening Post declare its preference as between Hughes and Wilson. In common with the great body of independents, The Evening Post entered this campaign with a mind open to conviction. We could not pretend to overlook the serious objections to President Wilson.

"From Mr. Hughes we hoped for an exhilarating campaign, with far-reaching and constructive policies, discussed in an appealing manner and on a high level. He has sorely disappointed all who expected this. His attacks upon Mr. Wilson have been far too sweeping and without a particle of generous recognition. We agree with Professor Bliss Perry in what he has lately written:

"'I like fair play. Having known Woodrow Wilson for nearly twenty-five years as a high-minded gentleman of absolute integrity, of stubborn Scotch-Irish courage, and of passionate devotion to his country, I resent the willful misrepresentation and malignant disparagement which characterizes the campaign against him.' In this respect, Mr. Hughes has been the President's best campaigner.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Wilson has in his speeches shone by contrast. He has known how to be dignified while forceful. And the increasing emphasis which the whole drift of the campaign has placed upon the President's highest service to the country—his maintenance of peace with honor—has been unmistakable. His re-election would be the strongest kind of peace mandate from the people of the United States. It is mainly for this reason that The Evening Post, without abating its recorded criticisms of President Wilson a jot, believes that a victory for Mr. Wilson next Tuesday would be for the good of the country."

Illness Retires Borah.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Senator Borah of Idaho, who was forced to give up his speaking tour for Hughes because of illness, passed through here today en route to Chicago. The Senator is in a weakened condition as a result of the strenuous campaign he has been waging and has been advised to abandon all his speaking engagements. His condition became serious while he was speaking in Fond du Lac Monday night.

DEFENDS BROTHERHOODS.

Marshall Points to Roosevelt and Taft "Surrenders."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer were the principal speakers at a Democratic rally here tonight. The Vice President declared that this country must face new conditions "in which the people shall say whether they will have the disputes of classes settled peaceably or by the costly struggles which have marked such differences in the past."

"If there was nothing radically wrong," he said, "in the United States Steel Corporation going to Theodore Roosevelt as President and getting an advance pardon for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law in absorbing the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, and if there was nothing wrong in the wool interests of the country forcing the Republican tariff law, what Mr. Taft, in his Administration, characterized as the 'infamous schedule K,' is there anything so terribly wrong in the workingmen of this country going to Washinton and chokin a little justice out of the railroads?"

Mr. Palmer declared that in his campaign Pennsylvania had entered the list of doubtful States.

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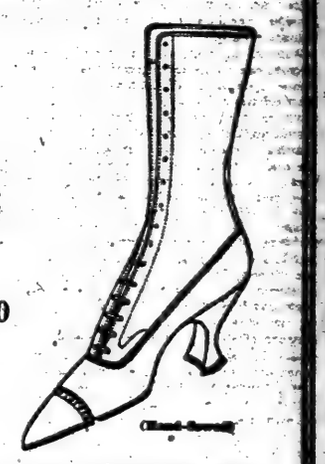

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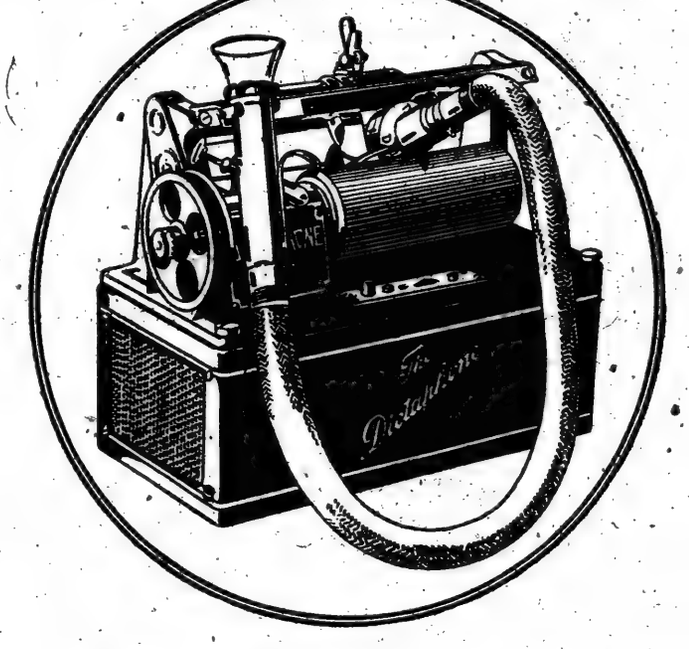

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WHITMAN ATTACKS SEABURY METHODS

Calls His Criticism of Militia Bill "a Descant to the Meanest and Lowest Level."

SIX SPEECHES IN BROOKLYN

Replies to Three of His Opponent's Challenges and Praises Food Commissioner Dillon.

Governor Whitman spoke at six meetings in Brooklyn last night and at Columbia University in Manhattan in the afternoon. The Governor attacked former Justice Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, more vigorously than in any of his recent speeches, replying to three of Seabury's challenges, one challenge to declare whether he opposed Seabury's plan "to compel public service corporations to pay taxes on their public franchises at the same valuation that other taxpayers pay on their property."

"Mr. Seabury must know that the Court of Appeals has decided that the fairest way to assess an intangible right to operate on a public highway is on the basis of the capitalization and net earnings," Governor Whitman said. "If Mr. Seabury has a better method to propose the State Tax Department would be glad to hear from him."

The second challenge to which the Governor replied was to declare whether he opposed Seabury's plan "for a genuine executive budget."

"I don't know what his plan is," Governor Whitman said, "but I am in favor of a genuine executive budget. Mr. Seabury, as a former Justice of the Court of Appeals, must know that a revision of the constitution would be needed to put such a plan into effect."

The Governor said he had done all in his power to bring about just such a change, and that it had been provided for in the proposed new constitution which was defeated last year.

The third challenge concerned the increasing of the scope and appropriations of the State Food and Markets Department. Governor Whitman said he favored this plan, and had shown in his administration that he favored it. He called attention to the fact that he had doubled the appropriations for the department, and pointed out that he had put an office, a Democrat as the Commissioner of the department, John J. Dillon, who conducted the recent fight of the farmers for higher prices for milk. The Governor reiterated his charge that Mr. Seabury had stolen George W. Perkins's ideas on this subject and others.

His Brooklyn speechmaking tour started at Arcadia Hall, where about 2,500 persons were packed into the auditorium to hear him. It ended with a large mass meeting at Stauch's Casino, in Coney Island. He was greeted with enthusiasm at each meeting, and in every case the crowds that assembled to hear him were too great for the capacity of the halls and overflow meetings were held outside.

In his afternoon spech to Columbia students in Earl Hall the Governor attacked Mr. Seabury for his opposition to the Militia Enrollment bill.

"The man who, for the purpose of getting into office, is trying to persuade the public that an honest and patriotic endeavor to defend our institutions is an effort to use power in order to make somebody a soldier whom we don't like, is descending to the meanest and lowest and the most unpatriotic level that it is possible for a man to reach in a political campaign. I am very glad to say that, as far as I have been able to learn, there is only one man in this whole campaign on either side who is making any such charge."

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, also spoke at the Columbia meeting. Both devoted their speeches to national issues, Mr. Calder attacking the Administration's Mexican policy and Mr. Straus attacking the Adamson Eight-hour law.

Governor Whitman is scheduled to speak at five Republican County Committee meetings in Manhattan tonight.

ROOSEVELT TO THE DUTCH.

Praises Their Defiance of Germany —Deplores 'Cowardly Silence' Here.

The Belgian paper, La Metropole, now published in London, contains in its issue of Oct. 17 a letter from Colonel Roosevelt, which it introduces with the words:

"Our readers cannot have forgotten the ringing 'Appeal to Neutrals' hurled in support of Belgium by the President of the Netherlands section of the League of Neutral Nations, an appeal signed by 150 Dutch intellectuals and supported by the Central Committee of the league.

"The generous declaration of these Dutchmen has found a sympathetic and warm reception in the whole world, but particularly in high American circles.

"And so the Central Committee of the league has just received from its Honorary President, M. Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the great American Republic, a very fine letter, in which he writes enthusiastically."

A translation of the French text of La Metropole follows:

"It is a duty as well as a pleasure for me to express to you my keen admiration for 'The Appeal to Neutrals,' of which I heartily approve, and which I welcome with enthusiasm. Each word of the eloquent appeal of the Dutch citizens is also the expression of truth, and, in pronouncing themselves with a frankness which forms a pleasing contrast with the cowardly silence of so many neutrals, they deserve the gratitude of all those who love justice and feel themselves filled with horror and indignation in thinking of the wrong done the great cause of civilization by the authors of the crime of 1914.

"Their courageous example in all the more striking, and their temerity the more praiseworthy because they are citizens of a little country bordering on a State which is considered to be among the most powerful and which is, at the same time, the most evil and the most devoid of scruples.

"Their attitude also offers a noble contrast with the cowardly silence observed in so unworthy a manner by those who are at present at the head of the Government of my own country, which is much more wealthy and populous, and enjoys a greater relative security. For this reason, also, her indifference is all the more significant.

"Innocent and unfortunate Belgium has been cruelly violated. She has been treated with superlative brutality by Germany, who has openly and officially despoiled her of her independence. The declarations of the German Government made in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1915, and April 4, 1916, are an exposition of her formal intentions to maintain Belgium in a state of political, military, and economic dependence.

"For Belgium fully carried out her duties toward herself and other nations, even toward Germany. And Germany, without the shadow of provocation, brutally overran this country. Just now she desires to profit by the evil she has done and to exact the horrible forfeit of forever depriving Belgium of her independence.

"The signers of 'The Appeal to Neutrals' ask the citizens of the civilized countries not now at war to join them in maintaining that it is a crime and an act of war to deprive a State, small or great, of her independence, which shall herself have fully carried out her duties as a member of the family of nations of the civilized world.

"I believe that every free man worthy of the name is not performing his duty if he does not protest with them against such a forfeiture, and I add that every Government of a civilized nation is normally forced to protest. This is particularly true of that which concerns my own country or those who, at the head of the Government, are proclaiming speeches for 'peace leagues' and for 'the protection of little States.'

"It seems cowardly and frightfully hypocritical to deliver such speeches and make such theoretical declarations on law and order when one does not take an active part in the misfortunes of Belgium."

HUGHES TURNS EAST PREDICTING VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

hour period of service. This he cited as proof from a high representative of the brotherhoods that the legislation was, as the candidate had declared, "gold-brick" legislation of a dangerous kind.

"The uncertainty of the law," he said, "is recognized in various particulars. It is said just what it will be decided mean no one can now tell, as it is possible to construe it in several different ways. That is what the General Chairman said.

"In other words, it is not an eight-hour working day at all. I have got here a copy of an article sent out by the General Chairman of the brotherhoods of the Pennsylvania Lines East, and here is what it says: This law does not change the application of the hours of service law; the companies still have the right to work you sixteen hours within any twenty-four consecutive hours, if they so desire.

"I note, to be added, that the chief of one of the locals of the brotherhood has ascertained the effect of the law on those who complete their runs in less than eight hours. He says that if a man makes a 100-mile run in five hours, instead of getting his full day's pay he will get only five-eighths of a day's pay when paid on the eight-hour basis. He also says that formerly the railroad men were entitled to pay for twenty-five miles whenever called out, whether they were used after reporting or not. But the Adamson bill enacts a flat basis of eight hours for the purpose of paying compensation, while on the other hand it does not establish an eight-hour work day.

"That is not any eight-hour work day bill. There was not any eight-hour work day proposition involved at all. Things that are right can walk in their own clothes and we can have things that are right if we go at them in the right way.

"There will be a great many surprises about this bill that you are perhaps little interested in unless you work on railroads, but there are men who are going to find out that even those who were supposed to be benefited by it have got a very beautiful gold brick.

Sums Up His Principles.

"I am opposed to all pork barrel business," Mr. Hughes said in another place. "I am opposed to all logrolling appropriations. I am interested in this campaign simply because I believe there is a great chance to serve the United States in providing businesslike administration; and if they want that kind of thing I am their servant for that purpose.

"We are on the eve of a great national decision. We do not know what the future has in store for our country, we cannot tell exactly what will happen in the next few years, but we can tell what the principles are which we propose to apply to the administration of this Government if we are intrusted with Executive power.

"In the first place, it must not be forgotten that the President is the Executive of the Government. It is his duty to administer the great business affairs of our country, and it is his duty to see that they are administered in a businesslike and efficient manner. We have had a notion, perhaps, that in a country under free institutions public service did not have as high standards as had obtained under some other forms of government. There is no reason in the world why the business of the United States should not be as well administered as any great private business; and I propose, if elected, to call about me the ablest men that I can find to establish the business of this country on a basis which will make our civil service a place of honor and dignity and of benefit to all our people.

"A vote for me is not a vote for war, but it is a vote for maintaining the rights of American citizens throughout the world. We cannot have any prosperity if we enter upon a path of national humiliation. Our prestige depends upon the impression we make, of a courageous, fearless spirit, a spirit of justice, but a spirit which speaks a consciousness of self-respect. There is no hope for lasting peace in this country if we invite insult; if other nations do not have, not merely formally expressed, but actually have a deep regard for our institutions and the character of the people who maintain them. It was the splendid spirit that gave us prosperity, it was the independent spirit which preserved our country during the civil war, that gave us the international influence which we have enjoyed.

"We should not be able either to extend our foreign trade or to meet the opportunities of the twentieth century in the manner in which we should be able to meet them unless we are firm and convincing in the maintenance of American rights and unless the boy that goes to foreign parts to aid this country in extending American enterprise knows that the flag, his flag, is a symbol not only of international justice but of a power that is never misused, but is always ready to protect the lives and property of her citizens."

Dwells on Protective Tariff.

Speaking of what he called a protective tariff to safeguard the industries of this country after the war, when, he said, foreign competition would be renewed by an efficient and trained Europe, Mr. Hughes said:

"This is a very severely practical proposition. We know what happened to us twenty months ago. There are some who say, 'Why, America is ready! Look at great, strong America! Can't America stand anything?' Well, America was just as strong and just as great twenty months ago as it is today. They say, 'Well, look at the men in America! Can't they do anything?' I reply, Well, the men in America were just as great twenty months ago as they are today. You have got to have something besides this great, strong America that we talk about in such eloquent phrases, and you have got to have something more than these alert and splendid men. You have got to have business policies that protect the industries of the United States.

"How are we going to avoid these conditions? By surely building up American enterprise protecting American industry in every way, and making it possible for business to succeed. I want to see the American name honored throughout the world because it is recognized that we are firmly and consistently maintaining our rights. I want to see American prosperity based on something better than a European war. I want to see efficient administration, with the best men in charge of every department. I want to see government that is sensible and directed according to the merits of a proposition, and not government by hold-up; not government in response to government dealing out gold bricks to this group or that group for the purpose of getting votes. I propose that we have the principles of our institutions maintained, and then we can go forward and meet the competition of the vanquished countries, secure in the knowledge that the flag in this favored land will have a fair and square opportunity."

Mr. Hughes spoke today at Sullivan, Linton, Bloomington, Brazil, and Terre Haute. It was a never-ending demonstration which spoke eloquently for the efficiency of the Republican party organization. The Opera House at Brazil, where Mr. Hughes was scheduled to speak at 5 o'clock this afternoon, was crowded two hours before that time.

Mr. Hughes left for New York State shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. He will open his campaign there at Batavia at 11:15 tomorrow morning and will make a two-day tour. Then he will return to New York. He will receive the election returns at the Hotel Astor.

SAYS HUGHES WON'T MEDDLE.

Will Let Congress Pass Embargo, German Organ Thinks.

Commenting upon Charles E. Hughes's reply to a heckler at Columbus, Ind., in which the Republican Presidential candidate declared that he stood for the maintenance of all American rights, including the right of travel and of shipment, thus implying that, if elected, he would not be in favor of placing an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to Europe or barring Americans from the merchant vessels of belligerents, The New Yorker Herold said yesterday morning:

"We do not see how Mr. Hughes could have said any less. Some days before he had declared that he would protest energetically against the blacklist and the mail robberies, as well as insist upon every right possessed by the United States. As long as Congress has not passed an Embargo Act, the President will insist upon the right of the United States to ship munitions. But—and this point is very important—Mr. Hughes as President will not meddle with the affairs of Congress. Mr. Wilson exercised every possible influence upon the representatives of the people in order to thwart an embargo resolution and another regarding warning against traveling in munition-carrying ships. Mr. Hughes will not try to bungle up the work of Congress. He solemnly promised this only a few days ago. He said that he would not try to play the party leader, or the lawmaker, but would be only the executive officer.

"Besides, our readers know that we have never reproached Mr. Wilson for allowing the shipment of munitions. We have only protested against his cogent use of the word 'humanity.' We have directed our attacks against his hypocrisy and against his high-handed control of Congress, as well as against the numerous unneutral acts that have been open to observation since the outbreak of the war and which, in every case, were directed against Germany.

"Mr. Hughes has spoken in an open and honorable manner, and, just because he has handled this question so squarely, we are sure that in him we shall have a genuinely neutral President who will not be likely to favor Germany, but who also will not become the servant of the English."

In its evening edition The Herold said: "When Hughes enters the White House next March, the work of supplying munitions will have seen its best days, as the war must come to an end some time. The embargo question six months from now will not be anywhere near the importance it was a year ago."

Pointing out that there was no essential difference between the Wilson and Hughes programs regarding foreign affairs The New Yorker Volkszeitung said: "Oh, those poor countrymen of ours! How heartily and sincerely we pity them!"

Among German-Americans interviewed by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter little interest seemed to be taken in the Hughes declaration. It was regarded by many as a matter of course which no exception could be taken. Some prominent propagandists had not even read the utterance. Alphonse G. Koehle characterized the position taken by Mr. Hughes as fair and proper Americanism, in line with international law.

The meeting of the United German Societies of Greater New York held in the New York Mannerchor Hall Tuesday night, Henry Weismann of Brooklyn reassured those present regarding Mr. Hughes's alleged prohibition sentiments by declaring that Mr. Hughes in 1908 had shown himself to be a champion of personal liberty and an opponent of bigotry.

HUGHES TALKS SATURDAY.

Torchlight Parade to Precede Night Meeting at Garden.

Charles E. Hughes will deliver four speeches in this city in closing his campaign on Saturday, it was announced yesterday at Republican National Headquarters. At noon he is to speak at an open-air meeting in Union Square; at 12:45 at the Hughes Alliance at 350 Broadway, and at 1:15 he is scheduled to speak at 233 Lafayette Street.

The Republicans are arranging monster demonstrations to precede his night speech at Madison Square Garden, and it was said yesterday that before beginning to speak Mr. Hughes would review a huge torchlight parade in which the "Wide Awakes," an organization quiescent since the days of Lincoln, would take a prominent part. The famous Columbus, Ohio, Glee Club is also to appear in this parade. It is due to arrive in the city today and to make hotel lobbies and Republican meetings tuneful till Saturday night.

SEES HUGHES VICTORY HERE.

Gov. Whitman Says He Will Carry New York by 100,000.

"With the possible exception of one, Charles E. Hughes will carry every county outside Greater New York," Governor Whitman said yesterday in discussing political conditions throughout New York State as he had found them on his speaking tour. "Governor Hughes's plurality in the State will not be less than 100,000, and I believe that it will exceed that figure," said the Governor.

He was equally optimistic regarding his own chances of election.

WOMEN REVISIT CHICAGO.

Little Heckling of Hughes Campaigners, but Some Egg Throwing.

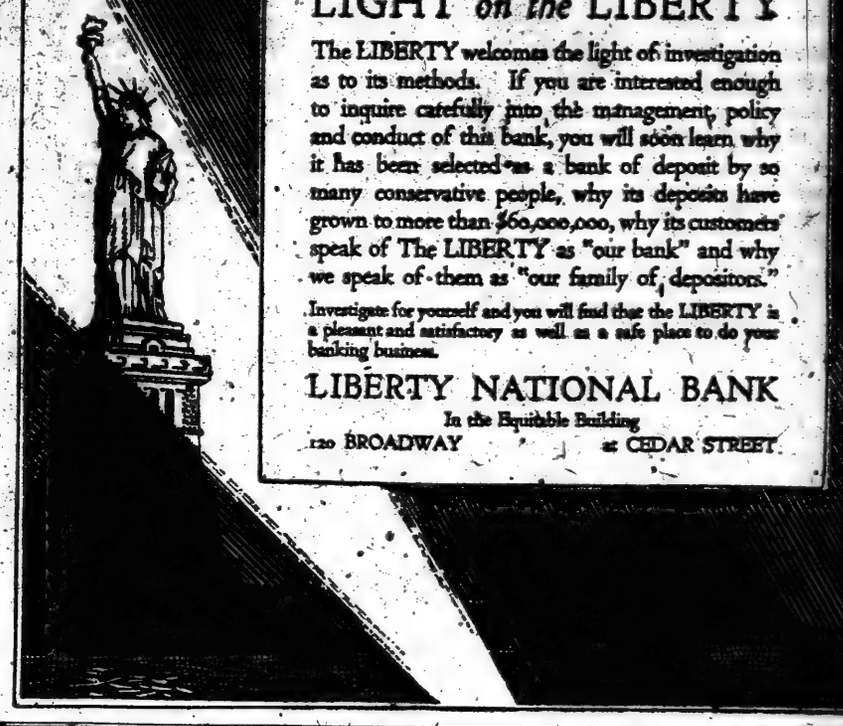
Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Invading Chicago for the second time to plead for votes for Hughes, the women campaigners today found the Windy City slightly more cordial. Heckling was at a minimum. The women, avowedly after the "business women's votes," did not go to the sections where they were so roughly used before. Two indoor meetings and one street corner talk summed up the activities of the day. Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Miss Rita Kleson, the owner sympathizers, had to contend with a few Wilson advocates.

The Cohan Grand Opera House was the scene of the biggest meeting. Like persons bearing speeches by Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, about 800 persons assembled in the old Inter-Ocean Building to hear speeches by Mrs. Maude Ross Elliott, Mrs. Francis Kelly, and Mrs. William R. Severin, President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. The outdoor meeting was held on the steps of the Art Institute. A crowd of nearly 2,000 stretched out from the steps and although the speeches were not audible to all save those in the front ranks, the crowd cheered liberally.

There were jeers and interruptions during the meeting in the theatre, and eggs were tossed at the women as they left the threatre by an alley exit and passed into waiting automobiles. Some of the eggs struck the women or the machines. The Hughes women motorists then stood across and finished their speeches in spite of interruptions.

The campaigners left at 1:30 P. M. for Baltimore, where they will hold a night meeting Thursday. The campaigners will arrive in New York at 7:30 P. M. Friday.



LIGHT *on the* LIBERTY

The LIBERTY welcomes the light of investigation as to its methods. If you are interested enough to inquire carefully into the management, policy and conduct of this bank, you will soon learn why it has been selected as a bank of deposit by so many conservative people, why its deposits have grown to more than $60,000,000, why its customers speak of The LIBERTY as "our bank" and why we speak of them as "our family of depositors."

Investigate for yourself and you will find that the LIBERTY is a pleasant and satisfactory as well as a safe place to do your banking business.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

In the Equitable Building

120 BROADWAY at CEDAR STREET.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Where Labor Stands To-day on President Wilson and "on the 100% Candidate."

Six Years Is a Long Time, Mr. Hughes

In "eleventh-hour" desperation the Republicans have gone way back to 1910 for an indorsement by a representative of labor for their candidate.

In full pages of paid-for-advertisements, printed throughout the country, they quote an editorial by John M. O'Hanlon, in the "Legislative Labor News."

Why Don't They Quote the Same Paper and the Same Editor To-day?

Mr. Hughes thinks so highly of Mr. O'Hanlon's opinion that he has been everywhere pulling from his pocket and reading to audiences of wage earners *that six year old* editorial.

Apparently the Repulican managers don't read the newspapers. If they did, they would not have quoted Mr. O'Hanlon in full page advertisements which appeared two days after Mr. O'Hanlon issued a vigorous statement announcing that he has supported President Wilson ever since he was renominated.

QUEER, ISN'T IT, THAT MR. HUGHES HAS TO GO BACK SIX YEARS TO FIND AN INDORSEMENT FROM ANY LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOR? LET'S SEE—

In the absence of any other bona-fide labor indorsement, your six year old one may be valued by you, Mr. Hughes, but come back to the present and listen to Mr. O'Hanlon's statement issued at Troy, N. Y., October 29, 1916. He said:

"I have been supporting President Wilson for re-election both in the columns of my paper and wherever I have had the opportunity to express my conviction orally, *ever since he has accepted a renomination.*

The quoted article in the issue of the Legislative Labor News of October, 1910, giving credit to Governor Hughes for his approval of labor laws while Governor of this state is based on fact. A similar appreciation could have been issued of the work of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Since that period both have occupied national spheres of action.

Mr. Wilson as President has fulfilled every expectation aroused by his career as Governor. Mr. Hughes has not.

As a candidate for President Mr. Hughes has declared his opposition to the Wilson program of legislation and seized upon the eight-hour law for railroad men to emphasize that opposition. In discussing it *he has attacked the sincerity and intelligence of organized labor* and charged it with greed by declaring that it intimidated Congress into enacting a 'wage law' designed to create extra wages for more than eight hours of work a day. The chief object of the railroad men and all other workers is to prevent more than eight hours' work a day by exacting higher prices for extra hours.

The entire labor movement of the State of New York, almost without exception, is in favor of the re-election of President Wilson. The record of his achievement in Congress is such that no wage earner whether a member of organized labor or not should fail to support him for re-election."

This Is 1916, Mr. Hughes, Not 1910

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

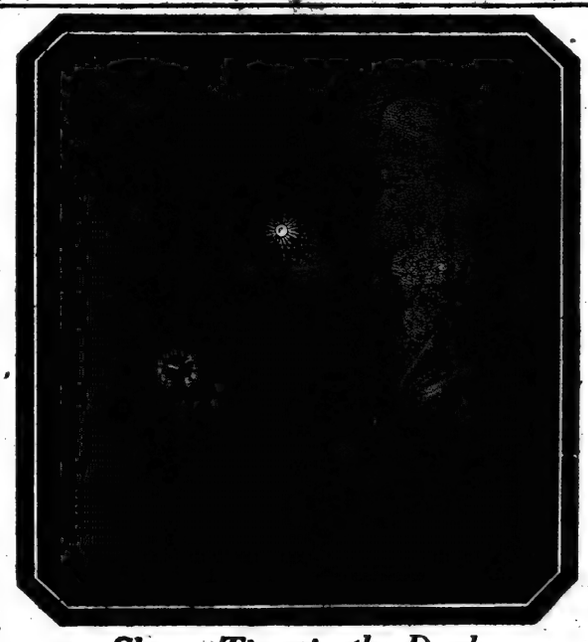
Something New by Ingersoll

GLOW DIAL WATCHES
Readable in Dark
Illustrations ⅝ actual size

"Radiolite"
The regular Ingersoll watch with "RADIOLITE" figures and hands. $2.00

"Radiolite" Strap Watch
This is the watch most widely used by soldiers, policemen, motorists and athletes. Its all-around convenience, however, makes it appreciated by every one and for all purposes. $4.00

"Radiolite" Two-in-One
A handy timepiece to stand on the bureau, or on a table by the bed. In daytime an ideal watch for desk or dresser. $2.25



Shows Time in the Dark

"RADIOLITE"

(Radium-Lighted)

Makes the Dial Glow

Enough Radium to cover the top of a lead pencil costs $120,000. But Radium is so powerful that a little goes a mighty long way.

Ingersoll has brought out a luminous substance called "RADIOLITE." The light-giving power of "RADIOLITE" is pure radium in minute proportions. On the figures and hands of Ingersoll watches this substance shines in the dark more brilliantly than pure radium would. The figures glow like so many little street lamps. And this glow continues as bright as ever for six to eight years, without need of exposing to the light.

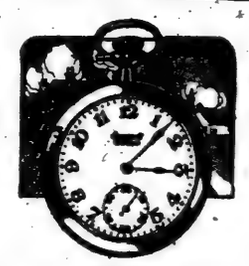
Quick as a glance on even the darkest night you can read the time with an Ingersoll "RADIOLITE." To know the time in the dark people have previously paid $200 to $500 for slow-striking, cumbersome "repeaters," or "chimers," that struck first the hour, then the quarter, then the minute.

I figure that until now people have known only *two-thirds* of the value and usefulness of a watch. The other third comes in having a "RADIOLITE" with you in the darkened movie theatre, or on the bureau, or under the pillow, at night—with you everywhere. And don't forget that Ingersoll "RADIOLITES" are DAYTIME watches, too! Also don't forget that you can get the real "RADIOLITE" only on the Ingersoll watches.

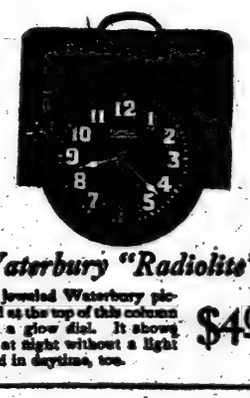
The Man Behind the Counter

Dealers now have in stock the Ingersoll "RADIOLITES" and the Ingersoll jeweled watches, as well as the other Ingersolls. The TRIUMPH, $1.25, is a good Ingersoll for boys or men. The JUNIOR, at $2.50, is small and thin. The ECLIPSE, $2.00, is not quite so small but almost as thin. The MIDGET is a small watch for women and girls, at $2.50. The MIDGET TWO-IN-ONE, with plain dial, is $2.75.

JEWELED MODELS
Plain and Glow Dials
Illustrations ⅝ actual size



Ingersoll Waterbury
A handsome new Ingersoll with a good old name. Small, short-winding, jewaled at the points of greatest friction. Plain dial. $3.00



Waterbury "Radiolite"
The jeweled Waterbury pictured at the top of this column with a glow dial. It shows time at night without a light—and in daytime, too. $4.00

Ingersoll Reliance
The Ingersoll that took the country by storm. The first seven-jewel, bridge-model watch to sell for anywhere near $3.00. Now comes in three styles of cases.

Snap case $3.00
Screw case $3.50
Two-year gold-filled case . . . $6.00

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal

OLD NEW HAVEN MEN DENY INJURING ROAD

Members of Former Board of Directors File an Answer in $165,000,000 Suit.

DECLARE INTENTIONS GOOD

Say Acts Since Decided to Have Been Unlawful Were Believed by Them to be for Best.

The answer to the $165,000,000 restitution suits brought by five Massachusetts stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company against former officers, Directors, and counsel was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday. The complaint was filed on Aug. 30 last, and accused the defendants of conspiracy in furtherance of an unlawful combination, between July, 1890, and December, 1914. Among the specific charges were the loss of $133,000,000 by the unlawful purchase or lease of various corporations, the loss of $2,000,000 in revenue by apportioning territory, by injury to freight and passenger traffic, by acquiring newspapers, paying for publicity, bribing members of the Legislature, paying lawyers, &c.

The answer is a general denial of all of the charges. Whatever was done that afterward was decreed to be unlawful, the answer says, was done in the belief that the acts were lawful, proper, and in the interest of the stockholders. The answer especially denies that the defendants created or maintained any unlawful monopoly in the restraint of trade or for the elimination of competition. It admits that in 1912, and again in 1914, the Interstate Commerce Commission made investigations which necessitated spending money for lawyers, accountants, &c.

An allegation that the New Haven Company has failed to take any steps to recover damages from individual defendants in the pending suit is denied, and it is pointed out that an action was brought and compromised by the payment to the company of $1,250,000. It is asserted, however, that at the annual meeting of the stockholders in New Haven on Oct. 27 and 28, 1915, persons representing the plaintiffs submitted a resolution to the effect that the Directors of the New Haven Company be authorized and instructed to prosecute actions against certain Directors whose names had appeared in the reports following the investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that the resolution was lost by a vote of 925,124 shares to 15,583.

All the property controlled by the New Haven Company, the answer said, is conducted in accordance with the statutes of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. The answer says further that the property acquired by the New Haven Company was for the interest of the public in the New England States.

The plaintiffs are Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Fisk, James F. Ray, and Mary M. Clark. They own a total of 1,056 shares of stock.

The defendants are William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George MacCulloch Miller, James S. Elton, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, John L. Billard, Robert W. Taft, Charles S. Mellen, the executors of the will of J. Pierpont Morgan, the executrix under the will of Hamilton McK. Twombly, and the New Haven Company.

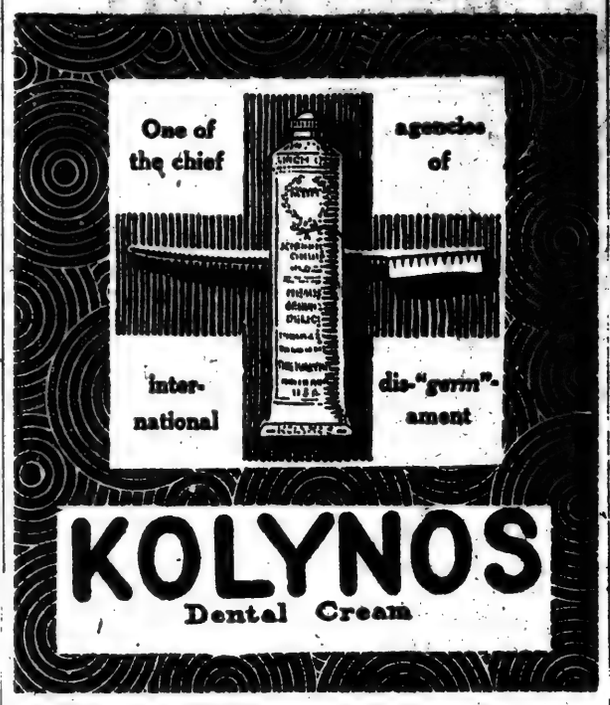
JOBBERS FIX FOOD PRICES.

Federal Investigator Learns of Combination in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Drastic action will be taken in the Federal investigation of the soaring prices of food products, it was announced today by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney.

Mr Clyne said he had information to the effect that jobbers in Peoria, Springfield, and East St. Louis hold daily conversations over long-distance telephones and fix prices of food stuffs in Illinois.

"We are informed also," Mr. Clyne said, "that these jobbers control prices on foods throughout Ohio, Missouri, and Iowa."



W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas, President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

23 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1853 Broadway, cor. 58th St.
1493 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2203 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
847 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
706-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—881 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.

THE VOICE OF THE VIOLIN
will be compared on the same stage with
THE VOICE OF THE EDISON

For this entertaining and musically artistic RECITAL we have engaged, for this entire week—

MR. RUDOLPH POLK

First Violinist of Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra

Mr. Polk will present a most interesting Program, at 2:30 and 4:00 each afternoon, this week, in the Edison Shop Auditorium. In connection with Mr. Polk's playing, some famous violin interpretations will be played on the New Edison Phonograph, and we want you to test *whether your ears are keen enough to know when you are listening to the real violin, or the Edison Re-Creation.*

More than two hundred Musical Critics have admitted that the Voice of the Edison was the actual Re-Creation of the Voice of the Violin or singer, and you will enjoy making the same test for yourself.

Seats are free. All Music Lovers are Welcome!

THE-EDISON-SHOP

473 Fifth Avenue, New York (The Thomas A. Edison Phonograph Corporation of Montclair, New Jersey) Opposite the Public Library

What He Stands For

"YOU ask what road I propose to travel?

"These are the milestones which mark it:

"An Executive responsible to the whole nation.

"A Cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans.

"A foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights.

"A flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him.

"A preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen.

"A government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest.

"And finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

"We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided."

Vote for Hughes!

MRS. ROFRANO EAGER TO AID HUSBAND

Wife of Politician Accused of Murder Will Testify for Him Today.

TO STRENGTHEN HIS ALIBI

Nephew Tells of Seeing Gaimari's Body, but Denies Rofrano Was There, as Prosecution Asserts.

Mrs. Michael A. Rofrano, who has been a wistful figure in court since her husband was put on trial for bringing about the murder of Michael Gaimari, will take the stand in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning, and testify that the defendant was not at the North William Street approach to the Brooklyn Bridge on March 8, 1915, a few moments before Gaimari was killed.

Her testimony and that of Peter J. Campbell, Rofrano's seventeen-year-old nephew, the last witness yesterday, is expected by the defense to crush the effect of the stories that had been told for the prosecution by Gaetano Montimagno, the man who actually killed Gaimari, and Louis Mira, the chief corroborating witness for the State. Both of these men testified that Rofrano met the other two conspirators in the murder at the foot of the stairs leading from the bridge to North William Street, and Montimagno had added color to the threat by relating how he was attacked with a razor on that occasion because he was unwilling to kill Gaimari.

Mrs. Rofrano was walking toward the witness stand yesterday afternoon when Justice Bartow S. Weeks, sitting in the place in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, declared a recess until 10 o'clock this morning. She was dressed entirely in black, as she had been each day when she appeared in court, and she seemed as eager to take the stand as the spectators in court were to hear her.

During the day, as on the other days since the trial began, she had been sitting well back in the courtroom beside the defendant's mother, closely following the testimony of the witnesses. She is an attractive woman with blue eyes and dark hair, and is apparently convinced that her husband had no connection with the plot to slay Gaimari. She was in court on the day Assistant District Attorney Brothers questioned her husband about his alleged relations with other women, but evidently her loyalty was unshaken, and she continued to follow each word of the testimony as attentively as on the day when Rofrano first told his story under the guidance of Martin W. Littleton, his counsel.

Campbell's testimony yesterday was intended to prove that he had been the first person to inform Rofrano of the murder of Gaimari, and that the defendant had just risen and was still in his bathrobe when he heard the news. The boy said, in response to Mr. Littleton's questions, that he was employed at a sheet metal factory in Roosevelt Street at the time Gaimari was shot. A few minutes before the crime was committed, Campbell said, a large weight had dropped on his foot and injured it, causing him to quit work for the day.

He learned that Gaimari had been shot, he said, when he went to buy some iodine with which to paint his foot, at a drug store near which the crime was committed. He saw the wounded man lying on the sidewalk, recognized him, and then continued into the drug store, where he made his purchase. He then went to his uncle's home at 11 Oliver Street, primarily to get some shoes that had been promised to him, but also to impart the news of what had happened to his relatives.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers subjected the boy to an extensive cross-examination, laying emphasis on features of the testimony that seemed to him improbable. Campbell admitted that the alleged injury to his foot had not prevent him from walking to his uncle's home before dressing his injury, and he entirely forgot to get the shoes that had been promised him. The boy shifted nervously in his chair but refused to amend his testimony. He said he was attracted to where Gaimari lay by the crowd that had gathered about him, but "although he had never before seen a man murdered" had not awaited the arrival of the police or the ambulance before going into the drug store and buying the iodine.

He admitted having gone over his testimony with James Rofrano, one of the brothers of the defendant, who has been active in the preparation of the case for the defense.

Girard Cuoco, who assisted Caesar Barra his law partner, in the defense of Gaetano Montimagno, was one of the many witnesses called by Mr. Littleton yesterday. Cuoco and Barra had been accused of having advised Montimagno to withhold charges against Rofrano on the promise that witnesses would eb produced to swear that Montimagno had not shot Gaimari.

The lawyer testified yesterday that Montimagno lied when he made this accusation, and he said that neither he nor his partner had been told that Rofrano was a party to the murder conspiracy.

Mr. Littleton also produced many witnesses who testified that the Home Rule Democratic Club was not open to visitors except late in the afternoons and at night. This was to offset testimony given for the prosecution as to the murder conferences said to have been held in the club house on certain mornings. Dr. Antonio Pisana, formerly President of the club and a prominent Italian, Christopher Goussios, a grocer, and John Casasa, a beer bottler, who frequently delivered beer at the club house, were among those who testified to this effect.

Frank J. Bolen, one of the telephone operators at the main offices of the Street Cleaning Department, corroborated testimony previously offered that Rofrano had issued a "stop order" against "Moore," the name by which Rocco Carnevale was known. Bolen said the order was issued some time before the murder, and that he refused to connect "Moore" with Rofrano thereafter.

Arrested in Munitions Plot.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 1.—Dr. G. R. Servin, a naturalized American, was arrested heer today, charged with conspiracy t oexport arms to revolutionists in Mexico. Warrants were issued for other persons also. Arms and ammunition were seized by the authorities. Dr. Servin denied any complicity in the plot.

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MESSENGERS SEE VICTORY.

Company Officials May Settle Strike by Increase in Pay.

Indications were last night that the strike of American District Telegraph and Postal Telegraph messengers would be settled in a day or two. Officials of the telegraph companies were said to be open minded on the subject of the increase in wages sought by the youthful strikers, who have not, however, put in a definite demand, according to the company officials. John J. Bealin and Colonel M. J. Reagan of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration announced that a compromise would be effected under which the boys would return to work.

Daniel Skelton, manager of the A. D. T. service, was ready for a conference with the strike leaders at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but at that hour a deputation of the boys called on Colonel Reagan and asked for a postponement of the meeting. They wished to have a more representative committee selected to attend the conference, they said.

The strikers, through one of their leaders, Abe Hartmann, denied a report that they were seeking the help of the American Federation of Labor. Instead, for their own support many sold newspapers, identifying themselves by hatbands on which was the inscription "Don't be a scab." They could handle a strike themselves, Hartmann said.

Information reached Sam Wallach, President of the Messenger Boys' Union, at the strike headquarters, 74 East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, that girls were going to be substituted for the strikers. It was recalled that, in a strike in Boston several years ago girls were employed, but Wallach said he knew the companies would not be able to get messengers in the city. Manager Skelton of the A. D. T. said girls would hardly be suited to the work.

Wallach told the strikers at the meeting yesterday afternoon, despite what Hartman had said earlier in the day, that they could shortly expect a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Hugh Frayne, organizer of the A. F. of L. was said to have promised the boys his assistance.

The latest estimate was that 800 Western Union boys were out and 300 from the Postal Telegraph Company's offices. The strikers want an increase of $2 on their weekly salaries, it was said, and those paid by the message demand 3 cents instead of 2, the present rate.

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PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES

November Number

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☞ *The above named are among the distinguished persons represented by articles in November Current History Magazine.*

Cause and Effect of the War

By H. G. Wells, the famous writer, being his remarkable summary of the great war in his latest work, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

The War's Legacy of Hatred

By Maurice Maeterlinck.

Duty of Germany After the War

By Dr. Adolph von Harnack, the eminent German intellectual.

French Mysticism in Battle

An exquisite word picture by the brilliant French Academician, Maurice Barres.

New Zealand in a New Phase

The extraordinary social revolution the war has wrought in the former paradise of Socialism.

The German Red Cross

By General Kurt W. von Pfuel, the President of the German Red Cross.

The Jews in Russia

A careful study of their present situation and future prospects, by one of the most competent and brilliant Jews of Russia, himself a former Counselor of the Minister of the Interior.

The Premiers of Europe on Peace

The hopelessness of early peace in Europe is apparent by the utterances of the Premiers of all the belligerent countries, which form an impressive feature of the November issue.

Atrocities in Serbia and Armenia

A big feature is the summary of the report of Lord Bryce on the unspeakable butchery of the Armenians, also the official report by Professor Reiss on the horrible atrocities in Serbia.

Prisoners of War and Their Treatment

2,658,283 prisoners are held by the Central Powers. A salient feature of the November issue is found in reports of eyewitnesses on prison camps in Germany and England, and a thrilling narrative by an escaped prisoner.

American Tactics in Present War

Important paper by a prominent Bostonian showing that Americans invented some of the chief methods and improved weapons now employed in Europe.

The War and Religion

By Rev. Sidney M. Berry, one of the foremost divines of England.

Hindenburg's Polish Legions

By A. Grau-Wandmayer, Austro-Hungarian Consular Secretary; a description of the famous legion of Poles who are fighting for Germany.

☞ ***Some other important articles are:***

DETAILS OF THE BRITISH ARMORED TANK CARS
VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF PHASES OF THE GREAT BATTLES
THE WAR SUBMARINE ON THE AMERICAN COAST
THE EVENTFUL MONTH IN THE BALKANS
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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

Mr. Wilson as President

Editorial in The Chicago Daily News, October 25, 1916

When the question of national leadership came before the country four years ago The Daily News strongly advised the Democratic party to make Woodrow Wilson its candidate for president. The arguments persistently advanced on his behalf by this newspaper are known to have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to Mr. Wilson's nomination by the Baltimore convention. In the succeeding campaign The Daily News heartily supported Mr. Wilson's candidacy. Many of his actions as president have received its full approval. However, certain characteristics of this remarkable chief executive of the nation, characteristics clearly revealed by his official course, have led him into actions that appear to The Daily News to be subversive of popular government and even of the foundations of public order and safety. Therefore it believes that the interests of the republic require the retirement of Mr. Wilson from the presidency at the end of his present term of office.

Mr. Wilson is a scholarly egoist, who measures all things by personal standards, which are subject to no modifications other than those resulting from his confirmed policy of opportunism. "Do the easiest thing and make a virtue of it," might be the accepted motto of this eminently plausible president. Having no real advisers and no cabinet except in name—this was made clear by the resignation of Secretary Garrison—he has felt free to follow his own inclinations at all times. His inclinations have been right in many instances, and he has accomplished much that should prove of lasting value to the nation. Blessed with a safe party majority in each house of congress throughout the whole period of his administration, and having not an atom of that desirable passion for wise economy which characterized another democratic president, Grover Cleveland, he has found ways of keeping under his hand a ready instrument for the enactment of such measures as he chose to approve and of slaying measures that were not to his liking. In short, to an extraordinary degree, he has had his way in legislative affairs.

Material success rewards his administration in large part because the great war which has deluged Europe with blood has deluged the United States with prosperity. The Daily News has approved those actions of the President's that tended to uphold against the ruthlessness of war the rights of neutrals and other noncombatants, though many voices now raised for Mr. Wilson were raised not so long ago in shrieks of alarm, voices that prophesied red ruin as a sure result of the President's display of firmness. In the opinion of The Daily News the President in honor and safety could not have done less than he did in dealing with the submarine and other questions, whereas considerations of honor and safety might well have caused him to do more than he did. Because of unprecedented conditions in the foreign field, the President has accomplished no remarkable feat in keeping the nation out of war, though the fact that we are not now at war is the chief boast of his supporters. Yet for more than two years there has been nobody anywhere who could have been persuaded to go to war with us, nearly all the world's fighting men being locked in a deadly struggle amid the trenches of Europe. The administration's Mexican policy, though it has given us two little inglorious wars, interminable muddlement and serious loss of prestige, has reflected the President's wise determination not to yield an inch to the arrogant demands of the annexationists. It has shed upon the nation no luster save that resulting from the rejection of the elemental sin of blind covetousness.

It was in his method of dealing with the strike threat of the railroad brotherhoods that President Wilson most clearly disclosed his plicy of government. That perilous policy of following the line of least resistance is shown here in its perfection. Here also is shown the destructiveness of the form of statesmanship which deals with a crisis by postponing the day of settlement and at the same time, by weakening established safeguards, augmenting the elements of danger contained in it. Confronted by the fact that leaders of certain railroad employes had refused to arbitrate the question of higher wages and had rejected the proffered help of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, President Wilson chose to assume that the question involved was that of the establishment of the eight-hour day, though the eight-hour day in reality had nothing to do with it. He chose to assume also, without making any effort to prevent that threatened outcome, that a nationwide strike tying up railroad transportation from coast to coast would result speedily unless he secured by law within a few hours a settlement to the liking of the men who had engineered the strike order. Instead of saying to those men, "This nation will not be coerced into passing a law increasing your wages without investigation," he hastened to reward them for first refusing arbitration and then setting their scanty time limit of hours in which Congress might establish by law their minimum demand of a 25 per cent. increase in wages, notoriously misbranded by the President the eight-hour day. The nation's chief executive, rejecting all pleas to the contrary, thrust aside the principle of arbitration, thrust aside all questions of right and wrong and yielded to a barefaced holdup in derogation of justice and orderly government. To give his action a shadowy excuse, he demanded one thing while calling it another thing. A stampeded Congress carried out his orders in jig time.

Here was a shameless, a destructive surrender to a threat of force made with a deliberate purpose by an organized minority. On the part of the president it was at once a display of timidity and craft. It established a precedent both dangerous and humiliating. Throughout the amazing transaction the larger interests of the great unorganized American public counted for nothing. The facts, known and unknown, were ignored. The president employed an easy method of projecting a present difficulty into the future, and of gaining profitable friendships for himself while sowing a crop of dragon's teeth for his country, whose interests he was set to guard. This appalling display of unscrupulousness illuminates like a searchlight the character and the thought processes of the chief magistrate of the nation. The American people should take warning from the painful exposure.

In the opinion of The Daily News the safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot wisely be intrusted to President Wilson for another term.

HIGH COST OF NAVY SEEN IN NEW BIDS

Only One Firm Makes Direct Estimates on Construction of Scout Cruisers.

OTHERS WANT PERCENTAGE

Le Creusot Firm of France Offers Government Use of Its Submarine Patents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department today for the construction of 4 scout cruisers, for 27 coast submarines and 2 of the cruising type, as well as for armor plate of various classes for 4 battleships and 4 battle cruisers. All these vessels were authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of Aug. 29 last.

The only shipbuilding firm to submit a direct bid for the construction of the four scout cruisers was found to be the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company.

The limit of cost is $5,000,000 each, or $20,000,000 for the four units. The Seattle company proposed to build the hull and turbine machinery of only one of the scout cruisers, to be delivered in thirty months, for $4,975,000. The company specified in making this price that it was based on an eight-hour day, and that if the vessels required overtime work to insure completion within the specified time conferences would be necessary to determine the additional costs and extension of the time limit.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., was the only other company to submit figures, and in doing so it explained that if it receives the contract for building battleships it would not be able to undertake work on any of the scout cruisers. Under a very modified contract form, this company proposed to build two of the scout cruisers, one to be delivered in 33 months, the other in 36 months, at a cost of $4,900,000 each. In each instance, the company explained that it based its offer on these acceptance by the Navy Department of a plan by which fluctuations in prices of material or labor would be figured, the Federal Trade Commission deciding any questions arising in these matters.

The Fore River Company submitted an alternate offer to construct two scout cruisers on the basis of actual cost plus 15 per cent. profit. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco offered to construct two scout cruisers on the same basis. Under the law the department is not permitted to accept offers to construct these vessels on this basis.

The scout cruisers will be the largest and fastest vessels of this type ever begun for the use of the navy. Their chief characteristics will be: displacement, 7,100 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 550 feet; beam, 55 feet; armament, eight 6-inch guns; four torpedo tubes, and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. The complement of each vessel will be 330 men. Their high-powered machinery installations are to be protected by light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor.

A new feature of these vessels, never before incorporated in any ship of a powerful military type, will be their complete equipment for carrying, launching, and operating the largest sized hydroseroplane.

Creusot Firm Submits Offer.

A novel feature of the bidding on submarine construction was the offer of Schneider & Co., the Krupps of France, represented by W. Collin, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, to permit the United States Government to use its French patents for the construction of submarines of a type in use abroad, but none of which has been yet used by the United States Navy. This company offered to allow the United States to use the French patents in building submarines in a Government navy yard at prices ranging from $57,000 to $68,000 for the first vessel, of three different types, and from $33,000 to $40,000 for each succeeding vessel.

The new law authorized the construction of thirty submarines at a cost of $31,000,000. Of this number twenty-seven were to be of the coast defense type, to cost not exceeding $700,000 each, and three, of about 800 tons surface displacement, each to cost not over $1,200,000. The bids opened today were for twenty-seven coast submarines and two of the 800-ton type. The twenty-seven smaller vessels will be similar in general to previous classes of coast submarines now under construction, but somewhat larger and with other improvements. Each vessel will carry a gun of the anti-aircraft type, arranged to house in the superstructure.

The 800-ton type coast submarines will be a distinct advance in submarine construction over the smaller coast submarines. They will have an increased surface speed, and a greatly increased submerged radius of action.

The third 800-ton submarine authorized will be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard from designs prepared by the Navy Department.

The limit of cost for the 800-ton submarines is $1,200,000 each. The Electric Boat Company offered to build this type of vessel at prices ranging from $1,107,000 to $1,148,000, the Lake Company bidding $1,195,000. All the bids for the coast submarines were within the limit of cost of $700,000 fixed by law for vessels to be finished in the time stipulated by the Navy Department.

An interesting bid, however, was submitted with variations by the Electric Boat Company for the construction of these coast submarines in record time. The Naval act permits the Navy Department to give a bonus of 2½ per cent. for acceleration of work on war vessels. Twenty per cent. of $700,000, the legal limit of cost for submarines, would be $140,000, and if such a bonus were given for quick work the Secretary of the Navy would be authorized to pay as much as $840,000 for each submarine completed in record time. To enable the Navy Department to take advantage of this bonus project, the Electric Boat Company offered to build these boats at prices ranging from $803,400 to $835,400 each and deliver the first boats in from fifteen to eighteen months, and the balance to be delivered at the rate of two or three a month.

The California Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, Cal., submitted bids for not less than five nor more than six boats at $688,000, $696,000, and $802,000 each, according to design. These bids are conditional on the award of contracts for boats of the same design to the Lake Torpedo Company.

Bids for Armor Plate.

When bids were opened for approximately $20,000,000 worth of armor plating for new battleships and battle cruisers it became apparent that the existing facilities of the country for the construction of naval armor plate will be taxed to their full capacity in the award of contracts under the proposals received.

The bids called for offers for the construction of armor plate of various classes for eight capital ships, of which four are to be the dreadnoughts Maryland, Washington, West Virginia, and Colorado, and four are to be the new battle cruisers for which no names have yet been assigned. There were four bidders, only one of which, the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company, bid on bolts for attaching the armor plating to ships. The other three companies were the Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale companies, the only firms in this country capable of making naval armor plating.

None of these companies bid for the entire stock of armor plate for all eight of the ships. Only one company bid for armor for as many as four of the ships—the Bethlehem Company, which is willing to make the armor for two battleships and two battle cruisers. The Midvale Company offered to make armor for one battleship and one battle cruiser. The Carnegie Company offered to make armor for two battleships and one battle cruiser.

The lowest bidder for the three principal classes of armor was the Carnegie Company, but as the company offered to supply armor for only three of the eight capital units covered by the proposals, the Navy Department, it is expected, will have to distribute the armor among the three companies at the figures submitted.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH PLAYS.

An Unconventional Program Gives Great Pleasure in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch's pianoforte playing belongs among the delights of a season whose offerings have been and will inevitably continue to be of a very mixed order. He is among the foremost and most individual players now to be heard. He gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, in which the poetry and passion, the delicacy and power of his playing and his ful, sympathy with the spirit of the music he interpreted gave great pleasure.

It was not a hackneyed program. Neither Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, nor Schumann's in G minor, Op. 22, is often attempted by virtuosos. Mr. Gabrilowitsch played them in no virtuoso spirit, but with an intimacy and an intensity that brought them very close to his listeners' consciousness. Beethoven's is marked by grace and clarity and vivacity; he was not then in one of his heaven-storming moods. Schumann's is one of the most fiery and vehement outpourings of his youth, when his musical ideas crowded fast upon each other for utterance. Mr. Gabrilowitsch conceived and presented both with a complete assimilation of their diverse spirit, and both afforded unusual pleasure to an audience quick to recognize the essential musical value and significance of such interpretations. After Schumann's sonata Mr. Gabrilowitsch added the same composer's "Nachtstück" in F.

His numbers by Chopin included the nocturne in E minor, seldom played—a posthumous work, dating from the composer's youth, and hardly the real Chopin, though Mr. Gabrilowitsch made it very plausible; the F major Etude, the A flat waltz. To close he gave Rowel's "Jeux d' Eau," Debussy's Clair de Lune, and "L'Isle Joyeuse."

TO STAGE TAGORE'S 'CHITRA'

Mme. Nazimova to Act Title Role in Stage Society's Production.

The plans of the Stage Society of New York for the season, which were announced yesterday, include the interesting item of the production of Rabindranath Tagore's "Chitra," with the Bengali author himself present. Final arrangements for the performance and the acceptance of the author, who received the Nobel Prize for literature several years ago, were completed yesterday. The drama will be produced by Alla Nazimova, who will play the title role. Tagore saw Mme. Nazimova on the London stage several years ago and expressed the desire that she act his plays in English. The first offering of the society will be an anonymous drama called "As It Was in the Beginning."

The society has made arrangements whereby its members will be entitled to tickets for the performances of the Provincetown Players at their theatre in Macdougal Street. The two organizations are working toward the same end, that of producing new and novel American plays.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler is the new President of the Stage Society, Thomas W. Lamont and Harrison Rhodes are its Vice Presidents, H. J. Whigham the Treasurer, Miss Fanny M. Cottonet the Secretary, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly and Henry C. Gray members of the Executive Committee.

LUCREZIA BORI NOT TO SING.

Her Place in Metropolitan Opera to be Taken by Mlle. Muzio.

Miss Lucrezia Bori, the young Spanish soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has been recuperating her health during the Summer after her illness last Winter, decided yesterday that it would not be prudent to sing this season, and her contract was cancelled at her request. She will return soon to her home in Southern Spain.

Mlle. Claudi Muzio, whom Director Gatti-Casazza had engaged for next season, will join the Metropolitan company this season in place of Miss Bori. She is a lyric soprano and has sung for two seasons at Covent Garden Opera, London, also at La Scala, Milan, Constanzia Theatre in Rome, and the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires.

Mme. Auld's Recital.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, who is not unknown as a giver of song recitals in New York, appeared yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre in a program that had several unusual features. She began with a number of folk songs of various nations, some far afield, in which Mme. Auld showed some strange tongues. The air from Mozart's opera, "Il Re Pastore," with violin obligato, played by Hans Letz, and "Ernani Involami," from Verdi's "Ernani," made some more exacting demands upon her voice and style. She was most at home in a group of French songs, which she sang with great charm. Mme. Auld's voice has improved since her last appearance here, and her capacity for expression has increased.

Washington Sq. Players' New Plays

A play from the Japanese will be included on the new program of the Washington Square Players which will be given for the first time Monday night, Nov. 13, at the Comedy. The play is "Bushido," one of the Japanese classics, written by Takeda Izumo early in the eighteenth century. The translation is by Wolfgang von Gersdorf and Arthur H. Hohl. "Trifles," a playlet by Susan Glaspell; a satirical comedy by Lawrence Langner called "Another Way Out," and "Altruism," translated from the German of Karl Ettlinger by Benjamin F. Glazer, will complete the new bill.

Speakers for Actors' Equity.

The second of the series of meetings under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Astor. Judge Samuel Seabury and William M. Calder will be the principal speakers, and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and John Cope, of the association, will also speak. Francis Wilson, President of the association, will be in the chair.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

M. Gouget, the original Baron in "L'Enfant Prodigue," which is being given at the Booth under the title of "Pierrot the Prodigal," arrived yesterday from Paris to assume his old role. He will give his first performance here of the part, which he has played more than 1,500 times, next Monday night.

A farcical comedy called "In For the Night," by James Savery, has been acquired for early production by the Empire Producing Corporation.

The first of the series of four extra performances of the two Mozart operettas given last week at the Empire will take place tonight at the Garrick.

Olive Wyndham will make her first appearance in vaudeville shortly at the Palace in a poetic playlet of Chinese life by Ruth Comfort Mitchell, entitled "The Sweetness Game." Albert Perry will be Miss Wyndham's leading man.

The startling news comes from the Century that the male members of the chorus to be seen in "The Century Girl" are young men who just missed being brokers. The theatre left an order with several Wall Street houses for any young men who might apply for jobs and could not be used.

The theatres are arranging special performances for Election Day. Most of the current attractions will give special matinees and in the vaudeville houses and the Columbia Theatre there will be two shows that night. A concert will be given afternoon and night at the Garrick, while at the Hippodrome the doors will open at 7 o'clock and the returns will be read throughout the evening.

SEABURY PROMISES CHEAP FOOD TO CITY

Gives Pledge, If Elected, to Bring the Farmer and the Consumer Nearer Together.

DENOUNCES 'CONSCRIPTION'

Would Repeal Stivers Law—Reads Whitman Letter in Reply to Single Tax Charge.

The Stivers "conscription" law was assailed by ex-Justice Seabury at each of seven meetings at which he addressed 20,000 persons in the Bronx last night. The greatest demonstration at each meeting came when the Democratic candidate promised, if elected Governor, to use every effort to have it repealed.

A parade of more than 100 automobiles accompanied the candidate to the first meetings, and he was everywhere greeted by overflow audiences. After his main attack on Governor Whitman's "conscription" legislation, Mr. Seabury laid most stress on his charge that Governor Whitman had favored the abolition of the Department of Foods and Markets, which, he said, had been provided to organise cheaper methods of distribution and lower the cost of living.

"As Governor I shall see that the Department of Foods and Markets enables the people in the great cities of our State to get wholesome food at lower prices," he said at Niblo Garden. "All classes are standing aghast today at the rapidly increasing prices of food. New York is one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union and produces foods of all kinds. New York City is the greatest food market in the country. What has been done to bring the farmer nearer to the people? Nothing.

"I charge that Governor Whitman has failed even to suggest any legislation to stem the tide of rising food prices. I further charge he has done the exact opposite. He advocated last year the new constitution, which would have abolished the Department of Foods and Markets, the only State department planned to provide means for those in the cities to buy food at lower prices. This city has just suffered from a milk shortage, which could never have arisen had proper food and market laws been in force. The farmer receives three or four cents a quart for his milk, while the middlemen distributers take seven or eight cents out of the consumers, who pay ten to twelve cents for it. This proves the need for the State to cooperate in the distribution of its food. As Governor I shall see that it does cooperate. No longer shall the middlemen levy excessive toll upon the farmer and the consumer. With proper food and market legislation the farmer will receive more for his products and the city consumer pay less. With real food and market legislation, and teeth in the Public Service Commission law, relief will come from high food prices."

At noon yesterday Mr. Seabury addressed the Travelers' League, Broadway and Bond Street, and spoke before the Women's Democratic Club at the Hotel Astor in the afternoon. In his speech at the Astor Mr. Seabury answered Governor Whitman's criticism of his attitude with regard to the single tax by reading a letter written by Mr. Whitman when he was a candidate for Governor two years ago. This is the letter:

District Attorney's Office,
County of New York.
Sept. 2, 1914.

Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of Sept. 1, let me say that should I be elected Governor, and should the Legislature pass a bill submitting to a local referendum the question of gradually reducing the tax rate on buildings in New York City to 1 per cent. of the tax rate on land, I, as Governor, would do nothing to interfere with such a referendum. Yours very truly,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Governor Whitman has been indorsed by organizations of real estate owners on the ground that he is opposed to single tax legislation.

GERMANS ACT A COMEDY.

"The Husband of a Young Miss" Has Its American Premiere.

"Der Gatte des Fraulein" ("The Husband of the Young Miss"), a comedy by Gabriel Dregely, one of the younger school of Hungarian dramatists, was acted for the first time in this country by Rudolf Christian's company of German players last night at the Irving Place. An English adaptation of the play is to be produced later this season by Henry W. Savage, and last night's performance was given through an arrangement with the American manager.

The comedy breaks one of the rules of dramatic construction formerly held inviolate, but now frequently ignored by playwrights—the rule that the audience should not be fooled along with some of the characters. The story concerns the efforts of the friends of a Don Juan member of the Reichstag to accomplish his marriage to a young woman of their acquaintance. One of the plotters, who is already married, claims to have married the girl under the name of his friend, and most of the fun is evolved by the presence of the self-confessed bigamist, the amorous statesman, who falls madly in love with the girl, and a third admirer under the same roof with her.

It is not until late in the play that the audience is apprised that the whole thing is a plot and that the man who pretended to commit bigamy is in reality the young woman's sister-in-law and one of the principal conspirators.

Rudolf Christians acted the rôle of Dr. Felix Tanner, the victim. Hanns Unterkircher played the arch conspirator, Greta Felsing impersonated the young woman, and Margarete Christians acted the part of the girl's sister and second conspirator.

New Picture Theatre for Broadway.

A palatial new theatre for the exhibition of motion pictures will be built on the east side of Broadway between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, according to plans completed yesterday, when the property was leased for a term of years from the owners, the James W. Barney Estate. It is not known what motion picture company is interested in the project, but it is reported that S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto, will be connected with the new house.

Sam Sothern in "Such Is Life."

Sam Sothern, a brother of E. H. Sothern, has been engaged by the Shuberts for the principal rôle in a comedy of character, entitled "Such Is Life." The play is by Harold Owen, whose "Mr. Wu" was seen here several years ago. Ann Claver, a young English actress, will make her American debut in the principal feminine rôle and Ferdinand Gottschalk will have an important part. The play will be placed in rehearsal Monday, under the direction of Mr. Sothern.

GABRILÓWITSCH

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1916.

WHITMAN ILLUSTRATED.

What Governor WHITMAN has done with and to Saratoga Springs has aroused the deep misgivings and extreme uneasiness of all those who have had hopes for the future of that place as a great American spa. Conservation Commissioner GEORGE D. PRATT becomes fidgety at every public allusion to this feeling, and regards its expression as an attack on his honor. It is not necessary to find much fault with Commissioner PRATT, and the apportionment of segments of the blame is an insignificant matter; the fact important to the people of New York State is that, in the course of the game of personal politics which the Governor plays in dealing with everything, he has turned over to his political henchmen a great project and a great opportunity.

The springs of Saratoga, centuries old, never gave out; but certain engineering operations diverted the pressure and nearly stopped the flow. The restoration of the springs began under a Reservation Commission, appointed by Governor HUGHES and serving without pay. The coming of the European war, with the closing up of the German spas to Americans, offered a tremendous opportunity for the development and advertisement of a national American spa, greatly to the benefit of New York State. Under Governor WHITMAN the springs were taken away from the unpaid Reservation Commission and turned over to the Conservation Commission—a procedure to which there was no objection. But, having reached this point, the Governor began to play with the revival of Saratoga Springs as his bent and habit incline him to play with everything that comes before him—as a personal, political game.

Commissioner PRATT enjoys the public confidence. But he has taken little active part in the management of the springs. That is attended to by ALEXANDER MACDONALD, a Republican politician, formerly Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. Next to him comes the new Superintendent, ex-Assemblyman JOHN G. JONES, a Macdonald lieutenant in politics. The former Superintendent, Dr. FERRIS, who received a salary of $2,400, was displaced to make a job for JONES, who gets $5,000. MACDONALD is constitutionally ineligible to the Commissionership, but eligible to the Deputy Commissionership, and his appointment to that office will be understood by residents of this city who remember how, since Big BILL DEVERY could not be appointed Police Commissioner, he was appointed "Deputy" Commissioner under the amiable MURPHY and ran the department. Mr. WHITMAN, who comes from this city, may have remembered that precedent.

Now, the point of all this is that the Republican leader in Saratoga County is EDGAR T. BRACKETT, and BRACKETT was opposed to WHITMAN and had been an active and dangerous foe. MACDONALD and JONES are Whitman lieutenants and, from top to toe, anti-Brackett. It was characteristic of everything that Mr. WHITMAN does, in great things and in small, that he should have seen in the great opportunity to make this State the home of a spa which might rival Germany's nothing but an opportunity for himself to get square with BRACKETT. The Macdonald management has done nothing of note except to reverse what it could of the measures instituted by the old Reservation Commission, a commission which had no aim except to do its best for the springs, and which had included in its membership such men as General BENJAMIN F. TRACY, EDWARD M. SHEPARD, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, SPENCER TRASK, FRANK R. GOODNEY, GEORGE C. VAN SICLEN, Jr., and FREDERICK W. CAMERON, and had enlisted the aid of Dr. SIMON BARUCH and other experts.

Mr. WHITMAN'S grudges against ex-Senator BRACKETT are of no importance to the people of this State. What is of importance to them is that they have a Governor who has this sort of conception of his opportunities and his duties, and who displays it not only in this instance but in everything.

THE MARINA.

From the statements of American survivors it appears that the British steamship Marina, torpedoed off the Irish coast, was attacked without warning. American members of the crew say that they saw two submarines. They were plainly visible from the bridge; one attacked from the starboard side, "while the other lay "off some distance to port doing ob-"servation duty." The theory has been advanced in this country that German naval commanders might adopt the plan of employing more than one submarine in these undertakings in order that color might be given to the defense that the ship was attacked by one submarine while trying to ram the other. However that may be, the theory evidently does not apply in this case, one submarine having been to port and the other to starboard. It remains to be determined whether the Marina attempted to escape or whether she showed resistance. Upon the first point there is the testimony as to the absence of warning, showing that the attack was sudden and unexpected. As to the second it is admitted that there was a small gun aboard but denied that any attempt was made to use it. This denial is, of course, supported by the statement that the attack was quite without warning.

The seriousness of the matter is apparent. Our Government has instructed its diplomatic representatives in Berlin and London to ascertain and report the facts with all possible haste. The affidavits of American survivors are to be transmitted here by cable. There will be a necessary delay of some days in obtaining a statement of the facts from Germany. In addition to the attack without warning there is the further fact that members of the crew were from seventeen to thirty hours in open boats in a rough sea before they were landed.

We have the pledge of the German Government, given as the result of the Sussex correspondence, that submarine warfare shall be so conducted as not to involve the sinking of merchant ships without warning or without providing for the safety of passengers and crew unless they try to escape or offer resistance. There have been reports of violations of this pledge in some cases. Our Government believes the pledge has been kept. There is no known reason why, after observing the obligation of its promise for so many months, the German Government should now authorize, permit, or sanction a violation. It is essential to know definitely that the attack was made without warning, that the Marina was not trying to escape, and that she did not offer resistance before the attack. That information will be obtained by the Government from the affidavits of the survivors and from the embassies in London and Berlin. Secretary LANSING, in the statement made yesterday, makes it clear that there has been no change in the policy of the Government since the warning given when the Sussex was sunk.

MR. HUGHES AS A LEADER.

The present Republican candidate for President of the United States was Governor of the State of New York for two terms, from Jan. 1, 1907, until Oct. 6, 1910, when he resigned to take his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. For a Republican judgment and appraisal of his achievements as the leader of his party in New York during that time we may turn to the columns of The New York Sun. The Sun is now supporting the candidacy of Mr. HUGHES, but it is with no thought of making a charge of inconsistency against our neighbor that we quote from its editorial columns in 1910. It was at that time under a different ownership and management; what it then said is without relevancy to its present attitude. On April 27, 1910, in an editorial article entitled "Four Years" The Sun said:

> In October, when the Honorable CHARLES EVANS HUGHES closes his political career, he will have been leader of his party in this State for nearly four years. * * * It requires but a single glance at the future of Republican politics in this State today to understand the reason for the regret at what must after all be frankly described as Governor HUGHES'S failure. For four years now Mr. HUGHES has been the leader of the Republican Party in this State. Behind him there has been at all times a substantial majority of the voters of the party, indeed of the voters of the State as a whole. Yet at the close of his term of leadership in the Executive chair, not equaled in length since the days of DAVID B. HILL, there is behind him only a wreck, a shattered, unseaworthy, and badly damaged craft answering no helm and the creature of every wind.

The article then dwells upon the political circumstances in which Governor HUGHES took office. There was complete indifference as to his course toward the Republican leaders, even a genuine hope that he would "send "not a few of them after ODELL into "that permanent exile which their "stupidity as well as their venality "and petty arrogance had long earned "for them." But:

> The hope that out of the ranks he would draw to himself the decent, the able, and the clean, and through these men, honest like himself, who would work under his guidance, restore a shaken party and rebuild a damaged edifice, was one of the general and appealing sentiments in the early days of the Hughes régime. Yet, however much of praise the personal integrity and the personal ability of the Honorable CHARLES EVANS HUGHES may justly command now and hereafter, the fact remains that in the great task imposed upon him he has failed. The Republican Party as he leaves it is not less shattered, impaired, weakened than when he took it. The little bosses who now control its machinery are not less unpopular, incapable, venal than those who controlled it on Jan. 1, 1907, and Governor HUGHES will leave behind him no single follower or group of followers able to take up and carry on the work outlined and begun by him.

An editorial article with the title "The Passing of a Great Boss" was published by The Sun on May 16, 1910. From that article we quote:

> The defeat of the so-called Direct Primary bill in the Assembly of the State signalizes the passing of a great boss, namely, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. We are not now concerned with the question whether he has been a good boss or a bad boss, although that is a very material inquiry, if political bossism is to be tolerated at all.
>
> Of the methods and the arguments employed by Governor HUGHES to persuade the Legislature to pass his Direct Primary bill The Sun said on May 16, 1910:
>
> He says that the delegates to nominating conventions have no real voice in the selection of the nominees, who are chosen by bosses beforehand; but how much liberty of action would he have allowed the members of the Assembly on Wednesday in voting on the Hinman-Green bill if he could have had his own way?

When the direct primary measure was well on its way to disintegration and defeat, The Sun on May 26 said:

> The bill has become the saddest remnant of a bargain sale. Its former friends have rejected as "bogus" and worthless that fraction still surviving. To its enemies alone it has value in the opportunity it offers for one more political trade, for another fictitious sale that may deceive the public. As for the Governor, the last act in this sordid campaign discloses him eagerly bartering away every principle in his measure which he has proclaimed essential and vital, in the vain hope of securing for the worthless shell the compelling assistance of the familiar device of the machine politicians, the caucus.

The caucus failed, the bill failed. From this contemporary Republican judgment it is pretty evident that Governor HUGHES failed both as the guide and exponent of Republican policies in the Legislature and as a leader of the Republican Party in the State.

ECHOES FROM THE LAND OF SPIRITS.

The best was kept to the last. On Monday our ancient friend, the Tariff Scare, decrepit, tottering, his white beard sweeping to the ground, the icicles of the cave of his long seclusion hanging from his venerable eyebrows, all tattered and torn, but recognizable, beloved of ghost fanciers, a queer old carcass, was supported on to the stage by the Republicans and exhibited to the compassion of spectators. "Back to "the Bread Line If Wilson's Tariff Is "Not Repealed" the apparition was labeled. Under any name it is welcome.

The Republican campaign hasn't seemed to be as fruitful as it might have been; a dying gleam of joy, a tender light of reminiscence, plays over this good old bugaboo. How often, oh, how often, have the Republicans cried "Wolf!" Nobody is scared any more. The wolf is toothless. His skin is too withered to make a rug of. But the sight of him wakes precious memories.

It teaches us how progressive the Republican Party is in 1916, when it seeks to revive the tariff patter that did duty so long. The Republicans are still living in the Ark of Protection of a generation ago. They are still repeating the doctrine of sacred and saving high protection which Pig Iron KELLY grew weary of in his latter days, which Mr. MCKINLEY grew away from. "The deadly path of larger and larger imports"; why, it is the antique talk. Sell immensely to foreigners, don't buy of them; importation is a crime. Hearing the antique formulas, you strain your eyes to see if the Bloody Shirt isn't flapping again in the winds of Republican eloquence, your ears to listening till the solemn chant of "the Party that freed the Slave, saved the Union" rolls from ghostly lips.

The serious consideration, if it deserves any, of the argument of the Republican Publicity Committee may be left to another day. Today THE TIMES must give way to an expression of the hilarity which this Tariff Scare must inspire in every generous bosom. One tiny chunk of the entire and perfect chrysolite it would be cruel not to look at. Mr. WILSON is getting a talking to:

> President WILSON, when you ask American wage earners to vote, on Nov. 7, for your tariff, you ask them to vote to live in a Fool's Paradise of war trade for mere months or weeks, only to be plunged by that tariff immediately afterward back into pauperism and the bread line.

Observe the special felicity of "immediately." Over the hill to the soup-house! Dinna ye hear the empty dinner pail clank against the chains of the pauperized victim of "pauper labor"? Before workingmen fat with prosperity, before a thriving and contented country, the scarecrows of hard times are shaken. Good times are Democratic now. The boot is on the wrong leg. Who will stop, look, listen, when the preposterous, outworn theory is put forth that the welfare of American business and industries depends on the Republican Party and a Republican tariff? Clearly the Republican Party is as hard up as it pretends "American wage earners" will be if "WILSON'S tariff is not repealed."

The "Back to the Bread Line" crossings, and mile posts, the very things which it is important for him to see, at the right side of the track, very greatly obscured. This would expose his train to danger.

The argument of the railroads that it would entail an expenditure of $6,000,000 to equip the 68,000 locomotives of the country with such searchlights as the brotherhoods favor is entirely beside the point. This would be a profitable investment if the searchlights meant increased safety. But it would be a bad bargain for an innovation that would seem to mean increased peril for railway travel and might easily lead to a longer list of grade crossing accidents.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Made to Be Workers Too Quickly.

Dr. ALBERTO PECORINI has written for Il Cittadino, which is one of the best of the city's foreign-language papers, an article in English which contains some excellent advice of a kind much needed by many of the Italians, naturalised and other, who live here. Its text is the fact that a little Italian girl was recently adjudged to be the brightest pupil in the public schools.

Dr. PECORINI expresses the belief that if the intellectual capacities of the children here of the same ancient blood could have an opportunity for proper development this would not be an exceptional case, and the country would profit by it even more than from the enormous amount of hard, honest work done for it by the Italian element. That there are not more notably bright pupils coming from the class that produced the one credited with being brightest he ascribes to the fact that the great majority of the Italian children are taken out of school as soon as they are capable of earning a little money for their parents. Usually this is done the moment their employment is legal, and only too often that moment, according to this unprejudiced authority, is advanced a year or two by perjury.

"Why should Italian parents," he asks, "value so much a few cents a day from a child working, or overworking, in a shop, instead of sacrificing themselves two or three years more that the child may have a chance in life?" Whether the answer to this inquiry is poverty or ignorance Dr. PECORINI does not attempt to decide, but he insists that, whatever may be the causes that perpetuate this evil, they should be removed. To emphasize his lesson he calls the attention of the Italian colony to the significant fact that though there are lamentably few of its children in the higher educational institutions maintained by the city, Jewish children, with parents of no greater financial resources than the Italian immigrants, are numerous in our high schools, in Cooper Union, and in the City College.

This difference is indeed significant, and it is not intellectual inferiority on the part of the little Italians that explains it, the doctor insists, but inappreciation of the value of education by too many Italian parents.

Another Light on History.

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S story of the British Admiral on the Chinese coast who supplied United States warships with much needed coal when none could be bought there from the usual dealers provided yesterday one of those interesting "sidelights on history" which so often fail to get into the works of the more solemn historians.

Another like tale from the Far East will be told in detail, some day, and that it has been delayed so long is due to the possibility of its making trouble or embarrassment for various officials, civil and naval, who are still alive. It is already safe enough to say, however, that it relates to the provisioning and supplying of Admiral DEWEY'S fleet while it lay in Manila Bay.

This would have been a somewhat difficult matter if all the rules and regulations pertaining to neutrality had been strictly observed by all the nations on terms of technical friendship with Spain at that time. It so happened, however, that there kept coming from the mainland into the big bay one heavily laden tramp steamer after another. Their commanders showed a strange ignorance of what was going on, and a deep surprise when sternly informed by one or another American ship that they could not put their cargoes ashore. Then they would be as sternly ordered to anchor well behind the line of our fleet, and—well, a few days later some mysterious negligence would allow them to slip away. But always on going the tramps stood much higher out of the water than on arrival, and the queer thing was that their Captains seemed to learn nothing by experience, but returned again and again to suffer the same kind of censure and detention. It almost looked as if they invited it and found it profitable.

THE CITY'S BUDGET.

The city's budget for next year increases by something more than twelve millions to about that amount above two hundred millions, an unprecedented total for any city. Nevertheless there is room for saying that the budget is showing increasing signs of coming under control. Hitherto the budget has grown faster than the debt, and both seemed unmanageable. Of course the debt and the budget will grow so long as the city grows. Nobody would wish to see the city's growth checked by a check to the sources of growth. If there are more citizens, there is need of more police and firemen. If there are more children, there is need of more schools. If the pressure of population makes housing cost more than citizens can pay, there is need of access to cheaper residential property, and subways cost money.

Nobody would be niggardly about such additions to the budget, and it is such additions chiefly that make the budget next year the biggest in the city's history. If legally compulsory and imperatively necessary additions be deducted, the budget shows a range below $200,000,000 ever since 1914. This year only the direct tax due to the State carried the total above the $200,000,000 limit. The city authorities were in no degree open to criticism for adding that sum to the budget. Next year there is a compulsory and necessary addition to the budget of $11,347,000, according to the Controller's statement. Future decreases will be due to this year's increase in some items. The increase in the debt service of $6,500,000 is that sort of increase. Partly that largest item of increase is due to the reduction of debt by payment of bonds for which boroughs had made no provision for amortization in the pre-consolidation era. Partly the debt service is increased by the subway charge, which will increase tax valuations more than the increase of the budget. Other increases fall into the classes above described.

Even more hopeful is the fact that the appropriations for the departments under the Mayor's immediate jurisdiction are less than when the present administration took office by $1,737,067. Another source of hope is the provision made for an official to systematize the expenditures of the Board of Education. It would be hard to set a limit to what the city would be glad to spend for schools if there were not a doubt that it got its money's worth. If that doubt can be turned into a conviction that the money allowed is well spent, future increases for the schools will be less grudged.

NO LOCOMOTIVE SEARCHLIGHTS.

It is particularly inopportune for the railroad brotherhoods to agitate for the installation of powerful searchlights on locomotives, as they did before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, at this time, when the abolition of glaring automobile headlights is being urged in the interest of safe travel. All the arguments which uphold the contention that blinding or unrestricted light rays are dangerous on the highways apply with at least equal force to the railroads. Indeed, it is hard to see how the substitution of searchlights up to 750,000 candle power for the present lamps, which serve merely as "markers" for locomotives, could fail to interfere seriously with the operation of trains at night.

Whether it would be advisable to substitute the vision of the engineer, increased by the proposed strong headlight, for the more or less automatic protection of the right of way by the block signal system, or to supplement the system of signal operation by that of visual operation, is highly questionable, even in the case of the single-track line. This would be to increase rather than to diminish the human factor in train movement. It would surely tend still further to divide responsibility in case of accident.

When the double-track or the four-track railway is considered, however, the dangers of the locomotive searchlight become more obvious. With trains constantly passing each other, not infrequently on all four tracks, as is the case on the congested roads of the East, the engineers could hardly fail to be blinded by the lights from approaching locomotives, sometimes for a distance of a thousand feet or more. Experience with automobile lights has shown that objects at the right side of the road tend to be completely obscured when the driver faces the oncoming glare. In the same way, the locomotive engineer, meeting another locomotive with a powerful searchlight,

Dr. Stimson Explains the Late Raid by the Agadir Incident.

New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have waited to see whether or not some one would call attention to the parallel between the U-53 at Newport and the Panther at Agadir in 1911. The latter was a sequence to the blunder of the German move at Casa Blanca and Algeciras, and a bold attempt to force the hand of France and the friendly powers that had stood behind her. England promptly called the bluff, and it failed.

In the present war Germany's relations with the United States have been alike unsatisfactory and indeterminate. It was highly important to know, if possible, just what the action of this country would be in case Germany should resume and extend the range and recklessness of her submarine warfare, an extension which is growingly demanded by her militarists and the increasing presence of her needs. So she sends over first the Deutschland and then the U-53.

The first, as a bold merchantman, was welcomed with every hospitality, though there were many misgivings as to what might follow. Then, without previous intimation, the thoroughly equipped war vessel, the most efficient of her class, turns up at Newport. She stays just long enough to be sure that peaceful relations will not be disturbed, and slips out promptly, to destroy every merchant vessel in sight and under our very nose, then as promptly to disappear! American war vessels had stood by and witnessed the whole transaction, happily saving the lives of the women and children suddenly exposed to the terrors of the sea; and the Government formally declared that nothing really disturbing had happened and there was no occasion for anxiety about our preserved neutrality!

Now comes the slashing onset upon the merchantmen of every neutral State, the reckless sinking of Norwegian, Dutch, Spanish, and Greek vessels by the score, not to speak of many merchantmen of the Allies; and now the Marina, with many Americans on board, and, as it appears, with no pretense at previous warning. The utter illegality of the whole course of submarine treatment of merchantmen, as has been conclusively set forth by James M. Beck, who speaks with knowledge, is sure to have to be faced and dealt with sooner or later. Humanity must protest against such "piracy," as it is characterized. But the United States is stood off. To use John Hay's term, "It was a big bluff, but it worked!" And now we learn from Washington that "the State Department makes no attempt to conceal the fact that the situation is serious."

What is to come next no man can tell, however the Marina case may turn out, but we have "dug a pit, and dug it deep." We certainly have not won honor, and even an optimist can hardly claim that we have gained peace.

HENRY A. STIMSON.

German-Americans in Missouri.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cole County, Mo., has a large population of people of German ancestry and sympathy. The existing political condition in the county makes an interesting sidelight upon the campaign conducted by Mr. Hughes. Recently a German named Fromme, a lifetime Democrat and officeholder, made a speech advocating the election of Mr. Hughes on the ground that President Wilson has not been fair to Germany. I am told by one who is thoroughly familiar with the situation that about 100 to 150 Democrats of German ancestry will follow the suggestion made by Mr. Fromme.

While there is reason to believe that this defection will be overcome by votes from labor and other circles, still it is apparent that Mr. Hughes is considered a German sympathiser in this community. My understanding is that Mr. Hughes permits the people in the Eastern States to think that he will be more aggressive against Germany than President Wilson has been. All of this shows that the late Justice is attempting to be elected under false pretenses. He is our modern Janus. If he is elected it will be impossible for him to please the various factions which will have honored him.

KENNETH C. SEARS.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 29, 1916.

Light on the Political Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American German who for over seventy-five years has enjoyed the blessings of this glorious country, and voted the Republican ticket since the days of Lincoln, I desire to thank THE TIMES for its stand on President Wilson and what he has done for the nation. History will do him justice, whether he is re-elected or not. I also wish to thank H. Bernstein for his noble article in today's issue. Likewise, Dr. Bohn for the various articles which have appeared in your paper during the last week. They all deserve the widest circulation as able presentations of European politics on account of their fairness and truthfulness. Also, for George L. Fox's article in today's issue on the high cost of living. And I especially commend to my fellow-Republicans the letter on today's editorial page, "Fear Hughes Neutrality."

All the above articles give much food for serious reflection. They are "worth their weight in gold." CONSTANT READER.

New York, Oct. 31, 1916.

The One Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With but a few days remaining before election, is it possible for the Republican Party to disclose the "National Crisis"; Mr. Hughes has kept the voters in the dark for many months as to what he proposes to do if elected. The time is short and the voters are still unenlightened. Does he propose to wipe out the great Federal Reserve act? Does he intend to annul the Child Labor bill? Will he abolish the Rural Credits act? Can he honestly do away with the Tariff Commission, advocated by the better element of his own party? Can he resist the forward movement of government for the people? How will he arrive at any better results than those which now obtain in Mexico? Does he propose to substitute for restraint and applied Christianity in our international relations the futile and disastrous imperialism of European diplomacy?

In the name of common sense what does he propose to do? Answer: "Be Firm."

WALTER R. BOON.

East Orange, Oct. 31, 1916.

Clothing for Neglected Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourth Avenue, is urgently in need of all sorts of clothing, new or worn, for the use of the abused and neglected children who pass through its rooms every day. It is appreciated that our pocketbooks in these days are taxed to the utmost; that the demand is continuous, and the response is great. But in this emergency our own children's needs should not be entirely overlooked. The average daily number of children passing through our shelter just now is about 140, and this population changes from day to day. Nearly all of them require some clothing, and most of them must be clothed entirely anew, it being necessary to destroy the garments in which they are received. It will be of interest that in 1915 nearly 8,000 such children were fed, sheltered, and clothed in the society's rooms, the average stay of each child being about six days. These figures are constantly increasing.

The society will be grateful for any gift of clothing for children between the ages of 2 and 16 years. ERNEST K. COULTER,

New York, Oct. 30, 1916. Superintendent.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

"France is dying."—Hindenburg.

If France is dying, she dies as day
In the splendor of noon, sun-aureoled.
If France is dying, then youth is gray
And steel is soft and flame is cold.
France cannot die! France cannot die!

If France is dying, she dies as love
When a mother dreams of her child-to-be.
If France is dying, then God above
Died with His Son upon the Tree.
France cannot die! France cannot die!

If France is dying, true manhood dies,
Freedom and justice, all golden things.
If France is dying, then life were wise
To borrow of death such immortal wings.
France cannot die! France cannot die!

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

Women Campaigners in California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been reading of late in your columns so many facetious letters about "the woman's train" that perhaps some of your gentler readers will be glad to hear that what appears to have been a nine days' wonder in the East was taken very naturally and very seriously in California. It was not only a great pleasure but an inspiration to hear the clear-cut, logical arguments given by the women who spoke in Pasadena a few days ago. The Hotel Maryland seen many notable people during the year, but never have better or more convincing talks been given there—on farm laws, child labor laws, school teachers' salaries, property rights, and the ways of politicians in general—than were delivered by the dignified Republicans from "the woman's train." To see such splendidly useful women still deprived of suffrage is amazing and determines us to vote for those who will enfranchise them. It is a pity all of the women of that calibre east of the Rockies didn't move West a year ago, so that they might vote this crucial year, when a square deal for Americans, both men and women, is at stake.

MABEL URMY SHARPE.

Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 24, 1916.

His Remarks on "Americanism" of a Kind to Cheer the Supporters of the German Cause.

By THEODORE CLARKE SMITH, Ph. D.,
Professor of American History at Williams College.

Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been waiting vainly for some comment on what appears to me the obvious reason why the hyphenate Germans are satisfied with the candidacy of Hughes, namely, that the advocate of "Americanism" appears inclined to do the very thing the German Government has, for a year and more, been vainly trying to force upon the Wilson Administration.

It must not be forgotten that at the present moment we have no controversy with the German Government other than our claims for satisfaction over the Lusitania and other cases of illegal loss of life. Our relations with the empire are governed by the pledge of May 4, 1916, under which the lives of Americans on neutral or belligerent merchant ships are safeguarded in principle. But with England and France we have come to no agreement on the limits of our rights in regard to the blockade, the examination of mails, the so-called blacklist and other similar problems. These questions are still pending.

Furthermore, it is to be recalled that in 1915 the German Government attempted to use its submarine warfare as a weapon to compel the withdrawal of the British blockade, of which it has frequently complained to this Government, as illegal. Still further, the pledge of May 4, 1916, was followed by the intimation that the United States Government must "now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law," and "should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires * * * the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision." The suggestion that our rights as against German submarines were in any way dependent upon the outcome of our negotiations with Great Britain was sharply rejected by Lansing, but there can be no doubt that our intervention to break the British blockade, or, failing that, our coming to a rupture with Great Britain, is one of the principle elements in German policy.

Now, while Judge Hughes has steadily refused to commit himself on our relations with Germany further than to say that had he been President the Lusitania would not have been sunk, he has never ceased to proclaim that he stands for the assertion of American rights in every quarter, and he has never failed to dwell upon the need for protection to American commerce. As the only question now pending concerns American commerce, this is equivalent to an announcement that the present American policy toward Great Britain and France is less aggressive than one he will, if elected, put forward, and that is precisely what the German Imperial Government hopes.

In fact, in his Philadelphia speech of Oct. 9, Mr. Hughes went beyond the generalities which had satisfied his Milwaukee audience and used language which, if planned to satisfy the German demands of May 4, could scarcely have been more explicit.

"We do not propose," he shouted, "to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails, or with legitimate American commercial intercourse. No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation." On the only foreign controversies now pending, that is, the candidate committed himself to a position which is precisely that desired by the German Government.

It is not necessary to suppose that Mr. Hughes has intentionally adopted an attitude essentially pro-German in its outcome. Doubtless he thinks that by his unremitting demands for "Americanism," and America alone, he is making it clear that he is moved by no concern for German interests. But it can scarcely be an accident that the festive of "Americanism" which he emphasizes in his scanty utterances regarding European policies should be precisely that which gives the utmost satisfaction to every sympathiser with Germany and the gravest concern to every citizen who would regard a bitter controversy with England and France at this juncture over technical points a measureless calamity.

No wonder the hyphenate vote looks with satisfaction upon his candidacy, hoping that from it may grow an assertion of American rights at the expense of the Allies which may assist the hard-pressed Fatherland. If Mr. Hughes had not already shown his complete insensibility to the higher demands of statesmanship by his narrow-minded and empty proclamation of the assertion of American rights as the sole concern of foreign affairs, it might be hoped that his utterances, however unwelcome, came from campaign necessities. But unfortunately, his very personality attests their sincerity, and makes it clear that his election to the Presidency would involve the danger of a wrangling and selfish foreign policy, culminating in a possible rupture with the two powers whose success is ardently wished by a vast majority of the American people. THEODORE CLARKE SMITH.

ADVISES STUDY OF SAINTS.

Dr. Gates Speaks in Place of Bishop Greer at St. Paul's Chapel.

At the noonday service yesterday celebrating the 150th anniversary of St. Paul's Chapel, which will be observed throughout the week, the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, Vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, delivered the address instead of Bishop Greer, who was kept at home by illness.

"If it had not been for St. Paul," he said, "it is possible that the Christian Church would have been a forgotten, insignificant, and minute sect of another church. He was the chief of our great saints. To me the need of Christianity is not so much a revival of the synods as a revival of the saints.

"What I would urge today is not a revival for and of sinners, but a distinct and new revival of and for the saints. Every morning the first thing we do is to take up our newspapers and read the biographies of sinners and the worse and more sinful, the more interesting they are. What we need is to live more with the saints."

COLOMBIA MAKES PROTEST.

Asserts That Nicaragua's Treaty is Denial of Her Sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Colombia has protested to the United States against the new canal route treaty with Nicaragua, it became known tonight, on the ground that the granting of a 99-year lease to this Government by Nicaragua of Great Corn and Little Corn Islands is a denial of Colombian sovereignty in those islands. Colombia claims that the islands, though recently subject to Nicaraguan administration, are part of her territory under the Cedula of Nov. 30, 1803, issued by the King of Spain to demarcate the various Spanish provinces in the new world. The islands are not claimed to be of any special value except strategically. They lie about ten miles off the coast and have about 2,000 population.

Some time ago Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala protested against the Nicaraguan treaty on the ground that it infringed their rights on Fonseca Bay and San Juan River. The United States has not accepted their protests, and the award of the Central American Court, in their favor, has been disregarded by Nicaragua.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS OUT

Australian Government Accepts the Resignation of Three Ministers.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1, (Via London.)—The resignations of Albert Gardiner, Vice President of the Executive Council; A. J. Russell, Assistant Minister of Marine, and M. Higgs, Minister of the Treasury, have been accepted.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company of London from Melbourne under date of Oct. 27 said that Messrs. Gardiner, Russell and Higgs had tendered their resignations, owing to their opposition to conscription.

A later Melbourne dispatch said that the Minister for Labor and Industry, John Estell, had resigned his portfolio, owing to differences over conscription, and that at Brisbane Senator Bamford had been expelled from the Labor Party because he favored conscription.

$800,000 FOR BRITISH RELIEF

World's Response to the Pope's Appeal for Sufferers.

ROME, Nov. 1.—Pope Benedict's appeal to Bishops throughout the world to help in the relief of Poland has brought to the Vatican the sum of 4,000,000 francs (about $800,000 at normal exchange), which will be sent to the Polish Committee in Switzerland for the relief of suffering.

Montefiore Home's New Pavilion.

The Directors of the Montefiore Home have decided that at the annual meeting of the contributors, to be held at the home, Gun Hill Road, East 210th Street and Jerome Avenue, next Sunday, they will throw open for inspection the new private pavilion just completed. A committee of Directors will receive visitors from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and escort them through the building. This will be the only opportunity for an inspection of the entire building. The funds for the private pavilion and equipments were provided by private subscriptions, and no expense has been spared in making it one of the most complete hospitals of its kind in the world.

MAY DISAGREE ON MEXICO.

Break is Averted, but Day's Discussion Widens Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—All hope that the American-Mexican Joint Commission would be able to report a satisfactory plan for the settlement of the Mexican tangle before the Presidential election vanished tonight when Secretary Lane, acting as spokesman, announced that the commission would adjourn tomorrow evening for a week, to reconvene here after election.

Commissioners refused to comment on the topics discussed at the session today, but it is known that these left them farther apart rather than nearer to a solution of their problems. It also is known that the tension became so acute that it seemed possible the work of the commission might come to an unsatisfactory close. This was avoided by the use of a little diplomacy, mature consideration after the noon recess meeting, all the members realize that such action could benefit no one.

The commissioners plan to hold two long sessions tomorrow. The afternoon session probably will be so long that it will be impossible for the Mexican members to be present to hear President Wilson in New York, and they probably will not leave here until Friday.

PLEA FOR CHARITY IN MEXICO.

Financier Hopes to Interest Americans in Poor Children.

A plea for an American invasion of Mexico with the arms of charity is made by Louis Roumagnac, a Mexican financier, who has arrived in this city to promote such an enterprise.

Mr. Roumagnac thinks immense advantages would result from a movement in America to aid the helpless orphans of Mexico. Many of them he would like to see brought to the United States for education and then go back to their homes and "spread a doctrine that will not only cement these two republics in strong bonds of friendship but will enlighten these 15,000,000 people, of which at present but one-tenth can read and write."

It seemed to him that, although America had a great humanitarian program in Mexico in every case, and "almost purposely," was left out of this program.

HEARS FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Gonzales Resumes Communication with the State Capital.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 1.—Telegraphic communication between Juarez and Chihuahua City was restored late today, after being suspended since yesterday, General Francisco Gonzales announced in Juarez, after receiving a brief message from the State capital.

Chihuahua City was isolated by the cutting of the railroads and telegraph company lines south, west, and north of that city by bandits supposed to be operating under the direction of Francisco Villa.

Two burned bridges had not been repaired when the message was sent to General Gonzales, but train service is expected to be resumed tomorrow between the border and the State capital. General Gonzales announced that passenger trains which left Juarez Monday and Tuesday had reached Chihuahua City safely. All trains are now believed to be accounted for, he added. Troop trains are to be sent ahead of all passenger trains running between Juarez and Chihuahua City in future, it was announced tonight to prevent attacks by bandits.

APPEAL TO P. S. BOARD.

Unions Now Want an Investigation of the Traction Situation.

With a view to settling the long-standing traction strike, the striking street car men last night asked the Public Service Commission to investigate existing conditions. They charged that the companies were violating the law by permitting men who had not undergone a physical examination to operate cars.

In a letter issued through their counsel, Louis Fridiger, the men alleged that cars were being operated by "inexperienced, dishonest, low-grade men, who will quit as soon as regular wages are paid" in place of double time, which the companies have been allowing as strike bonuses. These bonuses were withdrawn at midnight Tuesday.

Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials said yesterday that, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the bonuses, only thirty men out of about 12,000 have quit.

MISS CRAMP BRIDE OF REUBEN J. ROSS

Daughter of Late Shipbuilder Is Married in the Church of the Resurrection.

HER SISTER HONOR MATRON

The Rev. Alfred D. Pell, a Relative of Cramp Family, Officiates—Bridesmaids and Ushers.

The wedding of Reuben J. Ross, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Ross of New York and Vermont, and Miss H. Dorothy Cramp, younger daughter of Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp and the late Mr. Cramp of New York and Newport, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Resurrection, in East Seventy-fourth Street, the rector, the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, a relative of the bride's family, officiating. The church was simply decorated with masses of white chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her brother-in-law, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, wore a gown of soft white satin draped with tulle embroidered in crystals, and her net veil, bordered with point appliqué, was fastened low at the back of her coiffure and sprays of orange blossoms held it in place. She carried a mass of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her mother, who gave her in marriage, wore a sand-colored velvet coat costume trimmed with deep brown fur and a tête de neige brown hat with aigrettes.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, whose brown tulle hat shaded her forehead and turned up at the back in a fashion that suited her face. Dull yellow flowers were caught at one side. Her frock was yellow silk with a low neck and a fish tail train of yellow panne velvet. She carried a brown tulle muff. The Misses Caramal Carroll, Dorothy Manice and Margaret Kane of New York, and Martha Bent of Philadelphia were the bridesmaids in short frocks of changeable mauve taffeta, cut low with folded girdle bodices having ruched shoulder straps and short puff sleeves of mauve tulle. Tulle also formed the very full side-skirt draperies, and narrow blue ribbon, edged with gold, bordered the tulle. Their dark brown velour hats had ruffs of brown tulle at the crown tops and small spikes of morning glories shading through reds and purple were placed in military style at the front of each, and the same flowers trimmed their brown maline muffs.

Mr. Ross's best man was E. Ridgely Simpson, and the ushers were John Larkin, Pursor Adams, Rupert Thomas, Jr., and D. Henneville Seeley.

The reception was held at the residence of Professor and Mrs. Munroe Smith, 160 East Seventieth Street. On their return to New York Mr. and Mrs. Ross will occupy an apartment in East Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Ross is a granddaughter of the late Charles H. Cramp, he and her father being noted shipbuilders of Philadelphia. Mr. Ross was graduated from Princeton in 1913, and is with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. The engagement was announced in September.

MISS BOARDMAN A BRIDE.

Weds L. F. Peck at Clattercote Farm, Her Mother's Country Home.

The marriage of Laurence Freeman Peck, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Peck of 123 East Sixty-first Street, and Miss Clara Temple Boardman, a daughter of Mrs. William H. Boardman and the late Mr. Boardman of New York and Clattercote Farm, Ridgefield, Conn., took place yesterday at Clattercote Farm, the country home of the bride's mother. It was a small and quiet affair, confined to the relatives, and the Rev. William Lusk of Ridgefield performed the ceremony.

Mr. Peck is a narchitect and a Harvard graduate. Mrs. Peck is a sister of Francis Boardman, who married Miss Anita M. Calef; of Dixon Boardman, who married Miss S. Adele Collins, and of Bradford Boardman. The engagement was announced last March.

MARRIED IN GRACE CHURCH.

F. R. Morse Weds Miss Randolph on His Parents' Anniversary.

Miss Sophia Fitz Randolph, daughter of the late T. E. F. Randolph, and Frederick Randolph Morse were married yesterday at 1 o'clock in Grace Church. The Rev. Charles L. Slattery officiated.

Miss Margaret R. Bonnell, the bride's niece, was to have attended as bridesmaid, but was detained at Northampton, Mass., where she is a Senior at Smith College, owing to the epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Henry Arnold of Brooklyn was best man. The ushers were R. F. R. Huntman of Plainfield, N. J., and Harvey D. Carle of East Orange, N. J.

The date of the wedding and the hour marked the fiftieth wedding anniversary of the bridegroom's parents. He is a son of the late David B. Morse of Brooklyn.

Wagener-Drizal Wedding.

The marriage of Walter Wagener and Miss Leontine Cecile Drizal, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drizal of 334 West 124th Street, took place at 10:30 yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Rosary, East 119th Street, Mgr. William J. Guinan performing the ceremony. The bride, in white satin and lace, was attended by her sisters; the Misses Marie and Florence Drizal, in canary colored Georgette crêpe frocks trimmed in silver. Mr. Wagener's brother A. P. Wagener, was his best man and the ushers were Vincent Rogers, John Fish and Louis Magnollo. After a trip in the South Mr and Mrs. Wagener will live at 180th Street and Wadsworth Avenue.

Miss Starke Weds Dr. M. C. Mason.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde L. Starke of 345 West Seventieth Street to Dr. M. C. Mason of Rochester, N. Y., took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. Following the ceremony a dinner was given at the Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Mason will sail within a few days for Havana, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in Rochester.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Little Philip and $3.25 from the primary class of Miss Nyce of the Reformed Church, Bushkill, Penn., toward the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

DIAMONDS

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UNTERMYER A WILL WITNESS

Counsel for Woerz Saw Testator Shortly Before His Death.

Samuel Untermyer was the chief witness yesterday in behalf of the executors of the will of Ernest G. W. Woerz, the brewer, which cuts off his grandchildren, the offspring of Charles P. Doelger, with $5,000 each, and is being contested for that reason. Mr. Untermyer, who is one of the executors, testified that for thirty-five years he had been consulted by the brewer on all important matters relating to the affairs of the brewing firm of Headleston & Woerz.

Mr. Untermyer described the decedent as a taciturn man. He said that he was called to the decedent's home last May, just before his death, when the contested will was being drawn by his law partner, Charles Guggenheimer. He identified a draft of the will as a document he had in his hand on May 6 when he saw Mr. Woerz, which was the day before the will was executed and three days before the brewer's death.

Abraham Benedict, law partner of the witness and counsel for the executors sought to offer in evidence testimony as to the brewer's conversation with Mr. Untermyer, but the Surrogate ruled it out. The trial will be continued today.

WOLFFRAM LEFT $505,870.

Publisher of the German Herold Gave Bulk of Estate to His Wife.

Charles Berthold Wolffram, publisher of the German Herold, who died on April 8, left an estate appraised yesterday at $505,870. He gave a life interest in $30,000 to his son, William Herbert Wolffram, and left $438,118 to his wife, Mrs. Amalie Wolffram. He had $150,706 in bank deposits and $184,741 in stocks and bonds. His salary as President of the German Herold Company was $25,000 a year.

The report shows that the decedent held 440 shares of the German Herold Publishing Co., appraised at $38,816. An accountant's examination of the books of the German Herold revealed that the profits prior to the war were: 1912, $13,056; 1913, $544, and 1914, $9,354. The profits in 1915 went to $30,669, which the accountant explained was "an abnormal year due to the European war which was not fully reflected in the profits until 1915." The average sales for the years 1911 to 1913 were $180,000, but in 1914 they were $226,000 and in 1915 were $292,071.

Mr. Wolffram owned property at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., worth $15,000, which was not taxed.

SUES AS EVANS'S WIFE.

Heirs of Wealthy Wine Merchant Say He Wasn't Married.

The will of Frank M. Evans, who was connected with the California Wine Association, and who left a large estate when he died on May 5 at the St. James Hotel in Philadelphia, but who lived at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, was contested yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Evans left an estate of $50,000 to women relatives, but did not mention the contestant, who said she was his wife.

Soon after the will was offered for probate the decedent's sister, Mrs. Annie Whalen, of 458 East 178th Street, filed an affidavit in which she said Mrs. Carrie Clark had sued her brother for a separation in 1900 in New York but he defended the action on the ground that he had never been legally married. The suit was not pressed. In the suit filed yesterday the contestant alleged that the will was executed as the result of undue influence, and that the decedent was not competent to make a will.

HAMMOND ESTATE $944,929.

Hotel Man Left Life Interest in Property to Incompetent Niece.

Frederick A. Hammond, well known as a hotel man, who at one time owned the Plaza and later operated hotels in other cities, when he died on Feb. 17 last left an estate which was appraised yesterday at $944,929. A life interest in the entire estate goes to his niece, Mrs. Caroline H. Gibson, who is incompetent. On her death the trust fund passes to her children.

The assets included cash on hand and in deposit, $95,618, and stocks and bonds appraised at $842,293. His interest of 1,976 shares in the Hammond Hotels, a New York corporation operating a hotel in Boston, was fixed at $78,112. His largest holding was 1,430 shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway, worth $240,240. He owned $150,000 of bonds in the Hammond Hotels.

Saddlery Dealer's Estate $101,940.

An appraisal of the estate of the late Adam Hill of 452 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, who died on Nov. 14, 1915, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham. It shows that he left a net estate of $101,940. By the terms of the will Sarah Hill, a niece, is to receive the income of a trust fund of $90,569. At her death the fund is to be divided among seven other nieces. Other beneficiaries are: Greenwood Cemetery, $500; Brooklyn Baptist Home, $2,500; Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, $2,500; First Presbyterian Church, $2,500. Mr. Hill was a member of Hill & Langstroth, dealers in saddlery and hardware, at 79 Beekman Street.

Mrs. Lockman's Estate to Children.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Lockman, widow of Brig. Gen. John T. Lockman, lawyer and civil war veteran, disposes of many relics of the war left her by her husband. She disposes of her estate equally among her five children, John L. and Frederic I. Lockman, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Mrs. J. De Witt Appleby, and Mrs. Isabelle S. Helmuth. The value of the estate is not disclosed Mrs. Lockman died on Oct. 25.

C. M. Cosby Marries Miss Heely.

Charles M. Cosby, head of the news staff of The Sun in Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Miss Frances Heely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Heely, of 6 Third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father James Corrigan, pastor of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Court and Luqueer Streets. Miss Mary Heely, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, while Edwin T. Gibson was best man. The couple left for Lakewood, N. J., on their honeymoon.

Frederic Gallatins' Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. They gave a small dinner party at their apartments at the Hotel St. Regis in the evening. The rooms were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and Autumn foliage and a large cake occupied the centre of the table.

Tuttle-MacRury Engagement.

The engagement of Miss May Ryerson Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram C. Tuttle of Woodhaven, L. I., to the Rev. J. Allison MacRury, pastor of the Woodhaven First Presbyterian Church, has been announced. Miss Tuttle on the maternal side is a direct descendant of the old Ryerson family of Brooklyn, for whom Ryerson Street was named. The Rev. MacRury has been pastor of the church for more than two years.

Daughter in Dr. Arnold's Home.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Sears Arnold of New Haven, Conn., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Arnold was formerly Miss Justine Ingersoll of this city. This is their second child.

La Revue Beau Monde Appears.

Malcolm Strauss, the artist, has become the publisher of a magazine which is to be devoted to society, fashion and the stage. It is called La Revue Beau Monde. The initial number contains a galaxy of beautiful society women, also drawings of the French artist Aladar.

TARRYTOWN OPENS ITS FLOWER SHOW

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard Wins the First Prize for Chrysanthemum Blooms.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER EXHIBITS

Samuel Untermyer Takes Award for Orchids — Mrs. F. E. Lewis Makes a Fine Display of Fruit.

Exhibitors from big estates in the vicinity, including many well-known New Yorkers, contributed to make the Eighteenth Annual Flower Show of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society, which opened in the Music Hall, Tarrytown, yesterday, one of the best that has ever been given. The Horticultural Society shows are not large as flower shows go, but the promoters boast that they are second to none of the size in the country. The competitors are private growers, the few commercial growers who exhibit not competing. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who had an exhibit of chrysanthemums, palms, decorative and flowering plants, carried off a first prize for twelve chrysanthemum blooms, big deep red and yellow blossoms. Samuel Untermyer took the first prize for a table of orchids.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, prize of $20 for the most effectively arranged basket of single chrysanthemums went to Paul M. Warburg's gardener, Frank C. Luckenbacher; Miss Marie Bowman of White Plains took the second prize, and Frank Swenson of Riverdale, the third. Mr. Warburg took the first prize for a big bush chrysanthemum. William B. Thompson took the first prize for palms, foliage and flowering plants, and the entire back of the stage was occupied with his exhibit.

John D. Rockefeller was one of the exhibitors of decorative plants. There were many of these shown, and they added much to the beauty of the exhibit.

S. M. Lehman of Tarrytown carried off the first prize for eighteen chrysanthemum blossoms, three varieties each. David L. Luke of Tarrytown carried off a silver cup for the best arrangement for effect of a vase of eighteen chrysanthemums. These large vases of chrysanthemums were placed in the balcony of the Music Hall and nothing more beautiful was shown.

A splendid exhibit of hothouse fruit, which occupied a table by itself in the centre of the hall, was shown by Mrs. F. E. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn. There were great bunches of grapes, mammoth apples and pears, and melons, each perfect of its kind.

The show will be continued all day today and tomorrow. Today there will be a number of dinner table decorations shown competing for a silver cup offered by Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. James Speyer will be one of the competitors.

MET HIS BRIDE IN BERLIN.

Philip Kraft, Jr., Mining Engineer, Weds Miss Elizabeth Anderson.

The wedding of Philip Kraft, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Genevieve Bowman Anderson, was held last night at the bride's home, 128 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Peck of Baltimore, Md., a lifelong friend of the bride, officiating. The bride, in silver cloth and lace, was attended by Miss Gertrude Fiske, the daughter of the Mayor of Mount Vernon, as maid of honor, and by the Misses Cornelia Kraft of New Rochelle, a sister of Mr. Kraft, and Deborah Peckett of Franconia, N. H., and Margery Woods of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Kraft's best man was Winslow Lyon of White Plains, and the ushers were Harry Cornwall of Westfield, N. J.; Robert C. Glenn of Philadelphia, and Samuel McKeown of New York. There were fifty relatives present, and a supper was served in the library at a table decorated with Ophelia roses. A reception followed.

Mr. Kraft met his bride in Berlin, where she was studying music and languages, and he was studying mining engineering at the Royal School of Mines. He was graduated from Columbia, and from the School of Mines in 1912. Mr. Kraft is Mine Geologist for the Dome Mines Company, Ltd., and he and Mrs. Kraft will live in South Porcupine, Ontario. Among the wedding gifts was a check for $1,000 to the bride from her father.

Henry Ford's Only Son Marries.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—Edsel Ford, only son of Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, was married here tonight to Miss Eleanore Clay, a niece of the late Joseph L. Hudson, millionaire dry goods merchant. The marriage took place at the home of the bride and was attended only by relatives and a few friends.

Miss Virginia C. Bishop Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Crews Bishop, a daughter of Mrs. A. R. Lunsford of Monette, Ark., by her first husband, to Alexander Mackenzie of this city is announced. Mr. Mackenzie is a son of the Rev. James C. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie of Monroe, N. Y. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1903, and is a brother of the Misses Anna, Margaret, and Jean Mackenzie and of George M. and James C. Mackenzie, Jr. No date has been announced for the wedding.

Peace League to Give a Dinner.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President William H. Taft is President, announced last night that it would hold an "international dinner" at the Astor on Nov. 24 to "consider a program for a permanent league of nations to become effective at the close of the present war." Mr. Taft will preside, it was announced, and General Leonard Wood, Robert Bacon, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, and many other prominent New Yorkers have accepted invitations.

Physician Honored by Parents.

Dr. Le Grand Kerr of 42 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, chief physician of the children's medical ward in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Brooklyn, was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner last night given at the Hotel Bossert by grateful parents of little patients he had saved from death during the epidemic of infantile paralysis. About 300 persons were present, and during the dinner the guest of honor received a small statue inscribed "From the grateful parents of his little patients."

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward line steamship Mexico, were:

Robert Atkins, Miss Lillian Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Carey, Mrs. Agnes Chapman, Miss Dorothy Chapman, Miss Margaret Chapman, Mrs. Vera Farr, Miss Gwneth Farr, Mrs. Virginia Gispert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, Mrs. Alice Knowlson, William H. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinney, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Raymond, Mrs. Grace Starr, Miss Marion Starr, Robert Weston, and Walker Whiteside.

Steamships sailing today for the West Indies and west coast ports via the Panama Canal are:

MONTEREY, (Mexico.)—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hilton, the Rev. R. R. Gregory, Peter Rubie, Victor Hendon, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shephard, the Rev. W. E. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Stebbs, F. Calderon.

MEXICO II., (Corinto.)—Mrs. Felice Levy, Miss Susie Levy, Mrs. F. A. Pallas, Miss E. Clark, A. de la Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Duke, Jr.

Arrivals from Copenhagen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Scandanavian-American liner Oscar II. from Copenhagen were:

Edgar Bain, Oscar Bstmann, Thomas Kelley, Daniel Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moen, Anton L. Rearil, Oscar Bang, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Collin, Garret D. Cooper, Alexander Dushkin, Edward Fox, John L. Fielding, Horace U. Gade, Thomas Harley, Frank D. Hess, R. G. Koch, Miss Sophie Loeb, Adam Petterson, H. L. Quarles, Mrs. Bertha Rothschild, and Mrs. F. White.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL SUES.

Seeks a British Injunction to Confirm Recent Money Award.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel is seeking an injunction in the British courts to prevent her husband from serving her with papers in an action in the French courts to obtain money which the British courts recently decided belonged to her. The case was mentioned today in Chancery Court, when Mrs. Drexel's counsel said that Mr. Drexel, after the court gave him four days in which to sign documents in order that his wife might obtain the money awarded to her by the court, had left for France, where he remained.

A separation agreement between the Drexels was executed in 1913, and last year Mrs. Drexel sued her husband to recover money under the separation deed. In June last a London court awarded Mrs. Drexel a yearly allowance of £10,000.

CONCERT ON THE VATERLAND

German Singers and Musicians to Aid War Charities on Saturday.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line have given the use of the liner Vaterland for a dinner and concert on Saturday in aid of the war charities of the Central Powers. The Chairman of the committee is Otto Gorits, the German baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The tickets are $5 and $10 each. A number of prominent German singers and musicians will give their services in addition to the band of the Vaterland.

This will be the first big affair which has taken place on the liner since she was laid up at her pier in Hoboken at the beginning of the war.

Dr. W. A. Duncan.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Word was received here tonight of the death in a Middletown, N. Y., hospital of Dr. W. A. Duncan, 79, an international figure in religious and educational circles. Dr. Duncan was for many years Secretary and Superintendent of the Chautauqua Assembly at Chautauqua Lake. He founded the Home Department of Sunday School work, and was for twenty-five years Field Secretary of the Sunday School and Publishing Society of the Congregational Denomination.

Barnet Henry Davis.

Barnet Henry Davis, for many years a Republican leader in New York State politics, died yesterday of heart disease at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William T. Webster, 33 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J. He was born at Fonda, N. Y., eighty-one years ago. Mr. Davis was at one time Deputy State Treasurer and also President of the Forest, Game and Fish Commission. He was a manufacturer and retired several years ago.

George J. Bascom Dies Suddenly.

George J. Bascom, one of the oldest dealers in amusement tickets in New York, died suddenly yesterday in his office at 231 Madison Avenue. Mr. Bascom was at work when he died and earlier in the day had taken over the agency in the Hotel Manhattan. He was 70 years old and his death was due to heart disease. A son, George J. Bascom, Jr., survives him.

Gustavus Swan Wallace.

Gustavus Swan Wallace, a retired iron merchant, formerly head of the firm of William H. Wallace & Co., which was founded by his father, died yesterday at his home, 59 West Forty-fifth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a veteran of Troop A in the Spanish war and was a member of the Union League and the St. Andrews Society. He left a wife.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, aged 78, wealthy wholesale grocer of Indianapolis, Ind., died there yesterday. He was born in Roscommon County, Ireland, came to America at the age of 12, and settled in Indianapolis in 1867.

HENRY F. WARBURTON, printer and contractor, of 858 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease last night in the Wall Street Station of the subway. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. GEORGE WASHINGTON ABRAMS, a cousin of the late William C. Whitney, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Le Fortivant, at Murray Hill, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year. She was one of the direct heirs of Ameke Jans.

Mrs. MARY McILVANE, widow of Thomas McElvane, a pioneer building contractor of Westchester County, died yesterday at her home in Dobbs Ferry in her eighty-seventh year.

JOSEPH CARTHAGE CRIDDLE, theatrical manager, died in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday.

Mrs. LAURA BERRY WINSLOW, widow of General Edward F. Winslow of Paris, France, died of heart disease on Tuesday at Battle Creek, Mich.

RICHARD DAWSON, a hatter, in West Orange for many years, died on Tuesday at his home in that town.

MILTON H. GLANN, Cashier of the First National Bank of Butler, N. J., and President of the Butler Board of Education, died yesterday of heart disease at his home in his fortieth year.

CORNELIUS V. W. CHANDLER, 74 years old, for many years a ship builder in Jersey City, died on Tuesday night in Hasbrouck, N. J., in the house in which he was born.

ALFRED B. HOPKINS, a merchant in Bloomingdale, N. J., for many years, died yesterday in his home at Butler, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

The Rev. WILLIAM F. GANNON, S. J., died on Tuesday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in his fifty-seventh year. He was ordained in 1891, and had been connected with the Church of St. Francis Xavier and the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York.

GARLAND RANDOLPH JONES, youngest son of R. W. Jones of the firm of McBee, Jones & Co., brokers, 120 Broad Street, died on Tuesday in Monroe, N. Y.

Mrs. JULIA ISABEL STILLWELL, wife of Richard S. Stillwell, for thirty years a pilot on the Staten Island ferry line, died on Monday in her seventy-first year at 223 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Stillwell was born in Boston, Mass.

JACOB LIND, for thirty-seven years a hotel keeper in Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 40 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Mr. Lind was for eighteen years proprietor of Lind's Hotel at Ocean and Parkside Avenues, which was acquired by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit a few months ago to make room for subway improvements. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

JAY RUDMAN SMITH, a clerk in the banking house of Hutton & Co., in Manhattan, died in the Flower Hospital on Monday from paralysis. Mr. Smith was stricken last week while on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange and was removed to the hospital. He was 42 years old and lived at 812 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. FANNIE LOUIS SPEIGEL, active in Jewish benevolences in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 230 Argyle Road, Flatbush, aged 48 years. She was one of the organizers of the Happy Helpers of Flatbush, Treasurer of Grace Aguilar Lodge, Order of True Sisters, and a member of the Jewish Federation and of Charities and of Temple Beth Emeth. She is survived by her husband, Louis Speigel, a merchant, and three children.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZMAN, 56 years old, a retired distiller of liquors and a former President of the Temple Olaw Sholem, died from heart disease on Monday at the home of his son, 1,455 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was a native of Bucharest, Rumania, and is survived by four sons.

SAMUEL JAY MOTT, who died in Oklahoma City, Okla., on Sunday, was a member of an old Long Island family, and for several years was a traveling salesman for the Talcum Puff Company of Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 4,595 Fourth Avenue, South Brooklyn, tomorrow evening. Mr. Mott was born in Brooklyn thirty-nine years ago and left a widow and a stepdaughter.

Colonel FREDERIC S. McNEELY, former Assistant State Controller and Postmaster of Trenton, N. J., for twenty-two years, died today at his home there. He was 80 years old and had been retired since 1905.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. SMITH, widow of the Rev. Alexander Smith, pastor for many years of the United Presbyterian Church at Paterson, N. J., is dead at her home in that city. Two daughters and a son, Henry Smith, a lawyer, survive her.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE J. DEMAREST, widow of Isaac Demarest, a merchant of Clifton, N. J., is dead at her home in that town. She was born in 1820 and left four children.

Mrs. EMILY S. MERRITT, 81 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of her son-in-law, Samuel Hazard, in Succasunna, N. J. Two daughters survive her.

ASKS $100,000 FROM BOOKWALTER ESTATE

Katherine Johnston Says She Was Governor's Secretary for 24 Years Without Pay.

SUIT BROUGHT IN OHIO

Case Recalls the Kidnapping of Miss Gertrude Claypool Last June.

Miss Katherine M. Johnston of New York started suit in Springfield, Ohio, yesterday for $100,000 for twenty-four years of uncompensated secretaryship against the $8,000,000 estate of ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, which is claimed in part by his niece, Miss Gertrude Claypool of this city, who was the centre of a sensational kidnapping case last June, when it was alleged that conspirators drugged her to compel her to sign away her rights to the estate.

Miss Johnston's demand for $100,000 rests on the history of her employment by ex-Governor Bookwalter for 24 years. Taking a fancy to her in 1885 when she was 12 years old, he took her with him on trips to Europe as his daughter and promised to make her adoption legal, the complaint alleges. But before he had taken the necessary legal steps to make her his daughter, she had become a full-grown girl and the wealthy man, it is alleged, changed his mind and decided that he wanted to make her his wife.

While they were living at a hotel in Wellington, N. Y., Bookwalter, the complaint alleges, began to make ardent love to her and frequently proposed marriage, but she steadfastly refused all proposals. At his request and insistence, she consented, however, to remain with him as his secretary and companion.

Many times in the course of the twenty-four years that they were together Bookwalter promised to make generous provision for the future, Miss Johnston alleges. During his last illness at San Remo, Italy, in September, 1915, he sent for the American Consul and for lawyers, it is said, in order to amend his will to leave a large sum for her, but he became too ill to carry out his purpose. The will which was made in 1906, left $80,000 to Miss Johnston, but she contends that he admitted that this was entirely inadequate.

Accompanying the suit for $100,000 filed yesterday were demands for a number of smaller morsels of the estate. Miss Johnston sought $1,950 of two notes alleged to have been given to her by Bookwalter. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Belle S. Johnston, filed suit for $50,000 against the estate for services rendered to Mr. Bookwalter. The sister-in-law also brought suit, as administratrix for the estate of her husband, Paul M. Johnston, once well known as an actor, for $15,000 for services alleged to have been rendered by the actor, and a third suit for $12,500 for judgment on two notes alleged to have been given to her by the former Governor.

The complaint alleges that, during the twenty-four years of his intimacy with Miss Johnston and her relatives, Bookwalter traveled a great deal, and practically never saw his relatives. Miss Johnston's bill for services includes an item to cover the sacrifice of a stage career which would have been hers had she not become the man's secretary.

The suit does not throw any light on the kidnapping of the niece, Miss Gertrude Claypool. The investigation of the police and District Attorney's office in this city did not clear up the mystery of the interests which would be benefitted by the signing away of her interests in the Bookwalter estate.

While Miss Claypool was living at the Great Northern Hotel in this city last Spring a woman calling herself Miss Margaret Hill visited her several times. On June 7 a taxicab drew up in front of the residence of Mrs. Grace Cannon in East Eighty-first Street. Miss Claypool was found inside, unconscious from drugs. It was learned that she had been taken to the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, where she had remained for several days under the influence of drugs. During this period Miss Claypool said when she had recovered consciousness that she had signed several documents, the exact effect of which she did not remember, but supposed them to be in the way of waiving her claim to the estate. Miss Claypool received $100,000 by legacy, but as one of the four nearest of kin had an interest in the bulk of the estate.

$12,627 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

George D. Smith Pays $450 for Mezzotint of Franklin.

The sale of the noteworthy collection of prints, owned by Frederic R. Halsey of this city, was begun at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The 240 lots consisted of Americans and realized a total of $12,627. George D. Smith paid the highest price of the session, $400, for catalogue No. 166, a bust mezzotint of Benjamin Franklin by Charles W. Peale, 1787, one of five known copies. Other lots with catalogue numbers and names of prises sold are as follows:

7—Samuel Adams, painted by Johnson, engraved by Graham, three-quarter length seated, mezzotint, bought by Mr. Halsey at the Carson sale for $90; George D. Smith..... $275

8—Samuel Adams, by Samuel Okey after J. Mitchell, 1775, mezzotint; George D. Smith..... 200

10—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, James Watson after Sir Joshua Reynolds, three-quarter length, in armor, mezzotint, proof before all letters, cost Mr. Halsey $130; C. H. Graff..... 360

15—The Taking of Major Andre, mezzotint by T. W. Freeman, 1813, only one other copy known, owned by Charles A. Munn; George D. Smith..... 350

22—Benedict Arnold, by J. L. Rugendas, from the French sale; George D. Smith. 120

37—Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, I. Faber after R. Phillips, 1734, mezzotint, fine impression of this scarce print, cost Mr. Halsey $125; Robert Fridenberg..... 325

40. General Berthier, by Alix, after Le Gros, aquatint, folio, printed in colors, cost Mr. Halsey $60; Ferdinand Meder. 120

48. The Rev. Charles Brockwell, by P. Pelham, 1730, mezzotint, very scarce; Robert Fridenberg..... 180

49. Captain Broke of the Shannon, by C. Turner, after S. Lane, mezzotint, fine proof impression; Max Williams..... 120

54. The Rev. Henry Caner of King's Chapel, Boston, P. Pelham, after I. Smibert, mezzotint, fine impression; bought on order..... 170

68. Sir George Cockburn, Admiral, whole length in uniform, the Capitol at Washington burning in distance, C. Turner, after J. J. Hale, mezzotint, unlettered, cost Mr. Halsey $37.50; Max Williams.. 100

80. The Landing of Christopher Columbus, by D. Edwin, after E. Savage, stipple, unusually fine etched letter proof impression, cost Mr. Halsey $175; George D. Smith..... 210

82—Marquis Cornwallis, whole length, mezzotint, by I. Jones after D. Gardiner, early and undescribed state; George D. Smith..... 140

89—Comte d'Estaing, by P. Fruisebein, aquatint, in fine condition, beautiful coloring, from the collection of Count Matheus; cost Mr. Halsey $130; George D. Smith..... 210

109—Capt. Gen. Arthur Dobbs, Governor of South Carolina, by James McArdell after William Hoare, mezzotint, first state; Robert Fridenberg..... 155

183—Benjamin Franklin, three-quarter length, seated, mezzotint, by E. Fisher after M. Chamberlain; George D. Smith..... 142.50

187—Bust of Franklin, sold by W. Humphrey for 1 shilling, from the Carson sale; bought on order..... 100

139—Bust of Franklin, by I. Jebner; mezzotint, brilliant proof impression, the only other known copy is in the Bibliotheque Nationale; it is the Holden copy which cost $235; George D. Smith..... 325

141—Franklin, three-quarter length, by Rugendas; scarce; from the Mitchell sale; J. M. Clarkson..... 225

142—Bust of Franklin, cripple, by C. Rucolte, printed in colors; George D. Smith. 100

144—Franklin, three-quarter length, mezzotint, by C. N. Coobin-J. M. Will, cost $65 in the Carson sale; E. Gottschalk.. 105

145—Franklin standing at table, mezzotint, by J. M. Will, scarce; A. W. Clarke..... 140

154—Franklin, nearly half length, aquatint, by F. Janinet, printed in colors, early proof, bought for $100 by Mr. Halsey for R. Fridenberg; Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach..... 205

172—General Simon Fraser, by James Watson after Shoolder, mezzotint, proof impression of the first state of one of the scarcest items of American interest; George D. Smith..... 180

The sale will be continued this evening. Robert Fridenberg said that the prices averaged the highest ever brought at a print sale in America.

CAPTAIN PATTERSON DEAD.

Founder of New York Navigation School and Author of Sea Books.

Captain Howard Patterson, teacher, lecturer and author on nautical astronomy and founder of the New York Navigation School, died yesterday at his home 376 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Brooklyn and while in his teens he entered the merchant marine service and at the age of 17 he entered the United States Navy under special appointment from Secretary Belknap. After two years, he again re-entered the merchant service as third officer and rapidly rose to chief officer and to captaincy. In 1880, Captain Patterson became professor of navigation and astronomy in Brown's College, in Brooklyn, but he relinquished the chair after one year to found the New York Navigation School.

Captain Patterson acted as private tutor on nautical subjects to many prominent yachtsmen, among them Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Commodore A. Cass Canfield and Chester W. Chapin. In 1889, when President Legitime of Haiti sought an Admiral for the Haitian Navy, Captain Patterson accepted the post, but the following year returned to Brooklyn. Captain Patterson was credited with having the old-fashioned practice of keeping "ship time" abolished and a new and practical "civil time" reckoning adopted by navigators. He was also called the father of the Naval Reserve movement.

He was the author of several books on the sea and seamanship, among them "Yachtsman's Guide," "The Commonsense Navigator," "Illustrated Nautical Encyclopedia," and the "Handbook for Masters and Mates." He also lectured on nautical subjects for the Board of Education of this city. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Evert Wingert, and a son, Russell Patterson.

WILLIAM POLLOCK DIES.

Former Broker and Horse Show Judge Expires After an Operation.

William Pollock, formerly a broker in this city and for many years well known as an owner and breeder of horses, died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital after an operation. He was 57 years old. Mr. Pollock frequently served as a judge at the horse shows in Lexington, Ky., and at the National Horse Show in this city. He was a son of the late William Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and from Yale University in 1882. In 1892 he married Mrs. John A. Kernochan, who was a daughter of the late John R. Marshall, a wealthy Southerner of New Orleans, and a sister of Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Joseph Dayton Crary.

Joseph Dayton Crary, founder and publisher of the New York Lumber Trade Journal, and one of the founders of the New York Lumber Trade Association thirty years ago, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. He was born on Jan. 27, 1853, in Mystic, Conn., where he was educated and later started his business career in a lumber yard there. He came to New York in 1876 and worked in a lumber yard in Jersey City where he remained until 1880 when he entered the employ of Dodge, Meigs & Company of 72 Wall Street. In 1886 Mr. Crary, with Tucker David, founded the New York Lumber Trade Journal, and later acquired his partner's interest and operated it alone for 25 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BLATTSTAIN.—Mr. and Mrs.

CHAMPION RED SOX SOLD TO H. H. FRAZEE AND ASSOCIATES

CHAMPION BOSTON RED SOX ARE SOLD

Frazee, New York Theatrical Manager, and Hugh Ward of Philadelphia, Buy Club.

THE PRICE PAID IS $675,000

Deal with Lannin, Which Comes as a Complete Surprise, Includes Grounds at Fenway Park.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Harry H. Frazee of New York and Hugh Ward of Philadelphia, two men well known in the theatrical world, have bought the Boston Red Sox, American League world's champions in 1916. They now own the grounds at Fenway Park, the franchise, and the players, and they paid a price of $675,000. The deal was closed tonight.

Mr. Frazee is the owner of the Longacre Theatre in New York, the Cort Theatre in Chicago, and is interested in many theatrical enterprises throughout the country. He is only 36 years of age and nearly twenty years ago when a mere youth was the manager of the Peoria Club of the Western League. He always has been a great lover of the game, an intimate friend of the late Frank G. Selee, and has tried to buy several clubs during the last three years, among others the Boston Braves, the Red Sox, and the New York Giants. Mr. Frazee makes his home in New York City.

Hugh Ward is a native of Philadelphia and a theatrical man. He is, perhaps, two years older than Mr. Frazee. It was Mr. Ward who first interested Mr. Frazee in the purchase of the Boston Red Sox. This was after witnessing the splendid exhibition of baseball shown by the American League champions in the post season last month.

Deal Quickly Closed.

The former owner, Joseph J. Lannin of Boston and Garden City, L. I., has said several times during the last two years that he was willing to sell out if he could get his price, and when Frazee and Ward sent him word a week ago that they would like to discuss a possible purchase of the ball club he soon learned that the prospective purchasers were responsible in every way and were perfectly satisfactory to the American League. They were ready to take over all of Mr. Lannin's holdings, including the grounds, and in a cash transaction. The affair was kept absolutely secret until the deal was closed tonight. Mr. Lannin's reasons for selling out were given by himself tonight.

"I am too much of a fan to run a baseball club," he said, "and found that it was interfering with my health, as I always have had more or less trouble with my heart. I think this is the proper time to sell, as good customers were on hand to buy for cash. I am pleased to find the new owners good sportsmen and great lovers of the game. I have turned over to the new owners the best team in the world. It is now up to them to keep the champions at the top. Mr. Frazee and Mr. Ward are the only ones that have made me any kind of an offer for my ball club this season, and there was little trouble in coming to terms with these men, as they wanted the club and had the money."

Lannin Owns Buffalo Club.

Mr. Lannin said that, while he is out of baseball here in Boston, he is still controlling owner of the Buffalo International League Club, with Patsy Donovan, the successful manager.

"We win championships with the Buffalo Club," he said, "but we do not make money, but I feel quite sure that some of the local people in that city will take the club off my hands pretty soon."

Mr. Lannin and the new owners, with Attorney Thomas J. Barry, the local counsel for the club, and the newspaper men met tonight. Mr. Frazee told of his days with the Peoria Club in the Western League, where he was manager at the age of 17, and bought out the famous "Iron Man," Joe McGinnity. This Fall, after enjoying the post-season series with his friend, Hugh Ward, the two men agreed that Boston was a great team, and they set out at once to try to get hold of the club after learning that Mr. Lannin was willing to sell out. Mr. Frazee said:

"I have always enjoyed the game, and now I think that I shall have a chance to show what I know about handling a ball club as well as I have for years been handling my theatrical business."

The new owners left town on the midnight train for New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Frazee will return in a few days to take up his active duties as President of the club, while Mr. Ward will come here later. They have made no arrangements for a new manager and said that the position was certainly open for Bill Carrigan if he would return to the game. They consider Mr. Carrigan in every way the one man they want to handle the Red Sox. If he refuses to return the new owners have two or three other men in sight. They are satisfied, however, that they can show Bill Carrigan that he should pass at least one more year at Fenway Park for the purpose of making the Red Sox a three-time winner.

Says Anderson Is in Deal.

E. A. Well, who is associated with H. H. Frazee in business in this city, received word last night over the long-distance telephone of the successful completion of the deal for the Red Sox. He said that in addition to Hugh Ward, who was named in the dispatches from Boston as one of the purchasers, G. M. Anderson, a partner with Mr. Frazee in the Longacre Theatre, had also become his partner in the baseball venture. These three are the only ones financially interested in the deal, which called for an outlay of more than two-thirds of a million dollars.

Mr. Well volunteered the information that Hugh Ward, who previously has not been known in connection with the national game, is Managing Director of J. C. Williamson & Co., a large theatrical concern with headquarters in England, and that he is in charge of the firm's business in Australia. When asked how he could assist in the management of the Red Sox and at the same time attend to his regular theatrical business in Australia, Mr. Well replied that "Mr. Frazee and Mr. Anderson would attend to the direct management of the club."

Confirmation was given by Mr. Well to the statement sent from Boston that the deal included the purchase of the franchise of the Red Sox in the American League, Fenway Park, and all contracts with players. Mr. Well also said that Mr. Frazee had told him on the phone that the club would be conducted along the lines pursued by Mr. Lannin and that the new owners would try to keep together as much as possible the players who had proved good enough to win the world's championship two years in succession. With regard to Manager Bill Carrigan, who was said to be retiring from the management even before the sale of the club was broached, Mr. Well said that it was probable that he would reconsider his decision and that every effort would be made to induce him to again take charge of the champion team.

Mr. Lannin has owned the Red Sox for three years, and during that time the team has won two world's series. He acquired possession in 1914, when the club finished second in the American League race, Philadelphia winning the pennant. In 1915 the club finished first and defeated the Philadelphia National League team in the world's series. This year the team again finished first after one of the closest pennant races in the history of the American League, and defeated the Brooklyn club in the world's series by winning four out of five games.

WANT COMMISSION CHANGED

American Club Owners Say There Is Too Much National League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, in a statement tonight, admitted that "there probably will be a change in the complexion of the National Baseball Commission."

The statement was issued after two afternoon newspapers had quoted Mr. Johnson as saying that August Herrmann, Chairman of the Commission, would be deposed. Immediate denial of the statement was made. President Johnson, however, said that certain club owners of the American League are opposed "to too much National League in the composition of the National Commission."

Mr. Herrmann is President of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, and has been Chairman of the National Commission since the formation of the body under the agreement of the National and American Leagues. He was in conference with President Johnson here last week regaring questions involving the commission.

The commission is made up of Johnson, Herrmann, and John K. Tener, President of the National League.

"There is a strong under-current running for a change in the complexion of the commission," President Johnson said. "Certain club owners of the American League seem to feel that there is too much National League in its complexion. Personally I have much to commend and little to criticize in the work of Mr. Herrmann in the long period of years that he has been Chairman of that body. Probably there will be a change, but that is a matter that only can be determined in future discussions between the two organizations."

The Chairman of the National Commission is elected annually by the votes of the two major league Presidents, which means that both Johnson and Tener must agree upon the third member since a difference of opinion would result in a deadlock. As both league Presidents are automatically members of the commission as at present constituted, the only way in which the complexion of the body could be changed would be the election of a third member not affiliated with either league in place of the present Chairman.

Several plans have been suggested for changing the National Commission. One called for a tribunal of three prominent men in no way connected with baseball. Another would retain the present major league Presidents, and a third neutral member, while a third scheme called for five members—two to represent the big leagues, two more the minor leagues and the Players' Fraternity, respectively, while the fifth member would be independent of baseball connections.

INJURED YANKEES PAID.

Secretary Sparrow Denies Statement of Fultz to the Contrary.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees took emphatic exception yesterday to the statement made by President David L. Fultz of the Players' Fraternity that there were players on the New York Club who had contracts which barred them from being paid during periods of injury. Secretary Sparrow pointed to the last season, when half a dozen of the Yankees were on the injured list at one time.

"Why," said Mr. Sparrow, "we paid out enough money to injured players during the last season to finance a new league. I don't know of any injured player who was not paid during the period of his disability. If there are any he can put in his claim and get it, but I don't know of any, and if there were such cases, I am pretty certain that I would know about it."

In spite of this declaration by Mr. Sparrow, President Fultz again stated that he knew that some of the players on the New York and Washington clubs were under contract in which there was a clause which provided that the club would not be obligated to pay their salaries in case they were injured.

President Fultz stated last night that it would be unfair for him to give out the names of these players. He stated that it was superfluous for President Ban Johnson to request him to give the names of the players holding such contracts, as Mr. Johnson has the copies of all players' contracts in his own office.

The head of the Players' Fraternity does not take Johnson's declarations very seriously. He brands them as being just like many other interviews which he gives out from time to time when he gets talkative. Mr. Fultz charges Mr. Johnson with dodging the issue. The present effort which the fraternity is making to get this clause eliminated in minor league contracts also includes the cases cited by Mr. Fultz on the New York and Washington clubs. He hopes to have all such clauses in the contracts stricken out before another baseball season comes around.

Mr. Fultz was informed last night that President Johnson recently gave out an interview in which he said that the National Commission would demand the resignation of Mr. Fultz as President of the fraternity. The fraternity leader was not very much worried about this news, and he said it was just another one of President Johnson's "blustering interviews."

As Secretary Sparrow pointed out, perhaps no club in either league ever had so many players injured as one time during a season as the Yankees did in the season just ended. Not only was Baker, Maisel and Gilhooley out for long periods, but Magee and several of the pitchers were unable to play for weeks at a time. During the previous season the club also paid the salaries of pitchers Ray Keating and King Cole when these two were laid up with injuries.

A. A. U. DELEGATES DIFFER.

Committee Divided on Question of Women's Registration.

That there was lack of unanimity in the drawing up of the revised constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will come before the general convention Nov. 20, became known yesterday when Seward A. Simons, Chairman of the Committee, made the following report:

"The committee is not unanimous as to all of the amendments which have been proposed, but no minority report is submitted, the individual members reserving the right to express their own views upon the various amendments when the question of adoption comes up at the annual meeting."

Mr. Simons reported that the committee was divided upon the advisability of continuing the registration for women, but in the proposed new code there is no provision made for discontinuing the practice. However, the Legislation Committee, of which Justice Bartow S. Weeks is Chairman, has recommended that the clause in the proposed new constitution permitting the registration of women, and the sanctioning of championships for women, be canceled.

Although Mr. Simon's report makes no mention of the matter other than it is one of the most radical changes suggested, his committee is split on the question of permitting only amateurs to become delegates to the annual meeting of the A. A. U. This ultra-radical step met with much hearty approval from local athletic officials yesterday, but if adopted several delegates might be barred from the national conclave.

To Attend Funeral of Nick Young.

President John K. Tener and Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League went to Washington today to attend the funeral of the late Nick Young, who for 22 years was President of the league. The Brooklyn club will be represented by Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., as Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., President of the Brooklyn club, left yesterday for the minor league meeting which is to be held at New Orleans on Nov. 14. The New York clubs will be represented by President Harry N. Hempstead.

Fohl to Manage Indians Again.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—President James C. Dunn of the Cleveland American League ball team tonight announced that he had reappointed Lee Fohl to continue as manager of the team for 1917.

YALE IS BUILDING A SUB-BACKFIELD

Bingham and Jaques Will Not Play Against Colgate—All Show Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—Because most of the Yale backfield players are suffering from overwork, the coaches have begun a policy of trying out promising reserve candidates, giving the ball to each in turn during the afternoon, scrimmaging and comparing the showing of the various candidates, with a view of selecting the backfield for Saturday's game against Colgate. It is now certain that the condition of Bingham and Jaques will not allow them to play until next week.

This afternoon Effie Waite, substitute half back for two seasons, and Frank Lynch, the former Exeter and Yale freshman end, were used at half back. Waite began by registering a thirty-yard line plunge for the 'Varsity against the third eleven, followed with two seven-yard gains. Lynch scored on a twenty-yard end run for the second team, making the first touchdown for his side. Because of the heat today's practice was curtailed to fifteen minutes.

The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns against the third eleven, Legore plunging through tackle for fifteen yards for the first and Braden smashing through centre for five yards for the second. Both Waite and Lynch are scheduled for trials as 'Varsity half backs during next Saturday's game. In place of Right Guard Galt, who has also shown symptoms of overwork, Rosener, the former end, was tried this afternoon. In case Galt is unable to play Saturday, Rosener and Callahan will divide the game in that position.

Foster Rockwell was the only visiting coach here today. Heffelfinger is expected to reach here from St. Paul tomorrow. Today's lineup: Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Rosener; right tackle, Baldrige; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half, Waite, right half, Legore, full back, Braden.

FOLWELL TESTS HIS SUBS.

Uses One After the Other and Mixes in Penn Practice Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 1.—Shorty Loucks, candidate for quarter back on the Penn eleven and looked upon before the start of the gridiron season as a 'Varsity certainty, was this afternoon ordered from the training table by Coach Bob Folwell. The same order was also issued to John Titzell. While the Penn candidates were practicing at Langhorne, Loucks suffered a dislocated shoulder and the injury greatly handicapped his chances of making the team. He was out for about a month. He played on the Swarthmore and Penn State games, but his work did not impress Folwell.

This afternoon Folwell gave all the subs on his list a chance to make good. Every candidate participated in the practice, knowing that if he made good an opportunity to get in a game loomed large. In order to get first-hand information of the speed of his subs, Folwell decided to mix in the scrimmage himself. Now he is sorry. All the subs went after him with a vim. Folwell was thrown and sat upon. His right ear was split. After the experience he said, "Never again."

LAFAYETTE ON UP GRADE.

Student Body Cheers Team in Its Preparations for Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—With the student body and the college band in the stands exerting every energy to encourage the football team, Lafayette carried forward its preparations today for the game with Pennsylvania. The early close of recitations on Wednesday afternoons gave an hour longer than usual for the drill.

The blocking and line plunging practice which has been part of the work of each day of the week was changed and made more vigorous by putting the backs of two teams in the drill. At 4 o'clock the students came on the field and the scrimmage started. It was played as a regular game except that the kick-offs were omitted and the ball was put in scrimmage at the middle of the field. The 'Varsity showed great superiority and scored a number of times by the use of all kinds of football.

All of the 'Varsity men were in the line-up with the exception of Woodruff and Gellatly. Both of these semi-cripples were in togs and got into the brief signal practice which preceded the scrimmage, but were not permitted to get into the real game. Gano, who has vacated a tackle position in favor of Mummert, was tried out at end. J. M. Harris did the bulk of the work at centre again today although Overton started at that post. Harris is the likely choice for the place in the game if Gellatly is unable to get in shape.

BROWN IS STILL CRIPPLED.

Few of Players Hurt in Rutgers Game Get Into Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Three touchdowns scored by the 'Varsity on a strong scrub team this afternoon marked the scrimmage at Andrews Field. Very few of the Brown 'Varsity players who were in the Rutgers game Saturday got into the scrimmage, the back field for the greater part of the time consisting of Conroy and Jemail at half back and Armstrong at full back. Jimmy Murphy, who did so well at quarter last Saturday, again directed the team.

Late in the afternoon Pollard replaced Jemail, who injured his ankle slightly, and was taken out. He was almost unstoppable and was mainly responsible for the last touchdown. Now that Ward is out of the game with rheumatism Devotalis seems to be a fixture at left tackle. The ends today were Donovan and Robinson; Williams took Captain Farnum's place at right tackle; Zeicer and Brace played the guard positions and Bowman filled Sprague's place at centre. With the exception of Weeks, right end, who was discharged from the hospital yesterday, all of the players who received injuries in the Rutgers game are coming along well, and will be ready to play against Vermont Saturday.

PITT EXPECTS HARD FRAY.

Warner Decides to Start First-String Men Against Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 1.—Owing to the reports coming from Allegheny College at Meadville concerning the practice and condition of the football squad, Coach Warner announced today that he would start the first-string men against them on Saturday. Last year Allegheny crossed Pitt's line at Forbes Field through some splendid forward passing, at which the Methodists are experts. This made the Pitts coach call his first team into action today to work particularly on the breaking up of the play, as the scrubs displayed its use of all kinds of football.

Andy Hastings will be used in this defensive work, as usual, for he was very successful against Pennsylvania, and it is the hope of Warner that he will shine against Allegheny. Pat Herron will take care of the best back men that the Meadville squad produces, and by putting in the first team at the beginning a big lead is expected to be attained, after which the second-string lads will get a chance. In fact, many of the players will only get into the Allegheny and Carnegie Tech games and they are all practicing hard on every angle with the first team.

BRICKLEY HAS APT PUPIL.

Noted Kicker Coaching Bond, Who May Start in Big Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—Charley Brickley made another visit to the Harvard football field this afternoon giving his aid to the back field coaches and also working with the drop-kickers in his own special department. While Robinson, who kicked the field goal against Cornell was not on the field, Brickley had plenty to occupy his time. In Bond, who was one of the finest backs on the freshmen last year and who should be developed into the best long-distance drop-kicker the Crimson has had in years, Brickley has an apt pupil. Bond, before he was hurt, was not brilliant in the running game, but in interference defensively was strong. He is sure to be fitted to do his best kicking in the big games, for the Cambridge coaches do not underestimate the defensive strength it is possible to bring out in both the Yale and Princeton rush lines this Fall, and intend, if possible to be well prepared for some scoring from long range.

The drill today was harder than that of yesterday. The regular players had their work cut out for them drilling on the offense that is being prepared for Princeton. The scrub team, which has been working up Princeton's plays just as it did Cornell's a week ago, was sent against the 'Varsity squad, and finally, when there were mostly substitutes in the first-string line-up, were able to score. The first team, with several substitutes in the line-up scored twice, once on steady line work and the other time one more open play. Once the regulars got the ball on the scrubs' 4-yard line on a fumble but could not score. The scrubs' touchdown resulted from some strong, straight football with some forward passing mixed in, Nelson, who had just returned getting the score.

This afternoon Burnham showed up well as substitute for Thatcher, Hitchcock being in Horween's place. Lancaster, one of the second team tackles, substituted on the first team today, and Clark, who was the regular right guard until hurt, played with Dadmun on the left side of the line. Murray ran the 'Varsity again and drove the team well. The cripples are coming back fast and by tomorrow Taylor, one of last year's regulars will be able to get into the thick of the play.

FORDHAM OUTPLAYS TARS.

Strong Attack Against Wyoming Denotes Trouble for Georgetown.

If Fordham University can only keep up the improvement it has shown in its attack recently the strong Georgetown football team will get a big surprise in the annual game at Fordham Field next Tuesday. The Bronxites smothered the team from the battleship Wyoming in a practice game on the inclosed 'Varsity gridiron yesterday. Nobody but the players and coaching staff was allowed in the inclosure.

Fordham was never in any danger holding the sailors helpless at every moment. Although no score was kept the Bronxites went over the goal line for four touchdowns, while Dempsey kicked a fine field goal from the forty-five-yard line. The scores were made by both new and old-style football. Starting off with line plunging, a method of attack which seemed perfectly enjoyable to the big team, the Maroon pilot suddenly veered to an open-field game, and after that it was only a question of how many times the collegians wished to go over the goal line. Gargan was not so keen about carrying the ball, and preferred to try out all his new plays in actual competition. He was not disappointed. Erwig and O'Connell both worked without a hit, while all the other men played perfectly on the attack, though the defense was not so satisfactory. Paul Conklin and Perkins were in as regulars, putting up a regular armor-plate defense against the big guns of the Wyoming. Teggin's position at centre seems to be cinched.

LONG GRIND FOR ARMY.

'Varsity Players Shifted in Two Hours of Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Two hours of hard work was the grind for the Army eleven today. The men stayed until long after the moonbeams began flitting over the "Plains" Gridiron. There were several shifts in the make-up of the 'Varsity. Ford was in the rough work for the first time in two weeks. Redfield, too, played for a while when the big team lined up to walk through the signals. House, with a bad shoulder, rested today. Vidal booted two goals from the field and Oliphant registered three from placement during the drill. Place contributed a touchdown on Saturday's work. Last year Allegheny crossed Pitt's line at Forbes Field through some splendid forward passing, at which the Methodists are experts. This made the Pitts coach call his first team into action today to work particularly on the breaking up of the play, as the scrubs displayed its use of all kinds of football.

All of the 'Varsity men were in the line-up with the exception of Woodruff and Gellatly. Both of these semi-cripples were in togs and got into the brief signal practice which preceded the scrimmage, but were not permitted to get into the real game. Gano, who has vacated a tackle position in favor of Mummert, was tried out at end. J. M. Harris did the bulk of the work at centre again today although Overton started at that post. Harris is the likely choice for the place in the game if Gellatly is unable to get in shape.

RUTGERS OUT IN FORCE.

Full Squad on Field First Time Since Brown Game.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 1.—The Rutgers 'Varsity football team was out in full force today for the first time since last week, and engaged in a half-hour scrimmage. Jack Wallace was tried out in place of Kelly, who will be out all season as a result of injuries received in the Brown game. Another man was lost to the squad when Bowlby, substitute full back, broke two fingers on his right hand, and it is not likely that he will get back.

Sanford is trying hard to develop ends, as he believes that that is where the one weakness of the Rutgers team lies. Brown was unable to penetrate the line once, all their gains being made around the wings. Hauser has displaced Wittpenn, temporarily at least, and several new men were tried out today on the other end position.

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CRIMSON TACTICS UPSET PRINCETON

Scrubs Gain with Ease Against Varsity by Use of the Harvard Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Using Harvard formations the Tiger scrubs had an easy time with the Princeton first team this afternoon and were able to gain consistently against the 'Varsity defense. No points were tallied while the first string men remained in the lineup, but after several substitutes had gone in the 'Varsity's goal line was crossed.

All the men who started the game with Dartmouth were able to take part in the scrimmage except Eddy, who was out on the field, but not allowed to enter the scrimmage. It is probable that he will not be in condition for several days. Captain Hogg was in the scrimmage, but retired later on in favor of Bryan, who is playing a good brand of football and promises to be a strong contender for one of the guard positions next year when Hogg and Nourse are no longer available for the team. McLean was also taken out of the scrimmage early, and was replaced by Halsey. Kauffman was used at the other tackle position. Ames was out on the field, but did not put on his togs as he is still suffering from the results of Saturday's contest.

Rush is driving his players to the limit. Princeton's tackling has not been up to the standard during the last few days and efforts are being made to improve this department of the game. The fumbling which threatened to mar Princeton's playing has been practically eliminated.

VIRGINIA WORKOUT MILD.

Eleven Is Confident It Can Hold Harvard to Low Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 1.—While Virginia does not even hope to hold Harvard to as small a score as that made by the Crimson last year, 9 to 0, yet the eleven is confident that the points garnered by Haughton's machine Saturday will be less than half of the total registered by Yale three weeks ago. The present line, with the exception of the wings, is regarded as the equal of last year's and the backfield has been strengthened by the substitution of Kinsolving at left half for Smith who is now out for the season.

Today's workout was rather mild for fear of placing more of the regulars on the crippled list. All of the first string men were in uniform save quarter back Wagenknight, who shared the honors with Kinsolving in the battle with the Commodores. Carrington, who will fill Wagenknight's shoes Saturday, is expected to show marked improvement over his performance at Yale three weeks ago. Many of his faults have been corrected by individual coaching. Thurman, who is now putting up to last season's form will be played back of the line.

WILL PRACTICE AT NIGHT.

Columbia Football Squad to Work Under Electric Lights.

Football by artificial light will be the innovation tried at Columbia this week and next, and there is a possibility that strong electric lamps will be employed instead of the acetylene torches which have been tested on other college gridiron fields.

Coach Metcalf was forced to make several other changes in his lineup in the practice game with the battleship eleven of the U. S. S. Arkansas yesterday afternoon. Buddy Wilber, veteran right tackle, has been called away, and he is not expected to return in time to condition himself for the Stevens game next Tuesday. Donaldson, who has been alternating at left guard, was sent to the right side of the rush line and Van De Water, who has been out most of the season with injuries, went in to left guard. He will probably start next Tuesday with Raegener in reserve. Dunn was retained in the backfield yesterday, folowing the change of Monday, and Cochran, the mainstay of the rear line, was again at Dunn's place at right end. Against the sailors, Metcalf gave his army of gridiron players hard work on both offensive and defensive. In repeated attempts to push the ball over the line from the tars' ten-yard mark, the Columbians were successful on three occasions, I Rosen scoring two of the touchdowns and Dunn the third. On the defense the sailors found a weakness in the collegians' line once, and also scored a field goal by a drop kick. A. S. McCabe, freshman field general last week, again ran the team at quarter back, although Raimondo, who was injured in the Williams game, had sufficiently recovered to resume his place for a short signal drill after the scrimmage.

GREEN TEAM IS TOO FINE.

Coach Orders Signal Drill Instead of Hard Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Coach Cavanaugh and Trainer Hillman of the Big Green team fear that their charges are getting down too fine and consequently the scrimmage scheduled for today was called off. The Dartmouth line this year is exceptionally light and every man from end to end has taken off all the weight advisable.

The coaches ordered signal drill, however, and for the greater part of the afternoon the first and second teams run by Cannell and McDonough, respectively, were sent up and down the field trying out several new plays. The 'vars'ty worked smoothly, except for several cases of unnecessary fumbling in the back field.

Assistant Coach Ghee devoted a great deal of time teaching the quarter backs some of the fine points in forward pass throwing. Dartmouth has tried many passes this year, but due to their being clumsily executed a large percentage have failed.

Thielscher, 'varsity righ half back, was unable to go through the signal workout. He received a severe muscle bruise in the Princeton game and has not been able to work out the lameness as yet. Very likely he will round into shape quickly and will be ready to start against Syracuse on Saturday. Emery, regular right end, has a knee that is giving him some trouble, but unless the unexpected happens he will answer the whistle at Springfield.

A mass meeting of the undergraduates was held in College Hall tonight. Speeches by Coach Cavanaugh, Captain Gerrish, and Manager Walters were enthusiastically received and from the spirit aroused it is certain that practically the entire college will go to Springfield to see the game with Syracuse.

N. Y. U. SCRUBS ARE ACTIVE.

Make Two Touchdowns in Practice to One for 'Varsity.

The New York University scrubs yesterday played havoc with the 'varsity. The second string men made two scores while the regulars only crossed the line once. Hamilton, who played half back on the scrubs, made the first tally when he got away on a wide end run and sprinted forty yards to the goal line. The next score was made when Jordan, at guard, picked up a fumble on the 50-yard line and scored. The 'Varsity's tally was made by Buckley, who was playing Mackenzie's position at quarter back, on a line buck from the 1-yard line.

The 'Varsity was minus the services of the entire back field and the following line men: Egan, right end; Hoffman, left tackle, and Sevaro, right guard. Cann and Bernstein were out on the field, but their injuries prevented their playing. While tackling, Warman, who played a sterling game at half back against Union, hurt his left shoulder and had to leave the field.

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The gain made by The Evening Mail was greater by 30,862 lines than its nearest competitor.

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(In Columns)

	Mail'	Sun	Tel.	Globe	Jour.	Post	World
June	330	306	144	274	85	165	83
July	215	210	114	80	108(L)	8(L)	200(L)
Aug.	434	385	265	313	129	139	86
Sept.	211	205	146	74	61	36	53(L)
Oct.	254	232	256	7	228	13	13(L)
Totals	1444	1338	925	748	395	345	97(L)

*Where losses occurred, the letter "L" is placed beside the figure.

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Cadillacs, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913; all styles, bodies; "48" Packard Sedan, (electrically equipped), $1,180.

Packard Coupe, $750; other Packards, $600 to $1,800; S. G. V.; Stearns Knight Limousine, $700.

Isotta Town Car, $800; Columbia Knight Limousine, $450; Chevrolets, (all styles); "15," "16" models, cheap.

Cadillacs, "Fours," "Eights," Touring, Coupelettes, Landaulettes, Limousines; Cole "Eight," $750; Michigan, $300; Pullman, $200.

Flats, "35-20," "Six-Fifty"; Hudsons, Chalmers, $175 to $750; Mercers, 1915, Runabouts, Sedans.

Overlands, Buicks, 1916 to 1911; Peerless (1911) $365; Stutzes, 1912, 1915, 1916, $350 up.

Locomobile Landaulette, $450; Mercer Limousine, $225; Halliday "Six," 1916 Sedan, $600; National Roadster, $200.

1917 Studebaker "Six" Runabout, $600; Oldsmobiles, "Sixes" and "Eights," $350 up; Hupmobiles, $365 up.

Willys-Knight Runabout, disappearing seat, (cost $2,700), at $800; 100 other unusual opportunities, including Lancias, Renaults, Studebakers, Metallurgic Steam Cars, Coupes, Racabouts. Delivery Cards. New arrivals daily. "Square Deals."

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REPROBATE WINS RACE AT PIMLICO

AUTUMN RACING OPENS AT PIMLICO

Reprobate and Sixty-four, Two Outsiders, Win in the Feature Events.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—The thirteen-day Autumn meeting under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club opened at Pimlico track this afternoon. The historic old Hill Top course never looked better. With racing weather which could hardly be surpassed, and a record crowd, among which were notables from Washington, the opening day was a gala event. The lawn in front of the clubhouse was crowded with fashionably dressed women, and there were a number of luncheon parties before the races started.

A steeplechase and six other races finished the program, and afforded some highly interesting racing. With no purse less than $700, the field in every event brought together the best horses which are now racing in their various divisions.

Three of the races were devoted to 2-year-olds, the most important of which was for the Arlington purse of $700. This event went to E. McBride's Reprobate, which was practically an outsider. Fairy Wand, bearing the colors of Gifford A. Cochran, obtained the place, while the small end of the purse went to the Kentucky Stable's Courtship.

Another outsider won the jumping race, when Sixty-four came home in front in the Inaugural Steeplechase, an event for 4-year-olds, over a two-mile route. In winning, the victor defeated New Haven and Early Light in the run home on the flat. The other races were all closely contested.

The summaries, with the straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Lottery, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. g., 115 pounds, by Gary Herrmann-Dovecote, $3.20, $2.60, $2.10. (F. Keogh).....1

Mooremoy, T. Clyde's br. g., 115, $4.50, $3. (F. Robinson).....2

Swoon, Kentucky Stable's gr. c., 115, $3 third. (J. Butwell).....3

Miss Mary, Bendiet, Howard Weber, Daybreak, and Flora Finch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; Inaugural Steeplechase; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:00. Sixty-four, J. H. Lewis's b. g., 6 years, 139 pounds, by Migraine-Merry Papoose, $12.40, $5.30, $2.60. (N. Kennedy).....1

New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7, 152, $8.80, $3.40, third. (W. Noe).....3

Early Light, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6, 152, $3.40. (W. Noe).....2

Dan Moran, Killie, Kenworthy, Gloucester, Palolee also ran. Racebrook scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Arlington, purse value $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Reprobate, E. McBride's ch. c., 115 pounds, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $11.60, $5.20, $3.10. (F. Robinson).....1

Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 107, $5.50, $4. (F. Keogh).....2

Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 115, $1.90 third. (R. Ball).....3

Arnold, Intriguer, Night Owl, and Berthier also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Dandy Dude, F. Kraft's ch. g., 115 pounds, by Jack Point-Raiment, $6, $3.20, $3.30. (L. Burlingame).....1

Owen, C. Raynor's ch. c., 115, $5, $2.60, (H. Haynes).....2

Kalitan, H. O. Comstock's b. c., 115, $7.20. third. (L. Mink).....3

Leading Lady, Hall Columbia, Hickory Nut, Tyrant, Bond also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Plumose, S. Louis's b. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, by King James-Pigmeria, $17.20, $6.10, $4.40. (F. Robinson).....1

Blue Cap, E. Hers's ch. f., 3, 108, $4.10, $3.60, (A. Schuttinger).....2

Albena, J. F. Hynes's b. g., 4, 116, $6.70. third. (J. McCluskey).....3

Darvish, Goodwood, and Golden List also ran. Theodores, Ting-a-Ling, and Gloaming were scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Wicomico Purse, value $1,000; claiming; one mile and one-eighth. Time—1:56 2-5.

Golden Gate, Mayrone Stable's b. g., 5 years, 105 pounds, by Golden Maxim-High Gate, $21.40, $8.60, $3.70. (B. Kloeger).....1

Sand Hill, B. Murray's b. g., 8, 111, $5.70, $4.50, (R. Ball).....2

Lady Teresa, Moore's b. f., 4, 115, $3.20, third. (L. Lyke).....3

Success, Sky Pilot also ran. Rake Off scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

Maiden's Choice, H. C. Bedwell's b. g., 5 years, 120 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Lenora, $5.20, $3, $2.70. (J. Butwell).....1

Handfull, J. Johnson's ch. g., 3, 108, $2.60, $2.40. (F. Robinson).....2

Gibraltar, H. Neustater's ch. f., 3, 100, $4.90, third. (L. Lyke).....3

Sandel, If Coming, Fonctionaire, Ruaz Arsenal, Reptos, Peaceful Star also ran. Seller scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming, maidens; for all ages; six furlongs. Bright Star, 97 pounds; White Metal, 118; Passion, 112; Kingling (imp.), 115; Billy Oliver, 115; Agnes, 112; Burglar, 115; Algardi, 115; *Life, 107; Ojala, 118; Woodflar, 118; Chelsea, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Preliminary steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter. Vifir, 137 pounds; Falmouth, 137; Pebeta, 157; Expectation, 137; Bachelor, 151; Lazull, 137; Weldship, 137; Northwood, 137.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; two-year-olds; five furlongs. Gloria, 104 pounds; Captain Ray, 107; Spectre, 104; *Kildee, 108; Green Gate, 114; *Lantana, 99; Napoleon, 113; Dee, 114; *Fiandonia, 109; Kathryn Imperial, 99; *Fiandonia, 109; Kathryn Gray, 109; Bootless Baby, 104; Triple Crown, 111; Queen of the Sea, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stafford Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. King Neptune, 126 pounds; Ninety Simplex, 122; Thorn Hill, 123; aFenmouse, 117; Madame Herrmann, 106; Xylon, (imp.,) 110; Holiday, 122; Daddy's Choice, 115; Prince Hermia, 126; Wooden Shoes 117; aFlitter-gold, 123. aMuller entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Sandbar, 105 pounds; *Volospa, 95; Chester Francis, 116; *Scaramouch, 111; Roadmaster, 108; *Man Slayer, 98; Saratoga, 111; Good Counsel, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; Hotel Yorman purse; five and a half furlongs. Amalgamator, 110 pounds; Captain Ray, 113; Dandy Dude, 110; Pickwick, 116; Polly J, 109; Hasty Cora, 107; So. Esa, 107; Friendless, 116; Glyn G, 113; Alvord, 112; Mary Russell, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; a handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Chemulpo, 115 pounds; Brookfield, 100; Servilian, 104; Etruscan, 105; Fair Helen, 107; Ambrose, 112; Napier, 100; Brave Crusader, 110; Woodan, 105; Bonnie Tess, 105; Sir William Johnson, 110; St. Charlotte, 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RUNNER COLEMAN BARRED.

Put Out of Amateur Ranks for Competing Under Assumed Name.

Stanley Coleman, the big Newark A. C. runner, who ran triumphantly under an assumed name at the games of the Singer A. A. on Oct. 1, was ruled a professional last night at the inaugural meeting of the recently elected Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., held at the headquarters of the American Express Employes' Association, 67 Madison Avenue. Charles Elberts, the Anchor A. C. official, presided instead of Chairman George Mathews, who is ill. Sitting with him were Fred Niles, Jr., E. Wetmore Kingsley, and Stephen Byrne.

Coleman's was the most important case on the docket. When charged with winning a 600-yard novice race at the Singer games under the name of Joe Green, Coleman entered no denial. The Registration Committee had a picture of him leading the field home in the race in question. Coleman is an athlete of great promise, but his amateur career is closed. There is no means provided for his reinstatement, as running under an assumed name carries the severe penalty of suspension for life.

J. Gleason of the Irish-American A. C. was suspended for three months for running in a closed meet against the A. A. U. regulations.

WOMEN TO SELECT LINKS.

Committee of Five Named to Choose Course for Championship.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced yesterday that the women members of the organization will hereafter decide when and where their national championship tournament will be held. In the past years this duty always fell to the lot of the officials of the U. S. G. A. A representative committee of the country's leading women golfers has been appointed from five districts, and they will decide upon three golf courses, which will be submitted at the meeting of the United States Golf Association next January. From the three courses submitted, one will be selected as the place for deciding the national championships.

Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Brookline, representing the Boston district, is Chairman of the committee, and her associates are Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; Metropolitan district; Miss Eleanor W. Chandler, Philadelphia district; Mrs. Bruce D. Smith, Chicago, Western Golf Association, and Miss Alexa W. Stirling, Atlanta, representing the Southern district.

HOPPE RETAINS CUE TITLE.

Takes Last Block from Sutton and Wins, 1,500 to 508.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—By badly defeating George Butler Sutton, the challenger, in the third block of the contest tonight, Willie F. Hoppe retains the world's 18.2 balkline championship. The challenger, who has played far beneath form throughout the contest, registered only 95 points tonight while Hoppe was piling up his 500. It took the champion eleven innings to do this, as he ran off 187 and 108 in two innings and averaged well for the others. Sutton's highest was 51, his next 35, and his next 4. The totals for the entire match were: Hoppe 1,500; Sutton, 508. Hoppe gets the entire gate receipts, about $1,300, and a $750 side bet.

COLUMBIA HOCKEY PLANS.

Call for Practice Will Be Issued Shortly.

Hockey sticks and pucks have been taken from the Summer storage at Columbia University, and Manager C. L. Hayward will issue a call for the first practice for late this week or next. After several seasons of poor weather conditions, including last year, when every game had to be canceled because of the lack of ice, plans for an elaborate season for this Winter are being formulated. To meet the contingency this year when ice fails to freeze on the East Field rink at the university the management is completing plans to play the games at the public rink at 181st Street and Broadway. Torrey H. Webb, Captain of last year's seven, will continue to lead this season's team until his successor is elected.

COLUMBIA ENTERS HARRIERS

Team Will Compete for Junior Metropolitan Ttitle Nov. 1.

Columbia University will again be represented in the junior metropolitan cross-country championship a week from Saturday over the Steinway course in Long Island City. Entries for this event closed last night, with the Morningside Heights Harriers, now coached by the Olympic marathon champion of 1908, Johnny Hayes, the first on the list. C. M. Heydecker, manager of the Blue and White team, has nominated H. W. Look, A. L. Huesenbeck, H. Larson, J. P. Knox, R. L. Hunt, A. Turner, T. E. McCracken, and R. F. Shepard.

Neither the New York A. C. nor Irish-American A. C. had named teams up to last night, but it is probable that a Mercury Foot squad will be named by today and accepted by the Championship Committee. The Irish-American A. C. has no juniors worth talking about. Some of the other clubs which have nominated squads are the Hollywood Inn A. A., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn A. A., Long Island A. C., Paulist A. C., and Morningside A. C. Both the Bronx Church House and Mohawk A. C. may also name teams.

CORNELL TEAM IMPROVES.

Changes Contemplated in Line-Up for Future Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Cornell went behind closed gates again today for another long practice, in which all of the 'Varsity men were drilled in the rudiments of the game. The 'Varsity showed some improvement in the short scrimmage this afternoon, but a number of the regulars are in poor shape and may not be able to play in the game with Carnegie Tech Saturday. Fritz Shiverick, the 'Varsity quarter back, is suffering from a leg injury received in practice, and this is causing the coaches some anxiety. Gillies, left tackle, has a bad foot, which is keeping him out of the lineup.

According to gossip about the training camp, it is probable that Tilley will soon appear in the 'Varsity lineup as a guard, while Ryerson is likely to replace Zander at left end in a short time. Eckley is beginning to improve, and is expected soon to get the speed that characterized his work last year. The Cornell backfield has not yet been altered by Dr. Sharpe, but there is a good chance that Speed will be in the lineup soon.

Basket Ball Starts at Columbia.

Basket ball practice was started at Columbia University yesterday under the direction of Carl J. Merner, the new coach who succeeded Harry A. Fisher. Because of the conflict with the football season, Captain-elect Wilber and J. A. Healy will not report until late this month. In addition to the regular intercollegiate league contests, two pre-season games have been arranged with Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on Dec. 8 at Columbia, and with City College on Jan. 6 at the C. C. N. Y.

To Open Basket Ball Season Nov. 8.

The opening game of the Interstate Basketball League will take place on Wednesday night, Nov. 8, when the champion Paterson team will meet the New York team, composed of the former Cathedral Separates: Dondero, Kenny, Griebe, Ryan, McNamara, and Derose. The home games will be played at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street.

Morris High Soccerites Win.

Morris High School defeated the Horace Mann soccer team at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 0. Captain Pacholke was the first to score for the Bronx team, Shapiro and Nelson contributing the remaining points.

Hockey Meeting Postponed.

On account of the inability of the Boston players to be present the annual meeting of the American Amateur Hockey League, set for tonight at St. Nicholas Ice Rink, has been postponed to some night next week, the date to be announced later.

Newark to Have Amateur Bouts.

The National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., will hold an amateur boxing tournament, preliminaries on Nov. 18 and finals on Nov. 20. The events will be in the following classes: 106, 118, 128, 138, 148.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Irish Jack Smith; ten rounds. Gunboat Lynch vs. Matty Wilson; six rounds.

SCHOOL VICTORY IN DOUBT.

Commerce and Flushing Both Claim Honors of Football Contest.

The High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League may be asked to decide the winner of the Flushing and High School of Commerce game at Flushing last Saturday. The game ended in a row after the second quarter, and the Commerce boys claimed the victory by a 7 to 6 score. Now Flushing claims the victory and is supported by an announcement by John Adikes, referee of the game, that he awarded a forfeit to Flushing. Mr. Adikes was not appointed as referee of the game by the P. S. A. L. authorities, because Flushing, though a member of the league, obtains its own football officials. Therefore no report has as yet been made to headquarters. The following is what Referee Adikes had to say about the events which led up to the forfeiting by him of the game to Flushing:

"The ball was in Flushing's possession on or about her own 20-yard line. Signals were called, the ball was passed, and a kick by Flushing was blocked. The ball bounded back over the goal line, and was fallen on by a Commerce player. Inasmuch as I had heard no whistle I pronounced it a touchdown, but upon being informed by the umpire and field judge that the whistle of the latter for the ending of the period had been before the ball was put in play, I ruled that the touchdown did not count, as the period had ended before the play had begun.

"To this ruling the captain and coach of the Commerce team objected. They did not qustion the legality of the ruling, but merely contended that the whistle of the field judge was not blown until after the ball had been put in play. Upon the refusal of the Commerce team to return to the field and continue the game, I declared the game forfeited to Flushing. I can state definitely from my own knowledge that no attempt was made by any Commerce player to kick a goal after the protested touchdown."

TITLE FOR BROOKLYN PREP.

Smashing Attack Results in Defeat of St. John by 24 to 0.

The smashing attack of the powerful Brooklyn Prep football team fairly smothered the St. John's Prep at Hawthorn Field yesterday, and won for them the Catholic prep school championship of Brooklyn by a score of 24 to 0. Three times the sturdy Brooklyn Prep team battered its way over the St. John's goal line, and on each occasion the goal was kicked. The remaining three points came from a field goal kicked by E. Etzel from the 20-yard line. The lineup:

Brooklyn Prep., (24.)	Position.	St. John's Prep. (0.)
Mayo	L. E.	Brady
Duffy	L. T.	Tippe
P. Etzel	L. G.	T. Campbell
Sweeney	C.	Mulligan
Hardin	R. G.	G. Campbell
Walden	R. T.	Specht
Shadrack	R. E.	Richmond
Mattimore	Q. B.	Tomasso
Kelly	L. H. B.	Ryan
A. Etzel	R. H. B.	Dugan
P. Carlin	F. B.	McVey

Touchdowns—Parks, Kelly, A. Etzel. Goals from touchdown—Kelly, A. Etzel. (2.) Field goal—A. Etzel. Substitutions—Parks for Mattemore, Dollard for T. Campbell. Referee—William Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Cyril Goddard, Holy Cross College. Linesman—George Nunan, Fordham. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

ANDOVER HAS GOOD SQUAD.

Well Off for Substitutes for Annual Tussle with Exeter.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—With the Exeter game two weeks off, Andover's team, coached by Fred Daley, is practically decided upon and will be better prepared and better off for satisfactory substitutes than in some time. The ends will be Stover and Davis, though the latter is out with a bad knee. Warner and Hill will fill in at these positions. Tackles Munger and Lamberton will face Exeter, with Wilson, the baseball pitcher, as substitute. At guard, Captain Russell and Herr should hold their own. Centre is being taken care of by Noyes. Bob Warren, the baseball catcher, will be at quarter, with Jones to fill his shoes, though it may be that Warren will be used at half back. The half backs will be Crane, Flynn, or Moneypenny, all light, but fairly fast. With Crane and Moneypenny doing the punting and drop kicking, Boltwood will be at full back, where his weight will be of use on line plunging and backing up the line on defense. A long scrimmage was held today, the last heavy work prior to the game with the Yale freshmen on Saturday.

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Ulancara, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Advance .....Nov. 2

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Hesperides.....Nov. 3

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Para, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Byron .....Nov. 4

French and Dutch Guiana, via Cayenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, at 9:30 A. M.—Tagersand.....Nov. 4

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores..Nov. 4

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 9 A. M.—Mexico.....Nov. 4

Puo Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Cosmo .....Nov. 4

Jamaica, via Kingston, (Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Sama.....Nov. 4

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic.....Nov. 2

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only, via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi.....Nov. 2

Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Ionian.....Nov. 4

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....Nov. 4

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia .....Nov. 4

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 4, per SS Philadelphia.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Bassam.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Ioannina.

Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Ioannina.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 9, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 4; Shanghai, Oct. 7; Yokohama, Oct. 15; Honolulu, Oct. 25—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Oct. 31, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 4, and Sunday, Nov. 5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:28|Sun sets..7:33|Moon sets..11:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:26	12:46	6:54	7:22
Governors Island	12:47	1:02	7:25	8:01
Hell Gate	2:55	3:06	9:50	9:43

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 1.

SS Oscar II., Kirkwall, Oct. 22.
SS Dorington Court, Havre, Oct. 18.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Oct. 24.
SS Henry T. Scott, Puerto Colombia, Oct. 21.
SS Merida, Havana, Oct. 26.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Oct. 24.
SS Sama, Jamaica, Oct. 27.
SS Rio Colorado, Santos, Sept. 30.
SS Querstad, Huelva, Oct. 14.
SS Harpagus, Almeria, Oct. 18.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Oct. 19.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Oct. 31.
SS Lowther Castle, Cardiff, Oct. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Patria	Naples	Oct. 17
Procyon	Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Marchioness of Bute	Barry	Oct. 16
Alicante	Cadiz	Oct. 20
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 26
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 18
Halifax	New York	Oct. 15
Sergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Tivives	Kingston	Oct. 28
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 30

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Taxandrier	Brest	Oct. 18
Madonna	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 27
El Cid	Galveston	Oct. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct. 24
Cherokee	Georgetown	Oct. 30
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 26
St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Sarnia	Havre	Oct. 22
Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Oct. 26

DUE SUNDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Oct. 27
*Saramacca	Jamaica	Oct. 31
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 31
*Mogro Castle	Havana	Nov. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 4
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 1
Virginian	St. Nakaire	Oct. 22
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Calamares	Havana	Oct. 31

DUE TUESDAY.

Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Tambre	Almeria	Oct. 19
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Etna	Almeria	Oct. 19
Northern	Havre	Oct. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 4
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 3
Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Occene	Port Arthur	Oct. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Huttonwood	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 6

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mexico, H., Salvada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Imperator, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Foyle, London		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Vigo, Hull		12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Montevideo, Cadiz		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pinar Del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 1.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, 904 miles E. at noon. Due 4th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 39 miles E. of Navesink Highlands at 7 P. M. 31st.
SS Santa Cacilia, Santos to New York, 290 miles S. at 8 P. M. 31st.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 84 miles E. of Sank Key at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, 65 miles E. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, 273 miles S. at noon.
SS Munwood, Havana to New York, 246 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, 446 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 284 miles S. at noon.
SS Currier, Matanzas to New York, 146 miles N. of Matanzas at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, 847 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, 63 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, 128 miles N. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Santiago, Cienfuegos to New York, 300 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, 263 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 303 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS H. P. Rogers, Tuxpam to New York, 115 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, 138 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 23 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Fredrik VIII., at Christiansand, Oct. 30.
SS Wergeland, at Kirkwall, Oct. 28.
SS Aghios Gerasimos, at Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
SS Bygland, at Kirkwall, Oct. 31.
SS Fram, at Kirkwall, Oct. 31.
SS Onega, at St. Michael's, Oct. 28.
SS Owego, at St. Michael's, Oct. 30.
SS Varona, at Spezia, Oct. 19.
SS Colon, at Colon, Nov. 1.

Sailed.

SS Nieuw Amstardam, from Rotterdam, Oct. 31.
SS Rigo, from Lisbon, Oct. 23.
SS Tannafjord, from Christiania, Oct. 28.
SS Volodia, from London, Nov. 1.
SS Valdivia, from Para, Oct. 31.
SS Ocamo, from London, Oct. 31.

Passed.

SS Bremma, New York for Rotterdam, passed Falmouth.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except west,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Nov. 2

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .....Nov. 2

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via San Francisco)—Noana .....Nov. 3

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) via Seattle—Protesilaus..Nov. 5

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tenyo Maru .....Nov. 5

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .....Nov. 6

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Nov. 17

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,468.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN ROSENBLATT, individually and as member of the firms of ROSENBLATT & JACOBUS and ROSENBLATT & ODENHEIMER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts, individually and as member of the firms of ROSENBLATT & JACOBUS and ROSENBLATT & ODENHEIMER. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 24,595.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that on November 22d, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the entire assets of the above mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy and such orders in reference to the administration of this estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made.

For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale, and the terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made either of Francis L. Kohlman, Receiver, 81 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the premises occupied by the bankrupt, 435 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the uncollected accounts due the A. Lowell Manufacturing Company, also in and to a certain patent for a clothes-line holder, and also in and to an application for a patent for a winch or windlass for clothes lines.

MATHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Woolworth Building, New York City.
WM. HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the

$1,000 Will Buy

Ten Shares

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

and

Five Shares

Common Stock

of a Public Utility Corporation operating through its subsidiary in one of the most important and rapidly growing manufacturing districts in the United States.

Send for descriptive circular

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14 Wall Street, New York

November Bond List

Our current general list includes offerings adapted to the various requirements of institutions, trustees and individuals.

Issues	Yielding %
U. S. Government	2.80 to 2.90
Municipal	3.80 to 4.25
Railroad	4.25 to 5.83
Public Utility	4.90 to 6.12
Foreign Government	5.00 to 6.40

Send for Circular AG. 66.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

$100,000

Kan. City, Missouri

4½s

Due March 1, 1933

A legal investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Price to yield 3.90%

Circular upon request

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

43 Exchange Place, New York

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To yield 5%

The following bonds of Canadian Provinces are payable principal and interest in New York:

	Due
Ontario 4½s	1925
Quebec 5s	1926
Nova Scotia 5s	1926

Write for circular A-44

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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To Yield 5.10%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Spurt in Prices Reflects a Change in Election Sentiment—More Gold.

It was difficult yesterday to trace the source of Wall Street's information, but no one seemed to question its genuineness to the effect that the swing toward Wilson had been ended, and that a Hughes victory next Tuesday was practically assured. Wherever there was a ticker there were onlookers who thought they saw in a sudden stiffening in prices, especially of a group of industrial issues, ample confirmation of this fact. If any further evidence was needed by these believers it was supplied in the news from betting circles. The odds on the Republicans' chances, which almost disappeared a few days ago, came back yesterday and a considerable amount of money was wagered at 10 to 7 that Hughes would win.

It was decidedly a Hughes market that carried prices to new high levels for many issues in the late trading on a burst of activity which made the final hour by far the biggest of the session. Steel common, which had clung doggedly to Tuesday's closing price while traders convinced themselves that the quarterly earnings statement had not been disappointing, moved rapidly in the last few minutes, selling up to 121 with a net gain of 3¼. Up to that time the interest had centred in the behavior of the locomotive issues, Crucible, and United States Industrial Alcohol. In all of these issues there was evidence of concerted action on the part of pools, which first announced where advances were to be carried, and then proceeded to make their promises good. Baldwin sold up to 87, and closed at 86⅝, with a net gain of 2⅝, while American Locomotive sold up to 69 and closed off ¼ from that figure, with an advance of 6⅝. The strength in Baldwin was partly explained by a report that the Directors will shortly put the stock on an 8 per cent. basis, but there was no news to account for the greater gain in American Locomotive. Alcohol sold up 6½ points to 147, closing at the top. Westinghouse had one of its rare days, and advanced to 65¾, up 2¾. Republic Iron and Steel gained 2, Reading 1¼, Sears-Roebuck 7, International Paper 1½, Butte and Superior 2¾, and American Zinc 2⅝.

The declines were infrequent and of small amount, the strength of the specialties serving to support the rest of the list. The Street apparently paid little attention to new developments in the Marina case, and none at all to other news. It had ears only for political gossip. Judging by the arguments put forward for higher prices yesterday a Democratic victory at the polls would mean a sharp downward revision.

Arrivals of gold continue, and they are attracting little attention because of their regularity. Yesterday's consignment was larger than its immediate predecessors, $8,500,000 being added to the store accumulated here by Great Britain. Foreign exchange was listless, though there was a slight improvement in marks, due to the sentimental effect of the safe return of the Deutschland with another cargo of valuable dyes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. Over 10.	Over 30.	Over 60.
	Or Less. up to 30.	up to 60.	up to 90.
Boston	3 3½	4	4
New York	3 4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½ 4	4	4
Cleveland	3½ 4	4	4½
Richmond	3½ 4	4	4
Atlanta	4 4	4	4
Chicago	3½ 4	4	4½
St. Louis	3 4	4	4
Minneapolis	4 4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½ 4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4 4	4	4
S. Francisco	3 3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4	4	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
	2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2	5 months	2½@2½
90 days	2 @2½	6 months	2½@2½
4 months	2½@2½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2½@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 2 @2½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2 @2½
4 to 6 months	2½@2½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	2½@3

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75¾	4.75½	+.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¾	4.76¼	
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84¾	+.00½
Cables	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83¾	+.00½
Marks—				
Demand	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½	—.12½
Cables	70.36	70.25	70.25	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¼	4.76¾
5.1826	Paris	5.84¾	5.83½
95.28	Berlin	70.12½	70.25
5.1826	Switzerland	5.84¾	5.83½
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.66¾	6.66¾
20.26	Austria	11.80	11.80
81.45	Russia	30.50	30.50
26.73	Scandinavia		
	Copenhagen	27.05	27.10
	Stockholm	26.45	26.55
	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.30	Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14	Holland	40.56¾	41.60
	China—		
	Hangkong	53.25	53.35
	Peking	50.50	50.62½
	Shanghai	73.75	73.87½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.50	50.62½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.14	42.24
43.48	Rio	28.71	28.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days
$4.73¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

†Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $683,517,861; balance, $42,961,111; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,230,786.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 100 premium; Montreal, .43675 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d., unchanged; in New York, 69c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 48¼ bid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,194,508
Same day last year	1,099,316
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	169,850,679
Same period last year	144,376,695
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
62¾	63¼	1,500	Acme Tea	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ⅝
145	147	200	Adams Express	147	147¼	147	147¼	— ¼
17⅞	17¾	400	Advance Rumely	17	17¾	17	17¾	+1
35	35¾	600	Advance Rumely pf	34½	35¾	34½	35¾	+1½
71¼	71½	4,100	Ajax Rubber	69¾	72	69¾	72½	+1⅝
12¼	12⅝	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	13⅛	12¼	13	
6¾	7	100	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	
27	27¼	11,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¾	27½	25½	27¼	+1⅝
83½	83¾	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	83¾	82	83¾	+1½
85½	86	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	+1
103¾	103¾	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+1
83½	83¾	5,800	Am. Can	80¾	83¾	81⅝	83¾	+1⅝
112⅜	113¾	200	Am. Can pf	113	113¾	113	113¾	
69¾	69¾	11,800	Am. Car & Fdry	67¾	69¾	67½	69¾	+1¾
118	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	
16	16¼	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	16	16½	16	16	
66	66½	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	66	66¾	66	66	— ⅛
28	28¼	300	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	
26¾	26¾	14,700	Am. Linseed	25¾	27¾	25¾	26¾	+ ⅛
69½	69½	3,000	Am. Linseed pf	69½	69¾	65½	65½	
88	89	40,000	Am. Locomotive	82¾	89	82¾	89	+6⅝
107	107½	700	Am. Locomotive pf	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	+ ⅜
9¾	9¾	400	Am. Malt	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
47	49	100	Am. Malt pf	47	47	47	47	
112⅜	112⅞	14,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	113	111¼	112⅞	+ ⅜
65¼	66	10,500	Am. Steel Fdries	65	66¼	65	66	+1½
120½	121	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	120⅞	121½	120	121½	+1⅛
82	86	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	85	85	85	85	
82	86	27	Do. odd lot	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	
133¾	133½	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133½	133	133½	+ ⅛
133¾	133½	50	Do. odd lot	133½	133½	133½	133½	
33	33½	2,700	Am. Woolen	31½	33½	31½	33½	+1½
50¾	51	11,000	Am. Writing P. pf	50½	52¾	50½	51	+1½
55	55½	15,800	Am. Zinc L. S	52¾	56	52½	55	+2¼
84½	85½	8,000	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	82	87	82	85	+4
85¾	85½	15,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	84¾	86¼	84¾	85½	+ ½
96¾	97¼	300	Associated Oil	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
107½	107¾	1,800	Atch. Top. & S. F	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ⅛
109½	109¾	15,700	At., Gulf & W. I	104¾	110	104¾	109¾	+4½
71¾	72	7,150	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	70¾	72½	70¾	72	+2¼
86¾	87	20,200	Baldwin Loco	84½	87	84	86⅝	+2⅝
106	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅝
88	88¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	87¾	88	87¾	88	+ ⅝
76	76¾	600	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	76	75¾	76	+ ⅝
		10	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	
1⅝	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
158	160	200	Barrett Co	159¼	159¾	158½	159¾	+ ⅝
645	650	200	Bethlehem Steel	645	645	645	645	
645	650	120	Do. odd lot	645	650	645	650	
8	8½	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
83½	84½	1,100	Burns Brothers x d	81¾	84½	81¾	84	+3½
		28	Burns Brothers pf	107	107	107	107	
66¾	68¾	24,700	Butte & Superior	66	69¾	66	68¼	+3⅝
23¾	23¾	500	California Petrol	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
172½	173	900	Canadian Pacific	172¾	173	172¼	173	+ ¾
85	88	500	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	87¾	87¾	88	88	
97¼	97⅝	24,600	Central Leather Co	96¾	96¾	96¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
104	105½	100	Chandler Motor	104	104	104	104	
65¾	66	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	66¼	66¾	65¾	65¾	
13	13⅜	100	Chicago & Alton	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14¼	14¾	1,100	Chi. Great Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
45⅞	46	4,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	45¾	46	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
94½	95	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95¾	94¾	94¾	
173	180	300	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	176	175	175	
34⅜	35	27,700	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	34¼	35¼	33¾	35	+1⅛
22¾	22¾	1,200	Chile Copper	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
61¾	62	11,200	Chino Copper	61¾	62¼	60¾	62	+1
35	61¼	100	Clev. C., C. & St.L.	59¾	61¼	59¾	60¾	+1½
54½	54¾	5,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	3,500	Columbia Gas & El	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
47	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47	47	47	47	
101		85	Consolidation Coal	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	
25	25¼	1,100	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24	25½	23½	25½	+3
138¾	139	600	Consol Gas, N. Y	138¾	139	138¾	138¾	— ⅛
125	125¼	1,200	Consol. Gas, Balt	125	126	124¾	125	— ⅛
		400	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
101¼	102¼	200	Continental Can	102	102	101¾	101¾	
20¾	20¾	22,700	Corn Products Ref	19	20¾	19	20¾	+1
93¾	94	2,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¾	94	91¾	93¾	+1
94⅜	95	95,200	Crucible Steel	89¾	96	89¾	94⅜	+5⅝
73½	74	14,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	73¼	74½	73¼	73½	
99¾	99⅝	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
96	96¾	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	
236	238	300	Del., Lack. & West	235¾	237	235¾	237	—1
46	48	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
46	46¾	1,800	Distillers' Secs	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1⅛
85½	86½	400	Drigg-Seabury	85	85	85	85	—2
70	71¼	300	Elec. Storage Bat	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+1½
88½	89	4,500	Erie	88¾	89¼	88¾	89	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf	53¾	54¾	53¾	54½	+ ⅝
41¾	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
45	46	400	Gaston, W. & W. d	45	45	45	45	
320	330	100	General Chemical	329	329	329	329	+4
320	350	15	Do., odd lot	330	330	330	330	
181¼	182¾	2,900	General Electric	181	182¾	181	182¾	+ ⅝
125¾	126	100	General Motors pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	
72¾	73	4,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¾	73	71¾	73	+1
90	91	200	Granby Consol	90¾	90¾	90	90	
117¼	119	800	Great Northern pf	116¼	118¾	116¼	118¾	+1½
44¾	44½	9,700	G. N. ctfs. for o p.	43¾	45	43½	44¾	+1½
51¼	52	200	Greene-Cananea	52	53	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
94½	95¼	100	Gulf States Steel	95	95	95	95	
106½	106¾	600	Illinois Central	106¾	106¾	106	106	— ⅛
66¾	67	9,350	Inspiration Copper	66¾	67	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅞	2,800	Interboro Consol	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
74¾	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
26½	27	5,300	Int. Agricultural	26¾	28¼	26¼	27	+ ⅛
57¾	58	3,500	Int. Agricultural pf	56¾	59¾	57¾	58¾	+ ⅛
40	40¾	10,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
115	115¾	21,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. ctf.	113¾	116¾	113¾	115¾	+1½
50¾	51	5,300	Int. Nickel	50¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
63¾	64	40,000	Int. Paper	63	65¾	62¾	64	+1½
106½	106¾	4,000	Int. Paper pf	106¾	107	106½	106½	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	100	Iowa Central	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
75	78	348	Kan.C., Ft.S. & M. pf	75	78	75	75	— ⅛
27¾	27¾	100	Kansas City South	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
97	100	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	99	99	99	99	+1
53¾	54	3,500	Kenn. Copper	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
127¾	128	100	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	—3
127¾	127¾	50	Do., odd lot	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	
88¼	89½	11,200	Lackawanna Steel	89	89½	88¾	88¾	+ ⅝
24¼	24½	600	Lake Erie & West	25	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	+1½
40¾	40¾	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
84¾	84¾	2,000	Lehigh Valley	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
123¾	124	100	Lorett & Myers pf	124	124	124	124	+1½
136¾	136¾	200	Louis. & Nash	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¾	+ ⅛
86¾	86¾	100	Mackay Cos.	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
85¾	86	6,200	Maxwell Motors	86	86	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
86¾	86¾	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	86	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
86¾	86¾	50	Do., odd lot	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
55	55¼	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	900	May Dept. Stores	69	69¾	69	69¾	+1⅛
106	106½	100	May Dept. St. pf	106	106	106	106	+1
108¾	110	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	108¾	110	108¾	108½	+ ⅛
38¾	38¾	3,100	Miami Copper x d	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
34¾	34¾	600	Minn. & St. L. new	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¾	10	1,300	Missouri Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	200	Mo. Pacific t r	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
28¾	27	2,900	Mo. Pacific w i	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57	57	57	57	
84¾	84¾	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
28¼	28½	1,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	28	28¼	27½	28¼	
96	97	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	
69	69¾	300	Nat. Lead	69	69¾	69	69¾	+ ⅛
23¼	23¾	3,400	Nevada Con. Cop	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
156¼	156¾	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	157¼	158¾	156¼	157½	+ ⅝
106¾	106¾	4,100	N. Y. Central	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	+ ⅝
60¾	61	400	N. Y. N. H. & H	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
29¾	30¼	7,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	29	30¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
142	142¾	1,800	Norfolk & Western	142¾	143¾	141¾	142¾	+ ⅛
70¼	71	500	North American	70¾	71	70¾	71	+1
		50	Do., odd lot	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
111¾	111¾	300	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
83½	84	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	84	84	83½	83½	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	200	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
94¾	95	200	Owens Bottle Mach	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
87	99	20	Pabst Brewing pf	87	87	87	87	
27¼	27⅜	6,800	Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27	+1
57¾	58	800	Penn. R. R. x d	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
14½	14½	200	Peoria & Eastern	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
40	40¼	200	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
43	49	200	Pittsburgh Coal	44	44	44	44	
44	44¼	18,700	Pitts. Coal Co. of dep	43	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
110	116	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	115	115	115	115	+5
108	109¾	100	Pitts.C. pf. ctfs. of dep	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1½
72¾	73	6,700	Pressed Steel Car	72	73¼	72	73	+1¼
131¾	135	800	Public Service N. J	132	132	131¾	131¾	— ⅛
54½	54¾	3,800	Railway Steel Sp	53¾	55	53¾	54¾	+ ⅛
26¾	26¾	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
110	110¾	25,700	Reading	109¾	111¼	109¾	110¾	+1⅛
77¾	78	22,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	77¾	79¼	77¾	78¾	+ ⅝
23¼	23¾	1,200	St. L. & S. F. w i	23¼	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅛
77	78¼	100	Saxon Motor	78	78	78	78	
23¼	25	100	St. Louis Southwest	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	
47¼	48	400	St. L. Southw. pf	47¼	49¼	47¼	49¼	+4
17	17¼	400	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	
39¼	39¼	900	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
228	230	1,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	228	229	228	229	+7
29¾	30	800	Shattuck-Arizona	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
63¾	64	1,710	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62¾	64	62	64	+2
97	99	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	96¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	2,700	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
28½	29	2,200	Southern Railway	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
67¾	68	100	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
129½	130	9,200	Studebaker Co	129½	131	127¼	130	+1⅝
67¼	68	900	Stuts Motor	66	67¾	66	67¼	+1½
22¾	22¾	200	Tennessee Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
224	224½	1,800	Texas Co	224½	224½	224	224	+1½
15¾	16¼	7,800	Texas & Pacific	15	16¼	15	16	+1
54¼	54¾	200	Third Avenue	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	
55¼	55¾	4,200	Tobacco Products	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+1¾
14¼	15	1,800	Union B. & P. Co	14½	15	14¾	14¾	
101¼	102	300	U. B. & P. Co. new	101½	101¾	101	101	— ⅛
102	102	50	Do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	
73¾	73¾	50	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	73	73¾	73	73¼	
150¾	151	9,800	Union Pacific	150¾	151¾	150¾	151	+ ⅛
82¾	83¼	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
		200	United Cigar Mfrs	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	—2½
100	100¾	300	United Cigar Stores	100¾	100¾	100	100	+ ⅛
162¼	163	8,000	United Fruit Co	163	164¾	162¾	162¾	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	300	United Rys. Invest	10	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
21	21¾	800	United Rys Inv. pf	21	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
36¾	36¾	800	U. C. C. P. & F	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1¼
65	65¾	3,100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	62	66¾	62¾	65	+1⅝
140¾	141¾	10,100	U. S. Indus.

$100,000
Col. & Southern Ry. Co.
Ref. & Ext. Mtge. 4½s, 1935.
TO NET 5¾%.

$50,000
Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
1st Lien 3½s, 1950.
TO NET 6¾%.

$100,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
1st Cons. Mtge. 5s, 1948.
TO NET 4.90%.

$50,000
New York Central
1st 3½s, 1997.
TO NET 4.18%.

$100,000
Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
Ref. now 1st Mtge. 3s, 1949.
TO NET 5¼%.

$50,000
Argentine Republic
5% Loan of 1909 (Unlisted Numbers)
TO NET OVER 6%.

$100,000
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co.
1st Cons. Mtge. 4s, 1940.
TO NET NEARLY 6%.

Hartshorne & Battelle
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York City

We are in the market at all times of the issues listed below

City Light & Traction Co.
First Mortgage 5s, 1952

Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co.
First Lien 5s, 1962

Crew Levick Company
First Mortgage 6s, 1931

Denver Gas & Electric Co.
General (now First) Mtge. 5s, 1949

Denver Gas & Electric Light Co.
First and Refunding 5s, 1951

Empire Gas & Fuel Co.
First Mtge. and Coll. Trust 6s, 1926

Hattiesburg Traction Co.
First Mortgage 6s, 1928

Lacombe Electric Co.
First Mortgage 5s, 1921

Montgomery Light & Water Power Company
First Consolidated 5s, 1943

Personal or written inquiry invited

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT (Ground Floor)
60 Wall St. Ft. Hanover 8421

November Investments

Send for Special Letter

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St.
New York

Industrial Preferred Stocks

The attractive income yield and margin of safety over dividends of 27 issues are shown in a special circular.

The record of this class of stocks during tariff revisions and business depressions together with possible effects of conditions after the war are treated.

Circular C-19 sent on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
8 East 42d Street 26 West 23d Street
Amsterdam Berlin

Moore Leonard & Lynch

Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation

Ten-Year 6% Convertible Gold Notes, Due Nov. 10, 1925

To Yield About 7½%

Earnings equivalent to eight times interest charges.

Circular on Request

NEW YORK PITTSBURG

Hart A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Niles-Bement-Pond
National Surety Rights
Telephone 1000 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
80	Am. L. & T....	396	393	393	396
60	Am. Pr. & Lt....	76	74	74½	76
55	A. W. W. & E.	9¾	9¼	9	10
105	A.W.W.&E. 1 pf	70	68	68	70
1,235	Cent. States El.	26¼	24	25¼	26¼
140	Cities Service....	320	314	314	318
1,600	Cities Serv. pf..	93	82¼	92½	93
200	Com. Pr. & L..	62	61	61	63
360	C. Pr. & L. pf.	85¾	84¼	84	85¼
30	G. & E. 2d pf.	96½	95	95	96
160	Rep. Ry. & L..	50¾	49¼	50½	51¼
125	Toledo Traction	55	53	53	55

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power....	74	104
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	82	86
American Cities	7	14
American Cities pf....	46	47½
American Gas Co....	120	122
American Gas & Electric....	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf....	49	51
†American Light & Traction pf....	111	113
American Power & Light pf....	84	86
American Public Utilities....	43	45
American Pub. Utilities pf....	74½	76
American W. W. & E. part. pf....	23	28
Atlantic P. & L. pf....	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf....	89	..
Baton Rouge notes....	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light....	28	32
Carolina Power & Light pf....	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	73	76
Central States Electric pf....	21	27½
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf....	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf....	90	..
Consumers' Power pf....	97	98
Connecticut Power pf....	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric....	89	90
Eastern Texas Electric pf....	89½	92
El Paso Electric....	130	135
El Paso Electric pf....	100	..
†Electric S. & B. pf....	99½	100
Empire D. E. pf....	90	94
Federal Light & Traction....	18	20
†Federal Light & Traction pf....	88	89
Galveston Electric....	90	100
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	87	89
Gas & Electric Securities....	200	210
†Illinois Traction	..	86
International Traction....	60	61
International Traction pf....	20	23
Interstate Electric	39	46
Lincoln Gas & Electric....	47	49
Mississippi River Power....	..	18
Mississippi River Power pf....	30	33
Northern Ontario L. & P....	14	17
†Northern Ontario L. & P. pf....	56	61
Northern States Power....	104½	106
Northern States Power pf....	100½	101¼
Northern States Electric....	..	53
Northern Texas Electric pf....	81	84½
Ozark P. & W....	14	18
Pacific G. & E....	58¼	58¾
†Pacific G. & E. pf....	80	80¾
Puget Sound Traction....	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf....	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co....	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf....	71	82
Republic Ry. & L. pf....	78	80
Securities Corp. General....	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf....	80	85
Southern California Edison....	91	91½
Southern California Edison pf....	104	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf....	97½	100
Standard G. & E....	15½	16
Standard G. & E. pf....	43	43¾
Tampa Electric	..	125
Texas Ry., Lt. & P....	13	13¾
Texas Ry., Lt. & P. pf....	53¾	53
United Gas & Electric....	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf....	11	15
United G. & E. 1st pf....	69	71
United Light & Railways....	49	51
United Light & Railways pf....	79	80
Western Power	18½	20
†Western Power pf....	70	71
West. Penn. pf....	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100¾
American W. W. collateral 5s....	74	77
Baton Rouge Lt. & P. 5s....	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s....	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co 1st 5s, 1956....	100¼	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927....	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927....	78	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s....	96	..
Cumbe'd Co.P.& L.1st &ref.5s,'43	95½	95¾
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917....	99	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942....	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s....	98	98½
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1929....	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1918....	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s....	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926....	99¾	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s....	93	98
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-26....	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	89½	90½
Great Western Power 6s, 1930....	97½	98¾
Houston Electric 1st 5s....	98	100
Interna. R. L. & P. 1st 6s....	98	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941....	91	95
Middle West U. 5s, 1926....	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s....	98½	99
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s....	76½	77½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1925....	94½	95¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1926....	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941....	97	99
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s....	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923....	90½	96
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s....	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 5s....	90	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s....	93	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926....	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s....	98	..
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926....	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925....	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s....	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946....	97½	98

†Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
Atlantic Refining	850	860	845	855
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line....	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg....	465	475	465	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	560	580	560	580
Crescent Pipe Line....	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L....	105	115	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line....	230	240	230	240
Galena-Signal Oil	172	175	171	174
Galena-Signal Oil pf....	118	125	118	125
Illinois Pipe Line....	218	221	217	220
Indiana Pipe Line....	100	105	100	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
National Transit....	18¼	18¾	18	20
N. Y. Transit....	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line....	106	108	106	108
Ohio Oil	850	855	843	848
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co....	66	68	67	70
Pierce Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G....	480	490	470	475
Prairie Pipe Line....	290	295	290	295
Solar Refining	370	380	370	380
Southern Pipe Line....	215	220	215	220
South. Penn. Oil....	430	440	445	450
Southwest. Penn....	113	118	113	118
Stand. Oil of Cal....	348	351	348	350
Stand. Oil of Ind....	810	820	780	790
Stand. Oil of Kan....	530	540	530	540
Stand. Oil of Ky....	615	625	615	635
Stand. Oil of Neb....	530	550	550	560
Stand. Oil of N. J....	595	605	595	605
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	230	242	237	240
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch....	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	92	96	93	92
Vacuum Oil	295	301	297	300
Washington Oil	37	42	37	42

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	112	115
American Cigar pf....	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M....	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	203	205	203	205
MacAndrews & F. pf....	..	100	..	..
Porto Rico-Am. Tob....	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reynolds Tob....	610	620	610	620
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf....	122	124	122	124

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June,	1965	109½	110½	109½	110½
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109½	109½	109½	109½
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	May,	1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	Apr.,	1958	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1954	104½	104½	104½	104½
4½s	Mar.,	1952	104½	104½	104½	104½
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1960	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May,	1959	101	101	101	101
4s	Nov.,	1958	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	May,	1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1936	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1964	..	..	100¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	93½	..	93½	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	....	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1923	....	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov.,	1917	3.75	..	3.76	..
4½s	June,	1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May,	1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	....	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1931-1938	....	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr.,	1930	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1917-1919	....	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May,	1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	Nov.,	1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1962	....	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.89
3½s	1930-1939	....	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1923-1929	....	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1918-1921	....	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1917-1918	....	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1962	....	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.89
3s	1925-1960	....	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1923	....	3.90	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	....	3.90	..	3.90	..

19,510 CARLOADS OF AUTOS.

Chamber of Commerce Gives Out the October Shipment Figures.

Freight carload shipments of automobiles during October made a new high record for that month, according to reports made to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in this city yesterday. The number of carloads for October of this year was 19,510. The best previous October was last year, when 17,589 carloads were sent out.

Figures just issued by the Department of Commerce show that 80,656 motor vehicles, valued at $160,888,230 were shipped from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1916. This represented one-fifteenth of all the motor vehicles produced in this country in the last fiscal year and one-tenth of their gross value. Great Britain was the best customer, taking 43 per cent. of the total. France came next with 20 per cent.

Bonds and Stocks.

How advance in Stock Exchange prices is reflected in THE TIMES' Financial and Industrial problems discussed. Open exchange market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930.	99½	..
2s, r, 1936.	99½	..
2s, r, 1918-1936.	101¼	..
2s, c, 1918-1936.	..	..
3s, 1946-1918.	101¾	102
4s, r, 1925-1918.	110¾	111¾
4s, c, 1925-1918.	..	..
6s, Panama, r, 1936 - 1916.	99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea		
1st pf....	97½	99½
Am Ag Ch		
pf....	101	108
Am B Sug		
pf....	120	121
Am Chicle		
pf....	97	98
Am Cot Oil		
pf....	100	101
Am Hide & L		
pf....	51	52½
Am Ice Sec		
pf....	100	100¼
Am Sm & R		
pf....	100½	102
Am Tob....	235	238
Do pf....	108	110
Am Woolen		
pf....	102	103
Amoskeag		
pf....	120	125
Atl Gulf & W I		
pf....	100½	102
Barrett Co		
pf....	119	121
Beth S pf....	140	155
B R T....	84½	85
B Un G....	121	123
Brown Sh.	71	74½
Do pf....	98	102
B. R. & P.	97	100
Do pf....	110	..
Bush Ter....	110	112
But's Co..	27¼	29½
Cal Pet pf.	51	53
Can So....	57¼	59
Cent L pf..	115	116

	Bid.	Asked.
Cent Leather	97	97½
Do pf....	120	125
Chi R Car	78	79½
Do pf....	110	115
Chi Pneu T		
pf....	61	61¼
Chi Ry....	74¾	75
Chi Ry pf.	6	8
Coal Gas	100	106
Lig & M	195	200
Colo Ind	25	30
L & W Sta	27½	27¾
Do 1st pf	85	88
Do 2d pf	60	70
Consol Cig	113½	114
C & N W	125½	126
Cont St P		
Paul pf	128¼	129¾
C & A pf	88	94
Cuban Am		
C, C, C &		
St L pf	82	85
Cleve & P	82	..
Do spec.	65	..
Cin-Peak	90¼	92
Do pf....	110	115¾
Col & So	65	85
Do 1st pf	61¼	62
Do 2d pf	48	54
Cont C pf	112	114
Cont Ins	55	65
Crex Carp	45	65
Cruc S pf	123	123¼
Cuba Sug	220	225
Del	100	113
D & L		
pf....	97	98
Den & R G	14½	15
Det Ed	144	146¾
Det U Ry	114	130
Dis Manh	135	..
Doug M	94½	96
Du S	5	5¾
A	5	5¾
Do pf....	11¼	12
Duq Gas	95	98
Eagle & P	70	75
Elec Bd	45¼	46
Elec Stor	77	78½
Empire Gas	88	88
Gen Chem	120½	121
Gen Cig	115¾	117
Gen Mot	400	405
G'rich Cp		
Co pf	113	118½
Gulf S	5	6
1st pf....	99	101
Do 2d pf	95	95½
Hack Wat	25	35
Haime Gl		
W)	173	205
Do pf....	117	124

	Bid.	Asked.
Homestake	157	..
I-R. N J	115¾	117¾
Do pf	120	125
Int C Cor	78	79½
Do pf	110	115
Int Nick	104¾	..
Iowa Cp pf	9	..
Jewel Tea	65	70
Do pf	110	111
Kan C So		
pf....	61	61¼
Kayser T	74¼	75
K & M	6	8
Do pf	50	55
Lac Gas	100	106
Lig & M	195	200
Lacl Ind	25	30
L & W Sta	27½	27¾
Do 1st pf	85	88
Do 2d pf	60	70
Lautl'k Co	22¾	24
Do pf	115	120
Mac Whls	120	125
Mac Whls pf	64	67
Manh Shirt	64	67
Do pf	112	121
Max Mot pf	90	95
Mich Cent	125	130
M, St P &		
S S M	126	128
Do pf	128¾	129¾
Mo Pac	78	78
Mo, K & T		
pf.	19	19½
Mon Pow	96	98½
Do pf	117	..
Mon W pf	112¾	..
Mor & Ess	61¾	69
N C & St L	135	140
Nat Biscuit	125¾	127¾
Do pf	127½	128½
Nat C & S		
pf.	110	117¾
Nat Lead	112¾	113
Nat Refining		
pf.	87	90
N J Zinc	92	94
Do pf	95	98
N Y Dock	9	14½
Do pf	38	52
N Y, L &		
W pf	112½	120
North South	25¾	27½
N & W pf	85¾	..
N W Tel	98	99
Owens B M		
pf....	119	121
Pac Coast	55	65
Do 1st pf	76	80
Do 2d pf	76	80
P T & Tel	37	38
Pac Gas, Chi		
ex div	110	111

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn Mail	..	52
Do 1st pf	..	62
P. C. C &		
St L....	81	88
Do pf....	..	96
P. Pt W &		
Do pf....	128	..
Do spec.	142½	..
Pitts S pf	104½	105
Pr Stl Car		
pf, ex d	104	108
Quicksilver	7½	8½
Do pf....	50	55
Ry Stl Spr		
pf....	102½	103
Rep I & S		
pf....	114¾	114¾
Rutl'd pf	87	90
Sa L & S		
pf, w i	40	50
Sears-R pf	122	130¾
So P R S	220	230
Mar pf	97	118
So R. M'f'g		
Ohio stk	64	70
St'd Milk	104	106¼
Do pf....	98½	99
Studeb Co		
pf....	113	113
T P L T	97¾	145
Tob P pf	106	108
Tr, L &		
West....	7	8
Do ctfs..	6¾	7¼
Do pf....	12	15
Do ctfs..	12	14
T O R T	97	97
Do pf....	127	135
Und Fire	102	109¾
Un Cig pf	114¾	124
Un Cig Mg		
pf....	107	108½
Un Cig Stk		
pf....	128¾	130
U S Bag	20	21
U S Ind A		
pf....	101	105
U S R &		
Rad....	3	3¼
U S Rub	126	127
U Rd pf	46	49
U S S & M		
pf....	73	75
Wagn Elec	210	230
Do pf....	118¾	134
W & L E		
pf....	2	3½
W-Ov pf	103¾	105¾
W'ngh O		
pf....	139	146
Wor Pump		
pf....	96	100
Do pf. n.	50	62

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13	Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
665	Alaska Gold..	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
100	Algomah	1	1	1	1
7,495	Am. Zinc	52	55¾	52	55
1,335	Am. Zinc pf..	82	86½	82	85¼
2,095	Ariz. Com....	14¼	14¾	14	14¾
220	Bute-Balak..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,830	Butte & Sup..	66	69½	66	67¾
300	Calumet & A.	78½	79	78½	79
2	Calumet & H.	860	860	860	860
160	Chino	51	52¾	51	52¾
630	Copper Range.	71	73	70½	70½
365	East Butte..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
25	Franklin	9	9	9	9
10	Granby	90	90	90	90
80	Greene-Can....	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
20	Hancock	18½	18½	18½	18½
3,594	Island Creek..	57½	60	57½	59½
65	Isl'd Creek pf	96	96	96	96½
190	Isle Royale...	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
255	Keweenaw	2	2¼	2	2
30	Lake	14	14	13¾	13¾
3,270	Mason Valley..	7	7¼	7	7
20	Mass Con....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
550	Michigan	4	4	4	4
80	Mohawk	95	96	95	96
25	Nevada Con...	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
33	New Arcadian	67	67	67	67
280	North Butte..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Old Colony....	7	7	7	7
250	Old Dominion	73	73½	73	73¼
10	Osceola	91	91	91	91
7,045	Pond Creek..	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
75	Quincy	82½	82½	82½	82½
10	Ray Con	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
210	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
45	Shannon	9	9	9	9
53	St. Mary's....	90	90	90	90
5,572	Sup. & Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
29	Tamarack	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
250	Trinity	7	7	7	7
668	Tuolumne	97c	97c	97c	97c
400	U. S. Smelt..	71	73¾	70½	73
47	U. S. Smelt pf.	51	51	51	51
1,010	Utah Apex....	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
140	Utah Con	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
2	Utah Copper..	100	100	100	100
1,710	Utah Metal....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Wheeler	4	4	4	4
80	Wolverine	45	45	45	45

RAILROADS.

10	Boston Elev..	82½	83	82½	83
70	Boston & Me..	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾
20	C. J. & S.Y.pf.	100	100	100	100
30	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	77	77
4	Maine Cen....	100	100	100	100
90	Mass. Electric	33	33½	33	33
27	N.Y.,N.H.& H	60½	60¾	60½	60¾
15	West End	88½	88½	88	88
30	West End pf..	75	75	73	73

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Agri. C....	85	85¾	85	85¾
162	Am. C. pf....	102	102	101½	101½
300	Am. Pneu. S...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
55	Am. Sugar	120	120½	120	120¾
15	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	121	121
14	Am. Woolen....	53	53	53	53
12	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98
75	Amoskeag	77	77	76½	76½
20	Amoskeag pf..	98	98	98	98
2,588	A. G. & W. I..	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
1,960	A. G. & W. I. pf	70	72½	70	72½
95	Cuban C'm'st	26	27	23	26
62	Edison	262½	262½	262½	262½
3	Ga. Ry. & El.	120½	120½	120½	120½
410	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
700	Mass. Gas	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
9	Mass. Gas pf.	82	82	82	82
5	Merg'nthaler.	148	148	148	148
1,215	N. Eng. Steel.	132	141	130	140
94	N. E. Telep.	128	128	128	128
15	Nipe Bay	158	158	158	158
445	Punta Alegre	56	56½	55½	55½
1	*Pullman	167	167	167	167
245	Swift	153	154	153	154
172	Swift rights..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,115	Torrington ..	64	67	64	66
418	United Fruit.	132½	134	132½	134
235	United Shoe..	57½	57½	57	57
197	Unit. Shoe pf	50	50	50	50
21,023	Ventura Oil..	10¼	11¼	10	11
20	West. Union..	101

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Continental Insurance
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
100 Great Northern Paper
10 Harriman National Bank
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Nichols Copper
75 Nlles-Bement-Pond
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100 Rem. Type. Com., 1st Pf. & 2d Pf.
50 Singer Mfg.
2 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Adirondack Elec. Power Com.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 German American Insurance
35 Germania Insurance
100 General Carbonic Pfd.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Hale & Kilburn Com.
50 International Salt
50 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd. & Com.
25 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
10 Niagara Insurance
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Remington Type, Com. & 2d Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Pfd.
3 Winchester Repeating Arms
50 Washington Steel & Ordnance

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CITY BANK DEPLORES BIG INFLUX OF GOLD

Believes Additions to Reserves of Country Are Not Needed for Normal Business.

DEBT EXPANSION FEARED

Total of Foreign Loans Made in United States Since Outbreak of War Placed at $2,138,257,637.

The National City Bank, in its November bulletin, issued yesterday, comments upon the continuance of heavy imports of gold, and expresses the opinion that the extraordinary additions of the metal to the bank reserves of the country are undesirable because they are not required for the purposes of carrying on the normal business of the country, and if used as the basis of credit are likely to bring about debt expansion of dangerous proportions. The advisability of making further foreign loans is strongly urged.

The bank declares that the nation is doing business at this time under conditions which are calculated to encourage people to go into debt. It points out that with money easy, interest rates low, and profits from business unusually large, there is naturally a great temptation to borrow money to buy stocks of companies that are making phenomenal earnings and to enlarge industries which are prospering. High prices for farm products, it is asserted, will encourage farmers to buy more land.

"Fortunately," says the bank, "the whole country has been thus far profoundly impressed by the temporary character of this prosperity, and extremely cautious in its operations. The periodical scares in the stock market have had a wholesome influence there, and it is not easy to show that there has been undue expansion of industry or indebtedness up to this time, but as long as conditions remain so favorable, the danger will be present. If the new supplies of gold cannot be helpfully used, and may be harmfully used, they had better not be in the country at all.

"This view has prompted bankers to look favorably upon foreign loans and to encourage offerings in this market as fast as they can be properly absorbed. They serve the double purpose of facilitating foreign purchases of American commodities and of reducing current gold importations. While it is inevitable that the latter will be very large, the loans will hold them in check and take up, in part at least, the new lending power which they create.

"While this serving a useful part in preventing an undue expansion of credit in this country, the loans will also answer to meet demands upon us for gold in the period of readjustment which will follow the war. It is recognised that we are receiving far more than our share of the world's gold, according to any normal distribution, and that when the war is over all influences will work for a redistribution. If we go on receiving gold, and it enters into use as the basis of credit, it will work mischief in two ways: First, it will tend to elevate the levels of costs upon which our industries are based above the level in other countries, thus making it impracticable for us to sell abroad and bringing about, eventually, an unfavorable trade balance; second, when the balance of payments is against us, gold will go out, compelling a contraction of credits, which usually involves severe losses and a prolonged period of depression.

"Gold will go out, also for another reason, to wit: that with the rest of the world suffering for capital and for gold to support credit, and with costs upon a relatively high basis in the United States, the inducements for the use of American capital abroad will be very strong. In short, the international situation is bound to work back into the normal equilibrium.

"If, however, instead of taking payment altogether in gold and our own securities, we provide part pay in loans running two or three years, these loans as they expire will create offsets for equal demands upon us, and thus avert the derangement of financial conditions which must result from heavy withdrawals of gold from our reserves. They have the same effect as if an equal amount of imported gold was impounded and ear-marked for exportation later."

The bank places the total of foreign loans made in the United States since the outbreak of the European war at $2,138,257,637, of which $756,400,000 has been paid off, leaving a net total of $1,981,857,637 of loans outstanding.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia $10,000,000 4 per cent. city loan, which was awarded to Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., syndicate, will be offered at 103 for the thirty-year bonds, basis 3.83 per cent., and 103¼ for the fifty-year bonds, basis 3.85 per cent.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that temporary notes of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland two-year 5 per cent. loan may be exchanged on and after Nov. 6, 1916, for definitive notes of authorised denominations at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The committee representing Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 5 per cent. bonds of 1942, John W. Platten, Chairman, announces that the coupons due May 1, 1916, on bonds deposited with the committee have been collected, and proceeds thereof will be distributed to holders of certificates of deposit upon presentation at the offices of the depositary, United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Ohio Public Utilities Commission has authorized William R. Begg and Johnston De Forest of New York, purchasers of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, to issue $22,227,558 preferred stock and $33,641,300 common stock with which to pay for the road. Action on the authority to issue $11,000,000 of bonds was postponed.

The Secretary of State of Massachusetts has approved an increase of authorised capital stock of the Fisk Rubber Company from $19,400,000 to $38,800,000 and extension of time for conversion of second preferred to common stock from Nov. 1, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1923.

Kent Motors Corporation has filed certificates to increase the capital stock from $100,000 to $2,000,000.

Bank of Montreal, acting for the City of Montreal, will receive tenders for the purchase of $3,800,000 forty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1916; due Nov. 1, 1956. Bids will be received up to Nov. 13, and must be for the entire amount.

Luke, Banks & Weeks announce the dissolution of the syndicate which underwrote the $500,000 Poole Engineering 6 per cent. bonds, which have been sold. The bonds are convertible into stock at any time at 125.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation 500,000 shares additional common stock without nominal or par values.

At the annual meeting of the Burlington Railroad in Chicago yesterday the following Directors were elected: Ralph Budd, to fill unexpired term of Richard A. Jackson, resigned; George D. Slade, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William T. Clough, and for term ending 1920, Chester M. Dawes, Robert J. Dunham, and Samuel G. Scottern.

Fisher Body Corporation has purchased the plant of the Regal Motor Car Company, opposite the main Fisher plant in Detroit. The Regal unit is already in active operation.

C. E. Mitchell has been elected President of the National City Company, to succeed Charles V. Rich, resigned.

George H. Parke and A. E. Wright, formerly Vice Presidents of International Paper Company, have been made Vice Presidents of North American Pulp and Paper Company.

Thomas F. Brennan, General Manager of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, has been elected a Vice President of the company, in charge of executive and other matters. Edgar F. Robinson, chief engineer, has been appointed General Manager. Officers and employes heretofore reporting to the chief engineer will hereafter report to the General Manager.

The Carbon Steel Company reports earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30 of over $3,000,000 net.

CHALMERS MOTOR FINANCING

Corporation to Have an Authorized Capital Issue of 600,000 Shares.

The Chalmers Motor Corporation, successor of the company of the same name, will have an authorized capital issue of 600,000 shares without par value, of which about 135,000 will remain in the treasury. For the present stock of the Chalmers Motor Company of Michigan 200,000 shares will be exchanged, and the 265,000 shares remaining will be offered for subscription at $35. J. S. Bache & Co. and Charles D. Barney & Co. are making the offer.

The preferred stock now outstanding will be redeemed at a redemption price, but holders will have the privilege of exchange for the new stock. The corporation will have no liabilities other than current accounts. It manufactures about 25,000 cars a year and plans to increase this to 30,000 next season.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

From the opening the market on the Consolidated Exchange as a whole preserved a good tone. The outstanding feature at the start of trading was the resistance to bad news, represented by the overnight developments in connection with the steamship Marina, which the market disregarded. The closing tone of the entire list reflected strength, the upward movement of steel exerting a sympathetic favorable influence elsewhere.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Allis Chalmers	28¼	31¼	25¾	27
270	Am. Beet Sug.	102½	108½	102¼	108½
440	American Can.	62¼	63¾	62	63¼
190	Am. Car & Fy.	67⅝	69¾	67⅝	69¾
60	Am. H. & L.	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
90	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
170	Am. Linseed	26¾	27¾	26¾	26¾
5,400	Am. Locomot'v	83⅛	86¼	82¾	86½
870	Am. S. & R.	112	112¾	111¾	112¾
360	Am. Zinc	52¼	53⅜	52¼	54⅞
2,980	Anaconda Cop.	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95¼
3,680	Bad. Loco. Co.	84	87¼	84¼	87¼
30	Bethlehem	2	2	2	2
1,910	Butte & Sup.	67	69¼	66¼	68⅝
20	California Pet.	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
4,870	Cent. Leather.	96⅝	98⅝	96⅝	97¼
10	Chi. G. W. pf.	45¾	45¾	43¾	45¾
60	C. M. & S. P.	90	95	91	92
950	C. R. I. & P.	83	85¾	84	84¾
90	Chino Copper.	61⅜	61⅜	61	61
780	Col. Fuel & I.	52½	54½	52¾	54½
690	Corn Products.	19¼	20½	19¼	20
19,870	Crucible Steel.	89¾	94¼	89¾	94⅝
740	Cuba Cane Su.	74	74¾	71¾	73⅝
140	Dist. Secur.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46
690	Erie	30	33½	33⅜	33
90	Goodrich Co.	71¾	72¾	71⅜	72½
340	Gt. Nor. Ore.	44½	45	44¾	44½
690	Inap. Copper.	66¾	67½	66¾	67
20	Int. Agr. Chem.	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝
140	Int. Mer. Mar.	39¼	40	39¼	40
3,250	Int. M. M. pf.	113¾	116¼	113¾	115¾
340	Int. Nickel	50¾	51¾	50¾	51⅝
1,410	Int. Paper	63	65¾	62	64½
50	Int. Paper pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	105¾
80	Interb. Cons.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝
360	Kennecott Cop.	53¾	54	53¼	53¾
170	Lack. Steel.	80¼	84¾	80	83¾
190	Lehigh Valley.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼
380	Max. Motor.	84¼	84¾	83¾	84¾
330	Mexican Pet.	109	110¾	108¾	109¾
190	N. Y. Central.	108	108¼	108	108⅛
80	N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	30½	29¾	30
30	Nort. & West.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
100	Ontario Silver.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
610	Pacific Mail.	25¾	27½	25¾	27⅜
160	Pennsylvania.	57⅜	58	57¾	57½
120	Pitts. Coal cfs.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44⅝
240	Pressed S. Car.	72¼	73	72½	72¾
190	Ry. Steel Spgs.	55¾	55	53¾	55
50	Ray Copper.	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
6,960	Reading	109½	111¼	109¼	110½
1,140	Rep. I. & S.	77⅜	79¾	77⅜	79⅝
190	Southern Ry.	22¾	23⅝	22¾	23⅝
1,770	Studebaker	125⅜	130⅝	127	130⅝
80	Texas Co.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
190	Union Bag	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅝
690	Union Pacific.	150⅝	151¼	150⅝	151⅜
920	U. S. Ind. A.	141	146	141	146
90	U. S. Rubber.	59⅜	60	59⅜	60
44,280	U. S. Steel.	118⅜	121	118⅜	120⅞
870	Utah Copper.	105¾	107⅜	105¾	107
40	Va.-Car. Chem.	46⅜	46⅜	4.7⅜	46⅜
1,960	Westing. Elec.	63½	66	63½	65½
420	Willys Overl'd.	43¼	46	41¾	43

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10⅝	.10¾	.10¼	.10⅜
800	Diamond. B. B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
500	Goldfield Con.	.56	.56	.56	.56
100	Gt. West. Con.	.07	.07	.07	.07
700	Iron Blossom	1.62½	1.62½	1.57½	1.62½
1,000	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Monarch Pitts.	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Montana	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Nevada Hills.	.24	.24	.22	.23
300	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
500	Sierra Con.	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Sierra Nevada.	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.12½	5.25	5.12½	5.25

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of. Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98⅝	98¾	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94¾	94⅞	6.30
Argen. Govt.	Dig.	Feb. 21, '17	98¾	98¾	4.90
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '17	101	101¼	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	101	101¼	4.80
City of Mont.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¾	4.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.30
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	94¼	94½	6.30
City of Quec.	5	Apr., 1928	90¼	100¾	5.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt.	5	Oct. 16, '17	99½	100¾	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.90
Norwar. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	98¾	100	5.00
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.40
Do. rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	298	299	
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1921	97¼	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¾	1.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1929	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.90
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1919	100½	101	6.05
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.03
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅝	3.12
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	2.87
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	98	101½	6.00
Aft. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102⅝	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1937	100¾	100⅞	4.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¼	97½	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.60
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100¾	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103¾	104¼	5.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	100¼	100¾	6.15½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.50
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101¼	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.5
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101		3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	96¼	96¾	6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.40
Morgan L. W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100⅝	4.65
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1937	100½	100⅝	3.75
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	3.55
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	101¼	4.23
P. & S. C.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Penn., A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99¾	90	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101¾	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.75
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98¼	98½	5.50
W. V. T. & E.	5	June, 1917	99½	100⅝	5.37½
W. S. L. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.43

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

53 shares George Washington Coffee Refining Co. preferred, $100 each, $8.

98 shares George Washington Coffee Refining Co. common, $100 each, $5.

1 share United States Steel Corporation preferred, $100, 119¾.

$1,000 New York Railway Co. 20-year adjustment mortgage 5 per cent. income gold bond, due January, 1942, 32¾.

$638.97 New York Railway Co. first real estate and refunding mortgage non-interest-bearing bond scrip, $255.

20 shares Mechanics Bank, $50 each, 127½.

2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, 7.

100 shares Pine Lawn Cemetery Land Purchase Fund, 60 cents per share.

30 shares Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., Wyoming, $10 each, 45 cents per share.

1,000 shares Diamondfield Black Butte Reorganized Mining Co., (Nevada corporation,) $1 each, 2 cents per share.

45 shares Trent Lake Ice Co., of Pennsylvania, $100 each, $2.

116 shares Kennington Gold Mines Co. of Maine, $2 per share.

4,500 shares Interstate Chemical Corporation preferred of Virginia, $100 each, $360 lot.

500 shares International Tungsten Corporation, $6 per share.

$1,500 Long Beach Estates Co. 6 per cent. registered mortgage gold bonds, due July, 1920, $500 each; $5,500 Laurelton Land Co. 6 per cent. registered mortgage bonds, due July 15, 1915, $50 each; 75 shares Laurelton Land Co., $100 each, $1,500 lot.

10 shares Marine National Bank, Ashtabula, Ohio, $100 each, $900 lot.

5 shares Ashtabula Woolen Mills, $100 each, $9 lot.

$10,000 Cincinnati, Flin. & Western Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds, due 1929, $5,000 each, $10,000 lot.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY GROWS.

Pierre Jay Reports Tendency Toward Further Expansion.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions, issued yesterday, says that in spite of existing high prices remarkable activity continues in most lines, with a general tendency toward further expansion. He finds that manufacturers are unable to keep pace with their orders because of labor shortage.

"Business in both wholesale and retail markets," he says, "has been stimulated by mere seasonable weather. In the wholesale trade buying for next Spring shows some conservatism. Department stores report a slight falling off in collections, but expect in the near future an improvement in this condition, together with a material increase in sales. Retail clothing stores are doing a large volume of business."

Mr. Jay says the metal trades are very active, that heavy buying continues in iron and steel, and that railroads are purchasing cars and equipment.

PASS 34,000 CHECKS DAILY.

Gain of 3,000 Shown in Collection Activities of Reserve Bank.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is making considerable progress in its check collection activities. The average number of items handled last month was 34,000 a day, an increase of over 3,000 a day compared with the September figures.

Since the inauguration of the check collection department, the Federal Reserve Bank has sent monthly bills to the member banks charging them 1 cent per item for clearing their checks. This is substantially the actual cost of the services rendered and is one-half a cent less than had been figured when the collection plan was under consideration.

It has been suggested that, instead of having the member banks reimburse the Reserve Bank for its expense of collecting the items, the Reserve Bank absorb the charge. The monthly cost is about $8,500. No decision has yet been reached regarding the change, but the matter is receiving the attention of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

BRITISH LOAN SUBSCRIBED.

Books for New $300,000,000 Credit Will Be Closed Tomorrow.

Subscriptions to the new $300,000,000 British Government 5½ per cent. collateral loan have come in so satisfactorily and so heavily that a representative of the syndicate managers announced last night that it was certain that the underwriters would not be called upon to take a single note. He said that a letter announcing the closing of the subscription books tomorrow night would be sent out this afternoon.

The letter would have been sent out last night were it not for the fact that the syndicate managers were desirous of affording an opportunity for subscribers in the West and the South to file their applications.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,029,956 shares of stocks and $429,008 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 162,240; oils, 225,988, and mining, 641,728. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Astna Explos.	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
50	Am. Sum. T.	22	25	24½	25
1,500	Am. Wr.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	19	19	19	19
200	‡Butler Chem.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	‡Butt. Judson	75	75	74½	74½
200	‡Cal. Packing	96¾	98¾	94¾	96¾
400	‡Cal. Shipbld.	16	16	15½	15½
1,000	‡Car Lt. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
575	‡Carb. Steel.	125	125	116	126
3,280	Carwen Steel.	12¾	13	12¾	13
100	Cent. Fdry.	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
100	‡Cent. Leather.	32	32	32	32
2,600	Char. I. of A.	8	8½	8	8½
500	C. I. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,100	Chevro. Mot.	191	192	190½	191
300	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2,250	‡Emer. Mot.	3	3	2	2
100	Emer. Phono.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
980	Enger Mot. C.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	‡Gen. Mot. w.	1.06	106	161	163
800	‡G. M. pf. w.	93	95	95	95
500	Guan. Sugar.	77	78	77	77½
25	Hupp Motors.	5	5	5	5
250	‡Hall Signal.	9	10	9	10
1,500	‡Hall Sig. pf.	24	24	20¾	21
1,000	‡Hart Bell Co	3½	4	3½	3½
200	Hendricker Car Co.	41	41	41	41
10	Holly Sug. pf.	98	98	98	98
6,700	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	½	½	½	½
1,440	Int'n'l Rub.	15	15⅝	14½	15⅝
2,500	‡‡Joplin Ore Spelter (new)	43	45	45	45
400	Ka'dn Bus. pf.	10¼	10¼	10	10
200	Keystone T. & Rub. com.	15½	15½	15½	15½
5,000	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	13	13¾	12½	13
4,200	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	13	13½	12½	12¾
600	Man. Elec'cal Sup. w. i.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
1,200	Marlin Arms, v. t. cfts.	74	74	70	71
1,000	Man. Transit.	1	1	1	1
300	Mar. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35,100	‡Max. Mun.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¾
100	‡Mexican Pet. Export Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
18,600	‡Midvale St'l.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼
300	‡Mitchell M. (when rel'd).	65	65	65	65
1,000	‡N. Auto Cor.	43½	44	43	43
1,500	‡N. Y. Cs'R'ts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	N. Am. Pulp	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
1,000	‡Pugh Stores Corp. w. i.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,200	‡Pull'an Ven. Corp.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	‡Pull'an Ven. Corp. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Sanb. St. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
700	‡A. O. Smith C.	44½	45	43	43
325	‡A. O. S. C. pf.	97¼	98	96¾	97¼
1,000	‡Spicer Mfg.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾
90	Spfd. Body pf.	136	138	135	135
400	‡Stand. Motors	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7¾
425	‡St. Alloys C.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	19½	19½	19½	19½
300	‡St. L. A. P.	30	32	30	32
12,000	Sub. B. v. t. cfts.	43½	45	43½	44
200	Swift & Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
6,000	‡Tr.-W. St. Fg.	45¾	45¾	44	45
380	Tri. P. v. t. cfts.	2	2	2	2
4,500	U. S. Smelting.	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝
6,400	‡U. S. Tungs.	28	29	28	29
4,000	‡Unit. Motors	62¾	63½	62¾	63½
2,500	‡U. Alloy. S. C.	47¾	49¼	47	48¾
1,000	Un. Prof. St.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,150	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	‡West. Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
850	‡W. Pacific pf.	48	48	47	47
1,000	‡Wh. & L. E.	19	19¼	19	19¼
200	‡W. & L. E. pf.	50	50	49	50
880	World Film C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Wr.-M. Airc. C.	23¾	23¾	23	23¾
100	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Ohio Oil Co.	350	340	340	— 5
75	Std. Oil, N. J.	600	595	600	
17	Vacuum Oil	302	296	296	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alba. Petrol. Ltd., (pros.)	67	67	67	67
450	‡Barnett'O. & G.	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,800	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refiners)	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞
4,500	‡Cos.

We Will Buy

100 Amer. Tube & Stamping Com.
100 Amer. Tube & Stamping Pfd.
100 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
50 Elec. Prop. Corp. Com.
100 International Motors Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
25 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal Rights

We Will Sell

100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
90 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
200 Elec. Prop. Corp. Pfd.
80 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
24 Mohawk Valley
75 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Standard Screw Com.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 3140 Rector. Cable "Orientsent."

We Have Orders In

American Brass
National Surety
Niles-Bemont-Pond
Scovill Mfg.
Standard Screw

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad
Private Wire to Hartford

Chalmers Motors
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted

L. H. Hosmer & Co.
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phones Broad 153-159

Submarine Boat
Time extended to Nov. 1st for opening naval bids. Meanwhile a contract amounting to $12,700,000 is reported closed with France. Current $6 dividend rate seems assured for many years on business already in hand.
MAGMA COPPER—Latest news on the sensational rise of this dividend-paying stock.
Our current Market Letter No. 669 discusses these and many other features, including
Lake Torpedo Butterworth-Judson
Nipissing United Alloy Steel
Maxim Munitions Houston Oil
Copy sent upon request.
Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
25 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Individual Letters
We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.
C. W. POPE & COMPANY
15 Broad St., New York City
Tel. Hanover 6059
"The Oldest Curb House"

Spicer, Common
Current Earnings $17.00 per share — Equivalent to 35% on market price.
Quotations & Information on request
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Specialists
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The Merchant taking full advantage of his market opportunities oftentimes requires seasonal financing in preparation. We will be pleased to confer with you regarding your requirements.
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4943.

Union American Cigar Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the full shares of preferred stock, payable November 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record October 31st, 1916.
Transfer books will be closed October 31st to November 15th, inclusive.
N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.
The regular quarterly dividend (1¾% Quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record November 15th, 1916. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

The Best Day

Yesterday (Wednesday, Nov. 1), The New York Times published 8,500 agate lines of financial advertising—a greater volume than ever before in one day in a regular edition.

Fraudulent, doubtful or objectionable advertising rigidly excluded.

Thus far this year The Times has published more than ONE MILLION lines of financial advertising, exceeding the combined volume of FOUR other New York morning newspapers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OFFICIALS DEFEND INCREASED BUDGET

Controller Says Mandatory Expenditures Account for Nearly All of Advance.

MAYOR CALLS WORK GOOD

Points to Reduction from 1914, When Administration Began—Fight Over Repair Transfer.

The city tax budget for 1916, which was signed early yesterday morning by Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and the other members of the Board of Estimate, is $211,115,016.82. Approximate figures were printed yesterday before final action was taken. The figures as finally made public show an increase of $12,133,861.01 over the 1915 budget, which, without the city's share of the direct State tax of $18,975,021.73 amounted to $198,981,155.81, and is by far the largest budget for the city and county expenses in the history of the city. According to the city officials the annual tax increase will be only a fraction of one per cent.

The budget did not get through without a fight among the members of the board. It was over a resolution offered by the Mayor providing for the transfer from the Police and Fire Departments to the Department of Plant and Structures of the powers and duties relative to alterations, maintenance, upkeep and repair of buildings and equipment, to become effective at midnight Dec. 31, 1916. The resolution also transferred the same powers and duties to the Department of Plant and Structures from the Health Department and the Department of Parks in the five boroughs.

The Mayor took the stand that the transfers would prove economical. President Mathewson of the Bronx objected on the ground that it was illegal and not conducive to economy. He said the transfer, once made, could not be revoked save by legislative enactment. President Connolly of Queens also objected, and the resolution was tabled until the next regular meeting of the board tomorrow.

Both the Mayor and the Controller issued statements yesterday explaining the increase in the budget. The Mayor said the total appropriations for the departments under his immediate jurisdiction were less by $1,737,067.54 than the total for those departments when the present Administration took office in 1914. The Controller explained that the increased budget was due principally to the following increases in these items:

Debt service	$6,500,000
Education	1,565,000
Child welfare, (widows' pensions)..	1,252,000
Tax deficiencies	1,000,000
Mandatory yearly salary increments in Police, Fire, City College, Correction, Street Cleaning, and Education Departments	1,000,000
Total	$11,347,000

The Controller said:

The total appropriations for the Mayor's departments for 1917 are $39,-057,916.83, as compared with $38,320,-437.95 for 1916, an increase of $741,-138.88. If, however, we except the increases in the Police and Fire Departments, aggregating $795,100, due in the Police Department to additional patrolmen and Sergeants and salary increases to first-grade patrolmen, Captains, and Inspectors, and in the Fire Department to salary increases to first-grade firemen and engineers of steamers, the net reduction as compared with the 1916 budget would be $53,961.12.

The increase of $6,500,000 in debt service is due principally (1) to the maturing of $2,500,000 bonds of the municipalities in Queens County, issued prior to consolidation, for which no sinking fund was established; (2) to $1,000,000 included for interest on rapid transit bonds for that portion of the new subways put into operation; (3) to $1,000,000 for the redemption of serial bonds; (4) to $875,000 additional for the redemption of special revenue bonds; and (5) to $500,000 additional for the instalments due to the sinking fund of the City of New York.

The increase of $1,565,000 for education is substantially all in the General School Fund for the payment of the salaries of the supervising and teaching staff.

The increase of $1,262,000 for widows pensions to be paid by the Board of Child Welfare is due to the fact that the law providing for such a fund became operative 1915 and the first budget appropriation in 1916 was for a nominal sum only.

The increase in the appropriation for tax deficiencies is due to taxes deemed to be uncollectible, because found to have been laid against land in the beds of streets and taxes erroneously levied against special franchises and real estate of corporations substantially all of which was already taxed against special franchises.

The mandatory increases of $1,000,000 for several departments are due to laws providing for automatic increases in the salaries of teachers, policemen, firemen, &c., after fixed periods of service.

This is the Mayor's explanation of the increase:

The Controller is issuing a complete statement analyzing the budget for 1917. It is unnecessary to add to it except to point to the situation of the administrative departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor. The aggregate of the budgets of all the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor is $741,138.88 higher than the aggregate of these departments in the budget of 1916.

This increase is due entirely to the increases in the salary of first grade policemen and firemen, Police Captains, police Inspectors, and engineers of steamers in the Fire Department, and to the addition of 235 patrolmen and 43 Sergeants in the Police Department. Without these increases in salary and in force in the Police and Fire Departments the sum total of the budgets of the City departments would be less by $53,961.12 for the year 1917 than in the year 1916. Even with these increases of salary and force in the two uniformed forces, which amount to $795,100, the total of the appropriations for the department under the jurisdiction of the Mayor is less by $1,737,067.54 than the total of the budgets of these departments when the present administration assumed office on Jan. 1, 1914.

In other words, with an increased population and a greatly extended service, the Mayor's departments have been able to reduce the administrative cost of government by $1,737,-067.54, even while allowing to these uniformed forces well earned increases of salary, and at the same time providing for an essential increase in the number of policemen.

With his statement Controller Prendergast issued a comprehensive, comparative summary of the budget appropriations for both city and county government and State taxes in 1916 and 1917.

FORECAST OF TAX RATE.

Controller Gives Hope That Advance Will Be Small.

After the city budget had been adopted yesterday, Controller Prendergast gave this statement concerning the possible tax rate for 1917:

There has apparently been considerable misapprehension existing with respect to the probable tax rate for next year, as is indicated by a statement in some of the newspapers that the tax rate in the Borough of Brooklyn will probably amount to 2.60. As the final total of assessed valuations of taxable property for the year 1917 can at the present time only be estimated, any forecast of the tax rate must necessarily be understood to be based upon an assessed valuation, which it is assumed will be finally confirmed.

Assuming, therefore, that the taxable property in the City of New York, as finally confirmed for the year 1917 approximates in its grand aggregate practically the confirmed valuations of the current year upon which the 1916 rates are based, the 1917 tax rate in Manhattan will apparently be 2.03; in the Bronx and in Brooklyn, 2.08 each; in Queens, 2.10, and in Richmond, 2.11. These estimated rates include in the first four-named boroughs the tax which will be necessary to raise a total of $1,218,729 special assessments, should these all be confirmed in time to be included in the 1917 tax levy. These special assessments would call for one point of the rate in Manhattan, 2 in the Bronx, about 2 points in Brooklyn, and 5 points in Queens.

The 1916 tax rates are: 2.04 in Manhattan, 2.09 in the Bronx, 2.08 in Brooklyn, 2.08 in Queens, and 2.13 in Richmond. The estimated rate of 2.10 in Queens for 1917 would, as already stated, include nearly 3 points to cover the cost of the special assessments against that borough. In the Bronx and Brooklyn the assumed rates of 2.09 for 1917 would include approximately 2 points to cover the costs of the special assessments in these boroughs, and in Manhattan the estimated rate of 2.03 would include approximately one point for the special assessments in that borough. It will, therefore, be obvious that if there were no special assessments to be raised next year in the four boroughs named the 1917 rates would be lower than those of the current year.

The tax rates in the various boroughs will not be known until next February, when the Board of Aldermen will sit and fix the rates.

ARNSTEIN NOT YET APPOINTED

Election as School Executive Manager Announced Prematurely.

Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Education, probably will be appointed to the new $10,000 post of Executive Manager of the Public Schools, which was created by the 1917 city budget adopted early yesterday morning, but it developed yesterday that the Board of Estimate's announcement that Mr. Arnstein would fill the new position was considered by the Board of Education as premature. President Willcox said the appointment to this post was entirely a matter for the Board of Education to decide.

The city charter provides that the Board of Education may appoint such officers, clerks or subordinates as it may deem necessary for its administrative duties and for whom the proper appropriation makes provision. Mr. Willcox stated that he had requested the Board of Estimate to provide for the new post and thought that Mr. Arnstein would accept the office if it were offered to him. In that event he would resign from his present post.

There is to be a meeting of the Board of Education next Wednesday, and it is thought that Mr. Arnstein will be elected then.

FAILURE HITS AUTHORS.

Dillingham Schedules Give 15 Per Cent. of Claims to 90 Writers.

Ninety playwrights and authors meet with losses in the bankruptcy of the publishing house of G. W. Dillingham & Co., whose schedules were filed yesterday. The largest loser is Eugene Walter, to whom the publishing house owes $161 in royalties. Robert H. Davis, editor in chief of the Munsey periodicals, has a claim against the firm for $92.

Others to whom royalties are due are Cyrus Townsend Brady, $20; Henry Arthur Jones, $14; David Belasco, $14; Olga Nethersole, $7; Estate of Alfred Henry Lewis, $91; Homer Davenport's estate, $30; Roy L. McCardell, $76; Cleveland Moffett, $15; W. C. De Mille, $45; Cutcliffe Hyne, $19; Whitney Lyon, $8.

Liabilities were put at $112,051, and assets at $18,676, so that the creditors may receive 15 per cent. or more.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$496,166	$408,058	$407,422
Net aft. taxes	135,338	104,182	83,886
3 mos. gross	1,434,322	1,204,092	1,296,434
Net aft. taxes	451,149	325,591	235,710

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for September—

Gross	2,743,401	2,359,704	2,185,559
Net aft. taxes	625,619	441,653	92,851
3 mos. gross	7,650,504	6,554,184	6,458,463
Net aft. taxes	1,803,393	765,190	512,271

BOSTON & MAINE for September—

Gross	4,922,747	4,329,997	4,298,079
Net aft. taxes	1,470,742	1,407,192	848,047
3 mos. gross	14,812,908	12,734,257	12,941,177
Net aft. taxes	4,768,033	3,892,581	2,440,731

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for September—

Gross	983,936	822,328	775,157
Net aft. taxes	321,422	211,573	103,443
3 mos. gross	2,965,735	2,368,990	2,435,444
Net aft. taxes	954,037	598,096	471,694

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for September—

Gross	238,972	201,715	197,215
Net aft. taxes	66,097	47,023	21,966
3 mos. gross	632,060	552,182	602,649
Net aft. taxes	152,492	85,517	67,327

HOCKING VALLEY for September—

Gross	311,730	679,715	750,943
Net	314,979	295,004	293,774
Sur. aft. chgs.	213,193	144,017	169,674
8 mos. gross	2,407,987	1,872,926	1,913,334
Net	927,149	633,181	690,663
Sur. aft. chgs.	602,955	371,927	294,869

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross	1,146,540	1,034,628	909,039
Net aft. tax.	294,264	225,602	113,528
3 mos. gross	3,410,847	2,922,201	2,889,707
Net aft. tax.	869,013	631,896	452,059

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for September—

Lines East:			
Gross	25,795,737	23,294,275	21,911,380
Net af. tax	7,065,976	7,250,679	5,711,543
9 mos. gr	219,220,041	191,305,411	183,412,502
Net af. tax	56,507,369	41,239,485	36,439,071
Lines West:			
Gross	12,317,347	11,927,130	10,695,636
Net af. tax	3,730,277	3,970,246	2,829,126
9 mos. gr	100,742,875	85,942,553	85,685,437
Net af. tax	28,396,896	19,318,955	16,252,624
Total all lines:			
Gross	39,113,085	35,221,405	32,586,999
Net af. tax	10,788,253	11,221,083	8,540,670
9 mos. gr	319,962,916	277,247,964	269,097,939
Net af. tax	84,904,265	60,558,404	52,691,695

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY & WEST SIDE BELT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	152,208	124,065	28,218
Net after tax.	72,359	54,248	18,120
Sur. aft. chgs.	44,530	35,568	8,962
3 mos. gross	474,502	389,789	184,783
Net after tax.	248,597	123,588	125,010
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,180	85,337	55,843

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30—

Inc. from stks. of subs. own.	5,184,616	4,288,114	945,502
Misc. earnings	573,076	745,940	*172,864
Gross income	5,757,692	4,985,054	772,638
Exp. & taxes	199,758	156,620	43,139
Net income	5,557,933	4,828,434	729,499
Pref. div'ends	854,172	854,172	.....
Com. div., cash	1,767,822	1,602,355	165,467
Com. div., stock	1,757,992	1,592,865	167,127
Surplus	1,187,776	780,574	398,242
Prev. surplus	10,371,970	9,591,458	.....
Tot. sur. Sep. 30	11,559,746	10,371,970	.....

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC CO. for three months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	$669,226	$716,902
Cost, expenses, & taxes	470,651	518,509
Net earnings	198,574	198,393
Interest charges	64,200	76,787
Net revenue	126,374	121,606
Res. for dep. & depletion	32,693	30,024
Net income	93,681	91,584

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'25	4½	4.52	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1916-'17	5	5.00	4.85
C. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.00
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.43	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'25	5	5.15	4.90
Southern Pacific	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'25	5	5.15	4.90

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 49.
Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date $3,916,162.86.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.
Payable November 10th, 1916, to stockholders of record Oct. 31st, 1916.
By order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH T. HANE, Secretary.

SLUMP IN COTTON DISHEARTENS BULLS

Extreme Break from High Level of Morning 52-60 Points, with Net Loss of 41-44.

UNDERTONE BARELY STEADY

Estimate of Clement, Curtis & Co. Places the Crop at 10,476,662 Bales, Exclusive of Linters.

Cotton exhibited pronounced weakness yesterday, and there was more evidence of real liquidation than has occurred at any time since the advance culminated. While the decline was not as extensive as that which occurred immediately following the publication of the Census Ginning Report, yesterday's slump appeared to take the heart out of the bulls. Moreover, wires from the South for the first time this season indicated some real weakness in the spot situation, with mill demand practically absent.

Liverpool quotations were higher than due, and the local market opened at an advance of 5 to 16 points. Initial prices were the highest of the day, however, and the undertone was barely steady. The estimate of Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago was published about noon, placing the crop at 10,476,662 bales, exclusive of linters. The announcement of these figures caused a rally, but heavy selling soon developed, and carried prices rapidly downward. The extreme break from the high level of the morning was 52 to 60 points, and the close represented a net loss of 41 to 44 points.

The selling which followed the Clement-Curtis estimate was based largely on the theory that the figures were too low to carry conviction, and also that they left little to be hoped for in the way of small crop views. Miss Giles issued a report placing the approximate amount of the crop gathered up to Oct. 25 at 85 per cent., compared with 75 per cent. last year.

Charles C. Cowan, well known as a student of the cotton situation, issued a circular giving what he called "a few observations." Mr. Cowan took the view that cotton would have to advance to a price that would reduce consumption 2,000,000 bales below milling requirements for the present season. He said that mills could pay 22 cents per pound for cotton and still make $23 per bale net profit. The leading bullish features set forth by him were (1) the wide margin of profits in manufacturing; (2) reduced supply, owing to inferior fertilization, spread of the boll weevil, and scarcity of labor; (3) waste of cotton, due to war; (4) strong financial position of the South.

It is difficult to analyze such a market as that of yesterday; but one of the Cotton Exchange wags probably was truthful in his characterization when he said that the market had declined because there were not enough twenty-five-cent bulls to absorb the offerings thrown overboard by the twenty-cent bulls. The market closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.25	19.25	18.64	18.64@18.65	19.08@19.09
Jan.	19.25	19.25	18.65	18.65@18.66	19.08@19.10
Mar.	19.32	19.32	18.80	18.79@18.81	19.20@19.22
May	19.42	19.44	18.92	18.92@18.96	19.35@19.37
July	19.45	19.45	18.96	18.93@18.94	19.38@19.39

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 40 points decline; middling, 18.75c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12,287 points advance. New Orleans, holiday; Galveston, 18.60c; Savannah, 18¾c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.75c; Houston, 18.45c.

New Orleans market was closed yesterday, holiday.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand and business in spot cotton, with middling 44 points advance, at 11.21d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 22,000, all American; closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.05	11.10	10.96	10.98	10.7
Mar.-Apr.	11.11	11.16½	11.08	11.02½	10.83½
May-June	11.21	11.25	11.12	11.10	10.92
July-Aug.	11.20	11.24	11.10	11.10	10.92
Oct.-Nov.	9.90	9.91	9.90	9.90	.....

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.85c; March, 19.09c; May, 19.22c; July, 19.23c. The market there was due to open today 15 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,387	10,558	377,881	390,798
New Orleans	16,949	8,148	232,389	52,154
Mobile	184	721	14,045	18,760
Savannah	7,944	2,819	168,690	204,247
Charleston	1,218	11,417	64,882	91,837
Wilmington	1,423	2,284	35,284	21,519
Norfolk	4,283	2,868	69,083	77,068

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	897	3,868	136,632	171,019
Memphis	5,436	10,903	198,338	175,533
St. Louis	1,790	3,345	15,524	7,776
Houston	14,983	7,668	269,102	176,462

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,000 to 12,000	12,544	8,100
New Orleans	Holiday	11,816	10,686

Exports yesterday were 35,539 bales. Total thus far for this season, 1,712,630 bales. Total last season, 1,868,850 bales.

IMPORT $43,832,194 IN GEMS

Nearly Twice as Much as Whole Country Bought Abroad in 1915.

Heavy gem buying abroad last month brought the total of precious stones imported at New York for the calendar year to date up to $43,832,194, according to a report made public yesterday by John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port. This compares with $26,-531,339 for the entire country in the calendar year 1915, the latter total representing precious, semi-precious and imitation gems, whereas the Appraiser's tabulation of gems has reference only to strictly precious stones.

The October entries of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones as reported to the Appraiser by Examiner William B. Treadwell, amounted to $4,783,690, compared with $3,080,955 in the same month last year. In October, 1914, on account of the demoralization caused by the war, imports here were down to $494,102.

Last month's cut stone imports had a value of $3,306,545, against $1,815,-423 in October, 1915, and $432,976 in the same month of 1914. Uncut stone entries in October aggregated $963,-327. Twelve months before they reached $1,157,618, and in October, 1914, their value was $107,915.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Jacket	.04
Andes	.10	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.12
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.03
Challenge	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.10	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.27
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.56
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.53

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Florence	.30
Halifax	.50	Gold Con.	.57
Jim Butler	.06	Gold Mar gor	.07
MacNamara	.11	Gt. Bend	.13
Midway	.54	Jumbo Extension	.32
Monarch Pitts.	.12	Jumbo Jr.	.11
Montana	.20	Kewanna	.10
North Star	.18	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.24	Silver Pick	.18
Tonopah Extension	5.00	Spearhead	.07
Ton. Nevada	5.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	1.17
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.08	Packard	.17
Booth	.10	Rochester Min	.56
C. O. D.	.06	Round Min	.23
Comb. Fraction	.05	White Caps	.33

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Pepot	9	9¼	Gold Sov	4	6
Cresson	630	633	Granite	65	90
Elkton	10	14	Isabella	22	25
El Paso	40	50	McKinney	20	25
Findley	2¾	4	Portland	120	125
Gold Dollar	1	1¼	Vindicator	180	185

CORN PRODUCTS CO. DECREE

Judge Hand, After Arguments, Says He Will Write One Himself.

Counsel representing both sides in the Government's successful suit under the Sherman anti-trust law to dissolve the Corn Products Refining Company appeared before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday to consider and revise a draft of the dissolution decree. The company is an $80,000,000 concern and on June 24 last the court decided that the parent company and its subsidiaries were violating the law and ordered that it be dissolved. It was also ordered that the Federal Trade Commission take charge of the details of the dissolution.

Assistant United States Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins and Van Sinderen Lindsley represented the Government yesterday, and Morgan J. O'Brien, James M. Sheean, and Albert B. Boardman appeared for the company. Mr. Adkins suggested that the company should be divided into three or four units so that competition might be restored. Judge Hand was disinclined to direct that the division should be into more units than was necessary to achieve the objects demanded by the law. If two units were sufficient, to restore competition, he said, the order should provide for only two.

During the last nine years only 5 per cent of the 7 per cent. interest earned by the company has been distributed. The accumulated interest amounts to about $5,000,000. Mr. Adkins thought that the decree should prohibit the payment of any more than the usual dividends until after the dissolution was actually accomplished. His idea was that the accumulation of interest might be needed to furnish working capital for the units to be created.

Judge Hand rejected the suggestion to tie up the money due the stockholders and said the men in control of the concern would take proper care of the company's finances. The Court said he would prepare a tentative decree by condensing the form proposed by the Government and enlarging that presented by the company.

CAN SHIP GOODS VIA SWEDEN

Bank Here Issues Directions for Russian Consignments.

The plan under which shipments may be made to Russia via Sweden is outlined in a circular just issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York, which was arranged by the bank and approved by the Trade Department of the British Embassy. The British, Russian, and Swedish Governments have established what is known as the Aktiebolaget Transito, comprising official representatives of the Governments named. Its main purpose is to receive and forward goods shipped to Russia or Finland via Sweden. The Russian Government has decided that these facilities may be accorded to shipments of only certain goods. All goods destined for Russia and Finland via Sweden have to be consigned to the Aktiebolaget Transito, Stockholm, which will arrange to have them forwarded under control to Messrs. Lars Krogius & Co., Helsingfors, Finland, the recognized agents of the Russian Government, who have branches at all the Finnish ports on the Gulf of Bothnia.

In making shipments of the goods listed, letters of assurance of the Trade Department of the British Embassy in Washington have to be obtained, as well as a transit license of the Swedish Government. The arrangements prescribe that the handling of the documents under the plan must be in accordance with the agreement and, for the handling of shipments under this plan through banks, the following institutions have been designated to act for the Russian consignees: Banque Russo Asiatic, Russian Bank for Russian Trade, Russian and English Bank, Banque de Commerce de L'Azoff Don, Banque Internationale de Commerce de Petrograd, and the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank. The following American banks have been designated to act for the American shippers: National Bank of Commerce in New York, the National City Bank, Irving National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market experienced a sharp setback yesterday, closing with net losses of 3 to 6 cents. There was heavy liquidation throughout the day, and sentiment was more bearish than for some time. For the past week leading houses in the West have been advising caution about taking risks on the long side at the prevailing high level, and it was evident that yesterday's decline was due largely to over-bought conditions and a weak technical position. Furthermore, confidence was undermined by reports of good rains in Argentina, which were expected to be of some benefit to the crop in the central and southern districts. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted nominal, stocks being exhausted; No. 2 hard, $1.06¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.02¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.83⅝	1.82¼	2.82¾	1.88¼	1.03¾
May	1.85⅞	1.83¾	1.84¾	1.85⅝	1.04⅝
July	1.48¾	1.45	1.46⅝	1.49	.....

CORN.

The corn market developed a decided weakness during the day and at the close was practically at the low point and 2¼ to 3c under the previous night. Improved conditions in the Argentine as a result of rain and the increasing movement with some pressure of cash corn furnished the principal sources of weakness, together with the heaviness in wheat. On the break an export business of about 300,000 bushels was reported. Cash corn locally was easy with new No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.12 to arrive cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	86¾	84¼	84¼	87¼	59¾
May	88⅝	86¾	86¾	88⅞	60¾
July	88⅝	86¾	86¾	88⅞	.....

OATS.

Following the lead of other markets and influenced also by continued heavy receipts, oats acted weak throughout the day and closed ⅛c to 1c under the previous night. The Winnipeg market was also heavy, declining about 1½c per bushel. While there was some indication of export interest, no actual business was reported up to the close. Cash oats locally were about half a cent lower, closing as follows: Standard, 53½@53c; No. 2 white, 53@52½c; No. 3 white, 53@52½c; No. 4 white, 57½@58c; fancy clipped white, 61¼@64c; ordinary clipped white, 50½@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53½	53¼	53¼	54¾	33¾
May	58	57	57¾	58	39¾

PROVISIONS.

Operations in the provision market were comparatively small, but reports that the Belgian Relief Commission had made further purchases served to offset liberal receipts of live hogs and prices were firm and higher. Toward the close, however, part of the advance was lost under selling on the break in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 7,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	16.75	16.47	16.47	16.45	9.02
January	15.75	15.50	15.53	15.47	9.22
Ribs—					
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	14.07	12.95	13.12	12.90	9.07
Pork—					
December	26.05	25.60	25.60	26.35	14.50
January	26.55	26.02	26.17	26.05	16.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

Orders were quite evenly divided in the cottonseed oil market, and price changes were comparatively narrow. Trade in the day the undertone was firm, and the market at one time was up 10 to 15 points, but toward the close values showed a downward tendency, and final quotations were 5 points lower to 4 points net higher. Crude oil in the South was said to be irregular and the firmness in lard was offset by the weakness in cotton. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	12.00@	13.40
November	12.50	12.50	12.35@12.50	12.40
December	12.50	12.52	12.35@12.57	12.32
January	12.50	12.54	12.35@12.57	12.32
February	.....	.....	12.35@12.45	12.33
March	12.50	12.44	12.42@12.47	12.41
April	.....	.....	12.45@12.47	12.42
May	12.60	12.48	12.47@12.49	12.43
June	.....	.....

MIDDLEMEN BLAMED FOR COAL ADVANCE

Retailers Accuse Them of Boosting Prices Without Sufficient Reason.

TRUESDALE IS OPTIMISTIC

Average Rise of 25 Cents a Ton at Mines Due Solely to Higher Wages, He Asserts.

While some New York authorities on the coal situation professed yesterday to see no serious threat of an impending shortage here, and the possibility of a big rise in prices, indications that there was a real basis for apprehension over a coal famine were abundant last night. Various factors contributed to the uneasiness, a new element in the situation being the charge by some retailers that sharp practices of coal jobbers and wholesalers were partly responsible for the present situation.

The retailers said some dealers had followed the habitual custom of anticipating approaching stringency in a commodity by exacting an extra profit before a real reason for the advance existed.

William H. Truesdale, President of the coal-carrying Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, sounded the most emphatic note of cheer for the consumer when he asserted there was no actual coal shortage in the New York market, and that the producers had anvanced their price only 25 cents a ton on the average.

Advice to the public to buy sparingly and only in response to actual need in order not to aid in arbitrary inflation was reiterated yesterday, F. W. Saward, General Manager of The Coal Trade Journal, adding the suggestion that the cheaper pea coal might for a time be substituted for the more expensive stove and nut screenings.

Investigation showed yesterday that while $12 a ton was being asked in Manhattan for coal the same grades could be bought in Hoboken, Orange, Newark, and other neighboring communities on the other side of the Hudson for $7 to $7.25 a ton. New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and other Westchester towns, on the other hand, were paying New York prices. At the same time it was learned that the railroads with New Jersey terminals had what appeared to be tremendous quantities of coal in their storage yards.

Hauling Problem Difficult.

Dealers who supply the public continued to complain yesterday that the wholesalers who, in turn, take care of their needs were disinclined to sell in ample quantities. At the same time they pointed to unprecedented contracts made by large and small concerns engaged in the manufacture of munitions. It was explained that this very trade, while diminishing the available supply of coal, at the same time required the use of thousands of extra cars to transport its products, and made the securing of more rolling stock difficult for the railroads because so many producers are making war materials instead.

In local trade circles unusual prices asked and in a few cases received were reported. One dealer wanted $15 a ton for his coal, while numbers of others made sales at prices ranging from $11 to $12 a ton. Sales in Brooklyn were reported at from $12 to $14 a ton, following several days of rising high prices in that borough. Brooklyn Borough was asked to pay $11.60 a ton by the only bidder for a contract for 3,580,000 pounds of egg coal.

From the Anthracite Bureau of Information in Wilkes-Barre, the centre of the hard-coal fields, came a report authorized by the mining companies that anthracite production for the ten months ended Sept. 30 this year had been 2,075,000 tons less than during the same period last year, almost altogether because of labor shortage. Officials of the Mine Workers' Union were accused of refusal to co-operate in efforts to make up depletion. The statement called attention to the fact that four approaching holidays would deprive the market of more than 1,000,000 tons of coal.

A still more acute situation was reported in yesterday's dispatches from Ohio, which thus far has been most severely hit by the hard coal shortage. Cleveland dealers received ninety cars of coal, instead of the normal 750. The Municipal garbage disposal plant in Columbus shut down for lack of fuel and plans to commandeer coal from the railroads were made in order to keep the lighting and water plants operating. The East Ohio Gas Company cut off furnishing gas to factories in the Cleveland district.

A strike of 7,000 miners shut down all the mines in the McAlester, Okla., district yesterday. To keep the bituminous mines about Fairmont, W. Va., running operators there yesterday granted a 10 per cent. increase of wages to 10,000 miners.

Truesdale Cites Comparative Costs.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Truesdale described local conditions as panicky. He denied reports of shortage in this vicinity and asserted that producers during the last year had not advanced the price of anthracite beyond an average increase of 25 cents a ton, levied to offset increased production costs, due to higher wages, workmen's compensation, insurance, and similar expenses. This comparison of prices in September, 1915, with those of September, 1916, was furnished by Mr. Truesdale for coal, free on board Jersey City, with the observation that his record of October prices showed them to be approximately the same as those prevailing last month.

	1915.	1916.
Egg	$3.25	$5.46
Stove	5.25	5.70
Chestnut	5.50	5.75
Pea	3.50	4.06

He agreed that no severe local effect should be felt from the fact that large movements of coal via the Great Lakes to Western points were now under way because of the approaching close of those waters to navigation. He explained that such a movement occurs every year and is normally provided for by local wholesalers.

An unusual holding back of domestic orders because of continued mild weather, Mr. Truesdale thought, might partly account for inflation of prices, since householders were realizing in the last few days that the cold period could not be delayed much longer and were, therefore, rushing orders to fill their bins.

STORAGE YARDS DEPLETED.

Anthracite Operators Blame Workmen for the Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 1.—The Anthracite Bureau of Information, maintained by the operators in the hard coal fields, announced today that at no time recently had there been a surplus of mined coal, that storage yards which contain usually millions of tons were depleted, and that during the last six months of this year there had been mined 2,075,000 tons less than during the even period last year. Labor shortage and disinclination of union officers to aid the operators in speeding up production to meet unprecedented demands were the causes advanced.

The statement asserted that the decreed celebration of Mitchell Day on Oct. 30 decreased production between 250,000 and 300,000 tons. It was pointed out that most of the collieries were idle today because of celebration of All Saints' Day, that Election Day next week would be a holiday, and that Greek Catholic All Saints' Day again practically will shut the mines. "Button strikes," called to unionize mines, were given as further "irritating cause of restricted production."

CARS AND LABOR NEEDED.

City of Columbus Considers Seizing Coal from Railways.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—After the municipal garbage disposal plant had closed for lack of fuel today, the city authorities prepared to make forcible seizure from the railroads of coal in cars, lest the water works and lighting plant, each of which have only two days' coal in their bunkers, be forced to suspend.

One of the largest operators in Eastern Ohio asserted today that both car and labor shortages were hourly making the situation more acute. A prediction of $10 a ton for soft coal before the Winter is over, unless unexpected relief comes, was made in various quarters. Some Ohio railroads yesterday placed an extra-State embargo on coal cars, holding up deliveries to transcontinental roads in order to supply the needs of Ohio. As a result Ohio dealers had to buy in Indiana and Illinois to make contract deliveries in those States.

Cleveland coal dealers reported today that they received only ninety loaded cars in place of the normal 750. Ninety per cent. of that city's factories were operating in a hand-to-mouth manner, owing to fuel shortage.

From the Pittsburgh district came reports that coal cars were being used for transportation of iron and steel to the seaboard, and that in Michigan they were being employed in large numbers for the seasonal hauling of sugar beets to the mills.

Oklahoma Miners Quit Work.

McALESTER, Okla., Nov. 1.—All the mines in this district were idle today when the 7,000 miners in the district went on strike. There was no disorder. The Oklahoma Coal Operators' Association is said to intend not to attempt to operate with non-union miners.

Miners Get 10 Per Cent. Increase.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 1.—The Central West Virginia Coal Operators' Association has voluntarily granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages to 10,000 bituminous miners in this region, effective at once.

DECLARE PATENT CO. FRAUD.

Use of Mails Denied R. E. Fuller Co., Inc., Inventors' Agents.

Copies of a fraud order, issued by the Postmaster General against the R. E. Fuller Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, denying the use of the mails to that concern, were received in this city yesterday. The order was based on a report by Post Office Inspector Swain that the company had received fees, usually $10, from about 2,000 owners of patent rights, and then had failed to perform the service promised, which, in most cases, was a sale of the patent.

According to the postal authorities, R. E. Fuller, head of the concern, was convicted under the name of R. E. Stein for a similar fraud in Milwaukee several years ago, and served 18 month at Leavenworth.

Fuller was a subscriber to the Patent Gazette, published at Washington by the United States Government. From this he procured the names of patentees and persons applying for patents. To these was sent a letter, among other things saying, "For unexcelled facilities and our engineering ability place us in a position to dispose of patent rights better than anyone else." The investigation of the postal authorities showed that out 2,000 clients of the R. E. Fuller Company, Inc., not one ever had a patent right disposed of.

Fuller said yesterday afternoon these patents were not disposed of because they were valueless. He maintained that, when a patent was received from a client, it was submitted to a number of manufacturers. In case of inferior patents, the manufacturers invariably wrote to the R. E. Fuller Company, Inc., the patentees, saying that they already had better devices for the same purpose. These letters of rejection were then forwarded to the patentees, who, according to Fuller, were saved further waste of time and worry, if benefitted in no other way.

CRIPPLES NEED $200,000.

Committee on Paralysis After-Care Votes to Raise That Sum.

At a special meeting of the Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases yesterday afternoon at 289 Fourth Avenue, it was unanimously voted to begin at once to raise a fund of $200,000 to broaden the work so as to care for 5,000 cases which have been reported to the committee. Plans standardizing the work of the various organizations which have been caring for convalescents were discussed by experts, called by the committee.

According to reports submitted at yesterday's meeting, a large number of cases require immediate assistance, both in treatment and the means of transportation to clinics. Two ambulances and two private motor cars have been put at the services of the Committee on Transportation, but in outlying districts of the city many more conveyances are needed. At one clinic, it was reported, patients were brought in wheelbarrows. At present seventy-five children daily are being cared for at clinics under the supervision of the committee.

FINE OF $2 FOR MISS WOOD.

Lawyer Appears in Court for Commissioner's Cousin.

Mary Appleton Wood, 19-year-old cousin of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, living at 723 Park Avenue, failed to appear in Yorkville Court when her case was again called yesterday before Magistrate Barlow. J. B. Coyle an attorney of 27 Cedar Street, appeared in behalf of Miss Wood, pleaded guilty for her to the charge of violating a city ordinance in having her pet dog on the street unmuzzled, and paid the $2 fine which was imposed.

When Patrolman Barry of the Health Squad handed to Miss Wood a summons Monday she became indignant, he said, and tore up the document. It was in answer to a second summons from Magistrate Barlow that the lawyer appeared for Miss Wood.

CROWDS AT ITALIAN BAZAAR.

French Help Their Allies to Obtain Funds for War Relief.

It was French day and Italian night at the Italian Bazaar in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and a large crowd was present on each occasion. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, was a guest in the afternoon, made many purchases, and joined the Italian Red Cross. The Sons of Italy, with 100,000 members in twenty States, were received last evening. Dr. Vincent Buffa, the head of the organization, was the guest of honor, and the Grand Master Stefano Miele of the New York State branch, headed the Reception Committee.

Today will be Baby Day at the fair, and the little ones will come in costume in the afternoon, and an Italian doctor, a sculptor, and a painter are to form a committee to decide upon the most beautiful baby in the most appropriate costume. Grand Master Miele will send his three little daughters, Candida, Genzina, and Albina, to compete. They will be dressed the first to represent Italy, the second a Red Cross nurse, and the third as Trieste.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS wanted; will pay cash for all shades and quality. A. Leff, 127 West 25th.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity Stursbers shell cheviot. Call Greeley 5658.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Spring line. 15 East 26th, Room 2,015.

COATS.—Jobber now looking at Spring coats, from 9 to 12 A. M. Room 606, 30a 5th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's coats. Slate., 120 West 36th.

COATS, suits and dresses; jobs wanted. J. Schwartz Co., 15 East 26th.

CORDUROY.—Open for Dobson wide wale green, navy, brown, Raritans 1677, also meltons, at a price for cash. Chelsea 5689.

CREPES.—We are open for 500 pieces three-thread and 500 pieces four-thread crepe de chine at a price for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Open for popular-priced suit and serge skirts and dresses for Spring. Call between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., J. & S. Post, 113 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring; junior sizes only. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES, waists, silk underwear, wanted on consignment. Ask for Milliner, 2,120 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Will buy quantity of Georgette and crepe de chine for cash. C 94 Times.

LINENS.—Open to buy any quantity, spot cash. Harris Raincoat Co. Farr. 9090.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for seal plushes. Gramercy 3016.

SERGE.—Will buy all colors: No. 4405 French serge; cash. Telephone Franklin 1283.

SKIRTS.—Large jobber is placing orders on wash skirts. Call with samples, between 9 and 12, 37 West 26th, first floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on a fine line wash skirts. E 122 Times.

SPORT COATS.—Jobbers will place orders on Spring sport coats. 51 West 24th, 9th floor.

SUITS and DRESSES Spring and Summer, wanted by exporter; job lots preferred. P 864 Times Downtown.

THIBETS wanted; Stoney & Starkey's 620. Phone Madison Square 2815.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for coating velours; all colors. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th. Spring 4232.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BABY LAMB, Salt's, for immediate delivery. Telephone Farr. 3614.

BROADCLOTH.—Beatrice, black and navy; F. & H. velours in all colors. Phone Mad. Sq. 2257.

BROADCLOTH, navy, botany, 315, $1.35 net. Greeley 6942.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES; 2 to 6 and 6 to 14; consisting of corduroys, all wool serge, ginghams, &c., at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 15 West 21st.

CHINCHILLA, Raritans 143, single width, for sale. H. Zaldenberg, 30 West 26th.

COATS.—Over 3,000 on the racks and many more in work; bolivias, wool velours, kittens year, and other popular materials. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS that are different and prices that are right make our showrooms headquarters for buyers from all over the country. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—See the coats that have helped make this our biggest season in 30 years; they are on the racks ready to ship. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS. — Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes, matelasse, other pile fabrics and mixtures. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—An early morning call, when the racks are full, assures a better selection. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Biz values, better grade plush, silk velour, and broadcloths; fur trimmed. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—Bolivias in all colors, and burgundy velour coats for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS for immediate delivery; snappy styles, broadcloth and velours. Morris-Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush coats, mixtures; immediate delivery; good values. Joe Korostoff, 38 West 26th.

COATS.—Velours, Bolivias, plush coats; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; also 75 suits to close out cheap. 45 West 34th, Room 800.

COATS.—1,000 ladies', children's coats on account dissolution partnership; sacrifice. 559 Broadway.

COATS.—Your entire needs in coats can be supplied by Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—American velours, plush trimmed, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $10. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery, Max Lampert, 120 West 18th.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 45th St.

DRESSES.—Latest styles in serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—500 to close out; satins, velvets, and fancies. Alton Dress and Waist Co., 158 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk afternoon and party dresses to close out. The New Standard Dress Co., 6-8 West 22d.

DRESSES.—800 serge and wool jersey, to close out. Gross Lelbowitz, 134 West 28th.

DRESSES.—100 serge and velvet; job; reasonable. National Costume, 14th West 24th.

ERMINE.—100,000 ermine tails by the hundred or thousand; will sell the lot cheap. Forest 18 East 16th St.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., 54,274, 4,408, 3,904, crepe. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FURS.—Red fox sets, Hudson seal sets, Coney sets and misses' sets. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS and fur caps; all qualities at lowest prices. Rosen, 9 West 14th.

GEORGETTE.—100 pieces domestic white, flush, black, navy, taupe; low prices. Feinberg Bros., Phone Chelsea 4159.

MACHINES.—8 Singer sewing machines, No. 0 & W 2, with 1½ horse-power motor. S. Goldstein & Brother, 39 West 32d.

NUNS' VEILINGS.—36-inch; wine, Copenhagen, tan; 42½c cash. Rosenberg, Spring 6106.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized and cotton, black and colors, corduroys and pile fabrics, for immediate delivery. Chas. Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St. Spring 3536-7.

PLUSHES.—Immediate delivery. H. Hurewitz & Sons, 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

RUGS.—Dixie, 27x54, wool fibre, assorted, $5.25 dozen; 9x12, $4.64; granite art squares, $2.25; Smyrnas, jutes, rugs, grass, Burnelette matting, oleums; direct from Philadelphia mill; dealers only. Chasseaud, 37 East 28th St.

SALTS' PLUSH.—8160 black and beaver, $4.50; yarn, dyed satin black and colors, 67½, 0361 cheviot, $1.47½; 09010 cheviot, $2; 4281 black velour, $1.25; jutas wool plush, $2. Phone Madison Square 2815.

SERGES.—Juilliards 84274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9636.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGES and plushes; will sell at a price. E 124 Times.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, plaids, cotton serge and galatea for disposal. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

SILK WAISTS.—Waist contractor on popular-priced silk waists can get early quantity business; must furnish styles. Quantity, Box 710 Times.

SILK or cotton, or silk and cotton mixtures, suitable for ladies' motor caps; either regular or jobs; full information and samples. C 100 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossman & Son, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Senomor 00 white; 75 great gross for sale. C 141 Times.

STRIPS.—1¼ inch, 3 inch, beaver trimming. Gramercy 3016.

SUITS, 120, most of them fur-trimmed, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

SUITS.—500 suits, latest materials and styles, to close out cheap. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, poplins, to close out at $3.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job better grade to sacrifice. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

TRIANGLE COAT CO., 18 West 20th St. Coats and Suits for Immediate Delivery.

VELOUR COATINGS in Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 8469-8781.

VELOURS.—All shades of wool velours at $1.50 yard; all shades of bolivia. Kolbert & Co., 26 West 31st.

VELOURS.—Will sell brown and green, No. 544. Farragut 184.

VELVETEENS, corduroys, and Forstman & Hoffman's bolivias, velours, and broadcloths, in all shades. 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

VELVETEENS.—Erlanger Blumgart; all colors; 60c. Passmore's stripped plush, $1.80. Hand Sq 2257.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9056.

VELVETEENS.—Imported black and navy, 22 inches wide. Mr. Rothman, Farragut 604.

WOOLENS.—Shepherd checks, to close out. Lerman, 18 West 4th.

WOOL PLUSH, black and navy; cheap. Gramercy 1802.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout United States and Canada; excluding New England; strictly commission basis. American Garment Co., 291 7th Av., near 27th.

TWO YOUNG MEN establishing permanent sales office in Chicago will represent any staple article of reliable manufacturers on commission basis. C 135 Times.

CUT WORK. — Contractor in ladies' coats wishes cut work. H. Gropper, 108 Delancey St. Orchard 6870.

SALESMEN for popular-priced wash skirts; commission. P 350 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3½@3⅝ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ..3¾@3⅞ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drugs Are Still Going Up.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that no relaxation of the demand and additional gains in prices of crude camphor are due principally to Japanese attempts to buy back contracts made here. Prices on spot supplies of refined camphor have moved up another six cents a pound. Resorcin and salicin also showed sharp increases during the last week, and several scarce botanical drugs were raised in price. Additional interest in the future market for acids resulted in higher quotations there also. Several essential oils moved up again, headed by a rise of 75 cents a pound on East Indian sandalwood. Crude glycerin was among the other things to advance. Included in the declines was Norwegian cod liver oil, which dropped $5 a barrel.

Crude Rubber Prices Steady.

An intangible influence seems to be keeping prices steady in the local crude rubber market, for sales of any consequence appear to be few and far between, and the usual thing is for prices to drop when there is not much buying being done. Notwithstanding the quiet, however, the plantation varieties were firm yesterday at 63½ cents a pound, spot, for first latex, and 62½ cents for smoked sheets. With low water in the tributaries of the Amazon still holding back shipments from the rubber country the Brazilian stock moved up somewhat in price. For spot lots of upriver fine 83 cents was asked yesterday, while for the nearby positions only a half cent less was quoted. Up-river coarse was held at 46@47 cents, while upper Caucho ball was firm at 47 cents.

Paints Are Going to Cost More.

This is an excerpt from a letter that was sent to the trade yesterday by a prominent Brooklyn concern that manufactures paints, colors, varnishes, &c.: "Owing to the extraordinary advance in the price of linseed oil, the continued high cost of all dry pigments and the increased cost of other things incidental to the manufacture of paint, such as packages, labor, &c., it is imperative that we advance our prices on all mixed paints and other goods in our line. We are refiguring the cost of all our products, but, owing to the uncertainties of the increased cost of certain raw materials, we are unable to state definitely at this time what our advances will be. Pending a definite announcement, we will take care of the immediate requirement of our customers, but are compelled to accept all stock orders subject to whatever advance it is necessary for us to make."

Some Returns Gladly Received.

Apropos of the charge made, and recently printed in this column, that buyers continue to return merchandise in spite of the real scarcity of merchandise in many lines, a case was cited yesterday in which some returned goods were gladly accepted. As the incident was related, a big wholesale house early in the season sold a sizeable quantity of Shetland sweaters for women to a certain store at $30 a dozen. A few days ago the goods were returned for some reason not stated, and before the day on which they were received was out, the wholesaler had disposed of them at $54 a dozen, the second buyer being glad to get them at that price.

Now if some one else will only send back some of these sweaters that they bought early at lower prices," said the man who told the story, "we will be able to re-sell them soon at $60 a dozen."

Their Salesmen to Contend With.

In the attempt to suppress a trade evil a wholesaler frequently has his salesmen as well as his customers against him. The salesman, said a manufacturer, is usually willing to permit concessions and then wants his employer to back him up so he may not appear foolish to the customer. To avoid this, so the manufacturer advised, the salesmen should be fully informed concerning the reasons for adopting a rule directed against a trade evil. They should be informed furthermore, he said, that when business is carried on along strictly legitimate lines the house will profit and the salesmen with it. By giving reasons why a certain course should be followed and adopting no arbitary stand, the support and co-operation of the salesmen can be obtained.

Dress Goods of High Quality.

While the dress goods market has shown some record-price advances, mill representatives find that the quality of goods being sold to the high-class trade has become better. In other words, even normal standards of quality have been swept away in many instances, and the finest goods are being sought. In coatings especially this is said to be true. One ingenious explanation given is that the class of goods used in coats has to be better to carry the fur trimmings that are provided for the garments.

Not Excited Over Dye Cargo.

Compared with the excitement that was caused by the arrival of the first submarine shipment of German dyes, the report that the Deutschland has brought another cargo of chemicals has received with small interest in the woolen market. Mill agents did not appear to be concerned over the prospect of getting additional supplies of coloring stuffs. From the way they treated the matter it would seem as if either the political campaign were occupying all their time and attention or that the domestic dyemakers have amply provided for the needs of the textile industry.

Gray Goods Buying Fair.

Despite the drop in cotton, buying of gray cloths in this market was fairly active yesterday. The deliveries of the goods sold ran from spot to well into 1917, and the sales included 68-72s, 64-60s, and 64-56s, at the prices quoted below. For delivery through the first quarter of the year business was put through on 85½-inch 60-52s at 7¼ cents. For nearby shipment bids of 6 13-16 cents were refused for 80-48s, while 8¼ cents was paid in certain quarters for 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*10¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	*9¾c	39½-inch, 64-58s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 64-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8½c	37-inch, 64-60s	9¼c

*Asked.

Jewelry Business Continues Good.

The approach of the holiday season and the continuance of good times is fast turning the wholesale jewelry business any and as a result there are few signs of gloom in the Maiden Lane district. The prospect of a second strike in the local factories has apparently disappeared, much to the satisfaction of those producers and retailers who remember the annoyances and delays that resulted from the three-months' tilt between the workers and the employers last Spring. Everything seems to be moving, whether it be high-priced platinum and diamond pieces, gold jewelry, expensive settings, or rings and pins of the cheaper kinds. The silversmiths also have little to worry about, apparently. The gem dealers tell of better business on fine, high-priced stones, munitions and other profits apparently being turned into rubies, emeralds, pearls and diamonds with pleasing celerity.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CASCAN RESTAURANT CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cascan Restaurant corporation by Hunter & Trimm Company, $3,192; Henri C. Prince, $1,200, and Chappelle Importation Company, $846. The corporation formerly conducted a restaurant in the Theatre Building, at 216 West Forty-fourth Street.

CHARLES STIEFEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Stiefel, grocer, Mount Vernon, by Beyer Brothers Commission Company, Inc., $45; Julius Jogephson, $400, and Israel Lazarowitz, $150.

MARTIN J. GARVET, manufacturer of bar fixtures, 298 East 134th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,537 and assets of $1,109.

HERMAN H. OXMAN, pharmacist, 4 East 119th Street, has field a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,489 and no assets. He was formerly in business at 70 Bloomfield Avenue, Passaic, where his books were destroyed by fire.

G. W. BILLINGHAM COMPANY, book publishers, 425 East Twenty-fourth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $112,061 and assets of $18,676.

RAPHAEL MACLAIRE, druggist, 947 Eighth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $10,884 and available assets of $5,325.

REFLEXAPHONE, INC., phonographs, 114 Fifth Avenue and at Wilmington, Del., has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $2,000 and assets of $1,000.

DAVID & AVESH, women's hats, 19 Bond Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $8,119 and assets, consisting of stock, $150; office furniture, $25; cash in bank, $8, and accounts, $2,000. The assignee has continued the business and realised $320.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—With liabilities aggregating $192,335.45 and assets totaling $58,788, the Ross Sellinger Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The claims include wages in the sum of $3,500. The concern manufactured gloves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—A. Friedman & Brother, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed; petitioning creditors: American Woolen Company, $2,225; Oakdale Mills Company, $2,324, and William Alsbery & Co., $356.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Concora, Arthur—City of New York...130.92
Ahlstrom, William—W. B. Valentine...236.01
Amory, William E.—N. Y. Times Co. costs 179.58
Ashkar, Mary, or Mary Asher or Mary Ashkar—D. Taggina 200.00
Basile, Bernardo—D. Fella 176.21
Barbieri, Francesco and Lucia—H. J. Wittstein et al. 142.65
Brown, Frederick W.—L. M. Pignolet..758.95
Brick, Irving, and Lawrence Cohn—E. E. McKenna 151.12
Berkinson, Annie—M. B. Cohan 229.41
Boattie, Thomas—J. Newman 131.41
Bernard Construction Co. and Bernard Greenthal—C. T. Willard Co., Inc...224.83
Cohen, Frank and Morris—L. N. Littauer 254.92
Davidson, Dave or Max—Castle Co., Inc.884.35
Dann, George—H. Storm et al. 150.50
Daub, Fred W.—Hillsop Automobile Station, Inc. 107.11
Dales, Darniers, John H.—M. J. Mulqueen 122.78
Dixie, Henry E.—H. M. Stephen Co....114.41
Dusley, John L.—J. D. Granadal 166.98
Empire Woodworking Co., Inc.—C. Kurzon et al. 229.76
Ehrenberg, Max—J. Weiss 190.43
East Rockway Improvement Co. and Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—L. Skoud 100.62
Free, James, Treas.—Isaac Goldman Co.830.56
Fifteenth Avenue Realty Corporation and Alfred Lack—M. P. Horowitz...118.94
Frank Wilson Construction Co., Max Wilson, Frank Wilson, and John Liddle Cut Stone Co., Inc.—McConnell & Hanna, Inc. 171.81
Forti, Luigi—R. Rosner 850.00
Gordon, Benjamin, and Charles Cohen.—Jamestown Metal Co. 874.93
Goldin, Wolf—L. Grossman 147.65
Glasgow, Abraham and Louis—American Importing Co., Inc. 106.80
Greenberg, Jacob; Harry Cohen and Abraham Levine—A. Husid 125.71
Gee, Kyng—W. Wey 963.10
Globergs, Charles—Charles H. Fryer Co., Inc. 4,349.78
De Vecchio, Vincenzo—A. Germano...417.30
Hoe, Ling Sue; Ling Sen Yen, Ling Sai [illegible], Ling Fong Foy, Ling Week, Ling Ching Wick, Ling Quong Get, Ling More, Nong Kai Hen, Jew Sun, Kong Gong Yah, Young Hung Chen, Woo Hing, Woo Jung Suit, Young Gan Gor, Young King Wah, Jaw Dor, Lam See Fon, Young Wah, and Young Tchen Chung—L. Mensching et al., costs.....165.35
Izzetta, Antonio—Maddaloni Olive Oil Co. 139.87
Improved Garbage and Ash Can Co.—E. Rosenbaum 1,012.90
Kruse, Minnie—Clark, Chapin & Russell. 113.00
Kaczur, Stephan—P. Michel & Co..... 188.84
Kirsch, Joseph—A. J. Dauel 523.78
Kosloske, Clara M.—N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, costs....118.66
Martinson, Henry—Fidelity Title and Trust Co. 380.00
Mitchell, Max—L. Hirsch 406.36
Monahan, Mary—City of N. Y., costs....148.81
Morrissey, Anna J.—A. H. Kight 183.61
Mullarkey, William E.—Gibson Distilling Co. 126.22
Maltz, Rose—J. Bachrach et al., costs..108.30
Mahler, Morris—I. Politziner et al. 116.86
Muller, William—H. Ito 150.00
Noumas, Catherine—C. Sanders, costs..109.62
N. Y. Cinde & Co.—A. Gilbert, costs....107.93
Perfect Safety Window Guard—J. F. Blanchard 834.66
Pettino, Martino—People, &c. 559.06
Polo and Clubman Co., Inc.—J. L. Stewart 783.57
Rotary Intaglio Corp.—W. O. Mason et al. 144.74
Rogers, Augustus & Daniel McManus—Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co. 2,122.22
Roepcke, William—C. V. Howard 475.63
Rubenstein, Michael—E. V. Harman..106.89
Silberman, Caspar—N. Glusberg 231.63
Sullivan, Patrick H.—Packard Transportation & Repairing Co. 1,961.17
Smith, Lawrence F.—L. C. French 158.55
Sheeda, Michael—H. Makar 196.67
Steinberg, Moses—B. Feinhelm et al. 194.32
Stillwell, Albert O.—H. Victor 248.40
Tiootsky, Michael—W. Godward 109.91
Serfilippo, Giovanni—E. F. O'Neill 246.48
Stelles, Geo. H. exer.—M. M. Martens.1,040.42
Tolling 200.00
Sacchetti, Umberto—G. De Fec et al. 221.41
Talbot, Hammond—S. Aldrich 279.90
Valley Stream House & Home Co.—J. Carroll 747.70
Victor, Carl—A. Meiedini 1,787.70
Toll & Co.—Dental Mfg. Co., Inc. 182.96
Vlachos, George—Julius Roehre Co....820.50
Williams, Bertha K.—L. H. Dally....1,068.44
Wien, John & George—Travelers Ins. Co. 617.69
William Necker, Inc.—German Journal Corp 1,058.63
White, Lebertte H.—H. Starr 151.71
Wiener, Fayre—S. Benditt 172.88
Weinstein, Samuel—Eastman Machine Co 179.48
Wolkow, Jacob—R. Ginzberg 221.63
Wright, Charles—N. Morrow 218.75
Walder, David S.—Louis Weiss & Co., Inc 534.26
Zimmerman, Alfred, adm.—E. S. Ullman, costs 174.46

In Bronx County.

Becker, Frank—N. Y. Telephone Co....814.48
Barrett, Richard—M. Goldberg 128.79
Cohen, Jacob—S. Cohen 266.18
Coleman, Abrahvm, and Paul G. Frayer—N. Y. Telephone Co. 28.18
Criterion Embroidery Works, Inc.; William Horowitz, and Aaron Sackin—I. Schofler 142.11
Lowenstein, Moses—H. Lichtenberg..... 86.71
Levy, Abe—J. S. Maeder 42.80
Manus, Isaac H.—L. Cohen 47.50
Novoloff, Morris—C. Halpern 70.77
Porter, Wellington W.—C. J. Edwards...86.03
Potter, Emily C.—O'Sullivan, Inc. 168.78
Rosen, Harry, and Nathan Dworkin—L. Edison 122.06
Rubin, Herman—J. Strenger 36.72
Schwartz, Nathan—N. Y. Telephone Co..16.15
Schwartz, Israel—N. Y. Telephone Co....24.12
Swartz, Henry—182d Street Realty Co....322.13
Weisman, Henry, and Louis Rubin—Winnie Realty and Construction Co.... 86.09
Welch, John L.—Standard Plumbing and Supply Co. 556.93

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Andujar, Antonio—B. Golia, Sept. 28, 1912 ..... $39.83
Bloomer, Martin B.—C. Swenson et al., June 9, 1916 ..... 306.70
Carmen, Guanjuato Gold Mining Co.—T. Dwight, June 30, 1910 ..... 23,146.79
Friedland, Paul—I. Snash, Feb. 15, 1916.238.70
Fischer, Geo. K.—Aaron Buchsbaum, Dec. 17, 1914 ..... 218.60
F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.—F. Hughes, June 13, 1913 ..... 1,528.68
Mack, Mortimer C.—C. B. Knight, June 9, 1916

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—46—Minerals Separation, Limited, et al., pet., v. J. M. Hyde.—Ordered that counsel for respective parties be allowed to make additional argument in this case, and one half hour allowed each side.

93—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff, v. the State of North Carolina—Passed temporarily.

94—S. A. Tyrrell, as administratrix, &c., pet., v. the Dist. of Columbia—Argument commenced.

46—Minerals Separation, Limited, et al., pet., v. J. M. Hyde—Additional argument commenced.

59—Seaboard Air Line Railway, appellant, v. the City of Raleigh et al.—Argued.

60—Goshen Manufacturing Co., pet., v. Hubert Myers Mfg. Co., et al.—Argument commenced for petitioner.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 2—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, and 74.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Chambers, Room 413, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Equity calendar for argument.
Moran vs Morgan.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Chambers, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M.—Equity calendar for argument.
Hall Printing Press Co vs Geo Mann & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Case on—US vs Karplus & Hersberger.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity—Gardner & Barrett vs Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Lansing SS Co vs Tug Transfer 15, NY, NH & H RR vs SS Lansing, Barrett vs Lack Car Float 27, Moore & Co vs D, L & W RR Float 27, Ocean SS Co vs same.	Rice vs Cunard SS Co. Re Barge C H Shefer, (Limit.) Lipe vs Dredge DuBois 6. Re Tug C Gallagher, (Limit.) Dailey vs CNY. Kristiansen vs SS Mae.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Equity:	Criminal:
Parsons vs Maul.	Case on—US vs Giordano

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Moffett vs Piel.	Hamilton vs Erie RR.
Gilligan vs De Cant, Hesse vs Bernheimer & Schwartz Co.	Glover, admrx vs Nat Bank of Commerce.
Rintoleni vs Schaefer.	Schott, admrx vs U S Printing Co.
Cipriani vs Monte Carmenti, admr vs Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Valentine vs Williams.	Doctor vs Hughes.
Bystrem vs Villard.	Badgely vs Cent Consum
Deutsch vs Hoe Estates.	Wine, &c.
Kelly vs Dykes.	White vs Leach.
O'Connell vs Jacobs & Young, Inc.	Ackerman vs 6th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Blatter vs NY C & H R RR.	Valenti vs Messenger (2.)
Acampora vs McLaughlin	Smith vs S I Land Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

London Finance Co vs McSherry.	Sominsky vs Watson.
Nicholas vs Epps.	McBride vs Greenberg.
Adams vs Hart.	Hirschfeld vs Horowitz.
Trufanoff vs Mot Magazine Co.	Thompson vs Ottinger, (2.)
Berosches vs Davis	Hornby vs Bacon.
Bournonville Co.	Olster vs Meltzer.
Lehrer vs Bachrach.	Elbe vs Elbe.
Re Burstein.	Lewenthall vs Lowenthall.
Bigelow vs Fidelity & Casualty Co.	Re Hand.
Beebe vs Lee.	Re Conrad.
Maiden Lane Realty Co vs J Robinson Co	Brachfeld vs Brachfeld.
Sagracome vs Franklin Brewery Co.	Zipkin vs Zipkin.
Barnicle vs Flynn.	CNY vs Pelkes.
C C Fischer, Inc vs Shubert.	McSherry vs McSherry.
Dreyfuss vs Beaver.	Miller vs Miller.
Re T A Hardy Co vs Casale.	Griffith vs Loughran.
Rubinstein vs Werbelowsky.	Coddington vs Kaughran.
Home for Incurables vs Daily.	Gritz vs Rocke.
Re Dubosque vs Robertson.	Welch vs Ycandle.
Elias vs Hammer.	Waters vs same.
Royal Card & Paper Co vs Demaras Bros.	Fish vs Iselin.
Lawrence vs Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.	Little vs Little.
Re Winchussen vs Perry.	Film Motor Dispatch Co vs Zurich Gen Accid & Liability Co.
Erlich vs Jenkins.	Montegut vs Hickson, Inc.
Trella vs Pace, (Trella vs Pace.)	Morrison vs H H Crocker
Zaccaria vs Upjohn.	Hirch vs Ehret.
Hamburger vs Hamburger.	Wilkins vs Socy Chel Terah.
Berkowitz vs Listizky.	Durham vs Binghamton
Cole vs Bird.	Cold Storage & Ice.
Spencer Importing Co vs W R Grace Co.	Barber vs Barber.
Hoyt vs Hoyt.	Schnell vs Schnell.
Sorrentino vs Massuri, (Cornell).	Re CNY, (Birmingham.)
Rodman vs Hart.	Painter vs Fletcher, (2.)
Benner vs Benner.	Farmers Loan & Tr Co vs Bingham.
Litwin vs Lederer.	Hunebsch vs Wachtel.
	Alsofrom vs Kaplam.
	Henry Kroger & Co vs Bohiken.
	Berger vs Berger.
	Linde vs Dudley.
	Capes vs Capes.
	Stewart vs Stuart.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Hart vs Baum.	Franenkel vs Franenkel.
Gevirtz vs Nat Credit Office.	Wormser vs Samuel.
Van Tuyl vs Schwab.	At 2 P. M.:
Martin vs Martin.	Katz vs CNY.
Mitchell vs Mitchell.	Goldsmith vs Reich.
Collins vs Doyle.	George vs Erie RR.
General calendar.	Burns vs Reilly.
Case on—Sellitto vs Sellitto.	Dreyfus vs Maynard.
Case on—Lincoln Mtge Co vs N Y Telephone Co.	Feldstein vs Columbia Ice Box Co.
Herrmann vs Herrmann.	Madison Real Prop Co vs Schwebel.
McCrackin vs McCrackin	Schwartz vs Mirowitz.
Thorne vs Johnson. Adams & Greacen.	Geller vs Talcott.
	J W Clark, Inc vs Kretschmar.
	Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ballard vs Friedberg.	Higgins vs same. (2.)
Rose vs Nat Surety Co.	Warringer vs same.
Mohts Bk of Canada vs McGrath.	Herzog vs Solomon.
Pomeroy vs Hocking Valley RR (2.)	Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Margolies vs Cons Gas Co.	Valento vs Jacob Zoller.
Bertolino vs same.	Pines vs Wall St Taxicab Co.
Cassell vs N Y Rys.	Pelot vs R T Co.
Blanda vs Stegemann.	Schlossberg vs N Y Rys.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Canter vs Spitzer.	Galt vs same.
Green vs Curtiss.	Jacobs vs Scully.
Frederick vs Damm.	Taube vs Fowler (2.)
Carrie vs Aguero.	Payne vs Wolff.
Gallagher vs Int R T.	Harris vs Tribune Assn.
Merrill vs same. (2.)	

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on—Singer vs Steinfeld.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wihstutz vs Saunders.	

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy vs Hudson & Man RR. (2.)	

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—O'Brien vs Int R T Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brodie vs Columbia Rtv Co.	

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dyar vs CNY.	

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Horowitz vs McDermott.	

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

White vs Dobyns.	Hyjeck vs N Y Times Co.
Rosen vs Lebowitz.	

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Supplementary calendar.

Sanders vs Krumholz.	Powers vs CNY.
Esterly Garment Co vs Marks.	Ogden vs J. Turi's Sons, Kufflk vs Silberstein.
Blumenkron vs Blumenkron, Inc.	Cronable vs Ill Surety Co.
Thorn vs O'Shea (2.)	Alexander & Reid Co vs Golod.
Crook vs Westervelt.	Marinan & McCrighton vs Rec.
Silverberg vs Osborio.	Wood vs Rooney.
Curry vs Brady.	Chelsea Realty vs Byrd.
Deming vs Osborn.	McKenney vs Surety.
Bothman vs Int Vacuum, &c., Corp.	Mart vs Raymor.
Bowman vs Walton.	Hemkens vs Wood.
Leffler vs Tremblay.	Kean vs Shope.
Custen vs Robles.	Z W Wood's Sons vs same.
Lavender vs Ocean SS & Man Land & Sec'l Assoc'l.	Kornbley vs Waters.
Levin Brothers vs Bernhardt.	Butler Bros vs Grossman
Stewart vs Bosasky.	Rosenthal vs Rosenthal.
Bacon vs Modern Pen.	Welin Marine Equip Co vs Parahelsky Bros
Isma vs Chapman.	Zeaklewitz vs Ring.
	Hart vs Pfiser.

No day calendar—At 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lakin vs Riggs.	

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrix, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of: Leo Frank, alias Leonard.	Wills for probate: John J Fowler, Clementine T Lusk, Emma A Pollock, Yetta Samstag.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Ernest G W Woerz.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

First Vienna Bakery vs Sweetwood.	Wilkens vs Ellis.
Westchester & Bronx T & M G Co vs Berry.	Chermak vs Macher, (2.)
J Musliner, & Co vs Shoo Repair Co.	Donawetsky vs Geminder.
Chesterman & Streater vs Cassil.	Fid & Cas Co of Strauss.
Klein vs Davenport.	Leaf vs U S Fid & Guar.
Press Pub Co vs Ford.	Edelman vs Wefel.
Wilson vs McFarland.	Nassau Beekman Inv Co vs Cohen.
Bamberger-Stern Co vs Schell.	Bagby vs Elliott Fisher.
Gallagher vs J Rupert Rty Corp.	Harrison vs Cowen.
	Ill Surety Co vs Northeastern Const Co.
	E Kirster Co vs Linde.
	Gross vs Moore.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Slavsky vs Int R T.	Bergamo vs Hirsch.
Cassotto vs Riccio.	Hall vs Jennings.
Arbuckle vs Rosenfeld.	O'Hare vs James Butler, Inc.
Abrams vs Chopak.	Pictorial Review Co of Orange,
Rosenstein vs Sarner.	Zabludowsky vs Hendring.
Weinmack vs Hickman.	Weissblatt vs 3d Av R R
Cooperman vs Micholover, (2.)	Lango vs Stanley Hoisting Co.
Sansone vs Bruckner.	Schoenfeld vs S. Shapiro Mfg Co.
Trisven vs N Y State Rty. Co.	Klein vs Zimmerman.
Cole vs Av RR.	Abbate vs Devito.
Man Fire Alarm Co vs Hurtig & Seamon Co	Keiter vs 3d Av RR.
Sarno vs Hare.	Siegel vs same.
Ormond vs United Firemen's Ins Co.	Cohen vs Chianese.
Kinsey vs No Western Theat Assn.	Marmar vs Menkes.
Neivert vs Int R T.	Pashinsky vs A Goodman & Son.
Keating vs 3d Av Ry.	Ident Ward Baking.
Hanley vs Int R T Co.	Nelson vs Bennett.
Lipfeld vs Greenberg.	Thicklas vs Rosenberg.
Stern vs Gotthell.	

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment must be made the day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Schmidt vs Prunier.	Lillien vs Goldstein.
Gana vs Klein.	Levin vs Brown.
Swift vs Monroe.	Coons vs Childs Co.
Louvere Postal Transp. Service.	Hart vs Brandt.
Baas vs Lawrence.	Aronowitz vs Kalen.
Gilbert vs Smith.	Bendelari vs Whyte's, Inc
Sullivan vs Bradley Co.	Cohen vs Rosenstein.
Weiss vs Kaufmisky.	McHenry vs Vogue Hat.
McKenna vs Bradley Co.	Rand Co vs Ar R.
Hollender vs Blumenkrans.	Schlossberger vs Kalm.
Levine vs Katz Bros L G Co.	Barberi vs NY Rys.
Feldman vs Union Tr Co.	Keller vs Cuba.
Goldstein vs NY Rys.	Lord Elec Co vs Franklin Eng Co.
Feld vs Congress Brew.	Muchnic vs Fitzpatrick.
Winter vs Lauterbach.	Roeser vs Boehm.
Fernet vs Fernet.	Hart vs Brandt.
Manzo vs Underpinning & Foundation Co.	Aronowitz vs Kalen.
	Bendelari vs Whyte's, Inc
	Cohen vs Rosenstein.
	McHenry vs Vogue Hat.
	Rand Co vs Ar R.
	Schlossberger vs Kalm.
	Barberi vs NY Rys.
	Keller vs Cuba.
	Lord Elec Co vs Franklin Eng Co.
	Muchnic vs Fitzpatrick.
	Roeser vs Boehm.
	Hart vs Brandt.

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Dated October 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

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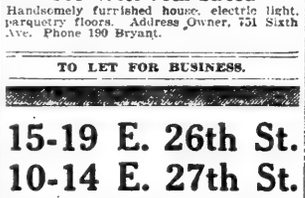

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When in need of money see us. Grant Co., 500 5th Av., Room 424.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.

LEWIS S. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1152
716 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4091.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 26th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE HOUSE
22x100.
Most attractive street in the Sixties.
View of Fifth Ave.
Price and terms moderate.
For particulars apply to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

To close an estate, 348 West 36th St., four-story brick building, lot 25x98.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. von Dohln, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Three-story brown stone, extension, 9 rooms, butler's pantry, 2 baths, needle shower, 3 toilets; thoroughly modern, beautifully decorated; no better house of its size in New York; price and terms reasonable. Owner, 65 W. 89th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Riverside 706.

$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room cypress home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1616 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

REAL BARGAINS

in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEIGERWALD et al., Defendants.

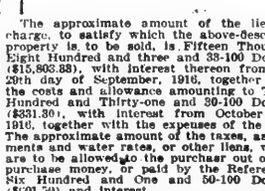
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet southerly in direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.
MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 33-100 Dollars ($15,803.33), with interest thereon from the 29th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 30-100 Dollars ($331.30), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.
MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold sixty cases each containing 100 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 28, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold forty bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 21 bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 28, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
15 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

SCARSDALE.—8 rooms; 50x200; village water, electric light; sell or rent, with privilege of purchase; PRICE $6,000; rent $40. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent, possession immediately, at $50 a month; 7 rooms; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn bedded in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Retiring from building business, will sell on easy terms, at a very low price, two new 7-room houses, all improvements; large shaded grounds; near Great South Bay; in a fine residential place; one hour from Manhattan; 5 minutes walk to station. George A. Krupp, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, store, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way. (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE, GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.—$9,000 value for $7,500; residence 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; big living room, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium; steam, electricity; perfect order; near golf club; $500 cash, balance as rent. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.

MONTCLAIR.—Modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent $1,400 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 585.)

A BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE.—Tract of 220 acres right at railroad station; town water, electric light, macadam roads; 27 commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specialises in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

CHARMING HOME on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; ideal for Summer residence or for all the year round; golf, tennis, and bathing at hand; restricted residence section. Executor, C 162 Times.

Spring Lake, block ocean, boardwalk; beautiful home, 12 rooms, furnished; 75x150; price $8,000; little cash. Owner, Schenck, 35 North 9th St., Newark.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

CADILLAC.—Second-hand 1915 or 1916 Cadillac limousine or landaulet in good condition; price must be specified. Drawer XX., Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Do you want to sell your house? Let us explain our plan. Realty In Word and Picture, 220 5th Av.

Summer camp on lake wanted in exchange for small, steam-heated house, Mount Vernon. Orcutt-Wright Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted, modern house, $7,000-$8,000, vicinity Murray Hill, Flushing; will give choice plots and cash. P 382 Times Downtown.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental, in short parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

ASHLAND BUILDING,
315 4TH AVE., COR. 24TH ST.
Show Rooms and Offices
At Attractive Rentals.
Excellent Service. Strictly Fireproof.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $28 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST, MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

50x100 store to let at Bayonne, N. J.; 65,000 population; wonderful manufacturing centre; would consider subdividing; best location in town. Address X 340 Times Annex.

Desk room in large office. Every convenience, including bulletin listing. Concession. 23 West 31st St.

For Rent.—Desirable desk room, corner 5th Av. and 27th St. Call on 3d floor, B. S. Co.

STORE, northwest corner 35th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

Store, first-class business of any kind; basement shop. 39 East 31st.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

For rent to family adults on or before Dec. 1, for about six months, finely furnished 12-room house, 3 baths, 90 North Mountain Av., Montclair. Telephone 3046 John, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 122 EAST.—Two studios, furnished or unfurnished; one six-room apartment, one seven-room apartment; distinctive; unusual; $30, $100; leases; morning only.

30TH, 129 EAST.—Newly decorated private house, 3-room apartment; bath; will divide.

35TH, 130 EAST.—Beautiful 4-room and bath apartment, artistically furnished; lease 6 months or longer. Apartment 94.

37TH, 24 EAST—Bachelor apartment, furnished; two rooms, bath.

41ST, 11 EAST—Large, bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; large closets; heat.

52D, 55 EAST.—Large, unusual and interesting apartment, 3 rooms and bath.

52D, 55 EAST.—Small 2-room Bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, furnished; two rooms, bath.

61ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4388.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; 3-room apartments, $12.50 to $21; investigate. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Bachelor's apartment, two or three large rooms, bath.

MURRAY HILL.—Four-room apt.; newly furnished; two bedrooms; $125 per month. FALCO, 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 4383.

Furnished—West Side.

55TH ST., 321 WEST.—High-class apartment, three rooms, bath; living room 20 feet square; can be seen Thursday, Friday, 11 to 1; Apartment 73.

82D, NEAR PARK.—4 large, sunny rooms; maid's room; handsome, complete; linen, silver, books, grand piano, private apartment. Apply 57 West 82d.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Apartment to rent, furnished, five rooms, bath, kitchen; three doors from Drive. Apply premises, Mrs. Bartlett.

100TH, 218 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway. Apt. 12C. S. H. Hurt.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished; very high-class apartment; unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Phone Morningside 8240.

113TH, 536 WEST.—7 large, light rooms; well furnished; season or longer.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)—Handsomely furnished 8 sunny rooms, 2 baths; splendid location; subway; 3 months your; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 10E.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FOR ten months with privilege of renewal, handsomely furnished, seven-room apartment, with three baths; high-class apartment building, centrally located, small family only; best of references required; no other need apply. C 113 Times.

Front elevator housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath, fifth floor; $150 month; can be seen. Slosson, 140 West 55th.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$300. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

GOING WEST.

Will sacrifice handsomely furnished S. W. cor., 10th floor apartment; 2 or 3 master's chambers, 2 master's baths.
F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

OPPORTUNITIES, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upwards. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET, beautiful outside, 9 rooms, lower 70s; modern building, unusual furnishings and decorations; season or longer. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET, exquisite 5-room apartment, 70s, new building, handsomely and artistically furnished, 6 months, longer. Gray, Columbus 3974.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 3th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Queens.

FIVE sunny, outside rooms; southern exposure; all modern improvements; furnished in mahogany; piano; immediate possession; $60; only 20 minutes from Queensboro Bridge; Jackson Heights at 25th St. Phone Warren, Newtown 1500, any morning before noon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST ST., 120 EAST. (Between 4th and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building, with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400; also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

SMALL, sunny apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath; every improvement; elevator; $58; year $600. Phone Lenox 2480 Apt. 57.

STUDIO for rent; very large and light rooms. 50 East 86th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession.

A FEW exceptional five-room-front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 103 West 72d. Tel. Col. 8881.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath.
MAID SERVICE. REFERENCES REQUIRED

HADDON HALL,
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for apartments on the upper west side in the best residential sections, call on Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED two-room apartment, private bath, electricity; suitable for bachelors; $50 monthly. Apply 16 West 51st St. or Brett Realty Co., 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

THE BROCKTON, 661 West 180th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.—4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet, $52; spacious rooms, many modern improvement; hardwood throughout. Inquire Supt.

THE HUNTINGTON,
284-288 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 140th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

TYNDALL AV., West 261st. — Apartment, 2-family house; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all light; select location.

APART

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The disturbance that was over the Great Lakes Tuesday has passed eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and during the last twenty-four hours it was attended by local showers and thunder storms in the Middle Atlantic States, rains in New England, and snow near Lake Superior.

In all other parts of the country the weather has remained fair.

Temperatures are above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country and there have been no decided changes in any section during the last twenty-four hours.

Indications are that the weather will continue fair, with temperature above the seasonal average, during the next forty-eight hours, and probably longer in all sections east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair weather and moderate temperature Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	52	54	4 P. M.	66	58
9 A. M.	50	54	6 P. M.	65	54
10 A. M.	50	55	8 P. M.	62	50
12 M.	60	59	11 P. M.	59	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
8:18	165 St. & Harlem River; Interboro' car under construction	Total
10:50	515 Greenwich St.; Blair Tool Works	Slight
10:55	230 W. 54 St.; Gotham Autobody Co.	None
11:55	144 Monroe St.; Lillian Levy	Slight
P. M.		
12:15	310 E. 123 St.; J. Rothgen	None
1:10	267 E. 146 St.; Matthew Koenig	Slight
1:20	112 E. 114 St.; Sam Wahet	Slight
4:20	532 W. 49 St.; Mary Cooney	Slight
8:10	683 Earle Av.; Joseph Stein	$150
8:25	925 Park Av.; not given	Slight
8:30	75 E. 110 St.; Albert Gewolitz	Slight
6:00	St. Nicholas Av. & 191 St.; M. Goodman	Slight
6:25	24 W. 131 St.; William Brown	Slight
6:50	451 West End Av.; Leon Von Gilder	Slight
7:00	177 Grand St.; H. Slier	Slight
7:40	279 W. 4 St.; E. N. Rose	Not given
8:45	2,331 Newbold Av.; Terence Donohue	$50
9:50	201 E. 35 St.; Salvatore Meschell	Slight
10:40	226 Houston St., (unoccupied building;) not given	None
11:40	23 W. 101 St.; George Enptage	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Nov. 2, Sergts. J. T. Conway, 137 to 222; J. Gargan, 274 to Traf. Div., Sub-Div. B; Patrol. T. Gallagher, 33 to 42; C. S. P. Gaul, 4 I. D. to 63, clerical to bicycle duty.

Mutual transfers: 8 P. M., Nov. 2, Patrol. J. Cashel, 5 to Bridge; S. F. Dunston, Bridge to 3; E. A. Smith, 162 to 274, bicycle duty; A. McEntee, 274 to 162, assign. to bicycle duty discontinued; E. J. Doyle, 172, bicycle duty; J. Cross, 172, assign. to bicycle duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons F. J. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., in charge 7 S. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 6 P. M., Nov. 2; F. R. Castler, 17 S. D., in charge 19 S. D., in addition to his own, 13 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5; Patrol. F. A. Taccardo, 277, to C. O. Squad, duty in Map Room, office of Chief Inspector, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; Prob. Patrol. Ex. C. Moran, 14, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 2.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeons A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., 2 days, 6 P. M., Nov. 2, balance of vacation; J. A. Becker, 19 S. D., 13 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5, balance of vacation.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. F. Collins, 165, 6:50 A. M., Sept. 10, to noon, Sept. 22; W. T. Manley, 1 B. B., H. Squad, 8:15 A. M., Oct. 26, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen, will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M., Friday, Nov. 3: J. Marshall, Eng. 29; B. E. Schuman, Eng. 224.

Firemen of the 1st and 2d grades who have had experience about the rivers and harbor on tugboats, barges, lighters, &c., and who desire to be transferred to the Marine Division, will forward applications to the Office Chief of Department, Saturday, Nov. 4 stating what experience they have had.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157 and 159 East 67th St. at time and date specified: Nov. 6, at 10 A. M., Eng. 25; Nov. 8, at 10 A. M., Eng. 61; Nov. 9, at 10 A. M., Eng. 68; Nov. 10, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 26; Nov. 11, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 12; No. 9, at 1 P. M., Eng. 285; Nov. 8, at 1 P. M., Eng. 222; Nov. 9, at 1 P. M., Eng. 268; Nov. 10, at 1 P. M., Hose 5; Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., H. & L. 101.

Special leaves: Fire, 1st gr., J. J. Harrison, Eng. 75, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; Fire, 1st gr., G. E. Greenhagen, Eng. 20, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 5.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The first Hunter College alumnæ tea at the new Lenox Hill Settlement House, 611 East Sixty-ninth Street, will be held from 3:30 to 5 P. M. tomorrow. All alumnæ and friends are invited to take this opportunity to inspect the new building.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea for the alumni from 3 to 5 P. M. tomorrow. The teachers of the history department will receive. Former teachers of the school will be the guests of honor. There will be music. Every one who has been a student of the school is cordially invited.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a rally for the teachers of the kindergarten to 6B in assembly hall, World Building, at 3 P. M. tomorrow. The purpose of the meeting will be to defeat the proposed pension law and the consideration of other bills, and the furtherance of the campaign for the enactment of the association's pension plan. Officers and delegates for the electoral convention for the Teachers' Council will be elected.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will hold a meeting on Nov. 14 at the Bedford School, Hancock Street and Bedford Avenue. There will be a discussion of "The Kind of Women the Public Wants to Send Its Children To."

The Association of Men Teachers and Principals will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. on Nov. 6 at the Young People's Branch of the Educational Alliance, Stuyvesant Square and Ninth Street, Manhattan.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 184, Manhattan, will meet at 3:15 P. M. today in the auditorium of the school, 116th Street, east of Lenox Avenue.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for chemist, food and drug, is announced: Otto Bauer, 76.40; Charles Scherer, 76.20; Shalem Posin, 74.20; B. Gourin, 73.80.

The following promotion list to stenographer and typewriter, Telegraph Bureau, Fire Department, is announced: John O'Keeffe, 84.8; Harry Meyerowich, 80.85; Frederick Muns, 75.20.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 22 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant in forest pathology, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,620 a year. It is desired to obtain persons expert in preparing the special culture media used in forest pathology, and who are familiar with the special processes of wood histology used in forest pathology, including the preparation of microscopical slides of normal as well as diseased wood, and who are expert in microphotography as applied to forest pathology, as well as ordinary photography, and who are familiar with the filing and cataloguing methods necessary in keeping track of the specimens and records of a large laboratory and with the special methods of isolating pathogenic organisms employed in forest pathology. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in the technique of forest pathology, thesis, education and training, and experience in forest pathology. An M. A. degree from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAMMOND, FREDERICK A., (Feb. 17:) net estate, $808,741. Assets: Cash on hand and on deposit, $95,618; notes and personal loans, $6,747, and stocks and bonds, $642,186.

PHILLIPS, 108 AC. (March 11, 1915:) net estate, $88,517. Mrs. Sarah Phillips, widow, received a life estate in realty and personalty appraised at $50,867, and the remainder after this life estate ends in the residuary estate passes to Manning Phillips, son; Florence Phillips Eckstein, daughter; Benjamin Phillips, son, and three grandchildren. Assets: Lot at Woodmere, L. I., $5,500; life insurance, $15,000; promissory notes, $17,406; stocks, $37,232; one-half interest in the copartnership of L. & M. Phillips, manufacturers of ladies' and misses' coats, 38 East Thirty-third Street, $18,097.

WOLFRAM, CHARLES BERTHOLD, publisher New Yorker Herold, (April 8:) net estate, $468,719. Assets: 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, appraised at $27,000; two-thirds interest in 23 and 24 North William Street (see 327 William Street, $171,000, both parcels subject to deduction of $37,579 for dower; cash, $180,709, and stocks and bonds, $184,-

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Lt. Col. G. G. Gatley, F. A., will make one visit to Mineola, L. I., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits to York, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of material being procured under contract by Ord. Dept., then to his station after each visit.

1st Lt. W. B. S. Burwell, 13th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. E. Cohn, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Orders of Oct. 3, relieving 1st Lt. J. P. Beeson, M. R. C., from active duty in M. R. C., revoked. He will proceed to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Following 1st Lts. are relieved from detail in the Sig. Corps: W. C. Crane, Jr., J. E. McMahon, Jr., and J. E. Hatch.

Resignation of 1st Lt. I. R. Clark, M. R. C., accepted.

The board appointed in orders of Sept. 28 to meet in this city to consider the subject of the character and quantity of machine rifle to be supplied for the military service, having completed its duties, each member will proceed to his station: Brig. Gen. F. H. French; Cols. J. T. Dickman, 2d Cav.; T. C. Dickson, retired, and H. D. Todd, Jr., C. A. C., and Capt. R. H. Willis, Jr., Sig. Corps. The board will reassemble at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., at the call of the senior member of the board.

1st Lts. H. Erlenkotter and H. C. Vanderveer, Sig. Corps, are relieved from detail in that corps.

1st Lt. J. Andrews, 9th F. A., is detailed for service in Sig. Corps. He will proceed by first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for further orders.

1st Lt. R. B. Paddock, C. A. C., is detailed for service in the Sig. Corps. He will remain on present duties.

Leaves: Chaplain T. J. Dickson, 6th F. A., 6 days; Capt. R. W. D. Corput, C. A. C., 1 month, and Capt. C. A. Martin, Inf., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders L. S. Shapley, Olongapo Station, to the Brooklyn, and M. H. Simons, from command of the Milwaukee, to the Colorado Nov. 14 as executive officer.

Lts. E. S. Root, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., to duty connection recruiting at Kansas City Mo., and J. F. Daniels, the Nevada, to Naval Academy Nov. 15, and A. S. Hibbs, the Florida, to the Washington, as navigator.

Junior Grade Lts. U. Conway, the Duncan, to Aid and Division radio officer, Division Seven, Atlantic Fleet; R. V. Hannon to fitting out the Wilkes and on board when commissioned; W. H. Burtis, the Binrmingham, to the Washington; C. M. Elder, the Washington, home, wait orders, and O. L. Downes, the Dale, to the Cincinnati.

Ens. R. M. Farrar and C. W. Flynn, the Birmingham, to the Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, Balch, and Benham at Norfolk; Arethusa at Charleston; Casan and Wadsworth at Key West; Drayton, McCall, and Paulding at Philadelphia; Jenkins and Melville at Boston; Marblehead at Puget Sound; McDougal at Whitestone; Milwaukee at Mare Island; Neptune at Carmen, Mexico; Sacramento at Puerto Plata; Sampson and Winslow at New York Yard; San Francisco at Tompkinsville, and the St. Louis at Honolulu.

Sailed—Birmingham from Newport, (destination not stated;) Brutus, San Francisco for San Diego; Conyngham, Jacob Jones, Jupiter, Porter, and Tucker, Newport for Boston; Cushing, Newport for Norfolk; Dixie, Newport for Philadelphia; Dubuque, Pittsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Hancock, Mayport, Fla., for Port au Prince; Orion, Honolulu for Guam; Patuxent, Norfolk for Southern Drill Ground; Rowan, Newport to sea; Salem, Sanchez for Puerto Plata, and the Uncas, Portsmouth, N. H., for New York.

Orders have been issued to prepare the Barney to be placed out of commission.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WAIST FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT WAIST FINISHERS; GOOD PAY AND LONG SEASON. APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, uptown position; $10.

TIMEKEEPER, position in Long Island City; must be thoroughly experienced; $12.

STENOGRAPHER for position in Vermont; $15.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, uptown position; must be able to keep double entry; good opportunity; $15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, knowledge stenography; rapid, accurate; $15.

FRENCH & ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; prefer Parisian girl; must be thoroughly experienced; $20-$25.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bill clerks, clerks. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5061.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-la-ble Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10

This week only, day or night, pays for complete course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year. Commercial Engineers' Building, 37 West 39th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADJUSTER AND INVESTIGATOR IN CLAIMS DEPT. OF LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY; MUST BE ENERGETIC, CLEAN-CUT AND WILLING; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &C. M 878 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

APPRAISERS.—Wanted, experienced architectural and mechanical, for industrial plants; road work; state experience and salary expected. Write Room 1,615, 120 Broadway.

ASSISTANT in printing department wanted; young man familiar with paper and printing course; state age, experience, salary required, and all particulars. E 104 Times.

BOATBUILDERS wanted at $3.76 to $2.88 per diem. For further information address Labor Board, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced on Underwood machine; $9 to start. Frank Levy, 9 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced, wanted for large hotel out of the city; must understand accounting thoroughly, be able to operate controlling accounts, get off trial balances, make up pay roll, and receive and handle cash; must give bond in the sum of $10,000; year around position; good salary. Address, stating experience and reference, "Hotel Accountant," H. R., Room 805, 60 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large manufacturing company desires an experienced cost man thoroughly qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. E 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPING TEACHER, thoroughly trained and experienced; day and evening. Call between 3 and 5, Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; state experience, salary. C 151 Times.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 57TH ST.,

require several young men and boys in their delivery department; good salary, steady positions, with extra week's salary at the termination of six months' service.

BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO ASSIST IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START, $6 PER WEEK. ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING, C 161 TIMES.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, MEAGER & JACOBSON,
8 EAST 22D STREET.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF BRIGHT BOYS FOR OFFICE AND MESSENGER WORK.

BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted in the office of a wholesale coffee and tea house; wages to commence, $6 per week. Address, with reference, Box P 363 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, in law department insurance company; must be neat, energetic, and willing; begin at $6; state age, education, etc. P 340 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Boy, 16 to 18 years of age, wanted in office of large fire insurance company; must have excellent references. Box 246 Times, 32 Rector St.

BOY, 15 to 17, bright, willing, ambitious, for office and errands. Apply 9 A. M., Thursday, Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Co., 114 West 41st St.

BOY.—Unusual opportunity offered boy, 16-17, in large establishment; excellent chance for a bright future. Bright, 233 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale brass concern; good chance for advancement; salary $5 to start. M 353 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office boy wanted, 15 to 18 years of age. Address Post Office Box 43, Madison Square Station. State salary wanted.

BOY, bright, make himself generally useful. Apply 11 to 1:30. The English Antique Co., 421 Madison Av., New York City.

BOY.—Office boy, 16; hours 9 to 6; $5 per week; bring references. Call Buhre, 129 West 42d St.

BOY, to work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. E 60 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, bright American, in office of drygoods commission house; chance for advancement. B 103 Times.

BOY, general and office work; good opportunity for advancement. Write E 118 Times.

CANVASSERS.—BIG MONEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. DEUTSCH BROTHERS, 3D AV. AND 123D.

CLERKS wanted: good penmen; knowledge of bookkeeping. Address F. A. K., P. O. Box 240, New York City.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; good tracer and detailer; experience, past record, wages expected. Box 12, 1,621 3d Av.

ENGINEER for night work; must be able to run small electric lighting plant; pay $13 week, board, and room. Address or call Given's Sanaterium, Stamford, Conn.

ESTIMATOR familiar with building construction for an excellent out-of-town position; young man, preferably with general contracting experience; give full particulars, experience, qualifications, and salary. Interviews will be granted only on satisfactory written application. E 117 Times.

EXECUTIVES overburdened with detail needing able assistant trained to help carry the burden write for interview. X 336 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and telegraph operators wanted for station work on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 182d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

FRONT CALL wanted for office of high-class apartment hotel; young man of good appearance and address; apply with references. Address H. X., 621 Madison Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

EXPERIENCED AISLEMANAGERS,

PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO THE RIGHT MEN.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

HULL ENGINEER.—Accessible from Manhattan; a few evenings weekly to coach man having theory and some experience in marine line. K. X., 2,488 Broadway.

LAWYER—SECRETARY—AUDITOR.
A RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO A BUSY MAN, AND SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETRY OF A DOZEN CORPORATIONS. IS OPEN TO THE RIGHT MAN; MUST BE SOBER, HAVE A1 CREDENTIALS, BE FAMILIAR WITH TAX REPORTS, CORPORATION LAW, THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND AUDITING, BE A GOOD DETAIL OFFICE MAN; KNOWLEDGE OF TITLE EXAMINATIONS, PREPARING DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, &c., DESIRABLE, BUT WILL NOT BE DEFINITE REQUIREMENT; SALARY $2,000 TO $3,000 PER ANNUM TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE ALL DETAILS TO SECURE INTERVIEW. C 156 TIMES.

MAIL CLERK Wanted.—American boy about 17 or 18 years of age; good education, high school graduate preferred; state salary expected. Address Chemist, P 378 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER advertising solicitor living in Philadelphia to canvass a special line of business for a leading New York publication on commission; good opportunity. Address X 328 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in general offices of long-established firm; excellent chance for advancement; state salary and other particulars. P 357 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in large import house; must be 18 years of age; references. E 113 Times.

OPERATOR.—Creasing and strap machine operators for straps and leather specialties. N 310 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CLERK, thoroughly experienced in scheduling and follow-up of production, familiar with machine operations on interchangeable torts. This is an opportunity for an earnest worker, not under 24. State age, nationality, experience, and salary. Hustler, X 216 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Aggressive business producer for remunerative connection with old established firm; some theatrical experience preferred; salary and commission. E 120 Times.

REPORTER.—Trade paper experience preferred; permanent position, with chance of advancement and liberal earnings, to thorough man; salary to start, $15 to $18. Apply 9 A. M., Room 408, 50 Pine St.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.

120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN wanted. A mechanical electrical and chemical engineering firm of New York desires to engage a business-getter to call on prospective clients, attend to publicity work, and generally develop business. A man about 30 years of age, with technical education and some selling experience, is desired; drawing account and expenses will be allowed and a liberal percentage on the business developed. Reply fully, stating age, experience, and qualifications, E 108 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling disinfectants and sanitary appliances; splendid opportunity for the right man; salary basis. Apply to Mr. M. Selig, Hotel Knickerbocker, Friday morning, between 9 and 12.

SALESMAN.—If you are a salesman of more than average ability, if you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind our proposition requires no coloring or misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we require the above qualifications and verified references; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify write for appointment. C 153 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man, with selling experience and executive ability, can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, C. E. C., 75 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (CORSET.)—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH A GOOD DEPARTMENT STORE ACQUAINTANCE TO REPRESENT THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND STATES A GROWING CONCERN SPECIALIZING IN POPULAR AND HIGH-GRADE CORSETS; TO RIGHT PARTY WE WILL MAKE A PROFITABLE AND AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; SALARY OR COMMISSION; STATE EXPERIENCE. C 106 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

Largest electrical specialty manufacturer of the kind in the world has an exceptional opportunity for six live, clean-cut, aggressive men under 35 for the sales force; salary and promotion if you can qualify. 119 West 42d, 2d floor.

SALESMAN for flower and feather house; one familiar with out-of-town jobbers and buyers; splendid opportunity for live wire; salary and commission; give past record and references; will be treated confidential. Address P 384 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Able, aggressive man; convincing talker; aged 25-30; real estate or advertising experience desirable, but not essential; liberal commission. Call after 10 A. M., Mr. Mann, Suite 1,516, 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN, sell cigars to reliable drug and cafe trade; side line only; good commission; references. M 360 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, between 25 and 35 years of age, well adjusted, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance against commission. M 356 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES; ONE THAT CALLS ON FOREIGN TRADE, SPANISH PREFERRED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. E 119 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—South and Middle West; quick-selling, repeating side line to furniture and department stores; commission; only live wires. Manufacturer, Suite 1,907, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Interior decorating and furniture concern require services of thoroughly experienced man for high-grade establishment; big opportunity for right man; salary, $1,800. Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell high-grade shirts from manufacturer to consumer; must be well connected socially; resident of suburbs of New York preferred; liberal commission. Nissen Shirt Co., 6,050 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—One of the largest manufacturers in their particular line require the services of experienced salesmen; state age, experience, and territory; drawing account against commissions. E 110 Times.

SALESMEN.—Will finance high-class men to represent us in restricted territory; excellent selling proposition; salary or commission. Call 820 Clinton Building, Newark.

SALESMEN wanted in Chicago, St. Louis, and Baltimore to handle popular priced middy line on strictly commission basis. M 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturers; liberal commission. Call Tues. & Thurs. 8 Stone Street.

SALESMAN for cloaks and suits, experienced, for city jobber; commission basis. Lederman, 127 West 17th.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, 20 to 22, to act as shipping clerk and assist in filing, etc.; give experience and salary expected. P 330 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN

Required by

LORD & TAYLOR

in their Men's Shoe Department.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office,
Seventh floor.

SPANISH, ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Corporation with branches throughout world has opening in export department, New York, for expert English stenographer and Spanish translator; South American, with knowledge of French, preferred; wonderful opportunities for right man. Answer, stating salary, experience, and reference, C 163 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN, high grade, for exclusive territory, can make big money; commission basis. Call in person, mornings, American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th.

STENOGRAPHERS (male) wanted, not over 25 years old; must be American citizens, of neat appearance, and capable of expansion; state experience and salary expected. Address P 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Spanish stenographer and typist; must be able to take dictation in English and Spanish correctly. Apply 9th floor, 226 West 39th St.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Preserroom working Superintendent; out-of-town; cylinders and platens. X 317 Times Annex.

THE
AMERICAN JEWISH CHRONICLE

has an opening for a live, high-grade, thoroughly experienced CIRCULATION MANAGER. The right man can make an advantageous connection of a permanent nature. Good salary. Apply by mail only, giving full particulars as to age, experience, present connection, references, &c.

1,632-35 AEOLIAN HALL, N. Y.

THE LAMB can use a few experienced subscription solicitors on new premium proposition; commission basis. Ask for Mr. Davis, Room 809, 44 Broad St.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.
APPLY AT 217 EAST 65TH.
CHAUFFEUR FOR ELECTRIC TRUCK,
ELECTRIC CHANNEL RAIL MEN,
EMERGENCY WAGON MEN,
TRACK WORKERS.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

WANTED.
MOTORMEN
and
CONDUCTORS.
Permanent Positions.
Good Runs.
Pay while breaking in.
Apply at office of
THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,
130th St. & 3rd Ave.
Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays included.

WINDOW DRESSER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE WINDOWS AND DECORATIONS FOR A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE. APPLY IN PERSON ANY DAY THIS WEEK, EXCEPT SATURDAY, FROM 8:30 TO 9:30 A. M. AND 4:30 TO 5:30 P. M. RECIPROCAL JOBBERS, 470 4TH AV.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT IN CLOTH DEPARTMENT OF A CLOAK MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT; STATE SALARY. ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY MAIL TO E. J. WILE & CO., 160 5TH AV.

YOUNG MAN wanted, of good family, high school education preferred, to start at bottom in advertising office of large publisher; salary $25 monthly; advancement assured. E 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted; must be capable as order and stock clerk; one with wholesale hat house experience preferred. Address Opportunity Good, E 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in real estate office; good future; state age and qualifications. E 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—26, as clerk in hospital; state references; salary $40 and meals. E 131 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) $12-$15; clerks and typists; several vacancies for right men. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 20 Church St.

Apply in person only between 9 and 2.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character, ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4949. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 30 East 42d, Room 15.

STENOGRAPHERS, $50-$100 month; office systematizer, $150 month; bank clerks; registry free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN, LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, the high-paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentists are in great demand. Individual instruction; no book study; short course. Free booklet "BHW" gives details. Dentists Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $36 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 32d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Girl 17 years old; excellent school record; bright; willing worker; seeks position with chance for advancement. Address Miss Grossman, 1,366 First Av., City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, and stenographer; ambitious, experienced; references. A. R., 394 6th St., Brooklyn. Telephone South 4744.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, and office manager, several years' experience, desires responsible position; best references. P 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; high school graduate; four years' experience; references; $12. C 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, typewriter; several years' experience manufacturing lines; references. C 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; six years' experience; trial balances; full charge; $16. P 362 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Would like to connect with lady going South; can speak several languages; highly educated, of nice family; excellent references. Miss E., care Mrs. Hansen, 5,609 4th Av., Brooklyn. Sunset 6180 W.

COMPANION.—Refined young woman; university and musical training; good reader. C 156 Times.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent American woman wants position, take full charge of kitchen; can do ordering if necessary; is good, willing worker and manager; gentleman's country place preferred; no cards from agencies or triflers need answer; wages $45 to $50. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St., to R. H. I.

COOK.—Young woman wishes position as a vegetarian cook. H. S., 1,153 3d Av.

COMPANION to lady or child by refined, educated American young lady; visiting residence or traveling. Advertiser, 349 Amsterdam Av.

COUPLE.—Colored; A1; country preferred; good references. B., care Levine, 2,245 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, street dancing frocks. Kelly, 513 6th Av.; Circle 1156.

EXECUTIVE.

Young woman, 28, eleven years' excellent record in the employ of two noted retail merchants, buying, management, initiative, advertising, sales promotion, executive ability, and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and shoulder responsibilities; desires to locate permanently where the elevation is 800 feet or higher. X 335 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—French woman, with girl 10 years old, as general houseworker in family of two in country; no washing; references. Hortens, 460 West 24th.

GOVERNESS.—Middle-aged French governess; English, piano, drawing, kindergarten; references. 267 West 127th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place her experienced child's nurse, whom she can highly recommend, and who has been with her for eleven years. Can be seen at present employer's, Mrs. Wm. H. Hulick, 323 West 86th St., New York City.

NURSE.—Young woman, speaking German and English, desires excellent position as child's nurse or nurse to invalid; hospital training. Apply 128 West 74th, Thursday morning between 10 and 12.

NURSE.—Young woman, speaking English and German, would like to take care of child by the day. Call at employer's, 128 West 74th, between 10 and 12 Thursday morning.

NURSE, graduate, excellent seamstress, traveler, wishes position; school, institution, or otherwise; best references. Nurse, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

NURSE, companion, wishes situation; special experience with elderly persons and nervous or chronic cases. Mrs. Brock, 503 West 122d; Morningside 2540.

READER.—A refined lady, having several hours free daily, wishes a position as reader to literary men or women, invalid, or children. Address C 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. —Confidential assistant; highly educated, efficient; eight years' engineering, architectural experience; quick grasping ideas; versed up-to-date office methods; three years' secretarial training (24;) unquestionable references; $18. N 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school graduate, refined, businesslike; five years' technical experience; manage office, take complete charge; excellent speller, grammarian, mathematician; $15. N 366 Times Downtown.

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Protection!

PROTECTION for American wages as represented in American prices has always been fought by the Democratic Party resting upon a Solid South that has been slow to rec ognize THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

AMERICAN WAGES MAKE AMERICAN PRICES. **The Democratic Party is always the Party for World-Wide Free Trade and European Prices in America.**

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY believes in Home and Foreign Protection to

AMERICAN Labor and Capital—AMERICAN Lives and Property

"Do you think that because of this horrible war there is a lack of potency of competition—that they cannot compete with you when it stops? Well, what are these millions of men going to do when the war stops, who are along in the trenches and back in the reserves? They will go to work. They will produce goods. What will they do with those goods? They will sell those goods. Where will they sell them? They will sell them here. They will come here undoubtedly with goods made at a rate of wages much lower than is paid here." **CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"I do not propose to debate theories. You have got a clear condition of fact to consider. What are you going to do about it? There is only one thing to do about it. Our opponents, with their tariff-for-revenue-only policy, cannot meet it. You have got to meet it. I do not care what hitherto has been your party affiliation. If you study the signs of the times, the economic conditions of our life, you know very well you have to meet this condition by an intelligent, sane application of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industry." **CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

PROTECTION will be needed in this country at the end of the war as never before.
More than 40,000,000 men in Europe have been summoned from industry to arms.
They are supported by 20,000,000 in munitions and works unnecessary after the war.
Sixty million toilers in Europe will right-about-face at the end of the war and look to the United States to receive their goods.
Europe has shipped here $700,000,000 gold and will ship millions more.
At the close of the war we shall have the world's wealth and the world's gold—The world must try to get it back.
What party truly represents PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS and JUSTICE, all of which will be most urgently needed at the end of the war?
The Democratic Party has always opposed tariff protection.
The Democratic policy would destroy the industries that need protection.

Preparedness!

By Words of Woodrow Wilson at Cincinnati, Oct. 27:

"If you are a good American you will be recognized everywhere."
"What a future lies before a people which can interpret the rights of mankind everywhere!"
"America as a financial nation has this delicate duty, mediation."
"The United States must be a clearing house for human sympathies from every part of the globe."

By Common Sense of Charles E. Hughes at Boston, Oct. 27:

"By not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade on or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice."

Justice!

CHARLES E. HUGHES has stood for justice—as investigator of the life insurance companies—as Governor of the State of New York—as an honored Justice of the United States Supreme Bench. He has never sought wealth or personal preferment. He has always stood for justice and the settlements of justice.

"I want to see the United States go forward true to itself; holding its head erect among the nations; maintaining its rights; **loyal to the standards of justice."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"I am not interested in this matter of American prosperity, that a few may get rich. I am not interested in a country which gives isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. I do not want to be the President of a country which aims its policy to promote the welfare of a limited few. I wish to see the great plain people of this country prosperous, and that is the reason I stand here."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"What did we have before the war orders began to come? We had unemployment. Then, those who could not find work were walking the streets. Then, we had the most serious problem of labor that had been presented in many a day. Then, we had soup houses and bread lines, and municipal relief. Why, from one end of the country to the other, in our great cities, only twenty months ago, we had labor conditions which were trying the souls of the men who wanted to relieve able-bodied, alert, American workmen, who were looking in vain for opportunities for labor. If you desire to know what America cannot stand, after this war is over, consider the conditions which it was compelled to stand under the policy which our opponents put in operation."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

BEFORE THIS WAR the Wilson tariff threw two million American workmen out of their jobs; and its work had only just begun.
AFTER THIS WAR the Wilson tariff, unless defeated Nov. 7, will throw all American workmen into competition with sixty million trained and disciplined men of Europe.

"Too Proud to Fight"

Means No Protection, No Preparedness, No Justice---Only Surrender!

The claim of the Democratic Party that it has made prosperity in the United States is false. Its claim is filched from the blood-stained trenches of Europe, which are giving America a false prosperity. *WE MUST* pay the price for it after the war! *WILL* "peace at any price" protect us? *WILL* Bryan, Daniels and Baker protect us? *WE MUST* have Republican Protection! *WE MUST* have Republican Preparedness!

We Must Have Justice and

Hughes!

Written and paid for by C. W. Barron.

N. B.—Anyone desiring to spread this advertisement may send money or check to C. W. Barron, care Doremus & Co., Wall Street Journal Building, and it will be spent not.

There is truth enough in this page to doubly insure a Hughes victory in New York and New Jersey. Its circulation is all that is needed. Hughes speaks the truth nightly to ten thousand; the printed truth may speak daily to more than ten million. The various Hughes Committees have already contracted for the amount of their funds in hand. If you believe in the Hughes record and the Hughes principles you can here quickly help in your country's defense.

Copy approved by
Republican National Publicity Committee

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, moderate temperature today and tomorrow; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,468. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARLSTROM FLIES 652 MILES FROM CHICAGO; DOWN FOR THE NIGHT AT HAMMONDSPORT; TO ARRIVE HERE AT 9 A. M. TODAY

WINS NEW NON-STOP RECORD

Flies the 452 Miles to Erie in 4 Hours 17½ Minutes.

HALTED BY SLIGHT MISHAP

Discovers Gasoline Leaking Where Nut on Feed Pipe Had Become Loose.

700,000 WITNESS PROGRESS

Reported to Everybody by Telephone at Almost Every Mile on the Way.

Victor Carlstrom, who undertook yesterday to fly the Curtiss 200-horse power military biplane, "The New York Times," from Chicago to New York between sunrise and sunset and without a stop, did not achieve all that he had planned, but he did travel 652 miles in six hours seven and one-half minutes, actual flying time, the 452 miles of this distance that lay between Chicago and Erie, Penn., being traversed without a stop in four hours, seventeen and one-half minutes, constituting a new American non-stop record.

The previous record was Carlstrom's also, made on May 21 last, when he flew from Newport News, Va., to New York, 416 miles, in four hours and one minute. Carlstrom's average per hour on that occasion was 104 miles. His average yesterday was 107 miles.

Carlstrom spent last night at Hammondsport, N. Y. He descended there at 4:24 P. M., because continuing on to New York would have involved two hours' flying in the dark, making any necessary descent on the way extremely dangerous to him and his machine. Hammondsport is a few miles north of Carlstrom's route, but one of the Curtiss factories, with its spacious aviation grounds, is there, and he will therefore have proper facilities for getting away this morning, when he will finish his journey to New York.

Hammondsport is about 315 miles from New York, a three-hour journey as Carlstrom flies. He plans to start at 6 o'clock this morning and to arrive at Governors Island at 9 o'clock or a few minutes after. He will probably reach the Hudson at Fort Lee a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and his flight down the river to Governors Island will be visible from Riverside Drive. On his arrival the mail he brings from Chicago will be distributed.

While Carlstrom did not accomplish all that was planned, it was only a loose nut, corrected later by a single turn of a wrench, that caused his descent at Erie, Penn., delaying him three hours, and it is clear that a non-stop flight between Chicago and New York in eight or nine hours is practicable, probably if the attempt were made again tomorrow it would succeed.

Every Move Recorded.

But if the flight itself fell short of what was desired it was attended by a demonstration of capacity to mobilize large and widely separated units of industry that was extremely impressive to those who witnessed it. From the moment that Carlstrom rose into the air at Chicago until he descended at Hammondsport, his movements were constantly observed and instantly reported. This was accomplished by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies. To the listener on the wire in New York it seemed that wherever Carlstrom passed over a telephone he was reported, and almost always without more than a minute's delay. Had Carlstrom been an enemy aviator in wartime there could have been no complaint of slackness or delay in gathering intelligence of his movements.

It was over the telephone that THE TIMES got its first news of Carlstrom's start. He rose into the air in Chicago at 6:09½ A. M., Western time, and at 6:10 (7:10 New York time) THE TIMES was told about it. Thereafter news came almost every minute, and not in THE TIMES alone, for it spread out over all the vast network of telephone lines for fifteen or twenty miles on either side the line of flight, heralding the flier's advance and bringing out thousands to see him—in some of the larger towns tens and scores of thousands. The telephone people estimated last night that probably 700,000 persons had witnessed Carlstrom's flight between Chicago and Hammondsport, and that had it been continued to New York the number would easily have exceeded a million.

Bulletins of the Start.

The first bulletin which left the aviation field at 5:45 A. M., Central time, or 6:45 New York time, said it was getting light and that Carlstrom was tuning up the aeroplane. Five minutes later came the news that he was ready to start and was loading the mail sacks. Then at 6:01 Central time it was said that Carlstrom had settled himself in the machine, half a minute later that he was ready to start, and one minute later that the motor was running.

Then come a delay of seven minutes and Carlstrom started on his record-breaking flight—at exactly 7:09½ New York time. The observers announced

Continued on Page 4.

Carlstrom's Own Story of His Flight and of the Trifling Mishap That Delayed It

By VICTOR CARLSTROM.

Telephoned by him to THE TIMES from Hammondsport, N. Y.

I don't know what to say about my flight, except that I'm here now when I expected to be in New York. It's hard luck, and, of course, I'm disappointed. But I'll make it tomorrow.

I got away from Chicago about 6:10 o'clock, and everything was going fine until I got a little past Erie. Then I noticed that gasoline was running out beneath the machine. Something was wrong, of course, and I knew I had to stop and investigate. There wasn't any telling how much gas I had lost nor how much I had left to go on. I was right past Erie, but I turned around and went back there because I knew I would want to be near a big city and near a telephone.

I made an easy landing and jumped out to examine the machine. I found that the nut holding the pipe from the gasoline tank in connection with the carburetor had worked loose and gas was flowing out from this leak. It wasn't much of an accident to hold up a flight from Chicago to New York, but it held it up all right.

A big crowd of people began to gather round after I had landed, and I got the manager of the Bell Telephone Company to help me. He had an automobile, and I got him to drive me to the nearest telephone. I was nearly a mile, or maybe more, out of the city, and we drove to a grocery store, where I put in calls for Elmer Davis, THE NEW YORK TIMES man, and for Charles B. Kirkham, the chief engineer of the Curtiss Company. I'd left them both in Chicago. I couldn't get Mr. Davis, but I got Mr. Kirkham, and talked over the situation with him. I wanted to let him know where I was and to ask him about what he thought I'd better try to do; whether he thought I ought to keep on as far as I could or what else.

He advised me to go as far as I could, and suggested that I could make Buffalo. I was pretty sure I could make Binghamton instead, but after I had started I decided to head for here for two reasons: first, I would have a place to leave the machine, and second, I would have expert help to start the motor in the morning.

You know it's pretty hard to start an aeroplane motor like mine. That's one reason I was delayed so long in Erie. There were plenty of people around, but there weren't many who knew much about aeroplanes. First off it was hard to get the gasoline I wanted and had to have. When I finally bought fifty gallons in town I had to have it carted out in a truck and poured into my tank. The minutes flew. Time goes fast when you've got a lot to do and are all alone doing it.

Fixing the motor was a cinch. It just needed a turn of the wrench to take up on that loose nut, and then the machine was as good as ever. I can't imagine how it ever came to go wrong. It's the first time I ever had an accident of the kind. Of course I found the trouble at once, for all I had to do was to trace up the leaking gasoline to its source, and I fixed it at once, but it was some time before I was ready to start out again.

Then I had to crank that motor single handed. I got some of the crowd to hold the machine and I got a man who knew something about automobiles to throw the switch on and off as I cranked. But even at that it took me a lot of time

When I got going again I made good speed, just as I had the whole trip. No, I don't think there was anything exceptional about my time. It was about the rate the machine usually flies, though the wind helped a little. There was a southwest wind blowing, and it aided some. I flew from 4,000 to 8,000 feet up, varying the altitude as I found the better wind. It was steadier up above, not so puffy. It was pretty rough down below, and it wasn't any place to fly if you wanted to make speed.

At the rate I was going I'd have made Governors Island before 4 o'clock. It seems a shame that a little thing like a nut had to stop me, and I'm pretty disappointed, but it couldn't be helped.

My machine is all right now, and I'll finish the trip tomorrow pretty fast. In fact, there wasn't a thing the matter with the machine all day except that loose nut, and after I had that made fast the machine was as good as the day we finished the final test. It was only a question of how far I could fly before darkness made flying and landing too dangerous to attempt. Only a couple of hours more of daylight would have landed me in New York. Now I'll have to finish it another day.

I expect to leave here at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and I figure I ought to reach Governors Island about 9 o'clock, or perhaps a little before. I'll come right down a-flying.

WALL ST. ODDS HANG AT 10 TO 7 ON HUGHES

Waldorf Bettors Hold Wilson a Point or Two Higher, at 10 to 8 and 10 to 9.

BROOKLYN QUOTES 10 TO 8

Wagers Indicate Growing Faith That Hughes Will Win in New York and Wilson in Ohio.

Betting odds quoted yesterday indicated that the Wall Street opinion of the Presidential race differed from that of the uptown hotels. On the Curb the commissioners reported that about $25,000 was wagered at odds of 10 on Hughes to 7 on Wilson, while at the Waldorf Tex Rickard said he had tried vainly all day to get money down on Wilson at anything better than 10 to 8 and 10 to 9.

Rickard said the day's total of wagers was smaller than that of any other day this week, due largely to the decision of Wilson supporters to wait until the effect of the President's speeches in this city could be sized up. This view was expressed in Wall Street also. The largest wager handled by Rickard was $4,000 on Wilson against $5,000 Hughes money. He said he had placed $1,000 more at the same odds.

"The big men in Wall Street," Rickard added, "are mostly for Hughes, and they can afford to lay their money at wide odds. I don't believe the opinion down there represents the sentiment of the country. The voters who will swing the election are the farmers of the West and Southwest. My friends out there tell me that the farmer says to himself: 'Here, I'm getting more for my hogs than I ever got before, and wheat and corn are mighty high. This is no time to change things. Wilson gets my vote.' A lot of them have been Republicans before."

Fred Schumm in Brooklyn said he had placed $3,000 on Hughes against $2,400 on Wilson and $2,000 against $1,600 with Hughes the favorite. These wagers were at 10 to 8, but the Brooklyn quotations in the afternoon, according to Schumm, swung to 10 to 7.

The odds quoted on results in New York and Ohio indicated belief that Hughes was gaining strength in New York, while Wilson's chances were improving in Ohio. Rickard said he had $25,000 Wilson money to bet even that the President would carry Ohio, and he planned to telegraph the Cleveland men who had sent money to bet on the President to offer odds today.

The New York State odds were firm both on the Curb and in Brooklyn sporting circles at 2½ on Hughes to 1 on Wilson, and Edward McQuade quoted the same figures on Whitman's chances. A bet of $3,000 against $1,000 that Hughes would carry the State was reported in Broad Street. Even money was offered that Hughes would not get a plurality of 50,000 in New York.

HUGHES ANSWERS WILSON'S PROTEST

Defends Discussion of Foreign Relations When People Are Assessing Stewardship.

DEMANDS FIRMER POLICIES

Criticises Preparedness Measures Adopted—Big Up-State Crowds—Barnes Introduces Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—On the final tour of his campaign in his home State today Charles E. Hughes took issue with President Wilson on the subject of Americanism. Replying to the assertion made by the President in Buffalo on Wednesday that he could not regard as a patriot any man who used "our foreign relations for political advantage," Mr. Hughes charged that the President's conduct of international relations was well described, in the words of Disraeli, as "a muddle of meddle" that invited insult, hampered the advance of American trade, and endangered the lives of American citizens on land and on sea.

"When a matter is so important as the maintenance of American rights," he said, "it is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed, and I have no apology to make in standing before you and saying that if I am elected President I propose that the American flag shall be not only a symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice, but it shall be the symbol of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and on sea throughout the world."

Speaking tonight in Harmanus Bleecker Hall in Albany, where he was introduced by William Barnes, who opposed him bitterly when he was Governor of New York, Mr. Hughes added to his criticism of the President,

"I like the phrase, 'The peace of a gentleman,'" he said, quoting from one of the President's addresses, "but it is the peace of a gentleman unafraid, alert in self-respect, and getting his rights, quietly and calmly ready to maintain them. That is the peace of a gentleman."

In regard to the resignation of Secretary Garrison, Mr. Hughes said:

"We did have in the Cabinet of this Administration a first-class man as our first Secretary of War, but he could not live with the Administration and had to get out."

The Meeting with Barnes.

Mr. Hughes received a five-minute demonstration when he entered the hall here. His meeting with Mr. Barnes passed off without much stir, although

Continued on Page 5.

Fresh, Savory Doerflein Sausage. Have made with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Then get Doerflein's.

Constantine Orders Army to Fight Venizelists Marching on Larissa

ATHENS, Nov. 2, (via London.)—King Constantine issued orders this morning to the royalist troops to prevent the advance of the revolutionist forces at all costs.

One hundred and fifty loyal troops had previously evacuated Katerina before 600 insurgents armed with machine guns, withdrawing to Larissa to join reinforcements.

The evacuation of Katerina is confirmed by the General Staff.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3.—According to special dispatches from Athens the Venizelist National Defense Army has seized and occupied Katerina, a few miles southwest of Saloniki, after a short fight with the Greek royalist troops. A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens says:

"An extraordinary situation has been created by the action of the officers of the Larissa Railway, which is controlled by the Entente Allies, in allowing royalist military officers to send re-enforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelists.

"That the Entente should permit the lending of assistance in military measures against their own allies, namely, the Venizelist troops, is considered incoherent and naturally surprises the Venizelists."

The Venizelist army now numbers 80,000.

Telegraphing from Athens, Reuter's correspondent says the Greek Government has sent reinforcements of infantry and artillery to Katerina. The correspondent adds that Admiral du Fournet, commander of the allied fleet in the Mediterranean, has sent notice to the Greek harbor authorities indicating a danger zone for vessels entering or leaving Piraeus Harbor.

Other dispatches from Athens give details of the alleged arrest at Larissa of a German officer who was proceeding in a motor car with the German Legation mail pouch, bound for the Bulgarian line.

It is said that the pouch contained important messages to the Military Attachés at Sofia and Constantinople and also detailed plans of the Suez Canal defenses.

In addition, the dispatches say it contained "compromising" letters from the Greek King and Queen to the German Emperor.

The above dispatch from Athens is the first indication that the soldiers of the Provisional Government are advancing southward on the mainland of Greece, all movements reported hitherto having been toward Saloniki. Katerina is on the northeast coast of Thessaly on the Gulf of Saloniki, and twenty-five miles from the northern terminus of the Athens-Larissa railroad at Karali-Zerven, which in turn is twenty-five miles north of the Greek military base of Larissa.

The railroad is in the hands of the French, who took it over at the time they seized the Greek fleet a few weeks ago, when it was learned that artillery and large stores of ammunition were being sent up the road from Athens to the Greek forces concentrated at Larissa.

GERMANS GIVE UP LAST VERDUN FORT

Withdraw from Vaux Fort Because of the Terrific French Fire, Berlin Says.

POSITION WAS UNTENABLE

Paris Silent on the Matter—French Gain More Ground on the Somme.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, has been evacuated by the Germans, says today's official report issued by Army Headquarters. The statement reads:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: An artillery engagement on the right bank of the Meuse was repeatedly increased to great intensity.

The French up to the present have directed an especially heavy and destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which had been evacuated already in the night time by our troops, following a given order and without being disturbed by the enemy. Important parts of the fort were blasted by us before we left the position.

Fort Vaux at Verdun was evacuated on the night of Nov. 1-2 in accordance with prearranged plans, according to the German military leaders, who indicated that they considered the sacrifices involved in its retention out of proportion to its value in the present German strategic scheme.

The Associated Press representative was informed on the evening of Nov. 1 from German Headquarters of the impending evacuation and the retirement of the German lines to positions better adapted to defense, and at the same time was given an explanation of the withdrawal.

Forts Douaumont and Vaux, it was explained, formed such a material element in the defense of Verdun so long as they remained with unimpaired armament in French hands that they had to be put out of action in order to cripple the fortress, and once this was accomplished the ruins of the forts, with the armaments removed, possessed no such importance to the Germans and served chiefly as targets for the French artillery.

Now that Fort Douaumont had passed again into French possession, Fort Vaux no longer in the opinion of the German leaders justified the heavy sacrifices necessary to retain the ground about the fort, which is ill-adapted to defense against attacks from the south and west. Fort Vaux was therefore abandoned and the German lines retired to positions less exposed to the French artillery.

Paris Silent About Fort Vaux.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Verdun front:

On the right bank of the Meuse the night was relatively calm.

Vaux Was Captured June 6.

The French have now recovered the only two permanent fortifications of Verdun captured by the Germans since the campaign began on Feb. 21.

Douaumont, which had been in the possession of the Germans since May 24, was recaptured on Oct. 24. It had taken the Germans from March 11, when they captured the village of Vaux, over two months to capture Fort Douaumont and had cost them over 100,000 men. The French recaptured it in two hours with small loss.

The direct German assault on Fort de Vaux began on June 1 with the capture of the Caillette Wood between the two forts. It fell on June 6, and until yesterday had been occupied by the Germans.

Fort de Douaumont is 388 meters high and Fort de Vaux, 2,500 yards to the southeast, is 349 meters. They are the highest elevations of the terrain on the Lorraine watershed of the Meuse and the Moselle.

FRENCH ON SOMME WIN MORE GROUND

Advance Northeast of Morval Despite Weather—Take 736 Prisoners in Two Days.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In spite of the rain, accompanied by fog, and the mud, the French troops have gained considerable ground north of the Somme in the last twenty-four hours. Methodical attacks have been delivered on the short, sector from Les Boeufs to Sailly-Saillisel, where the Germans hold a ridge which forms a salient in the French line.

General Fayolle's troops, according to

Continued on Page 2.

MARINA'S GUN NO VALID EXCUSE

Washington Holds Germany Cannot Uphold Sinking Because Ship Was Armed.

SO VIEWS GERMAN PLEDGE

Facts Cannot Be Learned Till Next Week—Lansing Goes Home to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, went today to his home in Watertown, N. Y., to remain until Election Day and cast his vote. Before leaving Washington he said there would be no action in the case of the torpedoing of the steamship Marina, until his return, for the reason that the Government was not in possession of information upon which to take any action.

It is expected that by the time he returns, if not soon thereafter, sufficient evidence will be at hand to enable the President and the Secretary of State to determine the attitude of this Government toward the case of the Marina, as well as that of the British freighter Rowanmore, which was sunk almost at the same time off the southern coast of Ireland.

It was made plain today that the Government was not in possession of sufficient facts to form a conclusion as to what actually occurred, and Secretary Lansing said reports indicated that it would be impossible to obtain the facts before next week. Otherwise, he explained, he would not be leaving Washington at this time. Meanwhile, Ambassador Page at London is endeavoring to obtain the affidavits of the officers of the Marina and surviving Americans among the crew, and the American Chargé at Berlin is endeavoring to get the German Government's version of the attack.

Mr. Lansing said that no further particulars regarding the Marina and Rowanmore cases had been received from Wesley Frost, Consul at Queenstown, or from the Embassy at London during the past twenty-four hours. The information received prior to today, Mr. Lansing said, was substantially the same as had been cabled to American newspapers, but he declined to disclose further details than were contained in the two original messages from Mr. Frost. It is known, however, that the official reports thus far received are rather incomplete on some important points.

Armed Ship Question.

There is a growing belief that the Marina case is destined to become entangled in the meshes of a technical controversy over the question as to whether Germany's pledges are broad enough to cover merchantmen carrying a defensive armament. The Marina carried a 4.7-inch gun to be used for defensive purposes. If the submarine commander's report shows that the Marina was sunk without warning, it is thought in some quarters here that he may set up the defense that his action was justified by the fact that the Marina was armed.

Should the German Government support such an explanation and set up the claim that armed merchantmen are subject to attack without warning, a most complex and difficult issue would be presented. In high official quarters today it was asserted that this Government's interpretation of the German pledges given on the demand of President Wilson in the Sussex case was that the declaration that merchantmen would not be sunk without warning or without safety to human life was broad enough to apply to merchant ships carrying defensive armament.

Nothing is to be found in the German pledge drawing any distinction between "armed" and "unarmed" merchant vessels. The language is broad enough to embrace both classes of merchant ships. Whether Germany intended this Government to understand it to be broad enough to cover both armed and unarmed merchantmen, or only intended it to apply to "unarmed" merchant vessels, has not been disclosed. Prior to the giving of this guarantee, the German Government insisted that armed merchant vessels, especially armed merchant vessels, subject to the British Admiralty instructions for firing on enemy submarines, were not entitled to exemption.

Hailed by Sussex Disaster.

In fact, the Sussex was sunk in the very midst of a hot discussion over the right of Germany to sink armed British merchant ships on sight. It will be recalled that the diplomatic controversy over the armed ship question last March led to the debate in Congress over the MacLemore and other resolutions, which had for their purpose the warning of

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT THRONG IN GARDEN HEARS WILSON APPEAL FOR JUSTICE TO ALL MANKIND; HITS AT WALL ST. IN WALDORF SPEECH

Wilson Hopes the Poor Have Found Him a Friend; His Account of Some of the Appeals to Him

In his address to business men at the Waldorf yesterday President Wilson made this reference to some of his experiences in campaigning in the last two or three weeks:

I have seen some things within the last two or three weeks, my fellow-citizens, that have touched me very deeply, in the great crowds that one encounters in going about in a season like this. I have seen poorly dressed women, tears streaming down their faces, holding up little children to me, as if they had discovered a friend when, God knows, all I was trying to do was to be just. I hope I am their friend; I shall always try to be. But why should they pick me out? I can think of only one thing, they have thought that men in prominent places were not giving them any consideration at all, and the minute any one of us who is supposed to have influence shows that our heart beats with theirs and that we regard them as like ourselves in all that touches their welfare, whether of the body or of the mind, they come to us with tears on their faces and outstretched arms and thank God for a friend.

30,000 IN PARADE CHEER PRESIDENT

Hosts of Tammany, Led by Murphy, March Down 5th Av. to Greet Wilson.

50,000 SEE THEM PASS

Silk-Hatted Democrats Carry Banners, Wave Flags, and Burn Redfire.

Thirty thousand Democrats marched in honor of President Wilson last night. In the ranks were 15,000 Tammany voters, delegations from every district in the city, as well as 6,000 Democratic youths. Sheriff Alfred E. Smith was Grand Marshal, and Thomas Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, acted as chief aide.

Directly behind the Grand Marshal marched the Grand Sachems of Tammany Hall, led by John R. Voriess, 86 years old, and in the line of Sachems walked the Tammany leader himself, Charles F. Murphy. In conjunction with the Tammany delegations, 10,000 members of Wilson and Marshall clubs, and the Wilson College Men's League, led by "Big Bill" Edwards, marched along a different route to Madison Square Garden, where both parades merged.

The Democratic paraders assembled at various points along the line of march, the head of the parade extending from Columbus Circle, where the Wilson and Marshall clubs gathered, to Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the Tammanyites mobilized. Fifth Avenue was thronged with spectators when, at 8 o'clock, Marshal Smith gave the command to march. Each marcher carried a small American flag and many banners were displayed bearing slogans of the party.

Some of these legends said: "Wilson is for peace and prosperity"; "Tammany is for Wilson because Wilson is for the United States of America"; "Tammany will give the biggest vote in its history to Woodrow Wilson"; "Roosevelt wants war—I'm in complete accord with Roosevelt"—Hughes"; "Our honor is safe with Wilson"—Ex-President Taft"; "I am a Democrat with a big D and a little d."

The Tammany parade comprised five divisions and each delegation representing the assembly districts of the greater city, was led by its district leader. The first division was composed of the Manhattan districts, which marched in their numerical order—the First Assembly District, headed by Thomas Foley, marching behind the Sachems.

Cheering Greets the President.

When the parade had reached Twenty-eighth Street word reached Grand Marshal Smith that President Wilson was about to leave the Waldorf-Astoria for Madison Square Garden and, after a conference with Leader Murphy, the parade was halted, while the leading band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" The sidewalks were jammed with spectators, who raised their hats and at the conclusion of the national anthem vociferously cheered the President.

As the President appeared, a prolonged cheer went up from the thousands of marchers and spectators, and a lane was opened up in the line of the parade for the Presidential party. Surrounded by a cordon of mounted police, the President's motor car moved slowly down Fifth Avenue, with the President standing in the car, with bared head. A smile of appreciation lighted up his face.

As the President passed the Grand Sachems, it was noticed that Leader Murphy was one of the first to remove his hat. Mr. Murphy received a vow of welcome from the President as the head of the parade was reached and the order to resume marching was given.

Early in the evening delegations from at a premium, and it was estimated that the different districts began to assemble from Fiftieth to Fifty-eighth Streets. It was originally planned to have a torchlight procession, but this was abandoned and flags were substituted. When the command to march was given, Fifth Avenue was thronged with people, who frequently joined in the cheering of the Tammany followers. On the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral space was fully 50,000 spectators watched the parade.

Many of the Tammany delegations wore silk top hats and frock coats, and when the members of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Assembly District, headed by Charles Culkin, appeared wearing their formal attire the crowds applauded.

Shouts Drown Bands' Music.

In front of the National Democratic Club, near Forty-eighth Street, the marchers cheered a large electric sign

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PRESIDENT IN CROWD CLIMBS FIRE ESCAPE

Neither He Nor Mrs. Wilson Is Able to Penetrate Jam as 40,000 Besiege Garden.

THRONG BREAKS BOUNDS

Women Are Crushed and Prominent Men Are Rebuffed as Police Lose Control of Throngs.

A crowd that at its height was estimated by the police at 40,000 besieged Madison Square Garden between 6 and 10 o'clock last night to get a glimpse of President Wilson or to hear his speech. Except the crowd that gathered in the neighborhood of the Garden in 1896, when William Jennings Bryan spoke there, it was the largest outpouring in the history of the big amphitheatre. After his speech at the Garden, the President motored to Cooper Union, where a crowd of 15,000 persons fairly mobbed the stand from which he attempted to address them after he had finished his speech within the hall.

The size of the crowd that began closing in about the Garden as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon proved too great for the police arrangements, and as a result of this inadequacy scenes of the greatest disorder prevailed. The police heads blamed the trouble on the management of the Garden and of the meeting, and, while observers conceded that their charge may have been just, it seemed equally true that the police themselves were largely to blame for the situation.

One of the results of the confusion that existed from 7 until 9 o'clock was the exclusion of many prominent men from the Garden who held tickets entitling them to seats on the platform or in the boxes. Some of these men were accompanied by women, and in some cases the women were jostled with the men.

President Climbs Fire Escape.

People began to gather at Madison Square Garden long before 6 o'clock in the evening. An hour later every inch of the building was jammed, but still the crowd continued to fight to get inside, and soon the police were powerless. A number of women were crushed and had to be carried to safety by the police. Men, too, had their coats torn and hats smashed.

Unable to get through the mob that was still surging about the Garden entrances shortly before 9 o'clock, the President and his party, including Mrs. Wilson, had to climb up a fire escape on the Twenty-seventh Street side and get to the speaker's platform in that way.

There was no discrimination in the handling of late comers. Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived about 8:20 o'clock and went to the entrance in Twenty-seventh Street, reserved for the President and special guests. He gained admittance, but members of his party were kept outside. Mrs. E. M. House, wife of the President's chief adviser, was announced to the cordon of police in front of the same door, but the name meant nothing to them, apparently, for she and the group of men and women with her were hustled to the north side of the street. Mrs. House later was escorted up the fire escape and allowed to enter.

A man protested when a policeman shoved him. "I am Al Smith, Sheriff of this country," he said. Sheriff Smith's announcement didn't save him and he was brushed back, though he was a marshal of the big parade.

Charles F. Murphy, Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman Vance McCormick, William Church Osborne, George Gordon Battle, and Ralph Pulitzer were some of the other prominent men who didn't reach the inside, or who had trouble getting there.

Deputy Commissioner Dunham, Chief Inspector Schmittberger, and Inspector Morris had charge of police arrangements. They started late in the afternoon with 440 policemen. The crowd was fairly easy to handle until after 6 o'clock, when every street and avenue began to empty its hundreds in the streets rusrounding the Garden. The doors were opened between 6 and 7 o'clock. At 7:30 they were closed and only those having tickets were allowed to enter.

Break Through Police Lines.

Then the trouble began. The crowd at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street broke through the police lines thrown around the building when the doors were closed and swarmed in both directions around the Garden. When the first tide reached the main entrance in Madison Avenue it swept aside the big iron gates that guard the entrance to the lobby that had been closed and carried the doorkeepers before it. Before the police inside could form a phalanx to stem the tide of invasion several hundred had reached the auditorium.

At 8:22 the Fire Department gave notice that the building was full to capacity and that no one else could be admitted. It was this ruling, made necessary by the fire regulations, that prevented late-comers holding stags and box tickets from entering.

The crowd was largest between 7 and 8 o'clock, when Inspector Schmittberger

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THREE BIG MEETINGS HERE

President Says Some in Campaign Have Tried to Discredit Government.

EFFORT TO DIVIDE CLASSES

Tells 15,000 in Madison Square Garden the Country Stands at a Serious Turning Point.

PREDICTS HIS RE-ELECTION

President and Mrs. Wilson Scale Fire Escape to Get Into Garden.

To a crowd of 15,000 persons who fought for hours to get into the structure, Woodrow Wilson delivered last night at Madison Square Garden his final message of the campaign and predicted his re-election "by a demonstration of power on the part of public opinion such as has never been displayed in the world before."

Yesterday was the President's first and only public appearance in New York during the campaign, and he was greeted at the Garden with an acclaim that will mark an epoch in his career. His entrance was the signal for a demonstration of applause and cheers that lasted for thirty minutes. Seldom has the city witnessed a more fervid outburst.

It was the President's second speech of the day. In the afternoon he addressed a gathering of business men at the Waldorf-Astoria, centring his attack on what he styled the "underworld" of business and the reactionary tendencies of certain elements in Wall Street. After the Garden speech he went to Cooper Union, where, as at the Garden, he spoke mainly on human rights as affecting the man and woman who work.

Today the President returns to Shadow Lawn on the yacht Mayflower, having spent the night aboard her after his arduous day in New York.

25,000 Outside Building.

Political speakers at Madison Square Garden may have had longer demonstrations, but none ever was more enthusiastic. Old-timers, used to sizing up big crowds, asserted that 25,000 were massed about the building outside. Inside extra chairs had been placed on the main floor, but so many people crowded between them that a large part of the audience was standing. Even the topmost gallery was jammed and men held for support on the rafters of the roof. The hall was decorated with American flags, hundreds of them hanging from ropes stretched across the building. The speakers' stand was placed at the north side of the building, and on this sat the committee to welcome the distinguished speaker. Two bands, at either end of the hall, played popular airs.

When the President climbed to the stage ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn had just completed a perfervid oration, and it was the signal for the crowd to let loose. With the President was Mrs. Wilson, and as the two stood smiling before the roaring multitude the audience frantically waved flags, hats, and handkerchiefs. The President appeared to enjoy the scene hugely. Again and again he stretched forth his hands, vainly trying to get order, but it was always the cue for another mad outburst of cheering and whistling and waving, while the noise of the bands became totally lost. When the cheering died down the audience began to stamp until the noise sounded like thunder.

"We Want Wilson."

Then some one raised the cry, "We want Wilson!" It became a chant that swept the hall, and was taken up by the crowd outside. This pleased the President even more than the cheering. After the noise had kept up for just thirty minutes the band switched to "Are You from Dixie?" There was another wild outburst, and then the President began to speak.

Unfortunately for the great crowd the President was not in strong voice, and many in the far reaches of the big auditorium could not hear him at all. They cheered themselves hoarse while the demonstration was on, but having vented their enthusiasm they wanted to get outside where bands were blaring and the outside crowd was yelling. Others left the galleries to get nearer the speakers' stand, and there was considerable confusion. But those within sound of Mr. Wilson's voice cheered wildly every point he made.

It was 8:20 when ex-Judge Seabury walked to the edge of the platform and held up his hand for silence. He didn't get it for about ten minutes. There were deafening cheers for the Gubernatorial candidate, and order was obtained only after "Big Bill" Edwards seized an enormous gavel and pounded with all his might. When Mr. Seabury remarked that the audience appeared to appreciate the great debt of gratitude that they owed to the President of the United States, the crowd responded with a roar. During the cheering Charles F. Murphy was seen to take a seat near the speakers' stand. In his speech Mr. Seabury made no reference to his own candidacy, but confined his remarks to a eulogy of the President.

Augustus Thomas Presides.

Augustus Thomas, who presided, and whose voice could be heard to all corners of the hall, next stepped to the

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front to introduce William F. McCombs, candidate for U. S. Senator.

"You are here," he said, "to greet the next President of the United States." There was loud applause, and he continued: "You are here to assure him in this time of national crisis and of unpatriotic criticism that the heart of the nation is with him." There was more applause, and he added: "We are going to hear in a moment from the greatest Governor this State has had since Tilden, but before you hear from Martin Glynn you are going to listen, and I hope attentively, to the voice of your next Democratic Senator, William F. McCombs."

Mr. McCombs, who has been ill during the campaign, had his audience with him from the start, and aroused a great cheer when, in telling of the lack of issues on the Republican side, he said: "They want you to fill in a blank check and make out the amount after election." The reference to Candidate Hughes was appreciated by the crowd. Mr. Thomas then announced that the President would arrive in fourteen minutes, and he asked the audience to give all their attention to ex-Governor Glynn.

The ex-Governor's voice just suited the hall, and he hadn't said a dozen words before he had the great crowd cheering madly. A preliminary shout from the street warned him that the President had arrived, but he finished his speech just as Mr. Wilson and his party scrambled onto the platform. It was exactly 9 o'clock and the demonstration of the night began. The President turned just as he reached the front of the platform, and with a gesture introduced his wife to the audience.

Cheers for Mrs. Wilson.

It seemed that the crowd couldn't possibly have made any more noise in its greeting to the President, but it went several octaves higher at the action of Mr. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson shook her hand at several women in the audience who had climbed on to the chairs and were outdoing the men in the quantity of noisemaking. Smiling and nodding to the crowd, the President looked as happy as a schoolboy. When the band played "Columbia," he reached over the edge of the platform and shook a flag. The band was quick to take the hint, and struck up "Rally 'Round the Flag."

The crowd laughed and cheered more noisily. Then began the chant of "Four Years More," and the President kept time with his hand. When twenty minutes of the bedlam had been reached the President raised his hands appealingly for quiet. It had no effect whatever except to start more cheering, and the band switched to "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." A few minutes later Mr. Thomas shouted that the Presidential party had to take a train and the President was anxious to be heard. Then the noise died down and Mr. Wilson began his speech.

Through the open windows came the strains of a band outside and loud cheers. The President's voice was not carrying far, and those in the upper galleries began to surge down to the main floor. The President hesitated for a few seconds and remarked: "My voice cannot compete with 'The Red, White, and Blue.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President spoke as follows, haltingly at first as he tried again and again to still the roar of the crowd:

Friends and fellow-citizens—my fellow-citizens—just one minute—just hear me one moment. It would be impossible to say anything to you that would be worthy of the royal reception you have given me this evening. It makes my heart very warm that you should come out in such numbers and show such a spirit of greeting and appreciation. I have not come to make a long and elaborate speech to you. I have come to deliver a very simple message indeed. I feel as you do at this period of the campaign, a very great spirit of enthusiasm for the things that are happening and the things that are going to happen in this great country which we love. But, at the same time, my fellow-citizens, I realize that we stand at one of the most serious turning points in the history of the United States and in the history of the world, a turning point deeply serious for the United States and as deeply serious for the whole civilized world.

The campaign may be said to be practically at an end, and I think it is worth while giving some very serious thought to what the campaign has disclosed. The campaign has disclosed some lines of division in the United States. It has shown the little rifts in the lute upon which we would play the sweet music of patriotic unity. It has shown here and there men divided against other in a way which is unworthy of America and ominous for the future unless it be checked.

Hits at the Hyphenates.

Then there is another division that has shown itself among the American people. Some men have shown themselves so unscrupulous and debased that they have actually, in order to gain a party advantage, sought to discredit their own Government in the face of the most delicate foreign relations. Men have sought to stir up strife within their own country in order that they might gain a personal advantage. Not only that, but some of our citizens have sought to have the affairs of this country determined rather by interests which lie outside of it than by interests which lie inside of it.

Now, my fellow-citizens, what are we going to do in the face of all this.

(Voice.) Elect you, Woodrow; elect you!)

I won't say what are we going to do; I am going to say what have we done? We have formed for the first time in recent years in this country a party of the people. We have set up government in response to the opinion of the people; we have marshaled the men who think together, the men who feel together, the men who purpose together, in such hosts that I predict they will prove invincible. I am not fearful lest any of these lines of cleavage should run so deep as to touch the heart of this people; I know what this rising tide means. It does not mean confidence in any particular man; it means confidence in the destinies of America, and the confidence of the American people that they again govern their own affairs.

So that when we look upon our politics at the present time we should concentrate all our purpose upon keeping the men together who believe that everybody is entitled to an equal chance, who believe that liberty is a reality and not a name, who believe that justice must be achieved and can only be achieved by holding together shoulder to shoulder, one body of conquering, free men.

Asks People to Stand Together.

My fellow-citizens, we are gathered together on an occasion like this, not in order to engage in a detailed discussion of public questions, but in order to assure one another that we believe in each other; that we are ready to stand together. We don't mean to take the promises of anybody, we mean to see that the thing is done ourselves. If I did not believe that the principles which we have been fighting for and which I have tried to represent were the principles of the great body of the American people I would not presume to offer myself as a candidate. I don't want to be elected unless I am one of you and you believe in me. My friends, I have recently had a very touching experience. I have been traveling to various parts of the country, and I have seen things that touched my heart.

(A Voice—We trust you, Mr. President.)

My voice cannot compete with "The Red, White, and Blue." [Referring to the sound of the band then passing the street.]

One of the things that has disturbed us most is that some ugly things have thrust their heads up that thrust them up four years ago. You will remember, my fellow-citizens, that four years ago we found this sort of division in this country: On the one hand a small body of men seeking to control the resources of this country and seeking to control the business development of this country; that we then made up our minds that we were going to transfer the power from the small body of privileged men to the great body of sovereign people. We effected that transfer. We made it evident that the people of this country were going to act through their veritable representatives; that they were not willing to live under the guardianship of men who constituted themselves their privileged guides and the determiners of their fortunes. But after four years of that sort of Government this same threat of the resumption of control by small bodies of privileged men has made itself evident and we have again to convince these gentlemen that the Government of this country belongs to us and not to them. I say this in no spirit of hostility to them. They will be happier, they will be better, they will be more prosperous when they become members of the American nation than they are when they are seeking to be bosses of the American nation. It is just as much for their benefit that they should live with us as it is that we should live under them.

Division of Classes.

And I want you to realize that another sort of division has shown itself in this country, a division that is more fundamental than the one that I have spoken of. Another line of division that has shown itself in this country, which we love, is the division between those who direct labor and those who perform labor. My fellow-citizens, nothing more serious could happen to this country than that those who employ labor should consider themselves of a different class and privileges from those who perform labor. The working people of this country constitute the great majority of its citizenship. They constitute the blood and sinew which constitutes this nation and makes it strong or weak, happy or unhappy. In proportion as we defend the children, as we defend the women, as we see that the men are safe in the mines, we see that the men are guided in their industries by the interest of the whole nation; in proportion as we see that justice is done, proportion as we see that they feel that they constitute parts of the great Government, in that proportion will the country be happy, will the country be strong, will the country be triumphant in all its affairs. This is not a matter of mere sentiment or sympathy. It is a matter of human rights. It is a matter of the fundamental ideals of America itself. It is a matter that should be at the heart of those who direct industry just as much as it is at the heart of those who conduct industry.

You know that recently we were able upon an occasion to do an act of mere justice to a part of the great body of the workingmen of America. I mean in the enactment of the eight-hour day. And the reason that has made so profound an impression is not that it goes as far as it might go in accomplishing its result, but because it has shown the laboring men of this country that there are some people in authority who look at life from their point of view.

No Social Revolution.

And so as I have traveled from one part of this country to the other I have seen not only men but women rush to the side of the railway and call out blessings upon the little party of which I constituted a part. Why should they bless me when I have done nothing that I know of except a mere act of justice. Does it mean, my fellow-citizens, can it mean, that to do an act of justice is so unusual and unexpected, [cries of Yes,] can it mean that they are surprised to find in a place of authority some one who is really their friend? Why, my fellow-citizens, I do not want to believe that. I do not want to believe that it is unusual in America that men in authority should not understand justice and wish to do it. If that be true, then isn't it time that every man who believes that the workmen at the bench and in the mine and in the factory and on the railroads is his brother and his comrade should all get together and see that nobody hereafter interferes with the processes of righteousness? This is no social revolution. Men seem to think that something is about to be upset.

Why, nothing is about to be upset. The things that have been cast down are about to be set up again; the America of an older time, the America when men felt their comradeships from one part of the country to the other more acutely than they feel them now is being recovered. We are drawing that old sweet force of American unity back into existence; and as America feels her unity, feels the same pulse of the blood course through her veins, she has gathered her force for a part among the nations such as she never was able to play before.

Warns Against Intimidation.

When America has found herself then she will be able to play the part which it was destined she should play. Let all men who believe the same thing keep together; let no kind of intimidation, let no kind of vague and fruitless promise divert us for a moment. We have set our feet to this road and we are going to travel it to the end of the road, and then when we have seen to it my fellow-citizens, that justice is done among ourselves, let us determine that we are going to say to the other nations of the world that so far as we are concerned justice must be done among all mankind. Let us first heal our own divisions. Let us first see that we are a united and irresistible nation, and then let us put all that force at the service of humanity in order that men may say that they know what human rights are, and they live and understand nothing but what is intimately right. That is the simple message that I have come to deliver to you. I want to say that I believe the forces of this nation are gathered for a demonstration of power on the part of public opinion on the 7th of November next such as has never been displayed in the world before.

This great tide of opinion is rising not for the purpose of destroying anything, but for floating all those happy auguries in which men may travel who know they are bound for the finest goals of human ambition. This tide of humanity, swelling in America, is sweet with the purposes of peace; it is wholesome with the judgments of justice, and when it has come to the flood men will see that it is a great body meant to drive all the industries of the world by the pulse of heart-beat of men who love the world and believe in their fellow men.

Throughout his speech the President was frequently interrupted with cheers. It was 9:50 when he finished and immediately left the Garden for the Cooper Union meeting.

Seabury's Tribute to President.

Judge Seabury spoke as follows:

"The people of this country seem to sense the fact that the issues of this campaign far transcend party lines. The people of this country, regardless of their past political affiliations, appreciate the great debt of gratitude that they owe to the President of the United States.

"Three years and a half ago, when the President assumed the burdens of his office, this country was in the midst of industrial depression. As the result of his genius and his statesmanship law has been placed upon the statute books which have converted this condition of industrial depression into a condition of prosperity.

"But that is not the only debt of gratitude that the people of this country owe to the President of the United States. During these last two years we have been living in a tragic hour of the world's history.

"During that time an unwise act or word on the part of the President of the United States would have made us a party to this great war, and the reason why we were not is because we have had at Washington a statesman whose clear-headed, stout-hearted, firm purpose has enabled him to steer his rudder true and to steer our ship of state into the harbor of an honorable peace.

"The surest guarantee of the continuance of prosperity and peace is by the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States."

WILSON ATTACKS WALL ST.

At the Waldorf He Says Business Is in Hands of Too Small a Group.

President Wilson told the Wilson Business Man's National League at a luncheon held in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon that unless progressive policies were employed to liberate the underlying forces in the national life those forces would break out in a way which would overrun and destroy society. The speech contained an attack on the influence of Wall Street and government by "too small a body of men," and a strong plea for social justice. The President was constantly interrupted by cheers and laughter from the 800 guests.

"There did not use to be any underworld in America," the President said. "Men were not accustomed in old times in America to think that there slumbered anywhere a volcano in American affairs; but now men who go a little beneath the surface are constantly saying to you things are going on in this country, based upon a profound dissatisfaction, which will have to be dealt with in strenuous fashion unless the feeling upon which it rests is relieved and altered."

Applying his theme to business as well as politics, he declared that "it is vastly better for business that this adjustment should go continuously and equably and gradually forward than that it should be checked and these forces banked up against some unstable dam that presently will break and society be overrun and destroyed."

Lack of Vision in Wall Street.

Praising the Federal Reserve act as a measure which was helping to liberate the forces of the nation, the President attacked "Wall Street" for its lack of vision. "There are men in Wall Street," he asserted, "who do not believe there is anybody outside of their circle who knows enough to conduct anything that exceeds the limits of a single parish." This brought a cheer and a shout of "Hit 'em again!" from an enthusiast in the audience.

"I do not wonder," he declared, "at the opposition which the Federal Reserve act excited. I believe in my heart that one of the main objects of this campaign is to re-gather the threads of control so that they shall not be distributed as they are now distributed."

This thrust brought one of the biggest outbursts of cheers during the speech, but it was exceeded by the applause which came when the President, after saying that he was entirely ready to get the co-operation of the leading business men and the leading lawyers, but had been prevented because they had refused to aid in a progressive way, declared that "Brains have been burned out acting as brakes." The cheering lasted for several minutes, and some one in one of the boxes shouted, "That was a hot one!"

Because of their failure to co-operate, the President said, "men who understood business less perfectly than they do have been obliged to make shift to do the thing without their advice [less well than they might have done it with their advice; and so they have doubly lost—they have lost their influence and they have lost the opportunity to do a great public service."

"If they would come in a spirit of co-operation," Mr. Wilson said, "they would be more than welcome. But they always come in a spirit of resistance, not only, but advising alterations in the plans which would defeat the plans. I am speaking by the book," he added, and the audience laughed and applauded. "This is not generalisation."

Co-operation With Employes.

Applying his idea to business in general, the President said that progressivism demanded co-operation between employer and employe. "What is the difference," he asked, "between the firms that drive hard bargains with their employes and those that treat their employes as a part of the business family? The latter not only get what is better than any profit that can be reckoned at the bank, the affection and loyalty of their employes, but they make more money." This was also heartily applauded.

The President was introduced by Charles R. Crane, who told the audience that we are living in a very serious period of the world's history, and that it would not do to swap horses while crossing the stream.

Mr. Wilson got three cheers, first as the "next President," and then as "Wilson the Progressive." He was escorted to his seat by Mr. Crane, George F. Johnson, William L. Saunders, and Charles H. Ingersoll, with the band playing "Hail to the Chief!" Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Bones sat in the first box.

Among the men at the speakers' table were W. G. McAdoo and W. F. McCombs, who sat side by side; Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal of Alabama, W. L. Saunders, George F. Johnson, and I. E. Endicott of the Endicott-Johnson Company, Judge Seabury, Mayor Mitchel, William J. Douglas, former Governor of Massachusetts; Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson.

The President spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and fellow citizens, I echo the words of the Chairman of the meeting. We are living in a very serious period of the world's history, and therefore, it seems to me especially incumbent upon us that we should, so far as possible, search every question to the heart. And when I think of searching the business question to the heart it seems to me that there are very large reservations which have too often been left out of the account. When you think of the ultimate foundations of business you must know that you find them in the conditions of the national life and that the particular conditions upon which successful vital business depends are the conditions which touch, not the daily life of the common mass—most of the people of the country.

Business is not a matter of organising genius. Business is not wholly a matter of financial initiative. Business does not altogether consist of seeing the opportunity and trying to avail yourself of it. It consists in having deep sources of strength to draw from; and the real sources of strength for business, as for Government, are to be found in the general body of the people. Are they content? A people not contented does not work well. Are they living under the proper physical conditions? A people stunted in the growth, prevented in their vitality or hampered in their physical growth does not work well. Are they confident that they are living under conditions under which they will get justice and the right consideration of those who are put over them? If they suspect that they are being put upon, used, for the behoof of others, they will grudge every stroke of work that they do, and do it only because they must have bread for the mouths of those dependent upon them whom they love. The roots of business, my fellow citizens, lie deep in the heart of the thoughts and daily lives of the people who crowd about us every day on the streets and on the countryside.

The People Exploited.

And the thing that has disturbed the thought of a great many men in recent years in this country is that the general body of the people have got the impression that they are being exploited; that they are being used; that their vitality is being drawn upon in order that others might prosper, and they get the crumbs from the table. If that impression exists, it is a matter of comparative indifference whether it rests upon the truth or not. What I am constantly reminding myself of is that opinion is just as much a fact as any law of physical nature. If it has been wrongly created, it can be altered, but until it is altered it is something to deal with. It is the very atmosphere that every policy of government and of business must breathe, and this subtle opinion you will find sometimes lying deeply concealed in the unspoken thoughts of men.

I say this as a preface to saying this other thing. It is high time that we define what we mean when we say "progressive policy." We have had programs of progressive action put forth, and it is a very significant thing that almost every item of those programs had something to do with the welfare of the common ranks of men. Men have discovered that these things underlie politics, these feelings, these conditions of daily life with which obscure men are struggling, these burdens that obscure women are carrying, these intolerable burdens that little children are carrying. We have discovered that politics rest, in short, upon the human soul, and that you have to search there if your foundations are not to be laid upon quicksand, and therefore the only definition I can think of that covers the general character of progressive action is this, that it is a constant adjustment of the conditions of government and of society to the welfare of mankind.

Necessity for Adjustment.

I come here to suggest to you and the other business men of this country that it is vastly better for business that this adjustment should go continuously and equably and gradually forward than that it should be checked and these forces banked up against some unstable dam that presently will break and society be overrun and destroyed. The law of adjustment is the law of life; it is the law of physical life; it is the law of social life—a constant, subtle, infinitely varied adjustment to the environment in the world that never stands still amid conditions that are never stable. You hear men speak of this as being an age of transition. Every age is an age of transition. Everything grows old and has to be renewed; everything gets out of adjustment and has to be adjusted; everything gets out of alignment and has to be reassociated.

But my moral is that business cannot afford to let anything alone. When I hear business men say: "Let things alone," I understand that I am getting that counsel from a man that does not understand business. Every business that I ever knew of that was left alone decayed. Every business that was left too long in the hands of the same men decayed. You have got to be constantly putting in young blood, new blood, getting new points of view and new points of view are nothing but processes of adjustment to the new conditions and the new age. The youngster sees things that you do not see, and, having a weather eye just as well as you have, he is trying to adjust that to what he is doing, to these things he sees and you have overlooked. You get into ruts, and the longer you stay in them the deeper the rut and the poorer the business.

Men of Too Small Vision.

The whole law of life for business is the life of progression. Stand still and you go to seed. Stand still and you decay. Now, one of the things that have been the utter with American business has been this. I am not saying this in any spirit of indictment. But the real trouble is that it has been under the direction of too small a body of men. We have a shorthand expression for that small body. We call it "Wall Street." Now, that isn't fair, because there are men in and about Wall Street who have a great deal of vision and wisdom and public spirit, and who don't intend to do anything but public service in the things they are undertaking. It is not a fair term, but we have adopted it—and we will have to use it. Because, there are other men in Wall Street who have no vision; who have no thought except of their own interest; who have no care for any part of government except to control it; who are not interested unless they are consulted; who do not believe that it is safe to do anything without consulting them; who do not believe that there is anybody outside of their circle who knows enough to conduct anything that exceeds the limits of a single parish.

I have been told again and again that it was a mistake for me not to call into counsel in public affairs the men who constitute what we have agreed to call "Wall Street," and I have again and again said this: If they would come in a spirit of co-operation they would be more than welcome. But they always come not only in a spirit of resistance, but advising alterations in the plans which would defeat the plans. I am speaking by the book. This not generalisation. They have a subtle genius for proposing seemingly immaterial changes which would eventually lead to the defeat of the main objects of the legislation proposed. Do you wonder that I do not call them into consultation, and yet I tell you again that they will be welcome the moment they come to co-operate, and they will not be welcome until then.

Brains Burned Out as Brakes.

Why, the amount of genius that is expended in this country in resisting hopeful changes is one of the greatest indictments on the score of waste that this country has laid itself open to! Brains have been burned out acting as brakes. I solemnly protest that that is not the right use for the best gifts of the country.

I have been preaching this doctrine ever since I was a youngster and the chief advantage I find in being President of the United States is that you can get a hearing for things you have thought all your life. There ought not to be anything in a great office that makes an opinion better worth listening to than it was to begin with, but we have to take human affairs as they are. I have been glad to avail myself of that artificial advantage. I have been telling men I was associated with, I have been telling men that I was not associated with, I have been telling men when it was my business and when it was not my business, that they did not understand that business until they got into the game; and therefore it seems to me that we have always not to put our ears to the ground, but our thought upon those intimate things that bind us all together as a human family.

I have seen some things within the last two or three weeks, my fellow-citizens, that have touched me very deeply in the great crowds that one encounters in going about in a season like this. I have seen poorly dressed women, tears streaming down their faces, holding up little children to me, as if they had discovered a friend, when, God knows, all I was trying to be was their friend. I hope I am their friend; I shall always try to be. But why should they pick me out? I can think of only one thing, they have thought that men in prominent places were not giving them any consideration at all, and the minute any one of us who is supposed to have influence shows that our heart beats with theirs and that we regard them as like ourselves in all that touches their welfare, whether of the body or of the mind, they come to us with tears on their faces and outstretched arms and thank God for a friend.

If you want to draw all there is in a man out of him, like him, love him, do something for him. I have had some very illuminating experiences as a teacher. I have put the best brains I had into my college lectures, but mighty seldom have I had anybody come who had been my pupil and thank me for the lecture. I have had the great satisfaction of having men who had studied under me thank me, but it was not for that; it was for something I had done that had touched them individually, and something I had brought to them to guide them as individuals; and I found out at last that that was the whole secret of what moves the body politic. It is this sense of contact, of being understood, of being treated just the way the other fellows are treated, and having people just as much interested in you as they are in those who are more powerful than you; and that is the source of business strength.

I believe in parties. I believe that parties are the only instrumentality by which we can manage the necessary concert of united action, but I do not believe in parties used for partisan purposes. I hope that every time that a party is used for its own sake every thoughtful man in the United States will vote against it. But if it is trying to serve the interests of the whole people, if it really has a heart that sympathizes with the whole people, why, then, it deserves the confidence of the nation so long as it is doing that, so long as it is not seeking guidance from those who wish to control, but acting in sympathy with those who wish to live. Life is an ephemeral thing at best, we shall all pass from the stage presently; but I think that we will all agree that we would like to leave a better stage than that we came upon; I think you will all like to think that by our example, by our efforts, by our concert of action, we have purified the life of a great nation and made it lift its eyes with confidence again to those visions which it saw in the days of its birth.

COOPER UNION PACKED.

Enthusiastic Throng Cheers the President for Five Minutes.

An audience that packed Cooper Union to the limit of its capacity fought its way into the hall to hear President Wilson last night. It was a most enthusiastic throng and when the meeting opened cheered for five minutes to show its approval of the President and his Administration.

Men in the great crowd compared him to Abraham Lincoln and called him "Woodrow," just as if they had known him all their lives. Those in the audience swept the police from their feet when the President concluded his speech in their effort to get close to him, grasp his hand, and pledge him their vote. The President was deeply affected by the warmth of the welcome, and he said that he had never faced a more interesting audience, certainly he never had talked to one which was more heartily in sympathy with him.

Race to Get Seats.

The meeting had been arranged for first voters, but when the doors were opened shortly after 10 o'clock the first voters had to race like college sprinters to beat their elders, who have voted not once but many times. Everybody wanted a front seat, and the result was that in the first rush about fifty of the chairs in the front of the house collapsed.

When finally the police cleared that part of the hall the chairs were only a mass of splinters. The President with a smile watched his admirers as they struggled good naturedly for places of vantage from which to hear the message he brought them.

The President arrived at the Union at 10:15 o'clock, just as the rush into the hall was at its height. His two daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. McAdoo, the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, came into the hall just ahead of him. With the President was Mrs. Wilson.

Street Crowd Cheers President.

The thousands who thronged the streets outside the building gave a great cheer, which announced to those in the hall that the President was coming.

Those who had gained seats and those who were still fighting for them saw the President at about the same time. The struggle for seats ceased momentarily and everybody began to cheer. It kept up until the President reached the stage and took his seat. Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, who presided, used only a few words in presenting the President.

"He's a regular Abraham Lincoln!" a loud-voiced admirer shouted as the President stepped forward to begin his speech.

That started a new demonstration. When it stopped the President said:

"It is a very great privilege to stand before an audience like this one. It is an audience for the most part of young men, and that makes it especially interesting to me, for all my life I have been dealing with young men.

"I have always tried to impress upon those who are young not to stay young too long but to take life seriously. The most interesting thing about being an American citizen is that the Government and the life of the nation itself is represented in every one of its citizens."

The President then called attention to the fact that the citizenship of the United States was drawn from the citizenship of every other nation of the world.

Would Recreate American Spirit.

"The thing," he added, "that we want to accomplish is the recreation of the American spirit. The best thing about our great citizenship is that it is composed of those who invited themselves to our shore. They came here to drink in that spirit which is at the foundation of America, namely, that every man is entitled to a chance according to his character and abilities and that no set of men and that no unfair circumstances shall be permitted to stand in the way of his enjoyment of those privileges."

Next the President referred to certain divisions which, he said, had arisen in American life, divisions, he added, which must be closed. Among these divisions, he declared, was that one which divided the men who controlled the industries of the country from those whose labor developed those industries.

"The only way to close the gap," he said, "is by the stretching of hands across the gap."

The spirit of the nation, said President Wilson, must be the spirit of comradeship and the spirit of equal men, not "the spirit of employee."

"The task before us," the President continued, "is a task of understanding. In the last few years a small group of men who once controlled the Government have been looking at with uneasiness. The thing we must show them is that the representatives of the people can run this Government better than the representatives of the interests."

"Down with Wall Street!" a man in the audience shouted, and the crowd cheered in approval.

"We do not wish to destroy," the President said when the man in the audience uttered his opinion of Wall Street, "but rather to make them members of the society."

The President mentioned Lincoln at this point in his speech and called attention to the fact that once in the civil war days Lincoln had spoken in Cooper Union. He mentioned the "great heart" of the martyred President and the crowd cheered again.

"The wholesome blood of the country," the President added, "is running now, and let no man impede that wholesome flow. I congratulate you," he said in conclusion, "on being young. I wish that I had the years that you have to look forward to, years in which to fight, for purposes such as the purposes for which I love to fight at this present time.

"We may, we will win on Nov. 7. But it will be a victory which we must repeat again two years hence and again four years hence, when other candidates are before you. We want to be ready for all the Novembers and so work that we will have an America which will be a blessing to our children and our children's children."

RECEPTION PLEASES WILSON.

Presidente Regards Welcome Here as Good Campaign Augury.

The President spent an arduous day in New York yesterday. In addition to making his three speeches, he held several political conferences, visited Democratic National Headquarters, and greeted thousands of persons.

He reached the Grand Central Terminal at 9 o'clock in the morning after traveling all night from Buffalo, and left for Shadow Lawn on board the naval yacht Mayflower at 11 o'clock in the evening. Everywhere, in the halls in which he spoke and on the streets through which he drove, he and Mrs. Wilson were greeted by cheering crowds, which reached the highest pitch of enthusiasm in the big parade before the speech in Madison Square Garden.

The day marked the climax of the President's campaign for re-election—a fight which has taken him on four trips into the Middle West, and which has given six cities a chance to welcome him: Omaha, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and New York.

Mr. Wilson's personal compaign away from Shadow Lawn has been governed by a determination to avoid direct reference to political issues, with a "dignified discussion of public questions in a nonpartisan way," but the Democratic leaders believe that his speeches have none the less proved most effective in advancing the political interests of the Administration. The President left New York last night feeling thoroughly satisfied with his reception in every part of the country which he had visited.

He was met at the Grand Central Station by National Chairman Vance McCormick, who stayed with the Presidential party all day, and Colonel E. M. House. Mr. McCormick was feeling in an especially happy mood as he pressed forward to grasp the President's hand. "It looks fine," he said.

"We're with You, Woody!"

Several hundred persons had managed to elude the guards and make their way into the train shed beside the President's train. Among them were a number of railroad men, one of whom swung a track walker's lantern and led a hearty cheer for "Woodrow." Another man shouted, "We're with you, Woody! You're appreciated" as the President neared the exit, and another cheer followed. An enthusiastic crowd which numbered thousands was waiting in the concourse, and the secret service men and police had great difficulty in getting the Presidential party through to the automobiles waiting for them.

The President, with Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, who have been with the President on the trip, were driven directly to the New York Yacht Club dock on East Twenty-third Street, where they put off in a launch to the Mayflower, moored in the East River. Colonel House and Mr. McCormick accompanied the President on board for a conference, and a few minutes later Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the navy yard, came alongside and boarded the yacht to pay his respects to the President. Colonel House and Mr. McCormick came ashore at 11 o'clock.

At 12:30 the President and the members of his party were brought to the dock in the yacht tender to proceed up to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they attended the luncheon given by the Wilson Business Men's National League. Traffic was halted as they passed up Fifth Avenue, and both when they entered and left the hotel the sidewalks were packed with people eager to catch a glimpse of them, and the windows of all the buildings around were thronged. The President's appearance was everywhere the signal for an outburst of cheering.

Visits Democratic Headquarters.

After the luncheon the party drove rapidly up Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, where they turned east. At Democratic National Headquarters in the Forty-second Street building the party got out, and the President remained in the offices for twenty minutes holding an informal reception for the men who are conducting his campaign for re-election. Mr. McCormick served as a committee of introduction. From the Forty-second Street building the President drove to the headquarters of the Publicity Division of the Democratic National Committee at the Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-sixth Street, where he held a similar reception.

Mr. Wilson then retired to the Mayflower, where he remained working on his speeches until it was time for him to go to Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Wilson, in the meantime, made a little shopping tour and attended the bazaar at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

McCOMBS ON AMERICANISM.

In Garden Speech He Says Democratic Party Is One of Performance.

This is the speech William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, made at Madison Square Garden last night:

"I do not think that you expect a very long address from me. I think that you came here, as I came here, to hear the next President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. For the past two and a half months I have gone over this State speaking about Democratic peace and prosperity. In the meantime I have been reading the papers carefully to see what issues Mr. Hughes would develop; and as an American citizen I think I have a right to complain of Mr. Hughes. There are Republicans in the audience, and I want to call your attention to a few facts.

"The immortal Abraham Lincoln had a program. He developed it. He argued it. And the American people twice made him President of the United States. The soldier statesman Grant, a Republican, had a program, Mr. Chairman. He developed it. He argued it. And the serious thinking people of this American Republic made him President of the United States. The martyred McKinley had a program. He presented it. He argued it. He seriously insisted upon it. He was elected President of these United States. So our Mr. Roosevelt. So our Mr. Taft. And however much we may have disagreed with them in principle they were elected by your votes, and, I think, my friends, you as Americans are entitled to insist upon a program being presented to you. They have no right to insist upon your voting for people who merely want to get into office.

"Do you know what they are doing? They want you to fill in a blank check and let them make out the amount after election. Can you, my friends, can you Republicans, be insulted in that way? This election involves a very homely question. Are you going to maintain that which you have? For to hold is just as important as to have. Or are you going to fly to those agencies of which you know naught? That is your question tonight. Let me call your attention to the fact in the few brief moments that I am going to address you that the Democratic Party is a party of performance, of promise. For example, in this campaign the question of child labor, the question of industrial freedom for children, was agitated in this country; and a particular bill which the Democratic Party put on the statute books lay in the pigeonholes in the Senate and the House through three Republican Administrations. The Democratic Party has released little children from industrial slavery.

"I call your attention to the fact that the Republican Party has taken up this issue and that issue and the other and dropped them with equal celerity during this campaign. It reminds me of the story in 'Alice in Wonderland' that charming little book of the girl who mounted seven horses at the same time and simultaneously rode off in seven different directions.

"Mr. Hughes a week ago, as I saw in a paper, I think in Buffalo, where I was speaking, said he was going to cut loose. In these last two weeks I have continued to wonder, Mr. Chairman, what Mr. Hughes was going to cut loose from. Theodore Roosevelt, who snorts flame and preaches war and who thus far has made up most of the spoken opinions for Mr. Hughes? No, not yet. Mr. Hughes has agreed with President Wilson in all of his foreign policies, in substance? He cannot do that. Special privilege? Will he cut loose from that? One rarely cuts from one's angel. Then my Republican opponent, Mr. Calder, should cut loose with something.

"They have said a great deal about Americanism in this campaign. That is not an issue. Every man, no matter where he was born, no matter of what descent, if he is an American citizen is for America.

"I would like to address you further upon this issue of Americanism. I shall leave this thought with you as I go—let us make Americanism practical. Let us see that this flag is respected in every port in all the world. Let us see that every pound of American freight, every American communication, every American life, is safe under this flag."

MRS. WILSON VISITS BAZAAR.

Song and Salute by Women Mark Her Arrival at 69th Armory.

Although President Wilson was unable yesterday to attend the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Fund Bazaar, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Samuel Seabury paid a visit to the armory. They were entertained by Mme. Marie Narelle and a mixed chorus from the Bohemian Church of New York, who sang "The Soul of Old Glory," the words of which were composed by Miss Lucy Cleveland, cousin of President Cleveland.

During the recital a series of events from American history were shown in moving pictures. Judge Seabury in a short address described the patriotic program and the applause that greeted it was typical of the spirit of the Fighting Sixty-ninth.

Mrs. Wilson was received with military honors by the depot battalion, and a special company of the American Women's League for Defense, clad in khaki training camp costumes, stood at attention and saluted her as she passed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Buck says:

If you want honorable Peace and continued Prosperity

VOTE FOR WILSON

If you want war and all its horrors

VOTE THE HUGHES-ROOSEVELT TICKET

ADVERTISEMENT.

President Wilson

Will deliver his last speech of the present campaign at

SHADOW LAWN

TOMORROW at 2:30 P. M.

The day has been set apart for the people of his home State, New Jersey. It will be

Old Home Day

The Hudson County Democracy invites New Jersey men and women to accompany them on their

SPECIAL TRAIN

From Exchange Place, Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M.

Round Trip Fare, $1.00.

PRESIDENT IN CROWD CLIMBS FIRE ESCAPE

Continued from Page 1.

estimated it at 40,000. The Inspector was a Captain of police in the Tenderloin District when the famous Bryan meeting was held in 1896, and he said he did not believe last night's crowd was as large as on that historic occasion.

A great deal of the lack of organization in handling the crowd was observable in Twenty-seventh Street. This street had been kept comparatively clear of people, since the President and his party were to reach the Garden by way of it. Several hundred men and women, newspaper men, and persons holding tickets managed to get through the police lines. They filled the street in front of the door by which the President was to enter, and from time to time the police, seemingly almost as numerous as the crowd, pushed them back on the sidewalk.

Sometimes the cards permitting newspaper men to pass through all police lines were honored and at other times the reporters were driven back with the crowd. Once, when the police were clearing the street after the President had entered the Garden, a mounted policeman rode up on the sidewalk and drove the crowd toward Madison Avenue with his horse. Inspector Schmitt-berger saw him, however, and stopped the Cossack-like manoeuvre.

Immediately the President had entered, the police began clearing the north street and Madison Avenue. A large motor truck stood in front of the Garden, and from the rear of this it had been planned President Wilson would address the overflow when he had finished his main address.

The truck was moved and the police formed in lines from the north door to the truck, but when the flock of automobiles bearing the President and his party swung into Madison Avenue the Secret Service men in the vanguard machine shouted to the inspectors that there would be no outside speech. The main door of the Garden was pouring out its multitudes into the avenue, and through these the cars swung south and headed for Cooper Union.

Inspector Morris, in discussing the trouble that had arisen in handling the crowds, blamed the management for not opening the Garden doors sooner. He said it was 7 o'clock before they were finally opened, and that he himself had been forced to go to the employes' entrance in Fourth Avenue to enter the building.

One of the most exciting incidents of the campaign befell the President when he started to address the crowd of 15,000 persons in front of Cooper Union at the close of his address within the hall. When the President reached the east side meeting place shortly after 10 o'clock a crowd of perhaps 5,000 was awaiting him. The hall was practically full before the party arrived, and immediately it had entered there was a wild scramble for the two front doors. Several hundred succeeded in jamming their way through before the police succeeded in closing them.

But it was when the President emerged less than half an hour later that the greatest excitement was manifested. The crowd meanwhile had been augmented by thousands who had flocked down on subway and "L" trains from the Garden meeting, and a cheering mass filled Cooper Square when the President mounted the flag-draped stand before it.

Inspector O'Brien had about 200 policemen here and they formed a semi-circle about the stand. The moment the President appeared on the platform there was a mighty rush to get within sound of his voice. The police, now formed four deep across the front of the stand, which was raised above the heads of the crowd, pushed with all their force in an effort to keep a clear space in front of the platform. But the strength of the throng couldn't be coped with and the police were crushed back against the platform.

The mob was cheering now, and above it stood the President, his head bared, his hands outstretched for silence. The swaying, surging elevated trains and flat-wheeled surface cars added to the hubbub, which continued at least five minutes.

By that time those in the front ranks had so exhausted themselves that they gave up the struggle, while others were thrown bodily to the sides of the stand by the policemen. During all this pandemonium the President stood smiling, endeavoring to quiet the multitude. If the sight of the mob surging at his feet made him uneasy he did not betray it by look or action, or by word, when he addressed the crowd briefly when quiet had been restored. But Mrs. Wilson, who stood at his right hand holding his high hat, was painly frightened by the demonstration.

30,000 IN PARADE CH

TAFT ASSAILS WILSON FOR ADAMSON BILL

Calls "Surrender of President and Congress to the Brotherhoods a Disgrace."

CLAIMS OF 1,600,000 IGNORED

Ex-President Asks Why 80 Per Cent. of Railway Workers Were Not Provided For.

Ex-President Taft, who spoke last night at the Republican campaign meeting at the Amsterdam Opera House in West Forty-fourth Street, after describing the passage of the Adamson bill, asserted that the "surrender" of President Wilson and Congress to the threats of the four brotherhoods and the speeding up of legislation under pressure was "a disgrace to the Government of the United States."

"President Wilson has said that his course in this matter was determined, not by votes, but by humanity," said Mr. Taft. "Now, humanity, as I understand it, is that which leads us to take steps to help the oppressed—to help the 'under dog.' If humanity was the motive, why were 80 per cent. of the railroad employes not included in the benefits of the bill? Why was no provision made for the 1,600,000 employes who receive much less than do the four brotherhoods. I am not dealing with the merits of the claims of the brotherhoods, which are made up of men who do skilful work and incur risk and deserve good wages, but the claims of the 1,600,000 were surely more meritorious. Why were they ignored?

"When a representative of the 1,600,000 went to President Wilson and tried to get him to include them in the Adamson bill, he did not have time to see them. When an amendment including them in the bill was introduced, it was beaten by direction of the President. Is it possible to escape the inference that the reason why only the 400,000 were included was that the President and Congress feared the threatened use of force by the 400,000, who were closely organized, and did not fear the 1,600,000, who were loosely organized, and that they bowed the knee to force and did not bow the knee to the more meritorious claim?"

Mr. Taft asserted that there was nothing in the Adamson bill to justify the name of an eight-hour law, and that it was solely intended to increase wages, notwithstanding efforts to make it look like a measure for reducing hours.

"Further than that," he said, "the bill is proving a great disappointment to many of those in whose behalf it was passed. There are many of them who work less than eight hours a day and work on a mileage basis. Under this law, their pay is bound to be calculated on an eight-hour basis, which constitutes an injury to them. It is quite natural that a bill passed under such conditions should prove to be what Mr Hughes has called it—a gold brick. Any law drawn so hastily, passed under pressure, without time for examination for the detection of flaws—passed in fear of men who sat in the galleries with their watches in their hands marking the limit of time which Congress had to deliberate—could escape such defects."

After saying that President Wilson had gone into office pledged to respect the Civil Service laws, President Taft asserted that the Administration had engineered the deputy marshals and internal revenue collectors off the Civil Service list and into the hands of Democrats and that the appointment of Fourth Class Postmasters had been manipulated so that the Democrats got the jobs, in defiance of Civil Service principles. After promising "pitiless publicity" in the conduct of affairs, President Wilson, according to the speaker, refused to permit the National Civil Service Association to examine the records which would show just how the Fourth Class Postmasters had been appointed. After charging that President Wilson had shifted his position on practically every question of importance which he had faced and that his present professions were no indications of what his future actions would be, Mr. Taft exclaimed:

"I don't know how you feel about it, but, oh, I get so tired of these trimmers in public office."

He then went on to defend the right to criticise the acts of the President of the United States and asserted that the Democrats who were now sensitive about attacks on the President were not sensitive on that point during the Taft Administration.

"In Charles Evans Hughes," he said, "the Republicans have a candidate who represents the highest ideal of offical courage. He is a man whose convictions have always guided his official course. No fear of political disadvantage or of losing office has ever controlled him. I do not say anything about anyone else, but no fear of losing office has ever controlled Charles Evans Hughes."

LAWYERS PRAISE WILSON.

League Cites Seven Reasons Why Its Members Are For President.

The Wilson and Marshall Lawyers' League, of which Alton B. Parker is Chairman, and which comprises in its membership many prominent lawyers of New York, made public yesterday the following reasons why it advocates the re-election of President Wilson:

1. His matchless Administration of efficiency, economy, and stability.
2. He has erected a banking system that will for all times prevent financial panics.
3. He signed the Adamson Eight-Hour bill because the people demanded it, and it was to their benefit.
4. The Wilson Administration has done more for preparedness in three years than the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft Administrations had done in sixteen years.
5. Prosperity will continue because the Wilson Administration has placed business on a sound financial basis.
6. Because of President Wilson's wise, far-seeing, and noble action, we are at peace with all the world.
7. The Wilson Administration has been one of virtue, honor, success, and glory, and the true American is proud of it.

The statement is signed by seventy-five lawyers, including George Gordon Battle, Jacob A. Cantor, Thomas W. Churchill, Bainbridge Colby, J. Hampden Dougherty, William B. Ellison, Edward E. McCall, former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Morgan J. O'Brien, Peter B. Olney, and Samuel Untermyer.

DENY BIG WALL ST. FUND.

Bankers Say No Eleventh-Hour Call for Hughes Funds Has Been Made.

A report that an eleventh-hour effort was being made to raise more than $1,000,000 in Wall Street, to be used to advertise Hughes's claims on the voters, was not taken seriously by bankers who would have felt slighted had such an effort been made without an invitation of their support.

A number of wealthy men, it was learned, have increased earlier contributions by generous gifts in the last few days, on the plea that several hundred thousand dollars could be used to advantage in newspaper and billboard advertising in the final days of the campaign, but no widespread canvass has been made, and several houses known to be strongly Republican reported that they had not been asked to help the movement.

HUGHES WINS STRAW VOTE.

N. Y. U. Faculty and Students Give Republican 144 to 115 for Wilson.

Faculty and students of New York University and of the College and Engineering School in a straw ballot yesterday voted as follows: Hughes, 144; Wilson, 115; Benson, 28; Hanly, 3; Reimer, 2; Whitman, 156; Seabury, 90; Lee, 8. Not many of the Faculty voted, but of those who did the majority were for Hughes and Whitman.

There is more political agitation at University Heights this year than ever before. The Democratic League is headed by Professor Charles G. Shaw, head of the Department of Philosophy, while the Republican interests are under the supervision of Assistant Professor Charles E. Tonsor of the Department of English.

THE COLONEL HERE TONIGHT

Expected to Make His Most Vigorous Speeches on the East Side.

Colonel Roosevelt's last speech in this city during the present campaign will be delivered tonight. He will return from Ohio today and will speak in the evening, first at Cooper Union and afterward, briefly, at the National Theatre, Second Avenue and Houston Street.

Republicans were looking forward eagerly to these speeches yesterday, as it was reported they were to be the Colonel's most vigorous addresses of the campaign.

ANSWERED, SAYS BRYAN.

Declares "Dumba Memorandum" Story Has Been Dealt With.

Special to The New York Times.

McCOOK, Neb., Nov. 2.—When William J. Bryan was asked today about the questions put to him by letter by Gifford Pinchot in regard to a memorandum on submarine warfare, alleged to have been agreed to between Bryan and Ambassador Dumba, the ex-Secretary declined to answer, saying he had already dealt with the matter in his speeches.

Mitchel Indorses O. L. Mills.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday indorsed the candidacy of Ogden L. Mills for re-election to the State Senate. In a letter made public by the Republican County Committee last night the Mayor said that Senator Mills had "made an excellent Senator, and a particularly excellent representative of the City of New York."

LATE TRAIN VEXES WOMEN STUMPERS

Hughes Boomers on the Last Night of Their Tour Blame Delay on Adamson Law.

SPECIAL RETURNS TONIGHT

Wife of Candidate Will Join Party at Newark and All Will Hear Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH THE WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Due in New York tomorow night at 7:45 o'clock after their 11,075-mile transcontinental jaunt in behalf of the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes, the women campaigners spent the last day of their trip tidying up their Pullman boudoirs and wondering whether it was really Wilson sentiment among the trainmen that caused the special to be late and upset the schedule of meetings. The first meeting was set for Baltimore, but the train arrived just four and a half hours behind time. The orators tried to get together an eighteen-minute gathering, but without much success. Finally the speakers rushed back to the station, had a bite to eat, and gathered in the observation car to say unkind things about the locomotive enginemen influenced by the Adamson law.

At Wilmington, Del., the campaigners addressed about 500 persons who stood on the lawn of the Court House. The Chairman of this meeting was Governor Charles Miller, who in a brief speech praised the "consistency and courage" of the women. Those who spoke included Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Mary Antin.

When the train reached Trenton tonight the campaigners, accustomed to bands and other political properties, gazed from their cars and saw only a lone Wilson-buttoned brakeman and two trunks on the platform. Downstairs, however, waited several members of the local Reception Committee, and, under their guidance, the orators were escorted to waiting motor cars. An actual count of the welcoming Trentonians resulted as follows: One baggage transfer agent, three newsboys, twelve chauffeurs—with cars to rent and all for Hughes—and ten men, Republicans, who looked on silently.

The meeting was held in the Republican Club and 200 of the faithful applauded the entire roster of speakers. At Trenton, too, the train was behind time, and, to hold the crowd, former Congressman Ira Wood spoke.

Tonight the women rested in a hotel and in the morning they will hold street corner meetings here and in adjoining towns. At noon they will leave for Newark, where meetings will be held. Mrs. Hughes will be the guest of honor at a dinner in the Palace Hotel in Newark, and will accompany the train into New York.

The Women's Hughes train, which will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station tonight, will be met by a large reception committee. The campaigners will be taken in automobiles to the meeting at the National Theatre, Second Avenue and Houston Street, where Colonel Roosevelt will be the principal speaker, after the speech which the Colonel will deliver at Cooper Union.

SOCIALIST PREDICTS ELECTION OF HUGHES

Julius Gerber, Secretary of Party, Says Electoral Vote Will Be Close

Julius Gerber, the Secretary of the National Socialist Party, said yesterday that careful estimates received at the Socialist headquarters from Socialist workers in every State indicated the election of Hughes.

"Our reports, which are entirely unbiased," said Mr. Gerber, "seem to show that Hughes will be the next President. Ohio will go for Hughes. New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, will also probably go Republican. Indiana seems assured to the Democrats.

"There is more uncertainty in our reports on New York than on the other States. The appearances now are that Mr. Hughes will be elected by a narrow majority in the Electoral College, and the result would of course be changed if New York goes to Wilson. The popular vote will be closer than the electoral vote, and it is possible that Mr. Wilson may poll a slightly larger popular vote than Mr. Hughes and still be defeated.

"In this election the Socialist Party is taking votes away from the Republicans and the Democratic Party is taking votes which ought to be cast for the Socialist Party. A large proportion of the honest Progressives of 1912 will vote for Benson. The Republicans who would not stand for the Republican machine in 1912 as a rule are dissatisfied with Hughes and do not care for Wilson, so they will increase the Socialist vote.

"We expect a Socialist vote this year of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. I would put the figure at 1,500,000 or 400,000 more than in 1912. We believe that we have a good chance to elect eight or nine Socialist Congressmen. Meyer London's re-election seems to be a certainty and Morris Hillquit is likely to be elected to Congress from this city. Eugene Debs has a very good chance to go to Congress from Terre Haute, Ind.

"Our reports from Oklahoma indicate that we are the strongest of the three parties in the greater part of the State and are likely to elect three Congressmen and possibly to control the electoral vote of that State. We expect to elect Victor Berger and Gaylord from Milwaukee. We may have one Socialist Congressman from Indiana. Our workers in Nevada are enthusiastic over the chances of electing Grant Miller a Senator, but I regard that as unlikely."

SINGING HUGHES SONGS NOW

Columbus Glee Club Leaves Its Burton Collection in Ohio.

The Columbus Glee Club, an Ohio singing club organized when General U. S. Grant was running for President, and which has sung for Republican candidates in many parts of the country ever since, arrived here yesterday to stay until the end of the campaign. It brought fifty members, and promptly divided into two bands, each of which sang yesterday afternoon and evening at Republican meetings.

They didn't sing the songs they used at Chicago last June, however, when Theodore E. Burton of Ohio was trying to get the nomination. Late in the afternoon they all assembled at Republican National Headquarters and sang their new Hughes songs. One which made a great hit was a song inviting "all good Republicans" to "Hughes's chicken dinner." Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Committee made them an address of welcome. Tonight they will sing at the Roosevelt meeting at Cooper Union; tomorrow night at the Hughes meeting at Madison Square Garden.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Colonel "Registers a Protest" Against Mr. Wilson's Actions "for Partisan Advantage."

STIRS CLEVELAND CROWDS

Charges "Misuse of the Militia and the Diplomatic Service"—Questions His Fight Declaration.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Attacking President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico and the President's Buffalo speech, Colonel Roosevelt tonight addressed an audience which packed Central Armory. He also addressed an overflow meeting, speaking from the City Hall steps to a crowd which jammed East Sixth Street.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived here at 7:30 o'clock and was escorted to the armory by a large torchlight parade. The streets were crowded with spectators who cheered the former President. At the armory he received an ovation which lasted four minutes and forty seconds. Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, ex-Governor Post of Porto Rico, and Mayor Harry Davis preceded Colonel Roosevelt on the program.

Colonel Roosevelt assailed the alleged remarks of Secretary of War Baker concerning the soldiers in Washington's army, and told the big audience that he was glad to present his plea for support for Charles E. Hughes. In referring to President Wilson's Buffalo address and the Democratic Administration's attitude toward Mexico, he said:

"I want to register my protest against Mr. Wilson's misuse of the militia and the diplomatic service for partisan advantage. If the President says we are in ignorance of our foreign relations, he is bound to enlighten us. If he doesn't tell us now, there must be some reason for it. He says:

"'We are not afraid to fight for something as big as an American ideal.' What does that mean? Does it mean he wouldn't fight for a murdered baby? There were 103 babies on board the Lusitania. Is there anything bigger in American ideals? He sent Boyd and Adair into Mexico and left them. He wouldn't back them up.

"What does Mr. Wilson mean by being bigger than American ideals? What can be bigger than protecting men and women born under the American flag or naturalized under it?"

Colonel Roosevelt left after the meeting for the East.

In his speech in Memorial Hall, Toledo, this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"I am here in no partisan sense. I am appealing to all good citizens to save the country from ruin. I believe in certain reforms, but before we can work reforms within the nation we have got to be sure that we have got a nation.

"There is another principle that we cannot too jealously guard, and that is that we see to it that our public servants mean what they say and keep their promises after election. We must protect ourselves from men who made a great hit was a song inviting "all good Republicans" to "Hughes's chicken dinner." Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Committee made them an address of welcome. Tonight they will sing at the Roosevelt meeting at Cooper Union; tomorrow night at the Hughes meeting at Madison Square Garden.

a Wilson paper that he has said that there may be circumstances under which he might fight and the things he is willing to fight for.

"Mr. Wilson says he is going to do some fine things in the future. Do it now, Mr. Wilson, or keep still."

STRAW VOTE OF SOLDIERS.

Partial Poll at McAllen Shows Majority for Hughes.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 2.—In a straw ballot taken near the camps of the New York Division today under the supervision of Major E. W. Dayton, representing the New York Republican State Committee, Mr. Hughes received 876 votes and Mr. Wilson 430, showing a majority of 446 for Hughes. No count was kept by organizations, and those who took the vote were disappointed that a larger number were not cast for the Republican candidate.

Votes were cast by men from most of the large units, except the Second Field Artillery. As many companies were out patrolling and many soldiers in camp were on special details, only about one-fifth of the number of votes in the total registration were cast.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

ALBODON.

Why Do You Brush Your Teeth?

You brush your teeth, not because it is customary or a habit, but *to keep them clean.*

It stands to reason that the dental cream that will clean your teeth best is that one which contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties.

ALBODON is that Dental Cream

Trial tube free on request to

ALBODON CO., 154 W. 18th St., N.Y.

$3.00 Round Trip

BALTIMORE

The Monumental City

WASHINGTON

The Capital of the Nation

SUNDAYS

November 5, December 3

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:50 P. M.; Baltimore 6:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.

Pennsylvania R.R.

AUTHORITATIVE.

Good, strong binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

"Truly a Cigar"

Every moment someone, somewhere, is changing from strong tobacco to this mild cigar. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢. 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

(Reprinted from the "Daily Trade Record.")

Stein-Bloch Clothes Shown in 2,000 Movies

Is Part of Nation-Wide Movement for Better Clothes.

The prosperity of the nation, coupled with the "Dress Up" movement, has brought out many and varied methods of stimulating men and young men to give closer attention to their personal appearance.

And now comes the moving picture, the Pathé Weekly, as a public educator of correct dress for young men. This week, in 2,000 leading picture theatres throughout the country, a film is being shown entitled "Men's Smart Clothes."

The Movie Tale at John David's.

The film starts with a view of two young men hesitating before the show window of John David, of New York City, and, being attracted by the garments displayed, decide to enter the store. After stating their mission, the clerk brings out different styles of coats, including the "Ennyweather" model, and also several suits, the coats of which are tried on and inspected.

Models Carefully Selected to Show Best American Ideas.

The Pathé firm, in selecting Stein-Bloch Clothes, was particular to select those which would reflect the styles favored by the typical American of the better class. The models selected were distinctly American in design and made from the best American fabrics. Clothes that are refined and not radical in cut will be shown weekly and continued indefinitely.

JOHN DAVID

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Broadway at 32nd Street

These three popular prices

$20, $23 and $25

afford a range of choice in

Saks-Made Suits

not generally obtainable in "popular" selections

A "popular" price usually implies limitations. But not at Saks'. Any time we find it necessary to cut down on assortments in popular-priced clothes we'll cut out popular-priced clothes altogether. Until that time you can look to Saks' to lead the way in popular-priced values and in popular-priced varieties.

¶ We can give you better values in popular-priced suits because we make them ourselves, from bench to you.

¶ We can give you better varieties because we do our own choosing, and base our selections of models and materials on Metropolitan tastes and tendencies.

¶ And we can give you better tailoring and better style because as a result of our Maker-to-Wearer methods we are able to buy better tailoring talent than is usually employed on popular-priced propositions.

At $20, $23 and $25

We can show you models and materials, and values which you cannot duplicate in any other shop.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY (FRIDAY)

A Very Special Offering

OF

WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS

Priced for TODAY ONLY.

at 38.00

About two hundred Suits have been assembled from the regular stock and included in this offering. The special price will obtain for today (Friday) only.

Included are all the varying types of the season's smartest suit fashions. Demi-tailored, tailleur simple and more dressy models with the fashionable large fur collars and deep cuffs.

These Suits are developed in BROADCLOTH, VELOURS, GABARDINES, VELVETEENS and MANNISH MATERIALS.

Masterpieces of Men's Neckwear

Direct from Paris

THEY have all the deft French touches of rich restraint, created by master designers with the genius of the painter.

They are the gems of scarfdom—as rare as gems in number (of some there are only four scarfs in existence); as rich, refined and surprising in colorings.

But—superlative scarfs are beyond the superlatives of description!

Discovered by our Paris Furnishing Representative and brought over for war-barred Americans who formerly enjoyed "hunting down" these scarf treasures in Paris.

To see them is to enjoy a "snapshot" art education.

At 1.00 to 4.00

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—New York

IF you're as finicky about your Suit as a "bud" about her first dance frock, come right in and boss every detail of your clothes. I'll halve hairs and count stitches to please you.

My Patch Pocket Sack, tailored to individual measure, must have my body-gracing fit and my thoroughbred style, or off with the clothes and off with the deal—$25.

Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats, $20 to $45, which are distinctively different, for they are turned out by my own journeymen tailors, not by "clothing operatives"—$20 to $45.

$20 to $45 Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

18 Years On This Corner

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ON

"Our Nation's Crisis"

Cooper Union, TO-NIGHT

Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER, Presiding

Admission without ticket. All citizens who want light on the Crisis faced by the Nation, cordially invited to attend.

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

Quality of Hurley Shoes results from years of experience in shoemaking.

The work of expert shoemakers and the use of the best leathers only have earned the reputation they enjoy.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart. With or without arch support. Fall styles now ready in all leathers, including the latest Cordovan shades.

$6 to $10

HURLEY SHOES

1484 Broadway 1857 Broadway

1177 Broadway 7 Astor House

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Factory—Rockland, Mass.

Chickering

Quarter Grand

THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size.

In mahogany, $700

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

Lord & Taylor Store

38th St. Fifth Avenue 39th St.

CARLSTROM FLIES 652 MILES ON TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

that the aeroplane circled the field, gaining height, until three minutes later, at 7:12½ New York time, Carlstrom started east, flying at about 2,000 feet.

With the arrival of the first three bulletins in THE TIMES office the bulletin service started. News agencies were notified and bulletins were sent out by taxicab messengers to fifteen leading hotels and department stores. Each noteworthy event in the progress of the flight was sent to twenty-five bulletin boards, including that of THE TIMES at Forty-third Street and Broadway. This service was maintained throughout the flight, the news reaching THE TIMES by telephone. It will be continued today, when Carlstrom will leave Hammondsport at about 6 A. M.

Carlstrom left Chicago with a favoring five-mile wind from the west, the telephone operators reported, and they said he was out of sight a minute and a half after leaving the field. Then came reports in rapid succession from Blue Island, Ill., Harvey, Ill., and Hammond, Ind., twenty miles from Chicago, where it was noted that Carlstrom had passed eight and a half minutes after starting.

Gary, Ind., reported six minutes later, and then followed closely Hobart, Chesterton, Laporte, and North Liberty, Ind. Wauseon was the first town in Ohio to report the aviator. Then followed Maumee, Huron, Oak Harbor, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Lorain, Painesville, Geneva, and other towns so rapidly that the map of Ohio seemed to be passing under the eye like a moving picture film. Cleveland apparently missed the flier because of smoke and mist, although thousands crowded the roofs hoping for a glimpse.

Lands at Erie.

At 11:20 A. M.—Carlstrom had now entered the zone of Eastern time—Erie, Penn., reported, that he had passed to the south at a great height. There was a lapse in the bulletins here, but presently came word that Carlstrom had turned back when a few miles south of Erie and landed at 11:27 o'clock at the circus grounds at Beach and Thirtieth Streets.

One of the first to reach the circus grounds was the telephone company observer, who found Carlstrom working over the motor. According to the report telephoned to THE TIMES, Carlstrom told the observer the pipe leading from the gasoline tank to the carburetor had shaken loose at the point where it is joined by a nut. The trouble was only slight, he said, but he did not consider it wise to take chances, and had come down. Carlstrom said that the motor was doing all that could be expected, and that he was anxious to get to New York by 6 o'clock.

Bulletins then began to arrive rapidly from Erie. Carlstrom said he needed gasoline and went to get it. He said he expected to start at about 12:35. At 12:32 a thirty-four mile wind blowing from the northeast was reported from Erie. Then the crowds began to arrive at the circus grounds. Local Manager Young of the Bell Telephone Company telephoned for the police, who at 12:45 formed lines to hold the crowds back from the aeroplane. Carlstrom returned with fifty gallons of gasoline at 1:11 P. M., and at 1:45, when he had filled the tank, he was notified that Chicago wanted to talk to him in answer to a call he had sent in. He was hurried in an automobile to the nearest telephone in a small grocery a quarter of a mile away.

At 2:07 Carlstrom returned to the aeroplane and started the motor at 2:23 P. M. Six minutes later he ran the machine along the ground for 150 yards, stopped, jumped out, letting the motor run, and instructed volunteers from the crowd how to assist him in getting away. The second start was successful, and at 2:34 P. M. he rose, with 5,000 persons cheering.

Sherman, New York, the first city to report him in this State, announced his passage at 2:53, and nine minutes later Chautauqua said he had passed over so high that he was scarcely visible. Jamestown reported at 3:06, followed ten minutes later by Randolph.

Salamanca had received warning of Carlstrom's approach, and at first glimpse every whistle in the city shrieked. He passed over Salamanca at 3:22. Then came Allegheny, Olean, Friendship, Wellsville, and Hornell, the latter place at 3:56.

Elmira called THE TIMES shortly after this and said that inquiries were being received from all directions asking about the progress of the flight. The observer there reported that all Elmira was waiting for Carlstrom and that the people were out "in droves."

Carlstrom, however, kept on his northerly course and did not pass near enough to Elmira to be seen. At 4:24 Hammondsport sent a report, which was soon confirmed, that Carlstrom had landed a mile and a half outside the town, and, on account of impending darkness, would stay over night and resume his flight at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE START FROM CHICAGO.

Off Prettily and Swiftly Just as the Sun Was Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Perhaps a score of hardy aviation enthusiasts, besides the reporters, photographers, watchmen, and mechanics whose duties took them to the Army Aviation Field on the remote southwestern edge of Chicago before dawn this morning, saw Carlstrom fly away on the start of his journey. The aviator left his rooms at the Auditorium at 3:30, accompanied by Charles B. Kirkham, who represented the Curtiss Company at this end of the flight; Art Smith, the American aviator, and Count Zucs, an Austrian flier, and drove down to the field, stopping on the way for a dish of dried apples and a ham sandwich at a dairy lunch.

A caravan of automobiles carrying officials of the telephone company, reporters, and others coming down to the field, jolted and bumped their way over the hummocks in the roads leading to the hangars in the darkness just before daybreak, with their searchlights flashing far ahead over the prairie, until they drew up in line behind the buildings of the army station.

In front of the hangars mechanics with lanterns and electric torches were going over the biplane, tightening screws here and there, making sure that the gasoline and oil and water were sufficient, but somehow overlooking the one loose nut that ultimately caused all the trouble. While they were puttering about the biplane there gathered gradually about the stove in the corrugated iron headquarters building a group of flying fans who had come down to see Carlstrom's start.

Bag of Mail for New York.

About 100 letters and 600 postal cards, brought to the field by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who collected the mail, were given over to Fred B. Havill, a special clerk of the mailing department of the Chicago Post Office, who dumped the lot upon three boards, precariously fastened together on trestles, and began the process of canceling the stamps with a hand canceler.

The sheet of aluminium closing the remainder of the front cockpit of the machine—the space left for the passenger, which in this aeroplane was partially filled up by the projection of the enormous gasoline tank—was taken off by the mechanics and into the front cockpit were dropped Carlstrom's suitcase and a bundle of Chicago newspapers of this morning's issue.

Then the big machine, which had been facing north, just in front of and looking into the doors of the hangars, was pushed out into the field, perhaps a hundred yards away from the buildings, just as dawn was beginning to make the field light enough for safe movement and to render unnecessary the glare of automobile searchlights in which the mechanics, busy on the aeroplane, had been working.

By this time a considerable crowd had assembled and nearly everybody was hurried and excited except Carlstrom, who went about deliberately setting his affairs in order. Captain Joseph C. Morrow and Lieutenant Arthur R. Christie, the army officers in charge of the aviation field, were there with their civilian instructors; the Aero Club of Illinois, owner of the field, was represented by Charles Dickinson, the President; James Stephens, First Vice President; Glenn Muffley, and Walter Brock. Three women were among the spectators, Miss Mabel Pattee of Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. John C. Metzger of Chicago, who motored down to the field with her husband, and Mrs. Marjorie Stinson, the aviatrice.

Peary's Present Falls to Fit.

Carlstrom put on the heavy buff leather coat and puttees on which he relied for protection against the cold. The suit given to him by Admiral Peary had to be left behind at the last moment because its fit was not altogether perfect. Then he slung his binoculars and the can containing two hot sandwiches over his shoulder and strolled out to the machine, where the mechanics were still at work. The mail bag delayed Carlstrom's departure for perhaps ten minutes because the lock which the Chicago Post Office sent out stuck and required much hammering.

Fades Into the Saffron East.

At last the mail bag was locked, held for a moment in front of the cameras, and then dropped in on top of Carlstrom's suitcase in the forward cockpit. The aluminium sheet was replaced, a packet of films containing photographs taken for THE TIMES was hastily wrapped and handed to Carlstrom, who thrust it into his pocket.

Captain Morrow Kirkham, Theodore C. Macauley, and one or two other friends shook hands with the aviator and gave him their wishes for a successful flight; then everybody stepped back from around the machine. The blocks in front of the wheels were dragged away and the aeroplane slowly moved forward over the frosted prairie into the blue shadows of the southwest, not toward New York, but toward St. Louis.

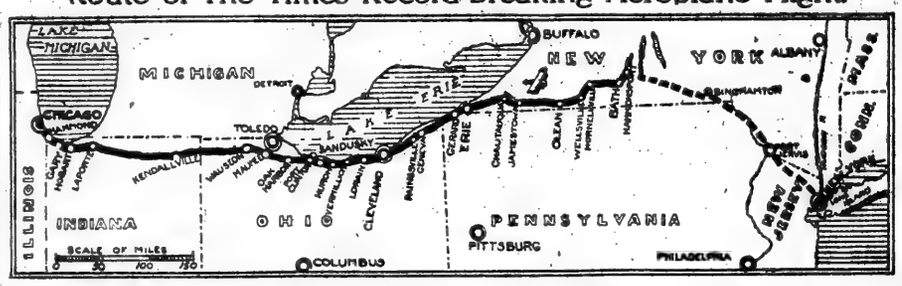
For eighteen seconds, according to Mr. Stephens, who was timing the flight for the Aero Club, the aeroplane skimmed the prairie, and then, at 6:09½ o'clock, rose with astonishing grace for a machine of such unusual weight and clumsy appearance. Carlstrom mounted steadily to perhaps 1,000 feet, swept around to the west in a great circle, and then turned east, flying perhaps a quarter of a mile north of the field.

Slowly the aeroplane faded into the saffron filling the east before the sunrise, a black dot in which the smaller dot that was the aviator showed for an instant and then disappeared from view. The glasses of the observers followed it far on toward the southeast, diminishing steadily, rising steadily, until finally it passed wholly from view, and the watchers returned to town.

When news of the enforced descent came from Erie, Charles B. Kirkham, representative of the Curtiss Company, said:

"It couldn't have been helped, I suppose. It's the sort of thing that might happen to an automobile running along the road; when it happens to an aeroplane it means that you have to come down. It was bad luck, but anyway, the possibility of a Chicago-to-New York non-stop flight has been demonstrated."

Route of The Times Record-Breaking Aeroplane Flight.



VICTOR CARLSTROM.

AVIATION EXPERTS PRAISE CARLSTROM

Hawley and Woodhouse Hail His Record-Breaking Flight as Public Benefit.

Victor Carlstrom's record-breaking flight was watched with great interest in aviation circles here, and it was said last night to be a remarkable achievement.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said that the flight proved that American motors, aeroplanes and aviators only required "inducement such as THE NEW YORK TIMES has given in this case, to demonstrate the practicability of aeronautics and to create public interest for the needed development of American aeronautics.

"Many business men today remarked to me that this is making them see aeronautics from a different aspect," said Mr. Hawley. "It means to them today that if we had an aerial mail line between New York and Chicago they could practically cut down the time of sending letters and packages between these two centres to less than half what is required at present. They pointed out many instances where they would be willing to pay a good-sized fee to be able to cut down the time of transportation between New York and Chicago and vice versa.

"Carlstrom has shown the way, and many will shortly follow in the very immediate future.

"I hope that it will be possible for the postal authorities to inaugurate a permanent air line between these two central points. The financial outlay would not be large, and I am sure that the Chambers of Commerce of the different cities along the route would gladly contribute aviation fields and other facilities.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES deserves praise for arranging this important event, for it is an important event, and should be complimented for the efficient arrangement made in connection with it. The bulletin service giving the details of the flight was most efficient. The bulletins came in quick succession, and to those of us, like myself, who have made long distance cross-country flights it was as thought we were participating. Remembering how, when I flew with Carlstrom from New York to Washington, the cities down below were passed in quick succession, I could almost follow the flight in my mind's eye—and wished that I were with Carlstrom."

Henry S. Woodhouse said: "It was a great flight and an special event. The unexpected stop at Erie emphasized the practical side of the flight. People feared what might happen if something went wrong and the pilot had to land en route. This gave the answer. What happens is that the pilot selects the best landing place that he can find, repairs the trouble, and continues his journey.

"It is a pity that Carlstrom was forced to stop, as at the rate he was traveling he would have reached New York long before darkness set in.

"Carlstrom was wise in not attempting to fly to New York in the dark. There are no landing places between Hammondsport and New York, and while flares could have been put up at Governors Island to light the island for his landing, it would have involved more risk than is justifiable."

Fifth Floor Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor Broadway

Look Closely—Examine Thoroughly—Compare Carefully

Macy's

Winter Suits

and

Overcoats

at $19.75

with those sold elsewhere at equal and even higher prices. You will agree with us that they represent

The Finest Clothing Offer in Town

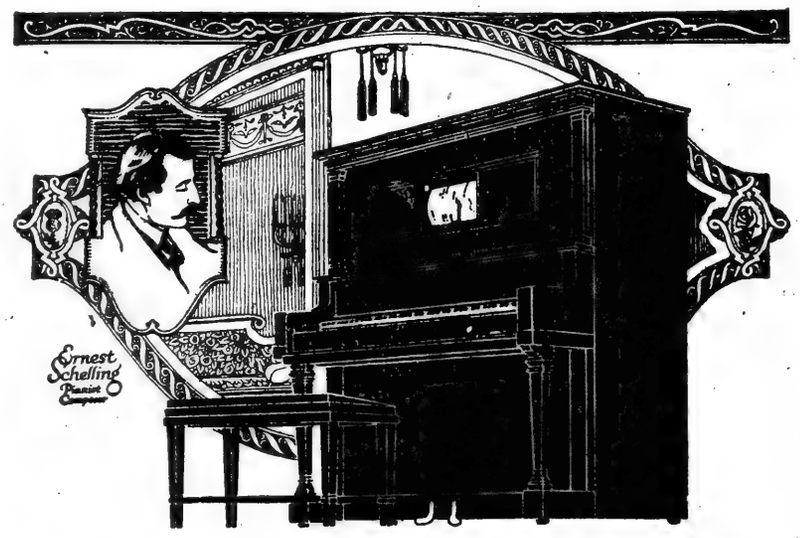
There is that added quality in Macy's Suits and Overcoats which comes from large volume buying and cash selling—from securing an extensive variety of styles and patterns which are the creations of several of the leading tailoring organizations in the country, rather than the limited ideas of a single company.

For Style—for Quality—for Price Macy's Clothes have No Equals!

Direct Elevators from Men's Dept. 35th St. and Broadway

Trousers $4.75

All wool worsteds, in neat black and white stripes on a gray background. Carefully tailored. Correct for wear with cutaway or sack coat. Sizes 29 to 46.



The DUO-ART PIANOLA

ERNEST SCHELLING, pianist of great talent and distinction—a composer of high attainments, pupil and friend of Paderewski—suggests in the following sentences, quoted from a recent interview, the entire confidence in which musicians of highest standing hold the Duo-Art Pianola. Mr. Schelling says:

"I think the Duo-Art reproduction of an artist's carefully prepared record will present that artist at his best. For example, I consider my interpretation of the 10th Rhapsodie, which we heard a few minutes ago upon the Duo-Art, was played as well as I could play it in one of my best moods. That makes my position clear, doesn't it?"

The Duo-Art Pianola reproduces with wonderful fidelity the playing of great concert pianists. Such men as Schelling, Bauer, Godowsky, Gabrilowitsch, Grainger, who have had recording experience with the instrument, do not hesitate to substantiate this statement. The scores of prominent musicians who have heard the instrument are unanimous in their praise and endorsement.

And you will enjoy the Duo-Art even more keenly than these men who judge it so critically.

We invite you to hear this magnificent modern pianoforte. Duo-Art Recitals are given each afternoon at three o'clock in the Little Recital Salon, fourth floor. Admission free.

Remember that the Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument which you can play. It is the most perfect player-piano yet constructed. And it is a beautiful pianoforte for hand playing—a Steinway, Steck, Stroud or famous Weber.

PRICES FROM $750

A descriptive booklet sent on request.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In NEW YORK 29 West 42nd St. AEOLIAN HALL In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave.

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion and largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

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Goody-Goody-Goody

Delicious!
Luscious!
Juicy!

Here's great news for apple lovers--Red, ripe apples, firm and flavory, luscious and juicy--now in this market.

WENATCHEE RED ROVER APPLES

RED Rover Wenatchee Apples, grown in the prize orchard of the famous Wenatchee valley, picked, assorted and packed with infinite pains to insure only perfect fruit reaching this critical market. Only sound, perfect fruit of rare flavor and juicy deliciousness is being shipped. If you ask for Red Rover Apples by name, you are certain of getting fine fruit of rare flavor.

Give them generously to the children. Nothing is finer for the complexion than an apple. Nothing keeps the kiddies so happy and contented as to munch on a juicy, flavory Red Rover Apple.

You will find Red Rover apples at most of the best class fruit stores. Ask for them by name—It is worth while. It is often more convenient, always more economical to buy apples by the box. If you have any trouble finding them, telephone us, and we will see that you are quickly supplied.

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Are YOU the girl in demand?
Do you do good work?
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If so, we are looking for you, whether you are an $8 file clerk or a $20 secretary.

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DE PINNA

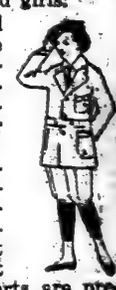
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Week-End Shopping for Boys and Girls

Today and tomorrow should be given over to the younger members of the family.

Days devoted to that most interesting of all shopping—for the boys and girls.



Parents will appreciate the complete readiness of this institution to outfit the younger generation.

In both custom and ready-to-wear departments assortments are at their fullest stage, and experts are prepared to advise and assist in the selection of apparel.

Complete Fall Outfits for Boys

English knickerbocker Norfolk suits at $8.75—a De Pinna production of specially selected, serviceable imported materials.

Other Norfolk Suits up to $25.

Imported English overcoats for boys from three to fourteen years, and a full assortment of De Pinna overcoats of exclusive woolens.

The made-to-order department specializes on correct apparel for dress occasions.

The most desirable suits for boys of all ages, for weddings, children's parties, and formal family occasions.

Girls' Coats for Fall and Winter

Coats tailored expressly for younger girls, reflecting, with the proper modification, the smartness of coats worn by their mothers and older sisters.

For girls of four to fourteen—coats trimmed with modish furs—or plain tailored, without fur trimming.

In the Special Order Department, coats of fine imported velours, velvets and fabrics of the season—copied from imported Parisian models.

Special attention is also being given to the very straight, simply tailored coats for school and general wear with which the name De Pinna has been long associated.

Suits for the Girl Who Is Growing

Designed and specially tailored, solving in an entirely satisfactory manner the problems of the transitory age.

Meeting a difficult situation gracefully—rare combinations of modes and fabrics not to be found in any other shop in the country.

Special models for the girl of ten or twelve who is large for her years yet too young to wear misses' apparel.

Each suit a production to itself, fitting the requirements of one type of girl to a nicety.

Girls' dresses of men's-wear serge, girls' hats and sweaters—exclusive De Pinna designs.

"Anniped" Shoes

For both boys and girls—exclusive De Pinna designed. Shoes for every use—including the famous "Damp-Proof" Shoe.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

WHOLE CITY EAGER FOR FLIGHT NEWS

Times Bulletins Draw Interested Crowds to Big Hotels and Department Stores.

MANY FEEL DISAPPOINTMENT

Demand for Information Comparable with That Attending Great Sporting Events.

Bulletins from THE NEW YORK TIMES announcing the progress of Carlstrom's flight from Chicago were prominently displayed yesterday in many hotels and department stores and were read with keen interest by thousands, showing, as the manager of the Waldorf said, that the people were thoroughly alive to the importance of long distance flying.

The Waldorf bulletin board was placed conspicuously in the main corridor in front of the desk, and during the luncheon hour, when the hotel was especially crowded because of the arrival of President Wilson, the bulletins drew eager crowds to the boards. There was general disappointment when the notice was posted that he had been compelled to land near Erie.

At the McAlpin, Vanderbilt, Martinique, Ritz-Carlton, Manhattan, Belmont, Biltmore, Netherland, Astor, Claridge, Savoy, and St. Regis the bulletins were shown in the lobbies or in front of the desk, and there was scarcely a minute that they did not hold the attention of crowds.

"Not only have our patrons kept tab on each bulletin," said the desk man at the Plaza, "but we have had many telephone calls asking the latest news. It caused as much interest as a big sporting event and recalled the excitement attending the early automobile cup races."

The Biltmore management was especially interested in the progress of the flight because a room had been reserved there for Carlstrom for the night.

On the west side bulletins were posted in the Ansonia Hotel, in the main office, and in the afternoon hundreds of passersby went into the hotel to read them.

The bulletins were also prominently displayed in a number of department stores. At Franklin Simon & Co. they were placed in the Thirty-eighth Street window of the men's department, just off Fifth Avenue; and during the noon hour it was difficult, because of the throngs, to get near the window. At Gimbel Brothers the bulletin board was in the window displaying men's furnishing, in front of the store, just below Thirty-third Street, and other bulletins were shown in front of the information desk on the third floor.

The young woman in charge of the desk said the brief bulletins in the window did not seem to satisfy many of the curious ones, who came into the store and asked where more information could be obtained.

"I answered more questions during the day of the subject of aviation than ever before in my life," she said. "Two men shoppers came up to the desk early in the afternoon and said they were not going to leave the store until they learned that the flight had ended, and they kept their word, too."

At the Oppenheim, Collins store, in Thirty-fourth Street, the bulletins were displayed close to the main entrance at Thirty-fourth Street. At Macy's the news of the flight displayed in the gallery attracted hundreds of shoppers during the day.

Similar interest was evinced at Wanamaker's and at Greenhut's.

In Brooklyn bulletins were posted in the department stores of Frederick Loeser & Co. and Abraham & Straus.

LANDING SPOT FAMILIAR.

Carlstrom Had Flown from Erie Circus Grounds Before.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 2.—Erie saw Victor Carlstrom after all. His flying route called for his circling south from North Girard, Penn., eighteen miles to the west of Erie, heading for the tracks of the Erie Railroad at Corry. He did so, then came the engine trouble of which the bulletins have told, and he headed toward Erie while thousands watched from the roofs.

They saw him coming from a dizzy height to the south, volplaning down over Nicholson hill toward the southern city limits. When he landed on the old circus grounds in the city's outskirts. The cry went up, "Something's happened!"

Thousands rushed toward the scene, and those who first swarmed about the flier found him seriously examining his engine.

Curiously enough, Carlstrom landed just where, four years ago, he made daily flights for a carnival company. He knew the spot well and had headed for it at the first sign of his engine trouble.

Besieged by newspaper men, Carlstrom lived up to his reputation for taciturnity. He said little, letting his questioners do most of the talking and answering "yes" or "no." Later he talked a little.

"I had been waiting for a day like today for a week," he said with a shade of disappointment in his voice. Then he related the details of the sputtering motor, adding, with a smile: "It seemed to lose its pep.

"I knew something was wrong," he went on, "and, glancing at my map, I saw that there was a suitable landing place just south of Erie. I turned in the wind, which was head-on against me, and sighted a cleared portion of land just above the city. I shut off power and volplaned to the ground."

When the motor had been adjusted, Carlstrom said:

"I'm all ready to go ahead if they say the word." But time flew, as time has a way of doing, and while Erie waited it was decided not to resume the flight to New York until tomorrow morning.

Thousands saw him take wing for Hammondsport and waved him a goodbye.

"HUGHES DAY" SCHEDULE.

Candidate to Make Six Speeches in Manhattan Tomorrow.

The Republicans have labeled tomorrow "Hughes Day" in this city. Originally it was planned that the candidate should wind up his campaign with one speech in New York City tomorrow night, the Saturday night before election. His managers, however, have been revising his schedule. Yesterday the Republican County Committee announced that Mr. Hughes would speak at six meetings in Manhattan tomorrow, as follows:

New York Republican Club, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, 12:10 P. M.

Union Square, (open air,) 12:30 P. M.

James E. March Association, 233 Lafayette Street, 1 P. M.

350 Broadway, 1:20 P. M.

Hughes Alliance, 221 Broadway, 1:40 P. M.

Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

What its managers promise will be "the most spectacular parade ever held in New York" is scheduled to precede the night speech. One of its features will be a "wheel of flame," to encircle Madison Square and to consist of 13,000 men carrying red fire torchlights. The "Wide Awakes," a revival of Abraham Lincoln's campaign days, will march among the battalions on parade. Mr. Hughes will lead the torchlight parade to the Garden.

It had been reported that the candidate might carry his campaign into next week and deliver at least one speech here on Monday, but yesterday it was said that this plan had been abandoned.

HUGHES ANSWERS WILSON'S PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

it had been a much-discussed topic when the news got about that Mr. Barnes would preside.

Mr. Hughes reached the hall at 10 o'clock. As he appeared in the wings a man shouted: "The next President of the United States." There was a great hubbub and every one was on his feet. Mr. Barnes stood near the front of the platform as Mr. Hughes, smiling, passed by him and, walking to the other side of the stage, shook hands with men standing there.

After the demonstration had proceeded about two minutes Mr. Barnes walked over to Mr. Hughes and greeted him with a smiling face. There was a cry: "Three cheers for Hughes," and they were given. There were cries then for "Bill Barnes" and "Colonel Roosevelt." After one faint cheer for each the applause was turned back to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Barnes finally got the crowd quiet. In introducing Mr. Hughes he said:

"There is one quality in a man who holds high office that the people who elected him to office demand. In his responsibility to a great people he owes them the obligation that his deeds shall conform with his words. That the American people have not now, but will have in Mr. Hughes if elected."

The crowd rose, shouting. Mr. Hughes smiled at Congressman Henderson, who was standing between him and Mr. Barnes. When there was quiet again Mr. Barnes, still smiling, sat down, and Mr. Hughes began to speak. After predicting victory in Ohio, Indiana, and New York, and in the nation, he proceeded to outline his conception of leadership, turning it into shafts of criticism of the President.

Must Subordinate Personalities.

"He is not chosen," he said, "to follow the whims of his fancy or to indulge in a license of freedom to follow his own personal choices in any direction to which his imagination might lead him. He is the Executive under our constitutional system, charged with the duty of managing the great business affairs of the United States. His first duty is to give to the country an efficient administration of the public business. He should never permit diplomatic agencies, for example, the organization of our great State Department and the representation of the nation in all its international relations, to be subordinated to a narrow conception of supposed partisan expediency.

"I do not care to be told," he said later, "that great amounts of money have been appropriated for equipping our navy unless I am assured that we will have the business capacity in the management of the Navy Department which will assure well-spent dollars and a navy when the dollars are spent. Nor do I care for paper reorganization of the army, or mere bills for the purpose of adding to our forces, or provision for the expenditure of money in supplies necessary for the maintenance of our military establishment, unless we have competent business leadership."

Mr. Hughes concluded his address with the statement that he came into public life as the enemy of abuses, and that he stood against special privilege at the expense of public welfare.

Mr. Hughes's reply to the President, made first at Schenectady this evening, where the crowd was so great that the members of the Hughes party had to fight their way to the entrance of the meeting place, the Van Curler Opera House, was greeted with sustained applause, and as Mr. Hughes went on to develop his beliefs on the question of Americanism and the leadership which this country should have he was frequently interrupted by the cheering.

The tour started today at Batavia at 11:30 o'clock. It was a day of big demonstrations. Besides Batavia, Oneida, Schenectady, Troy, and Albany were on the schedule, and there was an added stop at Amsterdam, where 8,000 persons, most of them workers from the factories, collected at the station to cheer the nominee. At Schenectady, Troy, and Albany the streets were jammed with people.

Mr. Hughes began the day by expressing entire confidence as to the result on Nov. 7 in Indiana and Ohio, the States from which he had just come.

In introducing his reply to the President, Mr Hughes said that the thing which impressed him more than anything else was "the fine patriotic sentiment which is manifested by our people."

"America must not be misrepresented," he continued. "We are not a decadent people. There would be no prosperity for the United States if we lost our self-respect. There is nothing more essential to the maintenance of our peace than that we should safeguard the rights of American citizens throughout the world.

"Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy; but I beg to remind them that an American President is elected for a term of four years and that, under our institutions, at the conclusions of that term, the American people express their minds."

He then made his declaration in favor of maintaining American rights and went on:

"That is not a policy that leads to war. In my judgment it is the condition upon which alone we can be assured of lasting peace. There never has been a time perhaps in our history when it was easier to keep the American nation out of war than the last few years, when every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship, and would not by reason of any assertion of our just rights forfeit that friendship."

Mr. Hughes then said that it was idle to expect success in the extension of our trade in foreign lands unless the interests of American citizens were protected.

Old, Indomitable Spirit Necessary.

"I am amazed to have anyone suppose that we can prosper in the extension of American trade throughout the world if our flag is only an invitation to come home," he said. "Men who before election are described as having the best genius in the world and as doing a duty to humanity should not be in danger, after election, of being called servants of their own private interests who do take their lives in their own hands for their personal ends. The dignity of American citizenship, of one who is lawfully following his vocation anywhere, and his rights are recognized by our laws and Constitution as pertaining to American citizens throughout the world.

"These are not gifts for the Administration to bestow or to withhold in its discretion; rather these are trusts to be sacredly guarded, and if we are to have peace, then we must have the esteem of other nations, and we cannot have that esteem and respect unless we have our own self-respect, unless we stand just and firm, coveting nothing, exploiting nothing, seeking nothing to which we are not justly entitled; but having the old, indomitable spirit that gave us our country and preserved our country, and notifying all mankind that we are not decadent, but are ready to protect our own."

Mr. Hughes pointed to Mexico as an example of how international relations should not be conducted. He declared the question of the recognition of Huerta was "beside the mark" and not an issue.

"I shall not detain you with any recital of those matters, which are all too familiar to your memory," he said. "All that I mean to emphasize at this time is this, that the policy of the Administration has been, in my judgment, not a policy of peace, but rather a policy involving petty and unjustifiable warfare; and I propose that we have a policy which shall have as its cornerstone, first, that we shall not have 'a muddle of meddle,' as Disraeli once said, but that we shall have protection of American lives and property, and the prosecution of a consistent policy which cannot fail to evoke respect while it safeguards the rights of American citizens."

Alluding again to the President Mr. Hughes said:

"Now, somebody rises to say, 'Why, these nations have been in a very life-and-death struggle. It is impossible that they should be able to compete with great and strong America when that struggle is over. Have they not sustained the wastes of war? Is it possible that at a time of this sort there could be a development of any power of competition?'

"How thoughtless such remarks are! How self-deceited must be those who utter them if they are uttered sincerely, for what are the plain facts in the case? And it is necessary that we should consider facts, I am talking plain sense, and it is as important for Democrats as for Republicans that we have prosperity in the United States.

"There has been an extraordinary efficiency developed abroad, and this power will be turned to production, and the products of Europe will unfailingly seek the American markets. The wages in Europe are lower than the wages paid here. The simple proposition is presented: Shall we lower American wages, or shall we protect American wages?

"We have got a condition that confronts us, and every sober student of our affairs realizes that American hopes, so far as they spring out of the European war and the prosperity it has created, are doomed to be blasted when that war ends and the opportunities that sprang so suddenly depart quite as suddenly as they rose."

The message that America held, he said, should be this:

"Come on, American boy, with fine outlook and bright ambition, not to get a little place where he can exploit his fellows, but rather where he can benefit his fellows by a splendid use of that talent, invigorating and stirring the enterprise of the community. We want managerial ability of the highest order, but we want it for service. We want the humblest workingman as well as the most talented to feel that his chance is a fair chance for service, and we need proper rewards distributed by a community where service is the highest ideal, and where justice reigns supreme."

Mr. Hughes will leave Albany at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and speak in cities along the Hudson River, reaching New York City at 6:15 P. M. He will speak in Brooklyn tomorrow night.

HOW SOLDIERS MAY VOTE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Plans to permit National Guardsmen who were absent from their election districts on registration days to vote have been made by Secretary of State Hugo. These guardsmen may, under the arrangement, cast their votes as follows:

Members of Batteries B, D, E and F of the First Field Artillery at their command headquarters, 1,988 Broadway, New York City.

Members of the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers, comprising Companies A, B and C at the armory of the regiment.

Members of Field Hospital No. 4 at 216 Fort Washington Avenue.

Members of the First Field Hospital at 58 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York City.

All other members of the National Guard who were unable to register and were in the military service of the State or the United States may vote at any one of the headquarters mentioned.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Serge Dresses

at $17.50, 22.50, 25.00, 32.00, 38.00, 45.00

offer a wide range for satisfactory selection, the most popular styles of the season being presented.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today and tomorrow!!

A Sale of Men's Hats

In the prevailing colors and styles

¶ A good hat at $1.65 is a bargain—and one of these $3 hats at $1.65 is even better.

¶ Unusual activity in our hat department has left a number of broken lots of our most popular numbers—those which have been selling at $3 and up all season!

¶ To insure quick action we are offering these hats at $1.65. The styles are those in demand by active New Yorkers and the colors include:

Brown, Green, Grey, Faun and Black.

Also—A Fine Lot of Derbies at $1.95

¶ BROWN is the last word in headgear for men. We are showing shades of brown in derbies today that afford a pleasing change from the conventional black.

Aldine Brown, Malay Brown & Onion Skin Brown

¶ Every hat in the lot worth $3—maybe more.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

Fashionable Winter Apparel

SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES
distinguished by specific notes of *"newness"*

Misses' Suit Shop

Misses' Suits, of broadcloth, wool velour, Bolivia cloth, duvet de laine, silver velour, checked velour, velveteen or chiffon velvet. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

24.50 to 245.00

Misses' Coat Shop

Misses' Coats, of Bolivia cloth, wool velour, broadcloth, tweeds or plush; also cloth, silk or velvet evening wraps. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

18.50 to 215.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum furs.

Of wool velour, broadcloth or Callot checks, in a diversity of new winter styles and colors, also velveteen or corduroy suits; fur trimmed or plain tailored to be worn with own furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Winter Coats

With or without fur trimming.

Of wool velour, tweed mixture, crepe cheviot or wool or seal plush, in all the new winter shades; plain tailored or trimmed with seal, skunk opossum, natural raccoon or Lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Ten distinct models, richly fur trimmed.

Of wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine or silver velour, in favored winter shades of gold, rose, mahogany, burgundy, brown, green, Belgian blue, navy or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **59.50**

Misses' Winter Coats

Cape collars of fur or fur trimmed.

Semi-fitted belted models of Bolivia cloth, plush, broadcloth or wool velour, in burgundy, green, brown, taupe, navy or black; with seal, Kolinsky muskrat, Lapin or raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Winter Coats

Of broadcloth, wool velour, zibeline, Bolivia cloth, velvet or corduroy velvet. 6 to 17 years, **9.75 to 79.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' "Peter Pan" Coats

Of wool velour—collar of nutria fur.

Box slip-on model, in navy, brown or green wool velour, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined throughout. 6 to 13 years. *Special* **16.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Coats

Collar of natural raccoon fur.

Russian belted model of zibeline in green, brown or navy; large collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 10 to 17 years. *Special* **18.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Serge Dresses

With sleeves and panels of satin

Of navy blue serge with underbodice and inset side panels on skirt of self color satin trimmed with rows of navy silk soutache braid; white Georgette collar. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Misses' Net Evening Gowns

Over tinted silvered cloth.

Of silk net in pink, turquoise, white, gold, orchid or black, mounted over silvered cloth, trimmed with silver lace and silver ribbon. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' Serge Dresses

With plaid silk jumper blouse.

Plaid silk jumper, pleated serge skirt, sleeves, belt and fold around bottom of jumper of navy serge; adjustable collar and cuffs of white Georgette. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

Girls' Taffeta Silk Dresses

Belted models pleated from yoke.

In Copen or rose taffeta with plain or silk embroidered belt of material, collars of white Georgette or satin. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **15.75**

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Fifth Avenue — 462 to 468 — 467 to 471

Emphasize their Superb Showing of Woman's Sports Apparel

Nowadays the suit for *country wear* must be fashioned in full accord with the *latest fashion edicts*—and every detail must receive the same attention as the *ball-room gown*

Gidding SPORTS SUITS and COATS are especially typical of this new code of informal dress—and include a full review of Authentic models from Chenal — Lanvin — Jenny — Bernard and other Paris modistes who excel in this character of styles—together with many original ideas by **Gidding.**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

OFFER FOR TO-DAY

Boys' Winter Overcoats

Slip-on and Double-Breasted Models

Sizes 9 to 18 years

In plain or fancy weaves, Grey, Brown or Heather mixtures, also Navy Blue; worsted linings.

14.50

Small Boys' Overcoats

English Navy Model

3 to 10 years.

Of Navy Blue, Grey or Heather Chinchilla, navy blem and buttons. Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined; body worsted lined.

12.50

Boys' Winter Suits

With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years

New model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot in grey or brown colorings.

Special **8.75**

Boys' Mackinaws

6 to 18 years

Norfolk model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in grey, blue, green, red or brown colorings.

8.75

Boys' Winter Shoes

School and Dress Shoes

Sizes 10 to 13½—1 to 6

Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.

Special **3.00**

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

PROTECTION against chilling of the body; often a fore-runner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

Adjustable drawer bands on all except $1.25 grade.

130	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.25
330	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	1.75
3005	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	2.00
90	Natural Gray Wool, light weight	per garment	1.25
C. B.	Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.75
A	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	2.00
G./H.	Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.50
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers.

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York.
Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking.
Dept. 3.
Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

STATE ROADS GOOD, WHITMAN INSISTS

54 Out of 57 Highway Commissioners Say They Were Never Better.

DISPUTES SEABURY FIGURES

Governor Makes Six Speeches in City and Takes Train for Dunkirk and Jamestown.

Governor Whitman answered yesterday the charge of his opponent, Samuel Seabury, that the highways of the State under the present administration were in the worst condition of the State's history, showing by letters received by the Commissioner of Highways from fifty-four out of the fifty-seven County Superintendents that never were the New York roads in better shape.

"Every time my Tammany opponent has attempted to make a specific charge against my administration," said the Governor, "his charge has become a boomerang. There was his attack on my being responsible for the Federal Government's duty of equipping the militia; there was his attack on the Civil Service Commission, which his own campaign committee, or several members of it, at any rate, including the Chairman, apologized for publicly) and now comes his latest blunder to which my attention has been called, his allegations regarding the condition of the State's roads, and the cost of maintaining them.

"Mr. Seabury said 'the Governor signed appropriations for maintenance of improved highways in 1915 for $1,650,000 in excess of the appropriations for such maintenance in 1914.' I assume that he means to imply that in 1915 it cost $1,650,000 more for road maintenance than it did in 1914. This statement is grossly misleading. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carlisle's last annual report to the Legislature, dated Jan. 1, 1915, which report covers the entire year of 1914—the year mentioned by Mr. Seabury—shows in detail the expenditure of the exact sum of $3,857,727.95 for the maintenance during the year 1914 of 4,304 miles of road, a cost per mile of $891. Four million, seventeen thousand, one hundred and forty-six dollars and fourteen cents was expended in 1915 for the maintenance of 8,167 miles of road, a cost per mile of $778. Thus you may see that the exact facts show that, with an increase of appropriation of 4½ per cent., the Department of Highways maintained a mileage greater than the year before by nearly 21 per cent."

The Governor spoke yesterday at the Empire Theatre in Port Richmond, S. I.; the Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue; Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street; the Amsterdam Opera House, on West Forty-fourth Street; the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, and the Lenox Assembly, 250 Second Avenue.

At the Amsterdam Opera House the Governor met ex-President Taft on the platform. Professor Taft had addressed the audience on national affairs. Immediately after his last speech last night the Governor boarded a train at the Grand Central Station. He will speak in Dunkirk and Mayaville today, going to Jamestown for a night rally. Saturday he will be in Rockland County, coming to New York in time to take part in the Republican rally in Madison Square Garden with Mr. Hughes.

SAYS WHITMAN IS NOT CANDID.

Seabury Repeats Attack on the Taxing of Public Service Franchises.

Samuel Seabury, after speaking in Madison Square Garden last night, hurried over to Long Island City, where he addressed about 3,000 persons in Scheutzen Park.

"Governor Whitman displays more ingenuity than candor in his answer," Mr. Seabury said. "Instead of telling us whether he favors taxing the public franchises of public service corporations upon their value, Governor Whitman points out that they are at present taxed under the so-called net-earning rule. My question was whether Governor Whitman favored a change in the statute which should prescribe a different rule and compel the valuation of such property on the same basis as the property of the ordinary taxpayer.

"There are today upward of $30,000,000 of unpaid franchise taxes. These taxes have been due for over two years. Their payment has been held up by legal proceedings. The amount due should long ago have been determined and collected. If they had been collected, the real estate owners would to that extent be relieved of the unjust burden of taxation now resting upon them."

Mr. Seabury altered his schedule last night to take in the Garden meeting. He made only one other address, and then went to the Manhattan Club to attend a reception for him and William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator.

AUTHORS WRITE FOR WILSON

Issue Signed Statement of Why President Should Be Re-elected.

Fifty American authors issued a signed statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee setting forth their reasons for voting for the re-election of President Wilson. The appeal is the sequel to the ten questions propounded by thirty-six authors early in the campaign, and which they say have not yet been answered by Mr. Hughes. The statement in part says:

"Not as partisans, but as believers in democracy, the professional writers who sign this statement have united in support of Woodrow Wilson. Following an administration repudiated for its failures, captaining a political organization without constructive habit, and fought at every step by organized greed, his task has been further complicated by a war that made irresistible appeal to the sympathies and hatreds of the mixed population of the United States.

"No President ever faced such a press of domestic and international problems; no President ever ran a more continuous gauntlet of attack and misrepresentation; no President ever achieved more tremendously. America is at peace. International law has been upheld, humanity and civilization served, and the horror of a world war averted. Concessionaires have been defeated in their program of Mexican conquest."

The statement is signed by Samuel Hopkins Adams, Ray Stannard Baker, Ellis Parker Butler, Kate Langley Bosher, L. Ames Brown, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Dante Barton, Irvin Cobb, George Creel, Edmund Vance Cook, Wadsworth Camp, Marjorie Benton Cooke, Stoughton Cooley, W. L. Chenery, George Cram Cook, James Forbes, Ona Gale, Gilbert Gardner, Susan Glaspell, Frederick Stewart Greene, Fannie Hurst, Frederic C. Howe, Hutchins Hapgood, Oliver Herford, Richard Lloyd Jones, Peter B. Kyne, A. J. McKelway, Edgar Lee Masters, Percy MacKaye, Cleveland Moffett, George Middleton, George Madden Martin, Meredith Nicholson, Kathleen Norris, Albert Jay Nock, Harvey J. O'Higgins, Charles Johnson Post, Eugene Manlove Rhodes, William McLeod Raine, Boardman Robinson, John Reed, Opie Read, Edgar Selwyn, Lincoln Steffens, Augustus Thomas, Virginia Tracy, A. E. Thomas, Frank Vrooman, Harry Leon Wilson, and George F. West.

LAWYERS WORK FOR TRAVIS.

Nonpartisan League Urges the Re-election of the State Controller.

Because of the work accomplished by the Inheritance Tax Bureau of New York County since State Controller Eugene M. Travis took office on Jan. 1, 1915, nearly 1,400 attorneys who have transacted business in that office in connection with the appraisals of estates, have signed a petition directed to the lawyers of the State by the Travis Nonpartisan Lawyers' League urging the re-election of Mr. Travis.

The appeal states that when Controller Travis took office he found the Inheritance Tax Bureau of New York County "in an almost hopelessly congested condition." Since that time more than 600 estates which had been awaiting action for months have been disposed of, and in addition the bureau has kept up to date on current business.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

We the undersigned are going to

Vote for Charles S. Whitman

for re-election

for GOVERNOR

And We Urge All Other Voters to do the Same

R. Fulton Cutting	E. H. Outerbridge	Henry R. Towne
Louis Marshall	Vincent Astor	Allan Robinson
John R. dos Passos	Lewis L. Delafield	Elmer G. Sammis
Wm. Jay Schieffelin	Edward W. Allen	Douglas Robinson
E. R. A. Seligman	Clarence B. Smith	William Sloane
Wm. H. Wheelock	William D. Baldwin	Allan W Evarts
J. Lynch Prendergast	Dallas B. Pratt	Frank H. Tyler
Jacob C. Klink	Henry L. Morris	Walter Lindner
William McCarroll	Alexander M. White	Frederick Trevor Hill
Geo. E. Ide	Edward E. Sprague	Henry L. Stimson
Lucius H. Beers	E. A. Macdougal	Nicholas Biddle
Oscar S. Straus	Ardolph L. Kline	Louis L. Tribus
Frederick M. Davenport	Wilton Merle-Smith, D.D.	Ludwig Nissen
Henry L. Stoddard	John A. Hartwell, M. D.	Charles B. Dillingham
William W. Niles	Meier Steinbrink	William Hamlin Childs
Joseph H. Choate	George W. Brush, M. D.	F H. Hatch
E. Stagg Whitin	Wm. Wirt Mills	William Lieberman
Adolph Lewisohn	Alfred E. Marling	William C. Breed

John A. Sleicher John Williams

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MAN-A-CEA WATER will help relieve stomach disorders

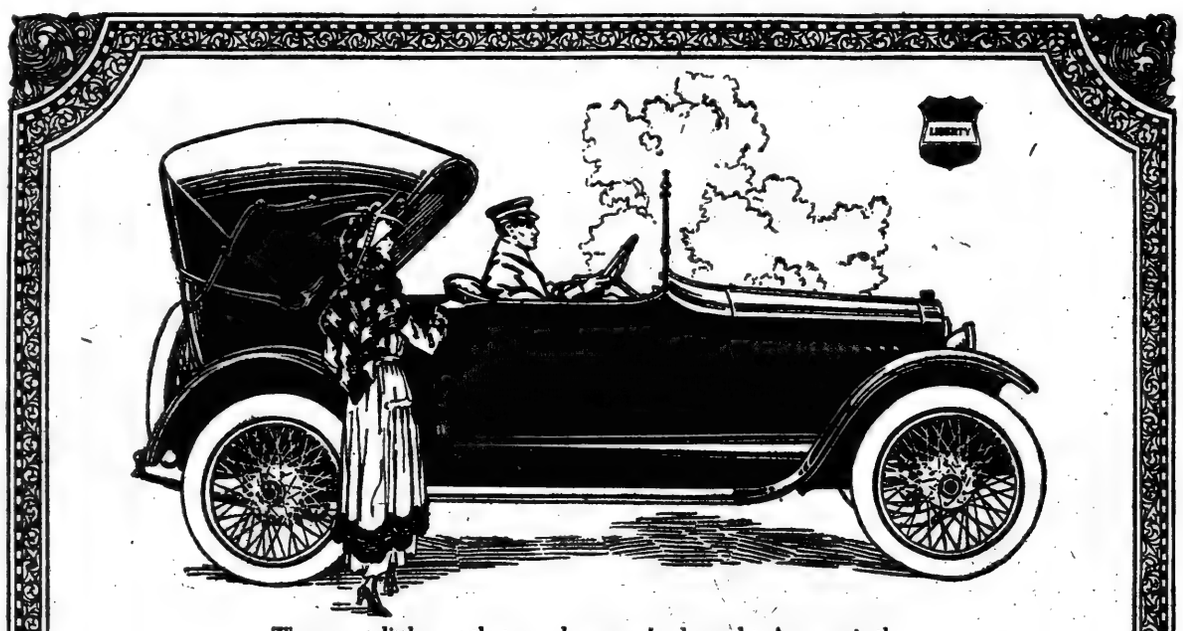
Take a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

Not a laxative

What Cuticura Does For Your Skin

May be demonstrated easily, quickly and inexpensively in most cases by a week's trial. On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, making the lather on the hands and then on face, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing with Soap for a few minutes. Repeat on rising. The softening, soothing, purifying influence of this treatment on clogged, sluggish, irritated pores cannot be fully realized until tried. Having cleared the skin, keep it clear by using the Soap, and no other, for every-day toilet uses. Your druggist sells them. Samples free for a postal. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 15M, Boston.

Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES
Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
and others
Will Address the Rally
Saturday, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock
UNION SQUARE AT 17TH ST.
Uptown Dry Goods Association



The smart little car that you have noticed on the Avenue is the

LIBERTY VICTORIA

America's first small car of quality

YOUR inspection is invited. You will recognize at once its good taste, its refined simplicity and its perfect adaptability to the city's traffic conditions.

We are proud to be the first to offer such a car to New York.

The supremacy of the Liberty organization permits a price of fourteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

COLONIAL MOTORS, INC.
John F. Plummer, President
1748 Broadway, New York

WILSON, the President
HUGHES, the Candidate

Business Men:

Business is good: *never* before has it been better. We *have* prosperity and it is on a sound, constructive basis. These are indisputable *facts*, not promises, not speculation.

In spite of the sound development of the marvelous resources of our country, Charles E. Hughes vehemently declares he will change both our domestic and our foreign policies.

A changed domestic policy can result only in renewed, unwarranted and unprofitable business agitation; while a changed foreign policy may lead to war.

Mr. Hughes' candidacy, therefore, is the most serious menace confronting the welfare of the nation.

You know what President Wilson's policies are; you know what he will do. He frankly and freely tells you.

Joseph H. Choate, famous Republican, said, on April 9th:

"Besides this, Justice Hughes has never had any experience in foreign affairs, which now most critically involve our national honor and safety; and what is more, no man knows what his views are on this or any other of the leading questions which now agitate the people of the United States."

Mr. Hughes has been speaking for three months—

and the truth of Mr. Choate's statement still holds. When, according to the New York Sun, Mr. Hughes said in Milwaukee, "The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country," he showed that he was the logical leader for a party that has never failed to produce a panic.

This is a threat to destroy:

1—The Federal Reserve Act, which has put a stop to panics and made business safe;

2—The Federal Trade Commission, which is doing so much to fix just relations between business and the Government;

3—The Rural Credits Law, which does justice to the farmer and protects him against the usurer;

4—The Non-Partisan Tariff Commission Act, which will take the Tariff out of politics.

Jacob H. Schiff says:

"I want to explain that nothing can stop that great prosperity we now have except a renewal of tariff agitation in the next campaign."

Remember the long Republican panic beginning 1873!—with its Black Friday,

Remember the long Republican panic beginning 1890!

and

Remember the Republican panics, bread lines, and soup kitchens under Roosevelt!

Wilson Business Men's National League.

TOOK FOREIGN OATH, LOSES CITIZENSHIP

Theodore Marburg, Jr., Automatically Expatriated, State Department Decides.

AFFECTS ALL WHO ENLIST

Passport Refused Him When He Declines to Tell Whether He Swore Allegiance to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Americans fighting in the European war who have taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign State have automatically become expatriated, according to the State Department's construction of the act of Congress of March 2, 1907, in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad. This fact was brought out today when it was admitted in State Department circles that the department had refused to grant a passport to Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of the former Minister to Belgium, for his return to England.

Marburg applied for an American passport in order to be able to sail from this country tomorrow for England on a neutral ship—a Holland-America liner. The Bureau of Citizenship found that he had fought in the British Army as a member of the flying corps. When asked whether he had taken the oath of allegiance to the British Government, it is understood that Marburg declined to answer.

The department has put into effect a ruling that it will issue no passports to an American wishing to go to Europe to fight on either side in the war. Secretary Lansing said today that an American who enlisted in a foreign army forfeited his American citizenship. Applicants for passports must reaffirm their allegiance to the United States before passports will be granted to them, and must also state the purpose of their trips abroad.

Marburg's sister, Mme. Starkenbourgh-Stackouwer, wife of a Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, expressed the opinion that he would sail tomorrow relying on his papers as a British officer to guarantee entry into Great Britain. Neutral steamers have been requiring passengers without passports to say they will waive all risks, and Marburg may have to do so to obtain passage on a Holland-America steamer.

"AMERICAN" AIR CORPS MAY LOSE ITS NAME

Washington Will Ask Paris to Drop Official Designation for Neutrality's Sake.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The American Aviation Corps of the French Army will probably soon lose officially its distinctive title as a result of protests to the State Department that the use of the name is not compatible with American neutrality. There will be no formal exchanges on the subject, but the State Department will suggest informally to the French Foreign Office that mention of the "American" corps in official communiqués places this country in an embarrassing position. No doubt is felt here that this point of view will be appreciated in Paris.

The corps, made up of a large number of young American aviators, was organized as a separate unit by special permission of the French authorities. Its members have distinguished themselves time and again, particularly in the fighting around Verdun.

When Kiffen Rockwell was killed in September German newspapers printed violent attacks on the United States, asserting that the presence of Americans in the French Army was proof that this country's neutrality was vanishing. Later, however, the semi-official Overseas News Agency announced that the Imperial Government did not regard the volunteering of Americans as a breach of neutrality.

The complaints to the State Department followed a recent reference to the Americans in an official communiqué from the French War Office.

Precedent for the present action was set early in the war, when, at the informal request of the Washington Government, Great Britain had the name "American Legion" withdrawn from a Canadian contingent composed of citizens of the United States.

No American Airmen Killed.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The dispatch received here from Nancy yesterday stating that two American aviators had been killed near that city proves to have been erroneous. The Associated Press is informed that no American aviator has met with an accident since Norman Prince was fatally injured some time ago.

Court Refuses to Confirm Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum refused yesterday to confirm the report of Alfred H. Townley, referee in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Rachel H. Russell against R. Forest Russell, a decorator at 27 West Forty-sixth Street. The referee found for the plaintiff, but Justice Greenbaum ruled that the evidence did not convince him that the defendant was guilty of the acts charged. The case will be tried again in court.

MENOCAL LEADS IN CUBA.

Returns at Midnight Indicate the Re-election of the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 3. — Election returns at midnight showed that Menocal had a majority of the votes in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Oriente, Santa Clara, and Matanzas. These figures indicate that a Conservative victory is extremely probable, since these provinces cast 86 electoral votes out of a total of 130.

The Liberals, who thought that the first returns assured their triumph, are much excited. Both Zayas, the Liberal candidate, and ex-President Gomes have issued strong statements charging frauds by the partisans of President Menocal.

MORE DANISH MAIL SEIZED.

Berlin Reports That Frederik VIII. Left All She Carried at Kirkwall.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Postmaster General of Denmark, says an Overseas News Agency item today, announces that the steamer Frederik VIII., bound from New York for Copenhagen, was compelled by the British authorities to leave her entire letter mail and parcel post at Kirkwall.

The Norwegian steamer Kristianiafjord also was compelled to leave at Kirkwall seventy-three bags of letter mail for Denmark.

Lawyers Urge Pound's Election.

The Lawyers' Nonpartisan Committee, of which Robert E. Coulson is Secretary, issued a statement last night appealing to the electorate and members of the bar to work for the election of Judge Cuthbert W. Pound as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, with which body he is temporarily sitting by Executive designation. The Bar Association has already indorsed Judge Pound for election. Among the members of the committee are Henry de Forest Baldwin, Paul D. Cravath, Henry L. Stimson, Harlan F. Stone, Francis Lynde Stetson, Herbert L. Satterlee, and J. Dupratt White.

MARINA'S GUN NO VALID EXCUSE

Continued from Page 1.

Americans not to travel on vessels carrying guns.

So far as has been made public, the United States never replied to a German note of Feb. 10, in which neutrals were warned that armed enemy merchant ships would be sunk without warning. But on March 25 the State Department issued a memorandum saying:

(1) It is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship.

(2) The determination of the warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating presumption of hostile character On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property, the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the assumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

(3) A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral Government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might, in fact, on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral Government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the Government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand a belligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel, and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel.

This is the President's position regarding the rights of armed merchantmen, and in view of this attitude it is expected that if the German Government should offer as the sole excuse for attacking the Marina that she was armed, a serious issue would be raised between this country and Germany.

Lansing's Position Clear.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Lansing made a statement today explaining that the State Department held that Germany's pledges not to sink merchant ships without proper provision for the safety of persons on board applied to merchantmen armed for defense as well as to unarmed vessels.

Middleton Among Those Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A telegram to the American Embassy today from Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, stated that the discrepancies in former reports regarding the number of Americans on board the British steamship Marina and the names of those lost had now been cleared up. In addition to the five Americans reported yesterday as having been lost, the name of Buie, given in earlier advices as Brue, is added to the list of dead. The name of Middleton, first reported lost, is now in the list of survivors. These changes make the number of Americans on board fifty-two, of whom six were lost.

5 SUBMARINES FOR CHILE.

England Turns Over American-Built Craft Instead of Battleships.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 2.—The British Government, it is announced, will turn over to Chile five American-built submarines as compensation, because of the delay in the delivery of dreadnoughts which were contracted for in England by Chile.

The battleships Almirante Latorre and Almirante Cochrane, which were laid down prior to 1914 in British yards for Chile, were taken over by the British Government in the early part of the war. A number of submarines, which had been constructed in the United States for Great Britain, were refused delivery by the American Government until after the war. These submarines have been guarded by American naval officers so that the possibility of their removal from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the war might be eliminated.

Salesmen Desired
—with personality

who can adequately represent an exclusive and popular automobile in Greater New York; a car already splendidly established with the very best clientele. Liberal commissions to the right men. E 133 Times.

QUALITY

Quality has been referred to as an old-fashioned virtue, and if it is, then this organization, in spite of its leadership in constructional achievements, is as old-fashioned as a cab horse on 5th Avenue.

Quality has been, is, and always will be the keynote of our labors.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's Suits & Overcoats
That Command Respect
At $25
In Fall and Winter Weights

These clothes, despite their price, have earned the right to be classed among the best ready-to-wear clothing made.

They command the respect of tailors who know quality, merchants who know value, and business men generally, who know styles.

Overcoats Include Chesterfield Models

Full silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed, with velvet collars or silk collars.

Pinch-Back Model

¼ silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed. Dark fancy colors, with velvet collars.

Double-Breasted Model

Full silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed. Dark oxford grays with velvet collars. Close fitted back.

The Men's Suits in the season's newest models, and styles too numerous to mention.

Plain Blue Serges, Plain Black, Oxford Grays, Brown, Gray, Fancy Mixtures.

AT $19.50
Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

Overcoats, single or double breasted models, full and ¼ silk lined, loose or form fitted, oxford grays, brown, or dark mixtures.

The Men's Suits in new models. Plain back, plain blue serges, plain brown, gray and brown mixtures, and many fancy plain worsteds. Friday and Saturday at $19.50.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section, Fourth Floor

When You Have Holmes Protection

Holmes Service means quick and reliable protection.

It means a service that guards against burglary and prevents loss from other unforeseen irregularities, such as fires, leaks, broken windows, etc.

It is a service which you should have and about which we would like to tell you more.

May We Have an Opportunity?

HOLMES
ELECTRIC·PROTECTIVE·COMPANY
26·CORTLANDT·ST· tel.-Cortlandt·10

At the Two Brill "Stores of Style"

Overcoats and suits which are superior to any we have ever displayed—more extensive in variety, more exclusive in materials, and more distinctive in models and designs—brimful of snap, shapeliness and style, irreproachable in fit and finish, and price for price incomparable in value.

In Suits

Single, as well as double breasted, one, two and three button models, with slant, flap, or patch pockets, and either quarter, half, or full lined with silk or alpaca.

In Overcoats

Every wanted style for Fall and Winter wear. Form-fitting coats, box coats, belted coats, and pinch backs; single and double breasted, with slash, flap or patch pockets, and quarter or full lined with satin or silk.

Suits, $15 to $40
Overcoats, $20 to $60

Fall Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42d STREET

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Announcing a Formal Opening of the
New GIMBEL-VICTROLA Salons
Largest in New York

Since all Victrolas are the same everywhere, GIMBELS specialize on service features which you do not find at other stores.

Nearly half of the spacious Eighth Floor has been transformed into a veritable Fairyland of Music—by actual measurement the largest space devoted to the display and sale of Victrolas and records in New York.

And to justify these preparations we have assembled the largest stocks of new Victrolas in the State, representing every instrument made by the Victor Company in every style, wood and finish, as well as every Victor Record to date. There isn't a Victrola or a Victor Record made that is not included in our purchases.

GIMBEL-Victrola Service Includes the Following:

1. Every convenience for selection. A large number of private sound-proof booths, scientifically ventilated, to test records and instruments in comfort.
2. Sales experts who know; people who have an appreciative musical sense and who help wonderfully in making selections.
3. All Victrolas inspected by experts before leaving the store to insure exact adjustment and perfect operation. Extra careful delivery by motor.
4. GIMBELS service follows the machine into your home for inspection, adjustment, care, etc., so that your complete satisfaction is paramount.

It Does Make a Difference Where You Buy Your Victrola
We Invite an Inspection of the New Salons

GIMBEL-VICTROLA OUTFITS
EASIEST TERMS OF PAYMENT IN NEW YORK

Victrola IV	$15	Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XIV	$150
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
Total	$20	Total	$55	Total	$157.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola VI	$25	Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
Total	$30	Total	$80	Total	$210
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola VIII	$40	Victrola XI	$100	Victrola XVIII	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
Total	$45	Total	$105	Total	$315
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)	

You may select your own records with the above outfits. Cabinets to match Victrolas IV, VI, VIII and IX will be delivered without any increase in the monthly payments.
There is no interest charge, the prices being the same as though paid for in cash.

Victrola IX, $50

Victrola X, $75

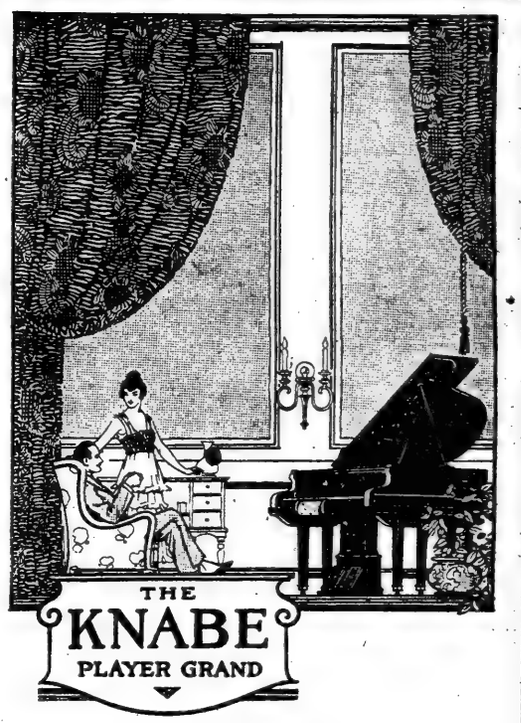
Victrola XI, $100

Victrola XIV, $150

Victrola XVI, $200

Victrola XVIII, $300

GIMBELS—Victrola Salon, Eighth Floor



From the simple charm of "Annie Laurie" to the majestic power of a Liszt Etude, the supreme pleasures of music may be yours through this perfect player grand.

Mignonette Player Grand, $1250

Length Only 5 feet 2 inches
Convenient Terms of Payment May Be Arranged.
Pianos Taken in Exchange.

WAREROOMS
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

They do not shrink—their brightness lasts! For light-durability-economy-buy

Welsbach GAS MANTLES
"REFLEX" BRAND 15¢
Formerly 25¢. Upright or Inverted
All Dealers and the Gas Company

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE
but you will never regret it

TOBEY-made

As you spend more time with your furniture than with anything else that influences your thought, it is important that it be acceptable to you as well as artistically correct in every detail.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.
Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

GERMANS GIVE UP LAST VERDUN FORT

Continued from Page 1.

the Paris War Office report this evening, made a new attack this afternoon and gained some ground, capturing 200 more prisoners. In two days' fighting the French have captured 736 prisoners and about a dozen machine guns.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the British front.

The official statement from the Paris War Office tonight reads:

North of the Somme a new operation carried out by us this afternoon between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel enabled us to gain an appreciable amount of ground and 200 prisoners.

Since yesterday the total number of prisoners we have taken in this sector amounts to 736, including twenty officers. We have also taken about a dozen machine guns.

The French afternoon report follows:

North of the Somme, nothwithstanding the persistent bad weather, we followed up during the night the advantages gained by us between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel. Our troops consolidated the ground won, carried several points of support, and cleared out several machine-gun emplacements.

During these operations we took 186 prisoners, including eight officers. This brings up to 936 the number of prisoners taken by us yesterday in this sector.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Little New From British Front.

The bulletin issued tonight from British Headquarters in France reads:

Today the enemy shelled our front in the Hebuterne and Arras regions. Our artillery was active south of Armentières and north of Ypres.

A number of enemy batteries were bombed yesterday by our aircraft; one hostile machine was driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

The British afternoon report says:

A heavy rain fell during the night. There is nothing special to report.

Berlin Admits French Gains.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British attempted to advance on the Somme front north of Courcellette yesterday, but were repulsed, the War Office announced today. The French gained small advantages in the sectors of Les Boeufs and Rancourt.

The text of the statement regarding the Somme front follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the district north of the Somme artillery activity yesterday was renewed locally. An advance of English forces north of Courcelette was easily repulsed.

French attacks in the sector of Les Boeufs and Rancourt brought small advantages for the enemy northeast of Morval and in the northwest edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. They were, however, in general repulsed sanguinarily. Our troops, in spite of tenacious French resistance, made advance in the northern part of Sailly.

WILL FIGHT DURING WINTER.

Gen. Maurice Says British Offensive on the Somme Will Continue.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—During the course of an interview with The Associated Press correspondent today, Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, was asked what he thought of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement that the Entente Allies could not break through the western front in thirty years. General Maurice replied:

"Our recent offensive was not designed to break through. Its purpose was to relieve the pressure on Verdun and kill as many Germans as possible. I will not undertake to say whether it will take thirty years to get the Germans out of France, but the allied strength is constantly growing and the German strength is constantly declining. The effect of the allied offensive is cumulative. When the weather permits its resumption the results will be greater than ever. Torrential rains in the last week have prevented actions of any great consequence.

"It is no doubt true that the Germans in recent fights have been short of ammunition. During the Winter, with its short fighting days limiting the use of artillery, they will be able to replenish their stores, but, despite the bad weather, we have no intention of letting up on them.

"Our offensive will continue throughout the Winter when conditions are at all favorable.

"From documents recently found on prisoners, there is no question that there is a great deterioration in the enemy's morale and material, although they have been able to maintain the number of their divisions. This has been accomplished by withdrawing regiments from old divisions to form new ones. You see, in defense warfare eight or nine battalions can form an effective division, whereas eleven or twelve are required for offensive work. On the defensive a smaller number of battalions can hold a great amount of line. This is possible through the use of machine guns, whereas on the offensive the men must be individually armed with rifles.

"I am confident the actual new organizations of the Germans are not more than ten divisions. Others were formed as indicated by withdrawing battalions from old divisions."

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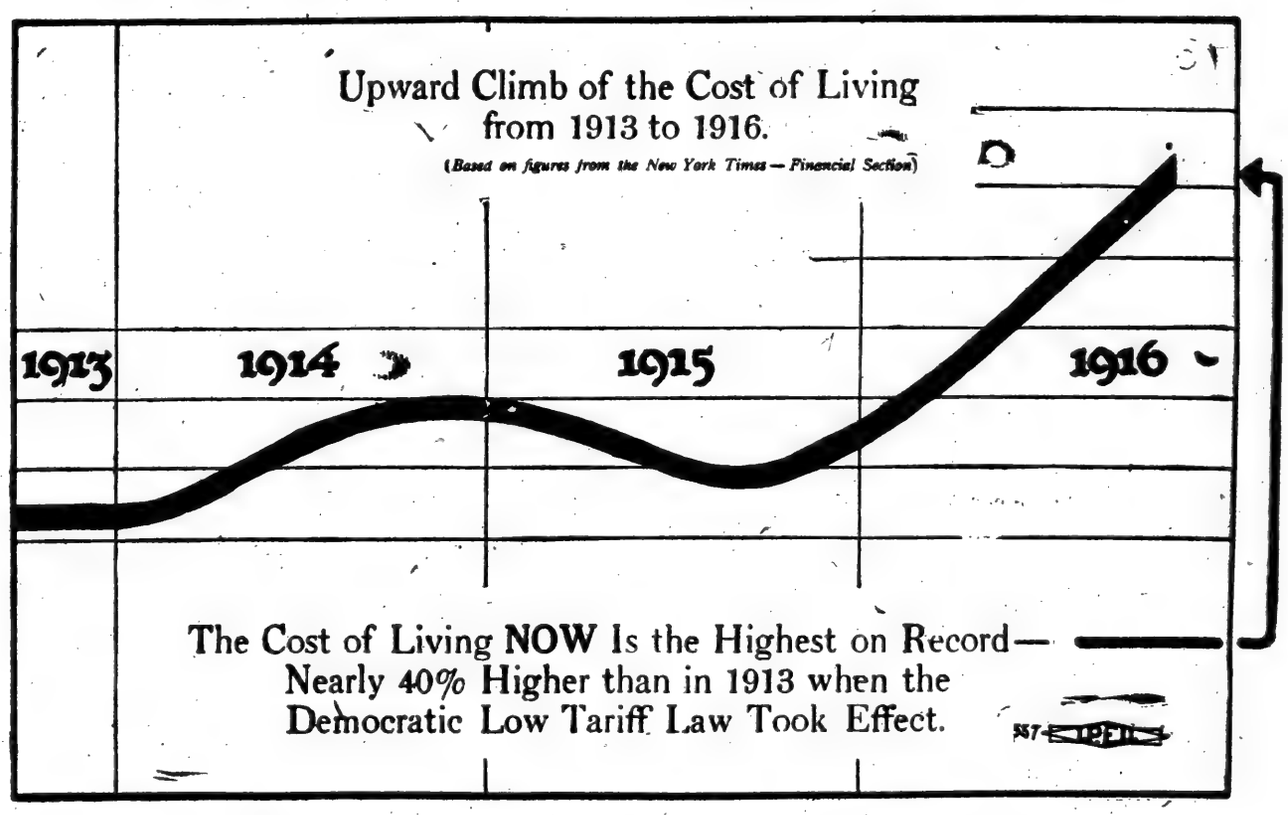
The Broken Promise

The Democrats Pledged Themselves to Reduce the Cost of Living—But Living Expenses Are Now the Highest on Record

The following is a plank from their Platform of 1912

"THE *high cost of living* is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican Party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff.

"We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican Party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up."

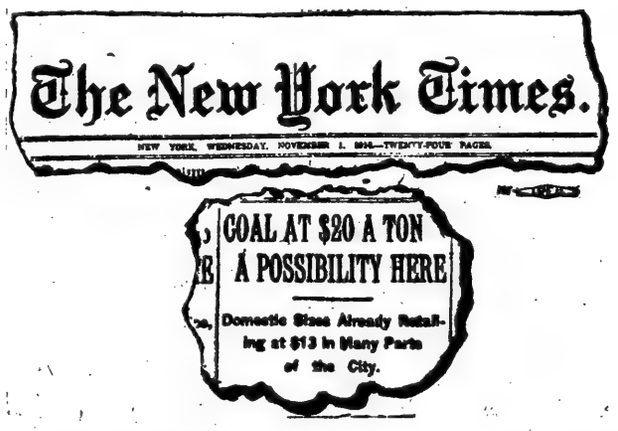


If it is true, as Mr. Wilson claims, that our present prosperity is not due to the war, then the high cost of living is not due to the war.

The Democratic Party cannot claim the credit for one without assuming the responsibility for the other.

What You Paid in 1913 and What You Pay Now

Articles	*Unit*	*1913*	*1916*	*Increase*
Flour	Bbl.	$4.65	$9.75	110%
Sugar	lb.	.04¼	.07½	75%
Lard	lb.	.10¾	.17½	61%
Eggs	doz.	.36	.58	61%


The New York Times.
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.
COAL AT $20 A TON A POSSIBILITY HERE
Domestic Sizes Already Retailing at $13 in Many Parts of the City.

What You Paid in 1913 and What You Pay Now

Articles	*Unit*	*1913*	*1916*	*Increase*
Salt Pork	lb.	.12	.16	33%
Salt Beef	lb.	.09	.11½	28%
Butter	lb.	.31	.36	16%
Sirloin Steak	lb.	.24½	.28	14%

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Protection!

PROTECTION for American wages as represented in American prices has always been fought by the Democratic party resting upon a Solid South that has been slow to recognize THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

AMERICAN WAGES MAKE AMERICAN PRICES. **The Democratic Party is always the Party for World-Wide Free Trade and European Prices in America.**

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY Believes in Home and Foreign Protection to

AMERICAN Labor and Capital—AMERICAN Lives and Property

"Do you think that because of this horrible war there is a lack of potency of competition—that they cannot compete with you when it stops? Well, what are these millions of men going to do when the war stops, who are along in the trenches and back in the reserves? They will go to work. They will produce goods. What will they do with those goods? They will sell those goods. Where will they sell them? They will sell them here. They will come here undoubtedly with goods made at a rate of wages much lower than is paid here." —CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"I do not propose to debate theories. You have got a clear condition of fact to consider. What are you going to do about it? There is only one thing to do about it. Our opponents, with their tariff-for-revenue-only policy, cannot meet it. You have got to meet it. I do not care what hitherto has been your party affiliation. If you study the signs of the times, the economic conditions of our life, you know very well you have to meet this condition by an intelligent, sane application of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industry." —CHARLES E. HUGHES.

PROTECTION will be needed in this country at the end of the war as never before.
More than 40,000,000 men in Europe have been summoned from industry to arms.
They are supported by 20,000,000 in munitions and works unnecessary after the war.
Sixty million toilers in Europe will right-about-face at the end of the war and look to the United States to receive their goods.
Europe has shipped here $700,000,000 gold and will ship millions more.
At the close of the war we shall have the world's wealth and the world's gold—The world must try to get it back.
What party truly represents PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS and JUSTICE, all of which will be most urgently needed at the end of the war?
The Democratic Party has always opposed tariff protection.
The Democratic policy would destroy the industries that need Protection.

Preparedness!

By Words of Woodrow Wilson at Cincinnati, Oct. 27:

"If you are a good American you will be recognized everywhere."

"What a future lies before a people which can interpret the rights of mankind everywhere!"

"America as a financial nation has this delicate duty, mediation."

"The United States must be a clearing house for human sympathies from every part of the globe."

By Common Sense of Charles E. Hughes at Boston, Oct. 27:

"By not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade on or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice."

Justice!

CHARLES E. HUGHES has stood for justice—as investigator of the life insurance companies—as Governor of the State of New York—as an honored Justice of the United States Supreme Bench. He has never sought wealth or personal preferment. He has always stood for justice and the settlements of justice.

"I want to see the United States go forward true to itself; holding its head erect among the nations; maintaining its rights; **loyal to the standards of justice.**"—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"I am not interested in this matter of American prosperity, that a few may get rich. I am not interested in a country which gives isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. I do not want to be the President of a country which aims its policy to promote the welfare of a limited few. I wish to see the great plain people of this country prosperous, and that is the reason I stand here."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"What did we have before the war orders began to come. We had unemployment. Then, those who could not find work were walking the streets. Then, we had the most serious problem of labor that had been presented in many a day. Then, we had soup houses and bread lines, and municipal relief. Why, from one end of the country to the other, in our great cities, only twenty months ago, we had labor conditions which were trying the souls of the men who wanted to relieve able-bodied, alert, American workmen, who were looking in vain for opportunities for labor. If you desire to know what America cannot stand, after this war is over, consider the conditions which it was compelled to stand under the policy which our opponents put in operation."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

BEFORE THIS WAR the Wilson tariff threw two million American workmen out of their jobs; and its work had only just begun.
AFTER THIS WAR the Wilson tariff, unless defeated Nov. 7, will throw all American workmen into competition with sixty million trained and disciplined men of Europe.

"Too Proud to Fight"

Means No Protection, No Preparedness, No Justice—Only Surrender!

The claim of the Democratic Party that it has made prosperity in the United States is false. Its claim is filched from the blood-stained trenches of Europe, which are giving America a false prosperity. *WE MUST* pay the price for it after the war! *WILL* "peace at any price" protect us? *WILL* Bryan, Daniels and Baker protect us? *WE MUST* have Republican Protection! *WE MUST* have Republican Preparedness!

We Must Have Justice and

Hughes!

Copy approved by
Republican National Publicity Committee

Written and paid for by C. W. Barron

[N. B.—Anyone desiring to spread this advertisement may send money or check to C. W. Barron, care Doremus & Co., Wall Street Journal Building, and it will be spent not.
There is truth enough in this page to doubly insure a Hughes victory in New York and New Jersey. Its circulation is all that is needed.
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If you believe in the Hughes record and the Hughes principles you can here quickly help in your country's defense.]

SAKHAROFF CHOSEN TO FACE MACKENSEN

Famous Russian General from Galicia to Take Command in Dobrudja.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NORTH

Rumanians Continue to Repel Teuton Attacks All Along the Transylvania Border.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lieut. Gen. Vladimair Sakharoff, commander of the Russian forces in Galicia, arrived in Bucharest today and will take command of the army in Dobrudja, according to a dispatch received from Bucharest today by the Wireless Press.

On the Transylvanian frontier Rumanian forces continue to pursue the retiring Austro-German troops to the west of the Jiul Valley, the Rumanian official report issued today announces. Teuton attacks were repulsed after continued fighting in the Prahova Valley and in the region of Dragoslavele. East of the River Alt a battle still is in progress. Following is the text of the statement:

On the western Moldavian frontier to Predeal the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley the fighting continued throughout the greater part of the day. We repulsed the enemy as the result of counterattacks.

In the region of Dragoslavele we repulsed an enemy attack. East of the Alt fighting still is proceeding.

West of the Jiul pursuit of the enemy continues. We captured many timbers and a great quantity of war material.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

A bulletin issued by Russian Army Headquarters at Petrograd today reads:

Rumanian Front.—In Transylvania, at the source of the Sheleia River at Bratocea, twenty miles from Kronstadt, a small Rumanian force, having taken the enemy by surprise, drove him back, inflicting severe losses, taking a number of prisoners, one machine-gun and a searchlight.

In the Alt Valley the fighting is still proceeding. In the Jiul Valley pursuit of the enemy continues.

Dobrudja Front.—Along the whole front our scouting detachments continue their activities.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Efforts of the Rumanians to force back Austro-German troops which have invaded their country failed yesterday, the War Office announces. Southeast of Rothenthurn Pass the invaders are making further progress. The announcement follows:

On the Eastern Transylvanian front the situation is unchanged. Rumanian attacks against the allied (Teutonic) troops which had advanced beyond Altschanz and Predeal Passes failed, with losses to the enemy. We captured eight officers and 200 men. Southeast of Rothenthurn Pass engagements which are favorable for us continue.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja): Constanza was shelled from the sea without success.

Combats in the Carpathian passes are being carried on with extraordinary rage. The Rumanians at the eleventh hour are trying to bar the gates of Wallachia by the engagement of rapidly concentrated reserves, says the Overseas News Agency.

Mighty trenches north of Predeal, as well as positions at Azuga, which consist of permanent works completed several months ago, including trench systems, wolf traps, and barbed wire defenses, were partly crushed by the cannon of the advancing German and Austro-Hungarian army groups or were partly outflanked.

South of Azuga, in the Toemoser Pass, as well as south of Toerzburg Pass, the troops slowly but irresistibly march ahead against Campulung, says the agency, which adds:

"These mountain battles are being fought through terrains filled with snow and made impracticable by rains, between ravines, and on snow-covered summits. They require the utmost energy on the part of commanders and troops, and belong to the most difficult, but at the same time most glorious, exploits of this campaign."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The feature of the war reports yesterday was the capture of the fortress of Vaux by the French. From the advance of the French some days ago it seemed that the fall of Vaux was merely a question of time. A brief study of the topographical features will show why this is so.

In the sudden thrust of the French some time ago, the village and the fortress of Douaumont were taken and a part of the village of Vaux. The fort was a stumbling block and the French infantry swerved around it, reaching almost to the eastern edge of the village. This threw the fort into a deep pocket from which escape was almost impossible.

The village is one of those small towns so common in France, consisting of about one main street with its houses and shops, built on either side. The village lies at the bottom of a small ravine, the bounding sides of which are the Plateau of Douaumont, which is 325 meters above sea level, and the plateau upon which the fort is situated which is about the same height. The floor of the ravine is about 250 meters above the sea, so that there is a difference of height between the ravine and its lips of about 225 feet.

The position is practically surrounded by a semi-circular clump of woods, the woods of Chapitre on the south, of Caillette on the west, and of Hardaumont on the north. Only the eastern side is clear.

The lines after the last French attack crossed this ravine, extended through the village and ascended the plateaux to the north and south. With respect to the fortress of Vaux, the position was hopeless. The French held the southern lip of the ravine on both sides of the fort. They held the plateau of Douaumont on the north, which virtually controlled the situation from that direction. The ravine itself was swept by the fire of the French east and west of the fort. There was no way in which reinforcements could be sent up, there was but one way of retreat left open. This was down the sides of the ravine and thence up the other slope. The movement could take place only at night, as otherwise the retreating troops would be annihilated by the French fire.

Under the heavy artillery fire of the French the Germans were forced to recognize the hopelessness of their effort to defend the fort and this, the last of the permanent defenses of Verdun which remained in German hands, fell again into the hands of the French.

It is a matter of interest to recall some of the main incidents of the capture of Vaux by the Germans. Against an attack coming from the north, Vaux is admirably defended by the ravine which stretches out across the front. This was the great stumbling block of the German attack. For weeks and weeks they strove to establish their line along the southern lip of the ravine. Several times they succeeded, but each time one of the rare counterattacks which the French delivered in the course of the Verdun fighting drove them back. It was not until June that, in one of the fiercest of the many battles which made up the battle of Verdun, that Vaux fell. What it cost the Germans no one knows. But the intensity of the fighting for this one small plateau has not been exceeded, if, indeed, it has been equaled, on the Somme.

No doubt now remains of the absolute futility of the battle of Verdun. The Germans were playing for tremendous stakes and lost. What Douaumont and Vaux cost them in men has never been reported, but when the reports of the battles that raged for days at these two places are re-read, it is difficult to conceive that the price paid for each was less than 75,000 men. And in this lies the German tragedy. After the frightful cost which was paid for these places, one was regained at a cost not to exceed 5,000 men, and the other, to accept the German report of yesterday, which states that the position was evacuated with no attempt to defend it, cost the French nothing.

Let us see what the French have gained as a result of these successes. When Douaumont fell, the German critics thought that the capture of this fortress would flank the others completely and force the French out. When Vaux fell they were sure of it. But the chain of the French defenses was found not to depend on either one or on both. They were merely two important points on the main ridge of the French defense. They gave the Germans a secure foothold on the ridge and two points from which to work.

What were they able to accomplish after these had been taken? A little more ground was taken and held, but the battle gradually died out. The French in retaking these positions, and bringing the lines back to where they were in early April, have in all probability permanently secured Verdun from future attacks. The German General Staff, after their last experience, will never attack again when they know beforehand what it will cost them to retake the ground lost, which they also know must be retaken before Verdun is even threatened. Their opportunity here, if they ever had a real opportunity, has gone, never to return. It is perfectly safe to say then that Verdun is forever safe against an attack from the north.

The ground north of Douaumont and Vaux, which the Germans took in the early days of the attack, is of no value to the French. There is nothing in it that would justify an extended effort to recapture it. Being perfectly safe in the north then, the French are free without anxiety of a countermovement from another direction to make an attack from the heights of the Woevre over the plans against Metz. The ravine of the village of Vaux may be a temporary obstacle and the French may see fit to clear this out before allowing the Verdun situation to rest completely. With the Germans holding even a part of it, it makes a gap in the defense, from which an attack cannot be launched, it is true, but which makes it difficult for teh French to move out. But the defense is not impaired for this reason.

But little news reaches us of the other fighting in the west—that on the Somme. It is true that this section of the western front has been deluged with heavy rains lasting for many days. This has made the ground practically impassable. This, however, does not explain the absence of fighting of a major character for such a long period. The Berlin statement as to the former shortage of artillery may be the cause. Berlin asserts that this shortage has been overcome, and that recently the Germans in the west have had all the shells they have needed. If this is so, the heavy counterattacks which have marked the fighting there for some days can be accounted for. It certainly is true that the allies have made no attempt to launch an attack on a large scale for more than four weeks. The interesting point is, has the allied offense weakened or has the German defense strengthened? When the weather clears we should find the answer.

VOLUME OF MAIL SEIZURES.

41,020 Bags Held Up in Nine Months, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Altogether 24,200 bags of mail from Germany and 16,820 bags destined for Germany were confiscated by the British and French authorities from December, 1915, to the end of September, 1916, says the Overseas News Agency. The news agency asserts that only a small part of the seized mail was afterward redispatched to its destination. The seizures as given by the news agency follow:

From Germany: To the United States—On Dutch steamers, 9,237 bags; on Danish steamers, 2,938 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 4,935 bags. To Spain, Portugal, and South America—On Dutch steamers, 5,726 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 499 bags. To the Dutch Indies—On Dutch steamers, 865 bags.

To Germany: From the United States—On Dutch steamers, 1,181 bags; on Danish steamers, 9,363 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 3,313 bags. From Spain, Portugal, and South America—On Dutch steamers, 2,354 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 84 bags. From the Dutch Indies—On Dutch steamers, 525 bags.

ITALIANS TAKE 4,731 IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Capture Strong Austrian Positions East of Gorizia and on the Carso.

HIGH PEAKS ARE STORMED

Vienna Admits Cadorna's Troops Made Gain on the Plateau.

ROME, Nov. 2.—A new offensive was opened yesterday against the Austrians by the Italian forces, the War Office announced today. Advances have been scored at some points, and so far 4,731 prisoners have been taken.

The Italian offensive was directed against the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso east of Vallone. The bulletin reads:

On the Julian front yesterday our troops attacked powerful defenses on the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso east of Vallone. During the morning artillery and trench mortars opened a heavy fire on the enemy's lines which were breached at several points. An infantry attack was delivered at 11 o'clock in the morning.

South of the Oppachiasella-Castagnavizza Road, the enemy's line was occupied at several points and held against incessant counterattacks.

During yesterday 4,731 prisoners, including thirty-two officers and six guns of 105 millimeters, many machine guns, transport animals, and other material were captured.

In the Gorizia area, where the ground became so sodden during the recent rains, our troops overcame the resistance of the enemy and occupied trenches on the eastern slopes of Tivoli and San Marco, and heights east of Sober.

On the Carso the Eleventh Army Corps stormed the wooded hills of Veliki, Kribuch, and Hill 275 east and above Monte Pecinka, and the height 308 east of the latter. We also pushed forward two-thirds of a mile east of Segiti.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on several villages in the Lower Isonzo. The casualties at Pieris were one soldier, a Captain, and four Red Cross men.

A powerful squadron of sixteen Caproni battleplanes, escorted by Nieuport machines, bombed the enemy's camps in the Frigido and Vippach valleys with two tons of explosives. In spite of heavy fire from hostile aircraft batteries, all our machines returned in safety.

Eight Italian Divisions in Attack.

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement tonight on operations in the Italian theatre:

In the Gorizia region an Italian offensive has commenced. The Second and Third Italian Armies, which since the last big battles have been completed with fresh troops, opened the attack. The first general assault was repulsed, owing to the bravery of our troops. After an increase in the enemy fire until it became extraordinarily heavy during the morning, the enemy infantry stormed at noon in the Vippach Valley and on the heights east of Vertoibizza, intending to capture them at any price. Seven enemy brigades advanced in the narrow region, but were repulsed.

Shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning on the northern part of the Carso Plateau a massed attack was begun by the Italian infantry, which gained ground beyond our ruined advanced lines. Encircling counterattacks by our brave troops repulsed the Italians, but Bosovica remained in the enemy's hands.

Eight Italian divisions participated in this attack. On the southern part of the plateau we maintained all our positions, despite violent attacks.

Carniolian Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 27 and West Galician Landsturm Regiment No. 32 took a prominent part in the success of yesterday's battle. They steadily repulsed all attacks. We captured 1,000 men and seven machine guns.

RUSSIANS LOSE GROUND ON THE KOVEL FRONT

Teutons Take Advanced Trenches and 1,530 Men on West Bank of Stokhod River.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—German troops captured advanced Russian trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod River south of Witonies, in Volhynia, after the Russians had repelled three previous attacks, says today's announcement of the War Office, which follows:

In the Stokhod River region near Witonies and the villages of Mikhailovka and Alexandrovsk battles are proceeding. The first enemy attacks on Witonies and the heights south of it were repelled, but in the afternoon the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched a fourth attack and captured our advanced trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod south of Witonies.

On Sunday Colonel Posdniak of the sapping battalion was mortally wounded and died almost immediately.

In the wooded Carpathian region west of Capul Mountain the enemy attacked the position of one of our regiments and had almost succeeded in pressing it back when our reserves arrived and repelled him.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—General von Linsingen's troops on the eastern front yesterday stormed Russian positions on the left bank of the Stokhod River. They inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, says today's official statement, and captured more than 1,500 men. The statement is appended:

Prince Leopold's front—In the army group of General von Linsingen the Westphalian and East Frisian troops under command of Major Gen. von Ditfurth stormed the Russian positions which were advanced near and south of Witonitez, on the left bank of the Stokhod River. In addition to heavy and sanguinary losses suffered by the enemy 22 officers and 1,508 men were taken prisoner. Three machine guns and three mine throwers were left in our hands. Our losses were small.

Further south, near Alexandrovsk, we brought back from a successful reconnoitring raid sixty prisoners.

Archduke Charles's front—In the Carpathians there were successful enterprises against the Russian advanced positions north of Dorna Watra.

Turks Report Success in Galicia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Turkish troops fighting in Galicia launched a violent attack against the Russian positions on Oct. 30 and stormed three successive lines of fortified defenses, according to an official report issued today by the Turkish War Department. The text reads:

Galician front—On Oct. 30 our troops violently attacked and penetrated three successive lines of the enemy's fortified defenses and captured Hill 407, north of Molohov, and also Cepanik Hill, further to the eastward. We took 120 prisoners, of whom four were officers, and captured four machine guns and two trench mortars.

Repeated enemy attacks with superior forces on the following day in an attempt to recapture the heights mentioned in the foregoing completely failed before the heroic resistance of our troops.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

Petrograd Reports Successes by Both Russians and Turks.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasian Front: West of Sakkiz, in the valley of Tatavachaia River, our detachments attacked the Turks occupying a fortified position on the heights commanding the river valley. The Turks hurriedly retreated from the position, leaving twenty-seven dead on the ground.

In the direction of Bijar fighting continued during the whole of the day against superior enemy forces. In the evening our detachments retired to the villages of Vianedi and Shirinbulag.

Refuse Even Money on Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Democratic National Committeeman E. H. Moore posted $1,000 at even money today that Wilson would carry Ohio by 25,000. The Hughes backers didn't cover the wager. The betting on the result of the Presidential election in small sums is at even money.

BULGAR LINES SHELLED.

Serbs Repel Attacks and Make Progress in Cerna Region.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—French Army Headquarters today reports that the Serbians on the Macedonian front are making good progress in the Cerna River region, southeast of Monastir. The announcement follows:

From the Struma to the Vardar there is nothing to report beyond a fairly lively cannonade, especially in the sector of Lake Doiran.

In the region of the Cerna the Serbians repulsed several Bulgarian counterattacks and made good progress, notwithstanding spirited resistance on the part of the enemy, who sustained appreciable losses and left some prisoners in the hands of our allies.

On our left wing there was considerable activity on the part of the artillery on both sides.

Serbian Army Headquarters at Saloniki issued this announcement:

We repulsed an enemy attack in the region of Budimirci village on Tuesday.

On the right bank of the Cerna the artillery was active. We advanced a little and took some enemy trenches.

For some days the village of Gardilovo (twelve miles southeast of Monastir) has been in the hands of the French.

The British War Office report follows:

On the Doiran front the artillery on both sides has been active. Janes station was bombed yesterday by hostile aircraft. No damage was done.

On the Struma front our new position at Barakli-Aguma is being consolidated.

On Tuesday our artillery, in cooperation with the navy, bombarded the hostile position at Neohori.

BERLIN, No. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Macedonian Front—Serbian advances in the Cerna bend and north of the Nidze Height were repulsed. On the Struma front there were active engagements in advanced positions.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tonight at 8 Sharp

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Thomas W. Churchill
in the Chair.

Hon. Samuel Seabury
on "Prison Reform."

Thomas Mott Osborne
on "Prison Reform."

Misha Appelbaum
on "The Honor of the American Flag."

Hon. Chas. S. Whitman
has been invited.

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Arthur Hartmann,
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Deutschland Answers Wilson

At Shadow Lawn last Saturday Mr. Wilson, in criticising the Republicans' position on the tariff, said:

"These gentlemen make predictions about what is going to happen after the war which are absolutely incredible. I wonder that they can make them with straight faces. They say that these nations, with 25,000,000 men devoted to destruction—their own destruction included—constituting more than 50 per cent. of the skilled mechanical force of those nations, are nevertheless and somehow secretly engaged in manufacturing a great body of products which are going to be dumped on us after the war, when they are struggling for their breath in the titanic struggle for their life. If they can get anybody but themselves to believe this, why, then perhaps we ought to make ready for it; but they don't know what is going to happen after the war; I don't know what is going to happen after the war, and you don't.

"The only thing that we can do is to prepare the impartial eyes and methods of inquiries which will find out for us what is happening as fast as it happens, and then deal with the facts as they arise."

I Call Mr. Wilson's Attention to the Fact

that the newspapers are to-day telling us that the Deutschland arose out of the ocean yesterday with ten million dollars' worth of goods direct from Germany. **Evidently these goods have "somehow secretly" been manufactured while a large percentage of Germany's mechanical force has been at war.**

Mr. Wilson says he does not know and nobody else knows what is going to happen after the war. This shipment on the Deutschland is something tangible that has happened right now while Germany is at war, surrounded by a wall of steel, and is simply a forerunner of what is going to happen on a much larger scale when the war is over.

Mr. Wilson says the only thing we can do *"is to prepare the impartial eyes and methods of inquiries which will find out for us what is happening as fast as it happens, and then deal with the facts as they arise."* It would be difficult to find a more short-sighted policy than this. A statesman is supposed to be a man of some vision, some foresight, some ability to look farther ahead than the end of his own nose.

Mr. Wilson's statement that we can do nothing to prepare for what is bound to happen in the future until something actually happens pretty nearly describes his entire course during the past three and a half years. It does not completely describe it, because Mr. Wilson has not only waited always for something to happen, but even when it has happened he has taken no definite, final action.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

RETAIL COAL MEN ACCUSE PRODUCERS

Say Big Companies Are Not Making Deliveries in Needed Quantities.

PUBLIC PAYS FOR DELAY

Independent Mine Owners Held at Fault for Pushing the Price Upward.

Resenting attempts of the big coal-producing companies to appear blameless in the present fuel crisis in the metropolitan district, retailers in this city yesterday issued a statement through Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association, Inc., in which it was charged that, while the published quotations of the companies were undoubtedly correct, and that prices had not been raised by them, the latter cannot deliver coal and are not delivering it in anything like the quantities required even under normal conditions.

Hourly inquiries made at all of the principal wholesale offices yesterday, it was asserted by the retailers, brought the same negative response and confirmed the belief of the retailers that no orders for immediate shipment could be accepted here. Orders remained unfilled, and boats that had been waiting for weeks at Perth Amboy, Port Johnson, and other nearby shipping points, piling up demurrage bills at the rate of 2 cents a ton every day, were not being loaded. This meant, retail dealers said, that, in addition to the actual cost of the coal and freight, trimming, and other handling charges on it, they were paying from $8 to $10 a day in demurrage charges.

In the statement issued over Mr. Rice's name these five points are advanced to explain the present situation:

An admitted shortage of miners and laborers in the coal region that amounts to between 15 and 20 per cent. of the whole supply of workers.

An unprecedented consumption of coal by manufacturing plants all over the country.

A shortage of cars and embargoes on transportation.

The exhaustion of surplus coal at the various stocking points on account of the increased demand and the partial suspension of mining earlier in the season, due to the demands of labor.

The unavoidable disadvantage at which this city is always placed in having no stocking room for coal to meet such an emergency as the present one.

As a result of this condition of affairs the retailers are said to have exhausted the stocks they purchased at prices which usually prevail at this time, and are now compelled to replenish them at exorbitant figures. It is about the worst possible condition they can find themselves in, the statement goes on, and it can be relieved only by reasonableness on the part of consumers, who should be satisfied with enough coal to keep their fires burning until conditions improve.

It was asserted by one large retailer yesterday that the independent mine owners were at fault in the present situation. These sellers were asking around $10 a ton yesterday for coal delivered at destination in this city. These producers do not get much trade ordinarily from the larger local retailers, and now that things are coming their way they are said to be charging these dealers every cent they can force them to pay. A leading trade journal is the authority for the statement that within the last few days domestic sizes have been sold at $11 a ton, free on Board New York, which is equivalent to $9.60 a ton at the mines, and that the whole range of speculative coal is up from $3 to $3 a ton as compared with a week ago.

Plans are under way both in Federal and city attorneys' offices to handle any complaints that may be received regarding organized attempts to keep the price of coal at high levels.

County Judge John F. Hylan of Kings County, in a letter to District Attorney Harry E. Lewis yesterday, urged that the big increase in the price of coal in Brooklyn be investigated.

The New Jersey Public Utilities Commission had a conference at Jersey City yesterday, at which it was decided to investigate the coal situation. A resolution was adopted giving Inspector Maybury, Jr., of the Railroad Division of the Commission, power to investigate that end of the situation in detail. Inspector Maybury visited the yards in Jersey City during the day in search of data concerning the number of coal cars there and how long they were detained before being sent back for reloading.

SAUSAGE DAYS FOR BERLIN.

Only Two Kinds Officially Designated for People's Use.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Berlin is shortly to enjoy another food novelty with the introduction of two sausage days and a standard sausage. Berlin Magistrates have completed an organization embracing all the local sausage factories, which in the future, under strict municipal control, will be permitted to manufacture only two uniform varieties, blutwurst and leberwurst. The retail price is to be 40 and 30 cents a pound for first and second quality respectively.

Another food novelty of more than local interest and importance is "oberost—obst ausstellung" in the barracks of the Alexander Guard regiment, a remarkable exhibition to illustrate the truck gardening and fruit raising activities of Hindenburg's armies in the occupied areas of Russia and Poland. The exhibition is held under the auspices of the "Association for Propagating the Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables in Germany." As a result of a suggestion made to the then commander in chief in the East, Hindenburg, all available military forces were put to work raising fruits and vegetables in addition to other compulsory agricultural pursuits. A vast organization was built up, including fruit collecting centres, desiccation plants, marmalade factories, and canneries. The new industry is being operated entirely by Hindenburg's soldiers.

The exhibition includes products from the Baltic coast and Bay of Riga to south of Brest-Litovsk. Some idea of the value of the products turned out by the Hindenburg organization in Russia and Poland is indicated by the example of the Kovno plant, which has already handled more than 4,000 tons of fruit.

COHAN ENTERS THE MOVIES.

He Will Act in Screen Versions of His Plays in Roles He Created.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of a motion picture company to be known as the George M. Cohan Film Corporation. As the name would indicate, the new company will convert the plays of Mr. Cohan into motion pictures with the author and actor in the rôles he created on the speaking stage.

Mr. Cohan has been the recipient of many large offers from motion-picture companies to act for the screen or sell his plays for adaptation for the movies, but he has refused all of these. His new company will produce movie versions of "45 Minutes from Broadway," "The Governor's Son," "The Yankee Prince," "George Washington, Jr.," "The Talk of New York," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "The Miracle Man," "The Man Who Owns Broadway," "Little Johnny Jones," and "The Little Millionaire." In addition, Mr. Cohan will write new scenarios and act in some of them.

The films will be distributed through the Artcraft Pictures Corporation, the company recently organized to exploit Mary Pickford in films.

COL. WM. C. RAFFERTY HOST

Gives a Dinner to Consul General Henry H. Morgan at the Waldorf.

Colonel William Carroll Rafferty, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rafferty gave a dinner of twenty-six covers last night in the State Apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria, in honor of Henry H. Morgan, American Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Morgan. A Hawaiian orchestra played through dinner and for the dancing which followed. Colonel Rafferty recently returned from Honolulu, where he was in command of the United States Coast Artillery in Hawaii.

The guests included the Countess of Limerick, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, Count and Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Britt, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pell, the Misses Charlotte Marshall, Juliet Atwater, and Mercedes Rafferty, also Laurence Mortimer, B. Van Rensselaer Willis, Holmes Nichol, Charles P. Requa, and Roger Deering.

ETHEL LEGINSKA PLAYS.

Pianist Does Not Appear at Her Best in a Classical Program.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, gave her first recital of the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. She played Bach's "Italian Concerto," Brahms's "Sixteen Waltzes," Op. 39, Beethoven's Ecossaises in E flat, the same composer's "Pathetique" Sonata, Op. 13, and Brahms's "Variations on a Theme by Paganini."

Mme. Leginska has won a high place among the pianists by her gifts. Ordinarily she has been known for a fiery energy, a subtlety and sensitiveness to half shades, and the technical brilliance and refinement necessary to give expression to these qualities. While it would be idle to say these were not in evidence yesterday, or that she did not do some splendid playing, the fact remains that in a program which might almost be called severely classical she seemed to be less happy than on some previous occasions.

It is something of a task to make most Beethoven piano sonatas sound altogether convincing in a large auditorium like that of Carnegie Hall. In her attempt to make this particular sonata, so much played by piano students, sound "different," and at the same time make it carry properly, she became less the pianist and more the virtuoso, indulging in sharp variety of dynamics and devices of expression, and a forcing process. The result was neither the best Beethoven nor the best Leginska. The Brahms variations which followed with no intermission are too long and too much a matter of displaying the composer's remarkable skill in this form, rather than the feeling he exhibits elsewhere, to fill their place gracefully, even though the player did some of her best work during their course.

While it may seem ungracious in those who find fault with a program that represents the highest endeavor, with no compromise toward the merely "popular," the proceeding might be put in the form of a compliment by saying that Mme. Leginska has gifts so unique along certain lines that they should be displayed, even at the expense of things that might be left to six-foot male pianists with heavy arms.

MR. LORTAT'S APPEARANCE.

A French Pianist Heard for the First Time in Aeolian Hall.

There was another addition to the number of visiting pianists in New York yesterday afternoon. When Robert Lortat made his first appearance here at a recital in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Lortat is from Paris, where some years ago he gained distinction at the Conservatoire; and he is an artist of experience, fine feeling and ripe attainments. As an executant he is amply provided with the modern equipment of technique; as an interpreter he is naturally animated by the Gallic spirit. But his musicianship is broad enough and deep enough to make his performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" and the twenty-four preludes of Chopin really fine interpretations, an exposition of their significance. In certain of Schumann's variations some would have desired a firmer rhythm; and there were rather more than a negligible number of technical slips. But the composition was presented with much of its sweep of passion and power, much of its grandiose style. So, too, he found a true expression for Chopin's infinite variety of mood in the preludes. If he did not sound all the depths of either Schumann or Chopin, he gave a performance of distinction and sincerity, intelligently and musically conceived.

Mr. Lortat was most at home in a group of French pieces which followed; pieces by Debussy, and still more so in others by Fauré, Déodat de Séverac, Emmanuel Chabrier. These he played with great gusto; especially Faure's "Impromptu" and the two selections from de Séverac's suite "Cerdana." "The Return of the Muleteers" has a fascinating exotic charm and a touch of Oriental rhythm that Mr. Lortat made much of; and there was great good humor and dash in his playing of Chabrier's "Scherzo-Valse," an amusing piece. Mr. Lortat's clear and finely colored tone, his command of incisive brilliancy, served him well in these. He ended his program with a fine regard for a convention more honored in the breach than in the observance by playing one of Liszt's St. Francis legends, concerning walking on the waves.

SOPRANO AND TENOR HEARD

Myrtle Moses of Chicago Opera Co. and Wm. Wheeler in Recitals.

Song recitals were given yesterday by Myrtle Moses, mezzo-soprano, who appeared at the Cort Theatre in the afternoon, and by William Wheeler, tenor, who was heard last night at Aeolian Hall. Miss Moses is a member of the Chicago Opera Company. For her recital yesterday she sang a group of songs by Beethoven and Haydn, four songs in German by more recent composers, a group of French songs, and songs in English by Carpenter, Scott, and Turner-Maley. This singer, who is little known to the New York public, has agreeable qualities of voice and style that made her recital interesting. Barring occasional singing off the pitch, her vocal style was good and she displayed understanding of the manner in which songs are made significant in their performance. William Reddick was the accompanist.

William Wheeler had been heard here before as a member of Arthur Whiting's University Quartet, but had never given a recital here. His program consisted of songs in Italian and German, a group of rather unusual folksongs, one of which was sung in Gaelic, and five songs in English. Mr. Wheeler has a better equipment than most of the few tenors who appear in the song recital field. He has a pleasant stage manner, sings without any affectation whatever, and in an unobtrusive way puts considerable feeling and style into what he does. His voice is a real tenor, which is resonant throughout its range. It would be heard to more advantage than it is if the singer cultivated better breath support. With the increased assurance and vitality of style that continued solo appearances may be expected to give, Mr. Wheeler should be an addition to the thin ranks of the recital tenors. Harold Osborn Smith played good accompaniments last night.

LOUISE HOMER'S DEBUT.

Prima Donna's Daughter Warmly Greeted at Pittsburgh Recital.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 2.—Miss Louise Homer, daughter of Mme. Homer, grand opera singer, and Sidney Homer, composer, chose her mother's home to make her professional début as a singer, and today met with a brilliant reception at the Twentieth Century Club of this city. A splendid audience of club members were very gracious in their acknowledgments of appreciation, and the young singer responded in a way that left no doubt of the ability she has inherited from her illustrious parents. Mrs. Edwin L. Lappham was her accompanist.

Miss Homer's first numbers were "Die Mainacht," (Brahms); "Botschaft," (Brahms); "Als Die Alte Mutter," (Davorak), and "Darf Des Falken Schwinge," (Davorak). Her next appearance was in three of her father's compositions, in which she put much feeling, "Prospice," "Children's Lyrics from Love Song," and "Sing to Me, Sing." She then rendered Donizetti's Aria "A Tardai Troppo" from "Linda Di Chamounix." Her last appearance was in five numbers, "Son of the Shepherd Lehl," from the fairy opera "Snegouroutcha," "Rimsky-Korsakow"; "Two Folk Songs of Russia," (Zimbalist); "The Sleep That Flits on Baby's Eyes," (Carpenter); "Twickenham Ferry," (Marslals); "May Day," (Walthew).

Mozart's Operettas Repeated.

The production of Mozart's two operettas, "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impesario," given a week ago at the Empire Theatre under the direction of Albert Reiss, was repeated last night at the Garrick Theatre, where the operettas will hold the stage tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening. The casts include Misses Mabel Garrison and Lucy Gates and Messrs. Reiss and David Bispham. Sam Franko conducts the orchestra.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The First Concert of the Season—Dr. Muck Warmly Greeted.

At the first of the season's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, there were the great audience, filling every seat in the house; the cordial and demonstrative greeting for Dr. Muck, the conductor; the delight in the playing of the organization, that have so often before been witnessed at the performances in this city. The orchestra, though it has been completely changed in its personnel since its first years, and has shown many new faces in recent years, remains the same, in its quality and its powers; and it has seldom surpassed its playing last evening in most of the essential matters that make for the highest artistic enjoyment.

Dr. Muck's program offered no soloist and contained nothing new and only one piece that was unfamiliar. It comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Berlioz's overture "The Corsair," Liszt's symphonic poem "Mazeppa, and "Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." The symphony received a particularly noble and stirring performance. There is that in it which appeals especially to the heart in these days; it was evident that Dr. Muck felt this appeal and that he was able to communicate it with unusual eloquence to his listeners. The orchestra was an extraordinarily supple and plastic instrument in his hands, and its playing was remarkably beautiful in tone, in the proportion and balance of the several instrumental qualities, in finish and lucidity of phrasing, full of subtle and significant nuance. There were an immense vitality in the first movement, a poignantly tragic note in the funeral march, and a fiery energy in the variations of the last movement; and it was all a true embodiment of Beethoven's thought, without the obtrusion of a "reading."

Berlioz's overture, "The Corsair," is little known to concert goers. It has its brilliant passages—and how brilliantly was the vehement opening phrase delivered! But the music says singularly little, and is characteristic of Berlioz's strenuous groping for expression, his vague and uncertain melodic inspiration, which panted so ineffectually behind his ambition. There is glittering orchestration after Berlioz's manner, but the glitter is all on the outside, and it is but a dull piece.

Liszt's pictorial representation of Mazeppa's ride and Strauss's extraordinary rondo, which seems raised to a higher power of cleverness and wit in comparison with some of his later orchestral works, are matters to which the Boston Orchestra do fullest justice.

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TEA will be served in the Foyer after the program, when subscribers will have an opportunity of meeting the artists and their friends. Subscriptions, including refreshments, $15, payable in advance to the Directors. For information apply to Mrs. ANSON DUDLEY BRAMHALL or Mr. JOHN W. FROTHINGHAM, 1441 Aeolian Hall.

Mozart's "The Impresario" and "Bastien and Bastienne," with Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bispham, Albert Reiss, and Orchestra, Sam Franko, Conductor. GARRICK TONIGHT & SAT. NIGHT 8:30 & SATURDAY MATINEE 2:30. 35 St., nr. B'way. Seats, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50, at Box Office, or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St.

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FIRST BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel. This Morning, at 11 o'Clock. CAROLINA White, GIOVANNI Martinelli; JOSEF Hofmann, GUISEPPE De Luca. Prices, $3; Boxes, $30. On sale at Biltmore Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way. Yvette Guilbert TO-DAY AT 3. French Art of the Middle Ages. Introductory Address: Prof. JEAN BECK OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE. At the Piano: GUSTAVE FERRARI. Next Sunday Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:30. Songs of the Soldiers of France. Introductory Address: Clayton Hamilton. Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39 St.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave. ELMENDORF SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30. MONDAY MATINEE 2:45. MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS. PRICES { SUNDAY 50c to $1.50. } SEATS { MONDAY 25c to $1.50. } NOW

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St., near Broadway. Sunday Aft., Nov. 5th, at 4. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y. MAX JACOBS, Conductor. Soloist, ARTHUR HARTMANN, Violinist. Tickets, 25 cents to $1.50, on sale at Box Office and Tyson's Agencies.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 11, at 8:15. Russian Song Recital DIMITRIEFF NINA. Seats 50c. to $2. Mgt. United Musical Bureau.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th Street, nr. Lexington Av. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Sun. 2:15. DIE TOLLY DOLLY (THE MAD DOLLY) Played 1000 Times in Berlin, (25c to $1.) at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 2290 Schuyler

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STEPHEN RATHBUN, EVENING SUN: "The 'Show of Wonders' strikes a new high level. It is the Winter Garden's most artistic production. Never before has the stage of that unique theatre displayed such striking costumes or such beautiful settings. Hurrah! for the Winter Garden." THE SHOW OF WONDERS PUTS ALL OTHER WONDERS UNDER. Sunday Night Concert BIG ALL-STAR BILL.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31". "ROCKS WITH LAUGHTER." Louis Sherwin, Globe.

PRINCESS 39TH ST., Near Broadway. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow, Election Day & Wed. 2:30. SMARTEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR, "GO TO IT" JUST LAUGHS, CATCHY TUNES AND PRETTY GIRLS.

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48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tel. 178—Bry. Elec. & Thurs. George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

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The Prodigal Pierrot THIS WEEK AT BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. NEXT MONDAY AT THE LITTLE THEATRE indefinitely. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30

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HARRIS THEA., Sun. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:15. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA MODEST ALTSCHULER, Cond. (String Choir) Soloists: C. W. CADMAN (His own Compositions) CHAS. HARRISON, Tenor. Tickets, $1.50 to 50c. at Box Office, Bryant 31.

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Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Sat.) Aft., at 3. JOINT RECITAL BEATRICE HARRISON 'Cellist. SAMUEL GARDNER Violinist. Assisted by Clarence Adler, Pianist. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Chickering Piano.

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COMEDY THEATRE MON. AFT., Nov. 6, at 3. PIANO RECITAL HAROLD HENRY Mngment Haensel & Jones Steinway Piano

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 6, at 8:15. Piano Recital Aurelio Giorni Mgt. Haensel & Jones Mason & Hamlin Piano.

COMEDY THEATRE, W. 41ST ST. Sunday Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:15. Niessen-Stone Song Recital Tickets 50c. to $2. M'g'ment ANNIE FRIEDBERG.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. PERCY GRAINGER ONLY PIANO RECITAL UNTIL SPRING Mgt. A. Sawyer. Steinway Piano

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 4, at 8:15. Piano Recital BERYL RUBINSTEIN Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

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HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Elec. Day & Wed. Pollyanna The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Elec. Day & Wed. Object-Matrimony by Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman "As full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds."—Eve. Sun. COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE FORMERLY CANDLER, West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Election Day & Wed.

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FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. Arms AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w, ELECTION DAY & Wed. at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1916.

MR. WILSON IN NEW YORK.

In the City of New York President WILSON knows that he is in no enemy country; he is in the house of his friends. The enthusiasm with which he was welcomed yesterday on the occasion of his first public appearance here during the campaign denotes not merely the wish to give hospitable reception to the President of the United States, but something more. There was a deep sincerity and a generous warmth in the applause of the welcoming crowds that could have come only from heartfelt sympathy with his cause and his candidacy. It was a personal welcome, a welcome abounding in good wishes and in fervent hopes for his success, for his re-election.

The remarkable character of the large company that greeted him at the midday luncheon and listened to his words, the immense audience that thundered forth its applause at Madison Square Garden in the evening, and again the meeting in Cooper Union that received him with warm demonstrations, are an assurance to Mr. WILSON and to the country that New York City is to do its Democratic duty in the good old-fashioned way on Election Day. Wall Street, they tell us, is for Mr. HUGHES. That may be, and the country has not been slow in understanding why it may be for Mr. HUGHES. But the crowds that applauded Mr. WILSON are representative of the whole community, they speak with the voice, the feelings of the heart, of New York City.

Mr. WILSON has made a remarkable campaign, a campaign that unquestionably has won strength and support for his candidacy. He has not made stump speeches, he has not made partisan appeals. He has addressed himself to the minds and consciences and the hearts of the people. He has spoken to them of the larger questions of the nation's business, and in this field of discourse and appeal we may well feel that he has had to deplore the lack of any help from his opponent. Had Mr. HUGHES chosen to lift his utterances to the level of those to which the people have listened from the lips of Mr. WILSON the country would have had the pleasure, and the profit, of listening to a great debate upon national policies. Mr. HUGHES marked out for himself a different course. He was content to tread in the narrow path of partisan attack, of profitless and sometimes rather bitter criticism. His speeches have been thickly studded with round phrases, with assurances that he would be firm and wise and never "vacillating," but the country knows no better than when he began talking what great national policies he would adopt that differ in any degree from those Mr. WILSON has followed. He has said nothing of constructive value, except perhaps upon the subject of protective tariff said nothing at all that the country will remember. Certainly he has made no speech of a character to draw forth a reply from Mr. WILSON.

The people of the United States know their President pretty well, and in this campaign he has not disappointed them. His letter of acceptance told them of the splendid achievements of his Administration, of the remarkable record of legislative enactments that are real remedies, that, like the Federal Reserve act and the measures for national defense, give this country a new place among nations, a place that it should have occupied and might have occupied years ago but for the failure of the Republican Party to make effective use of its long lease of power. In his addresses to the people in many States he has frankly told them of the actuating motives of his policies, of the wish and purpose to serve their interest, to promote their welfare and happiness, that have guided and sustained him in the performance of the Executive duty. He has spoken to them as one who stands upon a lofty platform above the dust and turmoil of partisan strife, and perhaps at no time has he more faithfully responded to the thoughts of the sober-minded majority of the electorate than when he, with dignity but in severe language, condemned the vicious attempts of his opponents to drag grave and delicate questions of our foreign relations into the arena of domestic politics. He has spoken to his fellow-citizens from the beginning of the campaign to the end as an American, not as a man of party, not as a partisan, but as an American, as a leader of the people, as one who serves the whole people. In whatever way the issue may be determined next Tuesday, unquestionably the Democrats have had the field of intellectual debate pretty much to themselves, and no speaker in the campaign upon that side of the contest, and certainly none upon the other side, has reached and held a higher level than the President himself.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

There seems to be no doubt of the triumph of the Liberal Party at the polls in Cuba and the election of Dr. ALFREDO ZAYAS to the Presidency. The possibility of the election of a Conservative President of the young republic was never seriously thought of until men of all parties, four years ago, joined in the support of MARIO MENOCAL. He has served his country faithfully, has built up its finances, and instituted many reforms, but he has been at odds with the legislative majority and has been unable to accomplish all that he set out to do. His own pre-election utterances have foreshadowed his defeat, and he will take it philosophically. He has shown his countrymen that a Cuban can be President for four years without truckling to the corrupt political elements or involving himself in partisan squabbles. That he will be called upon to take the helm again in the future is altogether likely.

The successful candidate is a man of good personal repute, with ample public experience. Behind him, however, looms the portentous personality of JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ. He led in person the parade in honor of the victory of ZAYAS in Havana. Unless ZAYAS wills otherwise, he will be a dominating influence in the new administration. Cuba will suffer if GOMEZ is restored to power. When he was President he conducted public affairs for private gain. Much will depend, therefore, on the ability of ZAYAS to make himself President in fact as well as in name. The votes of a majority of the Cuban people, not the craft of GOMEZ, have elected him. He has the opportunity to carry on the reforms MENOCAL has initiated, to administer the nation's affairs with economy and wisdom. If GOMEZ is to name his Cabinet and to be the power behind the throne, Cuba will have new troubles to contend with in the next four years.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

Judges whose service on the bench has been competent and upright should be re-elected without any consideration of politics or partisanship. They are servants of all the people. They interpret law and do justice without regard to politics.

Justice VERNON M. DAVIS has been a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First District, comprising Manhattan and the Bronx, since 1903. His renomination has been approved by all parties. His re-election is certain. Justice GEORGE V. MULLAN, who was appointed to the Supreme Court for the same district last February, has made a notably good record there. He is a lawyer of high character and education, of wide professional practice, who has done a great deal of good work for the city in the matter of laws and constitutional requirements affecting it. His name is on the Republican and Progressive tickets. He should be kept in office. He should receive the votes of all who look to a Judge for sound decisions and know that law and justice are not to be labeled with any party name.

Mr. Justice JOHN C. CLARKE, who is also indorsed by the Republicans and the Progressives, has been on the bench since January. He had practiced law with distinction since 1889. He took an active part in the labors of the Charter Revision Commission of 1900. His acquirements and reputation at the bar, the fitness for judicial office which he has manifested to the satisfaction of suitors and the bar in his brief time of service, should be recognized and rewarded at the polls by the voters, without distinction of party, for whom merit, not politics, is the criterion of a Judge.

These three men are approved by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, all deserve re-election. Mr. Justice MULLAN and Mr. Justice CLARKE should have been indorsed by all parties, as Mr. Justice DAVIS was. It is for the friends of a nonpartisan judiciary in the Democratic Party and the Independence League to correct the error of the leaders of those organizations.

Too many voters have a platonic affection for a nonpartisan judiciary. They give it their sympathies, but don't always remember to give it their votes. Remember it and insure it in the case of these three candidates next Tuesday.

IT CAN'T BE INSULATED.

The Republicans are well scared about Ohio, where the Wilson sentiment seems to have declared itself strongly. The manufacturing cities, the mighty railroad centres, the farming districts, are all said to show the same feeling. The Adamson law among the workmen and railroad employés, peace and prosperity among all classes, are proving impregnable arguments against a change of Administration.

If this be the condition in Ohio, can it be regarded as merely local? Indiana and Illinois cannot be secluded from the infection. If there is a powerful popular impulse to vote for WILSON in Ohio, why should it be less powerful in Illinois and Indiana?

It is perhaps worth recalling that in 1892 GROVER CLEVELAND carried Illinois and Indiana, got one electoral vote in Ohio, and was beaten by an average plurality of some 1,100 for the other Electors. Immigration and the growth of manufacturing, especially in the northern part of the State, have increased the Democratic strength among the Buckeyes. It is not considering too curiously to wonder if the political sympathies of the three States in 1892 are to be proved again in 1916. Apparently the Republicans think that they can insulate Ohio. The great Wilson electric wave, if there is one, will not be turned back by State boundary posts.

CARLSTROM'S FLIGHT.

An unexpected kind of trouble with his engine brought VICTOR CARLSTROM to earth yesterday at Erie after his fine flight of 452 miles from Chicago, and, while the record for a nonstop journey through the air fell considerably below that made by a French military aviator a few months ago, there remains to CARLSTROM the credit of a splendid achievement. The American record for a distance flight which he had himself set was somewhat bettered. The speed with which he covered the first long lap of his trip shows new powers of modern aeroplane engines.

CARLSTROM has demonstrated that the passage between the two greatest cities of America can undoubtedly be made through the air without a stop. The nature of the accident that brought him down was so unusual that it might not occur again in many flights. The time lost at Erie was just enough to end the attempt for the day. With the early darkness of a November day the aviator could not be sure of a safe landing in New York, and, after flying 200 miles beyond Erie, to Hammondsport, N. Y., he stopped there for the night. He will finish his journey to New York this morning.

The attempt was a most worthy one, and congratulations may be freely offered to the aviator and to those who are developing the science of flying in this country.

SIEGEL AND ROSENBLATT.

ISAAC SIEGEL, the Republican Congressman from the Twentieth District, which is a part of the City of New York, voted against tabling the McLemore resolution. The McLemore resolution proposed that the United States should abandon its policy of protecting American citizens abroad, should warn them that if they traveled on armed liners they did so at their own peril. It was the same in intent as the Gore resolution, which was tabled by patriotic votes in the Senate, and the McLemore resolution met the same fate. New York City does not want American rights abandoned or the protection of the American flag to be withdrawn from its traveling citizens, and most of her Congressmen voted in accordance with her sentiments on that subject. Mr. SIEGEL was one who did not.

He is running for re-election, and doubtless all citizens who wish his view to triumph, who have no interest in the maintenance of an American right that has been upheld since the Republic was born, whenever the exercise of that right may prove obnoxious to Germany, will vote for him. He has two opponents. One is MORRIS HILLQUIT, a Socialist and an extreme pacifist. The other is BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT, a Democrat of the progressive school. Mr. ROSENBLATT is asking for votes as a supporter of President WILSON, to whom was due the defeat of the resolution Mr. SIEGEL voted for. If he is elected he will support the President's policies. Citizens who do not share Mr. SIEGEL'S views concerning the protection of Americans abroad should vote for Mr. ROSENBLATT.

DEFENDING THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

More civic societies than it is convenient to catalogue are rallying to the defense of the unity of the Port of New York against the attacks of the New Jersey partitionists, or secessionists. The seriousness of the assault may be gauged better by the calibre of the counsel than by the number of their clients, although the city and the State are among them. In their behalf appear such lawyers as Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. WICKERSHAM. The danger of the situation lies in the prima facie strength of the case of New Jersey. It certainly does cost more to distribute freight along the shores of Manhattan Island, Staten Island, and Long Island than to drop it in New Jersey. The casual citizen, therefore, is in danger of thinking that the rate to New Jersey ought to be less than to New York destinations. Even the Interstate Commerce Commission might think so, for it has thought and ordered things as strange, only to reconsider them.

It would be a calamity not to have this case decided rightly in the first place, rather than on appeal in future years. During the interval the hundreds of millions spent by New York for the development of the entire Port of New York would be at the mercy of the diversion of traffic to the New Jersey part of the port by a rate discriminating in its favor. It is not exaggerating the situation to say that, including the real estate values which would be prejudiced by such a diversion of trade, a billion of dollars is at stake, besides the welfare of the commerce which has thrived under the rate structure which New Jersey is attacking. Even this understates the case. There certainly are scores, perhaps hundreds, of cases where the situation resembles that here. All of them would be affected by a decision disturbing the New York situation. There is still another consideration. If New Jersey is to have a differential in its favor the differential system which regulates the traffic to all Atlantic ports would have to be reconsidered.

If the case of New Jersey could be considered apart from the history of transportation the prima facie case might be unanswerable. But the history of the manner in which the port and its freight rates grew into the present status creates an even stronger presumption against New Jersey's thankless procedure. New York in the beginning did not have its present primacy which makes New Jersey so covetous. The harbor is the gift of nature to New Jersey and New York alike. But New York earned its trade. There was a time when Philadelphia outranked New York. We took the lead by the burdens our taxpayers assumed at a time when they were too heavy even for the nation. The Erie Canal was projected when the nation could hardly spare two score thousand dollars for the promotion of rapid transit for commerce. Yet New York built the canal at a cost which had reached a quarter of a billion dollars a generation ago and is growing by the hundred million still. There are other additions of sundry other millions, by all of which New Jersey has benefited and to which it has never contributed. It is true that the rates are the same to New Jersey and New York. There is no apparent discrimination in favor of New Jersey. Its profit lies in the fact that it has long enjoyed equality of privilege created by costs at the expense of others. Its position is that of a junior partner in a concern of which the capital was contributed by indulgent relatives. Now the beneficiary is trying to pick the pockets of its partners, with a specious plea of equality and justice.

Another analogy may clarify the case to those puzzled by rate problems. The European system of rate making is like the European system of hotel charges in many places. The bill specifies uncounted items, for lights, towels, soap, service, and so on. Sometimes enraged travelers carry away the articles which have been paid for, but which could not be used entirely. The American system of rate making is like the American system of hotel charges—"inclusive"—one charge for all, and nothing allowed for what is not taken. New Jersey is in the position of a guest of an American hotel who should bring his own toilet facilities and ask for a reduction because he did not use the hotel soap or towels. There would have to be a separate bargain with every guest. No guest would be sure that he was charged ratably with other guests. Each customer would want his own reductions, or rebates, and would want to calculate them himself. Suspicion would be cast on every transaction. That would be bad enough even for a hotel thus embroiled with its customers and disarranged in its accounts. Like conditions for public utilities would be intolerable. It would throw us back to the rate wars which caused the establishment of rate regulation as a deliverance for railways and customers alike. It is harder to prevent a wrong than to remedy a wrong because it is so hard to produce a realization of the wrong until it has demonstrated itself by its effects. The casual citizen who may think that New Jersey is asking for justice, and that it can be granted without cost to him, is making a mistake.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Commendable Police Precautions.

As memory must go back many a year to recall a Presidential election in which the public interest was more intense, it is a pity subway construction is at such a stage in several places where early information as to the results of the balloting would naturally be sought that it is judicious to prevent the gathering of eager crowds. The precautions planned by the police, however, will make it only a little inconvenient, but by no means impossible, for everybody to get the news, and there should be careful study of the new regulations and a cheerful obedience to them.

The restrictions, as announced, are entirely reasonable, and a thorough understanding of them will not only save the police much very trying work that ought to be unnecessary, but it will enable all to attain the desired information with little trouble. There is no fear that the coverings of the subway excavations on Broadway and Seventh Avenue are not strong enough to support the weight, as weight, of as many people as could be massed upon them. It is the consequences of massed or rhythmic movements of the crowds that are apprehended.

A slight accident on a surface which, in the very nature of things, lacks the firmness of a permanent roadway, might produce a great rush in one or another direction. The danger of such a happening is, of course, rather remote, but this is one of the cases in which that often misused and much overworked phrase, "safety first," is deserving of the respect it not infrequently gets unearned.

There will be, we are promised, no interference with the ordinary traffic of business or pleasure in the region affected by the rules as formulated to meet the peculiarities of the occasion. Access to the theatres and restaurants will be unimpeded, and, as a matter of fact, anybody who has a fair excuse for going anywhere will be free to do it, provided only too many people do not want to go to the same place at the same time. None need remain in ignorance of the great decision rendered at the polls. The only difference from other election nights is that something of intelligent care will have to be exercised by the moving multitudes.

He Enables His Hosts to Forget.

As Captain PAUL KOENIG seems to be as well equipped with tact and courtesy as he is with sailor skill, it is no wonder that his reception at New London, though it has not yet been marked by all the enthusiasm of his welcome in Baltimore, shows no evidences of the coldness which a submarine commander of another stamp would be likely to encounter in a really American port. The New Londoners, one can safely assume, have not forgotten the Lusitania or the Sussex, and probably they are as much concerned about the sinking of the Marina as are the rest of us. But Captain KOENIG'S talk and bearing are such as to invite the most charitable and kindly interpretations of his mission here, and to prompt no references, in his presence, at least, to the possibility that he is serving purposes not purely commercial.

His careful friendliness attracts its like, and there is enough of the nautical spirit left in the old Connecticut town to give its people a full appreciation of his voyages as seafaring exploits. To be sure, he has put his own life and that of his own men in less, rather than more, danger than does many another Captain who in these days puts out from shore. His dangers, however, are in some respects different from theirs, and they have a dramatic quality that makes it easy to ignore the fact that the power of going under water, possessed by the Deutschland, adds very appreciably to its safety.

That more than a chance for drowning remains for the Deutschland's officers and crew cannot be denied, as the mysterious disappearance of the Bremen shows. How Captain KOENIG knows what that boat's fate was he does not explain, and until he does there will be difficulties in believing that he knows. He may, just the same, for the German spy system is widely pervasive, and there have long been whispers that the British have a secret, and that secret may have gone further than a few of their officials. It is worth noting that the Deutschland's Captain has no illusions as to the practicability of undersea commerce except in wartime. He leaves nonsensical talk about a commercial submarine future to people who know nothing about submarines.

A Prospect to Make One Shiver.

Blame for the sudden scarcity and high prices of coal for domestic uses seems to be divided by the authorities on the subject between some as yet unidentified speculators who are holding what they have in expectation of getting famine rates, and the miners, who will take numerous holidays without a thought of the apprehensions that are thus inflicted, or of the sufferings that easily may be inflicted, on the public by failure to replenish the depleted stock on hand.

Whatever the explanation, the consumer feels himself helpless, and in some instances his situation is hardly worse when he cannot pay the quoted rates than when he can. For in not a few instances, especially if he is unable to claim the consideration due to what is called a "regular customer," the dealers refuse to sell him coal at any price, and he finds himself, or imagines himself to be, confronted by the prospect of meeting cold weather with no coal in the cellar.

Not quite all of these unfortunates have their own carelessness and lack of forehandedness to thank for their woes. Most of them have, however, for many warnings have been given in recent months of the scarcity that was approaching, and it is not because good advice was lacking that anybody's bins are empty now.

GERMANY'S PROMISES.

The Embassy Wrote Navy Would Try to Save Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was published in an evening paper yesterday the following as spoken by Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador from Germany to the United States, in regard to the steamship Marina:

> I have asked for information (from Berlin) because I consider every report to date to be absolutely improbable on account of the German pledges and because I do not believe that any one can see a torpedo at 4 o'clock in the morning, which looks like a "white fish."
>
> The German Government has given its promises, and the German Government always keeps its promises.

The German Government has not kept, and does not keep, its promises. In March, 1915, I wrote Count von Bernstorff to ask whether it was safe for my wife and myself to travel to England on the Lusitania. The reply I received read as follows:

> Of course the German Navy will always do everything in her power to protect and save the life also of those passengers traveling on a ship of the enemy. But you can imagine in the same time that deplorable circumstances may endanger the life of such passengers, especially if a German submarine is attacked by an armored liner.

Count von Bernstorff was writing as the official mouthpiece of the German Government, and he promised me in the name of the German Government that "the German Navy will always do everything in her power to protect and save the life of those passengers traveling on a ship of the enemy." "Count von Bernstorff knows as well as anybody else that the German Navy did nothing to protect and save the lives of the passengers traveling on the Lusitania. I might also point out that the German Government did not keep its promise in respect to the neutrality of Belgium. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 2, 1916.

The Two Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the American idea is that the President should be a true representative of the people Woodrow Wilson should poll the largest vote ever known to this country, for the people never had a better and more unselfish friend. A friend who not only refreshes the soul, elevates the thought, and encourages patriotism through his own high ideals, but who formulates and organizes remarkable constructive work for the material benefit of all the people, an Americanism too loyal to compound any compromise with disloyalty, even by implication.

No candidate who compromises his Americanism, giving aid and comfort to a disloyal element by the use of words capable of different meanings in order that he may not risk the loss of election through loss of the disloyal vote, is free from the near suspicion of moral dishonesty and cowardice. Probably no one desires to make such charge against Mr. Hughes. Nevertheless, his manner of conducting his own campaign has undoubtedly lost to him much of the respect willingly given him at the outset.

H. A. LORING.

Brooklyn, Oct. 31, 1916.

TO FOREIGN-BORN VOTERS.

Dr. Felix Adler's Advice on How to Look at the Election.

New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To join in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the United States is to perform an act of great and solemn responsibility. The citizen who performs this act should be able to justify it to his conscience; and should be guided not by whim, nor self-interest, nor passion, but by principles. The citizen in a free Commonwealth is required to act as a sovereign ideally should, that is, to shape his actions at all times so as to promote the good of the whole people—not his private good, not the advantage of the business in which he is engaged, not the fortunes of his friends, nor should he gratify his racial preferences, be they Italian, German, Irish or Anglo-American.

Affiliation with other European nations prior to entrance into American citizenship ought not to determine the vote of an American citizen. At a time when the North and South were on the brink of war, Mr. Lincoln asked the question: Is the Union a marriage bond, or is it a free love compact to be dissolved at pleasure? And his answer was that it is a marriage bond, that the States were free to enter into it, but not free to secede from it. He did not believe in political divorce. Now, substantially the same idea applies to the German, Irish, Italian and other elements of foreign birth or extraction that have joined themselves to the American people. Their relation to the native population bears at least an analogy to the marriage relation. They are wedded to new political ideals, they are members of a new household. After marriage it not infrequently occurs that one or the other of the spouses is divided in affection between the new home and the old; the pull of the old home is still strongly felt, while the new home is making heard its claims. This is a situation that leads to friction, especially if a parent from the old home attempts to exercise undue influence in the new. It is right and proper that the old ties should be cherished; but the independence of the new household must be maintained, the obligations of the new home must take precedence. I need not take time to expound the parable. Citizens of foreign birth should treasure the memories of their trans-oceanic home, but they owe their paramount duty to the new household into which they have entered, to the new political ideals which they have espoused.

I say, therefore, to some of my German-American friends: It concerns you to vote coolly, not passionately; on principle, not from resentment. It concerns you like the rest of us to answer this question: Assuming that the President has by his action injured the cause of Germany (I do not discuss whether he has or not, but, I say assuming that he has) and granting that you have the right deeply to sympathize with the cause of Germany as against her European enemies, has, nevertheless, the course of the President, unfavorable as it may have been to your Fatherland, been really in the interest of the United States? I urge that it is your duty to put this question, and in answering it to rise above resentments, however natural, and to decide as a citizen of the United States should on grounds relative to the interest and welfare of the United States. If you are a Democrat, or if you believe that the triumph of the policies which the Democratic Party maintains is for the good of the country, then you should vote for the Democratic ticket. You have no right to "punish Wilson" if in so doing you punish the Republic. FELIX ADLER.

Australian Women and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Australian woman who would vote "Yes" for conscription were I still in the land which has given to history the Anzacs for a glorious and unparalleled example, I take exception to Mr. Oliphant's untimely statement that the women of Australia would vote against it from fear there would be no men left to marry. Has Mr. Oliphant so easily forgotten the independence and selfless bravery which has clearly outstood in the character of these women during the last two years? Surely his vision has somewhat narrowed since his visit to a country where the women have kept their men safely and apathetically at home, while less "proud" nations fight and writhe and bleed for the triumphing of honor.

If, as I cannot believe, Australia is going to abandon the work so nobly begun, and turn a deaf ear to the appeals for more help from the flower of her manhood now in France, it is assuredly not our women who will vote "No," and cast Australia into a slough of shame and ignominy from which it will be hard for her ever to rise. We have always played the game; we have, by reason of our common anguish, risen above petty personal desires, and we, thank God, have never been "too proud to fight!"

ROBBIE NEDERHOED.

New York, Oct. 31, 1916.

British Protection in the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I doubt if there ever was a time in the Far East when Englishmen could help Americans and failed to do so, or when Americans did not do the same for Englishmen. Poultney Bigelow merely mentions two prominent examples. F. D. Cobb of Barnstable, Mass., American Consul at Singapore during the sixties, knew well that, in serious emergencies, Americans would claim to be Englishmen, and immensely benefit by it when a British fleet was near and no American man-of-war within thousands of miles. No one could dispute the claim of British citizenship except the American Consul or the prosecuting nation; and Americans got off more easily than they could in any other way. The Monroe Doctrine will forever bind the United States and the British Empire in spite of all the rascality of the Holy Alliance hyphenates. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Pottsville, Penn., Nov. 1, 1916.

THE STAMPEDE.

"Where's all these heroes comin' from?" asked Khaki-on-Parade.
"They're skippin' north, they're skippin' north!" the Color Sergeant said.
"Wot makes them in such orful haste?" asked Khaki-on-Parade.
"Their bravery's froth, their bravery's froth!" the Color Sergeant said.

"For their olive-drab it's pritty when
th' girls 's out t' see;
Oh, they're ornaments at garden fêtes,
a weddin', or pink tea;
But in bucklin' down t' hardships
they've no special sort o' glee;
They're resignin' at th' border in th'
mornin'!"

"'Twas them set out t' save this land!" cries Khaki-on-Parade.
"That's wot we thought, that's wot we thought!" the Color Sergeant said.
"How comes it they desert their men?" asked Khaki-on-Parade.
"There's them that sez they hadn't ought!" the Color Sergeant said.

"They're resignin' by th' hundreds, are
these officers so fine,
An' th' States dependin' on them are
some rattled, I opine;
Oh, they'd better stuck it out, an' of
cold feet not giv' th' sign—
They ain't showin' up real well, this
bloomin' mornin'!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

$7,000,000,000 SALES TO EUROPE IN 2 YEARS

Balance in Our Favor $3,100,000,000 from Beginning of the War to June 30.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The volume of payments by Europe to the United States since the beginning of the war down to June 30, 1916, as worked out by the statisticians of the Federal Reserve Board is more than $7,000,000,000. In the first two years of the war we exported goods to that value and imported to the amount of $3,900,000,00, leaving a balance of trade in our favor of $3,100,000,000, which has been paid in gold, American securities, and bonds.

Of the gold imports, the statement by the Federal Reserve Board says:

"The Federal Reserve Board's statistical division has recently prepared some estimates of the magnitude of these various operations, and while many of the figures are necessarily only approximate, it is believed that they are of sufficient interest to justify publication.

"Gold exports and imports, Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 18, 1916:

	Exports.	Imports.	Net Imports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	$104,972,000	$23,252,000	*$81,720,000
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915	30,389,000	450,211,000	419,822,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 18, 1916	95,961,000	390,010,000	294,049,000
Total	$231,322,000	$863,473,000	$631,651,000

*Net exports.

The board's statement continues:

"The amount of American securities returned by Europe can be estimated only very roughly, but indication of the extent of the movement may be had from the estimate prepared by L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, who places the amount of railroad securities returned between Jan. 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916, at almost $1,300,000,000. Figures have been published showing the return of 748,547 shares of United States Steel common stock, between March 31, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1916, and of 141,736 shares of preferred stock of the same company between June 30, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1916. At market price of June 30, 1914, this stock would have represented a value of over $60,000,000, while at the market price of Sept. 30, 1916, its value would be over $100,000,000.

"Even more striking, because of the indication they give of the altered position of the United States in international finance, are figures showing the amount of foreign loans and credits arranged in the United States. The obligations of foreign Governments, bankers, and merchants now held here are estimated to amount to $1,931,000,000, distributed as follows:

British America	$212,000,000	Latin America	$88,000,000
Europe	1,627,000,000	China	4,000,000

"Much interest is now centred on the question of how the United States will meet foreign demands for gold should such demands arise after the close of the European war, and in this connection the maturities of the European obligations held here are of distinct importance.

"Maturities of European obligations held in the United States:

1916	$30,000,000	1924	200,000,000
1917	103,800,000	1923	5,000,000
1918	260,000,000	Informat'n	
1919	300,000,000	lacking	229,000,000
1920	500,000,000		
Total			$1,627,000,000

$10,000 EACH IF GOOD COOKS

Mrs. Marie Zinsser Makes Unusual Bequests to Granddaughters.

Unless three grandchildren of Mrs. Marie Zinsser are able to cook a meal according to specifications laid down by their grandmother, they will forfeit funds of $10,000 each left them in her will. Mrs. Zinsser, who was the widow of August Zinsser, a banker, made this unusual provision in setting aside bequests for the daughters of her son, Dr. Hans Zinsser of Columbia University, who lives at 320 West 104th Street.

Dr. Zinsser's daughters are Peggy, a student at Smith College, Helen of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Margaret Zinsser, who lives at home. These are the requirements under which the granddaughters must earn the bequests:

> Whereas, my late husband and I in a certain letter agreed to give the sum of $10,000 to each of our granddaughters if she prepared a meal under certain conditions, fully set forth in said letter, and whereas my granddaughter, Ellen Zinsser, has received her $10,000, I give three sums of $10,000 each to my executors, to hold the same in trust until such times as my granddaughters, Peggy, Helen, and Margaret Zinsser, comply with the conditions set forth in said letter. Should for any reason any of my granddaughters not comply with the requirements set forth in said letter, then I direct that the $10,000 set apart for her shall revert to my residuary estate.

Mrs. Zinsser gave the remainder of her estate to her three sons, Frederick G., Hans and August Zinsser, Jr., President of the Yorkville Bank. She made her will on Oct. 17, nine days before she died.

OPPOSES STATE LAND ISSUE

Bennett Says $10,000,000 Project Is to Provide More Hunting Ground.

State Senator William M. Bennett, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste, came out strongly yesterday against the $10,000,000 bond issue for State lands which is to be voted upon Tuesday. He predicted that there would be a $20,000,000 direct tax next year, of which New York City would have to pay 70 per cent., and said that, while he favored building playgrounds and buying parks in the city within reach of the people who need them most, he was opposed to buying more "Adirondack hunting ground at this time of city poverty," and to making the city pay 70 per cent. of its cost and upkeep.

Mr. Bennett said that $7,500,000 of the proposed bond issue was to go to buy land hundreds of miles from New York City. "The State already owns 2,000,000 acres there," he said. "I wonder how many people realize what 2,000,000 acres really means. It is, for example, ten times as large as the whole area within the limits of Greater New York. It would make 2,500 Central Parks." The other $2,500,000 of the proposed bond issue, he said, was for additional land for the Palisades Park, which already comprises 26,000 acres.

SEABURY TO ADDRESS CULT.

Appelbaum and Osborne Also Will Speak at Garden Meeting.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, has accepted the invitation of the Humanitarian Cult to speak tonight at a nonpartisan meeting in Madison Square Garden, at which both he and Governor Whitman were to have had an opportunity to give their views on prison reform, with especial reference to the régime of Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing. Governor Whitman has not yet replied to the invitation.

Misha Appelbaum, founder and leader of the cult, received the acceptance from Mr. Seabury yesterday.

The meeting will be free, and no collections will be taken nor contributions solicited. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, will preside, and Thomas Mott Osborne and Mr. Appelbaum will speak. The latter has promised to declare publicly for the first time the source of the Humanitarian Cult's income.

Senator Spring in a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—State Senator George E. Spring of Franklinville, N. Y., is a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he arrived on Monday. His illness is not of a serious nature. Senator Spring is a well-known lawyer. He is President of the Franklinville Canning Company.

PEOPLE'S LIGHT BILL IS CUT $1,750,000

Edison Company Agrees to a Seven-Cent Rate All Over the City.

BIG SAVING FOR A YEAR

Representatives of Mayor, Public Service Commission, and Electric Corporation Fix the Price.

The charge for electric current for lighting in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is to be 7½ cents a kilowatt hour during the first six months in 1917 and 7 cents thereafter. This is a reduction from 8 cents except in isolated sections, where the reduction is from 10 cents. The new rate will cover every portion of both boroughs. It is estimated that during the first half of the coming year the consumers will save $750,000, and a total of $1,750,000 during the year.

If the saving to the consumers during the first half of the year is less than the estimated $750,000, the New York Edison Company has agreed to supply the difference in a further reduction of the rate. This arrangement is the result of conferences between Public Service Commissioner Hayward, John W. Lieb, Vice President and General Manager of the Edison Company, and City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, representing the Mayor. The reduction has been achieved without cost to the people. It was pointed out that, because of the increased cost of coal and of all other things needed by the company in the operation of its business, the reduction in the company's revenues will greatly exceed the amount saved to the consumers.

In October, 1911, the Public Service Commission began an investigation into the ten-cent rate charged by the Edison Company. After four years an agreement was made for an eight-cent rate to run for three years from May 1, 1915. The eight-cent rate carried with it permission to the company to charge for lamp renewals, which amounted practically to an eight-and-a-half-cent rate.

This agreement remained in force without question until February last. The company maintained that the commission was bound by a pledge not to make an appraisal of its plant, but Chairman Oscar L. Straus said yesterday that as the commission understood it either side was at liberty at any time to reopen the hearings. At any rate, in February the commission directed its electrical engineer to make an appraisal of the property of the Edison Company and of the United Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Edison Company. On Aug. 21 Mayor Mitchel filed a petition to reopen the entire proceeding.

Late in September the commission began hearing arguments for and against a reopening of the rate question. On Oct. 3 Mr. Lieb suggested that a representative each of the company, the commission and the people should meet and see if an agreement could be reached. It was stated that it would take a year at least to make a complete appraisal of the company's property, and that an order from the commission which appeared to be unfair to the company might be followed by a long and expensive law suit.

The announcement of the company's offer was made by Commissioner Hayward at a meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon. Those present besides Commissioners Straus and Hayward were H. H. Whitman, Assistant Counsel to the Commission; Henry J. Hemmens and John A. Garver of the law firm of Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor, representing the Edison Company; H. H. Edgerton, representing the original petitioners, Mr. Maltbie and P. A. McManus, for the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the request of Mr. McManus action on the offer of the company to reduce its rate was deferred until 2:30 o'clock next Thursday. There is no doubt that the offer will be accepted, the new rate adopted, and the troublous rate question be disposed of for a year at least. Mr. Straus said that he considered the company's offer very fair and in the interests of the public. Mayor Mitchel said:

"In the many conferences that have been held I have depended upon Chamberlain Maltbie, whose experience as a Public Service Commissioner made him familiar with public utility matters, and the large saving to electric consumers in Manhattan and the Bronx fully justifies the plan of utilizing the services of the Chamberlain for the adj

U-BOAT IS UNLOADING UNDER STRICT GUARD

Negro Stevedores Are Kept Inside the Fence Inclosing the Deutschland.

MANIFEST STILL A SECRET

McAdoo Refuses to Make It Public —"Precious Stones" Said to be of the Synthetic Variety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—Seventy-five negro stevedores from Baltimore are working tonight unloading from the German undersea freighter Deutschland a cargo about which there hangs a mystery which the Captain, the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents for the craft, and the New London customs officials are in no hurry to clear away. The manifest of the cargo, filed at the custom house, according to officials there, says that the Deutschland's load consisted of dyestuffs, medicines, and several cases of "effects." What the "effects" consist of nobody who knows seems anxious to tell. It was said at first that there was on board the submarine a large quantity of "precious stones," but it was learned tonight that these came not from mines, but from German factories, being synthetically made. It seems altogether probable that Captain Koenig's statement yesterday that he had on board a lot of stocks and bonds comes nearest to solving the uncertainty of the nature of the Deutschland's cargo. Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company refuse to say positively whether or not the boat carried securities, saying that they have seen none.

It may be a week before the customs officials appraise the cargo, and it is not necessary for that to be done in New London, as any part of the cargo may be sent to another city in bond and be appraised there.

When the customs officials asked for a detailed statement of the cargo before its unloading, the representatives of the Eastern Forwarding Company pointed to a provision of the United States customs laws making an exception under which cargoes of regular freight lines may be unloaded "in general orders" and the detailed information as to its nature given later. The customs officials were told that the Deutschland belonged to a regular merchant line. The cargo, it was then ruled, might be put in the United States bonded warehouse on the State Pier.

Collector McGovern, who went to Hartford last night to confer with William J. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, about the Deutschland's cargo, has not returned, but sent word that the manifest was not to be made public today. He will come to New London from Bridgeport tomorrow.

When the Baltimore stevedores reached New London this afternoon they were marched to the dock where the Deutschland is cradled and received cards of admission to the pier. When they entered the guarded inclosure their cards were taken away. They will sleep and eat on the North German Lloyd liner Willehad, and will not be allowed to leave the inclosure until they have unloaded the cargo and put another on board. The cargo to be carried to Germany will consist of nickel and rubber, according to the agents.

The cargo, which is being unloaded, is consigned to Herman A. Metz, the Bayer Company, the Casella Color Company, the Kalle Company, and the Berliner Analin Werke, all of New York. In the cargo of drugs there is a large consignment of salvarsan, which will go to Mr. Metz.

Four bags of mail for the German Embassy at Washington were sent to the capital today by special messenger. The Deutschland, when she sails in about two weeks, will carry mail from the German Embassy to Berlin.

The general overhauling of the Deutschland's machinery started this afternoon. A diver who was sent down to examine the hull found that the pounding of the boat in the storms she encountered coming across had caused the anchor to knock loose some of the plates in the bow. This was the cause of the leakage Captain Koenig had to contend with on the voyage. The damage was said to be of a nature that could be remedied easily.

The ban against newspaper men going on the Deutschland held fast today. Captain Koenig and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company say they would like to have the correspondents go on board rather than take descriptions at second hand, but Captain F. Hinsch, who represents the owners of the boat and who is very frank in saying that he doesn't like newspaper men, anyway, has refused them permission even to look at the Deutschland, which, however, may be accomplished by climbing a fifteen-foot board fence with six feet of barbed wire entanglements on top of it.

A group of naval officers headed by Captain Yates Stirling, commandant of the Boston navy yard here, and Captain David Boyd, commanding the fifth submarine division, today made an official neutrality examination of the Deutschland. Secretary Daniels will visit New London tomorrow and may make a visit to the submarine.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The German Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen has up to now been unable to confirm the news of the arrival of the merchant submarine Deutschland at New London. While the newspapers display prominently British messages announcing the arrival, they are inclined to question the authenticity of the news.

Although reports from New London have been to the effect that part of the valuable cargo of the Deutschland consisted of precious stones, presumably diamonds, importers in the Maiden Lane district said yesterday that they had no knowledge that such was the fact. None could be found to acknowledge that consignments were expected by the U-boat.

FEARS RUSH OF U-BOAT MAIL.

So Washington Delays Arrangements Till Sailing Eve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—No arrangement has yet been reached between the Post Office Department and the German Embassy for sending American mail to Germany by the German merchant submarine Deutschland, now at New London, Conn. It is believed that the arrangement will not be entered into until just before the Deutschland sails, as some of those concerned appear to be of the opinion that if any announcement were made at this time that the Deutschland would carry mails to Germany the number of letters directed to German addresses and marked "via Deutschland" would be so great that the submarine would be able to take only a very small proportion.

In suggesting to the Post Office Department an arrangement by which German submarines should carry mail from this country to Germany, the representatives of the company which operates the Deutschland stipulated that the amount of mail to be taken in any one merchant submarine should not exceed 220 pounds. It was also stipulated that only letter mail should be carried.

GERMAN PRIZE CREW CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Kaiser's Destroyers, Which Came to Escort Dutch Ship Into Port, Are Put to Flight.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3.—An Admiralty statement issued tonight tells of the recapture from the Germans of the Dutch steamer Oldambt. It says:

The Dutch steamer Oldambt was captured by the enemy Wednesday night near Noord Hinder Lightship. A prize crew was put aboard and the ship was being taken to Zeebrugge, when about daylight some of our light scouting craft overtook her.

The prize crew attempted to blow up the ship, and they, with the crew, took to the boats. The prize crew, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoner and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

Five German destroyers which arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged and put to flight. The Oldambt was then towed for five hours, until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, where she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London.)—A German submarine placed a prize crew aboard the Dutch steamer Oldambt, which left the Hook of Holland yesterday. At 6 o'clock this morning a British destroyer appeared and recaptured the Oldambt, according to the Netvolk.

The prize crew fired two bombs, with the hope of destroying their prize, but the Oldambt remained afloat.

The Handelsblad says the Oldambt reached the Hook of Holland, but capsized, the cargo being lost.

U-BOATS MAY ATTACK OIL SHIPS, SAY ALLIES

Entente Warns Mexico That Germany Will Probably Make the Attempt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—The Mexican Government has received a warning from the allied powers of probable attemps by German submarines to attack oil ships in the Gulf of Mexico. The note calls attention to the wireless aboard a German ship interned at Tampico.

Oil men here say Mexico is supplying oil to one-third of the ships of the British Navy. British oil companies clear a ship daily direct to Europe. American companies are also shipping some.

Oil men fear the closing of the entire oil region. The stoppage of oil shipments will mean a heavy loss of revenue to the Mexican Government.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Two of Them Are Norwegian, the Other British.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The sinking of three more ships, two of them Norwegian, was reported by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today.

The Norwegian vessels destroyed were the 3,000-ton steamer Delto and the 1,752-ton ship The Tromp. The British steamer Brierly Hill was also sunk.

The Tromp was formerly the Dutch steamer Johnsen. She was last reported as sailing from the Tyne Sept. 30 for Spain. The Brierly Hill was formerly the Nauta. She was built in Holland and registered 1,118 tons. She was owned in Hull.

SAW U-BOAT IN ATLANTIC.

Captain of Norwegian Freighter Sighted Submarine Off Cape Henry.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Captain H. Hirsch of the Norwegian freighter Osterdal, which arrived here today from Cardiff, Wales, reported having sighted a large submarine, which he believed to be a German of the U-53 type, about 400 miles east of Cape Henry.

Captain Hirsch said he first saw the submarine about 11 o'clock at night and that it was not more than 600 feet away. It circled the Osterdal, he said, but did not give any signal.

Miss McCormick Betrothed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Medical Director A. M. D. McCormick, U. S. N., and Mrs. McCormick have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Jett McCormick, to Lieutenant John Reginald Beardall, U. S. N. The wedding will take place in the Spring. The announcement was made at a luncheon given in honor of the occasion at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McCormick in Annapolis, where the former is now stationed.

Trowbridge-Van Kirk Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N.Y., Nov. 2.—Carroll Shaw Trowbridge, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Iam Leslie Trowbridge of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Marie Van Kirk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis Van Kirk of Interlaken, were married here this evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Hassan Snyder, who was the matron of honor. The Rev. Kenneth Bray performed the ceremony. E. Dean Farnsworth, Jr., of Montclair was the best man. None except relatives were present. After a brief trip South Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge will go to Montclair to live.

Miss Bunzl Weds J. K. Blum.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Bunzl, daughter of Mrs. Gustave Bunzl of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Joseph Klee Blum of this city, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. Dr. John Elliott officiated. A reception and dinner for a hundred guests followed the ceremony. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the South, and return to New York to reside.

RUPRECHT—ALFKE.

Miss Edna Adelaide Alfke, daughter of Mrs. Henry Alfke of 24 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Ludwig Ruprecht, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruprecht, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Moldenke.

Henry Dunkak gave his niece in marriage. Miss Adele Alfke was her sister's only attendant. John Mowinckel was best man.

A reception followed at Sherry's. Later the couple left for the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon. They will reside on their return at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street.

MEXICAN PARLEYS OFF UNTIL NOV. 10

Secretary Lane Predicts an Agreement After the Commissioners Reconvene.

ELECTION EAGERLY AWAITED

Conferees Expect the Result to Have a Marked Influence Upon Their Deliberations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 2.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission adjourned a little after noon today to reconvene on Friday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the commission, before starting for New York to hear President Wilson at Madison Square Garden, said:

"We have set a comma to our work, not a period. We will come back and continue it to its final issue before writing the period."

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Chairman of the American section, said that he felt satisfied with the progress made toward a settlement, and was confident that an agreement would be reached after the commission reconvened.

The outcome of the Presidential election will be awaited with interest by the Mexican Commissioners. They believe that the result will necessarily have a marked effect on the nature of the plan which they may agree upon. One of the Commissioners said that the nature of the plan to be proposed to President Wilson must, of course, depend on whether he was to have four months or four years in which to carry it into effect.

It is known that a week ago the Mexican Commissioners were afraid that President Wilson would not be re-elected, and that they gave serious consideration to the need for a change in their plans should this be the case. They were inclined to believe, however, that they would be able to induce a Republican Administration to continue the recognition of General Carranza and to carry on a policy similar to that of President Wilson if they won the good will of the Republican leaders. The address of ex-President Roosevelt in Brooklyn last Saturday, to which the Mexican Commissioners listened, drove this idea from their heads.

Should Hughes be elected the Commissioners are expected speedily to agree to a plan which will enable them to make the greatest immediate progress toward the pacification of that part of Mexico contiguous to the United States, even should they make necessary the sacrifice of projected reforms which are considered of importance, but which might retard the work of pacification by tying up a large part of the Carranza resources.

The conclusions to which the commission has arrived so far and which have been embodied in memoranda exchanged by the two sections are still too vague, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to warrant their being subjected to the test of public discussion. These conclusions cover a wide range, but all have to do with the Mexican desire to be relieved in memoranda withdrawn and the American demand for adequate protection of American life and property in Mexico and along the frontier.

It has been possible for the Americans to convince the Mexican Commissioners that the withdrawal of the expeditionary column without any other guarantee as to the safety of the border than a promise of the Carranza Government is not to be thought of.

REPORT PARRAL TAKEN BY VILLISTA FORCE

Dispatches to the Border Say City Was Captured on Tuesday.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—The City of Parral, in Chihuahua, has been taken by Villa troops, according to a message received today by Americans from Chihuahua City. The report also came to United States Government agents and was forwarded to Washington. This said the Villistas took possession of the city on Tuesday. There was no confirmation from Mexican sources.

Mining men and ore freighters here who were familiar with the country thought Villa probably moved on Parral from Santa Rosalia, following the Conchas River to Villa de la Concha, a distance of forty-five miles from Santa Rosalia, and then marching south forty-five miles against Parral. They said the report of the capture of the town tended to verify the previous story that Villa and his command were in possession of Santa Rosalia.

Villa is said to bear a grudge against General Luis Herrera, the Carranza commander in Parral, and to have declared that when he captured Parral he intended to kill Herrera with his own hands.

Americans who have interests in Parral are concerned over the fate of nine Americans known to be in the city.

VILLISTAS ROB A TRAIN.

Said to Have Killed Carranza Escort and Stripped Women Passengers.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Nov. 1, (via El Paso Junction, Nov. 2.)—After shooting the twenty-nine Carranza military guards of the southbound passenger train which left Juarez Monday, Villa bandits looted the train, robbed the passengers, and even took the clothing from the women passengers. Dr. Haffner, a German passenger on the train, who was mistaken by the bandits for an American was struck over the head with a gun by one of the Villistas. The bandits, who were in command of the Murga brothers and Silvestre Quevedo, then abandoned the train, carrying the loot away in mule-drawn wagons.

There were approximately 200 in the command, which held up the passenger train as it was approaching Laguna Station. The Carranza soldiers, who were in the box car just back of the tender, were ordered to alight and were shot down in view of the passengers. This escort was in command of Captain Guzman, who was also shot.

A military train carrying 400 Carranza soldiers was sent out from Sauz, twenty-six miles north of here, to pursue the bandits.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Government agents here received information today from military authorities in Juarez that the 200 bandits who held up the Mexican Central passenger train at Laguna Station were a part of José Ynez Salazar's command of 2,000 men, which is guarding the Mexico Northwestern Railroad west of Chihuahua City.

According to the information obtained by the Government agents, all passengers on the train, including the women, were forced to disrobe, and their clothes taken by the bandits when they left Leguna. Only the officer in command of the Carranza train escort was killed, says the report, as the enlisted men all joined the bandits.

Dr. Steven Haffner, the German physician who was beaten over the head with a rifle in the hands of one of the bandits, is a resident of El Paso, and is a practicing physician here. Mrs. Haffner said today that she had received a message from Dr. Haffner, dated at Chihuahua City last night, saying that he had arrived there safely.

TO DOUBLE BORDER PATROL.

Third New York Brigade and Divisional Cavalry Called Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 2.—A confidential order for the doubling of the border patrol, so that six battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, or about 2,500 soldiers, will maintain continuous watch over fifty miles of the Rio Grande, was sent out to all regiments in the New York division today by Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, Chief of Staff. Major Gen. O'Ryan has directed that the new units leave for the boundary tomorrow.

About twelve sectors are to be patrolled by the troops. Although the [illegible] about the positions and camps occupied by the battalions is not to be given out. The work of patrolling is to be done in co-ordination with the regular detachments of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and the Third Cavalry and with the militia troops from the camp of the Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota troops at Llano Grande, twenty miles southeast.

Since the Third Tennessee Infantry, the Third New York brigade, and the divisional cavalry are ordered to send out four units each, the patrol is more than doubled, because those regiments have not been on the river before. Colonel Charles R. DeBevoise of the First Cavalry, will divide the duty among his three squadrons and Squadron A, commanded by Major William R. Wright.

As in the original order for the border patrol, the signal battalion and the Twenty-second Engineers are directed to maintain roads, telephone lines, and other means of communication, while Brig. Gen. William S. McNair, commanding the artillery, is directed to study crossings and fords so that the heavier army may assist the infantry and cavalry in an emergency.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., retired, ex-commander of the Coast Artillery, and now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, is visiting the camps of the division.

Col. Thurston to Return to Border.

Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, N. G., N. Y., who was assigned to command the Seventy-fourth Infantry Regiment when it was ordered into the Federal service, and who was taken seriously ill at Pharr, Texas, has recovered his health and will leave for Pharr next Sunday to resume command of his regiment.

PINCHOT AIDS BOY PRISONER

Protests at Reformatory for Youth Who Stole from Him.

Amos Pinchot appeared in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to seek clemency for a boy who had been arrested for stealing from premises owned by Mr. Pinchot. Though he failed to convince Justices Moss, O'Keefe and Collins of the boy's intention to reform, his protests against sending the youth to the Hart's Island Reformatory were so vigorous that Justice Collins remanded the prisoner until Nov. 10 to investigate further the prisoner's record.

The boy was John Townsend, 18 years old, who had been arrested for larceny in connection with the theft of some copper from premises owned by Mr. Pinchot. Justice Collins said the boy should be sent to the reformatory, where he would learn a trade.

"You evidently have not personally investigated the institution you are recommending," Mr. Pinchot said. "I firmly believe that a boy who is sent there comes away with a worse character than when he enters, because of the environment and associations of the place."

MISS VIRA CORNELL A BRIDE.

Horsewoman Marries James P. Kineon Before 1,000 Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Vira Cornell, sister of Mrs. Charles Shiverick, was married to James Perkin Kineon of New York at Christ Church this afternoon, the Rev. Townsend Henshaw, rector, officiating.

Mrs. Shiverick was matron of honor and Dr. Goodhue Kineon, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mercedes de Zaldo, Alice de Zaldo, Marian Feustman, and Helen Enger. The ushers were Frederick P. Clarke, Jr., Frederick Almy, Norris Bellew, and William Bailey.

The young Misses Beatrice Shiverick and Natica de Acosta acted as flower girls.

There were a thousand guests present, a special train bringing many from New York. A reception followed the ceremony at the Shiverick home on Locust Avenue.

Miss Cornell is a prominent horsewoman. She owns several thoroughbreds and has ridden them at the best shows in the country. She won several prizes at the annual show of the Westchester Horsemen's Association held recently at Gedney Farms, and was conspicuous at the Piping Rock show.

MISS EMMET ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet to Wed Wm. Barton French.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Jeannie Emmet, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet of 39 East Seventy-second Street, to William Barton French of this city, the son of the late Seth Barton French and of Mrs. Mary Walker Fearn French. Miss Emmet made her début three years ago. She is a member of the Junior League, and has been active in amateur society entertainments for charity. She is a sister of Mrs. Harold T. Hadden, Miss Marie Louise Emmet and of Henry C. Emmet, Jr., and Watson C. Emmet. Her mother was formerly Miss Marie L. Case.

Mr. French is a grandson of the late John Walker French, American Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Servia, and his grandmother, Mrs. Fearn, who was an intimate friend of "Carmen Sylva," Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, in 1910, married Arthur Inskerley, a well-known traveler. Mr. French's father died in 1910 at Palm Beach, Fla. He was well known as a financier. Mrs. Seth Barton French, who is now at Newport, has been active in war relief and hospital work abroad, having charge of one of the American hospitals in France. She also went to the front in behalf of the American Ambulance Association to report on the field hospital.

Mr. French has been in Paris a great deal since the war began. He is only 21, and recently came into a part of the large estate his father left, including Barton Lodge, his mother's home at the Virginia Hot Springs. He has one sister, Miss Clarice French, who is not yet out in society, and is a nephew of Dr. John Herndon French and of Mrs. Charles Steele, (Miss Nannie French,) and is a cousin of the Countess Jean de la Greze, Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, and Mrs. Devereux Milburn.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

D. D. DOUGLASS WEDS AGAIN.

Official of R. G. Dun & Co. Marries Miss Alice Smith in Saratoga.

Robert Dun Douglass of R. G. Dun & Co. and Miss Alice B. Smith were married yesterday in Bethesda Church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the Rev. Hubert P. Le F. Grabau. The engagement was announced within the last week. Mr. Douglass was a widower, his first wife, Eva B. Day, dying in October, 1915. His son, Robert Graham Dun Douglass, who married Miss Dorothy Gordon, came from Colorado to attend the marriage, which was a quiet one.

Mr. Douglass's home is Blythwood, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. In addition to being an official of R. G. Dun & Co. he is the President of the Bartlett & Curry Realty Company. He is a member of the University, Baltusrol Golf, Essex County, and Manhattan clubs, and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1865. Benjamin Douglass, Jr., is his brother.

Rev. Dr. Henry Schneberger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Schneberger, Rabbi Emeritus of Chisuk Amuna congregation here, died today, aged 68. He was born in New York City, graduated with three degrees from Columbia, and studied for the ministry in Berlin. His first charge was as Rabbi of Poel Zedek Congregation in New York City. Then he came to Baltimore. Dr. Schneberger was an author of wide reputation. Among his most noted publications was "The Life and Works of Rabbi Yehuda Ha-Nasi and Others."

In 1882 Dr. Schneberger was married to Sarah Nusbaum of New York, who survives him. He is also survived by four sons, Sigmund, Charles, Philip, and Irvin Schneberger, and by two daughters, Misses Fannie and Josephine Schneberger.

THOMAS SHEILS DIES AT 84.

Old Seventh Ward Leader Who Was Seven Times an Alderman.

Thomas Sheils, former district leader of the old Seventh Ward and seven times Alderman of the City of New York, died yesterday at his home, 416 West 149th Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He owned several well-known trotting horses and was one of the last of the old-time New York politicians.

Mr. Sheils was born in Ireland and came to America at the age of 12 and settled in the Seventh Ward. After entering the real estate business he took an active interest in Democratic politics, which he retained until ten years ago. He became a school trustee in his ward when he was 21 and afterward was Deputy Tax Commissioner and then Alderman.

Thirty years ago Mr. Sheils had a difference with John Kelly, the Tammany leader, and founded an independent Democratic organization which was called the "Thomas Jefferson Association." For many years it was so powerful in the Fourth Assembly District that any candidate for office in the county supported by the association was elected.

Mr. Sheils was one of the Aldermen in 1894 who gave the franchise to the Broadway surface railroad to Jake Sharp. An investigation was made in 1898, which resulted in several of the members of the Board of Aldermen leaving the country.

During his long political career Mr. Sheils was very popular in the old Seventh Ward, and always contributed to a number of charities. He was a warm friend of Richard Croker, who has in Ireland now two trotting horses which were sent over by Mr. Sheils.

Mr. Sheils was a member of the Democratic Club and the Driving Club. Six nephews survive him. Two are Dr. William Sheils and John R. Sheils, counsel to the Interborough Railroad.

William Cooper Cuntz.

William Cooper Cunts, Managing Director of the Goldschmidt Thermit Company of 120 Broadway, died yesterday at Auburndale, Mass., in his forty-fifth year. He was born and educated in Hoboken and started his business career with the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Stockton, Penn., and later went to Boston, Philadelphia, and London, England, for the company. He became connected with the Goldschmidt Thermit Company in 1910. Mr. Cuntz was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Club, Chemists' Club, University Club of Philadelphia, and many other associations.

Mrs. Annie E. Claiborne Pell.

Special to The New York Times.

Mrs. Emily Claiborne Pell, widow of Clarence Pell of New York, died at her Summer home on Rhode Island Avenue this afternoon. She was 85 years old, and was a descendant of William G. C. Claiborne, who was the first Secretary of the State of Virginia. Her father, Colonel Claiborne, was a member of Congress and prominent in Louisiana. Mrs. Peil left a daughter, Miss Charlotte Pell, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Gerry Townsend and Mrs. Charles H. Coster of New York. Her New York home was at 57 East Fifty-eighth Street.

H. F. Booth Dies in the Subway.

Henry Francis Booth, head of the firm of Henry F. Booth & Co., contractors, which erected several important buildings in this city, died of heart disease in the Wall Street station of the subway on Wednesday night in his sixty-first year. Among the churches constructed under the direction of Mr. Booth were the Church of the Good Counsel in New York and St. Saviour's, St. Athanasius and Rosa of Lima Churches in Brooklyn. Mr. Booth left a widow, two daughters, and four sons. He lived at 358 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, for twenty-five years.

Ex-Police Captain J. W. Cottrell.

Ex-Police Captain John W. Cottrell, 55 years old, of 558 West 161st Street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon while in an office in the Hudson Terminal Building at 50 Church Street. Mr. Cottrell was appointed to the police force in 1888, and in 1902 attained his captaincy. He was in command of the "Tenderloin" Station on the west side for several years. He was retired from the department in 1911 by Police Commissioner Cropsey.

Judge A. P. McCormick.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Judge A. P. McCormick of the Fifth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals died here today at the age of 84. He had been a Judge in the United States Court since 1892. For the last five years of his life Judge McCormick was obliged to go to the courtroom in an invalid's chair as the result of a fall, from which he never fully recovered. He is survived by his wife and ten children.

Henry Frank.

Special to The New York Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 2.—Henry Frank, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant of this city, died here today in his eighty-second year. Mr. Frank was born in Bavaria and came to this country when a young man. He took an important part in civic affairs and was instrumental in bringing the first railroad and cotton mills to the Natchez district.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES A. HARPER, a veteran of the civil war, who was for fifty years with the Consolidated Gas Company in this city, died yesterday at his home, 832 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He served with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment in the war.

JAMES W. LEDWITH, 72 years old, for thirty years a court attendant in the Supreme Court, died on Wednesday at his home, at 2,107 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Death was due to acute bronchitis.

SIDNEY WILLETT HOAG, Jr., for many years assistant engineer in the Engineering Bureau of the Department of Docks, died on Wednesday at his home at 568 West 135th Street, in his sixtieth year. He retired two years ago.

MARTIN CONROY, a retired hatter, died yesterday at his home, 287 Washington Street, Orange, in his sixty-ninth year. He left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. EUGENIA L. MORRIS, widow of Luzon B. Morris, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1894, died in New Haven yesterday in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Hadley, wife of President Hadley of Yale, is a daughter.

The Rev. JOHN FOX, 90, a circuit rider more than sixty years ago, when, as a minister of the Evangelical Association, he had twenty-three charges in Southern Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, died yesterday at his home in Indianapolis.

GEORGE F. NORTH, a real estate operator in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 75 Barbey Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. North was President of the Nassau Building and Loan Association of East New York and was an active member of the old Twenty-sixth Ward Board of Trade. He was a Past Master of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, F. and A. M., Past Chancellor Commander of Progressive Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 263, Royal Arch Masons; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He left a wife and a daughter.

ARTHUR LAURENCE BROWN, a musician and for several years organist of St. Augustine's and St. Martin's Episcopal Churches in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 470 Third Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

DAVID SHOTWELL LAING, a retired cabinetmaker, died at his home, 977 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He is survived by his widow, a son, and three daughters.

ARTHUR CLARK LAMBERTON, 42 years old, formerly in the sugar commission business in Manhattan with his father, died on Tuesday at his home, 607 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

ISAAC HASKINS CARLETON, a retired engineer of the Long Island Railroad and in the employ of that road for forty-five years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,841 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA QUIDORT, wife of Frederick Quidort, a retired real estate dealer, died on Monday at her home, 296A Thirteenth Street, South Brooklyn. She was 71 years old and was born in Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, for seventeen years a patrolman attached to the Adams Street Precinct, Brooklyn, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. He lived at 527 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. JULIA ADELAIDE HOLBROOK, wife of Dudley B. Holbrook and long active in the work of the Presbyterian Church at Ossining, N. Y., died from apoplexy on Tuesday at her residence, 47 South Highland Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough sixty-four years ago and was a daughter of the late Dudley R. and Sarah A. Terrett. Her husband was formerly one of the proprietors of the Holbrook Military School and is now Treasurer of the National Bank in Ossining.

JOHN DAY, a veteran conductor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday in a hospital in Easton, Penn., as a result of injuries received when he was run over by a drill engine. He was 68 years old, and had been in the employ of the railroad forty-five years.

BEN HOGAN, HUMANITARIAN.

Founder of "Hogan's Flop," Home for Derelicts, Dies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Ben Hogan, founder of "Hogan's Flop," which for many years sheltered derelicts, hoboes, and castaways at 2 cents a bed each—if they had it—died at his home here yesterday, at the age of 87. With the passing of the former prize fighter, preacher and humanitarian, was recalled the days when thousands of unfortunates were fed and sheltered by the humane mission which friends said he always operated at a financial loss.

"Moody, the noted evangelist, taught me to preach," Hogan once said, "and then I learned that there was more to serving mankind than by giving hungry men words. That is the reason I started the soup mission and the flop."

Hogan served both the Union and Confederate Armies as a blockade runner in the civil war. Nearly half a century ago he fought Tom Allen for the world's championship and was beaten.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LENKOWSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lenkowsky of 838 West End Av. announce the birth of a son on Nov. 2, 1916.

Confirmed.

MITCHELL.—Saturday, Nov. 4, at Sinai Temple, Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell. Reception Sunday afternoon, 920 Cauldwell Av.

Married

DOUGLASS—SMITH.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, in Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by Rev. Hubert P. Le F. Grabau, Alice B. Smith to Robert Dun Douglass.

Long Island.

PARVIN—SCHERRER.—Nov. 1, Elmhurst, Irene C. Scherrer to Walter Parvin, Jr.

Died.

ADELSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, Jennie, beloved wife of Philip, and beloved mother of Mrs. Richard Sentner and Mrs. Benjamin F. Feiner and sister of Mrs. Sarah Lipschitz, in her 60th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,350 Madison Av., on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

BARRETT.—On Nov. 1, 1916, Harriet, daughter of the late Daniel and Harriet Barrett. Funeral service at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Colebrook, 20 Bank St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday at 4 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery on Saturday at noon.

BASCOM.—George J. Bascom, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 331 Madison Av. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BERNSTEIN.—Samuel, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Sarah, dear father of Edwin J., Arthur, Irene, and Mrs. Blanche Solomon, brother of Nora, Mrs. A. Springer, Mrs. J. Hyman, Mrs. Henry Goldberg, and Max Bernstein. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 136th St., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans papers please copy.

BERNSTEIN.—True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651, F. and A. M. Our beloved brother, Samuel Bernstein, has been summoned into eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 600 West 136th St., Sunday, Nov. 5, 10 A. M., to assist in conferring the last Masonic honors.

HENRY S. LION, Master.

BURR.—At his home, Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Henry A. Burr, son of the late Jonathan Sturges Burr of Brooklyn.

CHRISTIE.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, at her residence, 150 West 118th St., Janet Smith Christie, widow of the late Robert Christie, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

CRARY.—On Nov. 1, 1916, Jesse Dayton Crary, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 410 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Mystic, Conn., at the convenience of the family.

CUNTZ.—William Cooper Cuntz of Kew Gardens, L. I., died Nov. 2. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 5.

CUTTRELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, Edith Chadwick Cuttrell. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,039 5th Av., Saturday, 4th inst., 10 A. M. Interment at Keyport on arrival of train due at Matawan, New Jersey, 1:43 P. M.

DUNPHY.—On Nov. 2, Rose A. Dunphy of 326 Convent Av. Funeral notice hereafter.

GRAY.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Nov. 1, 1916, Arthur S., son of Margaret A. and the late Van Rensselaer Gray. Funeral from his late residence, 342 Allen St., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HARPER.—On Nov. 2, 1916, at his residence, 832 St. Nicholas Av., James A. Harper, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral service Friday, 8:30 P. M., at residence.

HOAG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1916, S. Willett Hoag, Jr., aged 59 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 365 West 118th St., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—Entered into rest on Nov. 1, 1916, at her late residence, 309 East 200th St., Lucy, widow of William D. Holmes, in her 81st year. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

JOHNS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johns, aged 59 years, Nov. 1, at her late residence, 1,628 42d St. Funeral services 2 P. M. Saturday. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KOLLER.—Charles B., formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 1, after a lingering illness. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

LEDWITH.—James W., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1916, beloved uncle of Cornelius, Frank, John and Margaret Looney. Funeral from 2,107 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 9:30 A. M. and Holy Cross Church, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LEMMON.—At 61 West 104th St., New York, Jane Turner Lemmon, aged 83 years. Funeral private. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday morning, Nov. 4, at 8:45.

McCRACKEN.—At Montello, Mass., on Nov. 2, 1916, J. F. McCracken. Funeral at Bloomfield Cemetery, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

MARKELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 31, Emma Judd Markell, wife of the late Jacob Markell. Funeral services at her late residence, Greenport, L. I., Friday, Nov. 3, at 1:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, Josephine Dudley, beloved wife of Charles Holloway Martin and daughter of the late Gilman and Margaret Cochran Dudley. Funeral services at her late residence, Clovernook, Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon at 2

COLLEGES PUTTING ON THE FINAL TOUCHES FOR TOMORROW'S FOOTBALL FRAYS

CHANGES ORDERED IN YALE'S LINEUP

Vorys Goes to Centre and Neville to Half Back, Where They Will Play Against Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Three changes in the Yale lineup were ordered this afternoon, two of which will positively go into effect for the Colgate game on Saturday, while the third is probable. Rex Hutchinson went to full back, his regular position until his trial at guard last month. Jack Vorys, freshman centre two seasons ago, replaced him at snap back, and will start the Colgate game. Vorys was prevented from playing last season and most of the present Fall by injury. The transfer of Hutchinson indicates that centre rush in the final game of the season will probably be played by either Callahan or Vorys.

For three days Neville, Carey, and White have been tried at left half back during an entire afternoon. Neville's showing was the most satisfactory, and he was today installed in place of Bingham, who will be unable to rejoin the eleven till next week. Neville's selection for the Colgate game will give the eleven three punters, Neville, Legore, and Braden. Legore will begin the punting and, if he again weakens, Neville will be called upon. Graham of the second eleven was today tried out at left guard. His choice for the game Saturday is likely, but not entirely certain. Galt will be unable to play that position.

Only ten minutes of scrimmaging was held today, in closing preparation for the Colgate game. The Varsity scored twice, Legore and Neville each taking the ball across the goal line once. Both circled end for twenty yards in making their touchdowns. Line plunging was resorted to almost continuously, Braden doing the principal fine ramming. The longest individual gain of the afternoon was a 40-yard end run by quarter back Smith. Larry Fox, who has been tackle, was today transferred to guard.

COLGATE'S ARMY ADVANCES.

Football Team Descends Upon New Haven for Tomorrow's Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Colgate squad held its last home practice before the Yale game yesterday afternoon. There was no scrimmage, the work consisting only of signal work and kicking practice. Colgate's prospects look rather dubious, because of the number of men injured. Hubbell and Spancer have been out of the game, and may not play Saturday. Gromat and McKay are both disabled, while Hayes is not able to play because of a sprained ankle.

In Tuesday's scrimmage Gillo was slightly injured, and could not participate in signal work yesterday. It is hoped that both he and Hubbell will be able to play Saturday, as they are indispensable to the Colgate team.

The Colgate team will appear on Saturday with its players numbered. This is a new departure for the Maroon team, and is considered merely as an experiment. Larry Bankart left here for New Haven with a squad of twenty-two men this morning.

PENN CAPTAIN MAY PLAY.

Mathews, Hurt at Pittsburgh, Wants to Get Into Lafayette Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 2.—Penn Coaches are in a quandary today over whom they shall start at left tackle against Lafayette on Franklin Field Saturday. This morning they announced that Walter Berg, the former Exeter youth, would be at that position, when the first whistle sounded, and while this news was being circulated around the campus, Captain Mathews, the 'Varsity tackle, reported to Dr. Hancock that he was physically fit and eager to get into Saturday's fray.

Captain Mathews was injured in the Pitt game last week. The muscles in his shoulders gave him much pain for several days. The Red and Blue Captain, however, appeared today, saying his condition was first class. He expressed his desire to play, and the coaches said they would decide on their left tackle tomorrow. He reported for practice wearing a uniform, but did not get into the scrimmage.

Berg, who is regarded as second choice for the position, is a tireless worker in practice and has shown up well. While at Exeter he did not star on the gridiron, the third team being the best he could make. The eam was put through its final drill this afternoon for the Lafayette conflict.

CORNELL LINEUP CHANGED.

Speed Plays Quarter and Other Radical Shifts Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—There were radical changes in the lineup of the Cornell team that played on Schoellkopf Field this afternoon hinting at a reorganization of the team for the game with Carnegie Tech on Saturday. The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns against the scrubs today, but its work was ragged, and the coaches could find little cause for encouragement.

Important changes were made in the line. Sutton and Dixon, two promising subs, were used at tackles. Gillies and Jewett, the 'Varsity regulars, are not in good condition. They are expected to come back to the game in a short time, but the shifts made this afternoon at guard are regarded as more permanent. Tilley, a scrappy forward of two years' 'Varsity experience, was at left guard. Miller and Anderson, the 'Varsity regulars, were on the field, but did not take part in the active work. Unless these two regulars brace up they are likely to find themselves out of the 'Varsity line for the remainder of the season. Centre Carry was not in the lineup.

Speed ran the 'Varsity today as quarter back, with Benedict and Hoffman at half back and Mueller, full back. Shiverick is not in good shape. He may start Saturday at left half in Benedict's place, but Speed will probably run the team.

EDDY ENLIVENS TIGERS.

Pilot's Return to Practice Marked by Dashing Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Jack Eddy, Princeton's fleet quarter back, who has been out of the game since last Saturday, was able to take part in scrimmage this afternoon, and celebrated his return by an unusual display of football. Eddy was sent into the scrimmage to direct the plays of the 'Varsity eleven against the freshmen who were brought over to the Stadium.

His open field running completely baffled the Tiger cubs and he was able to score one touchdown after a sixty-five-yard run, while on another occasion the coach's whistle was all that prevented him from running the length of the field for another score.

Against the lighter and less experienced freshman team the 'Varsity appeared to unusual advantage. The ball was rushed from one end of the field to the other on repeated first downs, and the speed of the 'Varsity back field made it possible to circle the ends for long gains. Eddy, Tibbott, Moore, and Briggs composed the back field, which is probably the fastest quartet the coaches can place on the field. Moore and Eddy are both track men.

Fumbling appeared in the play today and was a cause for much worry on the part of the coaches. Eddy and Tibbott both offended in the scrimmage. It was possible to place a complete 'Varsity lineup on the field today. Ames is still kept from practice by an injury, but all the rest of the first-string men are able to take hard work. Captain Hogg was in his position during the signal drill, but Keene Fitzpatrick did not allow him to scrimmage very long. Funk replaced Wilson at one of the end positions, while the latter was sent back to the second team.

BROWN TESTS NEW PLAYS.

Formations Perfected in Scrimmage —Injured Players Return.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The Brown 'Varsity squad was divided into two elevens this afternoon, and two scrimmages followed. No attention was paid to the downs, most of the time being devoted to the running off of new plays. During the afternoon Buck Whittemore's second squad also got into a scrimmage, in preparation for a game with Worcester Academy Saturday. Purdy, 'Varsity quarter back, was on hand today for the first time since the Rutgers game, and was apparently in good condition. Captain Farnum likewise has entirely recovered from his injury, but, instead of going back to his old place at right tackle, was placed at right guard. Whether or not the change is to be a permanent one Coach Robinson declined to say.

No serious opposition is looked for from Vermont Saturday, and it is probable that quite a few of the Brown subs will get an opportunity to show what they can do. Weeks will not be in condition to play, and Purdy may be kept out of it, for his ankle is still weak, and he will be saved for the more important games to come.

SYRACUSE OFF FOR BATTLE.

Three Regulars Will Be Out of Line-up in Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Three regulars will be among the missing when the Syracuse University eleven clashes with Dartmouth at Springfield Saturday. Joe Dumoe, right end; Chris Schlachter, all-American end, and Williams will be on the sidelines. Dumoe has not yet recovered from injuries received in the Michigan game and Schlachter's wrenched shoulder has kept him out of practice for the last three weeks. The workouts this week have developed a new star in Jack Malone, who probably will be sent into the game to play at full back or half back, with Williams and Planck on the bench in case of emergency.

Final practice was held this afternoon, the 'Varsity running through a long signal drill. The team will leave here at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for Springfield. Coach Hollenback will carry the following players: Captain White, Trigg, Cobb, Segal, Sperfeld, Rutstein, Gilmore, Newbury, Rafter, E. Brown, M. Brown, Malone, Newbury, Wright, Williams, Livshin, Boutin, Dunn, Witter, Schwartzer, Dumoe, and Planck.

ARMY PLAYERS ARE SORE.

Light Workout Because of Stiff Legs and Shoulders.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Owing to the hard workouts and scrimmages of yesterday there were numerous sore legs and shoulders on the Army's gridiron today, and as a result the afternoon was spent in blocking practice, passing the ball, receiving punts and running through the plays which the Cadets will use against Notre Dame on Saturday. To keep the linemen in good fettle there was a bit of light scrimmage.

Ford and Vidal both kicked well today in the punting drill. This feature of the Army's development is being strongly maintained by both men. Philpiant is contributing a lot to the kicking game by his accurate goal from placement booting. He registered once today from the 45-yard line. Vidal dropped one field goal. Ford's return to form means keen competition at one

HEELS OF WILLCOX A HARVARD ASSET

Full Back's Seventy-Yard Run for a Touchdown Is Feature of Day in Stadium.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—For such players as the 'Varsity coaches decreed to need a little driving, the scrimmage in the Harvard Stadium this afternoon was mighty hard. However, Percy Haughton has too many first-class men just back from the hospital ranks, and too many others who have done so much work this Fall as to need a rest, to take any chances of banging up the players on whom he relies for the Princeton and Yale games.

What is on the head coach's mind just now is to give the necessary work to the 'Varsity men and still prevent further setbacks because of injuries. The scrimmage this afternoon lasted an hour, and there was considerable fumbling and not a great deal of speed. The 'Varsity managed to score two touchdowns, but was held up once on the scrubs' 10-yard line, a similar point being the end of a period of gain for the second team at the opposite end of the field.

Minot did some very good open field running and scored one of the touchdowns, while Willcox, playing full back, contributed the other score by catching a punt and then racing 10 yards up the field. Willcox is improving as an all-round backfield man, and for speed, once he gets going, has no equal on the squad.

In the early line-up Snow was at left guard, where Duncan also played, and Sweetser was at left tackle, Wheeler being on the other wing. Flynn, a tackle from last year's Freshmen, who was brought to the 'Varsity squad early in the week, was tried at centre. He is rangier than the other centres, who, in stature and aggressiveness have not equaled the remainder of the rush line. Ryan, the former end rush of Notre Dame, whose playing was so good Wednesday, also was taken up today, as was Rudman, a line man from the second team. Ryan has shown great ability this Fall, and there has been much surprise because he has not been with the first team before this.

Tomorrow's drill will be devoted to getting a team in shape for Virginia. In this match, while the Southerners are expected to do much better than at New Haven earlier in the season, Harvard is likely to use more substitutes than regulars. Murray doubtless will be the quarter back against Virginia.

PITT PREPARES FOR FIGHT.

Warner Tells Squad to Take No Chances with Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 2.—When Coach Warner trotted out his squad for practice today he told them to forget the Washington and Jefferson game a week from Saturday and not to think they had an easy job on their hands against Allegheny College this week. Reports coming out of Meadville have put the coach on the alert. Special attention will be directed to the Methodist line, which includes such capable players as Harbaugh, McConnell, and Coulson, and the brunt of the Pitt defense will fall on the backfield.

Therefore Warner made them work today as hard as any day last week getting ready for old Penn. Hastings, Morrow, and McLaren were coached in the art of breaking up the open play of the Allegheny forwards.

NAVY ENCOURAGES COACHES

'Varsity Shows Up Well in an Afternoon of Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—In the face of a temperature that closely approximated Summer heat, the Navy squad was put through a grueling practice this afternoon by the coaches. First the sailors got a stiff bit of preliminary work, including punting and kick-handling, after which the 'Varsity was pitted against a strong scrub aggregation for a hard scrimmage.

In marked contrast to the showing made yesterday afternoon, the 'Varsity had no read difficulty in crossing the scrub goal for three touchdowns, every one of them very markedly earned. The defensive work of the first string men also proved a great encouragement to the Navy coaches.

PRESIDENTS IN HARD LUCK.

Washington and Lee Faces Navy Game Weakened by Injuries.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 2.—Facing what now promises to be its hardest game, the Washington and Lee eleven will journey to Annapolis tomorrow night weaker than it has been at any time this season. The injury to Left Tackle Johnson's ankle in the game with Georgia 'Tech last Saturday is still troubling him, and he has been unable to engage in practice this week. Pierotti, the centre rush, has a bad leg, and Tackle Ignico—a bad shoulder, the three injuries greatly impairing the strength of the line and causing the coaches a great deal of concern.

The climax to the Generals' troubles came yesterday in scrimmage, when Captain Cy Young, whose punts in the Tech game averaged nearly 60 yards, received an injury of the knee which, if it doesn't keep him out of the Navy game, will at least cause Washington and Lee to lose the advantage of his punting.

HARD TUSSLE AT AMHERST.

Freshmen Show Up Well in Long Scrimmage with 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Amherst 'Varsity had a long scrimmage against the freshmen today, using the whitewashed ball until long after dark. Frequent fumbles marred the regulars' offensive, while the freshmen held well against them. Gulliver, an old Maine star, assisted in coaching the new men. The full team of regulars did not get in the scrimmage today. Schmid is on the sick list with tonsilitis, Knauth is out with an injured leg, and Bodenhorn did not report. Green, of the scrubs, again showed ability in a back field position.

LAWRENCEVILLE IS READY.

Tome Game Tomorrow Closes Season for School Eleven.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 2.—This year, on account of the fear of infantile paralysis and the late opening of school, the Lawrenceville eleven has had to cancel four of its games. It opened its season last Saturday by defeating the strong Haverford, (Penn.) School 20 to 0, and hopes to repeat the [illegible] against Tome School Saturday, when the Maryland institution's team comes to Lawrenceville. This will be the final game of the year for the local schoolboys.

In spite of the late opening of school, Lawrenceville has a strong team. The ends average only 133 pounds apiece, but are very fast. Kisuke Akahosi, a Jap, at left end, has played a brilliant game this Fall. To make up for the lightness of the ends, the team averages 187 pounds from tackle to tackle, and has seasoned backs. Captain Moore at guard is a tower of defense. In the backfield Sweet at quarter, and May at full, two "L" men, played star games against Haverford School.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Empire A. C.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Packey Hommey; Joe Welling vs. Johnny Clinton. Both ten-round bouts.

Harlem S. C.—Johnny Lustig vs. Eddie Dorsey; Mickey Dunn Vs. Willie Astey. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Kid Taylor vs. Young O'Neil. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Billy Fenton vs. Joe Ross; Eddie Seigel vs. Jerry Murphy. Both ten-round bouts.

RAIMONDO OUT FOR YEAR.

Columbia Loses Its Second Quarter Back This Season.

Columbia's football team received the second serious reverse of the season yesterday when it was announced that Joe Raimondo, 'Varsity quarter back, would be out for the rest of the season with a broken collarbone. He was injured in the Williams game last Saturday, and although two X-ray photographs taken Monday failed to reveal a fracture, Trainer Gus Pedersen was not satisfied and had another picture taken yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. A fracture above the right shoulder was found.

Not only is this the second serious and unexpected setback, but both men have been quarter backs. Howard Miller, having been injured before the first game this Fall. Coach Metcalf's third hope for the field generalship is A. S. McCabe, a Freshman last year. He has been directing the team all this week and will start in the game with Stevens next Tuesday. Yesterday at practice Metcalf also tested Monroe, halfback, and J. Rosen, substitute, at quarter back in the hopes of increasing the squad of dependable signal callers.

Yesterday's practice on South Field consisted of an hour of the hardest kind of scrimmaging against the Hamilton Institute eleven. This was the second strenuous workout this week, the battleship eleven from the U. S. S. Arkansas, having been the practice opponents on Wednesday. Columbia yesterday scored three touchdowns and the visitors tallied one.

THREE SHIFTS AT FORDHAM.

Dempsey, Erwig, and McNamara Transferred to the Scrubs.

Fordham University for the fourth time this week had hard scrimmage yesterday. The scrubs gave the 'Varsity a stiff battle during every second of the two-hour practice, but were unable to approach the goal line. Touchdowns for the 'Varsity were scored by Dempsey, Erwig, and McNamara. On the defense the Maroon coaches are facing a big problem with Georgetown due at Fordham on Tuesday, and the changes which have been expected were started, three of the first team being transferred to the scrubs.

The players who lost their places were Treanor, the regular centre for the past two seasons, Sweetland, whose long runs featured against Susquehanna in the last game at Fordham, and Kendricks. Although some transfers have been looked for, the cut that was made yesterday surprised most of those on the squad, as the men affected have all been playing a star game. Treanor wrenched a ligament in his neck a week ago, and although he has stuck in the game he has been unable to put the same agressiveness into his play. He was succeeded by Perkins yesterday.

HARD WORK FOR N. Y. U.

'Varsity Tallies Three Times at Expense of Scrubs.

Lacking the services of three back field men and several linemen, the New York University eleven yesterday trounced the scrubs in a hard fought scrimmage. Line smashes, interspersed with several well executed forward passes, accomplished the second team's downfall. Hammershag, at half back, scored first with a 35-yard end run following a series of line plunges. Then McCulloch caught a forward pass on the goal line and rolled over as he was tackled. The third score came shortly after, when Egan caught another forward pass, this time back of the goal line.

Howard Cann, was on the field yesterday and did a little drop-kicking, but even in this his injured shoulder hampered the free use of his muscles. Hamilton, an erstwhile scrub, yesterday played with the 'Varsity and made a good showing. Ted Cann was used at tackle and half back in the scrub lineup and played equally well in both positions. In the absence of Brin, at centre, in the 'Varsity's line, Elias played there and showed up well on the offensive.

Yesterday's practice was a long and hard one and was not ended till long after dark. Coach Eustis gave the linemen a thorough drill in fundamentals, including dummy tackling. The backs were drilled in catching and running back punts and in forming interference. With the return of the regulars, who are still out, the Violet will be in good shape for the Bucknell and Colby games next week.

STEVENS LINE IS STRONG.

'Varsity Backfield, Playing with Scrubs, Fails to Gain.

Coach Rodgers put the Stevens squad through a brisk signal drill and scrimmage yesterday. The line seemed in a little better shape than in Wednesday's practice, though it was not always able to prevent the second-string backs from gaining. In order to determine real weakness more thoroughly the coach shifted his 'Varsity backfield of Musk, Goodale, Peter, and Peterson to the second squad and had them tuck the 'Varsity line. Peter was the only one to distinguish himself especially, but his playing was of the decidedly erratic order. He showed flashes of real form, but on the next play would lose his team as much as he had previously gained.

RUTGERS RESENTS CHARGE.

Players Deny Use of Rough Tactics in Game with Brown.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 2.—Members of the Rutgers football team are highly incensed over newspaper accounts that they used rough tactics in the Brown game last week. The statements of the coach of the Holy Cross eleven, scheduled to play Rutgers this week, who saw the Brown game, that there was no roughness, are taken as good evidence.

It is also pointed out that none of the Brown players made any protest. Brown was penalized four times for rough play Rutgers not at all, though the officials were vigilant. Two of the Rutgers men were so badly injured as to be sent to a hospital after the game, indicating that Brown was fully as rough. The team had its last practice this afternoon before the game with Holy Cross at Newark on Saturday. Wallace has been given a regular place in the backfield. Storck and Hauser are being tried out on the ends and will probably take the places of the regulars. Sanford put his men through a long scrimmage, in which they scored three times on a strong scrub team.

WESLEYAN PRACTICE SHORT

Coaches Curtail Work to Maintain Condition for Williams Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 2.—In order that every man be in his best possible shape for the Williams game on Saturday Coach Kenan cut down the length of today's Wesleyan practice considerably. Practice was first marked by dummy defensive work with the linemen. The faults shown in the Amherst game were pointed out and after some time the line was again working in an excellent manner. It is expected that it will more than hold its own against Williams Saturday. After a snappy signal drill the 'Varsity engaged in a short scrimmage with the Freshman team.

The cub eleven has proved to be a hard proposition for the 'Varsity this year and an excellent scrub for the regulars has thus been furnished. The first year line weigh nearly as much as the 'Varsity and the backfield is exceptionally fast. Tomorrow only light work will be tried and the squad will leave early for Greenfield from whence it will journey to Williamstown on Saturday.

C. C. N. Y. Harriers Race Tomorrow

C. C. N. Y. will meet the Lafayette cross-country team on the City College course for the last dual meet of the season tomorrow afternoon. The cross-country program closes next week for the local runners with the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet. The C. C. N. Y. men won an easy victory over the Pennsylvania runners last year.

AHMEEK WILL TRY AGAIN FOR TROPHY

Craft Is to be So Altered That It Will Be Eligible for Class P Competition.

Whatever disposition may be made of the Manhasset Bay Cup, a return to the original donors by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club being among the possibilities, Boston yachtsmen are not going to allow it to remain in Long Island Sound waters if they can prevent it. Charles Francis Adams, owner of Ahmeek, the declared winner of the cup, but now disqualified for being over her rating, is to have Ahmeek so changed that she will come within the classification of the P yachts, which is not less than 25 nor more than 31 rating. When this is done it is understood that the Quincy Yacht Club will once more challenge for the cup and name Ahmeek as its representative.

Frank C. Paine of Marblehead, son of the late General Charles J. Paine, owner of the America's Cup boats Puritan, Volunteer, and Mayflower, has bought the Class B yacht Stranger, which was a challenger for but not a competitor in the races for the Manhasset Bay Cup last August. She was purchased from Lindsley Loring, who sailed her in a few races last Summer, but could not get her to perform to his satisfaction, though he had her mast stepped forward and changes made in her sail plan. Mr. Paine sailed in a number of races in the Britomart during the Summer and liked the type of yacht so well that he has taken over the Stranger, which is a sister yacht to Sayonara and Italia. He is to have her overhauled this Winter and make some changes in her rig which he believes will increase her speed. Stranger was always the best of the yachts of her class in the Boston fleet in reaching, but not so good on windward work, the point of sailing on which most of the races for this class have been won. If Stranger, with the changes in her rig which are to be made proves to be an improved craft, Mr. Paine will be among the challengers for the Manhasset Bay Cup during the next series of races for the possession of that much-coveted trophy. Stranger was built in 1913 for Colonel R. B. Jenks of Providence from designs by George Owen, and that year finished second in the series of races for the Lipton Cup, which Nutmeg won. She made an unsuccessful attempt to lift the Manhasset Bay Cup in 1914 in the races on Lake Michigan, having been shipped from Providence on a freight car, arriving so late that there was no chance then to haul her out and properly prepare her for the race which Olympian—now Aleda—own.

It is reported that two new boats of the P class are to be built for Boston yachtsmen this Spring, both of which are prospective challengers for the Manhasset Bay Cup. In case this proves true two New York yachtsmen who see a chance for a lot of sport in this class—both members of the New York Yacht Club—are ready to build yachts of this class as cup defenders or challengers, according to which club becomes ultimate custodian of the cup after the committee which had charge of the race given its decision on the protests yet to be heard, the date of filing these having closed on Nov. 1.

Commodore Allen G. Jones of the Boston Yacht Club, owner of Nutmeg, the winner of the Lipton Cup, but which did not show very well in the Manhasset Bay races in August, is to retire from racing and his boat is on the market. Like Anita, owned by George Granberry, and winner of the last of the cup races here, Nutmeg is essentially a light weather boat. Negotiations are in progress which may result in her coming to one of the Sound clubs as the property of a member who would like to race her in the handicap class.

YOST EASY ON HIS MEN.

Only Five of the Regulars Allowed to Get Into Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 2.—Yost allowed only five of the regulars who will start against Washington University Saturday the pleasure of a pseudo-scrimmage this afternoon. The rest of the team he kept at one end of the field with a light workout punting and passing. The reserves trounced the quintet of 'Varsity men and substitutes in a twenty-minute play by 12 to 6.

The 'Varsity scored first, taking the ball straight up the field from the kick-off. After this the reserves got the ball on their opponent's 5-yard mark, with instructions to push it over. After several attempts Weston went over for the first count.

Big Bill Edmunds, former Wolverine star, will arrive with his team tomorrow morning from St. Louis. This is the big game of the year for the Missourians. Yost is not looking for a very hard game.

CYCLE RACE ON DEC. 17.

Annual Six-Day Contest to Start at Madison Square Garden.

Inglis M. Uppercu, President of the Cycle Racing Association, has announced that the New York six-day bicycle race will start at midnight on Sunday, Dec. 17, and will end on Saturday night, Dec. 23. As usual the race will be held at Madison Square Garden, and it will mark the twenty-fourth annual running. On the Saturday night previous to the long race there will be a set of sprint races, with many crack amateur and professional riders competing. Frank Kramer, who for sixteen years has held the professional championship of America, will compete, as will John Staehle, the national amateur champion. It is expected that there will be eighteen teams in the race.

TARS IN ATHLETIC MEET.

Men from the New Jersey Win at Naval Y. M. C. A.

The annual inter-ship track and field championship games of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet were held last night at the Naval Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, and, although no records were eclipsed, the competition was keen. The star performer of the meet was S. R. Towne of the gunboat Cassin, who captured the broad jump, the potato race, and the shot put. L. Chandler of the Arkansas was another stellar performer, winning the 440-yard run, earning third place in the 100-yard dash, and carrying his team to victory in the inter-ship half-mile relay race with a great sprint on the last lap. The New Jersey won the meet with 21½ points. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. L. Guy, New York; M. C. Kurdt, Arizona, second; L. Chandler, Arkansas, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by L. Chandler, Arkansas; R. W. Timinson, Arkansas, and F. Mardt, New Jersey, tied for second place.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Mordt, New Jersey, (5 feet;) W. Weiner, New Jersey, second, (4 feet 11 inches.)

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by M. G. Yalekie, Arizona, (9 feet 6⅝ inches;) S. R. Towne, Cassin, second, (9 feet 4¾ inches.)

220-Yard Potato Race.—Won by S. R. Towne, Cassin; T. W. Passon, New York, second. No time taken.

Shot Put.—Won by S. R. Towne, Cassin, (38 feet 7¾ inches;) C. H. Mahlstadt, New Jersey, second, (38 feet 5½ inches.)

WELDSHIP IN GOOD FORM.

Crack Steeplechaser Wins Feature Race of Pimlico Card.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—With the Stafford Handicap and the Hotel Kernan purse as the chief attractions, the second day's racing of the Autumn meeting at Pimlico track this afternoon afforded some high-class sport. There was another large crowd on hand, almost equaling the attendance of the opening day. Among those present were many persons socially prominent both in Washington and this city.

Running for the first time since his three straight victories at Saratoga, E. M. Weld's Weldship proved an easy winner in the preliminary steeplechase, a race for jumpers, over 1½ two and a quarter miles courses. Weldship has been first eight times in twelve starts and has proved himself to be one of the best racers of the season.

G. A. Muller's consistent campaigner, Flittergold, carried off the honors in the Stafford Handicap, which was for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. The son of Hastings like from the barrier to the wire. Xylon was second and Ninety Simplex took the short end of the purse.

Pickwick, bearing the silks of L. Wood, the Philadelphia sportsman, won the Hotel Kernan purse, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds. This was the youngster's sixth start and his third victory. He defeated a fairly good field. Friendless, from the stable of L. C. Smith, took the place after an interesting struggle with F. Craft's Dandy Dude.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; maidens; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Burglar, J. T. McDonald's b. g., 3 years, 115 pounds, Cyclades-Black Swan, $21, $5.00, $4.40, (L. Mink).....1

Life, J. Apreda's br. f., 3, 107, $5.10, $3.10, (C. Crump).....2

Billy Oliver, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 3, 115, $3.30 third, (F. Robinson).....3

Agnes G., White Metal, Passion, Algard, Kingling, Landslide, Olney and Woodfair also ran. Bright Star and Fontionaire scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; preliminary steeplechase; purse $700; two and a quarter miles. Time—4:20 3-5.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., 7 years, 157 pounds, by Seahorse II.-Moondaisy, $4, $4.10, $3, (C. Smoot).....1

Expectation, L. Wood's b. g., 5, 137, $12.90, $7, (C. Bryant).....2

Debeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 157, $4.80, third, (M. Henderson).....3

Vifit, Bachelor, Falmouth, Laxil, Northwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $750; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Triple Crown, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 111 pounds, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $16.10, $7.60, $3.60, (F. Keogh).....1

Queen of the Lea, W. Garth's ch. f., 104, $14, $4.50 (J. McTaggart).....2

Greentree, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 114, $2.60, third, (F. Robinson).....3

Florine, Lantana, Napoleon, Spectre, Supernal, Killdee also ran. Kathryn Gray, Hanobala, Captain Ray, Bootles Baby scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Stafford Handicap, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 5 years, 123 pounds, by Hastings-Fairy Gold, $3.70, $2.90, $2.70, (E. Ambrose).....1

Xylon, L. Wood's gr. c., 4, 116, $7.10, $5.80, (F. Robinson).....2

Ninety Simplex, C. K. Moore's ch. g., 4, 112, $4.50 third, (W. Kelsey).....3

King Neptune, Madame Tormasan, Prince Hermis, Thornhill, and Daddy's Choice also ran. Femmouse, Holiday, and Wooden Shoes scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 1-5.

Charles Francis, W. Feuchter's b. g., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Cunard-Mamie G., $17, $7.30, $3.80 (J. McTaggart).....1

Volupsa, J. Garsen's br. f., 4, 95, $7.10, $3.80, (J. Mulcahy).....2

Man Slayer, Thornhill Stable's ch. g., 3, 98, $3.70, third, (B. Kluger).....3

Scaramouch, Sand Bar, Roadmaster, Saratoga also ran. Good Counsel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Hotel Kernan purse of $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:18 3-5.

Pickwick, L. Wood's b. c., 116 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Zoola, $4.80, $2.60, and $2.20, (F. Keogh).....1

Friendless, L. C. Smith's b. c., 116, $3.50 and $2.80, (J. McTaggart).....2

Dandy Dude, W. Craft's ch. g., 110, $3 third, (E. Burlingame).....3

Captain Ray, Hasty Cora, Alverd, So Else, Mary Powell also ran. Polly J., Amalgamator, Olyn G. scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

Gloaming, W. Shannen's ch. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $4, $3.20, $2.80, (J. Butwell).....1

Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5, 110, $6.40, $4.50, (E. Haynes).....2

Bonnie Tess, Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3, 106, $3.10, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3

Wodan, Sevillian, Napier, Etrusean also ran. Fair Helen, Brookfield, Ambrose, Brave Cunarder, St. Charicote scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE — Maiden; two-year-olds, claiming, six furlongs. Rand, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Bright Star, 107; Onwa, 110; Charmingly, 107; Water Wings, 110; *Precise, 102; Delos, 110; *Sweeter Than Sugar, 102; Bar of Phoenix, 110; Merchant, 110; Ballygunge, 110; Bootles Baby, 107; Onunda, 107; Capital Prize, 110; *Osego, 105; Patapsco, 110; Tyrant, (imp.,) 110; Magnetina, 107.

SECOND RACE —The Towson Steeplechase, selling, four-year-olds and upward, two miles. Golden Vale, 136 pounds; Gloucester, 134; Rusila, 130; Chevron, 136; Handrunning, 134; Dom Moran, 132.

THIRD RACE—Claiming, four-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Cash on Delivery, 121 pounds; Water Lily, 123; *Remmable, 113; Sam Jackson, 121; *Ambrose, 116; *Minstrel, 116; Oakhurst, 121.

FOURTH RACE—The Towson Steeplechase, second division, four-year-olds and upward, two miles. White Metal, 130 pounds; Chas. F. Grainger, 143; Racebrook, 155; J. R. Johnson, 139; March Court, 153; Otto Floto, 146; Sixty Four, 146.

FIFTH RACE—The Forest Park, purse, for all ages, six furlongs. Marse Henry, 118 pounds; Loran, 112; Shoddy, 112; Cato, 117; Anita, 112; †Chicklet, (imp.,) 120; Jacoba, 104; Hubbub, 115; ‡The Decision, 107; †King Mart, 112; Skiles Knob, 120; Lady Barbary, 109; ‡Grand Opera, (imp.,) 107. †Wood entry. ‡Davis entry.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, handicap, three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Shooting Star, 98 pounds; Napier, 100; Hartford, 103; Nigel, 115; St. Charlcote, 110; Goodwood, 98; G. M. Miller, 117; Sand Hill, 110; Albena, 113; Queen of Paradise, 119.

SEVENTH RACE—The Potomac, selling, handicap, three-year-olds, one mile and forty yards. Celtabel, 108 pounds; Handful, 115; Mayme W., 93; Good Counsel, 104; Infidel II., 109.

Note.—The Towson Steeplechase was divided and will be run as the second and fourth races.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Before— After treatment with "Barreled Sunlight"

A barrel of money saved

Smaller paint bills—smaller lighting bills—fewer accidents—less spoilage—better work from employees.

Figure it out for yourself—what this means in dollars and cents.

"Barreled Sunlight"—Rice's Gloss Still White saves from one-half to three-quarters of an hour electric lighting every day. Stays white longer. Its glossy tile-like finish can be washed clean where other paints need repainting.

"Barreled Sunlight" is also made as a Flat Wall Paint for office and hotel use. Sold by the barrel and by the gallon.

Write for our booklet, "More Light" and Sample Board.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
Providence and New York

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

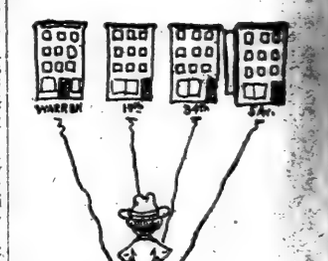
YALE KEEPS BILLY QUEAL.

He Signs Three-Year Contract to Coach Blue Runners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Billy Queal today signed a three-year contract to coach the Yale distance runners, including the crosscountry team.

Queal has been at Yale three seasons, and has completely reorganized distance running here. Yale had won only one point in the distance runs in the intercollegiates in four years when Queal took charge of the team. It has won ten since his advent. Queal has four American rivals as a runner for between five and ten miles.



Four stores at your service and prices the same at all four.

Makes no difference where you buy, so long as it suits your convenience.

Abundant stocks.
Generous values.
Courteous service.

Our stores are really one in everything except—location!

Yes, if you've a charge account at any one of our stores, you have the use of it wherever you drop in.

Prices?

For fear someone will think that high standards may mean high prices, let's remind you that prices for this Winter are based on last year's costs.

Then, too, being our own manufacturers, we can produce at the least possible expense. Our woolens, for example, we literally "buy by the mile."

That's why we can say "moderate prices," the while we sell the best of clothes for men and boys.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Athletic News of the Colleges

Dartmouth's Tennis Find.

One of Dartmouth's freshmen promises to become the star tennis player at the college, and wearers of the Green look on J. A. Cullom as the young man who is likely to win honors for them in the intercollegiates. Cullom comes from Hartford, Conn., where he won a local reputation as a member of his high

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for broadcloth; will pay cash for Botany or F. & H., in all colors; any quantity. Gramercy 2048.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quality. Stursberg-sohell 4323. Will pay cash. Call Chelsea 4616.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Spring line. 16 East 26th, Room 2,015.

COATS, suits and dresses; jobs wanted. J. Schwartz Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Open for popular priced silk and serge skirts and dresses for spring. Call between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., J. & S. Post, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES, waists, silk underwear, wanted on consignment. Ask for Milliner, 2,139 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses for Spring. Senner Co., 7 W. 31st.

SKIRTS, washable; jobber will look at line of washable skirts from 9 to 11 A. M. Silberman & Co., 16 West 3d St., 6th floor.

SKIRTS.—Large jobber is placing orders on wash skirts. Call with samples, between 9 and 12, 37 West 26th, first floor.

SUITS and DRESSES Spring and Summer, wanted by exporter; job lots preferred. P 384 Times Down'own.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for coating velours; all colors. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th. Spring 4232.

VELOURS.—Chases and Stevens 1770, black and colors. Phone Travis, 9450 Madison Sq.

VELOURS.—Pay cash for Raritan wool velours. Max Lempert, 120 W. 18th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WOODEN ARTICLES.—Any article made of wood for general use; send samples and offers will follow at once. Dansk Traevirke, Copenhagen F.

WOOL PLUSH, black and navy; cheap. Gramercy 1803.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BABY LAMB, Salt's, for immediate delivery. Telephone Farr. 3014.

BEAVER.—Three-inch beaver strips and one-inch squirrel. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

BEAVER CHASE'S, $7.50; immediate delivery. Phone Murray Hill 3062.

BEAVER STRIPS CHASES.—1¼ inch, 3 men, beaver trimming. Gramercy 3050.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 Fifth Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Phone 676 Gramercy. Friedberg, 100 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Brown, green, navy, botany, to sell. Phone 1074 Farragut.

COATS.—Over 3,000. All warranted materials and colors. On the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 28th St.

COATS.—Biz values, better grade plush, silk, velour, and broadcloths; fur trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—We invite every resident buyer to inspect our Esquimette plush coats; $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS, $3.75 up, all lined; beaver trimmed, $9; positively unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Elner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th.

COATS.—Ladies' Esquimette plushes, muffion trimmed, $15-$25, for immediate delivery. Ulln Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS for immediate delivery; snappy styles, broadcloth and velours. Morris-Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—50 highest grade; 25% off, account of retiring from business. Chas. Isaacs Co., 42 West 36th St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, mixtures; immediate delivery; good values. Joe Korostoff, 58 West 30th.

COATS.—Velours, Bolivias, plush coats; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; also 75 suits to close out cheap. 45 West 34th, Room 900.

COATS.—Biggest value in town, 500 velour coats at $7.50. Charles N. Press, 27 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Latest styles and materials for immediate delivery. Hollander, 53 East 11th.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 11 West 27th.

COATS.—Good Friday; buy good coats in Esquimette plush. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—If you buy plush coats why not Salt's Esquimette? Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Salt's Esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, on hand. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—52-inch long Esquimette; sizes 36 to 54 stouts. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Sport coats, white chinchilla coats, cloth coats, cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Metalam, Uralamb, 50 inches; sizes 36 to 54; stouts. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Caracul, waves-of-sea, mohair coats, Friday's delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, all kinds on hand cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

CROCHET SILK for knitted bags, all colors, on spools attractive prices. Logan Textile, 374 Broadway, Room 1,008.

DRESSES.—Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 38th St.

DRESSES, $20 to close out at sacrifice; taffetas and satin; large assortment of styles, 106 West 32d St., 3d floor. Madison Sq. 4918.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples; look this week; 9 to 10, 4 to 6. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—200 serge and silk dresses to close out. Manhattan Dress Co., 118 West 29th St. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—500 to close out; satins, velvets, and dancing frocks. Alton Dress and Waist Co., 158 West 29th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and wool jersey, to close out. Gross Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Murray Hill 3673.

DRESSES.—Job, latest styles in serge and silk dresses. Senner Co., 7 W. 31st St.

DRESSES.—300 serge and taffeta to close out cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

ERMINE.—100,000 ermine tails by the hundred or thousand; will sell the lot cheap. Forest 18 East 16th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS and fur caps; all qualities at lowest prices. Rosen, 9 West 14th.

GABARDINES.—700 yards. Excellent assortment of colors, mostly navy. Average value $1.75. Will sell at $1.25. Chas. Isaacs Co., 65 West 36th St.

LAPINEX and 40-40 plush for sale; immediate delivery. Phone Chelsea 1,096.

PLUSH COATS, 10,000 on hand, for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Brothers, 27 West 24th.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized and cotton, black and colors, corduroys and pile fabrics, for immediate delivery. Chas. Feldman & Sons, 80 Bond St. Spring 5536-7.

PLUSHES, velours, broadcloths, and Bolivia coats; immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

PLUSHES for immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d.

PLUSHES. — Quantity of seal plushes for sale. Gramercy 3049

PLUSHES for sale reasonable. S. W. Steele, 2 West 14th.

PLUSHES.—Seal plushes for sale. Gramercy 3049.

PLUSH, wool, Chase's, all colors. $1.85 net. Telephone Murray Hill 3962.

PLUSH.—50 pieces, Peerless T.-10; $4 net cash. Harlem 3078.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool; immediate delivery. Marks & Sepner, 534 Fourth Av.

RABBITS.—No. 145 gray chinchilla, at $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1987.

SATIN.—Genuine sol satin, with labels, for sale cheap. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St.

SERGES.—Julliards 54274 and Gera Mills 757. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE DRESSES, for immediate delivery, $8.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILK WAISTS.—Waist contractor on popular-priced silk waists can get early quantity business; must furnish styles. Quantity, Box 300 Times.

SILKS.—Brocaded silks; all shades; to close out. Spring 8652.

SKIRTS.—Skirt manufacturer, discontinuing business, has piece goods, skirts to close; low price. 7 West 30th, 1st floor.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L Grossman, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, bulk, carded, large quantities, immediately. Mad. Sq. 3258.

SUITS.—100 latest styles and materials, all colors and sizes, to close out at a price. Crescent Cloak Co., 32 West 18th. Chelsea 2079.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Exclusive models; to close out at reasonable prices. French Model Co., 303 Fifth Av.

TRIANGLE COAT CO., 13 West 20th St. Coats and Suits for Immediate Delivery.

VELOUR DE NORD, S. Meumerchals, 39 inch, $2.85, and 59 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 8200, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

VELOURS.—Will sell brown and green, No. 544. Farragut 184.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9856.

VELVETEENS.—Imported black and navy, 22 inches wide. Mr. Rothman. Farragut 604.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, black and brown; 24-inch, 75c net. 6942 Greeley.

VELVETEENS.—Brown and navy for sale at closing prices. Phone 1896 Chelsea.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout United States and Canada; excluding New England; strictly commission basis. American Garment Co., 291 7th Av., near 27th.

MANUFACTURE.—Factory man on ladies' wear; knows how a factory should be run; specialty underwear, waists. C 196 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3½@3½ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Rectangular Wrist Watches.

Practically the only watch which is selling for women these days is the wrist watch. The most elegant of these in platinum set with diamonds are small and worn on narrow bands of heavy corded ribbon. One of the newest of these is rectangular oblong, an inch long by one-half inch wide. The works are also rectangular. An even smaller watch, with diamonds and platinum, is half an inch square. They cost between $400 and $500.

Shirt Prices Higher.

The line of Monarch shirts put out by Cluett Peabody & Co. has been advanced from $9 to $10 a dozen. Hereafter the retailers who have asked $1 will have to get $1.25 for these shirts. At the offices of the concern it was stated yesterday that the Monarch brand shirt has been retailed outside of the large Eastern cities for $1.25, and that there should be no difficulty in making the new price general. Advancing cost of materials is the reason assigned for the advance.

Vogue for Most Vivid Colors.

From all branches of the textile trade come reports of the vivid colors that are being sold for next Spring. The sport colors of the past, it is said, will be outshone by the new array of startling shades. The yellowest yellow, the reddest red and the healthiest green will be worn next year unless all the calculations of the color experts go wrong. A color cannot be vivid enough, according to manufacturers, to satisfy the buyers these days, and changes have to be made to get brighter effects even when the dye master thinks he has done his best.

Fancy Ribbons Are Wanted.

During the last two or three days the demand for fancy ribbons has been especially brisk. The tendency is toward even wider goods than those which were formerly bought, and the retailers are asking for widths above ten inches. Warp prints and tinsel effects continue good. Velvet brocades are also being bought. They are used in making up bags. Prices are being advanced on new goods sought, the increase amounting to between 7 and 10 per cent. The millinery trade is putting in some orders for next Spring. One and one-half and two-inch ribbons will be favored, it is said, for that season. Vivid colors are promised and Paisley designs are also expected to be in vogue.

Must Offer "Split Sole" Socks.

Makers of silk hose for men have had so much difficulty matching the colors in the silk and lisle goods they are offering in the cheaper grades that they have taken to "split sole" or white foot effects. In the socks in question the foot, save for the heel, is of lisle, the idea being to increase the wear. The goods being yarn-dyed, the difficulty has been to get the silk part of the sock and the cotton part dyed the same shade, they, of course, having to be dyed separately. The colors hardest hit by this difficulty are royal blue and emerald green. The hose retail at $1.25 to $1.50 a pair, being the kind that formerly sold over the counter at $1. Consumers seem to be making no "kicks" about the white feet.

Speculating in Raw Silk Stocks.

The Yokohama market offers the most interesting feature of the week in the raw silk world, being entirely in the control of local speculators, who have advanced prices to such high levels that legitimate trading has come to a standstill. Export sales for the week amounted to 5,200 bales, with stocks still estimated at 13,000 bales. Canton reports the market there to be very strong and advancing, with a good demand for the best silks. Shanghai is following the price trend of the other markets, with a sharp rise in exchange increasing the lay-down costs. Tussahs are being bought freely, and are much firmer in price. The Milan situation is very firm, with costs of laying the silk down considerably increased. Local prices are moving up under the stimulus of the rise abroad.

Clothing Orders Are Bigger.

Estimates on the Spring orders they have received give the manufacturing clothiers an average of half again the volume put in by the retailers for the Fall season. Reports of increases vary from between 40 and 60 per cent. Houses that manufacture branded goods have been especially well favored. The explanation given is that many of those accustomed to pay $12 and $15 for a suit are now in a position to expend all the way to $25. There are some rumors of difficulty to be met by the clothiers in getting enough woolens to make their orders with, but from woolen salesmen the word has been received that plenty of goods will be forthcoming if the manufacturers pay a little more for them.

Platinum Again on the Jump.

Platinum prices have soared higher in the last two days, after having been stationary for a couple of weeks. Platinum that contains 10 per cent. of iridium for hardening purposes was quoted at $86@90 an ounce on Tuesday. On Wednesday it advanced to $100, and yesterday took another jump to $105 an ounce. The price on medium platinum, which contains no iridium, is now $100 an ounce. Prospects are that both grades will advance again shortly because of the scarcity of the metal here. The price of iridium, which is almost impossible to get here at any figure, is now hovering around $140 an ounce.

Have College Men as Workers.

One of the big local dry good stores has recently established something of a precedent by including in its employes a dozen college undergraduates. These employes, all of whom are students at the College of the City of New York, are at present working in the store's grocery department, putting up orders and generally making themselves useful. They come on duty at 4 P. M. and work until 8. These hours not only do not interfere with the class work of the men, but give them time to study, at night as well. They are paid $7 a week for their work, and all of them are said to find this sum very useful in the fight for an education.

Gray Goods Trading Slows Down.

Trading in the local gray goods market, from all accounts, was about as quiet yesterday as it has been for some time. While there was a fair amount of business put through on such goods as sateens, twills, &c., good-sized orders for printcloths, sheetings, and drills were few and far between. Business on these cloths was done, of couse, but few of the sales showed any particular feature. About the most interesting thing in the line of printcloths was the movement of a parcel of good quality of 38½-inch 60-52s at 7 cents for January-March delivery. These were printcloth prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s..	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	8c
39-inch, 72-76s..	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s.	*7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s..	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s.	7c
39-inch, 56-44s..	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s.	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s....	5¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

It was announced yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that E. Sauer, United States Consul at Colon, Panama, would be at the local office today and tomorrow for the purpose of conferring with business men interested in promoting trade in his district. Appointments may be made to meet the Consul through the Commercial agent in charge, room 409, Custom House.

Prices on the Spring lines of Artloom seamless Wilton rugs have been made on these 9 by 12 sizes, by the Artloom Rug Mills: Almeda, $87; Alexandria, $46, and Roubaix, $40.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics and Other Articles Passed On by the Appraisers.

Austin Baldwin & Co., New York, and M. Rice & Co., Philadelphia, protested before the Board of General Appraisers that initials die-cut from metal-coated paper should have been returned at 25 per cent. under the provision for "papers or cardboard, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials." The goods had been classified as manufactures of metal-coated paper. Judge Fischer, in his decision for the board, indorsed the latter return, and affirmed the authorities in taking 35 per cent. tax.

A good deal of conflicting testimony was given at the hearings in protest cases of Joh. Meyer and C. B. Richard & Co. regarding the component material of chief value in silk velvet upholstery fabrics. The Collector, acting on a report from the local Appraiser, classified the merchandise at 50 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk, whereas the importers' contention was that cotton predominated, calling for a rate of 40 per cent. Witnesses for the protestants stuck to it that the cotton in the fabrics was more valuable than the silk content, but an analysis by the Government proved the contrary. Judge Howell said the board did not think, in view of the conflicting testimony, that the importers had proved their point. The customs officials were accordingly affirmed.

Another of the so-called "etamine" cases pending before the board for several years was disposed of yesterday by a decision of the tribunal standing in the name of W. B. Quaintance. The merchandise, which consisted of goods known as Oriental stripes, was returned for duty by the Collector at the rate of 60 per cent. under the privision covering "etamines." The importer relied on the claim that the proper classification was as cotton cloth dutiable at the appropriate rate according to yarn count, weight, condition, &c. The Government counsel objected that no samples were present, and further that the proof failed to show the number of threads per square inch, weight and other details. Judge Cooper disregarded these objections and sustained the protest, reliquidation being directed.

William E. Flory & Co., imported metal spring rings used in the manufacture of chains, valued at less than 20 cents per dozen pieces. The Collector made a return of duty at 60 per cent. as "parts of jewelry." The importers claimed 50 per cent. under the provision for material used in chain-making. In a report to the board, the local Appraiser stated that an error had been made in the classification. The protest was therefore sustained.

The files of the board were cleared of several protests in which the importers failed to introduce evidence. As the Custom House records showed no error in the returns, all of the protests were overruled. The protestants included B. Altman & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, J. J. Gavin & Co., Henry Bischoff & Co., Dwyer & Wedemann, B. Illfelder & Co., Maltus & Ward, Scharff & E. Stegemann, Jr., American Express Company, M. J. Corbett & Co. and L. A. Consmiller.

THE CARPET AND RUG SALE.

About $900,000 Worth Disposed Of at Auction Yesterday.

Auctioneer J. C. Wilmerding speeded up the proceedings yesterday at the sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company with the result that 24,000 lots of rugs and carpets were disposed of at a value approximating $900,000. The progress yesterday made it a certainty, Smith officials said, that all of the 90,000 packages of both kinds of goods comprised in the sale would be cleared out by late tomorrow afternoon.

The sale began with Wilton velvet carpets of the best grade. Bidding was spirited for these goods and at prices very close to the new list rates put out by the manufacturers at the beginning of the week. Mats and other small rugs were snapped up eagerly, while balances on these were too limited to meet demand.

As the day wore on it was apparent that many of the smaller buyers had satisfied their requirements and left New York. Many factors living in distant sections of the country said they would start homeward in time to vote in their respective localities next Tuesday. Some of these completed their purchases yesterday and left the city.

Representatives of the big distributing houses, dry goods, mail order, and jobbing, however, remained to see the sale through and pick up desirable goods on the best terms possible. The big trade factors made their influence felt yesterday in increasing degree, and will continue in evidence, it was said, until the last lot of goods goes under the hammer some time tomorrow.

The day's range of prices was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Wilton velvet, (carpet)	$1.74	$1.55
Wilton velvet speelal	1.80	1.57½
12-4 Ardsley Axminster, 9x12	16.90	16.65
12-4 Manor tapestry, 9x12	12.75	12.30
11-4 Manor tapestry, 8.3x10.6	11.25	10.70
8-4 Manor tapestry, 6x9	7.25	6.85
12-4 Hudson tapestry, 9x12	10.75	10.25
12-4 Saxony Axminster, 9x12	20.00	18.40
11-4 Saxony Axminster, 8.3x 10.6	17.50	14.85
15-4 Saxony Axminster, 11.3x 12	26.50	21.50
14-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 10.6x 13.6	26.25	18.75
12-4 Katonah velvet, 9x12	18.25	12.50
12-4 Carlton Axminster, 9x12	21.25	19.50
11-4 Carlton Axminster, 8.3x 10.6	18.75	18.25
8-4 Carlton Axminster, 6x9	11.75	11.50
6-4 Carlton Axminster, 4.6x 6.6	6.50	5.90
12-4 Palisade velvet, 9x12	17.50	17.00
E. Ardsley Axminster, 27 in.x 52 in.	1.40	1.35
J. Ardsley Axminster, 36 in.x 63 in.	2.42½	2.37½
Mat Ardsley Axminster, 18 in.x 34 in.	.92½	.87
E. Saxony Axminster, 27 in.x 54 in.	1.87½	1.75

Today's sale, which begins at 9 o'clock, starts with lot 1,867, covering J. Saxony Axminster rugs.

WARNS OF PERIL TO TRADE.

Willard Straight Urges Chamber to Watch Foreign Alliances.

The need for close study of the economic conferences and proposals of trade alliances abroad was urged upon the Chamber of Commerce at the monthly meeting yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenues Laws. In a report in behalf of the committee, Willard D. Straight, the Chairman, said there seemed to be some danger that our abnormally large exports might be reduced below the antebellum figures because of preferential arrangements being made between the Central and Entente Allies and between the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Dnmark.

"It must be recognized," said the report, "that the best political, economic, and diplomatic minds of Europe have for the last two years been intently at work devising trade policies which if put into effect would eliminate much that is inherent in the international tariff structure, which has been developed since 1871."

The chamber passed a resolution empowering the Foreign Commerce Committee to communicate with Federal departments and trade bodies abroad to watch the effect the foreign alliances will have upon American trade.

Interlake Pulp and Paper Co. Sold.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 2.—The Interlake Pulp and Paper Company of Appleton has been sold to the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company of Grand Rapids, Wis., it was learned today. Officials would not give the money consideration, but said it was over a million dollars.

DILLINGHAM ASSETS SOLD.

Creditors of Publishing House Will Get 25 Cents on the Dollar.

The business and assets of the long-established book publishing concern of G. W. Dillingham & Co. were sold yesterday as a going concern to the J. J. Little & Ives Company, secured creditors, for $41,427. The sale will net the creditors 25 cents on the dollar. In the schedules filed on Wednesday the liabilities of the company were placed at $112,051 and the assets $18,696.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 30 last by the attorney for three small creditors. The Little & Ives Company, which held notes against the publishing concern for $30,000, did not appear in that proceeding. G. W. Dillingham & Co., originally known as G. W. Carleton & Co., was started in 1857. Until the death of Mr. Dillingham in 1895 it ranked high among the publishing houses of the country.

The sale took place in the office of Stanley W. Dexter, the referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway.

MAGAZINE ASKS CASH BACK.

Metropolitan Wants $2,000 Paid for Rejected Russian Scandal.

The Metropolitan Magazine, which announced a series of "revelations" of Russian court life by Sergius Michailow Trufanoff, known as "Iliador, the Mad Monk," and then decided not to print them, is willing now to return the manuscripts if Trufanoff will give back $2,000 received on account of the $5,000 he was to get for the story. This offer was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by Frederick C. Watriss, attorney for the magazine, when he appeared in defense of the suit brought by Trufanoff to restrain the magazine.

Counsel for Trufanoff wasn't prepared to say whether his client would accept the offer, so the court adjourned the case until today.

Wool Prices Remain Strong.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There were 8,300 bales, mostly New Zealands, offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was strong and prices were the best of the series. Scoured merinos sold at 3s 11½p; greasy crossbreds at 2s 3½d, and silpes at 2s 6d.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantwell, silks; 1,170 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 1,140 Broadway.
AUSTIN, Tex.—McKean-Ellers Co.; L. Davis, furn. goods, waists; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, neckwear; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; S. Lazarus, men's clothing; 1,239 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimais, piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebold, stationery, sporting goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss H. B. Mason, books, stationery; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; G. H. Guest, housefurn. goods; 452 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss D. A. McFarland, children's wear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; O. R. Rick, notions, jewelry; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. J. Simon, leather goods; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—C. H. Webster, carpets, rugs; 48 Leonard.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; J. B. Walker, shoes; Grand.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; Mr. Weigle, hdkfs; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. S. Demiber, hdkfs.; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO.—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. H. Hawkins, knit goods, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—A. Abraham & Co.; A. Abraham, laces, dress trimmings; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Globe Clothing Co.; S. Getelson, clothing; Imperial.
CINCINNATI.—The Fair; T. K. Gaines, women's coats; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. Plimmer, domestics, blankets; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND.—William Taylor Son & Co.; Miss M. M. Gordon, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND,—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, basement, ladies' garments; B. H. Sishols, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, musl'n underwear, waists, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
DAYTON, Ohio.—Johnston-Shelton Co.; A. H. Chandler, notions, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; A. W. Chapin, domestics, blankets; 315 5th Av.
DETROIT — Victor Knitting Mills; D. R. Stocker, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 386 Broadway.
DETROIT.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkume, ribbons, laces; 354 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Smith, jobs serge dresses; 73 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; G. House, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. Shand, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; D. Vandewater, representing; 75 Spring.
MONTREAL, Canada.—A. Racine, Limited; D. R. Campbell, hosiery, gloves; Cumberland.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler; M. Hirschler, furn. goods; 377 B'way; Breslin.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. Maxfield Co.; T. S. Maxfield, domestics, dress goods, silks; 258 Church.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; R. E. Deemer, clothing; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA — Solodky & Spivack; C. Spivack, jeans; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. S. Holliday, notions, toilet goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, dresses, costumes; 95 Madison Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; L. Rocheleau, shoes; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. O'Hare, ready-to-wear; Miss C. T. Mansell, cibaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Mrs. F. Steifel, waists, infants', children's wear; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; I. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, woolens; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. Fitzgibbon, bargain basement; 28 E. 26th; Grand.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; H. Hood, rugs; A. J. Jones, furn. and leather goods; 23 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.; Continental.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; F. A. Cramer, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Krazelse, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 W. 26th.
SUDBURY, Penn.—H. Rice & Son; S. Rice, clothing; Imperial.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. L. Seely, carpets; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept., waists; 320 B'way.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Stores Co.; F. Hall, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss A. Lattimer, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Sedar & Bro.; S. Sedar, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; J. R. McLean, dry goods; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss - Hirshberg Co.; B. M. Hoover, carpets, rugs; 881 4th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

KAPLOW BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kaplow Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 38 West Twentieth Street, by Samuel Kaplow, $300; Frederick A. Stiefel, $220, and H. Abrams, $2. Liabilities are stated to be $9,000 and assets $5,000.

JULIUS FREEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Freedman, men's furnishing goods, 1,314 Wilkins Avenue, by Alfred A. Wood, 1433; Frank B. Sanford, $29, and Samuel Miller & Co., $463. Liabilities are stated to be $4,000 and assets $1,500.

CORTLANDT F. AMES, salesman, New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,396, contracted mostly in Chicago, and no assets. The Commercial Vehicle Company of this city obtained a judgment against him for $689.

EDWARD J. MURPHY, 16 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,474 and assets $1,000 in real estate. He has only one creditor, Olivia R. Manning, $1,474 judgment on a bond.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY.—The business and assets of G. W. Dillingham Company, book publishers, 425 East Twenty-fourth Street, were sold yesterday as a going concern at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, for a price which will pay creditors 25 cents on the dollar and the expenses of administration. The purchaser was the Little & Ives Company, which is a secured creditor for $41,427.

JAMES CURRAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, steam heating apparatus, 572 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities, $21,965, and assets, $10,960.

THE MORELROC & MADDEN COMPANY, INC., dealer in cloaks, suits, and dresses, 225 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Leo J. Rosett. The company was incorporated on July 11, 1914, with capital stock, $4,000, and Miss E. McElroy is Secretary and Treasurer.

ZWEIBEL & GROSS, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 39 West Twenty-first Street, have made an assignment to Max Goodman. The deed was signed only by Celia Zweibel.

J. SCHLESINGER & SON, manufacturers of dresses, 157 Spring Street, have made an assignment to Saxon L. Palmer. The deed was signed only by Joseph Schlesinger. Mr. Palmer said that the liabilities were about $800 and assets small.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—James E. Murray, 5,320 Carroll Av., a sales manager. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $17,305; assets, $275.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Adams Lancis Co.—City of New York	$356.32
Anthos Co.—Same	356.32
American Assets Co.—Same	356.33
Bartle Powder Co.—Same	356.22
Creamer, Joseph M.—Same	356.32
Calegera, George P.—Same	356.32
Cimotti, Ferdinand—Same	356.32
A. D. Kneuper Specialty Co.—G. Kneuper, costs	113.12
Aussenberg, Samuel—Lion Brewery of New York City	188.91
Barra, Cassar B. F. and Philip Corsiglia—W. T. Emmet	1,733.61
Brown, Henry—A. Stevens	2,330.23
Bidding, Guy B.—J. H. Burns	696.40
Bierwirth, Albert H.—M. A. Kenah	596.40
Burton, Joseph L.—Marketable Title Co.	104.91
Betts, Theodore E.—Sterling Realty Corporation	642.65
Carpenter, Thomas E.—C. Schmist	155.06
Connor, William B.—Lough Rea Farm	1,019.81
Claes, Tilly, Inc.—Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Co.	117.68
Cohen, Abraham, and Louis Siegel—B. Silverman	238.91
Casualty Co. of America—Metropolitan Flour Mill and Grain Co.	11,408.33
Connell, Margaret—W. Lyon, costs	141.14
Cuyler, Telomon—W. N. Thompson	121.41
Cahill, William—Daniel Buhre Co.	111.91
Duael, Alexander J.—J. Kirsch	523.75
Drapkin, Isaac and Nathan—H. Pitschal	215.78
Duck Growers and South Shore Transportation Co., Inc.—E. Grossman	161.26
Danishefsky, Max, guardian—Bordens Condensed Milk Co.	268.60
D. J. Lahey Building Co. and Daniel J. Lahey—L. Cohen	220.06
Donovan, Annie E.—Cudahy Packing Co.	160.78
Fuchs, Emil E.—West End Eighty-fifth	166.30
Fadin, Samuel—L. N. Littauer	161.41
Forrester, James—Lords Court Building	418.92
Fiorio, Fred—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	460.91
Gerlich, Anton J.—John F. Schmadeke, Inc.	183.96
Grace, Frederick J.—C. E. Force	859.91
Gertho, Henry W., and Hudson Trust Co.—G.

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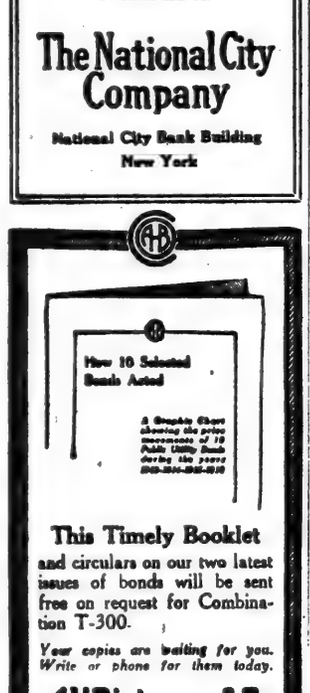

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Big Increase in Dealings, with Mixed Changes—Gold Imports to Cease.

Yesterday's market reflected, on one hand, the selling of large blocks of stock in anticipation of possible disappointment with the result of the election, and on the other a very substantial demand from investors which checked what might have otherwise developed into a sharp decline. The day's dealings were the largest since Oct. 9, the total reaching approximately 1,700,000 shares. The price changes were mixed, some issues adding several points to their final prices on Wednesday, while others suffered by the liquidation that became marked as the close drew near.

The recent strength of the market has been surprising, in view of the imminence of the Presidential election and the uncertainty with which most people still regard the probable outcome. The cordial reception tendered President Wilson on his arrival in New York yesterday may have tempered the enthusiasm with which traders accepted the reports of a Republican victory. Confidence in the election of Mr. Hughes remained, but a great many holders of stocks decided that profits taken before the election could not be lost in the event of his defeat, and sold on the early morning rise. Yet Steel common, which has been gaining ground as one of the issues which would be helped most by a return to the protective tariff, was conspicuously strong yesterday, and sold up to a new high record at 122¾. It closed at 120⅝, with a net loss of ⅝. Crucible, Lackawanna, and Republic were sympathetically strong in the early hours, and the equipment stocks, Westinghouse, Baldwin, American Locomotive, American Foundries, and American Car and Foundry were all in greater demand. The late trading brought an irregular tendency, due to profit taking, and many of the earlier gains disappeared.

The investment demand continues unabated. Bankers reported that the $300,000,000 British loan had proved to be even more successful than the previous smaller offering, and other flotations were quickly taken. The sale of all of the British notes had been assured by applications on hand yesterday.

It was stated yesterday by bankers in touch with the British Treasury officials that the recent consignments of gold had been decided upon before the completion of loan negotiations, but that the movement for the time being is over. Additional shipments may have to be made, but only to correct the exchange situation. There have been no signs of a resumption lately of British selling of American securities, and although it is known that very large amounts of these have been mobilized, it is expected that they will be reserved for possible use as collateral under succeeding loans. It is not expected in well-informed circles that there will be any more foreign loans arranged in the calendar year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3	
Chicago	5	4	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3	
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2½@3	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3	6 months	3¾@3¾
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months, Other Names	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½	—.06¼
Cables	70.18¾	70.18¾	70.18¾	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76½	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅞
95.25	Berlin	70.12½	70.18¾
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24	5.20
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826	Italy	6.70½	6.70
20.26	Austria	11.88	11.88
51.45	Russia	30.55	30.60
26.78	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
....	Stockholm	26.40	26.50
....	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.29	Spain	93.25	93.30
40.14	Holland	41.00	41.06¼
	China—		
....	Hongkong	53.75	53.85
....	Peking	80.50	80.62½
....	Shanghai	73.75	73.87½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.50	50.62½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.34	42.34
32.46	Rio	23.71	23.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	4.69⅛	4.70⅜	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $707,648,520; balance, $42,577,244; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,104,964.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 7-16d., off ⅛d.; in New York, 63½c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 50½@50¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,655,214
Same day last year	1,029,163
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	171,005,898
Same period last year	145,405,858
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
63⅝	64	1,300	Acme Tea	63	64½	63	64	+1⅛
16½	17¼	100	Advance Rumely	17¼	17½	17½	17½	..
34	35¼	100	Advance Rumely pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
75	76¾	3,300	Ajax Rubber	75¼	75¾	73¾	75½	+4
12	12⅝	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	7	600	Alaska Juneau	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
27½	28	19,000	Allis Chalmers Mfg	27¼	28¾	27¼	28	+ ¼
82	83½	1,400	Allis Chal. Mfg. pf	83¼	84	83¼	83¾	+ ⅛
85	85½	500	Amer. Agri. Chem	86	86	85	85	— ⅛
102¼	102⅝	8,100	Amer. Beet Sugar	103⅝	104	102½	102½	—1
68	68¼	4,500	American Can	68⅝	69	68	68	— ⅛
113⅝	114	700	American Can pf	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	9,000	Amer. Car & Fdry	70¼	70½	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
55½	55⅝	900	Amer. Cotton Oil	56	56	55½	55½	—1⅛
13½	13⅝	2,100	Amer. Hide & L	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
63⅝	64	2,100	Amer. H. & L. pf	64⅝	64⅝	63⅞	64½	..
28	28¼	4,200	Amer. Ice Securities	28⅛	29¼	28	29	+1
25½	26⅛	5,300	Amer. Linseed	27	27⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
57¾	58⅜	3,000	Amer. Linseed pf	59¾	59¾	57⅝	57⅝	—1⅛
87	88	53,800	Am. Locomotive	88⅝	90⅝	87	87	—1½
107¼	107⅝	500	Am. Locomotive pf	107½	108	107½	107½	+ ⅛
112¾	112¾	18,100	Am. Smelt. & Refin	112⅝	113½	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅜
99	100	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf A	99½	99½	99½	99¾	..
68	64	5,650	Am. Steel Foundries	66⅝	66¾	63⅞	63¾	—2
120¾	121	3,000	Am. Sugar Refin	122	122	120¾	120¾	—1⅛
133½	133⅝	800	Amer. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133⅝	133¼	133¼	+ ⅛
227¼	228	1,300	Amer. Tobacco	226	228¾	226	228	+3
108	110	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	108	108	108	108	—1
52	52⅝	3,100	Anaconda Copper	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
49	49⅛	6,000	Am. Writ. Paper	51	51	49¼	49¼	—1⅞
54½	55	9,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	55⅜	56⅜	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅜
83	84	3,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	83⅞	85⅞	83	83	—3
96¼	96¾	54,100	Anaconda Copper	96⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	106	6,500	At., Top. & S. F	107⅜	108⅝	107⅛	107⅜	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
122½	124½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124½	124½	124½	124½	+3½
107⅛	108¼	4,900	At. Gulf & W. I.	108	108¼	107⅛	108	—1½
71	71⅜	1,300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72	71½	71⅜	— ⅛
84	85	17,000	Bald. Locomotive	85⅞	88¼	85	85	—1⅝
106¾	108	200	Bald. Locomo. pf	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
87½	88	3,700	Balt. & Ohio	88½	89	88	88	..
..	..	75	Bank of Commerce	176	176	176	176	..
1⅝	2	400	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
157¾	159	400	Barrett Co	159	159	157¾	157¾	—1⅝
665	670	700	Bethlehem Steel	645	670	645	670	+25
665	670	119	Beth. Stl., odd lots	650	674	650	671	..
100	..	100	Bklyn. Rap. Tran	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
71	72½	400	Brown Shoe	72	72¾	72	72¾	+ ⅛
98	101	200	Brown Shoe pf	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
7½	8½	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	8	8	8	8	..
83½	84	600	Burns Brothers	85	85	84	84¾	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	10,000	Butte & Superior	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
23	23½	300	Calif. Petroleum	23¾	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
50⅜	52	200	Calif. Petroleum pf	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
172¾	173⅛	1,100	Canadian Pacific	172¾	178⅝	172¾	173½	+ ⅛
85½	87	100	Case, (J.I.) Co. pfexts	86	86	86	86	..
96¾	96¾	9,800	Cen. Leather Co	97⅜	97⅜	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
114	115⅜	300	Cen. Leather pf	115¾	115¾	115	115	— ⅛
..	..	100	Chat. & Phenix Bk	222	232	222	232	..
..	..	200	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	+½
69	69½	8,000	Ches. & Ohio	69	69¾	68⅝	69½	+ ⅝
20	23½	100	Chi. & Alton pf	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	—2
14⅜	14⅝	1,000	Chicago Gt. W	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	..
45⅞	47⅝	5,200	Chicago Gt. W. pf	45¾	46⅞	45	45⅞	— ⅛
95½	95½	1,700	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	96	95½	95	95½	+ ⅛
127	128¾	650	Chi. & Mil. & St. P. pf	127	127	126⅝	126⅝	+ ⅛
128¾	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	128⅝	128¾	129	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	43,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	34½	36	34½	34½	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	2,100	Chile Copper	22⅜	23½	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
63⅜	63⅝	88,800	Chino Copper	62⅞	64½	61⅞	63⅜	+1⅝
59	61½	300	C., C., C. & St. L	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
110	111	1,700	Cluett, Pea. Co. pf	110¼	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	5,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	55⅝	55⅝	54	54	— ½
35½	36	100	Col. Southern	36	36	36	36	+1
39⅜	40	12,800	Columbia Gas	39⅝	40½	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	25¼	900	Con. Inst. Cal. Min.	25	28¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
138	139	1,900	Cons. Gas, N. Y.	139	139	138	138	— ⅛
124½	125	2,505	Cons. Gas, Balt.	125	125	124½	124⅝	— ⅛
1¾	2	400	Con. Gas, Balt. rcts.	..	..	..	1¾	..
102	104	1,900	Continental Can	102½	104¼	102½	104¼	+2⅜
20	20½	13,950	Corn Prod. Refin	20	20	20	20	+¼
96	96½	2,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95⅞	98½	95⅝	96	+2¼
93	93⅛	67,400	Crucible Steel	93⅜	96⅝	93	93	—1⅝
73⅜	73	27,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	74	74½	72⅜	73⅜	—1½
99½	99⅝	1,800	Cuban Cane Sug. pf	99⅜	99⅞	99½	99⅜	— ⅛
220	232	100	Cuban-Amer. Sug	231	231	231	231	—6
96	96½	200	Deere & Co. pf	96½	96¾	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
154½	158⅝	500	Del. & Hudson	153⅝	154	153⅛	154	+2
238	243	1,100	Del., Lack. & Wes	238	240	238	240	+3
22	22½	1,600	Den. & Rio Grande	21½	23⅛	22	22	+1
50	50¾	11,500	Den. & Rio. G pf	47	51	47	50½	+3
6.40	46	46⅛	Distillers Securities	46⅜	47½	46	46	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	500	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	..
92	95	1,850	Driggs Seabury	96	98	96	94	+9
6	6⅜	100	Dul., S. Shore & At	6	6	6	6	..
11¾	13	100	Dul., S. Shore & At. pf	13	13	13	13	+ ⅝
70½	71	100	Elec. Storage Bat	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
38⅞	39⅛	8,600	Erie	39½	39½	38⅝	39	..
53½	53⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	54	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
42½	44	2,900	Gaston Wms. & W	45	45	42½	42½	—2½
182½	182⅝	4,500	General Electric	184½	184½	182½	182½	..
800	875	200	General Motors	818	818	815	815	—20
125½	126	2,100	General Motors pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
72½	72⅝	3,300	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co	72½	73	72¼	72¾	+2
91	92	1,900	Granby Consol	91	92	91	92	..
118½	119	500	Great Northern pf	119	119¼	118½	118½	— ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	3,800	Gt. N. ctfs for O.P.	44¼	44¼	43¾	43⅝	— ⅜
51½	52	1,000	Greene-Can. Copper	51⅞	52¼	51½	52	+ ⅛
95½	96	500	Gulf States Steel	95½	96¾	95½	96⅜	+ ⅛
89½	90	500	Gulf St. Steel 2d pf	89½	90	89½	90	+ ⅛
106¾	107	300	Illinois Central	106¾	108¼	106¾	107⅞	— ⅛
67⅞	68	45,000	Inspiration Copper	67⅞	69¾	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	19½	5,200	Interboro Consol	19¼	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
74½	76	2,500	Interboro Con. pf	74½	76¾	74½	76½	+1½
24½	25	4,300	Inter. Agricultural	27¾	27¾	24½	24½	—2½
58	59	3,600	Inter. Agricul. pf	59	59	54	54	—4½
116½	118	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
35,800			Int. Mer. Mar. t r	40¾	42⅜	40¾	41⅝	+2½
117⅜	118	78,500	Int. M. M. pf. t r	116¾	120	115¾	117⅜	+2⅝
50½	51	9,600	Interboro Consol	51	51¼	50½	50½	— ⅛
62⅞	63⅛	17,100	Inter. Paper	64⅜	64⅞	62⅞	62⅞	—1⅛
105¼	105⅝	3,300	Inter. Paper pf	106½	106½	105	105⅜	— ⅛
7	9	500	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
88	90	100	Jewel Tea	89	89	89	89	..
27½	27⅝	1,100	Kansas City So	27⅝	28	27½	27⅝	..
60	61⅜	200	Kan. City So. pf	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
75	77¼	2,000	Kelly Spring Tire	75	77¼	75	77	+2½
54¼	54⅞	28,900	Kennecott Copper	54¼	55⅝	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
83	83¾	15,100	Lackawanna Steel	85½	86¾	83½	83¾	+ ½
108½	109	800	Laclede Gas	108½	108¾	108½	108½	..
24½	24⅝	500	Lake Erie & West	24½	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,000	Lake E. & W. pf	54½	55¾	54½	55	+ ⅛
40	40½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¼	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	9,100	Lehigh Valley	84½	84⅝	84	84	— ⅛
299½	300	1,200	Liggett & Myers	299½	305	299	299½	+1¼
123	123	100	Liggett & Myers pf	123	123	123	123	—1
26¾	27	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	—1⅜
186½	186⅝	300	Louis. & Nash	186½	186⅝	186½	186⅝	+ ⅛
66½	67	200	Mackay Cos. pf	66½	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
83⅜	85	2,800	Maxwell Motors	83⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85	— ⅛
54½	56	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	54½	54½	54	54	—1
58	59½	500	May Dept. Stores	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ⅛
106	107	100	May Dept. St. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
109½	110	7,700	Mexican Petroleum	110	111¾	109½	109½	..
38⅜	39	2,200	Miami Copper	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	540	Minn. & St. Louis	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
34	35	200	M. & St. L. new	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
8	8¼	7,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	8¾	7½	8	+ ⅛
20	20⅝	1,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20	21	20	20½	+ ⅛
10	10⅞	2,500	Missouri Pacific	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
10	10⅛	3,500	Mo. Pacific & Ir	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	7,800	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
56	58	1,100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57¼	58¼	57½	58	+1
97½	99	200	Montana Power	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
126¾	130	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128¼	128¾	128¼	128¼	+ ⅛
83⅜	84½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84	84	— ⅛
83⅞	84½	30	Do., odd lot	84½	86½	84½	84½	..
29½	30	3,100	Nat. Enameling & Stamping	29¾	30	29¾	30	+1⅛
68½	69	1,200	Nat. Lead Co.	69¾	70	68	69	— ⅛
113	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—1½
24⅜	24⅝	12,700	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+1
150	150⅜	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	160	160⅞	159	159	— ⅛
108⅜	108½	11,300	N. Y. Central	108⅜	109	108⅜	108⅛	..
37	37½	600	N. Y., C. & St. L.	38	38	37	37	+1
100	..	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
61	61¼	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	61¾	60¾	61	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	4,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	30½	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
142	142½	2,000	Norfolk & Western	148	143½	142⅜	142⅜	+ ⅛
70½	71	900	North American	71	71	71	71	..
112	112⅜	1,500	Northern Pacific	111⅞	112½	111⅞	112	+1
83	83¼	2,100	Ohio Cities Gas	83½	83½	83	83	— ⅜
5⅞	6⅜	600	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
94	94	1,100	Owens Bottle Mach	94½	94½	94	94	— ⅛
27	27	1,700	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
37	38	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
58⅜	58½	14,200	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	+1
42¾	43	7,600	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of dep	44¼	44⅜	42⅜	42⅜	—1½
108	109½	1,000	Pitts.C. pf. ctfs. of dep	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
158	..	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	158	158	158	158	..
104½	104⅝	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	..
73⅝	74	12,900	Pressed Steel Car	74	76	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
168	171	800	Pullman Co	169½	170	169½	169½	—2
54	54¼	3,000	Railway Steel Sp	54⅞	55¼	54	54	— ⅜
28⅞	29	83,200	Ray Con. Copper	26½	29¼	26½	29	+2⅝
110⅜	110⅝	25,100	Reading	111	111¾	110½	110½	—1½
78¾	79	20,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	80	80⅜	78¾	78¾	—1½
5,800			St. L. & S. F. w i	23¾	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	800	St. L. Southwestern	24⅞	26	24⅞	26	+2½
52	52	1,200	St. L. Southw. pf	50	53	50	52	+2½
17⅛	17⅜	100	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	200	Seab. Air Line pf	39¼	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
230	232½	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	230	232½	230	230	+1
30	30⅜	3,400	Shattuck-Arizona	30	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
64½	66	4,800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	64½	66	64½	65¼	+1¼
99	99	40	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	..
100⅜	101	10,400	Southern Pacific	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
220½	220¾		So. Porto Rico Sug	220½	220¾	220½	220½	— ⅜
28½	29½	8,900	Southern Railway	28½	29½	28	29	..
67⅜	68¼	600	Southern Ry. pf	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+1
131	131	2,700	Studebaker Co	131	131	129¾	130¼	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	200	Stuts Motor	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	23⅜	1,900	Tennessee Copper	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
224½	227	1,

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
210	Cities Service	314	313	312	316
690	Cities Service pf.	93	92½	92½	93
210	Commonwealth P.	62¾	61	61	63
100	Com. P. pf.	86	84	84	86½
50	Toledo Traction	54	53	53	56
110	Un. L. & Ry. pf.	80	79¼	79	80

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	24	31½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52	56
American Cities	7	14
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas & Co.	120	126
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light and Traction	383	386
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	75	76
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf.	74	76
American W. W. & E.	9¼	10
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	68	70
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	25	26
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	96½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Capelina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric	25	27
Central States Electric pf.	80½	82½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	100	101¼
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122½	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric R. & S. pf.	98½	100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	18	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	34
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	86
Gas & Electric Securities	800	810
†Illinois Traction		46
International Traction	48	51
international Traction pf.	90	93
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi R. Power	..	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	30	35
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	104½	106
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric	49¼	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	81	84½
Ozark P. & L.	44	46
†Pacific G. & E.	58¼	59
†Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	10¼	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	94½	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & L.	50½	51¼
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	15¾	16
Standard G. & E. pf.	43	45½
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	13	13¾
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	52	56
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United G. & E. 1st pf.	69	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
Western Power	18½	20
†Western Power pf.	70	71
West. Penn. pf.	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100¼
American W. W. collateral 5s.	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100¼	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cumber'd Co.P.& L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98¼
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	97	98¼
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100¼	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918.	89½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s.	82	85
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	93¾	95
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	90½	91¼
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97¼	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	96¾	..
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	76½	77½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94½	95¾
Northern States Power 6s, 1928.	99¾	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	87	90
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	96	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95¼	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	93¼	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

† Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	860	870	850	860
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	480	465	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	560	550	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	48	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	115	105	115
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	220	240
Galena Sig. Oil com.	172	175	172	175
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	220	222	218	221
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
National Transit	18½	19½	18½	19½
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	103	105	105	108
Ohio Oil	360	365	350	355
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	16	16½	15¾	16¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G.	495	495	490	490
Prairie Pipe Line	292	297	290	295
Solar Refining	370	390	370	380
Southern Pipe Line	215	230	215	220
South. Penn. Oil	450	460	450	460
Southwest. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	350	353	348	351
Stand. Oil of Ind.	805	815	810	820
Stand. Oil of Kan.	540	550	530	540
Stand. Oil of Ky.	610	630	615	635
Stand. Oil of Neb.	540	550	530	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	600	603	598	601
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	240	242	239	241
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	423	435
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	98	92	95
Vacuum Oil	298	302	298	301
Washington Oil	37	43	37	43

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	112	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	103	110	103	110
Johnston T. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	203	208
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	625	650	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122½	125	122	124

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.	1917	102¾	..	102¾	102¾
4½s	June,	1965	110	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	May,	1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	Apr.,	1966	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1930	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May,	1959	101¾	101¾	101	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	May,	1957	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¾	101¾	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1956	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1936	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1965	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.93	3.85	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.93	3.95	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.85	..
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	3.95	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

EAGER FOR FRENCH LOAN.

1,500 Subscriptions, Totaling $16,000,000, Received.

Although the final figures have not yet been compiled, it was learned yesterday that approximately 1,500 subscriptions had been received for the new 5 per cent. national loan of the Republic of France which was offered in this country by Brown Brothers & Co. and A. Iselin & Co. The subscriptions, it is said, will total approximately $10,000,000 nominal capital. The bankers are pleased with the response made to the French internal loan, especially in view of the fact that it was not offered to institutions, but only to individuals. A large number of small subscriptions were received from Frenchmen resident in this country.

Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who arrived from abroad on Sunday, has gone to Chicago to attend a dinner to be given in his honor this evening by George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank. Mr. Davison is accompanied by Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company. It is understood that the New York bankers will discuss informally the general situation in respect to foreign loans.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£238,000
Circulation increased	539,000
Bullion increased	299,874
Other securities increased	3,371,000
Other deposits increased	4,450,000
Public deposits decreased	1,438,000
Notes reserve decreased	239,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.41 per cent.; last week it was 22.97 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..
2s, r, 1918-1936	101¾	..
2s, c, 1918-1936	..	..
3s, 1946-1918	102	..
4s, r, 1925-1936	110¾	..
4s, c, 1925-1936	..	..
Pan. 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100

	Bid.	Asked.
Pan 2s, r, 1961	99¼	100
Pan 2s, c, 1961	..	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	..	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea. 1st pf.	97¾	99¼
Adams Ex.	160	180
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	100
Am B N.	42¾	44¾
Do pf.	61	63
Am B Sug pf.	100	108¾
Am B S & Fdy	106½	109
Do pf.	100	106½
Am C & F pf.	118	119
Am Coal	83½	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	101	102
Am Exp. pf.	130	136
Am Malt.	9¼	10
Do pf.	47	48
A S pf. B.	92	95
A S & R pf.	110¾	117¾
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	109	110
Am S Ref pf.	121	123
A T & O.	62	65
Am W pf.	86	90¾
Ann Arbor pf.	30	35
Do pf.	63	70
Assets R.	4¾	5¼
Assoc Oil.	60	67¼
Asso D G.	21	..
Lo 1st pf.	65	75
Do 2d pf.	45¼	48
B & O pf.	75¾	77¾
Barrett Co pf.	119	121
Beth S pf.	150	155
B Un G.	131	133
B. R. & P. pf.	97	100
Do 1st.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	107
Push Ter.	110	113
But'k Co.	27¼	29½
Can Sc.	57¼	59
C R R of N J.	300	350

	Bid.	Asked.
Cent Leather	45¾	46
Do pf.	98¼	100
Chi & Alt.	15¾	16
C & N W pf.	175	180
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
C, C, C & St L pf.	83	84½
Ct & Pitts.	53¾	..
Do spec.	48	..
Clu-Peab.	60	70
Col & So 1st pf.	61	63
Do 2d pf.	48	53
Comp T.	47	48
Cons Coal.	106½	..
Cont C pf.	112	114
Cont Ins.	55	60
Crex Carp.	45	50
Crus S pf.	120¾	125
C-Am Rug pf.	100	115
D P & L pf.	97	99
Det Ed.	145	150
D U Ry.	115¾	120
Erie & P.	11	15
Erie 2d pf.	41½	45
F M & S.	16	21
Do pf.	39¾	45
Gen Chem.	220	230
Do pf.	115½	117
G & S T.	111	..
Grich Cit	93	..
Gulf S pf.	112	114
1st pf.	100	101
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	175	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	137
I H, N J, pf.	118¾	120¼
Int H Cor.	78	79½
Do pf.	110	115
Int N pf.	106¾	..
Iowa Cent pf.	9	15

	Bid.	Asked.
Jewel Tea. pf.	110	111
K C S & M pf.	76½	77
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98½
Do 1st pf.	114	115
Kelly T pf.	97	100
K & D M.	3	6
Do pf.	..	50
Kings Co El L & P.	127	127½
Long Isl'd.	53	55
L-W Bisc 1st pf.	96	97
Do 2d pf.	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	220½	230
Do pf.	115¼	120
M'kay Goo.	86	87
Man R'ch.	1¼	3½
Man Elev.	120	123
Man Strt.	64	67
Max M 1st pf.	86½	88
Max P pf.	96	97
Mid. Coal.	125	135
M, St P & S S M.	125	135
Do pf.	132¼	136
Do 1 L.	75	78
Mon P pf.	111	..
Mon W pf.	113¼	..
Mor & Es.	81½	90
N O & St L.	122	140
Nat Bis.	126½	127¼
N C & S pf.	110	113¼
Nat Bk pf.	94	98
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	22
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y, C & St L.	..	..
St L.	72	80
N Y Dock.	13½	14¾
Do pf.	30	35
N Y, L & W.	122¼	123
Nor' So.	26	27¼
N & W pf.	86	..
N W Tel.	53½	60
Owens B M pf.	116	121
Pabst B pf B.	60	..
Pac Coast.	58	63
Do 1st pf.	70	80
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	96½	99
P T & Tel pf.	94¾	97
Peo G, C.	109	111
Peo & E.	13¾	14½
Pett-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf.	..	93

	Bid.	Asked.
Phila Co.	40	40¼
P G, C & L.	81	82
Do pf.	..	96
Pitts Coal.	41	53
Do pf.	108	114
Pr, Pt W & spec.	148½	..
Pr Stl Car pf.	104	105
P S, N J.	131	..
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Do pf.	3½	5½
Ry Stl Spr pf.	100½	101½
Rdg 1st pf.	43	44½
Do 2d pf.	46	46¾
Reas & S.	172½	..
Rep I & S pf.	114¾	114½
St L & S F pf.	45	50
Sanzon, M.	77½	78½
Sears-R pf.	126	128¾
So P R S pf.	116	118
So R, M & O ctfs.	64	70
St'd Mill.	108	106
Do pf.	93½	95
Studeb Co pf.	111	112
Tob P pf.	103	105
T, St L & West pf.	7	8
Do ctfs.	6¾	7¾
Do pf.	12	15
T C, T.	96	97
Do pf.	127	135
Und Type.	102	109¾
Do pf.	116	124
Un P pf.	83	87½
U S pf.	107	108½
Va Car Ch pf.	111½	112
Va R & P.	40	47¾
Do pf.	100½	..
W F Exp.	135	137
W Md pf.	48	50
Weym-Bru.	..	110
Do pf.	115¾	124
Wes' th (P) pf.	125	..
Wor Pump.	82	84
Do pf, A.	93	100

BONDS.

Arund. S. & G.	89	89
Alabama Co.	30¼	30¼
Comas pf.	50	50
Balt. Tube.	124½	124½
Balt. Tube pf.	124¾	124¾
Comm. Credit.	46	46
Com. C. pf.	26½	26½
Coaden Refg.	17¾	17¾
Con. Oil & G.	14¾	15
C. Oil & G. pf.	4¾	5
Con. Pow.	125	125
Con. Pow. rts.	1¾	2
Con. Coal.	102½	104½
Drv. Chem.	47	47
Drov. & M.	206	206
Elk. Coal.	22¾	21
Mary. Casu.	30¼	30¼
M. & M.F.N.B.	30	30
Houst. Oil.	19½	20
Houst. Oil pf.	62¾	63
Int. Ver. Mills.	16¾	16¾
Mt. Vernon.	96	96
Penn. W. & P.	83½	84¾
Poole Eng.	112¾	113
Sapulpa Refg.	9¾	9¾
U. S. Fidelity.	103	108
Un. Rys.	23¼	23½
Wayland Oil.	5¼	5¼
West. Nat. Bk.	36¼	36¼

BONDS.

$3,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	94	94
1,000	City 4s, 1962.	100¾	100¾
14,000	Con. Coal 6s.	104¾	104¾
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92½	92½
40,000	Cons. R., 5s & 6s.	104¾	104¾
28,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	104	104
45,000	Elk. Car. 6s.	97¾	97¾
26,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	102	102
500	Elk. Fuel 5s.	101½	101½
2,000	F. C. & C. 5s.	100½	100½
5,000	Ga. P. 1st 4s.	107	107
5,000	Ga. S. F. 5s.	102½	102½
118,000	G. B. S. B.1.4s	3½	3¾
3,000	H. Oil. d. ctfs.	85	85
2,000	J. C. & C. 5s.	99	99
5,000	Mary. El. 5s.	99¼	99¼
8,000	P. W. & P. 5s	96	96
12,000	S. Md. 4s. '30.	102¾	102¾
8,000	S. Md. 4s, '32.	101	101
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	85	85
9,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	67	67
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	89¾	89¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,468	Amer. Shipping	68	71	68	70¾
25	Amer. Ship pf.	93½	94	93	94
275	Booth Fisheries	60	60	58½	58½
80	Booth Fish. pf.	88	88	87	87
380	C., C. & C. pf.	33½	33½	33	33
10	Chi. Elev.	11	11	11	11
50	C'wealth Edis.	143	143	143	143
475	Diamond Match.	126	126½	125	125
100	Hart. S. & M.	74	74	74	74
60	Illinois Brick.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
92	Lindsay Light.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
260	Nat. Carbon.	284	290	284	290
1,978	Paper Board.	35	35½	34	34
56	Paper Board pf.	73	73	73	73
58	Prest-o-lite	118	118	115¼	115½
5	People's Gas.	110½	110½	110½	110½
10	Pub. Service.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
5	Quaker Oats pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½
1,269	Sears-Roebuck.	232½	235	230	231
912	Stew.-Warner	110¾	110¾	110	110¼
1,703	Swift	155	158½	155	157
939	Swift rights.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14
111	Union Carbide.	165¾	166	165¾	166
2,204	Wire	15½	18	12½	15

BONDS.

2	City Rys. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Comn. 5s.	77	77	77
1	Chi. Rys. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Com. Edis. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Pub. Serv. 6s.	96	96	96
2	Swift 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Wilson 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
100	Bald. Loco.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
25	Cambria Iron.	45	45	45	45
1,778	Elec. Stor. B.	70¾	71¼	70¼	70½
268	Gen. Asphalt.	31¾	32	31	32
370	Gen. Asph. pf.	72¾	72½	72¾	73¼
60	Ins. Co., N.A.	27½	27½	27½	27½
450	Keystone Tel.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
62,807	L. Sup. Corp.	28	33½	28	28½
616	Lehigh Nav.	78½	78½	78	78¼
25	Lehigh Valley.	84½	84½	84½	84½
105	Lehigh V. Tr.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
40	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	43½	43½	42¾	42¾
787	Penn. R. R.	58	58¾	58	58½
170	Phil. Co. com. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
668	Phila. Elec.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10,282	Phil. R. T.	21	21¼	20¾	21¼
505	Tono. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
180	Tono. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6	6
150	Union Trac.	45½	46	45½	46
1,689	Un. Gas Imp.	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼
10	W. Jer. & S. S.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾

BONDS.

$4,500	Am. G. & E. 5s.	96¾	97	96	96
1,000	C. Tr., N.J. 5s.	102¼	102½	102½	102½
500	Et. & P. Tr. 4s.	83	83	82	83
3,000	Interst. Rys. 4s	57	57	57	57
59,000	L. Sup. Inc. 5s.	50	50	48	49
5,000	Leh. Val. g. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	Leh. V. c. 4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Penn. con. 4½s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	106	106	106	106
7,000	Phil. Rys. 4s.	72	72	72	72
181,000	Un. R. Inv. 6s	73	73	73	73

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sewer P.	19	19	18½	18½
815	Am. W. G. M.	68	68¾	63	63¾

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100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
25 German American Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
80 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
75 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Singer Manufacturing
6 Winchester Repeating Arms

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50 Continental Insurance
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Pfd.
100 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
15 German Alliance Insurance
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
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50 National Fuel Gas
50 Niagara Alkali Com. & Pfd.
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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NATIONAL CITY CO. MAY RAISE CAPITAL

Wall Street Interested in Report of Increase from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND LIKELY

Bank Expected to Declare One of 60 Per Cent., Which Would Provide for Additional Stock.

Wall Street manifested considerable interest yesterday in the report that the capital stock of the National City Company, which is owned exclusively by stockholders of the National City Bank, would soon be increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. It was rumored that the increase in capitalization would in all probability be brought about by the declaration of an additional dividend on the stock of the bank, which is selling from $535 to $540 a share.

The National City Company was organized several years ago to engage in certain financial operations which national banks could not engage in. The original capital of the company was provided for by the distribution of a 40 per cent. dividend on the $25,000,000 stock of the bank. The dividend was paid in cash with the understanding that the stockholders would in turn purchase their pro rata share of the stock of the City Company. The stock of the company is indivisible and is held in trust for the stockholders of the bank. Recently the City Company took over the bond distributing department of the National City Bank, at the same time absorbing the old-established bond house of N. W. Halsey & Co. The City Company's bond department is said to be the largest in the country, and it is reported that the company has been making unusually large profits.

The National City Bank pays dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the City Company pays 6 per cent. on its $10,000,000 of capital, making the total dividend 12 2-5 per cent.

Should it be decided to increase the capital of the National City Company by a distribution of earnings of the City Bank it is expected that the bank would declare a dividend of 60 per cent., which would amount to $15,000,000 and make the capital of the City Company the same as the capital of the City Bank, namely $25,000,000.

C. E. Mitchell, who was elected President of the City Company on Wednesday, having previously held the post of Vice President, said last night that the Directors had not taken any action in regard to change of capitalization, and that he was not in a position to state what might be done in the future.

Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the City Company, and James A. Stillman and George H. Church are Vice Presidents. Thomas A. Reynolds, Assistant Cashier of the City Bank, is Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

Coupled with the report of an increase of capital by the National City Company was a rumor to the effect that the capital of the National City Bank would be increased. Frank A. Vanderlip, the President, emphatically denied it. The National City Bank is the largest banking institution in the United States. The deposits have been as high as $556,000,000.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	93¾	98¼	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94¾	94½	6.40
Argen. Govt. Dig.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅛	98¼	4.90
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '17	101	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	101	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅝	4.85
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.30
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	94¼	94½	6.50
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100	100¼	4.97
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99⅞	100⅛	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of Ont.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅛	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅝	100⅞	6.20
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	298	299	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	98 21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100⅜	1.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.90
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1919	100½	101	3.65
Am. P. & L.	5	Aug., 1921	102	103	5.70
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100⅝	4.03
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.12
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.87
A.V.R.I. & P.	6	July 1, '19	100	100¼	6.40
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.20
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅜	98⅝	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102⅞	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅜	100⅛	5.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100⅜	5.65
Can. Pac.	24	Mar. 1, '17	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Drigss-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Drigss-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Drigss-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96¼	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.25
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101¼	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.85
In. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101⅛	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	96½	96⅝	6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.61
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¼	3.98
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	.15
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 3, '21	101	101¼	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89¼	90	10.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.12
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅞	101⅝	4.10
Wihouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	100⅛	3.75
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¼	5.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100⅝	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100⅜	101	5.43

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation has elected the following Board of Directors: O. F. Transue, President of the Company; Frank Transue, Vice President; F. E. Dussel, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Transue, Harry R. Jones, President United Alloy Steel Company; G. E. Farnsworth, Cashier First National Bank of Cleveland, and John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks.

The North American Pulp and Paper Company will make application for listing on the New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The Bush Terminal Company has purchased at par for cash $1,000,000 additional common stock of its subsidiary, the Bush Terminal Buildings Company. The additional stock will be deposited as security for Bush Terminal Company 5 per cent. bonds.

A. H. Martens & Co. were successful bidders for the new issue of $2,500,000 City of Toronto bonds on their bid of 99.177.

The temporary three-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Government of Newfoundland can now be exchanged for definite bonds at the New York agency of the Bank of Montreal.

Michaelis & Co. announce that the interim certificates for Pugh Store Company capital stock are ready for distribution.

The firm of Josephthal, Loucheim & Co. will expire on Dec. 31, 1916, and will be dissolved. On Jan. 1, 1917, a new firm consisting of Walter C. Loucheim, David M. Minton, and Stephen Jonas will be formed to be known as Loucheim, Minton & Co.

The Coffee and Sugar Exchange membership of C. Creighton has been sold to A. H. Lamborn for $5,100, an advance of $100 over previous sale, and a new high record.

Rutherford Hopkins, formerly with H. N. Whitney & Sons, is now associated with Abbot, Johnson & Co.

Seaboard National Bank has elected B. A. Gill, Vice President, a Director of the bank.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was elected a Trustee of the Union Trust Company yesterday. For many years Mr. Vanderbilt's father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, was also a Trustee of the institution.

GRANTED 1,195 PLEAS.

Reserve Board Reports on Exceptions to Directorship Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Federal Reserve Board has adhered to the decision not to divulge the names of those who appeal for special exceptions in the matter of interlocking directorships prohibited by the Clayton act. The general statement was given out today, however, that the board has acted on 1,335 applications for permission under the Kern amendment to serve in the directorate of more than one bank, and that this permission has been granted in 1,195 cases and refused in 140. The board has no record of the number of Directors who have relinquished bank directorships in compliance with the law.

The applications considered by Federal Reserve districts were as follows:

District.	Granted.	Refused.
Boston	36	23
New York	295	54
Philadelphia	133	13
Cleveland	170	6
Richmond	107	24
Atlanta	29	..
Chicago	122	15
St. Louis	54	5
Minneapolis	27	..
Kansas City	56	..
Dallas	8	..
San Francisco	154	2

New Marine Finance Committee.

Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company met yesterday afternoon without taking any action, it was said afterward, on the question of putting the preferred stock on a 6 per cent. basis, or toward funding the accumulated dividends. The meeting had been called primarily, it was said, to change the by-laws, but a new Finance Committee was chosen consisting of J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, F. A. Vanderlip, Harry Bronner, Charles A. Stone, J. W. Platten, and F. W. Scott. The Chairman of the board and the President will be members ex-officio of the committee.

Brazilian Gold Note Issue Sold.

William A. Read & Co. announced yesterday that all the $7,500,000 three-year 6 per cent. secured gold notes of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, offered by them at 99 and interest, had been sold. The Read group of bankers expects to put out other issues of South American public utility securities, but it is not yet prepared to make any announcement concerning the next flotation.

DECLARE SMELTING DIVIDEND

American Directors Place Common Stock on 6 Per Cent. Basis.

Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company yesterday put the common stock on a 6 per cent. annual dividend basis by declaring 1½ per cent. for the quarter, payable Dec. 15. The preceding dividends this year were 1 per cent. and one-half of one per cent. extra each quarter.

Karl Eilers was elected Vice President of the company and also of the American Smelters Securities Company, and Roger W. Straus was chosen a Director of the American Smelting & Refining Company to succeed W. C. Potter, resigned.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Acme Tea Company regular quarterly, $1.75 per share on first and second preferred, payable Dec. 1. Books close Nov. 20 and reopen Dec. 2.

American Radiator Company regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock on record Nov. 4, and regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Caney River Gas Company regular quarterly, 2½ per cent. on its capital stock, payable Nov. 20 to stock on record Nov. 9.

Pittsburgh Steel Company regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 11.

Western States Gas and Electric Company of Delaware regular quarterly, ½ of 1 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.62½	41.87½	41.62½	41.87½
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Spelter	10.55	..	10.55	..
Antimony	12.75	13.25	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*61.00	65.00	*63.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2 Xf'y	21.50	22.50	21.50	22.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½@28¾c., fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	119	10	0
Tin, spot	180	10	0	180	5	0
Tin, futures	181	15	0	181	10	0
Spelter	32	10	0	32	10	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,038,361 shares of stocks and $388,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 142,752; oils, 195,698 and mining, 699,911. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	Aetna Explo.	10¼	10¾	9½	9⅝
1,100	Am. Sum. Tob.	23¼	23½	24	24½
7,500	‡Am. W. Pap.	8⅞	9	8¼	8¾
300	Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord. B.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	‡Butler Chem.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
450	‡Butter. Jud.	74	74½	73¾	74½
300	‡Cal. Shipbg.	15	15	15	15
700	‡Car L. & P.	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
100	‡C. Steel 2d pf.	80	80	80	80
3,600	Carwen Steel.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝
175	‡Central Fdry.	16¾	16¾	*16	*16
300	‡Cent. Fdry. pf.	32	32	32	32
500	‡Cbvl. M., wi.	36	36	36	36
2,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¾
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
300	Chev. Motor.	193	193	190	190
255	EmersonPhono.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
600	Enger Motor.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
300	‡Gen. Mot., w.	165	165	161	164
1,000	‡Gen. M. pf., w.	95	95	94½	94½
130	G'ntan'mo Sug.	79¾	79¾	77¾	77¾
1,800	‡Hart Bell Co.	4¼	4½	3⅞	4
550	H. & B. Car Co.	41½	41⅞	41¼	41½
250	HollySug. Corp.	*57	*57	56	56
15	Holly Sug. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
300	‡Hutch'sonSug. Plantation.	28	28	28	28
5,750	‡Imp Carbon Chazer	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Intercont. Rub.	15¼	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
2,500	‡Joplin Ore Split'r. (new)	44	47	43	47
100	Keystone Tire & Rubber.	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
3,000	‡Lake Tor. Boat	12½	12½	10½	11
300	M. Elec. S., w.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
900	Mar. A., vt. ctfs	73	*74	70	71
600	Martin Arms, pf., v. t. ctfs.	97½	98¾	97½	98
500	Manh. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
10,000	‡Maxim Mun.	7⅜	7¾	7¼	7⅝
100	McCrory S. pf.	44	44	44	44
100	McCrory Stores	94	94	94	94
200	‡Mex. Pet. Ex. Co.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞
9,000	‡Midvale Steel	69⅛	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝
600	‡Mit. M. (w. r.)	65¼	65¼	65	65
700	‡Nat. Auto. Cor.	43⅞	43¾	43	43
10,000	‡N. Y. C. rights	1	1	1	1
100	N. Y. Trans.	16	16	16	16
12,000	N. Am. P. & P.	13¼	14½	13¼	13½
2,500	‡Pugh. S. C., w.	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
500	‡Pull. V. Corp.	4	4	4	4
200	‡P. V. Corp. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Corp. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
800	S'b'd Stl. & M.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¾
697	‡A. O. Smith.	44	44	43¾	44
1,190	‡A. O. Smith pf	97¼	97½	97	97½
200	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	‡Spicer Mfg.	47⅛	47⅞	47¾	47¾
200	‡Spicer Mfg. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
175	Sp'field Body.	98½	99	98	98
350	‡Steel Alloys.	3¼	3¾	3	3½
2,400	‡St. Jos. Lead	19½	19¾	19½	19⅝
300	‡St. L., Rocky Mt. & Pac.	31	32	31	31
7,000	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	44½	44⅞	43	43
1,000	Transue-Wms. Steel Forg.	45½	46½	44½	44½
3,800	U. S. Sh'mbp.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,200	‡U. S. Tungsten.	29	29	28	29
5,500	‡Unti. Motors.	65⅝	66	64⅝	64⅝
3,800	‡Un. Alloys Stl.	49	49	48½	48¾
4,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
375	‡W. Pac., w.	20½	21	20½	21
340	‡West. Pac. pf., w.	48	48¾	*47½	48½
300	‡Wh. & L. E. pf., w.	51	51	50	51
800	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft.	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝
300	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
60	Ohio Oil Co.	370	355	367	+27
50	Prairie Pipe L.	234	232	234	+ 1
13	S. O. Co. N. J.	600	600	600	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Alb. Pet., L., (a prospect).	68	68	68	68
825	‡Barnett O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,850	‡C. & Co. (O.R.)	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝
2,450	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞
900	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	4¾	5
18,800	‡Federal Oil	3	3½	3	3⅛
4,050	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
1,100	‡Houston Oil.	19½	20	19½	20
1,000	Metro. Petrol.	11	11⅝	11	11¼
3,000	‡Midwest Oil.	42	42	41	42
1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla. O	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	‡Oil & Expl.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
12,300	††Okla. Oil.	10	10¾	9½	10¼
2,300	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,300	Okla. P. & R.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝
3,800	†Omar O. & G.	65	68	65	68
900	‡Sapu. O. & R.	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞
300	Savoy Oil	13	13	13	13
7,900	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1¼	⅞	1⅛
3,000	‡Simms Oil.	54½	55	54¼	54¾
1,250	‡So. Oil Trans.	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	‡Tex.-Mo. Pet.	½	½	½	½
6,080	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
5,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	44	44	43	44
55,000	Vac. Gas & Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11½	11¾	10¾	11
18,500	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
300	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	4¾	5
34,000	††W. E. O. & G.	40	51	47	51
200	‡W. E. O. & G. pf.	1	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†A.-Br. Co. Met. (a prospect).	⅝	¾	⅝	½
8,900	‡Al. M. Corp.	85	88	85	85
1,100	‡Alas. Mex.	33	38	33	37
5,000	††Ark. Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
8,900	††Ariz. Chlor.	40	45	40	43
1,000	‡Ariz. Copper.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,800	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
9,500	Big Jim.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,500	B. L. Cop. Co.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7
2,500	††Booth	10	11	10	10
85,000	††Bisbee Cop. (a prospect).	86	88	86	88
11,000	Bos. & Mon.	81	81	77	77
13,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¾	11	10¾	11
7,000	Butte Detroit.	92	95	92	95
1,500	‡Caledonia	44	44	43	43
2,800	†C. on Tres. Gold (a prospect).	78	79	77	78

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement Oct. 31, 1916.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action			
Outstanding Oct. 21	$25,061,000.00	$70,582,865.91	$8,630,400.00
Net decrease	750,000.00	19,500.00	188,451.77
Outstanding Oct. 31	$24,351,000.00	$70,563,365.91	$8,449,948.23
Cash Balance	7,087,093.10		
Net obligation	$16,999,906.90		

DECLARE SMELTING DIVIDEND

American Directors Place Common Stock on 6 Per Cent. Basis.

Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company yesterday put the common stock on a 6 per cent. annual dividend basis by declaring 1½ per cent. for the quarter, payable Dec. 15. The preceding dividends this year were 1 per cent. and one-half of one per cent. extra each quarter.

Karl Eilers was elected Vice President of the company and also of the American Smelters Securities Company, and Roger W. Straus was chosen a Director of the American Smelting & Refining Company to succeed W. C. Potter, resigned.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Acme Tea Company regular quarterly, $1.75 per share on first and second preferred, payable Dec. 1. Books close Nov. 20 and reopen Dec. 2.

American Radiator Company regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock on record Nov. 4, and regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Caney River Gas Company regular quarterly, 2½ per cent. on its capital stock, payable Nov. 20 to stock on record Nov. 9.

Pittsburgh Steel Company regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 11.

Western States Gas and Electric Company of Delaware regular quarterly, ½ of 1 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.62½	41.87½	41.62½	41.87½
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Spelter	10.55	..	10.55	..
Antimony	12.75	13.25	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*61.00	65.00	*63.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2 Xf'y	21.50	22.50	21.50	22.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½@28¾c., fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	119	10	0
Tin, spot	180	10	0	180	5	0
Tin, futures	181	15	0	181	10	0
Spelter	32	10	0	32	10	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,038,361 shares of stocks and $388,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 142,752; oils, 195,698 and mining, 699,911. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,600	‡Cal. & Jerome	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2,500	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜
5,700	C. de P. Cop.	41	45½	44	45
300	Cons. Cop. M.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
9,500	‡Cons.-Hom.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	Cons. Arizona Smelt.	(2⅝-3)	3	2⅝	2⅞
11,000	Cres. Con. G.	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝
100	Crystal C. M.	1	1	1	1
1,000	Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	11⅞	13¼	11⅞	13¼
210

WANTED

50 Hendee Mf'g. Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
300 Pere Mar. Com., 1 & 2 Pfd.
10M Pere Marquette Deb.
50 Am. Piano Com. & Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
100 Wal. Watch Com. & Pfd.
25 National Casket Co.
100 United Gas Elec. 2nd Pfd.
50 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
5M Int. Silver Div. Scrip
50 Manning Bowman
3M U. S. Finishing Cons. 5's
200 American Druggist Syn.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
100 Int. Salt Co.
10 Robert Gair Pfd.
3M W. Va. Pulp & Paper Deb.
50 Hart. Conn. & West. R. R.
50 General Baking Pfd.
5M Auto Sales Gum & Ch. 6's
10 Atlantic Refining
10 Electric Cable Pfd.
100 U.S.Wors.Com.,2 Pfd.,1Pfd.
100 Boston Mex. Petroleum
25 Library Bureau Pfd.
50 Boston Wharf Co.

FOR SALE

100 Am. Tube & Stamping Com.
1000 W. Va. Pulp & Paper Deb.
100 Hendee Mf'g. Com.
5M Pere Marquette Deb.
100 Pere Marquette Pfd.
200 No. Am. Pulp & Paper Com.
40 Am. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
50 Amer. Iron & Steel Com.
50 General Gas Conv. Pfd.
3M Amer. Real Est. Tr. Rec'ts.
100 Gray & Davis Com.
200 American Thread Pfd.
20 National Casket Co.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston

Explaining a Mystery.

The speculative public find it hard to understand why a stock often goes up on bad news and down on good news. It is simple enough. The prospect of good news excites the hopeful strain in every one. The prospect of bad news excites fear and gloomy forebodings.
The prospect of the opening of bids on the new submarines excited the hope of a sensational rise in

Lake Torpedo Boat

in the minds of holders of the stock. Perhaps if so many had not bought in that anticipation it would have taken place, but they overlooked one important fact: that many who had bought at lower prices had held the stock for many weary months before they saw a profit, and on the rise to 14½ were inclined to sell half their stock in order to pay their coal bills.
For myself and customers I sold 2,500 shares from 12½ up to 14½ on Tuesday and Wednesday with profits ranging from 2 to 6 points, not because we do not believe in the value of the shares, but simply on the chance that we might buy it back cheaper. This and other selling brought about what is known as an "overbought" condition, and furnished the bearish traders with an opportunity they promptly took advantage of and raided both common and preferred down to 10½ yesterday afternoon. At this point I began buying for myself and customers, our buying causing a rally to 11 at the close.
I believe the Lake company will receive contracts for half the submarines to be built, although the contracts may not be given out for a month yet. The concern is all right, and, in my opinion, honestly managed, and has a great future. I am willing to back this view with my money, and believe I can safely urge the purchase of the stock at or around 11, and believe the next upward movement will carry it higher than ever.
I will buy the common or preferred on a 5 point margin around 11, or will accept the common or preferred as margin for half its present market value.
I trust this will reassure the stockholders who were thrown into confusion by yesterday's raid.

F. D. L. PRENTISS,
33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We Buy, Sell & Quote

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Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
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Common Stock
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GOLD FROM CANADA HALTED BY BRITAIN

Exports to This Country Have Been Stopped for Several Weeks.

DUE TO AMERICAN BANKERS

English Authorities Learned of Uneasiness Here Over Possibility of Continued Excessive Inflow.

The British Government has decided to check exports of gold from Canada to this country for several weeks at least, according to information obtained yesterday at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. A shipment on Wednesday of $8,500,000 was the last of a series of consignments arranged for before the recent loan of $300,000,000 was completed, and it is expected that further imports will not occur until the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market demand the presence of more gold as a supporting factor.
The bankers declined to predict the period which might pass without additional receipts of the metal. It might be a fortnight, it was said, or several months. It was learned that the British authorities were informed recently that American bankers were growing uneasy about the possibility of a really excessive inflow of gold, which might cause an undesirable expansion of credit. At that time plans were being made abroad for an increase of gold transfers, and had gone so far that the shipment of about $63,000,000 was already arranged. This gold came in during the last two weeks.
A member of the Morgan firm said there would not be another British loan in this market during the current year. It is possible that credits will be arranged, but the bankers are not expecting negotiations in the near future looking toward a big flotation.
An unusual phase of the international money and credit situation came to light yesterday in the withdrawal of $80,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury by the Chase National Bank for shipment to London. The gold was in twenty-dollar pieces, and presumably was intended for a customer of the London institution, who for some reason sought American coin.
Officers of the Chase National were unable to explain the transfer. A theory held in other banking quarters was based on the knowledge that the British Government is not desirous of seeing gold in English bank vaults go into private hands. It was supposed that the London bank's customer demanding gold had to obtain it in the United States at a high expense, resultant from freight charges and the adverse position of sterling exchange in this country.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week October.....	$80,042	$15,804
July 1-Oct. 21.....	1,037,956	139,786

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$787,715	$678,816	$58,897
Net after taxes	237,573	238,006	19,567
8 mos.' gross.	2,783,356	1,878,901	205,335
Net after taxes	803,575	631,892	171,684

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for September— 1916. 1915. 1914.

Gross	10,147,230	9,261,439	9,240,208
Net after taxes	3,123,756	3,387,927	3,208,945
8 mos.' gross.	29,404,802	25,765,897	26,254,395
Net after taxes	9,618,748	8,689,339	7,750,581

CUBA RAILROAD for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$22,444	411,622	$14,676
Net after taxes	182,846	169,001	122,850
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,809	96,989	52,654
3 mos.' gross.	1,652,262	1,248,647	1,040,707
Net after taxes	705,499	576,481	415,880
Sur. aft. chgs.	446,514	330,197	206,118

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,402,155	2,628,899	2,692,740
Net after taxes	757,610	584,755	619,262
Sur. aft. chgs.	260,214	*1,189	67,715
3 mos.' gross.	9,775,014	7,797,446	8,106,776
Net after taxes	2,081,090	1,734,851	1,941,619
Sur. aft. chgs.	318,050	*76,668	386,000

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,483,414	1,196,491	286,923
Net earnings..	483,106	389,152	93,954
Total income..	462,079	400,448	61,631
Sur. aft. chg. & tax	268,780	219,614	49,166
9 mos. gross ..	11,855,848	9,707,104	2,148,743
Net earnings..	3,588,576	2,865,252	723,324
Total income..	3,840,231	3,076,210	767,071
Interest chgs.	1,339,543	1,314,353	25,189
Taxes	378,600	364,900	13,700
Surplus	2,122,129	1,396,957	725,172

ILLINOIS TRACTION CO. for September, gross $1,032,566, increase $79,467; net $396,658, decrease $4,926. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, gross $8,799,779, gain of $808,427; net $3,276,777, increase of $159,080.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER CO. for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	156,066	145,207	15,839
Net after tax.	89,267	80,011	9,254
Sur. after chg. & dep.	48,866	39,611	7,849
9 mos. gross..	1,323,963	1,223,339	19,529
Net after tax.	961,839	836,677	*24,818
Sur. aft. chg. & dep.	396,199	336,815	*27,866

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for September—

Gross	446,067	340,918	105,749
Net after tax.	159,903	128,094	31,809
Sur. after chg.	115,144	75,013	40,131
Bal. aft. pf. div.	92,144	59,639	32,505
9 mos. gross..	3,780,744	2,829,389	951,354
Net after tax.	1,482,410	1,080,626	401,784
Sur. after chg.	1,034,649	613,958	420,691
Bal. aft. pf. div.	835,225	466,901	366,324

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for September—

Gross	262,145	254,276	37,872
Net, aft. taxes.	196,016	167,158	28,858
Total income..	208,237	177,162	26,075
Sur. aft. chgs.	106,470	70,600	32,870
9 mos. gross..	2,432,631	2,161,135	271,496
Net aft. taxes.	1,614,977	1,444,819	170,158
Total income..	1,680,080	1,538,129	151,951
Sur. aft. chgs.	770,834	570,062	200,772

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the nine months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings.*	$2,285,604	$129,833	$588,900
Other income..	67,473	49,212	68,506
Total income..	2,353,087	179,045	658,406
Chgs., skg. fd., deprec., &c...	606,953	659,172	734,222
Surplus	1,744,128	† 480,127	†75,816

*After deducting manufacturing, administrative, and other expenses, charges in 1916 include $412,281 set aside for bond sinking fund and debenture retirement. †Deficit.

CARBON STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30: Net profits, less $1,836 profit and loss adjustments, $3,100,947; dividends, $310,000; balance, $2,790,947; depreciation, &c., $476,361; tax reserve, $50,000; surplus, $2,264,586; previous surplus, $23,307; total surplus, $2,287,893.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING COMPANY reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30: 1916.

Gross income	$861,054
Operating costs	247,389
Profit	613,665
Improvements	7,968
Surplus for period.....	$605,727
Total shipments:	Pounds.
Zinc, (crude and concentrates).....	16,868,836
Lead, (crude and concentrates).....	1,454,562

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio..1916-'23	4	4½%	4.30	4.20
Buff., Roch & P..1916-'30	4½	4½%	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific..1916-'23	4½		4.52	4.35
Chas. & Ohio.....1916-'26	4½		4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W..1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.05
C., R. I. & P.....1916-'27	4½		5.00	4.80
C., St. P., M. & O.1916-'24	5		4.45	4.25
O., C. C. & St. L.1916-'29	5		4.80	4.40
Del. & Hudson.....1923	4½		4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad .....1916-'29	4½		4.50	4.30
Grand Trunk .....1916-'21	4½		4.60	4.40
Illinois Central ..1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.05
Louis. & Nash.....1916-'26	5		4.25	4.10
Michigan Central..1916-'30	5		4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex..1916-'29	5		5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific.....1916-'23	5		5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio.....1916-'26	4½		4.65	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines..1916-'28	4½		4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West...1916-'24	4½		4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.1916-'28	4½		4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Fuel.1916-'23	6	6%	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S..1916-'34	5		5.00	4.75
Seaboard Air Line..1916-'28	5		4.90	4.60
Southern Pacific...1916-'29	4½		4.80	4.60
Southern Railway..1916-'26	5		4.80	4.60

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking in large volume had its influence upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon, bringing about a considerable degree of irregularity in the movement of prices. In the earlier dealings decided strength had been displayed. United States Steel common stood out particularly, owing to its establishing a new high record.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Allis-Chalm. ..	27½	28¼	27½	28
180	Am. B. Sug....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½
530	Am. Can.....	63½	64½	63	63
620	Am. C. & Fdy.	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¾
50	Am. H. & L...	16	16	16	16
10	Am.H. & L. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
80	Am. Ice Sec...	29½	29½	28¾	28¾
140	Am. Linseed....	27½	27½	26¾	26¾
3,570	Am. Loom.....	88¾	90¼	88	88
1,150	Am. S. & Ref....	113¾	113¾	113	112
60	Am. Sugar.....	122	122	121½	122½
140	Am. Zinc.....	56¼	56¼	54¾	54¾
5,750	Anaconda Cop.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¼
60	A., T. & S. F.	108¼	108¼	108	108
3,840	Baldwin Loco.	87¾	88¾	85	85
440	Balt. & Ohio..	89	89¾	88	88½
160	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
510	Butte & Sup....	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾
20	Calif Petrol...	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
420	Cent. Leather.	97½	97½	96¾	96¾
90	Ches. & Ohio..	69	69	69	69¾
10	Chi. G. W. pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾
650	C., R. I. & P.	34¾	36	34	35¾
40	Chile Copper...	23	23	23	23
1,410	Chino Copper...	62¾	64¼	62	63½
490	Col. Fuel & I..	55¾	55¾	54	54
40	Columbia Gas..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼
660	Corn Products..	20¾	20¾	20	20
12,810	Crucible Steel..	96¼	98¾	96¼	98¼
1,050	Cuba C. Sugar.	73¾	74¾	72¾	72¾
40	D. & R. G. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
550	Dist. Secur....	46¾	47¼	46¼	46½
1,010	Erie	39¾	39¾	39	39
40	Goodrich Co...	72¾	73	72¾	72¾
80	Gt. North pf...	119¾	119¾	119	119¾
240	Gt. North. Ore.	44	44	44	44
1,160	Inspir. Copper.	67¾	68¾	67¼	67½
910	Int. Mar. Mar.	40¾	42¾	40¾	41¾
6,380	Int. M. M. pf..	116	119¾	115¾	118
115	Int. Nickel....	51¼	51¾	50¾	51¼
250	Int. Paper.....	64¾	64¾	63	63½
480	Interboro Con.	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
60	Kan. City So..	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾
880	Kenn. Copper..	54¾	54¾	53¾	54½
850	Lack. Steel....	90¾	90¾	89	89
860	Lehigh Valley.	84¾	84¾	84	84
280	Maxwell Mot..	85¾	86	84¾	84¾
710	Mex. Petrol ...	109¾	113	109¼	109¾
240	Miami Copper..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
60	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
40	Nat. Lead	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾
160	Nev. Consol....	23¾	24¾	23½	24¾
1,690	N. Y. Central.	108¾	109¾	108¾	108¾
160	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
180	N.Y.,Ont.& W.	31	31	30¾	30¾
40	Norf. & West.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
20	Northern Pac.	112	112	112	112
80	Pacific Mail...	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾
400	Pennsylvania..	58¾	58¾	58	58¾
50	Pitts.Coal ctfs.	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
240	Pr. Steel Car..	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
70	Ry. Steel Spg..	55¾	55½	54	54
1,550	Ray Consol	26¾	29¼	26¼	29
2,810	Reading	111	111½	110¼	110¾
1,220	Rep. Iron & S.	80	80¾	78¼	78¾
90	Southern Pac..	101¼	101¾	100¾	101¾
340	Southern Ry....	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¼
2,240	Studebaker	131½	131½	129¾	129¾
140	Tenn. Copper..	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
110	Tex. & Pac....	18	18½	18	18½
110	Third Av.	54½	55	54½	55
150	Union Bag.....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
880	Union Pac.....	151½	152½	151	151
80	United Fruit..	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾
210	U.S.Indus.Alco.	147¼	147¾	142¾	142¾
820	U. S. Rubber..	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾
84,880	U. S. Steel....	121¼	122¾	120¾	120¾
1,400	Utah Copper....	107¾	110¼	107¾	108¾
90	Wabash pf..(B)	80¾	81¼	80¾	81¼
60	Western Md ..	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾
5,560	Westingh. Elec.	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾
410	Willys-Overl'd.	45¼	45¼	42¾	42¼

MINING STOCKS.

400	Belmont	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
250	Calu	.98	1.00	.95	1.00
1,000	Dennedy-Tin..	.06	.06	.04	.04
1,000	Great Bend ..	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Goldf'd Merg.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
500	McNamara	.12	.12	.12	.12
500	Mizpah	.17	.17	.17	.17
600	Nevada Hills..	.24	.24	.23	.23
300	Ophir	.26	.26	.26	.26
100	Tonopah Ext..	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
500	West End	.71	.71	.71	.71

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $662,100. They include:
Hunyadi Split Corp. of New York, Inc., carbonated, aerated, spring, and mineral waters, products, $300,000; G. Q. Dean, C. A. Smith, J. J. Devlin, 429 West 214th St.
Loudon Development Corp., Albany, realty, contracting, developing land, $50,000; A. F. Palmer, W. L. Bradt, W. M. Mead, 823 State St., Albany.
Mirrolike Manufacturing Co., Inc., Queens, polishes, cleansing materials, preserving, pelishing wood, metals, chemicals, drugs, paints, $100,000; G. Schnoor, G. Stoya, T. H. Moech, 2,784 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx.
Eagle Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, printing, lithographing, materials, inks, $10,000; A. Katz, J. J. Murray, J. Frank, 792 East 175th St.
The Affiliated Theatre Building Co., Inc., theatres, opera houses, places of amusement, office buildings, $25,000; A. Werner, E. M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City [illegible].
Consolidated Motion Picture Industries, Inc., motion pictures, films, projecting machines, cameras, $50,000; S. Waltzenblum, D. Broder, T. E. Flynn, 256 Broadway.
James Whitcomb Riley Club, Inc., publishing, bookselling, $10,000; B. Abraham, S. Schwartzbeck, 2 Schmal, 916 Stebbins Av.
D. Irving Calhoun Bureau for Promoting Scientific Crop Feeding, Inc., publish result of tests on experimental farms, $10,000; C. J. Sterritta, A. P. Marr, D. L. Calhoun, 580 St. Nicholas Av.
Petrolino Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, trucking, express, forwarding, $10,000; D. L. Donovan, D. and F. Petrolino, 203 222 St.
Keeler-Blakeney, Inc., autopeds, autos, specialties, parts, sales agents, $10,000; R. Dugan, W. P. Blakeney, G. T. Keeler, 240 Riverside Drive.
M. Moran, Inc., S. S. & R. R. Agencies, custom house brokers, forwarding agents, transfer, express, $10,000; D. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, M. Moran, 3 Bridge St.
The Millerton Real Estate Development Co., Inc., Millerton, realty, construction, development petroleum products, $10,000; T. P. Morse, D. B. McElwee, F. A. Smith, Millerton.
The H. R. Ackerman Co., Inc., merchandise, chemicals, drugs, $10,000; J. C. C. and H. R. Ackerman, 2,106 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.
Ferrier Co., Inc., mineral water bottling, $10,000; H. S. Norris, A. Hansmann, L. Fortuiler, 539 W. 160th St.
Harold G. Haines & Co., Inc., Urlton, grocery, hardware, notions, commission, $5,000; G. E. Hawver, E. and H. G. Haines, Urlton.
The Dan Egan Co., Inc., Brooklyn, auto, garage, $5,000; J. B. and J. G. Simonds, A. Egan, 998 Bergen St.
Allan Hotel & Restaurant Co., Inc., restaurants, theatres, $5,000; A. Fabre, J. Bael, M. W. Rossi, 2,084 Honeywell Av., Bronx.
Concourse-170th St. Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $5,000; W. Messersmith, A. T. and C. Richardson, 1,120 Bryant Av.
J. A. Perlstein Inc., merchandise, brokers, manufacturers, textiles, dry goods, wearing apparel, $5,000; A. W. Harding, I. Lehman, J. A. Perlstein, 1,001 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
Goldstreet Realty Corp., $5,000; T. C. Rehmann, M. Mayer, J. A. Lefalvre, 136 Riverside Drive.
Laighty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, stocks, bonds, $5,000; J. F. Munsell, A. J. and J. Fleming, 2,375 Morris St., Bronx.
Howard Piano Manufacturers' Corp., Union Springs, musical instruments, automatic player attachments, $5,000; A. A. Frazer, B. Ellison, R. S. Howard, Union Springs.
Authorizations: Transatlantic Merchants' Corp., Dover, Del., ships, boats, vessels, printing, publishing bookbinding, advertising, $2,000; representative, George V. Reilly, 28 Nassau St.
Meigs Pulpwood Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., pulpwood, other lumber or timber products, transportation, $100,000; representative, Walter Meigs, 10 East 43d St.
Capital increases: New Century Color Plate Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $125,000. Thompson, Austin & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $150,000 to $300,000. Empire Belting and Trimming, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000. Bernard Jewelry Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $4,000.
Capital reduction: The Owl's Head Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $80,000 to $17,000.
Voluntary dissolutions: International Sugar Corp., Manhattan. Gus Schlaier Sons' Iron Works, Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Charters filed:
National Silencer Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in combustion engine silencers, $50,000; Samue' D. Palsen, Edward Schmitt, Bridgeport; Conn., Louis Miller, Newark.
Stuart Contracting Co., Inc., Delawanna, Passaic County, general contractors, $10,000; Joseph W. Stuart, Hal H. Evans, John M. Stuart Delawanna.
Monmouth County Stock Farm Co., Oceanport, deal in farm products, $5,000; Constance B. Greenawalt, Red Bank; Morton D. Bamberger, Joseph H. Meyer, Oceanport.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 2.—Charters filed:
Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company, build, erect, and operate telephone and telegraph stations, $2,500,000; W. J. Neilan, L. H. Gunter, George V. Reilly of New York.
Friars Chemical Co., carry on the business of chemists, &c., $500,000; G. E. Fooks, E. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorfe, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.
Guarantee Refining Co., acquire oil and mineral lands and to develop the same, $500,000; F. D. Rash, M. L. Harty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

PRICES CONFUSED IN COTTON MARKET

Outsiders and Small Operators Find It Difficult to Catch Swing of Fluctuations.

NET GAIN OF 16 TO 18 POINTS

Substantial Realignment of Bull and Bear Interests Recently—Sale of 50,000 Bales Reported.

There was a freakish market in cotton yesterday, with the undertone at times as strong as it was weak on the day previous. There has been a substantial realignment of bull and bear interests recently, with many former bears converted into eleventh hour bulls, while certain important trade interests, that have been very bullish, take the view that cotton is hardly an attractive investment at present prices. This has resulted in confused price movements, and outsiders and small operators are finding it difficult to catch the swing of fluctuations.
The opening of the market yesterday was one to three points higher after an easy closing on Wednesday. Brokers for bull interests bid up prices with great rapidity, and inside of an hour had brought about an advance of 28 to 34 points. This upturn was followed by a rapid decline of about 25 points, but the close was steady at a net gain of 16 to 18 points.
In the first hour, the relative firmness of Liverpool, as well as English buying in the local market, helped the advance, the rapidity of which was accentuated by a certain amount of local covering. The rally met increased offerings, and the market soon became unsettled.
Among the rumors circulating was one that a leading local bull had closed out a large line of cotton yesterday. Some estimates placed this liquidation as high as 50,000 bales.
While there is some bearish talk, there is still a very strong bull sentiment. Southern spot markets have displayed a good deal of firmness, although there is some gossip to the effect that considerable cotton is coming here for December delivery. These reports receive color from the fact that the New York warehouse stock has increased 37,000 bales since its low point in September.
Among the wires on the spot situation received yesterday were the following: Dallas, Texas, "Spots are firm and hard to buy, but there is a large amount of cotton held speculatively in this section by people who have made money by such policy in the past two months. It would take a severe break to shake them out." Memphis, "Factors are not disposed to yield much, but spinners seem to have the starch taken out by recent fluctuations, and from best we can learn are not much interested."
Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.68	18.94	18.65	18.83@18.83	18.64@18.68
Jan.	18.86	18.90	18.67	18.81@18.82	18.66@18.68
Mar.	18.81	19.13	18.80	18.96@18.97	18.78@18.81
May	18.93	19.26	18.93	19.10@19.17	18.92@18.93
July	18.97	19.29	18.97	19.12@19.14	18.98@18.99
Oct.	....	17.20	17.05	17.08 bid	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance middling, 18.39c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12@25 points decline. Houston, 10 points advance; New Orleans, 18.13c; Galveston, 18.05c; Savannah, 18.15c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.69c; Houston, 18.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.10	18.34	18.08	18.32@18.34	18.45@18.47
Jan.	18.26	18.48	18.25	18.48@18.49	18.59@18.61
Mar.	18.50	18.74	18.47	18.71@18.72	18.88@18.89
May	18.70	18.98	18.70	18.97@18.98	19.09@19.08
July	18.80	18.98	18.80	18.96@18.97	19.18@19.15

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 18 points decline, at 11.08d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 35,000, including 27,000 American; closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.89	10.94	10.85	10.92½	10.96
Mar.-Apr.	10.96	10.99	10.91	10.99½	11.02½
May-June	11.04	11.06	11.00	11.06½	11.10
July-Aug.	11.04	11.06	10.98	11.06	11.10

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Jan.-Feb., 10.85c; March, 10.97c; May, 11.11c; July, 11.15c. The market there was due to open today unchanged to 2 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston ...	11,769	8,105	378,590	201,818
New Orleans.	13,644	10,689	343,187	227,927
Mobile	178	411	14,174	18,771
Savannah ...	5,734	4,048	178,915	103,290
Charleston ...	618	1,371	65,500	87,909
Wilmington...	846	653	36,110	24,372
Norfolk	3,800	...	33,031	76,739

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,230	4,382	127,094	174,849
Memphis	6,517	9,294	202,408	182,223
St. Louis	575	3,671	16,753	8,398
Houston	21,916	7,811	264,812	173,821

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,000 to 15,000	15,907	6,855
New Orleans...	10,000 to 11,500	6,642	10,720

Exports yesterday were 24,193 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,794,822; total last season, 1,879,958.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.04
Alta	.08	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher....	.05	Occidental	.03
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.36	Overman	.06
Challenge Con....	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.19	Seg. Belcher.....	.03
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada ...	.28
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.....	.35
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.09
Gould & Curry....	.03	Mexican dollars...	.53
Hale & Norcross...	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	D'field B. B.....	.06
Halifax	.50	D'field Cons.....	.32
Jim Butler	.58	D'field Merger....	.57
McNamara	.10	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.23	Jumbo Extens....	.13
Monarch Pitts....	.13	Jumbo Junior ...	.01
Montana	.19	Kewanas	.11
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.19
Rescue	.25	Spearhead	.08
Tonopah Exten....	5.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada..	3.75	Big Jim	.20
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.22
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.48
Atlanta	.09	Rochester Mines..	.57

BUSINESS KEEPS UP ALL OVER THE LAND

Reserve Banks Find the General Tone Maintained Throughout the Country.

CROPS FAIR; LABOR SCARCE

New York Clearings for the Year Ended Sept. 30 $43,426,609,370 Over Previous High Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The summary of business throughout the country gathered by the Federal Reserve Board from the regional banks, and they in turn from member banks, maintains the even buoyant tone that has marked previous reports since the European war began. General business, crops, all industries, foreign trade and bank clearings are pronounced uniformly good in all the reserve districts. Building in most of the districts is said to be ahead of any previous year. Money rates continue easy and demand good.

From every district the outlook is declared to be "bright," "very promising," "very favorable," and the like. Here and there are spots of reduction. Kansas City says fewer horses and mules are being sent over to Europe. Boston reports a falling off in the local export trade. New York, San Francisco, Richmond and Atlanta report large increases in foreign trade. Crop indications are rather uneven in the West, but generally are an average in nearly all lines.

The New York résumé of business is as follows:

Notwithstanding the high prices remarkable activity continues in most lines of business, with a general tendency toward further expansion. Manufacturers are unable to keep pace with their orders, being handicapped by labor shortage and other deterrents.

Business in both wholesale and retail markets has been stimulated by more seasonable weather. In the wholesale trade buying for next Spring shows some conservatism.

The cotton goods trade is prosperous, although the price of raw materials is very high and the mills have been unable to run to capacity because of the scarcity of labor. In the white goods line, both sales and collections are good. Demand for woolen goods is strong. The retail concerns in this line are placing large orders with the wholesale dealers.

In the leather market there is a heavy demand for raw materials and a continuous rise in prices, which is reflected in the higher cost of manufactured goods.

The metal trades are very active. Heavy buying continues in iron and steel, the decrease in September of 137,773 tons in the unfilled orders of the largest producer being accounted for by better working conditions and a consequent increase in shipments. Active buying by railroads of cars and other equipment is reported. Electrical supplies and equipment are in good demand. A large concern in this line reports that the mills are running to capacity with more orders on hand than they are able to fill. The position of the copper market is very strong, owing to large purchases by foreign Governments.

Shipyards are busy. They are reported to be buying supplies for delivery as far ahead as the Spring of 1918. Meat packers report satisfactory conditions in the domestic market and a steady volume of export trade from this port. The building trade in New York City has been quiet, statistics for September showing a decrease from last year of $2,859,349.

The scarcity of freight cars in all classes of equipment became more acute during September, the net shortage on the railroads of the country having increased from 19,573 cars to 61,000 cars.

The New York Stock Exchange is passing through a period of extraordinary activity on a rising market. Transactions in stocks, in September, totaled 30,006,390 shares, compared with 18,558,765 in September, 1915. Bonds sold during the month amounted to $96,384,000 par value, against $81,171,000 in the same month last year.

Exchanges through the New York Clearing House for the year ended Sept. 30 aggregated $147,180,709,461. This represents the most active year in the existence of the association, the above figures showing an increase over last year's total of $96,338,001,738 and surpassing the previous record year of 1906 by $43,426,609,370.

CLEARANCE PLAN MEETS TEST.

New Federal Reserve Arrangement Satisfactory to Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Nov. 2.—The operations of the Clearing House plan of the Federal Reserve System for the month ended Oct. 15 continue to be gratifying to bankers and satisfactory to the business public, according to the Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly bulletin. In the entire system, consisting of 7,613 national banks and 7,459 state banks, there were, in the month, an average volume of exchanges daily of 204,981, clearing a total of $97,666,107. The operations by districts from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15 were as follows:

Bank.	Average number of items daily.	Average amount of daily clearings.	Member Banks.	State Banks Remitting at Par.
Boston	84,348	$3,583,898,26	402	241
New York	85,574	21,771,197.88	626	71
Phila	25,089	12,648,696.00	630	137
Cleveland	14,072	6,929,805.09	756	490
Richmond	14,521	6,649,364.00	520	254
Atlanta (including New Orleans Br.)	11,661	3,668,876.64	391	460
Chicago	21,322	10,705,835.14	994	1,287
St. Louis	8,814	5,677,716.85	468	805
Minneapolis	12,236	6,333,496.11	753	1,100
Kansas City	10,956	5,729,256.78	937	1,788
Dallas	4,539	2,747,754.00	621	209
San Fran	4,779	1,220,171.00	520	1,060
Total, Sept. 16 to Oct. 15.	204,981	$97,666,107.25	7,618	7,450

The Reserve Board makes public several statements of banks and business associations in regard to the new method of clearings and among them a letter from the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank to its member banks, from which the astonishing fact is learned that in a month's business of this bank the cost of exchange was only 3.18 cents per $1,000.

Coppell Rio Grande Official Now.

Arthur Coppell, who represents Dutch holders of Denver & Rio Grande Railroad securities, was elected a Vice President of the company yesterday. Mr. Coppell said after the Directors' meeting that his election emphasized the freedom of the Denver & Rio Grande from the control of any single interest. The Gould family has been prominent in Denver & Rio Grande affairs for many years.

New Electric Bond Issue.

The Electric Bond & Share Company announced yesterday that holders of preferred stock of record Oct. 31 might subscribe before Nov. 29 to new preferred stock at par in proportion of one new share to each lot of three shares now held. The stock pays 6 per cent. dividends, and 20,000 shares will be issued.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	70,040,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,952,000
Notes in circulation decreased	460,884,000
Treasury deposits decreased	20,089,000
General deposits decreased	367,545,000
Bills discounted increased	26,584,000
Advances increased	24,549,000

RULES AGAINST KINGSBURY.

He and Hotchkiss Can't View Wire-tapping Evidence.

The application of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss for permission to inspect the minutes of the Kings County Grand Jury, which indicted them for wire-tapping in the charities investigation, was denied yesterday by County Judge Roy in Brooklyn. The court said that the fact that the defendants appeared before the Grand Jury and waived immunity seemed to show that their rights had been protected.

"Under such circumstances," added Judge Roy, "I feel that I must observe the presumption that the proceedings before the Grand Jury were regular. All questions which the defendants wish to raise on a motion to dismiss the indictment will be clearly presented at the end of the people's case."

District Attorney Lewis said he would prepare at once to move the case for trial.

COURT ON MIDNIGHT VISIT.

Judge and Jury Go to Vacant Lot Where Man Was Slain.

Because Robert M. Manley, attorney for Marvin Hart, on trial for murder before Judge Wadhams in the Court of General Sessions, insisted yesterday that the jury should visit the scene of the murder under the actual conditions and time that it was alleged to have occurred, the twelve men, counsel and Judge Wadhams were taken in an automobile at midnight on Wednesday to a vacant lot at Eleventh Avenue and West Fifty-seventh Street.

The visit caused such interest in the neighborhood that additional patrolmen were scattered for two blocks until the jury finished the inspection. After returning to the Criminal Court Building an adjournment was taken until yesterday morning.

Hart, who is 22 years old and lives at 520 West 56th Street, is charged with the murder of Martin Reddy, a driver, in the vacant lot.

TRAINS BUMP ON ELEVATED.

Several Passengers Jarred and Car Windows Broken.

Four passengers on a Ninth Avenue elevated train were slightly injured yesterday afternoon when the train ran into the rear of a Sixth Avenue train at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. None of the injured required medical attention.

The Sixth Avenue train had stopped near the turn at Fifty-third Street when the Ninth Avenue train approached from the rear. The motorman, Patrick Loughlin, said he applied his brakes when he saw the train, but too late. The impact threw a number of passengers to the floor and shattered much glass.

GIFTS TO JEWISH CHARITIES.

Samuel Hirsh Leaves Estate of More Than $300,000.

Many charitable bequests are provided for in the will of Samuel Hirsh, who died at the Belnord Apartments on Oct. 8 and left an estate of more than $300,000. He gave this sum in trust to his widow, Eugenia Hirsh, and provided that on her death the fund is to be distributed as follows:

United Hebrew Charities, $100,000 for the establishment of memorial funds to be called the David and Lottie Hirsh Fund, after the decedent's parents, and the Eugenia Hirsh Fund after his wife; Council of Jewish Women, $50,000, Young Women's Hebrew Association, $20,000, Young men's Hebrew Association, $20,000, and $1,000 each to the Jewish Maternity Hospital, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway, Beth Israel Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

The remainder of the trust fund goes to relatives, but $10,000 outright is left to the Hebrew Technical Institute and $1,000 each outright to Montefiore Home, Mr. Sinai Hospital, Educational Alliance, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphans Society, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He gave $500 to his bookkeeper. The residuary estate is divided among the decedent's brother, Jacob Hirsh, of 25 West Eighty-seventh Street, and two sisters in Austria.

Mr. Hirsh was a retired real estate dealer who was formerly an importer of laces and embroideries. He was identified with the Hebrew Technical Institute for some years.

Ostermoor Estate Goes to One Son.

Mrs Margaret Gregory Ostermoor, who died on Oct. 7, left a will giving only $5,000 each to her son, Henry G. Ostermoor, and her daughter, Madeline O. Peterkin. She gave the remainder, amounting to about $120,000, to her son Alexis Gregory Ostermoor. The decedent said that she had already given large sums to her son and daughter and did not desire them to have more.

Children Share Katzenberg Estate.

The will of Meyer Katzenberg, who died Oct. 27, disposes of an estate of more than $500,000. Two grandchildren, Ira Katzenberg and Miriam Alsberg, get $5,000 each, and $15,000 goes to Sylvia Konig, also a grandchild. The residue goes equally to Charles and Henry Katzenberg, sons, and Emma Dazian, Ida Semel, Fannie Neuberger and Millie Konig, daughters.

Bars Mrs. Steele's Will Testimony.

Mrs. Caroline M. Steele, daughter of the late Ernest G. W. Woerz, the brewer, was called yesterday as a witness at the trial of the Woerz will contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. Since Mrs. Steele is one of the executors and will receive about $700,000 if the will is upheld, the Surrogate refused to admit her testimony as to her father's ability to make a will.

Makes Morgan Deputy Controller.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday the appointment of Shepard A. Morgan as Deputy Controller at $7,500 a year, to succeed Alexander Brough, who was recently appointed a City Magistrate. Mr. Morgan has served as Secretary to the Department of Finance since April, 1914. In announcing the promotion, the Controller said it was in recognition of excellent work done by Mr. Morgan and is in line with the Controller's policy to confine appointments, if possible, to men who have done efficient work within the city service.

$11,000 Verdict for Girl's Death.

A verdict of $11,000 was returned yesterday afternoon by a jury before Justice Giegerich, in the Bronx County Supreme Court, for the death of Catherine Dalton, seven years old, who was run over and killed two years ago by an automobile, owned and driven by George W. MacCormack of Elm Place, the Bronx. For more than an hour the jurors listened to the testimony of Gerarda Cahill, 9 years old, of 2,470 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, who was with Catherine Dalton when the accident occurred. The suit was brought by Catherine's father, Edward Dalton, a stone mason of 381 East 152d Street.

Jewish Morning Journal Up to 2 Cents.

The Jewish Morning Journal announced yesterday that beginning with next Wednesday the price of the daily and Sunday issues would be two cents a copy.

It is said that the other four Jewish newspapers in this city will take similar action shortly.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

To Holders of the Bonds, Coupons, Obligations and Stock hereinafter mentioned:

A Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916 for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit, issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, between the depositors of securities who should become parties thereto in the manner therein provided and the Committee thereby constituted for First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Toledo Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company and First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana (hereinafter collectively termed Divisional Bonds) who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, unless the holders of more than one third in amount of the certificates of deposit outstanding under said Agreement dated June 3, 1912, within the time limited in accordance therewith, shall file written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited Divisional Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Refunding Mortgage Bonds may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds, accompanied by the required coupons, with the Depositaries (or Agents of Depositaries) for bonds of the respective issues under the respective Agreements dated April 6, 1914 as amended, June 3, 1912 and April 8, 1912, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under said respective Agreements.

Holders of Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes dated February 9, 1912 and February 26, 1912 of Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, and due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914 pertaining to Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing the same under said Plan and Agreement receiving therefor certificates of deposit. Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes must be accompanied by Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively acquired by the holders of said Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes at the sales of February 17, 1915 and December 6, 1915.

Holders of Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures and First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Pere Marquette Railroad Company in order to obtain the rights of purchase offered under said Plan and Agreement by the Purchase Syndicate therein mentioned must deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, and at the time of deposit there must be paid in cash for account of the Purchase Syndicate, in respect of each $1000 principal or par amount thereof deposited in the case of (a) Collateral Trust Notes, the sum of $70 (b) Debentures, the sum of $66.50 and (c) First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock the sum of $17.50 and at the same rates for other principal or par amounts. Collateral Trust Notes must be accompanied by coupons of September 1, 1912 and subsequent coupons and Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary for interests in Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, for interests in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively received by the holders of Collateral Trust Notes in the distribution of securities by the Committee constituted under the Agreement dated May 3, 1912 of holders of Collateral Trust Notes upon the termination of the affairs of said Committee. Debentures must be accompanied by the coupons of July 1, 1912.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASE.

Depositors of Collateral Trust Notes, Debentures and Stock making the aforesaid payment will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement, to receive Subscription Warrants, either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such deposit and payment, and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping and upon payment at the rate of $43.75 for each $1000 principal amount of Refunding Mortgage Bonds, represented by their certificates of deposit, will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement to receive Subscription Warrants either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such payment and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Divisional Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Application Certificates only.

Holders of Application Certificates in order to avail of the offer of the Purchase Syndicate set forth in said Plan and Agreement must detach the Application Forms annexed thereto, properly fill out and file the same accompanied by a payment in cash equal in amount to $17.50 in respect of each share of Prior Preference Stock applied for. Application Certificates in case of allotment and as soon thereafter as practicable will be exchangeable for Subscription Warrants.

All deposits of securities under the Plan and Agreement and payments required in connection therewith must be made on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Astor Trust Company issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Collateral Trust Notes and other securities, and Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Debentures, who desire to accept the benefits of said Plan and Agreement, may deliver their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed for transfer, if registered, to the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement for Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures, who will for their account surrender the same against the delivery under the Plan and Agreement of the securities represented thereby without requiring the payment by such holders of their share of the expenses and compensation of the respective Committees constituted by the respective agreements under which their said certificates of deposit were issued.

All payments required of holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds as a condition of receiving Subscription Warrants must be made on or before the close of business on DECEMBER 4, 1916.

On or before the close of business on DECEMBER 18, 1916, Application Forms must be filed accompanied by the required payment in respect thereof.

The Reorganization Managers give notice that all deposits and payments must be made promptly on or before the days specified.

All deposits and payments under the Plan and Agreement must be made to the appropriate Depositary thereunder as follows:

Depositary for all Divisional Bonds:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary also for
Flint & Pere Marquette Port Huron Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
Flint & Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary also for
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
24 Broad Street, New York.

Depositary for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
22 William Street, New York City.

Depositary for Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
14 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary for Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary for all other Securities and for Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

All payments made under the Plan and Agreement as a condition of Deposit, or in respect of Subscripiton Warrants or Application Forms must be made to
All Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will be issued by
All Application Forms must be filed with
} CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement to which reference is hereby made for a full statement of the terms, conditions and provisions thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Underlying Bonds Protective Agreement, dated 6th April 1914, as amended, between the Committee therein named and the holders of bonds who should become parties thereto, for the following bonds:

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due December 1, 1921;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Port Huron Division) First Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1939;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1939;

Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due May 1, 1931;

Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1946;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Toledo Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937;

Grand Rapids Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1924;

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1931;

Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York and The New York Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended, who does not approve the said Plan and Agreement may on or before December 1, 1916, surrender his respective Certificates of Deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Dated at Boston, October 30, 1916.

E. V. R. THAYER,
Chairman.
ARTHUR ADAMS,
S. T. CRAPO,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
FRANCIS R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

JOHN G. MILBURN,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951, issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement of June 3, 1912.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, may within the thirty day period prescribed by said Agreement, file with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary, at its office, 22 William Street, New York City, a written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the certificates held by him. Unless holders of outstanding certificates issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, for more than one-third in amount of bonds deposited under said Agreement shall file such written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner and within the period in said agreement of June 3, 1912 prescribed, said Plan and Agreement shall be effective and binding on all holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

EDWIN S. MARSTON,
Chairman.
CHARLES W. COX,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
A. R. KUSER,
THOMAS N. McCARTER,
C. MINOT WELD,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Committee.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, due 1955, issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, and with Old Colony Trust Company the Agent of the Depositary under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8 1912, may on or before December 1, 1916, upon surrender to the Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, at its office, 14 Wall Street, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, withdraw from said Agreement dated April 8, 1912, Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his Certificate of Deposit upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Chairman.
GORDON ABBOTT,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. J. LISMAN,
Committee.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Five year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and other securities, issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916, between the Committee therein named and the holders of said notes and securities who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to Holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned, the acceptance by them, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated April 8, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of securities under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned committee has terminated said Agreement dated June 21, 1916.

Any Holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said agreement, dated June 21 1916, may at any time hereafter upon surrender to the Depositary, Astor Trust Company at its office, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit receive securities to the amount and of the character represented by such Certificate upon payment to the Depositary at the rate of seventy-five cents for each one thousand dollars of Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company or Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, therefor represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement, dated June 21, 1916.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

E. R. TINKER,
Chairman.
G. M. P. MURPHY,
HENRY J. COCHRAN,
Committee.
WHITE & CASE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures of Pere Marquette Railroad Company issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee therein named and the holders of said debentures who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to depositors of debentures under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912, the acceptance, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated April 8, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of debentures under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned Committee has terminated said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912, may at any time hereafter, upon surrender to the Depositary, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or to the Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, of his Certificate of Deposit with a properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, receive debentures to the amount and of the character represented by such Certificate of Deposit upon payment at the rate of Nine and 50/100 Dollars ($9.50) for each One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) face amount of Debentures, represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement of April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
Secretary.
INGRAHAM, SHEEHAN & MORAN,
Counsel.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1915 of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated July 28, 1915, between Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1917, redeem and pay, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, at the rate of $1,050 and accrued and unpaid interest for each bond of $1,000 face value, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds of 1915, issued under the above mentioned Trust Indenture and outstanding on said January 1, 1917.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of said Trust Indenture, convert the same into common stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company on or before December 31, 1916, at the rate of $1,000 par value of said stock for each bond in the manner provided in said Trust Indenture.

September 27, 1916.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CATAWBA POWER COMPANY Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds DUE JUNE 1st, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company, dated June 1, 1903, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Nineteen Thousand, Six Hundred Eighteen and 1/100 Dollars ($19,618.01) at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, November 6th, 1916, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above-named office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York on or before November 10th, 1916.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor-Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., October 28, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on November 7, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 5,500 linear feet of masonry and pipe sewers, 4' 0" diameter to 21 inch diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER L. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, New York, at 1 o'clock P. M., November 22, 1916, for sale by the Lighthouse Service of the following unserviceable public property, approximately 82,000 empty five-gallon tin cans in wooden cases. Information upon application to the above office.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on November 27, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday November 10, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.
New York, October 26, 1916.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
NEW YORK, October 26, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, an extra dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared payable November 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 3d day of November, 1916, concurrently with the dividend previously declared payable on that date.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the B. & S. Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., held at the temporary office of the Company, on October 17th, 1916, it was

RESOLVED, that a special meeting be held on Nov. 13th, 1916, of the Directors and Stockholders for the purpose of dissolving said Corporation, according to Section 221 of the General Corporation Laws.

LOUIS BLOCH, President.
MAX BERGER, Secretary.
No. 9 West 30th Street.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Section 20 of the General Corporation Laws of the State of New York that a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Stores, Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the offices of the New York Stores, Inc., at Room No. 705, at 135 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 11th day of November, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. NEW YORK STORES, INC.
JOSEPH S. LISNER, President.

**MAN

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—119—O. Lis. Mason, &c., pet., v. San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, claimant, &c.—Leave granted to withdraw original exhibits, temporarily, on motion of counsel for respondent.

The Goshen Manufacturing Company, pet., v. H. A. Myers Manufacturing Company et al.—Argument concluded.

67—H. F. Hill, a minor, et al., plaintiffs, v. S. Reynolds, a minor, &c.—Argument commenced.

68—The Kesotowah Society et al., appellants, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Motion to pass granted.

69—The United States of America, plaintiff, v. J. F. Rowell et al.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 3: Numbers 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, (and 76,) 77, and 79.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 756, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Erie RR<SS Tuscan Hills.
Fa Sugar<SS Sovana.
Grymas<L Val RR.
Thuneyssen<Int R T.
Re Spina.
Re Greco.
Horseless Age<Henley Kawneer<Zourt.
Ballard<Andibor.
Blum & Koch<Benar & Phelps.
Distilling Co<Rice, Kuhnhold<Navigazione Generale.
Edmonds<Stern, (2.)
Tooker<Rohr Monie T.
Emerson<Hubbard.
Stieler<Kuil.
Caracoppas<Vasserdakis.
Clark<United Booking Offices.
Sherman<Shubert, (2.)
Leonard<Green.
Lena<Emil Nav.
flame<Warren.
Grymes<L Val RR.
Elektra<Fair & Carnival.
Nano<Maisel.
Adams<Rockefeller, Rowland<Smith.
Roder<Dippel.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Waldas<Ann Snap Fastener Co.
Universal<SS Ada.
Rogers<Heiprin.
Bayley<Braunstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity: Kintner & Barrett<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Masten, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar. M. J. Ward Co<Goelet.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co<Globe & Rut F Ins.
Kushma<Carnegie St.
Gray<Mayer.
Friedman<Penn RR.
US<Guggenheim Exp.
Grisselle<D, L & W RR.
South Pac<Lowe.
Harris<Erie RR.
Amata<L Val RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 8:30 P. M.

The following cases will be set for hearing at a session of the court commencing Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Equity call calendar:
Machlett<Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.
Van Kannel Rev Door Co<Rev Door & Fixt
Jackson<Degnon Cont.
Hager<Gotham Nat Bank.
Chisholm & Denison Mfg Co<F A Weeks Mfg Co.
O-Bo-Ino Mop Co<Channel Chemical.
Starlight Bros, Inc<Neudorf.
Cook<Flagg.
Turtle<Bullock.
Auto Pneu Action Co<Kindler & Collins.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Henderson & Ervin<Delpark, Inc, (2.)
Wagner<Aucaigne.
Henderson & Ervin<Weber & Hellbronner.
Same<Manhattan Shirt
Ashley<F A Weeks Mfg Co.
Le Roy & Bolvech<Nicholas Power Co.
Procter & Gamble Co<Berlin Mills Co.
Wodenlowsky<Am Law Book Co.
W B McLean Mfg Co<Glaser-Rohrer Co.
Am Met Cap Co<Girr.
Hirsch Mfg Co<H L Pack Co.
Mitchell<Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Chicago Car Heat Co<Gold Car H & L Co.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref
Pierce<Bell.
Dunplex Print Press Co<Deeping.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Gideon<Representative Secur Corp.
Brennan<Wallace.
Ashley<S C Tatum Co.
Perfect Player Action Co<E Water & Co.
Andrews<Heywood Bros & Wakefield Mfg Co.
J H White Mfg Co<Nat Metal S & S Co.
Johnson & Johnson<Nat Aseptic Labor.
Sherman Nat Bk<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Klein<Beach.
Underhill<Belasco.
Brand<Kahn.
Livingston<S C Oliver & Co, Inc.
Assorge<Barnett.
Richardson<Germania Bank.
Noble<Frankanf.
O K Mfg Co<Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Scallen<Int'l High Speed Steel Co.
Welsbach<Robin.
Palmer<Doull Miller Co, Inc.

Nonenumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Cuba Distilling Co<Rice et al (2.)
Collins<Boyle et al.
Ulman<Hudson, &c.
Baird et al, &c<Prendergast.
Trop<Silverberg.
Harris<Sheridan.
Gross<Engel.
Harris<Sheridan.
Darlewics<Pitts Coal Co.
Balogh<Sarna.
Goldstein<Cuneo.
Rahman<Rahman.
White<Woods.
Jackson<Schoen.
Milner, Franklin & Co<Gordon.
Silberstein<Silberstein.
Wetzel<Del, L & W RR Co.
Messer<Hagedorn Bros.
Murphy<McMullen, S & Trust.
Kraus<Edward & J. Burke Co, Ltd.
Kaltman<Lefkowitz.
Keith<Sussman.
Re Guttfreund.
Mason<Mason.
Loewy<Sackin.
Goldstein<Taylor.
Fox<O'Brien.
Re Bottenstein<Zucca.
Same<Int Dist Corp.
Elwood<Orange Co M Assn.
Clark<Prouty.
Marchese<Grasso.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Prendergrast<Hurlburt.
Ell, Lilly & Co<Del Castillo.
Accerinle<Archibald Corp.
Howell<same.
Mattiucci<same.
Cohn<Weissbaum.
Peace<Archbald Coal Co.
Johnsen<Johnson.
Bryan<Singer.
Greenhut Co<Tribune Assn.
Connolly<Essig.
Shwitser<Dofry Rty Co.
Schlesinger<Smith.
McBride<Ocean Wes Trans & Canst Co.
Re Northern Bank, (Supt of Banks.)
Herman<Herrman.
Kobre Assets Corp<Baker.
Kalka<Moskowitz.
Lawrence<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co
Walla<Peace.
Benner<Benner.
Elie<Elie.
Barber<Barber.
Alsofrom<Kaplan.
Hobbell<Harris.
Rubber and Celluloid Harness Trimming Co<Fed Adv Co.
Trufanoff<Met Magazine Co.
Stanton<Stanton.
Re Knapp.
Petry<Metz.
Lindheim<Massillon Rubber Co.
Grant<Keplan.
Elwood<Orange Co M Association.
Solomon<Goldstein & Co.
Robinson<Rosenkrans

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Boehm<Pfizer Chemical Works.
Tri-Bullion Smelting & Refining Co<Salim.
Elsworth<Elsworth.
Preferred cases:
Case on, at 3 P M—Phinney<Phinney.
CNY<Pt Richmond & Bergen Pt Ferry.
Undefended divorces:
Holland, Lenkowits, White, Matal, Osteyer, Koch, Perpanta, Richard, Hedlund, Steinberg, Hopkins, Haberman, Howard, Wells, Pierson, Reynolds, Orlofsky, Spina, Kalmanowitch, Journod, Novotny, Pundamensky, Wrin, Jordan, Binda, Cohn, Busch, Hasenstaub, Bierman<Pantano, Fodor, Wilkins, Donohue, Berliner.
General calendar:
Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box.
Madison Real Prop<Schwebel.
At 2 P. M.:
Mann<Mann.
Continental Coal, L & T Co<Kilpatrick.
Haker<Hakes.
Harris<Price.
Selig Polyscope Co<Mutual Film Co.
Braus<Gilman.
Monmoline Co<Tausen.
Dubben<Dubben.
Gottesman<Fishbein.
Binzen<Binzen.
Beasley<Beasley.
Richman<Richman.
Groh's Sons<Guaranty Trust Co.
Sands<Jones.
O'Meara<Miller.
Loudon<Ginsberg.
Kelly<House Ring Co.
Gerlach Rlty<Placid Realty Co.
Fein<Weinstein.
Wolff<Wolff.
Fenlon<Cole.
Silverman<Milowitz.
Lauer<Lauer.
Brill<Brill.
Wade<Wade.
Booth<Knipe.
Weitzer<Turkstitch.
Pacific Motor Car<B'way Co.
Hart<Smyth.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XVIII. for trial.

Brown<Stokes.
Springer<Loew's Theatrical Ent.
Dryer<Smith.
M Kasempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Pravder<Jacob Bros.
CNY<Un Toilet Goods Same<Jeannette Co.
Same<Mindel.
Same<Imperial Theatre Co.
Same<Atlas Tool Co.
Strassburger<Bonwit.
Ward<Werner Chem.
Nicholas<Warton.
Stackum<Lambert & H & Co.
Solomon<Darachinsky.
Lynch<Palmer.
Little<Wa.
Peacock<Luts & Schramm Co.
Ely<Intestate Sec Co.
M Zimmerman & Co<Sader.
Grosse<Reiter.
Hirst<Sperry & Hutchinson Co.
Miesete<Commi Union Assn Co.
Gran<U S Cas Co.
Scheid<Kipper.
Wolff<Lowenstein, (2.)
Wood<Dean.
Bronston Bros Co<Vogel.
Vernon Metal & Sc Co<Slocum A & S.
Henkel<Greenwich Bk

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bowman<Wallon.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<Hudson & Man RR, (2.)

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Galt<Int R T.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jacobs<Scully.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
Motion:
His Majesty The Sultan of Turkey<Tiryakian.
Supplementary Calendar:
Inq Cella<Beveridge.
Inq Mendel<S Herzig & Sons Co.
Larendon<Ocean SS Co.
Kuplik<Silberstein.
Crombie<Ill Surety Co.
Wood<Rooney.
Sanders<Krumbols, Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
Blumekron<Blumenkron, Inc.
Thorn<Shea, (2.)
Silverberg<Crisorio.
Deming<Johnson.
Bothman<Int Vacuum, &c, Corp.
Curtis<Robson.

Man Lane & Sec<Kamel.
Levin Brothers<Borchardt.
Stewart<Bocchs
Secor<Modern Pen.
Sanz<Chapman, Powers<CNY.
Ogden<J. Turi's Sons.
Alexander & Reid Co<Golod.
Mariash & M<Brighton Rec.
McKegney<Ill Surety.
Hershovits<Wood.
Kornbley<Waters.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Welin Marine Equip Co<Farquhar & Bros
English Lumber Co<Parshley Bros.
Zeakiewits<Ring.
Hart<Fisher.
Kean Shops.

Escher<Thrall Const.
O'Den<Woods.
Bryan<Griffenhagen.
Strauss<Md Cas Co.
Guenther Eng Co<Cent Theatre Leasing Co.
La Spina<Hulnick.
Lenyon & Morant<de Rowen.
Blanck<Miller.
Nat Nassau Bk<Moore Spencer<Colima Lumber Co.
Malbin<C Zingales Co.
Ims W P Co<Cane.
Daramand<New England Cas Co.
Salzer<Feldstein.
Branson<Bloch.
Hardman Tone &c, Co<Std Vulcanite Pen.
Grossman<Friedberg.
Feinstein<Levy.
Wood Dolson Co<Charter Const Co.
Levy<Moskowitz.
Rummell<Blanchard.
Brosnes<Film Amusement Co.
Richard<Adams Accident, &c, Co.
Same<London & Lancashire G & A Co.
Rubbell<Harris.
Smith<Am Dock Co.
Hansen<McGovern.
Van Loan<V J Hedden & Sons Co.
Mischner<Thalheim.
Riedon<Knespel.
Rodgers<CNY.
Wickstrom<Peck.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrix, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Thomas F O'Rourke, Margaret Sweeney, &c, Anna K Bommers, &c, Sam Josephowitz, Louis Jackson, James Abato, James Hargon, Robert J Mahoney, Ann Ward, Emanuel Brown, Jacob Kahn, Kate L Harman, James Abato, Edith Danziger, inf, Gladys Cohen, inf, Isabella Bates, Sylvester Jones, Stella Toperowski, Frederick Loschhorn, infant, Max Hirschhorn, inf, Max Lieberman, Edith Clapp, Frances H Jackson, infant, Ella W Jackson, Churchill E Phyfe, Henry B Phyfe, Dorothy C Kirschner, Adolf Dulowen, &c, Matilda Jim Sheong, Giuseppe Chiappetano, Antonio Corallo, Stephen H Martinez, Henry Ing, Eugene A Hilton,

Charles Abresch, John W Lauthein, Guesto Serneff, Philip Sands, Lina Bordolis, Lewis Peterson, Henry D Barton, Lucy Vesey, Joseph Liebmann (2.) Charles Gregory, Joseph Bell, Catharine W Lemay.
Wills for probate:
Henry A Stanley, Morris Bensinger, Mary Feaney, Elizabeth McNulty, Harris Cohen, John H Selmes, Major Ratzenberg, Marie Zinsser.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Jasper<Alpert.
Rodvien<Norotsky, C & H Envelope Co<Margolis.
Bachrach<A Schwoerer & Sons.
Ohio Trust Co<Victor.
Rappert<O'Donnell.
Thursey<Ward.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
Stara<Rudowski.
Rodvein<Norotsky.
Gold<Lavina.
Wellinsky Bros<Goldstein.
Tannenbaum<Basner.
D Bukro & Co<Lens.
Maxwell<J Ringle & Son.
Eisenstein<Levin.
Hecht<Abend.
M Mittlestal & Sons<Stolzenberg.
Zodikoff<Greinman.
Glisen<Schrier.

Fink<Schorer.
Gaither<Katz.
Paterson<Kirkwood.
Doughty<Weston.
Codington<I R T Co.
Greenberg<Borenstein.
Cohen<Dorf.
Bergman<Gordon's C Milk Co.
McCoy<Frimpton Epic Pictures.
McRae<same.
Digestan<Penn RR.
Foster<Baker, Voorhis & Co.
J T Bailey Co<Borough Paper Co.
Chesterman & Streeter<Casali.
Ginsburg<Frank.
Zurenick<Schmoll.
Fant<Leonard.
Bubar<Berle.
Tunjek<Am Fidelity.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Keating<26 Av Ry.
Schoenfeld<S. Shapiro Mfg Co.
Rosenstein<Sarner.
Wishnack<Richman.
Trinyen<NY State Rty. Co.
Ormsby<United Firemen's Ins Co.
Hanley<Int R T Co.
Lipfeld<Greenberg.
O'Hare<James-Butler, Inc.
Reiter<2d Av RR.
Siegel<same.
Marmar<Menkes.
Washburn<Goodman & Son.
Bass<Lawrence.

Sullivan<Bradley Con.
McKenna<same.
Hollander<Blumenkrans.
Feld<Congress Brew.
Winter<Lauterbach.
Perrott<Farri.
Levin<Brown.
Coons<Childs Co.
Aronowitz<Kalen.
Bendelari<Whyte's, Inc
Schlesinger<Kaha.
Roeser<Boehm.
Boarding, &c, Stable, Inc<Abramowitz.
Spagnola<Liscarts.
Mendham<Rosen.
Nevald<Brandt.
Atalmo<Colassi.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment in cases then ready to be heard must be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Cook<Beder.
Marbelstone<Rehermann.
Western Union Tel Co<Loebinger.
Granizer<Laidlaw.

Dudera<Wood.
Cogswell<Waters.
Rubenstein<Tabner.
Wurm & Co<Rys.
Kenny<same.
Goldstein<Sapowits.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Fishman<Blumenthal & Co.
Morris<Meemor Rlty.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Commercial calendar:
Harris Handman Bros Co<Mendelson.
Stein<Singer.
Gerstenzang<Man. Swiss Emb'dery Co.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Keller<Levins.
Levy<Black.
J Lien & Co<Michaelson.
Cornhman<State Bk. (2.)

Halley<J. J. Little & Ives Co.
Cassidy's, Ltd<Rowan Gen Typewriter Exch, Inc<Odell.
Whybrow<Himelhoch.
Hart<Frawley.
Abraham<Sherman.
Strauss<Fiers.
Leary<Hyman.
Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McElroy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mason<7th Av Amus Co.—George E. Wellar, Judge<Cowen—Murray Hulbert.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Lauterbach<Muller—Lamar<F. T. Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Farmer<Keller-Farmer Co—James F Donnelly, (republished.) Coddington<Naughran—Edward E. Reardon. Re Robinson—Chas H Hyde.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Bradish J Smith<L Napoleon Levy—Percival Wing, Greenwich Sav Bk<Herman Strauss—Rufus B Cowing.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Shaw<Meeks.
Beaudine<Herboff.
Re Lacavera, (2.)
Obst<Barnderff.

Quinlan<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Flaherty<Union Ry. Co.
Risberg<same.
Re Campbell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Stahl<Meehan.
Monk<23 Ward Bank.

Pappetti<Adams-Flanagan Co.
Bussman Rly Co<Bonk.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Case on—Ryan<Heinz Baynes Co. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Fields<Lipschitz.

Re Gilbert.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—The Mutual Life Insurance Co<Sarah J Hyde—Isidor Wasservogel. Sauer<Hahn et al—Martin D Flomenhaft. Kendall<Washington Av Holding Corp—Joseph H A Simonds.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co., by E. L. Richards, as Supt. of Banks, &c., pltf., v. P. Herter et al., defts.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect his appeal; otherwise, motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re G. F. Adams, respt., v. A. Cohen, applt.—Motion granted.

Re R. S. King, an attorney.—Motion granted and matter referred to J. T. Marean, as official referee.

Re J. T. McGinnis, an attorney.—Report of the official referee that the respondent be reprimanded confirmed.

Re petition of J. W. Truesdell for leave to issue execution upon a judgment against the property of T. Green, dcsd.—Motion denied, without costs.

People, &c., respts., v. F. K. Kalbfleisch Co., applt.—Motion granted and order resettled.

F. Allen, applt., v. M. S. Gregory, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate denied, with $10 costs.

C. V. Barker, applt., v. F. E. Barker et al., defts. M. Archer et al., applts.; Pauline May et al., respts.—Upon reargument, the disposition of the appeal is in accordance with opinion already given.

A. Bozevich, an infant, by W. Bozevich, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. W. A. Jamison et al., &c., defts.; W. A. Jamison, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Bruns, respt., v. H. Bruns, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. W. Carlin, applt., v. M. & T. Lindtvedt, respts., et al., defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Feinstein<Levy, v. 1,176 De Kalb Avenue Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Fishber, an infant, &c., by F. Fischer, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. W. C. Ritchie & Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. C. Hayes, respt., v. J. Hayes, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application Brooklyn Improvement Co. for a writ of mandamus.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application City of New York for the opening and extending Newport Av., &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re estate of W. W. Cole, dcsd. Re application C. Sprake.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Queens County reversed and appln' application granted costs to be payable out of the estate.

Re Eliot 13th St.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re will of David Hinton, dcsd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk Co., affirmed, with costs.

Re estate of William G. Vander Beek, dcsd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed with costs to the appltt.

P. Kennedy, respt., v. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

J. Kidd, applt., v. H. Goldstein, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Mayer, respt., v. T. F. & M. A. Tevlin, applts. L. Kellner and W. F. Ryan as receiver, &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Metropolitan By-Products Co., Inc., applt., v. W. F. Lamprey, respt., superseded with R. P. Doyle, dcsd. (Acts 1 and 2).—The orders appealed from are reversed with $10 costs and disbursements on opposition.

J. Rosenblatt, respt., v. A. C. Sapse and M. A. Tower, as admrs., &c., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re estate of M. T. Ray and W. C. Ray, dcsds.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and right is given pltt. to withdraw her demurrer upon payment of costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Aetna Cent. Corp., W. W. Whyard, and J. Boyd, applts.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

J. J. McGerald, as relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Com., &c., respt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs.

L. Tschirky, respt., v. F. Tschirky, applt.—Final order affirmed.

Peter Ralph, a infant, by J. H. Ralph, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. J. F. Ryan, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. A. Ritner, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. Rye, applt., v. South Brooklyn Ry. Co., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

F. Schneider, applt., v. N. Y. & L. I. Traction Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., respt., v. J. Renshaw, applt.—Order for a second examination reversed with $10 costs and disbursements. Order adjudging defendant guilty reversed without costs.

R. A. Smith, applt., v. F. W. Schroeder, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. Snyder, applt., v. L. J. Snyder, indiv., and as trustee, etc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Westchester Mortgage Co., respt., v. T. B. McIntyre, Inc., et al., defts.—W. E. Foster, applt.

Peo., etc., respt., v. F. Ivanoff, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

L Kaplan<Boerkfin.
Y Kaplan<same.
S Kaplan<same.
M Kaplan<same.
A Kaplan<same.
Doerfler<Pottberg.
Clyne<Sullivan.
Marschall<McGarvey.
Dreicer<Palmer.
Re E 14th St (Walton.)
Lange<Lange.
Babcock<Babcock.
Wheeler<Walker.
Block<Block.
Roberts<Roberta.
Manning<Folger.
Mele<Autonelli.
Re 81st St (O'Halleran.)
Pines<Washington.
Allerton Co<McLaughlin.
Mayiew Co<Interborough Imp Co.
Press Pubg Co<McGill

Tashinsky<Sussman.
Re West 11th St.
Leonard Michel Brewg Co<Bacci.
Murcha<Murtha.
Re Hall.
Re Martine.
Re Brigatsh Bills Realty Co (Rendelstein.
Famous Tire & Rubber Co<Fuerth.
Nowins<Newins.
Zeller<Zahlstan.
Waldron<Hawkins.
Re Squires (Malinkes)
Taylor<Crawford.
Collins<Dorsey.
Margolin<Ward.
Burde<Davis.
Vogel<same.
Michel<same.
Frost<same.
Bagley<same.
Ostali<Ottati.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Kelson, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Young, J.—Motions.

O'Brien<Bronx Park Development Co.
Thayer<Scarsdale Co.
Still<Barnett.
Westchester Co Savings Bank<Fitch.
Silleck<Lumley.
Samuels<Brown.
Davis<Blackhurst.
O'Connor Dressmaking Co<Jones, (2.)
Wanamaker<Jones.
Bryer<Finnen.

Beers<Oakley.
Kline<Bayley.
Young<Young.
Hyatt<Bussey.
Boughton<Goldstein.
Lawyers West Mtg & Title Co<Doern.
Brigantl<Church of St Lawrence<O'Toole of Brewster.
Schneider<Rankin.
Re Florence M. Worth

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Mary A. Carroll, Anna McKeon, Thomas L. Dunton.
Estates' acc't's:
Amanda Hubbard, Ann Abbott, Catherine Stuber.

Admin'rs' acc't's:
James E. Dumont, Mary Ann Cox.
Order to show cause:
Amelia Bauman, Discovery:
Thomas L. Denton, Guardian's acc't's:
William C. Lee.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M. Copp<Goldstein.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises...6:27|Sun sets..4:52|Moon sets..12:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:36	1:54	7:45	8:25
Governors Island	2:08	2:17	8:22	9:02
Hell Gate	4:00	4:23	10:08	10:46

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 2.

SS Italia, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
SS Francis Hanifry, Baltimore, Oct. 31.
SS H. H Rogers, Tuxpam, Oct. 28.
SS Karamea, Halifax, Oct. 30.
SS Helge, Norfolk, Oct. 31.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Oct. 27.
SS Madonna, Bordeaux, Oct. 21.
SS Sillian, Capetown, Sept. 10.
SS Santa Cecilie, Santos, Oct. 14.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
SS Alicante, Cadiz, Oct. 20.
SS Monroe, New Orleans, Oct. 28.
SS Pinar del Rio, Caribbean, Oct. 28.
SS Tecumseh, Glasgow, Oct. 19.
SS Tivives, Kingston, Oct. 26.
SS Stanwood, Matanzas, Oct. 28.
SS Mexican, Norfolk, Oct. 31.
SS Mayare, Port Spain, Oct. 26.
SS Patria, Naples, Oct. 17.
SS Rotopai, Sabine, Oct. 4.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Oct. 31.
SS King Sheldyn, Havre, Oct. 14.
SS Muskegon, San Juan, Oct. 25.
SS A. A. Raven, Rotterdam, Oct. 14.
SS Palacine, Brixham, Oct. 14.
SS Riverdale, Barcelona, Oct. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 31
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 21
Halifrid	Port Port	Oct. 15
Bergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Taxandrier	Brest	Oct. 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 27
El Cid	Galveston	Oct. 29
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct. 23
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 28
*St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Barula	Havre	Oct. 26
Duca degli Abruzzi	Port Antonelli	Oct. 26

DUE SUNDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Oct. 27
*Saramacca	Jamaica	Oct. 21
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 31
*Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Oct. 20
Berwindmoor	Barranilla	Nov. 4
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 1
Virginian	St. Nazaire	Oct. 21
Base Terre	Bordeaux	Oct. 24
Calamares	Havana	Oct. 9

DUE TUESDAY.

Tambre	Almeria	Oct. 19
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Etna	Almeria	Oct. 19
Northern	Havre	Oct. 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Miramar	Antilla	Oct. 4
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 4
Amerikanda	Kingston	Oct. 24
Cocoma	Port Arthur	Oct. 23

DUE THURSDAY.

Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 26
Calabilla	Kingston	Nov. 4
Huttenwood	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Charlton Hall	Gibraltar	Oct. 24
Snowdon	Cardiff	Oct. 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Marval, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	11:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Foyle, London	———	12:00 M.
Mund, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Vigo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	11:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Bassam, Monrovia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Imperator, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, †Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	3:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Conoho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar, II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saramacca, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 3.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, 1,420 miles E. at 9:30 A. M. Due 8th late or early 9th. American Line.

SCOTLAND LAKESHIP, N. Y.

SS Philadelphia, LaGuayra to New York, 20 miles N. of San Juan at noon.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, 24 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 15 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 130 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, 172 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comet, Tampico to New York, 71 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, 1,597 miles S. at noon.

SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, 961 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Santiago, Cienfuegos to New York, 85 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, 156 miles S. at noon.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 255 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Broadway Apartment Investment—W. B. Ellison Rounds Out West End Avenue Corner—Pearl Street Sale—Ice Plant Deal in the Bronx—Good Suburban Market.

More activity characterized the realty market yesterday than in the preceding days of the week. The upper west side furnished two good deals, one being the six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Broadway and 160th Street, with stores, a plot 100 by 100. It was purchased from J. S. Van Wezel by the Chairman Realty Company, M. Natanson, President, for investment, in a cash deal. Title passed yesterday. Leopold Weil was the broker.

On West End Avenue ex-Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison, who owns and lives in the residence at 900 West End Avenue, northeast corner of 104th Street, purchased the adjoining four-story dwelling at 902, a lot 20 by 78, from Mrs. Daniel O'Conor; and also the adjoining house on the street, at 257 West 104th Street, 22.6 by 60.11, from the estate of David Chrystie. These purchases give Mr. Ellison a corner plot of 41 feet on the avenue by 100 on the street.

Buys 230 Pearl Street.

Kenneth Stevenson purchased from the trustees of the Stuart estate 230 Pearl Street, a four and a half story building, on a lot 20.3 by 70.6, adjoining the corner of Burling Slip.

The purchase was made to square out the owner's holdings. The Cruikshank Company and Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., negotiated the sale. Title passed yesterday for a consideration of $25,000.

Lexington Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Negotiations are about closed for the sale of a Lexington Avenue corner in Harlem for an apartment house improvement. The property involves the six three-story buildings on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 126th Street, being 2,089 to 2,097 Lexington Avenue and 143 East 126th Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 60 on the street. Elise Boyd is the owner of the property, and admitted that negotiations for the sale were in progress, but the contracts have not yet been closed.

Buyers of 97th Street Plot.

The Merit Realty Company, Marcus L. Oak President, has purchased from the Redmond estate the vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West. It will be improved with a six-story apartment house. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers. The Redmond estate recently sold to the newly formed Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street Company, the vacant plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street, which is to be improved with new apartment houses.

Tenements for Investment.

Henry Hof has resold for Annie M. Harrison the five-story tenement at 1,986 Second Avenue to a client for investment.

Recent Buyers.

G. Maurice Heckscher, son of August Heckscher, is the buyer of the Essex, a twelve-story apartment hotel, on the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Leopold Weil was the broker.

The Nason Realty Company is the buyer of Crystal Court, 3,840 to 3,846 Broadway.

Morris Polsky is the buyer of the plot, 80 by 87, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 115 feet south of 188th Street; sold recently by the Doyle estate.

Buys Bronx Site for Big Ice Plant.

The recently organized Universal Ice Manufacturing Company, Edward S. Napolin President, has acquired a plot, 182 by 195 feet, with an area of more than 29,000 square feet, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 168th Street, opposite the Morrisania Station of the New York Central Railroad.

Plans will be filed this week for the improvement of the plot with an ice plant to cost $750,000. Brady & Reale were the brokers. Work will begin at once.

Bronx-New Jersey Trade.

The Leona Holding Company, Frederick Brown President, sold to Will J. McKinley the five-story new-law tenement occupying a plot 61.5 by 95 feet on the southeast corner of Gay Avenue and 174th Street, in part payment they buyer gave several improved lots at Englewood, N. J. Albert E. Kelly negotiated the trade.

Bronx Sales.

The Bronx Shore Park Development Company, Inc., sold a plot 50 by 100 on Edison Avenue, between Dewey and Logan Avenues. The buyer will erect a modern stucco house.

Kurz & Uren sold for the Concourse Investing Company the entire block front on the east side of Sherman Avenue, from 166th to McClellan Streets, having a frontage of 413.03 on Sherman Avenue by 100 feet deep on each Street, comprising fifteen and one-half lots.

The College Holding Company, controlled by Joseph Shenk, has acquired from the McKinley Realty and Construction Company the three five-story apartment houses at 482 to 492 Convent Avenue, occupying the block front between 151st and 152d Streets, 212.9 by 62.11 by irregular.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company sold the detached house 114 Westminster Road, in Prospect Park South, Flatbush, to a New York business man.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation sold for the estate of J. W. Hammersley the property 66 to 70 Degraw Street.

Frank C. Joslin has purchased from a client of James R. Ross Company 1,402 Pacific Street, a five-story apartment house. The buyer gave in part payment a tract of land at Haworth, N. J.

Long Island.

The Westbury Manor Company sold at Westbury Manor, L. I., a dwelling on Manor Avenue occupying a plot 40 by 100 to Clarence Kendall of Brooklyn for occupancy; also a plot 80 by 100 on the northeast corner of Butler and Henry Street to William H. Green, who will immediately erect a dwelling.

H. H. Howard has purchased from Vyan Hughes of Fort Salonga a tract near Huntington, close to the Sound, of ten acres with buildings. Theodore S. Hall and Edwin N. Rowley were the brokers.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on Park Place to Charles E. Metzinger for improvement.

New Jersey.

The Godfrey Corporation sold a plot 100 by 100 on Columbus Avenue, Montclair, N. J., to T. D. Kuser of New York City; two plots 60 by 125 each, on Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., to J. P. Donnell of Montclair, and one plot on Carolin Road, 60 by 140, Upper Montclair, N. J., to A. Reeks of Montclair.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co., sold for Mrs. Francis L. Noble, a plot of 5½ acres on Hobart Avenue, Short Hills, N. J. The buyer will improve.

Deal for 600 Staten Island Lots Closed.

Moffatt & Schwab have closed a contract for the sale of over 600 lots on the Cove and Little Cove Roads, Stapleton, S. I., property of Oberlin College, Ohio, to New York and Eastern Realty Company for development.

Purchase at Park Hill.

Edgar Bright Wilson has purchased a plot 30 by 115 as an addition to his estate at Park Hill, on the west side of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue. This sale opens up the property owned by Park-Hill-on-Hudson, Inc., immediately adjoining to the north the property of the American Real Estate Company. The sellers, the Park-Hill-on-Hudson, Inc., were represented by Greenbaum, Wolf & Ernst as attorneys.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold a property at Lawrence Park West, known as Warwick House, to Frank M. Spencer of the New Jersey Zinc Company. The property is located on Sunnybrook Parkway and near the Lawrence Park Country Club.

George Howe has sold a plot of ground on Park Avenue, Park Hill, to M. Morris, Chief Engineer of the United Fruit Company. The purchaser plans to build a stone house on the property for his own occupancy.

Leases Four Buildings of Old Mott Foundry.

A. H. Mathews has leased for a term of years, for the Jordan L. Mott estate, the four buildings known as A 1, K 1, B 10, and B 19 of the former Mott Iron Foundry at Mott Haven, the Bronx, to the Herman Muehlstein Company, wholesale dealers in rubber, of 391 to 395 Washington Street. The buildings contain about 100,000 square feet of space, with railroad sidings and water frontage. The new tenant will remove on March 1, 1917, from the present quarters. Henry H. Sherman acted as attorney for the Mott estate and Morris Cuker for the lessee.

Commercial Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the building formerly occupied by the Chalmers Motor Company on Fiftieth Street and Broadway, for Oscar J. Mackey to the Peoples Garage Company, a newly-formed corporation of which Albert N. Atkinson is President.

Cross & Brown Company leased store No. 4 in the Godfrey Building, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, to the Boyer-Gordon Drug Company for a term of years.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased the store at 409 Fourth Avenue to Louis Kalmanowitz, silks, now on Eldridge Street.

$600,000 in Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed loans of $285,000 on the twelve-story loft building at 134-140 West Twenty-sixth Street: $50,000 on the four-story building at the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; $43,000 on 47 East Forty-ninth Street, a five-story dwelling; $225,000 on the twelve-story building southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. All were at 4½ per cent., except the first named, which bears 5 per cent.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $40,000 at 5 per cent. on 29-35 West 119th Street, a six-story apartment house, for H. S. Foster of Boston.

Building Contracts Awarded.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded: Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1916, $1,121,616,297; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1915, $769,173,100; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1914, $632,462,200; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1913, $743,758,000; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1912, $743,831,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1911, $607,483,813; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1910, $648,607,006.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded: Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1916, $225,106,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1915, $137,108,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1914, $112,360,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1913, $223,782,000; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1912, $206,892,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1911, $240,027,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1910, $205,844,000.

Realty Notes.

Assessed at $6,800 by the city, the two-story dwelling at 240 West 131st Street, was bought at auction yesterday by Morris Maloney for $2,700. The house occupies a lot 17.10 by 99.11 and was offered for the Estate of Henrietta Chappell by Joseph P. Day.

No building plans were filed either in Manhattan or the Bronx yesterday. The only alteration plan exceeding $5,000 was for the eight and fourteen story buildings at 126 to 130 Nassau Street, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, to cost $9,000. McKim, Mead & White are the architects.

The Throggs Neck Taxpayers' Association will hold a meeting tomorrow evening at Public School 14, Eastern Boulevard near Bailey Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

131st St. 240 West, two-story brick and frame dwelling, 17.10x0, irregular; voluntary sale; to Morris Maloney for $2,760. Tract of 9½ acres of salt meadow land on Old Town Neck, Jamaica, south Queens; trustee's sale; estate of Henrietta Campbell to Mandel Frosbecker for $350.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, n e corner 58th St, 24.9x100; four-story tenement and stores, voluntary sale; bid in at $23,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 160th St, 99.11x100; Joachim S. Van Wezel to Chamax, R. & Co. Corporation, 176 Broadway; mtg $175,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Alexander Natanson, 320 Broadway.....$100

GREENWICH AV, 7 and 9, s w corner of Christopher St, 38.3x37.6x31x59.5; Christopher St, s, n s, 59.5 ft w of Greenwich Av, 17.8x37.3x15.5x61.7; Charles E. Byron to Harold Byron, 40 East 62d St, one-half part, a. o. t. all liens, Oct. 27; attorneys, Davies, A. & C. 32 Nassau St.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 119 East, and Chrystie St, 232, store and basement leasehold, foreclosure Oct. 31; J. Hampden Dougherty, referee, to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 54th St, Oct. 31; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....

JACKSON ST, 82, e s, 123.8 ft n of Cherry St, 25x100; Max Gould to Finance Operating Co., 140 Nassau St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,498, w s, 50.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Herman Katz et al. to Emanuel Katz Estate Corporation, 320 Broadway, Sept. 25; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 86, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6, foreclosure Oct. 23; Louis Goldberg, referee, to William Hastorf, 146 Alta Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 1; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$21,000

MAIDEN LANE, 126, s s, 54.7 ft w of Water St, 20.5x54.10x irregular; Beekman St, 310-110, n e side, bounded by land conveyed by Bowne to Townsend, n w by land conveyed by Bowne to Taylor, n e by lands of Gilbert & Cook, 36.8x25x66.8x20; Pearl St, 250-252, s e, 281; Duane St, 67; James W. Adams to Edward A. Greene and another, trustees, ⅛ part, all title, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PEARL ST, 250, s s, x — to alley with all title to alley; Edward A. Greene and another, executors, &c., to Kenneth Stevenson, 44 East 50th St, mtg $14,000, all liens, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 121st St, runs e 68.10x0.61x s e 17.7x e 27.9x s 26x w 43.8 to Av x n w 113.5 to beginning; Cora B Rutherfurd to Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corporation, 501 West 125th St, mtg $33,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway..$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 115th St, 76.3x36.6x85x86.5; Altman Estates, Inc., to Bernard J. Farrell, 411 West 116th St, mtg $52,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St.....$100

WEST END AV, 884, e s, 40.11 ft n of 108d St, 20x80; Cath. M. Reidy to 884 West End Avenue Corporation, 501 West 125th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,089, w s, 60.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x60; Oscar T. Jones to Anton H. Binnigan, on the premises, mtg $10,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

8TH ST, s w s, 200 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; John Freid to John J. Tynan, 286 West 150th St, mtg $29,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Milton Mayer, 120 Broadway..$100

37TH ST, 32 East, 150 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x98.9; Helen E. and Frederick H. von Stade to Charles Lanier, 30 East 37th St, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 60 West, s s, 147 ft e of 5th Av, 21x98.9; Bernard J. Farrell to Altman Estates, Inc., 47 West 34th St, mtg $60,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, s s, 19 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; Mary L. Barrett to Alice M. Dooner, Philadelphia, Penn., ½ part, Oct. 23; attorneys, Stern, E. & C., 280 Broadway.....$4,000

77TH ST, 170 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2, foreclosure Nov. 1; Eugene Frayer, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 86 Union Square; attorneys, Dillon & Rea, 41 Park Row.....$17,000

79TH ST, 251 East, n s, 348.11 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Herman Hecht to George H. Beck, 1,515 1st Av, mtg $18,000, Nov. 1..$100

90TH ST, 206 East, s s, 154.5 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100.8, foreclosure Oct. 31; George Z. Medalie, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 61 Park Row.....$15,000

90TH ST, 206 East, s s, 154.5 ft e of 2d Av, 27.8x100.8, foreclosure Oct. 31; George Z. Medalie, referee, to same, Nov. 3; attorney same.....$15,000

91ST ST, 441 East, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Louis Sabbatella to Stella Sabbatella, 425 East 114th St, mtg $9,500, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Samuel Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$1

111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.1; Herman Katz et al. to Emanuel Katz Estate Corporation, 320 Broadway, Sept. 25; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

121ST ST, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, foreclosure; George W. Simpson, referee, to William F. H. Armstrong, 152 Riverside Drive, Oct. 30; attorneys, Appell & T., 51 Chambers St.....$14,000

121ST ST, 227 West, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Frank T. Davidson to Louisa C. Schilo, Valley Stream, L. I., mtg $15,000; attorney, D. G. Godwin, 17 West 34th St...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa C. Schilo to Opera House Garage Co., mtg $15,000, Nov. 1.....$1

127TH ST, 305 West, n s, 100.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11, foreclosure Oct. 25; James D. Merriman, referee, to Bernhard Freund, 201 West 85th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Louis Jerswitz, 220 Broadway.....$11,525

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Freund to Gustave Hamburger, 17 West 83d St; attorney same.....$100

127TH ST, 307 West, n s, 124.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11, foreclosure; James D. Merriman, referee, to Bernhard Freund, 201 West 85th St, Nov. 1; attorney, same.....$11,350

SAME property; Bernhard Freund to Gustave Hamburger, 17 West 83d St, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, same.....$100

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x101.10; Cortelyou Building Co. to David B. Getz, 731 Howard Av, Brooklyn, mtg $21,000, Nov. 1; address 208 Christopher Av, Brooklyn $1

131ST ST, 268-70 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; William O'Brien to Bertha C. Myers, 980 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $25,250, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 268-70 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Irving M. Blau to Form Realty Co., 74 East 92d St, mtg $25,250, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME property; Bertha C. Myers to Irving M. Blau, 1,820 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, mtg $25,250, Sept. 1; attorney, same.....$1

152D ST, 48 West, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av; Ellis Rauenbuhler to Anna Hart, 105 West 129th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Aug. P. Wagener, 50 East 129th St.....Gift

149TH ST, 262-4 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x90.11; Adamant Real Estate Co. to Hickory Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $4,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Max Marx, 128 Broadway.....$1

157TH ST, n s, 82.6 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x75; Citizens Savings Bank to Charles D. Peters and Bertha E. his wife, 172 Amity St, Brooklyn, tenants by entirety, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,590

Bronx.

CEDAR AV, e s, 256.5 ft s of 177th St, 16.8x83.7x18.8x82.9; Jennie Tackney to Joseph Frank, 434 East 67th St, mtg $4,500, Nov. 1; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

CLAY AV, e s, 114 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; August Mohr to Lena Frank, 946 Clay Av, mtg $6,500, Nov. 1; attorneys, Stelzer & P., 309 Broadway $100

GOODRIDGE AV, w s, 240 ft n of 250th St, 136.11x60.11x133.7x70; Delafield Estate to Virgil V. McNitt, 2,910 Hampshire Rd, Oct. 30; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R. 277 Cedar St $100

HOME ST, n s, 149.1 ft w of Union Av, 17x122.6; Samuel Geneen to Kate E. Mitchell, 300 Underhill Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, Aug. 7; attorneys, Kiernan & W. 141 Broadway.....$1

LOT 888, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Atla Realty Co., Inc., to Wilhelmina Wuensch, 329 East 153d St, Oct. 30; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway $500

LOTS 34 and 35, map of William Ogden Tetit Building Co., Inc., to Rey Building Co., Inc., 51 Chambers St, mtg $34,050, Nov. 1; attorney, Hy. M. Plateau, 51 Chambers St.....$1

PLOT begins n s of right of way 50 ft wide 140 ft n of Old Post Road, 123.10x123.7x 112.4x125; Patrick J. Keefe to Christopher B. Keefe, 3,706 Monhola Av, Oct. 31; attorney, Thomas N. Cuthbert, 45 Broadway..$600

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Keefe, executrix, to same, Oct. 31; same attorney....$600

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, two lots, each 50x83, two deeds; Nole Building Co., Inc., to Benamino Verde, 2,357 Crotona Av, two mtgs, $28,000 each, Nov. 1; attorney, A. Bivona, 150 Nassau St....$1

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of 169th St, 200x 180; Concourse Investing Co. to Levi M. Scoville, 100 West 129th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 240 ft s of McClellan St, 1.1x100; Deico Holding Co., Inc., to Gustave Hamburger, same.....$11,350

WEST CHESTER AV, 520 to 536, s s 110 ft e of Brook Av, 216x irregular; also 150th St, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av; Archibald D. Russell to Bronx Refrigerating Co, 520 Westchester Av, mtg $500,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Jerome Bradley, 520 Westchester Av..$539,400

163TH ST, s s, 186.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.4x 100; Marion M. O'Donnell, individually and as trustee, to Addie V. O'Donnell, 2,650 Marion Av, mtg $2,000, Oct. 11; attorney, A. Van Winkle, 31 Nassau St.....$1

186TH ST, 716 East, s s, 25x100; Emily Hargrave to Abraham Kleinberg, 577 2d Av, mtg $6,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

165TH ST, 881 East, n s, 16.7x71; Joseph Solominsky to German Odd Fellows' Home Association of State of New York, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 18; attorney, F. P. Trautman, 132 Nassau St.....$276

188TH ST, 776 East, s s, 24.10x100; John Gunther to William Weckworth, 4,394 Park Av, Nov. 1; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

201ST ST, s w s, 94 ft n of Decatur, 37.6x 115.11x29.0x76.6; also 201st St, s w s, 131.6 ft n of Decatur Av, 37.6x125.6x38.8x115.11; also Decatur Av, e s, 100 ft s of 204th St, 25x125; Fannie G. Horne to Grace L. Horne, 360 East 201st St, Oct. 27; attorney, Grace M. Horne, 360 East 201st St.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 24 East; Dayton & Montgomery, Inc., against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$540

SAME PROPERTY; Rufus Darrows Son, Inc., against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor; Michael McCarthy, subcontractor $417

38TH ST, 24 East; Liberty Street Metal Works, Inc., against Estate of Mary R. Sheldon, owner; Frederick Pollak, contractor $375

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Pollak against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Edwards Leasehold, Inc., contractor.....$1,092

SAME PROPERTY; Larkin Lumber Co. against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$613

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Levin against same $37

55TH ST, 105 to 113 West; William Nutley against 105 West Fifty-fifth Street, Inc., owner; Mulry Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $625

59TH ST, 206 East; Jacob Marks against John Doe, owner; J. Ryan Construction Co., contractor $48

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 96.6x102.2; Empire City Gerard Co. against Samuel J. Herzog Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor $5,004

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Joseph J. Halpin against Margaret C. Brown, owner; Katz & Leibowitz, Inc., contractors.....$775

Bronx.

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x—; James Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., Inc., and John Doe, owners; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor.....$570

VALENTINE AV, 2,901 and 2,903; Henry G. Stileck, Jr., against Louis F. and Emma D. Mohr and John Doe, owners; Haas & Field, Inc., contractors $484

137TH ST, 801 East; Louis Senkin against Tip Top Laundry, Inc., owners and contractors $175

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for quick buyer; beautiful house overlooking Sound; 30 minutes from 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; house contains 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; large grounds, shrubs, etc.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Dutch Colonial Home—$20
monthly; new house, 6 rooms and bath; everything the finest; built on similar plan and order of latest $10,000 and $15,000 homes, only 30 minutes out, in best section; fine, large plot; must sell; a big sacrifice; possession at once; $350 cash. Owner, Room 484, 47 West 34th St.

Kew Gardens
New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Phone 29 Richmond Hill or 6023 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS
FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.
ONLY $5 DOWN & $2 MONTHLY
WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

CITY LINE HOME
80 minutes ride from Herald Square, or Borough Hall; stores, schools, &c., near by; house 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; gas and electricity; enough ground for small gardening and poultry; good neighborhood; great opportunity to buy a cosy home for less than you pay rent; terms $200 down, $17 per month. B Park, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

LOSING AND FINDING.
If some esteemed possession has been lost in the street, in the theatre or restaurant, let The New York Times help to find it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
STIRLING TOWERS
NOW READY
LOCATED ON BROAD PLAZA
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or
MAIN OFFICE, Broadway, corner 87th Street.
Kempe & Company
UPTOWN BRANCH, 436 Ft. Wash. Av. S. E. corner 190th St.
SCHUYLER 5610

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
$28 to $45
4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playground, Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214.
HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS: From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge, (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE, FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
The Regnor
601 WEST 115TH ST.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Block from Subway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Moderate Rentals.
Renting office on premises.
Open week days and Sundays
Telephone 1114—Morningside.
PATERNO BROS
OWNERS

157 West 57th St.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
3 Rooms and Bath, $1400
Housekeeping Apartments
Apply Supt. on premises or
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 5th Av. Phone 6960 Murray Hill

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE.
$60.00 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensible.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
RING 6 RING, 119 West 40th St.

Small Apartments
THE OAKDALE, 36 WEST 44TH ST.
2 and 3 rooms and bath, with service.
Central location—Large exposure.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34th St.

ORNAMENT FOR HOME.
To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books; a strong, handsome cloth binder; price $1.25 by mail. Inquire of this office, Times Office, New York.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
HIGH CLIFF,
227 Audubon Avenue,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 177TH ST.
High-class elevator apartment, one five room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Upper Park Av. Section.
6-7 & 8 ROOMS—BATH $50 to $80
All Modern Improvements & Conveniences.
Superintendent on premises, or
EDWARD WILLMAN, 165 Broadway.

BROOKLYN
New Modern 1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments.
Just Completed
Park Slope section, 12 minutes to Atlantic Ave. Subway, half block Prospect Park. Near five car lines. Rooms large, light and airy; plenty of closets; every improvement. Rent includes maid service and electric light.
Apply on premises.
The Brunswick,
574 7th St.,
Between 8th & 9th Aves.
Tel. South 2852.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED
UNIVERSITY AV.,
MOORADA APT.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta.
One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Agents in Premises.
170 West 42nd Street, Corner Broadway.
Public conveyances nearby, 50 per hr.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
HIGH CLIFF,
227 Audubon Avenue,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 177TH ST.
High-class elevator apartment, one five room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
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4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55.
H. A. DO

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The weather:

High pressure prevails generally over the United States except over the Northwest, where it is low and falling. This pressure distribution has been attended by fair weather except in the St. Lawrence Valley and the north Pacific States, where there were rains.

Temperatures continue above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country, the excess above the seasonal normal being particularly marked over the Northwest. In the Atlantic and east Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be fair with mild temperature Friday and Saturday. In the Lake region fair weather on Friday will be followed by unsettled weather on Saturday with probably rains in the Upper Lake region.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the north Atlantic coast will be moderate to fresh variable; over the middle Atlantic coast, moderate variable, mostly west; fair; South Atlantic coast, fresh north; fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair, with moderate temperature, Friday and Saturday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, with mild temperature, Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday, followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 P. M.	57	48	4 P. M.	61	60
9 A. M.	56	44	6 P. M.	61	60
3 A. M.	60	48	9 P. M.	61	58
12 M.	65	50	11 P. M.	61	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature 62 degrees at 1:45 P. M., minimum 43 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity 56 per cent. at 8 A. M., 33 per cent. at 2 P. M.

The barometer at A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:45—490 W. 33 St.; Mary Cleary	Slight
2:10—2 Av. & 92 St.;	Slight
7:40—101 W. B'way; Deutrecht & Frieken	Slight
11:30—39 Norfolk St.; B. Greenberg	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—W. side McComb's Pl. & 154 St.; (Vacant lot.) not given	None
12:10—117 E. 100 St.; not given	Slight
12:56—973 1 Av.; (auto.) W. Boshardt	Slight
1:30—33 Lispenard St.; F. W. Parris	None
4:05—385 E. 4 St.; Joseph Rosenbach	Slight
5:00—4,080 2 Av.; A. Tolak	Slight
5:25—823-824 Rivington St.; S. Kaster	Slight
5:40—326 W. 125 St.; not given	Slight
5:43—46 E. 113 St.; Isaac Perlman	Slight
5:55—Cypress Av. & 139 St.; T. Paprell	$100
6:30—125 Ridge St.; R. Tietalbaum	Slight
8:50—1,970 2 Av.; not given	Slight
9:15—3 Av. & 101 St.; (awning,) Interborough R. R	Slight
9:10—9 Av. & 43 St., (auto.) Interb. News Co	Slight
9:40—76 Clinton St.; G. Schacht	Slight
9:45—Front 514 W. 49 St., (bonfire,) Not given	None
9:50—1,470 St. Nicholas Av.; M. Wallking	Slight
11:35—182-190 Greene St.; Rosenfield & Son	Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Following resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. O. E. MacAuley, Sig. Corps, Illinois; Capt. J. H. Toulous, 1st Inf., New Mexico; Capt. J. F. Aaklin, 69th Inf., New York; Chaplain W. S. Emery, 3d Inf., Minnesota; 2d Lt. J. H. Hendrick, 7th Inf., New York, and Capt. W. M. Ford, M. C., New York; also 1st Lt. C. W. Warwick, M. C., N. C.

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Ft. Logan, Col., for the examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as Chaplain in the army. Detail for the board: Capt. F. R. Hawkins, Inf.; Chaplain F. P. Joyce, 7th F. A.; Capt. L. S. Hughes, M. C.; Capt. W. S. Fulton, Inf., and 1st Lt. J. R. Hall, M. C.

Capt. C. O. Schudt, C. A. C., is detailed as Inspector Instructor of Coast Artillery, National Guard of New York, and upon expiration of any leave granted him upon completion of his course at Coast Artillery School will proceed to New York City and take station there.

Maj. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., from present duties and station, and assigned to 1st Regt., of Engrs.

Lt. Col. S. R. Jones, retired, is relieved from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Chicago, and will proceed to Portland, Ore., and assume charge of the Portland office of the Q. M. C., relieving Maj. Col. F. Eastman, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the General Depot of the Q. M. C. of that place, relieving Col. A. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C. Col. Kniskern will stand relieved from temporary duty as Quartermaster, Central Dept., and will report to Commanding General of that dept. for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Col. C. B. McAlexander, Q. M. C.

Capt. W. L. Lowe, 10th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Q. M. C., President of an army retiring board at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board.

Name of Capt. G. C. Marshall, Jr., 13th Inf., to Detached List, effective Nov. 4, and name of Capt. P. G. Wrightson, Inf., removed. He is assigned to 17th Inf., effective Nov. 4.

1st Lt. A. B. Dayton, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept., and proceed to his home in time to arrive there by Dec. 5. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. A. E. Williams, Cav., is assigned to the 6th Cav.

Capt. W. G. Peace, C. A. C., is detailed for duty as Inspector-Instructor of the Coast Artillery, National Guard of North Carolina, and upon expiration of any leave granted him upon completion of his course at Coast Artillery School will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and take station there.

Capt. H. S. Johnson, Acting Judge Advocate, is assigned to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, with station in this city.

Col. W. H. Johnson, (Inf.,) General Staff Corps, is detailed a member of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in orders of June 12, vice Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, (C. A.,) General Staff Corps, relieved.

Maj. W. T. Johnston, (Cav.,) Adjutant General, will report to Col. W. Kennedy, (Inf.,) General Staff Corps, President of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in orders of June 12, for examination for promotion.

Maj. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engrs., from Kansas City, Mo., and proceed to and take station at New Orleans, La., for duty.

Orders of Oct. 5, directing Capt. L. C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs., to proceed to and take station at Wheeling, W. Va., revoked. Upon expiration of leave heretofore granted he will proceed to and take station at New York City and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to the recruit depot specified for temp. duty: W. A. Quinn and W. L. Kline, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D. M. Vogt and J. G. Henry, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; J. R. Hume, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and H. Grieger, Ft. Logan, Col.

Following officers will be examined for promotion as soon as practicable after Jan. 1: Cav.—Lt. Col. C. A. Hedekin, 4th, and Majors F. S. Armstrong, J. G. Harbord, detached list, and J. O'Shea, 8th. Field Artillery—Lts. Col. J. N. Hall, 4th, and T. N. Horn, 1st; Majors J. E. Stephens and T. E. Merrill, 4th F. Conner, H. W. Butner, 9th; E. D. Scott and W. Smith, 5th. Infantry—Lt. Cols. C. H. Martin, 18th; W. Weigel, 2d; T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C., detached list; Majors M. D. Cronin, and C. S. Farnsworth, all of detached list; Majors G. C. Saffarans, 17th; F. E. Pierce, Gen. Staff Corps; C. G. French, 4th; L. Wahl, W. P. Jackson, J. L. Hines, M. Crowley, 4th; J. J. Bradley, 29th; Scott, 10th; J. S. Switzer, H. O. Williams, G. D. Guyer, W. F. Grote, I. C. Jenks, 13th; H. E. Ely, 7th; L. S. Sorley, 1st; W. M. Morrow, 11th; B. F. Hardaway, 17th, and T. F. Schley, 26th.

Capt. F. E. Smith, Inf., is assigned to 9th Inf.

Col. A. Pickering, 11th Inf., will proceed to Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, for treatment.

1st Lt. W. Harper, retired, is relieved from duty at Seattle, Wash., and will proceed to Ft. Lawton, Wash., for duty as Quartermaster, and, in addition, will assume charge of buildings, public property and employes, and of public animals and horses of mounted officers that may be sent to the Quartermaster's corral, Ft. Lawton Military Reservation for care while awaiting shipment to the Philippine Islands and Alaska; also of construction work at Ft. Lawton, relieving Capt. J. Schick, 26th Inf.

Leaves: Capt. S. C. Megill, 13th Cav., one month's extension; 1st Lt. A. B. Dayton, M. R. C., one month; Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, from his arrival in United States until Nov. 19, 1916, and Capt. E. D. Barlow, Jr., 31st Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lieut. Commanders J. S. Graham, Mare Island Yard, to the Maryland, as Executive, and H. T. Jonas, Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, to command the New Orleans.

Lt. A. C. Wilhelm, the Tacoma, to the New York as 1st Lieut.

Junior Grade Lieut. H. A. Waddington, from command of the Lawrence, to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Dec. 1; B. M. Thompson, the Paul Jones, to the Perry; W. T. Mallison, from command of the Stewart, to Naval Station, Pontville, Samoa; C. McCauley, the Birmingham, to the Tacoma as Executive Officer, and D. J. Callaghan, the Truxton, to the New Orleans as Engineer Officer.

Ens. R. B. Daughtry, the Truxton, to the New Orleans, and W. W. Bayley, to the Constellation.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, the Alabama, to the North Dakota, and additional duty on the Alabama.

Chief Machinist J. T. Pennycock, the Ohio, to the Leonidas. Mach. G. F. Veth, the Birmingham, to the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham, Connaghan, Jacob Jones, Stewart, Porter, Tarbell, Wainwright, and the Warrington, at Boston; Buffalo at Masatlan; Cushing at Norfolk; Ericsson, K-1, K-5, K-6 McDougal, Rowan, and Tallahassee, at New York Yard; Florida at Cherrystone Light; Kanawha and Pennsylvania at Hampton Roads; Oklahoma at Tompkinsville; Monaghan, Panther, Patapsco, Reid, Sampson, and the Sterret, at Newport; Potomac at Port au Prince; Salem at Cape Haitien; San Diego at San Diego, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed—Annapolis, Mare Island for San Diego; Arethusa, Charleston for Boston; Baltimore, Boston for Hampton Roads; Connecticut, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Davis, Boston to sea; Flusser, Newport to sea; Glacier, Pichilingue for Guaymas; Nanon, Boston for Norfolk; Mayflower, New York Yard for East Niver, New York; Neptune, Carmen for Guantanamo; San Francisco, New York for Hampton Roads, and the South Dakota, Venice for San Diego.

The Sacramento did not arrive at Puerto Plata as reported.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, retired, died at Philadelphia, Penn.

1st Lt. of Engrs. C. M. Green, the Algonquin to the Itasca.

2d Lt. of Engrs. N. B. Hall, from duty as student aviator to duty at works of Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Manufacturing Company, Hammondsport, N. Y.

Keepers W. Oliver, Station No. 248; H. S. Patterson, Station No. 90; A. L. Burch, Station No. 35, and N. B. Eldridge, Station No. 170, warranted keepers of stations.

Keeper C. Jacobsen, Station No. 207, retired on request after thirty years' service.

No. 1 Surfman G. J. Caffrey, Station No. 73, retired on request after thirty years' service.

Boatswain J. Anderson, the Wissahickon, resignation accepted.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. R. G. Mason, 97th, to Bureau of Sol, designated as Acting Capt., 15 days, 7 P. M., Nov. 6; Sergts. J. J. Hennessey, 1st, to 1st Insp. Dist., clerical duty, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; P. White, 13th to 66th, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; Patrol. P. J. Barth, 63d, and J. Shepherd, 180th, to 12th Insp. Dist., as chauffeurs, 4 P. M., Nov. 5, and until further orders; M. Immen, 68th, and E. J. O'Rourke, 180th, to C. O., Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 90 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 4; Policeman, 180th, to Bur. of Tel., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 3, to 96th from precinct, 14 days, 12 M., Nov. 3, to 96th from precinct, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; Patrolmen Kelly, 1st; J. Fetteroll, 24; G. Breidenbach, 54; J. Dougherty, 47th; H. J. Haggerty, 10th; E. Lunny, 1st; E. G. Jaeger, 3d; J. V. Gay, 4th; J. J. Flynn, 8th.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. J. Garvey, 30th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 11; J. Bradley, 23d, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 8.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. T. Slattery, 147, 9:35 P. M., Mar. 4, to noon, Aug. 14.

Dismissed: Patrol. J. H. Hughes, 12, (convicted of felony.)

Death: Patrol. T. Donegan, 140, at 4 P. M., Nov. 1.

Fire Department.

Decisions: Eng. of Steamer E. F. Hussey, Eng. 19, (absent without leave,) decision reserved; (absent without leave,) 3 leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 30, (absent without leave,) 5 leaves withheld. Capt. Seymour J. Guy, Eng. 39, (neglect of duty,) reprimanded. Eng. of Steamer F. Phillips, Eng. 39, (reckless driving,) reprimanded. Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Barron, Eng. 98, (absent without leave,) 7 leaves withheld. Capt. J. J. Tiernan, E. & L. 12, (neglect of duty,) charge dismissed. Fire. 1st gr. J. McDonnell, E. & L. 13, (reckless driving,) reprimanded.

The following candidate for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 9, for special mental examination: F. P. Dugan, H. & L. 111; J. Reilly, Eng. 223; J. E. Murray, H. & L. 15; W. H. Schneider, H. & L. 118; P. J. Keenan, Eng. 354; F. Hoey, Eng. 248; A. Seibel, Jr., H. & L. 115; J. G. Brown, E. & L. 157; M. J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 10; E. G. Rawson, H. & L. 17; J. J. Young, Eng. 95.

Special leaves: Capt. M. F. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 8; Lieut. W. J. Lanahan, Eng. 74, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; Fireman, 1st Gr. G. Stumpf, H. & L. 17, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; Firem. 1st Gr. F. J. Deegan, Eng. 284, 4 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Firem. 4th Gr. A. Speidel, H. & L. 20, 24, hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 5.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Junior Alienist, Grade 2, until 4 P. M. on Nov. 15. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to assist alienists in the examination, care, and treatment of the insane and mentally abnormal. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The pay is usually $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 28 an examination for carpenter and carpenter, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $840 a year in the Indian Service, Shoshone Agency, Wyo. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability and experience as sawyer and carpenter. Applicants must show that they have served apprenticeship, or the equivalent, as carpenters, and they must also show that they have served at least one year as sawyers. Only eligibles without dependents will be considered. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Professor James R. Wheeler of Columbia University, Managing Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, will address the Classical Club of Hunter College at 4:15 P. M. today in the auditorium on "The Great Throne in the Boston Museum." The public is invited.

The Student Council of Hunter College has voted to apply for membership in the Association of Women's Colleges having student self-government. Helen Hume, President of the Student Council, and one other member will go as non-voting delegates to the meeting of the association at Mount Holyoke on Nov. 17 and 18.

The Manual Training High School Alumni Association will hold a reception this evening in the auditorium of the school.

A meeting of the Jenny Hunter Kindergarten Association will be held at 3 P. M. tomorrow at 15 West 127th Street.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the retention of the $100 bonus for teachers of special classes for the blind, deaf, crippled, and otherwise handicapped school children.

A mass meeting will be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow in Isham Park, Broadway and 217th Street, in advocacy of a high school on Washington Heights.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board, $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms. Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air. Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Room. Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
71-CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 1161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service, for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another $4; electricity; (gentlemen.)

MADISON AV., 1,061, (80th.)—Cheerful room for refined lady; kitchenette; modern; reasonable. Lenox 5840.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large light rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

56TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent separately; private home.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; refined American family; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5136.

60TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large rooms facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5068.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 158 WEST.—CHOICE DOUBLE ROOMS, ENTIRE FLOOR; NEWLY FURNISHED; ELECTRIC; STEAM.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, 60 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; only gentleman wanted; phone; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive sunny single room, near bath.

72D, WEST, (Near Subway, I.)—Private family; large, outside, steam-heated room, bath connecting; electricity; elevator; 47 Columbus 2061.

73D, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D ST., 272 WEST.—Large room on floor with bath; also medium; electricity; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, electricity; $2, $3, $4.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private House; references.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms with sun parlor; kitchenette privileged; references; telephone.

79TH, 214 WEST.—Large, clean, well furnished; suitable 2 persons; electricity, telephone; subway.

79TH, 319 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

80TH, 154-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms, private baths; electricity; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 4 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Central, quiet room; elevator, apartment 2F.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large front rooms; running water, and housekeeping near subway (L); convenience; residential; gentleman.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Handsomely furnished light rooms, connecting or single; conveniences; gentlemen. Cable.

81ST, 153 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; convenient for two; also light housekeeping; convenient to all cars; reasonable.

81ST, 207 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

81ST, 351 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; steam heat; electricity; private family. Crane.

82D, 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house occupied by owner; bath; conveniences.

84TH, 311 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; smaller rooms; telephone, elevator. Williams.

84TH, 311 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; elevator; convenient bath. Apt. 7c; Riverside 6138.

87TH, 148 WEST.—Private house; large, warm front room; running water; gentlemen.

103D, 176 WEST.—Front room, water, electricity; also sunny back parlor. 5560 Riverside.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

110TH, 68 WEST.—Beautiful furnished parlor, piano; sleeping divanette; adjoining bedroom; bath; also large room, running water. Gibbons.

110TH ST., 401 WEST.—Large southeast corner room, on Morningside Drive; separate housekeeping suite, two large outside rooms, private bath; near Columbia. Apt. 51.

112TH, 425 WEST.—Corner room, overlooking Columbia campus, in bachelor apartment; single or double. Call 401 West 115th. Lawrence.

113TH, 436 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior accommodations; exceptionally furnished. Apartment 43.

115TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

115TH ST., (49 Claremont.)—Large, comfortable room; university vicinity.

121ST ST., 137 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

127TH, 403 WEST, Apt. 3E.; Corner Broadway—Sunny; comfortable, furnished room; elevator, telephone.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 54.)—Nicely furnished room, running water; $6 week.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room; furnished to suit. Telephone 2525 Audubon.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $8; convenient location; elevator. "2H."

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large outside room; private family; $8. Apartment 4E.

152D, 513 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; references.

165TH ST., 560 WEST.—Refined American family offers attractively furnished room, with best home cooking; spacious apartment; every comfort; couple preferred; reasonable. Phone 5591 Audubon. Apt. 4D.

180TH, 804 WEST.—Large room, en suite; corner; board optional; elevator. Apt. 5E.

BACHELOR SUITE. — Corner rooms, fine piano; location unexcelled; subway express. Riverside 9345.

CALL RIVERSIDE 962.
Exclusive family offers to gentlemen in own elegant private residence, large front room, with bath, and balcony, overlooking Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references. Elegantly furnished room and bath; physician's private home; references. M 105 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 553.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; small private family; no other roomers; elevator. Apt. 4A.

UPPER WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Cheerful room, two windows; gas, electricity, running water; suitable one, two; highest references required and given. Address Private Family, C 182 Times.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 98th.)—Elegantly furnished saloon floor, with private bath; every possible convenience; will separate; private residence; nothing like it in the city.

WEST END AV., 896.—Comfortable, well-appointed front rooms, all modern conveniences; musical atmosphere.

WEST END AV., 227.—Large, light, attractive rooms in private residence.

Brooklyn.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; near subway; electricity. Telephone 338 Prospect.

GREENE AV., 590.—Two rooms, with kitchenette, for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO MEN, engaged editorial work, desire two or three rooms and bath, with some meals, if convenient, private family. Address, with full particulars, M 126 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, single, desires furnished room; private family preferred; locality between 72d and 106d, Broadway section. B. A., 43 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants young lady as office assistant; high school graduate who understands stenography and typewriting and can operate switchboard; salary $6. Write, stating age, experience, &c., C 169 Times.

ADDRESSERS, hand, by publishing house; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., 3d floor.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, honest; double entry, able to draw trial balance, keep statistics; salary $15; state references. M 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant, experienced; salary $15; first-class references required. E 116 Times.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

Wanted, an experienced bacteriological assistant; one with a high school education preferred. Apply Saturday at 10 A. M. Comparative Laboratory, 129 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

MODEL.

Model wanted to pose for artist making high-class drawings of ladies' wearing apparel; must have style and good appearance and be able to show garments to advantage; steady work, pleasant surroundings, and good pay. Call at Room 802, Cuyler Building, 116 West 32d St.

SALESWOMAN.—Unusual opportunity for large earnings is open to an energetic cultured woman of convincing personality; advance against commission. M 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; French and English dictation; salary, $20 to $25. Apply to Manager, Employment Department, 225 Broadway.

SUPERVISOR.—Woman of refinement interested in girls to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in their care and training. Apply in person, Monday, 9 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age; good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,100 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4825. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WOMAN (young preferred) to care for a small apartment in a private house; hours 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. Address, give age, wages, and full particulars, Box C 190 Times.

YOUNG LADY, between the age of 25 and 30, for stenographic and general office work; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. C 177 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3) quickly; experienced grain entry; must have sure brokerage attendance, and salesmen, and refined; $60. STENOGRAPHER, rapid, for position in Brooklyn office.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER for financial company; take rapid dictation; $20 to start.

STENOGRAPHER, for large office; $15.

TYPIST; 40 words; some knowledge of figures; $15.

BOOKKEEPER, $15; some knowledge of figures; $15.

IMPORTANT BOOKKEEPING, good salesman, familiar posting leather work, sports typewriting; $25.

STENOGRAPHER, downtown concern; must have high school graduate; some knowledge of banking; $18.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS.
INSURANCE, LAW, COMMERCIAL.
GILBERT'S, 115 NASSAU STREET.
BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, ALSO OFFICE BOYS.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 280 BROADWAY.

STENOTYPE OPERATORS.

Several attractive openings for experienced operators; salaries from $15 to $18. Call The Dictaphone, 86 Chambers St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 343-344 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction. Appointments made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. H. M. WEHMAN, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant required by foreign bank; knowledge bank accounting, Spanish, and English essential; must go Latin-American country; state experience, salary expected, references. M. J. P., R 202 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER AND INVESTIGATOR IN CLAIMS DEPT. OF LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY; MUST BE ENERGETIC, CLEAN-CUT AND WILLING; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &C. M 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

The American Jewish Chronicle, 38 West 42d St., New York, has an opening for a live high grade, experienced advertising solicitor, man or woman, thoroughly conversant with local advertising, who is a result obtainer, and can develop new business outside the channels of least resistance. Preference will be given to man or woman of system, as well as action, who demonstrates the ability to produce basis of contracts. A strikingly attractive proposition to the right party. Apply by letter only to the advertising manager, stating full particulars as to past experience, present connections, references. Drawing account and commission.

BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK.
CALL 9:30 A. M., WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 463 WEST ST.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
3 EAST 22D ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF BRIGHT BOYS FOR OFFICE AND MESSENGER WORK.

BOY.—WANTED, BRIGHT, WILLING BOY, PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE, IN FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. P. O. BOX 2,077, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY, about 17, for downtown office; intelligent, obliging; one with some experience preferred; others considered; good advancement. State qualifications and salary expected. R 210 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large manufacturing company downtown wants bright, energetic office boy, about 16 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. F 898 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18, some experience general office work; knowledge switchboard preferred; good appearance; salary, $7; splendid opportunity. Call 25 Broad St., Room 1,209.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange broker's office; neat appearance, 16-17 years. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 1,236, New York City.

BOY, American, in law department insurance company; must be neat, energetic, and willing; begin at $5; state age, education, &c. M 245 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office boy, 16; hours 9 to 6; $6 per week; bring references. Call Suhre, 259 West 42d St.

BOYS, 14 to 17 years of age. Address Wholesale, 347 Times.

CANVASSERS.—BIG MONEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. DEUTSCH BROTHERS, 8D AV. AND 128D.

ENGINEER for night work; must be able to run small electric lighting plant; pay $12 a week, board, and room. Address or call Given's Sanatorium, Stamford, Conn.

EXECUTIVES overburdened with detail needing able assistant trained to help carry the burden write for interview. X 835 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and telegraph operators wanted for station work on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Apply to W. H. Foster, 143d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

FIREMAN.—Pay $25 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 1 o'clock for a personal interview, and be prepared to go to Stamford if engaged.

FRONT CALL wanted for office of high-class apartment hotel; young man of good appearance and address; apply with references. Address H. X., 621 Madison Av.

LACE BUYER.

European buyer of native or adopted American citizenship wanted by prominent lace importing house, catering to jobbing, manufacturing and syndicate trade.

Previous experience in foreign markets preferred, but not essential, if applicant has necessary training in stock, or as assistant buyer; splendid opportunity for reliable, energetic and ambitious young man.

Address, stating age, experience, and references, "Buyer," 300 Times.

MAIL CLERK Wanted.—American boy about 17 or 18 years of age; good education, high-school graduate preferred; state salary expected. Address Chemist, P 878 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 849 Times Annex.

NEWSPAPER advertising solicitor, living in Baltimore, to canvass a special line of business for a leading New York publication on commission; good opportunity. X 229 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Crossing and strap machine operators for straps and leather specialties. N 210 Times Downtown.

PROGRAM ADVERTISING SOLICITORS. Attractive proposition; commission. Address E 128 Times.

SALESMAN.—Able, aggressive man; convincing talker; spare or full time outside; advertising experience desirable, but not essential; liberal commission. Call after 12 A. M. Mr. Mann, Room 1,514, 220 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man, with selling experience and executive ability, can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, C. M. C., 75 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (CORSET.)—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH A GOOD DEPARTMENT STORE ACQUAINTANCE TO REPRESENT THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND STATES A GROWING CONCERN SPECIALIZING IN POPULAR AND HIGH-GRADE CORSETS; TO RIGHT PARTY WE WILL MAKE A PROFITABLE AND AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; SALARY OR COMMISSION; STATE EXPERIENCE. C 106 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
Largest electrical specialty manufacturers of the kind in the world has an exceptional opportunity for six live, clean-cut, aggressive men under 35 for the sales force; salary and promotion if you can qualify. 119 West 42d St., 2d floor.

SALESMEN, between 25 and 35 years of age, well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. M 246 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—South and Middle West; quick-selling, repeating side line to furniture and department stores; commission; only live wires. Manufacturer, Suite 1,907, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Interior decorating and furniture concern require services of thoroughly experienced man for high-grade establishment; big opportunity for right man; salary. X 841 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electrical manufacturer; liberal commission. Airtex Fan, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN.—First-class proposition; absolute commercial necessity; big commission. 116 West 32d St., (1,205.)

SALESMEN.—Young men; permanent work; commission; drawing account. 109 Leonard St., 4th floor, mornings.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, 20 to 25, to act as shipping clerk and assist in filing, etc.; give experience and salary expected. F 899 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN
required by
LORD & TAYLOR
in their Men's Shoe Department.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.
Superintendent's Office
7th Floor.

ST

CONVICTED GUNMAN STANDS BY ROFRANO

Carnevale Testifies He Was Asked to 'Frame' the Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner.

'DEATH SIGN' IN COURT AGAIN

Gaimari Brothers Ejected for Alleged Silent Threat—Mrs. Rofrano on the Stand.

Rocco Carnevale, alleged first assistant to Michael A. Rofrano in the conspiracy that led to the killing of Michael Gaimari, denied on the witness stand yesterday all knowledge of the acts charged against the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner by Gaetano Montimagno, whom Rofrano was said to have commissioned to commit the murder.

Brought from Sing Sing, where he is serving a term of from twenty years to life for his part in the murder, Carnevale swore he had received an offer of freedom through an agent of Tom Foley if he would help send Rofrano to the electric chair, but that his conscience would not permit him to turn on a man who had been his friend for more than twenty years.

His testimony and that of Mrs. Michael A. Rofrano, wife of the defendant, furnished the greatest interest to yesterday's developments in the trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Shortly before Carnevale took the stand, Al and John Gaimari, brothers of the man who was killed at the so-called direction of Rofrano, were ejected from court on the complaint of Nicholas Sassi, a witness for the defense, who told Justice Bartow S. Weeks he had received a death sign while testifying.

Mrs. Rofrano told the jury that her husband did not leave the house until after 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder, although Montimagno had sworn that he met the defendant an hour earlier near Brooklyn Bridge. She fully corroborated all that had been said by Peter Campbell, her husband's seventeen-year-old nephew, who testified that he was the first to carry the news of the crime to the Rofrano home.

Carnevale attracted great attention in court because of the frequency with which his name has been mentioned in connection with the murder conspiracy and because he was the man who was said to have introduced Montimagno to Rofrano. Before being convicted of having abetted the killing of Gaimari he was a prominent member of the Italian colony in the Second Assembly District, having owned gambling houses and hotels in that neighborhood. He also owned a hotel at one time at Coney Island, and was generally known as one of the closest friends of Rofrano.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers had laid emphasis on Carnevale's close relations with Rofrano by proving that he, at one time, accepted the blame for shooting out the eye of a girl after Rofrano, his long-time friend, had been convicted of the crime.

Carnevale testified that Michael St. Angelo, a saloonkeeper in the Second Assembly District, was the agent of Tom Foley, the Democratic leader of the Second Assembly District, who had promised him immunity if he would "frame up" Rofrano.

"He came to me in the Tombs, and I asked him to help me," said Carnevale. "He told me it was up to me, and that if I would help frame Rofrano I would not be convicted, but get free in twenty-four hours. He said 'Grandfather' (the Italian nickname for Foley) said I would go free if I framed Rofrano."

Carnevale said he had replied that rather than involve an innocent man he preferred to go to the electric chair himself, and that he had made the same reply when the La Salle brothers and James Serafino, three of the other gunmen convicted of complicity in the killing of Gaimari, urged him to do the same thing.

He told of having talked to ex-District Attorney Perkins about his connection with the crime and of having told Mr. Perkins that he knew nothing that would connect Rofrano with the killing of Gaimari. He was still on the stand when recess was declared, and will be cross-examined this morning by Mr. Brothers.

Nicholas Sassi, one of the other witnesses for the defense, testified that the killing of Gaimari grew out of a gamblers' feud in which Frank Finnimore was a prominent factor. The purpose of his testimony was to prove that Finnimore and not Rofrano inspired the killing.

ACCUSE GAIMARIS OF ASSAULT.

Friend of Witness at Rofrano Trial Says Brothers Attacked Him.

The hatred between the Gaimari and Rofrano factions developed by the trial of the ex-Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner on the charge of having instigated the murder of Michael Gaimari resulted in a fight last night in which Andrew De Marzo, a friend of one of the gunmen who testified in Rofrano's behalf yesterday, was badly beaten.

De Marzo made a complaint against "Buster" and Al Gaimari at Police Headquarters after a bad wound on his head had been treated at Volunteer Hospital.

According to the story told by him to Lieutenant Farley of the First Branch Detective Bureau, he was accosted by the two brothers of the murdered man shortly before midnight in a coffee house at 30 Madison Street, which is not far from the place where the murder took place on March 8, 1915. They asked him if he intended to testify for Rofrano, as had his friend, Nicholas Sassi, yesterday, and when he replied that it was none of their business he was assaulted, according to his story.

"Buster struck me in the face, and then Al knocked me down with the butt end of a revolver," he told Lieutenant Farley.

Al and Buster Gaimari were both ejected from the courtroom yesterday while Sassi was testifying, after he had complained to Justice Bartow S. Weeks that they had threatened him with a death sign.

ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

The "In-B-Tween" an Ideal Cigar
IN-B-TWEEN Conference for the Smoker
" Court Session for the Lover
" Visits for the Doctor
" Appointments for the Merchant
" Calls for the Salesman
" "Dress" for the Ladies
GUARANTEED LONG HAVANA FILLER. Has all the flavor bouquet and quality of the high grade full-sized cigar.
IN-B-TWEEN
The Connoisseur of clear cuttings. In handy vest pocket boxes of 12, 25 and 50 cigars.
AT ALL LEADING CLUBS AND HIGH-CLASS CIGAR COUNTERS EVERYWHERE
KRAUS & CO., MAKERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

From now on, your friends and your business associates are going to see a great deal of your overcoat—some of them will judge you by it. It is important, then, that you have the right kind.

See our Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats. The Varsity Six Hundred for youthful men; new Chesterfields; new ideas in loose, comfortable coats; plenty of coats for motoring.

Prices start at $20. Splendid values at $25, $28, and $30. Imported fabrics at $40, $45, $50. The fur-trimmed ones are $50 to $90.

Wallach Bros
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Dress clothes that are right

You may as well be sure yours are

ALMOST right will not do in dress clothes; if the style, the tailoring, the fit are not just right, you dont want the clothes. You can tell how they fit; better rely on us for the rest.

Our label is your guide; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

You'll find Hart Schaffner & Marx dress clothes in this store; and the right things to go with them; smart, correct, reasonable in price.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, corner 29th
Third Ave., corner 122
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings

Monroe Clothes

YOU'D be no more surprised to see a statue to $15 in Madison Square than you'll be when you see the value that sum will buy in MONROE CLOTHES.

Many a man has come to our stores and said, "If you can show me that I can afford to wear a $15 suit, I'll gladly save money and wear it." We simply showed them Monroe Clothes. That's what they wear to-day. Style—of course! Fit—guaranteed! Materials—the kind that really wear! Workmanship—careful and sound!

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9

WE CAN afford to save money for Monroe customers, because we practice saving ourselves. Every Monroe garment is made in a Monroe workshop. There is no middleman's profit to pay. Every Monroe store is on a low rent second floor. Monroe costs are at the minimum, therefore Monroe prices can be. Monroe Clothes are always the same price—$15.00—no special sales, no reductions. Think it over.

Drop in at the nearest of our stores to-day. The fall suits and overcoats are a delight to the eye, a pleasure to the pocketbook. Monroe quality at $15 is going to be a real surprise. There's no question about it. Come up and see! Now—to-day!

Monroe Clothes
AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

42ND ST. COR. B'WAY TIMES SQUARE
B'WAY COR. FULTON ST.
125TH ST. COR. 7TH AVE.
NASSAU ST. COR. FRANKFORT CITY HALL
BERGEN AV COR. 149th ST. BRONX
10 COURT ST. B'KLYN
NEWARK 151 Market St.
ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Efficiently and sufficiently custom-tailored of fine imported cloth, earmarking a two-fifty value, my

ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTS $2.00

Four for $7.50
—will contribute much to your satisfaction and my reputation.
Light and dark grounds, colors eternal, soft and stiff cuffs, negligee bosoms, all sizes.

Wm. C. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway Cor. Worth St
25 Cortland St near Church St

TRUE! —every word of it"

"I know it is, because I have tried it! "If you are suffering—as I did—with a skin-trouble that smarts and burns like mad, and is so unsightly that you dread to be seen; if you are trying—as I did—treatment after treatment without real help, then you can imagine how I felt when Resinol gave me *instant* relief and soon cleared away the eruption. My doctor prescribed it.

"Why don't *you* try Resinol?"

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free, write to Dept. 42-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember! Get—*

Resinol for that skin-trouble

Special— Washable Gloves
85c
Friday and Saturday Only.

1500 pairs of imported Washable Fabric Gloves. When soiled—cold water and soap make them as clean and fresh as new. Light Gray, Dark Gray, Sand Color, White, Chamois — backs embroidered in black or self color.

Better buy a pair of each color—while you can get them at 85c.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
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SAVE SUNDAY PICTURES.
Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.00. Times Square, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly overcast, warmer today and Sunday; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI. ... NO. 21,469. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SIX MEN, TRAPPED, CONFESS SUBWAY DYNAMITE PLOTS

Three Admit a Part in Blowing Up Lenox Av. Station and Tell of Other Crimes Planned.

FOUR ARE UNION OFFICIALS

Fuse They Abandoned in Flight Through Central Park on Oct. 25 Leads to Capture.

OTHERS SOUGHT BY POLICE

First Bomb Contained 50 Sticks of Explosive, and Similar Purchase Followed.

A coil of fuse dropped in the hurry of flight was the clue that led to the arrest yesterday of four officers of a local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, a striking subway guard, and a chauffeur, all charged with having participated in a plot that resulted in the dynamiting of the subway station at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street early in the morning of Oct. 25. Considered together, the police say, the stories of some of the prisoners show that the explosion was only an initial "demonstration," and that the strikers contemplated the destruction of other stations by dynamite.

The arrest of the six men and the seizure of a quantity of dynamite alone prevented the prisoners, the police are certain, from taking the next step, the blowing up of the Times Square subway station, the date for the destruction of which had been set for yesterday morning. The Columbus Circle and City Hall stations were also marked for destruction.

The police concede that not all the union men were aware of the plot, and in order that funds might be diverted for the expenses incurred, the plotters, the police say, used the money collected from the public by the strikers' hand-organ collectors.

Officers of the national organization of the Amalgamated were quick to condemn the guilty plotters and their work. The police were of the opinion that the dynamiting was not the work of any "man higher up." The prisoners are young men, and the police believe that, desperate over a losing fight, they had determined upon the destruction of property as a last attempt to enlist attention and in some inexplicable way to arouse antagonism against the Interborough. Of those arrested only three were active in the work. The others are officers of the union who, if they knew of the plot, did not indorse it. Two other men, said to have been active in the work of purchasing and placing the dynamite, are wanted by the police, but have disappeared.

Face Prison Terms of 25 Years.

The men under arrest are:

MICHAEL J. HERLIHY, 21 years old, of 184 East 102d Street; an elevated railroad guard and the Financial Secretary of Local 731 of the carmen's union.

LAWRENCE KELLA, 24 years old, of 131 East 116th Street; a subway guard and the Recording Secretary of the same local.

GEORGE POLIACK, 25 years old, of 69 East 113th Street; a subway guard and the Assistant Financial Secretary of the local.

BENJAMIN S. HARRISON, 34 years old, of 127 East Eighty-fourth Street; an elevated railroad guard and the business agent of the local.

JAMES J. MERNA, 24 years old, of 776 Ninth Avenue; a subway guard and a member of the local.

THOMAS J. McGUIRE, 28 years old, of 309 Bloomfield Avenue, Caldwell, N. J., a chauffeur.

All are charged with having violated Section 1,805 of the Penal Code, which forbids the placing of dynamite or other explosives with intent to destroy. The maximum penalty is twenty-five years.

Detectives in Captain Tunney's bomb squad settled down to a watching game after the subway explosion, when Detective Valentine Correll, searching in Central Park near the scene of the blast, found the roll of fuse and a torn sheet of brown paper just inside the park wall in 110th Street. On the fuse was stamped the name of the manufacturer.

A search of this firm's books showed that it was handled in this territory by the Hercules Powder Company, whose plant is at Kenvile, N. J. So far as the police could learn every sale on the powder company's books was accounted for except a consignment of fifty sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite, 100 fulminating caps, and 100 feet of fuse. These had been purchased ostensibly for use in dynamiting stumps of trees. These were purchased two days before the dynamiting here.

The receipt for this lot was signed "C. F. Johnson." Suspicion having thus been fixed the police reasoned that if a second attempt were made to blow up the Interboro property the dynamiters would come back for another supply explosives. So they placed a watch at the company's plant.

Their vigil was rewarded Thursday afternoon. Merna and McGuire called at the powder company's office and asked for the same amount of caps, explosive, and fuse as had been sold the day before the Lenox Avenue explosion to "C. F. Johnson." Merna told the salesman that he was employed by "Mr. Johnson," and that the dynamite was wanted for his use. He received it and signed the receipt "George Werner." As soon as the pair left the office detectives accosted them. They explained that they were agents of the New Jersey Forestry Commission, and it was necessary for them to know just what trees were to be destroyed and who had purchased the explosive. The suspects were undisturbed. Apparently they suspected their questioners of being railroads detectives seeking to find out whether the dynamite was to be unlawfully shipped. Merna said that he and his companion were reputable persons and engaged in clearing some land in Bernardsville.

"You will have to show us," said one of the detectives, and Merna and McGuire said they would be glad to do so. Detectives and plotters wandered about for some time, and the latter could not locate the land they wanted to clear. It was at this time that Merna said he lived in New York, and that there were plenty of persons here who could prove he was an honest young man. At the same time McGuire remembered that he had a brother here who could vouch for him. The party started for New York.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

SHIP'S CREW POISONED; 1 DEAD, 2 RESCUED

Destroyer Dashes at Record Speed, Carrying Physician, to Light Vessel Off Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 3.—Two men desperately ill and one man dead as a result of ptomaine poisoning due to eating canned goods was the condition found on the Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 2 by the destroyer Cushing last night.

Speeding at 33 knots with a physician aboard in response to an urgent call by wireless for assistance the Cushing reached the lightship last night by 10 o'clock. The surgeon found First Mate Andrew Thistle of Baltimore dead, Wireless Operator R. R. Buck in a critical condition, and Seaman G. Kemp ill. All were suffering from the poisoning. The Cushing took the two men and the body of Mate Thistle and made a record run back to the Norfolk Navy Yard, arriving shortly after daylight.

Buck is in a precarious condition at the Naval Hospital. Seaman Kemp is greatly improved and was able to tell of the harrowing day aboard the lightship. He declared that with Thistle in a dying condition Operator Buck sent out his call for a physician and was then stricken himself. His illness followed. To make matters worse another of the crew fell down a gangway and was found unconscious. All other members of the crew were slightly ill. Thistle's death was caused by heart failure at the crisis of the poisoning.

9,000 MORE MEXICANS TO CHASE VILLISTAS

Force Being Concentrated at Jiminez—Rumor of Pershing Offensive Doubted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, announced tonight that a Carranza force of 9,000 men was being concentrated at Jiminez to be used in a movement for the "elimination of Villa." The announcement was based on advices received by Mr. Arredondo from Agdres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, who stated that General Murguia "is concentrating his forces at Jiminez, and in a few days he will have a force of 9,000 men who will engage in the concentration for the elimination of Villa." Another dispatch to Mr. Arredondo asserts the report that the capture of Parral by Villa bandits is unfounded.

Jiminez is an important junction point on the Mexican Central Railroad about 140 miles southeast of Chihuahua City and about fifty-five miles due east of Parral. It is also about forty miles south of Santa Rosalia, a point 195 miles south of Chihuahua, which Villistas were reported several days ago to have captured after having cut the line south of Chihuahua City. According to El Paso reports, the Villistas turned southwestward up the river cañon from Santa Rosalia, with Parral as their objective.

Considerable interest was shown here early tonight in a news report from Columbus, N. M., which was later cancelled, to the effect that the American forces were to resume the pursuit of Villa within a week under an agreement by which the Carranza forces were to retire southward and not hinder the Americans. Acting Secretary of State Polk said he knew of no such agreement and that he had no information on which such a report could be confirmed.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, Chairman of the American section of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, yesterday denied a published report that the American Commissioners had secretly agreed to the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition from Mexico on condition that announcement of the withdrawal be withheld until after the Presidential election in this country. Mr. Lane characterized the report as an unqualified lie.

Other persons in touch with the members of the commission said that the American Commissioners had informed the Mexican Commissioners that the Pershing expedition cannot be withdrawn until conditions in Mexico have altered sufficiently to guarantee the protection of the lives and property of Americans now living in that country.

3 DIE IN A TENEMENT FIRE.

Dock Laborer's Whole Family Wiped Out—30 Others Homeless.

Three lives were lost and thirty families made homeless by a fire which destroyed the six-story tenement at 338 Cherry Street early last night. The flames spread to a factory loft adjoining, where the two upper floors were destroyed. Those killed were Mrs. Rose Geld, her four-year-old daughter, Anna, and her six-months-old baby, Abraham.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Stern of the Madison Street Station, who found the hallway in flames, and turned in an alarm. With the aid of Patrolmen Murray and Kruger he got many of the tenants to the street, but the fire spread so quickly they were unable to reach the apartment of Mrs. Geld. When firemen entered the upper floors they found her and her children on the floor dead. Max Geld, the husband and father, who is a dock laborer, collapsed when told about his family.

The property loss was estimated at $25,000.

MENOCAL IN THE LEAD.

Cuban President Is Said Now to be Certain of Re-election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—President Menocal is now leading, and his election is practically certain, as it hinges on Oriente Province, where he has a slight lead, and the precincts not yet reported are strongly Conservative. He carried Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, and Santa Clara Provinces, which, with Oriente, total eighty-six electoral votes. Sixty-six are necessary to elect.

FIRST NEW U.S. AERO TESTED

Plane Built Under Standard Plans Does Well at Mineola.

The first of the new standard aeroplanes built under the plans and specifications of the United States Government was tested at the Mineola aviation field yesterday afternoon. The test was said by observers to have been entirely successful.

The flight was made by Miss Cecilia Wright of this city, accompanied by T. T. Milliman, Chief Inspector of Aviation for the Government.

In spite of what were said to be extremely adverse air conditions, they remained aloft fifty-two minutes and reached an altitude of 5,100 feet.

Political Summary and Election Forecast by David Lawrence, Washington Correspondent, with Voter's Directory, to-night in The New York Evening Post. All newsstands, five cents.—Adv.

CARLSTROM FLIES IN AHEAD OF TIME

Covers the 315 Miles from Hammondsport in 2 Hours and 21 Minutes.

MAKES 134 MILES AN HOUR

Surprises Watchers at Governors Island by His Unexpected Arrival.

PRAISED FOR GREAT WORK

Air Enth siasts See Promise of Great Things—Hope for Regular Mail Service Soon.

Victor Carlstrom, driving a 200 horse power Curtiss biplane, "The New York Times," finished at 8:56 o'clock yesterday morning his flight from Chicago to Governors Island, with a total flying time of 8 hours 28 minutes and 30 seconds.

As was announced in THE TIMES yesterday, Carlstrom had planned to make the trip between sunrise and sundown on the day of starting—Thursday—but because of a leak in a gasoline pipe he was forced to break his flight at Erie, Penn., whence he flew to Hammondsport, N. Y., from which place he made the concluding lap of his journey—315 miles—in two hours and 21 minutes, an average speed of 134 miles an hour.

Carlstrom's Actual Flying Time.

Left Chicago, (E. T.)	7:00:30 A. M.
Arrived Erie	11:27:00 A. M.
Left Erie	2:34:00 P. M.
Arrived Hammondsport	4:24:00 P. M.
Left Hammondsport	6:35:00 A. M.
Arrived New York	8:56:00 A. M.

	Time.	Miles.
Chicago to Erie	4:17:30	252
Erie to Hammondsport	1:50:00	200
Hammondsport to New York	2:21:00	315
Flight time	8:28:30	967
Average, 114 miles an hour.		

Winging at tremendous speed and at a great height, Carlstrom swung over the Hudson in the vicinity of Fort Lee for the final spurt of his cross-country air ride, and, heading south over the city, shot straight for Governors Island, where those who waited his coming had assembled. Throughout his journey he had been favored by a following wind.

Bulletins on the Minute.

As in his first day's flight, when he broke the American long-distance non-stop record, Carlstrom was almost never out of sight of an observer yesterday. The first assurance that he would resume his Chicago-New York flight was received in the office of THE TIMES at 6:02 A. M., when the American Telephone and Telegraph Company observer at Hammondsport rung in and said: "Carlstrom will start as soon as it is light enough to fly," was his report.

Four minutes later he reported that the aeroplane was ready to fly, and at 6:08½ he said that Carlstrom was donning his flying clothes. The observer added that he was on the top of a telephone pole, where he could see every movement of the aeroplane, and which would allow him a longer view of it as it flew away from the aviation field.

The preparations for starting were reported in detail, the bulletins often less than a minute apart, and then at 6:35 came the flash: "Carlstrom's started!" Four bulletins came from the observer on the pole in the next four minutes and told that Carlstrom was about 300 feet up and headed to the south; that he was now about two miles away from the aviation field; that was still in sight and rapidly climbing, and, finally, at 6:39 A. M., that he was out of sight.

Then Bath, N. Y., reported him, then Elmira, where it was said that his engine could be heard. Corning broke in to report his passage about 1,000 feet up. Elmira then reported again, this time to say that the aeroplane was in sight and that all the fire bells and whistles of the city were sounding to call the people out. The observer reported next that everyone had turned out, and at 6:57 came the message that THE TIMES aeroplane had passed at an elevation of about 3,000 feet and traveling more than 100 miles an hour.

In the next nineteen minutes Carlstrom was chronicled as passing Waverley, N. Y.; Sayre, Penn., and five miles south of Owego, N. Y. His course showed a loop here, leading to the belief that he had missed the Erie Railroad tracks in his terrific speed and had turned east to find them.

At 7:27 Binghamton reported the aeroplane passing three miles to the south, at about 6,000 feet, with a stiff, favoring wind and at very great speed." At that point the telephone company issued a bulletin that they expected Carlstrom would reach Governors Island at about 8:45.

Flier Drops a "Bomb."

Susquehanna, Penn., was heard from next—at 7:38 A. M. Nothing further was heard from the flier until 8 o'clock, when Honesdale, Penn., reported him as flying by that town only about 500 feet up and going at a terrific speed.

Seven minutes later Barryville, N. Y., reported his passage, to be followed at 8:14 by Port Jervis, which added that he was flying very high and fast and was headed due east. The telephone observer said that Carlstrom had dropped a "bomb," evidently containing a message, and that it fell in the west end of Port Jervis.

Carlstrom crossed into New Jersey at 8:19, and approached Sussex, flying very high. Warwick, Ramsey, and Ridgewood then reported in turn, the last at 8:39½. He swung over the Hudson and over the city proper, untimed, and the last official bulletin recorded was of his landing.

When Carlstrom slid down on the air and touched the ground of Governor's Island at 8:50 it was four minutes before he had expected to arrive, and a longer period ahead of the time when even the most optimistic of those waiting for him had anticipated. He took every one by surprise.

A number of persons were in the hangar on the drill ground sheltered from the cool wind with the aid of which Carlstrom was flying to them at more than 130 miles an hour. General Leonard Wood was in his quarters and other officers were scattered about. A dozen or more persons were walking toward

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German Warships Raid Shipping Route and Escape Under Fire of British Cruisers

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via Sayville.)—A raid was made by German naval small craft on the shipping route between the mouth of the Thames and Holland on Wednesday night, the Admiralty announced today. Several steamers were stopped and searched, and two of them were brought into a German port. The raiders were fruitlessly shelled by four British cruisers while they were returning. The official statement reads:

On the night of Nov. 1-2 small German naval vessels advanced from points of support on the coast of Flanders against the trade routes between the Thames and Holland. They stopped and searched several steamers and brought two of them, which were suspicious, into port. A third steamer which was ordered to follow has not yet arrived.

As they were returning, some of our torpedo boats were shelled for a brief time without success by four British cruisers. Our naval forces all returned safely.

The Admiralty also made this announcement today:

"It is once more stated that all the German torpedo boats which partook in the enterprise in the English Channel on the night of Oct. 26-27 returned. No boat was damaged by shells or mines.

"As to the English patrol ships sunk by German torpedo boats, the British Minister Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) admitted that the number was six. The official British report issued previously mentioned none. The German report gave their number as eleven which, according to a new and careful investigation, must be considered as very conservative.

"The German torpedo boats were by no means driven away by the British, for there were present no British forces that could have done this. The few British destroyers which showed themselves were in part sunk by shots, being so taken by surprise that they could not fire one shot, while the remainder saved themselves by flight."

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says an official inquiry will be made regarding the Dutch steamer Oldambt, which was captured by a German submarine Wednesday, and later recaptured by a British destroyer but afterward capsized when she reached the Hook of Holland, probably from the effect of bombs exploded in her by the German prize crew before the British recaptured her.

The correspondent says that an inquiry will also be made concerning three other Dutch vessels—the steamers Randwyk, Brinswyk, and Nordwyk—which were held up by the Germans. The Randwyk was released immediately, but the other two vessels were taken into Zeebrugge and subsequently released.

HUGHES ASKS AID OF WORKINGMEN

In Three Brooklyn Speeches He Says He Wants to See Labor 100 Per Cent. Satisfied.

PROTECTION IS THEIR HOPE

Declares if He Is Elected He Will Give an Administration with an Exclusive American Policy.

Charles E. Hughes went into independent Kings County last night and told three enthusiastic meetings that he would be elected President next Tuesday because the people of the country had made up their minds to vote for a protective tariff and Americanism. The Brooklyn speeches came at the end of a busy day, in which he campaigned down the Hudson Valley and was received everywhere by large crowds.

The close of the Republican campaign comes tonight, when Mr. Hughes will speak in Madison Square Garden.

The Republican candidate, in his speeches last night, made a plea for the support of the workingman, devoting his greatest energies to painting a word picture of a jobless, disconsolate America after the war unless the country has the high tariff he and his party offer. The high spot of the day's campaigning came when he stood before 2,000 workers down in Greenpoint, where he lived as a boy, and asked:

"Which do you want, reduction of wages or protection of wages? Answer me!"

Like a single voice came the roar: "We want protection!"

In all of his three Brooklyn speeches Mr. Hughes said that he had been a friend of labor when he was Governor of New York, and promised he would not change if elected President.

Wants Labor Satisfied.

"I want to see labor 100 per cent. satisfied, not 20 per cent.," he said.

Mr. Hughes's biggest meeting was at Kismet Temple, Herkimer and Nostrand Avenue, where he was introduced by Jacob A. Livingston, the Kings Republican leader, as "The next President of these United States." The 4,000 people who packed the hall gave the candidate an ovation that lasted ten minutes. Every one in the audience waved an American flag. As Mr. Hughes came forward to speak, some one yelled, "Open up, now, open up!"

Mr. Hughes began by voicing resentment at the argument that his criticism of the Wilson Administration meant that he was against peace.

"I am for peace; I abhor war," he said. "My criticism of the present Administration is not that it has preserved peace, but that it has not preserved our self respect as a nation.

"A vote for me is not a vote for war, but is a vote for the maintenance of American rights on land and sea, as to all nations throughout the world. We propose that we shall have in the coming days, if entrusted with power, an Administration that will be dominated exclusively by devotion to American interests. It will be an American Administration with an exclusive American policy, if I am entrusted with the Administration through your votes next Tuesday."

Tribute to Young Men.

Mr. Hughes then paid a glowing tribute to the young men of America who give up the pleasures of home to further American business abroad.

"This is the advance guard of American business," he said. "These men are found often where revolutions take place easily, and when their flag is all they have to protect them. Do you suppose that American business is going to prosper after the war if our flag does not mean protection?

"It won't do to characterize these young men, these servants of humanity, as private speculators, who can get home the best way they can in time of trouble. And I say that no matter how humble a man an American citizen may be, he is entitled to the full protection of the nation until the American people records a decision to the contrary.

"American business will not prosper abroad—there will be no chance for it—after the war if the American flag is only an invitation to come home."

Mr. Hughes then launches into his argument for a protective tariff. He said the present prosperity was all false.

"We are like a man who has taken too much, and who is going to wake up with a headache.

"We are all taking counsel together at this time, understanding that the existing situation is not at all a satisfactory one. We have at this time a prosperity that is largely created by the demands incident to a European war. You remember what the conditions were twenty-two months ago. You may remember some of the promises that were made four years ago. Our opponents are very eloquent in promises. They are eloquent now; they were eloquent then. We may judge something of what will be the result of their continuance in power by considering what was the result of their coming into power four years ago.

"What do you propose to do in the face of the situation which will result from the ending of the European war? We note that on the other side men have been called from every activity—from shop and office and factory and farm—to fight for their respective coun-

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PRESIDENT GREETS JERSEYMEN TODAY

Thousands of Democrats Will Go to Shadow Lawn for "Old Home Day."

ISSUES TO BE SUMMED UP

Mr. Wilson to Express His Appreciation for Hospitality of New Jersey Folk.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 3.—President Wilson will welcome large delegations of Jerseymen at Shadow Lawn tomorrow, when "Old Home Day" will be celebrated. Special trains will bring delegations from Hudson, Essex, Union, Mercer, and Hunterdon Counties, each led by the Democratic County Chairman, while Mayor Donnelly of Trenton and James Nugent of Newark will head big bodies of personal followers.

The President's address will round out his fight for re-election, with a strong summing up of the issues of the campaign as he has outlined them through the Fall. He will probably take the opportunity also to express to his New Jersey audience his appreciation of the State's hospitality during his stay here, and to appeal to them to do their full share toward keeping New Jersey in the list of Democratic States next Tuesday.

While the audience will be largely composed of residents of New Jersey, there will be many visitors from New York as well, and the crowd is expected to be one of the largest that has listened to the porch addresses at Shadow Lawn this Fall. The President will begin speaking at 2:30 o'clock.

The President and Mrs. Wilson returned to Shadow Lawn from New York on the Mayflower this morning. They landed at the Atlantic Highlands shortly before 10 o'clock, where they took a motor to the Summer White House. The President was delighted with his reception in New York.

Mr. Wilson will motor to Princeton Tuesday morning to cast his ballot, and will spend the rest of the day quietly at Shadow Lawn. Arrangements have been made to give him the election results as rapidly as they are received. Next Thursday he will go to Williamstown to be present at the christening of his grandchild, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, and from there he plans to return to Washington.

BLAME POLICE AT GARDEN.

Commissioner to Investigate Disorder at Wilson Meeting.

Democrats were cheered yesterday over President Wilson's successful day in New York on Thursday. The demonstration at Madison Square Garden especially impressed National Chairman Vance McCormick. Despite the poor arrangements for handling the crowd there, he said, the President was greatly impressed and felt very gratified.

"It was a spontaneous outburst," said Chairman McCormick. "That could be seen in the people's faces. President Wilson said he had never seen anything like it."

Police Commissioner Woods was so dissatisfied with the police work that he said he intended to investigate the whole affair. Why hundreds of ticket holders should have been excluded and many women roughly handled he could not understand, he said, unless there had been "bad police work." He said it was the worst handling of a crowd he had witnessed in his term as Commissioner. The Commissioner believes also that improper preparation by the Garden management had much to do with the result. "There were not nearly as many ushers as were needed," said the Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner Dunham, Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Morris, who were in charge of the police arrangements, insisted that the disorder outside the Garden was due to the failure of the Democratic managers to open the doors on time. The managers also loudly asserted that the police failed to hold the lines and were swamped.

Mayor Mitchel, who also had difficulty gaining admittance to the Garden, was convinced that the fault lay with the police. He sent letters of apology to many distinguished citizens and out-of-town visitors who were unable to get to the places reserved for them.

So impressed was Mrs. Wilson with the demonstration in the Garden that she asked for and got the big mallet with which "Big Bill" Edwards almost split the speaker's table in his effort to stop the demonstration for the President.

OXFORD PREFERS WILSON.

Rhodes Scholars, in a Straw Vote, Elect Him by 37 to 16.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Oxford says that in voting on the question, "Resolved, That the present Administration should be repudiated at the approaching Presidential election," the American Club today expressed itself in favor of Wilson by a majority of 37 to 16. According to States, Wilson's majority was 23 to sixteen States not being represented owing to the absence of voters. Rhodes scholars hold appointments from their States for

U-BOAT TO CONVOY THE DEUTSCHLAND

Sister Ship of Famous U-53 Is Expected Off Coast Soon, Capt. Koenig Says.

ALLIED CRUISERS WAITING?

Reports of British and French Vessels Off Block Island Lack Verification.

CARGO LANDED IN SECRECY

Eighty Negroes from Baltimore Aid in Unloading the Submarine in New London Dock.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 3.—The German armored submarine U-57, sister ship of the U-53, which recently sank five vessels off the New England coast, is expected to act as a convoy for the undersea freighter Deutschland on her return voyage to Germany, according to a statement, tonight by Captain Paul Koenig. The Deutschland's skipper added:

"I would not be surprised if the armored submarine appeared off this coast while I am in port. You can't tell what the Government will do."

In answer to questions Captain Koenig said he probably would make his homeward dash within the next ten days. He denied a report that he would go through the Cape Cod Canal, saying nothing was to be gained by this route.

The U-57, it was reported, left Bremen on Oct. 13—three days after the Deutschland sailed.

Rumors were received here tonight of the presence of British and French cruisers off Block Island, No Man's Land, and Nantucket Shoals, but there was no confirmation from reliable sources.

Commander Yates Stirling of the United States submarine base off the Thames River placed no credence in the reports. He said the tender Bushnell and four United States submarines had been maneuvring off Block Island and adjacent waters for two days, and that if foreign warships had been sighted a report would have been made to him immediately.

Commander Stirling was interested in the report that the U-57 was to convoy the Deutschland on her return voyage, saying that it was a natural thing for Germany to do.

Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company announced that the Deutschland's cargo was discharged at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Great care was exercised to prevent outsiders from seeing the work. Only the crews of the submersible and the North German Lloyd liner Willehad were allowed in the hold. They passed the freight out to eighty negro stevedores, brought from Baltimore, who stored it in the warehouses.

Vice President Hilken of the Forwarding Company left here today for New York. Nothing has been made public concerning the Deutschland's manifest. James L. McGovern, Collector of Customs, is out of town. He sent a special delivery letter today to Captain Koenig, but the latter declined to comment on its contents.

The Citizens Committee, which has arranged for a complimentary dinner for the Deutschland's crew next Wednesday, announced that a gold watch, suitably inscribed, would be presented to Captain Koenig.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—James L. McGovern, Collector of Customs for Connecticut, acknowledged here tonight that the manifest of the Deutschland's cargo had been filed with him, but declined to make public any information regarding it.

"It is a private matter," he said, "and, besides, the Government rules don't allow me to make it public."

Liable to Attack if Convoyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The statement attributed to Captain Koenig of the Deutschland that the U-57 will convoy his vessel back to Germany and may reach an American port before the Deutschland leaves was a surprise to officials of the United States Government, who said tonight they had nothing to confirm the report. Nor was any confirmation obtainable at the German Embassy.

In German circles the statement attributed to Captain Koenig is not seriously credited, the view there apparently being that if the Deutschland should accept convoy she would forfeit her right to immunity from attack without warning as a merchant submarine. On the other hand, it was contended that the Deutschland probably would enjoy about as little immunity from attack by British warships when traveling alone as when convoyed, in view of the orders to British warships to sink any German submarine on sight without making any distinction between merchant or war submarines.

If the Deutschland is to be convoyed by a war submarine it may be as an extra precaution against accident. She was damaged by collision with a tug before leaving Bremen, this having delayed the start on the return journey to this country, and since arriving at New London a diver has found small holes in the hull near the anchor bulkhead, the examination having been made because the Deutschland leaked in that compartment on the voyage here.

Another suggestion is that the U-57 or some other German war submarine may be coming to this country to try to drive British warships away from the waters through which the Deutschland would have to pass just outside the three-mile limit when she leaves New London for Germany.

The American Court of Claims, following a famous dissenting opinion by Justice Story of the Supreme Court, has on several occasions taken the position that the act of sailing under belligerent or neutral convoy is a violation of neutrality. This opinion was rendered by Justice Story in the case of the Nereide. It was followed by the United States Court of Claims as to belligerent convoy in the case of the ship Maley, in an

COUNT ALLIES' LOSSES ON THE SOMME 600,000

Germans Say Every Square Mile of Ground Won Has Cost 5,000 Men.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Estimates of the Franco-British losses during the four months offensive on the Somme front, emanating from German general headquarters in the west, give the total in round numbers as 600,000.

The British losses are put at 400,000 men and those of the French at 180,000. These estimates, it is argued, are moderate in view of the fact that the British casualty lists admit losses of 372,000 men to the end of September. The writer says that each square mile of territory recovered cost the Allies more than 5,000 men.

That the original purpose was to get through, the writer says, is shown by the prodigious scale of the preparation and the huge masses of cavalry held in readiness to begin the pursuit through the broken German lines. The writer contends that the assertion of the Entente Allies that the plan of the offensive was not to breach the German lines but merely to relieve the pressure elsewhere by holding fast a large part of the German forces is only an afterthought, invented to cover the failure of the offensive to reach its objective.

SOCIETY OF NATIONS ADVOCATED IN PARIS

League of Rights of Man Wants Disagreements Settled by Law Not by Force.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A lasting international peace can be made possible only by the foundation of a society of nations whose guiding principle shall be the settlement of differences by law and not by force, declares a resolution adopted by the Congress of The League of Rights of Man in session here. The resolution, framed and approved after long discussion, says—

"This society shall be based upon the recommendation of the right of nations, great and small, to independence, upon the institution of compulsory arbitration applicable to all international conflicts without exception and reserve, and upon the organization of international forces capable of repressing by appropriate penalties all attempts at revolt or aggression.

"To insure lasting peace in the future, the treaty must not contain germs of war or revenge. It shall consecrate the right of peoples to dispose of their own destinies and shall not provide for the dismemberment of States or annexations of territory against the will of the population. On the contrary, it shall annul annexations imposed by force such as that of Alsace-Lorraine.

"It shall create an economic régime under which certain temporary measures, applied as penalties, shall guarantee to each people exercise of its legitimate activities without permitting the existence of any aggressive organization for economic conquest.

"Justice requires that the future peace treaty shall provide penalties against the responsible authors of war, and punishment to those who wage war in defiance of the law of nations; that States who are aggressors shall make reparation proportionate to the enormous damage done, and, finally, a system of guarantees which, without infringing the principles enunciated above and notably without having recourse to forcible annexation, shall safeguard the world against further aggression."

Finally the Congress, taking note of declarations made by Entente statesmen, expresses hope that to give the world an earnest of their designs the allied governments will decide to submit all their eventual conflicts to arbitration and form a federation among themselves as the first outline of a future society of nations, welcoming the adhesion thereto of all States, small and great, who remained outside the struggle.

PEACE LEAGUE FAVORS A HAGUE CONFERENCE

Organizing International Council to Open Way for Proposals by Belligerents.

The World's Court League, of which William H. Taft is Honorary President, announced yesterday a movement to organize an international council, with a view to calling a third Hague conference, perhaps before the close of the war. In the latter event, the conference would be prepared to act as a medium for peace proposals. After the war it would serve as a permanent international council of conciliation for formulating and codifying new rules of international law.

The league's purpose was revealed in connection with the announcement of a new set of principles and program of action adopted at a meeting held on Thursday. Dr. John Wesley Hill resigned as the General Secretary on Oct. 1, it was stated, and Dr. Samuel T. Dutton was elected in his place.

Under the plans, the International Council of Conciliation would be associated with an international court of justice representing all nations. This court, "subject to the limitations of treaties," would be empowered to assume jurisdiction over international questions in dispute that are justiciable in character, and that are not settled by negotiation. The league intends its program to "afford the common ground" upon which all peace workers may meet and co-operate.

The league, in purposing to establish itself as a clearing house of peace movements, plans to go before the world, "not as a sheriff assigned to enforce peace," it was explained, but as a permanent body which would be sustained by public opinion. If necessary, however, the armed power of nations might be called to its support, according to the league's plans, should public opinion not prove to have a convincing influence upon any of the nations.

It was stated that "at the proper time," not necessarily after the termination of the war, the league's purposes would be placed before the President of the United States with a view to soliciting his support.

JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS
SIGMUND WECHSLER
This (name) on ballot. Endorsed by Citizens' Democracy and Independence League.—Adv.

ITALIANS PUSH DRIVE ON TRIESTE; TAKE 3,498 MEN

Cadorna's Men Again Sweep Forward Along the Brow of the Carso Plateau.

MEET HEAVY RESISTANCE

But the Austrians Are Driven from Caves and Woods in Face of Fierce Gunfire.

ITALIANS HOLD TO SOUTH

New Positions Won Wednesday Incessantly Attacked in Vain—Two Days' Prisoners 8,200 Men.

ROME, Nov. 3, (via London.)—In the zone from Gorizia to the Adriatic Sea the Italians have captured additional points of vantage from the Austrians and taken 3,498 more prisoners and guns, machine guns and quantities of arms and ammunition, according to the official bulletin issued today. The communication reads:

Julian front.—From Gorizia to the sea heavy fighting, which resulted in further successes along the northern brow of the Carso Plateau, continued yesterday. Here the troops of the Eleventh Army Corps, who repulsed violent counterattacks during the night, took strong defenses on difficult ground east of Veliki Kribach and Mount Pecinka.

After taking several trenches and clearing the enemy out of woods and caves, the Fourth and Forty-fifth Divisions, in spite of an intense artillery fire and counterattacks, held the line running from Mount Faite over the heights of Point 319 to Point 229 on the Oppachiasella-Castagnavizza Road, 700 meters west of the latter.

On the remainder of the front east of Gorizia and from Hubilog to the sea all the positions gained by our troops Nov. 1 have been maintained, notwithstanding incessant attacks which were supported by concentrated artillery fire.

During the day we took 3,498 prisoners, including 116 officers, among them a brigade commander, a regimental commander, and three field officers. Two mountain guns, numerous machine guns, and large quantities of arms and ammunition and war material of all kinds also fell into our hands.

During a hostile air raid the night of Nov. 1-2 over the Lower Isonzo our guns brought down hydroplane L-75. The officer and pilot of the machine were killed.

An Italian dirigible airship on Wednesday night, says another official statement, dropped seventeen bombs on fortifications and warships in the roadstead of San Pietro in Sebenico Bay. The dirigible returned without being hit, in spite of an intense fire from Austrian coast batteries.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Rome dispatch to the Wireless Press says that the first day of the new Italian offensive cost the Austrians 15,000 men, a third of whom were made prisoners, the dispatch says. (The Italian War Office reported Thursday that 4,731 prisoners had been taken.)

The Twenty-first Austrian Regiment and several battalions are said to have been annihilated.

The weather is favorable and the battle against the heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso continues fiercely. Austrian counterattacks are described in the dispatch as feeble.

VIENNA, Nov. 3, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today issued the following official statement:

Front of Archduke Charles: In the northern wooded region the Rumanians yesterday made attacks at various places. They were repulsed everywhere. We pursued the enemy and our troops gained ground to the southeast of Rothenthurm Pass and southeast of Predeal.

On the remainder of the Transylvania front and on the coastal and eastern fronts and in the wooded Carpathians there is very little fighting activity.

Vienna Tells of Hard Fighting.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The War Office report today on the operations in the Italian theatre reads:

On the front in the coastal territory most bitter fighting took place yesterday. The Italians continue their attacks and in so doing use huge masses of men and large quantities of munitions.

In the Wippach (Vippaco) Valley our positions in the Panawitzer Wood, near Sober, east of Certolba, were the scene of furious attacks. The enemy was repelled everywhere. Gyalaer Landsturm Regiment No. 2 and Dalmatian Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 14 offered stubborn resistance.

On the Carso Plateau an Italian massed attack, which commenced by way of Pecinka Height along the road to Castagnavizza, was brought to a standstill with severe enemy loss. Here two batteries, which resisted to the last, fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the southern part of the plateau all enemy attacks broke down before the front held by the brave Austrian Landsturm Regiments Nos. 22 and 13 and Austrian Infantry Regiments Nos. 13 and 98. The number of Italian prisoners increased to 2,200 men.

On Nov. 2 during the forenoon a naval airplane squadron successfully dropped bombs on the semaphore station at Duwal and on the radio telegraph station and warehouses at Torre Portiscia. During the afternoon a naval airplane

squadron attacked the railway station t Rotchi and the military establishments at Sels, Doberdo, Caranzano, and Starsano. Many hits were made.

RETAKE STOKHOD TRENCHES

Russians Recover Ground There and Make Progress in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Infantry fighting continues in Galicia and in Volhynia, with slight successes in both regions for the Russians, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today. The Russians have reoccupied part of their trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod in Volhynia. East of the village of Lipnicadolna, in Galicia, the Russians have pushed back the Austro-Germans in some places. The statement reads:

On the River Stokhod, in the region of Vitonej and Alexandrovsk, (five miles north of Kiselin,) fighting continues. Here a battalion of one of our regiments succeeded in pushing back the enemy who had occupied part of our trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod.

In the region of the heights east of the village of Lipnicadolna our detachments, after having destroyed opposing wire entanglements, pushed back the enemy in some places. A dense fog hindered the work of the artillery on the River Bystritza. In the region of the village of Krivich our scouts, together with a platoon, made a surprise attack from the front and flank on an enemy company, dispersing them and taking thirteen prisoners.

Teutons Repel Seven Attacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops charged seven times yesterday in an attempt to recapture positions taken by the Germans on the Narayuvka, southeast of Lemberg. They suffered exceptionally severe losses, the War Office says, and gained no success. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians suffered exceptionally severe losses during unsuccessful attempts seven times repeated, to recapture the positions stormed by us on Oct. 30 west of Folv-Kasnolesme, on the left bank of the Narayuvka.

"No success whatever was obtained by the Russians in their recent determined attack on the eastern front, which apparently was launched with the purpose of helping the Rumanians, and may be considered the last of the ramifications of General Brusiloff's great offensive movement," says an Overseas News Agency review of the campaign in its contines:

"On the Narayuvka, in Galicia, the Russians sustained a severe and sanguinary defeat in a battle that lasted seven days, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 22, and were similarly defeated in an engagement on Oct. 30. During the progress of this fighting Turkish troops especially distinguished themselves.

"The Russians likewise paid a large price for their attacks upo nour positions on the Shara on Oct. 30-31. While the German losses, despite drumfire of the heaviest sort, totaled only 40 men, thanks to the excellently constructed defensive positions, the Russians left about 1,200 men on the field in this sector.

"These attacks, which were repeatedly launched in strong force, resulted in no relief for the Rumanians."

Russian Airmen Bombard Turks.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning operations on the Caucasus front: "On Wednesday two of our aviators bombarded large Turkish encampments near Ishak Majdany, northwest of Nurik, and near Tykolan, southeast of Cholilik, and also two bridges over the Euphrates near Sagan. In the region of Sakiz (Persia) our scouts captured fifteen head of cattle transporting wheat."

VIENNA, Nov. 3, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the Russian front:

Front of Prince Leopold: On the Bystritza, Solotvina (Galicia) there have been engagements between the the opposing lines. On the Narayuvka the Russians by means of sudden massed attacks attempted to recapture the positions lost to Allies on Oct. 20. All the attacks broke down with severe enemy loss.

South of Huleviche, (east of Kovel,) on the Stokhod, an Austrian Landwehr Chasseur command drove back a Russian outpost.

ANGHELIKA'S DEAD BURIED.

Allied Officers in Full Uniform at Greek Workman's Funeral.

PIRAEUS, Greece, Nov. 1, (via Athens to London, Nov. 3.)—(Delayed)—Four thousand workmen today followed to the cemetery the body of one of the men who perished when the Greek steamer Anghelika, with 350 recruits for the Greek volunteer movement on board, was sunk recently near Piraeus by a German submarine.

The funeral was held by the labor unions from the labor centre during the afternoon. The Entente Allied Diplomatic Corps sent a wreath for the casket, and the French Admiral, du Fournet, and the allied military attachés attended the service in full uniform. Detachments of French and British sailors and officers wearing mourning bands on their arms represented the allied fleet. The warships in the harbor half-masted their flags during the funeral. The arrangements for the ceremony were supervised by the French naval and secret police officers. A Venizelist demonstration which had been expected did not take place, and no disorder marked the funeral.

The families of other victims of the disaster held private funerals during the day for their dead.

ENOUGH STEEL IN BRITAIN.

Will Be Independent of Foreign Supplies Next March, Says Official.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Dr. Addison, one of the chief officials of the Ministry of Munitions, told a party of journalists visiting Woolwich Arsenal yesterday that he calculated Great Britain would be entirely independent of foreign steel supplies by next March. During the Somme offensive the expenditure on armaments was about ten times the weekly rate on what it was in the month of January, but there are more filled sheils in France today than there were at the beginning of the war.

With special reference to the steel supply, Dr. Addison said:

"The more Great Britain was dependent upon a neutral country the more was she waging war at a disadvantage. One of the advantages of making things at home was to save vast sums of money apart altogether from what was lost on exchange."

He gave an interesting forecast, which was that as Great Britain was providing extenstons of steel works at a probable saving of something like $30,000,000 a year, Great Britain would, provided the program was satisfactorily developed, be entirely independent of foreign steel supplies by next March.

ORDER CENSUS IN GERMANY.

In Interests of War Feeding Department and the Army.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Bundesrat, or Federal Council, of Germany, decided yesterday to take a census of the German Empire on Dec. 1, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

The census, it is said, will be in the interests of the War Feeding Department and the army administration

BRITISH BUSY IN PACIFIC.

Warship Said to Have Sunk German Steamer Off Costa Rica.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Nov. 3.—The British warship Rainbow anchored in the harbor here today.

It is reported that the warship sank a German steamer off Bahia Salinas, Costa Rica, but officers of the Rainbow would not confirm the report.

FRENCH ADVANCE TO VAUX VILLAGE

Reach Its Outskirts After Reoccupying the Fort, Which the Germans Evacuated.

GAIN HOLD ON HILL NEARBY

Germans Admit New Loss to the French in the Region North of the Somme.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—French troops reoccupied last evening Fort de Vaux, on the Verdun front, which had been evacuated by the German forces, and today they advanced further, reaching the outskirts of the village of Vaux.

Before entering the fort they waited for the cessation of heavy explosions in the fort, the French War Office states, adding that the re-entrance of the French into this position was not contested and the ring of Verdun forts was now re-established.

Several interesting conclusions are drawn in Paris from the evacuation of Fort de Vaux. The chief of these is the belief that the Germans, regarding the western front as now of comparatively secondary importance, intend to reduce their operations on the Verdun front to a minimum and will direct their main energy against the Rumanians.

The newly established Ministry of Munitions in Germany is regarded by military observers in Paris as the result of the Germans having experienced the superiority of the Entente Allies in artillery and munitions along the Somme front.

German newspapers are saying, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, that they are not surprised by the evacuation of Fort de Vaux, as the intention to abandon it had been communicated in advance to some representatives of the press. The papers emphasize that the German retirement was voluntary and that the authorities no longer thought the fort worth retaining at the price of further sacrifices. The Berliner Tageblat says: "The measure, of course, is not pleasant sentimentally, but militarily it is justified."

The French night bulletin, telling of the additional gains near Vaux, reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after the capture of Fort de Vaux, our infantry continued its advance to the outskirts of the village of Vaux and north of Vaux Lake. We gained a footing on the crest dominating the village. The enemy did not attempt a counterattack.

There is nothing of importance to report on the rest of the front except the usual artillery activity.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

South of the Somme the artillery fighting was fairly lively in the sectors of Lihons and Chilly. A surprise attack was carried out by us against German trenches west of Lauchurt.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the night was relatively calm. Yesterday the enemy, owing to tne violence of our bombardment, which had continued several days, evacuated Fort de Vaux during the afternoon without waiting for an attack by our infantry, whose preasure was becoming closer and closer.

Very heavy explosions were heard in the fort. During the night our infantry, which had gone up quite close to the fort, occupied this very important work without any loss. The belt of interior forts of Verdun is now re-established in its entirety and is held firmly by our troops.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Aviation.—On the Somme front one of our three-seater airplanes was attacked in the region of Allaines (north of Peronne) by a group of six enemy machines and succeeded in bringing down one of them. One of our chasing squadrons, which came without delay to the help of our machine, brought down a second enemy airplane and forced the others to flee.

A German machine, struck by a shell from our anti-aircraft guns, fell in the Forest of Nonnenbruck, west of Mülhausen, (Alsace.)

The British War Office communication, issued this evening, says:

The enemy this afternoon delivered counterattacks against the trench east of Gueudecourt captured yesterday, but was completely repulsed.

During the day our artillery and trench mortars bombarded enemy lines east of Fauquissart and in the neighborhood of Blairville.

Yesterday in the course of aerial combats two enemy machines were destroyed.

The day statement of the British War Office says:

Yesterday evening by a surprise attack we captured an enemy trench east of Gueudecourt and secured our position during the night.

We carried out a successful raid against enemy trenches near Arras.

Berlin Admits New Somme Loss.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Portions of Sailly-Saillisel, on the Somme front, which were taken by the Germans, were again lost to the French yesterday, the War Office announced today. Attempts of the Allies to advance east of Gueudecourt and against the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood resulted in failure, it is said. The bulletin reads:

Fighting activity was generally within moderate limits. Isolated sections in the Somme district were under strong artillery fire.

Houses in Sailly that had been taken by us were lost again yesterday morning in hand-to-hand fighting.

Hostile advances east of Gueudecourt and against the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood failed toward evening.

Toward evening the French fire against Fort de Vaux decreased.

HERO OF DOUAUMONT DEAD.

Gen. Ancelin, Who Commanded Victorious Brigade, Dies of Wounds.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—General Ancelin, commander of the brigade which led in the assault on Fort de Douaumont in the Verdun region on Oct. 24, has died of wounds. General Nivelle, the commander at Verdun, in announcing the death to Mme. Ancelin referred to the fact that her husband had prepared for the victory and capture of Douaumont.

General Ancelin was a brilliant officer, and had served as First Assistant to three Ministers of War, Berteaux, Etienne, and Millerand, in the direction of the army administrat on. He was in charge of the reorganization of the French cavalry before the outbreak of the war.

BRITISH HONOR FOR BOELKE

Imprisoned Officers Said to Have Sent Wreath for His Casket.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to Reuter's from Amsterdam quotes the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger as saying that a beautiful wreath for the casket of Captain Boelke, the German aviator killed recently, was given by the British officers who are prisoners of war at Osnabruck, and that it bore a gold-lettered inscription to that effect.

The dispatch adds that a telegram from the officers asking permission to [illegible] the wreath characterized Boelke as [illegible] admired and honored enemy.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thursday saw the beginning of a new Italian offensive. This move seems to be on a larger scale and more sustained than any others which the Italians have made since Gorizia fell. It is coming, too, at a time when the indications are the Austrians are none too well prepared to meet it. While in Transylvania there are a few German divisions under von Falkenhayn, the greater part of the forces are Austrian. The fighting of the Russians in Galicia also occupies the attention of a considerable number of Austrian troops.

Opposed to the Italians, who have been consistently inconsistent in their attacks, starting the most furious drives, which have lasted but a few days, before slackening and dying out, the Austrians have, as was shown in Trentino, shifted their troops back and forth as the Italian pressure has increased or lessened.

Now, apparently, the Italians, beginning a period of activity after long inaction, have by the suddenness of their attack caught the Austrians by surprise and are scoring important successes from Gorizia to the Gulf of Palmano, which is an arm of the Gulf of Trieste, a distance of about twelve miles, they have struck the Austrian lines with terrific force and have made notable gains.

Before the attack was launched, the Italians were in possession of the western edge of the Carso plateau. The heights were facing, however, defenses which the Austrians had had plenty of time to prepare and which had stopped the attempt to advance a month ago. North of the Carso, the Italians had been held in place just east of Gorizia from the day Gorizia fell. The heights in this section, flanking as they are the Italian line to the south, were necessary to an Italian advance. The Italian Army therefore struck at these two points—against the heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso, in both cases they were successful. For nearly a mile along the railroad from Gorizia to Prebacchi they moved forward, occupying the heights, overlooking the railroad from the north, as they advanced. Further south to the foothills of the Carso Plateau, their line kept pace with the advance.

On the Carso as well as at the southern foot of the plateau in the narrow neck of land between the Carso and the Gulf the offense was particularly severe. For nearly a mile here the Italians pushed ahead, establishing their lines almost as far south as Duino, the largest town on the Gulf north of Trieste.

Distances in the fighting here are by no means as great as in other areas. A small advance here is more important than a much larger one in Galicia, for example. The main stumbling block to an Italian thrust against Vienna is the Carso, and this is but a small area, though filled with military difficulties. As it is, the Italians are only a little over fifteen miles from Trieste, and their offensive has just begun.

The details of the fighting will make interesting reading, although they are slow coming in. The number of prisoners is significant. Nearly 5,000 men were taken in the first blow. This may prove another of the sudden spurts of the Italians which have often resulted in advances, but have just as often been allowed to die down within a short time.

The reason for the speedy ending of these spurts may well be a shortage of shells. The Italians have practically no native steel, and few, if any, manufacturing resources for the production of shells. Their supply came from Germany in former times. Now it must come from England, France or this country.

The battling in the Carso is, even in a greater degree than in the other battle grounds, a question of artillery and artillery for the most part of the heavier calibres. If the Italians now have a sufficient quantity of shell, they are attacking at a time when they can render effective aid to the Allies in other fields.

On the Rumanian front matters are very much at a standstill. Mackensen, in Dobrudja, is ominously quiet. No report of any activity has reached us from this quarter for more than ten days. This is hardly in keeping with the reports of his successes which were being sent out in his great sweep forward. Whether it means that he has reached the limit of his ability to advance or whether the Rumanians have vacated the greater part of Dobrudja and left him no opposition is not apparent.

The pressure on the Transylvanian front continues, and in the same place. The Germans are limiting the r efforts to the passes south of Hermannstadt and south of Kronstadt. It is the only section of the line where they have a good lateral railway close to the mountain chain.

The Rumanians, on the other hand, are striking against the region of the Vulcan Pass. Their effort here is directed against the main railroad from Western Hungary, which comes in perpendicularly to the western frontier, paralleling the northern frontier and feeding the temporary field-bases and the branch roads, which run up to the German front.

There is still a long distance to go, but the end to be attained justifies the effort. A success here will practically mean the end of von Falkenhayn's campaign, as it will cut his main life line. Distribution of supplies is only effective as long as there are supplies to distribute. Once this line is cut the source of supply has been lopped off. This is probably the most effective answer the Rumanians could make to the German effort through Predeal Pass. The latter effort is a distinct effort to reach Bucharest and link up with the forces of Mackensen in Dobrudja. The Rumanian attacks in Vulcan Pass, however, constitute a distinct threat against this effort and one which will only be removed when the Rumanian capital, with its excellent facilities for the concentration and distribution of supplies, is reached.

On the western front matters are practically at standstill. The French have been creeping forward steadily, capturing a section of trench here and there and constantly drawing nearer to Transloy. In the last few days they have taken over 1,000 prisoners, but the kind of work they are doing is expensive and slow.

Bad weather is still the rule here, and the chalky ground over which the men would have to pass makes any hurried infantry advance impossible. Even though the movement is at still evident that the battle is going on and that when weather conditions permit we shall see again the major attack with its enormous artillery preparation. The statement of Berlin that the former allied gains were due in great measure to the German artillery ammunit on supply, which has since been corrected, will then be put to the test.

U-BOAT TO CONVOY THE DEUTSCHLAND

Continued from Page 1.

opinion in 1892, and again in the case of the brig Sea Nymph in 1901.

There is no generally recognized international rule relative to convoy, either neutral or belligerent, but the trend of the text of writers is that a merchant vessel when convoyed partakes of the character of the convoying vessels. John Bassett Moore in his International Law Digest, published as an official document by the United States Government, makes this statement:

That the acceptance by a neutral vessel of a convoy of a belligerent man-of-war is an illegal act, and in itself affords good ground for condemnation, if the vessel, while under such convoy, be captured by the other belligerent, is maintained by the English courts and English writers, and also by the leading publicists of the United States, among whom may be mentioned Kent, Duer, Woolsey, and Dana.

In the same work Dr. Moore quotes Rivier as having taken the position that "a neutral merchant ship which sails under enemy convoy violates neutrality; its seizure and confiscation would be legitimate."

If the agents of the Deutschland will signify that she is available for carrying mail to Germany the Post Office Department will be so notified in a formal communication from the German Embassy.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today conferred at the German Embassy with Lieutenant Franz W. Krapohl, second in command of the Deutschland, who is understood to have told the Ambassador of the alleged attempt of several American fishing steamers to trap the submarine ins de the three-mile limit when she left the entrance to Chesapeake Bay last August on route to Bremen.

Lieutenant Krapohl came to Washington with Dr. George Ahrens, an attaché of the Embassy, who was sent to New London to convey the Ambassador's congratulations to Captain Koenig, and to get official mail brought on the submarine and addressed to the Embassy. Six large mail pouches containing more than 800 pounds of letters and documents, including official communications in code, were brought to Washington by Dr. Ahrens and Lieutenant Krapohl.

Some difficulty was experienced in the effort of Dr. Ahrens to bring this mail to Washington in record time. He at first bought two Pullman seats, but objection was raised under the company rules against putting the six mail pouches in the Pullman car. Finally the difficulty was solved by the purchase of six seats in a day coach for the mail and its two guardians. The Embassy staff was busily engaged today in deciphering official communications contained in the six mail pouches, and Count von Bernstorff spent some time tonight going over this mail.

Count von Bernstorff has asked the agents to inform him on the subject. The Post Office Department already has declared its willingness to accept a proposal to establish a regular underseas mail service.

The Embassy's plans for the establishment of this service are progressing, notwithstanding statements made in New London yesterday by Dr. Ahrens, who inferred it was unlikely that the Deutschland would carry United States mail. No explanation of the attaché's statements was offered today at the Embassy.

SAYS U-BOAT WAR IS BEGUN.

Clemenceau, in Derisive Comment on Us, Urges Counteroffensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Georges Clemenceau in 'Homme Enchaine, discussing the German submarine attacks in Norwegian waters, declares this shows that Germany has now decided to wage war without formally declaring it on all neutral powers which thwart her. "It is," he says, "the inauguration of a new 'right of man,' eliminating all other rights except that of force."

Evoking the Lusitania case Clemenceau continues:

"Is this not the doctrine by virtue of which the Lusitania was sent to the bottom with her tragic cargo of women and children? Most impotent Wilson found in this only an occasion for a display of jurisprudence, which above all, had for its result to invite the Germans to renew this moving spectacle for him by torpedoing the Marina manned by an American crew. Is it necessary to add that the President-candidate is making a liquity, of which luckily the result will only transpire after election? Democracy, is [illegible] humanity you can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE GET AIR-BORNE MAIL

Carlstrom Brings Letters for President and for Berlin via Deutschland.

CONGRATULATED BY WILSON

Couriers Deliver Greetings to Shadow Lawn and to Edison, Who Telegraphs Reply.

Victor Carlstrom brought to New York yesterday more than 1,000 letters and postcards addressed to people in various parts of the country, including President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Thomas A. Edison, Postmaster General Burleson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Cardinal Farley, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Felix M. Warburg.

The mail was received on the aviation field by Assistant Superintendent of Mails John W. Tiedemann of the New York Post Office, official representative of Postmaster Edward M. Morgan. The pouch was immediately taken to the General Post Office, and within less than half an hour after Carlstrom landed the letters and postcards were being delivered to the New Yorkers to whom they were addressed, while the mail to persons outside New York was sent out on the first trains. The letters to the President, Mayor Mitchel, General Wood, and Mr. Edison were carried outside the mail pouch, and were hurried by special messenger to the addressees.

An interesting packet of postcards brought by Carlstrom will go by the German submarine Deutschland to Germany. In that packet are cards to the German Emperor, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister; other high officials of the German Government, and to the editors of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, the Berliner Tageblatt, the Berliner Volkszeitung, the Cologne Gazette, and the Berliner Zeitung.

The letter to Postmaster General Burleson was from Postmaster D. A. Campbell of Chicago. There were also letters to the editors and publishers of many of the leading periodicals of the country.

General Wood had the distinction of being the first man to receive a letter sent by aeroplane from Chicago to New York. It was from Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, "who concluded as follows: "When he [Carlstrom] hands this to you, please congratulate him and THE NEW YORK TIMES for me personally and for all connected with the Central Department."

John Hays Hammond, mining engineer and President of the Rocky Mountain Club, 65 West Forty-fourth Street, received four letters from Western members of the club in Chicago. One of the letters was signed jointly by A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Chairman of Western Democratic Headquarters in Chicago; M. S. Dean, Traffic Manager of the Anaconda Copper Company, Chicago; Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Max Pam.

Mr. Hammond sent the following message to THE TIMES: "On behalf of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, accept congratulations on new record in annihilating space. Everything that brings the West and East more closely together wins the appreciation of our members." Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. also sent the club's thanks to THE TIMES.

The letter from Mayor Thompson to Mayor Mitchel was delivered to Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's private secretary, at 10 o'clock. It follows:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, Oct. 27, 1916.

The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor City of New York:

Mr. Dear Mr. Mayor: I take pleasure in sending you by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane the greetings of the City of Chicago and in extending congratulations on the establishment of a new record in rapid transit between the metropolis of the West and that of the East. With the cordial hope that this latest elimination of time and distance between Chicago and New York may bring with it an increase of good feeling and co-operation between their citizens, I am, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

The Governor of Illinois wrote to the Governor of New York:

Office of the Governor,
Springfield, Oct. 27.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, New York City:

My Dear Governor Whitman: Illinois sends greetings to New York over THE TIMES aeroplane pioneer, which twentieth century enterprise will in the near future develop into a regular daily aero express between the Empire State of the East and the Empire State of the Central West. Very truly yours,

EDWARD F. DUNNE.

Edison Greeted by Bion J. Arnold.

The letter brought by Carlstrom for Mr. Edison was from Bion J. Arnold of Chicago, one of the country's most distinguished engineers. It read:

Chicago, Oct. 30, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Edison: To the distinguished achievements through the initiative of Morse, Bell, Marconi, and yourself in the instantaneous transmission of thought over great distances there has been added by the Wrights and others the means of transporting physical matter with phenomenal speed, and the flight of Victor Carlstrom in his Curtiss plane, carrying mail from Chicago to New York, is intended to emphasize and celebrate the advent of the aeroplane into the commercial field. The Aero Club of Illinois and the army officers in charge of the United States Aviation Station here join me in extending greetings and best wishes to you and in congratulating THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its progressive enterprise in initiating and fostering this event.

Sincerely, BION J. ARNOLD.

Immediately he received Mr. Arnold's letter Mr. Edison sent the following telegram to his Chicago colleague:

Bion J. Arnold, The Two Aero Clubs of Illinois, and the officers of the United States Aviation Station at Chicago, 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago:

Your letter via THE NEW YORK TIMES aero mail service promptly received. Let us all hope that this is the initiative movement which shall lead to the commercial introduction of high-speed aerial mail service and also to the alternate triumphs in friendly rivalry of American designers and constructors over all other nations.

EDISON.

Gov. Dunne Greets The Times.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Governor Dunne sent the following letter, in which he forecast the inauguration in the not distant future of an aerial mail service between the two greatest American cities:

Office of the Governor,
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27.

Editor New York Times, New York City:

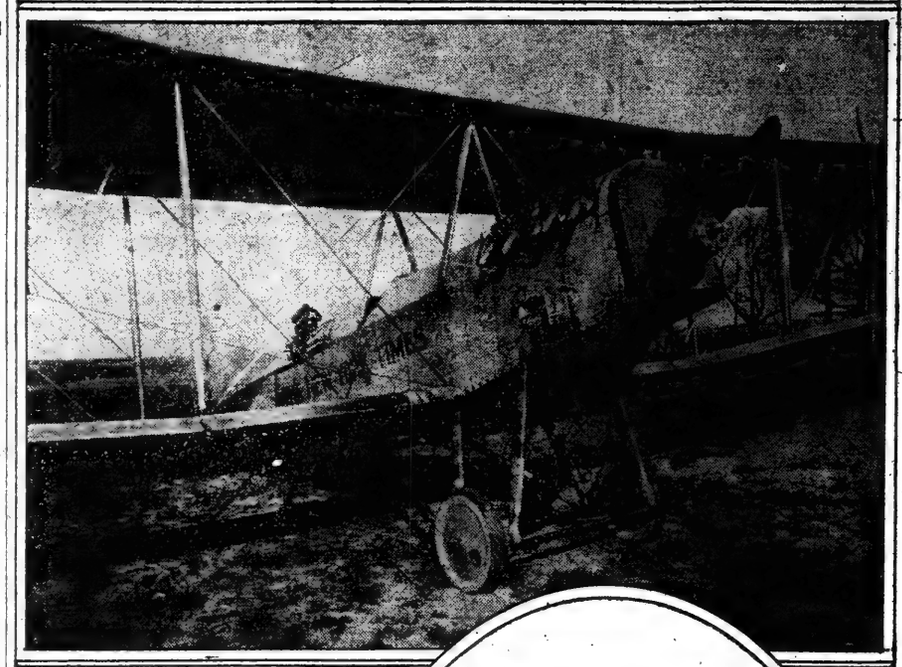
Dear Sir—Am pleased to be able to inaugurate aero communication between the public officials of Illinois and New York on the airship furnished by the enterprise of your paper. Your airship will probably be the forerunner of a regular air express route in the near future.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD F. DUNNE.

The Mahin Advertising Agency mailed a 50,000-line contract for advertising space in THE NEW YORK TIMES for the B. F. Goodrich Company with Carlstrom. This order was received at the New York Post Office at 10 A. M., and by THE TIMES at 10:35 A. M. yesterday. This is the first advertising order ever sent through the mails by aeroplane, and is said to be the largest tire advertising contract filed with a newspaper. This contract, which was first announced in last Saturday's TIMES, was erroneously stated at that time to be for the Goodyear Company.

R. H. Macy & Co. received an order for goods from a customer in Chicago.

Scenes on Governors Island After Carlstrom Completed His Flight



The Aeroplane on the Parade Ground.

Carlstrom Describing His Trip to General Wood.

Photos by Brown Bros.

CARLSTROM FLIES IN AHEAD OF TIME

Continued from Page 1.

the drill ground, where it was known that Carlstrom would land. Henry S. Woodhouse and Augustus Post of the Aero Club and several others were stepping into the hangar.

Still others, including Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, were in New York, intending to go to Governors Island and thinking that they would arrive ahead of the aviator. Photographers were standing idly about, their cameras against the walls of the hangar. Carlstrom had been bulletined as leaving Hammondsport at 6:35, thirty-five minutes behind his schedule. Hammondsport was known to be about 315 miles away, and every one expected that it would take him at least three hours to make the trip, which would put his arrival after 9:30.

Speck in Sky Gives Warning.

But just about 8:55 o'clock some one looked up toward the west and saw a speck. The speck grew larger rapidly. It split into two dark lines—the planes of Carlstrom's machine—and,

"Here he comes!"

The shout brought the half a hundred persons within hearing to attention. Up the walks of Governors Island, from the hangar, from the further corners of the field, they ran—all looking into the air and taking up the shout. In a moment the whir of Carlstrom's engine made a more emphatic announcement of his coming than the shouting. General Wood and the other officers hurried from their quarters to the field.

Before the crowd had had time to collect Carlstrom had sailed over the island about 4,000 feet in the air, so that he might turn west, and have the benefit of the wind against him for landing. For a moment he was lost to view, being directly between the observers and the morning sun. Eyes blinked and shut facing the glare in the search for the aeroplane. There was just a second or two of suspense. Then the machine emerged. It seemed to be coming right out of the sun.

Carlstrom had turned and was much lower. He was volplaning to the ground in a graceful curve—and the crowd scattered to give him room. Mr. Post waved the flag of the Aero Club of America to greet the aviator and indicate the best place for landing. A whir, a dash—and Carlstrom's big machine was running over the ground, a hundred thrilled observers racing behind it, each hoping to be the first to shake the aviator by the hand.

First Delivers His Mail.

But Carlstrom was not concerned with greetings and congratulations yet. His work was not done. Oblivious of the crowd, the cheering, the excitement in every one else, as soon as his engine was still he calmly began untying the bag of mail—the first ever brought from Chicago to New York by the air route—and the letters outside the bag addressed to President Wilson, Mayor Mitchel, General Wood, and Thomas A. Edison. These he delivered to the waiting messengers—and then his flight and the duties of it were over and he received the congratulations of those about him.

Although every one gave him great credit for what he had accomplished, and attributed no failure to him because two stops had been made, he apparently felt that he had not succeeded in his enterprise and should not, therefore, wear a hero's laurels. The laurels, however, were forced upon him. He was hailed as the champion aviator of the land for what he had actually done and for what every one knew he would have done if mechanical deficiency had not prevented.

One of the first persons to congratulate Carlstrom was General Wood. Afterward, to a TIMES reporter, the General said:

"He made splendid time from Hammondsport. We didn't expect him so soon. And, of course, his whole flight was magnificent. I heartily congratulate both Carlstrom and THE NEW YORK TIMES. Incidentally, Carlstrom has brought to Governors Island the largest aeroplane we've ever had here."

General Wood looked at the big biplane with admiring eyes. One could read in them his desire for great numbers of others like it owned and operated by the United States Army. Two of the aeroplanes regularly stationed on the island stood on the field beside Carlstrom's machine, and, though no one had considered them small before, they looked diminutive and overshadowed by the far-reaching sixty-six-foot wings of THE NEW YORK TIMES flier.

The Aero Club officials present were jubilant. Mr. Woodhouse especially.

"It was a beautiful flight!" he said, "and it has proved the practicability of aeroplanes for mail service and other utilitarian purposes. THE TIMES deserves much credit for its public spirit in showing to the wrold the advancement that has been made in aeroplane and motor construction in the last year.

"This flight shows that a permanent air line could be established between New York and Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, and other cities within a radius of 500 miles for the delivering of morning newspapers and important mail. This would enable these cities to receive the metropolitan papers several hours ahead of the present time of delivery."

Mr Post, who was an aviator himself in the early days, said:

"Next year the Aero Club of America will hold the transcontinental aeroplane contest, in which the aviators will fly from coast to coast, proving to the whole country what wonderful developments have been made since the European war. A Pan-American exhibition will be held in the Grand Central Palace next February, when all the latest and best machines made will be shown, and at which delegates and sportsmen from the South American republics will be present.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be most highly congratulated upon its public spiritedness in arranging this epoch-making event, which will do more than any other one thing to advance the cause of aeronautics in this country."

CARLSTROM'S STORY OF CONCLUDING FLIGHT

Tells of Plowing Through Clouds That Seemed Like Dirty Milk; Then Into Sunlight.

By VICTOR CARLSTROM.

This is a whole lot harder than flying. I don't know what to tell you. I went up and flew right along and here I am. I guess that's about all there was to it except that it would have been a cinch to have made the flight without a stop if it hadn't been for that confounded nut. You folks may be disappointed, but I'll bet I'm the most disappointed of any of you. Some day I'm going to leave Chicago at 6 o'clock and have lunch in New York at noon. I can do it, too. This flight proved it.

We've got a little speed scout about half the size of my big plane and if they give me that I'll come a-humming. Look at the way this big boat acted; never a bit of trouble except that nut. And maybe it wasn't rough in spots! Why it tossed me around enough to make a fellow seasick, and when any wind can toss this craft it's some wind.

The ground between here and Hammondsport is about the worst I know to fly over. No place to make a landing, a lot of hills to create contrary air currents, and, at night, a mass of lights that would make it impossible for a fellow to tell where he was. If it hadn't been for that I'd have come through Thursday night, and I'd have done it anyway if I had had one more hour of daylight. However, that's past and gone.

Just as soon as I get through this little piece I'm going to get something to eat. I haven't had any breakfast yet. I hated to bother the fellows up in Hammondsport, and I knew I'd hit here in time for breakfast. What I want most right now is a grape fruit, some pork chops and French fried potatoes, and some toast and coffee. Then I guess I'll feel all right. It was some cold up in the air, not enough to bother me, for I had a big leather coat with woven wool lining, such as the Royal Flying Corps wear in Great Britain, and, say, it's a peach.

I got up at 4:30 o'clock. I'd spent the night in the Curtiss Club in Hammondsport, and, with a couple of the fellows, motored out to the aviation field where I'd left the machine staked out the night before. It was cold and dark, and it was 6 o'clock before dawn broke, and a cold, gray dawn it was.

It had rained and even snowed a little the night before, and I began to think I was going to have a bad day for the end of my trip, but I was determined to finish it Friday. The motor was some cold! It took a lot of valuable time to crank it, but we finally got it going, and it was just 6:35 when I started out of the field.

You know the field lies between some hills, and when the wind is wrong it's quite a job to get out of it. This morning there were heavy black clouds hanging low over the ground, and there was a lot of wind in them. I got off all right, though, but found as soon as I got up a little way that it was awful rough. As a matter of fact, it was rough all the way down. No, it doesn't make it especially dangerous, but it sure makes a fellow work harder. You've got to be on the job all the time.

I didn't mind that so much, but near Elmira I ran into a bank of clouds. What do they look like when you're in 'em? Well, the best I can tell you is it's like flying through dirty milk. Take the densest fog you ever saw and it isn't half as dense as a cloud, and it's damp and cold, and you haven't the slightest idea of direction. Of course, you can keep steering by compass, and your sense of balance will tell you when you are flying parallel to the ground even if you can't see it.

But it isn't any fun on a cross-country flight, because, you see, you're apt to get off your map. The map I carried showed the line I proposed to follow marked in red ink, and it showed a few miles of the country on both sides of this line, but there it ended. If a fellow got enough miles off his course the map wouldn't be any good to him, for it wouldn't show him the part of the country he was over.

Well, I decided to rise above the clouds, but after I'd mounted for a couple of minutes I realized that the bank must be 7,000 or 8,000 feet deep, maybe more, and the only thing for me to do was to sink below it. It brought me pretty close to the ground, too close for comfort, for I wasn't more than 500 feet above the hilltops, but it was all I could do if I didn't want to be lost.

All this time it was cold and damp, but, shucks! a fellow gets used to that, so maybe I wasn't as much excited about it as you would have been when I ran into the sun near Port Jervis. No, it didn't burst on me all at once in a blaze of glory, as the fellow writes about it. It just grew lighter and lighter, and presently there was the sun. Maybe you don't know it, but the edges of a cloud bank are just like an ice-covered pond when Spring arrives and the ice begins to melt. Know how it melts away first in little rings here and there over the surface of the ice? Well, that's just the way a cloud bank does. Near the edges the cloud begins to grow thin. Pretty soon there are little holes through which the light comes stronger. Then these holes get bigger and thinner and bigger and thinner until there is just a sort of mist between you and the sky outside, and then this even fades away, and there you are in the full sunlight.

Perhaps you'd think it was beautiful. I don't know. I guess I was too busy to think about beauty. I was traveling some, and I wanted to get to New York. I ran into a few more cloud banks, but I could jump all these, and I did so. I got my first glimpse of New York when I was somewhere over the neighborhood of Greenwood Lake. Then I could make out the skyscrapers, and I got out a pair of special binoculars which the Bausch & Lomb people had given to me. Say, they were all right. I could see everything in the city as plain as could be, and pretty soon I made out Governors Island. I don't know just how high up I was. The barograph will show that. I think I was about 4,000 feet up when I passed over the city, and the folks who saw me land at Governors Island know that I came down there all right.

It was lots of fun, and it wasn't a hard flight to make. I guess it showed that my old boat and that new 200-horsepower engine in her make some craft. I could kick myself for that nut having worked loose. If it hadn't been for that I'd have been here yesterday. Well, I'll go it again some day, as I say, and that time I'll lunch in New York. Now, by jingo, I'm going to get those pork chops.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LETTER.

Congratulates Carlstrom After Reading Greeting from Chicago.

The letter from William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, to President Wilson, carried by Aviator Carlstrom outside of his mail pouch, was delivered personally by a courier to the President at Shadow Lawn yesterday. The letter was as follows:

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1916.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J.

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending to your Excellency by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane mail between Chicago and New York the greetings of the City of Chicago. May the closer connection between the two chief cities of the nation be the symbol of the drawing together of all sections of the country in a common Americanism. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

When he received the letter, President Wilson asked if Carlstrom had completed the flight in the morning, as he had set out to do. When he was told that Carlstrom had arrived at Governors Island at 8:56 A. M., after breaking American speed records, the President said: "Please carry my congratulations to him."

BULLETINS TELL OF ARRIVAL.

Hotel Guests and Shoppers Pleased at Success of Aviator Carlstrom.

Hotel guests and shoppers in department stores where bulletins from THE NEW YORK TIMES were displayed yesterday morning read with keen interest the announcement that Victor Carlstrom had successfully ended his long flight from Chicago by landing at Governors Island. In several of the hotels, notably at the Plaza, St. Regis, Belmont, McAlpin, Astor, and Vanderbilt, the desk clerks were kept busy answering telephone calls from enthusiasts in different parts of the city who were eager to learn the result of the final lap of the flight from Chicago.

At Gimbel Brothers' store, where the results were announced on the bulletins in the front window, more than a score of employes went up on the roof soon after 5 o'clock and scanned the sky in an endeavor to catch a sight of THE TIMES flyer. But they did not see him.

There was a big rush to the bulletin board in the Waldorf-Astoria when the final announcement was posted, and many guests read the bulletin before breakfasting. At the Ansonia it was noticed that many business men on their way downtown made a detour into the hotel lobby to read the latest flying news. In the Ritz-Carlton, Claridge, and Manhattan Hotels, where the announcements were prominently displayed, the guests evinced lively interest in reading the progress of the flight in the early morning hours.

At the Aero Club of America, at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, the interest was as great as on the first day. Many members telephoned to the club to ask if Carlstrom had started, and when they learned that he had actually arrived at Governors Island more than the usual number of members visited the club to discuss the trip.

One of the most interesting comments on the flight was received in a radiogram from C. C. Wittwer, a Curtiss aviator, who is returning from Russia on the steamer St. Paul, due here on Sunday. Wittwer has been giving demonstrations in Russia of flying machines and boats. In notifying the club of his coming arrival, he said news of THE TIMES flight had been received by wireless on the St. Paul, which, he added, was "a fine exhibition." Others at the club who discussed the event were Chance M. Vought, consulting engineer for the Wright Company; Albert L. Hostetter, Aviators Bonny and Kilpatrick, Henry Woodhouse, Laurence L. Driggs, and Augustus Post. The last three composed a special committee who went to Governors Island to witness Carlstrom's arrival and make a technical report.

The bulletins at the Biltmore were read with great interest in the morning, because many guests knew that Carlstrom had a room engaged there for the night. The bulletin board was placed in the grill room, and during the luncheon hour the announcements were read by hundreds of persons. When Carlstrom arrived at the hotel in the afternoon he was the recipient of an informal reception in the lobby, and he was unable to break away until he had shaken hands with a group of well-wishers.

The bulletins were displayed during the day in the window of the men's department on Thirty-eighth Street of the Franklin Simon store and at Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s store on Thirty-fourth Street, Greenhut's and Wanamaker's, and in Brooklyn at Frederick Loeser & Co. and Abraham & Straus.

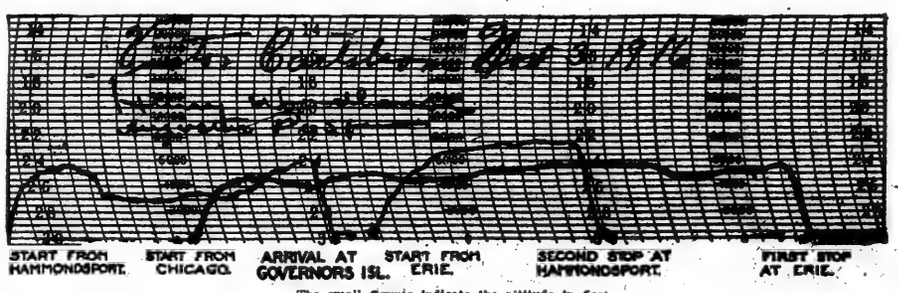
CARLSTROM DELIVERS FILM.

Aviator's Own Picture, Taken in Chicago, Arrives with Aeroplane.

The flight of Victor Carlstrom had one sidelight that brought the motion picture industry into the record. Pictures of the aviator were taken at the Chicago aviation field, then sealed in a container and marked for delivery to the Gaumont Motion Picture Company in New York. The pictures were taken by the company's Chicago camera man for its weekly news reel.

Carlstrom fastened the small package of film to his biplane. At Governors Island another camera man waited. He caught all the ceremonies attendant upon the arrival of the airman, received the film taken in Chicago, and hurried with his records to the Flushing studios, where they were developed for immediate showing on Broadway.

Barograph Record of Carlstrom's Flight from Chicago.



The small figures indicate the altitude in feet.

The barograph record presented above as an oblong table encases a cylinder when it is arranged for recording, the ends which appear in the picture meeting each other and forming a continuous surface on which an automatic pen records the heights reached by the aviator. Each large division on the record represents an hour of time, and each section is subdivided eight times into periods of seven and a half minutes each. The cylinder is revolved by clock work, and this accounts for the interruptions in the recording line of Carlstrom's flight. Thus, after his first stop at Erie, the cylinder continued revolving until he rose into the air again with the result that the last record of his first flight and the first record of his resumed flight appear on different parts of the sheet instead of forming a continuous line. Incidentally the sheet contains a complete record of the time consumed on the flight. Any one who takes the pains to calculate the time from this record will find that the total agrees with the records made by the observers on the ground.

INDICTED IN DIVORCE CASE.

Rose, Formerly Lawyer Here, Charged with Procuring Perjury.

Maurice Rose, a lawyer, of Minneapolis, who at one time practiced in this city, was indicted yesterday on a charge of subornation of perjury, arising out of his seventh attempt to obtain a divorce from his wife, Bertha Rose of 425 East Eighty-sixth Street, whom he married in California in 1903. An indictment on a charge of perjury had already been returned against Samuel Schleeman of 16 East 115th Street, a friend of Rose, who swore to a false affidavit. Schleeman was arrested by Detective Russo, pleaded guilty before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions, and was remanded until Nov. 17 for sentence.

According to Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe, Rose went to Germany and first sued his wife for a divorce under the law forbidding the intermarriage of cousins. Failing there he journeyed to Turkey, embraced Mohammedanism, and started suit in the Turkish courts, eventually losing. He returned to New York and obtained a divorce by default from Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court, which was later set aside on motion of Mrs. Rose.

Rose then moved to Minneapolis and brought three separate actions against Mrs. Rose, making a statutory charge and incompatibility in two of the suits and cruel treatment in the third. Rose had remarried after the decree by Justice Giegerich. The Minneapolis authorities have been asked to arrest him.

HALSEY SALE TOTAL $54,157.

C. H. Graff Pays $775 for View of Broadway Published in 1836.

The sale of the Americana in Frederic R. Halsey's collection of prints was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The session realized $23,593. The grand total is $54,157.50.

C. H. Graff paid the highest price of the evening, $775, for Catalogue No. 626, a view of Broadway, New York, from the corner of Canal Street to beyond Niblo's Garden, by T. Hornor-J. Hill, a fine colored impression, published in 1836. It is the record price for this print. It cost Mr. Halsey $300. Kennedy & Co. gave $450 for No. 472, a mezzotint of George Washington by Charles W. Peale, Peel-Valentine Green. George D. Smith paid $385 for No. 461, Washington, by John Trumbull, engraved by Valentine Green. It cost Mr. Halsey $350. Max Williams bought for $800 No. 496, Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, mezzotint by Atkins & Nightingale. It cost Mr. Halsey $425 in the Mitchell sale. Mr. Smith gave $600 for No. 617, "New York from Hobuck Ferry House," by Robertson-Jukes. It cost Mr. Halsey $475. "R. A. S." paid $525 for 621, "New York from Brooklyn and Weehawk."

NEW CROSSING PROTECTION.

Long Island Announces Changes in Guarding Those at Grade.

For the guidance of motorists and other vehicle drivers, the Long Island Railroad announces that its methods of protection at grade crossings are being changed as rapidly as possible to comply with new standards recommended jointly by The American Railway Association and The Public Service Commission.

All gates are painted with black and white diagonal stripes, and at night a red light is shown on them. In the daytime crossing watchmen hold up a sixteen-inch disc with the word "STOP" painted in large black letters on a white field and at night use a red lantern to signify the approach of a train.

Substantial progress has been made by the railroad in improving the roadway leading up to the crossings, also in removing obstructions to the view, such as bushes, hedge fences, etc. In an announcement by the railroad all persons are urged to stop before they cross the tracks.

PASTOR FIGHTS A FIRE.

Rev. A. L. Benner Leads Children from His Burning Church.

St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Richmond Hill, was seriously damaged by fire late yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Allen L. Benner, the pastor, was instructing a confirmation class of boys and girls in the Sunday school room at the time the flames were discovered in the main auditorium of the church adjoining. He rushed into the room and opened the doors to clear the smoke temporarily and then led the children to safety.

When firemen arrived the clergyman was still in the church trying to save the pulpit furniture. He was nearly overcome by smoke, but it was with difficulty that the firemen were able to induce him to leave the building.

St. John's church was built eight years ago at a cost of $25,000. A considerable part of the money for its erection was given by Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of Brooklyn. One of its features of which the congregation was proud was a $3,000 stained glass memorial window, through which the firemen were obliged to chop their way to get to the flames.

SUES KINGS COUNTY GAS CO.

District Attorney Moves to Enforce 80-Cent Rate.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County served summonses and complaints yesterday upon the Kings County Lighting Company in three actions for alleged violation of the law of last Winter fixing the rate for gas in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards of Brooklyn at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet. The District Attorney will ask for a fine of $1,000 in each case.

The cases will be watched with interest by residents of Coney Island, Bath Beach, Borough Park, Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, and the Kings Highway districts, where the company has continued to charge the old rate of 85 cents. The company has notified consumers that it had begun a court action to test the law, and that if the law was upheld it would give a rebate of 15 cents a thousand feet.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., Valves, "Shelton Looms," Shelton, Conn. P. L. Gerety, Engineer.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner's success in concrete construction has been due partly to his remarkably accurate costkeeping.

In keeping costs low and accurately for himself he does the same for his clients.

TURNER Construction Co

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Just Received a New Collection of
French HAND MADE BLOUSES
of Batiste, Voile and Linen

Unusual types even for French Blouses. Created and executed by the maisons reputées of Paris expressly for this shop. Blouses that emphasize the vogue for restrained and refined *simplicity* established by Bonwit Teller & Co. in matters of women's dress.

11.50 13.50 15.00 to 45.00

Buttonless surplice blouses, done in Broderie Anglaise and edged with Valenciennes lace. Linen blouses with organdie blind edge scalloped collars. Self striped white batiste blouses with fluted rufflings disposed on the front, collar and cuffs. Voile blouses with striped linen and lace edgings. Pin tucked and hand embroidered blouses. Double collar and cuff effects done in Van Dyke points of Honiton stitchery. Blouses absolutely plain with the exception of finely tucked collars. Blouses of exquisite needlework, the sole embellishment of which rests in daintily hand embroidered lingerie buttons.

ALSO THE FIRST SHOWING OF A NEW AND LARGE COLLECTION OF HAND MADE PARIS BLOUSES OF CHIFFON CLOTH AND CREPE DE CHINE. *18.50 25.00 35.00*

NOTICE

For the past six years we have paid the union scale of wages to our drivers and HIGHER than paid by our competitors. Yesterday we were served with an ultimatum that unless we, PARK & TILFORD, allowed a closed union shop to be managed by union drivers a strike would be called

NOT FOR HIGHER WAGES
BUT FOR A CLOSED SHOP

To this, in justice to ourselves and our customers, we could not for many reasons accede. This morning our drivers have gone out on strike, and we sincerely beg the kind indulgence of our patrons and the public while we are re-establishing our delivery service.

PARK & TILFORD

November 3, 1916

$1.00
For Heaping-Value Silk Neckwear

INTO this really extraordinary Dollar Neckwear I have crowded the *utmost possible value* in richness of silks and liberality of shapes.

Specimen Silks and Scarfs in my *Broadway Windows.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

EXPENSE AND LOSS OF TIME

The expense and loss of time often attached to making investments reduce materially their earning capacity.

There is no better investment on the market than our First Mortgage Participation Certificates.

They are secured by a specific guaranteed first mortgage, pay 4½%, exempt from personal tax in this State, and are obtainable at any time in amounts of $200 and upwards.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DEMOCRATS ACCUSE MORGAN

Say He, Du Pont, Forbes, and Rosenwald Called Secret Hughes Meeting

The Democratic National Committee charged last night that J. P. Morgan had called a meeting last September of certain big employers of labor to plan how to bring about the election of Charles E. Hughes. Robert W. Woolley, Director of Publicity of the National Committee, made public last night the following telegram to prove that such a meeting had been called:

New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1916.

W. B. Belknap, Try Quadrangle Club, 5,801 University Avenue, Louisville, Ky.:

We are calling a meeting of ten men to consider a matter we deem of great importance in this campaign. You have been selected as one who we believe can be of real assistance in securing the election of Governor Hughes. Will you please attend meeting at 511 Fifth Avenue at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Sept. 12? Reply to W. Cameron Forbes, 511 Fifth Avenue.

J. P. MORGAN,
COLEMAN DU PONT,
W. CAMERON FORBES,
JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Mr. Woolley said the utmost secrecy had been maintained regarding this meeting, and added:

"The firm of Belknap is one of the great mercantile concerns of the country. Julius Rosenwald is head of Sears-Roebuck in Chicago. The Finance Committee has a roster of big business, eighteen members alone representing fifteen billions in corporate wealth and bank deposits.

"It was shortly after this meeting that the Dupont powder people and other great concerns commenced a campaign of industrial terrorism, designed to coerce their employes into voting for Hughes. Now that the secret meeting is no longer secret, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rosenwald, Mr. Dupont, or Mr. Forbes will be asked to give the names of the other men who participated in the conference."

Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, when he heard the Democratic charges, said they were "the most absurd yet." He said the meeting of business men, to which the letter referred, was merely part of a plan, which was later abandoned, to raise funds for Republican advertising and had nothing whatever to do with labor.

STAATS LISTS 'OUR ENEMIES'

Divides Congress Candidates for the "Hour of Retaliation."

Under the heading, "Our Enemies in Congress, No German-American Should Vote for the Representatives Who Wanted War with Germany," the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung printed the following appeal yesterday.

"In those early days in March, when the decision of the question of peace or war with Germany hung by a thread, the nation looked toward Washington in suspense and we of German blood awaited, with a certain anxiety, the decisive news from the Capitol, where the representatives in Congress were discussing the McLemore resolution.

"This resolution would have cleared up the situation directly, as it contained a warning to American citizens from traveling in the Allies' armed merchantmen. If the resolution had been adopted the danger of war would have been removed with one blow, for then the United States would have been no longer responsible if an American had lost his life in a ship sunk by a torpedo. This resolution contained no kind of a renunciation of American rights, but it would have been very injurious to the cause of the Allies, and, therefore, President Wilson and his accomplices did everything in their power to bring about its defeat in the House of Representatives.

"At that time the voters of German origin firmly resolved to settle some day with the Congressmen who had intensified the danger of war by defeating the resolution, i. e., by voting to lay it on the table. The hour of retaliation comes next Tuesday. Every German-American should on Election Day refuse his vote to those representatives in Congress who voted against the McLemore resolution and thereby for a war with Germany. Here we give a list of the Congressmen who do not deserve our support:

Dist.
1—Frederic C. Hicks, Rep.
2—Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem.
5—James P. Maher, Dem.
6—Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.
8—Daniel J. Griffin, Dem.
9—Oscar W. Swift, Rep.
10—Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.
11—Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.
14—Michael F. Farley, Dem.
15—Michael F. Conry, Dem.
17—John F. Carew, Dem.
18—Thomas G. Patten, Dem.
21—G. Murray Hulbert, Dem.
24—Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem.

"The following refrained from voting:
Dist.
13—George W. Loft, Dem., (not a candidate now.)
16—Peter J. Dooling, Dem.

"The following voted in favor of the resolution and against a war with Germany:
Dist.
3—Joseph V. Flynn, Dem.
4—Harry Howard Dale, Dem.
7—John J. Fitzgerald, Dem.
12—Meyer London, Soc.
19—Walter M. Chandler, Prog.
20—Isaac Siegel, Rep.
22—Henry Bruckner, Dem.
23—William S. Bennet.

In its editorial column the Staats-Zeitung attributes the high price of coal to President Wilson's alleged promotion of the shipment of munitions to the Allies and appeals to its readers to vote against the President on this account.

SEABURY SPEAKS AT GARDEN

With Osborne and Appelbaum—Latter Silent on Cult Finances.

Samuel Seabury spoke on prison reform to 5,000 persons from the same platform with Thomas Mott Osborne in Madison Square Garden last night before starting on a tour of Queens, during which he made eight speeches. The Garden meeting was under the auspices of the Humanitarian Cult, and the third speaker was Misha Appelbaum, founder of the cult, who, it had been announced, was to disclose at the meeting the name of the person or persons who have been paying the expenses of the society. He announced, however, that the disclosure would not be made until Nov. 15, the second anniversary of the society.

Mr. Seabury made it plain in his speech that he was not there to discuss "the principles of any cult or any philosophy." Mr. Osborne, who spoke after Mr. Seabury had left, scored Governor Whitman and described Mr. Seabury's studies on prison reform as "very straightforward and manly." Thomas W. Churchill presided.

ROOSEVELT BITTERLY ATTACKS WILSON

Tells Cooper Union Audience the President Cares Nothing for the Nation's Soul.

READS FROM MANUSCRIPT

Declares Wilson Has Wrapped the True Heart of the Country in a Spangled Shroud of Rhetoric.

One of the bitterest attacks made on the Administration of President Wilson in the campaign was delivered in Cooper Union last night by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who, reading from a carefully prepared manuscript which he himself had previously described as "a new speech with a kick in it," denounced the President and his policies. He compared Mr. Wilson to Buchanan and Pierce, and declared that the President's occupancy of the White House was one of the great misfortunes of American history, for, as he put it, "no greater misfortune can come upon a nation than to be burdened with incapable leadership in the hour of a crisis."

The Colonel touched on pretty nearly everything that President Wilson had done since he became President in March, 1913. He attacked the policy that was adopted in regard to the Lusitania, and said that among the shadows of Shadow Lawn must be those of the women and babies who went down with the Lusitania.

Cheer Colonel Ten Minutes.

The audience was as friendly as it was big, and when the Colonel came in shortly after 8 o'clock a demonstration started that lasted ten minutes before it subsided. Every few minutes thereafter it was repeated, but not for such long periods. Mr. Hughes's name was also greeted with cheers, but they were mild and insignificant in volume when compared to the thunderous acclaim of the Roosevelt greeting.

John Wanamaker presided, and in a short speech introducing Colonel Roosevelt he referred to the Colonel as New York's favorite son, compared him to Abraham Lincoln, a man he said who is loved by millions as "was Lincoln." Mr. Wanamaker painted a dark picture so far as the future prosperity of the country was concerned, dark provided President Wilson was re-elected.

"I am against Woodrow Wilson running into the Whitehouse," said Mr. Wanamaker, "on a Ford machine equipped with million-dollar tires."

Colonel Roosevelt stepped briskly to the front of the stage, while the audience yelled and cheered and whistled and stamped its feet in the effort to show him he was with his friends. Everybody yelled "Teddy!" but not a single person even whispered the name of Mr. Hughes. It was a "We want Teddy" crowd, and everybody, even the Colonel, knew it. At last the applause died down and then the Colonel began to talk. He said in part:

Speaks on "Nation's Crisis."

"I am glad to speak in this historic building, at the request of men of such high standing as those who have asked me to speak; and thank them for having asked me to speak on the most vital of all present-day questions, the 'Nation's Crisis,' a crisis pre-eminently moral and spiritual.

"There can be no greater misfortune for a free nation than to find itself under incapable leadership when confronted by a great crisis. This is peculiarly the case when the crisis is not merely one in its history, but is due to some terrible world cataclysm—such a cataclysm as at this moment has overwhelmed civilization. The times have needed a Washington or a Lincoln. Unfortunately we have been granted only another Buchanan.

"The appeal is made on behalf of Mr. Wilson that we should not change horses in crossing a stream. The worth of such an appeal is not obvious when the horse, whenever he comes to a stream, first pretends he is going to jump it, then refuses to enter it, and when he has reached the middle alternately moves feebly forward and feebly backward, and occasionally lies down. We had just entered the greatest crisis in our history when we 'swapped horses' by exchanging Buchanan for Lincoln; and if we had not made the exchange we would never have crossed the stream at all. The failure now to change Mr. Wilson for Mr. Hughes would be almost as damaging.

Dragged Sacred Things in Dust.

"I have been assailed because I have criticised Mr. Wilson. I have not said one thing of him that was not absolutely accurate and truthful. I have not said one thing of him which I did not deem it necessary to say because of the vital interests of this Republic. I have criticised him because I believe he has dragged in the dust what was most sacred in our past, and has jeopardized the most vital hopes of our future. I have never spoken of him as strongly as Abraham Lincoln in his day spoke of Buchanan and Pierce when they were Presidents of the United States. I spoke of him at all only because I have felt that in this great world crisis he has played a more evil part than Buchanan and Pierce ever played in the years that led up to and saw the opening of the civil war. I criticise him now because he has adroitly and cleverly and with sinister ability appealed to all that is weakest and most unworthy in the American character; and also because he has adroitly and cleverly and with sinister ability sought to mislead many men and women who are neither weak nor unworthy, but who have been misled by a shadow dance of words. He has made our statesmanship a thing of empty elocution. He has covered his fear of standing for the right behind a veil of rhetorical phrases. He has wrapped the true heart of the nation in a spangled shroud of rhetoric. He has kept the eyes of the people dazzled so that they know not what is real and what is false, so that they turn bewildered, unable to discern the difference between the glitter that veneers evil and the stark realities of courage and honesty, of truth and strength. In the face of the world he has covered this nation's face with shame as with a garment.

"I hardly know whether to feel the most burning indignation at those speeches of his wherein he expresses lofty sentiment, which his deeds belie; or at those other speeches wherein he displays a frank cynicism of belief in, and of appeal to, what is basest in the human heart. In a recent speech at Long Branch he said to our people, as reported in the daily press, that 'You cannot worship God on an empty stomach, and you cannot be a patriot when you are starving.' No more sordid untruth was ever uttered. It is possible that Mr. Wilson, who professes to be a historian, who has been a college President, and passes for a man of learning, knows nothing either of religion or of patriotism? Does he not know that never yet was there a creed worth having, the professors of which did not fervently worship God whether their stomachs were full or empty? Does he not know that never yet was there a country worth living in which did not develop among her sons something at least of that nobility of soul which makes man not only serve their country when they are starving, but, when death has set its doom on their faces?

Bad as Baker's Utterance.

"Such a sentence as this could be uttered only by a President who cares nothing for the nation's soul, and who believes that the nation itself puts its belly above his soul. No wonder that when such a doctrine is preached by the President, his Secretary of War should compare Washington and Washington's soldiers with the bandit chiefs of Mexico and their followers, who torture men and murder children and commit nameless outrages on women. This sentence is as bad as anything Secretary Baker himself said.

"So much for Mr. Wilson when he says what he really feels. Now a word about what he says when he speaks what it is quite impossible that he really believes. On last Saturday afternoon, with an effrontery that is literally dumfounding, he said that when he started in one direction 'he would never turn around and go back,' and that he 'had acted upon this principle all his life,' and that he 'intended to act upon it in the future,' and that he 'did not see any obstacle that would make him turn back.' Why, his whole record has consisted in turning back at every point when he was bidden to do so by either fear or self-interest. He has reversed himself on almost every important position he has ever taken. There is not a bandit leader in Mexico who does not know that if he can show enough strength he can at any moment make Mr. Wilson not merely turn back, but humbly kiss his hand; kiss the hand that is red with the blood of our men, women, and children. Mr. Wilson says that he 'never turns back!' Why, he has been conducting his whole campaign on the appeal that he has 'kept us out of war'; and yet last Thursday, without a moment's notice and only ten days before election, after having been going full speed in one direction, he turned around and went full speed in the reverse direction on this very point; saying, forsooth, that if there was another war we must not keep out of it. He has been claiming credit because in the case of Belgium he has preserved a neutrality that would make Pontius Pilate quiver with envy; and yet in this speech last Thursday he said that never again must we be neutral! He has kept us absolutely unprepared; so that now we are as absolutely unprepared, after he has been in office three and a half years, as we were when he took office; and yet he now says that we must enter the next war whenever one comes.

Let President Make Good.

"During the last three years and a half, hundreds of American men, women, and children have been murdered on the high seas and in Mexico. Mr. Wilson has not dared to stand up for them. He has let them suffer without relief, and without inflicting punishment upon the wrongdoers. When he announces that in some dim future he intends to stand up for the rights of others, let him make good in the present by now standing up for the rights of our own people. He wrote Germany that he would hold her to 'strict accountability' if an American lost his life on an American or neutral ship by her submarine warfare. Forthwith the Arabic and the Gulflight were sunk. But Mr. Wilson dared not take any action to make his threat effective. He held Germany to no accountability, loose or strict. Germany despised him; and the Lusitania was sunk in consequence. Thirteen hundred and ninety-four people were drowned, one hundred and fifty-eight of them babies under two years of age. Two days later, while the dead mothers with their dead babies in their arms lay by scores in the Queenstown morgue, Mr. Wilson selected the moment as opportune to utter his famous sentence about being 'too proud to fight.' Mr. Wilson now dwells at Shadow Lawn; he should be shadows enough at Shadow Lawn; the shadows of men, women, and children who have risen from the ooze of the ocean bottom and from graves in foreign lands; the shadows of the helpless whom Mr. Wilson did not dare protect lest he might have to face danger; the shadow of Babies gasping painfully as they sank under the waves; the shadows of women outraged and slain by bandits; the shadow of Boyd and Adair and their troopers who lay in the Mexican desert, the black blood crusted round their mouths, and their dim eyes looking upward, because President Wilson had sent them to do a task, and had then shamefully abandoned them to the mercy of foes who knew no mercy? Those are the shadows proper for Shadow Lawn; the shadows of deeds that were never done; the shadows of lofty words that were followed by no action; the shadows of the tortured dead.

"If we elect Mr. Wilson it will be serving notice on the world that the traditions, the high moral standards, the courageous purposes of Washington and Lincoln have been obscured, and that in their stead we have deliberately elected to show ourselves for the time being a sordid, soft, and spineless nation; content to accept any and every insult; content to pay no heed to the most flagrant wrongs done to the small and weak; allowing our men, women, and children to be murdered and outraged; anxious only to gather in every dollar that we can, to spend it in luxury, and to replace it by any form of moneymaking which we can follow with safety to our own bodies.

"We cannot for our own sakes, we cannot for the sake of the world at large, afford to take such a position.

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ABOVE THE BATTLE

A collection of the Essays and Letters which have been written since the outbreak of the war by the famous French Socialist,

ROMAIN ROLLAND
Author of
JEAN CHRISTOPHE

The author speaks for France in a wonderful appeal to humanity and an attempt to open the eyes of Europe to the enormity of the war.

Rolland is one of the few intellectual leaders of Europe who has not been swept off his feet by the fury of the present contest. He has kept undimmed the ideals of a mighty mind and an indomitable spirit. His position in France is similar to that of Bernard Shaw in England, except that his work is not marred by cynic humor or intellectual pettiness.

The London Times has said the pages of this book "Speak the finest spirit of modern France."

The publishers, in an effort to present the truth to the American public, have gathered in this work a volume which will endure long after the war has ceased. It is a companion book to

Germany Misjudged
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An appeal to the American public for justice and moderation.

Watch for our announcement next Wednesday of a book on England's part in the war by one of England's broadest thinkers.

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HUGHES STILL 10 TO 7 AMONG THE BETTORS

But Sentiment and Effort to Influence Opinion Appears in Many Wagers.

SOME LARGE SUMS PUT UP

Brokers Report $100,000 Put Up and as Much More Not Recorded —Wilson's Speech a Factor.

Election bets aggregating more than $100,000 were reported on the Broad Street Curb yesterday, and it was estimated that as much more money was staked in wagers of which no records were made.

For the first time in this campaign sentiment played a part in the Curb gambling, and many wagers grew out of arguments over President Wilson's speech of Thursday, in which he arraigned Wall Street. Although there was evidence of much money on both sides seeking investment, the odds continued at 10 to 7 on Hughes.

For the first time, also, the charge was openly made that Curb brokers were trying to bear the Wilson odds. It was also alleged that much of the Hughes money was offered at odds just beyond the current figure, in the hope of finding no takers. It was argued by Democrats that if Republicans were really sincere in their confidence of success they would offer longer odds. To this Republicans replied that if Democrats were as confident as they said they were they would ask no odds at all. The Democrats offered as proof that some brokers were playing for effect the fact that just before closing yesterday a member of a well-known Wall Street house rushed to the Curb waving a ten-thousand-dollar note and shouting that he would put it up as a forfeit for a bet of $10,000 to $80,000 on Hughes. Bets had been made all day at 10 to 7, so his offer seemed more spectacular than impressive.

In the late afternoon a Wall Street brokerage house announced that it would take the following bets:

That Wilson does not carry New York City by 110,000 plurality; $20,000 to $20,000.

That Wilson does not carry New York City by 100,000 plurality; $10,000 even money.

That Wilson does not carry New York City by 90,000 plurality; $10,000 to $12,000.

That Wilson does not carry New York City by 80,000 plurality; $10,000 to $15,000.

That Wilson does not carry New York City by 70,000 plurality; $10,000 to $25,000.

Following is another list of standing offers in the Curb market:

That Hughes will carry New York State, $3,000 to $2,000.

That Whitman will beat Seabury, $3,500 to $1,000.

That Wilson will carry thirty States, $3,000 to $10,000.

That Wilson will carry Wisconsin, $1,000 to $3,000.

That Wilson will carry Connecticut, $1,000 to $4,000.

That Wilson will carry New York City by 50,000; $5,000 even.

That Hughes will not have a plurality of 100,000 in New York State; $1,000 even.

That Wilson will carry Kings County, even money in any amount.

An interesting bet made on the Curb yesterday was that Hughes would carry 50 of the 60 counties in New York State. There were scores of wagers in amounts up to $10,000 that Hughes would or would not have a plurality of 100,000 in New York State. There was a bet of $5,000 to $12,500 that Wilson would not carry New York City by 75,000. A bet was also placed, $2,000 to $10,000, that Wilson would carry 30 States. The biggest single bet of the day reported was $21,000 to $30,000 on Wilson to beat Hughes. Two bets of $7,000 to $10,000 on Wilson were recorded just before noon.

The men who are making the heaviest bets are not reporting them from day to day, for, in most cases, they do not deal with commissioners. It was learned yesterday that one Stock Exchange firm had bet $250,000 on Hughes. Another holds $100,000 of Hughes money to place. An international banking firm has placed $80,000 on Wilson to win. It is expected that more than $1,000,000 will be wagered on the election between this morning and Tuesday.

The arguments over Wilson's Wall Street speech waxed bitter yesterday, not only on the Curb, but on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Attention was called to the fact that some persons very prominent in Wall Street were openly supporting Wilson, and it was asked if he meant his arraignment of the Street to include them as well.

Edward McQuade, a betting commissioner, said he had placed $45,000 on the election outcome yesterday.

For the first time yesterday, the odds generally throughout the city followed the lead of the Curb and stood 10 to 7. Heretofore the uptown odds and hotel odds have been nearer even money. At Considine's there were a number of bets yesterday at 10 to 7. The betting on Ohio has died out and most of the wagers made yesterday away from the Curb were on the national outcome.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn commissioner, said last night that the odds in Kings County were 10 to 7 on Hughes to beat Wilson. He reported a number of large bets at that figure. There were bets at 2¼ to 1 that Hughes would carry New York State and at 3 to 1 that Whitman would be the next Governor. The odds in Brooklyn were 7 to 5 that Wilson would carry Kings County. Even money was bet that Wilson would carry New York City by 50,000. Ten to 9 was bet that Wilson would carry Ohio, and New Jersey figured in the betting for the first time at 10 to 9 that Hughes would carry the State.

FINDS 31 STATES FOR HUGHES.

Compton Sees 358 Electors "Sure" for Him and 149 for Wilson.

George Krokaw Compton, Campaign Manager for the Hughes National College League, made a forecast of the election yesterday, which he said he had based on reports received from all over the country. Mr. Compton predicted that Hughes would receive 358 electoral votes and Wilson 149, leaving 24 doubtful. He conceded only two States outside of the "solid South" for Wilson. They were Kentucky and Oklahoma.

The apportionment of States, in Compton's forecast, with their electoral votes, was as follows:

REPUBLICAN.			
Arizona	3	Washington	7
California	13	Wisconsin	13
Colorado	6	Wyoming	3
Connecticut	7	Total	358
Delaware	3	DEMOCRATIC.	
Idaho	4	Alabama	12
Illinois	29	Arkansas	9
Indiana	15	Florida	6
Iowa	13	Georgia	14
Kansas	10	Kentucky	13
Maine	6	Louisiana	10
Massachusetts	18	Mississippi	10
Michigan	15	North Carolina	12
Minnesota	12	Oklahoma	10
Missouri	18	South Carolina	9
Montana	4	Tennessee	12
Nebraska	8	Texas	20
New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
New Jersey	14	Total	149
New Mexico	3	DOUBTFUL.	
New York	45	West Virginia	8
North Dakota	5	Maryland	8
Ohio	24	Nevada	3
Oregon	5	South Dakota	5
Pennsylvania	38	Total	24
Rhode Island	5		
Utah	4		
Vermont	4		

BAKER'S DOZEN TO START.

Harvard Allows Extra Cornell Runners in Race for Practice.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Cornell will have thirteen men and Harvard but ten in the first race for the Cornell cross-country team to be held here tomorrow. Cornell has but two experienced men at the game in the team, Windnagel, the Captain, and Boynton. Cornell's six extra men are allowed to run through the courtesy of Harvard in order to give the second string men actual work in a race to fit them for possible future engagements against Penn a week hence and for the intercollegiates.

Only the first seven men to finish for each team will count in the score. The race will be over the new five-and-a-half-mile course laid out on the grounds of the College of Agriculture.

Sixty-five schoolboys will start in the interscholastic cross-country event to be run tomorrow morning for the Marathon trophy presented by the class of 1908.

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50 Cents, All Bookstores or by mail.
The Educational Book Co., 2 West 45th St.

PRINCE MIRCIA DEAD.

Youngest Son of King Ferdinand of Rumania Was Almost 4.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Prince Mircia of Rumania, who had been suffering from typhoid fever, died Thursday, according to Reuter's Bucharest correspondent.

Prince Mircia was the youngest son of King Ferdinand. He was born at Bucharest on Dec. 21, 1912.

Bonds and Stocks.

Best articles on Stock Exchange movements in THE ANNALIST. Financial and industrial problems discussed. Open security market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Hand Tailored Suits
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Hand Tailored all through—in the full definiteness of the term as associated with Suits custom made. All wool textures, in the weaves and colors that have given life to the fabric vogue of the Season.

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MEN'S WINTER FOOTWEAR

Men's Boots in dark tan Calfskin or black Russia Calf. **$8.00**

Men's Boots English lasts, in tan or black Russia Calf; also Black Kidskin Lace Shoes, with broad toes... **$5.00**

Men's Boots Bench made, incomplete sizes. Formerly $10.00. **$6.85**

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Neckwear 95c
Open ends, four-in-hands. New patterns and colorings.

Silk Shirts $3.25
Heavy tub silk in neat and novelty stripes.

Shirts $1.25
Excellent quality madras and percale; soft, plain or plaited bosoms; various sleeve lengths.

Pajamas $1.10
Heavy domet flannel, plain colored mercerized fabrics or fancy striped percales.

Silk Half Hose 75c
Black and various colors.

Union Suits $1.35
Egyptian ribbed balbriggan; exceptional wearing quality; winter weight.

Ground Floor.

HUGHES ASKS AID OF WORKINGMEN

Continued from Page 1.

tries. We note that there are hosts in these armies on the other side who were producing and are not producing now.

For Protection of Wages.

"Now what will happen on this side when they go back to work? Then they say to us let us be efficient. I agree with them. Let us be efficient. Let us have the highest standard of efficiency. Let us get behind our organizations and have every method of business and trade and enterprise as perfect as possible. Let us do all we can to make American production efficient to the highest degrees. And when we have done it all, and when we have a skill to match the skill of Europe, and an organization to match the organization of Europe; when we have every method perfected to the very last word we have got something left that must be taken account of, and that is the difference in the wages paid there and here. And when such wages are paid on the other side to make a given product, and that product seeks the American market, as it undoubtedly will, then that product will be sold here to the disadvantage of the American product, unless American wages are reduced or protected. Which will you have—reduction of wages or protection of wages?

"I make bold to say that apart from the principle of a tariff for revenue only, our opponents have, with respect to the tariff, no principle whatever. What they are going to do with the report of a tariff commission no one can foretell. Now, we know where we stand. We have a principle. It is a principle which has developed American industry, and through which in the generations following the war we made the opportunities for expansion of trade in this country, and with respect to those opportunities. It is the principle by which we have made American standards of living possible, and payment of the American scale of wages possible. This is no time to abandon it. Its abandonment should not be considered seriously. It is being adopted abroad. Every nation, even Great Britain, is prepared to adopt and apply the protective principle. We want it sanely and honestly and intelligently applied, but we propose to have protection to American industry in these coming days of commercial rivalry.

"I like to think of something that is going on on the other side, apart from the awful horror of the struggle, because of the waste of life and the mutilation of bodies, I think of the extraordinary organization that is being developed; but there is something better than that. In those trenches on the other side of the water there are men standing side by side who have come from every walk of life; those who were rich and those who were poor; those who were students and those who were ignorant; those who were professors and those who were engaged in every kind of commercial activity—the clerk from the shop, the mechanic from the factory or foundry, the salesman from the store, the professor from the college, the musician, and those from every walk and condition of life, men are there side by side, and they are not thinking of any distance between them. There they are at a time when every one thinks about the ties of human brotherhood. They are at a time when they are linked together by those bonds which unite man to man; which bind them when they are on the final level of humanity fighting for its life. They understand each other. They are sacrificing for each other.

War Lesson to America.

"There will never be such a Europe as before, because all of these men are understanding with the great human interest, they are understanding each other and co-operating together as never before. There is a lesson for us. There is an extraordinary power coming out of that thing in every one of the belligerent nations. We do not want that kind of a discipline; but we must have the results. And we have got to feel in this country that it is a common prosperity or none at all; that the interests of labor and capital are not diverse, but are one; and the business manager and the mechanic, and the [illegible] and the exceptional study, every one has got to feel that his chance in this country is a chance to help some one else; and if we ever get that sense of fellowship and lay a basis for prosperity through a sound government policy, then America will go forward holding its own in the twentieth century, among the nations, and then prosecuting our activities in time of peace we will have a sense of unity which will make us unafraid to stand before the world, sound, firm, just and courageous, maintaining all American rights."

Asks Support for State Ticket.

Mr. Hughes's first speech of the evening was at the Polish National Hall, 261 Driggs Avenue, where John McCrate presided. In addition to support for the national Republican ticket, he urged support for the State ticket.

At Independence Hall, Osborne Street near Pitkin Avenue, in a Jewish district, he made a plea for like treatment for all American citizens.

"Americanism," he said, "is not a word of the flesh; it is a word of the spirit. The point is not where a man is born, or what may be his race, or what may be his religion. It is a question whether he is devoted to the principles of our Government, and loves our country."

The police arrangements at Independence Hall were poor. When Mr. Hughes's party arrived there were 5,000 people gathered in the streets who couldn't get into the hall. After Mr. Hughes got into the door four policemen tried to exclude twenty or more newspaper men who had followed in automobiles behind the candidates. The police failed to exclude the newspaper men after a struggle in which one reporter received a blow in the eye.

TO AVOID CRUSH AT GARDEN.

Hughes Meeting Managers Complete Plans to Handle Crowds.

Final arrangements for the Hughes meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight were made by the Republican County Committee yesterday. Word was received from the Police Department that there would be a force on hand adequate to prevent the jamming and crowding at the Garden that characterized the Wilson meeting Thursday night. The doors are to be thrown open at 6 P. M., and it was said last night that ticket holders would be able to reach their seats without difficulty. Tickets, however, will be worthless after 7:45 P. M., when all seats still unoccupied will be thrown open to the public.

Controller William A. Prendergast is to preside, and before the speeches the Republican Glee Club of Columbus, Ohio, will sing the praises of the Republican candidate. Governor Whitman, William M. Calder, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, will also speak. Mr. Hughes is to speak at five meetings during the day in the downtown section.

Attention was called by the managers of the meeting to the fact that each ticket names the entrance through which the reserved seat can best be reached. As the parade will nearly block the Twenty-sixth Street side of the building, it was suggested last night that persons seeking admittance go to the entrances on other sides. No admission tickets are required for the top gallery, the entrances to which are from the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Street doors of the Garden. The main entrance for the public will be on the Madison Avenue side, the Fourth Avenue entrance being reserved for the press.

In the parade the Republicans expect to have at least 60,000 marchers. Mr. Hughes will review the parade as it passes the Union League Club on Fifth Avenue, together with ex-President Taft, ex-Senator Root, and a number of other Republican notables. Colonel Roosevelt will not be there, however, as he is scheduled to speak in Connecticut tonight.

In the college section it is expected that there will be 6,000 marchers. The delegation from Cornell is to bring a large model of the White House, which is to be hauled on a motor truck. There are to be numerous other floats, many of them representing historical scenes.

ENDS TOUR OF THREE STATES.

Hughes Cheered by Receptions in Ohio, Indiana, and New York.

Charles E. Hughes upon his arrival in this city last night completed a tour which took him into three States, Ohio, Indiana and New York. He was satisfied apparently that he would be elected to the Presidency on Tuesday. When his train got to the Grand Central station at 6:30 o'clock a cheering crowd greeted him and he said then that he was perfectly sure the fight was won. He was escorted to othe Hotel Astor by 600 members of the Hughes National College Men's League, headed by a band. The parade proceeded along Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue to Forty-fifth Street to the hotel, and big crowds lined the streets.

Mr. Hughes spent the day campaigning in cities and towns in the Hudson River Valley. He found at each stop large audiences which reflected the enthusiasm which he had encountered in the Middle West.

The managers of the Hughes campaign say that the demonstrations accorded to the candidate in the manufacturing centres in Ohio and Southern Indiana, as well as in the districts of New York State visited on this tour, are proof that the Adamson law has begun to react, and that organized labor has at last come to the conclusion that it was "force legislation," which will act to the detriment of the interests of many workers. They say, also, that they are satisfied efforts on the part of some Democratic leaders to make it appear that a vote for Hughes means a vote for a war policy have not succeeded.

The receptions tendered to Mr. Hughes everywhere, the Republican leaders hold, are evidence that there is no trend toward President Wilson which will result in a sweep of the country. That was the thing most feared. They express confidence that a close vote means the election of Hughes.

Vigorous Close for Campaign.

As for Mr. Hughes, he made the most vigorous campaign since his nomination. His outspoken criticism of the Wilson Administration and his declaration against an embargo on arms and the passage of legislation warning American citizens to stay off merchantmen of the warring nations were heartily applauded.

An incident which pleased him greatly occurred just before the campaign train arrived in this city last night. At Harmon, where engines were changed, about 200 employes from the railroad shops ran along the platform to cheer him. They asked for a speech, and Mr. Hughes said:

"The air is too raw for a speech here, but I will shake hands with you."

One of the men shouted: "Here's hoping it's a landslide." Another cried: "Pour it to them. Good luck."

The train was at Harmon five minutes and during that time Mr. Hughes was busy shaking hands with the men who had hurried away from the shops.

Reports had reached the Hughes train that the Democratic leaders were declaring that all signs pointed to a serious reduction in the normal Republican majorities in New York State north of the Bronx, and the big crowds which Mr. Hughes faced today were, therefore, welcome spectacles.

Mr. Hughes began his last tour of New York at Hudson at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and was faced there by a crowd that cheered him greatly. He said that it reminded him of old times when he was on his campaign which resulted in his election as Governor. There were big crowds at Rhinecliff, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Newburg, and Yonkers. There had been no speech scheduled at Beacon, but when Mr. Hughes returned there over the ferry from Newburg he found a stand erected near the railroad station and more than 3,000 collected about it. He spoke for five minutes.

Sees Colonel's Train Pass.

As the Republican nominee was speaking at Beacon the train bearing Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to New York from Cleveland swept by at fifty miles an hour. Fifty or more who knew that the train would pass by gave a cheer. Mr. Hughes and the big crowd to which he was speaking, had not been told that the Colonel would go through the town on his way to make an address at Cooper Union in Mr. Hughes's behalf.

In his addresses yesterday Mr. Hughes endeavored to sum up the charges which he has made against the Wilson Administration, and to place before the people the need of other policies to safeguard the interests of the country at the close of the European war. Some of the statements he made follow:

"All that is worth while in this life is the opportunity to serve to the best of one's ability; and while I cannot tell what the special exigencies of the coming years may be, I propose, so far as in me lies, if you invest me with executive authority, to deal with each problem faithfully, according to its merits and solve it as judgment and conscience may require. We are taking account of stock. Our opponents seem to be a little sensitive about this stock-taking. They seem to have an idea there ought not to be any criticism of the Administration. Well, we would not do very well in American life under our institutions if we went ahead in that way. We want fair criticism. We want candid criticism, but we must conserve the opportunities of American life and the honor of the American name.

"When I turn to the promises that were made four years ago I note that nothing more eloquent could have been said. There were the promises of increased opportunities for employment; of an aid to business; of a freedom which was to be given; new chances to American prosperity; and above all, they were very certain that they were going to reduce the cost of living. We have had the high cost of living increased to a higher cost of living. Our friends seem to have been unable to touch it, and the claims which they made four years ago with respect to it seem rather fanciful in view of the utter lack of performance."

The Democratic Administration said four years ago, Mr. Hughes continued, that American citizens would be protected. "That is sound American doctrine," he exclaimed. "I believe not simply in saying it; I believe in doing it." He had a right, he reiterated, to criticise the President for not holding firm to such a policy.

The trip down the Hudson yesterday was the wind up of four campaign trips which have carried Mr. Hughes approximately 28,000 miles, through thirty-three States. He started on Aug. 5 from New York and has spent two and one-half months on the road, not counting the three brief periods of rest that have punctuated his campaign. In mileage and extent of time, the campaign has been one of the longest made in recent years by a Republican nominee. It has carried him from Bangor, Me., the furthest northeastern point, to San Diego, Cal., from Canada to within a few miles of the Mexican border. Apparently the strenuous campaign has agreed with him, for today he appears to be somewhat heavier and in better physical trim than when he started.

It was announced last night that Mr. Hughes would receive the election returns at the Hotel Astor.

SEABURY AND CALDER CLASH

Appear Before Actors, Who Punctuate Debate by Questions.

A "non-partisan" meeting of the Actors' Equity League yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor ballroom developed into a political debate between Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, and William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Calder, speaking first, threw down the gauntlet by attacking President Wilson, and Mr. Seabury ignored State issues in the greater part of his speech to defend the President.

Both candidates were heartily applauded, but each was interrupted while he was talking, Mr. Calder the more frequently. Only one person interrupted Mr. Seabury, and that was to say that President Wilson had recognized Villa, which was answered by shouts of "No! No!" from his fellow-actors.

Mr. Calder went after the Democratic slogan, "Peace, Preparedness and Prosperity." "It is said Wilson has kept us out of war," he said, "but I ask you, has Wilson kept us out of war?"

"Yes, he has," some one near the front shouted.

Mr. Calder jumped to the prosperity issue. "They say that the Democratic Party has brought us prosperity," he continued. "Don't you know that this is only a war prosperity? Now, if you want to return to the good old days—"

"No! No!" several persons shouted.

"Well, then, if you don't—"

"How about 1907?" an actress called out.

Mr. Calder did not get to the "preparedness" part of his speech, for he had to hurry away to meet other engagements.

Mr. Seabury said he had not intended to speak on national issues. "In spite of what has been said," he said, "we have been kept out of war. Now, if Woodrow Wilson has not kept us out of war, who has?"

There were shouts of approval from over the ballroom.

Seabury, turning to State issues, spoke about Governor Whitman's "wastefulness and extravagance" and the prison situation. The actors cheered him when he said that, if elected, he would take the prisons out of politics.

Howard Kyle presided at the meeting. Among other speakers were John Cope, and Hugh Frayne, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

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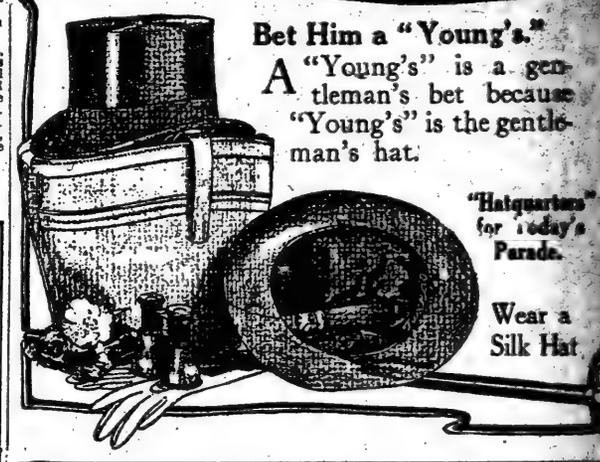
Stores "All Over Town"

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE



Bet Him a "Young's."

A "Young's" is a gentleman's bet because "Young's" is the gentleman's hat.

"Hatquarters" for Today's Parade.

Wear a Silk Hat

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 566 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

The "Smart" and "Unusual" in Younger Women's Apparel

SUITS and COATS that combine the *chic* and *smartness* of *youth* with the *conservatism* of *good taste*—just a touch "here and there"—a "*different*" *lining*—an odd facing—an *unusual button*—an *adaptly placed pocket*—*these* are *little things* that go toward making our *youthful garments* so DISTINCTIVE.

FOR MISS OR MATRON—GIDDING STYLES ARE THE SUPREME EXPRESSION OF FASHION—AND SELECTIONS ARE MOST EXTENSIVE

B. Altman & Co.

Distinguished Overcoats for Well-dressed Men

The Men's Wear Department is displaying exceptionally fine Overcoats made of imported Montignac and Silver Regent cloth, both of which materials are rarely used except in customed-tailored coats of the highest type.

These Overcoats are lined throughout with satin of choice quality, are tailored in a manner that is beyond criticism, and are, all in all, just such coats as will appeal to men of affairs.

Either style may be obtained at $85.00

(First Floor, Fifth Avenue entrance)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34 and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats At $21.50

These clothes, despite their price, have earned the right to be classed among the best ready-to-wear clothing made.

They command the respect of tailors who know quality, merchants who know value and business men generally who know styles.

Overcoats Include Chesterfield Models

Full silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed, with velvet collars or silk collars.

Pinch-Back Model

¼ silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed. Dark fancy colors, with velvet collars.

Double-Breasted Model

Full silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed. Dark oxford grays with velvet collars. Close fitted back.

The Men's Suits in the season's newest models, and styles too numerous to mention.

Plain Blue Serges; Plain Black, Oxford Grays, Brown, Gray, Fancy Mixtures.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section, Fourth Floor

VICTROLAS On Convenient Terms

The folowing are the six most popular GIMBELS combination outfits and the easy terms on which they may be had:

Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XIV	$150
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
	$55		$157.50
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
	$80		$210
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola XI	$100	Victrola XVIII	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
	$105		$315
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($5 Cash, $15 Monthly)	

You select your own records with the above outfits.

There is no interest charge on time payments, the price being the same as though you paid cash.

Every Victrola is thoroughly inspected by experts before delivery. We also care for them after delivery.

GIMBELS Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The New Winter Shirts for Men—*at Saks*

THE purchase of a shirt today involves a good deal more thought than was necessary a year ago. Abnormal conditions have created a scarcity of desirable materials; also an unprecedented scarcity of dyes, which in turn has flooded the markets with inferior fabrics, and colors that change their hue overnight.

¶ At Saks all you need to do in selecting your shirts for Winter is to concentrate on the colors and designs you have in mind, because in assembling our unusually complete assortments for this season we have taken such extraordinary precautions in making our selections that absolutely FAST colors and the finest of materials have been reduced to a certainty.

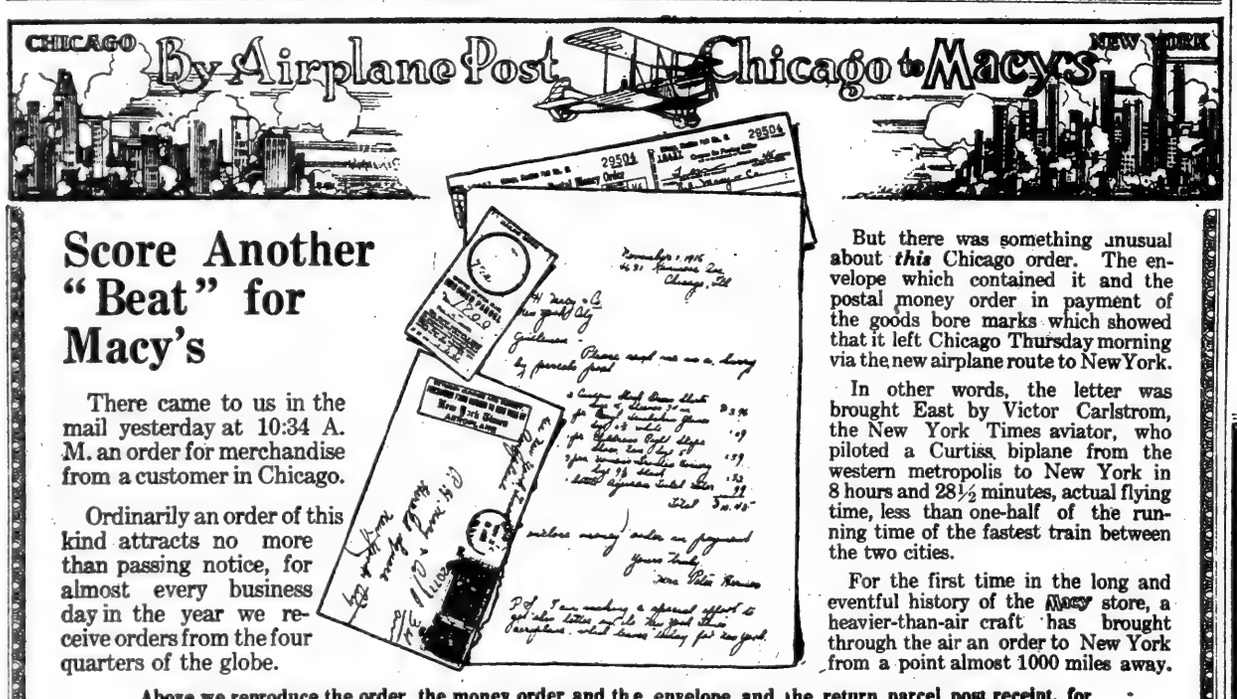
¶ Our present selections — at prices ranging from $1 to $8.50—are so diversified that a man cannot help but find the shirt he wants, in the design he desires, at the price he sees fit to pay.

THIS SATURDAY'S SPECIAL

Imported and Domestic Silk Scarfs at 69c

Many stores have silk scarfs at 69c, but these are not 69c scarfs. They differ in every respect from what is usually seen at this price. Look them over today!

By Airplane Post Chicago to Macy's New York



Score Another "Beat" for Macy's

There came to us in the mail yesterday at 10:34 A. M. an order for merchandise from a customer in Chicago.

Ordinarily an order of this kind attracts no more than passing notice, for almost every business day in the year we receive orders from the four quarters of the globe.

But there was something unusual about *this* Chicago order. The envelope which contained it and the postal money order in payment of the goods bore marks which showed that it left Chicago Thursday morning via the new airplane route to New York.

In other words, the letter was brought East by Victor Carlstrom, the New York Times aviator, who piloted a Curtiss biplane from the western metropolis to New York in 8 hours and 28½ minutes, actual flying time, less than one-half of the running time of the fastest train between the two cities.

For the first time in the long and eventful history of the Macy store, a heavier-than-air craft has brought through the air an order to New York from a point almost 1000 miles away.

Above we reproduce the order, the money order and the envelope and the return parcel post receipt, for the merchandise which was shipped to the customer exactly 46 minutes after the receipt of the letter.

Below are the Articles Ordered by Our Chicago Customer, All Were Selected from Macy's Own Merchandise

MOM

Custom Stock Dress Shirts, $1.98

Of fine Irish Linen faced bosoms and cuffs. Bodies of sheer cambric. Any neck size, 14 to 17, may be had with 34, 35 or 36 inch sleeves, assuring a fit equal to that of a made-to-measure shirt.

Beryl Gloves for Women, $1.09 MOM

The person who originated the expression "fits like a glove" must have had the "Beryl" glove in mind, for its perfect fit, fine appearance and excellent durability have won for it unusual popularity.

MOM

Right Shape Shoes For Young Folks

"Equal Rights for Every Toe" is the maxim upon which these shoes are built. They give the young feet plenty of room to grow without cramping, thus avoiding foot ills in later years.

MOM

Irontex Hosiery for Women, 94c

Made of pure, unadulterated silk, black or white. Toes, soles and heels reinforced, double garter tops and full fashioned. Knees extra spliced at tops. They will reduce your stocking expenses.

MOM

Ayeshaa Toilet Water, 99c

is one of the many delightful preparations which are continually being originated in our own laboratories. Macy Toilet Preparations may always be depended upon for purity of ingredients and prices lower than eleswhere.

Airplane landed at Governor's Island 8:56 A. M. Order received at Macy's 10:34 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Actual flying time with order for Macy's from Chicago to New York, 8 hours 28½ minutes.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

New Biographies

Of People of Our Own Time and Long Ago

Stories of the lives of successful men and women are always full of interest; even more so when they have attained their high positions within our own memories.

Life of John Marshall—*Albert J. Beveridge*	$7.19
Charles Frohman, Manager and Man—*Marcosson and Frohman*	1.79
O. Henry Biography—*C. Alphonso Smith*	2.24
Melancholy Tale of "Me"—My Remembrances—*E. H. Sothern*	3.14
Booker T. Washington—*Scott and Stowe*	1.79
Memories of the Fatherland—*Anne Topham*	2.69
Last Days of the Archduke Rudolph—*Edited by Hamil Grant*	2.24

Commuters may see these books at the Macy Order Booths, Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear

HUGHES WOMEN SING AS THEY REACH CITY

March Out of the Pennsylvania Station Waving Banners and Crowds Cheer Them.

JUBILANT OVER THEIR TRIP

Report 195 Meetings and Speeches to 500,000 Persons on the 31-Day Tour That Cost $40,000.

Completing their thirty-one-day $40,000 transcontinental trip, during which they crossed twenty-eight States, held 195 meetings, and addressed about 500,000 persons, the women campaigners for Charles E. Hughes arrived in the Pennsylvania Station at 7:38 o'clock last night. Apparently not the least tired by their journey and enthusiastic in their belief that their work had greatly aided the Republican campaign, the women, waving flags and Hughes pennants, marched four abreast through cheering crowds to the motors that took them directly to the National Theatre, Second Avenue and Houston Street, where they shared the platform with Colonel Roosevelt.

The campaigners were at work early in Trenton, where they had spent the night. Miss Mary Antin, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, Mrs. Henry Whiteside of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. E. B. Hutchinson, and Mrs. G. Clay Goodlow of Lexington, Ky., started for Pennington to hold a meeting. Miss Antin and Dr. Davis stopped off at Princeton and held a meeting in front of the Nassau Inn, but because most of the students were in classes at the time, the attendance was small.

In Pennington the campaigners addressed nearly 600.

A comparatively small crowd greeted the special at Newark, though in the automobile parade from the station to the Robert Treat Hotel the travelers were cheered. At the hotel a luncheon was given in their honor, the principal guest being Mrs. Hughes, who thanked the campaigners for the work they had done. A letter drafted by members of the party was presented to her. In part it read:

"From the hour you wished us godspeed in New York the Women's Campaign Train for Hughes has met with the most gratifying reception in every State we have traversed. In the larger cities crowds came to hear us, and in the smaller towns our visit became an event of historical importance. At many hamlets where the train stopped men, women, and children have met us with offerings of fruit and flowers.

"On every hand the women of the towns and cities we have passed through have told us how affectionately they remember your recent visits, and men and women everywhere seem to us to be eagerly awaiting information about Mr. Hughes's record on matters of labor and other vital questions, which we on the train are making our chief object to present."

After the luncheon the speakers held a meeting in the Palace ballroom, and about 1,200 Newarkers were present. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond presided. Dr. Davis and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy spoke.

At Newark Mrs. George Harvey, wife of Colonel Harvey; Mrs. William R. Willcox, wife of the Republican National Chairman, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut, members of the New York Reception Committee, joined the train. The others of the committee, among them Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Ward, with 500 members of the National Hughes Alliance met the campaigners in the Pennsylvania Station.

During the march from the special to the automobiles, the entire party sang a song, set to "Marching Through Georgia," written by Dr. Davis, and commemorating the trip.

Those who made the entire trip were Miss Frances A. Keller, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs Frank Mebane, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Mary Antin, and Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke. Mrs. Raymond Robins, wife of the Chairman of the last Progressive convention, was with the train from Chicago to the Coast and back. Miss Annie Peck, the mountain climber, went as far as San Francisco, and Mrs. George Harvey, Mrs. William Willcox, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Miss Elizabeth Cutting accompanied the train from New York to Albany.

PRESERVING FAIR SITE.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs Sell Their Part of Grounds

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Part of the site of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, on the edge of San Francisco Bay, was sold today by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt of New York and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company for $184,000, as the first definite step in preserving and presenting the famous Exposition Marina and the Palace of Fine Arts to the City of San Francisco.

The deal was negotiated by William H. Crocker, San Francisco banker, a Director of the exposition company.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TROUBLES and mosquitos are a lot alike. Neither one stays 'round a place whar thar's plenty o' good pipe smoke.

VELVET is a good pipe smoke

Velvet Joe

ADVERTISEMENT.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

and

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

will be the Orators at the

Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League & Wholesale Dry Goods Association,

350 Broadway

at Leonard St.

TODAY—12 A. M.–2 P. M.

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Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Livingston St.
Elm Place

Standard Authors in Sets

Bookshop Sale at Amazingly Low Prices

Perhaps you have noticed the huge increase in the cost of white paper—magazines made smaller, newspapers reducing "special features," books increasing in price.

It is because of that increase in the cost of white paper that this sale of Books in sets is so unusual. Paper will never again, we think, return to the old low prices, and Books in sets published in times to come can hardly be so moderate in cost as those published sometime ago.

We bought these Books before paper costs were so far advanced. They show a saving FROM THE OLD PRICES OF SUCH BOOKS—and they are amazingly inexpensive as compared with Books now published or to be published.

If you need any of the following in your library we suggest the wisdom of sharing in the present sale:

Title.	Vols.	Binding.	Price.
Arabian Nights	4	cloth	$3.20
Aldrich	9	cloth	6.75
Aldrich	9	½ leather	9.00
Bulwer	15	cloth	8.25
Balzac	18	cloth	7.95
Balzac	18	¾ leather	15.50
Cooper (Leather Stocking)	5	cloth	4.25
Cooper	16	¾ leather	8.80
Carleton (Irish Traits)	4	cloth	2.50
Dickens	15	cloth	8.25
Dickens	15	¾ leather	14.75
Dickens	20	cloth	14.75
Dickens	20	½ leather	22.50
Dumas	15	½ leather	8.25
Dumas	32	buckram	17.50
Emerson	5	cloth	4.25
Eliot	6	cloth	4.25
Eliot	10	cloth	7.00
Hugo	10	½ leather	8.75
Hugo	10	¾ leather	6.25
Harte	12	¾ leather	$7.50
Hawthorne	10	cloth	7.25
Hawthorne	10	½ leather	9.50
Irving	8	cloth	4.20
Ibsen	6	cloth	7.00
Poe	5	¾ leather	3.95
Plato	4	¾ leather	3.75
Pepys	4	¾ leather	3.75
Muhlbach	20	full leather	27.50
Scott	12	cloth	6.60
Scott	12	½ leather	11.75
Shakespeare (handy edition)	40	½ leather	8.75
Stevenson	10	cloth	7.50
Smollett	12	full leather	16.50
Thackeray	26	cloth	19.00
Tolstoi	15	½ leather	14.95
Thackeray	15	½ leather	14.75
Turgenieff	7	cloth	6.75
Voltaire	22	cloth	13.75
Race Relationship of South	7	cloth	2.25
Men and Religious Messages	7	cloth	2.25

Low Priced Sets in Half Calf

Austen	12	half calf	$13.20
Aldrich	12	half calf	13.20
Balzac	18	half calf	19.80
Dante	4	half calf	4.40
Emerson	5	half calf	5.50
Hawthorne	10	half calf	11.00
Hugo	10	half calf	$11.00
Kipling	10	half calf	11.00
Pepys' Diary	4	half calf	4.40
Poe	5	half calf	5.50
Plato	4	half calf	4.40
Stevenson	19	half calf	11.00
Shakespeare	10	half calf	11.00

Damaged Sets of Books

Dickens	15	cloth	$7.25
Shakespeare	10	cloth	3.75
Austen	12	cloth	7.25
Defoe	16	cloth	8.00
Roosevelt	20	cloth	5.00
American Natural History	4	cloth	2.50
Photographic History of the Civil War	10	cloth	10.50
Eliot	24	cloth	9.50
Hawthorne	13	½ leather	9.75
Dickens	30	cloth	$16.50
Dickens	20	cloth	6.75
Pepys' Diary	4	½ calf	3.75
Standard Library of Natural History	5	½ leather	2.85
Library of Work and Play	10	cloth	7.50
Children's Library	10	cloth	15.75
British Eloquence	4	½ leather	5.00
Riley	6	cloth	7.25
O. Henry	12	½ leather	12.00

$19.50 Lossing's History of the United States, $6

These were originally sold by subscription at $19.50 a set. Eight volumes are included, covering the history of our country up to the end of the Taft administration; illustrated with the famous Darley pictures.

Damaged Sets Memoirs and Chronicles, $4.95

Just twelve of these damaged sets of the Memoirs and secret Chronicles of the Courts of Europe. They include: Louis XIV. 8 vols.; Court of Berlin, 1 vol.; Court of Napoleon, 3 vols.; Madame Du Barry, 1 vol.; John Evelyn, 2 vols.; Marie Antoinette, 1 vol.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

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You Are Working;

—*Not Fighting!*

Alive and Happy;

—*Not Cannon Fodder!*

Wilson and Peace with Honor?

or

Hughes with Roosevelt and War?

Roosevelt says we should hang our heads in shame because we are not at *war* with Germany in behalf of Belgium!

Roosevelt says that following the sinking of the Lusitania he would have foregone diplomacy and seized every ship in our ports flying the German Flag. That would have meant *war!*

Hughes Says He and Roosevelt are in Complete Accord!

Senator Fall, who has vast interests in Mexico and is Candidate Hughes' advisor as to Mexican Affairs declares "a Hughes *war* would be preferable to a Wilson peace."

Read the published list of Heavy Subscribers to the Republican campaign fund, then look up the list of Americans with enormous interests in Mexico and learn why those who place the almighty dollar ahead of human life would not hesitate to plunge this country into an ignoble war of conquest — would not stop at sacrificing thousands and thousands of American lives in their greed for oil and gold.

Mr. Hughes "Would Name a STRONG Cabinet."

Look again at this list. Then you will see why the "Old Guard" appeals frantically for a protective tariff—

That breeder of strikes, of starvation wages, and of every panic that ever cursed this country—

And which made billions for organized wealth by putting honest competition out of business.

You will see why in sheer desperation and bereft of all decency the Republican "Old Guard" is capitalizing the lamentable incidents in Mexico and trying to discredit your President for sparing you the horrors that would come with intervention.

Read the list still again. Note the names of men heavily intrenched financially in the protective tariff system and in vicious special privilege.

Read and see why millions are being spent to re-enact the Payne-Aldrich tariff—to wipe out the Federal Reserve System—to repeal the Eight Hour law and other progressive laws—to undo the Wilson Record of unparalleled achievement.

Then understand why Candidate Hughes said in his Milwaukee speech: "The whole list of Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country."

The Lesson is Plain:

If You Want WAR, Vote for HUGHES!

If You Want Peace With Honor

VOTE FOR WILSON!

and Continued Prosperity

The Tumult and the Shouting Die! **It is Up to You and Your Conscience!**

Wilson Business Men's National League

DEMOCRATS HOPE TO CARRY BROOME

A Small Majority for Wilson Is Predicted by the County Chairman.

8-HOUR LAW IS A FACTOR

Railroad Men and Shoe Factory Workers Counted On to Help Reverse Normal Republican Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—In a political sense Broome County, where the fight of both the leading parties is being conducted from this city, is a puzzle. Once, not long ago, it was the home of rock-ribbed Republicanism. Today the Republican campaign managers reluctantly admit that they do not quite know where they stand.

The adoption of the eight-hour day, without any mandatory legislation, in the big Endicott-Johnson plant near this city, where about twelve thousand workers are employed, is held responsible in a large measure by the Republican managers for the blight that has been cast on the prospect of a local Republican victory.

Broome County gave McKinley and Roosevelt, when they ran for President, majorities of 5,000 and over. Today the Republicans claim the county for Hughes by a majority of 2,500 and for Whitman by a majority of 3,000. The Democratic campaign managers vigorously contest both Republican claims. They insist that Broome County will be carried for President Wilson by a majority of 500, while the Republican majority of Governor Whitman will be cut down to 1,000. In either event it would be a mighty reverse for the Broome Republicans.

Aside from the blow that was dealt the Republicans when George F. Johnson, who is in active charge at the Endicott-Johnson plant, came out for President Wilson, and voluntarily granted an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay to all employes, there are other local conditions to complicate the situation in Broome.

There is a factional row in the Republican organization and the fight for the election of both Hughes and Whitman is being carried on under a flag of truce. One faction is fighting for the re-election of the Governor with old-time vigor, but without mentioning the name of the Republican nominee for President. The other faction is fighting hard for Mr. Hughes, but is lukewarm toward the Governor.

One faction is headed by ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, who for many years was in unsupported control of the Republican organization in Broome County. Hinman two years ago was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primaries against Governor Whitman, with the active support of Colonel Roosevelt. He was the spokesman for Mr. Hughes when he was Governor on the floor of the Senate at Albany. Now he is more anxious to see Hughes win than to see Governor Whitman re-elected, although, both for the sake of regularity and because he believes that the State administration will be in better hands under Republican State officials than with Judge Seabury in the Governor's chair, and Tammany wielding an influence at the Capitol, he is giving the Governor something more than tacit support.

The other faction is headed by Excise Commissioner George E. Green and Senator William H. Hill. The Hinman faction controls the Republican County Committee, while the Green-Hill faction was able to elect its candidate for State Committeeman in the Spring primaries. The Green-Hill faction is working hard for Governor Whitman and the other candidates on the Republican State ticket, but is neglecting Hughes.

Senator Hill, who is the publisher of The Endicott Record, has not mentioned the name of Mr. Hughes in the columns of his newspaper since George F. Johnson, who is his brother-in-law, came out for President Wilson. The Green-Hill faction has received all the patronage that has come to Broome County from Governor Whitman and other Republican State officials.

Of the 12,000 workers in the Endicott-Johnson plant about 8,000 are voters. In other years about 5,000 of these have voted the Republican ticket. This year the Democrats expect to get fully two-thirds of these votes. No pressure is being exerted by the employers, but the workers at the plant are warmly devoted to Mr. Johnson. The Democrats expect, while the Republicans fear, that this devotion will weigh more heavily than party ties. President Wilson, when he passed through Johnson City the other day, received a rousing welcome from the workers.

This city is the terminal point for three railroad divisions of the Lackawanna and the Delaware & Hudson roads. Several hundred Brotherhood men register and vote in Binghamton. The Republicans have about given up hope of winning over any considerable portion of this vote. They are relying on the farmers, but even among them they have observed indications of disaffection, according to one of the Republican leaders. The peace argument and the great prosperity the farmers are enjoying under a Democratic Administration at Washington, the Republicans admit, have won over some of the Republican voters in the rural districts.

According to all accounts, there is no backsliding from Wilson among the Democratic farmers, who, however, are in a small minority in Broome County. In the cities, according to the Republican campaign managers, many prominent business men who in other years have voted the Democratic ticket will vote for Hughes this year.

Mr. Hughes is personally popular in Broome, but there is no expectation even among the Republican leaders that this popularity will be sufficient to overcome the effect of the Adamson law among the railroad men and the voluntary inauguration of the eight-hour law at the Endicott plant.

"We will be satisfied if we break even in this county in the vote for President," said William H. Riley, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "but I believe we will do better than that, though this normally is a strong Republican county, I think we will be able to roll up a modest majority of 500 for President Wilson. I base this statement very largely on what we find in the way of Wilson sentiment among the farmers in the rural districts. We will carry the City of Binghamton for Wilson, and in my judgment will carry one-third of the sixteen towns outside of Binghamton."

Women Hold Wilson Rally.

There was a big rally for Wilson under the auspices of the National Women's Wilson and Marshall League at the Hotel St. Andrew last evening. Henry Morgenthau spoke on "Wilson and the Future of Democracy," Dr. Simon Baruch on "Woodrow Wilson," George A. Miller on "Why the Independent Vote is for Wilson," Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards on "Americanism," Benjamin M. Morgan on "Industrial Preparedness," and Judge John F. Gaffney on the "Human Touch in Woodrow Wilson." Mrs. Livingston Rose Schuyler and Mrs. Jessie Drew Beal were among the other speakers.

To Hold Ancient Irish Ceilidhe.

An old-time Irish Ceilidhe will be held by St. Enda's Branch of the Gaelic League, at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Sunday evening. Fadraic Colum, Irish poet, novelist, and playwright, will speak, and there will be a musical and literary program. The festival to be observed was known in ancient Pagan Ireland as "Samhuin," meaning "pleasure." It corresponds to the American Thanksgiving.

KNOX STIRS OVATION BY QUOTING WILSON

Then Tells Philadelphia Republicans They Should'nt Be Swayed by "Fine Phrases."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Philander C. Knox, ex-Secretary of State, or his audience are to blame for one of the best jokes of the present campaign here. It came without warning in the form of a burst of applause from an audience of 3,000 at a Republican rally tonight when Knox, in the course of his remarks, read part of President Wilson's speech, delivered last night at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Mr. Knox, who was the principal speaker of the rally, which was to wind up the local campaign in a blaze of glory, had finished his main address, in which he attacked the Administration's policies, and then went on to read an extract from the President's New York speech, to "contrast it with the hard, common sense utterances of Mr. Hughes."

When he had finished the audience arose almost en masse and cheered mightily. Nobody was more surprised than Mr. Knox. After the cheering died out he said:

"We should not permit such fine phrases to sway our judgment."

GLYNN SEES WILSON WINNER

Predicts That President Will Carry New York State and Nation.

Martin H. Glynn, ex-Governor of New York, issued a statement last night in which he predicted that President Wilson would carry New York. He said:

"The laboring classes are almost solid for him. Farmers who have been voting the Republican ticket all their lives will vote for him by the thousands. Small business men, usually stanch Republicans, will not only vote for him but are working for him in every hamlet of this State. The prosperity that we are enjoying and the statement of such Republicans as Henry C. Frick, James A. Farrell, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Henry P. Davison that this prosperity will last is offsetting all the absurd claims of the Republican politicians as to the future conditions of the country.

"The Democrats will go to the Harlem Bridge with a majority of 125,000 at the least and in the present temper of the people there is no way on earth for the Republicans to meet this majority up-State. Every indication is that the Republicans are depending upon money to carry this election. All the money in this country cannot overcome the tremendous sentiment that exists everywhere and among all classes for the reelection of President Wilson. The human appeal of his policy at home and abroad will be more than a match for all the money that our opponents can throw into the election.

"I base these observations after weeks of campaigning in Delaware, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan and other States."

TROOPERS REACH NEW YORK

Battalion of First Artillery Returns —New Jersey Men Back.

Trim, but tanned and vigorous, 300 officers and men, comprising the Second Battalion of the First Field Artillery, arrived here yesterday from McAllen, Tex., after four months of border service.

The special train reached Jersey City at 7 o'clock in the morning. The men immediately began unloading the artillery and caissons from the flatcars. The horses of the battalion came home last week with the first section, companies A, B, and C.

The Second Battalion comprises Companies D, E, and F, under Captains Simpson, Delaney, and Reed, respectively. They will be mustered out of service next week, but until then will be required to report daily at the armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway.

The battalion was under command of Major James E. Austin. The commander of the First Field Artillery, Colonel H. H. Rogers, left McAllen two months ago, and the second in command, Lieut. Col. Merritt Smith, returned two weeks ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Bronzed and in the pink of condition after four and a half months at the Mexican border, the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, returned to Paterson this afternoon. The troops were welcomed by 20,000 persons, and the city was decorated with flags. The silk mills closed for the afternoon.

Mayor Amos Radcliffe and a committee of 100 welcomed the home-coming soldiers, who paraded through the business district to the armory, escorted by the local posts of the G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans and the committee. They will be mustered out of Federal service on Monday.

GEN. MAXWELL RECALLED.

To Abolish Martial Law in Ireland, Is Belief in Dublin.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4.—According to the Yorkshire Herald the Government has decided to recall Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell from Ireland, where he is in command of the British forces. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Bryan T. Mahon, lately in command of the western frontier of Egypt.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Nov. 4, (via London.)—It has been known generally in Dublin for some time that General Maxwell would be recalled and replaced by Lieutenant General Mahon. It is expected here that martial law will be withdrawn with the change in command and a new effort for voluntary recruiting is also expected.

Major Price, Chief Intelligence Officer at Irish Military Headquarters, it is also believed here, will retire. It is reported that untried interned prisoners are to be relieved on signing an undertaking not to engage in seditious actions calculated to intervere with the successful carrying on of the war.

NO ENGLISH MAIL THIS WEEK

British Postal Officials Use Carpathia, a Slow Boat.

So far no mails have been delivered this week from England or France. The last to arrive came on the White Star liner Celtic last Saturday.

Instead of placing the mails of Oct. 21 on the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived last Sunday from Liverpool, the British postal officials put them on the Cunarder Carpathia, the slowest steamship by days in the Atlantic passenger service. She did not get away until Oct. 25 from Liverpool, and may arrive today. The White Star liner Baltic, which sailed on Oct. 26 with the mid-week mails from England and France, is also due today, and the American liner Finland, also from Liverpool.

The American liner St. Louis reports rough weather on the Atlantic, and may not arrive here until late tomorrow or early Monday.

$75,000 FOR ITALIAN BAZAAR.

Marie Dressler's Honesty Back of Great Raffle Enterprise.

It is estimated that $75,000 has already been cleared at the Italian bazaar at the Grand Central Palace, and the officers said yesterday that they hoped the amount would reach $100,000 before the close on Sunday evening. Signor Vincent Macia yesterday expressed gratitude to the Americans who have assisted in making the bazaar a success.

The Red Cross booth will be decorated for a tea this afternoon, when the Italian Consul, Among others, will be present. The French Consul General has become a life member of the Italian Red Cross, and expressed great pleasure at being able to join.

Marie Dressler, at the Waldorf yesterday, sold 500 chances on the wonderful Italian lace and embroidery centrepiece which was presented to the bazaar. She sold them on her own reputation for honesty, for the piece itself is in a heavy frame and did not leave the bazaar.

Bruno Zirato has arranged with the Metropolitan Opera House chorus to sing at the bazaar on Sunday.

REPUBLICAN FUND OVER TWO MILLIONS

Committee Reports New Gifts of $344,777—Frick and Payne Whitney $25,000 Each.

DEMOCRATS HAVE $1,319,729

Cleveland H. Dodge Gives $29,000 More, and Ambassador Penfield $10,000—New Gifts Total $304,446.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Republican National Committee today filed a supplemental report with the Clerk of the House of Representatives showing 5,008 additional contributors to the committee's campaign fund aggregating $344,777.03. This brings the total contributions to the Republican campaign fund to $2,012,535.22. The report filed today includes contributions up to the close of business on Oct. 30. Since the prior report the Republican Committee has disbursed $307,634.80.

The Democratic National Committee also filed a report supplementary to its first statement of campaign contributions and expenditures. This shows that the additional contributions aggregate $24,446.50, which brings the total contributions to the Democratic campaign fund to $1,319,729.50. The Democratic report filed today covers the period to Nov. 1. Since its first report the Democrats have disbursed $319,513.

The heaviest contributors to the Republican campaign fund since the first report was filed are H. C. Frick of Pittsburgh and New York and Payne Whitney of New York, each of whom gave $25,000.

The heaviest contributor to the Democratic campaign fund is Cleveland H. Dodge, the New York capitalist and classmate of President Wilson at Princeton, who gave $29,000 since the first report was filed. His aggregate contributions now amount to $108,000.

To the Democratic fund, the statement shows, Edward L. Doheny of New York gave $25,000; Roger Sullivan of Chicago, $7,000; Frederic C. Penfield of Philadelphia, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Alvin Untermeyer of New York, and F. S. Peabody of Chicago, each $10,000, and Thomas D. Jones and David Jones of Chicago, each $12,500.

The list of Republican contributions in excess of $1,000 filed today contains the names of the following, in addition to Mr. Frick and Mr. Whitney:

John Gribbel, Chairman Union League Club of Philadelphia, $20,000; Union League Campaign Fund of New York City, H. F. Cochran, Treasurer, $13,250; C. W. Fairbanks and Eugene Meyer, Jr., $10,000 each; A. W. Mellon and R. B. Mellon, $6,000 each; Herman C. Fleitman, LeRoy Frost, George R. Sheldon, Robert Walton Goelet, and J. Horace Harding, $5,000 each; Charles McKnight, $4,000; Charles G. Dawes, $3,200; E. M. Byers, and W. P. Snyder, $3,000 each; H. H. Westinghouse, E. R. Crawford, F. L. Ames, and J. & W. Seligman Company, $2,500 each; E. T. Weir, E. W. Mudge, H. J. Heinz, and E. E. Price, $2,000 each; Alice Jones Willock, H. Hughart Laughlin, George F. Porter, J. C. Trees, M. K. McMullin, R. F. Jones, Jr.; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Horne, Mrs. Mary F. Laughlin, and Henry A. Laughlin, $1,500 each; Mrs. James B. Oliver, and William Flinn, $1,250 each.

The following contributed $1,000 each: Mrs. C. A. Grissom, Adolph Lewisohn, William A. Russell, George C. Lee, Joseph R. Dilworth, David B. Oliver, J. M. Schoonmaker, R. P. Ernst, J. M. Longyear, Henry B. Joy, Larz Anderson, A. F. Kountze, L. deL. Kountze, Arthur V. Davis, D. L. Gillespie, Wallace H. Rowe, John Bindley, Emil Winter, A. L. Humphrey, John F. Miller, James H. Hammond, George W. Crawford, W. L. Mellon, George E. Tener, D. E. Park, G. M. Laughlin, Jr., Nathaniel Holmes, William Starr Miller, Nathaniel H. Levi, J. B. Ford, E. L. Ford, R. E. Olds, and Fred M. Alger.

Gerber Not National Secretary.

Julius Gerber, who was quoted in THE TIMES as stating that the survey of the political situation by Socialist workers throughout the country indicated the election of Hughes, was erroneously designated as the Secretary of the National Socialist Party. He is Secretary of the New York organization of the Socialist Party. Mr. Gerber, however, said his conclusions were based on the nation wide canvass of Socialists.

Prison for Men Birth Control Agents

Stephen Kerr and Robert Marmer, who were convicted on Tuesday in Special Sessions of distributing birth control literature at a meeting in Union Square at which Miss Jessie Ashley spoke, were sentenced yesterday to fifteen days each in the City Prison by Justices Edwards, Freschi and Herbert. Justice Edwards in passing sentence said that the court had taken into consideration the fact that the defendants had already served fifteen days while awaiting sentence. Miss Ashley, who was arrested at the same meeting on a similar charge, was fined $50 on Tuesday.

AUTO HITS TRAIN; ONE DIES.

Hoeffner Brothers' Car Crashes Past Long Island Railroad Gate.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Nov. 3.—A moment after the gates at the Franklin Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad had been lowered for the passage of an express train bound for Hempstead tonight an automobile occupied by Robert, Conrad, and Ferdinand Hoeffner, brothers, of Floral Park, crashed through the gates directly in the path of the train. The auto was struck and the occupants, all badly injured, were rushed to the Mineola Hospital, where Conrad Hoeffner, who was 14 years old, died shortly afterward. His brothers were cut on the face and body and hurt internally.

According to the gateman at the crossing, the driver had ample time to have stopped the machine before it reached the gate. The Hoeffner brothers were returning from a gunning trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 3.—Failure to take the necessary precaution at an unguarded crossing on the Fort Reading Railroad here today resulted in a collision between an automobile and a passenger train in which three men were badly injured. Two of them may die. The occupants of the machine, W. K. Donaldson, James Chilton, and Charles Segrave, were hurled more than thirty feet by the train. They are in the Perth Amboy Hospital.

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WHITMAN FINISHES HIS UP-STATE TOUR

Governor Stirs 4,000 Hearers at Jamestown by Prediction of Republican Victory.

SAYS MOOSE ARE LOYAL

Calls Seabury's Attacks "Feeble," and Asserts His Rival Resorted to "Misleading Statements."

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, Nov. 3.—Governor Whitman ended his campaign in the up-State counties here today, telling an audience of nearly 4,000 persons that his had been an efficient and economical administration and deserved to be returned to office next Tuesday. His opponent's attacks on the Administration the Governor characterized as "feeble." He accused Judge Seabury of resorting to misleading statements in an effort to discredit him before the people.

The Governor raised his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he told them that according to signs he had found all over the State, the Republicans and Progressives were once again a united party, fighting shoulder to shoulder for what each believed to be the essentials of good government. He prophesied victory in the State and in the national election for the candidates of the Republican Party.

"Judge Seabury is perfectly safe in promising what he will do when he is Governor," said Governor Whitman, "because he is not going to be elected Governor."

"In my campaign for the last month," the Governor continued, "I have rendered an account of my stewardship to the voters of this State. I have challenged the Tammany candidate again and again to point to one statement which I have made which is not borne out by the facts. I have asked him to be a man, and to specify one single item of extravagance or inefficiency in any of the departments for which I am responsible, and I assume responsibility for them all. In a feeble way, Judge Seabury has attempted to attack one or the other of these departments, and he has resorted to misleading statements.

"He complained of our amendment of the workmen's compensation law, and I cited John Mitchell, the great labor leader, in evidence to sustain our contention. In answer to the demand that he be specific, he cited the Civil Service Commission as a department failing to observe the law. The next morning members of his own committee apologized for his action.

"He asked why we had not diverted the contribution to the sinking fund to defray the current expenses of government, and I placed in evidence the written opinions of the Attorney General, Justice George L. Ingraham, John G. Milburn, and George Clinton, whose learned and lucid opinions conclusively establish not only that my action was right but that had I done as Judge Seabury suggests I would have violated the fundamental law of the State.

"He criticised adversely the work of the State Tax Commission and I have offered to the people the most cordial indorsement of that commission's work by Lawson Purdy, the head of the Tax Commission of the City of New York.

"And what do you think is his latest charge against me? Why Judge Seabury has at last found an answer to the question which has been worrying the whole nation for the last year or two. He says that I am responsible for the high cost of living. Just think of it, the Governor of New York is held responsible for a condition that extends over the entire country. I have no answer to this latest charge. I have to admit."

Governor Whitman addressed two meetings today, speaking here and at Mayville, both in Chautauqua County. The audience here was the largest and most enthusiastic which has greeted the Governor on his tour of the State. In addition to the 4,000 persons crowded into the car barns where Governor Whitman spoke, fully 2,000 more blocked the street, and stood patiently waiting until the speaker came out and said a few words to them. Three counties, Allegany, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus, were represented in the rally. The Republican leaders predict that the three counties will give both Whitman and Hughes majorities of about 20,000.

The Governor returns to New York tomorrow in time to take part in the Republican rally in Madison Square Garden. He will speak, following Justice Hughes. On this trip, for the first time since the Gubernatorial campaign began, Mrs. Whitman accompanied her husband.

WARNS AGAINST FRAUDS.

Department of Justice Tells of Colonization and Illegal Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In a statement today the Department of Justice said that it had obtained information indicating that there would be attempted frauds in the national elections. Part of its information was, according to the statement, that about 60,000 negroes had been transferred from the South to other States, and particularly to Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. A number of these negroes, the department said, had registered in violation of the laws of the States in which they are residing.

The department says it will promptly prosecute violations of the law. The statement then says:

"Information received by the Department of Justice shows that within the last three months approximately 60,000 negroes have been transported from certain Southern States to Northern and Western States, mainly to Middle Western States, particularly Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Investigation has developed the fact that a number of these negroes have registered in violation of the laws of the States to which they have gone and have expressed the intention of voting in those States.

"Some information has been developed indicating plans in different States to violate the Federal statutes with reference to election in other ways, such as registration of non-naturalized citizens; false registration by padding the registration lists with fictitious names with the intention of having persons falsely represent themselves to be the persons whose names appear on the list, and vote under those names; what are commonly known as 'repeaters'; false counts and returns by election boards; entering on the poll books as having voted fictitious persons or persons who have failed to vote; intimidation in various forms, including that by employers of their employes through threats which tend to coerce the will of the employes.

"Facts in the possession of the department show in one city the padding of registration lists with fictitious names to an extent which, in the light of accurate information already obtained, indicates that the number of such false names probably reaches into the thousands."

LEE HEARS OF PLOT.

Trainmen's Chief Warns of Plan to Coerce Wilson Voters.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—William G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, today in a signed statement, said that he had received information that "the moneyed interests will undertake to have railroad employes and other working men coerced, bribed, or bought away from their intention or desire to vote for the re-election of President Wilson."

His belief, he continued, was that the reported project would fail to obtain results.

GIRLS IN MILITIA UNIFORMS.

Halloween Prank Results in Order to Jersey Guardsmen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 3.—Because of the appearance of girls wearing National Guard uniforms in the Halloween celebration in Broad Street Tuesday night orders have been issued by officers of the Elizabeth companies of the Second Infantry that all enlisted men have their olive drab clothing in their lockers at the armory before tomorrow night.

Captain Harry O. Warren of Company I says if an inspection shows that any uniforms are missing the men will be punished and made to pay for the clothing. It is a rule of the organization that uniforms are to be left at the armory, and it is said an investigation may be made to learn just how the young women came in possession of the National Guard outfits.

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Years of My Youth

By William Dean Howells

A delightful autobiography of youth and young manhood. Not only a charming picture of the early beginnings of our most distinguished man of letters, but a vivid and graceful study of the life of the day in the Ohio town where Mr. Howells grew up. In later chapters he pictures the life at the State Capital, Columbus, over a half-century ago, with its political and social interests; and describes his own youthful enthusiasms and literary beginnings.

The Incredible Honeymoon

By E. Nesbit

A happy story is this, of love, of youth, of adventure, of wanderings through summer England, of a chivalrous hero and a warm-hearted heroine. It all began when the hero found himself at liberty to look for adventures. He spent a day or two in a quiet little inn; but when he went out early one morning to test a toy aeroplane it got caught in a tree, and when he jumped over the wall after it, there She was! Then the incredible honeymoon began.

The Story of The Battle Hymn of the Republic

By Florence Howe Hall

How the song which set a nation singing, and roused its patriotism to white heat, came to be written, and how it has lived is told by the daughter of Julia Ward Howe. The story tells in detail of the influence of the Battle Hymn, how it was sung at Libby Prison and at Washington, and how Lincoln listened, "with a strange glory on his face" and of how through half a century its popularity has continued. In other chapters Mrs. Hall enumerates occasions when Julia Ward Howe herself recited the poem, and gives some of the tributes to it and its author which have come from many famous men.

The Way to The House of Santa Claus

By Frances Hodgson Burnett

A most unusual and attractive book for little folks is this new volume by the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." This story tells how the little hero wandered in search of Santa's home and how the Snow-White Rabbit, the Black Ravens, and others helped him on his way. The illustrations are large and simple and brilliant in coloring and Mrs. Burnett has written an introduction in the form of an individual letter to each child. An ideal holiday gift!

Mark Tidd's Citadel

By Clarence Budington Kelland

A fourth book devoted to the exploits of that delightful, ingenious Mark and his friends, yet a story that is complete in itself. This time their field of action is widened and they become mixed up in international plots. They learn that the hotel where they go to spend the summer has not been opened for years. The boys encamp in the large building, which they discover harbours a mysterious, invisible person. This turns out to be Moto, a Japanese boy of their own age, who is hiding from some pursuers. Then Mark, as usual, finds scope for his wits.

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The Bazaar of the Ten Allies to be held in Boston stands in need of merchandise of all kinds, and when it is borne in mind that the proceeds will go to help the wounded and the needy of the Allied Nations the claims of the various committees organizing the bazaar can scarcely be exaggerated. There should be no delay in sending to the executive offices, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, articles which will have a ready sale. From all parts of the Continent of Europe come the cries of the stricken, and America has never yet been known to ignore such appeals for help as daily reach these shores. The cause we have at heart is supported by many notable persons and relief funds.

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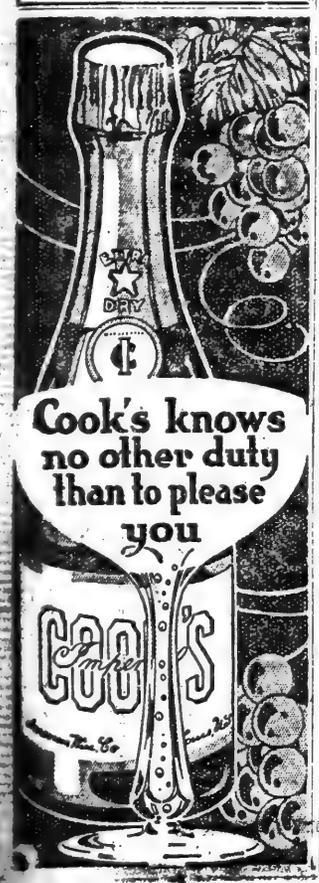
Executive Committee



College Men---We March Tonight!

We march FOR HUGHES.

65 COLLEGES will form 65 divisions in tonight's monster parade.

THOUSANDS OF US—fathers and sons—will make the NATIONAL COLLEGE VOICE clear and emphatic, FOR THE MAN THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

On account of the tremendous enrollment, Col. Sherrill, Grand Marshal, has ordered lines of 14 men abreast, instead of 10.

Are YOU for Hughes? Then cut out this diagram so you will know where to JOIN YOUR COLLEGE DIVISION. BE THERE.

BE PROMPT—8:45 P. M.

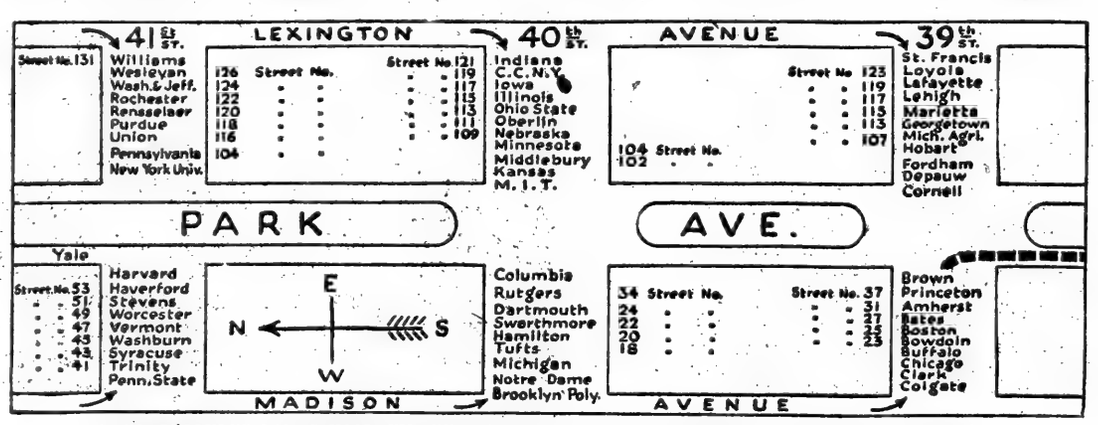
Careful polls taken this week of the college vote indicate over 3 to 1 for Hughes.

In tonight's parade the nation will witness the MOST IMPRESSIVE STAND college men have ever taken on national affairs.

Are YOU for Hughes?

Then ASSERT PUBLICLY where YOU stand.

FALL IN—TONIGHT. And get your friends in line. Do personal work. Use the telephone.



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Just Before You Vote

You are not a rock-ribbed partisan. You are going to vote according to your conscience. And your conscience demands Reasons. Now let us have a square talk about those reasons. Let us see why, this year, so many Voters, like yourself, will finally decide at the last moment that a vote for Mr. Hughes is the only safe vote.

A Very Big Issue

Now, all that Mr. Hughes has said about National honor, protection of our citizens, the need of preparedness to prevent war, a sincere, fair policy—these ideals are mightily important to our country, and he is the right man to carry them out.

But bread-and-butter—that is, common, ordinary prosperity for the common people—is another very big issue in this election. For 365 days in the year there is one all-important question for all of us who are not rich—that is, *How to Make Both Ends Meet.*

Your Dollars Are Worth Less

If you are a working man, you may be getting better wages than you did. If you are a salaried man in business, perhaps your salary has been raised—perhaps not. If you are a teacher, a minister, an ordinary brain-worker, you probably have no more money. If you are a merchant or have a small business, you are probably making more money.

But, workingman or merchant, if you *are* getting more money, *does it buy as much as it did four years ago?* Absolutely, NO.

For *Prices* have gone up faster than incomes, and those rising prices have been for the necessities of life. They range from one-third to two-thirds higher today than when Mr. Wilson and his Congress were elected four years ago.

But your *Income* has not run up at that rate, has it? No matter how much more money you are now earning in this period of fictitious prosperity, due entirely to the European War, *your money doesn't buy as much as it did four years ago.* That is the real test of "prosperity."

Wilson Promised Low Prices

Now, what have Mr. Wilson and his Congress had to do with that?

When we elected Mr. Wilson and his Congress, they said they would "revise the tariff," and that "would reduce the cost of living." They put through the Underwood Tariff bill and declared this new Tariff would do two things:—

1. "It will reduce the cost of living."
2. "It will not disturb business."

How about these bright, joyous promises?

As to the *Cost of Living*—You all know that living is from One-Third to Two-Thirds higher than it was then.

As to *Disturbing Business*—Have you forgotten that dark, pitiful year just before the war? Thousands of factories closed down, or ran at part time, and over 40,000 business concerns couldn't pay their bills and went into bankruptcy. Over a MILLION working men were out of a job. Every city had every night that heart-break of poverty—a BREAD LINE. Charity had its hands full. Mayors called citizens' meetings to appoint relief committees. Governors called special sessions of their legislatures to see what could be done to make jobs for workless men.

How Wilson Explained the Hard Times

And President Wilson? He wrote and said, *"These hard times are only psychological."*

But psychology didn't feed the daily breadline. The bad times didn't begin to mend till the War began, and Europe had to buy our guns and powder and wheat and horses. That frenzied War-demand set everybody working, sent up the workmen's wages, helped the merchants sell their goods,—*and raised the prices we had to pay faster than the money came in.*

This simply means that Mr. Wilson and his Congress figured that Free Trade was a fine theory that would work. They tried it. It knocked the very bottom out of business and the dinner-pail. Then the war came along. It set business going, but it sent Prices going faster.

After the War Is Over

The War will end, suddenly. Then, no more demand for our guns, powder, wheat, horses, and a hundred other things Europe has to buy of us now. *Then, unless we adopt a different policy, we will again be just where we were in 1913-1914.* Only worse. For business will have to readjust itself again to that Underwood Tariff. Men will lose their jobs by the million. And it will take a long time for Prices to get down.

Unless something very wise is done by our government, the end of the War will see more Unemployment and Business Ruin than we had in 1913-1914.

Now, the big question is—Who can be trusted to do that Wise Thing?

"No Danger," Says Wilson

Can Mr. Wilson and a Democratic Congress be trusted to do the sure, right thing?

Here is what Mr. Wilson just said in his Cincinnati speech on October 26:—

> "It is predicted that after this War, Europe will in some way overwhelm the United States by her economic power. *I wonder that any thinking man can entertain an opinion of that sort.* The whole dexterity and thought of Europe has been concentrated on destruction. The whole nervous and physical energy of Europe will require a generation to recover its tone."

He followed what his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, had said on October 18:—

> "Our virile, rich, unmaimed and highly developed people need fear nothing from the competition of stricken and broken Europe."

The same old bland, blind Trust-to-Luck as four years ago.

"I Don't Know," Says Wilson

But now listen to what an expert says. Not a Republican but a Democratic Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, one of Mr. Wilson's own appointees. On October 27, the day after Mr. Wilson, in Chicago, said, "No danger," this Expert said in New York.

> "When we think of Europe as a continent engulfed in war, devastated and disordered, I want to say to you that we are *not correct* in that conception. Under the stress of the struggle every effort is being made, in the warring nations, to obtain the *highest efficiency* in the production, distribution and use of commodities of all kinds. * * * The War has compelled Great Britain to make 30 years of industrial progress in 30 months. The Germany that emerges from the War will be years ahead of the Germany we knew in 1914. * * * Within five years we shall find a new Europe competing against us with war-sharpened brains, not only in our foreign markets, *but right here at home.*"

What did Mr. Wilson say after reading that rousing alarm? On October 28, at Shadow Lawn, he said to a Tammany delegation: *"I don't know what will happen after the War."*

Hughes Does Know

On the other hand, consider Mr. Hughes and the Republican policy.

As to the terrible economic danger ahead after the War, Mr. Hughes clearly pointed it out in his very first speech last July.

He showed how the warring nations were building up a new system of co-operation between labor and capital which beats any efficiency the world has ever known.

He described how each of these nations was eliminating industrial waste, and was organizing a mutuality of interests which was bound to make them more formidable in peace than in war.

He made it clear that the stress of the struggle was awakening the most sluggish men, and was training them to do better work than they had ever dreamed of.

And he not only sensed the situation, but in speech after speech he indicated just how he *would* meet it.

Contrast The Two Men

Now you are able to see the fundamental differences between the two men. You can see how the election of Mr. Wilson will leave the country to flounder in the coming crisis, while the election of Mr. Hughes will lead business and labor in a straight road. This is an election for thinking men, not for sentiment to decide.

Wilson, at every point, has shown an inability to sense a situation till it reaches a critical stage, when only hasty and inadequate measures are possible.

But Hughes, because of his practical mind and large training in affairs, sees the need and the remedy while it is afar off. He says:

> "We cannot afford to be running along without any regard to business standards. We need a fair understanding of costs, a testing out of methods, an interchange of information, an endeavor to ascertain where waste can be avoided, in order to promote business."

That is the deep problem which Europe, while still at war, is trying to master, and which America must learn if we are to meet the new competition.

Hughes, awake to this, wants to give to America, ORGANIZATION—not interference, but a friendly spur and aid to co-operation.

Contrast The Two Policies

Another remedy which Hughes says is vital is a scientific PROTECTIVE tariff.

Wilson as a professional free-trader, and standing on the Democratic platform, holds that the Government has no right to make a tariff except for revenue.

Hughes, backed by the Republican Party, believes that a scientific PROTECTIVE tariff is the only basis for American prosperity, fair wages and fair prices.

All thinking men agree that America must use the Tariff as a means of defense against the invasion of cheaply-made European goods. The question that YOU must decide is—To which man shall that Tariff be committed?

Shall we have a Democratic tariff that only *pretends* to help the wage-earner, the salaried man and the man of business—or a Republican tariff that does really protect him?

Be Mighty Sure Before You Vote

You are picking out a man who for four difficult years must safeguard your honor and protect you and yours from danger and from want. The vote you put in the ballot box cannot be changed or withdrawn.

Face squarely the facts and the reasons printed here. Then, when you have gone to the very bottom of things—you will

Vote for Hughes

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

ENGINEERS TELL OF EXPULSION THREAT

Three Confront Chief Stone at Hearing on Electric Headlight Problem.

PUT OUT FOR TESTIFYING

Withdrawal of Charter from One Lodge Which Upheld Its Member —Quote Rules of Brotherhood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission tonight decided that railroad men might testify in the electric headlight case to the fact that witnesses in the hearing held on Monday had been intimidated by threats of expulsion made in the hearing room and also that men had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for having testified about headlights. After the ruling was made W. H. Rother, John Heller and A. E. Martin, engineers on the B g Four road, testified that they had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on charges preferred by Grand Chief Warren S Stone that they had violated the rules of the organization by giving testimony in the previous hearing.

"The vote in the local was 11 to 6 in my favor," Rother explained, "but the next Sunday, when we went to the lodge hall, the charter was gone. No one knew why, but we afterward heard that Stone had ordered it revoked."

Engineer Rother said that fellow-lodge members who sided with Chief Stone told him and others of his friends that they would have to sever old friendships and have no relations with them.

Alexander E Martin an Indianapolis engineer, who acted as Rother's attorney in his trial when the latter was acquitted by his local union, confirmed Rother's statements.

John T. Heller, a venerable engineer on the Big Four, who testified a year ago against the electric headlights, related under examination by Attorney Stacy B. Lloyd of the Pennsylvania, that upon his return home he had been subjected to charges by Grand Chief Stone. He was placed on trial before his division, No. 143, after Stone had abolished the recalcitrant Indiana lodge, and was convicted and expelled. He said Stone had written a letter demanding his trial.

"My testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission was the only evidence presented against me," said Heller.

O. P. Keller, a veteran engineer, who pilots fast trains on the Pennsylvania, was the last witness of the evening. He said he was expelled from the Brotherhood of Engineers after Chief Stone preferred charges against him three times. He opposed the high-power headlights, and had done so since 1913 when the question arose in Pennsylvania. His division of the Brotherhood, No. 54 of Harrisburg, voted down the high-power headlights.

D. P. Trestle, a brotherhood engineer of Harrisburg, said that he had been told in the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing room that if he testified he would be violating his obligation under the brotherhood rules. Trestle said there was no threatening, but a mere reminder of a brotherhood rule not to interfere in legislative matters. Chief Stone assured him, he said, "that no members would be thrown out if they told the truth."

BROKER'S CLERK ARRESTED.

Accused of Forging Certificate for Stock Worth $6,200.

Rouldon K. Babcock of Cresskill, N. J., a broker's clerk, was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday charged with forgery. He is accused of forging the name of Robert E. Boyd of 22 William Street to a certificate for 100 shares of Chino Copper, valued at $6,200. The charge is made by John J. Dodenhoff of the firm of Sheehan & Dodenhoff, brokers of 71 Broad Street.

According to the information obtained Detective Vaughn, who arrested Babcock, Robert E. Boyd is a customer of Foster & Adams, brokers at 71 Broadway, and they gave one of their employes the 100-share certificate to deliver, but instead he turned it over to Babcock, who the Detective said, sold it to Mr. Dodenhoff, who sold it to a third party. When Mr. Dodenhoff learned that the certificate had been sold to him without proper authority he bought it back and had to pay $6,425, an advance of $225. Yesterday when Babcock went to the office of Sheehan & Dodenhoff to get his money he found Detective Vaughn waiting for him.

RIVERDALE ROBBERS GET $6,000 PLUNDER

Ransack Country Homes of John M. High and James E. Briggs in the Early Evening.

WOMAN IN AUTO FOR A BLIND

One House Cleaned Up While Family Is at Dinner—Third Burglary for Mr. High Since April.

Residents of Riverdale, where live Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; George W. Perkins, and Thomas A. Buckner, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, were much alarmed last night when they learned that the homes of two of their neighbors had been entered by burglars on Thursday night, and that jewelry and wearing apparel worth $6,000 had been stolen.

One of the residences, Highwolde, owned by John M. High, manager of the Pantasote Company of 11 Broadway, occupies a commanding position overlooking the Hudson, and is one of the most beautiful in the colony. The robbery, which was the third there since last April, netted the thieves more than $5,000.

The other home entered, The Willow, is owned by James E. Briggs, also an official of the New York Life Insurance Company. It is three doors away from Highwolde, and is also one of the pretentious residences of Riverdale. Laces, gowns, and other articles belonging to Mrs. Briggs, valued at $1,000, were taken.

Detectives said last night, after investigation, that the burglaries probably had been committed by a band of thieves who have been using an automobile to take them to the homes selected for their operations, and who are believed to have been accompanied by a woman to give their mission the appearance of a harmless outing. This theory was supported by the discovery of automobile tracks on the grounds of the two homes visited by the thieves. The police also found the imprints of a woman's shoes on the ground near the approach to Highwolde, where the automobile had been stopped while the burglars were at work, and it is believed that she kept watch while her associates were collecting their plunder.

Members of the Briggs household were at dinner when the robbers entered, but Mr. and Mrs. High were in Brooklyn when their home was ransacked. Entrance in each case was effected through a second-story window, reached by climbing a porch pillar. A chauffeur employed by Mr. and Mrs. High told detectives that he had seen a strange automobile standing at the side of the road near the house on Thursday at about 7 o'clock, but that he thought it had met with an accident and paid no further attention to it.

Later, servants discovered that all of the rooms on the second floor had been searched by the thieves, and notified Mrs. High, who hurried back home and made an inventory of her losses. Among the articles missing were two diamond rings, a diamond lavalliere, a gold chain, a string of pearls, and a pair of pearl earrings.

Mrs. High said that last April, when the first robbery occurred, she lost a lot of furs, furs and evening gowns. Two weeks later thieves again entered her house, taking other articles valued at $1,000. She said last night that she had employed a private detective agency to assist the police in finding the thieves.

Mr. Briggs said among the articles taken from his home were some watches and pieces of jewelry worth $1,000. He said neither he nor any member of his family heard the intruders, and that they learned of the burglary when they went upstairs to retire for the night.

Acting Captain Wynes detailed a half-dozen detectives to work on the case.

Open Guard Bazaar to Children.

Mrs. Louis Hogan, one of the patronesses of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Bazaar now being held at the armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, announced last night that invitations had been sent to all public school children, and all other children not more than 12 years old, to attend the bazaar this afternoon. Admission will be free. Included in the program this afternoon will be a concert by the band of Public School 21. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Winifred Stone will give a demonstration of children at play. Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, and Horace Fletcher will be present.

$5,000 VERDICT FOR GUNTZER

Undertaker Wins Suit for False Arrest, but Coroner Will Appeal.

A verdict for $5,000 for false arrest was returned yesterday against Coroner Timothy Healy in a suit of Anthony Guntzer, an undertaker, for damages suffered because the Coroner ordered his arrest for larceny in the course of an inquest. The Coroner announced last night that he would apply, through his attorney, John J. Lordan of 115 Broadway, for a new trial.

Guntzer was ordered arrested as the result of testimony before the Coroner concerning funds contributed for the funeral expenses and for the aid of the family of Michael Warren, representative of a news association, who was assigned to Bellevue Hospital for some years, and who died suddenly a year ago. Guntzer, who has an undertaking shop near the hospital, undertook to aid the collection of funds from friends of the decedent, and the testimony before the jury in the Supreme Court showed that charges that he had not accounted for any part of the money were not justified. He was not prosecuted.

INDICT "FLOATING" VOTERS.

Six Men Charged with Registering from a False Address.

The Grand Jury, acting on information obtained by Assistant District Attorney Nellson Olcott of the Bureau of Elections, returned six indictments yesterday charging illegal registration from 690 Ninth Avenue, in the Eleventh Assembly District. According to Mr Olcott, the six men registered on Oct. 14, asserting that they lived with William Krause, a tenant on the second floor of an apartment house there. Mr. Krause made an affidavit that he did not know any of the men and that they had never lived with him.

The Bureau of Elections sent out nearly fifty warrants yesterday for violations of the election law. In these cases, which had been carefully investigated, Mr. Olcott said the violations apparently were not the result of an honest mistake on the part of the voter or the election officials.

District Attorney Swann announced that the Bureau would be open on Election Day from the time the polls opened until they closed. Assistant District Attorneys have been assigned to every Magistrate's Court to prosecute complaints of illegal voting.

HELD AS A BLACKMAILER.

Government Arrests Another Man in Alleged Nation-Wide Plot.

Agents of the Department of Justice arrested yesterday another alleged member of the gang that has been engaged in a nation-wide blackmailing plot. The prisoner said he was George Bush, son of an actor. The specific charge against Bush was that he was one of the men who blackmailed a wealthy business man in a hotel in Atlantic City in October, 1915, and forced him to pay $18,000 under threat of exposure. The name of the blackmailed man is withheld by the Federal authorities.

It is alleged that Bush worked with Edward, known as "Doc," Donohue, who is now in the Tombs on a similar charge. The woman in the hotel with the man from whom the money was extorted was said to be a member of the gang, and it was alleged that it was at her suggestion that the money was paid. Bush was held in $10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Houghton.

ALTER BUS ROUTES.

Fifth Av. Coach Co. Will Dodge Political Paraders Tonight.

Owing to many political parades to be held in some of the city's thoroughfares tomorrow night, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company announces a somewhat altered schedule of operations for its buses.

During the evening, at the time when the congestion becomes too great for normal operation, the west side buses, including those which come from 155th Street and Riverside Drive, will make Columbus Circle their southern terminus instead of going through Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, as usual.

All of the east side buses, including the Fifth, Seventh, and St. Nicholas Avenue lines, will run in Fifth Avenue as far south as Sixty-third Street, where they will turn East to Park Avenue, and on Park Avenue south to Forty-fifth Street, which will serve as the southern terminus of these lines throughout the evening.

Hunter Loses Divorce Suit Appeal.

Frederick W. Hunter, a lawyer who appealed from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Erlanger granting a divorce to his wife, Mrs. Anna Belleville Hunter, and dismissing his counterclaim in which he named his college mate and brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot, as corespondent, lost the case yesterday when the Appellate Division affirmed the decision of the lower court. Hunter brought an alienation suit against Kerfoot in which the jury disagreed recently.

THEODORE SPIERING PLAYS.

Violinist Gives an Enjoyable Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Theodore Spiering, violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His program comprised Bach's Concerto in A minor; Schumann's Fantasie, Op. 131; a group of pieces by Nardini, Brahms-Joachim, Ondricek and Sauret; Reger's Prelude and Fugue for violin alone, Op. 131a, which is dedicated to Mr. Spiering and was played on this occasion for the first time here; Rubinstein-Wieniawski's "Romance" and Tschaikowsky's "Valse-Scherso."

Mr. Spiering is one of those who transferred his activities to this country on account of war conditions, which interrupted his work abroad after he had established himself after moving several years before from America. He is not to be taken as a virtuoso in the ordinary sense of the term, for he does not confine his musical activities to appearing as a concert violinist, but is in addition conductor, teacher, and composer. The viewpoint that would result from this was noticeable about his recital yesterday, as it has been in previous ones.

In certain details of his program and in his playing there was the attitude of a scholar in music, as well as that of a virtuoso performer. In one way this was a disadvantage, for there were places where greater technical smoothness might have been relished, especially as it referred to his bowing, and something of the energy of the pure virtuoso. But there was, on the other hand, much to be enjoyed in the playing, which represented the ideals of a thoughtful and mature player, concerned only with the music and unobtrusive as to self. Maurice Eisner played excellent accompaniments.

DEMURRAGE RATES GO UP.

Pennsylvania to Charge $5 a Day After Dec. 1.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad today announced a change in freight car demurrage rates, to go into effect Dec. 1. The new tariff, which is the first of serious importance in twenty years, will affect every merchant, manufacturer, builder, and others in New Jersey doing business in incoming carload consignments.

The new tariff will have a graduated demurrage charge on all interstate shipments. Instead of the present flat demurrage charge of $1 a day, the Pennsylvania Company will charge, after the expiration of two days' time, $2 for the first, $3 for the second, and $5 for each succeeding day or fraction thereof.

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The son of William Henry Seward, Secretary of State under Lincoln, Mr. Seward had a remarkably interesting and distinguished career. He was sent to warn Lincoln of the plot to assassinate him in 1861. He was Assistant Secretary of State for twelve years. He was nearly murdered in his father's defense April 14, 1865, and later participated in many events of national importance.

From the Press

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"An interesting volume of *real* recollections, the very index of which reads like a roster of great deeds and great names."—*Phila. North American.*

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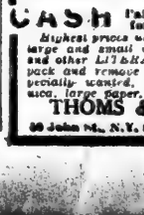

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By A. H. Fitch
A faithful and fascinating picture of life in China, from that in the Empress Dowager's palace to that in the House of the Hen's Feathers—the court of the King of the Beggars; and, better than this, a remarkably interesting and stirring tale of romance and adventure.
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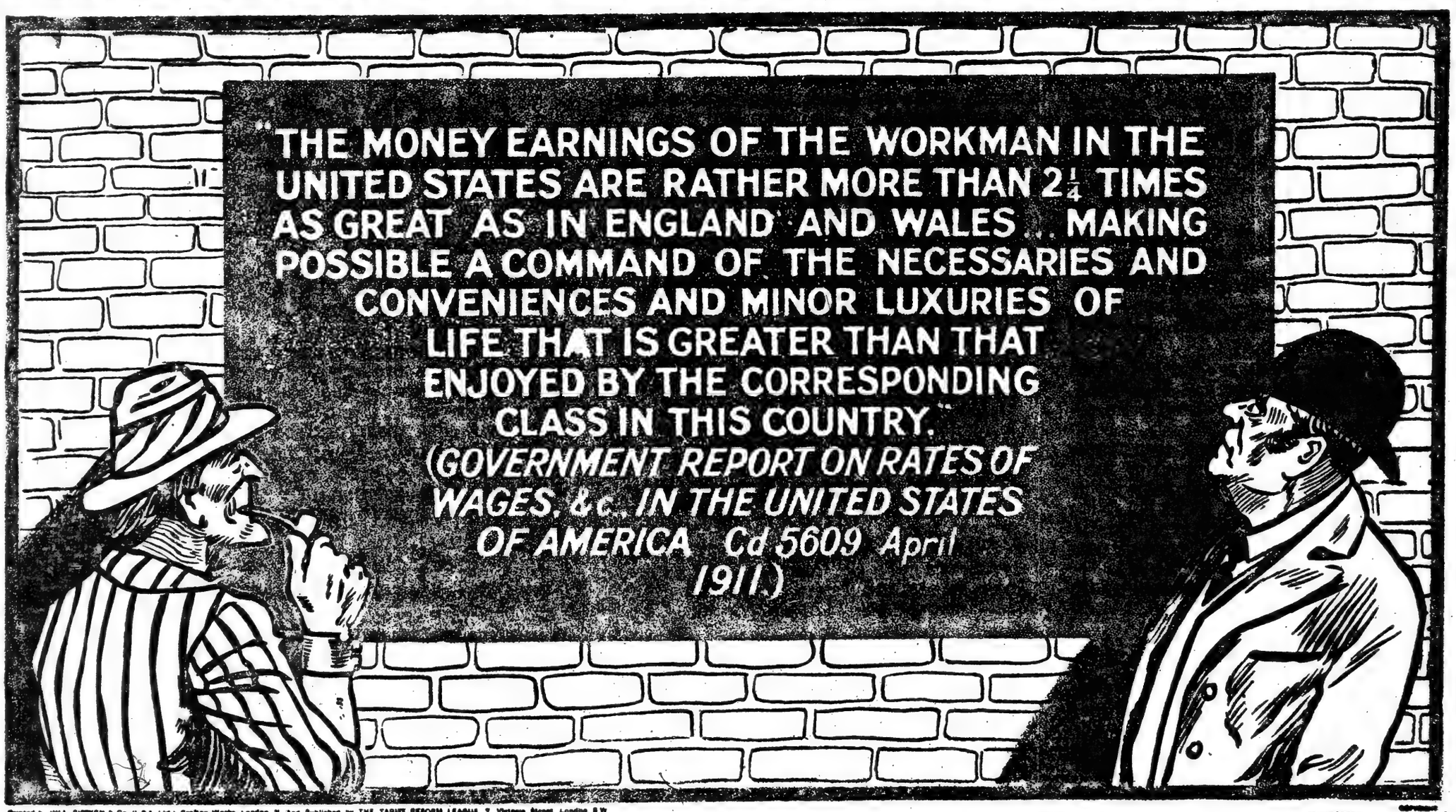
Vote for Hughes

Below is a reproduction of a poster received in the United States Thursday, November 2, 1916. It is published by The Tariff Reform League of London. It tells its own story. If any man is in doubt as to how he should vote, let him look at the Englishman's face and read his words.

Republican National Publicity Committee

WAGES UNDER PROTECTION



Printed by HILL, SIFFKEN & Co. (T.P.A. Ltd.) Grafton Works London N. And Published by THE TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE 7 Victoria Street London S.W.

AMERICAN WORKMAN: "Yes, Cousin, that's what the tariff does for me."

BRITISH WORKMAN: "Well I'm blowed! And to think I've been voting FREE TRADE!"

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Protection!

PROTECTION for American wages as represented in American prices has always been fought by the Democratic party resting upon a Solid South that has been slow to recognize THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

AMERICAN WAGES MAKE AMERICAN PRICES. **The Democratic Party is always the Party for World-Wide Free Trade and European Prices in America.**

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY Believes in Home and Foreign Protection to

AMERICAN Labor and Capital—AMERICAN Lives and Property

"Do you think that because of this horrible war there is a lack of potency of competition—that they cannot compete with you when it stops? Well, what are these millions of men going to do when the war stops, who are along in the trenches and back in the reserves? They will go to work. They will produce goods. What will they do with those goods? They will sell those goods. Where will they sell them? They will sell them here. They will come here undoubtedly with goods made at a rate of wages much lower than is paid here." —CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"I do not propose to debate theories. You have got a clear condition of fact to consider. What are you going to do about it? There is only one thing to do about it. Our opponents, with their tariff-for-revenue-only policy, cannot meet it. You have got to meet it. I do not care what hitherto has been your party affiliation. If you study the signs of the times, the economic conditions of our life, you know very well you have to meet this condition by an intelligent, sane application of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industry." —CHARLES E. HUGHES.

PROTECTION will be needed in this country at the end of the war as never before.
More than 40,000,000 men in Europe have been summoned from industry to arms.
They are supported by 20,000,000 in munitions and works unnecessary after the war.
Sixty million toilers in Europe will right-about-face at the end of the war and look to the United States to receive their goods.
Europe has shipped here $700,000,000 gold and will ship millions more.
At the close of the war we shall have the world's wealth and the world's gold—The world must try to get it back.
What party truly represents PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS and JUSTICE, all of which will be most urgently needed at the end of the war?
The Democratic Party has always opposed tariff protection.
The Democratic policy would destroy the industries that need Protection.

Preparedness!

By Words of Woodrow Wilson at Cincinnati, Oct. 27:

"If you are a good American you will be recognized everywhere."

"What a future lies before a people which can interpret the rights of mankind everywhere!"

"America as a financial nation has this delicate duty, mediation."

"The United States must be a clearing house for human sympathies from every part of the globe."

By Common Sense of Charles E. Hughes at Boston, Oct. 27:

"By not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade on or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice."

Justice!

CHARLES E. HUGHES has stood for justice—as investigator of the life insurance companies—as Governor of the State of New York—as an honored Justice of the United States Supreme Bench. He has never sought wealth or personal preferment. He has always stood for justice and the settlements of justice.

"I want to see the United States go forward true to itself; holding its head erect among the nations; maintaining its rights; **loyal to the standards of justice.**"—**CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"I am not interested in this matter of American prosperity, that a few may get rich. I am not interested in a country which gives isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. I do not want to be the President of a country which aims its policy to promote the welfare of a limited few. I wish to see the great plain people of this country prosperous, and that is the reason I stand here."—**CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

"What did we have before the war orders began to come. We had unemployment. Then, those who could not find work were walking the streets. Then, we had the most serious problem of labor that had been presented in many a day. Then, we had soup houses and bread lines, and municipal relief. Why, from one end of the country to the other, in our great cities, only twenty months ago, we had labor conditions which were trying the souls of the men who wanted to relieve able-bodied, alert, American workmen, who were looking in vain for opportunities for labor. If you desire to know what America cannot stand, after this war is over, consider the conditions which it was compelled to stand under the policy which our opponents put in operation."—**CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

BEFORE THIS WAR the Wilson tariff threw two million American workmen out of their jobs; and its work had only just begun.
AFTER THIS WAR the Wilson tariff, unless defeated Nov. 7, will throw all American workmen into competition with sixty million trained and disciplined men of Europe.

"Too Proud to Fight"

Means No Protection, No Preparedness, No Justice— Only Surrender!

The claim of the Democratic Party that it has made prosperity in the United States is false. Its claim is filched from the blood-stained trenches of Europe, which are giving America a false prosperity. *WE MUST* pay the price for it after the war! *WILL* "peace at any price" protect us? *WILL* Bryan, Daniels and Baker protect us? *WE MUST* have Republican Protection! *WE MUST* have Republican Preparedness!

We Must Have Justice and

Hughes!

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There is truth enough in this page to doubly insure a Hughes victory in New York and New Jersey. Its circulation is all that is needed.
Hughes speaks the truth nightly to ten thousand; the printed truth may speak daily to more than ten million.
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If you believe in the Hughes record and the Hughes principles you can here quickly help in your country's defense.]

ELI ELEVEN FACES HARD TEST TODAY AS COLGATE INVADES THE BOWL

YALE'S RIVALS HAVE A BREATHING SPELL

Eli Meets Colgate Today While Harvard and Princeton Take Life Easier.

CRIMSON FACES VIRGINIA

Tigers Expect Little Trouble in Beating Bucknell—Dartmouth-Syracuse Game Promising.

With the record of two victories over Yale in three years, Colgate will enter the Yale Bowl at New Haven this afternoon keyed up to seek another victory from a stronger and better Eli eleven than the Hamilton men have faced in years. Colgate is likely to furnish the toughest opposition that Yale's aggressive team has faced this season. Coached by Larry Bankart, the New Yorkers have a Dartmouth style of play which has been uncommonly successful. Colgate's annual visits to New Haven have become occasions of alarm to the wearers of the Blue. In 1913, with Huntington, the All American quarter back at his best, the Hamilton eleven beat Yale 16 to 6, while last season Colgate gave Yale a shocking defeat by the score of 15 to 0.

The Colgate team has another promising quarter back in Anderson and a tackle of All American calibre in West. Castillanas, formerly a New York high school player, has been doing great work at end. Yale is not fooling herself by expecting an easy opponent today. Reports of injuries have come from the Colgate camp, but nevertheless the Elis expect the stiffest kind of a front from the up-State eleven.

Yale's opponents up to this stage of the season have not been unusually strong, and the defense of the bulky line hasn't yet received the test which is expected today. Nor has the aggressive Yale backfield been called upon to hammer in defense such as Colgate has shown this season. There is little doubt at New Haven that Yale will win, because the team, under the coaching of Jones, is better equipped for a stiff battle than it has been in the last three years.

Tigers' Offense Bolstered Up.

The Princeton team should not have a great deal of trouble with Bucknell. Much attention has been given during the last week to the Tigers' offense. The defense proved a pretty solid affair against Dartmouth, but there was a lack of variety and power in the attack.

Harvard will face Virginia, which was badly swamped by Yale earlier in the season. The Crimson will probably use many substitutes against the Southerners. Pennsylvania should have no trouble with Lafayette, defeated earlier by both Swarthmore and Princeton, while Cornell has a comparatively easy opponent in Carnegie Tech, a team defeated by Yale 25 to 0 early in the season.

One of the best clashes of the day should be furnished by Dartmouth and Syracuse. Judging from the Green's showing against Princeton, however, Syracuse is going to have a tough job on her hands. The Orange eleven this season has not come up to expectations, while Dartmouth has developed into a stronger combination than early season results promised.

The Army eleven will get a thorough trying out against Notre Dame. Coach Jesse Harper has a much more powerful aggregation than last season. The Army up to the present, has confronted comparatively easy opponents, and today's contest should be a good test of West Point's strength. The Navy team will play Washington and Lee, defeated by the Army 14 to 0, so the game will give a good line on the comparative strength of the two service elevens. The powerful Pittsburgh team should have little trouble in disposing of the Alleghany eleven.

The Williams-Wesleyan and Amherst-Trinity games carry much importance for these four teams. Tufts meets the Massachusetts Aggies.

There will be no games today for the three New York college teams, as Columbia, Fordham, and New York University all have games scheduled here for next Tuesday, Election Day.

Important Games in the West.

Many big games are scheduled in the West, the most important being the Wisconsin-Ohio State game at Columbus and the Minnesota-Illinois clash. Another undefeated team, Northwestern, will also have an important contest with Indiana. The Wisconsin-Ohio battle will have an important bearing on the Western title, for the defeated eleven will lose the chance to finish at the top. Northwestern must defeat Indiana today to remain in the race. The Chicago-Purdue game will have no bearing on the title, as each has been defeated by Conference rivals. Michigan, in preparation for the games with Pennsylvania and Cornell, will play the Washington University team of St. Louis.

On account of the high scoring in a number of last week's games, the leadership for team and individual scoring has undergone many changes. Southern and Western elevens have run up higher scores than Eastern teams, while Oliphant, an Army player, stands at the head of the individual point scorers. Oliphant has the great record of 10 touchdowns, 17 goals, and 1 field goal for a total of 80 points. Captain Gerrish of Dartmouth is second with 73 points, while Cofall of Notre Dame is third with 59 points.

A Southern eleven, Georgia Tech, leads the country in total points scored, having run up 309 in five games. Minnesota is second, with 236 in four games, while Vanderbilt is close behind with 235 points in six games.

CADETS AND RIVALS WORK.

Army and Notre Dame Have Light Practice at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Army and Notre Dame are ready for their annual gridiron battle here tomorrow. Both teams took light workouts on the plains this afternoon, the Westerners arriving from South Bend this morning. The Cadets are in the best of condition for the game and are confident of putting up a strong fight. The Army men ran through the signals, worked the blocking machines and devoted considerable time to the passing game this afternoon.

The visitors contented themselves with light passing and a brief punting session. Coach Harper of the Notre Dame eleven said his men were fit and ready, but would make no prediction. Twenty-four players are with the Indiana college delegation, and a large number of alumni of Notre Dame and other Western colleges are expected here tomorrow to witness the contest, which is the most important on the Army's card except the game with the Navy.

The players of both teams witnessed two football games this afternoon, Cullum Hall, the Army's recruiting squad, defeating the first from New York University's scrub eleven by 10 to 0, and the artillerymen from Fort Slocum defeating the Military Academy's field battery team by a score of 22 to 0.

C. C. N. Y. Sophomores Win in Tank.

The Sophomore class of C. C. N. Y. won an easy victory in the interclass swimming meet held yesterday afternoon in the City College natatorium by a score of 36 points to 26 for the Juniors, their nearest competitor. The Freshmen took 16 points and the Seniors only 5.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Yale vs. Colgate at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Bucknell at Princeton.
Harvard vs. Virginia at Cambridge.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Carnegie Tech at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Syracuse at Springfield.
Army vs. University of Notre Dame at West Point.
Navy vs. Washington and Lee at Annapolis.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Allegheny at Pittsburgh.
Brown vs. University of Vermont at Providence.
Penn State vs. Geneva at State College.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg at South Bethlehem.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Muskingum at Washington.
Williams vs. Wesleyan at Williamstown.
Amherst vs. Trinity at Amherst.
Albright vs. Susquehanna at Myerstown.
Colby vs. Bates at Waterville.
Connecticut Aggies vs. New Hampshire State at Storrs.
Dickinson vs. Delaware at Carlisle.
George Washington vs. Ursinus at Washington.
Georgia Tech vs. Tulane at Atlanta.
Grove City vs. University of Buffalo at Buffalo.
Hamilton vs. St. Lawrence at Clinton.
Haverford vs. Franklin and Marshall at Haverford.
Johns Hopkins vs. Swarthmore at Baltimore.
Lebanon Valley vs. St. Joseph's at Annville.
Middlebury vs. Norwich at Middlebury.
Pennsylvania Military College vs. Gallaudet at Chester.
Rensselaer Poly vs. Union at Troy.
Rhode Island State vs. Boston College at Boston.
Richmond vs. Randolph-Macon at Richmond.
Rutgers vs. Holy Cross at Newark.
St. John's vs. Maryland State at Annapolis.
Southern University vs. University of Mississippi at Meridian.
Southwestern University vs. Baylor at Waco.
Springfield vs. Worcester Tech at Worcester.
Tufts vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Medford.
University of Alabama vs. University of South at Birmingham.
University of Florida vs. Mercer at Gainesville.
University of Georgia vs. Alabama Poly at Atlanta.
University of Maine vs. Bowdoin at Orono.
University of Rochester vs. Hobart at Rochester.
University of Tennessee vs. University of Chattanooga at Chattanooga.
Vanderbilt vs. Rose Poly Institute at Nashville.
Virginia Military Institute vs. Catholic University at Lexington.
West Virginia University vs. Gettysburg at Morgantown.
Western Maryland vs. Mount St. Mary's at Westminster.

West.

University of Michigan vs. Washington University at Ann Arbor.
University of Chicago vs. Purdue at Chicago.
Indiana vs. Northwestern at Bloomington.
Carleton vs. Beloit at Northfield.
De Pauw vs. Butler at Greencastle.
Marietta vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Marietta.
Michigan Aggies vs. University of South Dakota at East Lansing.
Grinnell vs. Drake at Des Moines.
Ohio University vs. Wittenberg at Athens.
Wisconsin vs. Ohio State at Columbus.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Case at Delaware.
University of Denver vs. Colorado Aggies at Denver.
University of Minnesota vs. Illinois at Minneapolis.
University of Nebraska vs. Iowa State at Lincoln.
Western Reserve vs. Oberlin at Cleveland.

School Games.

De Witt Clinton High School vs. Stuyvesant High School at Polo Grounds.
New Utrecht High School vs. Columbia Freshmen at South Field.
Bushwick High School vs. St. John's Prep at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn.
St. Francis Prep vs. Flushing High School at Flushing.
St. Paul's School vs. Montclair Academy at Montclair.
Hamilton Institute vs. Princeton Freshmen at Princeton.

YOST ADDS SOME POLISH TO TIGERS

Michigan Mentor Drops In and Rush Puts the 'Varsity in His Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—"Hurry Up" Yost, coach of the Michigan football team, was in Princeton this afternoon and attended the practice of the Tigers. The 'Varsity eleven was practically turned over by Rush to Yost, who, although minus his usual cigar, set about drilling his new charges in enthusiastic fashion, and initiated the Tigers into some of the secrets of Western football. Only about five minutes of scrimmage was allowed, but there was a long signal drill for the first team, and the Michigan mentor took advantage of this to teach the Tigers several new tricks, which they seemed to master fairly thoroughly under his tutelage.

Yost was on his way to Philadelphia, where he will watch the game tomorrow between Lafayette and the University of Pennsylvania. Michigan will meet Pennsylvania next week. He stopped off at Princeton to renew acquaintances with Keene Fitzpatrick, the Tiger trainer, who was formerly out at Michigan. His interest in football drew him over to the stadium, however, and he was welcomed enthusiastically by the coaches and players, who were glad to have the genial Yost there to relieve the monotony of the daily practice. After the practice he amused the crowd of coaches, players and others who gathered about him with anecdotes of the gridiron.

The practice was rather light, for Rush wished to save his Varsity players for the contest with Bucknell tomorrow, but during the five minutes of scrimmage, George, a substitute half back, was knocked unconscious. He was not seriously hurt, however, and while he will not be able to enter the game tomorrow, he will be in condition to start work by Monday.

The lineup which will start the game against Bucknell will be the same as that which started the Dartmouth contest a week ago. Billy Moore, who has been used in the 'Varsity backfield a great deal during the last few days, will give way to Brown. Highley and Wilson will be the first pair of ends, while Funk and Gillespie will be their substitutes. Princeton will probably line-up as follows:

Highley and Wilson, ends; McLean and McGraw, tackles; Hogg and Nourse, guards; Gennert, centre; Eddy, quarter back; Brown and Tibbott, half backs; Driggs, full back.

BERRY NOT TO PLAY TODAY.

Penn Coaches Keep Him and Mathews Out of Lafayette Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 3.—The University of Pennsylvania eleven is on edge for the battle with Lafayette on Franklin Field tomorrow afternoon, and Lud Wray will lead the Red and Blue into the game, for Line Coach Dr. Charles Wharton has decided that Captain Neil M. Mathews will improve more quickly from his injury if he is rested.

Walter Berg, a lad from Exeter, has improved so much that he will play left tackle in the place of Mathews. Ingolf Ertresvag, the South Dakota lineman, will not play, and Mannie Wirkman will be found at right guard. The 'Varsity had only a light signal drill today, but it was fast. Coach Folwell has found a swift little pilot in Jimmy Bryant, and the 'Varsity should enter the game with Crowell clan with more speed than it has shown in any game all season.

Graves Williams will have to do the kicking for the Penn team in the game with Lafayette, because Berry is being kept out of the game by the coaches, so that he may get a good rest. Williams is a good punter, and while he may not drive the ball the distance that Berry can, he is counted on to place his kicks with skill.

ELI LINEUP TODAY STILL UNSETTLED

Graham or Galt Will Play Right Guard, Hutchinson Goes to Full Back, Vorys to Centre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Yale's lineup for tomorrow's game with Colgate was unsettled tonight, although two changes in the eleven were announced this afternoon. It is undecided whether Galt or Graham will start the play at right guard. Both were in uniform today, but Galt is still slightly out of condition because of an attack of indigestion, and Graham took part in the final practice for the game, which consisted of signal rehearsal, with a supplementary attempt of the 'Varsity at defense against forward passes, as heaved by Colgate, whose team was impersonated by Dr. Bull's eleven.

Yale expects that Colgate will again attempt to bewilder her by the use of the forward heave, as it did successfully last year. This, after the coaches relegated Braden to the reserves, took Hutchinson from centre to full back and gave the snap back position to Vorys. Braden has failed to meet expectations in both offensive and defensive play, and it is now unlikely that he will be full back in the final games of the season.

Hutchinson had made good at centre and the coaches have taken him behind the line again, because Jack Vorys, who played centre on the freshman team two years ago, has rapidly developed into a tipton centre, and the failure of Braden to fill the bill at full back and the injury to Jacques have left the eleven without a satisfactory member of that position. Braden is a brilliant and powerful line-breaker and he will be sent into part of all the remaining games this season. The failure of Pudge Heffelfinger to arrive has puzzled the coaches. Paul Veeder and Foster Rockwell were the only visiting coaches today. Tomorrow's probable lineup: Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Captain Black; centre, Vorys; right guard, Galt or Graham; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Comerford; quarterback, Smith; left half back, Neville; right half back, Legore; full back, Hutchinson.

GREEN READY FOR ORANGE.

Dartmouth Has Only Easy Work Before Syracuse Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 3.—Today the Dartmouth football squad of thirty-four players left here for Holyoke, Mass., where an overnight stop will be made previous to tomorrow's game with Syracuse at Springfield. Although the Orange eleven has not fully lived up to predictions made for it early in the season Coach Cavanaugh said today that Dartmouth would have to show everything it has in order to defeat the Syracuse team.

Only light practice has been given to the Green squad this week, partly because the men came out of the Princeton game well shaken up, and partly because Trainer Hillman feels that his charges are getting down a bit too fine. In preparation for Saturday's contest the players have had a great deal of signal drill and only one short scrimmage. The coaches feel sure of their men, however, and believe that they will be able to produce the best that is in them against the Syracuse eleven.

Merrill, the regular guard, will not be in the lineup and Baxter, a substitute centre, will fill the vacancy. Baxter weighs only 135 pounds, and will be pitted against Captain White, a guard weighing 260, but the Dartmouth player is a veteran lineman, and can be depended upon to make up in fight what he lacks in weight.

MAKESHIFT AT CORNELL.

Shiverick, Miller, and Jewett Out of Lineup in Today's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A patched-up eleven will be sent against Carnegie Tech, in tomorrow afternoon's game here, according to Dr. Sharpe tonight, who stated that injuries will keep Fritz Shiverick, Miller, and Jewett out of the contest. Speed will be Cornell's field general tomorrow, with Mueller at full back and Benedict and Hoffman as half backs. Bard, who has been playing an aggressive game at guard this week, will fill Miller's shoes, and Dixon, first substitute at tackle, will be in Jewett's place.

Ray Vanorman has decided to start Eckley and Zander at ends against Carnegie's open play formations, and with the drill they have had on forward pass combinations this week they should make good. Lem Ereta, the fast half back, who dislocated his knee in practice over a week ago, will be out next week, the head coach stated, and will be back on the second team, and perhaps the first again.

CHANGES IN NAVY LINEUP.

Middies Ready to Tackle Washington and Lee Eleven Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 3.—With a lineup slightly changed from that which met Georgia last Saturday, Navy will meet Washington and Lee here tomorrow afternoon. In preparation for the struggle the sailors have been doing some stiff work this week, but according to reports coaching Annapolis might the huskies of the Southern institution are coming to Annapolis in somewhat battered condition. However, the coaches took no chances this afternoon, and the work was very light.

It is announced that the game will be refereed by Maxwell of Swarthmore, with Bennis of Princeton handling the horns and Thorpe of Columbia looking after the head linesman's duties.

The lineup announced for Navy is: Von Heimberg and Jackson, ends; Captain Ward and Gilman, tackles; Denfield and Reifle, guards; Jones, centre; Welchel, quarter; Ingram and Roberts, halves, and Dashiell, full back.

RUTGERS LINEUP STRONG.

Most Powerful Eleven of Season to Face Holy Cross Today.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 3.—Rutgers will face Holy Cross at Newark tomorrow afternoon with a stronger lineup than at any time this season. The men had a short signal practice this afternoon, and the final lineup was decided upon. Elliott has been shifted to the backfield, and Storck and Hauser will be the new ends. Rutgers will outweigh the Holy Cross team considerably on the line, and it is expected that this will be a big factor in the game. The Massachusetts eleven is expected to resort chiefly to the forward pass, and Sanford worked today on a defense to the play.

The coaches have been working this week on some new plays built up around Sanford's multiple kick, and it is believed that the game will show some new departures in this way.

BROWN CRIPPLES TO REST.

Injured Stars Will Not Get Into Game with Vermont Today.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Brown is to play Vermont here tomorrow, the sixth game on its schedule. Following the strenuous encounter with Rutgers last Saturday the prospects of an easier game are welcome by both coaches and players.

While there were numerous injuries last Saturday most of the injured men have entirely recovered and are in condition to play, but it is doubtful if many of them will be permitted to get into the lineup. Coach Robinson is taking no chances with such men as Purdy, Captain Farnum, and Hillhouse, who are just off the hospital list, for he wants them in the best of condition for the Yale game a week from today.

SUB BACKS FOR CRIMSON.

Murray, Minot, Hitchcock, and Bond to Start Against Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—Harvard's Friday football drill today was a little harder than usual, mainly because against Virginia tomorrow the coaches will start an eleven comprising the regular line, with a substitute backfield. All of the men except those on the injured list will get into the game against the Southerners, but changes are likely to be frequent, and to get out of the battle without further injury is regarded as considerably of more importance than a large score.

Captain Dadmun may get into the game before it is over, but Clark, who has been at right guard until the last few days, will start the game on the left wing. Both regular guards and tackles will play, with Harris at centre, but the chances are that these first string players will be taken out if the Crimson is able to establish a safe lead early in the game.

The backfield will be made up of substitutes from the start. Murray will play quarter, and probably most of the game, as he has had little chance to work with any of the backs behind the regular rush line this year. Thacher, Horween, and Casey will stay on the sidelines with Flower. The running backs against Virginia will be Minot, Hitchcock, and Bond. Minot will do the kicking, while Bond, who has been out for several weeks with a bad shoulder, will be in the lineup for the heavy line play and for the drop kicking.

There was the usual drill preliminary to a Saturday game today, but also the coaches worked the men for some time on the Princeton plays for next week. Percy Haughton will probably go to New Haven to see Yale play Colgate in company with Strategist Reggie Brown.

LINE BUCKERS ARE BACK.

Columbia Back Field Works Out with Regular Line-up.

For the first time this week the Columbia back field worked in full strength yesterday afternoon on South Field. Brown had recovered sufficiently from his injuries in the Williams game to resume his place in the middle of the rear line, and Monroe, who has been taking easy work since Monday, was again at right half. Dunn remained at left half, and Cochran lined up once more at right end. Dummy scrimmaging against the expected offense which Stevens will use next Tuesday was the order of the day, and so late did the squad keep at work that the new acetylene torches were used for the first time.

Jug Carter, a Columbia half back of the old 1908 and 1905 elevens, before the gridiron game was abolished at Morningside, joined the coaching staff yesterday, and acted as advisor to Pete Filchock, the back field director. Tom Thorp, head of the graduate staff of coaches, expects more of Columbia's old-timers to report to assist Head Coach Metcalf in another week.

There will be no work today. The squad will deploy to visit gridiron fields of other colleges. Coach Metcalf and Monroe will witness the Williams-Wesleyan game at Williamstown, Mass. Columbia has already held Williams to a scoreless tie, and an impression of the strength of the Connecticut eleven which will meet Columbia on South Field Nov. 11 will be derived. The members of the squad will see the Princeton-Bucknell and Yale-Colgate games.

FORDHAM PERFECTS PLAYS.

Practice Devoted to New Formations for Tuesday's Game.

There was no letup in the football work at Fordham University yesterday in its preparations for its big game of the season with Georgetown at Fordham Field next Tuesday. As there is no 'Varsity game on Fordham today the drill was the hardest Friday afternoon session of the season. The coaches gave all their attention to developing the new plays which have been prepared this week and in polishing off the changes on the reconstructed Fordham lineup.

As the Maroon eleven lined up yesterday, following what will probably be the last changes before the annual tussle, the Bronxites presented the heaviest aggregation in the last ten years. Perkins, the new man at centre, weighs nearly 175 pounds, a big increase over Treanor, who has been banged up recently. The backfield, with the addition of Dempsey, was much more imposing yesterday, as he is the biggest man on the squad. For some time past he has been the mainstay of the Maroon in kicking and all sorts of experiments have been tried to fit him into the regular backfield.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR N. Y. U.

Prolonged Practice in Preparation for Buck'nell Game.

Signal practice, and lots of it, was the order of the day at New York University for the 'Varsity football team. As almost all the 'scrubs went to West Point with the second team to play Cullum Hall, no scrimmage was indulged in, but the work given the men was far from easy. Times innumerable the eleven was made to traverse the gridiron up and down and back again in rehearsing the signals for the game with Bucknell on Election Day, and when Head Coach Eustis sent the men to the showers it was long after dark.

WESLEYAN IS CONFIDENT.

Expects Back Field, Headed by Capt. Deetjen, to Beat Williams.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 3.—The Wesleyan University eleven finished its practice this afternoon in preparation for the meeting with Williams at Williamstown tomorrow. The team is in excellent shape, and has developed many trick plays which will be sprung on the Purple team. This is regarded as the most important game on Wesleyan's schedule, and every effort is being put forward to win it. The Columbia game is the last one on the schedule, and nothing is feared from the Morningside Heights team. If Wesleyan defeats Williams she expects to have a clean slate.

Wesleyan has the advantage over Williams in a speedy back field and sure-ball carriers. Captain Deetjen can be relied upon for his usual average punt of fifty-two yards, while he is deadly at drop kicking. So far this season he has made over 350 yards on end running.

LEHIGH TO USE ITS SUBS.

Some of 'Varsity Will Not Start in Muhlenberg Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 3.—Lehigh received its final touches today for the fifth annual struggle with Muhlenberg tomorrow. In the four previous struggles Lehigh has always been returned victorious.

Several 'Varsity men will not be used tomorrow unless it is absolutely necessary, principally because one or two are a little too fine, and the others recovering from injuries. These, if hurt again, would put the Brown and White in bad condition for the approaching Penn State game. Gulick will play opposite McCarty on the wings in place of Quist, while Richards will play at tackle opposite Good in place of Tate. In order to save Pons for centre in case of injury to McDonald, Johnson will play one of the guards and McCarty the other. Herrington will general the team, with Wysocki and Brunner as the backs and Hurley at full back. Eleventh-hour changes in the line-up may take place, however.

Coward Wins in Yale Tennis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—In the final singles of the Yale Fall tennis tournament, Thomas Ridgway Coward of Bronxville, N. Y., a member of the Sophomore class, today defeated W. E. Zoab, a junior, in a stubbornly contested match which required five sets to decide. The score was: 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

PIMLICO BETTORS GET RICH RETURNS

The Decision Pays $209.60 for $2 Wager in All-Age Handicap at Maryland Track.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—All the racing enthusiasts here tonight—and the city is full of them—are congratulating the few lucky bettors who had tickets on The Decision, the three-year-old belonging to J. E. Davis, the New York amateur sportsman.

The Decision won the All-Age Handicap this afternoon at Pimlico track, where the Maryland Jockey Club is holding its autumn meeting. A $2 ticket on the gelding to win paid the handsome sum of $209.60, while $2 straight, place, and show would have netted the investor $282. This is the longest price which has been paid this season on the Maryland tracks.

In winning this afternoon the gelding showed a wonderful lot of speed and defeated a fast field, which included the good colt Marse Henry and W. R. Coe's Jacoba, which finished in the order named. The track had dried out well and the going was just to the liking of The Decision.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Fiesta, Grosvenor Stable's b. f., 102 pounds, by Waterboy-Prim II., $6.40, $3.20, $2. (R. Ball).....1

Bright Star, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 107, $4.80, $4, (J. Butwell).....2

Tyrant, W. Burch's b. c., 110, $2.60, (Bird, (R. Troxler).....3

Golden Vale, Rialin, Chevron also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. g., 6 years, 116 pounds, by Disguise-Ambrosino, $9.90, $3.80, $3. (E. Kleeger).....1

Estinable, J. O. Talbott's br. f., 4, 113, $4.80, $3.50. (R. Ball).....2

Cash on Delivery, J. Livingston's blk. g., 7, 121, $7.60, third. (J. Metcalf).....3

Water Lily, Sam Jackson, Minstrel, and Oakhurst also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; second division of the Towson Steeplechase; purse $800; two miles. Time—3:36.

Sixty-four, G. H. Stetson's b. g., 6 years, 146 pounds, $5.30, $3.10, $3, (D. Byers)...1

J. R. Johnson, S. Veitch's b. g., 8, 139, $4.20, $3.80. (J. Brooks).....2

Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., 9, 155, $3.50, third. (J. Stearns).....3

Charles F. Grainger, March Court, and Otto Floto also ran. White Metal scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, the Forest Park Purse of $700, for maidens; winners of $800 in 1916; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

The Decision, J. E. Davis's b. g., 107 pounds, by King James-Verdict, $209.60, $54.70, $17.70, (F. Ambrose).....1

Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 104, $4.70, $3.20, (J. McTaggart).....2

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 115, $2.90, third. (R. Troxler).....3

Lorac, Shoddy, Celto, Anita, King Mart, Hubbub, Skiles Knob, Grand Opera also ran. Lady Barbary, Chicle, scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling handicap, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time, 1:46 2-5.

Sand Hill, B. Murray's b. g., 8 years, 109 pounds, by Rock Sand-Mount Vernon, $5.30, $3.10, $2.60, (F. Burlingame).....1

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. g., 9, 117, $3.10, $4.20, (J. Butwell).....2

Hubbard, P. Sheridan's ch. g., 5, 108, $2.70 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Shooting Star, Napier, Goodwood, Athena also ran. Nigel, St. Charicote, Queen of Paradise, scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; free selling handicap; purse, $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:43 2-5.

Infidel, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 108 pounds, by Radford-Miss Matthews, $7.40, $3.50, $2.20. (J. Butwell).....1

Celtabel, S. Ross's ch. g., 106, $3.80, $2.30, (L. Mink).....2

Handfull, A. Johnson's ch. g., 115, $2.10 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Mayme W. and Good Counsel also ran.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, fillies, six furlongs. Triple Crown, 115 pounds; Hesse, 106; Bread Winner, (imp.,) 106; Sea Wave, 109; Polly J, 109; Sandale, (imp.,) 106; Miss Lis, 113.

SECOND RACE—The Junior Steeplechase, three-year-olds, two miles. Socony, 137 pounds; Marchena, 132; Water Front, 132; *The Brook, (imp.,) 132; †Brooks, 137; Masterful, 132; *Simon Jones, (imp.,) 132; †Bryn Chard, 132. *Sea Spray entry. †Wilder entry.

THIRD RACE—Selling, handicap, three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Presumption, 108 pounds; Remarkable, 98; Tinga-Ling, 102; Yankee Notions, 125; High Horse, 101; Levite, 109; London, 109; Sam, 109; Royalist, 105; True as Steel, 113; Blue Cap, 109; Humiliation, 107; Little Dipper, 107; Forin, 100; Shrapnel, 100; Vermont, 112; Ina Ray, 107; Fair Helen, 110.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, Waldon, two-year-olds, one mile. Melodrama, 107 pounds; Cadillac, 112; Bondage, 127; †Columbine, 109; Courtship, (imp.,) 112; N. K. Beal, 107; *Principilla Mullens, 109; Reprobate, 117; †Lottery, 112; Jock Scot, 112; Piraeus, 112; Waukeag, 122; Queen of the Sea, 114; First Ballot, 120. *Ross entry. †Widener entry.

FIFTH RACE—The Pimlico Fall Serial Handicap, No. 1, three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Leochares, 138 pounds; J. J. Lewis, 113; Shine Maiden, 106; Gainer, 110; Runyon, 111; Prince of Como, 112; Thorn Hill, 112; Candle, 97; Water Lady, 110; Ninety Simplex, 104; Startling, 110; Venetia, 102.

SIXTH RACE—The Rennert Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Air Man, 108 pounds; Chicfet, (imp.,) 120; Lady Teresa, 104; Wooden Shoes, 111; Barberry Candle, 128; Eagle, 106; Price Hermis, 113; Celto, 112; Fenmouse, 111; Thorn Hill, 112.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, handicap, three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong. Armament, 100 pounds; Fairly, 108; Man Slayer, 105; Success, 107; Ampere II., (imp.,) 99; High Tide, 106; Menlo Park, 105; Solid Rock, 104; Captain Barr, 111; Maxims Choice, 120; Stalwart Helen, 102; Woodfair, 95.

‡Apprentice allowance claimed.

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HAMILTON WINS FOR TARS.

Gains Title for U. S. S. Arkansas by Beating Texas.

With the accuracy and success of a John De Witt, Lieutenant George Hamilton, full back of the U. S. S. Arkansas football eleven, yesterday kicked his team to the championship of the first division of the Atlantic fleet by booting four placement goals in five attempts against the U. S. S. Texas combination at Brooklyn Field, and bringing victory to his team by a score of 12 to 0.

The victory of the Arkansas puts it in the championship round for the battleship football championship of the United States, which will be played at Newport News when the preliminary tournaments at the Boston, Philadelphia and Newport News Navy Yards are decided.

The line-up and summary:

Arkansas. (12.)	Position.	Texas. (0.)
Weakland	L. E.	Murphy
Walsh	L. T.	Williams
Hurd	L. G.	Hillman
Stednitz	C.	Shalafeux
Keithoff	R. G.	Pair
Kemp	R. T.	Manson
Carpenter	R. E.	Urry
Davidson	Q. B.	Billings
Metiever	L. H. B.	Brown
Stoll	R. H. B.	Joys
Hamilton	F. B.	King

Goals from placement—Hamilton, (4.) Referee—Lieutenant T. S. King, U. S. S. Wyoming. Umpire—Ensign H. S. James, U. S. S. Wyoming. Head linesman—Lieutenant Tully Shelly, U. S. S. Wyoming. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

Substitutions: Arkansas—Seaman for Weakland, Sagouski for Hurd, Lyle for Stednitz, Kubiek for Keithoff, Braun for Kempf, Duff for Carpenter, Kennedy for Davidson, Matulitis for Stoll, Stoll for Matulitis, Texas—Aitken for Murphy, Foley for Aitken, Reichert for Hillman, Stevens for Pair, Pair for Stevens, Aitken for Joys.

ELI-HARVARD SEATS GONE.

Yale Authorities Say Applications Far Exceed Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Applications for tickets to the Yale-Harvard football game will not close until tomorrow night, but the Yale Football Association tonight admits its inability to meet the demand from alumni and undergraduates of the two universities, irrespective of that of the general public. Graduates and undergraduates of both institutions have been allowed to apply for four tickets each. Construction of temporary seats has begun, and will be completed during the week of the game, which is scheduled for Nov. 25. Prompt, legal penalty will be visited upon any person found guilty of speculating.

BARRINGER HIGH WINS.

Beats South Side High, 10 to 0, at Newark—Other School Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Newark's biggest high school football game was played this afternoon at the City Athletic Field, the Barringer High School eleven defeating the South Side High School in a Newark High School Athletic Association League contest by a score of 10 to 0. More than 3,000 people saw the game.

Barringer scored its only touchdown in the second period, with but a minute to play, on a forward pass from Bob Dempsey to Leslie Casler.

The St. Benedict's Preparatory School of Newark, swamped the Lincoln High School team of Jersey City here this afternoon. The score was 31 to 0. St. Benedict's used all sorts of football against the Jersey City boys, and met with little opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 3.—Scoring at will, Orange High School's football team defeated the Carteret Academy representatives, 32 to 0, here this afternoon. The game is an annual contest, and decided the town championship.

GARDEN MAY CHANGE HANDS

Dispossession Proceedings Against Show Corporation.

It begins to appear now as if Madison Square Garden, as the chief centre of boxing in the metropolitan district, has reached its end under the present régime. Yesterday the officers of the Show Corporation, which has operated the boxing arena under lease from Edward F. McCall, receiver for the property, received notice that dispossession proceedings had been started against them. With the ousting of the present occupants of the Garden, however, an interesting question is furnished in who will succeed the Show Corporation.

Tex Rickard and Samuel McCracken, who gained wide prominence as promoters of the Jess Willard-Frank Moran bout, have been endeavoring for some time to secure a lease on the property, but nothing definite has been accomplished yet. Mr. Rickard said last night that it is his intention to seek a lease for from one to five years and arrange various exhibitions. There are six others who are also negotiating for the Garden.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Billy Fitzsimmons; Joe Burman vs. Jack Courtney. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Dutch Brandt vs. Frankie Burns. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Sailor Grande vs. Bartley Madden; Joe Stanley vs. Johnny Duffy. Both ten-round bouts.

States Island S. C., Tompkinsville—Johnny Drummie vs. Kid Meyers. Ten rounds.

Ban Is Off Speed Skates at Rink.

The management of the St. Nicholas Ice Rink has decided to allow the use of speed skates hereafter, provided they are not over fifteen inches long, at all evening sessions instead of just at the Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday evening sessions, as heretofore.

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A. A. U. SUSPENDS THREE.

Morse, Plant, and O'Sullivan Fail to Obey Rule on Expenses.

POLIOMYELITIS LAID TO HUMAN CONTACT

Committee of American Public Health Service Reports on Infantile Paralysis.

NO TRACE OF IT IN ANIMALS

Isolation by Screens and Observation for Two Weeks After Exposure Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—No evidence that any insect or animal was responsible for the spread of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, could be found by the committee of the American Public Health Service, headed by Health Commissioner Emerson of New York, according to a statement issued today by the United States Public Health Service.

This committee, which has completed a special study of the disease, was composed of Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. A. J. Chesley, director of the Division of Communicable Diseases of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, and Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Frost of the United States Public Health Service.

"The weight of present opinion inclines to the view that poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is exclusively a human disease and is spread by human contact, whatever other causes may be found to contribute to its spread," the report says.

"The specific cause of poliomyelitis is a micro-organism, a so-called virus, which may be positively identified at present only by its production of poliomyelitis in monkeys experimentally inoculated. Such experiments have shown this virus to be present not only in the nervous tissues and certain other organs of persons who have died of poliomyelitis, but also in the nose, mouth, and bowel discharges of patients suffering from the disease.

"At present our information demands the employment of the following administrative procedures in attempting to control the disease:

"The requirement that all recognized and suspected cases be promptly reported.

"Isolation of patients in screened premises. The duration of infectivity being unknown, the period of isolation must necessarily be arbitrary. Six weeks has been recommended by the conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service as sufficient, and this period has been generally accepted throughout the United States.

"Disinfection of all body discharges.

"Restriction of the movements of intimate associates of the patient so far as practicable. This should include at least exclusion of the children of the family from schools and other gatherings.

"Protection of children, so far as possible, from contact with other children or with the general public during epidemics.

"Observation of contacts for two weeks after last exposure.

"There is no specific treatment of established value in poliomyelitis. During the persistence of the acute symptoms of the disease the important principles of treatment are rest in bed, symptomatic relief and passive support for the prevention of deformities. Active measures during this stage are not only useless, but are apt to cause serious and often permanent injury. Hospitalization of patients, where possible, should be encouraged.

"The best chances of recovery from residual paralysis demand skillful aftercare, often long continued, and always under the direction of a physician familiar with the neurological and orthopedic principles of treatment. The provision of such aftercare often becomes a community problem, demanding the co-operation of all available agencies, social and professional."

$4,000 for Paralysis Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The sum of $4,000 was raised to aid infantile paralysis sufferers at a theatrical benefit given at the Boston Opera House this afternoon under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Militia of Mercy, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is the President. Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, was Chairman of the committee which organized the benefit.

RECOVERS JEWEL VANITY BOX

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Lost Her Reticule in Gaiety Theatre.

A platinum and diamond vanity case containing a platinum and diamond rouge tube, lost by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Wednesday night at the Gaiety Theatre, was returned to its owner yesterday. Mrs. Vanderbilt occupied an orchestra chair, and on leaving the theatre dropped the reticule, which was picked up by Harold Thorne of 60 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mr Thorne immediately notified the theatre management that he had found a valuable piece of jewelry and said he would be glad to return it to its owner. The following day Mrs. Vanderbilt's chauffeur notified another employe of the theatre of the loss, and before the two employes got together an advertisement was printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning. The advertisement, which was inserted by a Fifth Avenue jeweler, said the initials "V. V." were on both vanity case and rouge tube. Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Virginia Fair before her marriage. The advertisement offered a reward of $400 for the return of the property.

MAX LINDER COMING.

French Motion Picture Comedian Is to Act for the Essanay Company.

Max Linder, France's famous motion picture comedian, is en route to America to act for a series of movie comedies to be made by the Essanay Company of Chicago. His contract calls for a year's work in twelve comedies with an option of renewal of the contract.

Linder was appearing in a musical revue in one of the Paris music halls when the war began. He joined the army as an aeroplane and automobile scout, and was seriously wounded after two years' service and sent to the military hospital at Contrexeville. It was while he was convalescing in the hospital that he negotiated for his engagement here.

MME. GUILBERT RETURNS.

Gives a Historical Exposition of Mediaeval French Music.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert returned to her New York audiences yesterday afternoon with an entertainment at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, in a serious, not to say chastened, mood. Her entertainment, the first of a series which she calls "Les Matinées Parisiennes," was exceedingly interesting; some might have thought it more instructive than entertaining. Mme. Guilbert greeted her listeners as old friends and told, among other things, of her studies of English, which she used in her explanations and comments until English became too difficult, when she dropped easily into French, and out again. She told also of her studies in the old music of the troubadours and trouvères, to which she devoted this program, and urgently recommended two young women who mimed for her, Misses Renaude and Nivison, as worthy of American pride, being Americans.

With Mme. Guilbert's name on the program appeared that of Professor Jean Beck, now of Bryn Mawr College, known to students of mediaeval music, and especially the music of the troubadours and trouvères, as one of the chief authorities on the subject, and the one who has succeeded in establishing a rational theory of the rhythm of this music, which is written down without indication of its rhythm. Professor Beck gave an introductory discourse about the characteristics of the Middle Ages as reflected in their music, and gave further explanations of the successive numbers. These were arranged so as to represent a day in a mediaeval castle, and the music and pantomime that may be supposed to have gone on there under various circumstances and for various purposes.

There were two "Chansons de Toile," which Professor Beck thought were sung by troubadours for noble ladies to entertain them at needlework, though Mme. Guilbert took them as sung by such ladies when they worked. Miss Isabeau Renaude danced a grotesque jongleur's dance with contortions of limb and face; an estampida, the oldest authentic instrumental music known; the dance being more curious than edifying.

There followed religious songs for the people, solos and choruses, which included a half story of Mary Magdalen and the shepherd, and a pantomimic representation of the Annunciation, enacted during the mass. The rest of the program included songs by "clerks" for the learned, songs of the minstrels and jongleurs of the thirteenth century, represented by a philosophical discussion between Bretel and Adam de la Halle, and a song giving Colin Muset's life in music; finally, songs of Spring of the same period.

Much of this music falls strangely and awkwardly upon ears attuned to the music of today, but much of it has a real beauty. Mme. Guilbert exercised all her wonderful resources of vocal expressiveness, dramatic and pointed diction, finished eloquence of phrase and picturesque suggestiveness of delivery, with the added attractiveness of her costumes, to give the music life and interest, and she succeeded in remarkable measure. It cannot be said that the historical verities were uniformly preserved. Thus, the choruses that were heard behind the scenes in some of the numbers were written in modern harmonies, and to accompany the representation of the Annunciation a movement by Handel was used, who belongs not at all in that galley. But perhaps Mme. Guilbert did well to sacrifice something of history to making this form of art known and attractive to a general public to whom doubtless it was hardly even a name before. Appropriate harp accompaniments were played by John Latito, and others on the piano by Gustave Ferrari.

KRANICH & BACH

"Ultra-Quality PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Established 1864

Made by and for Artists

Factory Warerooms—

235-245 East 23d. St.,

Harlem Store—16 W. 125th. St.

Chas. W. Clark's Recital Postponed.

When Charles W. Clark came upon the platform of Aeolian Hall last evening to begin his recital of American songs, he said to the audience that he had taken a sudden cold in the afternoon and was doubtful whether he could go on, but he would try. This he gallantly did, and sang a few notes. It was immediately evident that the condition of his voice was such that he could not and ought not to sing. So he gave it up and audience filed out, with the understanding that their money would be refunded and another date arranged.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Pierrot the Prodigal" will be transferred to the Little Theatre on Monday, and to celebrate its last performance at the Booth tonight, at the request of many French citizens, Gabrielle Ferrier will recite "La Marseillaise" at the conclusion of the performance. Mme. Ferrier will wear a tricolor garb for the recitation.

Cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, and members of the football squads of the two Government schools will have large theatre parties the night of their annual game on Nov. 25. Blocks of seats have already been bought for "Betty" at the Globe "The Show of Wonders" at the Winter Garden, and "The Big Show" at the Hippodrome.

Florence Malone has been engaged by Richard Walton Tully for an important part in his production of "The Masquerader," the first performance of which will take place in New Haven on Nov. 13.

Louis B Foley has been added to the cast of "Girls Will be Girls," the new Sydney-Smith-Kern musical comedy in preparation under the direction of the Shubert.

E. H. Sothern gave a final dress rehearsal of "If I Were King" yesterday at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. His tour will begin Monday at Providence.

Seats for the holiday performances of the Hippodrome show will be placed on sale next Monday. In order to accommodate those who have been unable to obtain seats at regular performances a series of special matinees of "Turn to the Right" will be instituted Thanksgiving week at the Gaiety.

"War Brides," in which Alla Nasimova will make her first appearance as a film star, will be shown a week from tomorrow at the Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
BIG ALL-STAR BILL.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
Emma Dunn in 'Old Lady 31'
"Rocks with Laughter."—Louis Sherwin, Globe.

PRINCESS 39TH ST., Near Broadway. Evenings 8:45. Matinee Today, Election Day & Wed. 2:30.
SMARTEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR,
"GO TO IT"
JUST LAUGHS, CATCHY TUNES AND PRETTY GIRLS.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th.

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:30. Tel. 178—Bry. | Mats. Today, Elec. & Thurs.
Leonz Bronsart's Rich Man, Poor Man

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Pierrot the Prodigal
THIS WEEK AT BOOTH THEATRE. 45th, W. of B'way.
NEXT MONDAY AT THE LITTLE THEATRE Indefinitely
Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30.

BOOTH THEATRE Mon., Nov. 6 EXTRA MAT. ELECT. DAY.
Presents BERNARD SHAW'S WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Getting Married
With All-Star Cast, including HENRIETTA CROSMAN

WINTHROP AMES'
LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy
LAST TIME TONIGHT AT 8.45
HUSH!
Last Matinee Today 2:30.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Election Day & Wed.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
HUDGE FIXING SISTER in his greatest success
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS
Flora Bella

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Election Day & Wed.
TAYLOR HOLMES
BUNKER BEAN

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Wash'n Sq. Players' 1 2 Wks Present
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today, Election Day & Wed.
Season's ONE Substantial Success
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success,
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-75c.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
Next Week—THE SILENT WITNESS.

LYRIC 42D ST. EAST OF B'WAY. TODAY AND EVERY DAY. MATINEE 2:30. SUNDAY AT 3. NIGHTS AT 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
MATCHLESSLY BEAUTIFUL

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Col. Circle. TIMES DAILY (Including Sunday). 2:30—7:30 & 9 P. M. PRICES—15, 25 & 50c.
"The Masque Of Life"
Biggest Film Show on Earth
7 REELS OF SENSATION—ROMANCE THRILLS—MELODRAMA—BALLET SUSPENSE—CIRCUS—SPECTACLE.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34TH ST. W. of B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
STARTING NEXT WEEK MON., NOV. 6 Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GIGANTIC PRODUCTION
BEN-HUR
350 PEOPLE—20 HORSES.
FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00—SEATS NOW.

Will Pay $25 piece for Two or Four
Century Theatre
OPENING NIGHT
TICKETS PHONE 668 COL. ANY TIME.

PUNCH & JUDY 49th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Charles Hopkins-Mrs. Hopkins
MATINEES TO-DAY & FRI., 2:30.
NGIA
Henry B. Dixey-Tim Murphy
TREASURE ISLAND
THE SUCCESS OF TWO SEASONS.

HIPPODROME
MAT. TODAY 2:15 | WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW
TONIGHT 8:15. | AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA and 1000 Others.

RIALTO Thompson's War Pictures, Mitred Lucas & Conference Talmadge, Soloists, The Rialto Orchestra.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 WEST 66TH ST.
ICE SKATING NOW OPEN
Admission 50c

COLUMBIA B'way Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices
THE ROSELAND GIRLS

METROPOLITAN OPERA.
Parterre Box available Friday night for season or by alternate weeks; particulars on request. Address Executor, 28 Times.

PLATTSBURG
MADE WITH REINFORCED EDGE.
CLOTH CUT ON THE BIAS
A NEW FEATURE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER
MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE,
MISS SPRINGTIME
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way at 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinee TODAY, Election Day & Wed. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed.
MR. CARIL MAUDE IN THE BASKER
"Sparkling comedy."—Telegram. "English actor at his best."—Sun.

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway, at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20.
FIFTH BIG WEEK
BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Mats. TODAY, Elec. Day & Wed.

Object-Matrimony
by Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman
"As full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds."—Eve. Sun.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed.
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
FORMERLY CANDLER WEST 42d ST.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed.
JOHN DREW in LANGDON MITCHELL'S COMEDY.
MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs. 2:20.
SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Elec. Day & Wed.
Arms AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, ELECTION DAY & Wed. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed.
UNDER SENTENCE
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
A WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE THEATRE 42D ST. EAST OF B'WAY. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed.
CHEATING CHEATERS
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

REPUBLIC THEATRE WEST 42d ST.
Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed.
GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLE by CLARE KUMMER

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed 2:20.
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty"
Best Show in Town! Famous Globe Chorus

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
To-m'w (Sun.) Aft., at 3, Aeolian Hall.
Soloist CARL FRIEDBERG
(First appearance of the season.)
Leroux, Beethoven, Saint-Saens.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

NEW SERIES AT CARNEGIE HALL
FIVE THURSDAY AFTERNOONS
FIVE SATURDAY EVENINGS
Schumann-Heink, Gluck, Leginska, Elman, Novaes, Choir Cathedral St. John.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1 to $6, for either series at Room 1302, Aeolian Hall.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
To-morrow (Sunday) Evg., at 8:30.
Songs of the Soldiers of France.
Introductory Address: Ceaston Hamilton.
at the Piano: GUSTAVE FERRARI.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39 St.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
PADEREWSKI
Tickets, $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL. BEATRICE HARRISON 'Cellist. | SAMUEL GARDNER Violinist.
Assisted by Clarence Adler, Pianist.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Chickering Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3.
Song Recital—VERNON STILES Tenor
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. (Steinway Piano)

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Piano Recital BEERYL RUBINSTEIN
Loudon Charlton, Krenich & Bach Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
OPERA TICKETS Phone 4188 Greeley | Subscriptions bought and sold for season or alternate performances. JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, Cor. 38 St. Seats for All Theatres Election Night.

LONGACRE Matinees Today, Tues. & Wed., 2:30.
WE CROOKS
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Loew's New York Thea & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
JUNE CAPRICE in "The Naked Price of"
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15
"INTO THE LIGHT," TROVOLLO, HARRY STODELL, "DON'T LOSE YOUR NERVE," others. A. L. SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

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2:30 & 8:30 P. M. excepting Sunday morning and Monday afternoon.
BROADWAY AT 53D STREET.

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE
48 2nd Ave. MAX B. WILNER Presents
MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reizenstein's Drama
ON TRIAL או מרייעל
IN YIDDISH
NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th Street, nr. Lexington Av.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Sun & Tues. 2:15.
DIE TOLLY DOLLY ("THE MAD DOLLY")
Played 1000 Times in Berlin. (25c to $1.)

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3960 Bryant.
BESSIE LOVE in "A SISTER OF SIX"
Keystone Com. Splendid VALUES ILLE. TO-DAY, 15c, 25c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Nat. C. Goodwin, Geo. White & Lucile Cavanagh, "America First," Robt. T. Haynes & Co., others. B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1 and Dorothy Jardon.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Bbattle of the somme Sessue Hayakawa, "The Soul of Kura-San." Dinners Cal. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week MARY PICKFORD, "Less Than Dust."

The Man From Out of Town
wrote us the other day—
"Those were good seats you got me last week. Thanks. I don't begrudge the small extra price. They were worth it, for I never could have dug them up myself."
"Can you do it again this week?
"I want two in the middle for —. I'll stop in for them at 1,497 Broadway after the game. I'm curious to see the new office anyway. I hear you're doing a big business there. Congratulations."
If you happen to be in similar circumstances—in the city for the evening, anxious to see the best in town, we are ready at all times to be of helpful service to you.
Incidentally, we have a leaflet that tells you just what is latest and best in theatredom. It's yours for the writing.
McBride's Theatre Ticket Offices
New Office, 1497 Broadway, Times Sq. West. Phone 1100 Bryant
UPTOWN: Waldorf-Astoria, Hotel Wallick, Hotel McAlpin
DOWNTOWN: 71 Broadway, 165 Broadway

POSITIVELY LAST 2 TIMES OF
Mozart's "The Impresario" and "Bastien and Bastienne," with Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bispham, Albert Reiss, and Orchestra. Sam Franko, Conductor.
GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. TODAY at 2:30. TONIGHT 8:30.
Seats, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50, at Box Office.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 2:30
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON
ALMA GLUCK
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 (Knabe Piano)
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall

AEOLIAN HALL FRIDAY EVE. Nov. 17, at 8:15.
Owing to unprecedented success
MAUD ALLAN'S CO., Inc.,
announce the second recital of
ISOLDE MENGES
The Wonderful Girl Violinist.
Reserved seats $2 and $1.50. Balcony $1 and 50c. Now on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office, 34 West 43d St. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3.
Song Recital FRANCES INGRAM
Seats 50c to $1.50. Boxes $12. Stieff Piano. Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc.

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St., near Broadway. To-morrow (Sun.) at 3.
ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y.
MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
Soloist, ARTHUR HARTMANN, Violinist.
Tickets, 25 cents to $1.50, on sale at Box Office and Tyson's Agencies.

IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
Mat. 2:15 & Eve. 8:15
Der Gatte des Fraeuleins
BANDBOX 57th Street and 3rd Avenue. Mat. 2:15 and Eve. 8:15.
WIE EINST IM MAI Berlin Musical Comedy.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL TONIGHT at 8:30 P. M.
ELEANOR DONOHOE, Soprano.
VALENTINE CRESPI, Violinist.
C. De Macchi at the Piano.
Direction: Music Service Bureau, 1482 Broadway.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 2:30.
Strauss-Pfitzner Program
ORCELIA CRAFT
Schumann-Kurt Schindler at the Piano
Chickering
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3.
Song Recital GRAINGER
ONLY PIANO APPEARANCE UNTIL SPRING
Mgt. A. Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano

Gentlemen, Be Seated
Dinner is served and it's a good one, and the Shanley cabaret is worthy of your attention.
Brilliant all the way through—twenty acts—evenings seven to one.
A comfortable place for luncheon—seven courses—75c (music). From 12 to 2:30 P.M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Gabrilowitsch
Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by
Ganz, Copeland, Powell, at the
DUO-ART PIANOLA RECITAL
This Afternoon at 3
Little Recital Salon
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

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HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH STREET & BROADWAY 30TH
Quaintest Place in America
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN
FAMOUS FOR ITS LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Telephone Madison Square 3207-8
RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW FOR ELECTION NIGHT.
ELECTION RETURNS WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE CAMPAIGN PARADE
REISENWEBER'S ON THE CIRCLE Phone 3670 Columbus.
SERVED FROM 6 TO 9 P. M.
Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
MENU:—Steamed Lynnhaven Bay Oysters, Harvey; Virginia Pepper Hash; Dixie Biscuits; Beefsteak; Baked Potato; Lamb Chop; Nesselrode Pudding; Coffee.
A LA CARTE—MODERATE PRICES
EXCEPTIONAL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE HAWAIIAN ROOM
LADY ORTILLE LILIA
KATHRYN ANDREWS & BROTHER,
KALILI'S HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.
Banquet Halls—Beefsteak Garret.
ELECTION RETURNS BY SPECIAL WIRE.
A Gorgeously Costumed Entertainment with a Beauty Chorus.
"NEW 1916 REVUE"
FEATURING RAYMOND WILIE AND AN ELABORATE CAST
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND MIDNIGHT.

STRAND ROOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR B'WAY & 47TH ST.
NEW POLICY—NO ADMISSION CHARGED—LIQUOR SERVED.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSING. TWO ORCHESTRAS.
Table d'hote DINNER ONE DOLLAR LEA HERRICK'S NEW REVUE
Luncheon Fifty Cents. Presented Nightly at 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.
A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.
AFTERNOON TEA 3 TO 6 P. M. ELIAS MEROWITZ, Mgr.

Castles IN THE Air ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE
Telephone Number 5935 Bryant.
Dancing FREE
THE BULL RING
Continuous Dancing & Entertainment From 7 P. M. till Closing.
Two Orchestras.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER de LUXE Served from 6 to 9 P. M.
$1.50 per person.
Supper a la Carte.
TheCansinos Luna PatsieO'Hearn
Spanish Dancers Palace 15 Beauties

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers all the comforts and advantages of the best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons; Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.
ALSO EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, UNDER YEARLY LEASE, FROM 2 TO 6 ROOMS WITH L. 2 OR 3 BATHS.

24 Years at this Address Means Something
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS $5.00
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All quickly learned by the REMEY METHOD. PRIVATE LESSONS $1.) All other Ball Room Dances guaranteed $5.00
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In THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 4th the result of this canvass is shown. Several significant phases are apparent, and the article teems with interest.

There are many other articles of importance in this number, among which are:

What the Somme Drive is Driving At

A Consideration of the Allied Offensive—What It Has Accomplished and What Is Its Ultimate Objective—Presenting the View-points of Swiss, German, and British Authorities

Protestant Ireland's Opinion
German Exporters' Plans
Bees as Fighters
Flying By Night
A French Illustrator of Poe
Music's Debt to the Ballet
American Aviators Who Have Died for France
What Germany Thinks of the New British War Tanks
London's Campaign Against Vice
The Jew and the Election
Modern Hospital Train for American Army
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1916.

THE CAMPAIGNER'S RETURN.

Mr. HUGHES ended yesterday the campaign journeying which began in August. The statistics are impressive; 28,000 miles covered, thirty-three States visited, two and a half months spent on the road, two days only spent at his home, the country compassed from Bangor nearly to the Mexican border. No leader of men could make such a journey, speaking constantly on the issues of the day, without leaving at the end a deep impression of his character and the things for which he stood, and a vivid idea of the kind of President he would make. This is true not alone of men of great ability, such as BLAINE, but of lesser men, provided they have in them any powers of leadership at all. No one, for instance, was in any doubt about Mr. BRYAN when he finished his record-breaking tour of 1896. He had left so strong an impression that the whole country knew him as well as if it had been brought up with him. He made known to everybody exactly what he stood for and what he intended to do, what he believed, what he meant, what he thought.

At the end of Mr. HUGHES's journey its length and size are dwelt upon by its recorders, but not the issue it has made or the promise it contained. It would be unfair to compare it with the clear revelation of his purposes made by Colonel ROOSEVELT in his similar trip in 1912; but, without injurious comparisons, what is the impression that this long and laborious journey has made upon the public mind? What is the message that Mr. HUGHES has been so toilsomely delivering for so long? The impression and the message that he doesn't like the Wilson Administration; that is all. Mr. HANLY, the Prohibition candidate for President, in his speech yesterday at Columbus, summed up the impression it had made on his mind by saying that Mr. HUGHES was making the campaign solely as "the wrecker of another man's fortunes." If Mr. HUGHES has meant more than that, he is unfortunate in not having been able to make his message clearer.

"It was Mr. HUGHES's obligation," pleads The Evening Sun, "to expose pitilessly and to scourge with severity." Granted that this obligation rested upon him, it was not his sole obligation. He was obligated not only to expose pitilessly and to scourge with severity, but to reveal clearly and to promise with exactness. He is not running for the office of public executioner, of prosecuting attorney, of historian, or of dramatic critic. He is running for President. He should not only have told the people what he thought Mr. WILSON was, but what he knew himself to be. He should have told them not only why they should turn Mr. WILSON out of office, but why they should put himself in. He has had time enough, two and a half months; he has been active enough, to the extent of 28,000 miles; and now, at the end of it, all he has told the country is that everything Mr. WILSON has done has been somehow wrong. He was nominated with the country in ignorance of what he stood for, what he intended to do with the Presidency, and now, after one of the longest speechmaking tours in history, the country's ignorance on that subject is as deep as ever.

ELECTING A ROW.

There was a special felicity in the choice, presumably made by himself, of Mr. WILLIAM BARNES to introduce Mr HUGHES at Albany. Mr. BARNES is the type, the finer and more intellectual type, of the old-fashioned standpatter, hunker Republican and boss.

In California HIRAM W. JOHNSON, to whom the people of that State are indebted for the initiative and referendum and the recall, is the Republican and Progressive candidate for United States Senator. Mr. JOHNSON, like Mr. BARNES, is supporting Mr. HUGHES. Mr. BARNES loathes Mr. JOHNSON's opinions. Mr. JOHNSON loathes Mr. BARNES's opinions. These extreme opposites, united in nothing else, are united on Mr. HUGHES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BARNES, every Progressive Republican and every other Republican, are at daggers drawn in most or many points of political theory and domestic policy. Which faction, which program, will Mr. HUGHES side with? One side or the other is being deceived.

The forces united in name behind Mr. HUGHES are hopelessly divided. Yet the country is asked to expect, in the event of Mr. HUGHES's election, a strong, a firm Administration from a party split with rancorous faction, soldered bunglingly and imperfectly together in the hope of getting office.

COLOMBIA'S PROTEST.

To the protests of Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala against our treaty with Nicaragua has now been added one from Colombia. It will be recalled that Costa Rica complained because her territorial interest in a part of the canal route had not been considered, while the three other republics held that their approval of the establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay should have been obtained. After their objections had been submitted to our Government they appealed to the Central American Court of Justice, which decided that Nicaragua, in ratifying the treaty, had infringed upon their rights. The sixty days allowed by the court to Nicaragua for a reply to the judgment will expire on the 14th inst.

Colombia's claim has a very slight and shadowy foundation. The treaty gives us a long lease of two small islands situated ten miles from the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua and about 250 miles north of the Panama Canal. Admitting that they have for a long time been subject to Nicaragua, Colombia asserts that the King of Spain, 113 years ago, marked them as parts of her territory.

But while the protest has no sufficient ground, it is a protest, and it indicates a kind of hostility. The attitude of Colombia and the four Central American republics doubtless has due consideration at Washington. Probably it would not be difficult to dispose of all the protests by additional agreements. We desire the good-will of these countries and of all South America. We hope to retain after the war the recent great increase of our trade with the southern continent. Our exports to it have been more than doubled since the beginning of the war, and they are still growing. This year they will be about $220,000,000, against $144,000,000 last year, and less than $100,000,000 in 1914. While the good-will and friendship of South America should be sought for other reasons besides those relating to trade, the interests of our foreign commerce call for just and tactful treatment of all questions which tend to excite enmity or distrust in that part of the world.

THE COAL PANIC.

More coal has been mined and moved this year than ever before, and yet there is a scarcity price before the demand of the Winter has begun. Those who are least to blame will suffer most. Those who will be blamed most will suffer least. The buyers of coal by the pail have no storage facilities, and could not have protected themselves by purchasing supplies when they were cheap. Their best reliance is that the facilities which now are used in carrying coal to and from water routes will be released for land transport when frost comes. That is the largest measure of relief in sight. At the other end of the scale are the big "trusts." Naturally they are selling freely at their standard prices and are not troubled except sympathetically. They are neither starving the market nor raising their prices above the moderate increase announced months ago to meet specific increases in their costs. The runaway market is due to the independent miners and the speculative distributers. The independents always sell for what they can get, above the "trust" prices in times like these, below the "trust" when it is hard to sell. They can get coal at the mines, and they make the difficulty in distributing it to their customers the excuse for taking whatever they can get.

The shortage of transportation is greater than the shortage of coal. Countless homes know now that the railway question is their question, not a Wall Street matter exclusively. In a sense everybody is to blame who ought to have foreseen the present conditions. A year's supply of coal cannot be moved in a month. It is not reasonable to ask it, nor to blame those who cannot perform impossibilities. The coal "trust" offers lower prices in the dull months to induce those who can to take their supplies then. It is clear how that would relieve situations like this, which is only an exaggeration of what occurs every year. The domestic consumption is nearly a constant quantity. The commercial consumption varies with trade, and the demand is more according to profit than personal necessity. Those who are getting rich by burning coal can afford to pay more than those who merely want to keep warm.

It is estimated in the trade that there is a demand for 68,000,000 more tons than usual for trade uses. The demand for coal and the demand for the carriage of the goods made with coal react upon each other. About 2,000,000 tons of coal are burned daily, and perhaps a fortnight is needed between the mine and the consumer. Always there are some millions of tons in transit. If the transit is delayed by car shortage there speedily runs up a shortage of millions of tons, even though the shipments are above normal. Twelve leading Eastern railways report shipments of anthracite 10 per cent. larger this year than last. Bituminous shipments are nearly 20 per cent. larger. There is also an increase in the shipments of coke, and in the consumption of natural gas for industrial uses.

Since there is an absolute increase of shipments there is little basis for the complaint of a shortage of labor, except in the sense that more labor would produce more coal. The miners' celebration of Mitchell day on the last day of last month reduced the production by a quarter million tons. There are now four holidays to come within a short time, and there are constant "button" strikes, or refusals to work with nonunionists. These are rather aggravations of the situation than the causes of it. The shortage is due to an increase of demand, not to a deficiency of supply. Upon the legitimate increase of demand there is imposed frantic and belated buying by those who would have consulted their own interests by supplying themselves earlier. The trouble is not imaginary, but it is due to natural causes, and not to the malicious action of anybody in any large degree. Doubtless there is some speculation and some extortion. Consumers of coal can help themselves more than they can be helped. They can use substitutes, like oil or gas. They can moderate their demands to their necessities and not seek to buy coal away from their neighbors, thus associating themselves with the worst speculators. They can take care not to be caught in like manner next year.

WHAT CARLSTROM DID.

CARLSTROM broke all American records of continuous flight in his swift journey through the air from Chicago to Erie, Penn., in 4 hours and 17½ minutes. His compulsory stop at Erie to repair an utterly trivial derangement of the machinery of his aeroplane, the leakage of gasoline because a nut holding a supply pipe had been loosened by the vibration, spoiled his chance to make the flight continuous. But there was no real impairment of the machinery in the whole journey, which he made in three stages, arriving at Governors Island in New York Harbor at 8:56 o'clock yesterday morning in a flight from Hammondsport, 315 miles away, which took him 2 hours and 21 minutes. There was enough in his achievement to indicate the enormous advance made in the art of aviation and the improvement of the instruments of the art, the flying machine and its engine. We have heard much of the achievements of the aviators in the European war, but they are far away, and CARLSTROM's defeated attempt to fly from Chicago to New York without a stop brings more closely to us the established fact that travel through the air for long distances is practical and safe and will be among the everyday commonplaces of the future.

The skilled aviators have performed successfully all the thrilling feats that need to be performed with the heavier-than-air flying machines. They have shown that these dangerous-looking things can be perfectly controlled by the turn of a wrist. CARLSTROM has given as clear a demonstration of the practicality of long-distance flying as he would have done if he had accomplished his 900 and odd miles without a stop. The next time he tries it, with so good an aeroplane as the mammoth one he used Thursday and yesterday, he will not have to stop, for all the nuts and caps will be so securely fastened that vibration will not shake them loose. It is to be borne in mind that this aviator was never for a moment in peril. He had perfect control of his aeroplane. Each time he started he gained his highest speed very quickly. His altitude varied from 8,000 to 4,000 feet, according to the wind. A nautical mile and a third above the earth's surface he was perfectly comfortable and master of himself and his great machine.

If we had possessed a few Carlstroms and machines of this kind to give to General PERSHING when he went into Mexico, VILLA's men would not be threatening Mexican cities now, and the expedition would have returned to the United States long ago. Will our army be permitted to profit by CARLSTROM's object lesson, or will its bureaucrats continue to keep their benighted grip on its airmen? If a man can fly from Chicago to New York, and go a few miles out of his way on the journey, in less than eight hours and a half, he can soon fly across this continent in twenty-four hours, with perhaps two stops to get fuel, and the ocean flight which once seemed such a strenuous performance to Mr. KIPLING will be a mere pastime in the near future. CARLSTROM attained a speed in his flight beyond the possibilities of any surface travel. His average of 107 miles an hour for 452 miles beats all American records except his own on this very trip, for he greatly exceeded that on the last stage of his flying journey eastward.

LUCREZIA BORI.

To an operatic artist who has moved vast assemblages to applause and has tasted of all the fruits of success the sudden failure of voice is veritably a tragedy. The blow has had all the force of suddenness in the case of LUCREZIA BORI, because, although it has been whispered about for a year that she might never sing again, she had hoped until now to regain all her vocal power and to return this season to the place in the front rank of opera singers, where her enforced absence has been so keenly felt. But it seems that if Miss BORI has not lost for all time the power which charmed the frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House when "L'Amore dei Tre Re" was conspicuous in its repertory and her Flora was so greatly admired for its vocal beauty and apt dramatic expression, she at least must rest another year. Her affliction falls upon her with a more startling effect than ITALO CAMPANINI'S. The beautiful quality of that great tenor's voice disappeared in the interval between two seasons, but he managed to sing with measurable effectiveness for some years later. The memory of the calamity which overtook ETELKA GERSTER is more nearly recalled by Miss BORI'S experience. In one season extolled as the vocal rival of PATTI, and possessing a voice of rare charm which many preferred to the more renowned singer's, and in the next voiceless, GERSTER was forced to teach for her livelihood.

But these sudden disappearances of the singing voice have had their compensations. If CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S operatic voice had not failed her the American dramatic stage would have lost its greatest actress. Mme. GUERRABELLA was also an operatic artist of renown in her young womanhood, and vocal failure transformed her into the GENEVIEVE WARD whose splendid histrionism was used to good account on the English-speaking stage. Perhaps Miss BORI may have a similar future. The hope will be general that she may regain her power to sing, but if that has gone she need not despair. That she has histrionic gifts of a high order is not to be questioned. There is a sad lack of great actors, and Miss BORI may find a new career by following in the path of RISTORI and DUSE.

TAMPICO AGAIN.

Admiral MAYO, breaking a long silence in which his own reputation as a naval commander and that of the United States Navy had been ruthlessly attacked, published on Oct. 9 a clear statement of the conditions at Tampico in April, 1914. The facts in this matter might better have been made known earlier, but Admiral MAYO is an old-fashioned sailor who does not believe it a part of his duty to rush into print to reply to slanderous accusations. After the insult to our flag there were quiet days at Tampico. The rebel forces were withdrawn from the neighborhood of the city. Americans who had sought refuge on our warships in the harbor returned to their homes and business on land. Admiral MAYO received, through Admiral FLETCHER at Vera Cruz, an order from the Navy Department to proceed with all his ships, except the cruiser Des Moines, to that port, as he had vessels of lighter draught than FLETCHER'S dreadnoughts. But before he started Admiral MAYO saw signs of a renewal of the disturbances on shore and informed Admiral FLETCHER by wireless that he thought it unadvisable to take all his ships away from Tampico.

In obedience to his orders, however, he steamed into the outer harbor on the night of April 20. The next morning he received a delayed message from FLETCHER countermanding the first order and directing him to remain at Tampico with six ships. When he started to return to the inner harbor he was urgently requested to remain where he was by Captain DOUGHTY of the British cruiser Hermione, who feared that the unexpected return of the American squadron would lead to a fiercer outbreak on land and endanger the lives of the American and all other foreign residents. Captain DOUGHTY undertook to provide for the safe removal from Tampico of all American citizens who were afraid to stay, and this he did. So far from being discreditable to the United States Navy, the incident was highly creditable alike to Admiral MAYO and Captain DOUGHTY.

But The Sun yesterday morning printed again the old yarn of American residents in an imperiled port deserted by their own navy and forced to rely on foreign aid. In the circumstances the renewal of the charge is a gross insult to Admiral MAYO, but why should a partisan organ care for that? The republication of the exploded yarn is for campaign purposes only. This is the sort of stuff on which the Republican managers and newspapers are relying to make votes for their side in the closing hours of the campaign.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Arrested as Subway Dynamiters.

Though so much of public indignation and alarm was excited by the dynamite explosion in the Lenox Avenue and 110th Street station of the subway on Oct. 25, the excitement soon died out, and the rapid course of large events caused that startling, but ineffectual, episode to be almost forgotten. If questioned on the subject, we would probably have said that the police, having done what they could with a case in which there were no clues, had dropped it as hopeless and were quite content to let their failure pass unnoticed, as not a few such failures certainly are.

In this instance, however, it seems that the detectives did find, by searching the park in the neighborhood of the subway station, a clue that proved fruitful, at least to the extent, in their opinion, of justifying some arrests. That, of course, is far from proof that the perpetrators of the outrageous crime have been apprehended, but at least it indicates that the police have the virtue of persistence—that they stick to their tasks after they are supposed by the uninitiate to have given up. That is reassuring, though it cannot be called surprising, now that we have come to expect with much more confidence than formerly that the police will work hard, well, and with singleness of purpose, in the public interest.

It is too soon, indeed, to express any beliefs as to the guilt or innocence of the men arrested. That they belong to the group of men to whom a motive for destroying subway property and interfering with the movement of trains can be ascribed with some plausibility does have a bearing on the situation, but it is not evidence. If they have been buying dynamite for no avowable reason, that fact will count heavily against them, yet again it is without convicting force. But one of them, the detectives say, has confessed, and should the confession be repeated in court—as not all confessions, similarly obtained, are—then a strong foundation for a case against himself and those whom he implicates will have been laid.

One could wish that the matter had not been complicated by the offer of a large reward, but that counts less than it otherwise might, because the arrests were made by members of the regular police force, and they do not profit, at least not directly and personally, from such incitements to zeal, sometimes excessive.

He Went to Marriage for an Analogy.

Verbal "illustrations" are never perfect, and therefore always tend to be more or less misleading. They often serve a useful purpose, however, and as often are more effective than unadorned facts and arguments. Among the really fine specimens of the class is one that was offered by Dr. FELIX ADLER in a letter printed on this page yesterday.

The subject of the letter was the voter of foreign birth or descent in his relation to the coming election. The position of such a voter, wrote Dr. ADLER, as regards this country and the land of his origin, should be much like that between his old and new family created by a true marriage. He was not obliged to forget the family of which he had been a part, and he was free ever to regard it with a special affection, but it was his duty to realize that he had come to be, first of all, a part of a new social unit, and to place, if occasion arose, the safety, the interests, of that new unit before those of the unit from which he had voluntarily severed his connection.

This is certainly sound doctrine, in politics as in marriage, and there was a particular pertinence in the point made by Dr. ADLER when he referred to attempts by the parents to control the new household.

The simile is full of lessons for the hyphenates of all sorts, and notably for those who have permitted influences emanating from the old home across the water to make them turn from and abandon their later allegiance. In those instances the deserted partner cannot sue the meddlesome parents for alienation of the truant's affections, but the inability to do so is distinctly lamentable.

Involuntary Loss of Citizenship.

Citizens of this country who return to it after fighting in a foreign army find themselves, under the ruling of the State Department, in the anomalous position of being without a full and clear citizenship anywhere. In most cases, of course, such persons, when they enlist under an alien flag, do not intend a permanent change of allegiance, and rarely indeed, if ever, do they go through the formalities of naturalization as established by the Government represented by that flag. They are merely manifesting a thorough and zealous approval of the cause for which that Government is fighting, and, as has happened of late in both France and England, they are still viewed as Americans and so described in the enumeration of army units.

But one such volunteer, after returning for a visit to the country he still views as his home no less than before, has discovered that he cannot get a passport as an American citizen, and has been told that he will have to do his traveling, if at all, in some other capacity. Thus his desire to rejoin his temporarily adopted colors for another term of service is frustrated, at least for the time being.

The position of the State Department is well grounded on precedent, and yet, curiously enough, Germany, the country with most reason for opposing the enlistment of Americans in a European army not her own, has recently announced that she does not consider it a violation of neutrality. Perhaps that is because she has, or hopes to have, the assistance of not a few Americans herself.

Mr. Hughes's Calibre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poor Mr. Hughes can only reiterate over and over again his plaintive platitudes about "firmness" and "100 per cent. Americanism," with a few harmless thrills as to how he would have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania by being "firm," and how he would have prevented the passage of the Eight Hour bill by "putting it up to the people," &c., when he, as well as everybody else, knows that he wouldn't have done anything of the kind. If these speeches show the limit of his ability the American people do not want any one of such calibre for their President. J. EMMEN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

When Muensterberg Speaks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Muensterberg is reported as saying that "he had been asked before to speak on German Kultur, but had refused, but that he believed the time had now come for the world to understand it." In other words, Muensterberg speaks and the world listens!

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI.

Chicago, Oct. 29, 1916.

A SONG OF AVIATION.

With a humming and a drumming, to announce that I am coming,
Up the long blue silent speedways of the universe I soar,
Saying "Howdy!" to Canopus, as I meet his rays of topaz,
Sweeping into virgin spaces where no man has been before.
Far below me flies the eagle, now a bird no longer regal,
Since his flight is short and puny as a wren's compared to mine;
For the spheres unfold before me, and I see the mystic glory
Of the infinite extending to the rim of things divine.
Oh, the wonder and the thunder of the wings that rend asunder
The eternal veils of silence that are wrapped around the stars!
Oh, the monstrous echoes falling through the distances appalling,
Where a host of nameless planers race their bright celestial cars!
Sing, ye wires and struts and braces! Let it ring across the spaces
Jupiter alone no longer rules the stellar empire vast.
Riding on my daring pinions, earth can share the air-dominions,
And the star-trust has been broken—smashed to smithereens at last.

MINNA IRVING.

THE GERMANS IN POLAND.

Invaders Blamed for the Sufferings of the People.

[redacted] New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I doubt if the unfortunate people of Poland would appreciate the manner in which their case was presented by The New York American of Oct. 28. It must simply be a case of misinformation, for there is drawn a picture of what the Russians did to Poland. They should preface the word "Russians" with a "P"; then all would be quite true. The writer does not evidently realize that the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland regard the Russian soldiers as their own. Are not the Polish husbands, sons, and brothers among them? Do not those unfortunate starving captives long and pray for the return of the Russian Army—their brothers? Undoubtedly there were great difficulties before the war between the Russians and Poles, but, when war was declared, the differences were laid aside and a brotherhood was born. It was an astounding thing to see the change of feeling a week brought about. The Poles stood as one man on the side of Russia against their time-old enemy, Germany.

Why must everything and everybody yield to the Kultur träger? Let them leave the Poles in possession of a tenth part of their harvests and not take the crops to the last measure of potatoes or beans. Wheat is long since out of the question. When the Prussians came to the part of Poland where I was, one of the first things they did was to take all grains, even seed grains, away from the people. Afterward, when seed time came, they were commanded to buy it back at 25 marks a measure; the alternative was eviction. The poor peasants, many of them, gave their last cent to buy the seeds. Toiling, hungry, wretched, and frightened all through the Summer, at last cheered by the thought of some provision for the Winter. When harvest time came they were forbidden to dig a potato for themselves; the crop belonged to the military. It is, indeed, a problem how to help the Poles now. They can buy food, sometimes at a frightful cost, but there is only one thing to be bought freely in Poland—rum. The great good done to the people by the edict of the Czar forbidding the use or sale of alcohol has been lost, for the Kultur träger not only permits it, but uses it as a source of revenue. Ah! that Kultur! There is so much of it in Poland now that the Poles are all but exterminated by it.

Still I live for the day when one can once more breathe free air in Poland. Those remaining will go patiently to work to rebuild, recultivate. There is a wonderful quality in the people, brought, or perhaps bought, with their martyrdom. They should be helped to help themselves. Let us send money to them now, by all means, but let the blame be put on the right shoulders for the failure to send food into Poland.

LAURA DE TURCZYNOWICZ.

Indorsement of Alderman Curran.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer belongs to the army of Charles W. Eliot's "Adventurers" and for a number of years he has been doing his part to uphold the best of American traditions in foreign lands. He has not, however, lost interest in the Empire City and is a daily reader of its foremost newspaper, THE TIMES.

It is with pride and satisfaction that he notes your indorsement of Alderman Curran's candidacy for President of the Board of Aldermen. At a time when the eyes of the world are upon our country, and its foremost city and its political life are under constant and most searching scrutiny, it is more important than ever that its destinies should be confided to the men whom integrity, ability, training, experience, and a spirit of self sacrifice pre-eminently and above all competitors qualify for office. THE TIMES is making no mistake in indorsing Alderman Curran's candidacy, and every other Democratic daily of the great metropolis should follow its lead.

BRANDELL KENMORE.

Havana, Oct. 27, 1916.

British Opinion on America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from your correspondent containing an accusation of illegitimate British participation in our political campaigns is too gross a libel to be tolerated by lovers of justice and fair play. Does he mean that the privately expressed opinion of a British officer to a personal friend is such political interference?

Of all nations during this war, surely Great Britain has remained the most consistent in her attitude of hands off toward America's political activities of whatever sort. British aloofness is in conspicuous contrast to German activity, it would seem. Surely the Government of Great Britain and this British officer as well are not merely entitled to hold but to express whatever opinion they see fit, together with the rest of the world. Nor do they stand alone in puzzled amazement at the marvelous moral flexibility shown by America during the past two years.

ELSIE NEWBOLD.

New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

The Deutschland's Reception.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I once had the experience of arriving at an America port not long after sunset and being compelled, with many other American passengers, to remain at Quarantine until the next morning. But the Deutschland comes to New London and in the small hours of the morning the health officer visits her, regulations are suspended, and she is taken to her dock. And this courtesy is extended to a German submarine only a few hours after another German submarine has barbarously murdered American citizens.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 1, 1916.

Bazaar of Ten Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a small space to direct attention to the claims on the generosity of your readers possessed by the bazaar of the Ten Allies to be held in Boston? We rely on the public for donations of merchandise for the various shops, and we can receive them in any quantities, the larger the better. The proceeds of the bazaar will be divided among the relief funds administering to the needs of the wounded of the allied armies.

JOHN MOFFAT,
Chairman Executive Committee.

New York, Nov. 2, 1916.

For a Widow and Four Children.

A cold developing into pneumonia and then death, all within four days, has left a widow heartbroken, with four little children to provide for, and utterly penniless to satisfy their hungry needs. With no one to help her, and half crippled with varicose veins, Mrs. M. has made a heroic effort to forget her own suffering in struggling to earn enough for bare necessities for a family of five. Baby Peter, the youngest, is very delicate, requiring the special care and food that his mother is unable to provide. Her devotion to the children and her own illness have at length brought a complete collapse. Rest, proper care and food, and freedom from worry that the children will not be provided for are essential if this plucky mother is to regain her health and get on her feet again.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to meet the needs of the family during the Winter months. Gifts sent to the society's office at 105 East Twenty-second Street will be promptly acknowledged.

DAVISON MEETS BANKERS.

Tells Chicagoans We Must Be Liberal in Crediting Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, entertained several of the West's leading bankers tonight in honor of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who recently returned from Europe after arranging the $300,000,000 United Kingdom collateral loan. Those present were Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who accompanied Mr. Davison to this city; S. H. Burnham, President of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Neb.; James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank; Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois; Arthur Reynolds, Vice President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank; Robert J. Dunham, Director in the Continental and Commercial National Bank; Frederick H. Rawson, President of the Union Trust Company; Samuel Insull, of the Commonwealth Edison Company; E. D. Hulburt, President of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company; John A. Lynch, President of the National Bank of the Republic; W. A. Tilden, President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank; J. E. Otis, Vice President of the Central Trust Company, and Leroy A. Goddard, President of the State Bank of Chicago.

The dinner was given to afford an opportunity for the Western bankers to meet Mr. Davison and learn from him personally something of the credit situation in Europe and of its bearing on the financial situation in this country.

While what was discussed at the dinner was regarded as confidential and informal, in a general way, it is known that the financial situation as it relates to the present and future business situation was uppermost in the minds of the bankers. The necessity of a liberal policy in the matter of extending credit to the European countries that are buying liberally of our products, and the suggestion of a greater use of acceptances in the matter of extending credits were among the matters discussed.

Earlier in the day Mr. Davison talked of the financial developments as they relate to the Allies and this country and, in response to a question, he emphasized his faith in the absolute solvency of Great Britain and France with a declaration that there could not be any repudiation of their obligations to this country.

QUOTES WILSON FOR TARIFF.

Perkins Cites History by President as a Protection Argument.

George W. Perkins issued a statement last night in which he made use of a passage in Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" as a reply to the President's statement at Shadow Lawn last Saturday that "no one can tell what effect the closing of the great European war will have on our trade; we will have to await the end of the war to find out." Mr. Perkins said:

"I call his attention to the following statement in his 'History of the American People,' wherein, speaking of the close of the Napoleonic wars, he says:

"'Peace changed the face of trade. English merchants poured their goods once again into the American ports so long shut against them by embargoes and war. It was manifestly injurious to every young industry that a flood of English imports should continue to pour into the country at the open ports. The remedy was a protective tariff such as Hamilton had wished to see at first, and the young Republican leaders of Congress did not hesitate to advocate and establish it.'

"Absolutely the only difference between that situation and the one we will have at the close of the present European war," Mr Perkins added, "is that the Democratic tariff then was 25 per cent., while the present Underwood tariff, with agricultural products free, is running at this time at less than 9 per cent.—the lowest in our history. In other words, the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill is twofold worse than the Democratic act at the time of the Napoleonic wars, and therefore, if Mr. Wilson's history was accurate, the evil results at the close of this war will be twice as bad as they were at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Moral—vote for Hughes."

MAGAZINE POLL FOR HUGHES

Literary Digest Gives Him 17,398 to Wilson's 10,646 in 5 States.

The Literary Digest printed yesterday the results of a poll of 30,000 of its readers in Ohio, Indiana, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey, showing the Republican candidate in the lead in each State. The poll was closest in Ohio, where Hughes received 3,653 votes against 2,893 for Wilson.

In other States the vote was as follows: New York, 4,335 for Hughes and 2,085 for Wilson; New Jersey, 3,315 for Hughes and 1,761 for Wilson; Indiana, 2,572 for Hughes and 1,615 for Wilson, and Illinois, 4,062 for Hughes and 2,290 for Wilson. The grand totals for the five States were: Hughes, 17,398; Wilson, 10,646; Hanly, 982; Benson, 354.

Party lines were loosely drawn among those who took part in the poll. According to the figures, Hughes gained nearly as much from the Democratic vote of 1912 as Wilson has from the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote of 1912. The Literary Digest has not expressed any preference for either candidate, and holds that it offers its findings with "the unique weights of strictest nonpartisanship."

Roosevelt voters of 1912 who took part in the poll voted this way: 1,387 for Hughes in New York, against 316 for Wilson; 1,273 for Hughes in New Jersey, against 262 for Wilson; 1,122 for Hughes in Ohio, against 438 for Wilson; 1,028 for Hughes in Indiana, against 210 for Wilson; 1,843 for Hughes in Illinois, against 393 for Wilson. Of the combination of Hughes supporters of Debs and Chafin in 1912 and of those who had no votes then, a majority this year favors Hughes in every State except Ohio, where 346 are for Wilson and 272 for Hughes. In the five States the Taft vote of 1912 is split this way: 7,081 for Hughes and 1,065 for Wilson.

EXPLORER MAY ENTER WAR.

Shackleton's Plan After Rescue of Marooned Companions.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antartic explorer, arrived here early today on the steamship Parismina from Colon and departed several hours later for San Francisco, on his way to rescue the ten members of the Shackleton party on the west side of the Antartic continent.

The explorer said that he expected to sail from San Francisco for Wellington, New Zealand, on Nov. 8, going thence to Dunedin, where he and a rescue expedition would sail for the Antartic on the Aurora.

Sir Ernest said that after the rescue of the members of his expedition was accomplished he planned to return to England and enter the war.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL GETS WRIT

British Courts Enjoin Her Husband, Who Is Suing in France.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel today obtained in the British courts an interim injunction for a fortnight on her application to prevent her husband from serving papers on her in an action in the French courts to obtain money which the British courts recently decided belonged to her. It was stated in court that Mr. Drexel had started an action in France to fight Mrs. Drexel's claim.

A London court last June awarded to Mrs Drexel a yearly allowance of £10,000. In 1913 the Drexels executed a separation agreement, and in 1915 Mrs. Drexel sued her husband to recover money under the separation deed.

PAPER PRICES RISE WHILE COSTS DECLINE

Federal Commission Declares Cost of News Print Production Less Than Last 3 Years.

TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS

Manufacturers and Publishers Will Have an Opportunity to State Their Position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In a statement tonight announcing the virtual completion of its investigation of newsprint paper prices the Federal Trade Commission declares that during the first half of this year, when prices already were soaring to unprecedented figures, the average cost of production of newsprint paper in domestic mills was less than $1.65 per hundred pounds, or below the average cost in the last three years.

The commission announces that before issuing its report public hearings will be conducted and manufacturers, publishers, and others interested will be given an opportunity to appear. No date is set for the hearings, but the report is said to be ready to send to the press in the near future.

Certain facts developed by the inquiry are made public now because most of the publishers' contracts for paper are about to expire. Contract prices rose this year from less than $2 per hundred to $3 and $3.50, and on current market purchases the publishers have paid $7 or more for paper bought in the same way prior to Jan. 1 for between $2 and $3.

The Commission's Statement.

The statement in part follows:

"The price advance in news-print paper which occasioned this investigation began early in 1916 and has continued down to the present. Most newspaper paper, probably about 90 per cent., is sold on contract for periods of a year or more. Before the price advance began contract prices for newsprint paper were generally less than $2 per hundred pounds, free on board mill. During the first half of 1916 contract prices for large quantities in some instances went as high as $3 per 100 pounds, and since July 1, 1916, have run as high as $3.50.

"Most of the contracts now in operation will expire within three or four months. On current market purchases newspaper publishers have been paying manufacturers and jobbers very much higher prices. Before Jan. 1, 1916, current market prices ranged generally between $2 and $3 per hundred pounds, delivered, depending on quantity, freight, and other circumstances, but since that time they have gone up as high as $6 or $7 per 100 pounds for a considerable volume of business and even higher in exceptional instances.

Prices Higher, Costs Lower.

"The average price received by domestic manufacturers of newsprint paper did not advance in anything like the degree that current market prices advanced because most of the paper was sold under contracts previously made. On the average, the actual net receipts of domestic manufacturers for newsprint paper were less than $2 per hundred pounds during the first half of 1916.

"The average cost of manufacture of newsprint paper in domestic mills was less than $33 per ton, or $1.65 per hundred pounds, during the first half of 1916, as shown both by the manufacturers' own cost sheets and by the costs as revised by the accountants of the commission. Furthermore, these average costs were slightly lower than the average costs in any year from 1913 to 1915.

"Although the average cost declined in the first half of 1916, the market prices of some of the materials of manufacture advanced and were unusually high.

"It should be noted that the most important materials which advanced in price, sulphite and ground wood, produced by many of the paper manufacturers without an increase in cost and not bought at market prices, while some other manufacturers were protected against the increase in prices by contracts. Some of the other materials which were purchased at advanced prices were very small factors in the total cost. Certain economies were also practiced in the use of expensive materials.

A Greater Quantity Produced.

"The quantity of newsprint paper produced by domestic manufacturers in the first half of 1916 was somewhat greater than in any preceding half year since the middle of 1913. The increase in production was accomplished by running mills to full capacity. Recently most mills have been operated twenty-four hours per day for six days per week.

"The quantity of newsprint paper imported, which came chiefly from Canada, equaled about one-third of the domestic production, and showed a great increase in the first half of 1916. The quantity exported also increased during this period, though the exports were small compared with imports. The prices, however, offered by foreign buyers were high.

"The stocks of newsprint paper, which are very small in comparison with the production, not only declined during the first half of 1916, but also were lower

MRS. FLAGLER MAY WED JUDGE BINGHAM

Widow of Standard Oil Co. Founder Is Noncommittal on Her Reported Betrothal.

DEFERS NEWS TILL SUNDAY

Ex-Mayor of Louisville Is Coming to Meet Her Hero—Understood Wedding Is to be on Nov. 15.

The report of the engagement of Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company, to Judge Robert W. W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., which has been of general interest for the last day or so, remained unconfirmed yesterday. Mrs. Flagler, who has been at the Plaza, refused either to deny or confirm the report.

She left yesterday for Washington, D. C., and left word that she would return on Sunday, when she has arranged to meet Judge Bingham, who is coming from Louisville, and the newspaper representatives. Before she left the hotel she talked with Judge Bingham over the long-distance telephone.

Her marriage to Mr. Flagler took place at Kenansville, S. C., in August, 1901. Mr. Flagler died in May, 1913, at Palm Beach, Fla., in his eighty-third year. She was formerly Miss Mary Lily Kenan of Macon, Ga. It is said she inherited a fortune of about $70,000,000 from her husband, and most of his holdings in Florida, where Mr. Flagler spent millions in development.

Since her husband's death she has spent much of her time at Whitehall, the famous estate at Palm Beach. She has an estate at Mamaroneck, N. Y., where she resides during a part of the Winter season, or at the Plaza.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Louisville friends of former Circuit Court Judge Robert W. W. Bingham, now member of a prominent Louisville law firm, understand his marriage to Mrs. Flagler will take place in New York on Nov. 15. Mr. Bingham declined to confirm or deny it or to discuss the subject.

Mr. Bingham, besides being a former Judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Chancery Division, is a former Mayor of Louisville, appointed by the then Governor Beckham to fill a vacancy, and is a member of a number of prominent clubs. His family is widely known in Kentucky and North Carolina.

Mrs. Bingham was killed in 1913 in a collision between her automobile and a traction car. Mr. Bingham is approaching his forty-fifth birthday. He has three children.

MISS MALI'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to David Chester Noyes to be Held on Nov. 16.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Eva Mali, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, to David Chester Noyes of this city, a son of Mrs. David W. Noyes of Boston, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 16, in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, and the rector, the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, will officiate.

Miss Mali will have her sister, Miss Gertrude Mali, as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mary Jay Schleifelin, Gladys Fries, Margaret Schroefer, Katherine Lamont, Margaret Payne Luce, all of New York, and Helen Graydon of Cincinnati. Mr. Mali will give his daughter in marriage.

Mr. Noyes will have his brother, Gordon A. Noyes of Templeton, Mass., for his best man, and the ushers selected are John Taylor, Johnston Mali, the brother of the bride; Sidney P. Henshaw, Allan S. Locke, Roland F. Elliman, Douglas M. Moffat, Douglas L. Elliman, all of this city, and Vassar Pierce and Horatio Gilbert of Boston.

The wedding reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mali, 8 Fifth Avenue. Miss Mali is a niece of Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, and J. Herbert Johnston.

The engagement was announced in November of last year.

Barkley-Du Bois Wedding.

Mrs. Cornelius Delafield Du Bois of 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ethel Du Bois, to Robert Yates Barkley of this city. The wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

Frances Whittlesey of Berkeley, Cal., was the bride's maid of honor, and only attendant, and James Sanders of Montclair was the best man. The couple left after the ceremony for New England, where they will spend their honeymoon, and upon their return they will make their home in New York.

Mr. Barkley only recently returned from the border with the Essex Troop of New Jersey.

Barrios-Caballot Wedding in Havana

The wedding of Miss Gloria Castella y Caballot and Manuel Raoul Barrios will take place today in the Merced Church in Havana. The bride is a daughter of Andres Castella and Maria Luisa Caballot de Castella. The family make their home in New York, but spend the Winter in Havana. Mr. Barrios, whose mother was Miss Usatorres, is a son of the late José R. Barrios of Havana and New York.

The bridegroom of today was graduated from the Columbia University and the Fordham Law Schools, and is associated with Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of Cuba, in the practice of law. Mr. and Mrs. Barrios are to spend their honeymoon in China.

Miss Alice Douglas Weds Today.

The wedding of Miss Alice Douglas, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Douglas of 58 Central Park West, to Roul Charpentier of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of Paris, will take place at noon today at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Neagle of St. Stephen's Church will officiate.

Miss Leila Ogden will be the bride's maid of honor and only attendant and Ralph Coe will act as best man. John B. Taylor, uncle of the bride, will give her in marriage.

Miss Ewald to Wed Hugh Kelly.

The engagement of Miss Katharyn Ewald, daughter of Mrs. Lucy L. Ewald of the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, to Hugh Kelly, son of Mrs. Hugh Kelly of 30 Washington Square, has been announced. Mr. Kelly's sister, Miss Anna Dolores Kelly, was married to Grovet A. Whalen in 1912. No date has been set for the wedding.

Knapp-Lane Engagement.

Wallace Percy Knapp of 68 East Fifty-fourth Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Knapp, to Mortimer Bliss Lane, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Warren Lane, of 49 East Fifty-second Street. Mr. Lane is a graduate of Yale, class of '13. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

1580 Tourists for Cuba.

Some of those booked to leave today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Phelan, L. J. Reddy, Owen Tomlinson, W. H. Hughes, Miss C. Abril, Mrs. C. Lop, Miss A. Justman, F. del Calve, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Perez, and Mrs. Elaine Perez.

BABY DAY AT 69TH'S BAZAAR

Circus There Tonight—Women Soldiers Seen in a Drill.

This is baby's day at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Bazaar. Hundreds of little visitors are expected in the afternoon and Chief Black Eagle and little Trailing Star of the Indian village will dance for them. So will the "fat lady." Prizes will be awarded to the youngsters who succeed in ringing a duck.

In the afternoon baby contests will be held at the educational booth, under the direction of Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, mother of the "girl wonder." Children of various ages will be judged for mental and physical qualities, and prizes will be awarded by Dr. and Mrs. Stoner.

Captain Jack Crawford, the scout poet, will recite children's verses, and Marquise de Sedaven will sing lullabys in Polish. Miss Martha Childs will play children's airs on the violin.

Tonight there will be an "Old-Fashioned Circus," with Marie Dressler, William Collier, Aubrey Smith, King Baggot, and others as side-show "freaks."

There was a drill last night by 120 khaki-clad members of the American Woman's League for Self-Defense, with Captain Lucius C. Higgins of the Ninth New York Artillery in command, assisted by Sergeant William Schultz of the same regiment, and Sergeant Hodes of the Fourteenth, the regular drillmasters. The women officers were Captain Allsande Shand, Captain Josephine Bergstrom, and Captain Bessie O'Crowley.

BISHOP LAUDS WASHINGTON.

Dr. Harding Tells St. Paul's Audience City Owes Much to Trinity.

George Washington, as a man who was "not afraid to fight in the defense of national ideals," furnished the text of a sermon delivered yesterday by Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington in St. Paul's Chapel at the continuation of the celebration of its 150th anniversary.

"Washington was a man of peace," said the Bishop, "but only a peace consistent with right and honor. He was not afraid to fight in the defense of national ideals, neither did he find it incompatible with his religion to defend a cause which he considered just."

Bishop Harding asserted that the City and State of New York owed a great debt to the parish of Trinity Church. "We can hardly overlook the importance of the great structure at the head of Wall Street, he asserted, "which has stood there for generations despite all temptations to sell it for commercial purposes. It should receive the full appreciation of the great multitudes that throng past it daily."

The celebration will end today, with special service for children. Bishop Charles S. Burch will deliver an address at noon, and afterward there will be a reception for children in the Parish House.

MRS. TWOMBLY WEDS AGAIN.

Aviatrix, a Recent Divorcee, Marries Frederick Beetson, Jr.,

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beetson, Jr., of New York, the latter formerly Mrs. Dolly Twombly, the wife of W. Irving Twombly, are spending part of their honeymoon in this city. Mr. Beetson and Mrs. Twombly, accompanied by a few close friends, left New York on Wednesday and were married last evening in Cincinnati. The matron of honor was Mrs. W. A. Pratt, the wife of Dr. Pratt of New York, and Garry Herrmann, the Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, gave the bride in marriage. After the ceremony Garry Herrmann gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Beetson and the party from New York at the Hotel Sinton in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Beetson has received considerable notice as an aviatrix and has made many high flights. She obtained a divorce this year, and has two children by her first marriage, a son, aged 17, a student at Cornell, and a daughter of 15 years. Her first husband, W. Irving Twombly, was formerly President of the Aeronautical Society and is Vice President of the Twombly Car Corporation. In 1913 his houseboat, made from a Maine side-wheeler, 250 feet in length and containing besides eighteen sleeping rooms for guests, a ballroom, garage, hangar for hydroaeroplane, gymnasium and bowling alleys, attracted much attention.

In January last Francis W. Reese of Los Angeles brought suit against Mr. Twombly, alleging that he had alienated the affections of his wife, Mrs. Ethel Long Reese whom he had married the previous June.

Mr. Beetson, whose home is in Brooklyn, is with the firm of Luemann, Boesch & Co. of New York City.

Riders Out at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 3.—Many were out riding today over the mountains. Mrs. Clarence Cary rode over Catamount Mountain. Miss Sarah Battelle and party rode over Bob's Ridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lehman rode over O'Farrell's Trail.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons drove to the Greenbrier River, and driving to Elmhurst Farm for luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel drove out for tea, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Metcalf drove to the Pines for tea.

Arrivals at the Greenbrier included Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and William H. Neilson of New York and Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Jesse Metcalf, Irving B. Roberts and Mrs. C. H. Roberts of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rexford of Baden Springs, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Drennan of Big Stone Gap, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Meyer of St. Louis, and Mrs. Alfred Schiffer of New York.

Vice Consul Lange Weds Tonight.

Miss Louisa G. Piel, daughter of Mrs. Michael Piel of 245 West Seventy-second Street, and Erwin Lange will be married this evening at the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. Lange, who is United States Vice Consul at Brusa, Turkey, was a member of Henry Morgenthau's staff, the former Ambassador to Turkey, at the outbreak of the war. He is the son of the late Dr. Conrad Lange and a nephew of Dr. Frederick Lange. Miss Piel a few weeks ago returned from a visit in Asia Minor, having come by way of Germany.

After a short wedding journey Mr. Lange and his bride will return to his post in Turkey, sailing on Dec. 2.

Miss Alma R. Bogue Engaged.

Mrs. Morton David Bogue of 955 Park Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alma Ruth Bogue, to Chester Burrows Van Tassel, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Van Tassel of Brooklyn. Miss Bogue's father was a dry goods merchant, and the family formerly lived in Brooklyn. She is a sister of Percy D. Bogue, who married Mrs. Josephine Ward Southack. Mr. Van Tassel was graduated from Yale, and is the business manager of Harper's Bazar. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Philadelphia and Noordam.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—T. C. Austin, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Bowman, Miss Marion Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Burt, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Caffe, J. Chapman, M. F. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. R. Crompton, T. H. Davison, W. J. Dixon, E. L. Duncan, S. H. Fleming, Mrs. Daisy A. Frazier, C. W. Hayden, Mrs. H. C. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jeffries, C. O. Johnson, R. R. Lockhart, John T. McCutcheon, F. A. Magrath, H. E. Morgan, J. A. Murray, Miss Grace Parker, Miss Anna Pattinson, Miss May Pattinson, Thomas Paul, W. G. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Aubrey Smith, John Stoddard, F. W. Sumner, A. R. Thompson, J. C. Williamson, Fred J. West.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Dr. A. E. Ardach, Mrs. H. Ardagh, Miss Naormal Ardagh, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Baron, Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. O. Bunge, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Calvin, Mrs. F. G. Champion, Thomas E. Clarke, B. F. Crawford, William Dibdell, Miss M. Evans, Mrs. F. G. Finley, Miss M. G. Finley, Mrs. Gwynne Francis, Miss J. G. Francis, Miss Elizabeth V. Francis, Miss M. C. Hartman, David W. Hays, Mrs. J. H. Ladd, C. E. Manton, N. E. Newman, Mrs. G. Paulin, H. M. Lease, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pilgrim, A. E. Proce, Mrs. E. J. Smart, G. Stuart, Mrs. A. T. Shaughnessy, Mrs. G. R. Taylor, J. H. Thomson, Mrs. Virginia Blair Thornton, Lady Evelyn Ward, Mrs. Egerton Young.

LIEUT. COL. MEARNS, NATURALIST, IS DEAD

Member of U. S. Army Medical Corps Who Went to Africa with Roosevelt in 1909.

AN AUTHOR AND COLLECTOR

Founder of Ornithologists' Union Contributed One-tenth of the Birds in Smithsonian Institution.

Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns of the United States Army Medical Corps died on Wednesday at the Walter Reed Army General Hospital in Washington, D. C., in his sixtieth year. He served twenty-six years in the army, during which he achieved a worldwide reputation as a naturalist, and was selected by ex-President Roosevelt in 1909 to accompany him on his hunting expedition to East Africa.

Colonel Mearns was born in Highland Falls, N. Y. He was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881, and two years later was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He rose steadily until Jan. 1, 1909, when he was retired for physical disability with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

All his life he was an indefatigable collector of natural history specimens and was the founder of the American Ornithologists' Union. Dr. C. Hart Merriam said at a meeting of scientists in memory of Colonel Mearns that fully one-tenth of the whole collection of birds in the Smithsonian Institution was obtained by him. He served in Cuba and the Philippines during the Spanish war, and was Brigade Major in the Cuba campaign.

In addition to his special line in ornithology he collected specimens, which are valuable and rare, in zoology, biology, botany, ethnology and ethnography.

Colonel Mearns made a second visit to the African continent with the Childs-Frick expedition in 1911-1912, and returned with hundreds more specimens of all kinds. His published works number 122, among which are his book entitled "Mammals on the Mexican Border of the United States." The first work was published in 1878 and the last one in October this year. The last work Colonel Mearns was engaged upon was the reports of the two African expeditions in which he had taken part.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LUELLA MILLER, wife of Charles Miller, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home in Jamaica, L. I. She was 33 years old.

MARTIN B. MAGUIRE, an employe of the Long Island Railroad and a member of Amaranth Council, No. 461, F. A., and the Long Island Railroad Mutual Relief Association, is dead at his home, 2,063 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Captain TIMOTHY WHITE, a retired Police Captain and long prominent in political affairs in Long Island City, died on Wednesday at his home in Astoria, L. I., from pneumonia. Captain White was 59 years old and had been on the force for twenty-seven years.

Mrs. JOHANNA CAROLINA E. ENGMAN, one of the organizers of the First Swedish Church in Brooklyn, and for the last nine years an inmate of the Brooklyn Baptist Home, died at that institution on Thursday in her eighty-sixth year. She was a native of Stockholm, Sweden.

Mrs. CAROLINE SMITH COYLE, wife of Frank E. Coyle and one of the oldest members of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, died at her home, 703 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 60 years old.

JOHN JOHNSTON, in the steam heating business in Richmond Hill, and a member of Richmond Hill Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., and of Richmond Hill Council, No. 1,625, R. A., is dead at his home, Ashland Avenue and Vine Street, Richmond Hill. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland.

Mrs. KATHERINE OBERMEYER LEHMANN, widow of Frederick Lehmann, a fruit merchant of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 146 Harman Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Vienna, Austria, sixty-six years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. BUDWAY, who died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Monday, was 62 years old and the widow of Frank Budway, for many years an engineer on the New York Central and Long Island Railroads. She is survived by a son, John J. Budway, who is connected with The Tablet, a Brooklyn Catholic weekly.

Mrs. CATHERINE DE HEYMAN, widow of Frank De Heyman, a real estate operator, died on Thursday at her residence, 267 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-first year. Mrs. De Heyman was born in Aldenburg, Germany, and was long an active member of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church. In April, 1914, she announced that she had in her possession an original painting of Shakespeare for which, she said, she was offered $1,000,000 by the late J. P. Morgan if its authenticity was established. The canvas was 20¾ inches in height and 18 inches wide, and was the work of Karel van Mander, a Dutch artist of the early part of the seventeenth century. Mrs. De Heyman is survived by three sons and three daughters.

PATRICK GORMAN, formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, is dead at the home of his daughter in Jersey City, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year.

JOHN WESLEY DUSENBURY, 62 years old, for many years in the milk business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 347 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was a member of Iolanthe Council, No. 314, R. A., and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

PATRICK KANGLEY, 86 years old, a resident of Maplewood, N. J., for forty years, died on Thursday night at his home in Ridgewood Road.

Mrs. WILHELMINA SCHMIDT, widow of Charles Schmidt, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at her home, 427 Chestnut Street, Arlington, N. J. She was 63 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MORFORD FROST, widow of Benjamin Frost, died yesterday at the home of her son, Albert L. Frost, 82 Watchung Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in her eighty-seventh year.

MAXIMILIAN H. FISCHER, head of the advertising firm of M. H. Fischer & Sons Company of Manhattan, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his home in Jasmine Street, Flushing. He was born in Strassburg, Germany, sixty-seven years ago and came to this country as a child. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

J. FRANK McCRACKEN, who was eleven years with the Bruner Woolen Company in New York, died on Thursday at his home in Montello, Mass. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J.

BREWSTER J. ALLISON, who was an Assemblyman sixty-six years ago at Albany, is dead at his home in Stony Point, N. Y., where he was born in 1810. He was the son of a Continental soldier, who served under General Anthony Wayne, and had lived in Stony Point all his life.

JOHN C. KIRTLAND, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange and recently of the firm of Moses Bigelow & Sons of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday night at his home, 187 Harrison Street, East Orange, in his seventy-second year.

ALFRED E. FREETHY, 81 years old, a retired master mechanic, died last night at the home of his son, Frank C. Freethy, Cashier of the Yonkers National Bank. Mr. Freethy was born in Sedgewick, Me., and during the civil war served on the blockade running that carried supplies to the Northern armies in the South.

JOHN HOPE, a merchant, 86 years old, died on Thursday in Mount Hope, Dover, N. J.

Mrs. FANNIE L. DAVIS MEIGS, widow of Charles Meigs, and a member of one of the oldest families in Bloomfield, N. J., died on Thursday at her home, 40 State Street, in her sixty-third year.

SAMUEL BERNSTEIN, 57 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 900 West 136th Street, of heart disease.

Mrs. IDA V. C. BUSSING, wife of Arthur Bussing, a banker at Mount Vernon, died on Thursday at her home in Scarsdale, N. Y. She was born near Croton Lake fifty-six years ago.

JOSEPHINE DUDLEY MARTIN, wife of Charles H. Martin, merchant, died yesterday at her home on Warburton Avenue, Yonkers. She was a lineal descendant of Thomas Dudley, first Colonial Governor of Massachusetts.

LELAND HEIRS WIN APPEAL.

Justified in Objecting to Dr. Cheesman as Sole Executor.

The heirs of Colonel Francis L. Leland, President of the New York County National Bank, and leading stockholder in the West Side Bank, were justified in objecting to the qualification of Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman of Garrison, N. Y., as sole executor under the will according to a ruling yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The court reversed a decision of Surrogate Fowler, overruling objections by the heirs to the issuance of letters testamentary to Dr. Cheesman.

The objections were based on the fact that the Leland estate amounts to more than $5,000,000; that the decedent's stock in the two banks mentioned is worth $3,000,000, and that the estate also included three speculative accounts with stock brokers on which there was a credit balance of $300,000, and in which stocks worth more than $1,000,000 were pledged. Dr. Cheesman, who is a retired physician, sixty-three years of age, suffered a second stroke of paralysis last December, and the heirs contended that his health would not permit him to devote his attention to the affairs of the estate, but that he would have to leave the administration of the valuable property interests to others.

In ruling that Dr. Cheesman should not have qualified as executor because of his health, the court said that if letters testamentary were issued to him he would be unable to more than sign such papers as would be presented to him by others to whom he would be forced to delegate the duties.

Under the court's ruling, the heirs will now apply for the appointment of another executor.

TO EXAMINE WILL WITNESSES

Court Gives Permission to Contestants in Woerz Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that in a contested will case the contestants must be permitted to examine the witnesses of the will in order to determine in advance of the trial what their opinion was of the condition of the testator at the time he executed the will. The court held that such testimony might result in the abandonment of proposed contests. The question was raised on the application of Charles P. Doelger for permission to examine the witnesses of the will of his father-in-law, Ernest G. W. Woerz, whose will he contested for the benefit of the six Doelger children.

At the trial of the Woerz contest, now on before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury, Mrs. Frederick W. Ws Woerz, daughter-in-law of the decedent, whose husband is an executor under the contested will, said yesterday that she believed the decedent was of sound mind when he executed the will because he enjoyed having his nurse read to him from comic weeklies and show him the daily newspaper cartoons in his last illness.

The trial will continue on Monday.

C. T. Klein Left $150,000.

The will of Charles T. Klein, for many years connected with the business office of the Staats Zeitung, who died in the German Hospital on Aug. 13, disposes of an estate of more than $150,000. He gave to his wife, Mrs. Namie Klein, of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, the income from a trust fund of $220,000, and also the income from the entire residuary estate. Upon her death the principal of the estate goes to relatives in Germany and Austria.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GUMPERT.—To Mrs. Jack Gumpert, nee Lillie E. Morris, a daughter, Oct. 30, at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Married.

MORSE—FITZ RANDOLPH.—The Misses Fitz Randolph announce the marriage of their sister Sophie to Frederick Randolph Morse on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1916, at Grace Church Chantry, by Rev. C. L. Slattery.

PEARSALL—DANIELL.—On Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, 126 East 72d St., by the Rev. J. I. Blair Larned, Katherine Frances, daughter of John Daniell, to Harry Clark Pearsall.

Died.

ADELSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, Jennie, beloved wife of Philip, and beloved mother of Mrs. Richard Santner and Mrs. Benjamin P. Feiner and sister of Mrs. Sarah Lipschitz, in her 50th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,350 Madison Av., on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

BANDLER.—On Friday, Nov. 3, 1916, Gussie Bandler, beloved wife of Robert and beloved mother of Harry S., William A., Lawrence R., Gertrude F., and F. Hazel Bandler and Mrs. Lillian B. Emens. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Owego, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

BASCOM.—George J. Bascom, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 331 Madison Av. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BASCOM.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on Nov. 1, 1916, of their late associate, George Jonathan Bascom, No. 947, on the roll.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BERNSTEIN.—True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651, F. and A. M.—Our beloved brother, Samuel Bernstein, has been summoned into eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 900 West 136th St., Sunday, Nov. 5, 10 A. M., to assist in conferring the last Masonic honors.

HENRY S. LION, Master.

BURR.—At his home, Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Henry A. Burr, son of the late Jonathan Sturges Burr of Brooklyn.

CUTTELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, Edith Chadwick Cuttell. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,038 5th Av., Saturday, 4th inst., 10 A. M. Interment at Keyport on arrival of train due at Matawan, New Jersey, 4:48 P. M.

DUNPHY.—On Nov. 2, Rose A., Dunphy of 328 Convent Av. Funeral notice hereafter.

FENDLER.—At Mt. Vernon Hospital on Friday, Nov. 3, 1916, Samuel J. Fendler, aged 50 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINK.—Joseph A., aged 53 years, beloved husband of Golde Fink and father of Abraham, Harry J. and Jacob Fink, and Mrs. Harry Finkel. Funeral from his late residence, 1,220 Webster Av., Bronx, Sunday.

FISCHER.—At his residence in Jasmine St., Flushing, L. I., Nov. 3, Max H. Fischer. Funeral services will be held at the residence on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

FROST.—At Montclair, N. J., on Nov. 3, 1916, at the residence of her son, Albert L. Frost, Elizabeth Morford, widow of the late Benjamin Frost, in her 87th year.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 2, Belford Lorimer Graham. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOLMES.—Entered into rest on Nov. 1, 1916, at her late residence, 300 East 200th St., Lucy, widow of William D. Holmes, in her 81st year. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 187th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

JOHNS.—Mrs. Elisabeth Johns, aged 59 years, Nov. 1, at her late residence, 1,624 42d St. Funeral services 2 P. M. Saturday. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KIRTLAND.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 2, 1916, John C. Kirtland, in his 72d year. Funeral services at his home, 157 Harrison St., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M.

LOW.—Killed in action at Santo Domingo, H. D., Oct. 24, 1916, Captain William Whittemore Low, United States Marine Corps. Services and interment at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., Monday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.

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Died.

HULL.—Sidney, 410 Chestnut St., Nov. 2. Funeral today.

HUNT.—James, King's County Hospital, Nov. 1, aged 38.

KALMBACH.—George, St. Mary's Hospital, Nov. 1, aged 57.

KRAUSE.—Katherine, 2,738 Ocean Parkway, Nov. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

LAING.—David S., 977 Madison St., Nov. 1, aged 70.

MACKEY.—Albertine, 901 Reid Av., Nov. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAGUIRE.—Martin B., 2,063 Eastern Parkway, Nov. 2. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MANLY.—Marion, 18 Prescott St., Nov. 1, aged 2.

MARKS.—Charles M., 603 Chauncey St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

MILLER.—Herman, 622 Baltic St., Nov. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'DAY.—Mary, 167 Douglass St., Nov. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PFAEFFLE.—Joseph J., 487 St. Mark's Av., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

ROSS.—John, Jr., 115 Waverly Av., Nov. 2, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Michael, 396 Hoyt St., Nov. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SCULLY.—Ann, 32 Sterling Place, Nov. 2, aged 74. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SUTHERLAND.—Alexander, 958 Bergen St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TORMEY.—Richard, 1,910 Pitkin St., Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VOGT.—Karoline, Long Island College Hospital, Nov. 1, aged 83.

WEIGELT.—Amanda, 845 Myrtle Av., Nov. 2, aged 59.

WHITE.—Timothy F., 333 Jackson Av., Nov. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WOLFF.—Minnie, 218 Reid Av., Nov. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARTLEY.—Rose A., 167 3d St., Jersey City, Nov. 3. Funeral notice later.

EDELBACH.—William L., 60 Oakland Av., Jersey City, Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FINNERTY.—Margaret E., 183 Mercer St., Jersey City, Nov. 2.

GORMAN.—Patrick S., 96 Astor Place, Jersey City, Nov. 3. Funeral private.

HARKNESS.—Mary, Newark, Nov. 2, aged 76. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HAYDEN.—Albert J., 182 Sherman Av., Newark, Nov. 3. Funeral notice later.

JOHNSON.—Sophia, 17 Porter St., Jersey City, Nov. 3. Funeral notice later.

KAUF.—Charles F., 72 Speedway Av., Newark, Nov. 2, aged 23.

KEMPER.—Bertha, 207 Hudson St., Hoboken, Nov. 2, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LANGE.—Mary M., 82 Norfolk St., Newark, Nov. 3. Funeral notice later.

McHUGH.—Michael J., 11 Wayne St., Jersey City, Nov. 3.

SCHROEDER.—Margaret M., 16½ Holland St., Newark, Nov. 2. Funeral Nov. 6, 7:30 A. M.

SCHWARZE.—Carrie A., 33 Norwood St., Newark, Nov. 3, aged 6. 12:30 P. M.

TALLAU.—William, 70 Avon Place, Newark, Nov. 2, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Alice M., 83 Van Reipen St., Jersey City, Nov. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

VREELAND.—Harry J., 809 South 13th St., Newark, Nov. 1. Funeral Nov. 6, 10 A. M.

Long Island.

BANNON.—Edward, Middle Village, Nov. 1, aged 54.

BRAKMAN.—Wilhelmina, Ridgewood, Nov. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ESKER.—Henry, Blissville, Nov. 1. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

GROOM.—Madeline V., Glendale, Nov. 2, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JOHNSTON.—John, Richmond Hill, Nov. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLER.—Martin, 168 16th Av., Astoria, Nov. 1, aged 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LEANHEN.—Carrie, 838 Flushing Av., Astoria, Nov. 1, aged 42.

MELDON.—Mary H., Jamaica, 24 Ackroyd Av., Nov. 2, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Luella, Jamaica, Nov. 2, aged 53. Funeral service today.

QUANDT.—Andrey, Woodhaven, Nov. 1, aged 6 months.

SIEBERT.—Anna, College Point, Nov. 1.

SMITH.—Agnes, Woodhaven, Nov. 1, aged 48.

STACK.—Edward, Astoria, Nov. 1, aged 74.

STARBILE.—Eugene R., Hicksville, Nov. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

GRAHAM.—In loving remembrance of Walter D. Graham, who died Nov. 4, 1914.

HAGGERTY.—Francis L., mass Holy Innocents Church, Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.

KUHN.—Dr. George, mass Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

LONG.—William T., mass Visitation Church, Brooklyn, today, 10 A. M.

McCAULEY.—John, mass St. Paul the Apostle Church, today, 9 A. M.

OTT.—Matthew and Mary, mass St. Mary's Church, Newark, today, 7:30 A. M.

SHEA.—Wilhelmina, mass Sacred Heart Church, Jersey City, today, 7 A. M.

WALSH.—Catherine, mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

UNVEILING.

ZSLENKÓ.—Unveiling of monument to our beloved mother, Fuga Zelenko, Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, 10 A. M., Washington Cemetery. Relatives, friends are invited to attend.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in Trading and Irregular Prices Reflect Uncertainty Over Election.

No new tendencies were observable in yesterday's market, which was on the whole dull, despite the fact that sales got over the million mark, though not within 600,000 shares of the previous day's total. Prices fluctuated according to the whims of the operators, who are willing to chance a new commitment for a day or so, but who are generally unwilling to carry stocks over next Tuesday. If the betting odds were more convincing it would be natural to look for a continuation of the Hughes market witnessed earlier in the week, but reports from all sources as to the probable action of voters in several pivotal States are so conflicting that the man in the street almost despairs of being right in his prediction and is not willing to risk too much capital on it.

A few specialties ran counter to the widespread feeling of uncertainty and moved easily ahead on what looked like organized buying. American Locomotive was conspicuously strong, selling from 87 up to 92½, and closing near the top, with a net gain of 4¼ points. The other locomotive issues parted company with it and dropped from 87, the high of the day, back to 85½ at the close. The Chicago & Alton issues were easily advanced on a small volume of dealings, the common selling up 6 points to 19¾ and the preferred up 8¾ to 31. Sloss-Sheffield was active between 66 and 70¾, ending the session at 69⅝, with a gain of 4⅜. Its performance was almost equaled by Utah Copper, which moved up 4¼.

On the other side of the list were numerous reactions, mostly small, which reflected profit taking. Central Leather fell back at one time to 96⅞, but closed at 99, with a decline of 2¼. Cuba Cane Sugar sold off to 7⅛, General Electric to 182½, each issue off 1 point from Thursday, and Great Northern Ore declined 1¼. Steel closed off an eighth at 120½.

The interesting feature of trading on the board was the strength in New York City bonds, the 4½s selling up to a new high record at 111. The bond market has been exceptionally strong, aided not only by a growing investment demand which has practically cleaned up the floating supply of good bonds, but by the absence of new issues. The present time offers an opportunity not seen previously in years for railroads to put their houses in order by replacing short-term issues with mortgage bonds, and it is expected that several roads will sell moderate amounts before long. The larger roads, for the most part, have taken care of their requirements for some months ahead, and nearly all of the carriers are in such a strong cash position as the result of big earnings that they have been able to clean up small maturities or reduce the total of large issues.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4½	4½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	5	5	5

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3
90 days	3
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER. Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75½	4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅝	5.84½	5.84⅝	..
Cables	5.83⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.18⅝	70.18⅜	70.18⅜	+.06¼
Cables	70.25	70.23	70.23	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76½	4.76⅝
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
95.95	Berlin	70.18⅜	70.25
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22	5.22
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826	Italy	6.71½	6.70⅝
20.20	Austria	11.88	11.89
51.45	Russia	30.50	30.60
26.70	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.05	27.10
	Stockholm	28.45	28.55
	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.30	Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14	Holland	41.06¼	41.06¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	53.75	53.85
	Peking	80.50	80.62½
	Shanghai	75.75	75.87½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
52.46	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.50	50.62½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.17	43.27
82.46	Rio	23.71	23.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.7155	$4.6968	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $704,078,742; balance, $26,547,547; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,140,796.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d., up 1-16d.; in New York, 68½c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 52½@53½c.

May Oppose Pere Marquette Plan.

A probable contest over the proposed reorganization of the Pere Marquette developed yesterday with the announcement that the Flint and Pere Marquette First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee believes that the plan just published does not accord to this issue the treatment to which it is entitled. Holders of the bonds are being asked to communicate with Huntington Lanman, Secretary, at 7 Wall Street. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is depository.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,126,004
Same day last year	1,002,516
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	172,131,902
Same period last year	146,506,374
Same period in 1914	41,989,153

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64½	65	500	Acme Tea	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	+ ⅝
97½	98	200	Acme Tea 1st pf	97½	98	97½	98	+ ½
17⅝	17¾	100	Advance Rumely	17½	17½	17¼	17¾	
73	74	4,800	Ajax Rubber	73¾	77	73	75	−2½
11¾	12½	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅛	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
6½	7	100	Alaska Jumeau	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
28	28½	6,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	28¾	27¼	28	
84½	85	1,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83¾	85	83¾	85	+1¾
86	86½	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	85	86	84¾	85	+1
103½	106½	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	103¼	106¾	102	106¼	+ ⅞
90¾	100¾	70	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
63¾	64	11,300	Am. Can	64	64⅞	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	17,100	Am. Car & Fdry	69	71⅛	69	70⅞	+ ⅝
54⅜	55	300	Am. Cotton Oil	55	56	55	55	− ⅛
13¾	15¾	3,200	Am. Hi. & Leather	15¼	15¾	15	15⅛	− ⅛
67⅛	68	3,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	68½	68½	67	68	+ ⅛
28½	29⅛	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
25½	27	3,800	Am. Linseed	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
57¼	58	2,500	Am. Linseed pf	57½	58¾	57¼	57½	
91¼	91½	46,400	Am. Locomotive	85	92⅞	87	91¼	+4¼
108	100	400	Am. Locomotive pf	108	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
47¼	49	100	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
112⅝	113⅜	13,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	112	113⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅜
117	117½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117⅜	117	117⅜	+ ⅜
63¼	64	3,600	Am. Steel F'dries	63	64¼	63	63¼	
120½	121	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	120⅝	120⅞	120⅛	120⅝	+ ⅛
133¼	133⅝	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅝	133⅝	133⅛	133¼	
228	229⅞	900	Am. Tobacco	229	229⅞	229	229⅞	+1⅜
52¼	52⅝	2,700	Am. Woolen	53	53	52⅜	52⅝	− ⅞
47¼	48	2,600	Am. Writing P. pf	48	48	47⅞	48	−1¼
53½	54	3,800	Am. Zinc L. S	55	55½	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅛
83	93¼	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	84	84	83	83	
97⅝	97¾	70,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	96⅞	97⅝	96⅛	97⅝	+1⅛
66	67	300	Associated Oil	66½	67	66½	67	
106⅝	106⅞	4,400	Atch., T. & S. F.	107	107	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
122	123	400	Atlantic Coast Line	124⅜	124½	122⅝	122½	−2½
108¼	108⅝	1,850	At., Gulf & W. I.	107⅞	107⅞	106⅝	106⅝	−1½
71	71¼	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	11,200	Baldwin Loco	85	85⅝	84⅝	85¼	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅝	87¾	88¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	200	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	− ⅛
158½	159½	300	Barrett Co	158	158	157½	158	+ ⅛
119	121	100	Barrett Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119¾	+1⅛
119	121	32	●Do., odd lot	119	119	119	119	
670	675	275	Bethlehem Steel	674	675	674	675	+8
130	135½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	130	130	130	
88	88½	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅝	87¾	88¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	200	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	− ⅛
158½	159½	300	Barrett Co	158	158	157½	158	+ ⅛
119	121	100	Barrett Co. pf	119½	119¾

FOURTEEN BILLIONS RESOURCES OF BANKS

Controller's Report Reflects the Unusual Prosperity of the United States.

BIG INCREASE SINCE JUNE

Decrease in Central Reserve Deposits Shows Effect of the Federal Reserve Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The resources of the national banks of the country reached the staggering aggregate sum of $14,411,000,000 on Sept. 12 last, the date of the last national bank call, according to an announcement issued by the Controller of the Currency today. Since June 30, when the previous bank call was made, the resources of the national banks have increased $485,000,000, or nearly half a billion dollars increase in little more than two months. Deposits in the national banks on Sept 12 aggregated $11,862,000,000.

The statement, as issued today, follows:

"The total resources of the banks amounted to $14,411,000,000, an increase since the June 30 call of $485,000,000, exceeding by $216,000,000 the greatest resources ever previously shown, those reported for May 1, 1916. As compared with the call of Sept. 2, 1915, the increase was $2,144,000,000.

"The total deposits amounted to $11,862,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $485,000,000. They exceeded by $227,000,000 the deposits of May 1, 1916, which also were the largest deposits ever reported by national banks. The increase as compared with Sept. 2, 1915, was $2,133,000,000.

"Of the total increase shown since June 30 $235,000,000 were demand deposits, $67,000,000 time deposits, and $208,000,000 deposits from banks and bankers. As compared with Sept. 2, 1915, demand deposits increased $1,282,000,000; time deposits $401,000,000, amounts due to banks and bankers $450,000,000.

Effect of Federal Reserve Act.

"That the deposits in the national banks of the Central Reserve cities from May 1, 1916, to Sept. 12, 1916, show an actual reduction of $218,000,000, while in other reserve cities there was an increase of $151,000,000, and in the country banks an increase of $296,000,000, is indicative of the healthy, progressive effect of the Federal Reserve act in decentralizing and distributing the money of the country.

"Loans and discounts amounted to $7,859,000,000, the largest amount ever reported by the national banks, an increase as compared with June 30 of $400,000,000, and as compared with Sept. 2, 1915, of $1,103,000,000.

"United States Government bonds, $720,000,000, a reduction of $8,000,000, as compared with June 30, 1916, and $61,000,000 less than September, 1915. Other bonds owned aggregated $1,024,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $95,000,000, and an increase since September, 1915, of $405,000,000.

"The bank's holdings of specie and legal tender amounted to $768,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $10,000,000, but a reduction as compared with September, 1915, of $74,000,000.

"The amount due from Federal Reserve Banks amounted to $831,000,000, an increase, as compared with June 30, of $64,000,000, and as compared with Sept. 2, 1915, of $135,000,000. Due from other banks and bankers, $780,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $86,000,000, and an increase, as compared with September, 1915, of $128,000,000.

"Circulation on Sept. 12, 1916, was $674,000,000, a reduction since June 30 of $2,000,000, and a reduction since September, 1915, of $44,000,000. Bills payable and rediscounts on Sept. 12, 1916, amounted to $89,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $21,000,000, but a reduction, as compared with Sept. 2, 1915, of $16,000,000.

Total Reserves Two Billions.

"The total reserves of all the national banks on Sept. 12, 1916, was $2,235,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $159,000,000, and an increase, as compared with Sept. 2, 1915, of $266,000,000. This reserve amounted to 24.29 per cent. of the net deposits, as compared with 26.86 per cent. June 30, and 26.18 per cent. on Sept. 2, 1915.

"The national banks in the Central Reserve cities held 20.89 per cent., against 18 per cent. required. The reserve city banks held 24.80 per cent., against the required reserve of 18 per cent., while the country banks held 26.69 per cent., against their required reserve of 12 per cent. The country banks are holding 8.69 per 100 per cent. greater reserves than the law requires.

"The excess or surplus reserve held on Sept. 12, 1916, by all national banks beyond the amount required was $891,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $90,000,000, and an increase, as compared with Sept. 2, 1915, of $23,000,000.

"The Central Reserve cities held $63,000,000 of reserve in excess of the amount required. The reserve cities held an excess of $260,000,000, while the excess of reserve held by the country banks amounted to $568,000,000.

"Of the $2,235,000,000 of total reserve held $768,000,000 were in the banks' vaults, $531,000,000 were with the Federal Reserve banks and $936,000,000 were with reserve agents. The reports show that the national banks of the United States had in their vaults and in the Federal Reserve banks an amount nearly equal to the total reserve which under the law they were required to hold, the reserve required being $1,848,000,000, and the amount actually held in vaults and with the reserve banks being $1,299,000,000, so that the $936,000,000 held with the approved reserve agents were nearly all surplus or excess reserve.

"On Sept. 12, 1916, the reserve city banks were carrying with banks in the Central Reserve cities $319,000,000, an increase since June 30 of $21,000,000, and a decrease as compared with September, 1915, of $15,000,000. Country banks were carrying with the reserve agents Sept. 12, 1916, $616,000,000, an increase as compared with June 30 of $73,000,000, and an increase as compared with September, 1915, of $139,000,000."

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Great Satisfaction Among Traders Over New Allied Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Money was plentiful today. Discounts were quiet. The market reflected satisfaction at the result of the allied loan in the United States, which was regarded as an indication that still larger operations in the future would not be difficult.

The stock market maintained a good tone, although there was no expansion of business. Transactions were principally in the miscellaneous section, in which most shares, Courtaulds, and Canadian industrials were firm features. The French loan and Colonial bonds made the best showing in the investment section.

Americans were steady at around parity. Low-priced shares were the most active.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 61½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 97 francs 60 centimes, ex-coupon.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	100
4s, r, 1918	100½	101½
4s, c, 1918	100½	
2s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110½
4s, c, 1925	110½	
Panama 2s, r, 1936	99½	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	145	150
Ad Rumely pf.	34	35
Am Ag Ch. pf.	100	102
Am B N	43	44½
Do pf	51	53
Am B S & Pdy	106½	109
Do pf	175	195
Am Can pf	118	118¾
Am C & F pf	118	119
Am Coal	85½	
Am Cot Oil pf	101	102
Am Exp	130	136
Am Malt	9¾	10
Am Sm pf	99	100
Do pf, B	93	95
Am Snuff	140	143
Do pf	109	110
Am S Ref pf	123	
A T & C	63	66
Am T pf	108	110
Am W pf	93¾	99½
Ann Arbor	34	36
Do pf	63	65
Assets R	8	8¼
A, T & S F	21	23
Do 1st pf	65	75
Do 2d pf	45	60
Bald L pf	100	106½
Batop M	1¾	2
B Un G	131	133
Brown Sh	73	74
Do pf	100	101
Bruns Ter	7½	9
B, R & P	97	100
Do pf	110	
Burns Bros pf	103	110
Bush Ter	110	113
But'k Co	27¾	29½
Calif P pf	50¼	51½
Can So	57¾	60
Cent L pf	115	115¾
C R of NJ	198	202
C & S A Tel	144	150
Chand Mot	103	106
Chi & NW pf	175	195
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	120
Do pf	138	145
C, C, C & St L pf	112	116
Cleve & P	85¾	
Do spec	45	70
Clu-Peab pf	110¾	111
Col & So	33	36
Do 1st pf	61	62
Do 2d pf	47	55
Consol C pf	102½	103
Cont Ins	55	60
C-Am Sug	220	240
Do pf	109	112
D P & L pf	97	98
D & Co pf	96	96¾
Det, J & K	240	260
Det U-Ry	118	120
Dia Match	125¼	127¼
D, S S & A pf	19¼	18
Elec S'B	68½	70½
Erie & F	70	75
Erie R	44½	45¼
F M & S	18	21
Gen Ch	320	330
Do pf	115¾	117
G & S Tel	111	
Gen M pf	125	125¾
G'drich (B F) Co pf	112	114
Hack Wat	25	35
Havana Tob	39	40
Do pf	117	120
Homestake	120	127
I H, N & T	115¾	117¾
Do pf	115	120½
Int Nick	75¾	76
Do pf	110	
Int Salt	39	40
Int Sil	45	50
Int Steam pf	111	112
Iowa Cent	8	10
Do pf	18	25
Kayser (J)	95	98½
& Co	96	98¾
Do 1st pf	114	117¾
Kelly & T pf	87	100
K & M	4	6
Do pf	20	30
K'ns City So	24	24¼
L & R	127	127½
Long Isl'd	52	55
L-W Bis	28	29
Do 1st pf	86	87
Do 2d pf	60	70
Lord'l & Co pf	114½	119½
Mar, Sch & M	90	100
Mex Con	35	36
Mex Nat	14	15
Mex Tel	2	2½
Mich Cent	125	130
M, St L & T pf	122	124
Do 1st pf	61	62
Do 2d pf	47	55
Monsol C	103½	104
Mont P pf	114	117
Mont Tr	53	55
Mor & Co pf	19	20¼
Mor & Ess	61½	64
N C & St L	126	140
Nat Acid	125¼	127½
N C & Ch pf	110	
Nat Enam pf	96¼	97½
Nat L pf	113	115
Nat Sta pf	90	93
N Y Dock pf	30	35
N Y, L & W pf	113¾	123
Nort So	32	37½
N W Tel	93½	95
Pabst R pf	95	98
Pac Coast	50	60
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac M pf	98½	99
P T & Tel	90	95
Pan Am Pet	110	111
Do 1st pf	90	95
Penn-Mex	40	45
Do 1st pf	75	80
Do 2d pf	70	75
Peo Gas	113	114
Do pf	99½	100
Phila Co pf	38½	39½
Pitts C pf	110	115
Pitts, Ft W & C pf	145½	150
Pitts & pf	104½	105
Press S C pf	98	99
Pub Ser C pf	111	112
Pull Co	165	170
Pure Oil pf	98	99
Quicksilver pf	7½	8½
Do pf	34	34½
Rdg 1st pf	43	44½
Reas & S	112½	
St L & S F pf	87	90
St L W pf	66½	70
Saxon M	77½	78½
Sav, F & W pf	118½	120
Sc R & M	4	6
Sea Air pf	94	98
Sh C & I pf	95½	98
Stan Oil	555	560
T C R T	96	97
Do pf	107	110
Und Fr pf	117	124
Un Cig M	49	60
Do 1st pf	107	108½
United F	160	163
U S C I P	51	52
Do pf	122¾	123
U S Ex	230	250
U S Ind A pf	103½	105
U S R & pf	1¾	2
U S Sm pf	81	87½
V-S & P pf	99	
Eastern Texas Electric	89	
Eastern Texas Electric pf	99½	101
El Paso Electric	125½	128
El Paso Electric pf	100	
†Electric B & S	99½	100
Empire D E pf	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	90	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	94	98
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	87
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
†Illinois Traction	90	93
International Traction	41	43
International Traction pf	80	82
Interstate Electric	80	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	15	18
Mississippi River Power pf	80	83
Northern Ontario Light & Power	90	95
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	38	41
Northern States Power	104½	105
Northern States Power pf	100	101
Northern States Electric	90	94
Northern Texas Electric	49¾	
Northern Texas Electric pf	91	94½
Ozark P & W	5	8
†Pacific G. & E. pf	90	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	19½	
Puget Sound Traction pf	50½	
Pennsylvania Light Co	88	90
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	88	90
Republic Ry. & L.	50½	51½
Republic Ry. & L. pf	79½	80½
Securities Corp. General	18	22
Securities Corp., general pf	90	95
†Southern California Edison	103	104
Southern California Edison pf	100	102
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	15¾	16
Standard G. & E. pf	43	45
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	82	85½
United Gas & Electric	13	15
United G. & E. 1st pf	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
Western Power	134	30
†Western Power pf	103	106

BONDS.

$54,000	Con. O. & G. 6s. 1936	103½	104½
79,000	Con. G. Co. 6s. 1948	103½	104½
10,000	Con. Pow. 4½s. 1935	97½	98½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s. 1927	97½	97¾
2,000	C. Balt. 4s. '61	101¼	101½
5,000	Con. Coal 6s. 1934	104	105½
1,000	C. Coal Inc. 6s. 1944	94½	94¾
740	Isle Royale	84	84½
50	Kerr Lake	4	4½
50	Keweenaw	5¼	5½
10	Lake	13½	13½
200	La Salle	4¾	4¾
825	Mason Valley	7¾	7¾
650	Mass Con	15¼	15½
905	Michigan	4	4
65	Mohawk	97	97
449	Nevada Cons	24¾	25
640	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾
150	Nipissing	8¾	8¾
4,870	North Butte	21½	23¾
400	North Lake	1¾	2
50	O Ibway	1¾	1¾
470	Old Colony	2¾	3¼
850	Old Dominion	72¼	72¾
110	Osceola	91½	91½
2,900	Pond Creek	19¾	20¼
25	Quincy	92	92
185	Ray Con	20¾	22½
90	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾
120	Shannon	9	9¾
10	Shattuck	82½	82½
50	South Lake	6	6
300	South Utah	28c	28c
295	St. Mary's	80	80¾
2,375	Sup. & Boston	7¾	7¾
46	Sup. Copper	15¾	15¾
55	Tamarack	44	44
875	Trinity	7¾	7¾
100	Tuolumne	60c	60c
5,280	U. S. Smelting	71	71¼
145	U. S. Sm. pf	51	51½
160	Utah Apex	3¾	4
3,744	Utah Con	15¼	16¼
1,125	Utah Copper	100½	113½
57,890	Utah Metals	7¼	7¾
775	Victoria	6	6¼
110	Winona	4¾	4¾
129	Wolverine	45	45

RAILROADS.

28	Bos. & Albany	180	180
145	Bos. Elev	82	82
13	Bos. & Lowell	125	125
110	Bos. & Maine	45¾	45¾
50	C.J. & S.Y. pf	105	105
1	Concord & M. Class A	100	100
71	Fitchburg pf	77	77
22	Maine Cent	100	100
30	Mass Elec. pf	38	38
45	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60¾	60¾
420	Rutland pf	25	30
15	West End	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS.

19	A. A. G. pf	101½	102
250	Amer. Piano pf	2¼	2¾
220	A. P. S. pf	12	12½
10	Am. Sugar	120¼	120½
2	Am. Sugar pf	120¼	121¼
238	Am. T. & T	125¼	125¾
23	Am. Woolen	53	53
84	Am. Woolen pf	98	98½
210	Amoskeag	77	77½
62	Amoskeag pf	98½	98½
1,445	A. G. & W. I.	108	108
10	A. G. & W. I. pf	71¾	71¾
42	Cuba Cane	22	22
58	Edison Elec	223	225
45	Gen. Elec	135¼	135¾
80	Ga. Ry. & El. pf	92	92
30	McElwain pf	100	100
60	Mass Gas pf	93	93½
1	Mass. Gas pf	83	83
187	Nova S. Steel	142	142
35	N. E. Tel	128½	129
50	Pipe Bay	120½	121½
836	Punta Alegre	55½	55½
45	Pullman	170	170
238	Swift	157¼	157½
765	Swift rights	14¾	14¾
530	Torrington	70	70
76	United Fruit	168	168
704	United Shoe	57½	57½
100	United Shoe pf	80	80½
890	U. S. Steel	121	121¾
10	U. S. Steel pf	122½	122¾
2,450	Ventura Oil	10¾	11
2	West. Union	102	102

BONDS.

$100	A. G. C. 5s. '34	99¾	99¾
1,000	A. T. & T. Col. 4s	97½	97½
2,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	112	112½
7,000	A. G. W. I. 5s	85½	85½
11,000	C.B. & Q. ft. 4s	95½	95½
7,000	C.B. & Q. reg. 4s	96½	96½
1,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s	100½	100½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102½
12,000	New River 5s	80½	81
7,000	Pond Creek 8s	102	102
1,000	Swift 5s	101½	101½
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	102½	102½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ahmeek	107	107	107	107
215	Alaska Gold	12¾	12¾	12	12
10	Allouez	71	71	71	71
1,365	Am. Zinc	54¾	55¼	54	54
45	Am. Zinc pf	83¾	83¾	83	83
734	Anaconda	96½	97¾	96¼	97¼
1,830	Arizona Com'l	14½	14¾	14	14¾
485	Butte Balak	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
170	Butte & Sup	69	69¾	69	69
10	Centennial	21½	22	21½	22
1,410	Calumet & A	78½	79	78¾	79
97	Calumet & H	586	590	585	587
725	Cliff	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,110	Chino	64	64	63¾	64
3,194	Copper Range	71¼	72½	71¼	71¾
100	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,110	East Butte	10	10½	10	10½
1,729	Franklin	9¼	10¼	9½	10
265	Granby	93½	93¾	92½	93
15	Greene-Can	52	52	52	52
100	Guanajuato	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.
10	Hancock	14	14	14	14
50	Indiana	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Inspiration	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
2,388	Island Creek	63	64¾	62	62½
139	Isl. Creek pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
740	Isle Royale	84	84½	84	84¼
50	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Keweenaw	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
10	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
200	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
825	Mason Valley	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
650	Mass Con	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
905	Michigan	4	4	4	4
65	Mohawk	97	97	97	97
449	Nevada Cons	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
640	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,870	North Butte	21½	23¾	21½	23¼
400	North Lake	1¾	2	1¾	2
50	O Ibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
470	Old Colony	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
850	Old Dominion	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾
110	Osceola	91½	91½	91½	91½
2,900	Pond Creek	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾
25	Quincy	92	92	92	92
185	Ray Con	20¾	22½	20¾	22
90	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
120	Shannon	9	9	8¾	8¾
10	Shattuck	82½	82½	82½	82½
50	South Lake	6	6	6	6
300	South Utah	28c	28c	28c	28c
295	St. Mary's	80	80¾	80	80½
2,375	Sup. & Boston	7¾	7¾	7	7
46	Sup. Copper	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½
55	Tamarack	44	44	43½	43½
875	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Tuolumne	60c	60c	60c	60c
5,280	U. S. Smelting	71	71¼	72¾	71¼
145	U. S. Sm. pf	51	51½	50¾	51½
160	Utah Apex	3¾	4	3¾	4
3,744	Utah Con	15¼	16¼	15¾	16¼
1,125	Utah Copper	100½	113½	109	113½
57,890	Utah Metals	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
775	Victoria	6	6¼	6	6¼
110	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
129	Wolverine	45	45	45	45

RAILROADS.

28	Bos. & Albany	180	180
145	Bos. Elev	82	82
13	Bos. & Lowell	125	125
110	Bos. & Maine	45¾	45¾
50	C.J. & S.Y. pf	105	105
1	Concord & M. Class A	100	100
71	Fitchburg pf	77	77
22	Maine Cent	100	100
30	Mass Elec. pf	38	38
45	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60¾	60¾
420	Rutland pf	25	30
15	West End	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS.

19	A. A. G. pf	101½	102
250	Amer. Piano pf	2¼	2¾
220	A. P. S. pf	12	12½
10	Am. Sugar	120¼	120½
2	Am. Sugar pf	120¼	121¼
238	Am. T. & T	125¼	125¾
23	Am. Woolen	53	53
84	Am. Woolen pf	98	98½
210	Amoskeag	77	77½
62	Amoskeag pf	98½	98½
1,445	A. G. & W. I.	108	108
10	A. G. & W. I. pf	71¾	71¾
42	Cuba Cane	22	22
58	Edison Elec	223	225
45	Gen. Elec	135¼	135¾
80	Ga. Ry. & El. pf	92	92
30	McElwain pf	100	100
60	Mass Gas pf	93	93½
1	Mass. Gas pf	83	83
187	Nova S. Steel	142	142
35	N. E. Tel	128½	129
50	Pipe Bay	120½	121½
836	Punta Alegre	55½	55½
45	Pullman	170	170
238	Swift	157¼	157½
765	Swift rights	14¾	14¾
530	Torrington	70	70
76	United Fruit	168	168
704	United Shoe	57½	57½
100	United Shoe pf	80	80½
890	U. S. Steel	121	121¾
10	U. S. Steel pf	122½	122¾
2,450	Ventura Oil	10¾	11
2	West. Union	102	102

BONDS.

$100	A. G. C. 5s. '34	99¾	99¾
1,000	A. T. & T. Col. 4s	97½	97½
2,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	112	112½
7,000	A. G. W. I. 5s	85½	85½
11,000	C.B. & Q. ft. 4s	95½	95½
7,000	C.B. & Q. reg. 4s	96½	96½
1,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s	100½	100½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102½
12,000	New River 5s	80½	81
7,000	Pond Creek 8s	102	102
1,000	Swift 5s	101½	101½
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	102½	102½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
440	Am. Ship	62	62	62	62
200	Am. Ship. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
75	Booth	53	53	53	53
50	Booth pf	87	87	87	87
1,405	Coan	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
1,200	Coan. pf	85½	85	83½	85
10	Chi. Ry. No. 1	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
40	Com. Edison	143½	143½	143½	143½
60	Deere pf	96	96½	96	96½
875	Diamond M	125	126	125	126
10	H., S. & M. pf	118	118	118	118
25	Harnischf	74	74	74	74
115	Ill. Brick	23½	23½	23½	23½
35	Lindsay Light	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
136	Mont. Ward	119	119	116	116
111	Page Wire	116	116	116	116
1,172	Pub. Ser.	98¾	99	98¾	99
10	Paper pf	95	95	95	95
10	People's Gas	111	111	111	111
40	Prestolight	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
90	Public Service	114	114	114	114
10	Pub. Ser. pf	114	114	114	114
1	Quaker Oats	235	235	235	235
60	Quaker O. pf	113	113	113	113
65	Sears-Roebuck	130¼	131	129¾	130¾
4	Sears-Roe. pf	128	128	128	128
75	Stewart Warner	43	43	42	43
363	Stewart War.	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾
281	Swift	157	157	155½	155½
231	Swift rights	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾
25	Union Carbide	166	166	166	166

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	99¾	99¾
4,000	Chi. Ry. 4s	83	83
1,000	Cleve. Cin. 5s	97	97
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100½	100½
1,000	Kans. Gas 6s	103	103

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Asset Tr	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
50	Am. Rwys. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
896	Brill Co	35	38	35	38
35	Chine Copper	23	23	23	23
80	Cambria Steel	140	140	140	140
10	G., R. I. & P.	25½	25½	25½	25½
30	Gilbert Bros.	45	45	45	45
100	C. Tr. N. J.	73½	73½	73½	73½
405	Elec. St. Bat.	71	71	70¾	70¾
981	Gen. Asphalt	61¾	62	61	61¾
680	Hunt & R. T. pf	15	15	14	14
160	Int. T. T. pf	19	19	18	18¼
20	Ins. Co. N. A.	27	27	27	27
160	Ken. Copper	54½	54½	54	54½
35,635	Lake Superior	69½	69½	67½	68½
6,177	Lehigh Nav	72¾	74½	72¾	73¾
153	Lehigh Val	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	Leh. Transit	21	21	21	21
20	L. V. Tran. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½
675	Nevada Con	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
898	Penn. R. R	58	58¾	58	58¾
25	Phila. Co. cum. pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
310	Phil. Electric	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
5,898	P. R. T.	23½	24	23½	23¾
17	Phil. Traction	79½	79½	79½	79½
200	Tay Con	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tono-Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
220	Tono. Mining	4	4	4	4
80	Union Trac	49½	49½	49½	49½
865	United G. Imp	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾
1,900	U. S. Steel	121	121	120	120¾
10	Utah Copper	109½	109½	109½	109½
20	Westing. Elec	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
40	W.N. T. & Pa	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Wor. T. & Sa	80	80	80	80
20	W. & L. E. pf	84	84	84	84
2	West. Coal	75	75	75	75
100	W. Cramp & Sons	85	85	85	85

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	97	97
1,000	C. & C. 4s. c

COTTON IRREGULAR, WITH LITTLE GAIN

Market Without Feature, Operations Being Governed by the Technical Position.

CLOSE IS BARELY STEADY

Figures Received from Washington Give the Export Price for September 15.7 Cents.

Cotton showed puzzling irregularity yesterday, although the net change for the day showed an advance of only 1 to 5 points. Liverpool sent a higher range of cables, and the local market opened steady at an advance of 8 to 16 points. Before the end of the second hour the spurt had carried prices up to a maximum advance of nearly 30 points over Thursday's closing.

Heavy selling by commission houses which have been bullish gave the bulls heavier offerings than they cared to absorb, and a decline of a quarter of a cent followed. The undertone was barely steady at the close. The market was practically without feature, and operations were governed almost entirely by the technical position of the market.

A rumor was in circulation that the National Ginners' Association estimated the amount of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1 at 8,572,000, which was construed as indicating a crop of about 11,000,000 bales. According to this estimate, the amount of cotton ginned for the period from Oct. 18 to Nov. 1 was only about 1,800,000 bales, against 1,600,000 last year. Although cotton has been largely gathered throughout a greater portion of the belt, the gins are operating at full capacity. Around the gins the seed houses are filled to overflowing, and the plants are kept running day and night.

According to figures received from Washington the average export price of cotton in September was 15.7 cents per pound, against 10.9 cents last year. This is an advance of nearly 50 per cent. up to the end of September, and since that time prices have risen about 4 cents per pound.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the intosight for the week was 625,065 bales, against 523,908 bales last year. The total for the season was 4,944,000 bales, against 4,346,000 last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week amounted to 408,209 bales, against 403,266 last year.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19c.	19.07	18.85	18.86@18.87	18.82@18.83
Jan.	18.98	19.09	18.88	18.87@18.88	18.81@18.82
Mar.	19.05	19.21	19.00	19.01@19.02	18.96@18.97
May	19.22	19.36	19.14	19.14@19.15	19.10@19.11
July	19.22	19.35	19.14	19.14@19.15	19.13@19.14
Oct.	17.30	17.32	17.04	17.05@17.07	17.08 Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance; middling, 18.90c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 1-16 points advance. New Orleans, 18.25c; Galveston, 18.65c; Savannah, 18.75c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.75c; Houston, 18.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.35	18.47	18.30	18.29@18.29	18.23@18.24
Jan.	18.34	18.44	18.40	18.40@18.42	18.38@18.39
Mar.	18.74	18.86	18.85	18.80@18.82	18.81@18.82
May	18.85	18.94	18.91	18.91@18.92	18.78@18.79
July	19.03	19.15	18.97	18.93@18.94	18.90@18.92

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points advance, at 11.26d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 34,000, all American; closed irregular.

	Open.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.93	11.06	10.93
March-April	11d.	11.13½	10.99½
May-June	11.07	11.19	11.16½
July-August	11.07	11.17½	11.06

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.08c; March, 19.15c; May, 19.30c; July, 19.31c. The market there was due to open today 8 points to 8½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,813	6,655	369,448	222,273
New Orleans	11,160	10,720	350,994	267,957
Mobile	642	1,136	14,625	19,076
Savannah	4,538	3,351	175,750	203,957
Charleston	781	1,901	65,961	80,209
Wilmington	1,078	1,143	37,122	35,546
Norfolk	3,437	4,447	69,468	77,080

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Week.
Galveston	10,000	11,000	15,443
New Orleans	...	...	12,914

Exports yesterday were 27,551 bales; total thus far this season, 1,764,373 bales; total last season, 1,403,121 bales.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Cosden & Co. regular quarterly 2 per cent. and an extra of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable Nov. 23 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Standard Oil Company of New York regular quarterly $2, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Tampa Electric Company regular quarterly $2.50 a share on its capital stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 7.

United Drug Company regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Utah Securities Corporation, through the Guaranty Trust Company, has asked for tenders until Nov. 17 of sufficient of its ten-year 6 per cent. notes to exhaust $1,200,314 now available in the hands of the Trustees for the redemption of these notes. Delivery of notes is to be made Nov. 24, on which date interest on the accepted notes will cease.

The City of Albany $363,000 fours were awarded to the Empire Trust Company on its bid of $101.85. Twenty bids were received.

The Up-State Public Service Commission has authorized the Syracuse Lighting Company to issue $100,000 6 per cent. ten-year bonds to be sold at par. Proceeds of this sale and $47,297 from bonds previously authorized will be used to reimburse the treasury of the company for expenditures for capital account in 1915.

New York Curb Market Association has approved for temporary trading 100,000 common shares of no par value and 30,000 preferred shares, par value $100, of the A. O. Smith Corporation on a when-as and if-issued basis.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of Louis C. Hay has been posted for transfer to James F. Durand, and that of Stephen H. Brown to Calvin S. Page, at a price in each case of $73,500, $5,000 less than the last previous sale two weeks ago. Bernard Kalker has been elected a member.

North American Pulp and Paper Company has elected as Directors Paul J. Myler, President of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, and Director of the Bank of Toronto, and J. M. Wilson, President of the Bank of Hochelaga, Canada.

Voting trust certificates of Wilson & Co., which were dealt in on the curb yesterday, will be ready in temporary form, exchangeable for the permanent engraved certificates, early next week.

The September balance sheet of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., shows net assets equivalent to $41 a share for the stock, with the valuation of the steamships carried at $1,000,000 less than their present market value. The company reports the receipt from China of a large order for electrical equipment and from South America of an order for 5,000 barrels of flour.

The Republic Motor Truck Company reports shipments for October of 626 trucks, as compared with 199 for last October. For the first ten months of the current year 4,902 trucks were delivered, as against 1,442 for the corresponding period of 1915.

The International Bank, hitherto at 60 Wall Street, will occupy its new quarters at 17 Battery Place next Monday.

The Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of the American Public Utilities Company, reports gross income of $1,218,933 for the year ending June 30, as compared with $1,003,894 the year before. The net income after interest charges had been met was $625,000, against $504,425 in 1915.

CENTRAL EARNINGS HIGHER.

Operating Revenues in September $17,889,000, a Gain of $2,469,000.

Further large gains in earnings were shown by the New York Central Lines in September. The New York Central proper had operating revenues of $17,889,000, an increase over September, 1915, of $2,469,000. Operating expenses were $11,087,000, an increase of $1,907,000, and the net $6,852,000, an increase of $561,000. The net income after deductions was $4,008,000, a gain of $507,000.

For the nine months the Central's gross earnings have been $150,777,000, an increase of $30,918,000. The net income for this period was $38,673,000, an increase of $18,277,000.

The Boston & Albany's operating revenues in September were $1,886,000, a gain of $306,000, and the net income $283,000, a gain of $125,000. In the nine months gross earnings were $15,963,000, an increase of $3,202,000, and net income $1,713,000, an increase of $1,417,000.

The Michigan Central earned $4,086,000 gross, a gain of $754,000; the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, $2,149,000, a gain of $249,000, and the Big Four, $4,135,000, a gain of $522,000.

MORE GOLD FOR ARGENTINA.

Bank of Commerce and Another Institution Ship $450,000 Today.

The National Bank of Commerce withdrew $250,000 gold in twenty-dollar pieces from the Sub-Treasury yesterday and another institution took $200,000, all for shipment to Buenos Aires Saturday on the steamer Byron. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, as already announced, will send $1,000,000 on this ship.

The movement of gold to Argentina was indicated recently by the rise of Argentine exchange to a point where it was more profitable to remit gold than to send funds by check or cable. The Argentine gold dollar has a value in terms of exchange of slightly more than 98 cents, compared with a normal quotation of 96⅛ cents, and the premium of 1½ cents to the dollar offsets the cost of shipping the metal. It is supposed that a part of the remittances covers the payment for goods shipped to England from South America.

SMALL GAIN FOR NEW HAVEN

Net Corporate Income in September $710,000, Increase of $39,000.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports small increases for the month of September over the corresponding month a year ago. The operating revenues were $7,105,000, increase of $792,000, and for the three months of the new fiscal year, $21,222,000, an increase of $2,398,000. The net corporate income in September was $710,000, an increase of $39,000. For the first three months it was $2,480,000, a gain of $384,000.

The Westchester road, owned by the New Haven, almost earned its expenses and interest charges in September. Gross revenues were $40,689 for the month, an increase of $9,037, while the deficit after interest and rentals was only $322, as against $3,828 a year ago. For the three months the deficit was $5,696 against $15,541.

Offer $4,500,000 Dyewood Stock.

Blair & Co. are offering $4,500,000 United Dyewood Corporation 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of an issue of $5,000,000. The preferred has equal voting power with the common, and in case of failure to pay the full quarterly dividend for each of six successive periods the preferred will be entitled to the exclusive right to vote until unpaid dividends have been settled. The corporation owns substantially all of the stock of the American Dyewood Company, British Dyewood Company, West Indies Chemical Works, and Cie Française des Extraits Tinctoriaux et Tannants.

HOPEFUL OF CONTROL OF MERCHANTS BANK

Manager Announces Syndicate Now Possesses 19,700 Shares of Total of 40,000.

SHARP ADVANCE IN STOCK

Price Quoted Above 300 Per Cent., Against 180 Before Contest for Ownership Began.

The movement on the part of an outside syndicate to gain control of the Merchants National Bank has gained such headway that George Coffing Warner, the syndicate manager, said yesterday he was quite certain that the persons whom he represented would succeed in bringing about a new management by the election of their Directors at the annual meeting of stockholders of the institution to be held in January. Mr. Warner said the syndicate was already in possession of about 19,700 shares of stock out of a total of 40,000, and he hoped to have the other 301 shares within a few days. Of the 19,700 shares the syndicate owns about 19,150 shares outright and holds proxies for about 550.

Efforts of the syndicate to gain control of the Merchants National have caused a sharp advance in the price of the bank's stock. Before the movement started the stock sold at 180 per cent., or $90 a share for a fifty-dollar par value stock; and now the price is above 300 per cent. Stockholders of the bank have been circularized repeatedly both by the syndicate and by the bank management, the latter urging the shareholders not to send proxies or to part with their holdings to the syndicate.

Joseph Byrne, Vice President and cashier of the Merchants National Bank, has sent out a letter to stockholders saying that the Directors had received offers of $140 per share, and that the offer was extended to them, adding that the Directors recommended the acceptance of the same.

Mr. Warner has sent out a letter saying that he is authorized to bid $150 per share for all or any part of 600 shares of the bank stock.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Neither the pending elections nor the persistent rise of prices have perceptibly reduced the momentum of the business movement. Activity continues unabated at a time when more or less hesitancy is usually witnessed, and it remains a wonder that with costs mounting steadily, and in many cases rapidly, demands are sustained in such great volume. New buying for current and forward requirements still outstrips the facilities for both production and distribution, labor conditions and the growing scarcity of materials acting as a brake on manufacturing in many directions. The maintenance of active business in all parts of the country continues to be indicated by the marked expansion in bank exchanges, the total of which this week at the principal clearing house centres amounted to $5,366,352,324, an increase of 34.4 per cent. as compared with the same week last year and of 75.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

Overproduction is still out of the question, as the country's plants are undermanned, and at the same time consumption is of enormous volume. The tendency to withdraw quotations on articles intended for forward delivery is spreading, and probably will proceed apace as the necessity for checking upbidding as well as restricting demand is recognized. But while there is a good deal of talk about high prices—some articles being at civil war levels—reducing consumption, the efforts of buyers to get down orders denotes fear that the shortage of goods will be of long duration. As it is, everything from trunks and traveling bags to jewelry, wearing apparel, dry goods, steel, pig iron, copper, coal, foods, and stocks and bonds is in demand.

SUBWAY EXTENSION READY.

Ely Av. Branch of Queensboro System Will Be Opened Tomorrow.

The Ely Avenue extension of the Queensboro subway from Hunter's Point Avenue in Queens north to the new Queensboro Bridge Plaza station will be opened to the public at noon tomorrow. This is the first through rapid transit link between the new $500,000 station at the plaza and Park Avenue and Forty-second Street in this borough.

The Queensboro subway is one of the most important links in the dual system. Ultimately it will be extended west from Park Avenue to Times Square. At the bridge plaza station in Queens it connects with Astoria and Corona elevated extensions, which will be in operation within the next few months. Then it will be possible for a passenger to travel to the furthest points reached by the Interborough in the Bronx, Manhattan, or Brooklyn for a five-cent fare. The Queensboro line was recently extended to connect with the New York Central Railroad and the first subway.

Agreements providing for the completion of the connection between the West Farms branch of the first subway and the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway, and for some incidental work have been approved by the Public Service Commission. The agreements have been submitted to the Board of Estimate for its approval and for an appropriation sufficient to carry on the city's end of the work. The estimated cost of the extension is $110,000 and will be paid for by the Interborough Company. The city is to pay for the lengthening of the station platform, the estimated cost being $350,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Forty-six corporations whose aggregate capitalisation is $9,694,100 were chartered today. They include:

Chalmers Motor Corp'n, automobiles, parts, accessories, merchandise, of every kind and character whatsoever, 600,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $3,000,000, (tax paid, $30,000;) R. G. Coad, F. A. Gaynor, B. Lockwood, 45 Cedar St.

The Zenith Systems Corp'n, Tonawanda, stationary, office supplies, furniture, book binding, printing, $150,000; P. M. Rice, M. S. and J. H. Rand, Jr., North Tonawanda.

Robert Warwick Film Corp'n, Millbrook, motion pictures, vaudeville, $100,000; H. W. Pollock, H. L. Jacobson, S. H. Sternberg, 288 Broadway.

Eastern Guano Co., Inc., potash, mine phosphate rocks, cereals, grain, $50,000; W. Ferguson, R. A. Watson, J. E. Mills, 42 Broadway.

Hill Adjustable Calk Co., Inc., devices for preventing horses or other draught animals from slipping, $50,000; G. S. Wing, A. Sherwood, W. B. Hill, 2,137 Seventh Av.

Rebac Co., Inc., razors, blades, cutlery, $20,000; C. A. Houston, A. H. Stack, M. L. Welland, 233 Broadway.

Maywood Brokerage Agency, Inc., insurance, $10,000; T. Faber, I. B. Sokolow, A. V. Weeks, 100 Broadway.

Van Alst Avenue Realty Co., Inc., realty, $10,000; C. F. Molloy, J. T. and T. J. Burt, 215 West 125th.

New Star Polish Manufacturing Co., Inc., blacking, polishing, varnishing, $10,000; C. Schweiger, M. and H. Wittner, 957 Avenue St. John's, Bronx.

Beach Knowles and Hill, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, parts, accessories, garages, $25,000; L. Solari, P. H. Knowles, C. S. Beach, 605 W. 137 St.

North China Commercial Co., Inc., agents, factors, commission, construction, mining curios, antiques, $25,000; W. Prager, J. and L. Fischer, 987 8 Av.

Universal Tool Holder Mfg Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, tools, tool holders, lather improvements, $20,000; E. R. J. F., and J. F. Slavik, Jr., 11 Buckingham Av., Poughkeepsie.

S. Bernstein and Son, Inc., cloths, paper, metals, $5,000; D. Savetsky, S. and B. Bernstein, 302 Broome St.

Robert Glass Bevelling Co., Inc., glass, glassware $10,000; F. Skelton, M. U. and D. M. Roberts, 436 Convent Av.

Efficiency Supply Co., Inc., umbrella supplies, $10,000; N. L. Spertell, U. Richards, I. Kopik, 938 E. 163 St.

Ritz Waist and Dress Co., Inc., ladies' waists, dresses, $10,000; B. Platsman, I. Flenzig, M. Brown, 50 E. 10 St.

Three Diamond Tire Co., Inc., tire manufacturers, $6,000; H. H. Jacobson, C. A. Weldon, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

Lawdon Realty Co., Inc., Yonkers, realty, contracting, $10,000; A. F. Mitchell, C. F. Falvey, 70 Dermott, 672 10 Av.

The National Supply Corp'n, commission, dealing in merchandise, $10,000; F. W. McQuillan, W. G. Weichmann, E. Seligman, 49 Wall St.

Trebick Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; G. Cherwig, A. Boseiman, J. C. Bechler, 290 Bway.

Grotto Oyster and Chop House, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $10,000; C. A. Siegenthaler, M. and S. L. Adelson, 1,717 Madison Av.

Triangle Products Co., Inc., starch, sugar, molasses, glucose, feed, soap, $15,000; L. M. Emmett, L. B. Von Bargen, L. Toch, 2,542 Creston Av., Bronx.

The Winall Dress Co., Inc., children's, infants' wearing apparel, $10,000; C. S. Greenberg, L. and S. Flore, 1 E. 106 St.

Mooco, Ewinler & Cie., Inc., perfumeries, $10,000; A. Wood, T. J. Bwinler, L. Mooq, 155 E. 33 St.

Neptune North Improvement Corp., Hempstead, dredging, construction, $10,000; H. L. Stine, A. W. Brown, W. Tremper, 192 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Pacific Properties Corp., Albany, realty agency, brokerage, managerial, 250 shares, no par value, carry on business with $3,000,000, (tax paid, $30,000;) R. G. Coad, F. A. Gaynor, B. Lockwood, 45 Cedar St.

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Pacific Properties Corp., Albany, realty agency, brokerage, managerial, 250 shares, no par value, carry on business with $1,250; G. P. Worth, W. A. Mulvihill, J. A. Bennett, 14 Wall St.

Troy Holding Corp., Brooklyn, realty, bridge, street improvements, contracting, $5,000; A. Gildersleeves, H. W. Bell, N. B. Wenk, 285 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Enterprise Artificial Leaf Co., Inc., artificial leaves, flowers, $5,000; M. Deehl, H. and J. Weltzer, 152 S. 3 St., Brooklyn.

Glistenfoam Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $5,000; W. Balnton, A. W. Pini, R. L. Kahle, 71 Windsor Pl., Woodhaven.

Behl Ice Co., Inc., Rochester, ice, refrigeration, $5,000; I. M. Brickner, L. and A. T. Behle, Hollenbeck St., Rochester.

Virginia Fruit Co., Inc., contractors, men's, boys' clothing, $5,000; A. Paul, M. and F. Vignola, Garfield, N. J.

Mermaid Waist Co., Inc., ladies' waists, $5,000; K. Twietzky, N. and I. Tettelbaum, 982 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Mendelson & Stone Co., Inc., dry goods, $5,000; J. Block, L. Stone, S. E. Mendelsohn, 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

Max R. Schuls, Inc., Buffalo, construction, contractors, realty, $5,000; J. Deinhart, A. and M. T. R. Schults, 446 Goodyear Av., Buffalo.

Authorizations: The New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Inc., Chambersburg, N. J., woven wire fabrics, $50,000. Representative, B. J. Fisher, Jr., 210 Fulton St., Manhattan.

The Connecticut Brass Corp., Wilmington, Del., mine, smelt, reduce, refine metals, $2,000,000. Representative, J. C. Lyon, Jr., 61 Broadway, Manhattan.

The Steel White Co., Inc., Dover, Del., metal and wood cabinets, fabricated steel, $150,000. Representative, O. M. Otte, Jamestown.

Gold Center Mining Co., Inc., Phoenix, Ariz., $1,000,000. Representative, A. F. Conery, 42 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Bush Terminal Buildings Co., Manhattan, $7,010,000 to $9,000,000; Hudson Trading Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000; Atterbury Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000; Potsdam Milk Products Co., Potsdam, $4,200 to $10,000; Continental Folding Paper Box Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $75,000; Savoy Tea and Coffee Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Roxborough Fire Brokerage Co., Manhattan; Chalmers Motor Co., Inc., of Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 3.—Charters filed: Submersible Ship Corporation of America, carry on the business of ship owners, engineers, operators, ship brokers, &c.; $5,000,000; Arthur W. Bright, Jr., Samuel B. Howard, Eugene F. Van Voorhis, all of New York.

Esmeralda Oil Corporation, produce, refine, and deal in and with petroleum and all its products, $1,000,000; John T. McGovern, Elmer G. Gregg, Alva Collins, all of New York.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,739 packages. Market steady for choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, but with only a moderate demand. The secondary qualities are moving out promptly at full former rates. At times hardening of prices for storage creamery, with some further export demand. All other kinds unchanged. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 37@37¼c; extras, 92 score, 36½@36¾c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 35@36c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 34½@34¾c; thirds, 82@83½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 88@38¼c; extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34@35c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 35¼@36c; extras, 35½@35¾c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33¼@34½c; thirds, 32@33c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 36c; good to prime, 34@35½c; common to fair, 30@33½c; renovated, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29½@31c; imitation, finest, 31½@32c; 31¼@32c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, firsts, 30¼@31c; seconds, 29½c; lower grades, 28@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29½c; No. 2, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,923 cases. Arrivals continue light and the market maintains a generally firm tone. There is a scarcity of high-grade stock containing a good proportion of unrivaled quality, and for such there is prompt outlet at firm prices. Medium and lower grades are moving moderately at irregular prices, averaging, however, rather better than were obtainable about a week ago. Storage eggs are meeting a better demand, and the tone of the market is firmer, with some sales a little above recent quotations. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply, but the demand is quiet and selective. Very fancy qualities are scarce and wanted, but to reach top quotation the stock must be large and uniformly newlaid. Mixed and irregular qualities, which comprise the bulk of the supply, move slowly at a wide range of prices. Fresh gathered, extra, per dozen, 42@43c; extra, firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 32@35c; thirds and poorer, 30@31c; dirties, No. 1, 29½@30½c; No. 2 and poorer, 27½@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@29c; undergrades, 26@27½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32@32½c; firsts, 31½@31¾c; seconds, 30½@31c; lower grades, 29@30c; dirties, 29@29½c; refrigerator, State, whites, 30@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henhery whites, fine to fancy, 42@43c; ordinary to good, 40@40c; gathered whites, 38@38c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henhery brown, 40@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@39c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F and H rose taupe broadcloth. Kirshman Bros., 36-38 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for any quantity of white broadcloth; will pay cash. Phone Tremont 610.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quality. Sturnberg-schell 4323. Will pay cash. Call Chelsea 4614.

LACE.—Open for large quantity of medium lace at a close-out price. Joseph Rothbart Co., 141 West 21st St.

MADRAS.—White corded; can use any quality. L. Leff, 46 White St., City.

PLUSH.—Will pay spot cash for plush. Gramercy 2424.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 954 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Looking at Spring line better grade; 7th floor. 11 West 26th St.

VELOURS.—544 green or similar for cash; also exchange navy for green. Greeley 4879.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHAN.—Salts 7 pieces black and brown. Farragut 9822.

BROADCLOTH. — White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 259 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Browns, green, navy, botany, to sell. Phone Farragut 2074.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th.

COATS for immediate delivery; snappy styles, broadcloth and velours. Morris-Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Salts equimitte, plush coats, fur trimmed on hand. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Murray Hill 3673.

PLUSHES for immediate delivery. Saltsman, Stahl & Berman, 20 East 22d.

PLUSH.—50 pieces Peerless T-10; net cash. Harlem 3079.

PLUSHES.—For sale, 100 pieces Lapine plush. Telephone Far. 9406.

RARITANS. — No. 143 gray chinchilla at $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1987.

SERGES.—Juillards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossman, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VELOUR DE NORD.—8, Blumenthals, 39 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 920, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 106 Madison Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Thursday 3¼@3½.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Knit Goods Business Active.

Some idea of the kind of business the knit goods departments of the big jobbing houses have been enjoying this year may be gained from the announcement of one of the big local concerns that its immediate delivery sales for October show a gain of slightly less than 104 per cent. over those of the same month last year. The demand continues active throughout the trade on seasonable goods, and new lines are being exhausted almost every day. Not the least of the things that have become very scarce are various knitted garments for infants, including sacks, bootees, and coverets. In that line plain goods the rose and Copenhagen blue shades are practically impossible to obtain.

High-Priced Silk Hose Scarce.

So good has the general call for high-priced silk hose been this season, especially that enjoyed by mills which sell direct to the retailers, that stocks in first hands are beginning to scrape bottom. In more than one case, as a result of this condition, business has to be taken by the salesmen subject to mill acceptance. It has not been a rarity of late, it was said yesterday, to have several calls for the same lot of stockings known to be in stock at the mill, the first comer getting them. In the high-grade lines of women's silk hose this has been a record season for hand-embroidered front effects. One of the leading sellers of this class of goods has been sold up on them for some time, the scarcity of female labor militating against a rapid or large output.

A Little More Nerve Might Help.

It is not a rare thing in the Duane Street shoe district these days to hear some of the smaller retail dealers talk about selling out because they haven't got the heart to ask $5 for shoes they sold at $3 a year ago. Some other dealers, who bought large stocks before the advance took place, are said to be blithely selling their shoes at old retail prices, thereby giving their customers the benefit of their business experience at the expense of their own profits. Both classes of men are bewailing the dark days that have fallen on the business, while other retailers, who have adapted themselves to modern merchandising methods, are said to be making more money than ever before.

Little Feature to Millinery.

With the Fall season in the wholesale millinery trade about ended, there are few things of interest that stand out there. One of them is the improvement in demand for white shapes in hatters' plush that has followed the last showing of new French hats. Another is the better business being done in "stick-up" trimmings of the military order. Favored of these goods are the so-called Chinese cigarettes and novel effects in burnt peacock. In the shapes, some duplication of velour sport hats is reported, while velvet and hatters' plush goods are still being sold for "dressier" wear. The last-named seem to be favored most.

More Linoleums Go Up.

A new price list on Nairn linoleums, which will become effective on Monday, was sent to the trade yesterday by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, selling agents for the Nairn products. It shows advances of 5 per cent. over figures current when the Spring season opened on Monday last, these increases ranging from 2 to 5 cents a square yard, according to quality. In a letter sent with the price list, it is said that orders postmarked Nov. 6 or later can only be cared for at the increase, and that all business placed for the Spring season is accepted, subject to the mill's ability to fill prior to April 30 next. The letter also says that as the production of battleship linoleum is already practically oversold, it is necessary for buyers to submit any wants they may have for advice governing delivery and price, and that present list figures are not meanwhile assured for additional contracts for battleship goods.

Run Up Prices on Themselves.

A manufacturer of clothing is of the opinion that the retailers are more or less responsible for price advances that are not always justifiable. The tendency of late among the retailers, he explained, has been to order more than their needs in order to insure getting deliveries of the amount of merchandise required. This has caused in some measure a fictitious demand which, he said, has had its effect in boosting up values.

The Silks for Next Spring.

The favorite silks for next Spring can now be named without much guess work, owing to the large orders that have been placed already for that season. Satin, it is said, should prove the most popular fabric for the early Spring, and authorities in the market state that taffeta will then have first place. Some talk is heard of warp prints, those who pin their hopes on this class of goods stating that the vivid colorings can be especially well worked out in them. There is some market opinion that puts foulards in the running, although not much is heard of them.

Fur Auction Stock Pays Dividend.

Stockholders in the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation have been paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. on their investment for the current year. The announcement of so large a dividend caused quite a good deal of surprise in the trade and was generally regarded as an index of the success of the New York auction. The amount of capital paid into the corporation, which was incorporated for $1,000,000, is said to be about $200,000. The stock is divided among a small number of subscribers.

Velvet Brocade for Bags.

It has been the experience of one of the leading novelty ribbon houses that velvet brocade is probably the best suited fabric for use in making bags. The concern brought out a taffeta ribbon that was introduced for the same purpose but found that the brocade was favored over it. The reason given is that a deeper and richer effect is obtained by the brocaded material than by the plain taffeta. Quite a large amount of goods is being consumed at the present time by both manufacturers who make the bags and retailers who sell the material to be made up by their customers.

Gray Goods Buying Light.

While opinions in various quarters of the gray goods market differed somewhat yesterday regarding the amount of business being done, the best evidence was that a pre-election lassitude was governing the actions of buyers. Printcloth trading was said for the most part to be confined to odd lots for delivery during the remainder of this year and early next, with little if any feature being shown. Narrow cloths seemed to be more wanted than the wider ones, with good prices paid for some of the lower constructions. About the only thing of interest in the coarse goods end of the market was the movement of a sizable quantity of 31-inch 5-yard sheetings at 7½ cents for delivery during next month. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch

AGAINST FREY FIGHT ON THE PRESIDENT

Head of German Catholic Union in Baltimore Refuses to Oppose Wilson.

CALLS IT UN-AMERICAN

Paul Prodoehl Says People Have No Right to Believe Wilson Is a Bigot.

Joseph Frey, President of the German Catholic Central-Verein of New York, recently wrote to Paul J. Prodoehl, President of the German Catholic Union of Baltimore, asking him to oppose the re-election of President Wilson on the grounds of "patriotic duty and the best interests of our country." Mr. Prodoehl is supporting President Wilson and in his reply to Mr. Frey he tells why he supports the President and why he will continue to do so.

The letter follows:

Oct. 28, 1916.

My Dear Joe: I have yours of the 24th instant, urging me to oppose the re-election of President Wilson upon the grounds that "patriotic duty and the best interests of our country demand his decisive defeat," a conclusion I must say at the very outset I can by no means agree with, as I hold an entirely contrary opinion and believe the best interests of the United States require his election, supported by such a positive vote of confidence as to forever make impossible a repetition of the unfair, unjust, indeed I may say un-American and anti-American, opposition now unhappily disrupting the established order heretofore pervading our complex citizenship.

I was born in Germany, and naturally am proud of the land of my birth and the great achievements of her people in the arts, sciences, industry, and commerce, and could not, and indeed would not if I could, utter one harsh or unkind word against her or her cause now that she is beset by so many powerful and implacable foes. But from the day that I pledged allegiance to my adopted country I ceased to be a subject of the Fatherland and became a citizen of the United States and voluntarily and without any mental reservation whatsoever assumed all the obligations and responsibilities inseparable from its citizenship.

In this world crisis fealty to my oath of allegiance compels me to use every effort to see that America is preserved as the Fathers conceived her and saved from the horrors and atrocities of this most calamitous European war, and, therefore, I believe that it is the bounden duty of every citizen of the United States, whether he be of Teutonic, Saxon, Slavic, or Celtic origin, and no matter what his religious creed, to support the President of the United States in his absolutely neutral policy and be an American, and an American only, in thought, word, and deed.

There is no other nation in the world which is comparable to America in the composite character of its people and which represents in the national blend such a diversity of race and creed—a condition in itself which should warn every man claiming allegiance to our flag that our racial bias and inherited pride for the land of our forefathers should be held under perfect control and entirely subordinated to our duty and obligations to America. In times such as these—unless we are willing to transfer the bitterness and hatred now deluging Europe with its best blood to this land of opportunity, which under God's providence is the last and best hope of the human race. Remembering the unforeseen and oppressive responsibilities borne by the President in the trying and perplexing four years of his term, I cannot conceive how better he could have administered our Government, both in our foreign and domestic affairs. The country is prosperous and we are happy in the possession of a priceless peace, which time and again seemed impossible to preserve and would have been lost but for his superior statesmanship and discerning judgment.

As a consistent and loyal Catholic, I am equally opposed to the display of any spirit or bigotry, no matter how veiled the attempt, in our American politics, and think no greater injury could be done our people than the attempt of any fraction of our Catholic population, be they few or many, to coerce in their belief, to introduce the deadly poison of proscription in our political affairs, for we ought to realize from bitter experience how long and seriously we ourselves have suffered from it.

I know some misguided and misinformed Catholics are of the opinion that President Wilson is anti-Catholic in feeling and action, but a little patient inquiry would convince them that no President of the United States from the beginning has ever honored with positions of trust and importance so many Catholics as has Mr. Wilson, the surest evidence of his fairness and justice.

The fact is we have no favors to ask as Catholics. We only demand our rights as citizens of a Republic whose foundation stone is freedom of conscience, and will always insist upon an equal opportunity for public recognition when our people have equal equipment and capacity with their fellow-Americans.

No man need fear that Mr. Wilson will ever prove a bigot, for the Democratic Party, which has ever stood for freedom of conscience, and which, in battling with Know-Nothingism, literally pressed its onward march for human liberty through the blood and sacrifice of its adherents that Catholics might exercise the right of suffrage, is incapable of such treason to its political faith, which has been tested time and time again though more than a century.

In conclusion, allow me to say that, sprung from the people and ever sympathetic with their aims and aspirations, I know that they are grateful to President Wilson for the masterly service he has rendered them at home and abroad, and that they will show their appreciation and approval in a mighty vote of confidence on Nov. 7, and thus insure for our beloved country four more years of peace and prosperity. As ever, your friend.

PAUL.

Mr. Joseph Frey, President D. R. K. Central-Verein, 71 S. Washington Square, New York City.

Mr. Frey said yesterday that he had not replied to Mr. Prodoehl's letter.

H.E. HUNTINGTON WINS POINT

Need Not Give Particulars Before Trial of Secretary's Suit.

Under a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, filed yesterday, Henry E. Huntington, nephew of Collis P. Huntington and heir to the bulk of his estate, need not give particulars before trial in the suit brought against him by Robert Taylor Varnum, a lawyer and formerly his private secretary, for $75,000 for alleged breach of an agreement by which he was engaged as secretary for life, at $10,000 a year. The lower court directed Mr. Huntington to give the particulars of his contention that he was justified in discharging Varnum. The Appellate Division asserted it might hamper the defense of the suit if the defendant was required to tell before the trial of every act which led to the plaintiff's dismissal.

Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, who, as widow of Collis P. Huntington, inherited part of her husband's estate and several years ago married his nephew, who got most of the remainder, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mildred Parrma, on the ground that Mrs. Huntington still owed $2,500 for goods sold to her which were worth $5,000.

HOPE TO LESSEN GRAFT.

Reformers Would Put Legislature Employes Under Civil Service Law.

The Civil Service Reform Association, 79 Wall Street, announced yesterday that its proposal to put employes of the Legislature under civil service regulations had been approved by several of the candidates for the Legislature. Clerks and other employes, whose salaries make a total of $1,400 a day, are appointed, and it is said by the association that many of them draw salaries without giving any services whatever. An officer of the association said:

"In an effort to end the practice of absentee clerks appearing each month in Albany to draw their salaries and render no service to the State, the association submitted this question to candidates for the Legislature:

"'Do you favor an amendment to the civil service law which will permit the State Civil Service Commission to hold competitive examinations for employes of the Legislature?'

"Of replies received from twenty-seven candidates for the Senate, sixteen approved the change, and twenty-two of thirty-six Assembly candidates favored it.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(X) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—74—Seton Hall College, plaintiff, v. Village of South Orange, &c.—Submitted, per stipulation, counsel to file briefs within ten days.

63—The United States of America, plaintiff, v. J. F. Rowell et al.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiff.

64—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff, v. the Public Service Commission of the State of West Virginia.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

60—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff, v. Ohio Valley Tie Company.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Nov. 6: Nos. 65, 69, 70, 71, 75, (and 76,) 77, 79, 80, 81, and 82.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Gibbs, aplt., v. Conroy Bros.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

The Chester Co. Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co., et al., exrs., &c., of Ann W. Roberts, dec'd, respts., v. the Securities Co. and Equitable Securities Co., aplts.-respts., and Toland, et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nash, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., of Hallock, dec'd, respt., v. Moore, aplt.; same v. Zimmer, aplt.—Judgment in each case affirmed with costs.

The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt. v. General Electric Co.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this Court.

The People v. Kingsley, aplt.—Judgment affirmed under section 542 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

People v. Smith, aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

Peo v. Millstein, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Maxwell, admrx., aplt., v. G. H. Peters Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Re application of Mitchell, respt., for an order directing Board of Elections of the City of New York to receive and file certificate of nomination of Samuel J. Mitchell as candidate of Democratic Party for election as Sheriff of County of Queens.—Order reversed with costs and the application for a peremptory writ of mandamus denied, all the judges of the court concurring.

The Court took a recess to Nov. 20.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.

DECISIONS.

Leo L. d'Utassy, respt., v. Southern Pacific Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Scott and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Hersch Strassler, respt. v. Illinois Surety Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Anton Schmid, as trustee, respt., v. Isaac Neuberger et al., applts.—Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, as to defendant Belle Neuberger, with costs to her, against the respondent, to abide the event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

John J. McDonald, applt., v. Press Publishing Co., respt.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Robert T. Varnum, respt., v. Henry E. Huntington, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Francis L. Leland, dec'd. Laletta Leland et al., applts. The same. Louis F. Leland et al., applts.—Orders reversed and proceedings remitted to Surrogates' Court. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

Re Francis L. Leland, decd. Louis F. Leland, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Empire Leasing Co., applt., v. Mecca Realty Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, as stated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Same v. same.—As to O. J. Gude and W. F. Wentz, order affirmed, without costs. As to the other defendants, order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary A. Cohnfeld, respt., v. Anais C. Bliss, impld., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Hettie C. Burrows, respt., v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted to extent indicated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Ernest G. Woers, decd., Chas. P. Doerger, as gdn., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 poison of proscription in our political affairs costs and disbursements to appellant payable out of the estate and proceedings remitted to Surrogate's Court. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Emma L. Moller, respt., vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Cora N. Clarke, respt., vs. Jean L. Martin, al.plt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $25,000; in which event, judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting. Opinion by Dowling, J.) Settle order on notice.

Beatrice Finkelstein, applt., v. Nathan Finkelstein, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Page, J., dissenting. Settle order on notice.

Re Francis L. Leland, decd.—Decree and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Peter Caffray, decd.—Decree and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Herman Von der Heyde, pltf., v. Raymond L. Ditmars, deft.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Orlando T. Carpenter, as admr., respt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co. et al., applts.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Emmanuel David, respt., v. City National Securities Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Christian E. Detmold, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George Featherstone, respt., v. Charles Fowler, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

City of New York, applt., v. Arthur H. Masten, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Clarke, P. J. and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

U. S. Light & Heat Corp., respt., v. Guy M. Walker, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Annie B. Hunter, respt. v. Frederick W. Hunter, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George D. Mackay and another, respts., v. Tide Water Oil Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Claude V. Pallister, respt., v. Louisa J. Black, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Andrew Kelly, respt., v. Joseph Gordon, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary O'Donnell, applt., v. James Gilroy, as admr., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Scotia Realty Co., respt., v. Owners Standard Realty Corp., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ettore Penna, respt., v. Atlantic Macaroni Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Patrick Mullin, applt., v. Rafferty Bros. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re John T. Brady, dec'd.—Orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Emanuel Jackson, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Third Nat. Bank of St. Louis, respt., v. John C. Graham, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Manhattan & Queens Traction Co., applts., v. State Board of Tax Comrs. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry W. Lloyd, respt., v. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Arthur E. Dowler and another, respts., v. Samuel M. Brachman, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Laura Helm, respt., v. Roman Bath Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Isaac Conklin, applt., v. Jannie Saxl et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fannie Kletzky, applt., v. Samuel Strasbourger, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mary A. Williams & ano., respts., v. Sarah D. Donovan, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maywood Park Realty Co., applt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Annie M. Murphy, as admx., applt., v. Century Holding Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hallpert Construction Co., applt., v. Edward Frey et al., respts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

George C. Van Tuyl, as Pilot, &c., applt., v. Charles M. Schwab et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Giuseppe Bescovila, applt., v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Kram, respt., v. Jewish World Pub. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Clemens W. Hiller, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on same case 149 App. Div. 53. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting on dissenting opinion in that case.) Order filed.

James Murphy, as infl., respt., v. Olin J. Stephens, Inc., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Baby Show Exhibition Co., respt., v. Crowell Publishing Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Progressive Construction & Leasing Co., respt., v. Reginald H. Sayre, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Warren D. Brown et al., appts., v. Mitchell-Motor Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on terms stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Martha F. King.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

DUE TOMORROW.

Harry Brinberg, applt., v. Oliver Typewriting Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on terms stated in order. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Brooklyn Borough Gas Co., respt., v. Henry E. Lewis as Dist. Atty. et al., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Smith, J. (Clark, P. J. and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Ruth Krakowski, respt. v. White Sulphur Springs, Inc., appts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Morris Adelstein, respt., v. Oliver G. Fessenden, as President, &c., appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in opinion. Opinion for curiam. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasburger, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Tashjian Carpet Cleaning Co. Warny—Bernard M. L. Ernst.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Heyman Smith—Henry M. Goldfogle. Re Krulewitz —Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Connolly Hebner—Joseph D. Prankard.

SUPREME COURT—Cobalan, J.—Re Sittenfield (Gurfreaun)—Edward D. Dowling. Elwood Orange County Milk Assn—Robert C. Birkhahn. Goldstein Cuneo—George W. Kline. Re Litwin Button Co. (Cedarbaum) —Louis F. Stumpf. Re Cash—Julius Miller. Re Conrad, (Washington Av)—Richard J. Morison. Equitable Life Assn Socy of U S Schwartz—Timothy A Leary.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Beaudine Bierhoff—Samuel F Reynolds.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Victor Beaver Tonia Pitassi et al.—Henry M B Goodman.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Kelly, J.—Calendars for Monday, Nov. 6 at 10 A. M. Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar as both the trial and special term calendars will be called through

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, Nov. 1.
SS Gardenia, at Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
SS Chimu, at Colon, Nov. 2.
SS Florence Luckenbach, at Panama, Nov. 2.
SS Carrilo, at Colon, Nov. 2.
SS Gorredyk, at Rotterdam, Nov. 2.
SS Napoli, at Genoa, Oct. 30.
SS Senator, at Genoa, Oct. 21.
SS Duca d'Aosta, at Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Sailed.

SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Nov. 1.
SS Manchuria, from London, Nov. 2.
SS Santa Barbara, from Buenos Aires, Nov. 1.
SS Santa Marta, from Colon, Nov. 2.
SS Van der Parra, from Colon, Nov. 2.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, from Panama, Nov. 2.
SS Taormina, from Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
SS Howick Hall, from Cape Town, Oct. 23.
SS St. George, from Liverpool, Nov. 3.
SS America, from Gibraltar, Nov. 2.

Passed.

SS Miguel Jovu, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kansan, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 3.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 4th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS Saratoga, left Cardenas for New York at 9:30 A. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 116 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, 96 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, 125 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, 216 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Comal, Tampico to New York, 229 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 186 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 36 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, 725 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, 816 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, 182 miles N. E. Morro Castle at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 1 mile S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, 238 miles E. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Santiago, Cienfuegos to New York, 145 miles S. at 7 P. M.

South and Central America Mails.

South British, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Byron ..... Nov. 4

French and Dutch Guiana, via Cayenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, at 9:30 A. M.—Fagersund ..... Nov. 4

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores ..... Nov. 4

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 9 A. M.—Mexico ..... Nov. 4

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 5:30 A. M., (sea post:)—

Cosmo ..... Nov. 4

Jamaica, via Kingston, (Cuba, Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Sama ..... Nov. 4

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 4, per SS Philadelphia.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Bassam.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Ioannina.

Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Ioannina.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 9, SS Oscar II.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) via Seattle—Protesilaus ..... Nov. 5

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... Nov. 6

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Nov. 6

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,)—(via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Nov. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 4; Shanghai, Oct. 7; Yokohama, Oct. 10; Honolulu, Oct. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Oct. 31, and 4th from at New York on 1st proximo at Saturday, Nov. 4, and Sunday, Nov. 5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises, 6:25am sets, 4:56pm Moon sets, 12:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:39	2:52	8:53	9:21
Governors Island	3:11	3:24	9:25	9:53
Hell Gate	5:17	5:32	11:00	11:30

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 3.

SS Armenia, Genoa, Oct. 27.
SS Colorado, Mail, Oct. 31.
SS Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 11.
SS Prins Der Nederlanden, Curacao, Oct. 28.
SS Halifax, Newport, Oct. 13.
SS Stephan, Para, Oct. 6.
SS Pearalel, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2.
SS Asp, Hampton Roads, Nov. 2.
SS Camaguey, Philadelphia, Nov. 1.
SS Millinocket, San Juan, Oct. 24.
SS Santa Rosalia, Colon, Oct. 17.
SS Barbarigo, Leghorn, Oct. 21.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 31.
SS Josefa Reich, Cuba, Nov. 13.
SS Aldersey, Antofagasta, Oct. 10.
SS Foyle, London, Oct. 1.
SS Mas, Bristol, Oct. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 19
Sergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 26
Tamaulipas	Vera Cruz	Oct. 18
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 21
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bernia	Havre	Oct. 22
Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Oct. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

*California	Glasgow	Oct. 28
*St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 28
*Saramacca	Jamaica	Oct. 28
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 31
*Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Esperanza	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 4
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 4
Virginian	St. Nazaire	Oct. 26
Buenos Terre	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Tauranian	Gibraltar	Oct. 26
Calamares	Havana	Oct. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

Tambre	Almeria	Oct. 19
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Etna	Almeria	Oct. 19
Northern	Havre	Oct. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Manila	Oct. 4
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 3
Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Oceone	Port Arthur	Oct. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Castillo	Kingston	Nov. 4
Huntgrwood	Gibraltar	Oct. 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Charlton Hall	Gibraltar	Oct. 24
Snowden	Cardiff	Oct. 25
Atherstone	La Pallice	Oct. 20
Lorther Range	Fowey	Oct. 27
Antonia	Port Arthur	Oct. 27
Regina d'Italia	Naples	Oct. 26
Andes	Havre	Oct. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Syrian, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Coame, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ionnina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Isabel, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Catherine Cameo, St. John's, N. F.	2:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Rosalind, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Foyle, London		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Vigo, Hull		12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
St Occlarate, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Say,		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Bassam, Monrovia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Imperator, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Montevideo, Montevideo	9:30 A.M.	12:0 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Barcelonian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Prins Der Nederlanden, Haiti		3:00 P.M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saramacca, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Loundas ..... Nov. 4

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam ..... Nov. 4

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia ..... Nov. 4

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON $1

Str. "Newburgh" to Bear Mountain, Newburgh, Beacon and return. Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Music. Restaurant. Luncheon.

SPECIAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON TRIP TO CATSKILL.

Str. "Benjamin B. Odell," Newburgh and return, $1. Franklin St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant. Luncheon.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,710. —In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL J. DOWNING and FRANK DOWNING, individually and as copartners under the firm name of DOWNING BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Michael J. Downing and Frank Downing, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Downing Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 23rd, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,734. In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Abraham Schwartz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 30th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,642.

Notice is given that ENELL CHANDELIER COMPANY, alleged bankrupt, by S. H. Newman, Treasurer, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 3, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,780.—In Bankruptcy. —MORRIS WINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Winkelstein are hereby given notice that on October 24th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, November 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,642. Notice is given that FLORENZE SHEA, known professionally as FLORENZE TEMPEST, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 4th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,706.—In Bankruptcy. —JOSEPH A. CONTI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph A. Conti are hereby given notice that on

POT HIGH COAL PRICE UP TO INDEPENDENTS

They Are 40 or 50 Mining Companies Not Associated with Any of the Railroads.

MIDDLEMEN MAKE CHARGE

Say They Can Buy Only of the Accused Firms, Whose Demands Make Cost Here $11 a Ton.

The independent operators came in yesterday for a large share of blame for $12-a-ton coal. The independent operators are a group of forty or fifty mining companies not associated with the railroads directly, or with the mining companies dominated by the railroads and known in the trade as "The Companies."

The retailers blamed the middlemen for the advanced price to them, and the middlemen retorted that they could buy extra coal only from the "independents," who charged high prices. The "independents" were further involved in a statement given out by F. N. Chase, General Manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, from his office in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

The statement, which was in the name of C. F. Huber, Vice President of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as well as Mr. Chase's, said: "Twelve-dollar coal is a false situation created through the frenzy of the people, and offers an opportunity for speculators and independent operators to reap a financial harvest."

The statement added that there would be plenty of coal throughout the Winter, and that the big companies would not increase their circular prices or sell to dealers who advanced prices above the regular Winter schedules.

"Just as soon as the people realize," said Mr. Huber, "that there is coal enough to meet their demands, just so quick will the bottom fall out of speculation and the high prices."

Big Companies Control 80 Per Cent.

Both men said the big companies controlled 80 per cent. of the coal output, and would see to it that their coal did not get into the hands of men who would "create a false situation to reap a financial harvest."

It was explained at the offices of the big New York companies that they were trying to conserve the present supply so that it could be distributed throughout the city in proportion to needs and at the standard price.

The middlemen, many of whom have their offices at 1 Broadway, said, on the other hand, that they could get only a certain amount of coal from the big companies and that the independents were charging them from $9 to $10 a ton for anthracite at the mines, which made it cost about $11 in New York. This same coal, it was said, was being sold by the big companies to old customers at $5 and $6 at the mines.

Burns Brothers continued yesterday to sell coal to old customers at $7.75 a ton, but other dealers, and especially those in the suburbs, charged prices which in many cases reached or exceeded $12.

P. W. Seward, General Manager of the Coal Trade Journal, who has made an extensive study of the situation, said yesterday that the high price of coal was in large part due to the demand, and that the large demand was due to prosperity.

"The supply," he said, "is about normal, but the demand is far above normal. This is because the householder has money enough to buy coal to fill his cellar and has been ordering ten tons, where ordinarily he might order half that amount at this time. In the manufacturing communities, many families that used to board, in this day of prosperity have gotten their own homes and are in the coal market for the Winter's supply."

At the offices of United States District Attorney Marshall and District Attorney Swann it was said yesterday that nothing definite had been done toward an investigation of the coal situation.

Assistant District Attorney Peters of Kings County yesterday began a coal investigation by interviewing, at his office, a number of officials of coal companies, among them T. V. Paterson, President of the Scranton Lehigh Coal Company, Joseph Bacon of the Bacon Coal Company, Walter Nelson and Z. O. Nelson.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of a company of coal merchants who plan to do away with the middlemen and buy coal direct from the operators. The company is called "The Property Owners' Coal Corporation" and will have offices at 1 Union Square. Its customers will be its own stockholders.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

OLD BROADWAY, 2,536; Colwell Lead Co. against Patrick F. Kenny, notice of levy; attorney, E. M. Morrison.

FELL ST, 11; William H. Sage et al. against Helene Arlen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Schoonmaker.

Tompkins St, n e corner of East Houston St; Aloysius J. Bryant against Morris Weinstein, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Leary & Goodbody.

38TH ST, 24 East; Dietrich Wortmann et al. against Edwards Leasehold, Inc., et al.; action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, H. A. Silberstein.

92D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 55x100.11, two actions; Edward W. C. Arnold against East Side Building Association et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 2,009, 2,011, 2,013; Murray & Hill Co. against Trojan Building Corporation et al, action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

CAMBERLING AV, e s, 199.5 ft s of Crescent Av, 50x100; William C. Arnold against Martin Tully Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Arnold.

MACY PLACE, s s, 50 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x84.7; Margaret L. Carick, as executrix, against City of New York et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Moffat & Schek.

UNION AV, 906; Henry Wendt, as executor, against Rebecca Ostrowski, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Wendt.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LIBERTY ST, 60 and 62; Michael Torpey against Guaranty Trust Co. et al., Sept. 14, 1916, by bond.....$744

7TH AV, s w corner of 128th St; Anna Schwartz against Alhambra Theatre et al., Oct. 25, 1916.....$31

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold sixty cases each containing 100 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold fifty bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 21 bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$1,000,000 Transaction in Fifth Avenue Zone—Investor Buys Madison Avenue Corner—Amos R. E. Pinchot Sells Park Avenue Residence—Sale Adjoining Morgan Property.

Several good deals of a business and private house nature gave the realty market more activity yesterday than has been the case in a single day for a long time. Among the important features was the sale of the Pinchot residence at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, a recently completed loft structure on Madison Avenue held at $900,000, and a transaction involving three properties valued at over $1,000,000, two of which were in the Fifth Avenue zone above Forty-second Street, one being a corner avenue parcel.

The last named deal, in which the principals were the Oceanic Investing Company and Klein & Jackson, involved the purchase by the former of the new six-story building nearing completion at 4 East Forty-third Street and the six-story building on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The Forty-third Street building covers a plot 25 by 65, and with it goes a one-third interest in the ten-foot alley separating the building from the new Postal Life structure on the Fifth Avenue corner. The Forty-third Street building is leased for a long term to the piano firm of Paul G. Mehlin & Sons. The Forty-sixth Street corner parcel at Fifth Avenue, 25.5 by 100, is a leasehold acquired by Klein & Jackson from the Thomas F. Byrnes estate in 1911 on twenty-one-year terms, with an option to buy. The building is under lease to Thomas S. Galvin, florist. In the deal the new owners acquire the option to purchase.

In part payment Klein & Jackson take the leasehold property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8 by 122, improved with two taxpayer buildings and the Adelphi Theatre. The parcel was sold by Klein & Jackson to the Oceanic Investing Company in April, 1913, taking back a lease of twenty-one years with renewals, and the buildings which they erected are under long leases. It has now come back into their possession in part payment for the two Fifth Avenue parcels.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Buys $900,000 Madison Avenue Loft.

The Madison Avenue deal, which is one of the best in that section below Thirty-fourth Street in some time, involved the purchase by an investor of the sixteen-story commercial building on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, 74.1 on the avenue by 100 on the street. It was sold by the builders, George Backer and Armstein & Levy, who completed the structure last February. It is fully rented on three and five-year terms, showing an annual rent roll of about $100,000. The property was held at $900,000.

Electus T. Backus was the broker in the sale. Noble & Camp represented the buyer as attorneys. Two small properties in the Grand Central Terminal zone figured in part payment, which are now in process of a resale.

A. R. E. Pinchot Sells Park Avenue Dwelling Held at $275,000.

The Amos R. E. Pinchot residence at the northeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, formerly occupied by Vincent Astor and now under lease to J. C. Baldwin, Jr., has been sold to a client of William B. May & Co.

This four-story structure of massive stone, occupying a plot 42.2 by 82.2, was erected about ten years ago by Amos R. E. Pinchot and was one of the first modern high-class residences to be erected on upper Park Avenue. The city assesses the property for taxation purposes at $210,000, of which $135,000 represents land value. It was held by the owner at $275,000.

Charles Lanier Increases His Holdings Adjoining Morgan Property.

Charles Lanier, a prominent member of the Murray Hill Association, has increased his east side holdings by the purchase of 32 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story private dwelling.

The property, which is on the same block with the J. Pierpont Morgan houses, was purchased from Helen E. and Frederick H. von Stade, who have held title to the property since 1880.

Mr. Lanier owns the two adjoining houses at 28-30, which he occupies, and now controls a plot with a frontage of 108 feet adjoining the Morgan property.

William Lustgarten Resells West Forty-first Street Hotel.

William Lustgarten has resold the five-story hotel at 138 West Forty-first Street, purchased a couple of months ago for speculation.

The structure occupies a lot 25 by 98.8, and it was rumored that the Bush Terminal Company, which owns the adjoining property at 132 and the abutting lots 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, was the buyer. A twenty-five-story commercial hotel is to be erected on the Bush property.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Dr. John A. Harris has purchased from Ellen Lippray 62 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 100. The buyer owns the adjoining seven-story apartment house, 58 and 60. Finneran & Ryan negotiated the sale.

The Wells Holding Company sold to Ernest F. Bliss for investment 376 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 75 by 100.11. Porter & Co. negotiated the sale.

Elizabeth Berlinghof sold to the Day-Macdonald Company 239 West 112th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 31.3 by 100.11.

Operator in Three Apartment House Deals.

Frederick Brown, operator, figured in three apartment house deals. In the Fort Washington section of the Heights he sold to Constantin Wagner the five-story apartment occupying a plot 67.1 by 100.2 by irregular on the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street, held at $100,000.

In part payment the buyer gave the five-story flat 914 East 167th Street, 84 by 94 by 69 by 74. Porter & Co. negotiated the trade.

From the Berman Realty Company Mr. Brown bought the five-story apartment, 47.6 by 108, at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and 183d Street; also 2,301-2,307 Morris Avenue, adjoining, two similar buildings, each 50 by 100. Nehring Brothers negotiated the deal.

From David McBride Mr. Brown bought 1,046 Woodycrest Avenue, southeast corner of 165th Street, a four-story twenty-family flat, with stores, on a plot 50 by 100, held at $50,000.

West Side Flats Traded.

The Chamax Realty & Construction Company purchased from the Gerlach Realty Company St. James Court, a seven-story elevator apartment house on a plot 99.11 by 125 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 143d Street. The sellers take in exchange the Crystal Court, a six-story apartment house, plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 160th Street, purchased recently from James S. Van Wezel.

Bronx Sale.

Harold L. Lewis has sold for Charles B. Squires to an investor the five-story fifty-foot flat at 1,961-63 Prospect Avenue, just north of Fairmont Place. The transaction was an all cash one.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company sold for Charles Goell, two one-family houses, 9 and 11 Martense Court, to clients for occupancy; also 1,061 Fifty-seventh Street for Joseph J. Mooney. Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased a plot 52 by 100 on Fifth Avenue near Ninety-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

Long Island Estate Exchanged For Westchester Acreage.

Charles S. Thorne, Vice President of the Pocahontas Coal Company of New York, has exchanged his estate, situated on the South Country Road at West Islip, Long Island, for a tract of land consisting of sixty acres situated on Central Park Avenue, near Scarsdale, in Westchester County. The West Islip estate, held at $85,000, consists of approximately fifteen acres of land with buildings and splendidly developed grounds.

The acreage taken in exchange was the property of the Central Park Avenue Estates, Inc., situated on a high plateau, near the Scarsdale Station. Mr. Thorne plans to develop the property as a high class residential park. George Howe negotiated the transaction.

Westchester County.

The Gedney Farm Company, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Littlejohn Place, in the Gedney Farm section of White Plains, to Alfred E. Hendey of the Warner Chemical Company, New York City. This is the second plot which Mr. Hendey has purchased in this locality within the year.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets sold the Richard Leonard farm at Wheatley Hills, L. I., to William A. Prime. This joins the property Mr. Prime recently purchased from Harry Payne Whitney through the same brokers.

New Jersey.

S. Wright, Jr., of Manhattan has purchased from Wilson Hatch Tucker the brick and stucco residence on the west side of Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J., held at $22,500. The same purchaser also bought the adjacent Colonial residence on the north side of Union Street. This property was held at $20,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

Edward Clucas of Manhattan has purchased the Stoutenburgh estate at Far Hills, N. J., comprising over 300 acres, with a modern dwelling, stables, and outhouses. F. W. Jones, Jr., was the broker.

Recent Buyers.

Gustave Hamburger is the buyer of 305 and 307 West 127th Street.

L. M. Scoville is the buyer of the plot, 200 by 100, on the northeast corner of 166th Street and Sherman Avenue.

$40,000 Bronx Loan.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $40,000 on premises at the southeast corner of Minera Place and Creston Avenue, to the Creston Building Company, which recently completed and sold the building at the northeast corner of Creston Avenue and 198th Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. M. Luez the dwelling at 120 West Seventy-second Street to Elbert A. Silleck, and for George L. Degener 30 West Sixty-ninth Street to John B. White.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Edward H. Proudman the four-story dwelling at 123 West Ninety-seventh Street to Julia Collins.

Butler & Baldwin have leased for Elizabeth Kindlund the private house at 151 West Twenty-second Street.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 45 Lafayette Street for Herman P. Suerken to the White House Lunch Company for five years, and the store and basement at 165 William Street to Jacob Brause.

The London Feather Company leased to Milton L. Stoker the store in the six-story building being completed at 622 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the store at 228 West Fifty-seventh Street to the Morton W. Smith Company, Inc.

The Ruland & Whiting Company leased the property at the northeast corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, recently occupied by the Bedford Riding Academy, for the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustees, to the Bedford-Atlantic Rink, Inc., for a term of years, at a total rental of $120,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Lexington Av, 1,803-1,809, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x88, five-story tenement and stores; Belle G. Bernheimer et al, trustees, &c., against Leopold J. Block et al; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; due on judgment, $59,301.07; taxes, &c., $1,562.13; to the plaintiff for $53,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lind Av, e s, 389 ft s of 165th St, 250x82, vacant; George Freifeld, trustee, against Joseph M. Jones, Murray Ingersoll, Hoge & Humphrey, attorneys; due on judgment, $8,139.54; taxes, &c., $3,448.50; to the plaintiff for $12,850.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Morris Av, s w corner Cameron Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x80 and 50x80.8; Kerry Building Co., Mary A. Koester, 1,902 Mansion Av, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Brook Av, 979, to a one-story brick stable, 52x88; Anheuser Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., owner and architect; cost, $27,000.

48th St, 546 West, to a four-story dwelling; C. Wollersonm, 514 West 48th St, owner; F. E. Vitolo, 16 East 23d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

50th St, 160 West, to a three-story restaurant &c.; Estate of J. C. Miller, 270 West 77th St, owner; Cantor & Dorfman, 373 Fulton St, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $5,000.

138th St, 535-37-39 East, to three four-story brick tenements, 20x80.10 each; Louis Reichardt, 540 East 138th St, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $24,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 89th St, 100.8x182; Oceanic Investing Co. to Frank F. Brody, 714 41st St, Brooklyn, Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, e s, corner of 90th St., 100.8x182; Frank F. Briody to 4 East 43d Street Corporation, 251 4th Av, mtg $325,000, Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,225, e s, 20.5 ft n of 96th st, 20x74; Augustine C. Smith et al. to David H. Orgel, 277 Rivington St, mtg $14,000, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,025

MONTGOMERY ST, 15, n s, 75 ft e of Monroe St, 25x98.4; Sydney Gubin to Agnes B. Beck, 614 West 159th St, ½ part, Nov. 3; attorney, Abraham Beck, 261 Broadway...$1

PARK AV, n e corner of 89th St, 19.8x80; Elias Ash et al. to Betty M. Hawks, 435 West 119th St, mtg $24,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Betty M. Hawks to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $35,000, Nov. 1; attorney, same.....$100

PRINCE ST, 128, s s, 75 ft e of West Broadway, 25x101; Augusta Delches et al, executors, &c., to William F. Devine, 108 Suffolk St, Brooklyn, 1 year, mtg $24,000, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Elkan Delches to same, ½ part, mtg $24,000, Oct. 30; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Delches, widow, to same, mtg $34,000, quit claim, Oct. 30; attorney, same.....$1

RITHERFORD PLACE, s w corner of 135th St, runs s 200 ft 6 in e of 15th St w 158.10 x n 103x e 34.10x n 103 to 16th St x e 125 to beginning, also land in Kings Co.; Hy. M. Haviland et al to Harry A. Hawkins, 57 Pierrepont Av, West Rutherford, N. J.; Hy. M. Haviland, 172 71st St, Brooklyn, Charles L. McCord, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Wilson M. Powell, 130 East 70th St; Edward L. Stabler, 135 Willow St, Brooklyn, and Hy. C. Turner, 29 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, as joint tenants, in trust for Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, on 15th St, b and s, Oct. —, attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 1 Wall.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 118th St, 76.8x55.6x65x95.5; Nason Realty Co. to Altman Estates, Inc., 1,328 Broadway, mtg $55,000, Nov. 29, 1915, recorded from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WICKER PLACE, 128 ft s of Van Cortlear Place, 25x100; Charles Rosenberg to Emanuel Kats, New York City, ½ part, Dec. 8, 1904; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$1

WICKER PLACE, w s, 125 ft s of Van Cortlear Place, 25x100; Herman Kats to Emanuel Kats Estate, corporation, 320 Broadway, ½ part, all title, all liens, Sept. 25; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, w s, 87 ft s of 80th St, 21.4x80; Hedwig Schwentner to Gustav Gross, 1,467 Minford Place, Bronx, mtg $35,000, Oct. 21; attorney, H. Loew, 299 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,836, e s, 25 ft s of 96th St, 21.11x100; Annie M. Harrison to Lillian, wife of Hy. Hof, 167 East 87th St, c. s. c. Oct. 31.....$2,750

2D AV, 1,836, e s, 25 ft s of 96th St, 21.11x100; Lillian Hof to Hy. Hof, 167 East 87th St, c. s. c. Oct. 31.....$2,750

2D AV, 1,836, e s, 25 ft s of 96th St, 21.11x100; Hy. Hof, 167 East 87th St, to Annie M. Harrison, wife of Lillian Hof, c. s. c. Oct. 31.....$2,750

2D AV, 1,836, e s, 25 ft s of 96th St, 21.11x100; Annie M. Harrison to Hy. Hof, 167 East 87th St, c. s. c. Oct. 31.....$2,750

& C. Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $140,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, L. S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.....$100

127TH ST, 22-26, West, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.4x75.9; Margaret W. Brown, Cranford, N. J., to James T. Brady, 3,636 Decatur Av, mtg $129,000, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kaus, G. & T., 111 Broadway.....$100

157TH ST, 407 East, n s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108.3; Samuel Solitsky to Emanuel Kats Estate, corporation, 320 Broadway, Nov. 2; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, 346 East, s s, 82.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x88.5; Belle Johnston to Amelia C. Meyer, 322 West 153d St, mtg $23,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Charles E. Healy, 2 Rector St.....$100

43D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x85.5, all of: 43d St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5, 1-8 part; 4 East 43d Street Corporation to Oceanic Investing Co., 49 Wall St, mtg $160,000, all liens, Nov. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

72D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 16x102.2, mtg $85,000; 112th St, e s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11, mtg $60,000; Lenox Av, n w corner of 118th st, 31.3x75, mtg $75,000; Ella Michelbacher to Quella Realty Co., 55 Worth St, Nov. 2; attorney, Abraham J. Michelbacher, 56 Worth St.....$100

74TH ST, 325 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, Jupiter Realty Co. to Edw. E. Jager, New York City, mtg $16,500, all liens, Aug. 1, 1910, rerecorded from Aug. 5, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x102.2; E. Payner to Pauline G. Payner, 1,236 Madison Av, mtg $8,000, Oct. 28; attorney, S. A. Berger, 41 Park Row.....$100

80TH ST, 114 West, s s, 360.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Isaac W. Cokefair et al., executors, to Douglas Realty Co., 49 Liberty St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Oct. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$250

88TH ST, 340 West, s s, 422 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.8; Emile Utard to Dratue Realty Corporation, 90 5th Av, mtg $24,000, all liens, Nov. 2; attorney, A. E. Stevenson, 120 Nassau St.....$1

109TH ST, 27 East, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 24; James A. Edwards, referee, to Anne E. Shepperd and Samuel Wilcox, trustees, Passaic, N. J., Nov. 2; attorney, William H. Beam, 45 Wall St.....$20,100

112TH ST, 259 West, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x100.11; Elizabeth Berlinghof to Day Macdonald Co. of Brooklyn, mtg $28,000, all liens, Nov. 2; attorney, F. V. Day, 840 Ramsen St, Brooklyn.....$1

112TH ST, s s, 142.6 ft e of 2d Av, 42.6x100.10; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Englum Enterprise, Inc., 348 East 113th St, b. and s, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, n s, 214.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Howard W. Charles and another, executors, to John J. Long, 458 West 143d St, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

119TH ST, 807 West, n s, 212.1 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Samuel Hofstetter, 307 West 119th St, b and s, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

145TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Daniel H. Jackson to Sivad Holding Corporation, 150 Nassau St, mtg $13,000, Nov. 1; attorneys, Meuken Bros., 37 Nassau St.....$1

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 150 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 50x110; Lincoln Trust Co., (ex John L. Ely, 261 East 201st St, Nov. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$100

BRYANT AV, 908, e s, 26x100; Louise Winter to Henry Reishers, 201 Main St, Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 3; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 2d Av and 148th St.....$100

CLAY AV, s e corner 174th St, 94.6x250.6x38x61.4; Leona Holding Corporation to Wm. J. McKinley, 1,610 Haight Av, mtg $42,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 100 ft s of 12th St, as on map of Central Morrisania, 100x128.8x 100x125.2; Harold H. Straus, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 31; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

HUGHES AV, w s, 198.10 ft s of Oak Tree Pl., 24x95; Eliza Roffe to Annette Roffe, 2,147 Honeywell Av, Nov. 1; attorney, J. Marshall, 38 Park Row.....$1

JACKSON AV, w s, 434.4 ft s of 156th St, 69.1x irregular; Susie Haaf to Hy. Meyer, 1,000 Woodycrest Av, mtg $3,500, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

JENNINGS ST, 806, e s, 50x95; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

JEROME AV, w s, 193.5 ft n of Cromwell Av, runs n 60x w 135.10 ft to e s Cromwell Av, x s 68x e 103.8; Mary McPartland to Thos. J. McKeon, 228 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LAFAYETTE AV, s e corner Garrison Av, 222.4x irregular; Martha B. Munn to Corinne Churchill et al., Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 237 and 238, map of Undercliff Terrace; Hy. Bourquin to Teresa Morris, 323 Commonwealth Av, Masillon, Ohio, and an other, Nov. 1; attorney, F. Morris, 149 Montgomery St.....$100

LOTS 79 to 82, map part Schieffelin estate; Carmine Napolitano to Tieval Building Co., Inc., 800 East 149th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 22, Block 2,846, tax map; Michael B. McHugh, referee, to Simeon M. Barber, 137 East 55th St, Nov. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LYON AV, s s, 25 ft e of Parker Av, 25x100; Edwin C. Jones to Charles E. Lawrence, Jr., 2,423 Butler Place, Nov. 2; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

SETON AV, w s, 400 ft s of Jefferson Av, 100x100; Minnie Levin to James M. Grimes, 123 South 10th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; May Fience to same, Oct. 16; attorney, same.....$1

SHERMAN AV, n s, corner 168th St, 213x 100; Levi M. Scoville to Delco Holding Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $11,500, Nov. 1; attorneys, Kurz & A., 370 East 149th St.....$100

TRINITY AV, w s, 172.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x128.3; Mary B. Clark to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, Nov. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of Teasdale Place, 28x100; Henry Meyer to Susie Haaf, 2,041 Watson Av, mtg $21,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 188th St, 56.8x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Anna M. Jones, 421 East 157th St, mtg $48,000, Nov. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 56.8 ft n of 188th St, 50x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Mary B. Clark, 1,061 Trinity Av, mtg $39,000, Nov. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 169th St, 195x150; Albert J. Appell to Robert T. Russell, 462 63d St, Brooklyn, mtg $28,500, Nov. 2; attorneys, Appell & T., 51 Chambers St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert T. Russell to Universal Ice Manufacturing Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $47,000, Nov. 2; same attorney.....$100

VYSE AV, 1,161, w s, 26x100; Lillian Fox to Amelia Realty Corporation, 299 Broadway, mtg $9,000; Oct. 30; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$1

3D AV, 4,411, w s, 25x102.11; Johanna Brandt to Dora Penner, 4,411 3d Av, mtg $9,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Charles H. Moore, referee, to John Bussing, Jr., and another, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 30; attorneys, Williamson & B., 344 Alexander Av.....$20,000

14TH ST, s s, being plot begins at n e corner of Lot 848, runs s 108 x w 50 x n 108 x 50, being part of Lot 848, map of Unionport; E. Colwell Jones to Charles E. Lawrence, Jr., 2,423 Butler Place, Nov. 2; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

149TH ST, 428 East, n s, 25x100; Susie Haaf to Henry Meyer, 1,000 Woodycrest Av, mtg $12,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

151ST ST, 885 East, n s, 30.11x81.8x42.11x86.7; Annie M. Harrison to Lillian H. Hof, 167 East 87th St, Oct. 31; attorney, Henry Hof, 867 3d Av.....$1

235TH ST, 319 East, n s, 25x100; Conservative Realty Corporation to James A. Doyle, 325 East 235th St, mtg $4,500; Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 185th St, 65.2x 145x62.6x133.1, except part for Broadway, Nov. 1; Della F. Myers to Patrick O'Malley, 160 Amsterdam Av, 3 years; attorney, W. Weintraub, 31 Chambers St.....$6,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 89th St, 100.8x 182, Nov. 3; Frank F. Briody to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, due May 3, 1917, interest as per bond...$325,000

COLUMBUS AV, 813, s e corner 100th St, all right, title, and interest in leasehold, Oct. 28; Patrick J. McMyler to D. J. Kerin, 708 Grand St, Jersey City, N. J., due Oct. 15, 1926, 6 p. c.; address, 72 Beach St....$1,000

PARK AV, n e corner 89th St, 19.8x80, Nov. 2; Betty M. Hawks to Elias Ash, 126 West 80th St, et al., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 815, s e s, 43.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, with all title to 8-ft alley in rear, Nov. 3; Directors Realty Holding Co. to Charles H. Phelps, exr., 412, West End Av, due Jan. 2, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mort. Co., 135 Broadway.....$21,000

2D AV, w s, 87 ft s of 50th St, 21.4x80, Oct. 21; Gustav Gross to Hedwig Schwentner, 2,638 Decatur Av, Bronx, installments; attorney, Herman G. Loew, 299 Broadway.....$2,750

2D AV, w s, 44 ft n of 124th St, 21x80.8, Nov. 1; Carmine Napolitano to Tieval Building Co., 1,794 Prospect Av, Bronx, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

27.6x97.8, Nov. 3; Marcus and Morris Friedman to Isaac Friedman, 71 University Place, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $24,000; attorney, J. S. Weinberger, 229 Broadway.....$3,000

10TH ST, 37 West, n s, 221.4 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x84.10, Oct. 25; Ethel McDavid, Newfoundland, N. J., to Ann R. Hawley, 614 5th Av, due May 1, 1921; attorneys, Osborne, L. & G., 115 Broadway.....$2,500

413TH ST, 504 East, s s, 76.3 ft e of 1st Av, 16.2x39.9x17.10x32.8, Nov. 1; William Rockwell to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

94TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of East End Av, 21.2 102.2; 88d St, 50x100, East, n s, 75 ft e of Avenue A; 81.5x90 irregular, Oct. 23; Frederick Heins to Frank Herwig, 406 East 82d St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 92 Nassau St.....$436

100TH ST, 229 East, s s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, Nov. 2; John H. and Charles A. Heller to Commonw

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Pressure has risen and is above the normal throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and it is relatively low over the Upper Mississippi Valley and considerably below normal and falling west of the Rocky Mountains. This distribution has resulted in fair weather, except in the region of the Great Lakes and on the North Pacific Coast, where there were rains.

Temperatures are high for the season generally, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the lower lake region.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be partly overcast and warmer and probably without precipitation Saturday and Sunday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee the weather will be fair and temperatures mild Saturday and Sunday. In the Ohio Valley and the lake region the weather will be overcast Saturday and fair Sunday, with moderate temperature.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong Northeast and east, overcast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly overcast Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Partly overcast and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Partly overcast and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	44	49	4 P. M.	47	54
9 A. M.	44	47	6 P. M.	45	51
10 A. M.	43	49	9 P. M.	42	47
12 M.	49	52	11 P. M.	42	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 4 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 2.50 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. is tossed at 30.27 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12.30—129 Eldridge St.; Nathan Green	Slight
2.00—19-21 W. 123 St.; Shaw	Slight
3.15—201 Av.; Frank Hirsch	Slight
3.20—504 Lenox Av.; Star Hand Laundry	Slight
3.35—8 W. 11th St.; Samuel Wasser	Slight
3.50—P. 12 St.; James F. Fresgorthan	Slight
8.05—231 W. 9d St.; Thomas Hickson	Slight
10.00—Stauben Av.; N. R., 20d St., (vacant lot;) not given	None
10.30—806 E. 6 St.; John Zakatmako	Slight
P.M.	
1.30—289 Rivington St.; not given	$25
4.00—Riverside Park & 117 St.; Park Dept.	Slight
5.05—408 W. 51 St.; Wm. Stratford	Slight
5.15—105 E. 119 St.; Isaac Adler	Slight
5.40—35 Cherry St.; Ike Leiberman	$10,000
5.45—390 Cherry St.; W. C. Axelrod	$10,000
6.50—422-450 E. 53 St.; Theodore Herbert	Slight
8.25—1,695 Park Av.; not given	Slight
8.45—559 Madison Av.; J. D. Neuw.	Slight
9.50—250 W. Houston St.; Domenick Cerqune	Slight
9.00—47-51 Watt St.; Advocate Pub. Co.	$1,000
9.15—214 E. 3 St.; Samuel Rosenberg	Slight
9.20—905 8 Av., (taxi;) William Campbell	Slight
11.55—173 Clinton St.; Rosenbaum & Saber	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Resignations of N. G. officers accepted: 1st Lt. R. S. Tichenor, 2d Inf., Ind.; 2d Lt. T. H. Latham, Mich. C., N. Y. 1st Lt. M. W. Sinclair, M. C., Va.; Capt. W. F. Siegmund, 3d F. A., N. Y.; 1st Lt. A. B. Wade, 7th Inf., N. Y.; 2d Lt. C. S. Michaels, 7th Inf., Ill., and Capt. P. McCormick, Jr., Cav., Troop A, mont.

Orders of Oct. 28, directed to direct 2d Lt. F. H. Richey, Q. M. C., to take the transport from San Francisco, on or about Dec. 4, for Hawaii, instead of Nov. 8.

Lt. Col. W. H. Hart, Q. M. C., from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and assume charge of the Seattle Depot of the Q. M. C., relieving Col. G. Ruhlen, retired, who will proceed to Tacoma, Wash., for duty under instructions of the Q. M. C. of the army.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, Inf., is relieved from present duties and detailed as Professor of military science and tactics at Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Col. J. P. Hains, M. C., and 1st Lt. F. C. Stuart, 18th Inf., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco in orders of April 20.

Maj. Lee Col. H. H. Whitney, Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., and Maj. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., relieved.

Name of 1st Lt. A. R. Kimball, 3d Inf., to Detached List, and name of 1st Lt. R. B. Beresh is removed. 1st Lt. Lorch is assigned to the 7th Inf.

Name of 1st Lt. F. M. Miller, 19th Inf., to Detached List, and name of 1st Lt. L. H. Watson, Inf., removed. Lt. Miller is assigned to 11th Inf.

1st Lt. S. H. Frank, Ord. Dept., from duty in Southern Dept., and will proceed to Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty.

Lt. Col. H. A. Shaw, M. C., to military camps on Texas border between Brownsville and El Paso, Texas, to inspect sanitary appliances and studying new methods of camp sanitation, then to his station.

Orders of Oct. 28 are amended to read: 2d Lt. S. L. Du Casta, 8th Philippine Scouts, will report in person to Col. M. F. Waltz, 19th Inf., President of an army retiring board, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination by the board, then return to the place of recept by him of this order.

1st Lt. A. V. Arnold, 5th Inf., to this city and report to Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat for appointment and duty as Aid de Camp on his staff. He will accompany Brig. Gen. Treat to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., or his commissioned assistant, will make three visits to Torrington, Conn., on business re operations of this dept., and return to his station after each visit.

Name of Capt. A. W. Foreman, 20th Inf., to detached list, and name of Capt. A. L. Briggs, Inf., removed. Capt. Briggs is assigned to 3d Inf.

Capt. J. Scott, Sig. Corps, will report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty.

Maj. G. H. Crabtree, M. C., is retired with the rank of Lt. Col., effective Jan. 29.

Capt. W. E. Bennett, Jr., Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, President of an army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco, for examination by the board.

Transfers of Capts. of Cav.: G. J. Oden, 5th to 16th, and T. L. Shelburne, 16th to 5th.

Major H. Laff, Applewhite, retired, is relieved from duty at City of Nevada, Nev., effective Nov. 30, then to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. D. Frazer, C. A. C., 10 days; Major G. H. Crabtree, M. C., 2 months and 28 days, and 1st Lt. A. R. Kimball, 3d Inf., 10 days' extension.

Navy.

Lts. W. A. Glassford, the Patrol Jones to the Pittsburgh; A. J. James, the New Hampshire to the Montana, as gunnery officer; W. Liggett, the Montana, home, wait orders; R. P. Emrich, commissioned from April 12, and M. A. Libbey, the Texas, to New York yard.

Jr. Grade Lieuts. C. S. Keller, from charge navy recruiting station, Pittsburgh, Penn., to charge navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.; J. R. Kauffman, Naval Academy, to the Texas; H. T. Kays, charge navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass., to the Arizona; H. L. White, S. H. Geer, and J. H. Strong, all commissioned from June 7, and L. H. Dowell, commissioned from Dec. 7, 1915.

Ens. F. D. Kirtland, receiving ship at New York, to the Wyoming; N. M. Pigman, the Constellation to Newport (R. I.) training station; and E. L. Dague, Newport training station, to the Constellation.

Chief Gunner W. J. Creelman, naval magazine, Dover, N. J., to receiving ship at New York.

Chief Machinists O. P. Croker, the West Virginia, to Puget Sound Naval Hosp., sick, and R. K. McAllister to the Saratoga.

Chief Carps. E. W. Craig the Ohio, to Philadelphia, Penn., as Assistant to Naval Inspector of Hull Material; W. W. Tates, Yards, to the Ohio.

Marine Corps.

Capts. B. F. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Barracks, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion, and R. R. Wallace to Mare Island Barracks.

Following 2d Lts. have been ordered to the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., for instruction: J. D. Nevin, C. P. Goldrick, A. W. Dillard, L. L. Leech, G. C. Hamsey, J. M. Bain, H. S. Fassett, K. J. Fuse, J. R. Martin, G. Karow, A. D. Jacques, J. H. Fuqate, Jr., S. A. Woods, Jr., R. Griffin, H. C. Cooper, D. H. Owen, P. C. Geyer, J. E. Davis, J. K. Bolton, A. Durant, J. T. Moore, W. C. Byrd, G. D. Reynolds, J. E. Brewster, and N. Old, Jr.

Following promotions have been made by the President: From June 12—1st Lts. R. L. Brumbaugh, T. G. Hunter, Jr., R. J. Hickey, E. Bryant, and M. B. Humphrey. From Aug. 29—2d Lts. A. S. McLemore, A. A. Vandegrift, W. M. McKelvy, H. Lee, and D. D. Porter. A. A. & I.: Majors J. McE. Huey, J. W. Wadsworth, F. E. Chamberlin, P. M. Rixey, Jr., F. J. Schwable, A. G. Hall, J. C. Breckinridge, T. Prince, J. O'Leary, E. B. Booth, and R. C. Rowan, A. Q. M.: Capts. P. H. Torrey, C. C. Riner, E. M. Rane, C. D. Barrett, E. H. Morse, C. E. McReynolds, R. E. Adams, F. T. Evans, R. S. Geiger, C. F. B. Price; 1st Lts. S. A. Moeller, D. S. Robertson, T. H. Secor, L. H. Miller, L. E. de Roode, and A. F. Howard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Castine, at New Orleans; Dixie, at Philadelphia; Florida and San Francisco, at Hampton Roads; Jason, at Virginia Capes; Hannibal, at San Francisco; Petrel, at Norfolk, South Dakota, at San Diego; Uncas, at New York Yard, and the Yorktown, at Guaymas.

Sailed—Cushing, Norfolk for Diamond; Eagle, Portsmouth, N. H., for Charleston; Glacier, Guaymas for Manzinar; H-1, H-2, and H-3, Puget Sound, to sea; Oklahoma, New York, to sea; Pittsburgh, San Francisco for Bremerton; Sacramento, Guantanamo for Port au Prince, and the Salem, Port de Paix for Port au Prince.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for mechanical draftsman, (sanitary,) Grade 2, until 4 P. M. on Nov. 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 2; technical, 6; mathematics, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to prepare drawings and to do other related work in connection with drainage and plumbing in installations in buildings or elsewhere. The salary is from $1,200 to, but not including, $1,800 a year. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 28 an examination for experimental engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $3,000 a year. The appointee will be required to conduct such experimental developments as may be desired by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in relation to the manufacture of bank notes and other official printing from engraved plates, such as making a more flexible and less soluble sizing for paper money, improving the drying methods for wet prints, overcoming the offset of printing ink, devising more economical ink wiping methods, protecting the dry oils from injury in process, equalizing ink density, overcoming internal paper strains from wetting, &c. The performance of these duties requires mature initiative and experience in original developments, especially with fluid principles and processes in making new solutions, emulsions, and pastes for special sizings, adhesives, inks, &c. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness. Applicants must show that they have had at least three years of practical experimental work in the manufacturing industries; that processes developed by them have been permanently used; and that their work has required a practical working familiarity with the principles of the physics and chemistry of fluids. They must have reached their thirtieth, but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Nov. 4: Lieuts. A. L. Stewart, 157 to 275; J. Rooney, 275 to 157. Patrol, W. C. McKenna, 21 to 275; F. P. Williams, 131 to 275; W. L. Matthews, 275 to 21; C. Gilmore, 275 to 161. Temporary Assignments—Patrol. J. A. Black, 25; B. Tighe, 29, and T. Lynch, 74, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 8, to report at 2d prec. garage.

Sick Leave granted: Patrol. C. Lang, 167, 14 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4.

Pull Pay Whue on Sick Report—Act. Det. Sergt. first gr. J. F. Manning, D. B., 6:20 P. M., Oct. 13, during disability. Patrol. T. McGuire, 15, 10:20 A. M., Oct. 8, to noon, Oct. 23; J. J. Donahue, 172, noon, Oct. 13, to noon, Oct. 22.

Resignation Accepted—Patrol. J. Healy, 149.

Fire Department.

Retired, on medical cert.): Lieut. J. B. Steininger, Eng. 255, on an annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., Nov. 4.

Fined: Fire, 1st gr. J. B. Dimpel, Eng. 28, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Fire 1st gr. A. F. Wood, Eng. 151, has been designated as an Act. Engr. of steamer, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 4.

Reinstated: A. Ungerer as a first grade fireman, at $1,400 a year, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; assigned to H. & L. Co. 18.

The following ununiformed firemen having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily, have been appointed as fourth-grade firemen, $1,000 a year, at 8 A. M. Nov. 1: H. E. Schumann, Eng. 221; J. Marshall, Eng. 29.

Bernard A. Scully has been appointed as an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, at 8 A. M. Nov. 4, and assigned to Eng. 35.

Special leaves: Engr. of Steamer F. Reinhardt, Eng. 70, 48 hours, 8 A. M. Nov. 5. Fire. 1st gr. C. Schwarz, H. & L. Co. 12, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Nov. 5; Fire. 1st gr. J. Harter, No. 2, Eng. 237, (1st Sec.) 24 hours, 8 A. M. Nov. 5; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Collins, No. 1, Eng. 230, 13 hours, 8 A. M. Nov. 4.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Registration will take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at Evening Trade School 35, Varick and Clarkson Streets, for admission to the following shops: Woodwork, mechanical drawing, printing, electric wiring, clay modeling, sheet metal work, and carpentry.

Brooklyn Heads of Department Association will meet at 4 P. M. on Nov. 8 at Grant Hall, 489 Washington Av.

The Women First Assistants' Club has elected Emma F. Loud of the Morris High School President; Elizabeth A. Roche of the Washington Irving High School, Vice President, and Elizabeth C. Wood of the Wadleigh High School, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Student Council of Hunter College has voted that no notices except official announcements shall be read by the Dean at the assembly period. Other notices will be published in the Bulletin.

Professors Kennerly, McGrath, and Long of Hunter College have gone to visit laboratories and classes at Bryn Mawr, Penn.

The History Club of Hunter College plans to continue the noon forums that have attracted good attendances during the Presidential campaign.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

A three-room, southern exposure apartment, with kitchen, open fireplace. Miss Elfeis, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St. 2700 Chelsea.

NEWLY RENOVATED two-room apartment, private bath, electricity; suitable for bachelors; $50 monthly. Apply 16 West 51st St. or Brett Realty Co., 437 5th Av. Phone 7197 Murray Hill.

THE BROCKTON, 661 West 180th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.—4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet, $52; spacious rooms; every modern improvement; hardwood throughout. Inquire Supt.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THREE rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35; private house, West Twenties; couple at business desired; references. Address L., 182 9th Av.

2 6 AND 8 ROOMS.
very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
Apply 230 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED in apartment hotel or first-class boarding house, furnished suite, three bedrooms, living room, and bath, with board for three grown people, one child; Brick Church or East Orange preferred; must be convenient to railroad. Caldwell, 30 Church, New York. Telephone Cortlandt 1615.

WANTED—For 6 months, by mother, son, and maid, furnished apartment of 5 or 6 outside rooms and bath on west side, north of 70th St.; will furnish silver and table linen; rent about $100 a month; immediate possession; responsible parties. Address M. W. E., E 100 Times.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND BATH, well furnished, about $75 to $100 per month, between Washington Square and 60th, West, to 6th, East, to Park Av. G. V. P., 1,411 Flatiron Building, city.

WANTED.—From Nov. 15 to May 1, six or seven room furnished elevator apartment, west side, between 72d and 90th Sts., at moderate rental; references. Address Albert Payson Terhune, Sunnybank, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Client will pay six months' rent in advance, rate $175 month, nicely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, west side. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Responsible client wants furnished apartment, east or lower west side, 7 to 9 rooms, 5 months; $2,000 term. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished housekeeping apartment, 2 master's bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths, from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, for $1,000; east side. Richard G. Mathes, 540 Madison Av.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Apartment, new building, well furnished, from Dec. 1; give details. Tunis, 243 Times.

Unfurnished.

SMALL apartment below 100th St. for business woman and grown daughter; about $50; references. M. E., 102 West 87th St.

FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, modern apartment, ground floor street, wanted by chiropodist. Miller, 1,144 Tinton Av., Bronx.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Best Side.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Gramercy Park.—Large reconstructed and small rooms; breakfast; exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

3RD ST., 110 EAST, near 4th Av.—Offices and sleeping rooms in modern building; reasonable rent. Apply at the premises.

34TH, 111-113 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor floor, private bath; other rooms.

66TH ST.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; private American home; near Park Av.; excellent home table. Plaza 9631.

MADISON AV., 212.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-23 WEST.—Rooms well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 10 WEST.
Room with board; references; table board.

81ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double room, with private bath, also single room; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR, DINING, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms; very finest Hungarian table.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room; private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 139 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable house; near "L." surface; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor dining room; references; table guests.

76TH ST., 159 WEST.—Sunny hall room; superior board; references.

77TH, 12 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board, 6613 Lenox.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations; large front, sunny room, bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

77TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged, 1387 River.

78TH, 114-128 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Large front room with board.

80TH ST., 106-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)
Rooms, board, and general service in kept up to a high standard.

80TH, 134-138 WEST.—New, attractive, modern; good home cooking; special rate permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH ST., 58 WEST.—Beautiful large or single room; private bath; Jewish family; references.

102D, 306 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 232 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, 360 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; suite; excellent table board.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan Av.)—The Columbia, pleasant steam heated rooms; good meals, every comfort; moderate. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Beautiful Riverside nearby, Audubon, bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $3 to $12, one; $18 up two. Audubon 2787.

50TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SURWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors and Music Room. Concerts Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant double rooms with superior board; gentlemen; exceptional surroundings; $12-$15 weekly. Phone 7726 Morningside. Payne.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Board and one sunny room, not on top floor, in private house, 62d to 66th St., Madison to 3d Av.; price not to exceed $10 each per week; references exchanged. Address G. N., 125 East 34th St.

Room, bath; Jewish couple, baby; refined home, Washington Heights. 3,071 Broadway, Apt. 41.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN-DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Delightful all the year round country home within city limits. Single meals and afternoon tea served. Rooms available for weekend visits. Address
MARY E. HUNTINGTON.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service, for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and home-like. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.—Fine air, pleasant rooms, good board and reasonable terms, for the Winter months in beautiful Caldwell. Mrs. M. E. Jacobus, Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another $4; electricity; gentlemen.

52D, 55 EAST.—Small, two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large light rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

60TH, 263 EAST.—Comfortable furnished large room, adjoining bath; private house; gentlemen; references.

DESIRABLE bachelor quarters for business man or woman; grand piano; West 57th, 5th Av.; $30 month. D 57 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., 1,061, (80th.)—Cheerful room for refined lady; kitchenette; modern; reasonable. Lenox 5840.

West Side.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

61ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant, quiet room; running water; telephone; for business woman or trained nurse; $3; references. Doane.

69TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; refined American family; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 8186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.
Suite of two Handsomely furnished rooms; High-Class, Modern, Elevator Apartment; must be seen to be appreciated.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable; Bartlett, Columbus 5062.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; other room; private house.

70TH ST., 249 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; private house; conveniences; gentleman; references.

70TH, BROADWAY.—Handsome room; large, sunny; private home; convenient; references. Miller, 2 West 70th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Exclusive corner; southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

70TH, 228 WEST.—Large, sunny room; downstairs; phone; lavatory; also small room.

71ST, 135 WEST.—CHOICE DOUBLE ROOMS, ENTIRE FLOORS, NEWLY FURNISHED; ELECTRIC; STEAM.

71ST ST., 101 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; suitable two; beautiful street; parlor; reasonable.

71ST, 123 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; only gentlemen wanted; phone; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive sunny single room, near bath.

72D, WEST, (Near Subway, L.)—Private family; large, outside, steam-heated room, bath connecting; electricity; elevator; $7. Columbus 9001.

72D, 230 WEST.—Guests at hotels, tenants furnished rooms, accommodated with table board, kind you long for; newer tire of pleaty variety; $5 to $6 per week; inspection invited; parlor dining room; separate tables.

73D, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; furnished or unfurnished; electricity; high class; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive third floor room, southern exposure; references. 6975 Schuyler.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private house, with or without private bath.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; continuous hot water; single room; electricity.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large room; no objection to music; also skylight room.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; with or without bath.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room; four windows; also skylight room. Chevalier Art., next Central Park, Leonard.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 15b WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; references.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms with sun parlor; kitchenette privileges; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; second floor apartment; references. Jacobsen.

81ST, 206 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, one, two gentlemen; $10; others, $6; one flight west. Larsen.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient "L" and subway; attractive large room, bath floor; electricity; $8.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; twin beds; running water; electricity; phone.

82D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with all accommodations; private family.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

85D, WEST.—Business woman, share nicely furnished, five-room apt., with business lady or couple. Telephone Sch. 7656.

83D, 233 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room; elevator. Apartment 19.

85TH, 142 WEST.—Large front room; running water, well heated; near subway (L); conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

86TH, 837 WEST.—Bright large, small outside rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Charming house; large, sunny room; private bath; also single room.

93D, 251 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; steam heat; electricity; private family. Crane.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house occupied by owner; bath; conveniences.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; smaller rooms; telephone, elevator. Williams.

96TH, 123 WEST.—Small, medium, large rooms; everything new; select private house; adjoining bath; subway; elevated; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, warm front room; running water; gentlemen.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large room; cheerful, bright, sunny, well furnished; second floor front; steam heated; private house; close Broadway.

104TH, 136 WEST.—Front, suitable two; single; phone; subway, "L"; moderate. Becker.

104TH, 38 WEST.—Connecting and separate rooms; all conveniences; $2 up. Wheeler.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Front room, water, electricity; also sunny back parlor. 5589 Riverside.

112TH ST., WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Furnished rooms to let; all modern improvements. Telephone 1391 Morning-side. Apartment 31.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny, double-connecting parlor; single rooms; running water. Underwood.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large front room; suitable for one or two. Apt. 42.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, facing Columbia campus; breakfast optional; references; elevator. Apartment 8S.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Beautiful furnished parlor, piano; sleeping divanette; adjoining bedroom; bath; also large room, running water. Gibbons.

116TH, 443 WEST.—Large, sunny outside room; lavatory; well furnished; overlooking Columbia; modern, elevator apartment; private family; reasonable. Telephone 845 Morningside. Apt. 33.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room for lady. 15 Claremont. Apt. L.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Large southeast corner room, on Morningside Drive; separate housekeeping suite, two large outside rooms, private bath; near Columbia. Apt. 81.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Large room, small suite; business woman; references. Apt. 82.

119TH ST., (49 Claremont.)—Large, comfortable room; university vicinity.

121ST ST., 5-7 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; 6th floor, private. Apartment 51.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large outside room; well furnished; elevators; private family. Phone Gerard Apt., 6th floor, front, west.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, comfortable, warm rooms; phone, elevator, electricity. Byrne.

122D, 523 WEST.—Clean, sunny, desirable room; telephone, electricity, elevator apt. Nielsen.

123D, 157 WEST (Cor. 7th Av.)—Parlor connecting bedroom, suitable respectable small family; kitchen; elevator. Greany.

124TH, 537 WEST, (Broadway.)—Housekeeping suite in modern apartment; single room; elevator. Karlson.

124TH, 557 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room; reasonable; elevator, electric. Apt. 21.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Desirable room; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 46.

127TH, 602 WEST, Apt. 3E.; Corner Broadway.—Subway; comfortable, furnished room; elevator; telephone.

129TH ST., 610 WEST.—Two high-class connecting front rooms, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; subway; moderate. Telephone or call Audubon 4587, Apt. 6H.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room; furnished to suit. Telephone 2523 Audubon.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. "2E."

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large outside room; private family; $6. Apartment 4E.

145TH ST., 560 WEST.—Refined American family offers attractively furnished room, with bath; home cooking; spacious apartment; every comfort; couple preferred; reasonable. Phone 5591 Audubon. Apt. 4D.

BROADWAY, 2,020.—A private family, having beautiful home, offers handsome suite, with private bath; also one single room; references given and required. D. Crandall.

BROADWAY, 2,902, (634.)—One large, small room; running water; steam; gentlemen. Boyden.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Apt. 4A, large room, with two closets.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 4S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547, (137th Subway.)—Single, double rooms; private bath; home cooking. Allen.

WEST END AV, 451, (Apartment 4 North.)—Bedroom, living room; breakfast optional; no other roomers; two in family. Schuyler 3760.

WEST END AV., 622, (Near 32d.)—Large, attractive front rooms; all conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 2,222, (Near 112th.)—Large, sunny front room; private family; all conveniences; $6 to $8.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 740, (Near 86th.)—Large room, $6; gentleman only; private family; large.

WEST END AV., 924.—Large, well-furnished room, $7; single, $5; electricity; phone.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 472.—1 or 2 handsomely furnished rooms; private residence; select neighborhood; conveniently located; all modern facilities; references. Prince Bed. 7821.

GREENE AV., 506.—Two rooms, with kitchenette, for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Foreign gentleman desires large, light room, distinguished American family, select location; transportation facilities; references. D 47 Times.

Gentleman desires attractive, sunny room, with private bath, in neighborhood of Central Park. Address West 85th, P. O. Box 58, City.

GENTLEMAN, single, desires light, heated room with breakfast; E. Lu., 200 Times Downtown.

TWO BRIGHT ROOMS wanted, west side; refined adults; particulars, rate. R 144 Times.

LARGE room with private bath; separate entrance; good location. D 9 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK and operator on the Remington Wahl typewriter; permanent position; salary $15.00 per week; apply to Miss M. E. Smith, 239 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An experienced and competent housekeeper, with knowledge of nursing, to assist an elderly lady, attend to her personal care and comfort, and take entire charge of household of small family in an apartment; must understand engaging and superintending of servants, proper preparation of meals, marketing, and all other branches of housekeeping; must be able to give sponge baths and alcohol rub

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Retracing Wrong Steps."
8 P. M.—"The New Song."
(A Gospel Song Service.)
Thursday at 8 P. M. Mid-Week Bible Study. Mr. Kemp's Bible lecture will be "The Book of Lamentations or the Wail of a Broken Heart."
First session students meet at 7:15 P. M. to study the book of "Numbers."
EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Death Song of Christ."
8—"The Moral Issues of This Election."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St.
Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
Preaches at 11. "Patience in Running the Long Race." 8. "How Other Men Have Won the Great Battles of Life."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. C. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—"Our Possible Self."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH AVENUE, NEAR 125TH STREET.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D.
10 A. M.—Hon. THEODORE MARBURG.
11 A. M.—"THE MODERN MYSTIC."
8 P. M.—"WHY ARE WE HERE?"
Series on "The Great Laws of Growth."

PASTOR L. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 120th Street.
11 A. M.—"THE NEW THEOLOGY AND ITS DENIAL OF THE MIRACLES OF THE BIBLE." (Third in series on "THE TREASON OF MODERN THEOLOGY.")
8 P. M.—"WILL THERE BE SOME CHRISTIANS WHO WILL NOT DIE BEFORE CHRIST COMES? IS IT POSSIBLE CHRIST MAY COME ANY MOMENT? IS EVERY CHRISTIAN READY IF HE SHOULD COME THIS WEEK?" (Third in series on "THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.")
Friday Night, Nov. 10, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his address on Exodus. Subject, "THE SERVANT WHOSE EAR WAS BORED WITH AN AWL AND FASTENED TO THE DOOR."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Envious Man Waxeth Lean."
8 P. M.—"Steering by the Stars."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH — Preaching at 11 and 8. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "Concentration." Soprano, Mrs. Marie Donavin-Sondheim; 'cellist, Mr. A. Bret Ratner; pianist, Mr. Rafael Baumeli.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
Speaker—Dr. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject—"After the War: What Shall Be the Great Role of the United States?"

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE."
Fifth Ave. and 76th Street.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Saturday Morning (Sermon), 10:30.
Sunday Morning at 11,
"Before the Ark of the American Covenant."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45
DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON
"HOW OUGHT I VOTE?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW on "A Religion Worth Having."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "What Is the Matter With the World?"
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. ENELOW on "The Bible as a Group of Literary Masterpieces."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. Harris.
Sat. Nov. 4, 11—"The Two Abrahams."
Fri., Nov. 10, 8:15—" Federation of Jewish Charities."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M., Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Holy Communion.
8 P. M., Dr. Tippy, "The Angels Before Sodom." Gounod's "Gallia" by the Choir.
10 A. M., Bible Classes, Men, Women.
6-8 P. M., Friendship Hour, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Politics Old and New"—Pictures of Washington at Valley Forge.

OLD JOHN STREET.
10:45 A. M.—Anniversary Celebration Sermon, Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix, Kansas City. 3 P. M.—"Unification Service." Addresses by Bishops Wilson, Hendrix, Cranston, Hamilton. "The Future of John Street," Dr. David G. Downey.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th St. S. S. McCLURE, D. Litt., lectures 10 A. M., "ENGLAND AND FRANCE."
Dr. JAMIESON preaches 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D.
11—"The Divinity of Friendship."
8—"Temptations: Do They Come from God, the Devil, or Our Own Passions?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Life from Above."
8 P. M.—"The Making and Keeping of a Home."

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway.
Rev. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
A. M., Communion.
P. M., "The Christian's Obligations as a Christian." Violinist, Mr. Henry Fritz Busch.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH.
147 West 73d Street.
Sunday 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE
Is speaking Sundays, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St., Broadway. Subject, Nov. 5: "One Hundred Per Cent. Efficiency." Marco Feyrot, 'cellist. All welcome.

MRS. ANNA W. MILLS, Aeolian Hall, Room 1017, 11 A. M.—General subject: The Science of Being—and of Existence—Practical talks on subjects vital to the Daily Life and to Spiritual Advancement. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
the Biltmore.
Sunday Services 11:15 A. M.
Subject: "A Fresh Start."
Something about Getting a New Grip." (An appropriate subject for the beginning of a new season. Arthur George, baritone. All are welcome. Collection.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, (Dr. Julia Seton.)—Sundays, 3:15 P. M., Empire Hotel, 63d and Broadway. Dr. Juno Walton, speaker. Sacred Circle, Empire Hotel, Nov. 9.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS.
Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway, 77th St.
Sunday, 4 P. M., Free Lectures by Mr. Russell on "The Law of Liberty." Classes every morning 11, except Saturday and Sunday. Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110, conducted by only living personal pupil of Thomas Troward of England and India. All are welcome.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, (Gemeinde) Hall, 225 West 58th St. THEODORE G. NORTERUP (of Chicago) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting, 10:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M. Special music. Each service by full choir of [illegible] quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartettes: Mme. Fanchette Haarlow, soprano; Mme. Edward Fisher, alto; Dudley Buck, tenor; Andrew Carter, baritone; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, cellist; Edward Dilling, organist.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St., at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Worth preaches morning and evening.
8—"Is the World Growing Worse?"

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8,
122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service 4:30; Preacher, Rev. LEIGHTON RICHARDS, D. D., of Manchester, England.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches at
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Communion service, 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11. 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "GIVING WHAT WE HAVE."
8 P. M., "ADAPTABILITY." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Great Chapters of the Bible: II Samuel 2.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—Services 11, 4, and 8.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend ANDREW MUTCH of the Presbyterian Church of Bryn Mawr. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of "THE BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT OF VIEW (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room 207. Open to the public, both men and women.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Amsterdam Ave., Cor. 106th St.
A. EDWIN KEVERN, D. D., preaches 11 & 8.
11, "The Great Principle Involved in Approaching Election." 8, "The Perils Involved in Approaching Election." Wednesday, 8, Editor S. S. McClure lectures on "The Tragedy of Europe."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS will preach at 11 A. M.
Special Meeting at 8 P. M. Address by HON FRANK J. CANNON, ex-Senator.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong (W. J. D. Thomas)..... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services—8, 9:45, 11 and 8.
Preacher—The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th,) C. A. WOODWARD, Rector.
Sunday School at 9:45. Communion at 11. Evensong, 8 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector.
8 and 11 A. M., (Rector.)
8 P. M., Special Patriotic Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers at 4. Vespers of Dead at 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector, 11 A. M. Holy Communion; Sermon, Dr. Grant, "Religious Responsibility of Citizenship." 4 P. M., Music, Gaul's "Holy City"; Dr. Grant, "Some Forms of Courage."
8 P. M., Public Forum (Inc.), Speaker, Judge SAMUEL SEABURY, on the Campaign.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 88th St., Near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector.
Prelude, "Adagio".....Bach
Violin, 'Cello, and Organ.
Communion Service in E.....Parker
Anthem, "O Joyful Light".....B. Tours
Postlude, "Andantino".....Saint-Saens

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

Prelude, "Invocation".....Ganne
Violin, Harp, Organ.
'Cello Solo, Prelude du Deluge.Saint-Saens
Soprano Solo, "These Are They".....Gaul
Harp Solo, "Evening Hymn"...Hasselmans
Anthem, "What Are These?".....Stainer
Postlude, "Adoration".....Filippucci
Address by Rector.
(Great Religions of the World.)
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. H. P. Seymour. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
Services: 8 A. M., 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 10, Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, sermon by the Rector. 4, Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector
COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir)
10:30, MOIR'S MASS and SERMON (Rector)
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession)

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8, 11, (the Rector;) 8, (Rector.)
Patriotic Service with Special Music.

ST. ANDREW'S
Corner 5th Ave. and 127th St.
Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector.
Preaches at 11 A. M. on "Greatest Thing in the World."
At 8 P. M. Mr. Goldsworthy's Choir will sing Percy Shelley's "Inheritance Divine."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
Excerpts from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St.
Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Cor. Madison Av. and 71st Street.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. (Bishop Paddock of Eastern Oregon.)
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. (Rector)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. —96th Anniversary Services. Services, 8, 11, 8. Preacher, the Rector. 3 P. M.—STAINER'S CANTATA, "The Daughter of Jairus."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th and Stuyvesant Sts., near 2d Av.
Rev. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Mr. Guthrie's subject will be: 8 P. M., Symbolic Worship and Meditation and Meeting of the Emmanuel Lines.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, 8 P. M., Gaul's "Holy City."

ST. STEPHEN'S, 60th, near Broadway.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D.D., Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

THE PUBLIC IS URGED TO ATTEND THE Fourth Annual Mass Meeting of The New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, to be held at Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 8:15 P. M. Bishop Greer will preside, addresses will be given by the Superintendent and two hospital Chaplains of the Society, and by the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address. (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Annual Service New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M. & 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 149 St., nr. Amst. Av.
Convent Av. and
DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
29 Av., and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"A Singing Pilgrim."
8 P. M.—"Is Joab Safe?"

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon at 3 P. M.
Quartette accompanied by Violin and Harp.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M. subject, "Unconscious Service." Special Music. "Recessional." Kipling-De Koven; "Great Is Jehovah." Schubert.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 31st St.
ROSE DEVERE, Leader.
Sundays, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., W. J. Colville, speaker. Morning subject, "The Law and Gospel of Spiritual Healing." Psychic Demonstrations afternoon and evening. Also Monday and Thursday evenings.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—HELEN TEMPLE BRIGHAM, morning and evening. Evening theme: "The Life Beyond."

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS, (UNITARIAN.)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject: "OUR GROUNDS FOR TRUST DESPITE ALL EVIL." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Communion after regular services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th Street and Park Avenue. 11 A. M.: Rev. John Haynes Holmes on "The International Mind." 8:15 P. M., William Fitzgerald and Hugh Frayne on "The Story of the Street Car Strike."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Service at 11.
"A PLAIN MAN'S RELIGION."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Wifeness of God's Mercy," a sermon for ALL SOULS' SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 535 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M., "Ministers of Satan" vs. "Ministerial Mutts."

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Some Truths About Christianity," Dr. F. Milton Willis.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lec. Sunday Eve., 8:15. "The Occult History of Humanity"—B. B. Gattell.

Y. M. C. A.

Address by Ex-U. S. Senator F. J. Cannon of Utah, on "The Menace of Mormonism," Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4 P. M.

DOCTOR FRANK CRANE,
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.
"National Problems," by the Hon. Thomas C. T. Crain, Court of General Sessions, Sunday, 3:30, Bronx Union Branch Y. M. C. A. 238 ST. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M., JAMES MELVIN LEE,
"Is the Newspaper a Moral Force?"

OTHER SERVICES.

EVERY NIGHT AT 10 P. M.
there is a wonderful Gospel Service at 5-7 Doyers Street. The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. T. J. Noonan, Supt.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor, subject: "Election Day." 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. H. Cable from Wilson Memorial Academy, Nyack, N. Y.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE.
Public meetings will be held at Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., Monday, Nov. 6; Tuesday, Nov. 14-21; 8 P. M. Good music; interesting speakers. Welcome.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 8.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

OPENING VESPER SERVICE of The Studio Club of New York, 35 East 62d St., five P. M. Speaker, DR. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM. Special music. All welcome.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS: "THE Present War Is the Last War Involving the World that the United States Can Keep Out Of." A remarkable lecture on this subject, "What Will Be the Next World War After the Present Conflict?" Professor EVERSON, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer, Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway. Lillian B. Bowles, soloist. Sunday, 8 P. M. Free.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—336 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda. "Freewill and Fate." 3 P.M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Bklyn. Morning—"The Great City, and What It Offers to Young Strangers." Evening—"National Preparedness for Body Building Versus Germany's Military Preparedness."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. PERCIVAL CHUBB, "Reality in Religion."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Services at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—Dr. Albertson on "The Kingdom of God."
Evening—Service in appreciation of the life of the late Rev. Dr. Horace Grant Underwood of Seoul, Korea. Brief addresses by Dr. A. J. Brown and Dr. George Alexander.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 5 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

Y. M. C. A.

FORMER PRESIDENT, HON. W. H. TAFT —"A League to Enforce Peace," Sunday, 3:30 P. M., Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn. MEN ONLY.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE.
published first of each month by The New York Times; 220 pages each issue, 16 full-page Rotogravures, besides copious illustrations in half tones. It presents the latest History, Official Documents and Richest Literature of the Belligerent and Neutral Nations; a fascinating survey by the most Renowned Writers and Annalists of the world; an Impartial Chronicle of Current Events, a permanent Record of the European War by the Most Illustrious Witnesses and Commentators; Maps, Cartoons, &c.—Advt.

ROFRANO WITNESSES ASSAIL PROSECUTOR

Two Gunmen Say They Were Coerced Into Accusing Rofrano.

RECANT FIRST TESTIMONY

District Attorney Produces Statement Showing Curica Told Two Different Tales.

A startling story of alleged coercion by the District Attorney's office, related in detail at the trial of Michael A. Rofrano yesterday by Salvatore Curica, a witness for the defense, lost most of its effect on the jury when Curica was confronted by a statement made by him last June which contradicted all of his material testimony yesterday.

Curica, who was recently indicted for murder in the first degree as an accomplice in the killing of Michael Gaimari, testified that Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, Special Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, Detective Cuniffe, and even Assistant District Attorney Brothers himself had coerced and cajoled him into accusing Rofrano as the director in chief of the Gaimari killing. He said, as a matter of fact, he knew nothing about Rofrano or the crime.

He asserted that these officials had plied him with questions while he was under the influence of morphine and whisky, and later forced his indictment because he had recanted his statement implicating the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Curica brought out, as had no other witness before him, the hidden elements in the feud that has already claimed many lives in the Second Assembly District, and which resulted on Thursday night in a fight between Al and John Gaimari, brothers of the slain man, and one of the men who will be called as a witness for the defense.

Curica followed Rocco Carnevale on the stand. Carnevale did not lose his good humor while being cross-examined by Mr. Brothers, and adhered to his original testimony, which was that, as far as he knew, Rofrano had nothing to do with the killing of Gaimari. Like other witnesses Carnevale admitted that he had lied at one time or other while making statements or giving testimony in the many trials growing out of the murder, but he said that this time he was telling the truth.

Mr. Brothers did not permit him to leave the stand without having him admit that he had been the keeper of some disreputable places, among them the notorious Chatham Club, and he also forced him to admit that although he said he had a wife he never had been married.

His testimony and that of Curica took up most of the time of the court yesterday. Curica had been held in the Fifty-third Street jail for months as a material witness before being indicted as an accomplice in the murder of Gaimari. While being held in this capacity he eluded one of the detectives and escaped. He later went to Newark, N. J., where, in the presence of Edward Wylie, assistant to Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, and others, he made a statement denying all that he had previously told Mr. Brothers.

He supplemented this recantation yesterday by testifying of his alleged mistreatment at the hands of Mr. Dooling, Detective Cuniffe, and others. He asserted that both he and Louis Mira, who recently testified that he saw Rofrano at the murder conferences, wanted to tell the truth, but had not been permitted to see their lawyers. Once, he said, Mira had written a note asking that he be permitted to see Frank Moss, but that the note had been taken from him by Deacon Murphy.

After being indicted and while being led across the "Bridge of Sighs" from the Criminal Court Building to the Tombs he said Deacon Murphy said to him:

"You've brought this on yourself. But if you change your mind I'll see that you are taken back to the Fifty-third Street Prison instead of the Tombs."

On another occasion, he said, Mr. Dooling said to him:

"I can get indictments as easily as sealing an envelope. Now that you have gone over to the other side you are of no further use to us." Mr. Dooling also threatened to have the witness's mother arrested, he testified, because he had deserted the cause of the prosecution.

When Mr. Brothers began reading from the statement that had been made to him on June 30 last by Curica, the latter met each question as to the accuracy of the statement by replying:

"I don't remember."

He became enraged when the Assistant District Attorney continued to read what he was alleged to have said at that time, and cried out that Detective De Martini and others had made the statements accredited to him.

His anger was especially great when Mr. Brothers, reading from what had been taken down by the stenographer on that occasion, quoted him as directly implicating Rofrano. It is the contention of Mr. Brothers that Curica was paid $200 by persons interested in the defense while he was at liberty, following his escape, to repudiate what he had said about the defendant. He will again take the stand this morning.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE OFF.

Columbia and Brown Disagree on Distance for Today's Event.

Owing to a disagreement between the managements, the Columbia-Brown cross-country meet, scheduled for this afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park, has been canceled. The meet was to have been over a six-mile course, but the Brown manager requested a change to four and one-half miles because that is the distance of the New England cross-country championships, for which the Providence harriers are training. Coach Johnny Hayes of Columbia, however, refused to consent to the alteration because his team has been developed for the longer circuit.

"C" AWARDED TO TWO MEN.

Pfeiffer and Mouquin Honored by the Columbia Insignia.

Several more insignia awards were made yesterday at Columbia University at the second meeting this Fall of the University Committee on Insignia. Walter P. Pfeiffer, manager of the 1916 track team, received a major sports "C" and Louis H. F. Mouquin, intercollegiate fencing champion, got a minor sports "C" in recognition of his title-winning work. The fencing team insignia of "C. F. T." went to Mouquin, W. M. Cannon, F. G. Arnaud and W. A. Valentine. Three last year's freshmen, L. Lammer, G. Sanborn, and F. Perkins, obtained their numerals for fencing.

Barclay to Lead Lehigh at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 3.—W. O. (Chick) Barclay, a senior, was today elected Captain of the Lehigh University soccer team. Barclay also is a member of the lacrosse team. His home is at Phoenixville.

Two Good Bouts for Broadway S. C.

John P. Dunn, matchmaker of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he has arranged two promising bouts to be held at the Brooklyn club during this month. The first will be on Nov. 14, and will bring together Billy Miske, the St. Paul boxer, who recently outpointed Battling Levinsky, and Bob Moha, the Milwaukee light-heavyweight. The other contest, which will be on Nov. 21, will feature Jack Dillon and Al Reich.

"During the past month I have bought all the books by

F. W. SEARS, M. P.

They have opened up such a new and wonderful world to me that I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for them if I couldn't get another set."

This is only a sample of thousands of letters received.

To-morrow at 11:15 A. M. in the CRITERION THEATRE B'way at 44th St. you will have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Sears lecture. Subject:

"Help the Blind"

Every person who is interested in increasing his power for success and happiness in life, no matter what his present position may be, should hear this lecture. COLLECTION.

It is easy to tell the *obedient* patient, for whom his dentist has prescribed

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

and to whom he has taught its use. His teeth are clean. His gums are hard and of a healthy pink color. All the dental work in his mouth is as bright as new. There is no inflammation of the membranes. His breath is pure.

Trust your dentist *and follow his advice.*

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

$22.50

The high cost of material hasn't affected the buying power of $22.50 in the Wallach Stores. At that figure we have no end of the newest, smartest, guaranteed all-wool fabrics in

Hart Sch

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast; Monday fair; moderate temperature, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 28.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,470. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916.—106 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON CLOSES CAMPAIGN; FEELS PULSE OF VICTORY

Sees Inspiration and Impulse Coming to Nation and the World Next Tuesday.

TURNS GUNS ON PROTECTION

Scoffs Plea to Labor by Those Who Ground It Down to the Disgrace of Civilization.

TOO LATE TO SPREAD ALARM

Denounces Men Who Endanger Peace by Making Party Sport of Unsettled Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 4.—President Wilson made the final speech of his campaign at Shadow Lawn this afternoon.

In one of the most biting attacks he has made on his opponents, filled with sarcastic references to their failure to maintain an issue, he declared that they had fallen back as a last resort upon the protective tariff, "from which all the pretenses have been torn away by patent demonstrations of fact," and charged Republican manufacturers with attempting to coerce their laborers on this issue.

"They know," he declared, "just as well as we know that the industries in which the highest protection was given paid the lowest wages, and they know that the highest wages were paid in the least protected industries. That is a matter of record. Not only that, they know that in some of the most highly protected industries the conditions under which the laboring people lived were a disgrace to our civilization.

"They know that the men and women were ground just as low as they could be ground, and that these gentlemen who profess American patriotic feeling for the American laborer were most eager to import laborers from abroad and employ those who, because they did not know that America could afford them, were willing to take what they could get. They know that the conditions of the laboring people in their employ were a patent contradiction of all the promises they had made to these working people when election was on.

Attempt to Coerce Labor.

"And now what do we witness? Having despaired of an issue, they are filling the country with alarms. They are not only filling the country with alarms, but they are attempting coercion of their laborers. They imagine that these men are not their own masters and dare not vote as they think, and at last, I thank God, the American laborer is awake. He at last judges his friends by what they do and not by what they say. He knows that he has found friends, because he has found men who will do the things that he has demanded should be done in justice and equity to him.

"The Republican Party offers the people masters," he asserted. "We offer them comrades and leaders. No man needs to guide them in their voting. They know what the issues are, and in their minds' eye they see these little coteries that used to govern the affairs of this country and control the Treasury of the United States sitting in secret conference trying to determine how, in the last days of the campaign when no man will have an opportunity to answer them, they may repeat the deceptions by which they have been controlling the votes of American citizens.

"You know if you cry 'Wolf! wolf!' too often the cry is of no efficiency. That is the position in which these gentlemen now find themselves."

The President assailed the Republican leaders also for attempting to make party capital out of unsettled questions of foreign policy. Although he gave no intimation that he referred to any particular man, the audience showed manifestly by its applause that it had in mind Colonel Roosevelt's attack on the President in Cooper Union last night.

Make Party Sport of War.

"It amazes me," the President said, "that men calling themselves statesmen should discuss some of the things our opponents have been dwelling upon when the whole atmosphere of the world was lurid with the blaze of threatened trouble; men spreading tinder in this country when sparks without number were blowing over from this terrible conflagration; men making party sport of unsettled questions, not settled ones; of present courses of action, not past courses of action; seeking to make party capital out of things which, if not settled wisely, might bring this country at any moment into this world conflict which is devastating Europe."

The President's speech was full of confidence in the complete vindication of his Administration at the polls next Tuesday, and the audience, which numbered at least 5,000 persons, was perhaps the most responsive of any that has greeted him in his "porch campaign" at Shadow Lawn. His sallies were constantly applauded, and the ridicule with which he showered the Republican campaign never failed to bring shouts of laughter.

At one point, while charging the Republicans with attempting to deceive workingmen on the prosperity issue, the President said: "Let them fill the air with alarms. The alarms are their own, not ours." He hesitated a moment, and then added: "They used to control the credit of the country, they now control nothing but the betting."

The shot directed at the betting odds took instant effect, and the crowd

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Expectation of a Long War Shown in Odds at Lloyds

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The last fortnight has witnessed an appreciable change in the war and peace odds at Lloyds.

Two weeks ago 30 guineas per cent. was quoted against the war being over in twelve months. The rate has now risen to 60 guineas per cent.

Lloyds has now put the chances against the war lasting more than another year at 10 to 6, while a fortnight ago the chances were reckoned at 10 to 3.

WILSON 364, HUGHES 70, SAYS M'CORMICK

Chairman's First and Only Estimate Gives Big Electoral Vote to President.

SENATE AND HOUSE ALSO

Chairman Willcox Says Hughes Will Have 100 Majority at Least in Electoral College.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued last night what he said was his first and only estimate on the national election. He predicted that President Wilson would be re-elected by a popular plurality and a majority in the Electoral College. He also predicted that the Democrats would have a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee also issued a preliminary statement, in which he predicted that Hughes will have a majority of at least 100 votes in the Electoral College.

Mr. McCormick's estimate was that the President would have 364 electoral votes, or 98 more than enough. He also classed 52 votes as "probably Democratic," and put 45 more in the doubtful column. The States that "looked to be Republican," he said, were only six in number, with 70 electoral votes. He said there was a probability of President Wilson getting 416 votes in the Electoral College, and a possibility that the number may be swelled to 461.

Chairman McCormick classified the States into four groups, Democratic, probably Democratic, doubtful, and Republican. Thirty States, with a total of 364 electoral votes, he said properly belong in the Democratic column, as follows:

Alabama	12	Nebraska	8
Arizona	3	Nevada	3
Arkansas	7	New Jersey	14
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	Ohio	21
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	South Carolina	9
Illinois	29	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	20
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	10	Washington	7
Maryland	8	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18		
Montana	4	Total	364

Included among the close States and classified by Chairman McCormick as probably Democratic are nine, with fifty-two electoral votes, as follows:

California	13	South Dakota	5
Idaho	4	North Dakota	5
Kansas	10	Utah	4
New Mexico	3	Wyoming	3
Oregon	5	Total	52

The three doubtful States, with forty-five electoral votes, according to Mr. McCormick, are:

Michigan	15	Massachusetts	18
Minnesota	12	Total	45

These are the six States the National Chairman concedes to Mr. Hughes:

Iowa	13	Vermont	4
Maine	6	Rhode Island	5
Pennsylvania	38		
New Hampshire	4	Total	70

"In making up this estimate," said Chairman McCormick, "I have been governed by reliable reports gathered by our Organization Bureau from every quarter of the United States. These reports are detailed. They represent the best judgment, conservatively stated, of experienced men. In every instance they are supported by figures representing careful canvasses, painstaking polls, and straw votes throughout the country. In this work the National Committee has relied not only upon precinct, county, and State organizations, but upon an elaborate system of checks and counterchecks, repeated at frequent intervals during the progress of the campaign.

"Reports from States classified as 'probably Democratic' and from States listed as 'doubtful' confirm the judgment that no mistake has been made in the list of States classified as 'Democratic.' From every section of the country, from every precinct, come reports that leave no doubt that the campaign now about to close is one of the most unusual and remarkable in the history of American politics. They emphasize that there is abroad in the land a spirit of patriotism and progressivism and an enthusiasm for the President that has played havoc with former partisan political alignments.

"The State of Ohio is typical—Ohio that has never before cast its electoral vote for a Democratic President save in 1912. The Republicans concede Ohio to President Wilson, and our reports confirm this concession. Other sections, States adjoining Ohio and far removed from Ohio, furnish abundant proof that the spirit that moves Ohioans to support President Wilson is not affected by and does not stop at imaginary State lines.

"In Minnesota and Michigan, States heretofore as strongly Republican as Pennsylvania, the Republicans themselves realize the danger to their ticket and are fighting with the vigor born of desperation. There is Pennsylvania itself, the citadel of protection, which is only claimed by the Republicans by a much reduced majority, in which there isn't a doubt that President Wilson will go to the city of Philadelphia with a plurality. There are States in the Far West, States on the Pacific Coast, States in the Southwest, States in the East, wherein surface indications showing a tremendous trend toward the President are corroborated by reports from precinct canvassers. In view of these facts, how can intelligent persons deceive themselves about the result of this election?

"As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and as an American citizen interested in the future honorable peace of the nation and the prosperity and happiness of my fellow-men,

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JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS
SIGMUND SCHEIBLER
Vote fourteen on the ballot. Endorsed by City-Fusion Democracy and Independence League.

RUMANIANS WIN FRONTIER HEIGHT EAST OF PREDEAL

Bucharest Troops Advancing at Several Points Along Southern Transylvania Line.

BATTLE RAGES ON THE ALT

Teutons Retire Rapidly in the Jiul Valley, Losing Prisoners and Guns.

GERMANS WIN IN GALICIA

Capture Positions from the Russians on the River North of Halicz.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The situation along the Rumanian front continues to improve, from the allied point of view. At no point are the Teutons making any appreciable headway, while in two regions, in the Jiul Valley and southeast of Kronstadt, Bucharest reports substantial gains. Berlin and Vienna both admit that the Rumanians have recaptured Rosca, a frontier height east of Predeal. In the Jiul Valley the Rumanians are closely pursuing the retreating Teutons, having captured yesterday 425 more prisoners with guns, machine guns, and much war material.

In the Alt Valley heavy fighting continues, with little change in the situation. Berlin says a Rumanian positon southwest of Predeal was recaptured, with 250 prisoners.

The Bucharest report follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts: On the Western Moldavian frontier the situation is unchanged.

West of the Buzeu stream we advanced and captured some war material. At Table Butzi we advanced in a northerly direction in the valley of Teloajan and took three officers and 104 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

The situation at Predelus is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley there has been an artillery bombardment. We took one officer and twenty-seven men prisoners. In the region of Dragoslavele (Northeast of Campolung) there was an artillery bombardment.

To the left of the Alt the fighting continues. To the west of the Jiul we continued our pursuit of the enemy, taking four guns and more than twenty machine guns, together with 425 prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material, including much munitions.

At Orsova there was an artillery bombardment.

Southern front: There has been a bombardment all along the Danube, with light skirmishes in Dobrudja.

Petrograd sends the following report on today's fighting:

In Transylvania attempts of the enemy to attack in the valley of the Alt were arrested by our artillery fire.

In the direction of the Jiul the enemy, owing to Rumanian pressure, continues to retire northward. In this region a number of prisoners, four guns and other war booty were captured.

In Dobrudja only outpost activity is reported.

Berlin Admits Rumanian Success.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Rosca Height, southeast of Altschanz, on the Hungarian-Rumanian front, has been occupied by the Rumanians, the War Office announces. In the region of Predeal Austro-German forces recaptured a position from the Rumanians. The announcement follows:

On the northern part of the Tarnsylvanian east front fighting was again more active but thus far without important infantry engagements. On the south front an isolated Rumanian attack was repulsed. Rosca Height, southeast of Altschanz, has been occupied by the enemy.

Southwest of Predeal we recaptured a Rumanian position which had been taken Nov. 2, but was lost again the following night. More than 250 prisoners fell into our hands.

During an enterprise on the part of Austro-Hungarian motor boats against an island in the Danube southwest of Rustchuk, (south of Bucharest, on the Bulgarian side of the Danube,) two cannon and four mine-throwers were captured.

There were no important events in Doorudja.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Regarding operations on the Transylvanian and eastern fronts, the official statement issued by Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today says:

Front of Archduke Charles—The enemy continued his attacks in northern Wallachia. With the exception of the recapture of Rosca, a frontier height in the region southeast of Kronstadt, (Brasso,) he achieved no success anywhere.

In fights around the height position southwest of Predeal, against which stubborn attacks were directed, 250 Rumanian prisoners were brought in.

There was increased Rumanian artillery activity on the eastern Siebenbuergen (Transylvanian) front.

SOFIA, Nov. 3, (via London, Nov. 4.) —The War Office issued the following statement today regarding operations on the Rumanian front:

The Rumanian front is unchanged. Warships of the enemy shelled Constanza, but were driven off by our coast guns. Along the Danube there was a mild exchange of cannon and rifle fire.

GERMANS IN GALICIA FORCE RUSSIANS BACK

Storm Positions on Left Bank of the Narayuvka River—Petrograd Says Battle Continues.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Portions of the Russian main position on the Narayuvka River, southeast of Lemberg, were taken by storm yesterday by Austro-German troops, it is announced officially.

The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Our successes on the left bank of the Narayuvka were increased by the storming of additional portions of the Rus-

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Captain of U-53 Tells of Our Cordiality, But Doubts if He Could Have Got Supplies

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Captain Hans Rose of the German submarine U-53 today gave an interesting account of the voyage of the submarine to American waters and his impressions of Newport and of the activity of the submarine off Nantucket.

Despite the seriousness of the mission of the submarine, said Captain Rose, the voyage was marked by many touches which relieved the tedium and the dispiriting effects to the men of being confined several weeks clamped down in their cockleshell.

The weather conditions during the trip, said Captain Rose, were at times very bad, but the submarine surmounted them so successfully that the practicability of making the transatlantic round trip not once, but under virtually all conditions, might be regarded as having been demonstrated. Storms were faced, said the commander, which would have tested the stoutness of surface boats even of the greatest dimensions. Once off the Grand Banks the submarine hove to like an ordinary steamer. Mountainous seas were running, but the underwater boat rode them superbly, without taking water on her conning tower or bridge. When the submarine left the Gulf Stream some of the crew suffered severely by the drop of 25 degrees in the temperature within six hours.

The American naval authorities, said Captain Rose, received the U-53 with the greatest cordiality, but the commandant at the Newport Station was so evidently relieved when he learned Captain Rose did not desire to replenish his fuel or provisions that Captain Rose gained the impression that he would have encountered difficulties if he had desired supplies. The American officers, and particularly their wives and daughters, said Captain Rose, visited the submarine in large numbers and were most deeply interested in her.

The submarine began her commerce-destroying activities after leaving Newport. The American freighter Kansan, the first steamer encountered, proved to be a regular sea lawyer. A long argument was necessary to induce her to send an officer with papers aboard the submarine, and during the parley the ship had already started by wireless a long account of her experience, which the submarine was able to jam with its own wireless.

The Norwegian steamer Christian Knudsen, according to Captain Rose, was sunk because she was carrying oil. The Captain added that the London report that the submarine had replenished her supplies from the Christian Knudsen was incorrect.

The British steamer Stephano, which came along while the U-53 was busy with the Dutch freighter Blommersdijk, showed extraordinary zeal in anticipating the submarine's orders and commenced stopping at the first signal to send over her papers. The submarine found her an empty ship when it finally approached her.

Sixteen American torpedo boat destroyers were assembled in the vicinity, Captain Rose said, but did not interfere in any way with the submarine's military measures.

ITALIANS SWEEP ON, FOES' LOSSES HEAVY

Austrian Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners in Two Days Are Reckoned at 39,000.

LOSE IN WIPPACH VALLEY

Caderna's Men Advance There Five-eighths of a Mile—Hot Artillery Duel in Carso.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Italians in the Carso are still pushing with vigor their offensive against the Austro-Hungarians, according to the official bulletin issued in Rome today. In the direction of the Wippach River, it is said, they gained ground for five-eighths of a mile.

Castagnievizza, on the Carso, is virtually invested by the Italian Army, a Havas dispatch from Rome reports.

The number of prisoners taken during yesterday, it is officially stated, numbered 553.

A dispatch from Rome to the Wireless Press states that in the first two days of the new Italian offensive the Austrians lost 39,000 men, of whom the killed are reckoned at 10,000, the wounded at 20,000, and the prisoners at 9,000.

The dispatch adds that fine weather has favored the Italian advance, which continued yesterday over a more extended area and was increasingly violent. It is said that the Austrian General, Bordevich, has asked for reinforcements, having been compelled to withdraw three divisions. Prisoners are reported to have said that Austrian battalions now do not contain more than 600 men, half of whom are from the new classes. The arrival on the battle front is reported of Kaiserjaeger regiments from the Tyrol and Hungarians from the Rumanian front.

The same dispatch quotes a telegram, said to have been received at Rome from an Austrian source, which asserts that Vienna is alarmed by the news from the Italian front, fearing further developments of a grave nature.

The official bulletin, issued in Vienna today, however, asserts that all Italian attempts to advance yesterday between Gorizia and the sea are frustrated, and that 3,500 Italian prisoners have been taken since Nov. 1.

The official statement of the Italian War Office reads:

In the Travignola-Avisio Valley our infantry carried by assault a strong position, the so-called observatory on the southern slopes of Cima Bosche, about 100 meters from the summit. In spite of a violent bombardment which was opened on the position, our troops consolidated their occupation of it.

On the Carnia front the artillery activity on both sides increased.

In the zone east of Gorizia the enemy brought into action new batteries of all calibres, and during yesterday kept our positions under an intense barrage fire which was effectively answered by our artillery.

The offensive on the Carso was prosecuted successfully by the 11th Army Corps. In the direction of the Vippacco (Wippach) Valley the 49th Division stormed the heights of Monte Volkovnjak, Point 128 and Point 123, a little east of San Grado. An advance of more than one kilometer eastward brought our troops to Point 291 and along the Oppacchiasella-Castagnievizza road to within 200 meters of the latter place.

On the rest of the front to the sea the enemy kept up a bombardment of great intensity with artillery of all calibres. A massed attack was directed against Point 208, but was broken by our concentrated fire, the enemy withdrawing in disorder and leaving numerous dead.

During the day we took 553 prisoners, including eleven officers, a whole battery of 4-inch howitzers with more than 1,000 rounds for each gun, and also machine guns, arms, ammunition and a whole transport column complete with large quantities of material of all kinds.

The official statement issued by Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters says:

After the heavy fighting on Nov. 1 and 2, the forenoon of Nov. 3 passed away in the battle area in the coastal territory without great fighting operations. During the afternoon of that day the attacking activity of the Italians increased.

On the Carso repeated attempts to attack were kept down by our curtain of fire. The enemy, despite several attempts, nowhere gained ground.

In the Wippach (Vippacco) Valley during the evening enemy forces pushed forward into a position between Vertoibe and Biglia. All the trenches were recaptured by means of a counter attack made shortly afterward. In front of our entanglements at San Katerina and Dumberg several Bersaglieri battalions suffered sanguinary losses in unsuccessful attacks.

The number of prisoners taken since Nov. 1 now totals 3,000.

During the evening of Nov. 3 a naval airplane squadron dropped numerous bombs on military objects near San Canziano and on the Aisovizza at Gorizia.

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VILLA BANDITS KILL AMERICAN PHYSICIAN

Refugee from Santa Rosalia Reports That Dr. Fisher Was Executed There.

OUTLAWS SEIZE PARRAL

Carranza Forces Said to Have Retired to Mountains, Taking Americans with Them.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, (via El Paso Junction,) Nov. 4.—Dr. Fisher, an American physician living at Santa Rosalia, was killed by the Villa bandits under General Baudelio Uribe, according to the statement of a Mexican refugee who arrived here from Santa Rosalia late today. Dr. Fisher was one of the few Americans known to have been in Santa Rosalia at the time the bandits captured the town.

The Villa bandits executed a number of Chinese and Arab residents of Santa Rosalia on Oct. 26, refugees arriving here from Santa Rosalia overland reported today. General Uribe, in a speech delivered after the capture of the town, accused foreigners of being enemies of Villa's cause, and then ordered the executions.

General Uribe gave all prisoners the choice of having their ears severed from their heads or being executed, the refugees said. Many of the prisoners, it is said, accepted death rather than mutilation. The town then was looted, and women camp followers of the Carranza troops there were mistreated by the bandits, according to eyewitnesses who arrived here.

They reported that Uribe's command had moved south toward Jimenes and Parral.

Jimenes, the junction point on the Mexican Central Railroad of the Parral line, has been evacuated by Carranza forces under General Fortunato Maycotte, who has fallen back upon Escalon, about eighty miles south of Jimenes on the same railroad, a semi-official report received here from the south says.

According to this report, Villa forces abandoned Santa Rosalia and proceeded south on Jimenes, using a railroad train which had been captured from General Maycotte's forces north of Jimenes after a brief skirmish.

At Escalon it is expected a junction will be effected by General Maycotte's division of 6,000 troops with the forces of Generals Domingo, Arrieta, and Herrera.

A detachment of 600 Carranza troops has been sent north from Chihuahua City after the bandit band of Juan Murgia and the Quevedo brothers, who helped to rob the Mexican Central train at Laguna station Monday evening.

The report that General Maycotte expected to effect a junction with the forces of General Herrera at Escalon is believed to confirm the report that Parral was evacuated by the Carranza forces under General Luis Herrera, as he is the only Carranza commander by that name operating in this zone.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 4.—Government agents here received today what they say is reliable information that Santa Rosalia, Parral, and Jimenes have been taken by Villa bandits. It is not known whether the towns were held by the bandits after their capture.

American mining men here received additional confirmation today of the report that Parral was taken last Tuesday.

The Government agents say they have reports showing that General Luis Herrera moved out of Parral before the approach of the Villa bandits and retired to San Francisco del Oro, in the mountains near Parral. It is believed by State Department officials that the Americans in Parral accompanied this column.

An employe of a Parral mining company arrived here today by way of Torreon, Mexico, and Eagle Pass, Texas, and said Parral was in the hands of the Carranza forces when he left Torreon, Oct. 27. He said he had talked with Carranza soldiers at Jimenes whose ears had been cut off by Villa bandits at Santa Rosalia. The mining man added that the Carranza soldiers reported that the bandits had mutilated at least ten of the Carranza soldiers at Santa Rosalia.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL PERSHING, Mexico, Nov. 4.—Cowboys from Babicora Ranch, operating with home guards from Namiquipa, defeated a Villa force of fifty near Santa Ana, killing several and capturing eleven, according to a report received today at Field Headquarters. The report said five of the prisoners declared they had been forced to join the bandits in the Guerrero district.

Santa Ana is about seventy-five miles south of the American camp at El Valle.

GERMAN THREAT OF DRASTIC RULE TOWARD NEUTRALS

Would Demand Guarantees That No Part of Cargoes Be Landed in England.

AIM AT BRITISH DETENTION

Hint at Effort to Force British to Stop Taking Neutral Ships to Kirkwall.

INVOLVES FRYE GUARANTEE

Washington Believes American Vessels Immune—Armed Ship Issue in Marina Case.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Amsterdam features a statement of the Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung to the effect that Germany has decided to make the safety of neutral ships carrying neutral cargoes dependent upon guarantees that no part of such cargoes shall be landed, whether through British compulsion or not, at any British port.

Such guarantees, according to the Kreuz-Zeitung, can consist only in formal undertakings by Great Britain, and such an undertaking will be recognized by Germany only from case to case.

This is taken to mean that in the event of any neutral cargo or part thereof being landed in England the German Government immediately will cease to recognize the inviolability of neutral ships. The Berlin paper implies that the case of the Dutch freighter Bloomersdijk, which was sunk by a German submarine off Nantucket on Oct. 5, will be argued along these lines, and it will be contended that since the intermediate destination of the vessel was Kirkwall there was no guarantee that the whole cargo would reach Holland.

The British press also infers from a Berlin dispatch summarized in the Koelnische Zeitung that Germany proposes to sink all neutral ships, whether bearing neutral cargoes or otherwise, unless Great Britain consents to abandon the right to compel discharge at Kirkwall of any part of a neutral cargo suspected of having an enemy destination.

Our Ships Not Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The statements of German newspapers that Germany will sink neutral merchant vessels unless guarantees are furnished that no part of their cargoes will be landed at British ports, whether by compulsion or not, are regarded here as having no application to American vessels for the reason that Germany has given assurance to this country that no American ships will be sunk unless they are loaded with absolute contraband intended for an enemy country.

The position of the United States with respect to the question involved is that before a ship may be sunk she must be subjected to visit and search under the laws of cruiser warfare. Germany has the right to sink British ships because they fly the flag of an enemy nation. But while we do not deny this right, we have insisted that such ships must not be sunk until after warning has been given and passengers and crews have been saved, unless an attempt to escape is made or resistence is offered.

With neutral ships it is different. Germany has not the right to sink a neutral ship unless it can be shown that half her cargo is contraband. A German war vessel may halt any neutral merchantman by visit and search and take off or destroy contraband, but the ship is not liable to capture for carrying contraband unless more than half the cargo is of a contraband character, or the neutral is found to have been engaged in warlike or enemy operations.

The position of the United States with respect to a neutral ship probably would be that the rule of visit and search should be applied and that Germany must be certain that more than half the cargo is contraband. This Government would object to the sinking of an American merchant vessel unless the rule of visit and search was applied.

The sailing ship William P. Frye, an American vessel, was sunk by a German auxiliary cruiser for carrying contraband to England. Upon the insistence of the United States, Germany agreed to pay for the Frye, but set up the claim that under the old Prussian treaty with the United States it was the right of the cruiser to sink the Frye. This construction of the treaty was challenged by the United States, and as a result of the exchanges on the subject the question of treaty interpretation is to be referred to arbitration.

In a note from the German Government to the United States with respect to the Frye case, dated Nov. 29, 1915, Foreign Minister von Jagow promised that until the decision of this treaty dispute at The Hague the German naval forces will sink only such American vessels as are loaded with absolute contraband when the preconditions of the declaration are present."

GERMANY MAY REVIVE ARMED SHIP ISSUE

Prediction That It Will Be Put Forward to Justify the Sinking of the Marina.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Still no details are known here regarding the sinking of the Marina and the Rowanmore, and as a result extreme reticence prevails in all official quarters, with resort to the tried expedient of waiting for the return of the submarines involved.

In the increasingly frequent recent re-

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Chancellor to Make an Important Speech

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—On the last day of the Reichstag session, probably Monday or Tuesday, the Chancellor will deliver a long speech on "an important political question whose settlement is imminent," according to the Tageblatt.

$5,000,000 BET HERE TO DATE ON ELECTION

Estimated That $1,000,000 More Will Be Wagered in Wall St. Tomorrow.

STILL 10 TO 7 ON HUGHES

Large Amounts of Money from the West Bet on Wilson—Talk of "Rigged" Odds.

It was estimated yesterday that $5,000,000 has been bet in New York City on the outcome of Tuesday's election, and predicted that tomorrow, the last day for election betting, would see at least $1,000,000 wagered on Wall Street. About $3,000,000 was bet in Wall Street, approximately $1,000,000 at the Waldorf-Astoria, and an equal amount in Brooklyn and other parts of the city. This total represents bets that have been reported and talked about. Undoubtedly there has been a large amount of money wagered, the layers of which have not made their bets public.

Bets of slightly more than $100,000 were recorded yesterday. In the two hours of business on the Curb $50,000 was wagered through betting commissioners. About $25,000 was bet at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn commissioner, said last night he had placed between $25,000 and $30,000 yesterday.

The prevailing odds on the Curb were 10 to 7 on Hughes to beat Wilson, while most of the bets at the Waldorf and Schumm's were made at 10 to 8. The largest bet on the Curb yesterday was $15,000 on Hughes at 10 to 7. Several bets at 10 to 6 and 10 to 6½ were reported, but could not be confirmed. A bet of $20,000 to $15,000 on Hughes was reported yesterday as having been made by two brokers after the close of business on Friday. There was an abundance of Hughes money yesterday, and it was freely advertised. Tax Rickard said he sent a large sum of money to the Curb to be placed at 10 to 7, but that it was not bet.

Wilson an Ohio Favorite.

One bet of $1,200 to $1,000 was made on the curb yesterday that Wilson would carry Ohio. At 12 to 10, $30,000 was offered on Wilson to win that State. Just before closing $900 to $1,000 was bet that Hughes would carry Ohio; the $900 was sent down from the Waldorf. There were a number of small bets at 5 to 3 that Hughes would carry New York State. There was a bet of $1,000 to $3,000 that Hughes would not carry New York, Indiana, and New Jersey. One thousand dollars even money was bet that Hughes would not get a plurality of 100,000 in this State and another of $2,000 to $5,000 that Wilson would not get a plurality of 75,000 in New York City. This bet was a surprise, as even money has been bet often in the past week on the same proposition. Six to five were the odds that Wilson would carry Kings County and 3 to 1 that Whitman would beat Seabury for the Governorship. It was said that 80 per cent. of the money that had been bet on Wilson in the Curb market has come from the West, and most of the Hughes money has been coming from Stock Exchange houses.

It was freely predicted on the Curb yesterday that tomorrow would be a slashing big day for betting, there being shown yesterday a strong disposition to wait for the publication of the newspaper polls today. It was said that one broker has $100,000 he intends to place on Hughes tomorrow "if things look right." A pool of $80,000 has also been formed to be put on Hughes tomorrow.

It was charged by some Democrats on the Curb yesterday that the Republican National Committee was responsible for a pool of $250,000 raised in Wall Street to be placed on Hughes. They said that an effort was being made to force the betting to Wilson's disadvantage for the sake of the influence the Wall Street odds might have. They said that rich Republicans were willing to take a little disadvantage in the betting for the sake of making their candidate's chances look better.

The Republicans laughed at this and asked why the Democrats were bashful about taking advantage of the offers which they said were more than fair. They denied that the market was being "rigged" and said that the odds of 10 to 7 simply reflected the public's opinion.

Hughes 10 to 8 in Brooklyn.

Fred Schumm said that most of the money he placed yesterday was bet at 10 to 8. He reported bets of more than $25,000 and said he expected big business tomorrow. He recorded a bet of $1,000 even that Hughes would get 75,000 plurality in the State and an offer of $500 even that Wilson would carry the city by 75,000. An offer of $200 at even money that Wilson would not get 75,000 plurality in the city was sent to Schumm but was unplaced. Schumm reported offers of 4 to 1 on Whitman with no takers, and 6 to 1 on Calder with no takers.

At the Waldorf yesterday the betting was especially brisk, the scene in the corner of the lobby near the telegraph office resembling activities on the Curb when copper stocks are soaring. Many of the best known sporting men in the Eastern United States were there. The prevailing odds were 10 to 8 with Hughes as favorite, although several bets were made at 10 to 7. Just after one small bet had been made at 10 to 7, a tall man rushed into the group and shouted:

"I've got $75,000 Texas money against anybody's. $100,000 that Wilson wins. Now who wants it?"

"I'll take $10,000," replied a well-known New York sporting man.

"I'm not talking about chicken feed," said the stranger, "I'll bet this $75,000 and the money's ready any time up to election day."

Late last night that $75,000 had not been placed.

Reports from the West said that the prevailing odds were 10 to 9 on Hughes to beat Wilson. From Cleveland came reports of many bets on the Ohio outcome. Offers of 6 to 4 that Wilson would carry the county of Cuyahoga, in which Cleveland is located, were not taken. The betting in Cleveland that Wilson would carry Ohio was at 4 to 3. Because the odds on the national result

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TARIFF THE THEME OF HUGHES'S FINAL CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Tells 12,000 in Garden War's End Will Halt Present Over-Stimulated Prosperity.

FACING NEW CONDITIONS

Calls Anti-Dumping Law Futile Legislation That Can Accomplish Nothing.

HE FEELS SURE OF ELECTION

Crowd Cheers Candidate for 37 Minutes and Great Applause Greets Mention of Roosevelt.

Charles E. Hughes closed his campaign at Madison Square Garden last night, where he spoke before a crowd estimated at 12,000, and predicted a "march to a triumphant victory next Tuesday." He received a demonstration lasting thirty-seven minutes. Before Mr. Hughes arrived at the Garden there was a four-minute demonstration when Controller William A. Prendergast mentioned the name of Theodore Roosevelt.

It was a big, cordial meeting which, however, lacked the boisterous features of the welcome extended to President Wilson on Thursday night. The Garden was comfortably filled, but not filled to overflowing, and the crowds in the streets at no time gave the police serious trouble. There were perhaps 300 unoccupied seats in the third balcony, due, the Republican managers said, to the fact that, acting under strict orders, the police had refused to let any but those holding reserved seats past their lines early in the evening after the gallery was filled.

Cheers for Mrs. Hughes, Too.

The demonstration for Mr. Hughes was full chested and apparently sincere on the part of his admirers, although there were present, also, as at all such political meetings, the cheer leaders and the groups of noise manufacturers who after the first outburst cheered because they knew it was their business to cheer. One of the most enthusiastic outbursts came when Mrs. Hughes, who had occupied a box at the south end of the Garden, opposite the speaker's balcony, and was escorted across the room and led to her husband's side by William B. Willcox, National Chairman.

And while this demonstration was at its heighth the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, the Misses Helen, Catherine, and Elizabeth, appeared. They had come to town to see their father, and despite the crowd that was looking on ran up and kissed him. A band in a far corner of the Garden struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and as the five members of the family faced the crowd, each waving an American flag, there was a roar of approval that all but drowned out the music.

Just before he spoke at the Garden Mr. Hughes reviewed a parade in which the Republican managers estimated 62,000 to 65,000 participated. As he was speaking the parade was still swinging seventeen abreast along Fifth Avenue. There were big crowds along the line of march.

The meeting last night was of an entirely different type from that which President Wilson faced on Thursday. At that time the crowds disregarded the orders of the police, and, shoving their way into the Garden, appropriated the reserved seats with scant attention to the protests of the ushers. The crowd last night was orderly, and there was no disturbance.

600 Policemen Surround Garden.

The Police Department apparently had learned its lesson, for Commissioner Woods took personal charge of the arrangements and had nearly 600 men under Inspector Schmittberger surround the Garden. They roped off the streets and stood ready to check any rush. But they found a good-natured crowd which obeyed orders without protest.

The cold, drizzling rain which fell soon after 6 o'clock and continued intermittently for the next two hours may have had something to do with keeping down the size of the crowds to proportions where they could be handled without trouble.

The Republican managers expressed the opinion that the meeting at the Garden was a fitting climax to a demonstration throughout the day which they said made victory sure in New York State. Some of the Democrats who looked on were of the opinion that the Garden meeting was not as big or as hearty as that which the President attended.

As far as enthusiasm was concerned the crowd at the meeting last night saved most of it for Mr. Hughes, and there can be no doubt of the fact that he made a splendid impression.

Applaud Mention of Colonel.

The only other outburst which might be termed a demonstration was the one accorded the mention of Colonel Roosevelt's name. Governor Whitman, who spoke just before Mr. Hughes appeared, was cheered for just two minutes, and there was little applause during the course of his remarks. He was in the midst of an attack upon assertions made by Judge Samuel Seabury, his Democratic opponent, when Mr. Hughes arrived at 9:15 o'clock. The crowd was on its feet with a great shout, and there was pandemonium after that. It was apparent that the crowd had been waiting only for Mr. Hughes and the chance to cheer and cared little for political oratory.

There were shouts of "Teddy" also, while the demonstration was on, and they never failed to obtain response. A group of men in the gallery started

the words "Teddy-Hughes, Teddy-Hughes" over and over again, and there was laughter and much cheering. "What's the matter with Roosevelt for Secretary of State!" shouted another man in the gallery, and there was another outburst.

When the demonstration was ten minutes on its way a small cloth elephant which Uncle Joe Cannon gave the members of the women's campaign train was tossed up to Mr. Hughes, and he balanced it on the railing upside down.

Mr. Hughes got the best applause when he predicted his election, attacked Mr. Wilson international policies, and spoke for preparedness. Some of th se in the gallery who had been among the most lusty during the cheering wandered out of the Garden as he was approaching the close of his address. They had been there—most of them—since 6 o'clock.

One of the most vociferous of the crowd was a man with a pronounced German accent, who had a seat just to the rear of the press tables. During the thirty-seven minutes of hubbub he stood on his chair, waving an American flag and shouting "Hughes, we want Hughes." He joined in singing America and ended with shouts for Hughes. At the close of the demonstration he sank back in his chair, worn out.

Among those on the platform with Mr. Hughes were National Chairman Willcox, County Chairman Koenig, William M. Calder, nominee for United States Senator, Governor Whitman, Jesse S. Straus, Mr. Prendergast, and several of the other political leaders. Mr. Straus, who spoke before Mr. Hughes arrived, received a warm welcome. He was introduced as "one of our most distinguished citizens in State and nation."

Mr. Straus made an ironical attack upon the President. Men need not vote the Democratic ticket this year because their fathers had voted it, he said, and added: "That was disgrace enough for one family."

"Germany, said Mr. Straus, didn't believe President Wilson because of his shifting policies. "How about England" yelled a man in the gallery. "England doesn't either," retorted Mr. Straus.

Whitman Reviews Campaign.

Governor Whitman at this point in his speech told the audience of the signs he had found in his tour through sixty of the sixty-two counties of the State, pointing to the complete reunion of the Progressive and Republican parties. He went over a few of the charges made against him by his opponent, Samuel Seabury, and declared his confidence in the triumph of the Republican Party in city, State, and national issues next Tuesday.

"Never has there been such unanimity of opinion among the voters of the State," declared the Governor. "Progressives, and Republicans, Progressive-Republicans, and Republican-Progressives, all are working shoulder to shoulder, in a determined fight to secure for the State and for the nation the essentials of good Government. You and I can be thankful that for the first time in five years we can face the opposition with united, unhampered power. The decision will be reflected next Tuesday wherever a ballot is cast.

"If I dwell long on my opponent's charges against me. Out of the mouths of his own followers every argument he has made has been answered. He condemned the highways, and fifty-eight County Superintendents, many of them, I regret to say, Democrats, indignantly denied the charge. He made allegations against the Civil Service Commission, and his own Campaign Committee Chairman and a member of it apologized publicly the next day."

The Governor dwelt on the work of his administration relative to improving the military resources of the State, the Wivers bill. He closed with an appeal for the election of Justice Hughes.

Many Early Arrivals.

Because of the events of Thursday night many of the men prominent in the Republican Party, who had tickets, began to arrive as early as 7 o'clock. They experienced not the least trouble getting in, as the crowd about the building at that time was not large. When Mrs. Hughes arrived, about 7:15 o'clock, the Garden was perhaps half filled. Attendants were busy distributing small American flags and every one in the crowd was given one.

As Mrs. Hughes appeared from the entrance beneath the speaker's platform the crowd cheered and waved their flags. She was escorted to a box facing the platform. In the party were her daughters Helen, Elizabeth, and Catherine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, jr., Colin S. Carter, brother of Mrs. Hughes and some of the college friends of Miss Catherine Hughes, who is a student at Wellesley.

Then followed the long wait while the crowd drifted in slowly and in good order. At 8 o'clock most of the seats were taken except those in the third balcony. Most of those were occupied when Mr. Hughes arrived at 9:15 o'clock. In his address Mr Hughes said:

MR. HUGHES'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens, my voice is somewhat worn but my heart is stout, and my confidence is complete that we are marching to a triumphant victory next Tuesday. The best of all welcomes is the welcome home. When I first heard your greeting it seemed to sound like a convention, but after a while I thought it sounded more like an election.

I desire first of all to express my grateful appreciation of the endeavors of those many agencies which have cooperated to bring about the result to which we look forward so confidently. I know the very earnest efforts that have been put forward by the regular organization of the re-united Republican Party, and by the various auxiliary organizations. I desire particularly to express my gratitude to the young men who have organized in the interest of the prosperity and honor of the United States. I wish to express also my appreciation of the work of the Hughes Alliance, which in all our States has worked so faithfully, and I cannot omit to mention the very remarkably successful efforts of the women who have come from coast to coast, bearing with them the message not only to the women of the land, but to the men of the land. And I also wish to express my gratitude to all who have so earnestly cooperated. And I include, of course, both of our distinguished ex-Presidents, who have in their earnest support added this cause by presenting once more a reunited Republican Party as the agency of national service.

Sees Victory on Tuesday.

I also wish to express a very keen desire for the success, not only of the National ticket, not only success in the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the end that we may have an Administration which will put Republican policies into effect, but I also desire that there shall be a triumphant victory for the State ticket and that Governor Whitman and all his associates will be elected.

It has been quite apparent for some time that the American people were about to record a very decisive conviction. It has been my privilege to journey through many States and I have witnessed many extraordinary demonstrations of the interest in the issues of this campaign.

There has been a growing sentiment of late among the American people, and I think I can forecast the determination which is to be recorded next Tuesday. I believe that the American people have determined that this nation shall regain its international prestige, and that the rights of American citizens shall be protected throughout the world.

We are not a people with aggressive policies. we do not desire either bragart assertion of right, nor do we desire any suggestion of threats to disturb the peace of the world. We are a people happily engrossed from many instances of controversy. We have a rare opportunity to devote ourselves to the ideals of peace. I am a man of peace; I have given all my life to the instrumentalities for the peaceful settlement of controversies.

We are free to criticise the policies of which we disapprove. That is the system of administration of the government under which we live. Every four years we take an account, we determine what are the needs, what are the requirements of American life, and we do not propose that the policies which endanger the peace, the security, and the prosperity of this country shall be removed from the just criticism and reprobation that they deserve. While we are devoted to the interests of peace, we understand very well that are the indispensable conditions of maintaining a permanent peace. We cannot maintain a permanent peace unless the firm spirit of America is faithfully represented to all nations.

It does not aid us in the safeguarding of our security to have any doubt thrown upon our courage and our indomitable spirit in maintaining our nation's rights. The way to preserve peace is to deserve respect. The way to preserve peace is to win the esteem of all nations by our correct attitude, by our recognition of the rights of others, by abstaining from officious intermeddling with matters that do not concern us, and by our steady enforcement of all the rights to which we are known to be entitled. It is idle for any one to say that a criticism of the policies of the present Administration implies either a desire for war or a tendency to war. We propose that this nation shall stand erect before the world with conscious self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of justice, not truculent, not threatening, but exhibiting firmness and consistency and indomitable spirit which will show that we mean what we say and we say what we mean.

Leave No Room for Doubt.

We cannot maintain our peace if we let any nation be under any misapprehension as to the true sentiment of the United States. We ought not to invite indignities; we ought not to invite insult; we ought not to permit misunderstandings of our true intentions and firm convictions. We should in that way merely aid in the creation of feelings which would indubitably breed a sure resentment, and in critical emergencies out would flame that old spirit of American patriotism.

It is better that America should be understood in the beginning, and that then our nation's truest worth, as well as our respect for ourselves, should never be doubted or misunderstood by any people.

I do not think there has been a time in recent history in which it has been so easy, or would have been so easy, to keep this nation out of war as during the last few years. No nation desires our enmity; every nation desires to maintain our friendship. We desire the friendship of all the nations. All that was necessary was firmly to assert American rights in a convincing manner which would leave no doubt that what we said would be made good, and that we have no desire in any way to provoke strife, but should insist at all events that the lives, property, and commerce of American citizens should be safeguarded according to the rights under international law.

I believe that the American people are to record in this election an expression of their opinion with respect to the necessity for proper preparation to maintain our national defense. We believe in preparedness, but we do not believe in paper preparedness.

We are not satisfied with vast appropriations of public moneys unless they are to be expended under competent leadership. We have many extravagant claims on the part of our opponents. At one time you would suppose that they were the monopolists of peace. They forget the policy in Mexico, which has been so wrong headed in its character as to lead us into petty wars and to provoke enmity where we should have had friendship and respect. But they have also shown, while they have promised and said much of efficiency in administration, a failure to recognize the fundamental conditions of that efficiency. I say to the American people that they cannot trust an Administration which has permitted itself to place at the head of our great bureaus of administration men conspicuously unfit to discharge their duties thus devolved upon them. If we are to make progress in our preparation we must see to it that we have the highest talent, the best available ability, in charge of these great Departments of the Navy and of War.

Wants Only Wise Expenditures.

I want to see every penny of the public moneys wisely expended, so that we may have the equivalent in proper equipment, in up-to-date equipment. We need proper organization. We do not want simply to spread on paper, as I have said, all that is done; we want the real thing, not for aggression, not for threatening, but in order that in all emergencies our national life may be secure and that when we take a position before the world in defense of our just rights we may be sure that the validity of that position will be recognized by other nations.

I think that the American people are about to record their dissatisfaction with the state of our industrial preparedness. I think that they are alive to the very serious situation in which we are placed at this time. It will not do to make light of it. It will not escape attention by various animadversions and destructive criticisms with regard to American business men.

I believe that American business is sound to the core, and that what we need to do in this country is not to cast suspicion and to make unworthy detraction with respect to American business men, but in every possible way to correct abuses and to get behind honest business, to the end that in the twentieth century the United States shall take the place in the commercial world which its talent and resources entitle it to take. Every sober student of our affairs must understand that at this time we are in a very unsatisfactory condition. We know that the prosperity which we enjoy springs from the abnormal demands created by the European war. No one can fail to see that when these great armies on the other side are made up of men taken from every productive enterprise, taken from shop and factory, from office and store, in order that they may fight for their country, there was created a great opportunity for American enterprise. Our exports could not leap nearly two billion dollars in a single year without giving an extraordinary stimulus to American labor throughout the country, without developing many opportunities which would not otherwise exist.

After-War Competition.

No thoughtful man can suppose that those opportunities will outlast the war that gave birth to them. No one can suppose that these men who are now fighting in the trenches—when they go back to work—that we shall find the chances for American labor that we now enjoy. Labor is doomed to have a serious disappointment unless it is properly protected. The hopes of American enterprise so far as they are based upon the European war cannot fail to be frustrated when that war comes to its close. And what sort of suggestion do we have from our opponents when we direct attention to these matters? In the first place, they affect to make light of the situation. They speak of the alertness and resourcefulness of America, and seem to believe, or to be willing to have others believe, that we are not in any danger from a serious competition from a new Europe arising from this contest to conduct its enterprises of peace.

No one can be deceived by remarks of that character. We know that on the other side the raw materials are untouched practically by the war. We know that the industrial plants are virtually untouched by the war. We know that in Great Britain, we know that in Germany, and in Austria-Hungary, and in Russia the industrial plants have not been affected by the war.

It is only in a very small area in Belgium and Northern France where industrial plants have been affected by the war. On the other hand, great plants have been established; these plants are readily changed to manufacturing products for consumption in time of peace. The nations abroad have carefully planned and are now, in the midst of their great strife, planning for the days of peace, to secure in every way the highest industrial efficiency, and would have great efficiency and resources if peace were at once resumed. They would have resources in materials and men equal to those which they had at the beginning of the war. The increase in the number of those men coming into industrial age exceeds the number of those who, according to the most trustworthy and reliable statistics, have been killed or permanently disabled.

It is a dream, this idea, of the permanence of our prosperity unless it is properly safeguarded by adequate national policies. Every nation abroad is looking to the time when it will protect its own industries and safeguard its own activities and will attempt to push its surplus products into American markets.

The Price of Labor.

What is the United States to do? Why, we are told we should have efficiency. I agree with that. We are told that we should have skill. Of course, we should have skill. We are told that we should perfect our methods. We certainly should perfect our methods in every possible way. When, however, you have efficiency to match the efficiency of the nations abroad which has been developed to such a considerable degree through this war; when you have skill to match the skill and discipline shown abroad; when you have methods perfected here to equal the perfection of methods which has been arrived at in the countries abroad, then still you have something left to consider. That something left is the price of labor in those nations as compared with the price of labor here. When the opportunities created by this war end, labor now satisfying these unusual demands will be turned to compete with other labor equal to the satisfaction of normal demands. Then, American enterprises which has been artificially stimulated by these conditions will have to be adjusted to meet the new exigencies which will arise.

And this keen competition from these nations will have to be met after taking into consideration the lower labor cost at which they produce their goods. It is a plain proposition. It is a proposition that should be as plain to Democrats as it is to Republicans. The proposition is this—that under those conditions where there is a differential of labor cost against us, the products abroad seeking this market will be sold here to the disadvantage of American products, or the wages of American labor will be reduced. We propose to protect the opportunities of American enterprise. We propose to protect the wages of American workmen. We propose to protect American standards of living and to apply to the question fairly and legitimately and fairly the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries. When we speak of these matters and of the necessity of meeting these economical problems which will engage the attention of this country in the near future, with what proposals are we met by our opponents?

Anti-Dumping Clause Farcical.

In the first place they believe that they have provided through the Revenue bill and anti-dumping clause. I make bold to say that the clause is the high-water mark of farcical legislation. It cannot accomplish the purpose which apparently it was designed to accomplish, because its provisos eat the heart out of its prohibitions. You cannot expect any protection from the application or enforcement of that clause. And then we are told that a Tariff Commission has been created. I believe in a Tariff Commision. I want to see in this country the greatest possible respect for expert information. We Republicans believed in a Tariff Commission before our opponents believed in it. It was we who showed the way to that important reform. But a Tariff Commission don't pass bills. Congress passes bills

Our opponents talk as though by creating an agency they had provided a remedy. They created an agency which they can disregard as they choose. They have created an agency whose facts and reports they may scoff at if they choose. What we want to know is the principle which they propose to apply; and when we ask them what their principle is they give us no answer. Indeed, I should not say that, because they announced their principle four years ago, adhering to the old doctrine of the party; and this year they have in their platform reiterated the doctrine to which they give their complete adherence, and only today in the face of these economic facts, which should engage the thoughtful attention of the Administration, when every nation in Europe is adopting the protective principle—even Great Britain preparing to adopt the protective principle—we have nothing but a diatribe on the subject of protection, without any serious thought with regard to the necessities of safeguarding the interests of American labor and American enterprise.

Now, I propose that we deal with this matter in a fair way with all the information we can get. We are told that it is a matter of special privilege. I came into public life as the enemy of special privilege. I came into public life for the purpose of correcting abuses that had grown up in connection with a disregard of public rights. I am the same man today that I was when I was Governor of the State of New York.

We do not propose in whatever we do to have the few exploit the many. We ought to be able to use these vast governmental powers in a proper manner, to safeguard our true interests and at the same time eliminate abuses. We want it for the benefit of labor. I am amazed that those who tell us of their deep interest in labor at the same time ignore the very essential basis of the prosperity of labor. Four years ago they were eloquent in their promises. They told us that they would provide additional opportunities for labor.

Living Not Reduced.

They told us that they would reduce the cost of living. You cannot find in the eloquent promises and extravagant claims that are made today anything that exceeds the eloquence of the promises of four years ago. Instead of reducing the cost of living they reduced the chances of making a living. Instead of multiplying the opportunities for labor they reduced the opportunities for labor. What is the use of talking to American labor about the great advance which is needed in social improvements without the great opportunities that are needed for better and more humane conditions, of hours and wages, unless you have the foundation laid in the stability of the enterprise in the abundance of work and in the governmental policies that will keep our factories running on full time, even when there is no European war.

Before you begin to build the upper part of your house of social justice make sure that you get the foundations of the house so that you can erect your structure and have the pleasant apartments to which we all desire to see labor invited. No one, I believe, more than I, desires to have proper conditions of work, reasonable hours of labor, proper wages, and full opportunities for industry, but I want to have work itself providing for American workmen. Twenty-two months ago many of the unemployed were walking our streets. We know that when they were walking our streets there was a serious business depression. We had soup houses and bread lines. We will have a recurrence to this condition if we do not take care to protect the fundamental resources of all American achievement.

I must emphasize this, because I am deeply interested in everything that pertains to the prosperity of the plain people of the United States. I am not interested in a country devoted to the special prosperity of a few. That is not my conception of the aim of the Administration of our country; but when I hear any one denounce class bitterness, class antagonism, and the awful results of arraying group against group, I want to take care that he does not stimulate that very class bitterness and class antagonism which is thus justly denounced.

If we are to have success in solving American problems, we must have a new spirit in this country. I have spoken of the discipline created or developed in this strife on the other side of the water. I have asked you to look behind the horrors and the carnage of war, that you might see the spectacle of improved efficiency, of perfected organization, but I want you to see something else that is far more significant than organization or the efficiency.

There in the trenches of Europe, side by side, are the rich and the poor, the artisan and the professional man, the man from the shop, the man from the factory, the professor in the college, the musician, the man of rank, and the man without rank.

They are all together, tied by bonds of human interest, sacrificing for each other, ready to die for each other. All the conditions which ordinarily separate men from intercourse with each other are gone, and all the distinctions of class are forgotten. Every distinction of rank or of work is out of view.

They are there, side by side, fighting for their countries, willing in every way to spare each other possible misfortune. They are brethren in arms, whatever they were before. They are on the final level of humanity, fighting for its life. Europe will never be the same after this war. We see men emerging from those trenches filled with a human brotherhood, not men filled with thoughts of class distinction.

The New Europe.

There will never come from that awful struggle men whose thoughts are upon the differences between human beings because of accident of birth or fortune. They have a new fellowship, a new co-operation—that is the new Europe. America has got to learn that lesson. We do not want to learn it that way. We want to be spared that discipline. We want to be saved that ordeal. But if we are to compete in the New Day with a Europe ennobled by a new consciousness of its power and its opportunity, with new organization and new co-operation, we have got to bury the idea that group is arrayed against group; that labor is arrayed against capital; that capital is to exploit labor.

Let us go forward, not in words, not in praises, not announcing class antagonisms while we do our utmost to stimulate them, but let us go forward sincerely desirous to put America in the foreground of achievement because of her sense of social justice; because of the feeling of co-operation which inspires everyone concerned in her activities. There has been much talk in these later days about the labor vote. I want to say this; You can not buy the labor vote; you can not coerce the labor vote; you can not frighten the labor vote; you can not impose upon the labor vote by talking about the invisible government or by any kind of vilification of motives. We stand here desirous to give opportunities for work, desirous to build up every agency for the American working man. We are here as the friends of labor, because we are devoted to those policies through which alone the ideals of labor can be attained.

We want in all our work consideration of the importance of a dominant sense of American unity. We are a composite population, drawing our strength from every race and every clime, and the test of Americanism is not a test of race or of blood or of ancestry; the test is supreme devotion to our country, supreme love of the United States.

If I am elected President, and I expect to be elected President, [loud cheers] we shall have [interruption and cheers]—we shall have an administration which has no interests but the interests of the United States; which knows no policy but the supreme welfare of the people of the United States. It will not be coerced by threat from any quarter. It will not be deflected by any alien machination.

It will not be made to subserve any ulterior purpose. We propose to have an American administration meeting the problems of the twentieth century in the American manner; that is, according to the rule of reason; and thus we expect to have a dignified place in a new rivalry, a new commercial rivalry among the nations of the twentieth century.

And I want to say this: There will be no higher object that the administration could possibly have in view than to secure, after the conclusion of this war, to the utmost practicable extent, the organization of peace, so that such a great strife may never again occur. We want to perfect our instrumentalities of peace. We want to see a world court, by which all controversies of a justiciable character may be determined.

We want to see councils of conciliation. We want frequent conferences of the nations to develop the rules of international law; and back of all that, so far as is practicable, we want an international organization, by which resort to these tribunals and councils may be had—may be required to be had—before resort to the extremity of war.

We have a great opportunity of service, but we cannot avail ourselves of that opportunity if there is any doubt of our understanding of our own rights. We cannot advance American trade throughout the world if we do not maintain the dignity of American citizenship. There is no use in asking a man to go abroad to serve humanity if, when he goes abroad to visit foreign parts and establish business in remote places where they are without the usual protection, he should not have the protection which his citizenship entitles him to and if the flag has no significance to him but an invitation to come back.

We want men to feel, wherever they are, that if they are prosecuting their lawful business, if they are adhering to the principles which govern them, so far as their rights are concerned under international law, they have the full protection of their country. There is no hope for America if "American Citizen" anywhere in the world is not as proud a title as a man can bear.

Meeting Pleased Mr. Hughes.

After the meeting Mr. Hughes returned to the Hotel Astor, where he will remain until after Election Day. He made this statement:

"It certainly was a remarkable demonstration, culminating after a series of remarkable demonstrations, which prove conclusively to me that I shall be elected President of the United States."

'RUNNING WELL,' SAYS HUGHES

10,000 Hear Candidate Make Five Speeches in Various Parts of City.

Mr. Hughes addressed about 10,000 persons in five meetings yesterday morning and afternoon. He rushed from one place to another in an automobile and delivered practically the same speech at every meeting, devoting most of his time to a discussion of living and business conditions and asserting that a Republican protective tariff and an efficient Republican administration would be necessary to maintain prosperity in this country after the close of the European war.

The candidate was enthusiastically received everywhere, the crowds gathering to hear him being limited in each case only by the number of available square feet. There was, however, a manifestation of Wilson sentiment among two of the audiences addressed by Mr. Hughes. In Union Square, where about 8,000 persons packed themselves together in front of the speaker's stand, a group of men started yelling, "Wilson, Wilson," in the middle of Mr. Hughes's address, and others took up the cry until approximately 100 voices were raised. The speaker ignored the performance, some one on the stand shouted to the disturbers to "act as gentlemen," and the opposition ceased.

At the meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, where Mr. Hughes made his first talk of the day, a man in the audience broke the apparent Republican unanimity of the assemblage, by shouting, "What's the matter with Wilson?" Perhaps half a dozen persons applauded, two dozen others laughed, a score murmured against the interruption, and Mr. Hughes continued talking, ignoring the exclamation, which was not continued.

The enthusiasm and effect of the meetings was impaired somewhat by the weakness of the candidate's voice. Mr. Hughes's was hoarse when he began to make his first speech and by the time he made the last of the five he could be heard only by those pressing close to him. This fact led to some disorder at the meetings. When persons beyond the range of the speaker's voice realized that they could hear nothing they began to move away, others still hopeful of getting close enough to hear, pushed forward, and the result was a moving and pushing that increased the difficulties for Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes, who made friends and enemies when Governor of New York by his anti-race track activities, began his first speech with:

"We're on the home stretch and running well."

He then went on to say that there was a growing tide of sentiment among the American people in favor of practicable policies and against "delusive statements about peace and prosperity."

"We propose to make prosperity independent of the war," he said. "The present domestic situation is on a false basis. Our prosperity is built upon sand. After the war, despite the waste of human life now going on, Europe will have a large body of trained, disciplined men; she will have more men available for production than she had before the war began. Her business men are making their plans now, and they have their governments behind them. In Europe a business man is not a suspicious character.

"We shall have to compete with the production of Europe. But because of conditions here and there, we can do so to our advantage only if we do one of two things. Establish a protective tariff or reduce the wages of our workingmen."

Mr. Hughes also spoke of "America first, America efficient, and America consecrated."

The second meeting was the one in Union Square, and the third was at the James E. Marsh Association, the Republican Headquarters of the Third Assembly District, Lafayette and Spring Streets. The fourth was indoors at Broadway and Houston Streets, where Mr. Hughes's speech followed one by ex-President Taft. The fifth meeting was in the Hughes Alliance hall at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

60,000 MEN IN LINE IN HUGHES PARADE

Rain Depletes Spectators at the Beginning, but as It Ceases the Throngs Grow.

EXPLOSION AT THE START

Two Photographers Hurt as Flashlight Powder Blows Up, Causing Rumors of a Bomb.

At Republican National Headquarters last night's parade in honor of the Republican Presidential candidate was said to be "the biggest torchlight parade ever held in this country for anything." Clockers had been engaged to count the actual number of marchers, but, as the procession was still passing the reviewing stand in front of the Union League Club late at night, it was said the actual count could not be compiled until today. The Republicans estimated that there were between 60,000 and 65,000 men in line. The Wilson parade Thursday night, in which, according to Democratic estimates, there were between 20,000 and 30,000 marchers, was credited with only a little more than 13,000 by the count of the clockers employed by the Republicans. At Democratic Headquarters it was said last night that no clockers had been employed by the Democrats to count the Republican marchers and that the Democrats were "not worrying about the Republican parade."

At the outset last night's parade was marred seriously by two features. Just before the parade began, at Broadway and Worth Street, a can of flashlight powder exploded prematurely in the hands of a photographer's assistant. Both the photographer and the assistant were knocked to the ground and burned so seriously that one or both may lose their eyesight. The explosion gave rise to a report that an attempt had been made on the life of the Republican candidate and that a bomb had been hurled at him.

The explosion occurred as Mr. Hughes was stepping into an automobile to lead the parade to the reviewing stand. The photographer, John A. Walsh of 25 East 128th Street, prepared to take a photograph of the candidate as he entered the automobile and poured some flashlight powder on the holder, which was carried by his assistant, Frank Murtha of 1,372 First Avenue. The powder in the can became ignited from that on the holder and both the photographer and his assistant were knocked to the ground, while the glare temporarily blinded the throng of marchers in the immediate vicinity. Both injured men were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it was decided that an immediate operation was necessary to save Walsh's eyesight.

Rain Fell as March Began.

The second marring incident was the weather. Just as the parade started, at 6:15 o'clock, a light rain began. Until the parade reached Madison Square there were but few spectators lining the sides of the streets, and the Republicans blamed the weather. By the time the Square was reached, however, the rain had practically stopped and the crowds increased constantly in size. At the reviewing stand in front of the Union League Club there was a jam of spectators, and, while there were only straggling groups along the rest of Fifth Avenue during the first hour of the parade, the crowds of onlookers grew so thick later that they were packed seven and eight deep in places.

The parade, which was called by its originators a "wheel of fame," because of the torchlights carried by the marchers, presented a spectacular appearance.

It was arranged as nine "spokes of a wheel," the extremities of which reached Fifty-seventh Street, the North River, the East River, and the Battery, and in all there were fifty divisions, many of which were accompanied by floats and carried large transparencies. The marchers carried a variety of torchlights, from the old-fashioned oil cups on sticks and red-flame torches to the modern electric flashlights on batons. The divisions represented trades and professions, each costumed differently. The college section included 6,000 marchers, with H. S. Manning of Yale's class of '62 in the front rank.

Fourteen men marched abreast up Fifth Avenue. Whole regiments of the marchers carried red, white, and blue lanterns. One group, the jewelry division, carried picturesque lanterns of gold-colored glass and each man wore a golden fez with a white pompon and cape. The drug men were accompanied by searchlights mounted on motor trucks; the Uptown Drygoods Association men waved electric torches. Other groups in the parade represented patriotic characters. One group of Revolutionary soldiers marched to the fife, drum, and whistle, and bore a transparency labeled:

Some of the Mottoes.

"Baker is Wrong—These Men Did Not Steal."

Other transparencies read:

"Wilson's Cabinet—the only Cabinet that ever muddled the Fame of the Men that Made our Nation."

"Woodrow Wilson has dimmed the brightness of Old Glory."

"Was George Washington the Father of his Country or a Cheater Then? Ask Secretary Baker."

"Boys and Adair, Victims of the Peace that Wilson Kept."

"What do the parents of our boys slain at Vera Cruz and Carrizal think of the peace that Wilson keeps."

"He kept us out of war—What war?"

"Where did Wilson find Daniels? Answer—In Gilbert Sullivan's 'Pinafore.'"

One of the sections of the college division had with them a huge model of the White House, one side of which was labeled: "Exit Wilson" and the other: "Enter Hughes." One section, composed of dry goods men, wore white oilcloth capes and hat covers, and congratulated themselves on their costume because of its practicability during the rainy first hour of the march.

The marchers in the parade were the subjects of jeering remarks from spectators at times, particularly in the downtown section. Near Madison Square some one on the sidewalk yelled out that the bands in the parade didn't believe in an eight-hour day, and received a general laugh. Another man on the sidewalk yelled as the division in oilcloth passed:

"You'll get better protection from those coats than Hughes."

Others yelled "Hoch der Kaiser!" "Vote for Wilson!" "What's the matter with Wilson?" and similar remarks. On the whole, however, the marchers were cordially cheered as the crowds thickened uptown, and women guests in the Waldorf, as the parade passed, waved scarfs and handkerchiefs from windows of the hotel and cheered for "Hughes and protection."

Besides Mr. Hughes there were a number of Republican notables in the reviewing stand, among them being ex-President Taft, ex-Senator Root, Governor Whitman, Congressman Calder, and Robert Bacon. Mr. Hughes returned to the reviewing stand after delivering his speech at Madison Square Garden. When he reached it he was greeted by ex-President Taft with: "Hello, Charlie."

Charles H. Sherrill, Grand Marshal of the parade, who was the organizer both of this parade and the great preparedness parade of last May, returned to the reviewing stand after his section had passed and remained until the last marchers had gone by. Mr. Sherrill was among the many marchers who believed that a bomb had been thrown at Mr. Hughes before the parade started. He did not learn the truth until he got back to the reviewing stand.

Last night's parade was said to be about half the size of the preparedness parade of last May, in which there were 125,683 marchers.

The preparedness parade, however, was a daylight parade, the Republicans pointed out in making their assertion that last night's was the greatest torchlight parade ever held. They said that great Republican parades were also held in forty other large cities last night.

There was one "defection from the Hughes column" during the parade. In the eastern section, marching on Fourth Avenue, 700 men, parading behind the banner of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, called "the home of Governor Hughes," turned out of the line of march without ceremony at Twenty-eighth Street and started off toward Fifth Avenue.

Marshal's aids called on policemen for help to head them off, and they were met at Madison Avenue and turned north there. They said that they had been placed after the commercial divisions and were displeased with their positions. They intended, they said, to cut into the main line at Twenty-eighth Street to get a better position.

600 POLICE AT GARDEN.

Crowd Outside Was Not Large and Was Easily Handled.

The 600 policemen who were assigned to special duty at Madison Square Garden last night, where Charles E. Hughes made the last address of his campaign, had little work to do. There was no such throng about the building as that which virtually carried it by assault on Thursday when President Wilson spoke there, and at no time was there danger of disorder. At 8 o'clock it was possible to withdraw the police lines, and at that time perhaps 1,000 more entered the building.

The police stretched their lines about the building at 6 o'clock, and after the gallery was filled refused to let any pass unless they held tickets. There were perhaps 1,000 waiting to obtain admission then. Those who could not find seats in the upper gallery waited good-naturedly in the rain and some wandered off to see the parade, which was to pass along Fifth Avenue.

By 7 o'clock the ticket holders began to arrive in numbers which gave the police some work to do, but there was no rush. It was a different sort of crowd and quite a different picture than that of Thursday night. All who had tickets obtained admission without difficulty.

Elaborate police arrangements had been made for handling a vast crowd which did not materialize. Commissioner Arthur Woods was on hand and with him were Chief Inspector Schmitberger and Inspector Boetler. They had established headquarters in the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Madison Avenue, opposite the main entrance.

Nineteen patrol wagons and ambulances were held in readiness, but it was evident early in the evening that there was no danger of a jam which would warrant such precautions.

Republican leaders offered the explanation that the crowds were lacking about the Garden because of the great throng which was in the parade and could not get to the Garden. The parade started before the meeting and was in progress when Mr. Hughes concluded his address. Commissioner Woods had assigned 1,800 men to maintain order along the line of march. They did not have any trouble either because, whether on account of the somewhat unfavorable weather conditions, as the leaders asserted, or because of some other reason, there was never danger of disorder.

The scene at Madison Square Garden was more like that found at a theatre entrance than the one enacted when President Wilson spoke there on Thursday night.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 106 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Drama.

III. Election Forecast, Schools, Real Estate.

IV. Retogravure and Picture Sections.

V. Magazine Section.

UNITED STATES LEADS IN FINANCIAL POWER.....
By William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

EUROPE'S VIEWS ON WILSON AND THE ELECTION-INTERVIEW WITH PLEASANT A. STOVALL, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

TEN CENTS A DAY SUPPORTS A FRENCH WAR ORPHAN.

ONE MILLION DOLLAR WING TO BE BUILT ON AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS TO WASHINGTON IRVING FROM HENRY BREVOORT.

WAR HAS TEMPORARILY STOPPED EUROPEAN LETTERS AND ART.....*Says Arthur Bullard*

MEXICO IS BEING RECONSTRUCTED.....
Says Senor Bonillas of Mexican-American International Peace Commission.

CHURCHES THAT OUGHT TO DIE ARE DYING.

REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE ON "WAR GAME" AS AID TO OUR NAVY.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"SUREFOOTED AND USED TO THE TRAIL".....*Cartoon*

VI. Review of Books, (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.

VIII. Sports, Automobiles, Want Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Vote for Hughes Is a Vote for War

See

Ruck

Out To-day

and

Be Convinced

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Announcement

We delivered yesterday fully 70% of the goods we usually send out on Saturday.

The indulgence kindly extended to us by our customers and the public has been greatly appreciated.

We ask their further kind indulgence during the next few days when we expect our delivery service to become normal.

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Anderson Galleries

On Election Day the Galleries Will be Open from 10 to 5 o'clock.

An Extraordinary Collection of Books in the French Language

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The finest collection of modern French Books that has ever been offered, in this country or Europe. In printing, illustrating, and binding, they exhibit the highest skill of the world's greatest artists.

Also some rarities of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, including first editions of Racine, Corneille, Voltaire, Perrault, Rousseau, and the First Edition of Le Sage's Gil Blas, and works illustrated by the master engravers.

On Public Exhibition from November 16th to the Sale on the afternoon and evening of November 21st and the afternoon of November 22nd.

Rare and Valuable Books

Selected from the Library of

H. V. Jones,

of Minneapolis

To be sold to make room for Incunabula and other early printed books in which Mr. Jones is now specializing. Books of Hours with beautiful miniatures. Important Manuscripts by famous authors, including Combe, Stevenson, Byron, Moore, Yeats, and Mark Twain. Original Drawings by Cruikshank, Leech, and Rowlandson. First Editions of early English dramatists. Rare Americana. Autograph Letters and Documents, including a very important Huguenot Document signed by Henry of Navarre and other Protestant leaders. On Exhibition from November 15th to the Sale on the afternoon and evening of November 20th.

Rare American Autographs

The remarkable Collection of a

New York Gentleman

Including a Lynch signature and autographs of all the other Signers of the Declaration except three. A full set of the Presidents in very fine Autograph Letters. Very important Letters by Literary Men, Statesmen, and Soldiers, and an extraordinary

Lincoln Collection

including twenty-four Letters and Documents in Lincoln's hand, many letters by his contemporaries, and hundreds of books and pamphlets regarding Lincoln and his public services. Now on Exhibition to the Sale on the Afternoons and Evenings of Monday and Tuesday, November 13th and 14th.

Books Inscribed by Authors

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James Carleton Young

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Part I of the largest Collection of the kind in the world. Made by Mr. Young during forty years of correspondence and travel. Each book contains a special inscription by the author, and in many cases autobiographies and valuable bibliographical notes. Nearly all the books are First Editions and most of the famous native and foreign authors of the Nineteenth Century are represented. Now on Exhibition to the Sale on the Afternoons and Evenings of November 15th and 16th. Part II of this famous Collection will be sold in five sessions beginning December 11th and three other sales will be held later in the season.

New York City Views

From the famous Collection of

John D. Crimmins

And Maps, Plans, and Books relating to the City and State. One of the most interesting and important Collections of the kind that has ever come on the market. Many of the views are excessively rare. Among the Books are Directories of the City from 1792 to 1861, a complete set of Valentine's Manuals, Smith's New York, the Atlas Nouveau and Vischer's Atlas and other rarities. Now on Exhibition to the Sale Friday Afternoon and Evening, November 10th.

AUTOGRAPHS—Rare and valuable Autographs collected by Hollis French of Boston and others. Manuscripts of Drake, Harte, O. Henry, Whitman, and Colonel Roosevelt. Documents signed by Crolier, Margaret of Navarre, Marie Antoinette, and Lincoln. Autograph Letters by distinguished Authors and Soldiers, including one by Count Frontenac. Now on Exhibition to the Sale Wednesday Afternoon, November 8th.

Other Announcements will follow immediately

Catalogues free. Sales at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock

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Madison Avenue, at Fortieth Street, New York

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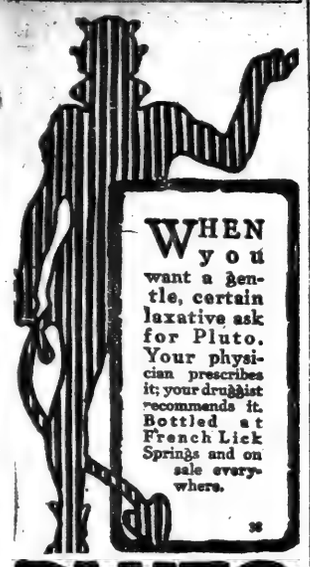

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PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PHYSIC

BOTH ROCKEFELLERS FAILED TO REGISTER

Father and Son on List of Citizens Who Cannot Cast a Ballot.

OTHERS VOTE OUT OF TOWN

Among These Are Vincent Astor, Mortimer L. Schiff, George J. Gould, and August Belmont.

A study of the list of registered voters supplemented by inquiries among certain persons revealed yesterday that several men well known in New York will be unable to vote next Tuesday and that more than a few of "New York City's leading citizens" are not citizens of New York City at all, having registered for purpose of voting and paying taxes from their suburban homes.

Among those who will not vote are John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his son. It was learned that the two Rockefellers customarily register and vote from their city houses at 4 and 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, but their names were not found upon the list of voters of the Twenty-second Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, which includes these addresses. Subsequent inquiry at Mr. Rockefeller, Sr's. office was answered by the statement that both father and son had been out of town during registration week owing to "some mistake in advising them of the time of registration."

J. P. Morgan will also be unable to vote, for he is in Europe now. Otto H. Kahn has a city home at 8 East Sixty-eighth Street, but is living at his house in Morristown, N. J. He was found not to be registered from his city address, and he could not be reached at his office with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Telephonic inquiry at his Morristown home resulted in only this statement: "Mr. Kahn does not vote at all."

Theodore F. Jhonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, is said to live at the Hotel Plaza when in the city, but he is not registered from that place. He was out of town yesterday and could not be communicated with.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, lives at 189 East Thirty-ninth Street, but is not registered from that address. He could not be reached yesterday, but it was said at his office that he was not "voting this year," and it was added that he would be out of town on Election Day. Frederic R. Coudert cannot vote because he was in Europe during registration week, returning to this country only last Tuesday.

Amos R. E. Pinchot, who has been a strong advocate of President Wilson, hopes that he can vote, but is not sure. Prior to registration week he lived at 1,021 Park Avenue and registered from that address, but, he said yesterday, it was necessary for him to move from that address temporarily, and he does not know what effect this will have on his eligibility.

Among the prominent citizens who will vote outside of the city is Vincent Astor, who is not registered from his house at 122 East Seventy-eighth Street. His secretary informed a TIMES reporter that "Mr. Astor votes in Rhinebeck."

Mortimer L. Schiff, who has a house at 932 Fifth Avenue, votes from Oyster Bay, according to his secretary. George Jay Gould, who lives sometimes at 857 Fifth Avenue, votes in Lakewood, N. J., it was said, and August Belmont, who has a house at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, is registered in Hempstead, according to the best information and belief.

Willard D. Straight always votes in Westbury, according to his secretary, and Paul D. Cravath, who was once Mr. Hughes's law partner, does not live, for voting purposes, at his house at 107 East Thirty-ninth Street, but in Locust Valley, L. I., it was said for him.

Francis Lynde Stetson is not registered from his house at 24 East Seventy-fourth Street. Inquiry at his office was answered by the statement that he was out of town, but that he spent a majority of the months of every year at his home in Rockland County, and "probably" voted there.

Oswald Garrison Villard votes in Dobbs Ferry, according to one who spoke for him, and Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is in the telephone book as living at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, is registered and will vote in Englewood, N. J., the TIMES reporter was informed.

RESENT RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

Irishmen Denounce Circular Supporting Walbridge Taft.

Many Irishmen throughout the city protested yesterday against receiving a circular through the mails which they said was an attempt to inject religion into politics. The circular was headed "League for the Protection of Religious Orders," and the address was given as 26 Cortlandt Street.

Under the title "To American Citizens with red blood in their veins" a number of letters were printed, setting forth alleged atrocities against priests and nuns in Mexico. Quotations were taken from a book entitled "The Book of Red and Yellow," written by a Catholic priest named Francis C. Kelley. The pamphlet also contained an attack on Cleveland H. Dodge. In conclusion it advised voters to cast their ballots for Walbridge Taft, candidate for Representative in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

DECLARE PRINCETON IS LOYAL TO WILSON

Two of Faculty Deny Accuracy of Straw Vote Taken by the Hughes College League.

CALL IT A CAMPAIGN JOKE

Assert an Analysis of the Figures Indicates Alumni to be 2 to 1 for the President.

Professor H. B. Fine, Princeton, '80, Dean of the Princeton School of Science and head of the mathematics department, and Professor Edward Capps of the classics department, in letters to Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, denied indignantly yesterday the recently published statements that Princeton University, Faculty and alumni, was against President Wilson. Dean Fine and Professor Capps gave definite figures to prove the loyalty of Princeton to its former head. In his letter Professor Fine wrote:

"A few days ago a statement was issued by the Hughes National College League that it had taken a 'non-partisan' poll of the alumni of Princeton University, and that the result was 2,098 for Hughes and 651 for Wilson. Since the living alumni of Princeton number upward of 7,500, these figures leave nearly 5,000 to be accounted for.

"The poll was taken by means of a postal card, on which the alumnus was asked whether he was going to vote for Mr. Hughes and why; also if he had changed his party affiliation since 1912 and why.

"Mr. Wilson's name did not appear on this card at all, and there was nothing to indicate that a straw ballot was being taken. The natural course for an alumnus who favored Mr. Wilson to take on receiving such a card from such a source was to ignore it or simply to reply 'no' to its first question, and it appears that all but 651 followed one of these courses."

"On the other hand, the card was calculated to elicit replies from almost every one who favored Mr. Hughes, and it probably did. Hence, all that the poll proves is that of the 7,500 and more Princeton alumni, 2,098 favor Mr. Hughes; but the manner in which it was conducted also makes it seem probable that the great majority of the remaining 5,400 oppose him, and that in reality Mr. Wilson is the choice of the Princeton alumni by at least 2 to 1."

Professor Capps, in his letter, characterised the poll as a "campaign joke." He wrote:

"The Faculty Section of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Princeton was organized on Oct. 25 with 95 charter members. The membership at this writing is 106 and more are coming in every day.

"The significance of this list is shown by an analysis of the membership of the Faculty. Omitting all who are abroad and those who are not American citizens, there are 173 voting members of the staff of instruction. Of the 73 full professors, 42 are members of the club and two who have not joined expect to vote for Wilson; of the 48 assistant professors, 32 belong to the club and four others expect to vote for Wilson; and of the 52 instructors, 33 are members of the club. The membership of the club constitutes over 61 per cent. of the Faculty who can vote at this election, and counting those who have made up their minds for Wilson, but have not joined the club, over 65 per cent. will vote the Democratic national ticket. And the remainder are by no means solid for Hughes.

"These are real votes, and not straw votes. The so-called straw vote of the Princeton alumni, recently published, which accounts for only 2,749 out of the 10,500 living alumni, must be regarded as a campaign joke. As to the Faculty, they have let it be known in no uncertain fashion where they stand—for Woodrow Wilson as always."

TEUTON PRESS TAKES NO SIDES ON ELECTION

Campaign Discussed in Academic Spirit as Not Likely to Affect Course of War.

BERLIN, Nov. 3, (via London, Nov. 4.)—The German press is printing all available news of the approaching American election. The Catholic organ, the Koelnische Volks Zeitung, today devoted a long editorial to the subject, but avoided taking sides. If the German people at one time, it says, sided with one of the candidates because they assumed that he was more friendly to Germany they now see their mistake.

The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a leading editorial saying the outcome is very much in doubt. It treats with great sympathy President Wilson's program for eliminating war through a peace organization, but refrains from expressing preference between candidates.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian press, which a week ago paid no attention to the American Presidential campaign, has discussed the subject during the last few days as thoroughly as the fragmentary reports reaching Vienna will permit. Generally the papers express the opinion that the result of the election will have no influence upon the war.

The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung, after expressing the belief that the result is in doubt, and pointing out that a Presidential election is an internal affair in which questions of home politics give the decision, says:

"Reiteration of this fact is needed to guard against the view that the result of the American election would bring about a great change in the course of American policies or would materially influence the public attitude in the United States toward the European war.

"Mr. Wilson, should he remain at the wheel, will not let go the political plumb line he has so far held. Mr. Hughes, should he take Wilson's place, would not guide the policies of the country into new channels. American policies towards the Central States during the coming months generally will remain what they have been, because motives underlying decisions of the American State Department remain the same. A study of the country leads to the conclusion that Mr. Wilson's attitude differs in no particular respect from that of influential circles of the American people and that the course he has followed was a consequence of that country's interior policy."

WATCH RETURNS FROM ROOF

Women to Observe Times Flashes from Top of the Vanderbilt.

Members of the Women's City Club, who occupy almost the entire eighteenth floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, have planned to watch the election returns flashed by THE TIMES from the top of the Times Building from their club headquarters and from the roof of the Vanderbilt Hotel. The tower is in full view of the Vanderbilt and if the weather is favorable several interesting parties will be held on the roof. Bulletins will also be received in the clubrooms for the first time since its organization.

Election returns will be received at Carnegie Hall in a way never before attempted. Many special wires will be used and it is expected that the definite results will be known quickly. Members of prominent clubs and societies, who have heretofore learned the results on Election Night at their clubs, are making plans to attend Carnegie Hall with their families.

PRESIDENT FEELS PULSE OF VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

laughed and cheered for fully a minute before it would let the speaker continue.

Today was "Old Home Day" at Shadow Lawn, and the audience was made up chiefly of New Jersey delegations. A Trenton delegation paraded in with a banner inscribed "Wilson's Home Folks." Mercer County's banner declared that "Mercer County Extends Greetings to President Wilson" and assured him that "Mercer County Remembers Governor Woodrow Wilson."

A big delegation of Princeton undergraduates marched in to the strains of "Old Nassau" and enlivened the occasion with repeated cheers for Wilson. The President seemed particularly pleased to see them, and he waved his hand at them as they greeted him on his appearance. A quartet, arranged by Sheriff Eugene Kinkead, helped in the demonstration by singing a song whose refrain was "We want Wilson in the White House four years more." It pleased the audience so much that it was repeated three times.

At the beginning of his speech, recalling his participation in the New Jersey political fight six years ago, the President made a scathing attack on the Republican campaign in New Jersey, with a severe indictment of Walter E. Edge, Republican candidate for Governor.

"Invisible government never existed in more hateful forms than it has existed in past years in this State of New Jersey," he said, "and that invisible government never had more successful places of concealment than it had in such localities as Atlantic City, from which the candidate for Governor on the Republican side has been chosen, and it never received more successful and persistent defense than it has received from the newspapers which he owns and controls."

In the course of his indictment of the Republican national campaign the President declared that it was the duty of its leaders "to expound the real heart of the social necessities and the political exigencies of America." Instead of doing this, he asserted, they had merely said that the right things had been done, but by the wrong people. "It is not a question of personal qualification," he said. "It is a question of what the person, whether qualified or unqualified, intends to do that tells in an exigency like this, for it is a necessity to get the Democratic Party out."

Feels Pulse of Victory.

After making a plea to voters to vote for principles, without regard to their previous partisan allegiance, the President concluded with a prediction of victory next Tuesday.

"I feel rising in my pulses already the inspiration and impulse which is to come not only to the United States but to the world next Tuesday," he said. "I do not identify myself with this. To me has fallen the unspeakable good fortune of happening to be the spokesman of the American people at this critical and fateful time. I do not know what is wise. I cannot be sure that I judge right, but I am sure that my heart speaks the same thing that they wish their hearts to speak. It is only in this impulse, in this sympathetic connection which I am sure that I have with them, that I am worthy to speak for them at all."

The President was introduced to the audience by Governor Fielder of New Jersey as the "Next President." Lieut. Col. David L. Flynn of Princeton greeted the President in the name of his "home folks."

Among the New Jersey politicians and State officials who were with the President on the platform today were Edward L. Hermann, his private secretary when he was Governor of the State, whom he appointed as counsel to the Public Utilities Commission; James Kerney, editor of the Trenton Times; Lee Hirsch, City Clerk of Trenton; Richard Stockton, State Commissioner of Charities and Correction; John Phillips of Trenton; Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County, Sheriff Eugene Kinkead, Surrogate James L. Norton, and Secretary of State Thomas L. Martin.

The day was marred by one unfortunate incident when William Johnson, an elderly citizen of Adelphia, N. J., dropped dead just as the President finished speaking, and the crowd began to break up. Heart disease was assigned as the cause.

Here is the President's speech:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Governor Fielder, My Fellow-Citizens: I think it is not necessary for me to tell you how it warms my heart to see this group of my fellow-citizens from this State, in which I have lived so long and for which I have tried to do the best that was in me, and my thoughts today are naturally first of the aspects of the campaign as they display themselves in New Jersey.

I must say that it has been very hard in recent weeks not to take off my coat and get back into the fight that is now developing in this State in the effort to reinstate in power the men whom we routed six years ago and held up to the reprobation and contempt of all lovers of just and true government, because it is apt to stir the blood very hotly to see these men trying to get into power again.

We have heard a great deal of talk in condemnation of invisible government. Invisible government never existed in more hateful forms than it has existed in past years in this State of New Jersey, and that invisible government never had more successful places of concealment than it had in such localities as Atlantic City, from whom the candidate for Governor on the Republican side has been chosen, and it never received more successful and persistent defense than it has received from the newspapers which he owns and controls.

When I see this unblushing, this impudent attempt to reinstate these forces without any concealment of any kind, do you wonder that I would like to get out again and denounce the whole crowd as I know them? Because their purpose is to do exactly with the Government of New Jersey what they used to do in the old days of the highest tide of their power, when in private conclave they used to do the things that no men would dare to do in public, and this State was governed, not by its Legislature, not by its accredited servants, but by men who contrived things for their own interest, without taking the public into their confidence at all—back-stairs government.

Knows Corruption's Trail.

For my part, I do not believe that the people of New Jersey are going to be deceived by this thing. Deceived? Why should they be? There is no concealment of the purpose. The whole thing is perfectly obvious because of the conduct of the candidates that have been picked out. I have followed the trail of this sort of thing in New Jersey. I know where it is.

It has been uncovered so often that if there is any voter who does not know where it is, he has only himself to blame. If any man votes for the Republican State candidates in this contest, he knows that he is voting for the re-establishment of invisible government in the State of New Jersey, and he is betraying the confidence which is reposed in every man who goes to the ballot box to exercise the great and solemn duty of choosing public servants. I cannot speak with too much emphasis on this subject, because I know what I am talking about.

You remember that six years ago when I was running for Governor in this State it was said that I was a schoolmaster. I had to admit it, because it was so, but I told them that I was running as a schoolmaster on this understanding, that the business of a schoolmaster was understood to be to find out everything he could and tell all he knew about it, and I promised them that if I was elected I would find out everything I could find out and tell them all about it. I did find it out. I did tell them, and if they have not forgotten the lesson, they will turn with reprobation and contempt away from the men who are trying to establish the things which they then destroyed.

Delightful to Fight Wrong.

It is delightful to fight the things that are wrong. It is delightful to hit some thing that is worth hitting and destroying. The only thing that is disappointing in contests of this sort is that these fellows dodge and will not get hit. They sneak and will not reveal their purpose. They have no mind or stomach for the fight in the open, and they erect things that look like bulwarks but are mere pasteboard.

I remember telling an audience of my fellow-citizens in New Jersey, in Newark, six years ago that these things that they were approaching might look like fortresses with real guns in the embrasures, but that they were made of cardboard; the guns were imitations, the men behind them were cowards because they were fighting in an unworthy cause, and all that we had to do was to march against this apparent fortress to see it crumble in its own weakness. And so it is again. All you have got to do is merely to say what you want and miasmatic mists of this sort of thing disappear just as they disappear before the wholesome rays of the sun itself.

I want to testify that I have dealt with most of the men who are being offered as candidates on the State Democratic ticket, and I know them to be honest men. I would trust them, and the only people you can afford to put into office in this year of grace is people that you can trust, people whose orbit you can calculate beforehand, people whom you have tested and whose position is known to you in all its frank particulars.

But, after all, fellow-citizens, the thing that is being attempted in New Jersey is only part of what is being attempted in the United States, and being attempted in the United States with more and more transparency of purpose. Look how the campaign has gone. First of all, an attempt to set up some kind of handsome issue. Not a very interesting attempt, because the issue was a new one every week.

Protection Not for Worker.

As soon as you approached what was said to be in the issue, it seemed to fade and disappear and there was nothing for you to grasp or grapple. And after finding that the search for an issue was in vain, they came down once more to the only thing they have in recent years ever known how to talk about, and that was the protective tariff. They know perfectly well that all the pretenses about the protective tariff have been torn away, not by the oratory of Democratic speakers, but by the patent demonstrations of fact. They know that the working men of this country may have been deceived for a little while, but they cannot be deceived all the time. They know just as well as we know that the industries in which the highest protection was given paid the lowest wages, and they know that the highest wages were paid in the least protected industries. That is a matter of record. Not only that, they know that in some of the most highly protected industries the conditions under which the laboring people lived were a disgrace to our civilization. They know that the men and women were ground just as low as they could be ground, and that these gentlemen who profess American patriotic feeling for the American laborer were most eager to import laborers from abroad and employ those who, because they did not know what America could afford them, were willing to take what they could get.

They know that the conditions of the laboring people in their employ were a patent contradiction of all the promises they had made to those working people when election was on. And now what do we witness? Having despaired of an issue, they are filling the country with alarms. They are not only filling the country with alarms, but they are attempting coercion of their laborers.

Control Only the Betting.

They imagine that these men are not their own masters and dare not vote as they think; and at last, I thank God, the American laborer is awake. He at last judges his friends by what they do and not by what they say. He knows that he has found friends, because he has found men who will do the things that he has demanded should be done in justice and equity to him.

Let them fill the air with alarms. The alarms are their own, not ours. They used to control the credit of the country; they now control nothing but the betting. So that I think as they look back upon this campaign—for we are now looking back upon it, and we hear now nothing but cries of distress as we look back upon it—we can see a very heartening and encouraging thing. We can see the American people at last asserting themselves by rejecting the old leadership under which they were so long led astray, and turning to do things for themselves.

The difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic is this: The Republican Party offer them masters; we offer them comrades and leaders. The Republican Party offers to take care of them; we offer to go into the fight shoulder to shoulder with them to get the rights which no man has a right to give to them. The ranks are formed. The discipline is self-disciplined. No man needs to guide them in their voting. They know what the issues are, and in their minds' eye they see those little coteries that used to govern the affairs of this country and control the Treasury of the United States, sitting in secret conference trying to determine how, in the last days of the campaign, when no man will have an opportunity to answer them, they may repeat the deceptions by which they have been controlling the votes of American citizens. You know, if you cry "Wolf," "Wolf," too often, the cry is of no efficacy. You know that if you show your hand too often, you are not allowed to play it at all. That is the position in which these gentlemen now find themselves.

Deeper Than Party Lines.

Why, my fellow-citizens, I have gone to several parts of this country since this campaign opened, and in every instance I have sought to make real non-partisan addresses, for the purpose of discussing the real public questions of the day. Those public questions are of the widest consequence and significance. We are trying to reconstruct America along the lines of justice and equity, which cut very much deeper than any party lines. Democrats are not the only people who have burning at their hearts the desire to see these things done. There are men without number in the ranks of the other party, even, men who are allowing themselves to be misled and deceived, who want these things done. It was the duty of those who represented the Republican Party, as it was our duty in this campaign, to expound the real heart of the social necessities and the political exigencies of America. Have they done that? Have they not merely said that though the right things had been done, no doubt, they had been done by the wrong people?

What difference does it make who did them, whether they were good-looking men or ugly men, whether they were wise men or unwise, whether they were schoolmasters or sages? If they were done, and were the right things to do, then every man ought to stand by them and praise them. It is not a question of personal qualification. It is a question of what the person, whether qualified or unqualified, intends to do that tells in an exigency like this, for it is an exigency.

Not a Republican Crisis.

It is not a crisis, as the Republican leaders would have you believe because it is necessary to get the Democratic Party out. That does not constitute the crisis, though that, I must admit, is the only crisis they have disclosed. It is a crisis because some of the fundamental things of the life of the world have to be determined. That is the only reason why we have been saying so much—by "we" I mean everybody who has been discussing this campaign—about the apparent division in our own ranks, about the apparent desire of some people to have our public policy determined by European reasons and not American reasons. We have seen that unless we could unite and direct and purify the forces of this country we could not do what it was necessary to do for the world through the instrumentality of America. Therefore, we have insisted with repeated insistence that the first thing to do was to see that everybody intended to do the same things and love the same things and believe in the same things. All that we have heard from our opponents has been that they believed in themselves. That is not what we wanted to know. Do they believe in us also? Do they believe in America also? Do they believe that America, by showing in her own politics that she means what she says about herself, can be counted upon to mean what she says about the world when the war is over?

Spreading Tinder for Sparks.

It amazes me that men calling themselves statesmen should discuss some of the things our opponents have been dwelling upon when the whole atmosphere of the world was lurid with the blaze of threatened trouble; men spreading tinder in this country when sparks without number were blowing from this terrible conflagration; men making party sport of unsettled questions, not settled ones, of present courses of action, not past courses of action; seeking to make party capital out of things which if not settled wisely might bring this country at any moment into this world conflict which is devastating Europe.

Is it not amazing, my fellow-citizens, to witness such effort for party advantage, and does it not point for us this moral, that we are now in the presence of things which ought to make parties almost a matter of indifference to us; which ought to make things fundamental the only things we care anything about; which ought to make the just foundations of peace the things that we are seeking for rather than the accidental elements of peace; not searching for the detail, but searching for the heart purpose that is in the whole thing.

The world will never be again what it has been. The United States will never be again what it has been. The United States was once in enjoyment of what we used to call splendid isolation. The three thousand miles of the Atlantic seemed to hold all European affairs at arm's length from us. The great spaces of the Pacific seemed to disclose no threat of influence upon our politics.

Now, from across the Atlantic and from across the Pacific we feel to the quick the influences which are affecting ourselves, and, in the meantime, whereas we used to be always in search of assistance and stimulation from out of other countries, always in search of the capital of other countries to assist our investments, depending upon foreign markets for the sale of our securities, now we have bought in more than 50 per cent. of those securities; we have become not the debtors but the creditors of the world, and in what other nations used to play in promoting industries which extended as wide as the world itself, we are playing the guiding part.

No Time to Look Over Shoulder.

We can determine to a large extent who is to be financed and who is not to be financed. That is the reason I say that the United States will never be again what it has been. So it does not suffice to look, as some gentlemen are looking, back over their shoulders, to suggest that we do again what we did when we were provincial and isolated and unconnected with the great forces of the world, for now we are in the great drift of humanity which is to determine the politics of every country in the world.

With this outlook, is it worth while to stop to think of party advantage? Is it worth stopping to think of how we have voted in the past? We are now going to vote, if we be men with eyes open that can see the world, as those who wish to make a new America in a new world mean the same old thing for mankind that it meant when this great Republic was set up; mean hope and justice and righteous judgment and unselfish action. Why, my fellow-citizens, it is an unprecedented thing in the world that any nation in determining its foreign relations should be unselfish, and my ambition is to see America set the great example; not only a great example morally, but a great example intellectually.

I was asking some business men the other day what they thought were the real foundations of good business. It was evident from their response that they agreed with me that the real foundations of good business are a vital and contented people. You cannot have good business out of a discontented population. You cannot have it out of a population large portions of which feel they are not getting the square deal. The sources of business are in the hearts and energies of mankind.

Seeks Fruits of Justice.

Now, similarly, you cannot get a great position in the world except out of a vital world. America cannot reap the harvest of her influence unless the soils of the world are kindly and genial and yield to her influence, and they will yield not to hatred, not to enmity, but to sympathy and co-operation and the love of only those things that are just and right.

Is it not worth while voting for these things no matter how you have voted in past years? You never had these things to vote for before. Are you going to determine what you are going to vote for now by what you voted for in an era that is concluded and gone by? For my part, I thank God that the era of the Old Guard has gone by. They never conceived or understood an unselfish purpose in their lives. They had as their motto: "Enlightened Selfishness." The only thing that is enlightened is unselfishness. If I were merely sinister and wanted to fill my own pockets as a business man I would be unselfish because I could make more money that way than any other way. Is it not so? Look at the industries which have treated their employes as if they were fellow-men and human beings. Have they not had better factories, and have they not made more money than the rest? Not these big ones that were so big that they could use their employes as mere tools and throw them away when they got dull or rusty, but the industries that were small enough to feel the influence of all that was human. Have they not been the ones that have prospered, and does not the happiness of their employes spell for them the fine balance on their ledgers?

Feels Victory at Hand.

But that is the selfish side of it. It all goes back to the old Scotchman's conclusion that honesty is the best policy. He frankly admitted that he had tried both. Having tried both in this country, we now know which to vote for. These gentlemen who choose their candidates recklessly with regard to that conclusion have made a very serious and complete miscalculation.

No, my fellow-citizens, I feel rising in my pulses already the inspiration and impulse which is to come not only to the United States, but to the world, next Tuesday. I do not identify myself with this. To me has fallen the unspeakable good fortune of happening to be the spokesman of the American people at this critical and fateful time. I do not know what is wise. I cannot be sure that I judge right, but I am sure that my heart speaks the same thing that they wish their hearts to speak. It is only in this impulse, in this sympathetic connection which I am sure that I have with them, that I am worthy to speak for them at all. Therefore I can feel some of the impersonal inspiration which comes from events and circumstances like the present.

Every man who has read and studied the great annals of this country may feel his blood warm as he feels these great forces of humanity growing stronger and stronger, not only, but knowing better and better from decade to decade how to concert action and unite their strength. In the days to come men will no longer wonder how America is going to work out her destiny, for she will have proclaimed to them that her destiny is not divided from the destiny of the world; that her purpose is justice and love of mankind.

WOMEN PARADE FOR WILSON

Floats in Bronx Show the Horrors of War—42 Autos in Line.

A women's automobile parade, under the auspices of the Bronx Women's floats of a graveyard, a battlefield with dying soldiers, and factories closed as the result of war, traversed the principal streets of the Bronx yesterday afternoon in a campaign by the league in support of the President's stand on the peace question.

It was originally planned to have only mothers in the parade and Mrs. Joseph I. Berry, Chairman of the league, expected a general turnout in the county. However, her expectations were not attained, as but forty-two cars took part in the parade, in which were many men.

The start was made from 138th Street and Willis Avenue, and the leading machine contained, besides Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Edward Polak, wife of the County Register, and the wives of other county officials.

The parade disbanded in front of the County Court House late in the afternoon.

PLAN LAST-MINUTE MEETING

Republicans Will Keep Up Campaign Late Tomorrow Night.

While the Republican national campaign practically closed with last night's speeches and parades, Governor Whitman and several candidates for other offices will sandwich one more day of campaigning in between Sunday and Election Day. The Republican County Committee announced last night that it would hold meetings tomorrow and tomorrow night, the latter to continue until a few hours before the opening of the polls on Tuesday morning.

Governor Whitman will make four noon-hour speeches tomorrow, at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway; 233 Lafayette Street; 901 Broadway, and 350 Broadway. Tomorrow night the Governor will speak in Carnegie Hall and at a number of meetings in Harlem. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who has charge of the meetings, predicted last night that Wilson would carry Manhattan by less than 25,000.

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WILSON AND HUGHES WOMEN IN DEBATE

Mrs. Bass and Miss Boswell Tell Suffragists of the Faith That Is in Them.

QUESTIONED BY AUDIENCE

One Woman Wants to Know About Food Law and Another About the Tariff and Our Mexican War.

There was a climax to the women's political work in this city yesterday morning when the two champion vote getters of the Democratic and the Republican Parties, Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, National Chairman of the Woman's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Director of the National Woman's Campaign Committee of the Republican Committee, Eastern Headquarters, told each other at Carnegie Hall the good things they knew about their own parties and Presidential candidates and the unpleasant things each knew about the other side.

There was a large audience of noticeably well-informed women at the meeting, which was under the auspices of the League for Political Education. The applause seemed to show that the audience was for Wilson, while the questions following the debate were apparently chiefly from Hughes supporters. The Hughes people said they had had bad luck in getting seats. When they sent in their demands a few days before the meeting they found that the Democratic women were already installed in the trenches and they had to take seats and boxes here and there as best they could.

It was the Wilson women who proposed the debate. They telegraphed Miss Francis Keller on the Republican Campaign Special asking for a joint meeting, which was refused for lack of time. It was said, and yesterday's argument was brought about with the aid of the league.

The Democratic women made the occasion a reception for Mrs. Bass, who arrived yesterday from the West, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau gave a breakfast at the Biltmore before the meeting for her and the officers and members of the Women's Bureau. There were a few speeches, but otherwise it was an honest-to-goodness breakfast, served at 9 A. M., when the women had morning appetites; bacon and eggs and cereal, and flowers that the women politicians brought themselves. After the food they were taken in state to Carnegie Hall in the big van in which they have been campaigning, escorted by eight decorated automobiles.

Miss Lillian D. Wald presided at the breakfast and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Chairman of the bureau; Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans spoke.

Mrs. Gibson in her speech denied that the women were for Wilson because they were in favor of peace at any price. She said that light would come later to the people who were now criticising President Wilson. "They will blush for shame," Mrs. Gibson said, "at the criticisms they are now making of a great President because he prefers war as a last resort. There isn't a mother in the land worthy of that noble name who would not gladly offer her son's life to preserve the glory of this country. But isn't it human of her to want to delay war a reasonable time, until other honorable means have had a fair chance to prevail?"

The exciting part of the debate at Carnegie Hall came at the close, when there were questions from the floor and answers from the two debaters. Every woman in the house and one man wanted to ask questions, and all at once. R. E. Ely, Director of the league, who presided, kept them in order by taking the questions one at a time from different sections of the house, those who were anxious to speak meanwhile waving their handkerchiefs to attract his attention.

Miss Francis Kellor, Miss Anne Rhodes, and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy were among those who asked questions. One inquiry was:

"Which candidate will do best for a United States of the World?"

Mrs. Bass and Miss Boswell, who were sitting together, took each other's hands and, rising, said together, smiling: "Both."

At another question Miss Boswell said she would be glad to allow Mrs. Bass to answer it, and Mrs. Bass said that she was quite willing to say that she did not know.

"Why does the United States with its great manufactories still need protection for its 'infant' industries?" asked a Democratic woman with sarcasm.

"Industries need the protection which they will get under a Republican Administration, as much as they did when protection made us the greatest industrial nation of the world," said Miss Boswell.

"Not all other parties are against protection," said Mrs. Bass. "I personally believe in a moderate tariff, but I don't believe in a high one which protects bloated interests and multi-millionaires."

"You remember," said Miss Boswell, "that after the hard times from 1892 to 1908 the people rose up and changed the administration. The low tariff didn't protect as the Democrats had promised."

"If I wanted to be nasty," said Mrs. Bass, "I might say those hard times were due to the conditions left over from the Republican administration. I remember that dreadful 'Black Friday.' I remember the hard times of Roosevelt's Administration." [Applause and laughter.] "Talk about the rush of goods over here after the war. Europe is devastated, her machinery is rusted and out of working order."

One of the questions was, "Why does Hughes attract the hyphenated vote?"

"Hughes does not attract the hyphenated vote as such, but he draws the vote of all clases of citizens," said Miss Boswell.

"I don't think Hughes will get any more of the hyphenated vote than Wilson," said Mrs. Bass.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy had been waving her handkerchief from a box for a long time before she got an opportunity to speak.

"What has Woodrow Wilson done to enforce the pure food laws?" she called belligerently, when she was finally recognized, and added quickly: "And I want to tell Mrs. Bass that we are at war with Mexico."

"The pure food laws have been enforced in the West," said Mrs. Bass, "and neither Miss Roswell nor I have touched on the Mexican question, for it would take too much time."

"Dr. Harvey Wiley says that President Wilson has not enforced the pure food laws," said Miss Boswell, "and, though he is a Democrat, he is going to vote for Hughes. The United States is at war wih Mexico."

"Hasn't this been a most extravagant Administration?" asked Miss Anne Rhodes.

"No," said Mrs. Bass. "More money has been spent, but there has been more call for it, among other things for the army and navy."

Following the meeting Mrs. Bass talked with the reporters about the woman vote in Illinois.

"There will be about 1,000 000 women to vote in Illinois, I think," she said. "There are about 800,000 registered, but in the country districts they do not have to register. How the women's vote will go no one can tell. That is the feeling of the politicians. In other parts of the West where the women have been voting longer they have become affiliated with parties and their vote can be gauged to a certain extent, but which way it will go in Illinois no one knows."

Mrs. Bass had previously said that she believed that the women's vote in the West, as a whole, would carry the country for Wilson. She had a poor opinion of the women's campaign train and said she thought they had cost Hughes 20,000 votes in every State in which they had worked.

The women of the Congressional Union and the Women's Party, working against Wilson she classed as "idotic, futile, and militant."

"That is not because I am working for Wilson," she said. "They are doing more to injure the cause of suffrage than anything else, and you will see me fighting them when I am working for suffrage next year as I am now."

WILSON 364, HUGHES 70, SAYS M'CORMICK

Continued from Page 1.

I await the verdict of Tuesday's election with eagerness and confidence."

Chairman McCormick also predicted that the Democrats would have a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives.

'HUGHES WILL WIN'—WILLCOX

Majority of at Least 100 in Electoral College, He Predicts.

With the Presidential campaign practically at its close, the leaders at the Headquarters of the Republican National Committee, 511 Fifth Avenue, expressed themselves as confident that Hughes would be elected by a large electoral vote. Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Committee issued a statement on behalf of the whole committee stating that it was their "unanimous belief" that when the votes were counted Mr. Hughes would have a majority of 100 electoral votes. Mr. Willcox said he might issue a statement giving further figures tomorrow.

"The result of next Tuesday's election is not in doubt," Mr. Willcox said in the National Committee's statement, "nor is it a matter of uncertainty. It is not a question of rival claims. This fight has been won for the ticket of the reunited Republican Party.

"After receiving reports from most of the States throughout the country, it is the unanimous belief of the members of the National Campaign Committee that Mr. Hughes will have at least 100 majority in the Electoral College. Doubtless this majority will be very much larger. I have made this report to Mr. Hughes this afternoon, as it is based on reports received from all over the country.

"So far as the claims of our opponents are concerned, it is perhaps not improper to call attention to the fact that when Mr. McCormick was running for Governor of Pennsylvania he predicted a large majority for himself in the State of Pennsylvania, and on Election Night it was found that he was not only defeated in the State, but he also had not carried the city or the district in which he lived.

"These extravagant claims are the invariable accompaniment of the Democrats in Presidential campaigns. Our opponents have always elected their candidates by a large majority in the days immediately preceding the election, but they fail on Election Day. They will amentably fail on Tuesday next."

In speaking of the Republican prospects in this State Herbert Parsons of the Executive Committee said:

"Mr. Hughes's plurality in this State will be 150,000. Careful investigation leads inevitably to this conclusion, and to the conclusion that the Democrats will not carry the city by more than 35,000."

A report which increased the belief of the Republican officials that they would carry Illinois was brought to headquarters during the day by William G. Edens of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. Mr. Edens was at one time an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He said that within the last week there had been a powerful switch of sentiment in favor of Hughes in Illinois.

"The attempt of the officers of the railroad brotherhoods to deliver the votes of the railroad men to Wilson is now reacting," Mr. Edens said. "There may be some slight defection among the trainmen as a result of the Adamson law, but it will have little effect on the result of the campaign. I have talked with a number of officers of railroad unions in the past week or so and I find that they are up in arms against the national officers for attempting to deliver them politically. They are suspicious of the so-called 8-hour law.

"The claims of the Democratic leaders that the women's vote in Illinois will be overwhelmingly for Wilson are not based on fact. I have talked with a great many women voters who are enthusiastic for Hughes, and the entire Republican ticket.

SEES STATE FOR HUGHES.

William L. Ward Says Westchester Will Give Him 6,000 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—National Committeeman William L. Ward, Chairman of the Westchester Republican County Committee, says New York State will give Hughes a plurality of 100,000. He also says Governor Whitman will be re-elected by a big majority. Mr. Ward gave out the following statement today:

"Westchester County will give Hughes 6,500 plurality. The State ticket and every man on it will carry the county by substantially the same plurality. The State ticket, which is one of the strongest and cleanest tickets ever nominated by any party in the history of our county, will be elected by pluralities approximating that amount. Republicans will elect the present legislative officers, Senator Slater and four members of the Assembly."

GIVES HOPE FOR MICHIGAN.

Parker, Progressive Candidate, Congratulates Wilson in Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Among the optimistic telegrams coming to the Executive Offices here in increasing numbers in the last few days is one received today from John M. Parker, Vice Presidential candidate on the Progressive ticket, who has been campaigning in Michigan. Mr. Parker congratulates the President in advance on his victory, which he regards as assured. The telegram, which is also signed by Albert D. Nortoni, reads as follows:

"The President,

"Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J.

"Permit me to extend congratulations in advance on your re-election, which appears to be assured. The Progressives throughout the Middle and Western States are coming strong to your support and the elements of a landslide are appearing.

"We have just concluded a three-day tour of Michigan in part on a special train and are thus enabled to forecast a tremendously heavy vote here from Progressives as a tribute to your splendid leadership. Indeed, it is our candid judgment that even this old time Republican State will probably return its electoral vote in your favor. It is not too much to say that it looks that way.

"JOHN M. PARKER,
"ALBERT D. NORTONI."

WILSON 307—HUGHES 224.

New York Herald's Poll Shows a Steady Drift to President.

The New York Herald's straw vote, consisting of approximately a quarter of a million ballots in all States, indicates the election of Wilson by 307 electoral votes against 224 for Hughes.

In its review of the situation, The Herald says that in parts of the country the opinions of its correspondents are at variance with the results of the straw votes and that Republican leaders are confident that they have checked the drift to President Wilson, which caused them alarm up to a week ago. On the other hand, The Herald's poll has shown a steady drift to Wilson. Last Sunday Hughes was in the lead in the total straw vote by 72. The final totals, printed today, have Wilson in the lead by 2,672. The Herald comments on the uncertainty of the situation as follows:

"The situation rests on a balance so delicate that a hair's weight may swing it in either direction. From the straw vote it might be inferred that, with a little added impetus, the drift, which has been moving steadily in the President's direction, might grow into what political writers term a landslide. On the other hand, a back drift at the eleventh hour might result in the election of Mr. Hughes by a small margin in the popular vote of important States, giving a preponderance of votes in the election of Mr. Hughes."

CLAIMS WILSON AND HOUSE.

Majority in Congress Will Be Largely Increased, Says Doremus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Frank E. Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, issued a statement tonight predicting that President Wilson would be re-elected and that the party majority in the next House would be largely increased.

"During the past two weeks," said the statement, "I have attempted to obtain an unbiased opinion of public sentiment in the Congressional districts which it is necessary for the Democratic Party to carry in order to control the next House. My inquiry has extended into the States of New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and several other Western States.

"The reports received are very gratifying, and upon them I feel warranted in predicting the election of a Democratic House by a largely increased majority. These reports show a tremendous sentiment for the re-election of President Wilson."

The statement closes with the declaration that "it is the judgment of the country that Mr. Hughes has failed to make out a case, and the jury will so find on Tuesday."

Ohio for Wilson by 100,000 or More

The Democratic National Committee received figures last night that indicate a sweeping victory for President Wilson on Tuesday. The final figures in the Buffalo Courier's pool are: Wilson 14,413, Hughes 10,192. The indicated shift in the 1912 votes are, Taft to Wilson 1,384, Roosevelt to Wilson 1,071.

The Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch's State-wide pool, covering eighty-two of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio gives Wilson 43,748 and Hughes 29,807. The Dispatch estimates that the President will carry Ohio by more than 100,000.

Newspaper Polls Favor Wilson.

A census of the straw votes taken by leading newspapers in every part of the country has been compiled by the William D. McJunkin Advertising Agency of Chicago. The votes, the company announced last night, were taken during four years of carrying political affiliations. The completed result was: For Wilson, 412,180; for Hughes, 375,719.

SEES WHITMAN BY 100,000.

F. J. H. Kracke, His Manager, Says Governor's Victory Is Now Assured.

Governor Whitman will be re-elected by more than 100,000 majority according to the statement made last night by F. J. H. Kracke the Governor's campaign manager. Mr. Kracke also prophesied victory in the State for Hughes.

"There is no longer any doubt," said Mr. Kracke, "that the State will be recorded in the Republican column and that Hughes and Whitman will carry it with a wide margin of votes. Governor Whitman has made good his promise to give New York an efficient and economical administration. His record is known and on it he will be returned. I look to see him carry Kings County and to hold his own even in the Democratic districts of the Greater City. The only question which now remains to be answered is, how big will the Whitman majority be?"

SEABURY PROMISES REFORM AT ALBANY

Speaks Last Night at Eleven Meetings in Lower Manhattan.

SAYS MR. WHITMAN EVADED

Governor Has Not Squarely Answered Charges Made Against Him, Declares Opponent.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, made a "whirlwind" tour of lower Manhattan last night and at eleven meetings in the downtown district promised "the restoration of popular government at Albany." Between meetings, Mr. Seabury slipped over to Brooklyn to speak at a Polish mass meeting in the Academy of Music there.

Mr. Seabury spoke at Public School 41, Greenwich Avenue; Public School 3, Grove and Hudson Streets; Public School 64, 164 Broome Street; the Italian Democratic organization, 372 Broome Street; Public School 65, Eldridge and Hester Streets; the Houston Hippodrome, 141 East Houston Street; National Theatre, Chrystie and Houston Streets; Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Pitt Streets; Kessler's Theatre, Second Avenue and Second Street; the People's Theatre, 206 Bowery, and the Ahearn Club, 200 East Broadway.

"I ask the confidence and support of the people of the State," he said at Public School 65. "I shall restore popular government at Albany, and do the work that needs to be done at the State capital and do away with the evil work that is now being done. Governor Whitman has not answered the charges which I have made against him squarely. On some he has been silent, others he has evaded. The public understands that the charges have been proved.

"Instead of answering Governor Whitman has resorted to bombast and boasting. When I say, 'You have been incompetent and extravagant,' he replies, 'I shall be elected.' When I say, 'You have wasted the State's money,' he answers, 'I shall have 100,000 majority.' I do not think this sort of tactics deceives any one.

"I have not contented myself with pointing out Governor Whitman's failures. I have urged constructive policies, which include a genuine executive budget and the reorganization of the Public Service Commissions law; law reform; abolition of special franchises; elimination of political rings; control of State departments; prison reform; restoration of popular government at Albany, and abolition of 'back-stairs methods.'"

The Seabury Campaign Committee circulated through the lower east side last night copies of a letter from Nathan Straus, which reads:

Nov. 3, 1916.

My Dear Judge Seabury: I am extremely sorry that I cannot be with you tonight to tell my friends why I think that you should be our next Governor. During your whole career, as Judge and as a man, you have always stood for what you knew to be right. You have fought many fights to protect the weak against the strong and the troubles of the poor and oppressed have been your troubles. To you all men, Jews or Gentiles, rich or poor, have always been alike and to all you have given even justice. As Governor I know you will maintain the same course and the State and the cess, I am, yours very sincerely,

With heartiest good wishes for your success, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

NATHAN STRAUS.

Mr. Seabury will speak at three synagogues and the Church of the Ascension tonight. Tomorrow night he will wind up his campaign with eight outdoor meetings in Manhattan, ending at midnight.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Riding and Sport Apparel

For Women, Misses and Girls

RIDING HABITS and Accessories that smartly attired riders are selecting for the bridle paths, cross-country riding, for the horse show, riding ring or the hunting field.

SPORT SUITS for the football games, skating rink, in the country, traveling or motoring.

Riding Habits, for Women and Misses,
Coat and Breeches or side saddle Habits of Oxford, brown or green melton or tan covert; breeches are reinforced with buckskin, chamois seat, rubber faced coats. Side Saddle Habits have safety or hunting skirts.

25.00 to 69.50

Sport Suits, for Women and Misses,
of winter wool Jersey, in gold, green, brown, burgundy or heather mixtures; new model coats and skirts, some fur trimmed.

18.50 to 98.50

Girls' Riding Habits, Coat and Breeches,
of Oxford or brown melton or tan covert; breeches with chamois seat and buckskin reinforced, rubber faced coats. 4 to 16 years.

19.75 to 39.50

Riding and Sport Shirts, for Women, Misses and Girls,
plain tailored shirts, of madras, cotton cheviot, Jap silk, peau de crepe or flannel in all white or with colored stripes; high detachable collars or low neck.

1.95 to 12.75

Riding Boots, for Women and Misses,
new English models, of tan or black Russia calfskin.

14.00 to 18.00

Riding Puttees, for Women, Misses and Girls,
of calfskin, pigskin or cowhide, in black or tan.

3.50 to 6.95

Riding Hats, for Women, Misses and Girls,
felt derbies, silk top hats—derbies or sailors, also soft velour hats or velvet jockey caps.

3.95 to 10.75

Riding Crops, .95 to 8.95
Riding Vestees, .75 to 2.50
Riding Stocks, .50 to 1.50
Riding Skirts, 3.95 to 15.75

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to New Paisley Waist Fashions in To-day's Rotogravure Section of The Times.

CLOSE AT ONE P. M. TUESDAY (Election Day)

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

'PHONE 6900—GREELEY.

Women's Winter Fashions

Women's Coat Shop

Showing the semi-fitted straight line—latest change in Fashion

Wool Velour Coats	29.50 to 245.00	Evening Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00
Bolivia Vicuna Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00	Brocade or Velvet Wraps	98.50 to 595.00
Silk Velour or Plush Coats	29.50 to 195.00	English Raincoats	16.50 to 45,00

Will Show Monday
A New "Lanvin" Model Coat
Of Kitten's Ear Broadcloth, Mole Trimmed
Draped cape collar, straight front, stitched barrel sleeves and skirt are the new features of this Lanvin coat trimmed with Scotch mole.
Special 69.50

Will Show Monday
A New "Cheruit" Model Coat
Of Vicuna Bolivia, Taupe Wolf Trimmed
Empire dolman effect, double strapped yoke and full sweep skirt are the new features of this Cheruit coat trimmed with adjustable collar and cuffs of wolf.
Special 89.50

Women's Gown Shop

Expressing the latest note in Fashion

Serge or Jersey Dresses	18.50 to 69.50	Velvet Afternoon Gowns	39.50 to 145.00
Meteor or Satin Gowns	29.50 to 98.50	Fur Trimmed Gowns	45.00 to 195.00
Beaded Georgette Gowns	45.00 to 145.00	Evening Gowns	29.50 to 295.00

A New Model
Women's Broadcloth Dress
Trimmed with Hudson Seal Fur
"Drecoll" model broadcloth dress in brown, navy, Nile green or white, embroidered in self and gold threads; collar and cuffs edged with Hudson seal.
Special 39.50

A New Model
Women's Chiffon Velvet Gown
Combined with Georgette Crepe
"Doeuillet" model afternoon gown of silver embroidered chiffon velvet and Georgette crepe in Bengais, Burgundy, fawn, rose or black.
Special 59.50

Women's Suit Shop

Original Models or Paris Adaptations—Richly Fur Trimmed

Wool Velour Suits	29.50 to 195.00	Wool Jersey Suits	29.50 to 79.50
Broadcloth Suits	29.50 to 295.00	Scotch Tweed Suits	29.50 to 79.50
Bolivia Cloth Suits	59.50 to 245.00	Velvet Suits	39.50 to 275.00

Reduced Prices—Monday
Women's Fur Trimmed Suits
Richly fur trimmed
Of wool velour, broadcloth, camel's hair velour or melton cloth, trimmed with various furs.
Reduced to 45.00
Much below their former prices.

Reduced Prices—Monday
Copies of Paris Model Suits
Richly fur trimmed
Of kitten's ear cloth, Bolivia cloth, wool velour, duvetyne, duvet de laine or broadcloth.
Reduced to 65.00
Much below their former prices.

Women's Shoe Shop

Individual distinctiveness in Boots and Slippers

Kidskin Laced Shoes	6.00 to 14.00	Cloth of Silver Slippers	6.50 to 9.50
Tan or Black Walking Shoes	6.00 to 9.50	Satin Evening Slippers	4.00 to 6.50
Black Dress Shoes	6.00 to 12.00	Patent or Kid Pumps	5.00 to 7.50

Women's Evening Slippers
Of imported brocaded silver cloth.
Of Imported cloth of silver or gold.
Of imported tinted cloth of silver.
Of cloth of silver with brocaded back.
New long vamp models, high arch lasts, hand turned soles and Louis XV heels.
7.50

Women's Lace Shoes
Of selected Paris brown kidskin, with fawn buckskin top.
Of brown, gray or field mouse brown kidskin.
Of tan Russia calf, with ivory kidskin tops.
Of black Russia leather, with pearl gray or brown kidskin top.
9.00

WHITMAN FINISHES UP-STATE CAMPAIGN

Returns to the City, Speaking at Madison Square Garden and Twice in Queens.

PREDICTS A PARTY VICTORY

Says Republicans Will Win in New York, in the State, and in the Election of a President.

Governor Whitman returned to New York last night after concluding his campaign yesterday in the counties outside of this city. At the three meetings he addressed last evening, including the big Republican rally in Madison Square Garden and two meetings in Queens, the Governor told his hearers of his firm confidence in a Republican triumph next Tuesday.

"For the first time in five years," he said, "the great Republican Party can now present a united front against all opposition to what we believe and know are the best interests of this city, this State, and this Government."

Governor Whitman left Jamestown in Chautauqua County early yesterday morning and came down to Tarrytown, where he left the train to motor to Spring Valley, in Rockland County. There the reception accorded him pleased the Governor and caused him to give the audience the assurance of victory. There were nearly 3,000 at this meeting, and while Governor Whitman was talking, a train came in from Suffern bearing hundreds more, who were unable to hear him.

State finances were dwelt upon by the Governor in his speeches yesterday. After defending himself against the charge of extravagance, he described how his administration, although hampered by the debts which had been left by Governor Glynn's incumbency in Albany, had proceeded to put the finances of the State on its feet.

"A State has to pay its honest obligations," declared Governor Whitman, "exactly as any honorable man does. We owed money, the sums reaching millions—$219,000 on the National Guard —$475,000 to the farmers of the State for diseased cattle slain to protect the citizens. Our hospitals and other charitable institutions were overcrowded and needed every cent of the $1,800,000 expended in construction work on them by my administration.

"Now my opponent, Judge Seabury, tells you that I am extravagant, and that if he were elected, which he is not going to be, he would do so and so with the State's money. Here is just a few words which I want to read you, still on the subject of finance. You know that there are all sorts of views of finance, and here is something that shows what opinions Judge Seabury holds.

"Listen to this telegram which the present Democratic candidate for Governor sent opposing the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate for President:

"'Aug. 10, 1904. I shall not vote for Parker nor for Davis. The action of the committee in approving the crime committed in Illinois, the facts being clearly presented and undisputed, showed that the convention preferred the rule of political corruptionists rather than recognizing that political conventions should be honestly conducted. Judge Parker's persistent silence before the convention prior to his nomination, his tricky telegram after he had secured the nomination showed him to be an apt pupil of David B. Hill.'

"Now this tricky telegram that Judge Seabury denounced Judge Parker for sending was the famous Gold Standard message, in which Judge Parker stated his firm belief in the gold standard and refused to accept the nomination on any other terms. Judge Seabury calls this the act of a trickster. I am not speaking for Judge Parker, one way or another, but when a Democrat declares as he just stated the act of a trickster, and says that, for that reason, he will bolt his party and support Tom Watson, the Populist, his views on finance are not of such quality as to permit the people of the State entrusting him with $65,000,000 a year of their money to spend."

Governor Whitman will remain in the city over Sunday, and on Monday will address several meetings in Manhattan and Queens, returning to Albany after he has voted Tuesday afternoon.

A 12-HOUR WILSON MEETING.

Orators in Relays at Noon to Midnight Gathering on Monday.

The Wilson-Seabury League announced yesterday that there would be a twelve-hour continuous speech meeting for Wilson and Seabury, lasting from Monday noon to Monday midnight, at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway.

The speeches will be made from a taxicab and among the speakers will be Frederic C. Howe, Frederick O. Leubuscher, Senator George W. Simpson, Benjamin C. Marsh, Jonathan C. Day, Alfred J. Boulton, J. F. Coughlin, John Lovejoy Elliott, George Lloyd, Edward O. Perry, Durbin Van Vleck, Maurice P. Davidson, David Lewis, J. J. Egan, H. M. Hitchcock, J. H. Berkowitz, Leo K. Mayer, Timothy Healy, Cornelius M. Sheehan, William Watson, Isaac L. Brill, and Dante Barton.

LABOR TO MEET FOR WILSON

Samuel Gompers Will Speak at the Hippodrome This Afternoon.

It was announced at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday that a labor mass meeting in the interest of President Wilson's re-election will be held this afternoon at the Hippodrome. The labor leaders plan to make it one of the largest meetings of its kind ever held in the city.

The speakers will be Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, James O'Connell, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Robert F. Wagner, who was Chairman of the State Factory Investigating Commission. The doors will be opened at 1 P. M. and admission will be free. James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, will preside.

BOTH SIDES IN WEST PREDICT VICTORY

Managers, Upon Conclusion of Work, Assert Their Candidates Will Sweep the Country.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Western Republican and Democratic national headquarters concluded their work today, which marked the close of the Presidential campaign in the territory between Ohio and the Pacific Coast. Nearly all the department heads left for their homes to vote next Tuesday.

Alvin T. Hart, manager of Western Republican Headquarters, issued his final statement on the outcome of the Presidential election in which he said:

"Hughes and Fairbanks are sure to carry the following States with a total electoral vote of 357, and thereby will secure a large majority in the Electoral College: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon and California.

"The Republican ticket also probably will be successful in Nebraska, which has eight electoral votes. There is a good prospect of carrying in addition such so-called doubtful States as Colorado, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Arizona."

Harold L. Ickes, who has been in charge of work among the Progressives at Western Republican National Headquarters, made this statement today:

"Reports that come to me from all through the West show that from 85 to 95 per cent. of the Progressive vote of 1912 will be cast this year for Republican candidates. This means success for Hughes and Fairbanks."

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of Western Democratic National Headquarters issued the following statement:

"Wilson will be re-elected by a greater popular vote than has ever heretofore been given a Presidential candidate. Two conditions impress themselves upon the mind of every one who has followed the campaign, namely, that an enormous number of Republicans will vote for Wilson, and only a negligible number of Democrats will vote for Hughes.

"As to the independent vote, so far as it has been vocal at all, it is for Wilson. The labor vote is for Wilson. Among voters of foreign birth a surprisingly large number are for Wilson, as high as 90 per cent. in the case of Bohemians, Poles, and other citizens of Slavic origin. The Scandinavians are particularly friendly to the President. The German defection, on which so many hopes for Hughes were built, has practically faded away."

Miss Harriet E. Vittum, director of the woman's department at Western Republican National Headquarters, issued a statement discussing the situation in the twelve woman suffrage States. She said:

"The swing of the last ten days to Mr. Hughes has been perhaps more noticeable in the woman's department than in any other. As the returns come daily from the twelve Western suffrage States, they are more and more convincing."

Mrs. George Bass, who has been in charge of the woman's department at the Western Democratic National Headquarters said the women of all parties in the twelve suffrage States are strongly for the re-election of President Wilson.

Officials of the National Woman's Party expressed satisfaction today with the campaign coducted against President Wilson in the twelve woman suffrage States.

John C. Eversman, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, which has directed its fight for a Republican Congress from Chicago, said:

"The next House of Representatives will be Republican by a margin of at least forty-five. Most of the gains will come from the Western States."

DU PONTS DENY COERCION.

Employes Free to Vote as They Please, Company Wires Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. tonight sent this telegram to Robert W. Woolley, Director of Publicity of the Democratic National Committee at New York City:

"The statement purporting to have been given out by you yesterday, in which, after referring to a certain meeting of employers of labor, it is said, 'It was shortly after this meeting that the du Pont powder people and other great concerns commenced a campaign of industrial terrorism designed to coerce their employes into voting for Hughes,' is not true so far as it relates to this company.

'Every individual in the employ of this company is free to vote as he pleases and to work for whatever candidate—national, State, or local—he pleases. His standing as an employe will be affected in no way by his political leanings.

"The company as an organization has taken no part in the campaign and has not sought to influence its employes. Its attitude toward many public questions is well known, and many of its men have shown a very active interest in the campaign as bearing on their individual welfare. There is a growing realization that many acts of the present Administration have been inimical to the interests of the company, and, therefore, inimical to the individuals who as employes or stockholders, depend on it for their daily bread.

"Men of both national parties who have studied these acts in an impartial, non-partisan light have reached the conclusion that they and their families will benefit by a change at Washington. They have expressed their views openly, both within the plants and without, and neither they nor those who think otherwise have been interfered with in the slightest degree by the management.

"In justice to this company and in the interests of truth we ask you to give this reply as much publicity as was given to the original false statement.

"E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS COMPANY."

$5,000,000 BET HERE TO DATE ON ELECTION

Continued from Page 1.

are 10 to 9 in Cleveland, much of the Wilson money there has been sent to New York for a better price.

Bets Outside of New York.

Other bets reported from outside of New York yesterday were:

Even money Hughes will not carry Pennsylvania by 150,000.

Two to five that Wilson will be elected without the vote of New York.

Even money that Wilson carries Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia.

One to five that Wilson carries Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

One to five that Wilson carries New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

Three to four that Wilson carries Illinois.

Even money that Wilson receives more popular votes in the United States than Hughes.

Even money Hughes carries Pennsylvania by 100,000.

Five to four that Hughes carries New York State.

Eight to five that Wilson will not carry Ohio by 100,000.

Three to five Wilson carries Ohio by 50,000.

It was reported from several cities in the South that the betting was even money on Wilson. Most of these wagers, however, were small and rather of the nature of sentiment bets.

ELECTION BETTING ELSEWHERE

Tightens in Wilson's Favor at St. Louis—Odds on Hughes General.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Betting odds tightened in Wilson's favor on the Merchants' Exchange today. Some small wagers were made at even, but the odds on Hughes were mostly 10 to 9. William T. Hill, President of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Company, bet $1,100 at 10 to 9, taking the Hughes end, with several grain men. Carl L. Wright of the Alde Brothers-Wright Grain Company wired commission houses in New York and Chicago offering to bet $1,000 even that Wilson would poll a larger popular vote than Hughes. The bet was not taken.

A customer of the Wagner Grain Company at Akron, Ohio, wired Wilber Christian, that firm's St. Louis representative, to bet $900 on Wilson against $1,000. Christian was unable to place the wager here, in Chicago, or New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Bookmakers in Chicago are still offering ten to seven that Hughes will be elected, but no large wagers have been placed. There is considerable betting at the hotels and on the Board of Trade at these odds, but no record is made of the wagers. Bookmakers offer ten to four that Illinois Republicans will elect their Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 4.—At Pat Carrigan's $10,000 was placed this morning that Hughes would be elected at odds of 10 to 9. The election of Herrick for Senator was conceded by nearly 100,000 votes. Carrigan was offering 10 to 7½ that Willis (Republican) would defeat Cox for Governor.

Plenty of Hughes money was in evidence at Tim Raleigh's. A. Y. Taylor was offering even money that Hughes would be elected. One man at Taylor's announced he had bet $1,000 to $800 that Hughes would be elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—All bets on Hughes or Wilson made here have been placed at even money in amounts not over $1,000. There is plenty of Wilson money, and Wilson men claim the State.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—Betting has been slow. There has been an abundance of Republican money, and today the prevailing odds stood at 10 to 8 on Hughes. Aside from $10,000 at even money between two prominent business men, no big bets have been placed. Private bets have been made $300 to $400 that Wilson carries Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—No Wilson money is in sight tonight. Brokers today offered $1,000 to $750 on Hughes, but there were no takers. Few large wagers have been made in Baltimore. Two weeks ago bets were made at even. Now those taking the Wilson end seek odds. Brokers say some wealthy Baltimoreans have placed wagers in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 4.—Hughes to win was a 10-to-7 favorite here today. Three to 1 is offered that Hughes will carry Michigan, and even money that his plurality in this State will exceed 80,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—Betting runs from 8 to 10, with Hughes the favorite, to even money. It is estimated that $150,000 has been wagered at even. Offers are made of 10 to 7 that Hughes carries California and 4 to 1 that Governor Johnson is elected United States Senator. About $300,000 has been wagered on the general result. Wilson to carry San Francisco is the favorite.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—With the biggest chunks of Wilson money gone in local betting places, odds on the election of Hughes returned tonight to 10 to 9, with some small bets placed at 10 to 8. The odds on the State and Senatorial tickets continue to favor the Republican candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The betting on Wilson or Hughes shifted to even in Boston today. There was plenty of Wilson money at odds of 8 and 9 to 10, but no takers. The betting commissioners handling the Hughes money, some of which was placed at 10 to 6 two weeks ago, were asking even money tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—There is a preponderance of Hughes money here. The Democrats placed some bets at even money before the flood of Republican money appeared. At a broker's office here $5,000 Hughes money offered at 10 to 6, has not been covered. Bets ranging from $100 to $200 on Wilson have been placed by men who say they intend to vote for Hughes.

RESENTS WILSON CRITICISM.

Edge Denies He Is an Exponent of Invisible Government.

Senator Walter E. Edge, Republican candidate for Governor, issued a statement last night in which he declared that the Democratic cause in New Jersey must have become desperately hopeless when it was necessary again to bring in the President of the United States to fight the battles of H. Otto Wittpenn and James E. Martine. Senator Edge was referring to that portion of President Wilson's speech at Shadow Lawn this afternoon in which Wilson termed Atlantic City a safe place for invisible Government and called particular attention to the fact that the Republican nominee for Governor came from Atlantic City and owned two newspapers there. The statement by Mr. Edge follows:

"I was not surprised to see President Wilson attack me and Atlantic City again in his speech at Shadow Lawn today. The type of campaign that has been waged against me from the start has hardened me so that nothing can surprise me. But what a pity from a Democratic standpoint that it becomes necessary to call in the President of the United States, to get him to take a partisan part in the local politics of a State, in order to bolster up the dedicated campaign of his friend, the Governor.

"I deeply regret that President Wilson accuses me of being an exponent of invisible government, when the fact is that I voted for the act creating the Public Utilities Commission, which was one of the four great popular issues which he has said represent the greatest accomplishment of his first year in Governor. Is President Wilson aware of the fact that Mr. Wittpenn sat in the recent Democratic convention at Trenton and permitted James R. Nugent to reject a proposed plank that would give the people their rights by increasing the franchise tax on public utility companies from 2 to 5 per cent.? And is he aware that I gave Mr. Wittpenn an opportunity to explain this slander-violence to a party boss and that he has so far failed utterly to take advantage of it?

"I say shame on the State party which obliges the President of the United States to step from his high orbit to take part in a partisan conflict within a State. I don't mind Mr. Wittpenn's managers resorting to advertisements by William Riddle, the notorious and repudiated Mayor of Atlantic City, but I think they should be considerate enough to confine this unhappy fool to Mr. Riddle and not draw in the President of our country.

"I believe the public will resent this as eminently unfair and partisan, when one knows, as President Wilson certainly does, the record of Mr. Wittpenn and Jersey City."

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Cor. 81st St.

SALE

Tailleur Suits

This means the closing out of the entire stock of this season's styles, faultlessly tailored, trimmed with fashionable furs.

Lot 1—Of Bolivia and Velour.
Former prices up to $165.00. *To close at* 89.00

Lot 2—Of Velour or Bolivia Cloth.
Former prices up to $125.00. *To close at* 69.00

Lot 3—Of Velour or Velvet.
Former prices up to $85.00. *To close at* 43.00

Lot 4—Collection of Velour Suits.
Former prices up to $52.50. *To close at* 29.50

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Originations

In Neckwear, Beaded Bags, Novelties, Boudoir Appointments, Perfumes, Perfume Burners, French Trinkets.

Handkerchiefs

It is suggested that orders be placed now—where monograms are required—for Christmas Gift Kerchiefs.

Women's Cloth Suits
29.50 to 325.00

Strictly tailored mannish types, without any form of trimming or fur garniture. Demi-tailleur suits and costume suits with a lavish use of fur, and costume suits of rich fabrics such as peau de peche, Bolivia and duvetyn.

Women's Velvet Suits
49 50 to 275.00

Splendid examples of the formal tailleur for afternoon wear. Many exclusive style-features are introduced in these suits of English velveteen and chiffon velvet.

Women's Satin Suits
150.00 to 275.00

Costumes elegants in modes that denote the graceful silhouettes of fashion made of rich Callot satins, enriched with huge fur collars, deep cuffs and bandings.

Women's FRENCH HANDMADE *Blouses*
11.50 to 45.00

Buttonless surplice blouses, done in Broderie Anglaise and edged with Valenciennes lace. Linen blouses with organdie blind edge scalloped collars. Self striped white batiste blouses with fluted rufflings disposed on the front, collar and cuffs. Voile blouses with striped linen and lace edgings. Pin tucked and hand-embroidered blouses. Double collar and cuff effects done in Van Dyke points of Honiton stitchery. Blouses absolutely plain with the exception of finely tucked collars. Blouses of exquisite needlework, the sole embellishment of which rests in daintily hand-embroidered lingerie buttons.

Women's Walking Boots

All Tan or Tan with White Tops.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

7.50

Tan Kid lace boots, hand-welted soles, leather Louis heels. Also Tan Russia Calf lace boots, with white Glace Kid tops, welted soles and Cuban heels.

GOLD & SILVER *Lace Evening* HATS

Entire hats of silver and gold lace in high Russian effects and sailor types. Large dinner hats with brims of gold or silver lace and crowns of Moleskin, Kolinsky and Velvet.

DEPT. OF SPORTS APPAREL—THIRD FLOOR.

Wool Jersey GOLF *Suits*
22.50 35.00 39.50

Approved golf models of wool jersey in heather mixtures and bright colorings.

SKATING & SPORT *Suits*
42.50 55.00 69.50

In distinctly sport fabrics—including many exclusive novelties in checks and plaids of an original character.

A Magnificent & Sumptuous Ensemble of
WOMEN'S FUR FASHIONS

That is Superlative not only for Elegance and Quality, but as well, for Extensive Variety

BABY CARACUL & BROADTAIL

An extraordinarily large and impressive showing of baby caracul and broadtail coats and wraps accentuated with chinchilla, fox, Kolinsky and ermine. *450.00 to 1250.00*

SCOTCH MOLE COATS & WRAPS

A most exhaustive assemblage of mole coats and wraps in every exclusive style-diversion that has the cachet of the leading Paris fourreurs. *245.00 to 850.00*

HUDSON SEAL COATS

A diversified assortment which includes every one of the season's new and exclusive style-themes and silhouettes. Developed from choice, selected dyed muskrat pelts. *110.00 to 550.00*

HUDSON BAY SABLES

A collection of perfectly matched and toned pelts in stoles and pelerines. *250.00 to 950.00*

Muffs to match. *85.00 to 165.00*

Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Fisher, Kolinsky in Animal Scarfs, Muffs & Novelty Effects

Women's DAYTIME *Coats*

Unusual style-diversions in coats of these exclusive luxurious fabrics that have their complement only in the most exclusive modes accomplished by the leading Paris houses.

Women's Afternoon COATS

The favored silhouettes of the season are presented in coats that denote the semi-fitted or loose contour. Models that are enriched with fashionable furs in the form of cape, draped and monk collars, deep cuffs and bandings.

Women's EVENING *Wraps*

Paradis Velvet, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, gold and silver tissues and metal brocades combined with rich and elegant furs strike a deep note of exotic Oriental beauty and artistry.

SPECIAL [illegible]

Women's EVENING GOWNS

A limited number have been assembled from the regular stock where only one gown of a kind remained.

Formerly up to 225.00

Reduced to

95.00

Included are gowns of metal tissues, metal brocades, fur trimmed taffeta and pompadour silk.

Misses' OXFORD SUITS

BRAID-BOUND AND LAP-SEAM MODELS

37.50 45.00

The season's latest note in tailleur modes of a mannish simplicity, featuring a distinctly new silhouette. Of Oxford Melton. Sizes 14 to 18.

Introducing MISSES' SUITS *of*

GUNNY SACKING AND BURELLA

IN THE NEW LOUNGE TYPES

59.50 & 65.00

Exclusive originations, many enriched with ermine, raccoon or Hudson seal on collar, belt and pockets. In their loosely picturesque lines, these suits are characteristic of Bernard and Cheruit. Colorings: green, gold, deer, Santiago, navy and ruby. Sizes 14 to 18.

FRENCH & PHILIPPINE HANDMADE LINGERIE

Unusual Designs Distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co.

SPECIAL SALE—FOR MONDAY ONLY

NIGHT GOWNS of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered, lace and ribbon trimmed. *Formerly up to 9.75* 6.95

NIGHT GOWNS of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed. *Formerly up to 7.95* 4.95

NIGHT GOWNS of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. *Formerly up to 5.75* 3.75

CHEMISES of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered, lace and ribbon trimmed. *Formerly up to 4.75* 2.75

CHEMISES of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered, lace and ribbon trimmed. *Formerly up to 5.75* 3.75

COMBINATIONS of fine batiste and nainsook, Empire and Princess models; hand embroidered, lace trimmed. *Formerly up to 8.95* 5.95

COMBINATIONS of fine batiste, Empire and Princess models; lace and hand embroidered. *Formerly to 9.75* 6.75

Wool SPORTS *Hose*
1.00 to 5.00 the pair

Made of fine pure white wool and hand-knit Scotch wool, expressly made for this shop, in white and novelty colorings.

Sale of Women's GLOVES

Walking Gloves
One-clasp walking glove, PXM sewn. Colors: Tan and white. 1.10

English Chamois Gloves
White English chamois gloves, pearl buttons and button holes. 1.75

Washable Kid Gloves
Pique sewn washable kid gloves, in white, pearl and tan. 1.50

TAMMANY DECLARES ITS FAITH IN WILSON

Sees in Peace and Prosperity Comforting Advantages That Should Be Maintained.

PLEASED WITH THE TARIFF

Praise for Shipping Law, Mexican Policy, Rural Credits, and Reserve Bank Law.

The Democratic County Committee has just issued a pamphlet setting forth the reasons why Tammany Hall is supporting Woodrow Wilson.

"Tammany is for President Wilson's re-election because primarily it is made up of men who are orthodox Democrats, to whom devotion to party principles is the strong controlling consideration," according to the County Committee's pamphlet. "They are fully informed in political matters, and they know that peace and prosperity, encouraged and maintained by the present Administration, are the comforting advantages which the American people recognize as the strongest defense against the unjust attacks of the opposition.

"We recall that in the campaign of 1908 the Republican Party promised to revise the tariff and that when Mr. Taft became President his party lost its sense of direction and revised the tariff upward instead of downward. In the campaign of 1912 the Democratic Party promised to release the public from the bonds of special privilege and the iniquities of a vicious tariff, and they have kept their promise. More than that, they have put upon the statute books an act creating a non-partisan tariff commission to make an impartial study of economic facts necessary to the honest imposition of tariff on all future imports.

"We remember the financial panic of 1907 in the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt, and as a precaution against its recurrence we provided the Federal Reserve Act, under which there is a complete readjustment of financial centres, thereby avoiding any stringency of the money market due, as in the past, to the centralization of power in certain limited zones; one of the results of this law is that the gross surplus moneys of the banks included within the Federal Reserve exceeds the aggregated surplus of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Deutsches Bank, and the Bank of Japan.

"Our Administration also passed the Rural Credits Act, creating the machinery which makes credit readily available to the farmer on an equal basis with the merchant and the manufacturer.

"We anticipated the enormous increase in our foreign commerce by the enactment of the Shipping Bill, developing and expanding our merchant marine, thereby removing unfair conditions of competition in the dealing of American merchants and producers with foreign markets.

"We applaud the enactment of the child labor law, the eight-hour labor law, the law for adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

"We are in fullest accord with our Administration's program, which provides for the maintenance of an army and a navy adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, and of the protection of the nation's rights.

"We have an abiding faith in the justice and the fairness of our foreign policy in the maintenance of a strict neutrality toward the warring nations abroad, contending that the test of international friendship is neither indifference nor self interest, but a sympathy for mankind expressed in the plea of getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over.

"We remember that the Roosevelt of September, 1914, who declared in The Outlook that this country had no right to intervene when the German army entered Belgium was the same Roosevelt who a month thereafter, in his latest book, declared exactly opposite views; his inconsistency is again apparent to us when we recall the tragedy of the little Empire of Korea in 1905, at the time of the Japanese-Russian war; the circumstances were exactly like those affecting Belgium; he refused then to protest to Japan against the violation of its treaty provisions because it was none of the business of the United States, a decision arrived at after consultation with his Secretary of State, Elihu Root, and the First Assistant Secretary, Robert Bacon.

"We have the utmost confidence in President's Wilson's attitude toward Mexico. We assert that intervention, implying military subjugation, is against the policy of the American nation. The Mexican people have suffered from internal troubles for a century past and the depredations committed against our citizens are not vicious evidences of the unfriendliness on the part of the Mexican Government, but the individual acts of bandits and marauders which the need of a stable and responsible Government in Mexico was unable to repress, necessitating our temporary occupation of a portion of that country with armed forces.

"Now these are the facts—and facts make their own appeal. We are in the midst of a Presidential campaign and a Presidential campaign necessitates two things; first, issues between the parties; second, candidates on the issues selected.

"Have we not in the remarkable record of constructive legislation of the past two Congresses, inspired by our President, eliminated all issues?

"Do we heard a single word from our Republican opponents descriptive of what their policy would be, if their candidate were elected?

"Are they not asking the American people to discard a meritorious achievement for a visionary promise?

"Tammany is convinced that to Woodrow Wilson is due the credit for the peaceful and the prosperous conditions pervailing all over our land and the sense of obligation in the American people will be displayed on election day in his overwhelming victory."

WALL ST. MEN FOR WILSON.

Chancy, Making Contribution, Tells of Support in Financial District.

President Wilson has many friends in Wall Street who will vote for him, according to O. E. Chancy of the brokerage firm that bears his name. In sending a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund yesterday Mr. Chancy wrote:

"Honest men in Wall Street are not being annoyed with freakish proposed laws and investigations carried on as in previous Administrations at psychological times, which made the work appear very obvious that its purpose was more for a grandstand effect on the people than anything else. President Wilson has conserved the riches of the Republic and made for the plan whereby a man of energy and ability has a fair opportunity to participate therein, whatever his wealth may be to start with. By statesmanship unsurpassed in history he has kept, with dignity, this country out of the most colossal and terrible war of the world."

Cawcroft for Hughes and Whitman.

Ernest Cawcroft, Progressive leader of Chautauqua County, telegraphed THE NEW YORK TIMES from Jamestown yesterday calling attention to a mistake in a dispatch from Jamestown last week reporting a Seabury meeting in that place. It was said in the dispatch that Mr. Cawcroft presided at the meeting and announced that he was supporting Wilson and Whitman. "This statement is incorrect," Mr. Cawcroft said in his message yesterday. "I am supporting Hughes and Whitman. I did not preside at the Seabury meeting or take any part in it."

Call Off a Wilson League Dinner.

The National Woodrow Wilson's College Men's League, which had planned to hold a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night, called it off, because it was decided that the speakers, who included Samuel W. Seabury, William F. McCombs, Martin H. Glynn, Sheriff Smith, and Irvin Cobb, ought to be out winning votes.

BRIDGEPORT HEARS COLONEL

Hecklers Twice Interrupt Speech Criticising Wilson's Policies.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 4.—Ex-President Roosevelt, speaking at a Republican rally in the State Armory here tonight, criticised the foreign policy of President Wilson, favored intervention in Mexico, attacked "hyphenated citizenship," declaring there was no room in this country for those whose loyalty was "fifty-fifty," and referred to Secretary Baker as "a noble gentleman, who, I understand, knits well." He spoke to a crowd which filled the armory and overflowed into the street, and which greeted his appearance with prolonged cheers.

In attacking the Mexican policy of the President, Colonel Roosevelt said that all he asked was that "the United States should do the same in Mexico that it did in Cuba, go in and pacify the country and eventually give it its freedom."

Only twice was there any attempt to heckle the speaker. Colonel Roosevelt was making the statement that during his seven and a half years as President not a single shot had been fired on or an American citizen killed by representatives of a foreign power when someone in the audience shouted: "There wasn't any war in Europe then."

"That's just why I deserve the more credit," shot back the ex-President. "I had difficulties with three great powers, Germany, England, and Japan, and at a time, too, when they were not at war among themselves, and could devote their entire time to me. I shewed them that I was willing to devote my entire time to them, and so we had no war."

The second interruption came from a man who said he was a sailor in the fleet which Colonel Roosevelt as President sent around the world. The heckler asked why the sailors were prosecuted.

"If any sailor was prosecuted on that trip," the Colonel replied, "it was because he did not do his duty."

WALL ST. ORATOR HOOTED.

Speaker for Hughes Jeered Till the Police Reserves Arrive.

A large automobile stopped at Wall and Broad Streets yesterday afternoon and one of the men in it arose to address the street crowd in favor of Charles E. Hughes's election. He had said only a few words when persons surrounding the machine began to cry, "Wilson! Wilson!" Others joined in, and still others began to jeer the speaker. Soon there were 3,000 persons at the corner, most of them yelling. Several men exchanged blows and the lone policeman on the corner hurried to a telephone to call for reserves, after trying vainly to bring about order.

The reserves arrived under Captain Fahey of the Old Slip Station and the disturbers either hushed or hurried away. After that the presence of a few policemen in the crowd was sufficient to convince every one that the speaker was entitled to serious attention. The meeting continued without further interruption.

GERMANS ATTACK MILLS.

Republican Candidate for State Senator Resents Letter to Voters.

State Senator Ogden L. Mills, who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, charged last night that a vicious attack had been made upon him in the form of a letter sent to every German voter in his district of the Seventeenth. Mr. Mills said that the letter was signed by Victor Ridder, Alphonse Koelble, Oscar R. Seitz, Joseph Frey, and the Rev. William Schoefeld, and that it stated that he had always been opposed to Germans.

The letter said, according to Senator Mills, that when there was a crucial period in the relationship between the United States and Germany he had advised the New York Police Commissioner to segregate Germans and had recommended that they be put in a camp. Mr. Mills sent the following telegram to the five men whose names, he said, were signed to the letter:

"Your letter to Chairman Rogers in the Seventeenth Senatorial District dated Nov. 3 is false in every particular. Knowing that it was false, you have sent it out at the last minute in the hope that I would not have the opportunity of answering you. I challenge you to produce before election day proof of what you say or to retract immediately."

OSBORNE FLAYS WHITMAN.

Says the Governor Has the Habit of "Double Crossing" Persons.

Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, attacked Governor Whitman as a reactionary in a speech before a large audience in Philipsburgh Hall, Yonkers, last night.

"Governor Whitman is against prison reform, but despite his efforts prison reform will go on," he said. "He has forfeited his right to ask for the support of the voters of the State by his attitude on the prison system."

Mr. Osborne said he had no feeling of enmity against District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County for having procured an indictment against him several months ago. Mr. Weeks, the ex-Warden said, was simply a victim of the Governor's "fatal habit of double crossing" persons with whom he came in contact.

Hampton D. Ewing, a prominent resident of Yonkers, presided.

DISTRIBUTE FIRST BALLOTS.

In All Four and a Half Millions Are to Go to City Districts.

The distribution of the four and a half million ballots for the election in this city was begun yesterday by the Board of Elections. All the ballots will be distributed by tonight, according to John McCormick, who, as Superintendent of the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, has charge of getting the ballots to all the election districts. Only the amendment and Presidential ballots were distributed yesterday. The others will follow today.

Six hundred regular ballots and 150 samples of each kind have been printed for each election district in the city, although the average number of voters in an election district is only 450. The total number of ballots for each election district is 2,250.

Courtly Hose

The Hosiery of Quiet Elegance

78c, 89c, $1.10, $1.25 $1.50, $1.69 per pair

Made especially for us of pure thread silk with double heels, toes and soles and garter tops.

Those at 78c, 89c and $1.10 have heels, soles, toes and garter tops of mercerized fabrics; the others are pure silk throughout.

Come in black, white and a comprehensive range of colorings.

Can be had clocked, contrasting colors, or with embroidered floral designs.

We produce any shade especially ordered within 48 hours.

Guaranteed to give satisfactory wear.

Safety First, an excellent rule to follow, always points with unerring finger at the logic of depending upon branded merchandise—particularly during these times, when goods of all kinds are scarce and the temptation to substitute something "just as good" is made greater because in many cases goods called for are not in stock and not procurable.

Pin your faith on Courtly Hose, and rely on our business foresight to see to it that you will find every pair worthy and well qualified.

Bloomingdale's

Lex. to 3d Av. 59th to 60th Sts.

HARVARD LEADERS LINE UP FOR HUGHES

Seven in the Faculty Tell Why They Are Opposed to the Re-election of the President.

SOME OF THEM DEMOCRATS

List Given Out by Republicans to Offset President Eliot's Support of Wilson.

To offset the support of Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, for President Wilson, the National Hughes Alliance yesterday issued statements from seven professors of Harvard setting forth their reasons for supporting the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes. The alliance refers to them as the "stars" at Harvard. They are: Charles H. Haskins, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration; Archibald Cary Coolidge, Professor of History, and well-known writer on historical subjects; T. N. Carver, an authority on agricultural economics; Charles J. Bullock, Professor of Economics and an authority on taxation; Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Government and writer on history, and Barrett Wendell, Professor of English.

Dean Haskins said in his statement that he was a Progressive and had voted for Wilson in 1912.

"I have decided to support Mr. Hughes because his record in public office shows that he can be counted on to stand firmly and fearlessly for independent and vigorous administration, and for a firm policy in public affairs," he wrote. "By his own weak and temporizing policy in critical matters of our foreign relations and by the incompetence and partisanship of many of his immediate advisers, both official and unofficial, President Wilson has undermined and discredited the moral influence of the United States and brought it into a position of weakness and danger before the world."

Professor Coolidge wrote: "It is hardly necessary to ask if there is another nation in the world that regards our own with as much good will and esteem as it did ten years ago. For this change I believe the present Administration to be in no small measure responsible. From my own conviction and in accordance with 'a decent respect to the opinion of mankind,' I shall vote for Mr. Hughes."

After referring to the economic dangers which must be met after the war, and the necessity of intelligent cooperation between Government and business, particularly foreign trade, Dean Gay said:

"For the sake of our national unity and ideals we should choose a man who will express in clear, consistent policy, and in courageous action, our will to be a strong as well as a just nation. It is because I believe Mr. Hughes is fitted by his training and his high qualities for this task that I shall vote for him."

Professor Carver said: "My present objection to Mr. Wilson and my preference for Mr. Hughes may be summarised under two main heads. First, I believe Mr. Hughes to be sincere and dependable, whereas Mr. Wilson has proven insincere and undependable. Second, I believe that Mr. Hughes will prove strong, firm, and consistent, whereas Mr. Wilson has proven weak, vacillating, and inconsistent."

Professor Bullock's reply ends with this sentence, "I regret to say that I voted for Mr. Wilson in 1912." He said:

"My principal reason is found in the statistics of Americans murdered in Mexico, to which Mr. Roosevelt called attention in his recent speech of Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Roosevelt states that as yet not a single German has been killed, and only one Englishman, while the Mexicans have killed over 200 Chinese and over 600 Americans. The question before the country is whether we are to have a Government that either makes Germany and England behave well or declares war on them, or whether we are to have a Government that makes Mexico behave well or declares war on her."

Professor Harry A. Wolfson wrote as an answer to an appeal for financial assistance from the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Boston:

"Your request that I subscribe to the Woodrow Wilson Independent League was probably sent out under the misapprehension that I am what is called an 'independent voter.' In fact, I have not been so since 1908, when the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Democratic Party convinced me that this party is not to safely entrusted with the Government of the country. What has occurred during twenty years has strengthened this opinion. Then were I an 'independent voter,' however, I should not be disposed to vote for Mr. Wilson.

"In general his domestic policy has seemed to me mischievous. So far as I can perceive, it has greatly inflamed class prejudice, and it has placed in many important offices men who, whatever their personal virtues, do not command the confidence of the country. To go to further, another four years of such appointments as he would in all probability completely destroy public confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States."

HOW ROSENBLATT STANDS.

Supports Wilson for Administration's Legislative Achievements.

The New York Times in an editorial on Nov. 3 urged the voters of the Twentieth Congressional District to defeat Isaac Siegel, the Republican candidate for re-election, because he voted against tabling the McLemore resolution, and to vote for Bernard A. Rosenblatt, his Democratic opponent. THE TIMES yesterday received this letter from Mr. Rosenblatt:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: I regret that you have placed me in an incorrect light before the voters of my district by your editorial of this morning indorsing my candidacy. My support of Wilson and his policies is based upon the extraordinary achievements of the Democratic Administration during the last four years in progressive and social legislation. Throughout my campaign I have made no issue whatsoever of the question of warning American citizens from traveling on armed merchantmen, but I have explicitly stated that the record of domestic accomplishments entitled the Democratic Party to a continuance of power in the country.

While I highly appreciate your indorsement of myself as a progressive Democrat, in justice to the voters of my district I cannot but call their attention to the fact that I have not solicited, nor do I expect support because of, my opponent's stand upon a single question of foreign policy. BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT.

New York, Nov. 3, 1916.

DANIELS QUOTES DEWEY.

"Navy More Efficient in Material and Personnel Than Ever Before."

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4.—Reviewing the accomplishments of his department during the present Administration, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said in a speech here tonight that in addition to providing for a greatly increased navy both in ships, equipment, and personnel, the policy of the department "contributed no little to the prosperity of the country in giving work to more men with increased pay."

He quoted Admiral Dewey as saying: "I have been in the navy since 1854, and both in material and personnel we are more efficient today than ever before."

"Under the sound of a voice like this," Mr. Daniels added, "that of a man who on matters naval 'speaks with authority and not as the scribes,' detraction and misrepresentation become mere 'sound and fury, signifying nothing.'"

The new shipbuilding program was described by Secretary Daniels as "the largest naval budget ever passed at any one time by any nation up to the outbreak of the present world war." "The all carries a total for all naval expenses of $333,000,000," he continued, "and is significant not only for size of new construction authorized, but for the fact that it speaks for the first time the long advanced recommendations of the General Board of the Navy, as to 1916, for a continuing program, rather than the haphazard, year-to-year programs of the past."

WILSON GUARDS HELP SAVE WOMEN AT FIRE

Secret Service Men Join in Spectacular Rescue at Asbury Park Hotel.

4 TRAPPED ON THIRD FLOOR

Mrs. Charles Schwenn, Wife of President's Stenographer, and Others Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Secret service men attached to President Wilson's staff assisted in a spectacular rescue of four women, one of them the wife of Mr. Wilson's stenographer, at a fire which started in the Hotel Summerfield here at noon today while the dining room was filled with guests.

The women were trapped on the third floor and were in danger of being suffocated by the dense smoke when the rescuers reached them and carried them down scaling ladders thrown up against the windows by firemen.

The Secret Service men who assisted in the rescue were Edward Starling and John G. Slye, who were among the first to reach the hotel after the fire alarm had been sounded. One of those rescued was Mrs. Charles Schwenn, whose husband is President Wilson's stenographer.

The fire was discovered at 12:10 P. M., and was caused by defective electric wiring in the basement. The hotel is a three-story frame structure with a stucco front and furnished ready material for the flames. Fifty men and women, in the dining room at the time, immediately ran into the street, and it was not discovered until a few minutes later that the four women still remained on the third floor. Two of the women who shared Mrs. Schwenn's predicament were Mrs. Charles Rosevear, wife of a local advertising agent, and Miss Caroline Smith.

Despite the fact that the building was filled with dense clouds of smoke pouring up from the basement, the two Secret Service men and several firemen ran through the lobby and up the stairs to the third floor, where they discovered the women, trying vainly to find some way of reaching the street.

Other firemen had, in the meanwhile, thrown scaling ladders against the walls, and the women were carried to the street in safety.

The flames were extinguished after the basement had been burned out and the lower floors had been damaged. The building is owned by Mrs. Anna Wanser and the hotel is managed by Mrs. S. R. Van Winkle. The damage was estimated at $1,000.

CONGRATULATE WILSON NOW

John M. Parker and Judge Nortoni Send Telegram to President.

President Wilson received a telegram yesterday congratulating him upon his re-election. It was sent from Detroit by John M. Parker, Progressive nominee for the Vice Presidency, and Judge Albert D. Nortoni of St. Louis, one of the leaders of the Progressive Party, who resigned from the bench to stump the Middle West for President Wilson. The telegram read:

"Permit us to extend congratulations in advance on your re-election, which appears to be assured. The Progressives throughout the Middle and Western States are coming strong to your support and the elements of a landslide are appearing. We have just concluded a three-day tour of Michigan, in part on a special train, and are thus enabled to forecast a tremendously heavy vote here from Progressives as a tribute to your splendid leadership. Indeed it is our candid judgment that even this old-time Republican State will probably return its electoral vote in your favor. It is not too much to say that it looks that way."

DEFENDS MEXICAN STORY.

Carranza and Aide Did Outline Wilson, The Outlook Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—To refute the denial by Mexican Ambassador Arredondo of the authenticity of interviews obtained by Gregory Mason for The Outlook with First Chief Carranza, General Pablo Gonzales, General Obregon, and Senor Aguilar, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Government, The Outlook will publish in its issue of Nov. 8, telegraphic correspondence with Ambassador Arredondo and a full statement by Mr. Mason of the circumstances under which he obtained the interviews.

The Outlook vouches for the integrity and efficiency of Mr. Mason. The latter says that after he had obtained the interviews General Gonsales astonished him by beating him to the newspaper offices of the City of Mexico and that before the interview with the General could be translated into English it was printed in El Pueblo and El Universal, and other papers, and was given to The Associated Press fifteen hours before he got his own copy of the translation.

General Carranza was visited in the National Palace and General Obregon was seen at Chapultapec Castle, says Mr. Mason, the translator being present at both interviews and recording carefully all that was said. These interviews, it is explained, were verbal, while the Gonsales statement was written. In the case of the Aguilar interview, the Secretary asked that the translator write out what he had said. This was done. Señor Aguilar said it was correct, but hoped he would "not use much of it until after election."

Any attempt to prejudice the candidacy of President Wilson by the publication of the interviews is disclaimed by The Outlook, which declares that when the gen. interviews were sent Mr. Wilson's name was not mentioned, that they were sent to many friends of both parties in behalf of no party, and that the Outlook will publish in its issue of Nov. 8, telegraphic correspondence with Ambassador Arredondo and a full statement by Mr. Mason of the circumstances under which he obtained the interviews.

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FATHER WYNNE PROTESTS.

Priest Assails Use of Name in Democratic Appeal for Votes.

A complaint that circulars were being sent to Catholics pleading for their votes for President Wilson on the ground that he "has appointed a few Catholics to office and, if elected, is going to do right by Catholics and their interests in Mexico," was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by the Rev. John J. Wynne, Associate Editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia, 22 East Forty-first Street. Father Wynne's letter read:

New York, Nov. 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Catholic Fair Play Committee," consisting of two persons as appears, on the National Democratic Headquarters, is issuing circulars to Catholics pleading for their votes because Mr. Wilson has appointed a few Catholics to office, and, if elected, is going to do right by Catholics and their interests in Mexico. Similar literature was issued, through the same agency, four years ago.

One of these circulars quotes me as speaking favorably of Mr. Wilson several years ago in a matter that had no connection whatever with politics.

I protest against this misleading use of my name, and against this most bribery method of soliciting votes from Catholics or any other citizens, by the prospect of an office or two. The men who resort to such methods must be in a desperate plight to save their candidates.

Fancy the intelligent Catholic voting for any man who has promised a few political baubles. Fancy, above all, any Catholic who is au courant with Mexican matters, voting to approve what the Administration had done in that regard the last few years.

(REV.) JOHN J. WYNNE.

FREMONT VOTER FOR WILSON

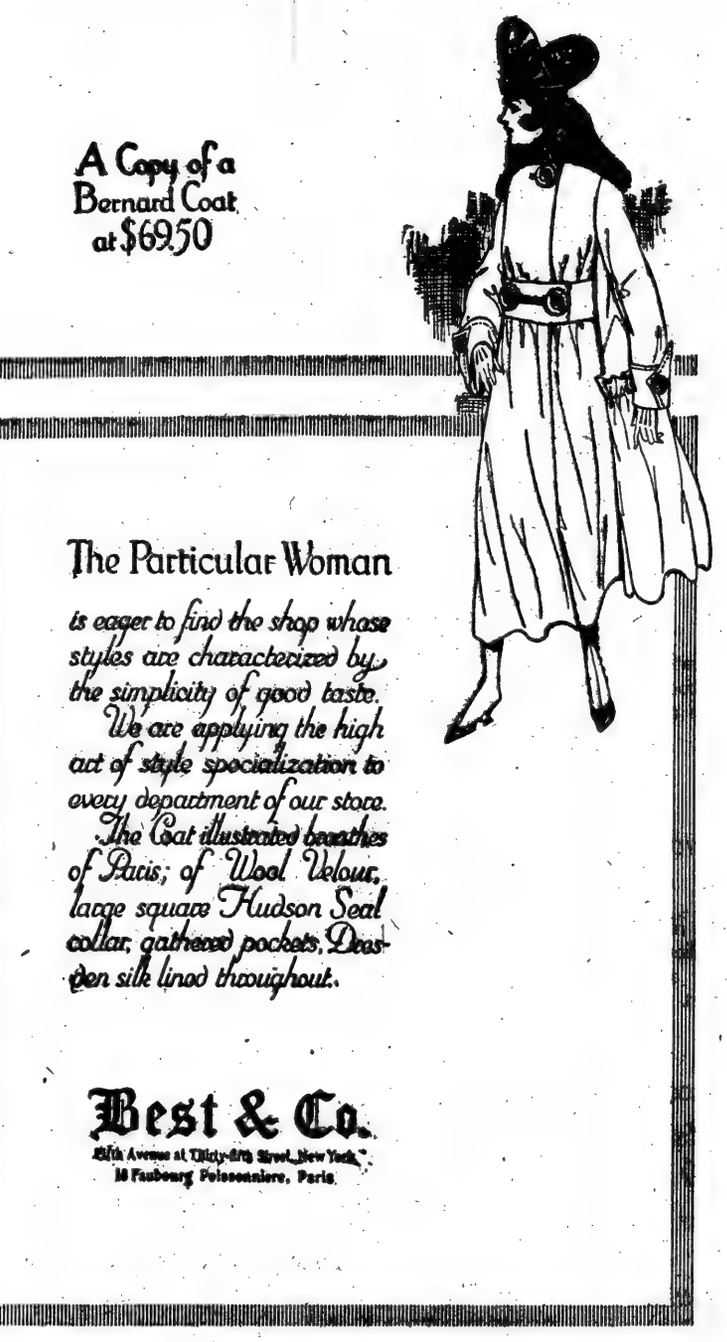
Delegate to First Republican Convention Turns Democrat.

Judge H. H. Rose of San Bernardino, Cal., who was a delegate to the first Republican Convention in 1856 and who said he had never voted any but the Republican ticket since, sent a telegram to the Democratic National Headquarters yesterday that he intended to support President Wilson. The same telegram said that Senator Heath, one of the leading Progressives of San Francisco and President of the California Camerlos Association; Mrs. Fremont Older, wife of the editor of The San Francisco Bulletin; Frances Joliffe, the writer, and Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, one of the leading suffragists of California, were closing the campaign with a flying tour through the citrus fruit belt in the interest of the President. George Martin, Secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Seattle, Wash., sent this message:

"It is a glad wave for Wilson in Washington State. The oldest politicians say the condition is unprecedented. Speakers just returning from all portend the State outside Wilson plurality of at least 30,000. Ninety per cent. of the labor vote and three-fourths of the women's vote is for Wilson."

Train Cuts Off Boy's Legs.

Arthur Shevlin, 12 years old, of 12 Jay Street, Newark, was found last night on the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad under the Nesbitt Street bridge, Newark, with both legs cut off. At the City Hospital he told physicians he had fallen from the bridge. Policemen found on the tracks a card on which was scrawled: "I have killed myself." This was denied by the youth. When his parents were told of his injury, his statement and the card, they said they knew of no reason why he should attempt to end his life.



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We are applying the high art of style specialization to every department of our store.

The Coat illustrated breathes of Paris; of Wool Velour, large square Hudson Seal collar, gathered pockets, Dresden silk lined throughout.

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

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Remarkable Offerings

Monday and Tuesday (Election Day)

High Grade Winter Apparel

At Invitingly Low Prices

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POIRET FOX SETS

Animal Muff and Animal Scarf adorned with heads, tails and paws, the scarf is lined with Russian Baronduki, in pretty shadings; the set is..... 57.50

COLLARS OF WHITE GEORGETTE CREPE.

Some are daintily hand embroidered; considerable ingenuity has been displayed in the designing of these pretty collars. They are all marked 95c

BAGS OF VELVET OR TAFFETA SILK

In a novel shape; they come in colors to match suits or coats, and are prettily ornamented with steel beads; one would make an appreciated present; and the price? only 2.95

SCARFS OF FIBRE SILK

Striped in rich color combinations. A very pleasing and attractive neckpiece marked 3.95

JAUNTY CAPS to match Scarf are... 1.95

CAMISOLES

Of wash satin combined with Georgette crepe, hand embroidered with small vari-colored flowers. The price is..... 3.00

HUDSON SEAL SETS

A smart convertible scarf and melon muff of this rich fur is certainly a bargain. It's genuine Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) and of a beautiful quality. The price is remarkable, only. 22.45

ENVELOPE CHEMISE

Of crepe de chine, with bodice of sheer feathery lace in which are inserted fancy panels of crepe Georgette; an exquisite piece of lingerie. Marked at only..... 3.00

An Extraordinary Sale

75 Suits De Luxe

A collection of unusual beauty, typifying in the highest degree the perfection of the master tailor's art.

Harper Prices were

129.50 149.50 179.50 198.50

They Have Been Reduced to

110.00

Picture Suits of chiffon velvet, ultra modish models in Bolivia cloth, chiffon broadcloth and cashmere de laine, and smartly tailored designs in heavy imported satin.
Embellished with rare furs, including Kolinsid, Scotch mole and Hudson seal.

Fur Trimmed Suits

Formerly 69.50 & 79.50 Reduced to

49.50

Fur Trimmed Suits

Formerly 79.50 to 98.50 Reduced to

69.50

Exclusive model Suits in the extreme modes of the day; developed in Bolivia cloth, velveteen, chiffon broadcloth, camel's hair velour and silk duvetyn; profusely adorned with Hudson seal, skunk and Scotch mole.

Fur Trimmed Coats and Wraps

New and Exclusive Models, Very Specially Priced.

Fur Trimmed Bolivia Coats

A particularly smart model, semi-fitted to the waist, then continuing in an exaggerated flare; large cape collar and cuffs of real nutria fur, natural raccoon or skunk opossum; cuffs may be converted for use as a muff; rich silk lining of quaint Japanese design; warmly interlined. *Special* 59.50

Fur Trimmed Fitted-Flare Coats

Of Chamois Velour, in plum, Burgundy, green, brown, navy and black, handsomely trimmed with seal dyed French coney or raccoon fur; plain or fancy silk lining and extra heavy interlining. *Special* 29.50

Fur Trimmed Velour de Laine Coats

Belted flare model, 48 inches long, silk lined throughout and extra heavy interlined; large cape collar of seal dyed French coney; colors Burgundy, plum, brown, green, navy and black. *Special* 24.50

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Dainty Afternoon Frocks

Of Georgette Crepe; the ornamentation is confined entirely to hand-embroidery of metallic beads and vari-colored silk; self-colored peau de cygne or velvet is effectively employed to set off the Georgette. In all daytime colors and delicate pastel shades. *Special* 29.50

Silver or Gold Embroidered Evening Gowns

Of Satin with Gold or Silver Cloth

Elaborately ornamented with exquisite silver embroidery; smart girdle of silver cloth; bodice of draped net over gold or silver cloth; also underskirt to match; the colors are peach, black, maize, orchid, silver grey, plum, pink, Ciel blue and white. *Special* 39.50

TRADING WRECKS FROM WAR PRISONS

Times Man Witnesses Repatriation of Teutons and Departure of Russians.

CARGO OF CONSUMPTIVES

Germans Select Them from Various Camps to Avoid Infecting Other Released Captives.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Carried by Submarine Deutschland.

SASSNITZ, Sept. 17.—I have experienced much on many fronts, but never so poignantly the pure essence of tragedy as "when the dead awaken"—the moment when hopelessly war-damaged prisoners are metamorphosed by the illusory hope of a new existence from dumb brutes, deadened by long captivity and physical misfortune, into men again; when they touch home soil, if they are Germans or Austrians, or leave the enemy's snores forever if they are Russians.

Generally once, frequently three times a week, this dramatic episode is played on the strand of the Baltic at the pleasant Summer resort of Sassnitz, on the emerald island of Rügen, five hours' sail from the Swedish port of Trelleborg, when the good ship of mercy, the Swedish Red Cross hospital ship Aeolus, old seadog Captain Brand commanding, brings its pitiful freight of exchanged prisoners from Russia and loads a similar return cargo. Owing to the general Russian offensive, which so taxed the Russian strategic railways that no rolling stock could be spared for the shipment of prisoners to Sweden, this humane exchange had been suspended for several months, but I was able to witness its resumption yesterday and today.

To get the complete picture you must begin with a tour of this little, old-fashioned, staid seaside town. The Summer girl has gone home to Berlin and the provinces. The stony strand is deserted of happy children and anxious grownups. [Deleted by the censor.] The venders of amber souvenirs—a specialty of Sassnitz—of picture postals, memorial shells and edibles are boarding up their booths. Save for a few belated holidaying stragglers the modest seaside hotels are dead—yet your trained nose detects an unmistakable air of expectancy about town. For this is exchange prisoner day, an event in the life of this fortunate far-off community, where otherwise the waves of war cause hardly a faint ripple. Native beauties—young girls and others of a more matronly topography dressed in white, are hurrying strandward bearing bunches of early Fall flowers and of oak leaves with which to decorate the returning heroes.

An All-Tuberculosis Shipment.

THE TIMES correspondent meanwhile visits the local music hall, where the Russian prisoners to be exchanged are bedded, having had a thorough enforced rest preparatory to standing the short but rough Baltic crossing to Sweden. I find more Russians in the Viktoria Hotel and other hotels—about 280 of them—all victims of tuberculosis. This arouses curiosity, but proves no coincidence. They have been carefully picked from the prison camps of Austria and Germany for an all-tuberculosis shipment—sensible segregation—rather than to have a sprinkling of white plague sufferers infecting a mixed shipment of cripples. These poor wretches lie hacking and coughing, many obviously in advanced stages of the disease, in cots on the floor and stage of the music hall, their case are impassive, hopeless. Captivity has turned gray the unkempt hair and beards of many; but there are also broken youths, some mere boys. The bulk of them have been shipped from Austrian camps, as the Russians have [Deleted by the Censor] more Austro-Hungarian than German prisoners and consequently exchange more Austro-Hungarians than Germans.

The Austrians are sending home their prisoners in good shape as to equipment. A new pair of black leather boots stands at the foot of each cot, and beside them lies a new convict suit of dark brown material, with a round cap to match. The equipment furnished to returning Russian prisoners was formerly not so good, I learned; there is obviously a laudable desire to improve, however. The Russians are already having a foretaste of liberty—a touch of neutrality, at least—in the shape of a pretty little Red Cross nurse, Miss Marie Oestlin, who has been in America; in fact, had nursehood conferred on her by the Illinois Training School of Chicago. Miss Oestlin, who has much to say in praise of American humanitarianism, notably of the splendid work done by American Red Cross surgeons and nurses during the war, has been continuously on duty in Sassnitz since August, 1915, ministering to Russian exchange prisoners, and wears part of her material reward in the form of the Austrian and German Red Cross medals on her starched Swedish uniform.

In a private room of the Viktoria Hotel I meet and try to talk with a handful of Russian officers, the only non-consumptives in the shipment, but make little headway, as one is a Cossack Captain, who does not speak Russian, and all are impervious to Broadway German, bad French, and alleged Spanish. The Cossack Captain, however, grins eloquently; a Hughes-bearded Russian Captain smiles with quiet, statesmanlike dignity; all are glad to be going home. They wear their olive-drab field uniforms, with military decorations. One has the coveted cross of St. George.

Town and Harbor Bedecked.

Voices outside proclaim that the hospital ship Aeolus has been sighted. Armed German bandsmen, army and navy officers, soldiers, sailors, townsmen, women, children, dogs, and neutral correspondents are all hurrying downhill to the strand at the small Sassnitz Hafen railroad station, well known to American tourists who have voyaged to or from Sweden by the Trelleborg route. The Aeolus is rounding the long breakwater; at her foremasthead she flies the Red Cross flag, and, like all neutral ships that travel these precarious world-war waters, she has her national colors—yellow cross on blue field—painted on her sides. She also wears full gala flag dress; but the little port is flagged, so are the great steamer ferries that transport whole freight trains between Sweden and Germany, and flagged, too, is the German trawler fleet anchored within the breakwater.

The usual agitation that accompanies steamer arrivals the world over seizes those on shore, including the two-score of white-dressed young girls and matrons who garrison certain long, low, gray sheds where flower-brightened tables have been set for 300; including also the local Landsturm band, which goes into battle formation beside the landing stage; including also certain German officers replete with a sense of duty and importance; including also the inevitable Prince who is to be the orator of the sad, happy occasion, and who, I dare say, is thinking hard of those well-chosen words he is about to deliver. A pathetic touch, it seems, that there are no friends or relatives to welcome those sorry, broken war tourists. And then follow a few moments which even hardened war correspondents won't forget, as the little Swedish hospital steamer creeps shoreward and moors at the quay.

It is as strange a ship's company as you are likely ever to see docked. The exchange prisoners are massed on the fore and after decks, and line the rail, some eagerly leaning over toward land and liberty, others too far gone, sunk in apathy from which seemingly nothing can arouse them. The overwhelming majority are Austro-Hungarian soldiers; there is a sprinkling of officers and of Germans. Most of them wear the remnants of their war uniforms. All are serially numbered with small white red-numbered cards fastened to their caps; all wear bouquets pinned to them in transit by the Swedes; and a tragedy is stamped on every face.

When they are within fifteen feet of shore the Landsturm band begins playing the German national anthem, "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," which is likewise "God Save the King" and "My Country, 'tis of Thee," those on shore joining in discordant chorus. It is interesting to note how the magic of music stirs the souls of that sorry prisoner crew; how military discipline slowly triumphs over physical and mental suffering. The few Austrian officers on the deck of the Aeolus are the first to salute and stand snappily at attention, though several are propped on crutches, together with the sprinkling of German prisoners whose iron discipline is the quickest to reassert itself. The lame, halt, and blind, the one-armed, and one-legged, and the paralyzed, including one hideously misshapen gargoyle hung between two crutches—these Germans all react as one man to the patriotic air and struggle to straighten up, and some of them painfully succeed in stiffening rigidly to parade posture and salute their flag in regulation fashion, while the worst damaged, for whom this is a physical impossibility, salute with rigid heads, some only with their eyes.

The less damaged Austro-Hungarian soldiers [deleted by the censor] joined their German comrades in misfortune, and were moved to spirited enthusiasm when the Landsturm band next played the Austrian national anthem, which slowly affected even the most seriously crippled and roused them from their dead stupor. Austrian caps, one after the other, were doffed; bared, bowed heads were thrown back again with something of pride; these frowzy, sunburned, wreck of soldiery, [deleted by the censor,] being of softer metal than the Germans, were many of them moved to tears by the tune of their national anthem, evoking visions of a new existence in harsh contrast with still fresh memories of Siberian prisons.

They were not allowed to come ashore at once. There was still some official ceremonial to be gone through. While women on shore tossed flowers, cigars, and cigarettes to them, which the physically able eagerly grabbed after, the Swedish national anthem had still to be played and sung as a deserved tribute to the good neutral offices that had made possible this humane exchange of prisoners; the Prince of Putbus, gray-haired and gray-bearded, and wearing the field gray uniform of a Colonel of Prussian Uhlans, blazing with orders, there as the Kaiser's personal representative, and owning half the Island of Rügen, on which the prisoner were about to land, had still to mount an improvised rostrum bowered with pine branches and deliver his address of welcome.

Welcomed by a Prince.

"Comrades," he said in that husky bark peculiar to German officers long accustomed to command, "in the name of the Kaiser and all Germany I welcome you, returning heroes, to home soil." The damaged heroes continued to stand at patient, respectful attention. "Your term of languishing in enemy imprisonment is happily over; your Fatherland will do all it possibly can to repay your sacrifice by caring for you.

"Yet stand our joined Fatherlands in heavy struggle against half the world. A new and treacherous enemy has joined our foes, but I am glad to be able to tell you that German-Bulgarians under Field Marshal von Mackensen are advancing victoriously in the Dobrudja. In telephonic conversation with his Majesty the Kaiser last night, his Majesty ordered me to tell you that a decisive victory had been won over the Rumanian and Russian armies." This announcement of Rumanian defeat moved the cripples and consumptives to a pathetically weak "Hurrah," which strengthened as the aged Prince called for three cheers for Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Joseph.

Then they were allowed to come ashore. With the neatness of a long-practiced military evolution, German ambulance men swarmed up the gangplank, and two and two they led, more often carried, the released prisoners off the ship, set them on their feet and led them to be presented to the Prince and his entourage, after which they were placed in chairs about the tables in the long dining sheds. Cigars, cigarettes, picture postal cards and German newspapers were distributed among them; bunches of oak leaves were fastened on them by enthusiastic women; they were dined and wined and beered to the limit and enjoyed the process hugely, but they were also required to do some work. Soldiers of the local garrison passed from table to table, submitting printed lists and photographs of missing German soldiers and officers to them, which they were asked to examine and, if they could identify any of the names or photographs, give any information possible regarding the missing.

Then, one at a time, the exchanged German prisoners were led out of the dining room to a nearby dressing room and there stripped of their worn uniforms, which were replaced by brand-new equipment. The pride on their faces as they limped back looking like real soldier again was worth noting, and more than one looked as if he still had a lot of fight left in him. It was one of the most remarkable lightning changes I had seen in the course of the war.

The Landsturm band never stopped playing during these proceedings, discoursing chiefly military marches, with native dances thrown in for the benefit of the Austro-Hungarians, the Germans well knowing and making ample use of the tonic effect of brass band music; and it was worth while watching the rapid reaction of the liberated prisoners to it, particularly of one fat little Slovak, who still had the use of his legs, who had begun dancing a czardas as the hospital ship neared shore, and who kept right on dancing after he landed.

Returned Prisoners Quarantined.

Three hours later all were loaded into waiting hospital trains, the Germans to be transported to a quarantine hospital in Bremen, the Austro-Hungarians to quarantine stations on the German-Austrian border, where they will be detained for an observation period of seventeen days. Then they will be allowed to return to their homes.

These occasional little war cameos bring home to you the seamy side of the war as no great battle picture can; you realize what the war means to the innocent individual, and not a field of a thousand dead will fill you with such horror and repugnance to the whole business as this prisoner ship film. And just as moving as the return of the Austro-Germans was the departure of the Russian exchange prisoners early this morning.

In local stages that had carried Summer guests between the station and the hotels, these coughing consumptives were brought from town down to the waterfront, where they [Deleted by the Censor] were led or carried by German ambulance men on to the Aeolus and (technically) Swedish soil. They were free men, but they didn't look it. They drooped in steamer chairs and on the benches that paralleled the steamer rails like a lot of very wet chickens. They looked broken in body and spirit, but this appearance was in part deceptive. Swedish nurses circulated among them and gave each Russian a paper bag containing a first breakfast—a white roll sausage sandwich. The released prisoners brightened up and proceeded to take a new interest in life. They grinned happily as the paper bags were placed in their hands, and when the nurses' backs were turned, peered gingerly into them, and when they saw the edible contents many of them crossed themselves devoutly. The officers, too, looked happy as they were carried aboard, notably the big Cossack Captain who couldn't speak Russian.

Swedes Feed the Russians.

Even before the Aeolus sailed, immediately after the first, a second breakfast was served to the Russians by the hard-headed Swedes, who went on the sensible theory that the best cure for melancholy is a full stomach. Swedish Red Cross nurses now distributed plates heaped with boiled sausages and potatoes, with a knife, fork and spoon, to each Russian prisoner, to the great puzzlement of not a few of them. One Russian, whom I watched carefully, stucked the knife in his boot top and sat on the plated fork and spoon, then comfortably ate boiled potatoes and tore up the sausage with his fingers. One of the young Swedish girls gave him his first instruction in the manipulation of polite table hardware, and as long as she watched him he made a noble effort to carve the sausage with his knife; the moment she left he relapsed into the primitive again.

The members of this consumptive crew were obviously going home but to die. Yet as the hospital ship slowly headed into the Baltic they too saw some bright mirage of a new existence. Those who could stand rose to attention and saluted the German officers on the pier who returned the salute; and as the Aeolus moved off Swedenward the continuous consumptive coughing of those Russians, sounding like a distant machine gnn, was broken by a faint, feeble cheer to the watchers on shore.

To date, in round numbers 17,000 Russians have been exchanged here at Sassnitz for 8,000 Austro-Hungarians and 2,000 Germans.

HEARS MINE DAMAGED RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP

Swedish Merchant Reaching Berlin from Russia Says Sevastopol Was Partly Destroyed.

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (via Sayville.)—It is reported unofficially that the Russian battleship Sevastopol struck a mine several days ago and was badly damaged.

The report was received today by the Overseas News Agency from Stockholm. According to this information, a Swedish merchant, who has just returned from a trip through Russia and Finland, says the Sevastopol struck a mine eight days ago and was partly destroyed.

Another report brought by the returning traveler was that German submarines had at one time worked nearly half way through the Gulf of Finland toward Petrograd, appearing off the Finnish port of Helsingfors; also that in the vicinity of Helsingfors 20,000 Chinese were working at the construction of a railroad.

The dreadnought Sevastopol is one of the most powerful vessels of the Russian Navy. She was laid down in 1911 and displaces 23,000 tons. Her main armament consists of twelve 12-inch guns. She also has sixteen 4.7-inch guns, four 3-pounders, and four torpedo tubes. She is 590 feet long.

FRENCH ENTER VAUX; GAIN EAST OF FORT

Western Part of the Village Is Captured in Steady Advance of Nivelle's Men.

ALL GROUND IS MAINTAINED

Germans Attack, Without Success, at Several Points on the Somme Front.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—French troops are still driving ahead in the Vaux region, northeast of Verdun. Today, according to the night report of the French War Office, General Nivelle's forces captured the western part of the village of Vaux, to the outskirts of which the advancing lines penetrated yesterday afternoon.

Gains of several hundred meters have also been made to the east and northeast of Fort de Vaux.

French artillery critics call the abandonment of Fort de Vaux by the Germans a fitting revenge for the French heavy guns on the German 17-inch mortars.

The heavy-calibre French guns at Verdun began concentrating their fire upon Fort de Vaux on Oct. 24, gradually increasing their intensity hour after hour until at the end of the one hundred and fiftieth hour one of the magazines blew up. The great projectiles then began searching out other ammunition depots. Finally one 16-inch shell, weighing a ton, struck a magazine filled with hand grenades. Many thousands of these exploded, causing the earth to tremble.

The Germans holding the fort, it is reported, seemingly abandoned it by way of a tunnel. When the French became aware that the fort was empty they did not attempt to occupy it until hours after the Germans had left. After the French bombardment ceased explosions occurred inside the fortifications and continued at irregular intervals for several hours.

Operations on the Somme front the last twenty-four hours have been of little significance. German attacks east of Gueudecourt last night were repulsed by the British, it is stated, while Paris reports the beating off of a German assault today on the western fringe of St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

The night report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme the Germans this morning attempted to drive us from trenches we captured Wednesday on the western fringe of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The attack, which was preceded by a furious bombardment, was shattered by our curtain and machine gun fire. Parties of the enemy, who succeeded in penetrating our lines, were immediately ejected or captured. All the ground we had captured was entirely maintained.

On the right bank of the Meuse our troops extended their progress in the Vaux region. We hold the western part of the village as far as the church. Northeast and east of the fort we have advanced several hundred meters from the work on the slopes which descend toward the Woevre. We again made prisoners.

There has been an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

On the Somme front Friday Lieutenant Heurtaux brought down his eleventh German airplane near Rocquigny, and Sergeant Sauvage his sixth machine, which fell near Le Mesnil-en-Arrouaise. A third machine was brought down in the region of Le Mesnil Bruntel by two of our fliers.

The French official statement issued this afternoon reads:

During the night there was an intermittent cannonade on the Somme front and in the region of Douaumont and Vaux. Everywhere else the night was calm.

The night bulletin of the British War Office reads:

South of the Ancre the situation is unchanged. There was considerable hostile shelling around Les Boeufs and against the Destremont Farm and Le Sars.

During the day we bombarded the enemy's line north of La Bassée Canal and in the neighborhood of Bois Grenier and Messines. Enemy artillery and trench mortars were active north and south of Ypres.

Our aircraft successfully bombed many enemy billets yesterday. One of our machines attacked and destroyed a hostile airplane, but was attacked and fell inside the enemy's lines. Four other machines failed to return.

The strong westerly winds during the last three weeks have made our aerial operations difficult, since they drift our machines far over the enemy's front and compel them to return slowly against the head wind.

The day report of the British War Office says:

Rain fell heavily during the night. We successfully raided the enemy's lines northeast of Armentières (near the Belgian frontier.)

A strong enemy party entered our trenches near Guinchy, but was immediately expelled.

An enemy counterattack east of Gueudecourt (in the Somme sector) yesterday suffered very heavy losses in proportion to its strength. Over 100 dead have been counted. Thirty prisoners and four machine guns were captured by us.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks yesterday on German Somme positions northwest of Courcelette and in the Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs sector were repulsed, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Western Front—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Hostile attacks were preceded by violent artillery duels. The attacks, however, carried out in only light fashion, under our fire, to the northwest of Courcelette and in the sector of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, were repulsed.

Nine hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements and by anti-aircraft guns.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: The hostile fire increased considerably during the afternoon against our positions on the heights east of the Meuse. French attacks between Douaumont and Vaux were without success.

GERMANS WITHDRAW LINES.

French Patrols Push Far Beyond Vaux Fort Without Finding Them.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AT VERDUN, Nov. 4.—French patrols have penetrated far beyond Fort de Vaux into the lines hitherto held by the Germans but were not able to get in touch with the former defenders. It appears probable that the Germans have retired their lines considerably to the rear, their artillery positions being untenable since the French drove them from Douaumont after silencing ninety of their batteries.

Military observers point out that the Germans were forced to withdraw from Fort de Vaux within eight days after Douaumont fell, whereas the French held Fort de Vaux four months after the Germans had captured Douaumont. The same observers regard the German claim that they were preparing to withdraw to stronger lines before the battle of Douaumont as untenable unless the Germans are ready to admit that their withdrawal was one of the most unsuccessful operations of the campaign, as it cost them more than 6,000 prisoners and the annihilation of twenty-two battalions.

Signs are entirely lacking that the Germans are preparing for a counter-stroke.

TURK AIRMEN SHELL SUEZ.

Constantinople Comments Sarcastically on Russian Fleet Activity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 3, (via London, Nov. 4.)—Turkish airplanes have dropped a number of bombs on Suez and Port Tewfik, and upon the British railway east of the Suez Canal, says the Turkish official announcement today. The text reads:

Our airplanes successfully dropped a number of bombs on Suez and Port Tewfik, as well as upon the British railway east of the canal.

The Russians, who do not wish to allow themselves to be outstripped on the path pursued by their allies fighting for civilization and international law, recently have found for their navy in the Black Sea employment full of glory. Imitating the Anglo-French feats on the Aegean coast, they land under protection of their artillery bands of brigands at different points. These men do no other military service than to pillage property of our peaceable and defenseless people, and set fire to their houses. This done, the Russian fleet, after re-embarking these chivalrous corsairs of the civilizing Entente, withdraws to its home ports.

This new page of honor and glory which their fleet has added to the history of their country should make Russians proud and worthy of congratulation.

3,348 CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.

Total French and Belgians Hurt by Allies, as Compiled in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Allied artillery fire and bombs, dropped from aeroplanes, have caused 3,348 casualties among civilians in the districts of France and Belgium, occupied by the Germans since the war began, according to a compilation made by the Overseas News Agency.

In October of this year, Anglo-French artillery and aeroplanes killed thirty-seven men, sixteen women, and fifteen children in the occupied territory and wounded sixty-seven men, fifty-five women, and forty-three children.

GREEKS AT KATERINA FIGHT VENIZELISTS

Clash With Insurgents Follows Latter's Refusal to Evacuate Coast Town.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 5.—The Greek Army arrived outside Katerina, and an engagement with the Venizelists began tonight, says a dispatch to The Sunday Observer from Athens, dated Friday.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Greek Government has sent reinforcements from Larissa to the garrison from Katerina which recently evacuated that place before the advance of insurgent forces, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens today.

The regular army, the dispatch adds, has orders to summon the insurgents to evacuate Katerina under penalty of attack by the Government forces.

In diplomatic circles there is said to be confidence that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be reached and bloodshed avoided. The withdrawal of Greek troops from Thessaly has been postponed, pending the establishment of what will virtually be a neutral zone.

Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander fo the Entente fleet in the Mediterranean, has demanded that the Greek Government consent to the use of a light flotilla carrying the French flag and French crew as a protection against submarines, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

The Greek Cabinet held a meeting today under the Presidency of King Constantine, the dispatch adds, and decided that the Vice Admiral's demand was inacceptable because consent to it would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

SUES FOR BOMBARDMENT.

Dublin Alderman Acts Against Captain Who Had Skeffington Shot.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—Alderman James Kelly today issued a writ against Captain Bowen-Colthurst for bombarding his premises during the Irish rebellion here last Spring. The writ was served on Captain Bowen-Colthurst at the Broadmoor Asylum.

The action will probably be tried in London.

Captain Bowen-Colthurst was found "guilty, but insane," last June on the charge of shooting F. Sheehy Skeffington, a newspaper editor of Dublin, during the Irish rebellion. He was ordered committed to an institution for the insane "during His Majesty's pleasure."

DR. DUMBA IS RETIRED.

Washington Expects Austria Will Now Send Another Envoy.

VIENNA, (via London,) Nov. 4.—Dr. Theodor Constantin Dumba, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States, at his own request has been retired from the diplomatic service by the Emperor.

The announcement of the retirement of Dr. Dumba includes Imperial recognition of Dr. Dumba's excellent services covering a long period of years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Constantin Dumba was taken by State Department officials tonight as a plain indication that the Austrian Government is about to name a new diplomatic representative to Washington.

Dr. Dumba returned to Austria after he was declared to be persona non grata by the United States Government more than a year ago, and the fact that Austria has not sooner accepted his resignation from a post in which he could not serve was looked upon as showing that Emperor Francis Joseph desired to express displeasure with the United States in this fashion.

Dr. Dumba was the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary at Washington from May 24, 1913, until September, 1915. In the Summer of 1915 he made himself unacceptable to the United States Government when he attempted to transmit through James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, a report to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office which disclosed the Ambassador's participation in plans to cripple American munition plants by strikes. British agents found the proof on Archibald when he arrived at Falmouth. The Washington Government canceled Archibald's passports and demanded the recall of the Austrian representative. A proposal that Dr. Dumba quit the United States on leave of absence was not considered satisfactory, and President Wilson insisted on his recall.

Dr. Dumba left the United States on Oct. 5 for Vienna by way of Rotterdam.

Deny Ban on British Papers.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A report which had gained currency in Europe that recently all British newspapers had been prohibited in Germany was denied today by the Overseas News Agency. Since the beginning of the war, the news agency says, all British newspapers invariably have been accessible to the German nation.

Ebb in Anti-Compulsion Majority.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 4, (via London.)—While returns from the conscription referendum are still incomplete, the majority in opposition to the proposition is being reduced daily.

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Women's Winter Fashions

that rare good taste which characterizes all Best's styles.

New York women are finding here in clothes for themselves the same satisfaction that they have always found here in clothes for their children.

High Cost Fur Coats, luxurious full flaring models, plain or with collars of contrasting fur, caracul or Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) with lynx, fox or skunk. According to model. 2nd Floor. **98.50** to **450.00**

High Cost Coats, copies of the best models from Bernard, Douillet, Jenny, developed in the richest Bolivias, and velours, many fur trimmed. According to model. 2nd Floor. **49.50** to **175.00**

High Cost Suits featuring the exclusive charm of models from Lanvin, Jenny and other Paris couturiers. Of velours or broadcloth, many fur trimmed. According to model. 2nd Floor. **45.00** to **110.00**

High Cost Gowns for street, afternoon or evening wear, copied from Cheruit, Callot or Lanvin models, and developed in the most exquisite materials. According to model. 2nd Floor. **49.50** to **495.00**

High Cost Blouses of hand-made black or cream laces, entirely hand-made copies of Georgette, Premet, Russe, Douillet or Jenny models. 1st Floor. **55.00**

High Cost Furs, Paris inspired cape collars of ermine, Kolinsky, seal and ermine, mole and ermine, mole and fox, with the new shaped muffs to match. According to model. **137.50** to **270.00**

Misses' High Cost Fur Coats, of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), plain or trimmed with skunk or fox furs. According to model. 3rd Floor. **95.00** to **250.00**

Misses' High Cost Day and Evening Coats, in new belted or full flare models, developed in the richest Bolivias, velours or chiffon velvets, many fur trimmed. According to model. 3rd Floor. **39.75** to **225.00**

Misses' High Cost Suits, distinctive models for every type, developed in rich colored velours, velveteens and chiffon velvets, beautifully fur trimmed. According to model. 3rd Floor. **39.50** to **265.00**

Misses' High Cost Dresses, for afternoon and evening wear. Unusual frocks of Georgette crepe, soft satins, velveteens and chiffon velvet for afternoon, silk nets and metal broche taffetas for evening wear. Featuring the new silhouettes. According to model. 3rd Floor. **25.00** to **195.00**

Emphasizing Best's Style Distinction at Popular Prices.

Special—Women's Tailleur Suits

Sizes 34 to 40—2nd Floor,	SPECIAL
Of Wool Velour, in taupe, brown or black.	45.00
Of Wool Velour, fur trimmed, copy of Foreign model	45.00
Of B'cloth, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) collar.	45.00
Of Wool Velour, velvet collar and trimmed cuffs.	45.00

Special—Exclusive Winter Coats

For Misses and Women—2nd Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Wool Velour, natural raccoon collar.	35.00
Of Hudson Seal, large skunk collar.	110.00
Of Heavyweight Velour, silk lined throughout.	25.00
Of Novelty Heather Mixtures, mole collar.	45.00

Special—New Dance Frocks

Misses' and Women's—2nd Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Spangled net over cloth of silver. Copy of foreign model in black only.	59.50
Of Tulle over silver cloth; sizes 34 to 38.	35.00
Of Draped Tulle, copy of Lanvin model.	29.50
Of Soft Silk, silver embroidered tunic.	29.50

Special—Misses' and Women's Dresses

2nd Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Velveteen, copy of a Paris model.	29.50
Sport Dress of Jersey cloth, fur trimmed.	25.00
Of Crepe de Chine, copy of a foreign model.	39.50
Of Soft Satin, copy of Lanvin model.	39.50

Special—Children's Winter Furs

2nd Floor.	SPECIAL
Girls' Nutria Round Muff.	9.75
Girls' fancy Nutria Collar.	7.75
Child's natural Opossum Round Muff.	7.75
Child's natural Opossum Scarf, satin lined.	5.75

Special—Misses' Winter Suits

Sizes 34 to 38—2nd Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Wool Velour, new model skirt, in navy or brown.	45.00
Broadcloth, band of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) on collar.	29.50
Sport suit of heather mixtures, belted model.	32.50
Of plain or checked Velour, fancy cross belt.	25.00

Special—Misses' Winter Coats

For Misses—Sizes 14 to 17 years—3rd Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Black Silk Velour.	45.00
Of Wool Velour, silk lined.	29.50
Of Broadcloth, silk lined.	29.50
Of Wool Velour, cape collar of Hudson Seal.	35.00

Special—Misses' Winter Dresses

3rd Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Wool Jersey, new skating costume.	25.00
Of Wool Jersey, box pleated model.	22.50
Wool Jersey, fur-trimmed Russian coat dress.	29.50
Of Soft Shimmering Satin, bead embroidered.	30.00
Of Satin and Georgette Crepe, chic model.	39.50

Special—New Winter Blouses

For Misses and Women—1st Floor.	SPECIAL
Of Georgette in navy, plum, Burgundy and flesh.	9.75
Of Crepe de Chine in white or black.	5.75
Of Georgette Crepe, copy of French model.	6.75
Of Georgette Crepe, fichu effect collar.	6.75
Of Georgette Crepe, charming suit model.	8.50

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Mother and the Baby

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Quality Standard *The Style Authority*

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When mother wants to shop she knows just where to go. She comes directly to **Best's** for all of baby's needs. Whether it be a **dress, coat, stockings, shoes**—or any other **nursery** or **clothing comfort**—she is always sure to be **suited** at **Best's.**

Everything for baby at the "Liliputian Bazaar"

Exclusive Nursery Suites, Toys, Games or Books. All the things to make Baby happy.

When the "kiddies'" hair grows too long remember **Best's** clean, sanitary and up-to-date Barber Shop.

The Entire Fourth Floor belongs to Baby.

"Bloch" Pullman (illustrated). An exclusive Best model of guaranteed reed, corduroy lined, reversible tubular gear, natural reed.

31.50

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NORWEGIAN CALL FOR BRITISH AID

Vedensgang Demands That the Fleet Rid the North Sea of Submarines.

AMUSES CAPTAIN PERSIUS

German Naval Critic Declares British Warships Dare Not Venture Forth.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The strongly pro-English Norwegian newspaper Vedensgang prints an article under the headline, "The Sinking of Ships and British Command of the Sea," which has attracted wide attention here. It says:

"One must not heap reproaches on one power alone [Germany] for the continued sinking of merchant ships under which Norway is suffering so terribly. The unhampered activities of German submarines in the North Sea and the northern sub-Arctic stands in strange contrast to the proud claim that 'Britannia Rules the Waves.' Where is the British fleet hiding? Nowhere is it to be discovered, except in the immediate neighborhood of its home ports.

"Because of the great interests now at stake, particularly for Norwegian merchant shipping, one must now demand that the English and their allies take measures for effective protection of neutral merchant shipping, which, after all, to a very large extent, handles the commerce to and from their lands. A widely extended protective service should be inaugurated."

Amuses Captain Persius.

Commenting on this, Captain Persius, the Tageblatt marine expert, says it is illuminative of the German viewpoint on the present highly successful submarine campaign against contraband carrying neutral merchantmen.

"That this demand is made by the Norwegians is understandable," says he. "The losses of Norwegian shipowners have been very severe recently. Premiums for war insurance have been increased up to 100 per cent., and for several dangerous routes insurance is no longer obtainable. The question, however, whether Norwegian ships may still carry any contraband has not yet been decided. For the Norwegian shipping interests the activity of German commerce destroyers in the North Sea is naturally a hard blow, for they heretofore earned millions and millions easily, and it is hard for them to become reconciled to the fact that all this is to be different now. Hence the cry for 'effective' protection.

"Will it be heard? Dare it be fulfilled? It is easy to demand protective service against German commerce destroyers, but from experience so far its fulfillment should be impossible. Recently German destroyers made a thrust through the channel to the line between Folkestone and Boulogne, and sank eleven outpost steamers, several destroyers and a mail steamer. The English security service was inadequate on its own coast and at that against German warships. That it is impotent against submarines is today no secret the world over. And yet, Norwegian circles demand effective protection against submarines. Have they followed the evolution of the arm as far as it has a merchantman can protect itself against the torpedo of a submarine. The defense is 5 and against submarine attack, but grossly inadequate, particularly against attacks on merchantmen.

New Submarines Swift.

"To be sure a merchantman can attempt to escape by taking a zigzag course and by flight at greater speed, but very high speed is necessary for this which very few merchantmen have. The new submarines are very light footed. Moreover, every merchant ship by such action runs the danger of being ruthlessly destroyed. Nothing helps. One must grant to the modern submarine the quality of an extremely effective commerce destroyer. Proof of this is furnished by the total of merchant tonnage sunk by our submarines.

"The 'effective' protection which is demanded in Norwegian quarters is thus a problem difficult of solution. It is out of the question that the British fleet should declare its readiness to spread a sheltering hand over neutral merchant ships, since it is unable to protect even its own merchantmen, either by convoy or the stationing of patrol ships on the main routes. German submarine commanders would to be sure hail every such measure. Now they only too infrequently find desirable and worth while targets for their torpedoes. The British warships know that sure protection is conferred only by staying in port and they take good care to avoid sailing the high seas. 'Effective' protection against the German submarine danger can to be best obtained by neutral merchantmen in not attempting any longer to carry contraband to our enemies."

VOWS TO BE A BOELKE.

At His Grave Germany's Air Chief Promises to be His Successor.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In its account of the funeral of Captain Boelke, Germany's most famous aviator, the Lokal-Anzeiger says that at the grave Lieut. Col. Thomsen, chief of the German aerial fleet, made the solemn promise in the name of his comrades and the disciples of the dead aviator: "I shall become a Boelke."

The streets of Dessau, Captain Boelke's home town, were thronged. A squadron of aviators flew along the route of the funeral procession to the cemetery.

An eyewitness's account of the death of Captain Boelke was given out today by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"Captain Boelke met with the accident in which he was killed at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 31. He had just disabled a hostile machine in a fierce aerial combat. At the conclusion of the battle another German airplane touched Boelke's machine, and part of a plane of the latter was torn off. Captain Boelke descended swiftly in a narrow spiral for some distance, but when at a height of about 200 yards his machine suddenly fell. The body of the aviator was not touched by projectiles. After having defeated forty adversaries an accident terminated his life. He died unvanquished."

QUIET ON SALONIKI FRONT.

Some Artillery and Infantry Activity Reported by Both Sides.

SOFIA, Nov. 3, (via London, Nov. 4.)—The Bulgarian War Office in its official summary of conditions on the Macedonian front today says:

A weak attack by the enemy at Lake Malik was repulsed. Our positions in the plain of Bitolia were bombarded fruitlessly. In the Struma Valley there was ineffective artillery firing. The enemy abandoned the village of Kakarauka.

SALONIKA, Nov. 4 (via London).—A Serbian official statement issued today says:

On Thursday there was reciprocal artillery and infantry firing. We have taken a number of German and Bulgarian prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations in the Balkans:

The artillery duel continues at various points, but is most violent in the Cerna region. There has been no infantry action.

One of our air squadrons bombed [illegible] parts of Monastir and other [illegible]

SAYS PEACE WAS PLANNED.

Sabin Right, but Britain Blocked German Move, So Story Goes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—What purports to be the inside story of the situation which led up to the famous peace interview given out a month ago by Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was made public today by The Daily News in connection with Mr. Sabin's visit to Chicago.

"Mr. Sabin had received information from an unimpeachable source that a message was on the way to President Wilson from the German Government asking him to use his good offices to bring about an early peace," said the Daily News statement. "Certain neutral diplomats had actually accepted to sign for America as the bearers of the German proposals. Mr. Sabin, ever interested that Ambassador Gerard was the bearer of the message. The coincidence of Mr. Gerard being on his way to the United States at the time led to the deduction that he was bringing the message.

"At about the time Mr. Sabin received this news from Germany the alert intelligence department of the British Government learned the same facts. Great Britain lost no time in tipping the German peace move and in the end. Lloyd George immediately declared that Great Britain would resent any attempt of any neutral Government to institute a peace movement at that time. A few days later Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons that 'this war cannot be allowed to end in a sense pushed on, stage-managed or honoring compromise masquerading under the name of peace.' These emphatic statements caused the German Government to abandon its efforts at peace through the good offices of the United States."

CHECK TURKS IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Report Breaking Up Infantry and Artillery Offensives.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Turkish offensives in two sectors of the Caucasus front have been suppressed by Russian troops, according to today's War Office announcement regarding operations in this war area, which follows:

"South of Ognott the Turks assumed the offensive on the Sari Kildar-Gufdar-Melikan front, but were repulsed by our fire and put to flight after a bayonet engagement. At the same time small Turkish parties, supported by artillery, assumed the offensive in the same region on the Hosarabakh-Germitk-Shamirand-Kundah front. This was arrested by our troops."

98 PERISH AS SHIPS CRASH IN IRISH SEA

Only Two Persons Survive Collision of Liner Connemara and Collier During Gale.

49 PASSENGERS DROWNED

Half-Submerged Wrecks Are Seen from Shore, and Many Bodies Are Washed Up.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—In one of the worst gales ever known in the Irish Sea, the British steamship Connemara, with passengers and a cargo of cattle from Greenore, Ireland, for Holyhead, Wales, collided last night, just outside the Carlingford bar, with the British steamship Retriever, laden with coal. Both vessels sank immediately, with the loss of ninety-two lives. It is virtually certain that there were no Americans aboard either vessel.

Only two persons are known to have been saved. The crew of the Retriever numbered thirteen, one of whom, and also one passenger of the Connemara, were saved. There were fifty passengers aboard the Connemara and a crew of thirty-one men.

The two vessels lie partly submerged within sight of land. Heavy seas are breaking over them.

Many bodies are being washed ashore on the Irish Coast. Numbers of cattle also are being washed up, some alive.

The weather was so rough that it would have been impossible to launch any boats, even had time permitted.

The Connemara, 1,106 tons gross and 212 feet long, was built in Dumbarton in 1896.

The Retriever was 150 feet long, of 674 tons gross, and was built in Goole, England, in 1909. She was owned by the West Coast of America Telegraph Company of London.

A steamer service is maintained by the London & Northwestern Railway between Holyhead, Wales, and Greenore, Ireland, a distance of about eighty miles across the Irish Sea.

$250,000 SENT TO WAR JEWS.

Yearly Total Handled by Joint Distribution Committee.

Figures were given out yesterday showing the results accomplished in the year since the establishment of the Jewish Relief Branch of the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Charities. Wachsberg is Chairman and Dr. Magnes, Supreme, which is conveyed to the Jews in the war-ridden countries. The ratifications from relatives in the country which it has been impossible to forward through any other private or governmental agency. Indeed, in a majority of cases, it has been found impossible even to forward through other channels the cheques supplied immediately. Roumania, Poland and Austria, so many have been the charitable fortunes of the war and so frequent the pleading and requesting of territory into different military control, that sometimes different conditions also exist.

It is announced that an average sum of $2,000 a day has been sent out to Jews in these countries by Jewish and relatives, making a total of approximately a quarter of a million dollars raised, either in little as a dollar saved by dint of deprivation and self-sacrifice. Those who contribute the Remittance Bureau, which in only one of the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, which although its constituent bodies is now engaged in the collection of an additional $2,000,000 for the Jewish War Sufferers, must go in person to the offices of the Treasurer, Herbert H. Lehman, at 52 Exchange Place, or send it by mail. Upon its receipt by the party abroad for whom it is intended, his or her actual receipt is, in turn, sent to the United States and exhibited to the remitter.

FIVE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Four Neutral Vessels, Two Norwegian, Destroyed in War Zone.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Lloyd's announces that the Swedish motor vessel Frans, the Swedish steamer Gunhild, and the Norwegian steamers Thor and Ivanhoe have been sunk.

The Norwegian steamer Tromp, which was reported lost Thursday as having been sunk, has arrived in Barry Roads.

The Wilson liner Spero of 1,141 tons gross has been sunk, according to a dispatch from Hull.

The Spero was 230 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 15 feet deep. The vessel was built in 1899 and was owned by the T. Wilson Steam Co., Ltd., of Hull.

The Ivanhoe was a vessel of 1,150 tons. There are several Swedish and Norwegian steamers named, respectively, Frans and Gunhild, and Thor.

RUMANIANS WIN FRONTIER HEIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

Alan main positions southwest of Petrosseny. They were maintained against hostile attempts to reconquer them.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—Stubborn battles are raging in the neighborhood of the villages of Mocirlau and Lipitan, Galicia, says today's official statement by the War Office. The announcement follows:

On the southwestern front in the region north of Seolyar, (Velhynia,) after artillery preparation, the Germans attacked our position with a force of about a battalion. The attack was repulsed. We took a number of prisoners.

In the neighborhood of the woods south of the village of Mikulinetz and west of the village of Lipnicka one stubborn battles are raging. The enemy, after violent bombardment by heavy artillery, launched an attack with considerable forces. Our detachments counterattacked and drove back the enemy at some places. However, the enemy succeeded in recovering a portion of our advanced trenches on the heights east of the village of Lipnicka-Sine. The battle continues.

On the remainder of the front there were exchanges of fire. Reconnoissances by our scouts also are taking place.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the Russian front:

Front of Prince Leopold: Near Bohorodczany, southwest of Stanislau, Galicia, a Landwehr corps commander surprised a Russian advanced post and destroyed the position by razing it to the ground.

On the Narajuvka German hailcallers again stormed some Russian trenches and held them against bitter counter attacks.

California Aviator Killed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 4.—Joe Beauquet, an aviator, fell in a flight at the Exposition Grounds this afternoon and was killed. This was the last day of his engagement to fly for the Exposition.

TO SEND WOMEN OVERSEAS.

British Salvationists Want Work for 1,000,000 in Colonies.

D. C. Lamb, Commissioner of the Salvation Army, who returned yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic, said 37,000 Salvationists joined the British Army before conscription, and now the number has over 50,000. These figures do not include the Salvationists with the troops from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada. He said the British seemed determined to gain more than an indecisive peace.

Commissioner Lamb and General Booth, at head of the Salvation Army, had started a movement to send for 1,000,000 women in Great Britain by sending them to the colonies to work pending the end of the war.

"The surplus of women in the old country," he continued, "averages about that figure, while there has been a corresponding surplus of men in the Dominions. It is estimated that the cost of the plan will be $1,000,000. Of that amount $500,000 had been subscribed when I left London. We have sent a representative of the Salvation Army to South Africa to visit the small towns and discover what work for women can be found there."

FIERCE EAST AFRICAN FIGHTS

Germans Try to Break Through Encircling Entente Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The German troops in the portions of German East Africa which they still retain are offering stubborn resistance to the forces of the Entente Allies. The Germans who were dislodged from Tabora, on the railroad across the colony from the Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika, have been endeavoring to break through the ring of Entente troops which is being drawn around them, advancing in the direction of Iringa and Neumanji in an effort to reach Mahenge.

An official account of these operations issued here today says that in this region there has been somewhat severe and continued fighting since Oct. 22. Strong German attacks against the forces of Lieut. Col. Vandeventer, near Mufinga, were beaten off, the statement says, and Brig. Gen. Berthey has been engaged successfully with the Germans on the Kondoa River, southwest of Mahenge. The general situation in the valley of the Rufiji River, in the eastern part of the colony, is unchanged.

LOOKS FOR YEARS OF WAR.

United Press Head, Returning, Reports Peace Prospects Lacking.

Arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Finland was Roy W. Howard, President of the United Press, who spent four months traveling in South America and Europe. He found no indication in England and Wales that the war would end within two years, and said Lord Northcliffe, through his newspapers, was telling the British not to expect peace within five years. Mr. Howard said the British would not attain their full war strength until next Summer.

Germany, he said, would like peace, but only peace with honor, and a peace that would take into consideration the conquest of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and part of France. The Germans admit being defeated with war, but say France and Russia are equally so. To break down Germany, in his opinion, will take years of greater effort than the Allies have yet put forth.

German leaders, Mr. Howard said, apparently underestimate the marvelous determination with which the British nation has been faced and are unable to comprehend that Britain is willing to pay the price of smashing Germany. Neither in there in Germany any realization of the extent to which the British are preparing to go in formulating their peace demands when the time comes. On the other hand, very few in England appreciate Germany's defensive strength, and the impression, a false one, is general that Germany's peace desires are based on fear.

REJECT LIEBKNECHT'S PLEA.

Imperial Military Tribunal Decides Socialist Must Serve Sentence.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—It was officially announced today that the Imperial Military Tribunal has rejected the appeal of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, from the sentence imposed upon him by the court-martial at Berlin.

308 NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK

Norway's Losses in Ships Over Half the Tonnage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes the number and tonnage of the neutral ships sunk by the Germans since the beginning of the war. The figures are as follows:

Nationality.	No. Sunk.	Tonnage.
Norwegian	168	333,614
Dutch	78	84,914
Swedish	47	42,779
Greek	22	41,349
Danish	20	17,324
Spanish	10	16,766
American	2	4,000
Brazilian	1	1,991
Portuguese	2	971
Total	308	543,708

The Portuguese vessels, The Graphic adds, were sunk before Portugal joined the Allies.

GERMAN THREAT OF DRASTIC RULE

Continued from Page 1.

ports of merchantmen sunk, emphasis has been significantly laid here on the fact that all aboard had been saved, while in the case of neutral vessels the sinking has invariably been justified by pointing to the contraband character of the cargo. In all that has been said and written here recently about submarine warfare, it has been made clear to the German people that the submarine war on commerce was sharpened quantitatively, but not qualitatively—that it was being conducted strictly in accordance with international law. Thus today Privy Councilor Hermann von Bath, writing in the [illegible] sailing under the Norwegian flag must be emphatically denied. Without discrimination, without any consideration for flags, but in complete accord with international law, we are waging our fight for existence."

Until the submarine commanders' reports have been received and investigated nothing can be said about the Marina case. Fruitful ground for complications and international controversies remains regarding the treatment of armed enemy merchantmen and armed or unarmed enemy or neutral merchant ships that attempt to escape by flight when hailed and ordered to stop. The Imperial Government has never revoked its memorandum to the neutral governments declaring its intention of treating armed enemy merchantmen as auxiliary ships of war with the corollary that enemy merchantmen, known to be armed may be justifiably sunk on sight. Nor has the Imperial Government ever backed down from its contention that merchantmen that attempt to ram German submarines or that attempt to escape by flight thereby place themselves without the pale of international law and may be summarily torpedoed or otherwise destroyed without further responsibility on the part of the submarine to give time for the crews and passengers to take to the boats.

Should either of these controversial questions be injected into the reopened diplomatic negotiations, the Imperial Government may be expected to stick with particular stubbornness to its stand regarding the status of armed enemy merchantmen, while in the new cases, whether or not the Rowanmore was armed or whether or not the Marina failed to stop on being hailed, would be considered pertinent and vitally important facts from the German point of view.

GERMANS DISCOVER NEW BARALONG CASE

Charge That British Vessel Flying American Flag Sank Submarine in September, 1915.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville.)—The German Admiralty has furnished to The Associated Press correspondent the details of what is characterized as a second Baralong case, in which a British patrol ship flying American colors, it is declared, after destroying the submarine U-41, deliberately ran down a rowboat with the only two survivors of the undersea boat in an endeavor to remove the only witnesses, and has since prevented the intended victims, who were almost miraculously saved, from communicating the news to their own Government.

The incident, according to the Admiralty, occurred on Sept. 24, 1915, and has only just been learned of through an invalided prisoner transferred to Switzerland. The submarine, according to the Admiralty account, had halted in the neighborhood of the Scilly Isles for examination a steamer under the American flag, apparently an innocent merchantman. The steamer ostensibly prepared to lower a boat, but when the submarine had approached to within 300 yards the supposed merchantman suddenly opened concealed ports and began firing from two cannon and also with rifles, the American flag flying the whole time, the account continues.

The submarine, irreparably damaged, [illegible] the crew [illegible] Lieutenant Crompton [illegible] crawl out through an open hatch before the submarine sank forever.

The sole survivors ultimately managed to swim to an empty boat. The steamer, observing this, according to the Admiralty officials, headed full speed for the boat, not to save but to ram it, placing a lookout in the steamer's bow to facilitate accurate steering. The Germans at the last moment sprang from the boat and clung to the wreckage of it for a half hour, when the steamer finally picked them up.

Lieutenant Crompton and his comrade were left without the slightest medical attention in a small cage on the steamer's deck until her arrival at Falmouth the following day, it is declared, although the Lieutenant had a double fracture of the jawbone, a bread wound across the nose and cheek, wounds in the left temple and on the finger, and an eye shot out. It was not until Sept. 29 that the Lieutenant was transferred to a shore hospital, clad at the time only in his underclothing, being transferred on Nov. 6 to the military prison in York Castle, whence the wounded officer, whose wounds were still open and who was threatened with the loss of the other eye, was sent in mid-December to Dyffryn, Wales, the account states. A British surgeon later proposed to transfer the wounded officer, as totally invalided, to Switzerland, and a Swiss commission of surgeons twice voted that he be thus sent, but British Surgeon General, it is declared, vetoed the plan and the officer was kept in England. The Admiralty declares that this was evidently due to a guilty conscience on the part of the British, who wished to prevent the news being made known. Lieutenant Crompton repeatedly attempted to send his report through the American Embassy in London, it is asserted, but no report from him reached Germany.

An Admiralty officer, recalling the newspaper reports of some time ago that the British Government, having been forced by German retaliatory measures to abandon drastic treatment of captive foes from submersibles, had given orders to take no submarine prisoners but to send them to the bottom with their vessels, declared to the correspondent that this case, with that of the Baralong, should be considered as furnishing all necessary proof that the story regarding the Government order was true.

The Submarine U-41 was commanded by Lieut.-Commander Hansen, accounted one of the bravest and best of German submarine officers.

So far as is known no previous intimation has been given by the German Admiralty of the loss of the submarine U-41, nor has any report regarding her been made by the British authorities. Unofficially it has been stated in England that numbers of German submarines have been accounted for by British naval forces, but the usual British Admiralty policy has been to make no announcements in this connection.

STEAMER IN BATTLE WITH A SUBMARINE

French Vessel Engages U-Boat for Three-quarters of an Hour at 6,000-Yard Range.

TOULON, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The French steamer Doukkala reports an attack upon her by a submarine, which she beat off after a fight lasting three-quarters of an hour conducted at a range of 6,000 yards. The submarine is said to have fired seven shells.

The movements of the steamer Doukkala have not been recorded in the marine registers since her arrival on Jan. 29 left at [illegible] from Salonika. She is a vessel of 1,868 tons gross, built in 1900 in Rotterdam and owned by the [illegible]

[illegible]

Three ships [illegible] Passengers—Find Stowaways.

Three liners arrived yesterday from Europe with 2,036 passengers and mails. The American liner Finland from Liverpool had her lights burning, her boats inboard and steered a direct course for New York without fear of being attacked by a German submarine. The White Star liner Baltic from Liverpool and the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi from Genoa went to the southward and ran with darkened lights and had lifeboats swung out ready for lowering all the way across. The Italian liner carried two three-inch fire 3-inch guns at her stern. The Baltic was unarmed.

The 267 passengers on the White Star liner did not appear to mind having the boats out and keeping their life belts handy in case of emergency. They got down to the gulf stream and enjoyed the warm weather, they said.

Frank W. Fiddon, a contractor of Boston, returned on the Baltic after spending eighteen months in Russia constructing the new railroad from Petrograd to Kola. Another passenger on the Baltic was Lieutenant R. L. Reid of the [illegible] Yukon, who was still [illegible]

[illegible] Juan, who left Spain on the Cunard [illegible] to meet her. After clearing her baggage at the dock the couple went to the City Hall to obtain a license and then drove to the Church of the Transfiguration to be married.

One of the passengers on the Finland was Mrs. J. Thompson of New York, who has been abroad for five months, engaged in war relief work. She said that there were 28,000 Americans fighting for the Allies, according to the official figures published in London.

A small wisp of smoke coming from number seven bunker caused a coal passer to report to the Chief Engineer there was a fire in the hold two days after the Finland left Liverpool. When the crew turned the fire hose ready to start pumping on the supposed blaze a voice called out from the bunker, "Please don't pump water on us." Then three stowaways came out. One was an Englishman and the other two were Belgians. They worked on the voyage and will return to Liverpool on the liner next Tuesday.

There were 1,541 passengers on the Duca degli Abruzzi from Genoa, which arrived in the forenoon.

The Finland brought back four American seamen, with German names and affiliations, who had been locked up in Walton Jail, near Liverpool, for being on shore without proper passports. The British alien laws during war demand that any members of the crew of an American vessel of German birth or [illegible] must remain on board [illegible] Hoffman, one of the four, said yesterday that his mother had died while he was away and left him a considerable sum of money.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

To-morrow and Election Day

Important Sale of Coats

Extraordinary values are presented from an unusually large and replete assortment of

Beautiful Coats

designed along the dressy, graceful new lines; luxuriously trimmed with fine furs and elegant linings—possessing the chief characteristic of serving all occasions for street as well as afternoon wear.

Of Chiffon Broadcloth with Genuine Mole. Velour Coat, Warmly Lined. $29.75

Coats at 19.75—

Of soft Velour, belted effect; large Monk collar, very large ornate buttons. 108 inches wide sweep. In Brown, Burgundy, Navy, Green.

Coats at 25.00—

Comfortable Wool Velour Storm Coats; self-trimmed; deep cape collar, large patch pockets; Green, Brown, Navy, Burgundy.

Coats at 29.75—

Cosey Bolivia Coats in the novel high shades of eminence, Mustard, Chartreuse, Rose, Gold; lined with soft contrasting pastel colored silk.

Coats at 35.00—

Of Velour and Broadcloth, very full sweep; heavily interlined and Peau de Cygne lined; deep cape collar and cuffs of fur. All fashionable colors.

Coats at 39.75—

Very stylish full sweep Coats of Velour, flattering seal collar and cuffs and large seal buttons; silk lined and heavily interlined.

Coats at 45.00—

Stunning semi-fitted and belted model Coats of Velour, deep collar and cuffs of perfectly matched natural raccoon.

Coats at 47.50—

Semi-fitting Velour Coats, reproductions of high cost garments; luxurious cape collar and cuffs of perfectly matched natural raccoon.

Coats at 57.50—

Of finest Velour, semi-fitting, very full sweep coat; deep cape collar and wide band of brook mink encircling bottom of coat.

Coats at 69.75—

Of imported Suede Velour in exquisite pastel shades, also Brown, Navy, Green, Black, Luxurious, natural raccoon collar and gauntlet cuffs.

Coats at 87.50—

Very dressy afternoon Coats of richest Silk Velour du Nord; semi-fitting. Exquisite brocade lining, cape collar and cuffs of natural skunk.

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Paris Millinery Shop

Fourth Floor

Very Special Offering Monday

French and English Sport Hats

At Reduced Prices—*For Women and Misses*

Made by F. W. Field & Sons and Kilpin of London or Julia and Valentine About of Paris, noted Sport and Tailored Hat authorities.

English Sport Hats

By F. W. Field & Sons and Kilpin of London

For Women and Misses, made of velour or felt in the most fashionable shapes and colors.

Reduced to 15.00

Much below their former prices

French Sport Hats

By Valentine About and Julia of Paris.

For Women and Misses, of velour or felt in various shapes suitable for skating, out-door sports or motoring.

Reduced to 18.00

Much below their former prices

Skating Scarf and Hat Sets

Of striped angora wool with hand crochet border in rich colorings, wool flower trimming, silk lined.

Set 15.00

Styles for the Stout

Before you take it for granted that you MUST pay a penalty for specially made-to-measure apparel you should at least examine our offerings and prices. You may find this just as distinctly to your advantage as thousands of our pleased customers already have.

—— Extraordinary Values in ——

SUITS Smartly Tailored Models in Broadcloth, Wool Velour and Gabardine, Silk-lined and interlined. 27.50

Formerly 37.00 and 40.00

DRESSES	$16.50 to $125.00	SKIRTS	$6.50 to $16.50
SUITS	27.50 to 85.00	WAISTS	1.50 to 28.50
COATS	19.75 to 90.00	NEGLIGEES and BRASSIERES	

Sizes 34½ to 58.

Leonard's 24 West 39th St.

Just West of 5th Ave.

WAY TO BUSINESS

Marble Landmark in Colonnade Row Where President Ate Wedding Breakfast.

BUILT BY DAVID GARDINER

Neighbors Were John Jacob Astor, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Franklin Delano, and John Milhau.

The old house on Lafayette Street in which President John Tyler and his bride ate their wedding breakfast over seventy years ago will soon be torn down to make way for business. It is one of the four survivors of the celebrated Colonnade Row of marble houses which, when erected in 1833, made Lafayette Place famous. When the thoroughfare was cut through connecting with Elm Street to the south a few years ago the old name was abandoned and the new thoroughfare which relieved the excessive traffic on Broadway was called Lafayette Street.

The house is at the northern extremity, being 430 Lafayette Street, but its old number was 43 Lafayette Place. It is just south of Astor Place and diagonally opposite the old Astor Library building, which has been vacant since the new Public Library building was opened on Fifth Avenue.

The old house was owned and occupied for many years when that section was one of the social centres of the city by David Gardiner, a descendant of the old family to whom Gardiner's Island was granted in early Colonial times and who still own it. David Gardiner was a wealthy merchant and held two or three public positions of trust in this city.

He was a close friend of President Tyler and while on a visit to Washington with his daughters he was killed by an explosion on the steam frigate Princeton, on Feb. 28, 1844. The Princeton was at the time the latest type of warship designed for the navy, and it was during one of her trial trips down the Potomac that one of her largest guns exploded, killing, besides Mr. Gardiner, two members of President Tyler's Cabinet, the Secretary of State Abel P. Upshur, and the Secretary of Navy, Thomas W. Gilmer. On board were two of Mr. Gardiner's daughters, but they were in the cabin at luncheon with the President and other members of the party when the explosion occurred. Mr. Gardiner's body was removed to the White House and his daughters remained there for several days.

President Tyler, who was a widower, fell in love with Julia Gardiner. She was then 21 years of age and he was 54 years. They were married a few months later in this city at the Church of the Ascension on lower Fifth Avenue, and after the wedding party went to the Gardiner residence. The reception there was a small one, owing to the recent death of the bride's father, but it was large enough to include most of the mercantile and social celebrities of the town.

Originally there were twelve houses in the Colonnade Row, so called from the massive row of tall marble columns, with their Corinthian capitals, extending the entire length of the upper two stories. They were erected in 1838 by Seth Geer, one of the progressive builders of his day, just four years after the Astors had cut Lafayette Place through the renowned Vauxhall Gardens, which for nearly half a century had been one of the great amusement resorts of the city.

John Jacob Astor, the son of William B. Astor and grandson of the original John Jacob, lived in one of the marble houses, and other prominent residents were Irving Van Wart, a cousin of Washington Irving; Governor Edwin D. Morgan, the civil war Governor of New York State; Franklin H. Delano, and John Milhau, the wealthy druggist. In later years the Gardiner house was the home of the historian, J. S. C. Abbott.

Mr. Geer gave the name of La Grange Terrace, in honor of Lafayette's country estate in France, to his houses, but the massive columns which were their distinguishing architectural feature made them more popularly known as the Colonnade Row.

Back in the seventies, when the march of trade drove the fashion of the city further to the north, several of the houses formed a part of the Colonnade Hotel, but the one in which President Tyler was entertained after his wedding became merged with the Oriental Hotel, a small but popular family hotel, over a quarter of a century ago. John Wanamaker purchased several of the marble houses in the lower part of the row several years ago when he bought the Broadway property once known as the London Street and later used as a boxing headquarters. His property was vacant for many years, but he is now erecting on both the Broadway and Lafayette Street frontages a big garage and warehouse building.

ABBEY STATUE UNVEILED.

Special Train Takes Freeman Guests to Patriotic Exercises at Enfield.

Many New Yorkers attended the unveiling and dedication of the statue of Captain Thomas Abbey at Enfield, Conn., yesterday afternoon. The memorial is a gift to the town from the family of Alden Freeman of East Orange, N. J. Mr Freeman is a great-great-grandson of Captain Abbey, who was a hero of the American Revolution.

The memorial, designed by McKim, Mead & White, is the work of Sherry Edmundson Fry, sculptor of the figures on the Music Hall of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The statue, which stands on the green opposite the Enfield Church, is surrounded by marble seats in Greek style, bearing inscriptions commemorating the achievements of Captain Abbey's descendants in literature, art, science, and warfare.

According to tradition, Captain Abbey, at the Lexington alarm, in April, 1775, drummed the congregation out of the meeting house in Enfield and "marched to the relief of the minute men at Boston" with the Enfield company, led by Major Nathaniel Terry and Captain John Simons, Jr. Captain Abbey served under General Gates at Ticonderoga and in the Saratoga and other campaigns. He was commissioned Captain Jan. 1, 1777.

Allen B. Hathaway of Enfield presided at the unveiling exercises, and the principal speaker was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York. Miss Mae McKeever of East Orange recited Benjamin F. Taylor's poem, "The Captain's Drum," which is inscribed on the pedestal of the statue, and Mme. Florence Mulford of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang patriotic songs. There was a historical address by J. Warren Johnson and speeches by members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

About 300 guests of the Freeman family were taken to Enfield by special train. Copies of an illustrated pamphlet by Alden Freeman, descriptive of the memorial and containing a relation of the history of the Abbey family, were distributed to the guests.

AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK.

The Willapa Hits Reef Off Nicaragua and Goes Down.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The American steamer Willapa, bound from Bluefields for New Orleans, sank Thursday night off the Nicaraguan coast, according to a cablegram received today by her agents. Captain Charles Johnson and his crew of twenty-two men were rescued, the message said.

The dispatch gave no further information, but the agents supposed the steamer struck a hidden reef. The Willapa was of 732 tons gross and was owned by the Friesberg Lumber Company of Cincinnati.

Women's Smart Coats for Motor Wear, $15

If these coats were purchased in the open market today we could not possibly sell them at this low price. They are extraordinary value. *Sixth Floor.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Men's Terry Cloth and Blanket Robes at $2.95

For Monday and Tuesday Only. Both robe and coat styles, with corded edges. Unless market conditions change it will be impossible for us to duplicate this offer.

Merchandise Here Advertised Will Be On Sale Monday & Tuesday

Women's New Model Afternoon Dresses

$35

Reproduced from most exclusive imported models, and offered

at $35

THE model illustrated at left is just one of four represented in this offering, a copy of a "Drecoll" design developed in Georgette Crepe, beautifully trimmed with chiffon velvet, now retailing at $5.50 a yard. New collar is artistically embroidered with gold thread embroidery.

Colors: Silver Grey, Gold, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Wistaria, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also Remarkable Values in Women's Georgette Crepe Dresses at $35

In the much-sought-for light shades, suitable for matinee, dansant, bridge parties, or calling use. Lined with satin and embroidered in gold or silver threads.

Both the above offerings are notable for their economy of price, and their rare standard of materials and workmanship.

A Reduction Sale of High-Priced Afternoon Dresses at $35

Formerly $49.50, $55 and $59.50

Beautiful charmeuse and satin dresses, fashioned of fine quality imported materials, and artistically hand-embroidered. A few colors represented, but the majority are in Navy and Black. *Fourth Floor*

Furs in the Newest Modes

at prices which are based on wholesale costs of months ago.

HANDSOME Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs at prices which would be impossible if based on present high wholesale costs.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long $85

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long, with exceptional flare in skirt $135

Hudson Seal Coat, 50 inches long, with cape collar and gauntlet cuffs. Appropriate for dress or motor wear $185

Persian Lamb Coat, with skunk or plain collar $195

Hudson Seal and Kolinsky Cape with Muff, Set $275

Hudson Seal Coat, 48 inches long, with skunk collar and very deep, full-flared border $300

Fox Sets, choice quality skins, red and newest shades ... $75

Fisher Sets, of choice quality dark skins $125

Taupe Fox Sets, double fur scarfs; ball muffs, with head and tail $37.50

Hudson Seal Stoles	$39.50	Hudson Seal Muffs	$18.50
Blended Kolinsky Stoles	$87.50	Kolinsky Muffs	$42.50
Black Lynx Cape Collars	$42.50	Black Lynx Muffs	$28.50
Skunk Cape Collars	$39.50	Skunk Muffs	$18.50
Red Fox Scarfs	$25.00	Red Fox Muffs	$29.50
Raccoon Scarfs	$13.50	Raccoon Muffs	$16.50

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

Your Watch Converted Into a Bracelet Watch for $1.50

THE illustration shows a new bracelet watch holder, which is readily adjustable to fit women's watches of all sizes. No screws, no rivets, and when watch is adjusted there is no possibility of its being lost out of the holder. Adjusted FREE while you wait!

Solid Gold Lingerie Clasps, $1.50 Pr.

In the new green gold finish, beautifully hand-engraved and engine turned.

New Dutch Silver Frame Bags at $32.50

Mounted on Fine Quality Chiffon Velvet

One-piece pouch design chiffon velvet bags, mounted on hand-cut frames imported from Holland by Saks and Company, showing Dutch scenes in relief. The linings are of gold and silver cloths, and imported figured silks, now retailing at $18 a yard. Comparison with similar bags shown on Fifth Avenue will show a saving of about $15. One model illustrated at left.

Beginning Monday at 9 A.M.—Main and Third Floors

A Sale of 1,000 Women's Blouses at $2.85

THIS is not an argument, but a plain statement of fact regarding this unusual sale of blouses. Each model is NEW; the colors and combinations are correct; the materials and trimmings are of the finest; the values are without a parallel anywhere in New York City; and the five models illustrated show just a sprinkling of the many attractive styles offered:

The Materials Include
Crepe de Chine, Silk Radium Lace, Shadow Laces, White Satin, White Net, and Smart Plaid Silks.

Trimmings and Colors
Cream, Flesh Color, Dark Plaids, and beautiful combinations, trimmed with panels and insertions of fine laces.

"Suits for November" is everywhere heard, hence these extraordinary offerings of

Women's New Plain Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits

The models represented are the choicest now being shown in Upper Fifth Avenue Specialty Shops at almost prohibitive prices. The materials are the finest; the workmanship is of the best; and nowhere is it possible to duplicate these suits at the prices stated below:

At $25—Tailored, sport and dressy suits of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, and Wool Jersey, in semi-belted and straight-line models, fur-trimmed or plain, displaying novel pockets and tight-fitting sleeves with bell cuffs. Lined with Peau de Cygne and heavily interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $35—Plain tailored mannish models, and handsome fur-trimmed models, copies of the most successful foreign creations. Straight-line coats, full-ripple coats with new-style convertible collar forming cape when open.

At $45—Beautiful Twill-Back Velveteen Suits, in medium and ¾ length coat models, trimmed with genuine Mole, Hudson Seal, or Nutria; some with embroidery in self color. Lined with self color or white peau de cygne.

The materials include Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Diagonal Velour Cloths, Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Oxford Cloths.

To be had in Burgundy, Santiago, Plum, Purple, Blue, and also in Black. Sizes range from 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

New York Women may see the newest Millinery Modes tomorrow in a Rare Display of Saks

$5.55 Wonder Hats

in which will be presented reproductions of the most fashionable hats seen in leading European and American style centres.

$5.55

Two of the models included are *illustrated*, the one at the right being a NEW turban, made of Lyon's Velvet, trimmed with a band of Sealine fur and fancy feather.

The illustration at the left is a stunning Hat with Black Antique Velvet top and Lyon's Velvet facing, trimmed with new Mandarin Fancy.

$5.55

Wavy Hair Switches Are in Great Demand

Hence these important economies in fine quality switches for Monday:

18 In. Wavy Switches	at $3.95
18 In. Finest Quality Wavy Switches	at $5.95
20 In. Wavy Switches	at $6.95
Real Hair Nets, dozen	at $1.00

The Coat Shop Will Present Monday and Tuesday

Values of Importance in Women's Coats for All Occasions

IN models typical of the styles of the hour, at prices which are as low as any desirable garments can possibly be obtained this season. The fabrics are both fashionable and durable, and the trimmings and linings are identically the same as those used in the most exclusive creations shown at much higher prices on upper Fifth Avenue.

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats, $15

Practical and stylish models, in ripple effects, showing novel pockets. Sleeves and yoke lined. In grey and tan tones only, sizes 34 to 44.

Coats of Pan Cheviot at $18.50

Suitable for every type of figure. Large convertible collar is trimmed with velvet and the lining throughout is of peau de cygne. Warmly interlined. Colors: Brown, Black and Navy. Sizes, 34 to 48.

Coats of Wool Velour or Whipcord, $22.50

Fashionable models, developed in wool velour or whipcord and trimmed with Beaver Plush, Sealette or self fabric. Half lined or lined throughout with silk, and interlined. Sizes from 34 to 48.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats at $25

Developed in Fancy Mixtures and Wool Velour, in belted and new ripple effects. Large collars are of Near Seal, Natural or Skunk Opossum. Lined throughout or half lined with peau de cygne and interlined. All colors.

Beautiful Fur-Trimmed Coats at $29.50

Copies of creations originated in foremost Paris shops, reproduced especially for Saks & Company. Made of Imported Broadtail Cloth, and Salt's Arcadian Lamb, with collar trimmed with Muskrat, Natural or Skunk Opossum. Black only.

Also—Beautiful Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Coats, in semi-fitted model suitable for large figures. Large convertible collars are trimmed with Near Seal or Skunk Opossum.

Each model lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined. Black only. Sizes 34 to 48.

Swagger Coats of Velour de Nord, $39.50

Displaying large convertible collars. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. One of the most remarkable values we have offered this season.

Wool Velour Coats at $39.50

In a variety of exclusive models, with luxurious collars of Near Seal, Natural Raccoon or Skunk Opossum. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. All colors.

Salt's Sealette Coats at $55

In a most attractive loose ripple model, with deep collar, cuffs and border of moufflon. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin. Without a doubt a most extraordinary value.

Also—A Highly Important Offering of

Women's Smart Evening Wraps, $52.50

A reproduction of a most expensive imported model, developed in Chiffon Velvet of the finest kind. Handsomely lined with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined.

Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Taupe, Plum, Orchid, French Rose, Jack Rose, Green and Black

Boys' Mackinaw Coats
In the New Models
at $5.75

A cold-weather comfort for active juniors. Made with slash or patch pockets, in a variety of new plaid Mackinaw cloths. Ages 7 to 18.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $6.75

Extra knickers included. Smart and exclusive Saks models, tailored with that care and skill characteristic of all Saks' clothing for boys, and made of very durable fancy mixtures. Sizes 7 to 18.

This is an extraordinary value, the saving afforded being too important to be overlooked.

Boys' Corduroy Suits
With Extra Pants
at $5.75

Attractive suits of hard-wearing corduroy, made to stand hard wear. Tailored by specialists on garments for boys, who know just where the strain on such garments is greatest. Sizes 7 to 16.

In Our New and Enlarged Jewelry Department

Doralis Pearls

—In exquisite necklaces, with gold, platinum or diamond clasps.

—Beautifully set in sterling silver bracelets in combination with French Rhinestones.

—Artistically mounted in beautiful brooches of diamonds or sapphires.

—Or in one of a hundred settings designed exclusively for Saks & ...

Doralis Pearls are as nearly "Oriental" as an imitation pearl can be. In fact, it is impossible for others than experts to distinguish one from the other, either together or apart.

Prices: $5 to $75

THREATEN MENOCAL WITH INTERVENTION

Cuban Liberals, Charging Election Frauds, Talk of Invoking Our Aid.

PRESIDENT DENIES CHARGES

Exhorts Malcontents to Await the Final Count, and Promises Them Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The agitation among the Liberals because the victory in the Presidential election, which they considered won, appears now to be endangered, has filled the solvent classes with gloomy forebodings, and predictions that the United States must intervene are heard from members of the party, who charge that the later returns, which favor the party in power, have been tampered with. No proof of this has yet been furnished, but the Liberals are unable to understand why the first returns all favored them and the later ones favored the Conservatives. President Menocal this evening issued an energetic reply to the Liberal Party's directorate, which sent him a letter charging frauds.

"You show yourselves determined," he said, "to hold the opinion that the first official news of the election, which did not represent a fifth part of the votes of the island, nevertheless meant the final and unquestionable victory of the Liberal Party; also that all the reports that have come and continue coming with a different result must be rejected as the product of bad faith and trickery on the part of your adversaries, despite their unquestionable authenticity and their being of the same official character as those that were favorable to the political cause that you defend. Such a pretension is so inadmissible that I did not believe you will maintain it after you have considered the question calmly and dispassionately."

President Menocal then goes on to explain that the Government would have been derelict in its duty if it had given out the first reports favorable to the Liberal Party and had later suppressed those favoring the Conservatives. He then tells the Liberals:

"If it turns out that those who prematurely plumed themselves on a triumph have gained a triumph, it shall be declared in due time, and this decision, invested with the necessary legal force, will be accepted by all as the legitimate expression of the national will, before which all should bow."

He informs the Liberals that if frauds have been committed as charged they should take the proofs to the courts. He denies energetically that the Government has proceeded in any other than a just course and says his personal and political history compares favorably with that of those who charge the Government with corrupting the elections. He finally exhorts them to await the final count.

Owing to the agitation on the part of the Liberals and their open threats of trouble, Andres Gomez Mena, one of the wealthiest citizens of Cuba, called a meeting of bankers, merchants and planters "to study some means to calm the existing agitation and energetically defend our interests." At this meeting many spoke, declaring that if the present agitation were not stopped promptly the republic would be endangered. Some censured the Government because, although the elections were held four days ago, the country was still in ignorance regarding the identity of the successful candidate.

One speaker read a cablegram which had been sent to W. E. Gonzales, the American Minister to Cuba, who is now in the United States, charging the Government with frauds.

PATROL NEAR DEUTSCHLAND

United States Submarines on Watch —Freighter Ready to Load.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 4.—Captain Paul Koenig of the undersea merchantman Deutschland said tonight that the loading of the cargo for the return trip of the submersible would begin Monday morning. Preparation for this was made today by the removal of several hundred tons of pig iron, used as ballast on the trip from Germany, to make room for the crude rubber and nickel which she will carry back.

Captain Koenig gives no credence to continued rumors that the long overdue Bremen will appear at New London. "The Bremen is lost," he said.

Despite denials by Commander Yates Stirling of the submarine base here that no orders had been given to patrol the three-mile limit, reports persisted tonight that this was being done by Government submarines. Of several of these boats in the outer waters today, two returned tonight, one afterward leaving for Boston, it was said. The others, it was reported, were still in the waters off Block Island.

Services for the crew of the Deutschland will be conducted tomorrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Willehad, which is serving as a quarters ship for the men while the Deutschland remains in port. The services will be conducted by the Rev. O. E. Heidenrich of Hartford.

GIRL KILLED BY TAXICAB.

Brother, Also Struck, Unhurt—Parade Crowds See Accident.

Mary Smith, 9 years old, and her brother, George, 11, of 578 Tenth Avenue, attempted to cross that thoroughfare at Forty-second Street last night after watching the Hughes parade. One of the Clinton Service Company's taxicabs was rapidly approaching the corner.

The children, with hands clasped, had reached the centre of the street when the taxicab struck them, hurling George to one side and drawing his little sister under the wheels. Scores of men and women shouted warnings as they saw the heavy vehicle bearing down on the two children, but, although John Condon of 586 Columbus Avenue, the chauffeur, applied his brakes as quickly as possible, he could not stop the car in time to prevent it from passing over the girl.

Her brother, picking himself up from the pavement, and finding himself practically uninjured, ran screaming from the scene.

Two men who had witnessed the accident carried Mary to the sidewalk. She was removed to the French Hospital, where she died. Condon was taken to the West Forty-second Street Station, but was released on his own recognizance until this morning, when he will be arraigned in court.

Boy Injured by Doctor's Auto.

James Fitzgerald, 15 years old, a delivery boy, of 334 East Thirty-seventh Street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from concussion of the brain and fracture of the skull. He was struck by an automobile owned by Dr. Thomas H. Willard of 44 Riverside Drive on Twenty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Dr. Willard took the boy to the hospital.

TEUTONS ESTABLISH INDEPENDENT POLAND

Will Have Hereditary Monarchy and a Constitution, Says Proclamation of Warsaw Governor.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4, (via London.)—According to a Berlin dispatch received here, General Ivon Bessler, Governor General of Warsaw, will issue a proclamation tomorrow saying that the German and Austrian Emperors have agreed to establish an independent State of Poland, with a hereditary monarchy and a Constitution. A precise definition concerning the frontiers of Poland is reserved.

The proclamation will say that the glorious traditions of the Polish armies in the present and former wars will be perpetuated in a national army whose organization and training will be regulated by mutual agreement.

"The great western neighbors of the Kingdom of Poland," the proclamation will conclude, "will see with pleasure rearise and flourish at their eastern frontiers a free and happy State, which rejoices in its national life."

The proclamation will be published by the Austro-Hungarian Governor General at Lublin.

HIT CENSORS IN REICHSTAG.

One Didn't Know Where the North German Gazette Was Published.

One of the censors employed by the German Government was so poorly qualified for the job that he did not even know where the North German Gazette, the principal semi-official organ, was published, according to a charge made by a speaker during a recent debate on the censorship question in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, as reported by the Cologne Gazette and quoted by Reuter's News Agency. The speaker also said that the censors frequently eliminated references to themselves from the reports of the debates in the Reichstag, and a National Liberal member declared that the censor had even demanded the dismissal of editors who were objectionable to them.

Replying to these charges, Dr. Karl Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, admitted that great excitement existed in regard to the exercise of the censorship, but much that was laid to the account of the censors was due to the difficulties of the situation.

"We wish," he said, "to bring about a gradual relaxation in the censorship, and the reins have been comparatively loosened as regards the discussion of peace aims."

Regarding the suspension of Vorwaerts, he said it was not suppressed because the article in question contained the petition from Saxony which sharply attacked the Chancellor. The suspension was due to the additions made by the editors, which were scandalous. The suspension was not due to the Chancellor. "This article," he added, "shows the necessity for the censorship."

He complained of the manner in which the censors were selected, and declared that faith in press news was being undermined by the censorship. A representative of the Ministry of War promised that an investigation would be held into the conduct of the censorship in regard to enemy air attacks.

ARRESTED IN WOMAN'S GARB

Two Husky Youths Tried to Break Up a Political Meeting.

A local candidate addressing a crowd at an open air Democratic meeting last night at Richmond Avenue and Richmond Terrace at Port Richmond, S. I., was temporarily silenced by the noisy shouts of two husky youths garbed as women, who forced their way close to the speaker and got the attention of the throng with cries of "Votes for Women! Down with Wilson! Vote for Hughes!"

Following the disturbers were thirty boys and youths, but they had no part in the attempt to break up the meeting. Detectives arrested the two posing as women, who were garbed in white skirts, hats, shoes, and stockings. At the West New Brighton station, where they were held on the charge of masquerading as women, the prisoners said they were William Rohde, 20 years old, son of Frederick Rohde, a retired grocer, and Gasper Durkee, 20, son of C. D. Durkee, a manufacturer.

CARUSO BUYS DOLL AT ITALIAN BAZAAR

Spends the Afternoon Making Purchases and Brings Anna Case to Dinner.

GUEST OF THE RED CROSS

Metropolitan Opera Chorus to Sing Today in the Closing Program —Bazaar a Big Success.

Caruso was the chief attraction at the Italian Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. He was there afternoon and evening, became a life member of the Italian Red Cross in this city, although already a member in Italy; took innumerable chances on all sorts of things; signed a hundred or more Caruso postcards and bought the prettiest doll in the place, which had just been brought in. He said he would keep it in his dressing room at the Metropolitan Opera House as a mascot.

Caruso was the guest of the Red Cross, which was giving a tea at its booth yesterday. He was received by Signorina Lina Yon and Signora Lionello Perera, who were assisted, among others, by Mme. Giorgio Polacca, wife of the Metropolitan Opera Conductor, and Mmes. Joseph and S. di Giorgio.

"I would rather have spaghetti," confessed Caruso as he ate half a dozen little afternoon tea sandwiches in the Red Cross booth.

"We have met before," said the Marchese Carrara, the Italian Consul, when Caruso was presented to him later. The two had met in South America ten years previously.

Caruso made a tour of the bazaar escorted by Signor Bruno Zirato, buying something at every booth. He called on Mrs. John A. Drake in the Flying Committee's little parlor and laughed heartily at Zarfariello, the Italian impersonator, in the little theatre.

He left promising to come again in the evening, and at 8 o'clock he was back again bringing with him Miss Anna Case, the singer. The Italian restaurant of the bazaar served spaghetti for his dinner.

The restaurant heads had brought a screen to place around his table, but he waved them away while the whole dining room broke into cheers and cries of "Bravo Caruso!"

There was a big crowd at the bazaar last evening, and when Caruso and his companion had finished their dinner at 9:30 o'clock it was only with the aid of attendants that they could make their way to the Red Cross Booth, where they finished the evening. Caruso again took innumerable chances, and purchased a $50 gold nugget bracelet on sale at the booth.

He made one sketch during the day, a portrait of Miss Olive Carey Owens, who assisted at the Red Cross Booth. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper of the American Red Cross visited the Italian Red Cross yesterday.

Count Cesella Tamburini, Italian portrait painter, whose portraits of the King and of the Princess Yolande are in the booth, was present in the evening with the Countess Tamburini.

It was British Day yesterday and M. M. Richardson, British Vice Consul visited the bazaar in the evening. Mme. Mary Gay, singer, was another visitor. Mme. Louisa Villani, who was to have sung, was too ill to appear. The Russian dancer, Edward de Kurylo, danced as part of a long program. There will be an operatic program today, the last of the bazaar, and the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House will sing. The chances on the automobiles and smaller articles will be closed tonight. The bazaar has been successful beyond the hopes of its workers.

Truck Hits Jitney; Four Hurt.

Four occupants of a jitney bus were injured last night when an automobile truck struck it on Broad Street, near Orange Street, Newark. Robert Williamson of Arlington received cuts and concussion of the brain and was taken to City Hospital. Others cut by glass were Mrs. Margaret Matt of Kearny, Mrs. Anna Less of Kearny, and Andrew Olsen of Arlington, who were able to go home after being attended by a physician.

NEW DEPUTY AT SING SING

O'Connor, Osborne's Former Secretary, Appointed by the Warden.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Announcement was made at Sing Sing Prison tonight that Timothy O'Connor, private secretary to Former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, had been appointed deputy to Warden Calvin Derrick. The appointment was made by the Warden.

The announcement came while the former Warden was touring Westchester County making political speeches in behalf of the Democratic State ticket, which includes Judge Samuel Seabury, candidate for Governor against Charles S. Whitman, who Mr. Osborne said, had had "broken every promise" he (Whitman) had made to him.

The appointment occurred after O'Connor, so it was asserted, had sought admission to the death house and could not gain it until he had obtained a permit from the principal keeper's office, following refusal on the part of a prison official to let him into the death house, on the ground that he had no official connection with the prison. The appointment of O'Connor has been certified to the State authorities, and he will enter upon his duties without delay.

ATTACK ON WOMAN DOCTOR.

Physician Unable to Explain Stabbing in Brooklyn Street.

A murderous assault on Dr. Lillian M. Goodfellow of 5,708 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, who was stabbed eleven times by a man at Homewood, near Borough Park, Brooklyn, while she was returning on Friday evening from a professional visit in the vicinity, kept a score of policemen and detectives busy yesterday searching for the assailant, who made his escape without attempting robbery of his victim.

The assailant used a short-bladed knife apparently, as none of the wounds was deep or touched a vital spot, but in the effort to walk three-quarters of a mile to her home Dr. Goodfellow was exhausted from loss of blood. Dr. Eugene H. Goodfellow, her husband, and other physicians in attendance yesterday, believe she will recover.

Dr. Goodfellow said she had reached Sixty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, at a point where the street was dark, when a man darted from the shadow of a tree and began to slash her. She screamed for help, but no one went to her aid. Dr. Goodfellow broke from her assailant, but he followed, striking repeatedly with the knife.

The only description Dr. Goodfellow was able to give of the man was that he appeared to be 30 years old, and was an Italian. There is a large Italian colony in that district. Dr. Goodfellow told the police she was unable to account for a motive for the assault, as she and her husband had no known enemies. Two months ago, she said, she was held up in a similar way at almost the same place, but at that time she was not hurt.

Mme. Dorziat to Act in Films.

Mme Gabrielle Dorziat, of the Opéra Comique, Paris, arrived yesterday on the steamship Finland to fill an engagement in the moving pictures. She said that she had been offered the engagement because of her ability to register fear. This she learned by going through a Zeppelin raid. After that, she said, a searchlight and a little noise enabled her to register all the fear that a director might require. In addition, she said she had an unnamed play with her which she hoped to produce.

Alfred Kastner, violinist, was also a passenger on the Finland.

Forgot Friends' Address, Deported.

Marco Ceballos, 19 years old, a Mexican, whose father is a coffee merchant in Havana, Cuba, was deported yesterday on the steamship Mexico, because he had lost the address of his friends here. He had been detained for three weeks at Ellis Island, in the hope that he might remember the address of his friends. He had $50, which is $35 more than needed to land, but the Immigration authorities thought he was too young to work his way here. Ceballos said he had worked in San Francisco, Cal., and had traveled extensively.

Art Lectures for Children.

The first of a series of Autumn lectures of the School Art League of New York City will be "Robin Hood and Maid Marion," given by Anna Chanler at the Metropolitan Museum of Art this afternoon at 3 P. M. It will be illustrated with lantern slides of objects in the museum, and will be for children and their parents.

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November Sale of HIGH GRADE ORIENTAL RUGS

25 to 33⅓% Less Than Present Market Value

Room Sizes and Small Sizes

Each Rug of Selected Quality, Choice Design and Colorings

Kermanshah Rugs

7.7x5.3	$185.00	11.10x9.1	$315.00
9.3x7.2	$250.00	12.4x10.5	$375.00
10.10x8.7	$265.00	11.3x8.10	$385.00
10.6x9.3	$280.00	13.10x10.4	$495.00
13.4x8.2	$285.00	14x9	$495.00
9.5x8.9	$295.00	15.10x10.10	$525.00

Khiva Bokhara Rugs

9.9x8	$97.50	11x7.5	$145.00
10.1x8.2	$125.00	11.2x7.7	$145.00
11.10x7.5	$125.00	12x8.2	$165.00
9.9x7.7	$125.00	12.10x9.1	$175.00
10.3x7.9	$135.00	14.1x9	$215.00
12.3x8.10	$135.00	14.6x10.2	$230.00

Laristan Rugs

9x6	$95.00	10x8	$165.00
9.9x6.1	$95.00	10.7x7.10	$180.00
9x6	$115.00	10x8	$185.00

Mahal Rugs

10.4x7.3	$135.00	14.2x10.8	$215.00
12.10x8.9	$145.00	12.8x10.4	$225.00
12x9.7	$175.00	14.9x11.10	$235.00
13.7x10	$195.00	16.6x10.8	$295.00
13.2x10.6	$195.00	17.5x11	$325.00
12x9.3	$195.00	21.7x13.7	$650.00

Chinese Rugs

9x6	$90.00	12x9	$165.00
10x8.1	$95.00	12.3x9.3	$175.00
10.3x8.3	$125.00	10x8	$185.00
10x8.3	$135.00	11.10x9.1	$190.00
10x8.2	$135.00	12x9	$200.00
11x8	$155.00	11.4x8.11	$252.00

Laristan Rugs

11.8x7.10	$200.00	16.7x11	$395.00
14x7.10	$240.00	17.10x11.7	$460.00
14x12	$375.00	21.7x13.10	$655.00

Mosul Rugs

Extra heavy qualities, Hamidan and Bagdad; sizes 3x5 to 4x7 feet.

$22.50 to $42.50

Kermanshah and Sarouk Rugs

Very fine qualities in exquisite color effects. Sizes 2.4x4.6 to 4.6x7.6.

$40.00 to $125.00

Cabistan and Daghestan Rugs

Antique and modern pieces. Sizes 3x5 feet to 5x8 feet.

$40.00 to $95.00

Hall Rugs

Modern and fine antique pieces of very exceptional value. Sizes 2 feet to 3.6 wide, 10 feet to 17 long.

$40.00 to $95.00

Fifth Floor

To Reduce Our Stock We Have Arranged for Tomorrow and Balance of the Week

A SALE OF LINENS

That Will Offer Most Unusual Values

Odd Lots of Table Cloths

$2.45 to $15.50 each

Regular prices $3.75 to $25.00

Odd Lots of Napkins

$2.38 to $9.65 a dozen

Regular prices $3.35 to $12.75

Towels

$2.95, $3.75, $7.50 a dozen

Regular prices $3.75 to $9.00

Guest Towels

$4.50, $6.00 and $6.75 a dozen

Turkish Bath Towels

25c, 37½c and 50c each

Pure Irish Linen Sheets

Regularly $12.00.....$9.75

Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases

Regularly $2.00.....$1.65

Arabian Lace Lunch Cloths

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$5.13 to $9.75 each

Lace Trimmed Linens

French Hand Made Cluny

Fully ⅓ Below Market Value

Doylies

$3.50, $5.00, $6.75 and $7.50 a dozen

Centre Pieces

$1.25, $1.85, $2.50 and $3.00 each

Second Floor.

BED COVERINGS AT REDUCED PRICES

White Blankets

$4.50, $6.50 and $10.00

Regular prices $5.50 to $11.50 a pair

Comfortables

Cotton filled.....$1.95 Wool filled..$3.85 and $5.50

Bed Spreads

Crochet, extra quality	$1.65 and $1.95
Satin finish, hemmed	$2.85, $3.50 and $4.25
Satin finish, scalloped, single size	$3.25 and $3.50
Satin finish, scalloped, full size	$3.95 and $4.35

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

An Exceptional Offering of High-Grade Merchandise at reduced prices

Sheets	Regular	Now
63x99	$1.18	98c
72x99	$1.28	$1.08
81x99	$1.38	$1.18
90x99	$1.48	$1.28

Pillow Cases	Regular	Now
42x38½	29c	24c
45x38½	30c	26c
50x38½	33c	28c

Sixth Floor.

$15 is all you need pay for immediate delivery of this beautiful Player outfit

New Guaranteed Player Piano; Bench and Music Roll Cabinet; $10 in Music Rolls of your choice.

COMPLETE . . FOR . . **$385** *$15 DOWN; $10 A MONTH*

Every piano and player piano offered at the Chickering Warerooms must be qualified in every respect to bear our guarantee of satisfaction.

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Tomorrow and Throughout the Week

The Dining Room is the setting for the ultimate note of hospitality in the home. It is most important that its furnishings be of quality and attractiveness in harmony with the spirit of their use. Lord & Taylor Dining Room Furniture is the superlative of cabinetry, in design, structure and finish. Prices are less than moderate, when quality of build is considered.

William and Mary Mahogany Dining Room Suite

Ten Pieces Formerly $500.00 **$365.00**

$265.00 Jacobean Oak Suite, 10 pc.....$225.00

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon Special $15.00

$322.00 Queen Anne Walnut Suite, 10 pc.	$275.00
$338.50 Chippendale Mahogany Suite, 9 pc.	$285.00
$413.50 Colonial Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$365.00
$500.00 Sheraton Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$395.00
$464.00 Chippendale Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$395.00
$454.50 Colonial Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$395.00
$500.00 Queen Anne Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$395.00
$600.00 Adam Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$445.00
$505.00 Queen Anne Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$445.00
$630.00 Hepplewhite Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$500.00
$635.00 Georgian Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$525.00
$675.00 Hepplewhite Walnut Suite, 10 pc.	$575.00
$673.50 Hepplewhite Mahogany Suite, 10 pc.	$585.00
$850.00 American Walnut Suite, 10 p.	$735.00

Mahogany Muffin Stand Special $3.75

Sixth Floor.

ROFRANO WITNESS ADMITS MANY LIES

Gunman Now Asserts Tales Involving Rofrano in Gaimari Murder Were False.

SAYS HE WAS DRUGGED

Tells of Escaping from Jail and Meeting Lawyer for the Defense in Newark.

Salvatore Curica, called by the defense in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano on the charge of having ordered the killing of Michael Gaimari, confessed to two hundred lies yesterday while being cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Brothers in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. His record, as admitted by himself, exceeded that of any other witness thus far called in the case, although several of them had aroused the wonder of court and spectators by their willingness to admit they had lied freely.

Curica was the man who, Gaetano Montimagno testified, stood by while he, Montimagno, shot Gaimari in the back. Although he denied this, Curica was indicted for first degree murder on Oct. 16 last.

Mr. Brothers questioned Curica from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, with the exception of the noon recess and two short breathing intervals, and almost every question brought an admission of a falsehood. Curica was being interrogated about the several statements that had been made by him in which he had involved Rofrano in the murder of Gaimari, but which the witness recanted in Newark, N. J., in the presence of Edward Wylie, assistant to Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendant.

"I lied," said the witness, "because I was afraid you was going to arrest my wife." Curica alternately mumbled and shouted as Mr. Brothers continued to press him for explanations of apparently needless falsehoods. "You kept me in your room from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the morning, asking me questions," he said at another time. "I was full of dope," was one excuse, and "I was scared," was another.

Curica had been detained for months in the Fifty-third Street prison as a material witness, but escaped from that institution before Rofrano was brought to trial, and Mr. Brothers questioned him exhaustively as to this event. The Assistant District Attorney seemed especially curious as to why Curica had gone to Newark to recant his statement involving Rofrano, and he repeatedly asked the witness if Mr. Wylie, Mr. Littleton's assistant, knew that he had escaped from prison.

The witness squirmed and glowered and mumbled, but he refused to make any admissions which might tend to incriminate any one in the escape. He said he met a lawyer named Brugnoli who advised him to go to Newark to make his statement. He admitted that he met "Jimmie" Rofrano, a brother of the defendant, there, but he denied that "Jimmie" had mentioned money in connection with the case. He also denied that Rofrano's brother had urged him to induce Louis Mira, a gunman and pickpocket, who recently testified against Rofrano, to repudiate statements that had been made by him to Mr. Brothers and his assistants.

Curica testified that after making his statement in Newark, absolving Rofrano, he voluntarily returned to Fifty-third Street prison. He had previously said that he was accompanied on the return trip by a man named Filiberti, and that he had ridden about town in automobiles, but he said yesterday that these were more lies told by him because he was afraid of Mr. Brothers, John T. Dooling, Detective Cunliffe, and others.

"Our only reason for putting this man on the stand," later explained Mr. Littleton, "was to show to the jury the kind of witnesses the prosecution was willing to use in this case. This man was induced to make at least twenty statements to the Assistant District Attorney, and would have been a witness against Rofrano had he not escaped and found an opportunity to tell what he did in Newark."

Curica was the only witness on the stand yesterday, and will be further cross-examined tomorrow morning when court reconvenes. The defense has other witnesses, however, and these, with what additional testimony Mr. Brothers intends to offer, may take up the remainder of the week.

"Al" and John Gaimari, brothers of the man for whose murder Rofrano is on trial, surrendered yesterday on the charge of felonious assault preferred against them by Andrew De Marso, who accuses the brothers of having beaten him. They were held in $1,500 bail each.

NEW AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION

Will Entertain Foreign Writers and Assist Those at Home.

Following a conference of representatives of literary clubs of the city a Joint Committee of the Literary Arts has been organized for the purpose of entertaining distinguished authors from abroad, and to arrange meetings for the general discussion of questions of special interest to literary craftsmen. It is also desired by this means to promote closer relations among the writers in the various clubs represented in the membership of the committee.

The Joint Committee will begin its work in connection with the annual exhibition of the books of the year, which will be displayed in the gallery of the National Arts Clubs, 119 East Nineteenth Street.

The committee is composed of William P. Trent, President of the Authors' Club; Winston Churchill, President of the Authors' League; John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club; Ernest Peixotto, President of the MacDowell Club; Ida M. Tarbell, President of the Pen and Brush Club; Augustus Thomas, President of the Society of American Dramatists, and Edward J. Wheeler, President of the Poetry Society of America.

BODY OF SUICIDE FOUND.

Whisky Bottle in Hand of Man Who Shot Himself Six Months Ago.

The body of a well-dressed man, who shot himself in the mouth at least six months ago, was found yesterday in a grove off the Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue, near Oakwood, S. I. A gold watch with the initials "C. A. C." on the back of the case was found in one of the pockets, and there was a gold ring on one of the fingers of his right hand, which held a thirty-eight calibre revolver. His left hand was closed about a whisky bottle.

Roger O'Malley, a member of the Street Cleaning Department, was trundling a wheelbarrow load of leaves and debris into the grove when he stumbled over the body. He notified the police, who looked back over the record of missing persons for many months, but could find no entry corresponding to the initials on the back of the watch case.

The man was 5 feet 7 inches tall, wore a blue serge suit, a brown felt hat, and tan hose. It was not possible to tell much about what his features had been. The body was sent to the morgue by Coroner Vail.

Sale of Monogram Dies
For Stationery

A happy suggestion for Christmas gifts is a box of fine Writing Paper, engraved with a monogram or address die that will give to the stationery a stamp of elegance. Tomorrow and throughout the week, artistic Monograms, that would ordinarily be priced from $1.50 to $5.00, will be on sale at $1.00 to $2.00.

Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Lord & Taylor Restaurant
where surroundings and service are in perfect harmony with a delectable cuisine.

The Venetian Room *The Mauderin*
The Wedgwood *The Loggia*
Cuisine Incomparable

Luncheon—four courses..85 cents. Club Luncheon..60 cents
Also a la Carte Service. Afternoon Tea.

Tenth Floor.

STORE OPEN ALL DAY TUESDAY, ELECTION DAY

NEW LINGERIE
Distinguished by Its Daintiness and the Economy of its Prices.

The fastidious woman will appreciate the fine qualities of the fabrics, the delicate beauty of the laces and embroideries with which even the most inexpensive of these garments are trimmed.

Gowns—American-made and in scores of pretty styles, at special prices.

10 Styles—cotton crepe and batiste.....98c
10 Styles—in batiste.....$1.45
8 Styles—in batiste.....$1.95
Envelope Chemise—in batiste.....$1.95

Crepe de Chine Lingerie

Lovely models, many copies of Paris novelties; in this soft and serviceable silk.

Gowns.....$3.50 and $4.50
Envelope Chemise.....$1.95 and $2.95
Bodices of Crepe de Chine, soft taffeta and Georgette crepe, daintily lace trimmed.....98c and $1.95

Prices according to materials.

French Hand Embroidered Gowns
$2.50, $2.95 and $3.45

Philippine Hand Embroidered Gowns
$1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

Second Floor.

PETTICOATS
Exceptional Economies That Will Interest Many Women

For these are the practical, serviceable Petticoats always in demand, and are offered at prices decidedly below the usual for skirts of such style and quality.

Black Wool Jersey Petticoats, $3.95 and $4.95

Quite the warmest and most durable of Winter Skirts, fashioned of finely textured wool Jersey with deep flounces of taffeta silk.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats.....$3.95 and $4.95

Flounced and ruffled in pretty styles and cut on new flaring lines, these are made of excellent quality taffeta in black, navy, emerald, Copenhagen, purple and changeable effects.

Dresden Taffeta Petticoats.....$5.95

Navy blue and dark green silk, prettily flower patterned in a novel flounced model, extremely smart.

Second Floor.

SALE OF SILKS
Specially Prepared for the Week Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

Fancy Silks in dark colors. Formerly from $3.50 to $5 yd. **$1.95**

Several Hundred Lengths of Silks

Consisting of Satins, Taffetas, Poplins, etc., in street and evening colors; also white Silks; special price to close out **$1.25** a yard

Black Satin Princess

A fine imported Italian Silk, 39 inches wide. Regular price $3.00 a yard. **$1.98**

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet

2,000 yards of a particularly desirable quality. Regular price $7.50 a yard. **$4.95**

Black Satin Royal

A splendid imported quality, 36 inches wide. Regular price $2.50 a yard. **$1.75**

Lord & Taylor Lining Satin

36 inches wide; a complete range of shades. Guaranteed two seasons' wear. Regularly $1.00 a yard.....78c

Ground Floor.

Naomi Japanese Nainsook

42 inches wide—10 yards ea. Special, a piece, **$3.00**

Scotch Flannels

In a variety of striped effects. Regularly 35c a yard, **25c**

Second Floor.

Decidedly the Vogue—the
NEW SCARFS
Are Picturesque to a Degree.

Maline Scarfs in pastel tints; some with silver traceries; others with deep borders.....$2.95

Maline Scarfs with colored iridescent spangles in scores of effects **$5.95, $7.95 and $9.50**

Imported Chiffon Scarfs, floral patterned on white, **$2.95 and $3.95**

Spanish Lace Scarfs—richly effective patterns. Black, **$4.95, $5.95 and $7.50** Cream.....$6.95

Silk Sport Scarfs in every fashionable color with plain and novelty borders and fringed ends, **$5.00, $7.50, $8.95**

Ground Floor.

NEW EMBROIDERIES

Lord & Taylor are showing in the department on the Second Floor, a complete line of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions to match, from 1 to 4 inches wide, at prices ranging from 10c to 65c a yard.

Camisole Swiss Embroidery—in a selection of novelty designs, at prices ranging from 35c to $1.50 a yard.

Special for Monday

12,500 Yards of Embroidered Edgings

In 50 different patterns. Open work and blind effects, from 1 to 5 inches wide.

8c and **10c** a yard

Regularly 15c to 25c

Second Floor.

AN IMPORTANT SALE

300 "Tenne" Hats
At the Very Special Price
$5.00

A leading Milliner, famous for the style and quality of his productions, co-operated with us in an effort to offer for this occasion

Phenomenal Values at the Price Quoted
Hats that bear the "Tenne" label are retailed all over the country at $8.50 to $13.50

The Hats in this collection are all New Hats, designed within the week and made especially for Lord & Taylor for this sale:

Gold and Silver Lace Hats, combined with velvets and hatter's plush.

Fur-trimmed Hats of Lyons and panne Velvets.

Tailored Hats and semi-dress Hats in velvet and hatter's plush with flowers, wings and ostrich trimmings.

Fourth Floor.

An Important Special Offering

150 WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS
$28.00

Values extraordinary, for the Suits are finely tailored of superior Broadcloths, Velour Cloths and Gabardines in smart new colors and black, and the majority are trimmed with the most fashionable furs. Coats are warmly interlined and lined and the styles are varied enough to meet every demand.

Smart Models in Suits
$24.50, $35.00, $39.50 to $50.00

Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Velveteen and heavy Whipcords; many fur trimmed most effectively and others strictly tailored.

A Collection of Finer Suits
$65.00, $70.00, $75.00 to $175.00

Bolivia Cloth, Chiffon Plushes, Velveteens, Chiffon Broadcloths and Velour Cloths in models of eminent distinction; many luxuriously fur trimmed.

100 EXTREMELY SMART COATS

Made Exclusively for Lord & Taylor **$39.50** **Reproduction of a $55.00 Coat**

At this very special price, Velour Cloth Coats in one of the newest full flare models, richly lined with fine peau de cygne. In Burgundy, taupe, Balsam, green, brown and plum with deep collars of French Seal (dyed coney), Natural Raccoon or Maline. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fine Cloth Coats
$25, $35, $45, to $115

Bolivia Cloth, Velour Cloth and Smart Mixtures in models ranging from practical Utility Coats to handsome Afternoon Coats. In unusually varied assortment, many trimmed with fashionable furs.

Silk Velour Coats
$65, $75, $85 to $240

For Afternoon and Evening wear, handsome Coats of black silk Velours and Chiffon Velvets in ultra fashionable and more conservative styles. Taupe wolf, Skunk, Skunk raccoon or Australian opossum trimmed.

Evening Wraps
$75, $85, $110 to $400

Superbly effective models in the richest chiffon velvets, plushes and silk velours effectively trimmed with Moleskin, Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat,) Taupe wolf, Kolinsky and other modish furs.

Third Floor.

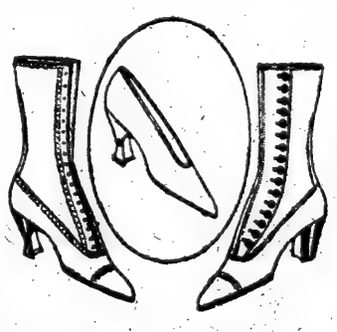
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
Specially Featured for Monday At Most Attractive Prices

Extra High Cut Laced Boots
(Illustrated)

In tan Russia calf; a new Fall last and tip; light welted soles; Louis XVI. heels.

Special at

$6.85



High Cut Black Boots
(Illustrated)

In patent leather and gun metal with black cloth tops. A very dressy boot.

Special at

$4.85

Satin Opera Slippers, Special at $3.75
in Pink, Blue, Black, and White, with Louis XVI. heels

Second Floor.

NEW DRESSES
Three Typically Clever Models For the Winter Wardrobe

And despite their very evident smartness of style and excellence of quality, prices are attractively moderate.

A New Dancing Frock
$32.50

Simplicity is the keynote of this charming model in pastel tinted Taffeta, artfully combined with tulle and silver lace. Its swirling folds give the fashionable "silhouette."

A New Velveteen Gown
$32.50

Decidedly smart, this straight line model, its girdle embroidered in light color silks and jet; the collar of white satin adds a charming finishing note.

A Wool Jersey Dress
$22.50

Quite the most practical of Winter Street Dresses these, of finely textured Jersey, double breasted and button trimmed; silver threads embroider the wide belt and the cape collar and cuffs are of creamy broadcloth.

Third Floor.

NEGLIGEES
In New Fashions and Fabrics At Most Attractive Prices

Dainty lace frilled and swansdown trimmed models for the woman to whom pretty things appeal. And soft, warm, cozy ones for those who demand comfort and style combined.

Lounging Robes.....$5.95

Wide wale Corduroy in rose, Copenhagen, wistaria, pink or blue; a belted model, silk lined throughout and luxuriously comfortable. Also Wool Albatross in lavender, pink or blue; the large collar and deep cuffs of white, effectively embroidered; cord girdle.

Crepe de Chine Negligees.....$8.75

Very dainty, this Empire model with its filet lace frilled collar and sleeves and its embroidered bodice; in lavender, Copenhagen, rose, pink or blue.

Swansdown Trimmed Negligees....$12.75

Soft bands of fluffy white swansdown edge the neck and the wide sleeves of this slashed robe model, with wide satin girdle and bow. In heavy crepe de chine, lavender, rose, pink, blue or Copenhagen.

Second Floor.

CORSETS
Of Lord & Taylor Special Make At Unusually Low Prices

Three fashionable models, typically excellent in quality and workmanship and designed for the various styles of figures; a full range of sizes.

Featured for Monday

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets
Models Regularly $3.00.....$1.95

For slight figures: fancy striped batiste Corsets on slender, graceful lines. For medium and stout figures: fine quality Coutil Corsets, well boned, medium bust and length.

Model—Regularly $5.00...$2.95

Handsome Broche, the design in pink on white ground; well boned; medium bust and length.

Second Floor.

A Collection of
MISSES' DRESSES
At the Special Price
$29.50

A group of charming new Frocks, purchased under most favorable conditions and offered at much below their usual prices.

Velveteen, Charmeuse, Satin, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, and Serge

in models for street, afternoon and evening wear. As the collection comprises but 65 Dresses, early selection is advisable.

50 Misses' Coats
Special $39.50

Six smart models in wool Velours, Broadcloths and novelty materials, with fur collars, fur bands or plush trimmed; lined and warmly interlined.

Third Floor.

For the Woman of Fashion
GREY GLOVES
Of Soft, Velvety Mocha
$2.00 a pair

Smartest of all Winter Walking Gloves are those of Mocha leathers in the various shades of grey, harmonizing so well with every approved color. For style, shapeliness and serviceability few Gloves can compare with them.

One clasp Grey Mocha Gloves in three styles:

Pique sewn; Paris point embroidered;

Prix seam sewn; spear point backs;

Silk lined; pique sewn; Paris point embroidered.

Ground Floor.

NAME SEVENTH MAN AS SUBWAY PLOTTER

Striking Guard, a Union Official, Hunted as One Who Aided in Dynamiting.

WARNED, HE DISAPPEARS

Carmen's Organization to Defend the Three of Six Now in Prison Who Refuse to Confess.

Police Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad struck another trail yesterday in the plot of striking car men that resulted in the dynamiting of the subway station at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street on Oct. 25 and the arrest on Thursday of a chauffeur and five members of the local union. Within an hour after a definate statement had been obtained as to the identity of the seventh plotter a general alarm was sent out for a striking subway guard, who is a member of the General Committee of Local 781 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

He is said to have been implicated by the three men who have confessed, being named as "the other man" who accompanied Michael J. Herlihy, the Financial Secretary of the local; James J. Merna, the striking subway guard, and Thomas J. McGuire when they went to the Hercules Powder Company's plant in Kenville, N. J., and purchased the fifty sticks of dynamite afterward exploded in the subway.

The police say the man now sought has been mentioned by those under arrest as having carried the dynamite uptown in a subway train and, Captain Tunney said, as having lowered the stuff from the station platform to the tracks while Merna lighted the fuse. He is also believed to have had an engagement to meet Merna on Thursday in Caldville, N. J. He is said to have gone there, but learning that his companions had been arrested, he fled.

Detectives visited his home in East 120th Street yesterday and learned from his wife that he had suddenly disappeared, leaving her and the children unprovided for. He is described as accustomed to wearing unusually good clothes for one in his work. Before becoming a guard in 1915 he had been employed in the machine shop of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The police have a detailed description of the suspect.

There is still another man wanted in connection with the conspiracy, who has, so far, eluded the police. A score of detectives were out yesterday in the search and Captain Tunney was confident that, within a few hours, at least one of the men sought would be in custody. Copies of a picture of the first, taken in his subway guard uniform of white, have been sent broadcast. Detectives are also rounding up witnesses and collecting evidence to corroborate the confessions already made.

The six men arrested are still in the Harlem Prison, apparently no attempt having been made as yet to obtain for any of them the $20,000 imposed in each case. The National Association, it is believed, will come to the assistance of the three men who have not confessed and whose part in the affair was said to have been providing the necessary money to those active in the plot. Whether they knew just how the money was to be used has not been determined. This action of the union was forecasted by Louis Fridiger, counsel for the organization, who said it would defend its members if they were innocent, no matter of what they might be accused. Those who had confessed, he said, evidently intended to plead guilty and there was no need of defending them.

Captain Tunney believes there should be a Federal law to safeguard the sale of dynamite and suggests that it should require identification, properly corroborated, before the delivery of the explosive. He also suggests the advisability of marking the dynamite sold, for future identification.

PLEA FOR WINSTON-SALEM.

School Needs $12,000 to Insure Gift of the Same Amount.

The Trustees of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for negroes at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, are endeavoring to raise $12,000 for its building fund. If the Trustees raise a similar amount the State of North Carolina has offered the school $12,000 with which to enlarge its plant.

The school was founded twenty-six years ago by several white citizens of Winston-Salem, in spite of opposition which has since been overcome. Negro children first get a thorough elementary education and then are taught trades so that they may be self-supporting when they leave the school. As a result of the school's influence not a single negro resident of Winston-Salem has been arrested in the last nine months, and it is said that more negroes in proportion to the population own their own homes in Winston-Salem than in any other city in the country.

The General Education Board, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and the State Legislature of North Carolina contribute to the school. A resident of Winston-Salem offered the school $5,000 for a hospital where negro girls could be trained to become nurses, thus introducing an employment for negro women which is peculiarly well adapted to the Southern ideas of propriety, and the building was finished by graduates and students of the school. The State has just completed a $15,000 girls' dormitory.

The Trustees have made a strong effort to raise the required $12,000, but have found it impossible to get it in Winston-Salem, as the town's people have already done all they can. Consequently the Trustees feel that if every person interested in the school should contribute $1, the fund would be raised without difficulty.

ST. REGIS SUES MRS. HOPKINS

Seeks $9,193 from Divorced Wife of Atlanta Doctor.

The St. Regis Hotel Company has filed suit in the Supreme Court against Mrs. McK. Bennett Hopkins, who was divorced two years ago from Dr. John B. Hopkins of Atlanta, to recover $9,193. Mrs. Hopkins lived at the St. Regis from Sept. 1, 1914, to April, 1915, while she was divorcing her husband, and during that time contracted a bill of $9,193 for board, lodging, and other accommodations.

The complaint alleges that because of the failure of Mrs. Hopkins to pay her bill the hotel acquired a lien on silverware, linens, glassware, and other property she had in her apartment. It is alleged that in violation of the plaintiff's lien Mrs. Hopkins secretly removed her effects and for this reason the plaintiff asks $1,000 damages in addition to the amount of the bill.

Baker Will Cuts Off Family.

The will of Willett Bowne Baker, a National Guard officer who died at McAllen, Texas, on Oct. 18, cuts off his wife, Bridget; his daughters, Virginia and Isabella, and his son, Gerald, with the statement that he has them in mind and it is his direction that they shall not receive any of his property. The will, filed for probate yesterday, gives the entire estate to the decedent's friend, Mrs. Marie Shannon of 252 West Ninety-second Street, "in appreciation of her many acts of kindness toward me at all times, especially during my sickness and illness." The estate is said to be less than $1,000.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY — 34th Street

Interesting Offerings in Household Furnishings

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

Specially Priced

Early American Model Dining Room Suite

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, made of American Walnut, finely figured. Suite includes Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. **350.00**

Dining Room Suites

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Dining Room Suites in Mahogany. **675.00**

Ten-piece Mahogany Chinese Chippendale Dining Room Suites. **595.00**

Ten-piece Mahogany William and Mary Model Dining Room Suites. **475.00**

Ten-piece Mahogany Hepplewhite design Dining Room Suites. **425.00**

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Dining Room Suites in Jacobean Oak. **325.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Mahogany Dining Room Suites. **275.00**

Library Furniture

Three-piece Suites consisting of Davenport and two Armchairs, covered in Velour; made on Mahogany frame; loose cushions. **395.00**

Mahogany Davenports covered in Velour; loose cushions.... **195.00**

Mahogany and Cane Davenports with loose cushions, covered in Velour. **139.50**

Armchairs to match..... **65.00**

Chippendale Model Sofas,—hand-carved Mahogany frames, covered in Velour or Damask. **115.00**

RUG WEEK

Offering Unprecedented Values in

DOMESTIC RUGS

Featuring Monday and Tuesday—*A Large Shipment of*

EXTRA QUALITY WILTON RUGS

Purchased before the present high prices and reserved especially for this extraordinary event.

These fine fringed Rugs are the product of a leading maker. The shipment includes an unusual range of choice designs and colorings to harmonize with the decorations of any room. Soft Pastel tints; also rich Oriental colorings.

Size 9x12 ft.....54.75.....regularly 69.50

Extra Wilton Rugs
Size 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
52.50.....regularly 65.00

Extra Wilton Rugs
Size 36 by 63 inches
9.75.....regularly 12.75

In Addition

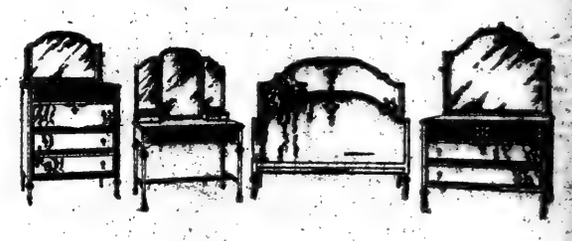
100 Royal Wilton Rugs, Size 9x12 ft. Regularly 48.50

36.50

The marked increase, during the past week, in the market cost of all floor coverings, makes this an exceptional opportunity to effect decided savings.

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

Specially Priced



William and Mary Model Chamber Suite

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated, made of Mahogany in rich brown finish, with raised Crotched Mahogany panels. Suite consists of Bureau 50 inches long, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and full size Bed.

265.00

Same Suite with Twin Beds..... **315.00**

Bedroom Suites

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Chamber Suites of Mahogany with dull gold decoration. **295.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites finished in Antique Ivory Enamel, consisting of Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. **295.00**

Four-piece American Walnut Chamber Suites, consisting of Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. **195.00**

Four-piece Mahogany Suites, consisting of Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. **235.00**

Odd Pieces

"Windsor" Chairs, with panel back.....14.75
"Howard" Chairs, Tapestry covered.....32.50
Inlaid Tip Tables..... 4.50
Mahogany Tea Wagons.....15.00
Gate-leg Tables.....13.50
"Windsor" Chairs, with spindle back.....13.75
Fireside Wing Chairs covered in Tapestry.....29.50

"McCREERY LINENS"

Remarkable Reductions

Table Cloths of heavy Irish Linen Damask; sizes 2x2 yds., 2x2½ yds. and 2x3 yds. each **2.75, 3.75** and **4.75**
Napkins to match; 22-in. size..dozen **3.75**
Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths. each **3.95, 4.75** and **5.75**
Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets..... pair **7.50, 9.00** and **12.00**
Pure Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases... pair **1.50, 2.00** and **2.50**
Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases..pair **2.25**
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels,—Damask border; space for monogram. dozen **2.50**
Irish Hemstitched Huckaback Towels with Damask borders; size 22x42 inches doz. **6.00**
Hemmed Huckaback Towels..... dozen **2.00, 2.50** and **3.00**
Turkish Bath Towels, bleached..... dozen **2.40, 3.00** and **4.00**
Hemmed Glass Towels..... dozen **1.95, 2.75** and **3.75**
Hemmed Kitchen Towels..... dozen **2.45, 2.75** and **3.75**
Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases:
Sheets.....75c to 1.10 ea.
Cases.....18c to 25c ea.

Decorative Linens

Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces. Set **3.25** and **4.50**
Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. dozen **4.75** and **5.75**
Madeira Hand-embroidered Guest Towels. each **1.00, 1.25** and **1.50**
Linen Tea Napkins with hand embroidered corners, scalloped edges. doz. **3.75**
Imitation Filet Lace Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces. Set **3.75**
Imitation Filet Lace Scarfs..... each **2.00, 2.25** and **2.50**
Imitation Filet Lace Centerpieces..ea. **2.00**
Hand-made Cluny Lace Scarfs..... each **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75**
Hand-made Cluny Lace Centerpieces..... each **1.75, 2.75** and **3.75**
Hand-made Cluny Lace Tea Cloths..... each **3.75, 4.25** and **8.50**

Important Sale

BED COVERINGS

White Blankets with pink or blue borders. single bed size..pr. **4.00, 4.50** and **5.75**
double bed size..pr. **4.50, 5.00** and **6.00**
Bedspreads:
Crochet Hemmed..each **1.35** and **1.90**
Satin-finish Marseilles, hemmed..... each **2.25** and **4.00**
Satin-finish Marseilles, scalloped..... each **3.00** and **4.00**

Extraordinary Offerings

ELECTRIC FLOOR, TABLE & BOUDOIR LAMPS

1.—Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and wide gold braid. **12.50**

2.—Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with fancy silk shade; silk lined; 3-inch silk fringe; 20 inches high. **3.95**

3.—Carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamp; fancy silk shade with silk fringe; any color **2.95**

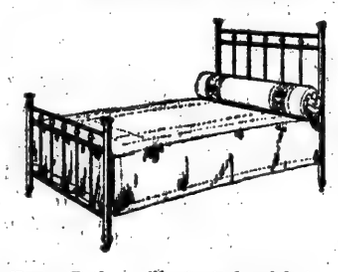
4.—Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamp with 10-inch fancy silk shade. **1.95**

5.—Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with 18-inch flat Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe. **10.00**

6.—Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany and Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and artistic trimming. **17.50**

Remarkable Values

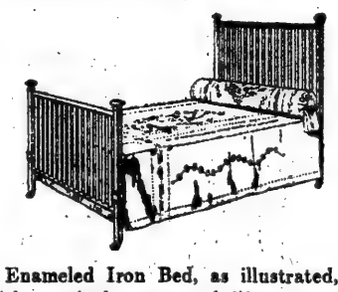
BRASS AND IRON BEDS, MATTRESSES, AND SPRINGS



Brass Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts and heavy cross rods.
16.75
regularly 25.00

Best Hair Top Tufted Springs.....
regularly 35.00, **25.00**

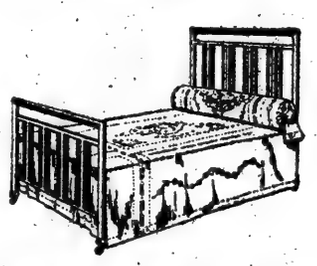
French Upholstered Springs.....
regularly 30.00, **16.50**



Enameled Iron Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts and fifteen one-inch filler rods.
15.75
regularly 21.00

"McCreery Special" Horsehair Mattresses with improved tufting.
regularly 35.00 **30.00**

"McCreery Special" Hair Mattresses
regularly 30.00, **25.00**



Brass Bed, two-inch posts, square cross rods, one-inch filler rods, with two-inch oval rods between.
39.50
regularly 48.00

French-edge Black Drawings Hair Mattresses.
regularly 50.00, **40.00**

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses.....
regularly 20.00, **16.00**

DINNER SERVICES

Specially Reduced

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. **12.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China Sets with dainty floral decorations; 101 pieces. **15.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—blue band with gold edge; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. **17.75**

American Porcelain Sets,—choice conventional border decorations with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **25.00**

Limoges China Sets,—floral border decoration; solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **35.00**

Austrian China Sets,—delicate border design with gold or half matt handles; open stock patterns; 101 pieces. **40.00**

RICH CUT GLASS

Below Regular Prices

Cut Glass Water Set,—consisting of six glasses and a four-pint jug, deeply cut from selected blanks, in three handsome floral designs. regularly 9.00, Set **5.00**

Bon Bon Comports, attractive designs. **1.25** regularly 2.00

Electric Lamps,—new shapes cut in new designs. Special **5.00**

Also useful and attractive Cut Glass pieces in Moss Pearl decoration at HALF PRICE.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T

(Sixth Floor)

Fine Applique Point Lace Curtains,—new and dainty patterns.
pair **3.75, 4.75, 6.50** and **8.75**
regularly 4.75, 6.50, 8.50 and 11.00

Bed Sets,—Imported Lacet Antique White or Ecru; full or single bed sizes.
Set **8.75, 10.75** and **12.75**
regularly 12.50, 14.25 and 16.50

1,000 Door Panels of Imported Bobbinet with real lace motifs; in sizes up to 50 inches wide by 72 inches long. Reduced 33⅓% to 50%. each **1.25** to **5.00**

DEEP SCARS OF WAR SEEN BEHIND SOMME

Fields Torn Up, Village Ruins Smothered, and Forests Torn to Shreds.

DUST COVERS EVERYTHING

Aspect of Newly Conquered Territory Described by Correspondent on British Front.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 30.—We have just passed through the tumbled ruins of Fricourt. The twisted tree trunks of the Mametz Wood stand out naked against the skyline, stripped of their branches and foliage. The bark is gashed, showing many gaping wounds. The white heart of the wood, bared to the fierce sun's glare, is a palpable image of patient suffering.

Along the roads leading south great dust columns rise in spirals heavenward, hiding the slow-moving horse transports. Further on broad eddies of dust ride on the passing heat currents scattering across the fields like spent smoke.

The landscape is of a leaden gray, buried under this heavy mantle of dust. Ashen gray are the tunics, the rifle barrels, even the faces of a column of men who have just come in from the first-line trenches. Their eyes stare out of their deepened sockets, rimmed around with dust. Their steel helmets, of darkened green, have taken on the dull-hued patina of a Greek bronze.

The water-carts, the field kitchens, the heavy batteries which are being moved forward, the great lorries in long, serpent lines extending mile upon mile, all wear this pall of dust. As far as the eye can see are low, rolling hills, bare and treeless save for small patches of woodland here and there. The fields are thick grown with thistles, nettles, and lusty weeds which are waist high.

Can this be the land of France? Can these fields be the same which, two years ago, stood rich with golden grain? The bad lands of the Dakotas, the wastes of the Sahara, the dust-swept desert of Gobi seem fair in comparison with this region of the Somme.

Ground Littered With Shells.

My throat is parched, my eyes seem to be bleeding, though I have been walking but half an hour, picking my way through shell craters and upturned soil, jumping across abandoned German trenches, through a terrain littered with unexploded shells of all calibres and kinds. Here lies an innocent-looking little "Mills" bomb not much larger than a duck's egg. The man who threw it forgot to pull out the cotter-pin, so that it did not go off. Here it lies, apparently harmless, yet it has the potential strength to blow half a platoon into "kingdom come." Next to it lies what looks like a giant's dumb bell. The great iron balls at each end are larger than a man's head. I spurt forward instinctively as I trip against the connecting bar of the bomb. Nothing happens! Yet this mighty engine of war can wipe out a company.

As I advance the dust grows deeper under foot, thicker in the air, the sun's rays more intense, more relentless. Overhead, strung out like monster snub-nosed whales on a line—a mighty catch!—the captive balloons of the observation officers hang limply. I count twenty-two such craft within one short sector. Though the German lines are in plain view, opposite us, I can only find three of their balloons.

"Our airmen shoot them down as fast as the 'boches' put them up," my guide remarks in a matter-of-fact voice, as we watch four British aircraft sweeping across the enemy lines.

We push forward. The brisk explosion of departing shells, with a sharp, bark-like note, rends the air. It is a new experience to listen to the big howitzers fire in battery salvos, as though they were mere 18-pounders. The smaller calibres then take up the melody, and the "forte" of the big guns, followed by the "piano" of the smaller ones, an "adagio" motif, and then a "scherzo," make a continuous music which must be pleasant to British ears.

Huge Piles of Shell Cases.

Here to the right is a great mound of brass, empty shell cartridge cases, fifteen feet high and forty long. It is only one of many such heaps which I have seen here. When it is recalled that it is only the two smallest calibres of shells, the 18 and the 60 pounder, which leave any trace of having been fired in the hands of their users, and that for every two of these at least one of the larger calibre shells is sent into "Bocheland," as they call it out here, something of the work done by the munition makers in England can be grasped. Gone are the days when British batteries were on starvation rations, when only ten rounds were allotted to a gun, and the German howitzers could pound British trenches with impunity. Now, for every shell case empty a new one is waiting to take its place.

And yet as a gunner said to me, "For every shell in hand we still need two new ones, and we know we'll get them." For the Germans have in no way slackened their fire. On the contrary, they have brought up new big guns and are still answering almost shell for shell to the British fire. Yet there is something aggressive in the British cannon roar which proclaims to all who would hear that the day of smashing superiority is at hand.

We pass through long lines of German trenches, recently captured. They are nine feet deep, with walls held up by wattles and meshed wire. The floors are of latticed wood, braced two feet above the surface soil of the trench bottom.

Exploring a Dugout.

We halt before an opening, cut into the earth, leading almost perpendicularly downward. Down a flight of thirty-five steps we go. Broad, well-made steps of boards of new wood, two inches thick, adjusted with the care and skill of the most experienced carpentering. The coffering of the stairway, also of new wood especially prepared, is admirably joisted. At last we reach the bottom. Here forty feet under ground is a commodious dugout, walled by paneled wood. It reminds me of a monk's cell. This one has a folding table, which serves at the same time as the door of a small cupboard, just as in those luxurious cells of the Certosa of Pavia. These dugouts connect underground, one with the other, forming a subterranean village. Each has its own stairway to the surface. Though varying in size and accommodation, it is evident that they are constructed on a standardized model, according to a carefully devised architectural plan. In this sector this village extends over several miles, connected by labyrinthian passages. One cannot fail to be impressed by the genius of the Germans who built this "model village," and every one of us was dumb in admiration at the achievement of the troops who were able to drive them out.

And here they are, these British Tommies, comfortably installed in these "boche" dugouts. Many of the dugouts bear German inscriptions, such as "Gott behütte dieses Haus, was geht ein und aus" (God protect this house, and whoever goes in or out.).

The Tommy has no false illusions about "brother Boche." He has learned him out of a trench too often not to appreciate that, whatever the man higher up may be, the "Kamerad" before he surrenders puts up a stiff fight.

I talked with several men who had been in the thick of it.

"How was it?" I inquired of a rather frail fellow, who wore on his sheet an insignificant strip of deep magenta ribbon, the token of the V. C.

"Cruel, Sir, cruel," was his staccato reply as he looked around the gloom-filled dugout, and then took a big gulp of tea. And so it is, this fighting of the moderns. The dust, the heat, the parched and hardened ground, the terrific bombardments, the nerve-racking bombing, and the last supreme effort, the conquest of the bastioned trenches at the point of the bayonet, all have their share in the hellish game. Strategy has its value, tactics their merit, munitions play an all-important part, but in the ultimate crisis the test here is of the qualities of men.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th *34th Street*

November Sale of Women's and Misses' Smart Apparel

1 2

WOMEN'S DRESSES

1. Afternoon and Bridge Gown, as illustrated, in Velveteen and Georgette Crepe combination; Redingote gathered skirt; iridescent banding on waist and skirt. Navy Blue, Plum, Burgundy, Brown or Black. **35.00**

2. Dancing Frock, as illustrated, of Silk Net over Cloth of Silver; band of Silver Lace in bodice; pointed tunic; girdle with Silver ribbon and small buds. Blue, Pink, Flesh, Maize, Lavender, White or Black. **24.75**

Evening Frocks,—very attractive model in Satin d'Armure; embroidered with Silver flowers; skirt in tunic effect; bodice of Tulle and Satin; desirable evening shades. **42.50**

Smart afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns in Satin, Georgette Crepe and combinations of both; some embroidered, beaded or fur-trimmed. **55.00**

Afternoon and Street Dresses, of Satin Charmeuse; Russian tunic, over plaited skirt, embroidered in contrasting colors; waist with White Satin and Georgette Crepe vest. Navy Blue, Brown, Wistaria, Taupe, Pearl Gray, Burgundy or Black. **29.75**

Serge Dresses,—straight-line plaited model with belt; white cloth collar and cuffs embroidered. Navy Blue or Black. **18.50**

WOMEN'S SUITS

3. Cheviot Suit, as illustrated; tailored model with double belted back; collar edged with fur; satin lined. **24.75**

Tailored and Fancy Fur trimmed Suits in Broadcloth, Cheviot, Gabardine, plain or checked Velours; best colors. **24.75**

4. Suit of Wool Velour, as illustrated; pockets and button holes trimmed with gold stitching; collar of Velvet edged with Mole; satin lined. **33.00**

Sport and Travel Suits in Tweed, plain or checked Alpine Cloth, Velour or Golflex. **37.50 to 75.00**

Dressy Suits of Navy Blue Poplin; new, large, convertible collar and cuffs finished with fur; satin lined. **19.75**

Velour Suits in an unusually attractive model; collar and cuffs trimmed with Hudson Seal; fancy silk lining. **39.50**

Sport or Travel Suits in Wool Jersey, Velour Checks or Gabardine. **29.75**

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Separate Skirts in English Tweeds, Checked Wool Velour, Plaid Gabardine, Poplin, Broadcloth, and many novelties in Satin Soiree and Velvet. **4.75 to 25.00**

3 4

FUR COATS, MUFFS & SCARFS

Fur Coats, Stoles, Capes, Collars, Scarfs and Muffs in the season's newest designs and most fashionable pelts now ready for immediate delivery, at moderate prices.

Unusual Values

Hudson Seal Coats of choice pelts,—full sweep model 45 inches long, with collar, cuffs and border of Skunk, Fox or Lynx..... **245.00**

Hudson Seal Coats in extra size models ranging from 44 to 50-inch bust; length 45 inches; self collar and cuffs..... **225.00**

Hudson Seal Coats for misses and small women; length 36 inches; collar and cuffs of Skunk; richly lined..... **145.00**

Women's Fur-lined Coats of Oxford and various mixed coatings, lined with Squirrel; collar of dyed Opossum or Raccoon..... **42.50**

Muffs & Neckpieces

Skunk Muffs, round or pillow shape	27.50
Skunk Neckpieces	24.50
Moleskin Muffs	32.50
Moleskin Capes	42.50
Battleship Gray Fox Muffs	27.50
Battleship Gray Fox Neckpieces	22.50
Taupe Wolf Muffs	22.50
Taupe Wolf Neckpieces	22.50

Fur Trimmings at reasonable prices.

NEW TRIMMED HATS

The Millinery Showroom is this week exhibiting Satin Hats in new models that are now the vogue in Paris—White Velvet, Panne Velvet and Plush Hats—Smart Black Hats and Fur Hats—also Restaurant and Theatre Hats of Gold or Silver Lace,

At Moderate Prices

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Specially Priced

Marabout Standing Collars...regularly 3.50,	2.50
Marabout Capes.....regularly 5.25,	3.75
Marabout Capes,—square shape; unlined.....regularly 6.75	5.25
Marabout Capes,—square shape; silk lined....regularly 7.75	5.75
Marabout Muffs.....regularly 6.50,	4.50
Marabout Trimmings.....yard regularly 60c to 3.75	45c to 3.25

IN THE HAIR GOODS SALON

Our attendants are ingenious in devising new and becoming arrangements of the coiffure. They are so expert in matching hair that detection is impossible. To-morrow an exceptionally good value is offered in

Soft, Wavy Switches at 3.75

Real Hair Nets.....dozen **1.00**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

2,500 yards of All Wool French Serges, Gabardines and Cheviots in a wide range of new Fall colors. 44 to 52 inches wide. Special, yard **1.38**

1,500 yards of All Wool Coatings in Plaids, Mixtures, Jerseys and Velours; 54 inches wide. Special, yard **2.95**

Black Broadcloth,—satin finish; sponged and shrunk.

52 inches wide...yd. **2.00**—54 inches wide...yd. **2.85**

5 6

MISSES' APPAREL

5. Suit, as illustrated, of Velveteen trimmed with Seal fur. Navy Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Burgundy, Taupe or Plum. Size 14 to 18 years. **29.50**

6. Coat, as illustrated, of Bolivia Cloth, with band of Seal on collar; peau de cygne lined and interlined. Navy Blue, Brown, Taupe, Black, Green or Burgundy. 14 to 18 years. **26.50**

Misses' High Grade Suits in an extensive assortment of very distinctive and exclusive models made of Wool Velour, Broadcloth or Velveteen, trimmed with the season's most fashionable furs. Size 14 to 18 years. **39.50, 55.00, 69.50**

Afternoon Dresses of Meteor combined with Georgette Crepe. Various colors. 14 to 18 years. **27.50**

Misses' Evening Coats in smart models, made of Broadcloth, Charmeuse, Velour or Plush, fur trimmed and warmly interlined. Size 14 to 18 years. **29.50, 39.50, 49.50**

7 8

WOMEN'S COATS

7. Street Coat of Wool Velour,—full flaring model with convertible collar of Seal; lined with self shade of Silk. Taupe, Normandy Blue, Amethyst or Field Mouse. **39.50**

8. Smart Street Coat of Wool Velour,—full, belted model; collar, edge on sleeves and pockets of Mole Coney fur; Taupe, Green, Plum, Brown. **38.00**

Motor or Travel Coats of English Mixtures; mannish models; half lined. **19.50**

Motor Coats of Mixed Tweeds,—mannish model, belted; collar and cuffs of Fitch dyed or Black Opossum. **29.50**

Dressy Street Coats of Wool Velour,—very smart model with border, large collar and cuffs of Mole Coney fur; lined with Silk in self shades; all the new colors. **45.00**

Evening Wraps of Pullman Plush,—very full, graceful model with large collar and sleeve bands of Pulled Mole; attractively lined. Rose du Barry, Purple, Green, Brown, Sapphire or Joffre Blue. **49.50**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century for Complete Assortments, Quality and Value.

Silks and Satins

in the patterns and weaves selected for the coming social season by the world's leading fashion creators. Also fascinating new designs and gorgeous colors in

Broche Metal Brocades and Pompadour Taffetas

A recent shipment of Chiffon Velvets and Georgette Crepe

Affords selections from the largest assortment in America, of the new and scarce Opera Colors.

NOVEMBER SILK SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

Offering

Thousands of Yards of Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets

At the Lowest Prices of the Season

Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet yard **3.75**

15,000 Yards of Black Dress Satin double width. yard **1.75**

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, daintily embroidered and trimmed with Filet Lace. White or Flesh color. **5.75**

Blouses of fine White Voile with embroidered dots; fine tucking down front, finished with lace insertions; deep, flat collar. **1.95**

Costume Blouses, in Embroidered Georgette Crepe. Navy Blue, Brown, Green or Plum, with Bisque color vestee and deep collar. **7.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses trimmed with various laces. **4.95, 5.95, 8.95 to 19.75**

Novelty striped Silk Blouses with two-in-one collars. **4.50, 6.95 and 8.95**

Tailored Blouses in Washable Satin; collar may be worn high or low. White or Flesh color. **4.95**

Dressy Blouses of Washable Cream colored Net over a lining of White Chiffon Cloth; daintily embroidered in front and back; notched collar trimmed with Filet Lace; deep, fancy cuffs. **4.95**

Costume Blouses in Georgette Crepe, with hand-embroidered dots down the front, collar and cuffs; in Navy Blue, Burgundy, Brown or Taupe. **6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses trimmed with hemstitching; in White or Flesh color. **3.95**

Novelty Net Blouses in dainty models. **3.95 and 4.95**

WOMENS' NEGLIGEES

House Gowns of Albatross; full pleated skirt; collar and cuffs of Voile, lace trimmed; elastic belt. **4.50**

House Gowns of Crepe de Chine; full pleated skirt; collar and cuffs hand-embroidered in self color; elastic belt; dainty colorings. **9.75**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—two-piece Empire model; Slip pleated and lace trimmed; center of lace, trimmed with ribbon and rosebuds. **9.75**

Quilted Robes in various colors. **5.95**

Blanket Robes in attractive patterns and colors. **2.98**

Negligees of wide wale Corduroy; large shawl collar; lined to the waist with China Silk; in a variety of colorings. **5.95**

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine; draped model trimmed with Swansdown; in dainty colorings. **9.50**

Corduroy Robes,—pretty models in desirable colors. **3.98**

Kimonos of French Flannel,—most desirable models for elderly ladies. **1.75**

Negligees of Wool Crepe; full pleated skirt; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery. **5.98**

SILK PETTICOATS

Taffeta Petticoats,—corded and frilled model; copy of a late importation. Special **5.98**

Taffeta Petticoats,—double section flounce with smaller ruffles; exceptional quality Silk; fine colorings. Special **3.50**

Taffeta Petticoats,—deep section flounce finished with fine pleatings; in a large assortment of colors, also Black. Special **3.98**

Petticoats of exceptionally fine quality Taffeta; deep, corded flounce with Van Dyke over-flounce; underlay and dust ruffle. Special **4.98**

Pompadour Taffeta Petticoats—deep section corded flounce finished with frilling; silk underlay; beautiful colorings. Special **4.98**

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, with Taffeta Flounce, finished with double corded ruffles. Special **3.50**

MATINEES

Matinees of Crepe de Chine bound and trimmed with wide Satin ribbon. Rose, Pink, Lavender, Light or Copenhagen Blue. **3.98**

Matinees of Crepe de Chine; waistline model with pleated skirt; collar and cuffs of Georgette Crepe. Pink, Light Blue or Black. **5.98**

Matinees of fine Lace and Georgette Crepe, lined with Chiffon; trimmed with wide Satin ribbon and rosebuds. Pink or Light Blue. **6.98**

CANADIAN INDIANS CLAIM M. S. QUAY

Was of Abenaki Descent, Tablet to His Memory on Reservation Declares.

WAS BENEFACTOR OF TRIBE

And Inscribed Himself on His Photograph as "An Abenaki War Chieftain."

By W. B. BERRY.

Special to The New York Times.

ODANAK, Quebec, Nov. 4.—No gazetteer contains the name Odanak, which in Abenaki means "an Indian at home." It can be found only in the latest supplement to the Canadian Postal Directory, issued a few months ago. It is the Government's official designation for postal service purposes of the Abenaki Indian village on the Abenaki reservation adjacent to the French Canadian village of Pierreville, Quebec, seventy miles below Montreal on the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway, on the beautiful St. Francis River, about five miles from its junction with the St. Lawrence.

Neither Odanak nor Pierreville has ever figured in the news—even in Canada. But for fourteen years, in cold, graven letters on a marble tablet in the little gem-like Roman Catholic Abenaki Indian Mission Church here; a simple story of loyalty and generosity about Matthew Stanley Quay has been before the eyes of the faithful civilized members of the Abenaki reservation. Here was erected fourteen years ago, on the walls of this church, a handsome tablet in honor of "Matt" Quay, six years before he died. It is the only instance I know of such an honor being conferred upon a non-Catholic or upon any man while living.

Spending the week-end at Pierreville with Mr. Mondou, the well-known Independent Conservative member of Parliament, he suggested that I visit the Abenaki Indian Church.

"You will," he said, "see something there on the walls of the church which will open your eyes as to the character of one of the worst-abused American public men, who, in spite of all the bad things said about him, is here revered, loved, and in conversation commonly referred to almost as if he were a priest. I refer to the late Senator Quay."

The Tablet to Quay.

My visit to the church and my subsequent conversation with Sister Woods, who founded the Indian school there many years ago and who has civilized the Abenakis, confirmed all that Mr. Mondou said.

On the left wall of the church and over one of the stations of the Cross there is a marble tablet upon which is this inscription:

HONOR
TO HON. MATHIEU STANLEY QUAY,
SENATOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.
OF ABENAKI DESCENT.
"He made * * * glad with his works,
And his memory is blessed forever."—
1 Mach., ch. III., v. 7.
N'Ponegonna Wiaxaldam Woganek
Odaguisi W. D. Alokawoganek:
Askami Wialmeguat Owisowagan!
A. D. 1902.

The latter part of the inscription is in the Abenaki language and is a repetition of the English words above it.

I called at the handsome residence—the presbytery, as we say in Quebec—of the missionary priest, the Rev. Joseph De Gonzague—himself half Abenaki—and hanging in the handsome entrance hall of the Presbytery I saw an almost life-size portrait of Senator Quay in the full costume or regalia of an Abenaki war chieftain. It is signed by "Matt" Quay himself in his own handwriting, in which he describes himself as "an Abenaki War Chieftain."

No one at the missionary's house could speak English well enough to make my way smooth, so I was directed across the quadrangle to Sister Woods and her Indian School. Sister Woods knows the whole Quay story, having carried on the correspondence with Senator Quay, and here is substantially what she told me:

In 1900 the Indian church and presbytery were destroyed by fire. About a week later the missionary received a letter from "Matt" Quay inclosing his check for $1,000 to assist in rebuilding the Abenaki Church. The missionary looked upon the check with suspicion. He had never seen one before. So he went to the Bishop, who, being a wise man, as Bishops must needs be, told Mr. De Gonzague to lose no time in putting the piece of paper in the local bank.

His Gifts Were Generous.

There followed a long correspondence—right up to within a short time of Senator Quay's death in 1904. This on the part of the Indians was carried on by Sister Woods, a Gray nun, who is now Sister Superior of the school at Odanak. In the parlor of the school there hangs on the wall a fine portrait of "Matt" Quay, surrounded by the pictures of saints and Popes. Following his original gift of $1,000, he paid for the construction and equipment of the missionary's residence, which is a fine modern house, standing on a bluff overlooking the St. Francis River. Sister Woods told me that his money flowed in freely, meeting all requirements.

"His letters to me," she said, "read like the letters of a real Catholic. Our Indians, who are now happily civilized, revere his name and honor his memory. They constantly speak of him as 'Father Quay,' and his memory is truly blessed, just as the tablet in the church says. We never saw him. He was never here, but we had planned a big reception for him. He intended to visit the reservation and, if he had been able to do so, he would have been received with every honor the Indians could give. He was our greatest benefactor, and during the period of his benefactions he insisted that nothing should be made public about his gifts."

"Matt" Quay had a great fondness for the Indians. I learn on the highest authority that a few days before he died he sent for President Roosevelt and asked him as a last favor to support certain legislation favorable to the Indians. Sister Woods does not think he was of Abenaki descent, but just a good man seeking for a way of doing good unostentatiously. On the other hand, the Abenaki Indians firmly believe that he was of Abenaki descent, and Canon Lindsay, one of the secretaries to Cardinal Begin of Quebec, says that the name Quay is Indian.

CUTS MILLS & GIBBS' CLAIM.

Receiver May Take $9,235 from the Montclair Art Association.

Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court yesterday authorized the receivers of Mills & Gibb to accept $9,235 in settlement of a claim of $13,975 against the Montclair Art Association. The petition said that the association owns a building especially adapted for exhibition purposes, and the plot upon which it stands, worth about $25,000, but there are other claims which might be pressed.

The receivers filed objections to claims totaling nearly $400,000 filed by relatives of the original members of the firm. The alleged obligations were in the shape of eight per cent. gold debenture bonds issued by the firm. The receivers were doubtful of being able to meet these obligations.

Leaves Gift to Philanthropy.

The Music School Settlement of 51 Third Street received $2,500 under the will of Mary E. Martin, who died recently, leaving an estate of $25,000. A similar bequest was made to the Darrach Home for Crippled Children. The testatrix said that this was her method of disposing of $5,000 left to her by Miss Josephine Penfold. She gave the remainder of her estate, including music books and scores, to friends and relatives.

Store Closed Election Day, November 7th

Arnold Constable & Co

7,500 Yards

Bigelow, Smith and Imported
(The Standard of America)

Figured Carpetings

Wilton, Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Carpets in 200 exclusive and novel designs and colorings, adaptable for all styles of furnishing.

2.50 to 4.25 yard

50,000 Yards

Bigelow, Smith and Imported
(The Standard of America)

Plain Color Carpets

Wilton, Axminster and Velvet in 150 different shades, in widths from 27 inches to 15 feet, inclusive.

2.85 to 50.00 yard

300 Wilton Rugs

A special lot of standard quality English and Domestic Wilton Rugs in the very latest designs and colorings.

Regular Price	Sizes	Sale Prices
$18.00 to $24.50	4.6x 7.6	16.20 to 22.00
$27.50 to $45.00	6.9x 9.0	24.75 to 40.50
$40.00 to $55.00	6.9x10.6	36.00 to 49.50
$47.50 to $80.00	9.0x12.0	42.75 to 72.00
$82.50	9.0x13.6	74.25
$87.50 to $112.00	11.3x13.6	78.75 to 100.00

Bigelow Carpets

Also Best English Makes
About 1/3 Less.

Room Carpets of high-grade Body Brussels in a variety of our own private patterns with borders to match.

Regularly $1.65 to $2.00 yd.
Now 1.25 to 1.50 Yard

Bigelow Carpets

Also Best English Makes
Reductions Average 1/3

Room Carpets of the best grade Bigelow or English Wiltons in our exclusive patterns with borders to match.

Regularly $3.25 to $4.00 yd.
Now 2.00 to 2.75

500 Oriental Rugs

Military operations in the Far East, continually interfering with the Rug Industry and hampering transportation, have created unprecedented conditions in foreign markets. Not only are prices continually and radically advancing, but there is an actual scarcity of genuine products.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Every Rug offered here is the finest of its particular type obtainable in the Orient, and at the prices quoted below is a splendid investment.

Kermanshahs and Sarouks
In unusual designs and dimensions, and of rare beauty, ranging in size from 8.0x 10.0 to 14.2x23.2.
Regularly $350 to $2,800
Now 280.00 to 2,100.00

Antique Bidjars and Khurdistans
With medallion and all-over effects, in desirable shades of blue, soft rose, reds, tans and ivory. Sizes 8x12 to 16x25.
Regularly $450 to $4,000
Now 360.00 to 3,000.00

Antique Feroghan and Iran
In dark and mellow tones and unusual proportions, ranging in size from 5.0x10.0 to 8.0x20.0.
Regularly $75 to $1,000
60.00 to 725.00

Dosar and Sarouks
Of very silky texture, in choice designs and exquisite colorings. Average size 4.6x6.6.
Specially priced
From 45.00 to 135.00

November Sale
of
Fall and Winter Bedding
Fully 1/3 under Present Market Price

Blankets

Fine White Wool Blankets made to our special order and recommended for excellent service; the following are specially priced:

Single Bed size.
Pair 4.00, 4.75, 5.25

Double Bed Size.
Pair 5.00, 5.95, 6.25, 7.85

Comfortables

Figured Silkoline Tops in various dainty patterns; cotton filled.
Specially priced, each 2.25

Figured Silkoline Tops, with plain border, in most wanted colorings; cotton filled.
Specially priced, each 3.50

Wool Filled Comfortables, covered with figured Silkoline.
Specially priced, each 3.75

Wool Filled Comfortables, with tops of figured Cambric and plain border.
Specially priced, each 5.50

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Our Exclusive
"Clydesdale" Brand

Made to our special order from a very firm, tightly woven muslin, remarkable for its extra long wearing quality.

1/4 Below Present Valu.

PILLOW CASES

Size.	Plain Hem.	Hemstitched.
42x 38½	22c each	28c each
45x 38½	24c each	30c each
50x 38½	28c each	34c each
54x 38½	30c each	38c each

COTTON SHEETS

Size.	Plain Hem.	Hemstitched.
63x 99	88c each	1.00 each
72x 99	95c each	1.10 each
72x108	1.05 each	1.15 each
81x 99	1.05 each	1.15 each
81x108	1.15 each	1.25 each
90x 99	1.15 each	1.25 each
90x108	1.25 each	1.35 each

5th Avenue at 40th Street

NOTE—The Store Will Be Closed Election Day, Tuesday, November 7th

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Specialists in Carpets, Upholstery, Dry Goods — 80 Successful Years — FOUNDED 1827

All Grades at Lowest Possible Prices — FOUNDED 1827

Fall and Winter Stocks

Women's, Misses' and Young Women's

Latest Day and Evening Apparel

Displayed in enchanting variety in our Salon des Robes are Costumes de Tailleur, richly trimmed with furs; Daytime Dresses in the smartest fabrics for every occasion; Motor, Afternoon and Utility Coats of warmest materials, with huge fur collars and cuffs; Evening Gowns and Wraps in gold and silver brocade, rich Velvets and Satins designed for the coming social events of the Winter Season.

WOMEN'S TAILOR SUITS,	29.50 to 175.00	MISSES' SMART TAILOR SUITS,	22.50 to 175.00
WOMEN'S AFTERNOON COATS,	29.50 to 395.00	MISSES' DAYTIME COATS,	16.50 to 115.00
WOMEN'S SILK AFTERNOON DRESSES,	24.50 to 325.00	MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESSES,	14.50 to 125.00
WOMEN'S EVENING DRESSES,	29.50 to 185.00	MISSES' EVENING DRESSES,	18.50 to 165.00
WOMEN'S EVENING WRAPS,	37.50 to 285.00	MISSES' EVENING WRAPS,	27.50 to 250.00

Very Special Offerings for Monday

Women's Suits and Coats
In All Regular Sizes

Fur-Trimmed Tailored Suits, adapted from recent French models, in Chiffon Broadcloth and Velour de Laine, in Navy, Green, Blue, Black and Brown.
Values to $45.00 **39.50**

Tailor Suits Designed by Cheruit, in beautifully soft, fine Velour de Laine, featuring a very smart coat, with large seal collar, warmly lined, and newest Fall skirt.
Values $55.00 **48.00**

Wool Velour Coats Designed by Bernard and suitable for afternoon wear. May be had in Black, Green, Navy, Brown and Prune; with fur collar; interlined and full satin lined.
Values to $55.00 **48.00**

Fur-Trimmed Wool Velour Coats in the newest semi-fitting models, interlined and silk lined throughout; colorings are the most fashionable of the season.
Values to $45.00 **37.50**

Misses' Coats and Dresses
14 to 20 Years and Small Women

Fur-Trimmed Tweed Coats—Copy of an imported model, showing the new yoke effect, large buttons and pocket; large flat collar of fur.
Specially priced **25.00**

Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Coats featuring a dressy model for street and afternoon wear; full satin lined, in all the fashionable shades.
Specially priced **34.50**

Metal Embroidered Afternoon Dresses of high-class serge in a very smart Moyen Age model, with satin collar and chenille buttons; colors are Burgundy, Green and Brown.
Specially priced **34.50**

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette and Velvet in Combination in a tucked skirt model, lined with white silk. Bodice of Georgette and velvet, trimmed with bands of silver metal lace and white Georgette.
Specially priced **34.50**

Handkerchiefs
An advance display, charming for holiday gifts

Women's Initials
Very dainty pure linen handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered block initials.
Special Value
Box **1.50** of Six

Men's Initials
Fine linen handkerchiefs, with white or Persian medallion initials and fine corded edge.
Regularly $9.00 Dozen
Box **3.00** of Six

Chiffon Veils
Reduced for Monday
Made up Chiffon hemstitched Veils, in a variety of smart color combinations.
Regularly $2.95 each
Sale Price **2.25**

Novelty Veils
Consisting of fancy mesh Veils with wide chiffon borders, in black, white and colors.
Specially priced, each,
85c. and 1.75

Reversible
Velour Portieres
Full length, best workmanship
Of very superior quality; soft and lustrous; may be had with plain or figured centres, and figured borders, in various attractive color combinations.
16.50 PAIR

Exhibition and Sale of
The Season's Finest Furs

In view of the continual advance in the market value of genuine, high-class Fashionable Pelts, the following prices present a rare opportunity.

Women's Fur Coats
In the prevailing styles, full and flaring and richly lined.

HUDSON SEAL (No. 85, as illustrated). Handsome plain coat, beautiful quality pelts, medium length, handsomely lined.
Regularly $135.00. On Special Sale at **105.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS. Plain.	Specially Priced	165.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS. Plain.	Specially Priced	255.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS. Skunk collar and cuffs.	Specially Priced	295.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS. Kolinsky trimmed.	Specially Priced	368.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS. Australian opossum trimmed.	Specially Priced	425.00
CARACUL MOTOR COATS. Long length.	Specially Priced	115.00
CARACUL COATS. Season's best models.	Specially Priced	785.00
MOLESKIN COATS.	Specially Priced	535.00
MOLESKIN COATS. Kolinsky trimmed.	Specially Priced	675.00
MOLESKIN OPERA WRAP.	Specially Priced	635.00
WHITE FUR OPERA WRAP.	Specially Priced	225.00

No. 85 *105.00*

Fur Capelets, Sets, Separate Pieces
Including smart combinations in exclusive styles.

MOLESKIN SCARFS, Novelty effects.	Specially Priced	20.00
MOLE CAPELETS AND STOLES.	Specially Priced	35.00 to 210.00
MOLESKIN MUFFS.	Specially Priced	32.00 to 72.00
HUDSON SEAL STOLES AND CAPELETS.	Specially Priced	32.50 to 105.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS.	Specially Priced	28.50 to 32.50
KOLINSKY STOLES AND CAPES.	Specially Priced	55.00 to 195.00
KOLINSKY MUFFS. Round.	Specially Priced	58.00 to 72.50
SKUNK CAPELETS AND STOLES.	Specially Priced	38.50 to 135.00
SKUNK MUFFS. Round.	Specially Priced	29.50 to 42.50
BLACK LYNX SCARFS AND STOLES.	Specially Priced	25.00 to 95.00
BLACK LYNX MUFFS. Round.	Specially Priced	32.50 to 40.00

Hudson Seal, trimmed with Skunk 425.00

Hudson Seal Coats
For Women and Misses.
Presenting one of the season's latest full-flaring models, richly lined with satin.
Regular Price $135.00
Monday **95.00** Only

Skunk Sets
An Unusual Opportunity
Consisting of a round muff and latest model scarf, made of handsome, lustrous pelts.
Regular Price $75.00
Monday **55.00** Only

Fashionable Silks

Colored Dress Satins, 40 inches wide, extra high finish, soft and heavy, in the leading street and evening shades.
Specially Priced, Yard,
2.75

3,000 Yards Black Dress Satin, 36 inches wide, imported and pure dye; highly lustrous and very serviceable.
A regular $2.50 quality
1.85

Fancy Plaid Silks. Taffeta grounds with colored satin bars, in dark and medium combinations, suitable for street and afternoon wear, and excellent value.
Specially Priced, Yard,
2.35

10,000 Yards

Dress Fabrics
Most in demand for smart Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts at decided savings in price.

All Wool Velour, 54 inches wide, in a handsome quality in navy, green, brown and black.
Regular stock price, $2.75
1.95

Chiffon Broadcloth, 54 inches wide, beautifully finished, in all the desirable Autumn colorings, including Burgundy and plum; also black.
At the very special price
2.75

All Worsted Dress Poplin, 53 inches wide, in navy and black, most desirable for suits and dresses.
Regular stock price, $1.75
1.35

Children's Bath Robes

Children's Beacon Blanket Robes, very dainty, soft and warm, finished with silk cord at neck and waist; sizes 2 to 6 yrs.; in Copen., tan and light blue.
Specially Priced, **1.50**

Infants' Eiderdown Robes, in white, with shawl collar; silk cord and tassel at neck; sizes to 3 years.
Specially Priced, **1.25**

Children's Quilted Silk Robes, in Copen., rose, pink and light blue; hand quilted; sizes 2 to 6 years.
Specially Priced, **3.50**

Children's Sweaters

Brushed Wool Sweaters, with shawl collar and pockets, in Copen and rose. Sizes 4 and 6 years.
Value $5.00 **3.95**

Knitted Wool Sweaters, Cardigan stitch, with shawl collar and sash; in Copen and rose. Sizes 8 to 14 years.
Value $5.00 **3.95**

A Charming Display of
Exclusive Waists and Blouses

Reproduced from unusual French models in sheer Laces, Nets, Crepes and Chiffon, introducing beautiful effects in gold and silver combinations, beaded and jet embroideries, and touches of rich Oriental colorings.

Three Groups Attractively Priced

Newest High Neck Models of Georgette, embroidered in contrasting colors. Also lined models in **Embroidered Georgette,** and **Blouses of Crepe Chiffon,** with Chenille embroidery.
Value $16.50 **15.00**

Costume Blouses of Georgette in suit shades with self and gold embroidery. Also **Dainty Models in Net,** embroidered and lined; colored organdie collar and cuffs.
Value $15.00 **12.00**

Georgette Crepe with deep embroidered collars or with lace trimmed jabots and frills, in white and flesh.
Value $9.50 **8.50**

Women's Gloves

Our "ACCO" Brand

The Best Glove Value of the Season. May Be Had in the Following Styles:

One Clasp Glace in smart shades of tan, with black stitching; also in white, or white with black stitching.
One Clasp Doeskin in white and yellow.
Monday **1.00** Pair
3 pairs at 95c pair.

Women's Mocha Gloves, in a smart shade of gray; very serviceable for general wear.
Specially priced, pair, 3 pairs at 1.20 pair. **1.25**

Women's White Glace Gloves—One clasp, P. X. M. seam, in white with black embroidery.
Specially priced, pair, 3 pairs at 1.45 pair. **1.50**

5th Avenue at 40th Street

CARLSTROM'S FLIGHT MINUTE BY MINUTE

Remarkable Record in Reporting It Made by Telephone Company.

VALUABLE AID TO MILITARY

Arrangements Made by C. H. Wilson, General Manager, Would Also Have Traced Hostile Machine.

Although Victor Carlstrom's record-breaking flight from Chicago, Ill., to Erie, Penn., to Hammondsport, N. Y., and then to Governors Island, in the 200-horsepower Curtiss military biplane, "The New York Times," was a matter of interest to every one watching the twenty-five bulletin boards scattered all over the city, the point of keenest interest was at the end of the long-distance telephone wire over which minute-by-minute reports were received telling of his progress. Never for a minute was he out of sight of an observer during all the 967 miles of his flight, which took eight hours 28 minutes and 30 seconds.

The most remarkable feature of the system used by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies, was the fact that the reports of progress were received in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES in many cases within less than a minute of the time of actual passing of the aeroplane. On several occasions the observer reported, "Carlstrom is passing now."

As a demonstration of military preparedness, this telephonic record of the passage of THE TIMES aeroplane has never been equaled. By substituting "enemy aeroplane" for Carlstrom in the bulletins, it would have been possible to trace the flight of the hostile machine during every minute it was over United States territory, and would have allowed the Army battleplanes to have destroyed him before he had flown for half an hour.

C. H. Wilson, General Manager of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, made the arrangements for recording the flight. In an order sent to more than 100 telephone stations, starting in Chicago and ending in New York, he gave detailed instruction for reporting the flight. Under the subheading, "Reports by Observers," this order said:

"The Telephone Company should have two or more observers stationed at each place of observation along the route of flight at selected points to cover the widest range of vision. Observers should, when practicable, be furnished with strong field glasses and have telephones conveniently located at their command. Observers should keep watch for the aeroplane beginning at least one hour in advance of its expected arrival.

"The reports should be made by telephone 'collect' to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's Traffic Chief at either Chicago, Maumee, Cleveland, Buffalo or New York, according to the point which may be most quickly reached. In each case it should be announced that it is a report of THE NEW YORK TIMES Aero-Mail Flight, which will signify that it is to take precedence over other business. These reports should be tranamitted with the utmost speed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's Traffic Chiefs to C. H. Wilson, General Manager, New York.

"Call relating to THE NEW YORK TIMES Aero-Mail Flight should preferably be handled by Chief Operator and take precedence over all other traffic, and sections of tandem circuits should be held until connections are completed."

All reports were immediately relayed from the traffic office of the company, at 15 Dey Street, to the operator in the editorial department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and from these the bulletins were made up and sent out to the bulletin boards.

The first reports were telephoned from the military aviation field at Ashburn, in Chicago, where the observer talked over a special wire that had been run to the side of the aeroplane, "The New York Times." These reports were timed by Central time, one hour earlier than Eastern or New York time, and showed that the observer was right beside the aeroplane.

Progress by Telephone.

The following is a complete list of the reports which were intensely interesting in their laconic descriptiveness:

5:45 A. M.—Getting light. Carlstrom tuning up machine.
5:50—Ready to start. Motor not running yet. Loading mail sacks.
6:01—Carlstrom in machine. All set.
6:01½—All ready to start.
6:02½—Motor started.
6:09½—Carlstrom starts.
6:12½—Circled field, gaining 1,000 feet elevation. Started east at 2,000 feet elevation.
6:14—Aeroplane out of sight of aviation field.
6:15½—Passed two and a half miles south of Blue Island, Ill., at 2,000 feet elevation.
6:17½—Passing Harvey, Ill.
6:18½—Chicago reports sun not yet up. Will be clear day.
6:21—Passed one mile north of Hammond, Ind., at 2,000 feet. Light wind from west. About five miles per hour.
6:31—Passed Hobart, Ind., at 2,500 feet.
6:37½—Passed over Chesterton, Ind., at 1½-mile elevation.
6:44—Reported approaching Laporte, Ind.
6:48½—Passed Laporte, Ind., at 2,000 feet.
7:10—Reported passing north of North Liberty, Ind.
7:31—Passed south of Millersburg, Ind.
7:35—Passed ten miles north of Kendallville, Ind.
8:10—Passed over Wauseon, Ohio. (Telephone engineers report that Carlstrom made fifty-five miles in about 35 minutes.)
8:22—Passed directly over Maumee, Ohio, at an elevation of 2,000 feet. Kane, Traffic Chief, sighted Carlstrom. Aero is 38 minutes ahead of telephone company time schedule. Noise of engine plainly heard; caused rush to street.
8:20, (deferred)—Passed Swanton, Ohio.
8:30—Passed over Oak Harbor, Ohio.
8:40, (deferred)—Was seen from Fremont, Ohio.
8:40—Passed south of Port Clinton, Ohio.
8:50—Passed south of Sandusky, Ohio.
8:55—Passed over Huron, Ohio. Telephone engineers report Carlstrom has averaged more than 105 miles per hour for the first two and one-half hours of flight. Montpelier, Ohio, reports that Hamilton, Ind., telephoned them that Carlstrom passed over that place at 8:40. Report deferred.
9:00—Passed over Vermilion, Ohio.
9:10—Passed over Lorain, Ohio.
9:43—Cleveland reports large crowds on tops of office buildings and other high places. Atmosphere hazy.
9:43½—Passed over Painesville, Ohio.
9:52—Passed over Geneva, Ohio. Weather hazy.
11:15, Eastern time—Erie, Penn., reports Carlstrom passing over North Girard, Penn., (thirty-five miles in 23 minutes.)
11:11—Passed North Girard, Penn., flying very high.
11:26—Reported passing over Erie, Penn., flying so high could hardly be seen. Large crowds. Weather very clear. Strong southwest wind, more west than south. Carlstrom passed about six miles south of Erie. Observer did not see him. He was reported by a farmer subscriber and by the lastman at Erie.
No Time—Buffalo heard that Carlstrom had landed at corner of Beach and Thirtieth Streets, in Erie, Penn. (Note from engineering department, 115 miles an hour flying time; 490 miles in 260 minutes.)
11:50—Buffalo reports Carlstrom descended on account of engine trouble. Will start again immediately. Descended in Erie.
12:03—Erie reports Carlstrom landed in Circus Grounds. Made good landing. Said minor engine trouble. Would start again in fifteen minutes. Report direct from telephone company observer, who reached grounds on motor cycle. Carlstrom told him.
12:16—Carlstrom landed at 11:27 because intake pipe had worked loose. This has been fixed. He told telephone men he needed gasoline. Has gone to get it. Said he would start again at about 12:35.
12:32—Erie reports a thirty-four-mile wind blowing from northeast. Weather fine and clear.
12:35—Large crowds at Circus Grounds. Police reserves sent to grounds to hold people back and protect machine.
12:45—Carlstrom not back at machine yet. Police have formed lines to hold back crowds. People coming from all over Erie, using every vehicle obtainable.
12:58—Crowd estimated at more than 5,000. Carlstrom has not returned. At least 5,000 people on way to grounds.
12:59—Carlstrom on way to grounds in motor car.
1:04—Carlstrom has enough gasoline to take him to New York. While here he put in call over long distance to Chicago. Carlstrom says he feels "fine," and he looks very well.
1:11—Carlstrom at machine with fifty gallons of gasoline. Will start shortly.
1:33—Carlstrom bought 68 per cent. specific gravity gasoline from the Atlantic Refining Company. He flew past Erie and then decided to return as circus grounds afforded landing place. When asked how he stood the trip he only laughed. Carlstrom did not eat here.
1:37—Gasoline is being put in tank. Is one-half in.
1:45—Carlstrom has received advices that Chicago is calling him on 'phone, and has gone, in an automobile apparently belonging to a stranger, to telephone one-quarter mile away. Gasoline is all in tank.
1:55—Carlstrom started talking to Chicago on telephone in small grocery store. Local Manager Young of Bell Telephone Company sent for and obtained police to guard machine.
2:00—Carlstrom on way back to machine.
2:07—Carlstrom examining machine. Expects to start shortly. Has not donned aviator's costume yet.
2:14—Erie reports a west wind, 10 miles per hour. Buffalo same, 36 miles.
2:17—Carlstrom cranking engine. Has donned garb. When asked for statement said: "Wait till I get started."
2:23—Engine started.
2:29—Carlstrom ran machine along ground for 150 yards and then stopped.
2:30—Engine still running. Carlstrom alights and instructs those helping him.
2:32—Carlstrom climbing into machine.
2:34—Carlstrom has climbed out of machine and is looking over engine.
2:34—Carlstrom off. Headed due east.
2:53—Passed Sherman, New York.
3:02—Passed Chautauqua, flying very high, barely visible.
3:06—Passed just north of Jamestown, N. Y., flying very high, headed east.
3:16—Passed Randolph, headed toward Salamanca.
3:22—Steam whistles blowing at Salamanca.
3:22½—Passed Salamanca, flying very high. Whistle being blown to call out people; every whistle in town blowing; everyone outdoors cheering Carlstrom; machine very high.
3:21, (delayed.)—Little Valley reported Carlstrom passed over at 3:20.
3:34—Passed over Allegany; very high, just in sight.
3:36—Passed Olean, N. Y.; very high, hardly seen.
3:38—Reported as seen by Cuba, N. Y., at 3:35.
3:41—Passing over Friendship, N. Y.
3:42—Reported from Wellsville, very high. (Speed between Erie and Wellsville about 105 miles per hour—Engineering Department.)
3:56—Passed Hornell, N. Y., northwest wind about ten miles per hour.
4:07—Passed Bath, N. Y., very high, headed south.
4:08—Elmira receiving many inquiries from nearby towns as to progress of flight. Much interest. All Elmira waiting. People out in droves watching for aeroplane.
4:24—Carlstrom reported landed one and one-half miles out of Hammondsport, N. Y. Not confirmed. Report confirmed. Location of Curtiss school and plant. Man started out in automobile to get Carlstrom. Direct wire from Hammondsport to THE TIMES being held open.

Talking to The Times.

Over this direct wire Carlstrom gave an interview to THE TIMES reporter in which he told of the trivial difficulty that had forced him to land at Erie, Penn., after breaking the American cross-country non-stop record, and said that he would start again for Governors Island in the morning. He was in direct communication with THE TIMES office less than fifteen minutes after stopping at Hammondsport.

The following morning, when Carlstrom drove his machine the 315 miles from Hammondsport to Governors Island in 2 hours and 21 minutes, at a speed of about 134 miles an hour, the telephone company's observer was at the aviation field waiting for him before dawn. His reports began reaching THE TIMES office as soon as Carlstrom arrived from the Curtiss Club, where he had spent the night. They were as follows:

6:02—Hammondsport reports that Carlstrom will start as soon as it is light enough to fly.
6:06—Hammondsport reports all ready for flight.
6:08½—Carlstrom preparing to start. Telephone observer on top of telephone pole where he can see machine start.
6:14—Just daylight at Hammondsport.
6:16—Light breeze from southwest at Hammondsport.
6:17—Not yet started engine.
6:19—Five persons at grounds to see Carlstrom start.
6:22—Carlstrom started motor.
6:24—Hammondsport telephone office reports hearing noise of motor about one mile away.
6:30—Carlstrom turning machine so as to be in proper position for start.
6:35—Carlstrom started.
6:36—Carlstrom 300 feet up and headed south.
6:36½—Carlstrom about two miles away from field.
6:38—Still in sight and rapidly climbing.
6:39—Carlstrom out of sight of Hammondsport aviation field.
6:41—Carlstrom passing over Bath, N. Y.
6:46—Elmira, N. Y., reports a fairly stiff breeze favoring Carlstrom.
6:52—Elmira reports hearing Carlstrom approaching.
6:55—Corning reports aeroplane, flying about 1,000 feet high.
6:56—In sight of Elmira.
6:57—Passed Elmira.
6:58—Five bells rung in Elmira to call people out to see Carlstrom go by. Bells started shortly after he was reported passing Corning, and continued after he had passed. Also whistles blown.
6:59—Elmira reports aeroplane headed for Waverly, N. Y.
7:00—Out of sight of Elmira.
7:03—Waverly reports Carlstrom passing.
7:04—Carlstrom reported passing over Sayre, Penn.
7:12¼—Sighted at Owego, N. Y.
7:14—Passed five miles south of Owego.
7:19—Out of sight of Owego.
7:27—Passed three miles south of Binghamton. Aeroplane up about 6,000 feet. Stiff favoring wind, and is traveling at great speed.
7:38—Passed Susquehanna, Penn. (Telephone engineers estimate that Carlstrom will reach Governors Island at 8:45.)
8:00—Passed Honesdale, Penn. Reported traveling due east. Not very high, but going very fast.
8:07—Passed Barryville, N. Y., twelve miles from Port Jervis.
8:13—In sight of Port Jervis. Flying very high and fast. Headed due east.
8:08 (delayed)—Passed Harley, Penn.
8:11 (delayed)—Passed Wilsonville, Penn.
8:14—Carlstrom dropped "bomb" in west end of Port Jervis. Telephone men after bomb. Will report to TIMES.
8:19—Out of sight of Port Jervis. Headed for Middletown.
8:19½—Carlstrom approaching Sussex, N. J. Flying very high.
8:25—Passing Warwick, N. J.
8:39—Passed Ramsey, N. J.
8:39½—Passed Ridgewood, N. J., six miles north of Paterson.
8:56—Landed at Governors Island. Machine being placed in hangars.
9:09—Carlstrom receiving congratulations of General Wood. Delivered THE TIMES mail. After which posed for six photographers and moving picture man.

This is the first time in the history of aeronautics that a flight has been minutely reported by telephone. It is an achievement that called for the use of millions of dollars worth of equipment, and showed conclusively what can be done by thorough organization and high efficiency.

MAYOR PRAISES CARLSTROM.

Says Feat Should Promote Friendship of Chicago and This City.

Commenting yesterday upon the achievement of Victor Carlstrom in flying from Chicago to New York, Mayor Mitchel said:

"Mr. Carlstrom deserves hearty congratulations for the new aviation record he has established. I have received the letter of greeting which he brought from Mayor Thompson of Chicago, and I join in the Mayor's hope that the fine enterprise shown by THE TIMES, together with Mr. Carlstrom's skill and daring, may, with this further elimination of time and distance between the two cities, bring an increase of good feeling and co-operation between the citizens."

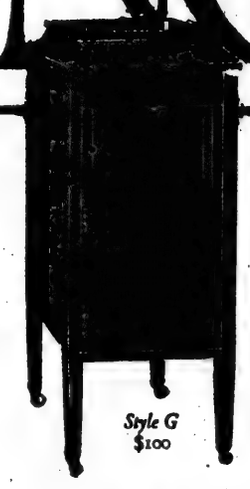
Merino and Crossbred Wools Go Up.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,590 bales. It was an excellent selection, and as buyers were keen for supplies, Merinos gained 10 to 15 per cent. and crossbreds 10 per cent. Scoured merinos sold at 4s 1½d and crossbreds at 3s 11d, while geelong greasy merinos made 3s 9½d, a new high record.

British Steamer Ponus Afire.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Falmouth reports the British steamer Ponus ashore and on fire in Falmouth Bay. The steamer Ponus, of 5,077 tons gross, was built in 1903 at Glasgow. Her recent movements have not been reported in the marine registers.

NOVEMBER



Completing two years of notable triumphs for the wonderful

AEOLIAN-VOCALION

AN unqualified supremacy in the world markets within two years of its introduction to the public, is the achievement of the Aeolian-Vocalion almost without parallel in the annals of commerce.

In November, 1914, this wonderful, new phonograph was placed on display in the salons of Aeolian Hall. From the very first it created widespread interest—made a veritable sensation in musical circles.

▼

The Vocalion was an epoch-making step in the evolution of the phonograph. It evidenced the first material interest in instruments of the sound-reproducing type on the part of any great musical instrument house. And that the Aeolian Company, maker of the Vocalion, was the world's leading musical concern—a highly progressive organization, but withal one of the most exclusive and conservative in the music field was further significant.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made in many Art and Period models. Prices to $2000. Special case designs to comply with architects' or decorators' specifications.

What remarkable development of the phonograph principle had the Aeolian Company attained which merited the dignity of their name—the support of their prestige and reputation for artistic quality?

▼

That was the question in every mind, and the public has not been slow to seek the answer. Scores of people daily have heard the Vocalion at Aeolian Hall. Hundreds, thousands have heard it in the Aeolian branch houses and the stores of Aeolian representatives throughout the world.

▼

The Vocalion triumphs began with its earliest appearance on sale. The curious who came to hear and to criticize became Vocalion purchasers, or, at least, went away to spread abroad their impression that the Vocalion was truly a new and wonderful instrument—a phonograph at last entitled by right of its high musical worth to be termed a true musical instrument.

▼

Much of the Vocalion popularity has been won, of course, through the novel opportunity it affords for musical expression. The Graduola expression device, as everyone now knows, permits complete control of tone—enables each record to be played with a wide latitude of effects. This has given phonograph music a vital quality, a variety never before possible, and has added infinitely to the charm and artistic possibilities of the sound-reproducing instrument.

But Vocalion supremacy rests basically upon the undeniable fact of its wonderfully perfect tone—its power to bring from every record the last subtlety of recorded sound.

▼

It is beauty and unequaled fidelity of tone that has held public approval; that has elicited the immediate endorsement of the musical world; that has brought the Vocalion within the space of two years to an unassailable leadership of a great and strongly intrenched industry!

AN INVITATION

We invite everyone who has the slighest interest in music to hear the Vocalion. An instrument of such revolutionary quality—that must eventually take an important place in the social and esthetic life of every comfortable home—merits your attention if only for the sake of personal information.

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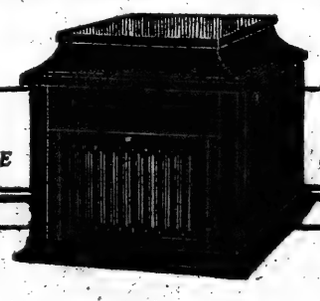

ORDERS AN INQUIRY ON CAR SHORTAGE

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Make Its Investigation Nation-Wide.

SHIPPERS BLAME ROADS

Say They Have Neglected to Renew Equipment—First Hearing at Louisville Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The nation-wide shortage of freight cars, the most acute for many years, will be the subject of a general formal investigation covering every part of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced today. The statement said that the investigation would go into questions of supply, exchange, and return of freight cars, "with the view of issuing such orders as the commission may deem appropriate."

A copy of the order was served upon representatives of all interstate carriers, and the first hearing was fixed for next Wednesday at Louisville before Commissioner McChord, who is already there conducting an informal conference on car shortage. Such further hearings as the Commissioner may regard as necessary will be announced later.

The action in extending the informal conference at Louisville into a sweeping general investigation of a formal character, with hearings, probably, in such shipping centres as New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and Kansas City, is the result of complaints filed with the commission from all sections recording serious conditions as the result of the car famine. It directly follows a conference early in the week between commission officials and members of the Industrial Traffic League, comprising shippers in Boston, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and other large traffic centres.

Traffic committees may be organized to cope with the situation, as the league suggested and as was done last Spring, when a serious congestion of freight in the East was threatened. At that time a committee, agreed to by the carriers for the purpose, and sponsored by the commission, met daily in New York for the purpose of handling the congestion of cars and furnished the unusual spectacle of officials on the commission giving directions for the handling of traffic by one road on that of a competitor road as part of the clearing operation. The league of shippers and the commission favored the committee plan at that time and are said to favor it now.

The railroads have already taken one step with a view to helping themselves in their dilemma by filing a tariff increasing the demurrage charges on cars remaining over the time allotted to shippers for either loading or unloading. They want this increase made effective on Dec. 1, but shippers, as in the past, have protested against it and may force either suspension or cancellation of the demurrage tariff.

Middle West a Chief Sufferer.

The car shortage is mostly felt in the Middle West coal fields and at ports where export shipping facilities are inadequate, but it is experienced in some degree in every State, according to reports to the Commissioners. Elevator and warehouse facilities also are overtaxed. The railroads point to the unprecedented traffic requirements, owing to the European war and other factors, and contend that the commission has not been sufficiently liberal in allowance of rates to permit them to spend much money on new equipment. Shippers say the roads for approximately three years past have been generally lax in ordering new cars, that comparatively little new equipment has been bought in that time, and that when the roads were confronted with the abnormal demands of the last year or two they were caught by the rising tide of prices and demands from abroad, so that in many cases they could not get the cars they ordered, and in other cases, when cars could be purchased at all, they had to take wooden equipment when they wanted steel cars.

What the commission may order after investigation is a question, as its power over purchase of equipment is admitted to be limited. The investigation is expected, however, to accomplish much through publicity.

An effort will be made to learn how much additional equipment would be required on each road to handle all traffic offered; whether shippers are being discriminated against in car distribution; whether they are really cooperating with the roads to relieve the situation; how many cars have been discarded recently, and how many new ones have been ordered, and when delivery is to be expected.

Roads Asked for Conference.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—Proposals that for the immediate relief of the countrywide railroad car shortage the Interstate Commerce Commission call a conference of the executive heads of the railroad conferences of the East, South, and West were communicated late today to Commissioner C. C. McChord, who has been presiding over the informal inquiry held here.

The communication was formulated at a conference of railroad representatives as a result of suggestions by Commissioner McChord that they endeavor to agree among themselves regarding car distribution which would tend speedily to ameliorate present conditions.

The communication declares it the sense of the railroad representatives at the conference that "the immediate action desired by you in the present situation can be best obtained by a request upon Messrs. A. H. Smith, Fairfax Harrison, and R. H. Aishton, Chairmen of the Conferences of the East, the South, and the West, respectively, to meet you upon such date as you may fix, together with such of the members of their conferences as they may designate, in order that a committee, with power, may be constituted to confer with the commission."

As an outgrowth of the informal inquiry, which ended late today, the Interstate Commerce Commission, on Mr. McChord's recommendation, has ordered a formal investigation of the situation to begin Wednesday in Louisville. It will cover the supply, exchange, interchange, and return of freight cars, together with all practices and regulations relating thereto.

With the exception of a few minutes allowed J. D. Forest of Indianapolis, in which to make a statement, the entire time of the conference today was taken up with the testimony of C. B. Phelps, Superintendent of Transportation of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Blames the North and East.

Reading from a printed brief, he gave in detail statistics of the movement of cars from and to the Louisville & Nashville. This road, he said, in common with other lines characterized as "producing roads," or roads that give to other lines more traffic than they receive from them, has been for many weeks facing a gradually growing car shortage which finally forced embargoes against any further movement of cars from their lines. Roads which give to other lines more traffic than they receive, Mr. Forest said, must have returned to them from foreign carriers many empty cars if the car supply balance was to be maintained. All Northern and Eastern connections of the Louisville & Nashville, he said, had failed to return empty cars and had used them in their own traffic.

He recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission assume direction of the enforcement of car service rules, that demurrage charges be put on a progressive basis, and that the per diem assessed against carriers holding a foreign car be increased.

J. B. Dow, attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission, announced just before the adjournment that when the formal investigation was convened he would seek to determine the manner in which cars were being used on the various railroads. He would also ask, he said, for data as to the nature of the loads, the average time under load, and the situation as to congestion of terminals.

BAR ENGINEERS' TESTIMONY.

Commerce Commissioners Won't Call More "Searchlight" Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Interstate Commerce Commission this evening refused to grant the petition of the railroads to introduce the testimony of fifty-eight additional engineers who came here to testify against the electric headlights sought by the brotherhood leaders. C. C. Paulding, D. E. Minard, and Stacy B. Lloyd, attorneys for the railroads, entered a formal exception. President W. S. Carter of the firemen's brotherhood earlier in the day said that there would be an injunction suit if the commission should decide to adopt the rule requiring the powerful searchlights, throwing a 1,000-foot beam, on all locomotives.

The railroads presented the testimony of twenty witnesses, most of them engineers, who pronounced the electric headlights dangerous on congested multiple-track Eastern roads because of difficulties in reading signals correctly in the glare. Most of these testified as to the expulsion of members of the Brotherhood of Engineers for having given testimony previously, under a rule forbidding any member from interfering with the action of the brotherhood legislative board.

The commission also decided against the railroads' suggestion of an adjournment over Election Day.

All this afternoon the employes' first witness, Chief Inspector McManally of the Locomotive Boiler Inspection Service, testified in advocacy of the high-power lights.

In asking to have the additional fifty-eight engineers heard Mr. Minard, representing the Erie, said:

"This is especially important, as in all the hearings I have had on this headlight question, opposing these same brotherhood leaders, the statement has been made that the railroads could not get engineers to testify against the high-power headlights. Now these practical, experienced men—representing a total of 1,063 years at the throttle and 338 years as firemen—are here as citizens asking to be heard. They know the dangers of such headlights in all sections and under all conditions, as they come from various railroads in various sections of the country."

A list of the men and their records was filed with the request.

O. P. Keller, for thirty-four years a Pennsylvania engineer and now running the "Broadway Limited," testified that he had been expelled on charges made by Grand Chief Stone of violating his obligations and the rules of the brotherhood after Division 74 of Harrisburg, of which he was chief, voted against electric headlights when the matter was before the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1913. Keller wrote a protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission last January against the pending Federal rule, asserting that 95 per cent. of the engineers were opposed to the "searchlights," but that they were afraid to testify because they would be expelled from the brotherhood, as others had been.

JAPAN BUILDING BIG SHIP.

To Establish Express Service Between San Francisco and Yokohama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The lead that Japan has obtained in commerce on the Pacific is reflected in a report from Consul General George Anderson at Hongkong that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the largest Japanese steamship company in the transpacific trade, is building a new steamer designed to be the largest and the fastest on the Pacific for the express purpose of supplying the best passenger service yet attained between the United States, Japan, and the East. This vessel will engage in express service between San Francisco and Yokohama with connections at Yokohama for Hongkong and Manila, and stops both ways at Honolulu.

By confining the service of the larger and faster ships to the Yokohama-San Francisco run, and allowing the service between Hongkong and Yokohama to be taken over by other lines and smaller ships, the available tonnage across the Pacific will be materially increased.

"The new vessel," says Consul General Anderson, "is to have a length of 630 feet, about 46 feet longer than the Empress ships of the Canadian Pacific ocean service, which now furnishes the fast service across the Pacific. The ship will have a speed of 23 knots, accommodations for 300 first-class passengers, 100 second class, and 800 steerage passengers, and every possible convenience and luxury. It will compete with the Canadian Pacific and any ships American companies may place on the Pacific. It will be followed by other ships of the Empress class.

"The inauguration of the express system from Yokohama to San Francisco emphasizes the policy of the Japanese lines, under Government subsidy, to serve Japanese interests first, leaving Manila and Hongkong interests and American trade there to be taken care of by other means.

"The fast service will be of special advantage to Japanese silk interests, since the short voyage reduces interest charges on valuable silk cargoes to a minimum. Inasmuch as Japanese silk interests in the last few years have developed almost a complete monopoly of the raw silk trade with the United States, this fast service is likely to increase materially the hold of the Japanese silk dealers upon American manufacturing interests.

"It is becoming more and more evident that if there is to be any material improvement in the shipping service between the United States, Hongkong, and Manila, it must be from American sources.

"The keenest sort of competition in passenger and freight service on the Pacific is expected at the close of the war, and the character of the vessels already in service or under construction is such that only those of the highest class may hope to have a reasonable part in the trade."

COAL FROM SULPHITE LYE.

Waste Material of Papermaking Utilized by Norwegian Invention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Manufacture of coal from waste material of paper factories—an industry which holds forth promise of reducing the cost of both paper and coal—is described in a report made public today by the Department of Commerce from American Consul General Dennison at Christiania, Norway. The inventor is R. V. Strelenert, a Gothenburg engineer. The process produces coal from sulphite lye.

"It is stated that this process," the report says, "produces a 'coal powder' almost equal in calorific value to first-class coal, namely, 6,800 calories against 7,000 in the case of the best English coal. A company, under the title of Sulphite Coal, Ltd., has been formed, with a minimum capital of $428,000, to exploit it. It is estimated that if the coal powder is made of all the sulphite lye refuse of Norway 30 per cent. of the import coal will be replaced.

"According to Dr. Strelenert's method, the lye will be mixed with some foreign material after the boiling of the sulphite and then transferred to a large kiln, where it will be boiled again under high pressure. Under this process the lye is changed and the substance, which is converted into coal, sinks to the bottom and is then taken out in the form of a thick black paste. The water which remains in the paste is then removed in a centrifugal machine and the residue is the coal in a powdered form. The powder will then, in all probability, be made into bricks or balls and used in the same manner as coal.

"Under the sulphite process in papermaking only 45 per cent. of the wood of the timber is utilized. The remainder falls as refuse into the lye, and it is this (over one-half of the timber) which Dr. Strelenert's process transforms into coal."

ST. PAUL'S HONORS CHILDREN

Chapel Closes 150th Anniversary with Eucharist and Parade.

Yesterday was children's day in the week's celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Streets. A children's eucharist was celebrated at 1 o'clock, at which the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, vicar of the chapel, officiated. After this there was a procession of children from the parish house, through the churchyard and into the chapel, where seats had been reserved for them. Five hundred children were in the procession, the children of the other chapels of the parish joining with those of St. Paul's in the celebration of the day. The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of the parish, and Dr. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of New York, marched in the procession also.

Bishop Burch made the address at the noon service to the children, urging them to stand amid the temptations of the world as St. Paul's Chapel had stood amid the changes of New York, firm and faithful for Jesus Christ. He recounted the history of the chapel and told of the famous persons who had attended there.

After the noon service there was a reception for the children in the parish house and refreshments were served. Yesterday's services closed the celebration.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $3 from Miss Helen Goldstone, and $6 from Miss Ida Pritchett toward the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

VAINLY ASKS TRIAL AS THIEF

Youth Tries to Assume Guilt in Case Against Mother.

Edward Frisling, 20 years old, an electrician living at 360 Manida Street, The Bronx, yesterday tried to take upon his shoulders a charge of grand larceny pending against his mother. Magistrate McQuade in the Morrisania Court discharged Frisling, believing him to be innocent, despite the youth's protestations that he was guilty and his mother innocent.

The charge grew out of the theft of $1,400 worth of jewelry from the rooms of Mrs. Elvira Geiger, who shared an apartment with Mrs. Rose Frisling and her son. The jewelry was found in a cellar to which detectives were led by the mother. Fingerprints on two pieces of cut glass resulted in the mother's arrest. Mrs. Frisling is under $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in the Bronx.

Crestfallen, Frisling left the court-room, disappointed because he had not been held for trial.

Appeal for Needy Widow.

Without a husband, in poor health, and with four young children is the story of the unfortunate Mrs. "Morland." When her husband died, leaving her with a two-year-old baby and three other children, all under 7, she faced her plight bravely and tried to earn enough money to keep the home together, but heart trouble made this impossible. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities is endeavoring to build up Mrs. "Morland's" health, and also is looking after the health of the children, who are not strong. The home is an excellent one and should not be broken up because of poverty alone. Contributions toward a fund of $150 to provide a weekly allowance for food and rent are appealed for and may be mailed to 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0291 T."

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PRESENT

A Number of New Models

Tailored Dresses
In Cloth and Velvet

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Tailored Suits

Skating and Pastime Suits
as well as
Coats and Wraps
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Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

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Importers Creators

Evening Gowns
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Fur Trimmed
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PARIS MODELS
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CREATION

The Store will be closed all day on Election Day, Tuesday, November 7th

B. Altman & Co.

A Splendid Collection of Rich Furs

has been assembled in the Department on the Third Floor, affording unsurpassed opportunities for a discriminating selection.

The fashionable shapes and combinations in Coats, Capes, Wraps, Capelets, Stoles, Collars and Muffs are lavishly displayed, as well as a fascinating assortment of Animal Scarfs. There is also a highly interesting selection of superb separate skins, perfectly matched, for making up to individual requirements. It includes Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Silver Foxes, Chinchillas, Erminés and Natural Blue Foxes.

Children's Furs; and Trimming Furs in all the modish varieties.

A Large Selection of Imported Filet Lace Window Panels

(Hand-made)

will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday)

at remarkable price concessions

In the regular stock of the Lace Curtain Department is shown an unexampled assortment of Imported Hand-made Curtains of great beauty and richness. Specially featured are "La Contessa" Curtains, made in Switzerland exclusively for and introduced in America by B. Altman & Co. There is also a very large stock of American-made Curtains, moderately priced.

(Lace Curtain Department, Fourth Floor)

New Suitings and Coatings

of which a large shipment has just been received, include Scotch and English Homespuns, Mixtures and Checked Velours, designed especially for country or sports suits, motor coatings and storm coatings.

A Monday offering of specific interest will comprise

IMPORTED COATINGS (54-inch)

specially priced at . . . per yard $3.75

Also FINE BROADCLOTH (54-inch)

of exceptional quality, in burgundy, dark green, dark brown, navy blue, French blue, tan and black, specially priced at per yard $1.75

Women's Tailor-made Suits

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

are shown in a large and varied assortment of distinctive models, developed in the smartest materials. The prices asked for these Suits are very moderate, considering style, quality and workmanship.

A special feature is being made of

FUR-TRIMMED AND PLAIN SUITS

in a number of attractive styles, at

$48.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Women's Autumn Gowns

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING

are displayed in a marvellous array of beautiful modes, representing every smart style feature and all the sought-after fabrics of the season, including satins, chiffon velvets, broadcloths, crepes and chiffons.

THE NEW COAT DRESSES

now being prominently featured, are shown in a number of exclusive models.

(Third Floor)

The Corset Department

is featuring, among other attractive novelties, a "Ceinture de Sport," made exclusively for B. Altman & Co. by Georges, of Paris. Also a French "Skating Corset," designed especially for participants in this most fascinating of Winter sports. Both styles are modeled in white and pink materials, and are moderately priced.

(Department on Second Floor)

The Sweater Department

(on the Third Floor) is displaying a number of novelties in Sweaters for Women and Misses, including a slip-over model, made of wool or silk, which is winning wide popularity.

There are also Hat and Scarf Sets, made of velvet and brushed wool; Caps and Tam o'Shanters of wool; and Scarfs in every wanted style and color. Suede Coats and Vests for motor and sports wear, and Shawls in many varieties, also contribute their quota to the display.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL **Thirty-fifth Street**

MILITIAMEN BALK AT SIX-YEAR OATH

Number Refusing to Sign New Federal Contract May Reach 40,000.

TIME LIMIT ESTABLISHED

National Guard Units Failing to Comply with New Law Will Receive No Government Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Reports reaching the War Department indicate that thousands of militiamen are refusing to sign the contract for a term of six years in the National Guard, as prescribed by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, which provided for a reorganization of the army and the Federalization of the guard. It was intimated that the number might reach 40,000.

Under the National Defense act all militiamen joining the National Guard must take an oath of allegiance to the United States as well as to the State, and sign a contract to serve six years, of which three shall be in the guard and three in the reserve. Under the new law the President may at any time call out the guard of any State, and Federal funds will be available only to the National Guard units that have become Federalized—that is, whose members have taken the dual oath and signed the six-year enlistment contract.

The law does not compel militia men to take this oath and make the contract, but those who refuse will be dropped from the roster of the War Department, and no funds appropriated by Congress can be used for the support of any militia unit not a member of the National Guard of the United States.

Officials at the War Department said today that if National Guard companies fall below the minimum strength requirements by reason of refusal of some of the militiamen to comply with the oath and contract provisions of the new law disciplinary commanders will be required to recruit such organizations up to the required minimum strength, and if they fail such companies will be mustered out, although time will be allowed in which to rebuild the organizations.

The War Department has decided to settle the issue involved by fixing a time limit within which militiamen must comply or withdraw from the guard. For militiamen now in the service of the United States the final date for taking the new oath and making the contract is Nov. 30. For those now in the Federal service the final date is the last day of the calendar month succeeding that in which they are restored to State control. The Militia Bureau of the War Department has been urged by Major General O'Ryan of the New York National Guard to extend these dates, but the department has declined.

The situation is being governed in this respect by a letter sent by the acting Chief of the Militia Bureau to the Adjutants General of all the States informing them of the time limit.

NO ALIMONY FOR HEIRESS.

Court Denies an Application by Mrs. Amie Holbrook Little.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan denied yesterday an application by Mrs. Amie Holbrook Little for alimony pending a suit for a separation from W. Paxton Little, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Falls Power Company, who recently divorced her in New Jersey on the ground of abandonment. In her plea for alimony Mrs. Little contended that her husband's New Jersey divorce was invalid here because she was not served with the papers legally, but in refusing alimony, Justice Cohalan ruled that there was not sufficient probability that Mrs. Little would succeed in her action to warrant the alimony order.

Mr. Little told the Court that, when he married the plaintiff, she had property worth $1,000,000, consisting of stock in a Wyoming coal mine, inherited from a former husband. Little has been married before.

Killed in Fall from Hell Gate Bridge.

Falling 150 feet from the huge Astoria tower of the Hell Gate Bridge of the New York Connecting Railway on the Astoria shore yesterday, Michael Trinitan of 16 Hayward Street, Brooklyn, was killed. Trinitan was working on the north side of the tower above the Shore Road. He had just donned his overalls, and had started to work when he slipped and lost his balance.

WAR CHARITY FETE ON THE VATERLAND

Giant Hamburg-American Liner Houses a Fancy Dress Festival.

TO AID CENTRAL POWERS

Supper, Concert, Cabaret, and Dancing Enjoyed by More Than 650 Guests.

The giant Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, which has been resting quietly alongside her pier in Hoboken since the beginning of the war, was ablaze with lights last night above and below deck when the ship was thrown open to the public for a concert and festival in aid of the war charities of the Central Powers. It is expected that $7,000 will be added to the fund by the fete.

The big courtyard was filled with automobiles and the pier was decorated with colored lights and flags in honor of the occasion. Employes of the steamship line, dressed in fancy costumes, met the guests at the entrance and drove them on electric trolleys to the gangway.

Six hundred and fifty or more members of the German-American colony in New York and their friends paid $10 a ticket for admission and bought all kinds of souvenirs on board to aid the fund. After the supper served in the grand dining saloon there was a concert in the music room under the direction of Otto Goritz of the Metropolitan Opera Company, a cabaret show in the drawing room on the sun deck, dancing in the ballroom and all kinds of other entertainments to amuse the guests.

The women and many of the men wore fancy costumes and all appeared to enjoy the fun which had been provided for them. A portion of the starboard side of the upper promenade deck was fitted up with flowers and flags, where pictures of a spa through which the Vaterland recently passed, of cheering Germans, and of the Kaiser were hanging. By order of the Captain, however, no pictures of the Kaiser were displayed on the port side, which was decorated with flowers, depicting the neutral nations principally constructed by the crew of the Vaterland and filled with small cabins. Above the middle of each cabin appeared the words, "Long live Germany," and "Long live Austria-Hungary." Over the doors of the cabins were pictures of cheering Germans.

Gaily-colored Hawaiian grass skirts and leis surrounded what is known as the "Hawaiian Room," and there, in the time-honored fashion of the Hawaiian Islands, the guests were greeted with kisses. Miss Gertrude Price Richards and William G. Stahlberg, of the Hamburg-American Line, who gave the use of the liner for the fete, were present to support the Gamma Sors.

Among those who were on the reception committee were Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, the cartoonist; Mayor Hanna Tauscher, Jacques Dallis, the German singer from the Metropolitan Opera House, and many others well known in the social and professional world. The officers and crew of the Vaterland were all dressed in summer uniforms, and it was expected that the last of the guests would leave the Hamburg-American line pier this morning as the Hoboken milkman is going his round.

SOPRANO MAKES DEBUT.

Eleanor Reinhart Appears in Recital with Valentine Crespi, Violinist.

Eleanor Reinhart, soprano, assisted by Valentine Crespi, violinist, gave a recital last night in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Each appeared in several groups of songs and violin compositions and they performed two numbers together. It was the singer's first appearance, although Miss Crespi has been heard here before.

Miss Donohue is very young and apparently not yet prepared sufficiently to make much of a reputation for herself on the concert stage. She shows promise, however. Her voice is superficially of good natural quality, though she does not always succeed in producing all her tones properly. Many of them were unpleasantly throaty, and a tendency to sharpen and evenness and definite routine will have to be done. She showed also an instinct for style and real feeling that often shone through the nervousness and stiffness that is to be expected of a first recital. Clemente de Macni assisted at the piano.

NEW ACADEMY MEMBERS.

Two to Be Elected at Joint Meeting with Arts and Letters Institute.

Two new members are to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters at the annual meeting of that body in January, the membership of which is restricted to fifty. Because the present quota is a total meeting of the same kind with the National Institute of Arts and Letters, according to an announcement made yesterday by Robert Underwood Johnson. Mr. Johnson, who is the permanent secretary of the Academy, announced that the joint meeting will be held on Nov. 16 and 17 at the Plaza Carlton Hotel, and that papers would be read by four of its members, William Dean Howells, its President; Brander Matthews, Vernon Howe Bailey, Chancellor Walter Hullihen and William Crary Brownell, the critic. Papers will also be read by four members of the National Institute, Richard Burton, Winston Churchill, Will H. Low, and Jesse Lynch Williams.

In announcing the joint meeting Mr. Johnson asked a Times reporter to be present also to refer to the fifty-third anniversary of the city tomorrow. It was then, Mr. Johnson said, that Fernando Wood, Mayor, recommended to the Common Council during the last year. William Cullen Bryant, the famous editor, who died at his home recently, was also a member of the Academy, but the vacancy caused by his death will not be filled until January, at the days of other meetings, so that the members shall have thirty days to consider new candidates.

Preceding the joint meeting the Academy will hold a meeting by itself on Nov. 14 in the Century Club building, 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, at his home, 60 Morningside Drive, at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, President Butler, in his capacity as secretary, will read the report of the academy. President Butler is expected to be re-elected.

The first session of the joint meeting will take place at 10:30 A. M. on Nov. 16, at the Plaza, and at 2 P. M. that afternoon at the hotel will be tendered to the visiting members. In the afternoon there will be a recital by Yolanda Quaiter and a reception to the members by Henry C. Frick at 1 East Seventieth Street. The dinner and an address by Dr. Lyman Abbott will be held at the Ritz-Carlton at 8 P. M.

The Academy's second joint session will be held at the Library of the Hispanic Society of America at 155th Street and Broadway, on Nov. 17, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch will give a reception in the evening at her home at 154 East Seventieth Street.

Mr. Johnson said yesterday that plans have been completed for the building which the organization proposes to erect as a permanent home between 155th Street, 156th Street, Broadway and Riverside Drive, opposite the building occupied by the Hispanic Society. The proposed building, would cost between $400,000 and $500,000, he said. The lots have already been donated. Mr. Johnson said that construction of the building would begin as soon as sufficient money could be raised.

Erasmus Hall Runners Victorious.

Runners from Erasmus Hall High School easily outdistanced competitors from Commercial High School and the freshmen of the College of the City of New York in a triangular meet over the Prospect Park course, Brooklyn, yesterday. Erasmus had 17 points and Commercial was second with 39 points. Individual honors went to Joe Rosefsky of the City College freshmen team, who won rather easily in 19:17.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — Between 5th and 6th Avenues — West 43rd Street

A Most Exceptional Offering of

Dress Silks and Velvets

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

At Unusually Emphatic Reductions

Imported Chiffon Velvets - - - - at $3.95
40 ins. wide, in a beautiful assortment of rich Autumn shades; also black. *Formerly $6.50 yard*

Imported Brocaded Silks - - - at $1.85
36 to 42 ins. wide; self and two tone effects, suitable for dresses and linings; *Formerly $2.50 to 6.50*

Imported Tinsel Brocades, $6.95 and 9.50
31 to 40 ins. wide; on satin, taffeta and chiffon grounds; silver and gold figures; *Formerly $12.50 to 19.50*

Plain Colored Dress Silks - - - at $1.95
40 ins. wide; Cote de Cheval, Moire Crepe, Plisse Crepon, Satin Crepe and Moire Taffeta *Formerly $3.50 to 5.50*

Crepe de Chine
40 inches wide; in evening and street shades, also white and black; formerly $1.75 a yard,
at $1.28

Crepe Georgette
40 inches wide; in all the light and dark shades of the season; formerly $2.00 a yard,
at $1.48

Black Satin Florence
Imported, 40 inches wide; soft finish, high lustre; formerly $3.50 a yard,
at $2.35

Black Brocaded Silks
Imported; 40 inches wide; formerly $5.50 to 7.50 yd,
at $2.45

Superior Quality Chiffon Broadcloths

Special on the Main Floor, Monday:

50 and 54 inches wide, satin finish, light weight, sponged and shrunk, in a large assortment of the fashionable colors and black,

At the Remarkably Low Price of

$1.85 a yard

The Fur Department

Has now ready for selection a high class assortment of superb reliable furs in the newest prevailing modes, including

Coats for Day and Evening Wear, Collarettes, Stoles, Scarfs, Muffs, etc., at attractive prices.

Misses' and Children's Furs, Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats and Fur Motor Coats, Motor Robes and Mounted Animal Rugs.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street — (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) — West Forty-third Street

A Particularly Important Offering Monday and Tuesday,

Misses' and Small Women's Street and Dress Coats

Comprising this season's most striking models, combining the best style features produced in Paris and New York with the most favored materials, trimmings and colorings, for present and Winter wear.

At prices totally disproportionate to their actual values.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Attractive loose ripple models of wool velour, in semi-and full-belted styles, featuring the newest convertible collars and pockets, some with large fur collars; many silk lined and warmly interlined; all the new Fall colors,
at $18.50 and 23.00

Misses' Dressy Coats
Including reproductions of imported designs, loose ripple and belted effects; Bolivia cloth, wool velour or duvetyn; many have large cape and convertible collar of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), seal plush and natural raccoon fur,
at $29.50 and 37.50

Women's Negligees
SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:
Attractive Negligees
of crepe de Chine, in desirable colorings; swansdown trimming,
at $8.75
Corduroy Robes
in beautiful colorings; lined and unlined; some marabou trimmed,
$2.95 to 9.75

Women's Untrimmed Hats
ARE being shown in the most desirable shapes and materials, together with Goura, Aigrette effects and Flower Garnitures for hat trimmings and evening wear.
FOR MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR:
Black Lyons Velvet Hats
tricornes, turbans and sailors,
at $1.95
Smart Feather Hats
marked extremely low,
at $2.25 to 13.50

Women's Petticoats
SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:
All Jersey Models
in very attractive colorings,
$5.00 to 7.95
Smart Street Petticoats
Jersey top and taffeta models, stripes and plain shades, also all jersey,
at $3.95

Women's Smart Street, Motor and Dress Coats

At price advantages that are very exceptional for Monday and Tuesday

Women's Street and Motor Coats
of Velour Cloth with large fur collar and cuffs and wide banding at bottom,
Sold heretofore at $55.00,
now $35.00

Women's Fashionable Dressy Coats
of Chiffon Velvet, Velour or Bolivia Cloth, in the smart colorings and richly fur trimmed,
Sold heretofore at $98.00,
now $65.00

The Upholstery Section
HAS PREPARED THESE VERY DECIDED PRICE INDUCEMENTS FOR MONDAY:

French Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains
formerly $7.75 to 12.75
$5.90, 7.50 and 9.75 pair

Novelty Irish Point and Brussels Curtains
formerly $6.25 to 13.00
$4.90, 7.25 and 9.50 pair

Filet Lace Panels, - - at $9.75, 14.50 and 18.50

An excellent collection of Far-Eastern fabrics in small square and oblong pieces very desirable for use in making Lamp Shades, Cushions, Scarfs, Table Mats and for Dress Trimmings, is shown in the Main Aisles of the Upholstery Section.

Household & Decorative Linens
THE NOVEMBER SALES BEGIN TO-MORROW WITH THESE STRIKING PRICE CONCESSIONS:

Linen Double Damask Table Cloths
2x2 yards, $4.95 | 2x3 yards, $7.75 | 2½x2½ yds., $7.50
2x2½ yards, $6.50 | 2½x2½ yds., $6.50 | 2½x3 yards, $9.50
Napkins to match, doz. $6.25, 7.50 and 8.75

Linen Satin Damask Luncheon and Dinner Sets, Consisting of Table Cloth and 12 Napkins; superior grade; hemstitched, at $8.75, 10.75 to 19.75

Linen Damask Tray and Carving Cloths at 35c, 60c & 95c

Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, - at $3.45, 4.95 & 7.50

Persian and Chinese Rugs at Attractive Prices
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Persian Rugs, including Mahals, Ghoorevans, Serebends, etc., - - - at $78.00 to 285.00
Sizes from 7 to 11½ ft. wide by 10½ to 15½ ft. long; regularly $110.00 to 365.00

Khiva and Beluchistan Rugs,
Small room sizes, averaging 7 to 10 ft.,
at $60.00
Regularly up to $110.00

Silky Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs
Room sizes, 9 to 10½ ft. wide by 12½ to 14½ ft. long,
at $188.00 to 295.00
Regularly $265.00 to 468.00

Also Genuine Chinese Rugs
Many embossed, 7 to 12 ft. wide by 9 to 17½ ft. long
at $95.00 to 785.00
Beautiful blue, rose and gold colorings.

American Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums in the most approved designs, at moderate prices.

IN CENTRAL BORNEO WITH DR. LUMHOLTZ

Unearths Dyak Legend Which Foreshadowed Count Zeppelin's Airships.

LIGHT ON ANCIENT LORE

Famous Norwegian Traveler Secures Valuable Records and 174 Anthropological Measurements in the Upper Mahakkan.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, the famous Norwegian traveler, has sent a cable dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle describing his recent scientific explorations in Central Borneo. His discoveries throw new light on the customs and character of the natives, and he has secured many valuable records and 174 anthropological measurements of the remote but friendly Dyaks of the Upper Mahakkan. Though Dr. Lumholtz is still in the prime of life, it is more than a quarter of a century since he made his first journey into the unknown places of the earth, being sent out by the University of Christiania as a geologist to collect new specimens in North Queensland. He traveled for nearly a year along the Herbert River, where no white man had penetrated before, living alone with the blacks and sharing their food. After that, Dr. Lumholtz spent seven years among the Morans of Mexico in exploration and study for the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Lumholtz's dispatch reads:

"Batavia, (Java,) Oct. 2, 1916.

"Ever since my camping life with the aborigines of Queensland a good many years ago it has been my desire to explore New Guinea, the promised land of all those who are fond of nature and anxious to discover fresh secrets.

"The English Royal Geographical Society, as well as the Dutch and Norwegian Geographical Societies, generously assisted me with grants, and in 1914, after having first paid a visit to Bulungan, in Dutch Borneo, in order to engage the necessary Dyaks, I was getting ready to start for Dutch New Guinea when war broke out.

"The Governor General in these circumstances regretted his inability to give me either a ship or a military escort. He advised me to wait for a more favorable opportunity. While thus waiting I decided to make an expedition to Central Borneo, large tracts of which are unexplored and unknown to the outside world. In this enterprise I received the valuable assistance of his Excellency and the higher officials of the Dutch Government, to all of whom I wish to express my heartfelt thanks.

"Briefly, my plans were to start from Bangermassin in the south, and to ascend the Barito River, branching thence into its northern tributary, the Busang, and crossing the watershed to the Mahakkan or Koti River. Following this to its mouth, I should reach the sea on the east coast near Samarinda. This journey I found would take me through a country where the tribes had never been scientifically studied.

"On Aug. 15 of last year I left Batavia in Java for Dutch Borneo, returning on Sept. 21, while I was waiting for fresh photographic supplies from London.

"The first two months of the expedition were spent among the Murang Dyaks, on the Laong, a distant tributary of the Barito, and on Dec. 9, 1915, I was able to begin my journey through Central Borneo. The Government sent with me a Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and five native soldiers as an escort, as well as a photographer and a surveyor.

"We embarked at Bangermassin in the Government river steamer Otto, which, on account of the shallow waters, is propelled by large wheels at the stern. We enjoyed beautiful weather, and there was not a ripple on the water. The broad river winds in large curves, and its placid surface reflects the sky and the jungle on the banks with wonderful accuracy.

"After about five days' traveling, for we anchored at nights, the water became reddish and speckled with foam. It was in this neighborhood that eleven years ago an end was put to a violent Malay revolution. As usual, the revolt was headed by a pretender to the Sultanate. The steamer in which I traveled was a reminder of those days, for it has gun mountings on its deck and my cabin is armored.

On the Busang Rapids.

"On leaving the steamer we bought six native boats, and after some difficulty secured Malay boatmen. The far better Dyaks have been pushed inland by the domineering Malays. The higher we went up the river the more difficult it was to retain the men. They demanded exorbitant wages, and finally all returned except four. This happened at a critical stage, just when we were about to enter the great accumulation of rapids which make travel on the Busang a matter of peculiar difficulty. We had already ascended very considerable rapids in the Upper Barito, one being more than half a mile long; but the more difficult ones were yet to come.

"We were in somewhat hilly country, and when it rains the current flows with such violence that travel is impossible. I have seen the Busang rise over six feet in a couple of hours, and starting with seven or eight inches every two minutes. Usually February and March are very wet, and delay for two months owing to the rain and the rapids is always within the bounds of possibility. Vast stretches of the country are uninhabited except for stray Malays.

"The Lieutenant in charge of the soldiers went ahead to Tamaloe, a solitary Dyak village on the upper part of the river, to try to hire the necessary men for transport. A fortnight later we got twenty-six carriers, and were enabled to resume the journey. In the meantime the photographer and the surveyor had recovered from dysentery, but the photographer had other complications, and was obliged to return to the coast, so I myself undertook this work. As the taxidermist was also attacked by dysentery and had to go home, I taught a soldier to prepare skins. I was glad to be able to start on the journey.

"The weather was favorable, and in ten days we had ascended the principal rapids. Frequently the stores had to be unloaded and carried overland, and the boats also were dragged over the big stones, which form the banks of the river. When we came to the Penyabong country we encountered natives of the Muller mountains. They are a quiet, hardy people of nomadic habits, and they have lately been induced to form villages and cultivate rice.

"It is the custom among them for the young man to pay for his bride with a sword or a gong. There is, however, no marriage ceremony. Divorce is very rare. If the husband dies the widow for one month fasts every other day, and for one year she is expected to weep morning and evening. At the end of this period she is allowed to remarry.

"We met six natives who had been hunting the rhinoceros in the West. The horn of the animal when powdered is in great demand by the Chinese as a medicine, and fetches a high price. Such an expedition may last for two months. The hunters carry no provisions, and live on sago and what animals they can kill. When there is a scarcity of food they frequently go three or four days merely on water, and stay the pangs of hunger with tobacco. I was told that a man would tackle a rhinoceros with a spear single-handed, though the beast is very difficult to kill.

"The great difficulty of getting men to accompany us in our journey northward having been overcome, we proceeded in our boats, which for the most part were poled only in the shallow stream. One day we were surprised by the arrival of a Saputan Chief with two companions in a boat. They brought with them a dog, a blowpipe for darts, and a recently killed pig. Rumors of our party had reached Saputan, in the country north of the watershed. The Chief with thirty men had been awaiting our arrival for nine days at the watershed, but their provisions gave out, and all returned except the three whom we welcomed.

"The current was very swift and a distance that takes only a few hours to descend may occupy several days in ascent. Occasionally quiet pools are met with. Graceful trees, many covered with orchids of brilliant hues, bend over the water. Creepers hang down everywhere. The beautiful scenery draws you on and on, and you travel in a placid silence. The surface of the water is seldom disturbed by splashing fish. There is a scarcity of animal life. Silence and peace reign supreme; one is not even troubled by mosquitos, and consequently there is no malaria. Passing through this superb landscape was like a pleasant dream.

"The watershed was easily crossed at a height of about 1,400 feet. Not far from the Muller Mountains we came upon the Upper Kasao River, which is inhabited by Saputans. They are a crude, friendly people, who, a hundred years ago, were mere cave-dwellers in the mountains to the east. Latterly we had had much rain, and the journey altogether had been laborious. The worst difficulties, however, were past, and during our stay at Saputan I had the good fortune to take a cinematograph picture of the ceremony of the piercing of a chief's ears. It is their privilege to wear a tiger's tooth inserted in a hole in the upper part of each ear.

"The Chief was seated, and a board was placed behind his head. Friends and supporters assisted at the operation, which consisted of an empty rifle cartridge being forced through his ear. Blood streamed down, and the man, apparently of a very robust type, seemed to be near fainting. A medicine man was hurriedly summoned, and he clapped his hands over the ears, and then, opening them, produced a small stone. This he threw into the river.

"I was told that this stone was the supposed cause of the Chief's illness. The scene was brought to a dramatic conclusion by the exhausted Chief being ignominiously carried away on the back of a young man. During the afternoon more pebbles were produced by the same sleight of hand, and a pig was killed in order to appease the bad spirit which had caused the Chief's illness.

"On a fresh, beautiful morning we made a start down the Kasao River, which was swollen and discolored. On the yellowish-green current we drifted swiftly. Now and again the most enchanting fragrance was wafted to us from the white flowers of a large tree which grew profusely on the banks. The natives we had were very accomplished boatmen and took us safely through the rapids. Amid the rushing and foaming waters a false move would have been awkward, to say the least. But the rapid movement amid the turbulent, roaring stream gave one a delightful feeling of physical exhilaration in spite of the burning sun.

"The most exciting passage was reserved for the afternoon. We were being carried rapidly along with the current when suddenly we came upon a small waterfall, and, turning sharply to the left, encountered another. More than a third of the boat was in the air as we jumped it. After a few moments of comparative quiet we again dashed into boiling waves and, making a turn to the right at a furious speed, we glided after a time into smoother waters. These were common, but not less thrilling, experiences. It reminded one of tobogganing in Norway and was great fun, though one's enjoyment was always mingled with feelings of anxiety for the cameras and instruments.

"The native boatmen seemed to me quite reckless, but they are very skilful and generally manage to steer clear of the almost invisible rocks with which the course of the river is studded. A man is stationed in the bow of the boat, and shouts his warnings of hidden danger. All the boatmen stand and every nerve is at full tension. A foot or two one way or another may make all the difference between safety and disaster. One of our boats was upset in this way, but luckily the damage was not irreparable.

"In the region of the Upper Mahakkan River, where we had now arrived, nearly 10,000 Dyaks of various tribes live. The first European to enter the Mahakkan district was the Dutch ethnologist, Nieuwenhuis, who came from the west. In addition to scientific research his mission was a political one, and he sought by peaceful means to win the natives to Dutch allegiance. In this he succeeded, though not without difficulty and danger. Though he was considerate and generous, one of the chiefs twice tried to kill him.

Remote Yet Friendly.

"The Dyaks of the Upper Mahakkan seldom receive visitors, and are little changed by outside influence. The Mohammedan Malays, for instance, have never been able to extend their influence above the rapids.

"Luckily for the Dyaks, and incidentally for ethnology, these natives possess a fine muscular development. The women are well formed, and move with grace and freedom. The head hunting part of the native religion has been practically suppressed by Dutch influence, and so far as I could ascertain the last case of the kind in this region was at least five years ago.

"Apart from this repulsive custom, which now seems to have been eradicated, at any rate in this region, the Dyaks have many good qualities. They are quiet, trustworthy, and industrious, and among them theft is unknown. Their carving is good, and even the wooden piles of the huts are artistically arranged. They recognize classes and the nobles, whom the rest obey. Though their clothing is very scanty they bear themselves with great dignity.

"Women as well as men practice their primitive medicine, and the former are as much in demand as the male doctors. Part of the treatment consists of a dirge sung by the practitioner, and when there is an epidemic of sickness the night is made very melancholy by this professional chorus. The tattoo marks of these natives generally represent some part of the durian, the famous fruit of which so much has been written, and I may add that to taste the durian is worth a journey to the Orient.

"One of the favorite games of the natives is top spinning. They also use this means of "tossing up" when they are in doubt as to the best site for a new ricefield.

"Had it been possible I should have liked to have stayed in this region years instead of months. In spite of their objection to photography and anthropological measurements, I was able to secure many photographs and cinematograph films. I also took the measurements of 174 individuals. The ethnological collection is fairly comprehensive, and includes children's games and folklore and numerous short vocabularies. One of the tribes has an elaborate legend of a flying boat which foreshadows the Zeppelin or aeroplane, neither of which, of course, has been heard of in these parts. Nearly a thousand birds and mammals were collected, besides fish and reptiles. I bring back also an excellent map correcting the errors of previous cartographers, especially in the watershed region of Central Borneo.

"The climate is quite good, and mosquitoes are extremely rare. Only a mild form of malaria is experienced, and there is no prickly heat.

"For six months we were without any mail. On our return we passed the Mahakkan great rapids in safety in three days. Many Dyaks have lost their lives there, and only recently a foreign trader was drowned. We arrived at Samarinda on Aug. 22, having during nine months covered by river a distance of over 1,000 miled in native boats and nearly half as much in the steamer."

CARL LUMHOLTZ.

WIFE SUES EDDY HEALER.

Mrs. William Nichols Asks Separation, Charging Cruel Treatment.

William Nichols, a Christian Science practitioner, who has an office at 81 West Forty-second Street, and lived until recently at 443 Riverside Drive, has been sued for separation in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Dell D. Nichols on the ground of abandonment. Mrs. Nichols has filed an application for alimony in which she alleges that her husband's income from his practice is $6,000 a year and says that he ought to be able to give her $30 a week. She said he offered her $15 through his attorneys, but she refused to accept it.

The petition of Mrs. Nichols states that she married the defendant in Chicago in 1889, and they have one daughter, who was married recently. Her husband began a course of cruel treatment shortly after their marriage, she said. At that time he was an actor, and by representing that he would eventually be a success on the stage, he got nearly $25,000 from her. Because of his cruelty she was forced to leave him with her infant child in 1893, it is alleged.

Mrs. Nichols said she didn't meet her husband again until 1904, when he told her he was practicing Christian Science healing. She insisted that he support her and her daughter and they went to live at the Pinkney Court, 151 West 140th Street. In April, 1904, he struck her and knocked her down, she said, and in October of that year he brought two physicians and a nurse to the house and tried to have her committed to the Ward's Island Insane Hospital. The physicians kept her under examination for nearly a whole day and then told her husband there was no ground upon which she could be committed. He then left her and hadn't returned since. He has been paying her $10 a week, but she said that she was now becoming infirm and believed he should provide for her more liberally.

FIRE ON BANK ROBBERS.

Villagers Fight Off Bandits Near Scene of James-Younger Exploit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—Citizens of Randolph, nine miles from the scene of the Northfield bank robbery by the James and Younger gang, battled this morning with three men who tried to rob a safe in the Randolph State Bank. The bandits got nothing, but two of them were wounded. None of the citizens of the town was injured in the battle.

Three explosions shook the village at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and partly clad, but armed with shotguns, men rushed into the streets in the cold morning air. One burglar stood in front of the bank acting as "lookout" for his two companions inside. At the sight of the shotguns bearing down upon him the burglar drew a revolver and opened fire. Quick jumps to cover were made by some of the citizens. Others closed in as the men inside the bank left the safe and ran into the street.

Brushing by the smoking shotguns the bandits made for the railroad tracks a few rods away amid a fusillade of shots.

DAY OF ILLUSIONS OVER FOR GERMANY

Observer Notes Sad, Anxious Faces in the Streets of Berlin.

CONFIDENCE IS DEPARTING

With Thumbscrews Tightening, an American Doctor Wonders How the Poor Manage to Get Along.

"No one who has studied the German press lately could fail to be struck by certain indications of the progress made during the first month of the third year of the war toward the final disillusionment of the German people."

Thus writes the correspondent, who from month to month has supplied the Pall Mall Gazette of London with a review of the internal affairs of the Central Empires, in his summary of the economic situation in Germany during August.

Reference is made to crowded meetings in various parts of the Empire, at which resolutions in favor of "a speedy peace without any annexations" are enthusiastically adopted. The underground political controversy directed against the Government, it is asserted, is becoming increasingly bitter, the attacks on the Food Dictator grow more and more violent as his failure to achieve the impossible becomes clearer, and considerable latitude is now allowed to the Socialist press in discussing the causes and effect of food scarcity. There is also a spread of revolutionary tendencies.

A neutral diplomatist of strong pro-German sympathies has written a letter in which he remarks that "the sad and anxious faces one meets in Berlin make one think that happiness has fled from the world." After admitting that the confidence in victory is no longer what it was, he concludes his letter:

> They are still putting a good face on things and some even believe that Verdun will be taken soon, but all the same, my impression is that the moral of the German soldier has become weakened, and that he has no longer his old confidence in the utility of the efforts demanded of him. Germany's strength can grow greater, but has reached its apogee.

A Dane who has resided in Berlin for six or seven years writes:

> There is little talk now of the final victory. The military authorities say, of course, that they will fight to the last man, but the common people hunger after peace, as also do most of the soldiers.
>
> Robberies and plundering are common, and would be much more so were it not that many of the shops are empty, in fact about half the shops are closed, and the smaller restaurants also. Rioting is of daily occurrence, both in the city proper and in the suburbs. Crimes are increasing rapidly, suicides, robbery, and assault are common, also suicide. It seems as if the town were struck with madness.

An American doctor who has been studying in Berlin for some years describes the growing difficulty of obtaining the necessaries of life, even when one possessed the money to pay for them. "Till September, 1915," he writes, "there was no hardship, but then the thumbscrews began to tighten, and now the people of Germany are slowly but surely being starved out. * * * It is a riddle to me how the poor families have managed, and conditions must be much worse now."

The woebegone tone of documents found on recently captured prisoners is amazing. They tell of hunger being rife, of the impossibility of obtaining sufficient food, of the scarcity and exorbitant cost of clothing and boots, of the countless food tickets, of the long waits in the food queues, of the frequent failure of supplies, especially of meat, fat, and potatoes. There are constant allusions to growing discontent among the masses, to strikes and riots and to collisions with the police.

Many of the writers express the opinion that things cannot last much longer as they are, and there are ominous murmurings against the rich and the "food usurers." That the suffering among the masses is real no one who reads these letters can doubt, and the knowledge of this suffering cannot fail to exert a depressing influence on the soldiers at the front.

The entrance of Rumania into the arena of course must have a most serious effect on Germany. It is possible that the full effect of the cutting off of Rumanian supplies may not be apparent at first, in view of the German harvest, but before the end of the Winter Germany's position should again become critical. The yield of the harvest, however, is a good average one.

The entry of Rumania into the war will also deprive Germany of her principal supply of mineral oils.

"What the result of failure in the war will be on the finances of Germany," says our correspondent, "I hesitate to prophesy, but others far better qualified to express an opinion than I are unable to see any outcome of the present financial position in Germany other than bankruptcy in some form or other."

There is good evidence, he adds, that our strangle hold on the throat of Germany is far more effective than it was a year ago in preventing supplies of food coming in from the outside. We may look forward with certainty to an even intenser food crisis next Spring than we have witnessed during the past few months. That this crisis will reach the proportions of a famine that will force Germany to sue for peace I still do not believe, but, on the other hand, the enthusiasm and confidence which supported the people through earlier privations have disappeared and given way to widespread depression, and the powers of endurance of the people have been proportionately diminished.

The same correspondent, dealing with the position in Austria, remarks that Rumania's entrance into the war may not weaken the resistance of Austria-Hungary, at all events, for the moment. So far as Hungary is concerned, it may have the opposite effect, as every Hungarian will joyfully contribute to the defense of the soil of his country.

There is, however, a strong feeling in favor of peace in most of the towns.

Outside information in regard to economic conditions is far more difficult to obtain than in regard to Germany, neutral visitors being rarer.

Various army orders that have fallen into the hands of the Allied forces indicate how seriously the want, not only of food but of many materials used in military equipments, is making itself felt.

One captured order from the Austrian General Headquarters prescribes that in view of the scarcity of leather all troops which have no marching to do shall be provided with wooden instead of leather boot soles, while another directs that polished steel shall be used universally in place of nickel in the manufacture of surgical instruments. An order forbids the use of light petrol in engines which can be run with heavy petrol, and the shortage of motor spirit is likely to be greatly aggravated by the closing of Rumanian sources of supply.

There are signs of considerable anxiety as to how a sufficient stock of clothing is to be provided to cover the essential requirements of the population.

There are good grounds for believing that the reserves of food from last year have been allowed to run very low, and that the country is entering on the new harvest year with a very narrow margin from last harvest. The much needed grain is slow in reaching the mills, and the Hungarian Government is showing signs of anxiety as to the tendency of the farmers to hoard their crops and delay delivering to the authorities.

May Get Life Sentence at 22.

Marvin Hart, 22 years old, of 320 West Fifty-sixth Street, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury yesterday before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs until Friday, when he will probably be sentenced to a term of from twenty years to life in Sing Sing. Hart, who was a west side gangster, shot and killed Martin Reddy, a driver, on July 29 last in a vacant lot at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

AUTO KILLS MAN AND FLEES.

Police Search for Car Which Ran Down Bricklayer in Harlem.

Patrick Connihan, 35 years old, a bricklayer, of 326 West 125d Street, was run over and killed by an automobile early yesterday morning in 125th Street, near Lenox Avenue. Following the accident, the chauffeur of the machine, in which there were several women, increased his speed to Madison Avenue, where he turned north and disappeared. Witnesses gave the police a number which they said was on the rear of the machine, and detectives from the Fourth Branch were assigned to investigate.

Connihan had left the subway station at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and had started across the street when the automobile, a seven-passenger touring car, going east, struck him. His left leg became entangled in one of the forward wheels, and he was dragged for several feet, when one of the rear wheels passed over his body. The women in the car screamed, and according to Hyman Rosenblatt of 59 West 125th Street, the chauffeur stopped the car long enough to extinguish the rear light and then drove away.

Sergeant Sahulka and Patrolman Vanderschmidt of the West 123d Street Station heard the screams of the women and ran up, but by that time the automobile had turned into Madison Avenue. Another automobile was commandeered by the Sergeant, and Connihan was taken to Harlem Hospital, where it was found that his right lung had been punctured and he was suffering from internal injuries and a fractured skull. He died about a half hour later.

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Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS
These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality). A substantial meal can be obtained for ONE CENT A PORTION.
HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.
The 50th anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day (for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.
HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Checks should be made payable to the order of ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STAND, 31 WEST 8TH STREET.

Thomas Healy's
Broadway at 46 St.
TUESDAY NIGHT
Election returns received on every floor by direct Western Union wire.

Anes Bros.
Millinery Dept
Announces a Special Sale of
PARIS HATS
at $7.50 to $15.00
Formerly $15.00 to $60.00
During Week of November 6th, Only
630 Fifth Avenue
Opposite the Cathedral

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

For To-Morrow and All Day Election Day

The Brill Stores have made extraordinary preparations for serving many hundreds of men, young men and youths who will take advantage of the Election Day holiday and the money-saving opportunities offered in these busy stores to select their new Winter Overcoats from among these thousands of

Overcoats at Economy Prices

Several Thousand of Them Are the Most Remarkable Values Obtainable Anywhere At $15

Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, plaid-back gray meltons, black kerseys, neat grays, brown, tan and dark green mixtures. Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Oxford and blue Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-Fitting Coats, Chesterfield models and lightweight blacks and Oxfords, well made and extremely serviceable.

At $10.75

About 4,000 Overcoats of Extraordinary Goodness for So Low a Price

A wonderful variety; plain grays, browns, fancy overcoatings, overplaids, fancy cassimeres, brown meltons, gray and brown mixtures, gray and brown plaids and overplaids, with velvet or self collars; quarter or full lined, and with flap or patch pockets. Double-breasted models, single-breasted models, Balmaroons, form-fitting coats and smart new Ulsterettes.

At $20.00

About 2,000 Splendidly Tailored and Finely Finished Winter Overcoats

Twenty smart models and more than one hundred stylish and serviceable fabrics. Big, warm, cozy ulsters in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single-breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and hundreds of wonderfully smart blacks and Oxfords in form-fitting and Chesterfield models.

Thousands of Winter Suits Specially Priced

At $15.00

This season's newest and smartest models—butternut browns, regimental stripes, Dublin greens, gunmetal grays, Autumn browns, silver striped blues, dapple grays, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

At $10.75

In at least fifty fabrics, designs and weaves, and numerous smart, snappy models—browns, grays, tans, greens and heather mixtures, two and three button sack coats or pinchbacks. Every suit wonderful value at $10.75.

At $20.00

Smart, snappy models for young men and men who feel young; and neat, conservative, dignified designs and models for men of more moderate taste and temperament, many of them silk lined, all of them wonderfully good value at $20.00.

The Brill Stores Will Be Open All Day Election Day

Brill Brothers

47 Cortlandt Street, 279 Broadway | 44 East 14th Street, 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn | 1192 Main Street, Bridgeport, 791 Broad Street, Newark | 125th Street at 3d Ave. Open Evenings until 9

These 5 Brill Stores open Saturday evenings: 14th St.—125th St.—Brooklyn—Newark—Bridgeport

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

FIGHT DRUG EVIL IN 2 HEMISPHERES

British House of Commons Enacts Regulations Patterned After the Harrison Law.

MANY SOLDIERS ARE VICTIMS

Recruited from a Low Stratum of Society and Chafe Under Discipline, Says an Investigator.

Cumulative evidence in support of the statements of Burdette Lewis, Commissioner of Correction; Chief Magistrate William G. McAdoo, and others to the Drug Committee of the State Association of Justices and Magistrates last Wednesday that the drug evil is no longer confined to the Tenderloin and the underworld is to be found in recent numbers of medical publications, both at home and abroad. Steps are being taken in all parts of the civilized world to check the sale of habit-forming drugs to addicts and to reclaim habitues.

In this connection The Medical Record called attention in last week's issue to the use of habit-forming drugs by soldiers.

"It has long been known," says the writer, "in a general sort of way that drug addictions were comparatively frequent among enlisted men. Without any reflection on their capability for their duties, their potential fighting abilities, or any of the qualities necessary to make them an adequate part of a great war machine, it is usually conceded that many of the privates come from a low stratum of society and in some cases are actually inferior constitutionally, not to say psychopathically predisposed.

"Men of this kind, of course, are the natural prey of drugs. They have few or no ethical considerations to restrain • • • and chafe under the restrictions of military life to such an extent that it seems necessary for them to have recourse to drugs to help them adjust.

"An exhaustive study of the use of habit-forming drugs by soldiers has been made by Captain Edgar King, M. C., U. S. A., (Military Surgeon, September, 1916,) whose report, fortunately, deals with soldiers under sentence only, who would naturally be expected to furnish a large percentage of drug users. He finds, as a matter of fact, 4 per cent. admittedly so and 2 per cent. more suspected. He believes that among enlisted men not in this class about 1 per cent. are addicts. The majority of them acquired the habit after enlistment.

"King discusses briefly the well-known fact that the drug addict, in the great majority of cases, is abnormal aside from this habit, and that he takes the drug to enable him to deal adequately with the situation which would otherwise overwhelm him, or to alleviate the mental suffering caused by his failure to succeed in life. Few, if any, he found, acquired the habit through a physician's prescription, although this is the usual lay theory of its inception.

"Captain King quotes a number of specific examples of soldiers who became addicts to the destruction of their efficiency. He finds that a great many of these were what he calls 'potential addicts'; that is, persons who only want an introduction to the drug and fair chances of obtaining it to become addicted. These persons exist, of course, in every class of society, and it is unfortunate that in the army their opportunities of going astray are so plentiful. Perhaps the present report will effect some alteration in this state of affairs."

In the course of comments on another phase of the same question, the consideration of the morbidity of drug intoxicants, the Medical Record also says:

"Moreover, quite apart from the increased use of strong alcoholic beverages, there has been an enormous increase in the manufacture and consumption of patent medicines. The public is persistently dosing itself with drugs of various kinds and of various actions. Some are stimulants, some sedatives, and some combinations of both, and the taking of them is often a fad or a pure habit, the consumers not knowing really why they take these medicines.

"To be sure, many of these patent medicines are purely alcoholic, and the effect is that of alcohol. With all of them the body is put to the trouble of eliminating highly irritating substances which have the tendency to reduce the vitality of the eliminating organs, as well as often positively injuring them. It is through such injury that the general fibroid changes are often set in motion.

"The expenditure for these unproductive and highly injurious products has been estimated to be over $150,000,000 a year. The increase in the population of this country has been nowhere in proportion to the increase in the consumption of drugs. While the population has increased about 100 per cent. in the last twenty years, the increase in the use of these products has been over 750 per cent.

"All drugs, no matter what their proper value is, are potentially harmful. They are not intended for consumption at random, but only under expert guidance. All the untoward and poisonous effects of these drugs are met with in the consumers. There are the effects on the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, muscles, nervous system, &c. Because the body often establishes a tolerance to these poisons, an increasing amount must be used to get the original effect, and so the habit is formed.

"What the remedy for this great evil may be is a secret still in the laps of the gods. Prohibition notoriously does not prohibit, except to a limited degree, and the various anti-narcotic laws, including the defective and vexatious Harrison law, merely make it more difficult and more costly for drug victims to get their favorite narcotic or stimulant. As for patent medicines, the enforced publication of their formulae and their percentage of alcohol has little or no deterrent effect.

"Nevertheless, the curbing of the alcohol and drug-intoxication habit is one of the most important considerations in the problem of increasing the stamina of the people, of reducing the death rate, and of increasing the span of life. Perhaps the research foundation recently established in Hartford may succeed in throwing some light on this dark subject."

Notwithstanding the above criticism of the Harrison law, England, which now finds drug addicts a perplexing problem, has framed a law modeled after it to restrict the sale of cocaine. The Lancet (of London) says that, although the new British regulations may appear severe to the ordinary observer, they are less stringent than those of the Harrison law after which they are fashioned.

The Lancet says of the new British restrictions:

"Ministerial statements in the House of Commons had prepared the way for the announcement of some forms of restriction on the distribution of cocaine, but few people expected that the regulations would be so drastic as those which were gazetted last week, coming into force forthwith. And yet the new conditions are by no means unnecessarily strict, for there is no occasion—or we know of none—requiring the use of cocaine except under the supervision of properly qualified persons.

"Legislation such as that which has been enacted does not accord with preconceived views in this country with respect to provision for the use of poisons, and it is doubtful whether in peace time it would have been possible to secure the adoption of such a course as that indicated by the Order in Council; but the evils in the midst of which we live are constantly being relieved by vigorous movements toward reform.

"Not only is it made an offense to import cocaine, except under license, but it is now illegal for any unauthorised person to have cocaine in his possession, or for a pharmaceutical chemist to supply cocaine, except on the written order of a medical practitioner. Thus by one stroke of the pen, as it were, the trivialities of the Pharmacy acts are replaced by effective prevention of the abuse of a mischievous drug.

"And the Pharmaceutical Society—the body that administers the Pharmacy acts—has been well advised in adopting the policy of co-operating with the Government in the endeavor to put a stop to a baneful traffic. It would not have been wise either in behalf of the society or of pharmacists in general, to plead, in the one case, a vested interest in the administration of the Pharmacy acts and, in the other, a vested interest in the sale of cocaine. The central pharmaceutical authority has placed the welfare of the State before its own, and deserves the hearty commendation of the public."

New Jersey as well as New York is burdened with its drug problem. Dr. Edward W. Markens of Newark tells in a recent issue of The New York Medical Journal of treating seventy drug addicts in the Essex County Prison in Newark. He says in conclusion:

"In every case the patient was off the drug for all time (no more beginning diminishing), and in the talking for three or four weeks. Very little ill effects were experienced after the first twenty-four hours, and in every case a gain in weight was noticeable.

"It might be well to state here that we have a most admirable hospital in the prison where these patients are treated. Everything is bright and cheerful; there are good beds, plenty of sunshine, and fresh air in abundance. The pedding is changed daily and the bed is of the highest standard. The average patient coming under our care, it must be remembered, is the poor unfortunate without friends and at best with poor abode. The conditions we have to offer are in such extreme contrast to what he has been accustomed that he instantly realizes he is among those who will help him to better things.

"The new patient is invariably encouraged by seeing the good results obtained by others. In this manner the unfortunate is led to help himself, which is a large factor in the treatment of this class of patients.

"Of course, there is no way for us to tell how lasting is the effect this treatment may have; suffice it to say that a fair percentage when discharged will write from time to time, and tell how well they are doing and how they have not returned to the habit.

"If we have been instrumental in permanently curing even a small percentage of the people, our work is well done. Time alone will tell."

ARCHIBALD ISSUES A PLEA.

In Open Letter to Lansing Defends Acting as Dumba's Messenger.

James F. J. Archibald, the writer and lecturer, who was carrying a letter from Ambassador Dumba to the Austro-Hungarian Government recommending an appropriation of money to foment strikes in American munition factories when the British authorities confiscated the missive at Falmouth, has made public a letter pleading his case to Secretary Lansing.

Mr. Archibald charges that, after promising him a full hearing, the State Department has refused to listen to him or to examine the evidence that the cancellation of his passport was an injustice. He declares that he was ill-treated by the Department of Justice. Its agents, he says, investigated the story that he had carried secret papers in a hollow cane and found it false, but did not make public the fact that he had cleared himself. In carrying letters for Ambassador Dumba, Captain von Papen, and others, Mr. Archibald asserts that he was only performing ordinary courtesies, and that he was absolutely ignorant of the contents of any of the letters. Mr. Archibald asserts that on a previous trip from Germany he carried letters from Ambassador Gerard to Secretary Bryan. In concluding his letter to Secretary Lansing Mr. Archibald writes:

"Now, Mr. Secretary, abandoning the hope that any department of this Administration is willing voluntarily to deal with me fairly, I have addressed this communication to you, so that your files may contain:

"(1) My assertion of entire ignorance of any wrongdoing and of absolute ignorance respecting the contents or character of the letters which, as a mere matter of friendly courtesy, I carried abroad for my personal friend, the Austrian Ambassador, and others, last September.

"(2) My reiteration of what I said in my published statement of Sept. 30, transmitted to you Sept. 25 last, that the letter from the Austrian Ambassador to the Foreign Minister at Vienna was handed me by Dr. Dumba's secretary in the most open and unconcealed manner before a large crowd of persons on the Hamburg-American Line dock and just before the sailing of the steamship Rotterdam in New York City on the 15th day of August; and that, it being handed, I knew nothing of its contents; and

"(3) My earnest protest as an American citizen against the manifestly unfair position assumed and adhered to by your department toward me."

The letter is published in the form of a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the American Press," to which Mr. Archibald appeals for the fair play which he says was denied him at Washington.

TWO ALLIED LEADERS PRAISED BY GERMAN

Salzmann, Military Critic, Says Co-operation Is Due to Briand and Lloyd George.

SEES DECISION IN THE WEST

Declares Russia Will Be Rolled Back, While Rumania Is Completely Demoralized.

David Lloyd George, Great Britain's Minister of War, and Aristide Briand, Premier of France, receive high tribute at the hands of Captain von Salzmann, the military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, in a long review of the general situation printed on Oct. 7 and extensively quoted in a recent issue of The London Daily Mail.

Captain von Salzmann's article, brief excerpts from which were sent to this country by wireless and printed in The New York Times on Oct. 8, reads, in part, as follows:

"Since July 1 the war has passed, so far as the Allies are concerned, from the phase of words into a state of deeds. The fact which confronts us in the heavy pressure from all sides on every one of our fronts. This pressure exemplified the attempt of our enemies to wrest the initiative from us, or, in other words, to place in their hands the power we have so long wielded of dictating the course of the campaign. But terrible as the daily bulletins issued by the Allies may seem, we must not allow their operations to deceive us. The Allies have only succeeded in snatching the initiative in a preliminary portion of the front. What we are at present undergoing is undoubtedly the zenith of the whole campaign since Aug. 1, 1914. It is the preparation for a decision, which we desire just so much as the Allies, and the result of which we contemplate with confidence.

"Important as the measure of operations may appear in which at the moment events of importance are taking place, (Rumania,) the decision will fall on the western front. The battle of the Somme is its preliminary. On this point we are left in no doubt from the fact that our enemies are determined to strengthen even still more the extraordinary concentration of men and guns which alone can strike the final victorious stroke. Such a decision can only be reached in the form of a battle of the fury of the allied general offensive on Picardy.

"England and Lloyd George are the very men who have contrived, in a way unfamiliar to us, but yet on altogether a grand scale, to create something like a uniform whole and centralized leadership out of a confusion of contrary interests, contrary political ideals, and purely human dislikelihoods of individual nations toward one another. In France it was Senator Humbert, in the Journal, who primarily abetted M. Briand in organizing an adequate supply of guns and munitions, with the aid of overwhelming masses of which it was hoped to force the final victory this Autumn. In the same way Lloyd George has picked, tested, and put in motion incomparable fashion, by Lord Northcliffe and his powerful press, especially The Times and The Daily Mail, to say nothing of their hundreds of auxiliaries in the provinces.

Claims Victory on the Somme.

"While the French cry was for guns and munitions, the demand set up in England was for men as well. What these two groups have achieved is undoubtedly much. They wish to achieve still more, and their aim at present is to throw into French soil by next Spring their common great reserves, and also to intermingle the British and French armies, while maintaining the individuality of divisional units and exchanging General Staff officers, thus facilitating the delivery of a definite and common blow. There is much talk of this blow, and it is important for us to note that it is hoped to strike it almost universally in the Spring of 1917.

"Incidentally, it is an indirect confession that our enemies consider the battle of the Somme as inconclusive—i. e., that we Germans may look upon it as a battle won by us. We are in the fourth month of the fight. The front has stood fast. It has been consolidated more and more. There have, of course, been critical moments. But we have overcome them, and stand firm and unhampered. Our heroes in field gray will continue to hold on. Of that we at home are certain, and any man who has fought and bled out there on the Somme will be able to say in days to come, in accents of pride, 'I, too, was there,' and his companion will fain speak him with admiration.

"As another point where events of burning importance are in progress we must look upon our southeastern front, where the Russians are driving their masses of infantry to the death with almost incomprehensible ruthlessness. But since Hindenburg took over the reins that reserved and shortened front has stiffened more and more from day to day. Confidence is rising, and those who now come back from the eastern front tell afresh of the confidence in victory expressed there by Germans, Austrians, Turks, and Bulgars in varying degree. Today everything out there is running like an intricately constructed but well-oiled and fast-moving machine. The troops are animated by that certainty of triumph which represents the strongest moral factor in war.

"I have visited no enemy and neutral country in which the feeling of confidence was so general and so firmly established. Even the adherents of Venizelos, who openly expressed their sympathy with the Entente powers, will be found to admit that the Hellenic army has been disarmed for the present, and that the Entente powers have not the slightest intention of using Greek territory as a base for operations against Bulgaria. The Italian front is a secondary matter, though a disturbing factor enough in that it drew to the heart of Italy, and not that to the Isonzo, many of the troops which were destined for the offensive movements of the general Austro-Hungarian army and the northern army are already mainly Italian.

"The Rumanian theatre of war seems to many people entirely to have lost its head, either with the counteroffensive which is being carried out against the Austro-German artillery over the Danube is entirely inexplicable. One has the impression that this floundering expedition was undertaken merely for the purpose of diverting attention and giving the allies time to prepare for further operations. Rumanian military reverses. The expedition was, of course, entirely fruitless.

"With all this, the general military position may be described as favorable. Pressure generates counterpressure. The progress of the Allies is beginning to evoke counterpressure. Everything points to the development. A little more patience will be required for a few weeks until our official news bulletins in their classic style proclaim results. Autumn is setting in. The Allies have attained as good as nothing. We, on the other hand, are near the height of our initial, and real, successful course of events with optimism and confidence."

FIGHT SINECURE STATE JOBS

Reform Association Wants Civil Service for Legislature's Employes.

In an effort to put an end to a system of absentee clerks and Legislative employes who appear each month at Albany to draw their salaries and render comparatively no service to the State, the Civil Service Reform Association announced yesterday that it had established an interrogation of candidates for the Legislature on this question:

"Do you favor an amendment to the Civil Service Law which will permit the State Civil Service Commission to hold competitive examinations for employes of the Legislature?"

The amendment proposed, according to the association, would put upon the Civil Service Commission the responsibility for deciding which of the Legislative positions should be filled by examination and which by appointment direct. It states that an efficient staff of employes would be developed under the merit system and the change would result in a material saving to the State Government. A summary of the replies received shows that out of sixty-three legislative candidates thirty-eight favor the change, five are opposed to it, while twenty are non-committal.

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Jewelled Platinum Lace Pins in up-to-the-minute designs

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2nd Floor—Take Elevator

RETIRING FROM
The Women's Apparel & Fur
BUSINESS
Our Entire Stock of High Class
COATS, SUITS, FURS, GOWNS, BLOUSES
To Be Closed Out Without Reserve at
1/3 TO 1/2
OF FORMER PRICES

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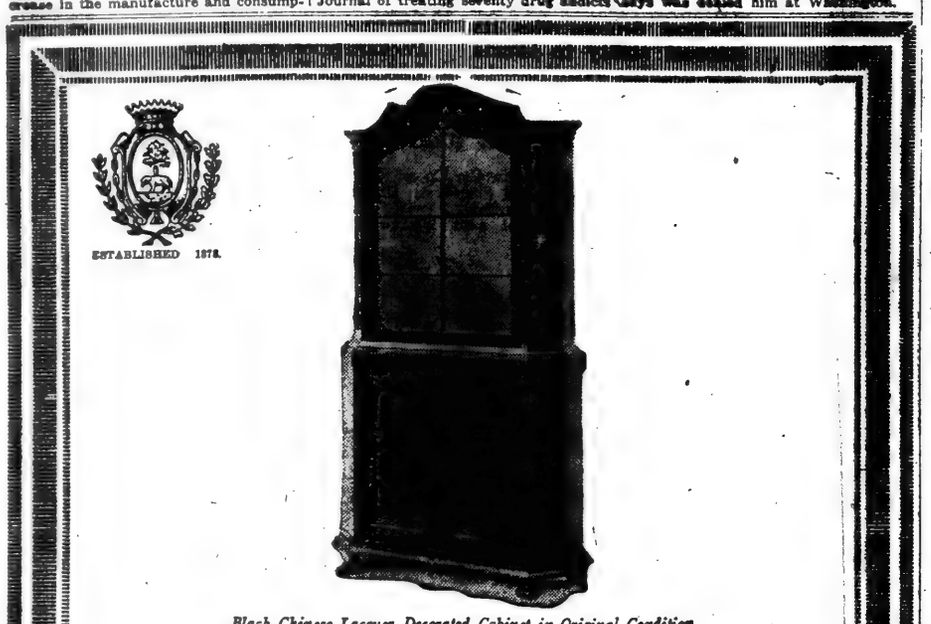
Suits, to close out	$15.00	to	$45.00
Hudson Dyed Seal Coats	$55.00	to	$275.00
Fur Sets, to close out	$12.50	to	$150.00
Muffs, to close out	$5.00	to	$75.00
Gowns, to close out	$9.50	to	$49.50

Blouses $1.00, $2.00 & $3.00

The prices give no idea of the values and quality; this is high grade apparel made up for our exclusive clientele; garments and furs which you can find duplicated only in other fine Fifth Avenue Shops.

We will continue our Millinery Business after all other departments are closed out.

ALL SALES ABSOLUTELY FINAL



ESTABLISHED 1878.

Black Chinese Lacquer Decorated Cabinet in Original Condition.

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MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER

A POSITIVE SALE
OF HIGH GRADE
CLASSIC FURNITURE
and Unusual Furnishings

MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail Business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade reproductions, are having a sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

REDUCTIONS OF 10% TO 50%
From Wholesale Prices

OUR Mr. R. C. Aimone, having to visit Europe in order to ascertain the condition of unfilled orders, has secured for disposal in America, at the same discounts applying to all other merchandise in this sale, several fine and extraordinary collections from England, Italy and France. These collections embrace Old Tapestries, Antique Furniture and Furnishings, Objets d'Art, Marbles, Venetian Glass, and Decorative Paintings.

THESE GOODS MUST POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1916

The Shop of Individuality

EMPORIUM
Henry Siegel Co.

Founded on the principle of Economy

BROADWAY AT 38TH STREET

A shop specializing in women's and misses' apparel and millinery

THE EMPORIUM is directly in line with the most approved modern methods of merchandising. It is strictly a Specialty Shop. Its energies are directed solely to providing wearing apparel for women and misses, which shall be in accordance not only with the mandates of Fashion, but specialized in so highly and expertly, that the expression of individuality in making selections shall be more readily possible than elsewhere.

Unprecedented Sale
Women's & Misses' Velvet Suits
Lavishly Fur-Trimmed
$29.50 $35.00

The $29.50 Suits Reduced from $39.50
The $35.00 Suits Reduced from $42.50

This Sale of Suits for Women and Misses concerns merchandise of real and attested value. Nothing in this lot bought for sale purposes. Every suit is from our regular stock.

Many Models to Choose From

Important is the fact that most of the models are different. Complete range of sizes in the complete lot.

Trimmed with Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Mole and Nutria. Exquisitely lined with peau de cygne, also floral striped satin lining

Silk Undergarments

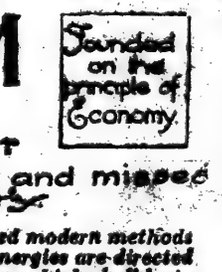
Entrancingly beautiful silk undergarments nowhere to be found in New York at such extremely low prices.

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise	$1.95
Crepe de Chine Gowns	$2.95
Crepe de Chine Skirts	$2.95
Glove Silk Vests . $1.25	$1.95
Glove Silk Bloomers	$1.95
Glove Silk Union Suits	$2.95

Hats that Reflect the Highest Style Notes
$5
Remarkable Value

These Beautiful
Net Blouses $2.00

Model Illustrated



These dainty net Blouses are fashioned of a fine cream net, effectively embroidered. Has large deep collar.

Regular $3.95 value

Blouses at $4.95
Charming Models in Georgette Crepe de Chine, Satin and Lace.
Comprising all the newest creations, in all the fashionable colors. Very special offering at $4.95.

Specially Priced
Genuine Bolivia Coats, $29.50
For Women and Misses
Unusual values, not to be found in any other store.

Genuine Bolivia fashions these beautiful Coats. Extremely full rippling models.

Burgundy, Plum, Rubber Gray, Rose-taupe, Balsam Green, African Brown, Gold and Mustard.

Beautifully lined with self color peau de cygne, also floral designs and fancy stripes. Warmly interlined.

Other Coats $24.50 up to $110.00
Interesting variety of models fashioned of all the newest materials and in all the latest fall colorings.

Paris London
Maison Bernard
MODES

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The Arrival of
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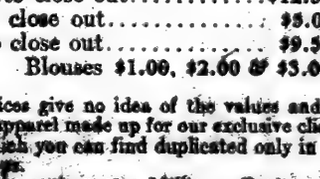
ELEGANT EVENING GOWNS & WRAPS
Suitable for all occasions

Representing a radical Departure from the early Autumn Models



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Any Extra Size
you wear up to 58 is waiting for you at
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STOUT FIGURES
a method in garment making originated by Albert Malsin who designs specially for us—His creations astonish the most skeptical—Come and see for yourself—Your past experiences will be forgotten and the prices will astonish you—
They are so very low.

Special for Monday and Election Day
WINTER SUITS
Sizes up to 56 bust
24.85
A selection of show-room samples and working models of the latest styles—all hand-tailored of finest materials, silk lined and interlined, especially designed to fit both the tall and short stout figure.
Other Suits in all styles and materials; all sizes, 19.85 to 245.00.
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HOW ONE MAY JOIN NEW ARMY RESERVE

Government Gives Out Detailed Instruotions for Those Seeking Commissions.

HUNDREDS ARE APPLYING

Way Open for Business and Professional Men to Become Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants.

More than 800 business and professional men have been recommended by Major Gen. Leonard Wood for commissions as Majors, Captains, and First and Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps, authorized at the last session of Congress. All of these men have stood an examination before a board of army officers and have been found qualified to exercise the duties of reserve officers.

"In every mail that comes to the headquarters of the Eastern Department on Governors Island are scores of letters from men in all walks of life who seek information concerning the procedure to be followed and the qualifications necessary to obtain a commission in the Reserve Corps, which is now being organized. In order to furnish this information there has been issued a general order of the army which gives in detail all that an applicant for a reserve commission needs to know in order to prepare himself for the examination that he must pass before he can be recommended to the President for appointment.

The law requires that "the President alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in the various sections of the Officers Reserve Corps, in all grades up to and including that of Major, such citizens as, upon examination prescribed by the President, shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold such commissions."

The age limit for officers of the line is 45 years, the limit varying according to the rank sought by the applicant for a commission. A Second Lieutenant of the line cannot be commissioned when the applicant is more than 32 years of age, the limit for a First Lieutenant is 36, a Captain 40, and a Major 45 years. There is no age limit for those who seek commissions in the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Engineer, Judge Advocate, Signal, and Medical departments of the reserve.

Commissioned for Five Years.

The commissions of all officers run for five years, subject to termination by the President. At the end of five years officers may be recommissioned in their original or higher ranks, the promotion, if authorized, being subject to such examination as may be required by the proper military authorities.

There are twelve sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as follows.

Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, medical, (to include the reserve officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, and Veterinary Corps,) Adjutant General, Judge Advocate, Inspector General, Quartermaster officer, engineer officer, ordnance officer, signal officer.

The general order issued by the War Department recommends a detailed course of study for persons desiring commissions in the Reserve Corps, and each applicant is advised to procure and study such of the following publications as are applicable to the particular arm of the service to which the applicant aspires.

Army regulations.
Drill regulations.
Small arms firing regulations.
Manual of guard duty.
Manual for courts-martial.
Field service regulations; tables of organizations.
Artillery circulars.
General orders and bulletins, War Department.
Manuals, orders, and circulars of the staff departments.
Horse, saddles, and bridles—Carter.
A treatise on the military law of the United States—Davis.
Rules of land warfare, War Department.
Military topography—Sherrill.
Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department bearing on coast artillery material.
Ordnance and gunnery—Lissak.
Artillery notes.
Military explosives—Weaver.
Elements of electrical engineering, (D. C.)—Franklin and Esty.
Internal combustion engines—Carpenter and Diedrichs.
Power and power transmission—Kerr.
Armor and ships—Journal United States Artillery.
Theory and practice of surveying—Johnson.
The storage battery—Treadwell.
Lessons in practical electricity—Swope.
United States Signal Corps publications.
United States torpedo manual.
Article on coast defense—Journal of the United States Artillery, November and December, 1904.
International law—Davis.
General Orders 4 and 52, Adjutant General's Office, 1902.
Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department bearing on field artillery material.

Examination of Line Officers.

The following schedule of examinations for line officers is prescribed for the various sections of the Reserve Corps:

Infantry.

FOR CAPTAINS, FIRST AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Administration, (oral.)—Army regulations and important general orders, in the discretion of the board, special attention being paid to Articles I.-XXIII., inclusive, and Articles XXIX.-XXXIII. inclusive, and Articles XXXIX., XL., LIII., LV., and LX.

Drill Regulations, (practical.)—School of the soldier, school of the squad, and school of the company.

Field Service Regulations, (oral.)—Service of information, service of security, marches, shelter.

Tables of organization to include the company.

Small-Arms Firing Regulations, (oral.)—Theoretical principles, estimating distances.

Military Law, (oral.)—Manuel of courts-martial, (official.)

Topography, (practical.)—Making a topographical map, map reading.

FOR MAJORS.

The examination of applicants for positions as Majors of infantry will be the same as that prescribed for company officers, adding thereto:

Drill Regulations, (practical and oral.)—Parts I., II., III., and IV. infantry drill regulations.

Field Service Regulations, (oral.)—Entire text.

Tables of Organization to include the infantry regiment.

Military Law, (oral.)—The law of war, civil functions and relations of the military, instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, (Rules of Land Warfare, General Orders 4 and 52, A. G. O., 1902, and Circular 65, W. D., 1907.)

Cavalry.

FOR CAPTAINS, FIRST LIEUTENANTS, AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Administration, (oral)—Same as for infantry.

Drill regulations, (practical.)—School of the soldier. School of the trooper. The troop.

Field service regulations—tables of organizations, to include the troop—small-arms firing regulations, military law, and topography.—Same as for infantry.

Hippology, (oral.)—The cavalry horse: Nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness; age of horses; endurance of horses, fits, bitting, and training; saddles; seats; transportation of horses; the horse's foot; stable management; forage.

FOR MAJORS.

The examination will be the same as for troop officers, adding thereto:

Drill regulations, (practical and oral.)—The squadron, including extended order. The regiment, including extended order. Employment of cavalry.

Field service regulations and military law, (oral.)—Same as for Majors of infantry. Tables of organization to include cavalry regiment.

Field Artillery.

FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Administration, (oral)—Same as for infantry.

Field Artillery Drill Regulations, (practical and oral.)—The soldier, dismounted; the battery, dismounted; the gunner; the gun squad; the firing battery; preparation and conduct of fire; the driver; the battery, mounted.

Field Service Regulations, Small Arms Firing regulations, manual of guard duty, military law, and topography.—Same as for infantry. Tables of organization to include the battery.

Hippology, (oral)—The cavalry horse; draft horse; nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness; age of horses; endurance of horses, bits, bitting, and training; saddles; seats; transportation of horses; the horse's foot; stable management; forage.

Field Artillery Materiel, (oral and practical.)—General description and knowledge of the use of field artillery material and accessories.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

To the requirements for Second Lieutenants add: The soldier, mounted; the gun squad, mounted; field artillery information service.

CAPTAINS.

To the requirements for First Lieutenants add Artillery in the field.

FOR MAJORS.

The examination will be the same as for battery officers, adding thereto:

Field Service Regulations and Military Law, (oral.)—Same as for Majors of infantry. Tables of organization to include artillery regiment.

Field Artillery Drill Regulations, (oral and practical.)—Entire text.

Coast Artillery Corps.

FOR FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

1. Administration, (oral.)—Same as for infantry.
2. Drill regulations, (oral and practical:)
(a) Coast Artillery Drill Regulations so far as relates to the formation of the company and marching maneuvres and the drill for one piece, to be selected by the candidate; the current instruction order for the Coast Artillery Corps.
(b) Infantry Drill Regulations, to include the school of the company.
3. Field Service Regulations, military law, and topography.—Same as for infantry.
4. Explosives, (oral,) including primers and fuses.
5. Electricity, (oral,) to including theoretical electricity, basis of electrical measurements, including units; Ohm's law, including its application to shunts; electromagnetism and induced currents; methods of measurement of voltage, current, electrical energy and resistance, of apparatus therefor; primary cells; general principles of storage batteries, generators, and motors.

CAPTAINS.

The subjects for Captains are the same as for Lieutenants and in addition thereto:

1. Elementary mechanical and electrical engineering, (oral and practical,) to include elementary and applied mechanics; care and operation of steam boilers, steam engines, and internal combustion engines; theory, care, and operation of dynamos, motors, storage batteries, telephones, and searchlights.
2. Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, (oral and practical.)—Fire and mine command.
3. Ceremonies of Infantry Drill Regulations.

MAJORS.

For Majors, Coast Artillery Corps, the subjects are the same as for Captains, and in addition thereto:

1. Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, (oral and practical.)—Entire text.
2. Infantry Drill Regulations, (oral and practical.)—School of the battalion.
3. Military Law and Field Service Regulations.—Same as for field officers of infantry.

Engineering Section.

Candidates for commissions in the Engineering Section must be engineers in active practice or in some business closely affiliated with the engineering sciences. Candidates for such commissions will be examined either for duty with combatant engineer troops, or for other duties in the front line, for special service in maintaining lines of communication, seacoast defenses, &c.

All candidates for this section will be required to pass an examination on the following subjects:

Drill Regulations.—Parts I. (School of the Company and Battalion only), II., III., Infantry Drill Regulations.

Field Service Regulations.—Entire text.

Duties of Engineer officers and troops in war, as illustrated in the Engineer Field Manual and Bulletin No. 4, Vol. I., of the office of the Chief of Staff.

Co-operation between the various arms of the service, as illustrated in "Technique of Modern Tactics" (Bond and McDonough) Chapters VIII., IX., XI., and XII.

All examinations will be oral.

For the special services of the engineering section officers will be required from the following occupations: Bridge, earth and concrete constructing, electrical, highway, mining, railroad engineers, railroad officials, constructors for wharves, piers and buildings, sanitary, and topographical engineers.

For the signal section officers will be required from these occupations: Aviators, aeroplane designers, motor designers, aerial photography, radio communications, aeronautical engineers, and balloonists.

The schedule of the examinations for the Quartermaster Corps, which now ranks next in importance, if not of equal importance, with the firing line, includes the following subjects for Majors and Captains whose administrative duties require knowledge of the subjects named:

Administration, (oral and practical.)—Army Regulations, 1913: Article XLIX., advertising and printing; Article L., purchase of supplies and engagement of service; Article LI., bonds of disbursing officers, bidders, and contractors; Article LII., money accountability; Article LIII., public property accountability and responsibility; Article LIV., lands, buildings, and improvements; Article LV., surveys on property; Article LVI., civilian employes, general provisions; Article LVIII., Quartermaster Corps.

Applicants for the Quartermaster section will be examined either for duties that require:

1. Knowledge of administrative and clerical details.
2. Special services of a business or professional nature requiring no special military knowledge.

The first class will receive a mental examination to test their fitness for the peculiar services required. The second class will not be subject to mental examination.

General Duties.—United States Army transport regulations, 1908, and circulars of the Quartermaster General's office relating to supplies, payment, and services. Subsistence and pay manuals.

Military law, (oral.)—Manual of courts-martial, (official,) the law of war, civil functions and relations of the military, instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, (Rules of Land Warfare, General Orders 4 and 52 of 1902, A. G. O., and Circular 65, W. D., 1907.)

Hippology, (oral.)—The cavalry horse, draft horses and mules, inspection and purchase, care of, feeding, watering, stables, construction, lighting, ventilation; forage, kinds and relative value, inspection of, causes of deterioration, proper care of.

Transportation, (oral.)—By land (rail, wagon, and pack) and water; care of animals on cars and transports, construction and repair of roads, railroads, bridges, &c.

For officers whose duties are not administrative, knowledge of and experience in one of the trades or lines of business listed below are required:

(a) Traffic manager, commercial.
(b) Accounting department, railroad.
(c) Operating department, railroad.
(d) Mechanical department; railroad.
(e) Other capacity, not named above, railroad.

Navigation companies and merchant vessels—

(a) As manager.
(b) As port captain.
(c) As superintending engineer.
(d) As chief steward.
(e) As marine superintendent.
(f) As inspector of construction and repairs.
(g) As estimator on marine repairs.
(h) As superintendent of docks, warehouses, &c.

Auto truck transfer companies.
Auto truck freight companies.
Warehouse and terminal companies.
Animal industry—
(a) Purchasing horses and mules.
(b) Shipping horses and mules.
(c) Breeding and raising horses and mules.
Wholesale feed and grain business.
Wagon, machine, or other factories.
Harness factory.
Auto truck repair shops or factories.
Automobile repair shops or factories.
Ship construction or repair firms.
Wholesale grocery business.
Wholesale clothing business.
Wholesale shoe business.
Clothing manufactory.
Shoe manufactory.
Hat manufactory.
Auto truck manufactory.
Packing houses or factories.
Shop management and its nature.
Official of large restaurant or hotel company.
President, secretary or manager of any large business, whatever its nature.
Official of any department of a large business.
Building company.
Construction company.
Civil engineering.
Mechanical engineering.
Sanitary engineering.
Electrical engineering.
Structural engineering.
Banks or banking firms or corporations.
Financial or cashier departments of railroads or other transportation companies, corporations, or other large business concerns.
Any other industries or business not mentioned above that may make the applicant a desirable officer of the Quartermaster Corps in time of war.

An examining board will carefully consider the documentary evidence furnished the board by the applicant. It may gain additional information by personal questions as to his business experience and other pertinent matters. The board may also call for additional documentary or oral evidence bearing on the suitability of the applicant for a commission in the Quartermaster Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Service That Is Required.

Once a man is commissioned an officer of the Reserve Corps the Secretary of War has the authority to order him to duty with troops, or at field exercises, or for instruction, for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one year, and while so serving the reserve officer will receive the pay and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army. With the consent of the officer the Secretary of War may extend the period of instruction or training for any period of time considered necessary for the public defense.

In the event of actual or threatened war all available officers of all sections of the Reserve Corps may be immediately ordered into active service, and they will be eligible for appointment as officers of volunteers in their respective arm, corps, or department. The President may also in the event of war order reserve officers to temporary duty with the regular army to fill grades which for the time being it may be found impossible to fill by promotion from the regular files, and he also has the right, under the new law, to order them to duty at recruit depots and rendezvous or to any other duty he may prescribe.

The only persons who are not eligible for appointment to the Reserve Corps are officers of the regular army, active officers of the National Guard, and persons who are not citizens of the United States. Enlisted men of both the regular and the militia services are eligible for reserve appointments.

General Wood said yesterday that the response of the men in the Eastern Department to the appeal of the Government for an adequately and efficiently trained reserve of officers has been most gratifying, and there is every reason to believe that the Reserve Corps now in the process of making is going to prove one of the most efficient means yet adopted in this country in the building up of an adequate and efficient system of national defense.

The men who are now applying for commissions, as well as those who have stood the examinations and have been recommended for commissions, are being drawn from all walks of life. Among them are bankers, lawyers, clergymen, doctors, civil, mining, electrical, and mechanical engineers, former enlisted men of the national services, newspaper men, railroad officials and employes, mechanics—these are a few of the professions and trades represented in the long list of applicants now on file at Governors Island.

Applications are being received and examinations held at all the other department headquarters of the army in this country, and there is reason to believe that by next Spring there will be a Reserve Officers' Corps in the United States of several thousand picked men. Within a short time the officers in charge of the organization of the corps will announce the places and dates of the training and instruction camps to be held in various parts of the country in 1917.

Applicants for commissions should address Department Headquarters on Governors Island, if resident in the Eastern Department, for information concerning or application blanks for the Officers' Reserve Corps. San Antonio is the headquarters of the Southern, Chicago of the Central, and San Francisco of the Western Department.

IN NO MAN'S LAND.

A Vivid Picture of the Death and Desolation "Somewhere in France."

A new picture of the battleground on the western front, which is somewhat different from and a little more gruesome than some of the earlier descriptions of that stricken area, comes in a letter to a well-known American publisher from a Lieutenant in the new British Army, which is fighting there. He writes:

"Well, I've seen my first modern battlefield and am quite disillusioned about the splendor of war. The splendor is all in the souls of the bowed bemudded men who creep through the squalor like vermin—it's nothing external. There was a chap here the other day who deserved the V. C. four times over for running back through the German shell fire to bring news that the infantry wanted more artillery support. I was observing in the forward station at the time. And how he managed to live through the ordeal nobody knows. But men laugh while they do these things. It's fine.

"A modern battlefield is the abomination of abominations. Imagine a vast stretch of dead country, pitted with shell holes as though it had been mutilated with smallpox. There's not a leaf or a blade of grass in sight. Every house has either been leveled or is in ruins. No bird sings. Nothing stirs. The only live sound is at night—the scurry of rats.

"Then there, a kind of deep ditch, called a trench; it leads on to another and another in an unjoyful maze. From the sides feet stick out, and arms and faces—the dead of previous encounters. 'One of our chaps,' you say casually, recognising him by his boots or khaki, or 'Poor blighter—a Hun!' One can afford to forget enmity in the presence of these dead. It is horribly difficult sometimes to distinguish between the living and the slaughtered—they both lie so silently in their little kennels in the earthen bank.

"You push on—especially if you are doing observation work, till you are past your own front line and out in No Man's Land. You have to crouch and move warily now. Zing! A bullet from a German sniper. You laugh and whisper, 'A near shave, that!'

"My first trip to the trenches was up to No Man's Land. I went in the early dawn and came to a Tussaud's show of the dead, frozen into immobility in the most extraordinary attitudes. Some of them were part way out of the ground, one hand pressed to the wound, the other pointing, the head sunken and the hair plastered over the forehead by repeated rains. I kept on wondering what my companions would look like had they been three weeks dead.

"My imagination became ingeniously and vividly morbid. When I had to step over them to pass it seemed as though they must clutch at my trench coat and ask me to help. Poor lonely people, so brave and so anonymous in their death! Somewhere there is a woman who had loved each one of them and would give her life for my opportunity to touch the poor clay that had been kind to her. It's like walking through the day of resurrection to visit No Man's Land. Then the Germans see you and the shrapnel begins to fall—and you crouch like a dog and run for it.

"One gets used to shellfire up to a point, but there's not a man who doesn't want to duck when he hears one coming. The worst of all is the whizz-bang, because it doesn't give you a chance—it pounces and is on you the same moment that it bangs. The other night I had a very lucky escape. I was in a gunpit when a shell landed, killing a man only a foot away from me and wounding three others—and I and the Sergeant were the only two to get out all right. Men who have been out here some time have a dozen stories of similar near squeaks.

"And talking of squeaks, it was a mouse that saved one man. It kept him awake to such an extent that he determined to move to another place. Just as he got outside the dugout a shell fell on the roof."

$350,000 FOR SYRIANS.

American Collier Will Sail with Relief Supplies on Dec. 10.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Red Cross Headquarters estimates that nearly $350,000 has been raised so far for relief of Syrian and Armenian war sufferers as the result of President Wilson's proclamation setting aside Oct. 21 and 22 as special days for contributions. The last official counting on Oct. 31 showed $225,000 on hand and about $35,000 a day coming in.

Purchase of supplies to be carried by an American naval collier, which after complicated negotiations with the various foreign Governments concerned, will sail for Beirut about Dec. 10, is well under way. The supplies will be distributed entirely in Syria, where bad crops, a locust plague, requisitioning by the Turks, and the shutting off of the country, both by rail and sea, because of war conditions, has brought 100,000 people near starvation.

The cost will be about $250,000, and the balance raised above that will be sent in credit to Americans in Constantinople for relief among Armenians, who can be reached only in that way.

About one-quarter of the cargo space of the collier will be devoted to clothing, particularly plain. The other three-quarters will contain food, particularly crushed wheat, now being specially ground as the Syrians use it; cottonseed oil, which is used instead of lard; flour, rice, sugar, coffee, condensed milk, and kerosene.

The collier, which will be either the Caesar or the Sterling, will start loading at New York about Dec. 1. She will need a month to make the voyage.

FINDS KAISER'S NAVY EAGER FOR A FIGHT

Retired German Naval Officer Describes Visit to the Fleet at Wilhelmshaven.

SEES IT IN BATTLE TRIM

Quotes Admiral Scheer as Doubting That the British Will Give Them Another Chance.

German navy men, from Admiral to cabin boy, are eager for another trial against the British fleet, according to statements made by Captain von Pustau, a retired naval officer, in a series of articles on "Our Sea Forces," published in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger in connection with the observance throughout the German Empire of a "Sacrifice Day for the Navy" on Oct. 1.

Captain von Pustau's opening article treats of the North Sea naval station of Wilhelmshaven, where he says 20,000 men are working day and night keeping the High Seas Fleet in fighting trim and increasing its strength. "Naturally," he remarks, "one cannot tell too much about what is going on within its throbbing walls."

Continuing, Captain von Pustau, as quoted in The London Daily Mail, writes:

"Every traveler arriving at Wilhelmshaven is scrutinised in the most thorough-going manner. Even though I was in uniform I had to provide myself with half a dozen passes before I could even cross certain bridges or go down certain streets of the fortress. Everybody's letters and telegrams are subjected to the most rigorous control. It is especially important that any sort of news from the Wilhelmshaven district which could be of the slightest use to the English fleet should either not get out at all or at least with the greatest possible delay, for Jade Bay and its environment so essentially constitute the pivot of our whole naval war interests in the North Sea that a hostile expert might easily deduce from the most innocent circumstances things of great value concerning the readiness of our sea forces or enterprises contemplated by them."

Ideal Naval Base.

Captain von Pustau describes how ideally the region embraced by the North Sea littoral (Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Cuxhaven, and Bremerhaven) is suited to the purposes of the German fleet, as events of the war have shown.

"The enormous sums we have spent on preparing this area," he says, "are now paying dividends at the rate of several hundred per cent. Nowhere else can our warships so comfortably rest up after their dangerous cruises and replenish their supplies as in the capacious basins of Jade Bay, protected by the outlying sand banks and colossal artillery works on shore. Provided in addition with a well-organised system of defense against air attacks, Wilhelmshaven is protected against approach by even the strongest foe, whose projects are condemned in advance to hopelessness.

"There have been no disturbances or strikes," he points out, "such as those which during the first year of the war so seriously interfered with the naval preparations of England."

Speaking of Heligoland, Captain von Pustau describes the "bitter disappointment" of the commander of the island fortress that "the English fleet is absolutely determined to give him no opportunity of proving the firing accuracy and penetrating power of his gigantic guns. Only once have two English cruisers dared to show themselves from afar, and they promptly turned tail as soon as our first shots fell near them. Since then not an enemy has even been sighted, and so it will probably be until the end of the war."

Ridicule English Reports.

In his second article the writer describes a visit to Admiral Scheer's battle fleet. Referring to the Jutland battle Captain von Pustau says:

"When I mentioned to my hosts that the official English reports of our alleged heavy losses in the recent naval battle were made ridiculous even by what I had seen thus far, they said to me:

"'Nobody in the German Navy for a long time now has excited himself about the mendacious English reports. Everybody knows that the bulk of the British fleet for twenty-two months only showed itself in places where a meeting with us was impossible. Now, however, that Admiral Jellicoe has officially reported that after the loss of seven battleships we only narrowly escaped complete destruction, we hope the British people will energetically demand that he give our fleet battle again as soon as possible in order to complete the work of destruction. We hope for this because we long for another fight with much greater certainty of victory than before after the experiences that we gained in the first battle.

"'Our hope will be realised all the sooner the less news is permitted to reach the outside world as to what these experiences were, and also as to whether those of our ships which were most seriously damaged are already ready for action again or not. On these points, therefore, you must not tell your readers anything.'

All Keen to Fight.

"This wise admonition unfortunately makes it impossible for me to report about much which I saw and heard during my several days afloat—things in which the German people would have great pride. So much, however, I may disclose: That in the exhaustive conversation I have had with commanders of squadrons, Captains of units, and officers of all grades, I have discovered everywhere the same burning desire for another encounter with the British Grand Fleet. All ranks are inspired with the same rock-ribbed confidence in an even greater victory than was achieved on May 31.

"Admiral Scheer especially—by whose strategic abilities the whole fleet to a man swears—pointed out to me that in the batle of Jutland we did not, as the English claim, give battle in the region of our natural line of retreat, but fought without hesitation far out on the high sea. The Admiral added:

"'Naturally we can risk our sea forces in the German Ocean ten times more recklessly than would be permissible several hundred miles distant, from our harbors. If Admiral Jellicoe dared to show himself with his main force even in the proximity of our waters we are absolutely certain of inflicting losses on him which would alter the balance of naval strength in the most significant manner. The one and only thing that is doubtful is whether he will ever give us this chance.'"

"Our heroic Admirals, Scheer, Hipper, and the rest," von Pustau concludes, "have no need to hoist the famous Nelson signal, 'The Fatherland expects every man will do his duty.' Our gallant sailors have already shown, and continue to show, that they themselves know what they have to do. They know how to combine recklessness with caution in the same way as their comrades of the so much older and glorious land forces."

A Visit to Kiel.

In another article of the series Captain von Pustau tells of a visit to Kiel. He says that at the first glance that port does not show as many signs of warlike activities as the other German naval bases, but that investigation reveals many changes in the life of the city. Then, as quoted in The London Times, he continues:

"The sailing ships moored to the quays of the inner harbor did not come there in the course of peaceful traffic, but have been brought in as good prizes and sold for the benefit of the public purse. They will certainly repay their purchase splendidly some day, for the enormous rise in freights which in at present giving our adversaries such bad headaches will no doubt continue for a considerable time after the conclusion of peace, and one will not grudge it to our ship-owners that they will, in this way, be able to make good a part at least of the losses sustained in the war.

"From the Imperial, the Germania, and the Howald yards resound incessantly the harsh clatter of the hammers and the noise of the machines. Tens of thousands of busy hands are actively at work day and night in order to satisfy the ever-renewed needs of the front. The slips for new construction are all fully occupied; in the docks lie a vast number of ships and other craft which need their hulls painted or slight repairs. Only a few of the buoys in the harbor are unoccupied.

"Although, naturally, the bulk of our battle strength must remain permanently concentrated in the North Sea as the chief theatre of war, there exist in the Baltic, too, such manifold and important duties that a very considerable number of warships and auxiliaries of all kinds are needed to carry them out. * * * Among them is to be found a seaplane carrier, recognisable by her high superstructure. * * * Numerous submarines and destroyers, partly of the very latest types, lie in their own special harbors. * * * High over the inlet two great seaplanes fly seaward, while over the land circles a graceful aeroplane. Aircraft play a no less important part in the Baltic than in the North Sea.

"Further out, off Friedrichsort, we see the guardships watching the entrance to the harbor. The garrison of the coast defences has been waiting in vain since the beginning of the war for the sight of an enemy. The repeated announcements of the English that they intend an advance with their fleet into the Baltic are mere bluff. The British Admirals know, alas! as well as we do, that the passage of the Belts and the Sound would mean for even an intact fleet extremely heavy losses and is quite out of the question for ships damaged in a fight. They would merely have to choose between complete destruction and flight into neutral harbors."

SEES MENACE IN THIS FUND.

Osborne Says $25,000 Has Been Raised to Defeat Him for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 4.—Edmund B. Osborne of Montclair, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket for State Senator from Essex County, says he has been informed that a fund of $25,000 has been raised to defeat him at the polls next Tuesday.

"Enormous stakes are involved in the election of legislative candidates for Essex County," Mr. Osborne says in a statement to the voters of the county. "I am reliably informed that one of these great interests, which feels a special need for a State Senator who can be 'controlled,' has raised a fund of $25,000 to be disbursed for the express purpose of defeating me. As no such a large sum can be used legitimately for influencing votes, it is, of course, to be used corruptly to defeat me, if possible, by fraudulent voting and crooked counting."

Mr. Osborne is running on a platform pledged to increase public utility franchise taxes a million dollars a year, and to grant municipalities genuine home rule.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"77"

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A Cold, however slight, should never be left to "get well" of itself, but should always be helped away. This at first is not alone very easy, but a very simple matter, because these early symptoms are all caused by congestion and inflammation.

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SURVIVED BRITISH SHELLS.

German Blockade Runner, Almost a Sieve, Sailed from Africa to Java.

Details of the trip of the German merchant steamer Maria, which, as announced in Berlin on Aug. 30 and reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES the next day, succeeded in reaching the port of Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies, on May 12, after having run the blockade in the North Sea, and landed a cargo of supplies for the German troops in East Africa, are given in a letter from a German resident of Batavia published in a recent issue of the Magdeburgische Zeitung, excerpts from which follow:

"Early Sunday morning Herr H—— called me to the phone to tell me that a German ship had just arrived at Priok, (a suburb of Batavia.) As it was easily possible that it was one of our vessels, we at once started for Tanjong Priok in an auto. And, in reality, there lay a big German ship in the outer roadstead. We hired a boat. The manager of the Consulate was there, too, and we went on board.

"The ship, which was a big freighter of about 7,000 tons, had been literally shot full of holes by little four to five-centimeter guns, and was a sight to behold. The masts had fallen in, her smokestack had been entirely shot to pieces, and everything was in a state of confusion. When we went aboard we were warmly greeted, and you can well imagine our indescribable joy at the heroic feat of these seamen. There were two Captains aboard and twenty-two men, half of whom were Kaffirs. There were two sick men aboard, and they were at once taken to the hospital at Tjilital. Of course, we at once gave the officers and men a hearty welcome to Java, sent for cigars and beer from one of our ships, and then looked over the vessel.

"About 100 shots had hit the ship, almost all of them astern, and twenty-three of them below the waterline. Nearly all the shots had come from four to five-centimeter guns, although there were four from fifteen-centimeter (5.8-inch) cannon. And what damage they had done. The entire poop had been torn away, the winch shattered into little bits, and all the cabins so damaged that the crew had to sleep on deck. It was only a freight steamer, so the little four to five-centimeter missiles went clean through three cabins. The afterpart of the hull looked like a sieve, but as almost all the shots had struck aft and amidships, the forward part of the vessel was in good condition.

"The crew had plugged up the holes as well as possible with beams and pieces of wood and then had plastered them over on the inside with cement so as to be able in this way to keep the vessel afloat. Just think! There were twenty-three holes as big as your fist below the water line, even if they were made by only 4 to 5 centimeter cannon! And there were only twenty-two in the crew! But, according to the Captain's account, they had all worked manfully. There were only 150 tons of coal left aboard and very little food. One of our party at once gave the crew $40 so that they could amuse themselves on board.

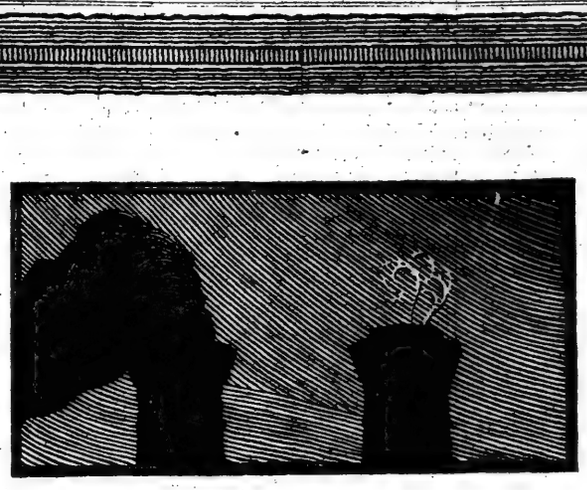
"The ship, which is called the Maria and belongs to the Hansa Line, left Germany in January with a full cargo. While she was being unloaded at the mouth of the Rudi River, on the coast of the southeast corner of German East Africa, the steamer was so fearfully shelled by English warships that the crew had to jump overboard. But the English did not dare venture into the bay, as they feared a bombardment from the shore, and when they had ceased firing the work of discharging the cargo was resumed. Then, in order not to be made prisoner, the Maria tried to escape. But there were three English ships waiting outside, and the Maria was struck by a number of shells and had to return to Tjilitai. A few days later the ship tried it again and this time succeeded. When the Germans observed the Maria had disappeared, and the ruler of the seas had her trouble for, her palms, Britannia rules the waves.'

"It took the Maria twenty days to make the trip from German East Africa to Batavia, where she arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 14th inst. The day before two Dutch steamers were held up by British cruisers in the Strait of Sunda and searched. But the Maria slipped through, which shows that she certainly had great luck.

"Yesterday the British Consul, the autocrat of all the Hollanders in the Dutch East Indies, made arrangements to put any shipyard that repaired a German vessel on the blacklist. This is the revenge of the English Consul, who is frothing at the mouth with rage. And the worst of it all is the fact that the Hollanders calmly stand for it. They are so devoted to the English, feel so comfortable as vassals of England, and find everything that the English Consul does all right. The Tanjong Priok Dry Dock Company has already refused to repair the Marie for fear of being put on the blacklist. But the English Consul's order really doesn't do any harm, for the crews of the Dagg steamers—we have three of them here in Priok—are well able to repair the ship and make her entirely seaworthy. Then, after the war is over she will steam home and be permanently repaired there."

Mrs. Ralph W. Trine to Read Poems

Mrs. Ralph Waldo Trine will read poems from the writings of some forty American poets on the four programs she is to give at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, beginning tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. The aim throughout the series will be to present as large a variety as possible typical of what has been written in America.



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HEART DIAGNOSIS IN BRITISH ARMY

Elaborate Methods of Instrumental Examination Classify Thousands of Recruits.

IN USE SINCE FEBRUARY

Before the Present Year Many Were Rejected Because of the System in Vogue.

The thoroughness with which the hearts of British recruits have been examined since the beginning of the year before they are accepted to act in some military capacity or finally rejected is dwelt upon by the editor of The Lancet. The most delicate instruments are used, including the electrocardiograph, which takes pictures of the movements of the heart, and the X-ray machine. The advance which has been made in cardiac diagnosis is considered one of the striking examples of medical military progress. The Lancet says:

"One of the most difficult problems in connection with the examination of recruits is the exact estimation of the condition of the heart. If the heart is of the normal size, the sounds clear, and the rhythm regular a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at promptly; but if a murmur is heard or there is irregularity of the beat then skill and experience are required in order to distinguish between functional and organic conditions. The main point is to estimate, if possible, the amount of cardiac reserve power but this is not the only matter for consideration, and, quite rightly, cases in which doubt arises are now referred to experts for opinion.

"Since last February, by the direction of the Medical Department of the War Office, recruits in the London district whose rejection was contemplated on account of the state of their heart, have been sent to the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart for examination and report. As up to now over 4,000 cases have been dealt with, it will be of interest to explain the general idea underlying the scheme.

"All recruits are seen in the first instance by a recruiting Medical Board, and those whose hearts are manifestly defective, as shown by the ordinary methods of clinical examination, are rejected or placed in the categories for which they are suitable, while those with obviously healthy hearts are passed. It is only when real doubt arises as to whether a recruit's heart is defective, or how far an observed defect is likely to impair efficiency for military purposes, that the man is sent to the heart hospital and subjected to a searching examination with the aid of instrumental appliances, which could not possibly be available for employment by the recruiting boards without the assistance of some such institution.

"After consideration of the various points and consultation with recognized authorities, a scheme of examination was decided upon at the Heart Hospital which experience has shown to be very efficient in elucidating the problems which present themselves. Every recruit is asked to state what, if anything, he complains of, and a record is made of this, together with a detailed history of his previous diseases and habits. Any subjective symptoms which may be present are inquired into in detail and recorded. He is then given a standard piece of work to do, the pulse, respiration, and blood pressure being recorded before, immediately after, and three minutes after.

"The urine is analyzed, and an electrocardiogram is taken. In a very large proportion of the cases the heart and chest are also examined by the X-rays. Furnished with these data, the physicians proceed to make a thorough clinical investigation. A diagnosis is arrived at, after taking into consideration all the evidence, and an opinion is expressed as to which category of military service, so far as his heart is concerned, the recruit is to be placed under.

"Here the most practical point for consideration is that, although a man with a slight cardiac lesion may support well the strains of civil life, when he can stop work at will, he may not be found suitable for military service, in which he must 'carry on' or become a casualty. A copy of the paper containing all the data, as well as the diagnosis and opinion, is transmitted to the Medical Board sending the recruit with whom, of course, the final decision rests.

"That the practised medical examiners who constitute the recruiting board of London should have felt the desirability of having as many as between 4,000 and 5,000 cases examined in this detailed manner before arriving at a decision is perhaps one of the most striking pieces of evidence that could be adduced of the progress that this department of medicine has made during the last few years, and of the importance attached to the modern instrumental aids to diagnosis.

"Of 1,000 cases examined, 447 have been classified as fit for full military service either at home or abroad, 291 as fit for garrison duty or labor purposes, and 262 as fit only for clerical work or totally rejected. These figures are of high significance; they tend to show that many men who at the first examination did not seem fitted for military service, on further investigation were passed for some form of military work, the proportion that were classified as fit for full service being high."

SHOWS GERMAN ARMY FOOD.

Commissary Department Exhibits in the War Exposition at Frankfort.

That the Kaiser's fighting men at the front are still being well fed, despite occasional reports to the contrary coming via Switzerland, Holland, and London, would seem to be indicated by the following description of a section of the war exposition in Frankfort-on-the-Main, dated Sept. 5, and printed in several German newspapers:

"In a booth in the eastern arcade of the war exposition the commissary department presents a view, put together with painful military exactness, of the food supplied to the men in the field and in the barracks calculated to arouse the envy of many a visitor.

"Here we see, first a mountain of egg zwieback in 500 clean linen bags, then 500 cans of meat, 500 portions of canned vegetables, and half a bag of coffee. That is the daily allowance for 250 men. Close by lies a haversack, already packed, in which the solid ration is skillfully stowed away in marching order. In a glass case the daily allowances for the field are spread out.

"There is 200 grams, (about 7 ounces,) of meat or 200 grams of smoked sausage, 200 grams of canned meat or 125 grams of canned sausage, 55 grams of fat or 250 grams of canned fish, 200 grams of noodles, 125 grams of dried fruit, 25 grams of salt, or 9.4 grams of pepper, or 8 grams of cinnamon, 25 grams of roasted, or 30 grams of raw coffee, 125 grams of marmalade, (from the spoils taken in Belgium,) 100 grams of cheese, 3 grams of tea, and 17 grams of sugar, or 25 grams of cocoa and 17 grams of pulverized sugar or a tenth of a quart of liquor. Then for some sort of dessert come 2 cigars and 2 cigarettes.

"As the bread ration in the field, a small 3-pound loaf every second day or 400 grams of egg zwieback every day is issued. The loaves for garrison use weigh 6½ pounds and are calculated to last for six days. In baking one of these big loaves the following material is used: 1,035 grams of wheat and rye flour, 215 grams of potato flour, and 25 grams of salt.

"The daily bread ration for ordinary prisoners of war weighs 300 grams, but those doing hard work receive 400 grams.

"The daily needs of a draft horse are provided for as follows: 8,170 grams of edible straw, 2,330 grams of hay, 1,170 grams of bran, 580 grams of oats, 875 grams of corn, and 875 grams of barley. Sawdust to the amount of 1,000 grams is furnished for bedding in place of straw."

SHILOH CORNERSTONE LAID.

$50,000 Monument to Confederates to be Erected on the Battlefield.

PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The cornerstone of the $50,000 Confederate monument that the United Daughters of the Confederacy are to erect on the battlefield of Shiloh was laid today under the auspices of the Adamsville Lodge of Masons, the Grand Master of Tennessee, Charles Barham, officiating. Masonic lodges of Western Tennessee, North Alabama, and North Mississippi assisted in the ceremony.

The monument will stand near the old Shiloh meeting house in the angle made by the intersection of the Corinth-Pittsburg Landing and Hamburg-Savannah Roads. It will face in the direction from which the Confederate forces advanced to the attack in the early morning of April 6, 1862.

When completed the monument will represent years of patient work on the part of the Daughters of the Confederacy in raising the money. Though the battle of Shiloh, fought April 6-7, 1862, was one of the most important of the war, the national military park there contains but three monuments to commemorate the part played by Southern troops in the battle. The monument now under construction will be the most imposing in the park. It is being constructed of Mt. Airy (N. C.) granite. In the centre rises a bronze group, the subject of which is "Victory Defeated by Death." Under the figures set in the granite is a bas relief of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate commander, killed there. At either end of the granite monument is a group of soldiers.

Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago designed the memorial.

RAISES VEGETABLES AT 100.

Belvidere's Only Centenarian Keeps Open House on His Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 4.—One hundred years old today, Thomas Paine kept open house at his home on North Market Street to receive the steady stream of relatives, friends, and neighbors who came to congratulate Belvidere's only centenarian. Several guests ate a dinner prepared by his daughter, Mrs. Harry Boardman, and listened with interest to Mr. Paine, who is known as "Uncle Tommy," narrate the events before their times and his views on current happenings. For, possessed of excellent eyesight, he reads the daily papers and keeps abreast of the times.

Fear of the high cost of living is not worrying Uncle Tommy, and he showed his visitors a well-stocked cellar containing his Winter supply of vegetables raised by his own labor. He prized the collection nearly as much as he did the growing number of birthday presents which arrived during the day. To the toast that he live another century, Uncle Tommy predicted that he would see several years more as a Belvidere citizen.

He was born in Lisnagatt, Ireland, and came to this country when 7 years old. He later returned and fought in the Crimean War. After his return he lived in Trenton and has lived here over fifty years. He is a pensioned employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

BLIND VOTERS PROTEST.

16 in New York Home Would Vote for Wilson, but Can't.

Considering that he and fifteen of his fellows living in the New York Home for the Destitute Blind, 896 Amsterdam Avenue, were about to be unjustly deprived of an opportunity to vote, James Van Arsdalen, an inmate of the home, yesterday addressed the following letter to THE TIMES:

Will you kindly inform me on the following: I am an inmate of a home for the blind. At the proper time many of us registered for the coming election, but today an inspector told the matron that we would not be allowed to vote. They say there is a law which prohibits inmates of homes from voting. Some of us cane chairs, and one-third of what we earn is deducted for board. Some of us buy our own clothes. Of course, the amount we earn is small, hence the board we pay is small, but as long as the management is satisfied, is it just and can they deprive us of our vote? There are sixteen of us who want to vote for President Wilson. If we are not supposed to vote, was it right to let us register? We hear your paper read nearly every day, and enjoy the editorials very much.

Yesterday Van Arsdalen, a young man of 36, sat in the darkened reception of the institution and asked that a letter from Deputy Superintendent of Elections Augustus Allen be read aloud. The letter recited that under Section 163 of the elections laws inmates of homes supported partially or wholly by charity were not entitled to vote from the home. And that all the men who are registered had done so illegally, and if any attempt were made to vote they "would be challenged and must suffer the consequences."

Even after it had been pointed out that the law provided that any one might return to the place where he formerly lived and vote from there, the blind man and his fellows were still unconvinced that they were not being kept out of their rights.

PARATYPHOID IN EUROPE.

Vaccination Against It Proves of Value in the Armies.

The Medical Record, quoting from The Medical Press, tells what is being done in the European armies to lessen and prevent paratyphoid fever, the ailment which occasioned some alarm among our troops on the Mexican border during the Summer and early Autumn. The editor writes:

"Paratyphoid fever is said to be extremely frequent in the various armies in Europe. There has been no severe epidemic of typhoid since the commencement of the war, but from almost the very outset of hostilities there has been a somewhat wide prevalence of paratyphoid fever. In The Medical Press, F. Widal and L Gourmont point out that on account of the extensive prevalence of this disease Landouzy, as far back as December, 1914, indicated the practice of vaccination as the sole effective prophylactic procedure that could be adopted to fight successfully against this malady and called for a comparative study of the method of successive vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid fever respectively, and of that of double vaccination carried out by the injection of a mixture of the typhoid and antityphoid bacilli.

"In August of last year such tests were made by one of the writers, who concluded that the final choice should be that of a triple vaccine, consisting of a number of typhoid bacilli equal to that contained in the simple antityphoid injection, and a double number of each of the paratyphoid bacilli, A and B. This observer has reported experiments of which the results furnished cogent proof of the powerfully immunising action of such vaccines when heated; and he has also shown that this vaccine had the effect of making the several specific antibodies of each of those microbes appear in the blood of the vaccinated individual, and has demonstrated the harmlessness of his procedure.

"Widal and Gourmont state that they have revaccinated with the triple vaccine about 4,000 persons who had previously been immunised with the simple antityphoid vaccine. Furthermore, they always used the triple vaccine even in the persons who had had typhoid, for the reason that they believed that even in such cases it could not be other than advantageous to profit by the supplementary antityphoid vaccination for the purpose of reinforcing the degree of immunity against the typhoid infection itself. In summarising their results they assert that the triple vaccine suffices for all the requirements of both antiparatyphoid and antityphoid revaccination.

"As paratyphoid prevails to a considerable extent among our troops on the Mexican border it might not be amiss to test the value of the triple vaccine there."

TELLS TEUTONS HOW TO LIVE ON LITTLE

Food Bureau Lecturer Tries to Convince the Hungry They're Better Off.

CHILDREN UNDERNOURISHED

Dr. Gorham, Just Returned, Says Their Development Suffers from Meagre Diet.

In connection with recent reports from Germany to the effect that the restrictions in the consumption of food due to war conditions has had a beneficial influence upon the health of many inhabitants of the Fatherland, especially those who were inclined to overeat before the war began, comes a story telling how the Imperial War Food Bureau is sending Professor Ismar Boas, one of Germany's authorities on food values, through the empire lecturing before women's associations on "How One Can Live Almost on Nothing." The Berliner Vorwärts remarks that, while the learned professor practically proves that a person can live on almost nothing, it seriously doubts if such a life is worth living.

In one of his recent lectures, as reported in the German newspapers and summarized by the London press, Dr. Boas declared that his main object really was to dispel the prevailing apprehension that there was any danger of the national health being impaired by under-nutrition. He contended that one could speak of under-nutrition only when the pre-war standard was accepted as normal. As a matter of fact, the pre-war standard was over-nutrition, and if in a vast number of cases war food had resulted in diminishing girth and weight, these results were really blessings in disguise which should not be taken tragically.

It was only permitted to speak of under-nutrition when loss of weight and circumference was accompanied by loss of physical and mental powers, and, for so far, no deterioration in these respects was noticeable. Professor Boas's great authority on the ability to exist on next to nothing is a Danish food expert named Hindhede, who for several years has supported himself and his family on potatoes, bread and butter, and fruit, at a cost of little over 6 cents a day per person.

Herr Boas asks the Germans to follow the example of the Dane and "throw to the winds their idolatrous veneration for certain foods which they falsely regard as rich in albumen."

"Just think," said Dr. Boas, "what we might be able to do were we to get rid of this food idolatry. It would take some time to accustom ourselves to living on almost nothing, but when we have arrived at that point we shall have obtained a striking victory over ourselves, and from an economic point of view the gain will be immense."

The women of the association he was addressing audibly expressed disapproval of this, but the professor had come provided with figures and showed them on the blackboard that the 2,300 calories which the human body daily required might be found in 2,917 grams of potatoes, as well as in 2,857 grams of beef, or in thirty-five eggs. And the price of the potatoes was only 3 cents, whereas the eggs cost $2.80 and the beef $4. Beans were fine, he said. You could get your 2,800 calories in 625 grams of beans, and the cost, even at war prices, was only 25 cents.

One woman in the audience told the lecturer that, according to his theory, the less the nation ate the healthier the people would become. Herr Boas did not think that this was a fair deduction if carried to extremes, a remark which the women greeted with laughter.

The meeting is said to have ended in some disorder, and Herr Boas, as he left the platform, had some caustic remarks addressed to him about his food theories.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the local German press, Dr. Frank D. Gorham, who has just returned from a nine months' stay in Germany as a member of the American Physicians' Expedition, which is doing good work in several hospitals in the Fatherland, after asserting that the food problem in Germany had been solved in a satisfactory manner, is quoted as saying:

"But in all this (the food regulation) there is no danger for the Germany of today. It is the coming generation that will have to suffer from the consequences of the shortage of food. The young persons are undernourished. This doesn't mean that the children have to go hungry. They have enough to satisfy their appetites. But their food is not made up in a way calculated to satisfy the demands of a growing body. Many of the substitutes, the artificial foodstuffs, fulfill their purpose very well for the moment, but the body is not so strong as it would be under normal conditions."

Dr. Gorham confirmed the reports that there was a serious shortage of doctors in Germany.

GERMANY'S EGG SHORTAGE.

Berlin Report Shows the Supply Only Half That of Peace Times.

What an important rôle is played by the hen in the work of supplying Germany with food and what difficulties to be encountered by the Imperial War Food Bureau in making effective its recently announced plan for apportioning out the empire's egg production according to the card system that now covers almost every important class of food in the country are clearly brought out in the following report on the egg situation sent out from Berlin and printed in the German press:

"In order to understand the significance of the present shortage of eggs we must have an idea of how our need of eggs was supplied in time of peace. In the last year preceding the war we imported eggs valued at $45,220,000 and weighing 157,000 tons. In normal times we consume about 440,000 tons annually, which puts Germany at the head of all countries in the consumption of eggs.

"In Germany itself the production of eggs in the various Federal States is very variable, as may be seen by comparing the number of fowls with the population. According to data gathered on Oct. 1, 1915, the number of fowls for every 100 inhabitants in the whole empire was 111, subdivided as follows: In Oldenburg, 253; in Mecklenburg, 207; in the Grand Duchy of Saxony, 171; in Bavaria, 148; in Prussia and Württemburg, 139; in Alsace-Lorraine, 114; in Hesse, 100; in Baden, 104, and in Saxony, 51. Compared with the last statistics gathered before the war, our stock of poultry on Oct. 1, 1915, had fallen off 8½ per cent. Therefore our own production of eggs has been quite materially reduced.

"And, furthermore, our importation from abroad has come to almost a complete standstill, for of our two main sources of supply, Russia with its former annual sales to us of 1,000 tons, no longer to be counted upon, and Austria-Hungary, which furnished us with almost the same quantity, has been able to send us but very little because of its own increased need. Consequently, our available stock of eggs at present has fallen off to about half of what it was in the years of peace. And, besides, these diminished supplies have to face a greatly increased demand. This stands in close connection with the restriction of the use of meat. When this restriction was put into effect an extraordinary demand for eggs began, which, first of all led to almost complete stripping of the market in the cities.

"The rationing out of eggs is likely to meet with very sensible difficulties. That the favorite panacea of maximum prices will not do here is shown by what happened in Mecklenburg, together with Oldenburg, this Federal State has the great comparative number of fowls in Germany, and besides there is an order there forbidding the export of eggs. Nevertheless, since maximum prices have been put into effect there the eggs have disappeared from the market, even in the little country towns. At present it pays the producer better to consume them himself than to sell them at moderate prices. This fact may be the principal cause of the scarcity of eggs.

"Some time ago there was an advertisement in a newspaper in a middle-sized town in North Germany, in which a confectionar offered to sell 10,000 canned eggs that he was unable to use because of the order of the Federal Council restricting the output of confectionery. This offer illustrates the extraordinary use of eggs for luxuries which even today adversely affects their use for the purpose of real nourishment."

SEES PAN-GERMAN PERIL.

Dutch Writer Thinks Holland May Suffer If Bethmann Hollweg Loses.

That Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, is trying to strengthen his position in his stand against the advocates of "frightfulness" and the extreme annexationists, who are endeavoring to force him to adopt a more jingoistic policy through the creation of support of his policies abroad, is the interpretation given by the Dutch and London newspapers of an article from its Berlin correspondent printed on Oct. 14, by Toekomst, a Dutch weekly generally classified as pro-German.

In this article, which is taken as a warning to Hollanders about what might happen to their country if the Pan-Germans gain the upper hand in Berlin, the correspondent is allowed to say that the real reason of the attacks on Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is that the Pan-Germans "perceive that the war will end in a way which will overthrow their motto, 'Keep what you have and take what you can get,' and that the Chancellor, with his moderate demands, will be in the right."

Consequently, according to the Toekomst article, the Pan-Germans want to put the blame on Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg by saying that the end would have been different if he had made full use of submarines and Zeppelins. The article concludes:

"Even we Dutchmen must not disguise from ourselves that Holland has an interest in an honorable, temperate Government in Germany, and can only see danger in a Pan-German administration. The danger lies in the nature of the matter, in the historic past, and in the known aspirations of the Pan-Germans in regard to us."

ATTACKS THE SALE OF DANISH ISLANDS

Copenhagen Conservative Paper Says It Would Doom Denmark as a Nation.

PLANTERS WOULD BENEFIT

Ex-Gov. Cold Admits This, but Thinks Denmark Would Rue Its Bargain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—In an article entitled, "Seriousness of the West Indian Case," the conservative Berlingske Tidende today gives a resume of the Sale Commission's inquiries to date. The newspaper says that it is quite clear where the interests of the sugar planters lie. It is only necessary to note the fact that the price of sugar, outside the American customs boundary, is 2¼ cents a Danish pound, while the price when the islands are inside that boundary will be 5½ cents, or more than a 50 per cent. increase.

Turning to the depositions which the scientists called to testify are said to have made, the article says that they have given the impression that the vast majority of experts are strongly opposed to the proposed sale, all bearing witness that it would be a shortsighted policy to sell the islands and that they hold rich possibilities for Denmark and Danish commercial life. The Berlingske Tidende contends that it would be an indication of a grave defect in national character if Denmark, because of its indolence and in order to be released from momentary difficulties, should make a decision out of regard to present bad conditions for the island owners and the favorable outlook for great transient profit. It asserts that the sale of the islands would spell Denmark's doom as an independent State, the writer of the article says the nation cannot plead having acted blindfolded. If the majority of the people votes for the sale, it must know that the decision has been taken in spite of the earnest warnings of those whose opinions should be absolutely convincing.

On the other hand, Minister I. C. Christensen today writes in his own political weekly paper, the Tidea, that negotiators in the last fifty years have repeatedly bungled affairs until there is nothing left for Denmark but to consent to the sale of the islands.

The commission today published the testimony of ex-Governor Cold dealing especially with the negro question in the Danish West Indies. Governor Cold says that all experience proves that the raising of the negroes' wages is always followed by a slackening of industry. If the situation of the planters is now quite desperate, he says, it is owing to the fact that the authority of the West Indian officials has been broken down, if not quite overthrown. Weeds, he says, are now higher than ever in the sugar fields, spoiling the best harvest for many years, and, in spite of the recent doubling of wages, more labor difficulties are threatening the islands. He believes that under American administration all would soon be quiet, because the negroes know that the Americans are accustomed to deal with their race.

The ex-Governor says he has regretfully come to the conclusion that the laboring population of the islands would be happier under the Stars and Stripes, and that the sale would mean better prices for the sugar planters and more ships for St. Thomas Harbor, which the Americans would probably use as a naval base. Personally, however, he regards the sale as objectionable, and says that the time may come when Denmark will bitterly regret that she ever contemplated it.

CIRCUS AT MILITARY BAZAAR.

William Collier, Marie Dressler, and Robert Warwick Take Part.

With William Collier, Marie Dressler, and Robert Warwick in the leading rôles, a real old-fashioned circus was given yesterday at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Bazaar, with Baroness Dorothy Van Raven, who runs the theatrical booth at the bazaar, as manager.

Baby Day yesterday afternoon brought a flock of little children to the bazaar, with Mrs. Winifred Stones as chief entertainer. She gave prizes to children of various ages, based on their mental and physical supremacy. Eleanor Oldin of 3,100 Broadway, who is two years old and talks Latin, won the prize for children of her class. Adelaide Atherton, who is the daughter of a snake charmer and a "bearded lady," won the prize for three-year-olds. Other winners were Evelyn Crawford Horlick Cox of Woodhaven, L. I., and Alys Wentzell of 286 Lenox Avenue. Captain Jack Crawford, the scout poet, recited children's verses, and the Marquise de Cordawa sang a group of lullabys in her native Polish.

BETTER PAY AT COLUMBIA.

Prof. Horne Says That C. C. N. Y. Errs on Side of Penuriousness.

Professor Charles F. Horne of the City College has contributed an editorial to The Campus on the reply of President Meess to the recent attack urging, on the score of economy, the abolishment of the college. In the editorial he says:

"This month's topic of most immediate interest to us as old C. C. N. Y. men is the amusing, though to some minds terrifying, news that another cow has jumped over the moon. That is, another critic blundering and confused, if nothing worse, has leaped into publicity with a proposal that our college be abolished. Of course the moon is not really in much danger from bounding cows unless for the newspaper articles.

"The proposal came from the 'Bureau of Civic Inquiry,' a name which sounds solemnly governmental and reliable until one learns that the bureau has no official connection with any part of our government. This is really the criticism of a private individual. That, of course, would not alter its importance if it were a just criticism, but as an unjust attack the emptiness of its source leaves it a mere anti-election madness."

Dr. Horne calls the charge of extravagant maintenance "pure nonsense," and declares the cost for teachers' salaries is smaller than at Columbia, as is that for administrative expenses, as the college plant is less costly.

"If there were any criticism here implied," he says, "it would rather be that our colleges err on the side of penuriousness, while Columbia can afford to be just, we, as expenders of public funds, have felt it our duty to almost niggardly. Do we want to step back from public education? That is the only real question at issue. There is no cheaper system to be found than ours, no simpler system. Plain and sharp the alternative stands: teaching under the city's control or teaching in private institutions subsidized by the city, but not under its control."

PARALYSIS CUTS VACATIONS.

Jersey Normal School Will Now Hold Sessions on Holidays.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—To meet the delay in opening the schools by reason of the infantile paralysis epidemic, the State Board of Education today decided to have the normal schools of the State in session on Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday and Columbus Day, all legal holidays. In addition the Christmas and Easter vacations are cut down.

The Newark and Montclair schools will have only one day for the Thanksgiving period, reopening Friday, Dec. 1. The Christmas vacation will extend from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 inclusive, and the Easter vacation from April 7 to April 16 inclusive. The schools will be closed Memorial Day.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH.—John Steele Gmelley, a retired builder of this place, who is in his ninety-ninth year, said yesterday that he would give what he expected to be his last vote to Hughes. He says he has voted for every Whig and Republican candidate since William Harrison.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Under the will of Ellen H. Cottrell, the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Piscataway has received $6,500 for the erection of a new parish house.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Announcement will be made next week of the amount gathered in the Rutgers College campaign to raise $1,000,000 as an endowment fund for the college. The Alumni Association is making a personal canvass of every graduate of the college. L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, is head of the campaign.

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have emphasized the owner's need of an organization devoted to the care of property.

An experience covering a long period especially qualifies us for this work.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

FURS have never been taken up with quite the enthusiasm of the present season.

A wide choice is afforded in Ermine, Kolinsky, Hudson Bay Sable, Skunk and Hudson Seal; in Capes, Collars, Collarettes and Muffs, in styles to conform with present demands.

The Foxes are unusually fashionable and prominent. Scarfs and Muffs of Silver, Cross, Natural Blue and various colors are shown in large variety.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

How to make sure that boy of yours gets rip-proof suits

The next time you go shopping for your little boy, or your big boy, ask if the seams of the suits are rip-proof.

If the salesman answers, "Yes, madam, absolutely. These suits are sewed with silk throughout," you are safe in buying.

Women have been ignorant of the extent of the substitution of cheap thread for silk in the sewing of boys' as well as their own suits.

Even many of the best New York stores have not taken care to insist on silk sewed seams in their orders to manufacturers. And so the majority of manufacturers have been substituting cheap thread instead of silk, *to save less than three cents per suit.*

"Women do not know the difference! Women do not ask for silk sewed seams," they say.

Pure silk is the strongest fibre known to science. It is stronger and more elastic than cotton. That is why seams of silk will stand repeated strain—even the strain that boys put on them—without breaking.

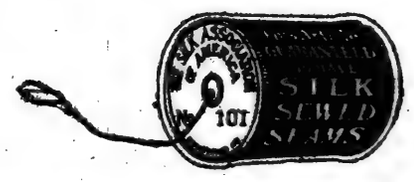
These scientific tests tell the story:—Silk Sewed Seams and cotton sewed seams of the same size of thread were scientifically tested for strength by the United States Conditioning and Testing Company. *The silk seam was nearly four times stronger than the cotton seam.* The silk seam was stronger than the material sewed, while the cotton seam broke.

Insist on silk sewed seams in your own as well as your boy's suits. Never buy a suit without asking: "Is it sewed with silk?"

Remember, some stores guarantee their suits to be sewed with silk throughout. Refuse to shop where you cannot be sure that you are getting silk sewed seams throughout.

"We adhere to the most rigid standards as regards the silk with which we sew all our boys' suits," say Best & Co. "The fact that we do not remember the last time we saw a Best & Co. garment ripped at the seams is proof of the wisdom of this policy begun more than twenty years ago."

"Already we have advertised silk sewed seams in our boys' suits," say R. H. Macy & Co. "We heartily endorse your effort to educate the public on silk sewed seams."



ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

AMATEUR RULE IS BIG TENNIS ISSUE

Executive Committee Will Face Problem at Meeting Next Month.

MAY OCCASION A SPLIT

Pacific Coast Members of U. S. Association Radically Opposed to Measure as It Now Stands.

Undoubtedly the most serious and the most complex problem which has ever faced the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is that of the amateur rule which will come before the meeting of the Executive Committee in this city next month. It was expected that this question, of such vital interest to the tennis world, would be thrashed out at the annual meeting of the association last February, but happy foresight prevented the bringing up of the question at that time and it was not until last March that the Executive Committee made its first pronouncement on the subject, the main point of the proposed rule being that those engaged in the sporting goods business be barred from competition after a certain specified time. Also the ban was laid on men competing in tournaments where special inducements were offered.

Now the Executive Committee will give further heed to the subject and formulate a definite plan for presentation to the national meeting of the association in this city next February. In order that there might be an expression of opinion on the subject from the clubs far and wide, George T. Adee, President of the U. S. N. L. T. A., sent out a letter several months ago in which it was asked that the clubs rally to the support of the proposed amateur rule for the sake of upholding the standards, even the future of the game itself. There may be little significance in the fact that the letters sent out brought sparse response, but, at any rate, it means that the Executive Committee will have to face the problem alone and that when its judgement is passed the annual meeting will place its seal of approval or disapproval. On the verdict hinges the future of the sport for some time to come.

The situation is fraught with much peril, for there is certainly a wide diversity of opinion as to the merit of the tentative rule which was proposed last March. There are few who do not recognize that something should be done with regard to the amateur question, which has agitated every other branch of sport, but many think that the proposed action, particularly with regard to the men engaged in the sporting goods business, is too drastic.

Supported Around New York.

In the vicinity of New York there is considered to be strong support for the rule as it was presented by the Executive Committee last March, but elsewhere there is understood to be a powerful opposition to the measure in its present form. When the subject was first broached it was known as the McLoughlin-Bundy case, for these two players of note from the Pacific Coast had just entered the sporting goods business in Los Angeles. With Red Mac, one of the idols of the tennis world, there has grown up a widespread opposition among the tennis men of the country to any clause which would bar him from future competitions under the rules of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The Pacific Coast tennis men in particular resent any action which would strike at either McLoughlin or Bundy, and attention, since the rule was first proposed, has been to the end of securing opposition sufficient to make certain the defeat of the measure. It is even said that a campaign is now under way to make this result certain if the Executive Committee persists in attempting to make the proposed rule the law of the books. At all events the Executive Committee, if it does embark on a policy of conciliation, will have a difficult problem to appease those outside of the Metropolitan section, and at the same time present a rule which, when enacted, will serve the best interests of amateurism. And if there is not some such scheme evolved out of the complex situation, the association will face a possible split, for the Californians will never agree to the rule as it is now incorporated.

There will be an opportunity to round up opinion pro and con on the issue before it is presented to the national meeting, and every indication seems to point to the fact that the Coast men, and some of those from other sections, will withdraw from the association if they see that the tide of sentiment is against them. This, however, is not looked upon as probable, for opinion inclines to the belief that the Coast men will be strong enough to smother what is, from their standpoint, an adverse rule, once it is put to the test of the vote. Should such a move be successful, what the stand of the supporters of the proposed rule would be is problematical, but it is hardly to be presumed that these men would cause turmoil by threatening trouble such as a split.

Miss Cassel's Case.

The case of Miss Cassel, who was disqualified and declared a professional during the progress of the women's tennis championship of New Jersey, is another angle of the case which adds to the difficulty. Miss Cassel was disqualified by President George T. Adee because it was alleged she had given professional skating exhibitions. She has promised that, unless there is a statement recorded her at the December meeting of the Executive Committee she will fight the case, which presumes that she means to carry it to the annual meeting.

Usually the chief interest in the December meeting is centred in the report of the Ranking Committee, and this season it will be noted with deep attention, even though it may be somewhat overshadowed by the discussion of the amateur problem. Despite a season of topsy turvy records in tennis there is a well-defined list of those who will compose the first ten, and the Ranking Committee selection will probably not show a wide variance from those who have been made by some of the leading players. Williams, Johnston, Murray, and Church seem to be an almost unanimous selection for the first four places. The real test for the Ranking Committee comes in selecting the numerical ranking of the succeeding men and of those who will be found alphabetically in the following "tens."

Another matter to come before the Executive Committee is that of the manner of holding the national doubles championship. There is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of retaining the present system of having the title holders stand out and play in the challenge round only or of having them play through. One proposal will suggest having one tournament, the winners of which shall be champions, and still another will advocate increasing the number of sectional championships. In this connection there will probably be discussion of the rule passed at the last annual meeting, which requires one member of a doubles team to live in the section which he represents.

The national championship in singles will also receive attention, for Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, will deliver a report on the subject of qualification for the national championship, while Palmer E. Presby of Boston will discuss the status of players not affiliated with the national association, but competing in tournaments sanctioned by that body.

There is a discussion due on the subject of admitting new sections into the tennis association, each to have representation on the Executive Committee. The sections which desire admission include Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, as the Missouri Valley section and Washington, Oregon, and the northern half of Idaho, as the Pacific Northwest section.

The success which attended the playing of the junior and boys' tournaments, in which there were 1,500 contestants during the last season, has induced consideration of a plan which shall bring even wider competition. Several ideas relative to this end will be considered.

COLBY MAINE CHAMPIONS.

Victory Over Bates by 23 to 7 Settles State Title.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 4.—Working the forward pass more successfully than at any previous time this season Colby won easily from Bates here today by 23 to 7. The victory carried with it the State football championship. Colby had previously defeated Bowdoin and had tied Maine. Captain Cawley, who had previously been handicapped by a bad ankle, was in fine form today, and was easily the star of the game, with Bressett runner-up for the honors of the afternoon.

Colby scored in the first period, when Bressett took a forward pass from Cawley, and carried it over the line for a touchdown. He missed the goal. In the second period Cawley circled Bates's left end and, shaking off his opponents, took the ball across for the second touchdown, from which Bressett kicked a goal. Colby made it 20 to 0 in the second period when another forward pass, Cawley to Jacobs, enabled the latter to make the third touchdown, Bressett kicking the goal.

Wiggin made Bates's only score in the final period, when he took a forward pass from Captain DeWever and carried the ball over. Shattuck kicked the goal. Bressett followed this by kicking a field goal from the 30-yard line.

The lineup:

Colby. (23.)	Position.	Bates. (7.)
Perry	L. E.	Wiggin
Joyce	L. T.	Hickey
Stinson	L. G.	Stoster
Buckman	C.	Shattuck
Deasy	R. G.	Adams
Heath	R. T.	Knight
Jacobs	R. E.	Moulton
Brownville	Q. B.	Talbot
Bressett	L. H. B.	Davis
Cawley	R. H. B.	Cutler
Kallock	F. B.	De Wever

Touchdowns—Bressett, Cawley, Joyce, Wiggin. Goals from touchdowns—Bressett, (3.) Shattuck. Goals from field—Bressett. Substitutions—Bladen for Jacobs, Lawrence for Perry, Perry for Lawrence, Hendricks for Cawley, Cawley for Hendricks, Coolidge for Joyce, Knox for Stinson, Dow for Buckman, Conlon for Brownville, Gallier for Deasy, Crossman for Kallock, Sampson for Moulton, Clifford for Knight, Kennedy for Cutler, Knight for Clifford, Cutler for Kennedy, Lindholm for Wiggins, Connors for Moulton.

Referee—Mr. Ragsdod of Brown. Umpire—Mr. Norman of Columbia. Field Judge—Mr. Ireland of Tufts. Head Linesman—Mr. Hooper of Auburn. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

TUFTS WINS WITH SUBS.

Has an Easy Time Beating Massachusetts State by 28 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Tufts football team, playing with many substitutes in the line-up, beat Massachusetts State College 28 to 0 on Tufts Oval this afternoon. Tufts made its score of four touchdowns and goals while Massachusetts State made only four first downs in the game, and this when the Tufts auxiliaries were playing. Tufts made splendid use of the forward pass, this style of play figuring greatly in the result.

The home team's first score came in the second period, when Beacham blocked a kick and followed the ball across the visitors' goal line. A 27-yard forward pass to Lincoln helped toward the next touchdown. In the fourth period Tufts made two scores.

The line-up:

Tufts. (28.)	Position.	State. (0.)
Lincoln	L. E.	J. Day
W. Brown	L. T.	Edwards
Morrison	L. G.	Dunn
Pryor	C.	Roberts
Powers	R. G.	Goodwin
Beacham	R. T.	Holmes
Sanborn	R. E.	Grayson
Bratt	Q. B.	F. Grayson
Swanson	L. H. B.	Boles
Wescott	R. H. B.	Pond
Doane	F. B.	Weeks

Touchdowns—Wescott, Beacham, Hopkins, Olson. Goals from touchdowns—Wescott, 4. Substitutions—Tufts, Watson for Pryor, Hagerty for Beacham, Algar for Powers, Abbott for Hagerty, Powers for Morrison, Jeffrey for Bratt, Olson for Sanborn, Hopkins for Jeffrey, Shunt for Powers, Keefe for Swanson. Massachusetts State, Hagelstein for Edwards, Tinsley for Roberts, Spalding for Goodwin, Blanchard for Spalding, Whittle for Weeks.

Umpire—Mr. Greene of Harvard. Referee—Mr. Carpenter of Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Moore of Maine. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

'VARSITY CREW DEFEATED.

Junior Eight Finishes One Foot Ahead in Columbia Regatta.

One foot was the margin of victory for the junior crew over the Columbia 'Varsity eight in the university regatta yesterday afternoon on the Hudson. The races brought to a close the Fall rowing season and were the first to be held under the new crew régime at Morningside. The race between the two 'Varsity shells was close throughout. The first crew, handicapped by a length, seemed to increase the finish line slightly in the lead, but the judge at the finish, J. M. Johnston of the Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, declared the junior boat a winner. The time for one and one-sixteenth miles was 06:41. Judge Robert C. Cornell, Columbia '74, was referee.

In a special event, the third 'Varsity crew won from the first and second Freshman eights by a length to spare in 07:16 over the same distance. The scheduled single scull race, as the result of Assistant Coach Fred Plaisted's challenge to Coach James C. Rice, was not held because Rice was suffering from a torn ligament received Friday while playing handball in the Columbia gymnasium.

Two tugs, furnished by Frederick Coykendall, '95, a member of the Board of Trustees, carried a large number of alumni and undergraduates along the courses of the races.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Won by junior 'Varsity, (bow, R. A. Piel; No. 2, G. Griswold; No. 3, R. E. Swinbourne; No. 4, E. F. Brace; No. 5, R. Steinschneider; No. 6, W. T. Hooven; No. 7, R. B. Haines; stroke, R. Lovell; coxswain, W. Neale); second, 'Varsity, (bow, C. W. Sengstacken; No. 2, W. B. Brown; No. 3, Captain R. B. O'Loughlin; No. 4, R. E. Curry; No. 5, R. Shilliday; No. 6, R. W. Labey; No. 7, R. O. Fennell; stroke, D. M. Lays; coxswain, M. Thomas.) Time—0:6:41.

SECOND RACE.—Won by third 'Varsity, (bow, J. Gluck; No. 2, T. Jackson; No. 3, F. Hettling; No. 4, B. Morris; No. 5, R. A. Abell; No. 6, R. Schachat; No. 7, F. Saville; stroke, P. Gallico; coxswain, F. Dehls;) second, first freshman eight, (bow, M. Cadwell; No. 2, C. Saake; No. 3, H. Hellwig; No. 4, T. Lay; No. 5, R. Thompson; No. 6, S. Kent; No. 7, H. A. Walsh; stroke, H. Thompson; coxswain, A. Ford.) Time—0:7:16.

HOWISON MAKES BIG RUN.

Gathers 351 Caroms in 18.2 Billiard Practice Match.

Leonard Howison, the Canadian billiardist, defeated Edgar Appleby by a score of 500 to 150 in an 18.2 balkline practice match last night at Daly's Billiard Academy. The contest was a one-sided affair throughout. The high runs were: Howison, 351; Appleby, 40; and the game went ten innings.

AUTO RELAY RUN FINISHED.

Speed Laws Waived in Trip from Winnipeg to Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 4.—An automobile relay run across the United States from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Galveston, along the Meridian highway, ended here today at 12:32 P. M. The automobile left Winnipeg at 11 A. M. Wednesday, making a total running time of 73 hours 32 minutes.

Speed limits were waived for the car in most sections. It made the thirty-two miles across Harvey County, Kan., and through the main street of Newton, the county seat, at a mile a minute.

Times Junior Five Victorious.

After trailing the Maplewood Athletics of Brooklyn in the first half, THE TIMES Juniors basket ball five defeated their opponents 16 to 9 last night at the Topsi Gymnasium, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway. The first half ended 5 to 4 in favor of the Maplewood aggregation. Features of the game were the shots made by Hughes and the O'Connor brothers, and the guarding of Peters, all of THE TIMES team.

NAVY HOPES UPSET BY THE GENERALS

Washington and Lee Runs Up a 10 to 0 Score Against Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—Right in the midst of a midseason stride that her supporters had fully expected was going to keep right on swinging until the huskies of the Army from West Point had been humbled at the New York Polo Grounds on Nov. 25, the Navy stumbled this afternoon. The rock on which the sailor hosts stubbed their toe was composed of eleven rangy huskies, known as the Generals, who had been sent to Annapolis from Washington and Lee University. The score was: Washington and Lee 10, Navy 0.

It was as complete a licking as any set of middies ever got. The margin of ten points does not in any way indicate the superiority of the victors. Coach Mount Pleasant's charges simply played rings around the middies, and when the contest had been safely put on ice resorted to a kicking game for the final period to save their stars, most of whom were fit for the hospital.

Punting, line bucking, tackle plunges, end runs, running back kicks, breaking through to smear attacks, in fact everything that has anything to do with football, saw the Generals from Virginia right there. The Navy played a dogged, persistent game. From the first whistle to the very last dash Annapolis was on the defensive. Probably one-tenth of the time the cadets had the leather past the midfield mark, but for the other nine-tenths they were fighting desperately with their backs to the wall in their own yard.

The visitors' tallying was all done in the third period. After having invaded rather deeper than usual in Navy ground, then only to lose the leather on downs, they started all over again after a Navy punt. Young, Crill, Sorrells, and Bagley in the backfield were used, with Johnson being called out of the line for an occasional wonderful dash, until the scrapping was right on the sailor doorstep. From here Johnson plowed through for the touchdowns. Young kicked goal. Within a short time the visitors again drove down to striking distance, and when the middies had stiffened Young dropped back and booted over a neat placement goal from a difficult angle. The line-up:

W. & L. (10.)	Position.	Navy. (0.)
Larkin	L. E.	Garret
Johnson	L. T.	Ward
Pryon	L. G.	Perry
Pierotte	C.	Jones
Moore	R. G.	Rorie
Ingleo	R. T.	Gilman
Bethel	R. E.	Jackson
Bagley	Q. B.	Welchel
Young	L. H. B.	Ingram
Crilli	R. H. B.	Roberts
Sabrelus	F. B.	Martin

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Washington and Lee	0	0	10	0—10
Navy	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdown—Johnson. Goal from touchdown—Young. Field goal, place kick—Young. Substitutions—Navy: Scafe for Ward, Dashiells for Martin, Von Heimberg for Garret, Clarke for Gilman, Holtman for Perry, Goodstein for Jones, Ward for Welchel, Fisher for Von Heimberg, Harrison for Jackson, Denfield for Reifle, Davies for Ingram, McClure for Goodstein, Skinner for Clarke, Lawbaugh for Davies. Washington and Lee: Graham for Larkin, Hunter for Maxwell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Bennis, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Thorp, Columbia. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

ROCHESTER STILL WINNING.

Hobart Is Beaten 25 to 0 in Fifth Victory of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Coach Allie Neary's University of Rochester team won its fifth straight victory here today when it defeated Hobart, 25 to 0, in a game played in a continual downpour of rain. Captain Campbell and Full Back Dinan were responsible for most of Hobart's gains.

The line-up:

Rochester. (25.)	Position.	Hobart. (0.)
Ogden	E.	Dietrich
Hummell	L. T.	Mapes
Goenell	L. G.	Thompson
Quinby	C.	Hubbs
Smith	R. G.	Peffer
Auchterlonie	R. T.	Graves
Witney	R. E.	Jenkins
Harris	Q. B.	G. Campbell
Brown	L. H. B.	F. Campbell
Crouch	R. H. B.	Carr
Evans	F. B.	Dinan

Touchdowns—Harris (2), Crouch, Downs. Goal from touchdown—Harris. Substitutions: Rochester—Newton for Hummell, McKelvey for Brown, Downs for Evans. Hobart—Baxter for Dietrich, Myler for Thompson, Maper for Peffer, Broderick for Jenains. Referee—A. F. Rosley, Colgate. Umpire—Mr. Haverford. Linesman—C. D. Cooper, Bucknell. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

BETHLEHEM WINS ANOTHER.

Soccer Champions Defeat Babcock & Wilcox by 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 4.—Bethlehem, National, and American soccer champions, today had as opponents the Babcock and Wilcox F. C. of Bayonne, one of the strongest of the New Jersey soccer teams. Bethlehem won 4 to 1. Ratican scored the first goal five minutes after the game was started. McKelvy scored the second point. Sweeney netted the goal for the visitors in the first half. The lineup:

Bethlehem. (4.)	Position.	B. & W., (1.)
Wright	G.	Jones
Fletcher	R. F.	Napier
Ferguson	L. F.	Harding
Campbell	R. H.	Muir
Clark	C. H.	Smith
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Blatchford
Hadway	O. R.	Vanderwolf
Pepper	I. R.	Lonne
Ratican	C. F.	Sweeney
Chadwick	I. L.	Aitken
Fleming	O. L.	Duggin

Goals—Ratican, (2.) McKelvy, Fleming. Sweeney. Referee—O. Young, Philadelphia. Linesman—Mr. Morrison, Bethlehem; Mr. Mahosey, Babcock, Wilcox. Time of halves—Forty minutes each.

ADDITIONAL FOOTBALL SCORES

At Shreveport, La.—Louisiana University, 17; University of Arkansas, 7.

At Waterville, Me.—Colby, 23; Bates, 7.

At Meyerstown, Penn.—Susquehanna, 21; Albright, 0.

At Louisville, Ky.—Georgetown College, 41; University of Louisville, 0.

At Lexington, Va.—Catholic University, 16; Virginia Military Institute, 14.

At Columbus, Ohio—Ohio State, 14; Wisconsin, 13.

At Cincinnati—Wooster, 20; University of Cincinnati, 0.

At Crawfordsville, Ind.—Wabash, 53; Earlham, 10.

At Delaware, Ohio.—Ohio Wesleyan, 16; Case, 7.

At Greencastle, Ind.—De Pauw, 21; Butler, 0.

At Putnam, N. Y.—Pomfret School, 28; Taft School, 0.

Other football results will be found in the Sporting Section.

Yale's Strong Swimming Team.

Yale will have eighteen members of last year's swimming team ready for the long schedule arranged for the season. These include Captain Ferguson, Schlaet, Rosener, and Mayer, the relay team which won the 440-yard intercollegiate championship at Chicago last Easter in record time. All these with Jenks and Thomas will participate in the sprints, Ferguson and Hopkins again being the reliances for the 220-yard events. Landstreet, Adams, Bedher, and Bright will be the plungers and Soobey, Benjamin, and Hewitt will do the fancy diving once more, these of course being reinforced by any new material which may be developed by Max Schwartz, who will have charge of the plungers, and Mattie Mann of the New York A. C., who will once more coach the swimmers. There will be dual contests with the C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, and Princeton, and of course the intercollegiates at Philadelphia next March.

FLUSHING HARRIER WINS.

Crawford Leads in Cornell Meet—Lafayette H. S. Is Team Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Lafayette High School, of Buffalo, just nosed out Technical High of the same city for team honors in the Cornell interscholastic cross country run here today. The individual honor went to Crawford from Flushing High, Long Island, who negotiated the three and one-half mile campus course in record time of 19:55. Layafette made six points more than Technical because Johnson, Rhodes, and Rose, all of the former school, finished seventh, eighth, and ninth, showing the best example of balanced running in the race.

Crawford led the runners from start to finish. Brendel beat out Levine in the last quarter mile.

The first five to finish were as follows: Crawford, Flushing High, 19:55; Brendel, Technical High, 20:11; Levine, Wakefield High, 20:14; Hatch, Technical High, 20:17; Ryan, Schenectady High, 20:47.

The teams to finish were as follows: Lafayette, 60; Technical, 66; Wakefield High School, Wakefield, Mass., 71; Concord High School, Concord, N. H., 82; Flushing High, 115; Hutchinson Central, Buffalo, 137; Auburn High, 174; Schenectady High School, 190; Masten Park High School, Buffalo, 248; Ithaca High School, 264; Spencer High School, 291.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Adherents of the links game turned out yesterday to enjoy a day's play over their favorite courses, and the usual large Saturday crowd could be found at most of the nearby clubs. At the Montclair Golf Club two styles of competition occupied the attention of the members. The first was a woman's putting affair, which was won by Mrs. E. F. Donohoe, with Miss Dorothy B. Allen the runner-up. For the male golfers there was the usual sweepstakes competition in three classes, and this did not fail to attract its full quota of competitors. Frank W. Dyer, the club champion, carried off the honors of the Class A division, when, playing from scratch, he scored a 74. This was one stroke better than the score of F. C. Hall, whose handicap of eleven gave him a net score of 85. C. Lowry led the Class B section with a card of 88, 19—69, and in the Class B flight of the two cards turned in Dr. L. W. Batten's 100, 26—74 was better by ten strokes than H. Webster's. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, Class A.—Frank W. Dyer, 73, 0—73; F. C. Hall, 85, 11—74; R. E. Gregory, 87, 12—75; R. Barrett, 85, 10—75; J. Gallagher, 94, 9—85; M. A. Halligan, 96, 10—86; C. L. Turner, 83, 6—77; J. A. Kelsey, 99, 12—77; F. W. Schoonmaker, Jr., 92, 12—80; R. B. Neff, 89, 9—80; J. V. Batten, 90, 7—83; J. I. Simmonds, 91, 8—83.

Class B.—C. Lowry, 88, 19—69; H. Dewart, 96, 17—73; E. R. Stearns, 88, 14—74; D. C. Wilcox, 91, 16—75; H. L. Delano, 91, 14—77; C. H. Tuke, 94, 16—81; E. J. Swords, 96, 15—81; A. Morrison, 97, 14—83.

Class C.—Dr. L. W. Batten, 100, 26—74; H. Webster, 111, 27—84.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

The selected score competition for the John J. Miller trophy, which has been in progress over the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club since the latter part of April, came to a close yesterday, with Maxwell R. Marston, club champion, winning, with a score of 84. This is one stroke better than the mark made by Stephen P. Nash, who captured the event last season. Marston's selected score for the outgoing journey, and 37 coming in, giving him a total of 84 for the eighteen holes. The best selected composite scores of the forty-three golfers who participated in the event was Alan Hathrouck Jr., for second, one stroke behind Marston, with 39, 28—67. The same single stroke separated Hathrouck from Dr. A. S. Morrow, who had a selected card of 30, 28—58.

The club held its annual meeting yesterday, and the six Governors were re-elected to serve for three more years. They are Max H. Behr, Whitney H. Browne, Samuel P. Davidge, Willis L. Garey, John R. Hardin, and Wesson G. McKnight.

ARDSLEY CLUB.

About two hundred golfers tried their skill over the links of the Ardsley Club yesterday, seventy of this number being entered in the qualifying round for the November Cup, of which the first eight are to qualify and play off at match play. Those who turned in cards were:

J. F. Eagle, 94, 25—69; M. P. Collins, 95, 25—70; E. A. Stillman, 93, 25—70; T. S. Fuller, 79, 8—71; C. L. Dana, 86, 15—71; A. O. Beebe, 87, 15—72; M. H. Busey, 85, 12—73; Ross Young, 87, 14—73; J. M. Hodson, 101, 28—73; C. Collins, 92, 18—74; H. S. Brooks, 86, 12—74; S. E. Signor, 92, 18—74; C. Smith, Jr., 82, 7—75; F. J. Pope, 91, 16—75; S. H. Ordway, 96, 20—75; J. M. Shedd, 84, 8—76.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

George H. Maltby won the premier honors in the handicap against par competition over eighteen holes at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday afternoon. He had a handicap of ten, and finished one up.

APAWAMIS CLUB.

W. H. Conroy won the eighteen-hole medal play handicap on the Apawamis Club course yesterday, with Dr. W. L. Adams the runner-up.

ENGLEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

The eighteen-hole match play against bogie which was played over the links of the Englewood Country Club yesterday resulted in a victory for Grantland Rice, who finished 6 up. D. Kent was second, 3 up.

ARCOLA COUNTRY CLUB.

A tie resulted in a mixed foursome competition at the Arcola Country Club yesterday, and, as it was too dark for further play when the regular competition terminated, the deadlocked pairs had to abandon hope of deciding the tie. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kipp and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooke were the pairs tied for first honors, both having net scores of 86. Miss L. Graham and A. Graham tied with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Moffat at a net score of 90.

GLEN RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB.

G. C. Beakman and R. E. Brains tied for premier honors in the ball two-some competition at the Glen Ridge Country Club yesterday, the former having a card of 91, 18—73, and the latter showing 93, 20—73. Other scores turned in were:

H. P. Smith, 88, 6—77; Dr. L. H. Smith, 95, 17—78; E. Doane, 96, 18—80; W. H. Watt, 92, 12—80; C. Hungerford, 93, 15—80; W. C. Bowers, 96, 17—81.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB.

A. W. Rossiter, with a card of 84, 5—79, led in the Accumulation Cup play at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Other scores turned in were: John P. Pratt, 96, 16—80; W. L. Page, 104, 23—81; Henry Cage, 94, 12—82; G. Bourne, 96, 15—83; R. T. McGuesty, 100, 16—84, and H. W. Carhart, 100, 10—90.

SCARSDALE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

A card of 93, 18—75 gave Dr. J. W. Gaskell premier honors in the Class A division of the ball two-some competition over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. The Class B honors went to Dr. W. S. Burrows, who had a card of 95, 24—71.

HYDEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

The President's Cup, play for which has been in progress continuously throughout the season at the Hydewood Golf Club, was won by Raymond Smith, it was announced yesterday. Smith compiled a total of twenty-two points from the commencement of the competition.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB.

The semi-final round in the four-ball championship play at the Plainfield Country Club was reached yesterday. F. O. Reinhart and H. R. Stockton gaining their way into the final competition by reason of a victory over J. W. Baker and R. S. Rowland, 1 up in nineteen holes. The other match, scheduled in the semi-finals, between Dr. W. Glenner and H. H. Craig and J. E. Erickson and Thomas S. Wheeler, went to the first named pair by default. The point winners for the Fall Cup were: H. R. Du Fox, 87, 12—75; C. Bowman, 88, 20—75; D. H. Rowland, 94, 21—73; H. H. Craig, 86, 12—74.

H. L. De Forest also won the sweepstakes event with a net score of 72.

Penn Loses Basket Ball Star.

Lou Martin, one of the best basket ball forwards in the country, has been lost to the Pennsylvania five until the mid-year examinations, at least—the Faculty Committee on Athletics having put him under the ban until he makes up his conditions. Coach Jourdet will be hard put to it to find a man to fill Martin's shoes, as it was largely due to his wonderful playing that Pennsylvania won the intercollegiate championship last winter, Martin being the individual star who gave Harding the victory.

NOVICE CUE TITLE PLAY NEARS END

Interroom Championship Billiard Matches Produce Good Performances.

Excellent play marked the progress of the novice billiard tournament during the last week, the high-run record twice being surpassed. This was due to the fact that the novice men are beginning to absorb the spirit of tournament competition, and are therefore able to play at more nearly their true merit than in the earlier contests. By some strange coincidence the high-run record seems to be the property of Lawler's Academy in Brooklyn. On the opening night S. Brussell clustered 52, and this stood until the last week, when it was twice surpassed. Joseph J. Johann, Jr., made a run of 54 at Lawler's on Thursday, and a short time later this record was bettered at the same academy by J. McManiman, who counted up 57 buttons before he missed. McManiman also has the honor of having the highest average of 5 15—17, but Irvin Schwartz of the Morningside Academy shares this with him.

The competition during the week saw another room champion enthroned, William Viertel at Canfield's Academy. The only other room competition completed stands to the credit of Dr. Frank Bauer, who is the winner of the Daly event. In several other rooms, however, the tournament has narrowed down to a few players. At the Morningside Academy, for instance, there are but two players left, Irvin Schwartz and W. Belknap. Four remain in the competition at Thum's, where the "two and out" method prevails, E. Baehni, V. J. Elder, William Durant, and Ellis Soloman.

The competition has thus far shown some excellent billiards considering the class of the competition and the billiard association is gratified because of the interest which the innovation has aroused. This week will see all of the room tournaments completed, and then the winners will engage in the final tussle to decide supremacy.

WOMAN SEEKS CUE TITLE.

Miss Haywood May Compete for Amateur Honors—Other Notes.

Miss Clara Catheride Haywood, probably the most proficient woman billiardist in the country, may be a contestant in the national Class A amateur championship when that event is played during the coming season, and if her determination holds it will be the first time that a woman has ever contested for the chief honors among amateurs. Miss Haywood, who lives at Cynwyd, Penn., has been instructed by Harry P. Cline, and under his tutelage has advanced to the point where she can master some of the best of the men contestants. Her play in her home has thus far been confined to a 4½ by 9 table, her only practice on the regulation 5 by 10 table having been in the academies.

Her father has now made arrangements to install the championship size table, and if her practice measures up to the high standard which she has shown in exhibition matches Miss Haywood will undoubtedly test her skill against the leading men of the game in the championship event. Under the present rules of the championship there is nothing to prevent the competition of a woman, provided, of course, she can attain the mark of average set for Class A competition.

Recently, in this city, Miss Haywood gave an impressive exhibition at Daly's Academy, when she defeated both William Gerhard and Dewey Gold in an 18.2 competition. Her average at this type of game is consistently 6, and at straight rail she can raise the average to 12. One who saw her play in the match at Daly's, himself an expert billiardest, says of her that it is marked by unusual skill, and that her stroke is more solid than would be expected of a woman.

Interest in the professional billiard situation this week centres in the play for the three-cushion championship at Toledo, where Hugh Heal will defend his title tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights against the challenger, George W. Moore of this city, one-time holder of the championship. The match calls for the playing of fifty points each night, and the winner will face the perpetual three-cushion expert, Alfredo De Oro, who is next on the list of those eligible to play for the championship. Should Moore defeat Heal the next championship would probably be held in New York, for both Moore and De Oro are big drawing cards here.

Ralph Greenleaf, the youthful pocket billiard expert, who was challenger for the championship against Taberski, will play another boy wonder, Louis Kreuter of this city, in a match of 450 points Nov. 13, 14, and 15, at Frank Osborn's academy at 181st Street and Broadway. Both contestants are only 17 years old. Kreuter is in line to play for the pocket billiard championship early this Winter. Greenleaf last week easily disposed of the amateur champion, J. Howard Shoemaker, at the new York Athletic Club, by a score of 150 to 72. The youngster will this week play an exhibition game against Edward F. Raynolds, who was runner-up to Shoemaker for the amateur championship last Winter, this contest being scheduled for the Crescent Athletic Club on Wednesday night.

PREPARE FOR BOWIE MEET.

Many Thoroughbreds Already at Southern Maryland Track.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—The race track of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, at Bowie, where the fifteen-day meeting opens a week from Tuesday, is a busy place these days. Already a large number of thoroughbreds are on the ground, several stables having been shipped direct to the track from Laurel at the close of the meeting there last Wednesday, while several carloads of horses have reached the course from Canada.

The track is in splendid condition, and some excellent work-outs are noted each day. The many improvements to the plant since last Spring now place it among the best in the country, and every comfort of race followers has been carefully considered by the management of the association, James Arthur, one of the old-time conditioners of race horses, will have a stable of sixteen at the track which will carry his colors during the coming meeting. They are all fit and ready to race.

Probably two of the best in Arthur's string at this time are Water Lady, a five-year-old daughter of Waterboy-Duchess of Tower, one of the best sprinters in training, and Bondage, a two-year-old by Ogden-Fair Atlanta, winner of the Potomac Handicap at Laurel, a race for two-year-olds at a mile. Water Lady is one of her victories took into camp some of the best sprinters at Laurel, among these being F. R. Docter's Sand Marsh; R. F. Carman's Startling; W. B. Oliver's Keweesa and Regina from the stable of Harry Payne Whitney. In the Potomac Handicap, Arthur had Bondage as fit as a horse could be and at the sixteenth pole, where several of the starters were bunched together, the son of Ogden shot away from the field like a flash and stood a drive gamely, to win by a head from Tragedy, from the Cheek Stable, and Tom McTaggart. Other good ones which finished behind the Arthur juvenile in this event were: Ticket, Waukeag, Friendless, Queen of the Water, Crank, and Bally.

Williams Track Manager.

Henry Clay Banks of Greenwich, Conn., has been made manager of the Varsity track team at Williams to succeed Cochran, '17, who resigned. Banks has played on his class baseball and football teams, and was Captain of the latter in his sophomore year. Besides being Chairman of the Soph. Prom Committee, and a member of the Varsity Glee Club.

KUMAGAE MAY LIVE HERE.

Japanese Tennis Star Contemplates Residence in United States.

Ichiya Kumagae, the Son of Nippon, who caused such a surprise in Eastern tennis circles during the past season, will probably be an early contestant in the tournaments hereabout next year. Kumagae is thinking seriously of taking up residence here and entering the field of business. He will probably come to this country early in April and will therefore be a contestant in many of the early season fixtures. Last season he did not make his Eastern début until the playing of the New York State championship.

During the early season there was much doubt of Kumagae's real worth on the courts, but later on his successes stood out so prominently that he seems assured of a place in the first ten. His presence here for an entire season will give next to the playing of the tournaments next year, as yet there is no word as to whether Kumagae's doubles partner, Mikami, will come to the United States.

Honors for Alma Richards.

By the votes of the "C" men at Cornell Alma W. Richards, the all-around track and field athlete, has been made a member of the council of major sports of the Cornell Athletic Association. He will be the undergraduates' representative on this body of graduates, which has control of athletic affairs at the university, the election being considered one of the highest honors his fellows can confer on a member of the undergraduate body.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bovic, at Manchester, Nov. 3.
SS Marie, at Greenock, Nov. 2.
SS Berit, at Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
SS Briakbon, at Hankow, Nov. 2.
SS Helene, at Rotterdam, Nov. 2.
SS Ilsbo, at Rotterdam, Nov. 2.
SS Regin, at Rotterdam, Nov. 2.
SS Wildricht, at Lisbon, Oct. 30.
SS Strathavon, at Auckland, Nov. 2.
SS Carlsholm, at Kirkwall, Nov. 3.
SS Kronprinz Cecilie, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 3.
SS Kronberg, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 3.
SS Pauvonia, at London, Nov. 3.
SS Falcon, at Panama, Nov. 4.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Edington, from Genoa, Oct. 28.
SS Acis, from Bahia, Nov. 3.
SS Californian, from Bahia, Nov. 2.
SS Curaca, from Valparaiso, Nov. 3.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, Nov. 3.
SS Unkai Maru, from Bastok, Nov. 3.
SS Elef K Venezuelos, from Gefoa, Nov. 2.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Nov. 4.
SS Prince Leuboukan, from Colon, Nov. 2.
US

M. VAN W. DE MOTT WEDS MISS PHILLIPS

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips a Bride in St. Bartholomew's.

HER SISTERS ATTEND HER

Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks Performs Ceremony in Chapel Amid Smilax and Chrysanthemums.

The wedding of Monroe Van Wart De Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott of New York and New Rochelle, and Miss Helen Irving Phillips, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks performed the ceremony. The chapel chancel was garlanded with smilax and vases filled with white and pink chrysanthemums banked the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore an ivory satin frock trimmed with point lace and having a full draped tunic held up by a girdle of seed pearls. The cloth of silver court train was fastened to the shoulders with pearl clasps, and the voluminous tulle veil was arranged to show the front of her coiffure and was caught with orange blossoms back of each ear. She carried a sheaf of lilies of the valley with white orchids, and were the bridegroom's gift, a diamond pin, and a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom's cousin, Mrs. James Ogden.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Lucia E. Phillips, a sister of the bride, and Marguerite Homans. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte A. Phillips, a sister of the bride, who is to make her début this Winter. Mrs. Ralph Runyon was the matron of honor. They were gowned alike, except as to hats, in short-skirted frocks of orchid-colored metal cloth, having overdresses of orchid tulle trimmed with tulle ruchings arranged in rail-fence pattern. The corsages were cut low in V's, and the sleeves, close fitting to the elbows, were finished with pointed frills of tulle fastened with silver ribbons. Their hats had crowns of moleskin and tulle brims trimmed with silver and bands of moleskin. The maid of honor's hat was a mushroom of tulle, with a fur crown. All carried orchid-colored chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves, except the matron of honor, whose flowers were orchids and sunrise roses.

Henry Bertram was Mr. De Mott's best man, and the ushers were Hamilton Campbell, George B. Gibbons, Ralph Runyon, and N. Davenport Lawton, Jr.

The wedding reception was held at the home of Dr. Phillips, 40 West Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. De Mott, who received, wore silver brocaded gray satin topped with a violet hat and gold-colored velvet trimmed with brown fur, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. De Mott have gone South on a honeymoon trip.

MISS BLOODGOOD A BRIDE.

Weds John G. Baucher In St. Mathew's Church—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Antoinette Bloodgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Bloodgood of 205 West Eighty-seventh Street, to John Garnish Baucher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Baucher of 82 East Sixty-fourth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Mathew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin embroidered with crystals. Her tulle veil fell over a court train of white satin and was held with a crystal band. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Carter Phelps, as matron of honor, wore a gown of blue silk net with touches of apricot over silver tissue and carried an arm bouquet of Ward roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Jessie Hopkins, Agnes Bigelow, Sylvia Curtis, Margaret A. Nash and Frances Ballard. They appeared in gowns of apricot colored net over silver tissue with touches of blue and carried roses.

Charles L. Baucher, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers included Henry Baucher, another brother; John W. Bloodgood, Ronald Hugh Macdonald, Jr., Horace Thurston, and Carter Phelps.

Following the church ceremony a large reception was held at the St. Regis. Mr. and Mrs. Baucher will spend their honeymoon in the South and upon their return will make their home in Short Hills, N. J.

BRIDE'S UNCLE OFFICIATES.

Miss Isabel Trench Weds Frederick E. Ferris in West New Brighton.

Miss Isabel Beatrice Power Trench, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Trench of New Brighton, S. I., was married to Frederick Edward Ferris of Jersey City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Church, West New Brighton. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. R. H. Archer of Ottawa, who was assisted by the Rev. Francis J. Frost, rector of the church.

The bride's white satin gown was trimmed with honiton lace, and orange blossoms held the tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley. Her attendant was Mrs. L. M. Brigham of Orange, N. J., in white chiffon and crêpe de chine, with a white chiffon hat.

The best man was Harold Ferris, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Archer Trench of New Brighton, and Johnson Jones, Leonard Ferris, and Harold Updyck, all of Jersey City.

A reception for relatives and a few intimate friends followed at the home of the bride's parents, and the couple left later for the Adirondacks. They will make their home in New Brighton.

RAOUL CHARPENTIER MARRIES

Weds Miss Mary Alice Douglas at Her Mother's Home.

The marriage of Raoul Charpentier, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Charpentier of Paris, France, and Miss Mary Alice Douglas, a daughter of Mrs. A. M. Douglas, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 58 Central Park West, and the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, performed the ceremony.

The bride, in white satin and lace, with a tulle veil, had only one attendant, Miss Leila Ogden. The bride's maternal uncle, John B. Taylor, gave her in marriage. Mr. Charpentier had Ralph Coe as his best man. Mr. Charpentier has lived in this country for several years and his residence is in Cleveland, Ohio. The engagement was announced in June last.

Richardson-Vogt Wedding.

The marriage of Allan Seymour Richardson of New York, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J., assistant editor of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of this city and son of Mrs. Harriet B. Richardson, to Miss Clara Helena Vogt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Edward Vogt of 1,092 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, took place at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Heishman performed the ceremony. Miss Vogt, in travelling costume, had only one attendant, Miss Anna Richardson, a sister of the bridegroom, and Philip Ritter of New Brunswick was best man. The ceremony was witnessed by the families only. On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will live at 164 West 123d Street.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. THOMPSON.

Miss Leita Montgomery Weds Naval Officer in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Miss Leita Montgomery, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warnick Emile Montgomery, was married at noon today to Lieutenant Terry Brewster Thompson, U. S. N. The ceremony took place at noon in St. Mathew's Church in the presence of a distinguished company, with the rector, Mgr. Thomas S. Lee, officiating. The bride's attendants were her two young sisters, the Misses Anna and Mary Montgomery and Mrs. Dana Skinner of Boston.

Lieutenant John McDonald Thompson, U. S. A., was his brother's best man. The ushers included Lieutenants Chapman C. Todd, R. J. Wilson, A. von S. Pickard, and L. B. And, all classmates of the bridegroom. They, with the bridegroom and best man, wore full-dress uniform. The bride's gown was of white satin, the bridesmaids of deep blue tulle over silver, with which they wore shoulder capes of silver lace and black velvet hats. At the conclusion of a nuptial mass following the wedding ceremony, the bride and bridegroom passed from the altar under an arch of crossed swords held by the ushers.

A wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Among those present were French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. White, the latter an aunt of the bride; Justice and Mrs. Van Devanter, Mrs. H. W. Van Buren, and Mrs. E. L. West of New York, Miss Katharine Knight and Lieutenant Richard Knight of Newport, Miss Lee, Dr. Thomas Lee, Miss Acosta, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Gibson, and Mrs. Edward McCauley.

Lieutenant Thompson, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1915, is in command of the submarine L-9, with headquarters at New London, where he and his bride will take up their residence.

DOCTOR MARRIES DOCTOR.

Willis P. Baker of Army Medical Service Weds Miss Darvas.

The wedding of Dr. Willis P. Baker and Dr. Margarete Darvas took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 949 College Avenue, this city. The Rev. J. Herman Randall performed the ceremony. Dr. A. V. St. George of Bellevue Hospital was the best man, but there were no other attendants.

Miss Darvas was graduated from Cornell University four years ago with the degree of M. D. Since then she has been connected with the Lying-In Hospital and Bellevue Hospital and with the Board of Health of this city.

Dr. Baker was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and has served in the staff of Bellevue Hospital. He is now with the Medical Service of the United States Army and is stationed in Washington, where he will take his bride to live.

GREACEN-HALSTED WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Halsted a Bride in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, Nov. 4.—Miss Ethel Latimer Halsted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harsen Halsted of Morristown, was married this afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church to Joseph Wiggins Greacen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Greacen of New York. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York.

Miss Marie Louise Halsted attended her sister as maid of honor, the matron of honor being Mrs. Douglas S. Carter of Brookline, Mass. The bridesmaids were the Misses Eleanor M. Greacen, sister of the bridegroom; Jeannette Orr of New York, Ruth Edwards of Pittsburgh, and Emelyn D. Norton of Babylon, L. I. Edmund W. Greacen, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Cornelius Harsen Halsted, brother of the bride; Jack Lawrence, J. Oakley Radway, Kenneth Faile, and George D. Carrington of New York, and Edward H. Little of Morristown, a cousin of the bride.

A dinner and dance for the bridal party was given last Wednesday evening at the Whippany River Club here. Mr. and Mrs. Greacen will live in Morristown.

Miss Plumridge Weds on Nov. 23.

The wedding of Miss Edwina H. Plumridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Plumridge of 1,445 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, to Frederick C. Farnsworth, also of Brooklyn, will be celebrated on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, in the Edgewood Reformed Dutch Church. The Rev. Alexander Wouters will officiate. After the ceremony a large reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents.

BJERREGAARD—TURTON.

Miss Millie Louise Turton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Turton of 1,119 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Emanuel Bjerregaard were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. After the reception the couple left on their honeymoon trip and upon their return they will reside in Brooklyn.

NELSON—HICKOK.

The marriage of Miss Irene Cole Hickok, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Hickok of 140 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, to F. Max Nelson, son of Mrs. Julius Nelson and the late Professor Nelson of New Brunswick, N. J., took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. Howard Melish performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception in the church lobby. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Nelson will live in New York.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—H. W. Anderson, W. Atkins, Jr., R. L. Baid, Miss Sybil Baid, Henry C. C. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bigelow, Arthur Blackborne, Miss Lily Clermont, Ralph Dawson, Mrs. Logger de Soulles, James Donaldson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Guillermo Errasuriz, Miss A. Errasuriz, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Fairbanks, Robert M. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Grosamith, R. D. Erskine Gibson, T. H. Howard, Dr. S. E. Humphreys, Mrs. C. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Lampson, Rowland Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. James Normand, Kirby Page, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Patten, A. J. Pickett, Mrs. A. Platt, Miss E. M. Platt, Arthur D. Robinson, Mrs. C. Safford, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawell, H. J. Spiers, A. W. Weddell, Oliver Williams, Miss Freda Watson.

FINLAND, (Liverpool.)—H. W. Austin, James F. Ballard, Dr. Ellis B. Bliss, Mrs. J. S. Bollard, Miss E. C. Brown, H. C. Bywater, C. H. Carlisle, Mrs. Claude Chichester, Miss Joan Chichester, Mrs. W. J. Davies, F. B. Dunning, Mrs. A. M. Gardiner, John Grierson, J. W. Hammond, Wilbur Harrison, Captain William Hill, S. R. Hollick, Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Howard, G. P. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kay, William F. Marshall, A. S. Miller, Edward J. Nally, Miss J. H. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Martin T. Payne, W. A. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Radmore, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Seyler, Miss M. F. Simpson, Mrs. G. de Br. C. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. White, W. H. Williamson, W. E. Weed, G. W. Wellaston, R. J. Wortham, Miss J. L. Wright, A. C. Dedge, W. J. Herron.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—Dr. F. Mayer, C. Lewis William, E. William, A. Venturini, Julius Goerlieri, Eugenio Gualtraed, Carmelo de Capua, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vallencia.

Miss Janet T. Stone Betrothed.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Stone of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Tryon Stone, to Frank Speer Coan of Lahore, India. Mr. Coan is about to enter the service of the International Young Men's Christian Association in India.

WAR WORK FOR CHILDREN.

German Baron Appeals for a Wide Utilization of the Empire's Schools.

Germany is called upon to mobilize her school children for a great campaign to increase the empire's food and fodder supply through the systematic collection of wild fruits, berries, and other products of field and forest, in an article written by Baron Robert Schmölder of Hamm, Westphalia, a writer on legal and social subjects. Baron Schmölder's appeal has attracted considerable attention in Germany and has been summarized by London newspapers.

The writer admits that much has been already accomplished in gathering in wild natural products, but infinitely more might be done. Take the case of nettles, he says. Were all the nettles in the Fatherland collected enormous assistance would be rendered to the starved textile trade. The Government appealed to grown-up persons to collect these valuable plants, but little attention was paid to the appeal. Then the Landsturm men were ordered out to gather nettles, but little progress was made. And now the time has passed for harvesting them. Had the matter been attended to, says Baron Schmölder, Germany might have possessed thousands of tons of nettle fibre which has been deliberately thrown away.

But much has been done, and Herr Schmölder acknowledges the progress made in substituting the berries of the white thorn for coffee beans, the leaves of blackberries, strawberries, and raspberries for tea, mushrooms and other forest fungi for meat. He also lauds the ingenuity displayed in utilizing beech and linden nuts, sunflower seed, acorns, and horse chestnuts, which have helped as fodder or have been employed in increasing the supplies of oil. Germans now know that out of sloes admirable fruit syrups may be made, that southernwood supplies food for poultry, that bracken leaves makes excellent bedding, and that elderberries, crab apples, and numerous other products of the woods are available for food and nourishment.

The appeals which the authorities have addressed to the nation have largely fallen on deaf ears, simply because they appealed to the wrong people, asserts the writer. Adults are already burdened with war work of some kind or another, and their leisure hours they need for rest and recreation. There ought now to be an earnest appeal issued to the children, for now is the moment for gathering in mushrooms and other edible fungi, sloes, beech nuts, hips and haws, and other berries, and the useful fronds of the bracken.

Baron Schmölder holds that this is the sort of work which appeals to youth, and that German boys and girls are all inspired by a wish to do something practical and tangible for their country.

In conclusion the author makes the following definite proposals:

The schools are to be removed from the control of the education authorities to that of the district civil administration. Each school is to have a definite area in which it is to work, and when one district is harvested another is to take its place. The teachers are to lead the operations. Even large urban districts are to come under this rule, the children being sent to suitable places in the neighborhood of the towns.

"In this way," says Schmölder, "everything will be gathered in which is worth gathering. We shall have another weapon wherewith to shield ourselves from our enemies, and young Germany will have the proud consciousness that it has done something to help the Fatherland to victory."

SAILS WITHOUT A PASSPORT.

Lieut. Marburg Expects to Fly at the Front, Despite His Lost Leg.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Noordam was Lieutenant Theodore Marburg, Jr., to whom the State Department at Washington recently refused a passport because he was a member of the British Army Aviation Corps and had taken the oath of allegiance to England. He said that he did not wish to fight the ruling now because he had joined to assist to do what could in the flying corps, but would take the matter up when he returned.

Lieutenant Marburg said that his loss of a leg in the service would not hinder him from flying, and that as soon as he had obtained an artificial limb to suit him he would resume his duties. It would probably be a bit awkward at first, he said, but that would soon be overcome.

With regard to the Carlstrom flight from Chicago for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Lieutenant Marburg said that it was quite an achievement and would do much for aviation in this country. While in this country he saw a triplane scout machine at the Curtiss aviation field in which he was much interested.

"Cross-country flying is nothing," he said, "and is very tame compared with the work being done abroad. No matter what the weather is each man has to take his turn in the air, and that means four hours right off. It is very different, too, and very exciting to have bullets whistling through and all around the machine when one is flying."

The Noordam had 286 passengers, of whom ninety were in the first cabin.

MME. FREMSTAD MARRIES.

Prima Donna Weds H. L. Brainard, a New York Music Teacher.

BRIDGTON, Me., Nov. 4.—Olive Fremstad, grand opera singer, and Harry Lewis Brainard, both of New York, were married here today at the Summer home of the bride, by the Rev. S. T. Livingston, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

Mme. Fremstad, who was widely known here as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, had been married before. She married E. W. Sutphen, a former officer of the United States Navy, in Salt Lake City in 1901. On July 11, 1911, she obtained a final decree of divorce from him.

She was brought to this country from Stockholm, Sweden, at an early age, and grew up in Minneapolis. After studying in Paris under Lilli Lehmann she made her début at the Cologne Opera House, whence she went to the Royal Opera at Munich. Her first appearance here was during the season of 1904-05, when she sang the rôle of Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera House. During her connection with the Metropolitan, which lasted until the end of the 1912-13 season, she created several new rôles and attracted much favorable attention. Since that time she has appeared only in concerts and recitals.

Mr. Brainard is a teacher of music at 675 Madison Avenue, and has been prominent in musical circles here for some time. He is a member of an old Connecticut family.

Justice Henry Duffy to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The engagement of Miss Eleanor Bernard George, daughter of Samuel Knox George, to Justice Henry Duffy of the Maryland Supreme Court is announced. Miss George is a sister of Mrs. Howard de Potestad of Howard County, Md., and of Charles H. Carter George, Robert E. Lee George and Samuel Knox George, Jr., of Baltimore. Justice Duffy is a son of the late Justice Edward Duffy of the Maryland Supreme Court and before his appointment to the bench was State Attorney for Maryland.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. J. D. MARSH

Decree Based on Evidence Obtained in Chase Around World.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—On evidence obtained by a detective during a 26,000-mile chase, Mrs. Ivor T. Marsh, at one time widow of James O'Connor, a Texas banker and oil man, got a divorce today from her second husband, John Darlington Marsh of New York and London. Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins filed the decree here.

The testimony of Henry B. Iles, a detective, told of the chase around the world, which started in New York, where, he asserted, Marsh boarded a steamer with Miss Helen Mack, who was named as co-respondent. Iles's story told of the further tracking of Marsh through France, Italy, India, Australia, New Zealand and across the United States. The detective told of several other women, unnamed, who accompanied Marsh on his travels. Marsh did not defend the suit.

HENRY MARTIN DEAD.

Wealthy Retired Buyer for S. Altman & Co. Dies in a Sanitarium.

Henry Martin, a retired buyer for S. Altman & Company, died yesterday in the River Crest Sanitarium, Wolcott Avenue, Astoria, L. I. He was in his sixty-fourth year and until July, 1915, had lived at the Sherman Square Hotel. Mr. Martin was sent to Blackwell's Island at that time after he had refused to pay a taxicab bill of $1.25. He was missed for several days and then his friends found him on the Island and had him sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation. There he was said to be suffering from senile dementia and was sent to a sanitarium, later going to River Crest.

In his petition for the appointment of a committee to take care of Mr. Martin's estate, James D. Brown of 258 West Ninety-eighth Street told Supreme Court Justice Philbin that the man had property worth more than $75,000. He was said also to have retired from Altman's on a pension of $4,000 a year. His only known relatives are a sister and a nephew and niece, who used to visit him at the River Crest Sanitarium.

REV. DR. J. D. MOFFATT DIES.

President-Emeritus of Washington and Jefferson College Was 70.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Dr. James David Moffatt, President Emeritus of Washington and Jefferson College, and moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1905, died here today in his seventy-first year.

He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, and was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Moffatt was admitted to the Presbyterian ministry in 1873, and served as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, W. Va., until 1882. He was then elected President of Washington and Jefferson and continued in that position for thirty-three years.

Dr. Moffatt was a firm believer in church unity and was largely instrumental in bringing about the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Presbyterian Churches. During 1893-1905 he was assistant editor of the Presbyterian Banner of Pittsburgh. In addition to the degrees received when he was graduated from college, Dr. Moffatt received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hanover College, Ind., and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Western University of Pennsylvania and from Missouri Valley College.

MARQUIS DE BRETEUIL DEAD

Social Leader and Statesman Married Miss Garner of New York.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Marquis Henri de Breteuil, a famous personage in Parisian society and intimate friend of the late King Edward of England, is dead.

The Marquis de Breteuil married Miss Garner of New York about twenty-five years ago. He enjoyed the friendship of many members of the royal family of England and frequently entertained them in France at his Chateau de Bevilliers in Breteuil by the Chevreuse. He served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

In addition to being twice a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the Marquis de Breteuil, who was in his sixty-seventh year, was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a Knight of Malta, and a grand officer of the Victorian Order. During 1877-1892, he was a deputy from the department of Hautes-Pyrenees. He was the father of two sons and was a member of the Jockey Club of Paris and several other clubs.

Harry Wesley Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Harry Wesley Smith, the oldest legislative newspaper correspondent in continuous service at the Capitol, died at his home in Albany tonight after a long illness. Mr. Smith was born at Conway, Mass., April 15, 1804. He attended Dartmouth College, and being compelled to teach in his junior year, he took up newspaper work. In his long career as legislative correspondent he had represented many newspapers. For twenty-five years he had been attached to the staff of The Argus.

Judge Isaac B. Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Isaac B. Barrett, Judge of the City Court of Albany, died today at his home in this city, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Albany and was a graduate of the Friends' Seminary in New York, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the Columbia Law School and the Albany Law School. Judge Barrett was a prominent lawyer for many years and was a member of many fraternal organizations.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES LOUIS FROBOSE, a retired merchant, for many years in business in Philadelphia, died on Friday at his home, 260 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. HOPE M. VOORHIES, a descendant of the old Van Sicklen family of Brooklyn, and one of the first members of the First Reformed Church, died on Friday at the home of her son-in-law in Somerville, N. J. She was the widow of James W. Voorhies and is survived by a son and three daughters.

LOUIS FREDERICK DILLER, an accountant for the American Hide and Leather Company and active in church work in Brooklyn, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Wednesday. Mr. Diller was 46 years old, and lived at 333 Evergreen Avenue. He was the Assistant Superintendent of the South Bushwick Reformed Church Sunday-school, and at one time was the manager of the Boys' Brigade of that church. He left a widow and two sons.

Miss AMY CAROLINE BADE, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A Bade, and the fiancee of Dr. Alfred E. Cooke of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the home of her parents, 646 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was a graduate of the Packer Institute, and was a member of the St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church.

Mrs. MARY KIRKMAN, the eldest inmate of the Baptist Home in Brooklyn, died on Friday in her ninety-sixth year. Mrs. Kirkman was born in this city, and was twice married. Her first husband was Charles S. Capach, and her second was John Kirkman, a builder of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. She is survived by a son, William Capach, and a daughter, Mrs. Emily Bulger.

Mrs. CHARLES P. ADAMS, a writer of short stories and verse and the oldest daughter of the late John E. Gavit, died on Friday night at the Summer home of her son, Philip L. Adams, in Pittsfield, Mass.

ALEXANDER BOOMER, a pioneer stage mail contractor, who operated stage lines in the early days over the West, died yesterday at his home in San Jose, Cal.

Mrs. EVA SCHENCK, wife of John Schenck, died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA AUGUSTA FREEMAN, wife of John Milton Freeman, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Lent, in East Orange, N. J., after several years' illness.

ERNEST STRASSBURG, a resident of the Oranges for many years, died on Friday at his home in West Orange, N. J., in his forty-eighth year.

GUSTAVE EHRHARDT SCHELLMAN, a veteran of the civil war and a retired wholesale hatter, died on Friday in the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, L. I.

BERNARD MORAN, a messenger in the advertising department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was run down by an automobile truck while roller-skating on Thursday afternoon, died on Friday in the Harlem Hospital. He was in his nineteenth year, and lived at 270 West 144th Street.

RANDOLPH MILLER, colored, said to have been the only negro editor born and reared in slavery, died in Chattanooga, Tenn., last night. For several years infirmities of old age had caused him to give up work. He was formerly editor and publisher of The Chattanooga Weekly Blade. He was born in Virginia eighty-six years ago.

Sister MARY CHRISTINA, aged 49, died yesterday at Mount Saint Mary College, North Plainfield, N. J., with which institution she had been connected for many years. Her former name was in Philadelphia. Two sisters survive, one being Sister Mary Edward of the college.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Mutual transfers, 4 P. M. Nov. 5: Patrol. L. P. Sharpe, 7 to 149; M. Coon, 149 to 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. A. J. Kruers, 4, 10:10 P. M. Oct. 22, during disability; F. C. Kuhn, 18, 10:50 P. M. Oct. 19 to 12 P. M. Oct. 25; J. H. Sullivan, 89, 12:20 A. M. Sept. 23 to noon Oct. 1; J. A. Maloney, 283, 10:45 A. M. Aug. 30 to 12 P. M. Sept. 15, and from 7:45 P. M. Sept. 27, during disability.

Death: Patrol. J. Lattas, 151, at 7:40 A. M. Nov. 5.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A disturbance of moderate intensity was central Saturday night over the lower lake region and moving eastward. It has been attended by local rains in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. Another disturbance is off the North Pacific Coast, moving eastward. It has been attended by rains on the Washington Coast and rains in the Pacific States, except Southern California.

Temperatures are above the seasonal average in nearly all parts of the country, and it is quite warm for this time of year throughout the Gulf States, the Great Central Valleys, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

In the New England States overcast weather, with probably snow or rain over Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine Sunday will be followed by fair weather Monday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Sunday and Monday.

Moderate temperatures for the season will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next several days.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming west, overcast weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast and east, generally fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly overcast Sunday, probably preceded by rain in interior early Sunday morning. Monday, fair.

Southern New England—Overcast Sunday, probably preceded by rain in early morning. Monday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday and Monday; moderate temperature.

Western New York—Overcast Sunday. Monday fair; moderate temperature.

Northern New England—Overcast, with probably rain or snow Sunday. Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	39	41	4 P. M.	46	52
6 A. M.	39	41	6 P. M.	41	53
9 A. M.	45	46	9 P. M.	43	48
12 M.	48	50	11 P. M.	47	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00—242	10 Av.; Vito Santisaro	Slight
1:08—160	Ft. 3d Holland Av., bet. Gun Hill Road & Magenta St.; not given	Slight
2:07—Front	497 11 Av., (auto.) N. Y. Butchers' Co.	$500
2:50—423	Canal St.; Trinity Corp.	Slight
4:36—320	W. 116 St., Denis Secalis	None
5:30—930	Hoe Av., (fence); not given	Slight
9:10—544	Pearl St.; Porter & Co.	None
10:40—690	Melrose Av.; George Klaus	Slight
11:50—205	W. 118 St.; Simon Vanderlin	None
M.		
12:00—1,153	1 Av.; not given	Slight
P. M.		
12:45—948	Kelly St.; Samuel Roberts	Slight
1:00—313	W. 50 St.; A. Bernhauer	Slight
1:35—Boston	Road & Wchester Av.; (auto) Oscar Lyons	$700
1:56 173	E. 117 St.; Elsie Smith	Slight
2:50—423	Canal St.; Trinity Corp.	Slight
3:00—440	No. 1,446; Edgar Robertson	Slight
4:35—277	Greenwich St.; John Kart & Sons	Slight
4:50—82	Chrystie St.; Antonio Staro	Slight
5:15—11	Av. & 43 St.; not given	Slight
5:40—424	E. 17 St.; Maria Capella	Slight
5:30—111	Cliff St.; M. J. Sullivan	Slight
7:55—405	Manhattan Av.; Mary Curley	Slight
8:45—831	Trinity Av.; F. Wassner	Slight
11:00—26	Jefferson St.; Samuel Press	Slight
11:35—632	E. 9 St.; Harry Nodel	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—1st Lt. E. M. Owen, 4th Cav., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego Aviation School, Cal., for duty.

Name of Capt. W. L. Reed, 30th Inf., to detached list, and name of Capt. A. A. Hoffmann, Inf., removed. Capt. Hoffmann is assigned to 30th Inf.

Capt. L. A. McClure, 16th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Nevada at Reno, Nev.

1st Lt. E. M. Eckes, 2d Ill., C. A., active duty for two days, and will proceed to Canton, Ill., to examine B. M. Chiperfield, then stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. A. A. Hoffmann, Inf., is relieved from present duties with 7th Inf. of Montana. Name of 1st Lt. F. F. Sibert, 18th Inf., to detached list, and name of 1st Lt. M. Reed, inf., removed. Lt. Reed is assigned to 11th Inf.

Maj. M. Brooke, Corps of Engrs., after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to Wilmington, Del., take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. R. U. Black, Corps of Engrs., after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will repair to this city, take station, and report to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. G. Y. B. Wilkes, Corps of Engrs., after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. A. K. B. Lyman, Corps of Engrs., after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. E. C. Dunn, Corps of Engrs., after arrival in United States and after any granted leave to New Orleans, La., take station and report to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Lt. Col. J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engrs., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such times as may be necessary not to exceed two visits per month during November and December, on business pertaining to Engineer Depot, then to his station after each visit.

Lt. Col. J. H. Rice, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on business pertaining to procurement of ordnance material, then to his station.

Capt. A. P. Clark, M. C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at new general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., vice Maj. R. M. Culler, M. C., relieved.

Capt. J. D. Tilford, 12th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Ohio State University, Columbus.

1st Lt. C. H. Danielson, 27th Inf., is transferred to 20th Inf.

Capt. W. P. Boatwright, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in coast defense of Chesapeake Bay.

1st Lt. N. W. Peek, Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of Sig. Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the school.

Capt. A. C. Voris, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, is detailed a member of the board appointed Oct. 2, to take into consideration and report upon the standardization of motor transportation for the army and the methods of purchase and upkeep of motor vehicles, vice Maj. R. D. Foulois, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, relieved.

Leaves: Capt. J. O. Mauborgne, Sig. Corps, 2 months; Maj. H. S. Hansell, M. C., 15 days' extension; Capt. W. W. Harris, Jr., 1st Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. C. H. E. Lupus, Dental Corps, Maryland N. G., 1 month, and Capt. H. L. Dale, M. C., 2 months and 15 days. On expiration of this leave he will return to Southern Dept. as ordered.

Navy.

Lt. Commander R. D. White to the Washington as Executive Officer.

Lts. B. L. Canaga, the New Orleans, to charge of Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash., and W. P. Gaddis, the Pittsburgh, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Junior Grade Lts. J. B. Oldendorf, to charge of Navy Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. A. Lofquist, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, to Delaware, and B

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The *picture* shows a new model of **Black Lyons Silk Velvet**, faced with Panne Velvet in White, Ciel Blue or Rose. Beautifully finished and adapted to dress wear. **$5**

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"Nobby" are these new shapes of fine broadcloth combined with Lyons velvet—copies of the newest Paris blocks—most of them in the "medium sized" hats. Burgundy, Forest Green or Taupe Broadcloth combined with Black Velvet.

Hats of Gold or Silver Lace, $4.50

Charming models for immediate wear—a variety of shapes; some are combined with silk velvet; others trimmed with fur—and made effective by a tiny nosegay of daintily colored flowers.

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At $35

This is the best thing GIMBELS has done in women's suits for 1917.

Materials include fine broadcloths, wool velours, chiffon velvets, Bolivia cloths, French serges, velvets and some of the rarest new novelty materials we have seen this year.

And fur trimmings galore. Real Mole. Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat,) Skunk, Natural Muskrat and other desirable furs. Linings of silk and satin in the new shades, as well as staple colors and Bizarre designs.

Sale Begins Promptly at 9 o'Clock Monday Morning—GIMBELS—Third Floor.

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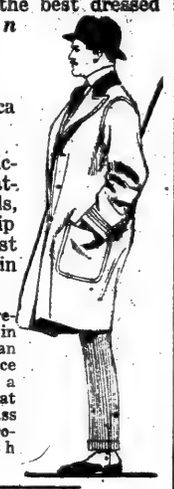
are often among the best dressers in New York. The big spender is not necessarily the best dressed man. You *can* be satisfied in

The Standard Clothes of America at $25



We literally dictate fashions, features, materials, and workmanship to some of the best clothes makers in America.

And because of tremendous volume in three Metropolitan stores, we can place on Broadway at $25 a suit or overcoat that looks like a high class custom tailor's production on Fifth Avenue.

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, $6.75

Gray or blue chinchilla, in smart double-breasted effect, with convertible collar; wool lined.

At $8.50, $10, $12.50 to $18.50—Junior Overcoats. Sizes, 3 to 12 years.

At $12.50, $15, $17.50 to $25—Boys' School Overcoats. Sizes, 12 to 18 years.

Boys' Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, $6.50—Sizes 7 to 18 years. All-wool blue serge; made in smart plaited or pinch-back models; lined knickerbockers.

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Cambridge University Issue

75,000 Sets Already Sold

29 volumes, large page, large type; 30,000 pages; a complete inventory of human knowledge; 41,000 articles; 44,000,000 words of text; 15,000 illustrations, plates and maps; each volume is but one inch thick and the whole work was written by 1,500 noted authorities, including seven winners of the Nobel Prize. Cash price $166.75 Cloth, or $5 down and monthly payments of $5; Leather bindings at higher prices.

(2) The ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,
Handy Volume Issue at a Saving of 60 per cent.

73,000 Sets Already Sold This Year

Guaranteed page for page and line for line the same as the Cambridge University issue, the only difference being that the type is smaller, therefore the volumes are smaller, that is, "handier."

Cash price $69.25 Cloth. The leather bindings at a little more. Sent for a first payment of only $1 Down followed by a limited number of monthly payments of $3.

(3) The CENTURY DICTIONARY,
Revised and Enlarged Latest Edition

200,000 Sets Already Sold

The Best and Only Really Adequate Dictionary of the Whole English Language.

Now in a revolutionary new form, the entire 10 volumes printed on India paper from the original plates of the old-fashioned thick paper edition—nothing omitted, nothing changed; now bound as ONE volume, and offered at *50 per cent. below the regular price.*

Only $1 Down and monthly payments of $3 for a limited period.

ALL THREE OF THE ABOVE WORKS PRINTED ON THE FAMOUS INDIA PAPER.

This is the *last opportunity* the public will have to get sets of these famous works printed on this wonderfully thin and strong paper. It can no longer be made because the supply of the principal raw materials, which come from abroad, has been stopped on account of the war. We therefore arranged for this interesting exhibition of all of the above sets so that our customers could drop in and see The Encyclopaedia Britannica and The Century Dictionary, before the last sets have been sold, in the form which has so greatly increased their convenience and added to their attractiveness.

Come in and see the "Revolution in Publishing" which India paper has made possible.

Gimbels
BOOKSTORE—Main Floor

Large Purchase of Wool Jersey Top PETTICOATS

Special—$2.95

Petticoats, especially fashioned for the colder weather—with fitted wool Jersey top and deep flaring flounce of taffeta in two-toned effects and black. **$2.95.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

If You Would Wear Blouses of Distinction, Visit the

Gimbels BLOUSE Shop

One of the foremost French fashion publications has the following note: "The first point to be noticed in the blouses of the season is that they are worn outside the skirt in basque-effect."

Illustrated is a "basque-effect" in a delightful new model of Sattin combined with Georgette crepe. The two materials are combined with exquisite simplicity but with such ingenuity of style and line that the result is one of the most charming models of the season. Shell pink, champagne and tan, **$19.75.**

The other blouse in the *picture* is of Georgette Crepe with loose knife pleatings front and back, with draped revers. Beige, white, flesh, tea rose, chamois and plum, **$16.75.**

Blouses for every occasion; in all the most desirable and exclusive materials and models—street shades; also all white and flesh—ranging in price from $5 to $29.50.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

A Gala

Colored Handbag At $2.50

is fashioned of a crochet-like fabric with narrow stripes on colored grounds in the smartest of styles—cleverly finished with a colored tassel.

From Japan—Opera Bags in new and odd designs. **$1 and $1.50.**

Pouch Bags of velvet with Chinese embroidered designs. **$5**

GIMBELS—Main Floor

GIMBELS Fur Coats

From the House of GIMBELS
Furriers Since 1842

One of the most complete assortments of Fur Coats in this country may be found in our Fur Section—from the Fur Coats for strictly motoring and service to the exclusive models of the finer and rarer furs.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), 40-inch length, plain flare model with turn-back cuffs and square collar. Lined with Peau de Cygne. **$82.50**

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), in many different styles—trimmed with Mole, Beaver, Skunk or Kolinsky. **$95 to $397.50**

Moleskin Coats, in semi-fitted or loose models—some plain models and some trimmed with Skunk, Taupe Wolf or Badger. **$175 to $475**

Automobile Coats in Desirable Furs, including Leopard, Raccoon, and other furs, at **$75 to $245**

Broadcloth and Mixture Coats—Fur lined, $45

Fur Rugs, for Motoring and Baby Carriages, **$2.95 to $45**

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Divine"—the Jenny Model Exhibited in *La Promenade des Toilettes*

Original Model Was $225,

GIMBELS Copy, $45

Certainly a unique experience to be able to obtain a duplicate of one of the "most-talked-of" models of the season at this price!

Fashioned of Satin-Taffeta with the puff-hem turned up and attached to the loose net lining. A novel idea is the ankle straps that depend inside the skirt on ribbons and worn quaintly strapped about the ankles. Simply trimmed with rhinestones. Peach, Ciel Blue, Rose, or Coral, **$45.**

Dinner, Dance and Evening Frocks

Many models to choose from—demi-toilette frocks of net or taffeta at $20, to the increasingly formal and luxurious gowns, including imported models, up to $150.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Imported

Velvets and Velveteens

Lovely qualities and colors—the kinds you have sought elsewhere and not been able to find.

Chiffon Velvet, $3.95 Yd.
38 to 42 inches wide. In black, white, and wanted shades of brown, mole, navy, plum, old rose, and sapphire.

Velveteen, Very Special at 88c Yd.
Fast pile; 22 inches wide; street shades.

43-inch Velveteen, $3.95 Yd.
For suits—navy, myrtle, wine, taupe, brown and black.

27-inch Velveteen, $1.65 Yd.
Fast pile and color; all desirable colors.

Black Velour de Nord, $2.25 Yd.
31 inches wide; deep black. Specially made for coatings.

Chiffon Velvet, $2.75. Very Special.
Black ground with smart colored stripes. 41 inches wide.

Imported Corduroys, $1.85 Special.
Silk finish; 27 inches wide. Navy, plum, taupe, Burgundy, myrtle, brown, black and white.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Victrolas $15 to $400 At GIMBELS

"You have the largest and most complete stock of Victrolas I have ever seen," a prominent Western dealer told us this week after completing his tour of New York.

We have
—every Victrola in every wood finish from $15 to $400.
—Victor records; every one of them.
—Soundproof booths, scientifically ventilated.
—Thorough inspection of instruments. Extra careful delivery.
—Sales experts who know.
—Convenient terms; no interest or extras.

Three Very Popular
GIMBEL—Victrola
Combination Outfits

		Other Combination Outfits at
Victrola X	$75	$20
Victor records	5	$30
Total	$80	$45
($5 Cash—$5 Monthly.)		$55
Victrola XI	$100	$210
Victor records	5	and
Total	$105	$315
($5 Cash—$5 Monthly.)		
Victrola XIV	$150.00	
Victor records	7.50	
Total	$157.50	
($7.50 Cash—$7.50 Monthly.)		

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALON—Eighth Floor

Fur Neckwear

For the Immediate Season.
GIMBELS—Furriers since 1842.

Among the many exclusive and expensive furs that we are exhibiting in our Fur Section is also an exceptional collection of very desirable and superior Muffs and Scarfs in medium priced furs.

Scarfs		Muffs
$25	Red Fox	$12.50
$15	Black Fox	$17.50
$29.50	Taupe Wolf	$15
$12.50	Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	$14.50
$14.50	Natural Skunk	$19.50
$8.50	Natural Raccoon	$10

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Bedspreads

15% to 33⅓% Below the Present Market Prices.

These values will prove a big incentive to housewives who know of the upward trend of prices just now.

At $6.75 to $18—Net, with applique of Renaissance and Marie Antoinette laces.

At $5 to $22.25—Scrim, with lace and embroidery or drawn work.

At $23.25 to $40—Real filet; single and double sizes.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Fancy Laces

Specially Priced

Holiday stocks are coming in, taking away the space from these lovely laces which we re-price to hurry out.

Bandings and Edgings
Rich color effects, metal traceries and self-toned designs on string colored net. 5 to 36 inches wide.
95c to $1.25 the yard
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Large-Size

Oriental Rugs, $125 to $350

Persian, Turkish and Chinese designs and weaves; wonderful colorings. There is no better selection or display of fine rugs in the city—and our prices are very moderate. A few examples:

Name.	Size.	Regularly.	Now.
Meshed,	13.8x9	$245	$195
Meshed,	14.9x9	285	225
Kirmanshah,	11.9x8.1	375	250
Kirmanshah,	14.1x9.5	425	335
Kirmanshah,	13.1x9.1	435	350
Asia Minor,	12.2x9.2	225	165
Asia Minor,	11.6x8.6	185	125
Sarouk,	12x8.4	355	285
Sarouk,	10x6.9	285	225
Chinese,	7x9	155	125
Chinese,	13.3x10	355	265
Chinese,	9.11x7.1	190	155
Chinese,	11.11x9.1	450	345
Oushak,	13x11	210	140
Oushak,	16.8x10	250	165
Oushak,	15x12.1	275	185
Serapi,	13.1x11.2	375	295
Serapi,	13.1x9.2	310	250
Mahal,	13x11.3	275	210
Mahal,	12.1x9.9	250	175

A Large Assortment of

Wilton and Axminster Rugs

in a great variety of weaves and a good range of sizes.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

New! In the Women's Shoe Section

A costume boot of fine gray buckskin or soft white washable kid.

Turned soles and Louis XV. heels.

Fashionable lines and beautiful finishing details distinguish this model at once. **$9.**

Two-Toned Shoes, many styles, **$5.50 to $9.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

106-Piece

Dinner Sets, $87.50

French encrusted dinnerware, recently brought over by the SS. Strange, and just released by the U. S. Customs officials. Every piece necessary for a service for twelve; all useful. A superb encrustation. Special for November.

Japanese China
Chocolate Sets, $2.95

Dainty; a cream border with a floral decoration in gold.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Women's Coats for Dress Occasions

Advance Models in Materials of Elegance

Velour de Nord is among the "elect" materials for afternoon and evening wear; this material fashions many of the most exclusive and desirable of our fur-trimmed models.

Velour de Nord Coats, luxuriously trimmed with furs. Loose, belted or semi-fitted models. The style feature in most models is the collar and may be found in pointed, square or round shapes, handsomely trimmed with fur; or large collars entirely of fur. The furs used as trimming include Mole, Ermine, Skunk Opossum and Kolinsky. Also plain models, or coats embellished with embroidery.

$34.50 to $150

Coats for Street Wear
Exceptionally large selection of models in Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Plush, Velvet, Mixtures and other materials. Some severely tailored; others trimmed with furs.

$34.50 to $110

Specials

For Monday and Tuesday Selling
A Collection of Smart New Coats at
$14.75 $19.50 $29.50

Semi-fitted or loose models with the newest notes in collars, cuffs and pockets. Materials: Zibeline, plush, broadcloth, wool velour, wool plush, mixtures and novelty materials. Tailored, or trimmed with plush, velvet or furs. Lined, half lined, or lined throughout.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Pottery Lamps at $12.50

Japanese pottery bases, in the popular browns, blues and mottled colors; fitted with two lights, pull chains for electricity; surmounted with 18-inch silk shades in desired colors, with fringe to match, flat Empire shape. Lamp stands 23 inches high over all. *(As illustrated.)*

Boudoir Lamps, $4.25

Solid brass cast portable standards, finished in brush and black. Floral, plain and conventional design on base; fitted for one light, electric, surmounted with 8-in. French silk, decorated with gold braid, shades.

Mahogany Candlesticks, 75c.

Solid mahogany, in a pretty Colonial pattern, fitted with a Renaissance candle, in desired colors. Stands 21 inches high over all.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Decorated and Lacquer Furniture at Half Price

90 Pieces from the New York Sample Rooms of C. S. Paine Company of Grand Rapids

Lovers of the quaint and artistic—as well as practical—in furniture will find much to please them here. This purchase represents the patterns that Mr. C. S. Paine has decided to discontinue next season following his recent visit to Japan and China, and his adoption of new ideas.

Each piece of furniture bears the C. S. Paine Company original tag with the sample room price—GIMBELS price is just half of this.

The purchase includes settees, chairs, rockers, desk racks and odd pieces. Most of the pieces are in decorated lacquer or enamel, but a few are in English Morocco leather.

At these very low prices, this is a rare opportunity to purchase an odd piece of this beautiful furniture—furniture which will add life and tone to the room. A few of the prices are:

At $14.25—Decorated Enamel Arm Chair, with upholstered seat. Very attractive.

At $24.75—High Back Hall Arm Chair in mahogany, with cane seat and back.

At $4.50—Desk Racks in decorated black lacquer or decorated mahogany.

At $15—Pedestal in solid mahogany or lacquer, with glass top.

At $22—Prettily decorated black lacquer Queen Anne Sewing Table.

At $22.50—Chinese Black Lacquer Chair; decorated raised lacquer. *(Illustrated.)*

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH WORLD PEACE

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The universal solicitude that such calamities as the present great war shall not again afflict the earth, expressed in the formation of such organizations as the League to Enforce Peace and other bodies, recalls many similar movements during the last 200 years to accomplish the same object.

The most notable of the earlier ones was that launched by the Abbe Saint-Pierre following the peace of Utrecht of 1713. The period between the peace of Westphalia in 1648 and the peace of Utrecht had been one of almost uninterrupted war, largely growing out of the Spanish succession. The Abbé Saint-Pierre had been present at the conference of Utrecht, and was deeply imbued with the necessity of reclaiming Europe from the waste and misery which its conflicts occasioned.

In 1729 he published his Projet de Paix perpetuelle, and, not scrupling to clothe it with a compelling force, falsely attributed the project to his sovereign, Henry IV. of France, and his Minister, Sully. This project attempted to found universal peace upon the principle of the fixedness of the state of possession of territories established by the Peace of Utrecht and its confirmation of applicable articles of the Peace of Westphalia. It likewise proposed the institution of a permanent Grand Assembly of the powers, through plenipotentiaries, to which monthly contributions were to be made to meet the common expenses. Each State was to renounce the right of making war, submitting to arbitration in the event of differences, and in turn to have its territories guaranteed by the others. There were nineteen powers in all, each entitled to a single vote in the Grand Assembly, three-fourths of which should control in all matters. Any offending power was liable to be coerced jointly by the others to cause compliance with the obligations of association. Europe was not ready, however, for such a confederation.

Closely following in the footsteps of Saint-Pierre appeared Rousseau, as deeply imbued with the sentiment of peace, who, in 1761, published his Extrait du Projet de Paix perpetuelle de M. l'Abbe de Saint-Pierre. Rousseau elaborated the principles of his predecessor aid illuminated them with his peculiar genius. He says:

> If social institutions had been the work of reason and not of passion and prejudice, mankind would not have so long failed to perceive that their existing organization creates a social relation between the citizens of the same State, while it leaves them in a state of nature toward all the rest of the human race.
>
> If there be any practicable means of avoiding these evils they must be sought for in the establishment of confederations by which distinct communities may be united together in the same manner as the individual members of a particular State are now united in one society.

The next ardent advocate of universal peace appeared in England in the person of Jeremy Bentham, who, in 1786, published a work similar to Saint-Pierre's and Rousseau's. His doctrine was likewise founded upon confederation, citing as practical examples on a smaller scale the armed neutrality of 1780, the American Confederation, the German Confederation, and the Swiss League. He, however, introduced the novel suggestion of reduction of armaments and the emancipation of colonies by all of the European States. He conceived colonial possessions to furnish by far the most frequent causes and objects of war. He proposed likewise a codification of the unwritten rules of international law and a harmonizing or unification of all doubtful or conflicting rules by convention. In this respect, at least, he anticipated the work of The Hague Conferences.

The interest in universal peace soon thereafter, in 1795, manifested itself in Germany with the powerful support of the philosopher of Königsberg, Emanuel Kant, who likewise considered a general confederation as the sine qua non to the accomplishment of the object. As a condition precedent, however, he declares that every adhering State should be republican in form, which he defines as a government where every citizen participates, by his representatives, in the exercise of the legislative power, and especially in that of deciding on questions of peace and war. But, according to Kant, a republican form must not be confounded with a democratic form of government, since, according to his view, democracy excludes representation, is inevitably despotic, eventuating in tyranny by the majority.

The worthy efforts of Kant, however, were soon to be countered by the younger philosopher, Hegel, who may be considered the founder of the later school of German philosophers, typified by von Treitschke. Hegel declared that war ought not to be considered as an absolute evil, and as an accidental event, the origin of which is to be attributed to the passions of Princes and people.

It will be seen from these speculations that the propaganda in our own time contains little that is new, but on the contrary has borrowed very largely from our predecessors. When Saint-Pierre conceived a confederation of European States as the prerequisite to peace he meant such a system merely as a means whereby international law might acquire a coercive sanction. That is still the great defect of the law, to supply which is still the primary aim of all movements calculated to preserve the order of the world.

And yet the fact must not be lost sight of that when the public law of nations ultimately acquires a coercive sanction its character as a human institution is not changed; that it will then be liable to the abuses of power no less than the present state permits of the abuses of weakness. The golden mean between anarchy and tyranny will come only through the slow and halting processes of civilization.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

WURLITZER

7 REASONS WHY THE APOLLO IS THE BEST

1—**The Only Player Piano** with the human touch, the correct method of playing—"Down on the keys."

2—**The Only Player Piano** with the Metronome Motor, which runs and rewinds the music roll without pedalling and produces perfect time, —the only perfect motor.

3—**The Only Player Piano** with the Dynaline, an infallible guide for the correct interpretation of music, insuring perfect dynamics.

4—**The Only Player Piano** with two sets of pneumatics, thereby enabling the melody to be accented properly—it being possible to accent any number of notes in a chord and subdue the rest while striking at the same time. This is only possible with the Solo Apollo.

5—**The Only Player Piano** with a lever which enables the performer to omit the melody at will, playing only the accompaniment.

6—**The Only Player Piano** with the graduating lever enabling the performer to shade the accompaniment to any desired degree.

7—**The Only Player Piano** which can play both Solo and 88 note music rolls.

You must buy the Apollo to get the best results as it is the only instrument possessing the above special features.

The ART APOLLO plays Electrically also,—prices from $625.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
113-119 West 40th St., Just Off Sixth Ave.
Write for Booklet. New York City.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)..51 min. From 96th St.35 min. From Grand Central.17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)..48 min. From 72d St..23 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green..5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: For Monday— Fair, moderate temperature; west winds.

The A. & S. Toilet Preparations and Drugs

Homely remedies and medicaments are not any better when put up in a fancy wrapper under a trademarked name than when they are unadorned.

But they usually cost a lot more!

It was to eliminate this unnecessary expense and cut out all intermediate profit that we began to make, years ago, drugs and toilet preparations in our own big six-story laboratory.

And, more than that, we wanted to be sure that our preparations were PURE and as efficacious for their purpose as we could make them.

So, in the course of years, we have gradually assembled, and put out under our own name AND GUARANTEE, at a great saving to the public,

68 Different Medicinal Preparations and Drugs
not counting the different sizes of each,

61 Different Toilet Preparations.
including:

8 odors of Talcum Powder, among them Violet, Cherie, Rose d'Or, Euroma and Ayeshaa.

6 odors of Face Powder, in three different colors.

8 Face Lotions, including Glycerine and Rose Water, Quinella and Albacrema.

7 Cold Creams, among them Rose, Violet and Peroxide.

7 Nail Preparations, including Nail Bleach Nail Enamel, Powder and Pumice.

6 odors of Sachet Powder, including Rose d'Or, Euroma, Lilac and Cherie.

15 Perfume Extracts
17 Odors in Toilet Waters

Among them Cherie, Euroma, Rose d'Or, Lilas Natural and Ayeshaa.

The European war has almost stopped the foreign supplies of delicate Perfumes from coming over —but these exquisite Perfumes from our own laboratory vie in charm with the best of foreign make —and claim many, devoted adherents.

Thus it is that, among the various A. & S. preparations, you can supply practically all the family needs for the medicine cabinet and the dressing table, with assured satisfaction and lowest possible expense.

This Semi-Annual Shoe Sale

For Men, Women and Girls

Disregards the Higher Leather Prices

In two almost miraculous ways! *First*, in having specially made for us thousands of pairs of fine Shoes at one time—and that time was months ago—by shoe manufacturers who were glad to share with us the lessening cost of production for such large quantity orders.

SECOND, By Unstintingly Reducing Great Groups of Shoe Stocks

Models of the season's modes and staple styles that we always carry at their well-known prices for well-proven service.

There is money in everybody's pocket in taking advantage of the Abraham and Straus Semi-Annual Shoe Sale—more this year than ever before. The following items tell their own worth:

Women's Shoes at $3.25
Of patent leather or gunmetal, in lace style, with dull kid tops. Some with Cuban Louis heels, some with flat heels in the desirable walking style. Specially made.

Women's $5.50 Shoes, $3.95
Patent leather button style, with black cloth tops. Welted and stitched soles and Cuban heels. Reduced regular stock.

Women's $8 Shoes, $5.95
Of patent leather in button style, with black satin tops. Welted and stitched soles, covered Cuban Louis heels. Reduced regular stock.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.75
Gunmetal blucher and straight lace styles; with welted and stitched soles; full round and medium toe lasts. Regular stock reduced.

1,000 Pairs Women's $3 to $4 Shoes, $1.98
A dozen good styles, with all sizes in the lot. Placed on tables according to size to simplify selection. Reduced regular stock.

Women's $6 and $7 Shoes, $4.95
Of patent leather, of gunmetal or of dull kid; all button style, with light welted soles. The size range incomplete. Reduced regular stock.

Girls' School Shoes at $1.98
More of the same Shoes after this will be higher priced. Of gunmetal, with dull kid tops; button style. Built for service, with solid leather soles and full round toe last. Sizes 7 to 2. Specially made.

Second floor, West Building.

These Fine Floor Coverings

Ignore the New Price Advances

Last week the big American mills announced the new scale of prices on Rugs and Carpets for the coming season. Advances ranged from 10% to 15%—that means, for example, $1.10 to $1.15 for every yard of carpet that normally cost $1.00. Naturally, retail prices will go up in sympathy.

But not at Abraham and Straus. We are at present offering to the public

$200,000 Worth of Floor Coverings at Old Prices

with $50,000 worth more coming in which we bought on the same basis. Until this fine and desirable stock is sold, our prices will not be raised.

Among the Standard Makes of Carpets
Smith and Hartford 8-wire tapestry Brussels, $1.10 yard.
Printed Wool Velvets, $1.15 and $1.25 yard.
Smith, Hartford and Roxbury Wool Velvets, $1.75 yard.

Linoleum—Perfect and Well Seamed
Over one hundred patterns to choose from.
Printed Cork Linoleums, 54c and 60c sq. yd.
Inlaid Linoleums, 95c, $1.10, and $1.25 sq. yd.

Axminster Rugs—Most of Them Seamless
Including Sanford's Beauvais, Smith's Carlton, Yonkers and Kirmans, Dornan's Wiltones, exclusive with us in Brooklyn, and others:

Small Sizes		Room Sizes		Room Sizes	
12x16 in.	$1.85	4½x6½ ft.	$8.50 and $10.50	9 x12 ft.	$26.25-$35.00
27x64 in.	$3.50 and $3.25	5 x9 ft.	18.50	9 x15 ft.	42.00- 46.50
27x72 in.	5.00	6¼x9 ft.	18.50 and 22.50	10½x12 ft.	46.50
Hall Sizes		7½x9 ft.	21.75 and 25.00	10½x13½ ft.	45.00- 51.50
27 in. x 9 ft.	$6.75 and $7.50	8¼x10½ ft.	28.25 to 31.75	11¼x15 ft.	52.50- 57.50
27 in. x 12 ft.	9.00 and 10.00	9 x9 ft.	29.50		
27 in. x 15 ft.	11.25 and 12.50				

Third floor, East Building.

This Is Replenishing Time For China, Glassware, Lamps

Mrs. Housewife looks about her just now and picks out the shortcomings in the equipment of the home before the Winter really sets in. The A. & S. Stocks of all these things are remarkably complete and their very moderate prices make them still more interesting.

New Japanese China Has Come In

It is in charming decorations and full dinner and tea services as well as single fancy pieces can be chosen from.

17-piece Butterfly China Tea Sets, $3.98.
7-piece Berry or Fruit Sets, $1.98.
Tea Cups and Saucers, 35c. each.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 39c. each.
Breakfast Plates, 39c. each.
Dresser Sets, 6 pieces, $1.98.
Ice Cream or Cake Sets, 7 pieces, $1.98.
Tea Cups and Saucers, blue and white dragon pattern, 12c.
Brush and Comb Trays, new designs, $1.25.

In three attractive decorations at a price below import cost to-day.

Japanese China Chocolate Sets, 14 Pieces, 85c.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets—Low Priced

At $8.89 and $10.89 are two fine Sets of 100 pieces in a choice of attractive border designs and gold lines; service for 12 persons.

At $4.68 are 48-piece Sets for six persons. These Sets are in pretty border effects.

Our Own Cut Glass At Price Reductions—At $2.25, Formerly $2.49 to $2.98

Handsome pieces in a variety of graceful shapes such as Water Pitchers, Mayonnaise Sets, Jelly Dishes, Compotes, Fruit Bowls, Celery Trays and other pieces, in rock crystal, floral, foliage, chrysanthemum and other cuttings. Other Cut Glass offerings that it will pay to pick up at their present low prices:

Orange Bowls	$3.49	Celery Trays	$3.49	Jelly Dishes	$3.49
Ice Tubs	2.49	Flower Vases	3.49	Spoon Trays	$1.25
Butter Sets	3.98	Water Pitchers	2.98	Sugar and Cream Sets	$5.49

Subway floor, Central Building.

A Sale! Women's Coats, Many Fur Trimmed of Wool Velours—Wool Plush—Fine Broadcloth

Presenting the Most Distinctive of the Season's Beautiful Late-Coat-Styles, at **$27.95**

Judicious buying has rarely made more desirable selection. These Coats answer to every demand for style in materials and line—for quality of materials and trimmings—for the very low price at which they are achieved.

There are about 200 altogether. There are the fashionable velours in the suede finish or the fleecy, uneven surface. The wool plushes with deep, soft, luxurious pile; the broadcloths in good weight, with an aristocratic lustre.

The Fur Is Used Generously. Whole Big Collars and Trimmings of French Seal (Rabbit Fur), Natural Raccoon, Dyed Opossum

Whatever the season has produced in its finer garments is represented among the full-sweeping, semi-fitted, variously belted Coats in this collection at $27.95.

Many are fully lined and interlined or half-lined with substantial silks. The color range includes

Taupe Rubber Gray Olive Green Burgundy Plum Navy Black

A size range from 34 to 46. If supply is exhausted orders will be taken till 6 P. M. Monday.

Women's Seasonable and Fashionable Suits Reduced!

From all weather indications, Suits will be as seasonable the entire Winter round as Coats. Here are the smart styles of approved fashion—in which women will be well-dressed, distinctively—at not a little saving from their regular fine-value prices.

Suits Until Now $22.50 to $24.75. Reduced to $17.50
Fur-trimmed or semi-tailored with trimmings of velvet, braid and buttons. Styles that set off the figure; semi-fitting models with flaring peplums; belted styles of various effects; wide varieties of every good style. A good color range. All sizes in the collection.

Suits Until Now $27.50 and $32.50. Reduced to $22.50
Styles richly fur trimmed; models of almost custom tailored severity and suits that speak of outdoor sports. The fashionable colors. All sizes in the collection.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Persian Paw Coats With Dyed Raccoon Collar, $72.50

40 inches long, with a fine full sweep; carefully made.

Also a list of other good values in Fur Coats:

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, 40 inches long and 45 inches long, in three fashionable models, at $120.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, 40 inches long, with unusually wide, rippling flare and wide collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal, $150.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, 45 inches long; made in flaring style, with collar, cuffs, and wide border of natural skunk. $175.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, 45 inches long, of beautiful skins. One with a large collar and wide cuffs of natural skunk, the other in a loose, sweeping style. $210.

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats in two exquisite models. 45 inches long, with wide banding and large collar and cuffs of natural skunk. $395.

Second floor, Central Building.

Budget of Other Monday Bargains

1,200 Men's Percale Shirts, 72c. Street floor, East Bldg.
Irish Satin Damask Table Cloth 70x70 inches, $3.49 each. Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.
12c A-S Tooth Paste, in tubes, 9c. Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.
7-inch Round Casseroles, regularly $1.49, 92c. Subway floor, East Bldg.
Regular $1.25 All-Silk Chiffon Cloth, 89c yd. Street floor, Central Bldg.
Boys' Norfolk Suits with extra Knickers, $4.89. Boys' and Young Men's Shop, Second floor, East Bldg.
26c "Priscilla" Bacon, 22c lb. Third floor, West Bldg.
No. 00 Cartridge Premo Camera, list 75c, at 59c. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.
1½x2½ yard Hemmed Sheets, 78c each. Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.
Exceptional! Boxes of 50 Havana Cigars at $3.25. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.
Regular 7c to 12c Stamped Doilies at 2c, 5c, 6c each. Second floor, West Bldg.
Robe Blankets with frog and girdle, $2.65 each. Subway floor, West Bldg.
White Embroidered Flannel with Hemstitched Edges, 59c. Subway floor, West Bldg.
36c Willington Spool Cotton, 200 yds.; doz., 30c. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.
"Cloudedge" Umbrellas, (Exclusively Here), $3.75. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.
32-inch Striped and Figured Madras, 19c and 25c yd. Subway floor, West Bldg.
Fine Velvet Draw String Bags, $2.98. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.
36-inch Guaranteed Satin for Coat Linings, 79c yd. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.
Men's Cape Gloves, Saddler sewn, $1.15 pair. Street floor, Fulton St., East Bldg.
$1.39 Sterling Silver Photograph Frames, $1. Street floor, centre, Central Bldg.
Holiday Fancy Work Ribbons, 19c to 39c yard. Street floor, centre, East Bldg.
Women's Pretty Nightgowns, 66c. Second floor, East Bldg.
Upholstered Chair or Rocker, Tapestry, Spring Arms, $45. Fourth floor, East and Central Bldg.
1,000 Sateen and Cotton Taffeta Petticoats, 76c. Second floor, East Bldg.

NEW HATS ARE BIZARRE AND OF MANY PERIODS

Collapsible Hats That Hark Back to Days of Francis I., and Henry IV

Other New Creations Have Oriental Touch.

TO begin at the beginning, wear your hat straight this season. No slant, no rakish angle, no attempt to show one side of the head more than the other. Turn from a coquette into a civil engineer, draw a straight line low on the brow from temple to temple, then place the hat exactly on it. This is the basis of the new millinery, and if you are not well aware of it and do not start the whole business of posing and buying a hat on this firm foundation, then you might as well wear bonnets of mid-Victorian days and dismiss the entire question of fashion. Possibly that idea of dismissal would suit you better than any other, but, honestly, you might regard it seriously for an hour or a day, and the first milliner's window you passed would break that determination as a rock crushes an egg.

Start right on the question, therefore. It saves wastage of money, of vitality, of a preliminary canter in tightness.

Did Napoleon suggest this new method of posing hats? Possibly. He has been the source of inspiration for so much that women are calling new fashions that it is easy to assume that the method he adopted of squaring that famous hat of his across the more famous brow has made its fortieth appeal to the fashion mongers.

Curious, isn't it, how hats leap and jump from back to front, from side to side, as though they were trout on a hook? The shape may not change materially for three seasons, but the angle is always changing, so that a woman is never sure that she will be able to master the new trick. And some women never do.

Difficulty in Posing.

When it comes to placing a hat correctly, or, better still, smartly and attractively on the head, the wisest milliner and the best mirror have their limitations as first aid to the injured.

The milliners say what the doctors say to their patients who have nervous troubles: that the salvation lies in one's self, not in any outside aid. Practice does not make perfect, nor even skillful in every case. There are women who pick up the art when they are mere infants, as though they had brought the knowledge with them from another sphere; there are others, equally intelligent, who do not learn it until they die, and possibly not after that.

Against the infinite skill and knack of this thing one feels as hopeless as the woman who, after hearing a lecturer talk on tact as the ruling social grace of civilized communities, asked how it could be attained, and was told that one must be born with it.

Yet there is a way if there is sufficient will. Determination plus study in the right atmosphere and constant trials will wear off the roughest edge of incompetency. There is no use trying to accomplish the best pose of the plainest hat with the speed that a fire horse drops into his harness. Human nature has not arrived at this delightful state of costumery.

The woman who boasts that she drops into her clothes at the ring of a bell and is off to her duties always bears strong evidence of her rapid performance. She may be proud of her facility, but she has no reason for pride in the result.

Well, at least there is this to be said in regard to the fashionable pose: it is the simplest that the milliners have demanded in several seasons That rakish tilt or the succession of tilts that has governed millinery during the last few years was difficult beyond measure to achieve. The genus which we call flapper for want of a real name could do this tilt to perfection, no matter how often it changed, as she could do the latest and most complicated dance step.

Collapsible Hats the Rule.

When France sent us word that hats would be pliable and without regular form the news was not received with especial delight, for it was thought that the effect would be negligent, too difficult of graceful adjustment over the irregular features of the average American face.

We did not look far enough forward or backward in taking this view, for the hats which France was copying were from the era of picturesque fashions for men. Women's hats were not of any importance then; in truth, there were head coverings that reached from the primitive band that the early fashionables invented to keep the hair out of the eyes and, later, the towering headdress that was built up of everything the wardrobe contained, to judge from the pictures of them that remain.

We have gone backward further than usual this season for an inspiration for new fashions, and the artistry and variety of the centuries that reached upward from the Norman conquest to the days of Catherine de Medici have been overhauled to make an American costume and bring to France American dollars.

So these collapsible hats are taken from the period when men delighted to wear the brilliant plumage. Francis I. was a King who knew a good hat when he saw one, and Henry IV. had a dashing taste in choosing headgear. Over the fat face of bluff King Hal there sat a collapsible hat with a white plume, and coming nearer our own times, the Grand Monarch liked to cover his head with a soft hat and a sweeping feather.

It was to all these potentates that Paris went for the hats we are now trying to adjust to our twentieth-century faces, and the result is not at all bad. The soft crown is usually of velvet and pulled into whatever shaping the features of the face demand. The inglorious tam was only a forerunner of the most expensive hat of this Winter. It led the way to a vast assortment of crowns that are formless and usually without ornament.

The height is an important factor, but it is governed by the individual. If one elevation is not attractive, the hands can bend and pull the material into another. Such manipulation is the delight and despair of women. Whatever else the crown may be in the new shapes, it is not low or round. If high, it may be stiffened by wires or crinoline, but the material is not mounted over a strong foundation as in other days.

It is the irregularity of the crowns that gives the season's hat its peculiar suitability to faces that appear hard and almost repellent under a hat that goes around in an even circle, ignoring the shaping of the features beneath.

Again the Picturesque.

The blessed part of the whole business is that the definitely small hat is not the ruling shape, although it stands in good favor. There is a strong leaning toward exclusive shapes that remind one in a joyful manner of Dumas's Three Guardsmen. D'Artagnan may have worn a hat that Suzanne Talbot has turned out for American women.

Other shapes like this one are called after the Grand Monarch and bear names that take us back to days when fighting was the breath of man and countries went to war as they went to dinner. These are of soft felt, for the French woman is adopting felt with far more enthusiasm than we are; possibly because of the price of velvet and all materials sold by the yard. When satin is $10 a yard and velvet from $15 to $20 one dares not turn to it readily for headgear.

It is highly probable that we will wear more felt as the season advances than we thought was advisable at the beginning of the season. Of course, velvet stands as the first choice, but there are thousands who are wearied already of this fabric, which sweeps over the continent with the thickness and pertinacity of a plague of locusts as soon as August reaches its maximum heat. At any rate, these sweeping felt hats of the musketeers are a relief from the ordinary velvet hat that must present something excessively fascinating to catch our coins as his month progresses.

The shaping of the musketeer hat is exactly what one expects. There are no surprises. History repeats itself. The plumage is differently arranged, however, from the great floating feather that was considered part of the costumery in that epoch among men.

Several short plumes are used instead. These are laid over the crown hat is dented into a careless shaping with the hands. Usually the colors are smoky gray and deep sky blue, which are guaranteed to mingle happily and live together in long harmony.

Oriental Peacock Hats.

Another hat that pleases the woman who cries aloud for a touch of strangeness in millinery is the peacock affair suggested by the fashion for eastern costumery that shows itself in the usage of Cashmere shawls, palm-leaf embroidery, Hindoo chemise robes, and Egyptian evening gowns with embroidery copied from century-old mummy cases.

This hat is also exclusive. It is like a tilted saucer. The top surface is in one piece, rising a bit in the middle. The brim leaves the head entirely after it passes the crown. The color is peacock blue, the fabric is thick satin, the ornamentation consists of peacock eyes laid flat on the satin. But here is the really odd touch, very Oriental: beneath the uptilted brim at the back there extends a piece of satin folded like a turban that reaches almost to the ears and disappears there. Holding it in place and reaching across the entire back of the head is a conspicuous barrette of white and ruby crystals. Here is the Persian touch, for true, and if it sounds garish to you, wait until you see it on the right woman. It makes another hat in the afternoon seem commonplace.

There are also high embroidered velvet and satin hats that have been copied from native Russian costumery, also the Arabian suggestions made by Bakst. These shapes rest squarely on the head, showing not a flicker of hair except over the ears and at the extreme back, and the brim reaches out and up, coming to four points well above the crown. Its surface is lavishly covered with barbaric embroidery in bullion threads.

These are adopted by smart women for luncheon hours at restaurants as well as at private houses with a strictly tailored suit of velour, but not of serge. This fabric is relegated to second place. House frocks of it made after the manner of a twelfth-century chemise, with a loose cord or girdle swung around the figure below the waist, are good, but for suits or fanciful gowns that may serve in other people's houses, other fabrics take its place. Serbian caps, in brilliant Balkan colors, are taken up by women who are unafraid of wearing the strikingly unusual. These have a splendid tassel hanging at the side. Young girls look better in these than middle-aged women. All these hats give the effect of breadth across the head. There is no sign of a fashion that makes the head look like a pin point. Even for motoring, women adopt the soft velvet hat that spreads out across the top, and, in lieu of other ornamentation, there are rows of fancy stitchery done in tarnished silver threads.

Bullion Leads as Ornamentation.

One never gets far away in costumery this season from the use of bullion if it does not cover the evening frock or plaster itself over the surface of a velvet afternoon gown, it dribbles along on a service hat or the top of a blouse, or edges the hem of an organdie collar.

From Russia we took the idea of extending an enormous silver or gold embroidered ornament across the front of an upturned brim, even when the hat is a copy of the one in which David liked to paint Napoleon. Naturally, there is a strong suggestion of the country and the man, but it is one that France did not care to reflect upon in the old days. That retreat from Moscow was not a bright page in its history.

But in fashion there are no enmities nor friendships, except at the moment, and the icon of Moscow placed on the campaign hat of Napoleon is a juxtaposition that affronts not even the oldest inhabitant of France. There are so few other ornaments used outside those of bullion that it is not easy to turn to something new and striking. Short ostrich feathers are used when the hat takes on a picturesque turn, but they have none of the old bravado. Their wings, otherwise their tendrils, are clipped

The cockade that was the chief adornment last Winter has disappeared. It was done to death and we needed something new. The wired bows that France liked in the Summer have never appealed to the American taste, and for very good reason: the acknowledgment that none but the Parisienne knew how to carry off this seemingly simple treatment of a hat with skill. Nothing but a bow sounds so simple; whereas, the dictum should run, anything but a bow.

The newest idea of the milliners is bound to reap a goodly harvest. This is the assembling of a matched group of articles that beguile the extra dollars out of the pocket. A hat, for instance, then a shopping bag, a neck piece, and sometimes spats to carry the scheme from crown to heel.

Even when the collar does not match the hat in material, it is arranged to bring about complete harmony between the two, and the perceptible advantage is so apparent to a woman that she cannot refrain from accepting the milliner's suggestion.

UNUSUAL HAT FOR THE SMART WOMAN.

This hat, which is worn tilted over the face, is trimmed with peacock feathers and filled in the back with green satin ribbon.

A HAT DESIGNED FOR THE WINTER.

It is of black velvet, with one side turned up to show part of the hair. On the other side, drooping below the brim, is a blue plume. There are not many women who can wear this hat.

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The experienced corsetieres of our custom department will fit you without extra charge. This means real corset comfort and satisfaction; for the best corset on earth is a failure unless fitted properly. We have the largest stock of Gossard Front Lacing Corsets in New York, including the right one for your figure. If you want personal attention, come to this specialty shop, which is New York *Retail* Headquarters for Gossard Corsets

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Snappy black headwear to be worn with Costumes of color

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375 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.

The convenience of a charge account may be extended without delay to ladies having accounts in the city or elsewhere.

The Greatest Revelation of the 20th Century in Woman's Dress

"ECIRUAM" Gowns

FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ENTIRELY WITHOUT FASTENERS PUT ON IN A MOMENT

NO FITTING REQUIRED

"ECIRUAM" gowns recently introduced have become the craze in Paris and London. They have been adopted by the higher grades of society as the *ideal house frock* and are equally charming and becoming as

Day, Evening, Tea, Rest or Walking Gowns and as Maternity Gowns they are Perfect

Price from $27.50 to $150.00

Booklet on application

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SOROSIS SHOES

The perfection of SOROSIS SHOES has been obtained only by constant attention to excellence of workmanship, originality of styles, daintiness of design, and choice of superior materials.

Sorosis Roman Sandal Boot in Black Kidskin; slashed front, showing hose; elaborately beaded with jet beads; also in Dull Kidskin with steel beading.

Same in Bronze with bronze beading or in White Kidskin with iridescent beading

15.00

Sorosis Gray Suede Lace Boot with welted soles and Louis XVI. heels also made in Colored Kidskin in Smoke or Pearl Gray, African Brown, Tan, Palm Beach, White or Bronze.

10.00

Sorosis Patent Leather or Dull Kid Lace Boot, with Black, White or Pearl Gray Cloth Tops; welted soles and Cuban Louis leather heels.

Same model in all Black Kidskin, lace or button.

7.00

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Many Gossards at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00

WHEN Gossards were introduced 15 years ago they sold at $25.00. Their popularity naturally increased their sale, which made possible quantity production. Today the prices quoted above place Gossards within the reach of every woman.

The same careful supervision and designing genius of our $25.00 models is employed with these lower priced Gossards. And stitch for stitch—bone for bone—size for size, they have no equals, judged from a style, comfort, or wearing service standpoint. They are Gossards, which means they belong to a corset family with but one standard.

Ideal Tall and Short Heavy Figures

THIS Triangle Star, Mary Thurman, finds her Gossard perfect for her strenuous work. Models for this figure type reduce the hips, lengthen, shorten or reduce the waist line as desired—give freedom or support to a full bust—gently confine full shoulder blades and give the entire figure the appearance of greatly reduced weight. At prices from $2.00, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00, up to $25.00. Be fitted today.

Go to your favorite store or shop and insist on a Genuine Gossard.

THE H. W. GOSSARD CO.

Largest Makers of Fine Corsets in the World.

New York Toronto Chicago Buenos Aires

GOSSARD CORSETS

THE WINTER SOCIAL SEASON AWAKENS

Horse Show Opens Saturday with Many Prominent Boxholders---Promenade to be Carpeted, as Trains Are Now in Vogue---Debutantes to Sway Season---Costume Dance for Lenox Hill Settlement for Early December---Black and White Ball on Nov. 11.

THE social aspect is brightening as the days grow shorter. Another week and the curtain will be rung up on the formal Winter season. In fact, before the week is over the round of activities will begin. The glorious weather has been keeping many in the country, and those who procrastinate will find the season upon them before they realize it.

Election Day will see many house parties in progress, and considerable social animation at the country clubs. The returns will be watched with keen interest by society in general, and will be received amid scenes of gayety, for all the big hotels and smart restaurants are planning to entertain large gatherings. So great has been the demand on the part of society to share in the excitement of the gala night that all of the hotel ballrooms are to be thrown open for their accommodation.

Nothing of social consequence is scheduled until after the election, then, after the excitement has subsided, life will probably lapse into the normal once again. The function that always ushers on the season, the annual Horse Show, falls due this week, and the gates of Madison Square Garden will be thrown open on Saturday for a seven-day session.

Interest of course is always centred on the boxes, in which the fashionable world assembles to do honor to the horse. The boxes will be of special importance this year, as society has manifested unusual interest by the early reservation of nearly all of the more desirable places. The names of the boxholders show that the lovers of horses are rallying to this occasion in old-time numbers.

Not since the old days, when the arena boxes were sold by auction, have so many of them been reserved by people of social prominence. Another evidence of interest in the coming show is seen in the greatly increased membership of the Horse Show Club, and clubrooms are to be set apart for the exclusive use of members during the event.

The Garden arena will be transformed into an artistic setting, with evergreen trees largely in evidence, and a fountain at the Madison Avenue end. The upper gallery is to be eliminated this year, and an innovation will be the carpeting of the boardwalk around the ring, which will add to the comfort and display of the gowns of the promenaders, especially as trains are coming into fashion. Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, wife of the President of the Horse Show Association, planned most of the decorative scheme.

The opening of the Metropolitan grand opera season will fall due tomorrow week, and many interesting changes and newcomers will be seen in the parterre row. This week society will attend the brief season of the Boston-National Grand Opera Company, which is to open tomorrow night, for a week's run at the Lexington Theatre.

Ice skating will commence with added zest this week, and will again be a feature of the coming season. The first meeting of the Monday Afternoon Skating Club is to be held tomorrow at Iceland, which has been taken by Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, and the class will continue throughout the Winter. At each meeting two of the patronesses will preside, and the membership will include débutantes and young people who are identified with the important dances of the season.

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IT is quite evident that the débutantes will sway the early season. Announcements continue to interest society of various entertainments, mostly dances arranged for the "buds."

On the afternoon of Dec. 7 Mrs. Walter Chadwick Noyes of 41 East Fifty-first Street will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Marian Armstrong Noyes, who was graduated from Miss Spence's school last May. That evening Judge and Mrs. Noyes are to give a dance for Miss Noyes at their residence.

Mrs. Charles Albert Smith of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a luncheon on Dec. 6, at Sherry's, for her daughter, Miss Elise Provoost Smith.

Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri is to give a dance at her new town house, 7 East Ninety-fifth Street, on Jan. 5, for her daughter, Miss Teresa Fabbri.

Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson will formally introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Helen Provost Clarkson at a dinner dance at the St. Regis on Dec. 26, and will also have Wednesdays at home for her in December.

Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Goodridge and the youngest daughter of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams, is making her début this season, and among the entertainments planned for her are a large luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 23, a dinner before the Junior Assembly on Nov. 28, and theatre and other parties, the dates of which have not been decided upon.

Mrs. William Fahnestock will entertain for her daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, and her niece, Miss Helen Gordon Campbell, a daughter of Dr. Clarence Gordon Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, with a dinner dance at Sherry's on Jan. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley plan to give a large Christmas dance at their Washington, D. C., home, entertaining during holiday week for three of the season's débutantes, Miss Anne Miers of Philadelphia, Miss Pauline Disston and Miss Loraine Holland of this city.

On Dec. 2 Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Washington, D. C., are to give a reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, who was presented in Newport by her parents last Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Wendell V. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street are giving a reception for their daughter, Miss Charlotte Phillips, on Dec. 2.

Miss Eleanor Babbitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Babbitt, is to be introduced to society on the afternoon of Dec. 9 at a reception at her home, 15 East Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Babbitt will also give a dance for her daughter on Dec. 28 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley of 900 Park Avenue is to give a reception at home on Dec. 15 to introduce her daughter, Miss Sarah Tod Bulkley.

Miss Isabella Browning is to be presented on Dec. 26 at a reception at the Plaza given by her mother, Mrs. Henry K. Browning.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.
Underwood & Underwood Studios, N. Y.

Mrs. George Marshall Allen is to hold a dance on Dec. 28 at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Loraine Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of Pelham Manor are to give a dance on Dec. 1 at Sherry's for their daughters, the Misses Barbara and Joan Allen. Preceding the dance Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens are to entertain at dinner for the débutantes, also at Sherry's.

Miss Cecily A. McKim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Albert McKim of Short Hills, N. J., is to make her début this season. She is a grandniece of William Rhinelander Stewart and Lispenard Stewart.

This is the coming-out year for Miss Margaret Chisolm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, who is now with her parents at Wickopee Farm, Ridgefield, Conn. No plans for her formal début have been made as yet.

Mrs. Charles Remsen of 800 Madison Avenue is to give a reception and tea on the afternoon of Dec. 4, at which she will present her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Remsen. Three days later Mrs. Remsen is to hold a dinner and dance for her daughter at her home.

Mrs. James King Hoyt of 470 Park Avenue will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Barbara Hoyt, on Dec. 22 at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. John Lee Connable of Boston is to spend the Winter at 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, where she will introduce her granddaughter, Miss Helen A. Weeks.

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WEDDINGS of social importance will now dot the late autumnal days. Few weddings so far have been fixed for the Winter season. Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, son of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, are to be married on Thursday, Dec. 7.

An interesting wedding of the week will be that of Miss Edith Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon of Boston, and Henry G. Gray of New York, which is to be celebrated at noon on Thursday at Rock Maple Farm, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, at Hamilton, Mass.

Only the immediate relatives and friends are to attend, and a bridal breakfast is to follow the ceremony. Later Mr. Gray and his bride plan to sail for Paris to spend their honeymoon. He is the son of Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals of this city. Their engagement was announced in October.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Greer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer, and Robert C. Myles, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Myles, is to be solemnized on Wednesday in one of the chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Bishop Greer, the grandfather of the bride-elect, is to perform the ceremony.

Miss Augusta McLane is to be maid of honor and Beverly R. Myles will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Charles G. Moller, 3d, and Frederick H. Wooley.

As originally planned, Miss Greer was to have had a large wedding in St. Bartholomew's Church, but a change has been made owing to death in the family. Only relatives and a few intimate friends have been asked to attend.

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PREPARATIONS for the Winter campaign, shopping, informal dinner and supper parties, and week-end visits, serve to keep the social fires going until the season opens.

The Lafayette Fund is to resume its dances on Wednesday night at the Vanderbilt. During the afternoon a tea and dance are to be given at the hotel. Francis Roche will act as Chairman of the Floor Committee for the opening dance. Among the members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Edmund F. Bayles, and others.

Mr. Damrosch's morning musicales at the Waldorf-Astoria are to start on Dec. 6 and will be followed by three consecutive Monday morning concerts.

For the benefit of the French Tuberculosis War Victims, a charity in which Edith Wharton is interested, a two weeks' view of the art collection of Albert Eugene Gallatin is being shown at the art gallery of Charles Daniel, 2 West Forty-seventh Street.

Miss Kathleen Burke of the Scottish Women's Hospital is to speak at the meetings arranged by Mrs. George W. Wickersham and Mrs. Thomas Rhinelander at Cedarhurst and St. James, L. I. While in Canada Miss Burke was the last personal guest to be received by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught before they sailed for England.

The Countess of Limerick is a visitor on this side, and has been with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady. The former Lady Victoria May Pery is an only daughter. Her brother is Lord Glentworth.

A group of New York society women is interested in a dance, which is to be held in Boston on Friday night at the Copley Plaza Hotel for the benefit of the Sunnyside Day Nursery. This is the night before the Harvard-Princeton football game. Mrs. James F. Curtis, Mrs. Francis Crowninshield, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. Lester Leland, Mrs. Louis Bacon, and Mrs. F. L. Lyman are among those interested. George von L. Meyer is head of the Floor Committee for the dance.

Mrs. James W. Gerard is expected from Montana this week, with her mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly. The United States Ambassador to Germany, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton, will join Mrs. Gerard and her mother at the Plaza. They plan to sail for Berlin on Dec. 5 on the steamer Frederik VIII.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Adams are to give a dance at Sherry's on Nov. 24. The fashion review and dance held last week at the Ritz-Carlton by the Women's American Supply Company, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, was very successful. The proceeds are to be devoted to the aftercare of the little infantile paralysis victims. The committee have now enough ambulances to take care of 310 children.

The formal opening of Zahrah, the fashion shop at 1 East Forty-ninth Street, which is to be run for charities at home and abroad, was largely attended on Thursday. Mrs. Harry Duryea, who is President, and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, the Treasurer; Mrs. Charles E. Greenough and Lady Colebrooke were kept busy showing the latest in frocks and hats. The shop is to be maintained until the war ends. The four charities that will share the receipts include the Virginia Day Nursery, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, both of this city, and two English war charities, the Millicent Sutherland Ambulance, founded by the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund.

The hounds are running down Meadow Brook way. Election Day will be marked by numerous outdoor sports. A meet of the Spring Valley Hounds is to be held that day, with a luncheon afterward at the Whippany River Club, which is playing a large part in the social life of Morristown and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen, who recently returned from a long sojourn abroad, will now settle in Morristown, and many events are centring around their débutante daughter, Miss Loraine Allen. On Dec. 1, Mr. and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney are to give a dance in her honor.

This is the season of the year that changes are made in residences for the Winter, and there has been much moving about. Many are deserting their big town houses for apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont have just leased an apartment in upper Fifth Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan are to occupy an apartment in Park Avenue. Of course apartments in this section run very large, and most of them are duplex, with about twenty rooms, and private entrances.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Dick are to be at 37 West Fifty-third Street for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Poor of Syosset, L. I., have taken the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Hoppin, 173 East Eightieth Street, for the Winter season.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, who is to marry Miss Harriet Alexander, has leased the Philip Rhinelander house in East Fifty-fifth Street. Joseph W. Harriman has purchased the Austin Nichols house in East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss will also be further uptown this year, at 111 East Seventy-second Street. Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. McCluaty are to spend the Winter at 1,000 Park Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Kirlin, who usually spent the year round at Locust Valley, L. I., will be at 555 Park Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby are now in their town house, 7 East Ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. H. Sargent Appleton have returned to 152 East Thirty-sixth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt have opened 1,140 Park Avenue for the season. Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville are to occupy the home of Francis Burton Harrison on Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Boker and Miss Rita Boker have returned from the Virginia Hot Springs, and are at 75 East Eightieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde are at 31 West Fifty-eighth Street for the season and, as usual, will have a box at the Horse Show, also at the opera.

Mrs. Edward S. Knapp and Miss Margaret Knapp are at their house, 31 East Sixty-third Street, for the Winter.

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ALTHOUGH matters in the way of future entertainments are rather vague, several functions of promise have loomed up on the social horizon. The first of these is the entertainment which is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday night, Dec. 1, in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement. It will be in the nature of an "Advertisement Dance."

Affairs for the Lenox Hill Settlement always seem to attract society, and there is a notable list of patronesses this year. Mrs. Oliver Iselin is Chairman of the Executive Committee, the other members including Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Miss Carol Harriman, and Mrs. Gordon Bell, who is to look after the sale of tickets.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. George Baker, Mrs. Farrar Bateson, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Sydney R. Breese, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. James Aarkoe, and Mrs. Burke Roche.

A bazaar is to be held at the Grand Central Palace, beginning on Saturday and continuing until the 19th, for the benefit of the Swedish Home for Aged People on Staten Island. Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. Robert R. Sloer, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mrs. George C. Kobbe and Mrs. George G. De Witt are among the patronesses. It is to be held under the auspices of the Swedish Guild of New York. There will be a special afternoon reception on Nov. 14 from 3 to 6 o'clock, at which an interesting program is to be rendered.

On Saturday night a black and white ball for the benefit of the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service is to be held at the Hotel Astor. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Henry Meyers, Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Mrs. Sidney C. Berg, Mrs. Maurice Denser, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Walter Rothschild, Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Mrs. Gustav M. Thurnauer, Miss Carrie Wise, and Miss Shainwald. There are over a hundred patronesses, and the affair promises to be a brilliant one.

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CARNAVAL DES MODES
held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel during the past week
An entirely new range of Demi-Saison Styles
For the Opera
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Wonderful Gowns—Dresses
Exquisite—Wraps
Ultra—Smart Suits
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IN Beautiful Coats—
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ALSO
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Introducing many late ideas from Paris
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Your chance to get a lovelier wardrobe than you even longed for, at **less than half** *the amount you had* **planned** *to spend.*

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Retains Stylish Figure;
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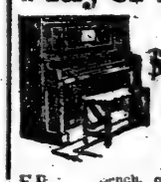

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SEASON'S FIRST OPERA OPENS NEW OPERA HOUSE

THE first operatic performances of the season and the first use of the Lexington Theatre, at Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, as an opera house, the purpose for which Oscar Hammerstein built it, will supply the spice of novelty for the coming week in the music world. In addition to the opera, there will be great activity in the concert and recital field. Although last week established a new record for the number of these events, the coming week's calendar is even busier. There are eight concerts and recitals scheduled for today alone. The concert and recital programs will be found in another place.

Max Rabinoff's Boston-National Opera Company will have the task of opening the season of opera in New York one week before the Metropolitan Opera House welcomes back its subscribers. The first performance of the company will be given tomorrow evening at the Lexington Theatre, when Giordano's "André Chenier" will be presented. The engagement continues for the entire week, with a matinée Saturday afternoon.

The operas for the week, with the principal artists to appear in them, are as follows:

Monday night, "Andre Chenier," with Mmes. Luisa Villani, Dorothy Follis, and Francesca Bersita, and Messrs. Giovanni Zenatello, George Baklanoff, and Paulo Asanisa, Roberto Moranzoni conducting.

Tuesday night, "Madama Butterfly," with Mme. Tamaki Miura, Riccardo Martin, and Thomas Chalmers.

Wednesday night, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," with Mme. Villani and Messrs. Zenatello, Baklanoff, and Mardones.

Thursday night, "Iris," with Mme. Miura and Messrs. Tovia Kittay, Mardones, and Thomas Chalmers. Roberto Moranzoni conducting.

Friday night, "La Boheme," with Maggie Teyte and Riccardo Martin.

Saturday afternoon, "Madama Butterfly," with Mme. Miura and Messrs. Martin and Chalmers.

Saturday night, "Andre Chenier," with Mme. Villani and Messrs. Zenatello, Baklanoff, and Ananian.

Of these operas "André Chenier" has the principal element of novelty. Except for one performance, which was given by Oscar Hammerstein at the Manhattan Opera House, it had not been heard here since nearly fifteen years earlier, when Colonel Mapleson gave it several times. It is fairly popular in Italian opera houses, and the number of performances seem to show it is the most popular work of its composer, Umberto Giordano, in spite of several works that are of later composition.

The story of "André Chenier" is concerned with the Reign of Terror, and its central character is taken from the life of Marie André Chenier, a distinguished French poet and patriot, who ended his life on the scaffold. The scenes of the opera are described as follows:

The scene opens in the ballroom of the Chateau de Coigny. Gerard, a footman, is arranging a large sofa, when Madeleine, the Countess, and Bersi appear, the Countess giving her orders to the major domo, while Madeleine converses with Bersi.

The guests arrive, and with them comes André Chenier, introduced simply as "a writer of verse." He is besought to tell the news of the capital. When asked to speak he replies with a criticism of aristocracy, the insensate arrogance of the rich, and the fearful sufferings of the poor. The nobles are naturally offended, and Chenier leaves them, joining the mob outside which is crying for bread. Gerard, the footman, strips the livery from his back, and the Countess is left with her guests, not realizing that the hour has struck for the old régime.

The second act shows a café on the riverside in Paris. André is sitting at a small table, and nearby are Bersi and a spy. Roucher enters, giving Chenier a pass in order that he may make his escape from Paris, as he is told his life is in danger, and he is being watched. André tells him that he has a rendezvous with a fair unknown for that evening, but Roucher begs him not to go. The spy, accompanied by Bersi, goes into the café, but they soon return, and the spy speaks with Chenier, asking him to wait for a lady whom he calls Speranza. The night comes on; Madeleine enters and is recognised by Chenier. The spy in hiding watches events. He hurries away to report to Gerard, and Madeleine beseeches Chenier to rescue her from Gerard. Madeleine and Chenier declare their mutural love and are ready to fly together, when Gerard appears on the scene. He endeavors to take Madeleine away with him, but Roucher interferes and escorts the girl to her home; Chenier and Gerard challenge one another to a duel; Gerard is wounded and warns Chenier that he is proscribed, begging him to save Madeleine. Chenier flees; the rable surround the prostrate Gerard, who declares his assailant is a stranger to him.

The third act introduces us to the Revolutionary Tribunal, with Fouquier Tinville in his seat as President. A spy approaches Gerard and urges him to draw up the papers necessary to denounce Chenier to the authorities. After much hesitation he weakly consents, signing them and giving them to the spy, as Madeleine appears offering her life in exchange for that of Chenier. Touched by her anguish, Gerard promises to do his utmost to undo his treacherous act. André, when brought before the tribunal, defends himself eloquently. Gerard, regretting that he has signed André's death warrant, rushes forward to testify in his favor, but the populace is thirsty for blood and clamors for the death sentence. The prisoner is led away to die.

Act IV. begins with André in the condemned cell, awaiting execution. He is occupied in writing verses by the light of a lamp. Madeleine effects an entrance into the prison by her impersonation of a newly pardoned prisoner, also by bribing the jailor. Gerard escorts her to Chenier, and then goes to make a final appeal to the "Incorruptible." The lovers cling to one another in a last embrace. The dawn mounts in the sky, the death tumbril comes for André, and Madeleine goes to the guillotine to die with him.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

5—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Ignace J. Paderewski, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Orchestral Society of New York, afternoon, Cort Theatre.
5—Ruth Helen Davis and Alfred Newman, joint recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
5—Miriam Ardini, song recital, evening, Cort Theatre.
5—Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone, song recital, evening, Copan and Harris Theatres.
5—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
5—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
6—Frances Ingram, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Harold Henry, piano recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
6—Aurelio Giorni, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
6—Gustavus Adolphus Festival and Concert, evening, Carnegie Hall.
7—Paquita Madriguera, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Percy Grainger, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, and Robert Maitland, baritone, joint recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
8—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
9—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Arthur Herschmann, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Yvette Guilbert, recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
10—Eva Mylott, contralto, and Edwin Grasse, violinist, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Alma Gluck, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Marcella Craft song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Nina Dimitrieff, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Ethel Heaney, piano recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
2—Yvette Guilbert, recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
13—Amy Weil, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Tom Dobson, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
13—Clara Clemens, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Claire Rivers, pianist, and Louise Davidson, soprano, will give a recital this evening at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The program will consist of works by Reger, Brahms, Chopin and Horn and a group of songs of the Pyrenees.

David and Clara Mannes in a sonata recital will be the attraction for the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club's concert on Saturday evening in the Washington Irving High School.

Ruth Deyo, pianist, will give a recital of MacDowell's works, including the Sonata Tragica and the Sonata Eroica, at the MacDowell Club on Tuesday afternoon.

The first concert of the season by the Neighborhood Symphony Orchestra, Jacques L. Gottlieb, conductor, will be given this evening in the auditorium of the East Side House Settlement. The assisting artists will be Enid Watkins, soprano, and Dwight Fiske, pianist, a group of whose songs will be sung.

Lucille Bradley, pianist, Louise Davidson, soprano, and Claire Rivers, accompanist, will give a recital at the Three Arts Club on Thursday evening.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

New fields of choral music will again be set forth this season by the Schola Cantorum, which enters upon its eighth season under Kurt Schindler's leadership. Of the two subscription concerts at Carnegie Hall, the first to be given Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, will be entirely devoted to "Characteristic Music of France," from the time of Francis I. to the Revolution, comprising music of such varied character as madrigals, bergerettes, folksongs, and operatic selections, with soloists and orchestral accompaniment. For the second concert, the evening of Wednesday, March 28, the Schola is preparing a program of "Music of the Peoples of Eastern Europe," thus following out its policy of each year presenting to the American public some of the wealth of melody which is the possession of the various Slav races.

The Musical Art Society enters upon its twenty-fourth season with two concerts in Carnegie Hall on the evenings of Dec. 19 and March 20. Frank Damrosch has arranged two interesting programs. Director Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera company has decided that "Mors et Vita," Gounod's oratorio, will be played under his direction at the Metropolitan Opera House with Metropolitan artists, chorus and orchestra, on Palm Sunday. The performance will be conducted by Eugene d'Harcourt.

Mme. Olga Samaroff will be the assisting artist at the first concert of the Kneisel Quartet, which will be given at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14. With the members of the Quartet she will be heard in the pianoforte quintet in F minor of César Franck. The program opens with the quartet in E flat, Op. 109, by Max Reger, and the remaining number will be Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18, No. 3.

The New York Community Chorus will meet on Sundays at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, for singing and entertainment, instead of rehearsals, in the coming season. The rehearsals of Handel's "Messiah" will be conducted at the high school on Monday evenings. It will be sung at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26.

Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, will give his second New York recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14, when he will offer an entirely new program.

The first song recital by Mme. Marcella Sembrich will take place in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21. Mme. Sembrich's program of twenty-two songs will be sung with the assistance of Frank La Forge at the piano.

The second recital of the season to be given by Fritz Kreisler is announced for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Kreisler will give an entirely different program from that which he played at his recital a fortnight ago.

The Saslavsky String Quartet, with Cecile M. Behrens assisting, will play the first concert of its series at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 20.

The tenth season of David and Clara Mannes's sonata recitals will have its opening at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21. Sonatas of Bach, Brahms, and Beethoven figure on their program, which also includes Vitali's Ciaconna in G minor for violin and organ.

On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 22, Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give her only song recital of the season at Carnegie Hall. Her program includes an Italian song group, with German, French, and English groups, but no operatic arias.

Jacques Thibaud, assisted by Robert Lortat, the French pianist, who made his first New York appearances recently, will give a violin recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 19. Messrs. Thibaud and Lortat will play a Mozart sonata, while the violinist's individual numbers will include among others Schumann's "Fantasie," Beethoven's Romance in F, Coupertin-Salmon's "Les Cheruibins," Bach's "Prelude and Fugue," and Chausson's "Poeme."

Oswip Gabrilowitsch will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, for the benefit of St. Timothy's Guild.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

At his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock Samuel A. Baldwin will play prelude and fugue in C minor, Bach; "Vorspiel," "Lohengrin," Wagner; sonata in the style of Handel, Weitestehime; "In Memoriam" and "Will o' the Wisp," Nevin; finale from Symphonie Pathétique, Tschaikowsky; "Am Meer," Schubert, and Grand Chœur Dialogue, Gigout. On Wednesday, at the same hour, he will play fantasia in F minor, Mozart; chorale prelude, ("Jesu Meine Zuversicht,") Bach; concert fugue in G, Krebs; tone poem, "Yasnaya Polyana," Gaul; Symphony No. 4, Widor; Pilgrims' Chorus and "To the Evening Star," Wagner, and Dithyramb, Harwood.

Arthur E. Hyde will give this afternoon at 5:15 the first of a series of short organ recitals, to be continued until May on Sunday afternoons at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. During the course of the series he will have the occasional assistance of Robert Poedt, violinist, and Paul Suerth, harpist.

Waldorf Orchestra in Concert.

The orchestra of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Joseph Knecht, conductor, will give a special concert on Friday evening in the grand ballroom of the hotel. Frank Pollock, tenor, and Fermin Swinnen, organist, will assist. Among novelties and semi-novelties, the program will include the introduction and temple scene from the opera "Mokana," by N. Laucella; Intermezzo from "Erminola," by Louis Lombard, and Aubade and Fête Nuptiale, from Victor Herbert's "Suite Romantique." There will also be a group of new songs by Leonard Thomas, Lawrence Townsend, jr., and Marshall Kernochan, which will be sung by Mr. Pollock. The program includes Weber's "Der Freischutz" Overture and the Vorspiel to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."

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For Instance

"The Mentor" of August 1st contained an unusually interesting and human article on Argentina by E. H. Newman, lecturer and traveler.

On August 15 "The Mentor" took to all members a discussion of Game Animals of America by that student of animal life, W. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Park.

The September 1 issue was devoted to the life and the art of Raphael, told by Professor John C. Van Dyke, Rutgers College.

Hamilton W. Mabie wrote of Walter Scott in "The Mentor" of September 15.

"The Yosemite Valley" was the subject of a discourse by Dwight L. Elmendorf in "The Mentor" of October 2, and you can well imagine the beauty of the accompanying pictures in color.

These are but examples. The texts, from time to time, reach into the realms of Fine Art, Travel, History, Biography, Literature, Music, Domestic Art, Nature and Popular Science. Each is lavishly illustrated in addition to the separate gravures or color pictures.

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CONCERT PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

CARL FRIEDBERG, pianist, will be the soloist with the Symphony Society of New York for its concert at Aeolian Hall this afternoon in place of Frieda Hempel, who was first scheduled to appear, but became indisposed. Mr. Friedberg will play Beethoven's Concerto in G minor. The other numbers of Mr. Damrosch's program will be two excerpts from Leroux's "Les Perses," "Cherale et marche funebre," and "Air de ballet," which will be played at these concerts for the first time on this occasion, and Saint-Saëns's Symphony in C for orchestra, piano, and organ. For the concerts of the organization of Friday afternoon and next Sunday afternoon the program will consist of a revival of Raff's "Lenore" Symphony and compositions of Cesar Franck. Harold Bauer, the soloist, will play in two of the latter, the symphonic poem, "Les Djinns," and the symphonic variations. The other number is made up from the prelude and an excerpt from the symphonic poem, "Psyche," called, respectively, "Sommeil de Psyche" and "Psyche enlevee par les zephir."

Paderewski will make his first appearance of the season here at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. His program will be as follows: Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel, Brahms; Sonata "Appassionata," Beethoven; Fantasie in C, Schumann, and from Chopin, works the Ballade in G minor, Nocturnes in F and F sharp minor from Op. 15, Etudes Nos. 12, 7, and 3 from Op. 10, a Mazurka, and Valse in A flat, Op. 34.

The Orchestral Society of New York, Max Jacobs conductor, will give the first of a series of three concerts in the Cort Theatre this afternoon. Arthur Hartmann, violinist, will be the soloist. He will play Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B minor. The program will feature a new symphonic poem, "Apollo," by Homer N. Bartlett. The other numbers will be the Overture to Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture, Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, and Wagner's "The Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre."

Ruth Helen Davis and Alfred Newman, pianist, will give a joint recital at the Comedy Theatre this afternoon.

The string and wood-wind sections of the Russian Symphony Orchestra will provide the instrumental numbers for the second of the chamber music concerts at the Harris Theatre this evening. The soloist will be Charles Harrison, tenor, who will sing groups of songs by Charles Wakefield Cadman and H. T. Burleigh, with the composers assisting at the piano. Many of the numbers will be new or played for the first time here, among them Cadman's "Thunderbird" Suite.

Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera company, will give a song recital this evening at the Comedy Theatre. Her program includes two groups of songs in German, five songs by Paderewski in French, and songs in English by A. Walter Kramer, Marian Bauer, and Frederick Jacobi. Francis Moore will assist at the piano.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert's recital at Maxine Elliott's Theatre this evening will be devoted to "Songs of the Brave Soldiers of France" from the time of Joan of Arc to the present. Clayton Hamilton will deliver a short introductory address. Gustave Farrari will play the accompaniments.

Miriam Ardini, soprano, will give her first recital here at the Cort Theatre this evening. Her program includes songs in German, French, and English, with an operatic aria.

Frances Ingram, contralto, of the Chicago Opera company, will give her first recital here tomorrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her program consists of numbers in Italian, English, German, and French.

Harold Henry, an American pianist, will give a recital tomorrow afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. Among his numbers will be Bach's Toccata in G and MacDowell's "Norse" Sonata, with shorter pieces by classic and modern composers.

Aurelio Giorni, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening. His numbers include Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in A minor for the Clavichord and Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," besides a group of Chopin compositions and another of shorter compositions of several composers, among which is his own "Fughetta giocoso" in E flat.

Paquita Madriguera, a young Spanish pianist, will be heard for the first time here in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Among her numbers will be Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, and Handel's Aria con variazioni, with several compositions of Enrique Granados, her teacher.

The first concert of the Margulies Trio will be given Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Trio in C, Op. 70; Grieg's Sonata in C minor for violin and piano, and Arthur Foote's Trio in B flat. The members of the organization are Adele Margulies, pianist; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist.

Percy Grainger will give his first piano recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His program comprises Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Paganini, Op. 35, Book I.; Bach's Partita No. 1 in B flat; Julius Röntgen's "Four Old Dutch Peasant Songs and Country Dances," "The Garden of Soul-Sympathy," and "Bells," by Cyril Scott; Chopin's Barcarolle, Albeniz's "Eritana," his own "One More Day, My John," "Gay but Wistful," and an arrangement of a reel from Stanford's "Four Irish Dances."

Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, and Robert Maitland, baritone, will give a joint recital at the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hambourg will play a Suite by Valentini among his numbers, and Mr. Maitland will sing songs by Schubert, Wagner, Wolf, Burleigh, and Tschaikowsky. Josef Adler will assist at the piano.

The Philharmonic Society will provide the program for a special concert to be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening under the auspices of The Evening Mail. Anna Fitziu of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be the soloist. Among the orchestral numbers will be Bach's Prelude, Choral and Fugue, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, and two Wagner numbers. Miss Fitziu will sing an aria from "Aida," and a group of songs.

John Powell's new piano sonata, "Teutonica," will be the feature of the first concert this season of the Society of the Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday afternoon. The composer will play the work himself, prefacing it with some introductory remarks.

The Philharmonic Society will give an all-Tschaikowsky program at its concerts of Thursday night and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Mischa Elman, playing the Concerto in D, Op. 35, will be the soloist. The orchestral numbers will be the "Voyevode" Overture and the Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

Arthur Herschmann, baritone, will be heard at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. He will sing an air and a cantata, "Dalla Guerra Amorosa," by Handel, and four groups of songs representative of French, German, American, and Italian composers. Walter Golde will assist at the piano and E. Mettler Davis at the organ.

Eva Mylott, contralto, and Edwin Grasse, violinist, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening. Mr. Grasse will play Beethoven's sonata, Op. 30, No. 3, and two groups of violin pieces, of which one group is made up of his own works. Miss Mylott will have Italian, French, German, and English songs. George Falkenstein will assist at the piano and Luigi Troll Rees at the organ.

Alma Gluck will give what is announced as her only song recital this season at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon. Her program represents classic and modern music in English, German, Russian, and French. Anton Hoff will play the accompaniments.

Marcella Craft, soprano, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. Her program is devoted entirely to songs by Richard Strauss, of which there are two groups, and of Hans Pfitzner. Kurt Schindler will assist at the piano.

Nina Dimitrieff, a Russian soprano, will make her first appearance here in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. Among the items on her program are a group of Russian folksongs in arrangements and another of art songs by Russian composers. Eugene Bernstein will assist at the piano.

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Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Mon.) Eve. at 8:15
Piano Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
AURELIO GIORNI
Comedy Theatre, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3
BORIS HAMBURG, 'Cellist | ROBERT MAITLAND, Baritone
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3.
Violin Recital by
AMY EMERSON NEILL
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3.
Piano Recital
MOSES BOGUSLAWSKI
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall.

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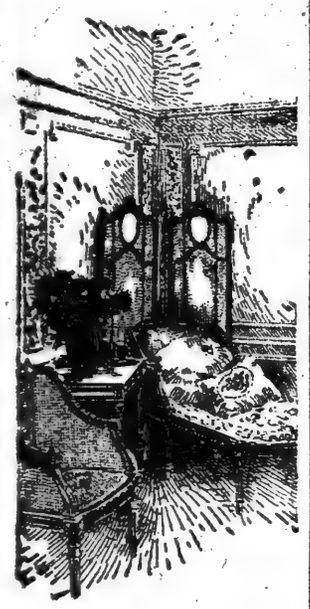

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RUMANIANS BATTLING IN MOUNTAINS

While Falkenhayn Seeks to Advance About Predeal and Campulung, His Opponents Try to Get Behind Him in Vicinity of Vulcan Pass, So as to Cut Railway Supply Line

By a Military Expert.

THE most noticeable thing in the week's fighting has been negative rather than positive—the failure of Mackensen to make further progress in Dobrudja. His sensational success of last week, which enabled him to stretch his line across this province from Harsova eastward to the Black Sea, was hailed as the beginning of the rapid downfall of Rumania. It was taken to mean that the Rumanian defense had collapsed and that but a short time need pass before this new ally of the Entente powers would take its place beside Serbia and Belgium.

But something seems to have gone amiss. The elaborate plan for the destruction of Rumania has, temporarily at least, miscarried. There is an apparent similarity between the situation here and that in France in the early days of the war that is emphasized by the fact that the creation of the present situation in Rumania was coincident, in point of time, with the arrival of one of the best-known of the French strategists to take command.

In the early days of the war, it will be remembered, Joffre retired almost to the gates of Paris before he made any effort to strike back at the advancing Germans. When he was ready, his strategy produced the battle of the Marne and the driving back of the invaders to the Aisne. It was a process which took great courage. It savored, indeed, of a deliberate sacrifice of hundreds of square miles of French territory while waiting for a favorable opportunity to deliver a staggering blow. And the blow was delivered, and while not a complete success in so far as the deliverance of France from the Germans was concerned, did save the French capital and put the invasion at an end where it was.

Such a blow may not be delivered in favor of Rumania, but the failure of the Teutonic allies to gain any greater successes than those which marked the close of last week indicates that something was done to put Rumania out of danger. It is worth a moment's consideration to see what this might have been.

It will be noted, in the first place, that once the line of the Constanza-Cernavoda railroad was crossed by the Germans, the Rumanian retreat became very rapid. Mackensen advanced at a rate which made it seem that he was entirely unopposed. As a matter of fact, why should he have been opposed? The Rumanian Army had made good its escape from any difficulty in which its defeat had placed it. The German reports of captures of men show that but very few were taken. Why should it have defended the remainder of Dobrudja when there was so little left to defend? Dobrudja, as a military conception, means nothing the moment the railroad is crossed and the great bridge across the Danube taken or destroyed. It is the only thing of military value in the entire province. This being the case—and there can be no difference of opinion about its being the case—why should the Rumanians expend their efforts in the defense of something which had no value?

The only real problem with which Rumania was faced was how to withdraw her army and her guns across the Danube without being forced to make enormous sacrifices of elements of both. In order to prevent this, Mackensen would have had to move quickly, forcing the advantage every moment and never losing touch even for a short time with the forces against him. It does not seem that he was able to do this. The advance was too rapid to enable him to maintain the solid, coherent character of his army. It, therefore, the Rumanians desired to cross the river, and leave Dobrudja to Mackensen entirely, they would have had, as far as we can see, no difficulty in doing so.

There are very good reasons why this would seem the logical move to make. North of Mackensen's line the Danube is practically impassable in the face of even the most elementary defense. The Danube divides and splits into half a dozen rivers. It has at least three important mouths, all of which are wide and difficult to bridge. It will prove an almost impossible task for him to force the crossing against the Rumanian defense at any point north of his present position. Moreover, because of the difficulties of the river it forms a most admirable defensive screen, which can be held with relatively few men. The remainder of the Rumanian Army would in such case be free for operations elsewhere. And where could they be better employed than on the Transylvanian front? The result would be to threaten with defeat the entire German plan.

As stated last week, in searching for the object of the German campaign we must look beyond the mere province of Dobrudja. The effort which has been expended is entirely too great, the cost of the effort too exorbitant to imagine that it begins and ends in Dobrudja. The latest statement of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is sufficient indication of how Germany regards the Rumanian campaign. In a word, it is a campaign for the total and complete subjugation of this new enemy. Nothing else will satisfy the German ambition; nothing less complete will suffice. If, therefore, the Rumanians fighting in Transylvania can be reinforced by a safe withdrawal of troops from Dobrudja, and are thereby enabled to stop von Falkenhayn's advance, it will be difficult to see the matter in any other light than another battle of the Marne.

Mackensen's situation will, in such a case, be rather unenviable. He cannot move to the north because he cannot cross the Danube. He cannot move west for the same reason. He cannot move east because his right flank rests on the Black Sea. He dare not move south, for that would mean a retreat and the abandonment of all that he has fought for. It would mean the acknowledgment of defeat, and this the Germans cannot afford to make. The result would be that he would be securely hooked in Dobrudja, shut up and hemmed in just as certainly as if the Rumanians had established a cordon around him which he could not break through. In other words, his force would be as surely removed from the war as if they were in China. This the Germans can not and will not permit. They have not an unending supply of men; they have not inexhaustible reserves from which to draw. They cannot permit four or five or six army corps to remain indefinitely idle.

We therefore shall probably see a tremendous effort to break through the wall of the Transylvanian mountains in the effort to reach the Danube from the west and so link up the forces in the west with those in Dobrudja. This move indeed seems actually under way. All this week reports have been filled with references to the fighting on the western frontier. Several things may be noted from these reports. First, that part of the Rumanian frontier, from Kronstadt north to Southern Bukowina has been almost totally inactive. Second, the Germans have made a determined and consistent effort at but two places—south of Kronstadt through Predeal and Torzburg Passes and south of Hermannstadt through Red Tower Pass. Third, the Rumanian effort has been west of Hermannstadt in the general vicinity of Vulcan Pass.

The reasons for all this may be found in a study of the railroad communications. Railroad communications, in their relation to fighting in a mountain country may be, better perhaps, must be, looked at both from the point of view of those roads which run up to the line perpendicularly and those which parallel the line. South of both Hermannstadt and Kronstadt there is a complete and adequate line running up to the passes mentioned and through them into the plains below. These lines are fed directly by a main line coming from the west, which generally follows the line of the Naros Valley. Running close to the northern foot of the Transylvanian mountains and paralleling the border there is a railroad connecting these two towns, a lateral road of great importance. It is obvious that, when two armies are fighting for the crests of a given mountain chain, that army has the advantage which has quick and ready communications between the two ends of its line, and for the German present purpose the two ends of the line are at Red Tower Pass and Predeal Pass. Troops can be shunted from one part to the other, reinforcements can be thrown in from the north where and as they are needed.

The army defending the passes can offset this only by good lateral lines of its own. If it has none, it must either construct them or fight under the disadvantage which conditions impose. On the Rumanian side of the frontier, we find, beginning in the north, just such a lateral line, only it is far removed from the frontier, so that its use is limited. This line, however, follows the frontier only as far as Ploesti, where it stops, and it is at the point where this stops that the German offense begins, for it is at this point, only on the northern side of the frontier, that the German lateral line has its beginning. The Rumanians then are at a serious disadvantage in the way of good communications, and, consequently, in the way of concentrating quickly to meet the German attack. What is equally important is that they are unable to bring up and distribute artillery supplies rapidly. Another point is that by attacking through the passes mentioned the Germans are striking more directly at Bucharest, the great collecting and distributing centre of Rumania. Success here will almost inevitably mean the sinking up of von Falkenhayn with Mackensen and the rapid overrunning of all of Rumania. All this will explain in a general way the situation with regard to Dobrudja and the reason why the German effort is being directed at that particular part of the Rumanian line where we see the pressure being now exerted.

As to the Rumanian countermovement which is being made west of Hermannstadt in the Vulcan Pass region toward Petroseny, it is obvious that the roads running into Hermannstadt and Kronstadt and the lateral road which connects these two are of importance only so long as the roads which feed into this system are open. Otherwise, of course, these go for nothing by themselves. The one main item that the whole thing depends on is the road which enters each from the west, entered, from the standpoint of an offense. Her value was measured by her offensive strength. If checked, does it mean that her efforts have been fruitless?

Far from it. To hold Dobrudja, from which, for the reasons I have given, Mackensen cannot extract himself, to hold also the entire perimeter of the Rumanian border requires of the Teutonic allies at least twelve army corps. As long as Rumania is still a strong fighting force, the border must be held. No section of it may be neglected, since to neglect even a short stretch of it would be to permit the Rumanians to come through and flank the Teutons out of the rest of the line. Therefore, Rumania in her present situation can completely neutralize this large number of enemy troops, who are sadly needed in other theatres. In other words, the greatest good which the entrance of Rumania was expected to accomplish—the stretching out or lengthening to its utmost the German line—will have been accomplished. Although unable to take the offensive and to this extent defeated, she will still be rendering the greatest assistance to her allies which, while it may not bear fruit this Fall, as the Winter is too near at hand, will prove a potent factor in the Spring operations.

On the western front the most notable event of the week was the capture of Fort Vaux by the French. This was not expected. In the sudden French thrust against the German lines of about ten days ago, this fort was practically surrounded except on the northern side. This side is the lip of a ravine in which lies the town of Vaux. The French holding all sides of the ravine except that immediately behind Vaux, prevented supplies and reinforcements being sent to the garrison of the fort, and after a brisk artillery bombardment the Germans abandoned it. The evacuation was effected under cover of night, so that the German losses were small.

The French, in taking the fort, did not lose a man. There cannot but be an element of tragedy in this for the Germans. The terrific battles which were waged for this point in the French defense of Verdun will readily be remembered. The attacks were continued almost incessantly for several weeks. When the fort finally surrendered it was estimated that the attacks had cost the Germans fully 80,000 men.

It seemed that when Vaux fell the remainder of the French defenses would be flanked and the German progress from that point on relatively easy. The reverse proved to be the case. Vaux was simply one of a great number of steps, each of which was bound to be expensive. Now, after all of these months of fighting, the Germans were forced to give up that for which they had made so great a sacrifice and were able to demand nothing in return. If it does nothing else, it marks the destruction of the last element of prestige of the German Crown Prince and his personal friend, von Falkenhayn, the deposed Chief of Staff. It was these two men that decided the course Germany was to take in the west. It was these men who planned and directed the assault on Verdun. Von Falkenhayn has gone, the Crown Prince as a military leader is discredited, not altogether because of his failure, but because the opposition which he had at home forced him to place his reputation in the balance. The fall of Vaux decided which way the scale should turn.

On the Italian front, a new Italian offensive is in full swing. It is however, in the very first stages, too early for extended comment.

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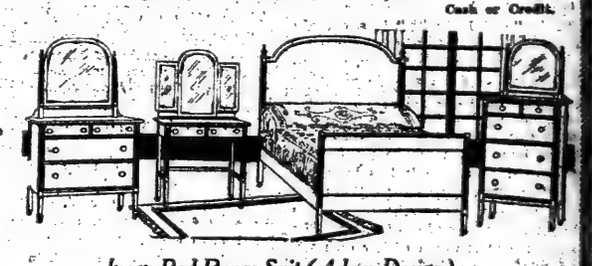

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THE CENTURY REOPENS AND G. B. S. RETURNS

Cyril Maude and Muriel Hamilton Harvey in "The Basker" at the Empire.

Elsie Janis who will appear in "The Century Girl" at the Century.

Alison Skipworth as she appears in "Major Pendennis" at the Criterion.

William Faversham in "Getting Married" at the Booth.

May Culver as the Parisian Impersonator in the Revue.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Delightful "Old Lady 31"---A Mad, Mad Farce---Cyril Maude's New Role

LAST week brought three new plays to town, each one of them providing at least a pleasant evening in the theatre. There was "Good Gracious Annabelle" at the Republic, a smart and extraordinarily insouciant farce, smoothly and adroitly played. There was Cyril Maude at the Empire, appearing *in propria personæ*, for once in a way, in the title rôle of "The Basker," a vapid but mildly diverting English comedy. And, above all, there was Emma Dunn in "Old Lady 31," a quaint and gentle comedy, fairly abrim with chuckles and tears. This, it turned out, was the event of the week. The new season has brought us few things that are half so good and true: there seldom comes our way a play that can be so heartily recommended to all sorts and conditions of men. It is not only a duty but a privilege and a pleasure to get out in front of the booth and beat the drum for "Old Lady 31."

"Old Lady 31."

THIS "Old Lady 31" is a comedy that Rachel Crothers has fashioned with much humor, sympathy, and skill from a little story by the late Louise Forsslund, which was first published some seven or eight years ago. Usually the material of fiction loses much in the transfer to the stage: this time it has been enriched, rather, for Miss Crothers has done more than merely adjust the story to the needs of the theatre. She has added to it much of her own wit and wisdom, so that, in the process of dramatization, "Old Lady 31" has grown in grace almost past recognition.

The story is that of an old sea Captain who is leaving his wife at the threshold of the Old Ladies' Home and himself trudging off desolately to the poor farm, when the inmates, touched by the scene of parting and vastly taken with the rugged old salt, make room for him in their midst. They are thirty, and he is guilefully set down on the books as Old Lady 31.

"Old Lady 31" is inevitably a sad little play: there cannot help being a good deal of heartache in a comedy set amid the long afternoon shadows of an old ladies' home. Mrs. Gummidge herself, though quite killing even in her most lachrymal moments, was none the less a deeply pathetic figure. So, here, you are not sure whether you want to laugh or cry when acrid Nancy, a lean spinster of long standing, confesses that for untold years she has kept waiting among her cherished possessions a hand-painted mustache cup, which she now brings forth with many blushes as an offering to the genuinely touched but—oh, irony of fate!—clean-shaven mariner. You are not sure whether you want to laugh or cry, so you do a little of each, and a pleasant time is had by all. And Miss Crothers, a dramatist who knows how to write and who understands folks, has been notably successful in keeping the sadness as a sort of warming undercurrent and devoting herself largely to the humor of the situation, of which there is an obvious abundance.

You can foresee what squalls await the ancient mariner. You do not need the warnings of the utterly misogynistic Shorebuy or the forebodings of gaunt Sarah Jane, (who suspects that "thirty women to one man is a terrible poor arrangement")—you do not need these hints to guess that Captain Abe will run into bad weather and come to regard his position as not only belittling, but a little delicate. Miss Crothers, however, reaches also the less obvious conclusions. She not only keeps her play from becoming crabbed, but escapes the perilous imitations and shadows of the Old Ladies' Home by seeking there the eternal masculine and the eternal feminine. Just as Rostand sought and found them in the back yard. So you appeal has not cajoled the flesh after watch this Chantecler, this vain and masculinely ingenuous old seaman, grow blandly expansive under the coddling of the old women, until he blunders blindly into paying one more attention than the others and has to rely on his blessed Angie, who has mothered him always, to get him out of trouble. She, who has apprehensively observed "the peacock a-comin' out strong in father," is one of those self-sacrificing, sheltering, gallant little women who make the world go round. So it is Angie, who is far more of an elderly Bunty than an elderly Pollyanna, as some have said, who pulls the strings and manages somehow. Abe takes flight before her problem is solved, and one of the most delightful moments in this delightful play is the one when Angie knows he has come back because she hears something she has heard off and on for fifty years, something as characteristic as a voice or a step in the hall. She recognises him by his snore.

These rôles are splendidly played. You can imagine how appealing is Emma Dunn as Angie Rose—Emma Dunn, whose very walk is so pathetic that it would stir the most latent chivalry and whose voice goes straight to your heart. You will be quite as interested in Reginald Barlow's resourceful and finely imagined performance as Captain Abe. It is such a part as Cyril Maude or W. H. Crane might be glad to have, and it is so well played that you sigh for neither of them. It is so well played, in fact, that it sets the old-timers to reminiscing of W. J. Florence as another ancient mariner—Cap'n Cuttle, a-babblin' of Wal'r to Florence Dombey.

Other characters are well done, notably May Galyer's charming, artful, and unforgettably amusing performance as Blossy, the perpetual ingénue of the Home, who giggles coquettishly, flounces about in her faded finery, breaks down when she attempts a sentimental song, and generally Billie Burkes it until the end of her days. Behold her portrait to the Northeast. And this, mind you, is just one of the telling characterizations. In this play only the interpolated young romance is badly done. Of the performance of "Old Lady 31" you can say that when it is good (as it mostly is) it is very, very good, and when it is bad it is horrid. The dissonance, however, is so small and irrelevant a part of the whole that it matters little: it does not prevent "Old Lady 31" from being a thing to be seen often, enjoyed hugely, and remembered always.

"Good Gracious Annabelle"

MOST plays that pass this way are copied docilely from other plays, which in turn have been copied from other plays, and so on ad infinitum. Thus do our seasons grow repetitious. "Old Lady 31," however, is something new and fresh. So is "Good Gracious Annabelle," a new play by a new playwright whom Arthur Hopkins introduced last Tuesday at the Republic. This is the work of Clare Kummer, who has given us what is nothing more or less than a nonsense farce. This is a novelty, for it is curiously true that the sense of nonsense, which has contributed a fine literature to the English language from the days of Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll, has scarcely made itself felt in the theatre. This element in "The Importance of Being Earnest" has defied imitation. The perverse irresponsibility of Miss Kummer's airy farce quite agitated the reviewers, who collapsed under the strain of attempting to classify her play and measure it by the handy calipers used for more normal entertainments. You might as well complain of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" as fantastic or fume at "Jabberwocky" for being untranslatable as worry about the probabilities in "Good Gracious Annabelle." Its flash of distinctly feminine wit, but in this very madness. Its shortcomings are rather to be found in its lack of dramatic life, for no crescendo of interest or hilarity gives movement to any one of its three evenly diverting acts. Yet this is glossed over and in a measure atoned for by the extraordinarily good performance and by the pretty settings. These are by Robert Edmond Jones, whose playful scenery enters into the spirit of Miss Kummer's farce precisely as his richly pranksome investiture for "Till Eulenspiegel" helped to keep buoyant the romping and robustious humor of that gem in the crown of the Russian Ballet.

Grumpy Rejuvenated.

SOMETHING new and fresh, however, is a phrase that cannot by any stretch of the imagination be applied to "The Basker," a pleasant and diverting trifle which brings Cyril Maude back to town. In this paltry and somewhat shopworn comedy the deft and engaging English comedian has straightened up to play a John Drew part at the Empire the while Mr. Drew is playing a Cyril Maude part at the Criterion. The piece is better than the average of such polite and pallid ante-bellum English plays as Mr. Drew used to dispose of at the rate of one a season. The title rôle is just such a good-humored, well-bred, middle-aged, undisturbed and undisturbing character as Mr. Frohman used to put in Mr. Drew's way off and on for twenty years. Mrs. Mills's comedy has a certain gentility, and little more. But Mr. Maude, by his infectious, buoyant, and winning performance, aided by Maud Milton in a Haidee Wright rôle, converts it into richer entertainment, probably, than it was when Sir George Alexander played it for a time at the St. James's in London last Winter.

For the American playgoer "The Basker" should have a special interest, because it shows Mr. Maude undisguised. The most sophisticated are wont to be naïve in the theatre, and it is probable that a vast majority of those who saw "Grumpy" think of Cyril Maude as a tottering English actor with one foot in the grave. They will experience something of a shock at his debonair idler, with only just enough gray at the temples to make him interesting. Of course, the bark and the hobble and the wrinkles of Grumpy are matters of make-up, which Mr. Maude has been taking on and off ever since he was a leading juvenile. He is most widely known, at home as well as here, as the old man of the stage, but he has had some of his most conspicuous successes with such youthful and harum-scarum rôles as Toddles, for example.

Mr. Maude is playing "The Basker" at all because his *pièce de resistance*, "Jeff," did not seem suitable for New York. It was a dramatisation of Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches of a Canadian Town," with Mr. Maude cast as Jefferson Thorpe, the barber. They do say that the greater part of the evening slipped away the while Mr. Maude stropped his razor and philosophised amiably in the dingy, fly-specked barber's shop of Mariposa. At all events, after playing the still far from exhausted "Grumpy" for three whole seasons, Mr. Maude played "Jeff" for three whole weeks, and then paused to reconsider. The result was "The Basker."

This chapter in his history has inspired a very masterpiece of euphemism, such a bravura performance in the widely studied art of saying sweet nothings about the theatre, that it must be reprinted here complete as you will find it in the program of the Empire and allied theatres. Here it is:

> Cyril Maude has opened at the Empire Theatre in "The Basker," a new comedy that affords the eminent Englishactor *the best opportunity he has had since "Grumpy."* Mr. Maude this season has surrounded himself with an exceptionally able cast of players and his road tour in "Jeff," which has just terminated, has been wonderfully successful.

And there you are. A year ago there was some talk in these columns of Mr. Maude's appearance here as Sir Peter Teazle, a rôle in which his performance has been witnessed in this country only by those who saw him give a few scenes one afternoon at Wallack's in the Spring before the war. It now seems that we may have his revival of "A School for Scandal" in the Spring of 1917. It is one of the bright—though as yet scarcely solemn—promises of the season.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

To the Pierrot of Marjorie Patterson, in the trenches

PRITHEE, next moonlit night the foe
Gives respite, write, my friend Pierrot,
The censor vexing—
Address the peaceful bard who sings
This Ode, and put the lyric strings
That strum these stanzas, hep to things
He finds perplexing.

Pray, does your Colonel quat his hands
And pantomime his stern commands,
Or does he holler?
And since your whiskers never grew
Pray how the Dogs of War do you
Make up to play the grim poilu—
In ruff, or collar?

And have your sorrows won surcease
By valiant deeds? Is war the peace
Your spirit looked for?
If not, would you your thefts forget,
Or hunks and rags do you regret—
Or only Her, your false Phrynette
You went and hooked for?

And would you, living over, choose
Your blinded eyes to disabuse,
(Poor moonstruck duffer!)
Put back your Mother's tears, erase
The anguish from your Father's face—
Or have your love and your disgrace
Again to suffer?

Buck up, sad soul! When sick with strife,
Desert the grisly soldier life,
The blood and pillage—
Come bring your ailments over-seas;
Consult the bard—he'll swear to ease
Such dreamers of such heart disease
In Greenwich Village.

He knows the balm for that despair—
Parnassus by his attic stair
Together climbing,
We'll turn those sighs to sonnets, make
Sad songs on fainthen loves, and slake
With ink the heart-thirst—Come! we'll take
It out in rhyming!

H. E. DOUNCE.

IN OTHER TONGUES.

The French Theatre will begin its new season Saturday night at the Garrick, which will be the home of Lucien Bonheur's company until the playhouse being built for it in West Forty-fifth Street is ready for occupancy. The opening attraction will be Henri Lavedan's "Catherine," a comedy successfully produced at the Comedie Francaise.

The personnel of the organization includes some of last year's players, Yvonne Garrick, Lillian Grause, Mme. Diska, Claude Benedict, Edgar Becmal, Emile Delcament, George Saulieu, Pierre Mindaist, and Paul Carny among the members. Prominent among the new members are Jeanne Fresnes, Gilda Darthy, Yvonne Mirval, Paulette Noisens, Mlle. Diane, Jeanne Rolle, Robert Tabisson, Mlle. Lemay, André Chalin, Edouard Casin, Gerard Vitarbo, and André Billon.

"Wie Einst im Mai," an attractive operetta, is the attraction at the Bandbox. "Die tolle Dolly," at the Yorkville, is German musical comedy produced in the American manner. "On Trial," in Yiddish, is the attraction at Keister's Second Avenue Theatre.

A Tagore Play.

Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature several years ago, will be present at a performance of his "Chitra" to be given this Winter under the auspices of the Stage Society. Alla Nazimova will produce the play and will act the title rôle. This will be the first offering of the society, and it will be followed by a drama by an anonymous author, entitled "As It Was in the Beginning."

THE NEW PLAYS

TWO interesting premières will conflict tomorrow night because the following day is Election Day, a holiday on which the box-office returns are always large, whatever the weather or the nature of the political contest. One of these is the first performance of a Shaw comedy and the other that of the new Century revue. The opening of the French Theatre's new season and the revival of "The Yellow Jacket," one of America's most artistic contributions to the stage, will be other events of the next six days.

GETTING MARRIED — *Tomorrow night at the Booth.*

William Faversham is the latest apostle of the great G. B. S. in America. After the customary correspondence by post and cable with the author, Mr. Faversham has finally selected a cast, a date, and scenery suitable to the former, and only the arrival of the spectacular dramatist by airship and his personal intervention can prevent the performance as announced.

The players Mr. Faversham has gathered about him, with the approval of the author, are Henrietta Crosman, Charles Cherry, Hilda Spong, Lumsden Hare, John Harwood, Virginia Fox Brooks, Arleen Hackett, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, George Fitzgerald, Hugh Dillman, Edwin Cushman, and Herbert Belmore.

It is hardly necessary at this late date to summarise the plot of this dramatic dissertation on the marriage question. The comedy has never been acted before in this country, but it has been included in one of the volumes of Shaw plays for a good many years and so is known to the followers of the Irish wit and satirist.

THE CENTURY GIRL — *Tomorrow night at the Century.*

All Broadway has been restlessly awaiting the beginning of the Dillingham-Ziegfeld régime at the Century, finally announced for tomorrow night. The event holds more than the usual curiosity that attaches to first performances, because it marks the association for the first time of the foremost producers of musical comedy in this country. Mr. Dillingham's productions at his Globe Theatre and his rejuvenation of the Hippodrome last year have given him a position here similar to that occupied by the late George Edwardes in London, while Mr. Ziegfeld's annual "Follies," each of which has been uniformly successful, has secured Mr. Ziegfeld a niche in the musical comedy hall of fame. And then the unique history of the playhouse enters into the question of this interest, which is best indicated by the fact that before the seats were placed on sale 23,000 letters containing orders for two or more seats had been received.

The music of "The Century Girl" is by Victor Herbert and Irving Berlin, and the book is credited to "Everyman." The revue is divided into three parts with Sinclair staged by Leon Errol, Ned Wayburn, and Edward Royce. In the final analysis, the success of such an entertainment is largely a matter of the personality of the artists, which is why it would seem that there could be no such word as fail in the bright lexicon of the Century. Look on these pictures of the principal principals:

Elsie Janis—America's most bewitching perpetual musical comedy ingénue. Miss Janis is as great a favorite in London as she is here, and her presence in the cast is a guarantee of some happy moments. The prediction is here made that Miss Janis will give an imitation of Sarah Bernhardt and one of Mary Pickford.

Frank Tinney—Hullo Frank. We know what make your new automobile is, but we wont give the plot of the piece away by telling. Welcome to our city, Frank.

Sam Bernard—Mr. Bernard has been ailing for several seasons because he could not stand the strain of looking for suitable plays. His dialect has not been impaired by his vacation, it is said.

Marie Dressler—Miss Dressler's last engagement in New York was at Grand Central Palace, where she appeared in the rôle of ringmaster at the Allied Bazaar. Miss Dressler has been batting and now is a mere shadow of her former self, weighing less than 350 pounds.

Hazel Dawn—Miss Dawn has been a movie star since her appearance in "The Débutante." She gained her greatest fame, as every man knows, in "The Pink Lady," a title rôle she will always play.

Leon Errol—Mr. Errol is the funny fellow who gave the marvelous imitations of an intoxicated tramp in Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" last year. Mr. Ziegfeld discovered him in burlesque several years ago and since then he has helped stage most of the editions of the annual revue.

Irving Fisher—Mr. Fisher is a gentle-voiced tenor who used to anaesthetise hesitationists at the Club de Vingt when he sang "And When I Told Them, How Beautiful You Are."

Harry and Lizzie Kelly—Mr. Kelly usually wears a frock coat and pants, and Lizzie—well, Lizzie is a canine actress. The Kellys were last seen here in "Watch Your Step." Mr. Kelly is the taller and is easily recognisable.

Doyle and Dixon—These nimble dancers made their first appearance here at the Winter Garden, and after that took part in several Dillingham productions.

Maurice and Walton—Mr. Maurice was one of the first to capitalize the dancing craze, and Miss Walton has been his dancing partner for several seasons.

Arthur Cunningham—One of the Gilbert and Sullivan standbys, whose baritone voice can easily fill the Century auditorium.

Billie Allen and Vera Maxwell—Two dancers popular when the one-step was called "modern."

These are the principals of a company whose like has not been assembled here, at least in recent years. The chorus girls have been chosen from the various attractions of the two managers, and in addition to these there is an English contingent of twenty beauties.

Consternation has wandered up and down Broadway the past week. "Can you get me a pair of seats for the Century opening?" is the question of the moment. When the roll is called tomorrow night many of the veteran first-nighters who never miss a première unless there is a conflict will be among the missing. Apparently there was method in the manner of distributing the seats for the opening night, and there is a strong suspicion that the management availed itself of the opportunity afforded by more than 23,000 applications for seats to neglect some of the blasé "death watch." Even the agencies were neglected, although it is reported they have bought several hundred seats for every succeeding performance for eight weeks. Fifty dollars a pair is the price quoted for seats for the opening.

THE YELLOW JACKET—*Thursday afternoon at the Cort.*

The first of a series of ten special performances of George C. Hazelton's and J. Harry Benrimo's novel play will be given on that day. All of the performances will be matinées on these days on which there is no matinée of the current offering at the Booth.

The play was originally produced at the Fulton Theatre just four years ago, and since then it has been staged in many of the capitals of Europe. For the past two seasons Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn have been presenting it in the principal American cities as a feature of lyceum courses. They have engaged a number of the original players for this revival, notably Arthur Shaw, who will again play the Property Man, and Schuyler Ladd, who will repeat his inimitable characterization of the Daffodil. Mr. Coburn will be seen in Signor Perugini's original rôle of Chorus, and Mrs. Coburn will play Choo Choo. Howard Kyle, Beatrice Wood, Beatrice Prentice, Albert Bruning, Victory Bateman, George Gaul, and Mabel Wright will play other parts.

"Pierrot the Prodigal," the French pantomime, which has now established itself as one of the successes of the season, will be transferred tomorrow to Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre to remain indefinitely.

"Ben-Hur" will begin its eighteenth year tomorrow night, when the play based on General Lew Wallace's famous novel will begin a week's engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. The production will be the largest in the history of the spectacle. More than 300 principals and supers will appear in some of the scenes and twenty horses will be used in the chariot race.

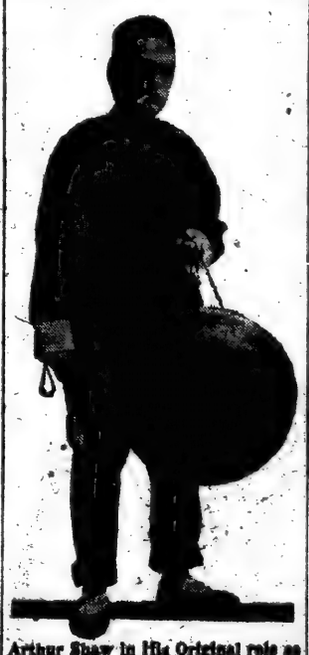
The theatres are preparing for their golden Election Day harvest. Special matinées of most plays will be given, and at night the vaudeville houses and the Columbia will give an extra performance, beginning at 11:30 o'clock. In many theatres returns will be read from the stage.

George M. Cohan has taken off "Honest John O'Brien," the play he wrote for Chauncey Olcott, after several weeks on tour, and the Irish singing comedian is again among the first-nighters. Mr. Olcott spent all last season waiting for Mr. Cohan's muse to get busy, although the waiting was not as trying as it might have been if Mr. Olcott had not been drawing a fine salary. Mr. Cohan is now deep in the business of writing burlesques for his annual revue, so there is no telling when he will have another chance at the Olcott play. The revue is scheduled for production Christmas night at the New Amsterdam. This booking may be changed if the present prosperity of "Miss Springtime" continues.

"Her Soldier Boy," a musical comedy in which Clifton Crawford, John Charles Thomas, and Margaret Romaine have the principal rôles, will be the next offering at the Astor. According to present plans it will succeed "Brother Bean" the latter part of this month.

Louis Gouget, who created the rôle of the Baron in "L'Enfant Prodigue" when it was first presented twenty-five years ago at the Bouffes Parisiennes in Paris, will make his first appearance in the part in this country tomorrow night at the Little Theatre. M. Gouget has played the part over 1,500 times, appearing in it all last season in London. When the pantomime was brought here M. Gouget was with his son, who was serving at the front. Upon learning that the pantomimist had obtained his son's release from military service Mr. Ames cabled him a tempting offer, which the actor accepted.

The Washington Square Players will present their second bill of the season next week. It will include the first Japanese play they have given, "Bonbiki," one of the eighteenth century dramas written by Tokuba Ikushi.



Arthur Shaw in His Original rôle as the Property Man in "The Yellow Jacket," to be Revived for a Series of Matinées at the Cort.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

Ruth Chatterton and Mrs. Charles G. Craig as the Little Southern Girl and Her Mammy in "Come Out of the Kitchen"—Cohan

NOTES OF THE LONDON STAGE

EDWARD KNOBLAUCH, besides changing his name to Knoblock as an expression of his sympathies in the war, has been busy with new plays. The author of "Marie-Odile," "Kismet" and Paganini" has had several sketches produced this year and last in the London music halls and has just had two plays produced in somewhat too rapid succession at the Royalty in Dean Street. The first, his adaptation of "The Hawk," had Mr. Dennis Eadie in Faversham's role and Mlle. Dorziat in the part she created here. The play expired soon. The second, "Home on Leave," is a war play, obviously patterned to catch the playgoer who so hugely enjoyed "The Man Who Stayed at Home"—a Royalty triumph which ran for a year and a half, though New York was cold to it under the title "The White Feather."

"Home on Leave" is made charming, apparently, by its picture of a young subaltern back from the trenches, blowing his money at the Ritz, airily talking a language they call "trench French," and sunning himself during his brief leave in the tender adoration of his family. This pleasing picture is clouded by a love affair that ends in the boy going back to the trenches and the woman going back to her drug-sick husband, with the happy ending derived from the hope that the boy will come back alive and single to find said husband dead of his bad habits. The London reviewers are rather put to it to say something nice about "Home on Leave," but they are full of praise for Mr. Eadie, one of the best of English actors, who would find great favor in this country. He has never played here, and appears not to want to.

An event of great sentimental interest to playgoers on both sides of the Atlantic enriched the Fall season in London recently. At a special benefit matinée Mary Anderson returned to the stage to play Galatea in Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea" for the first time in twenty-eight years. She also gave his one-act play, "Comedy and Tragedy." Some of the great folk of the English stage appeared in the supporting cast.

Harry Lauder is to appear at the Shaftesbury in December in a musical revue. Recently he played for a week at the Glasgow Alhambra, and his share of the receipts amounted to $8,500.

"Peg o' My Heart" runs on and on in London, having entered its third year, with many changes of Pegs, but with only the shortest intervals between engagements. The present Peg is not Moya Mannering, but Mary O'Farrell, one of the Pegs from the provinces. This enduring comedy, now close to its 900th performance, has been brought back to succeed "The Clock Goes Wrong," a quick failure. This was by Harold Brighouse, author of "Hobson's Choice," which is still playing in London and which has set forth for a tour of India, China, Japan, Australia, and South Africa. Mr. Brighouse also wrote "Zack," a comedy in which Richard Bennett is due in New York before long.

"On Trial," more nearly than any other known play, appears to have been the inspiration for "Mr. Jubilee Drax," a colorful and exciting melodrama by Walter Hackett and Horace Annesley Vachell, which was recently presented at the Haymarket, with H. V. Esmond in the title rôle. Of its elaborate complications The Post gives this exasperated account:

A wonderful uncut blue diamond—stolen, of course—is in the hands of a Stamboul Levantine, a quasi rug merchant with the symphonious name Mangassaroli. Mr. Ira P. Blodgett, American and uxorious, has heard of the stone, and intrusts the purchase of it, for £10,000 (a mere trifle for its worth,) to Mr. George Drax. Mr. Drax's antecedents are as much a mystery as are the diamond's, but since, with "Jubilee" before his cognomen, he enjoys the admiring hatred of a trio of crooks who are also after the stone, he may be supposed to have a Sherlock Holmesish past. Indeed, there are vague references to a stolen Raeburn, over which Lady Angela Treve, the brains of the crook combination, has already found in him her match. Off sets Mr. "Jubilee" Drax, then, for Constantinople, pledged to return with Mangassarogli's priceless crystal for Mrs. Ira within three weeks. He does it, but only just in time, and after breathless adventures.

Drax reaches Blodgett's house at New Romney without the diamond, but with a two hours' margin in which arrive, as he has planned, Lady Angela and her two confederates, bringing with them, all unknowingly, the precious thing on the track of which they think they are still hot. Then Scotland Yard and curtain. That seems to be, in straightforward sequence, the story of "Mr. Jubilee Drax." The authors, however, elected to tell it in a piecemeal fashion that has saved them a lot of constructive work, and probably tickles the audience with an appearance of being "cute." Their method is this: They take the last chapter—the thing is a sensational novel, not drama—in which Drax and the gang return to the new Romney house, and cutting this scene into four lengths make these the preludes of a like number of acts. In each one or another character claims the right to tell a bit of the story in his or her own way—the way being to plunge the stage in darkness and illumine it again for the enactment of this particular reminiscence, the audience in the brief interval being instructed about its time and place by a limelight advertisement thrown on the dark curtain.

In this manner, in a series of episodes the adventures of the blue diamond are unrolled. If the result has little to do with drama and is a very shaky story, it is at least so many lengths of picturesque entertainment, ingeniously presented by the aid of a new moving stage and a clever company of actors. H. V. Esmond is a cheerful, confident, quick-change Drax, with a laugh always ready when tempted to be portentous, though he can flash his eye and get a stern timbre into his voice when occasion requires. Just "It" also is Miss Ellis Jeffreys as the adroit, resourceful, sporting Lady Angela Treve, a part in which she is intelligent as well as handsome, and looks it.

"Her Husband's Wife," A. E. Thomas's comedy, is in great favor in London these days. His latest play, "Come Out of the Kitchen," is also slated for performance there after Renee Kelly has finished with "Daddy Long Legs."

Jane Cooper in "The Music Master."—Knickerbocker.

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN PLAY

Being Something of the History of Two Long-Deferred Dramatizations Among the Current Plays — "Major Pendennis" and "Old Lady 31."

THIS is a tale of the pursuit of two plays, "Major Pendennis" and "Old Lady 31." Each of them came into being as the result of one man's faith in the adaptability of the story from which it was taken. Years passed in the case of each from the time of the conception of the idea of the play to its fruition, and each was brought to the stage by a young producer after their seniors, veterans in the theatre, who had considered producing the dramas, had gone to tragic deaths.

When John D. Williams was a freshman at Harvard he first read Thackeray's "Pendennis." He was a great Thackeray devotee, and was familiar with all his works, though "Pendennis" was his favorite. When he was graduated and went into the theatrical business he made up his mind that some day he would bring it about that Arthur and his uncle, the Major, should live on the stage.

For a good many years Mr. Williams was associated with Charles Frohman in various capacities, latterly as his press representative and general manager, although these titles scarcely covered the position Mr. Williams held as one of the quaint little manager's few intimates and advisers. It was his original idea to have Arthur Pendennis as the central figure of the play that should be made from his favorite book, and quite naturally John Barrymore came to fill Mr. Williams's mental picture of the part. Then, three years ago, John Drew appeared in the rôle of an elder character than it was his wont to impersonate in J. M. Barrie's "The Will" at the Empire, and the idea struck Pendennis's stage godfather that it would be a coup de théâtre to form a sort of avuncular combination with Mr. Barrymore's uncle, Mr. Drew, playing the rôle of Arthur Pendennis's uncle, the Major.

Immediately he confided his idea to Mr. Frohman. "C. F." was not familiar with the book, and he liked the idea until Mr. Williams reached the question of the Major's age.

"What, have Drew play an old man's part?" Mr. Frohman exclaimed. "Over my dead body!" He was speaking in slang, little realising the prophetic significance of his remarks.

Mr. Williams was discouraged, but not vanquished. His next method of approach was through Sir James Barrie, whose opinions were considered oracular by the Chief. On a visit to London Mr. Williams one day explained the nature of his obsession to Sir James. The author agreed that it would be a fine thing to do, and concurred in the opinion that Langdon Mitchell was the man to make the dramatisation. The two were out walking at the time, and during the course of the peripatetic conversation they came to a building whose façade suggested a library. Sir James started up the steps, and told his companion to follow. Just before they reached the door the author told Mr. Williams to stand outside until he entered and opened the door to come out, when the latter should start to go in. A collision naturally resulted when this little scene was enacted.

"It was on this spot and in just such a way," said Barrie, "that Thackeray and Dickens were forced to speak to each other for the first time in years. A quarrel had estranged them, and they had studiously avoided each other and the necessity of recognition, but this unexpected meeting caused an apology to escape from each before he was aware of the other's identity. After that they continued to address one another upon meeting, though cordial relations were never re-established."

When Mr. Barrie next saw the producer of all his plays he broached the subject of "Pendennis," and added his recommendation. For the first time, as Mr. Williams had expected, Mr. Frohman evinced some interest in the idea. But when he learned that the story was in three volumes and its dramatisation would take considerable time and labor, he cast it aside. For it was one of his characteristics that he had enthusiasm only for the thing nearest at hand. He was eager for action and had not the patience to await distant events.

It was not long after this final effort to arouse the interest of Mr. Frohman in the project that he went to his death on the Lusitania. Mr. Williams remained a while with the Frohman organization and he communicated his big idea to Alf Hayman, who took over the active management of the firm, but with no more success than formerly. Then he withdrew to become a producer in his own right, and now Major Pendennis walks the boards of the Criterion stage nightly.

From the time the idea was first communicated to Mr. Drew he was eager to play the rôle. He was an ardent Thackerayian and quoted offhand scenes from the story that even the enthusiastic Williams had forgotten. Langdon Mitchell, too, liked the idea. A year ago last Summer Mr. Williams carried it to him at his Summer home at Cape May. When the man who translated "Vanity Fair" to the stage announced that he had never read "Pendennis" his visitor was startled.

"But don't let that alarm you," Mr. Mitchell hastened to add. "When I was asked to make a stage version of 'Vanity Fair' for Mrs. Fiske I had never read that book, either."

When the play was finally ready for production the plan of having Mr. Barrymore create the rôle of the Major's nephew had to be abandoned because the young actor had by his work in "Justice" caused plans to be laid out for him far into the future—a year more in the Galsworthy drama and then appearances in a new play by Edward Sheldon and Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse."

The rest of the tale concerns the coming into being of that refreshing blend of smiles and tears, "Old Lady 31." Seven years ago, while awaiting his turn in a doctor's office, Lee Kugel picked up a small volume that lay among the cheery assortment of stale magazines and medical treatises on the reception room table. It was a little story by Louise Forsslund, entitled "Old Lady 31," and before Mr. Kugel was beckoned to enter he had read forty or more of the large-typed pages. The story caught and held his attention to such a degree that he jotted down the title, and when he returned to his office he ordered a copy of the volume.

At that time Mr. Kugel was in the employ of Henry B. Harris, who was lost when the Titanic collided with an iceberg several years later. He told his chief he believed there was a play in the story of the salt who entered an old lady's home in order to be near his wife, and the manager referred the suggestion to Mrs. Harris. She read the story, and added her recommendation to Mr. Kugel's.

The business of acquiring the dramatic rights was then begun, ordinarily a simple matter, but, as it proved in this instance, a long and discouraging process. The author, Mrs. Louise Forsslund Waddell of Sayville, L. I., had died after the publication of her story, and, to further complicate matters, it was discovered that the dramatic rights had been transferred to Mrs. Janet Ward, a resident of New York at that time.

Mr. Kugel began negotiations with Mrs. Ward. She had already made a stage version of the story, which she insisted should be used. It seemed totally inadequate to Mr. Kugel, but he was unable to convince the dramatist of this. Cajolery, diplomacy, and persuasion were equally without avail, and months stretched into years. Mr. Waddell was won over to the Kugel side, and other pressure was brought to bear, but Mrs. Ward was adamant. Either her play would be acted or there would be no performance.

Then the owner of the dramatic rights disappeared from New York and letters addressed to her were returned unopened. At length, after many months, Mr. Kugel discovered that she had gone to California to homestead a claim of 160 acres, and not long after that he learned that she was in New York on a visit. He met her again and was delighted to find that the years of fruitless waiting to see her play acted had tempered her original resolution and that she would now consider a proposition that would keep her in the royalties.

In the meantime Mr. Harris had met his tragic end and Mr. Kugel was a free lance, plunging here and there into the theatrical waters wherever there appeared to be anything to be salvaged. He now began to cast about for a dramatist and selected Rachel Crothers for the task. When Miss Crothers heard an outline of the situation, she announced that under no circumstances would she divide royalties with a collaborator, active or passive.

"But wait till you hear the story," counseled Mr. Kugel, and he sketched rapidly the plot of "Old Lady 31." Miss Crothers agreed to take the book home with her and give an answer within three or four days. That night Mr. Kugel's home telephone rang, and Miss Crothers announced that she would break her rule and write the play. She began work immediately, and a few days later submitted the prologue and first act. On the strength of these, a contract was signed and advance royalties paid. The play was ready within a month, and except for a few changes suggested by the producer it is now being acted at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre as it was originally written by Miss Crothers.

The next step was to arrange an equitable contract with Mrs. Waddell's heirs, among whom was a child, and this was done through the Surrogate Court of Suffolk County. Then came the engaging of the players, no small task in a production in which so much depends upon the casting and acting. Seventy-eight actors and actresses were tried before the admirable cast as it now stands was chosen. Twenty-two men were rehearsed in the rôle of Captain Abe, so capitally played by Reginald Barlow. Fourteen were given a chance to impersonate Samuel, and nine actresses read the rôle of Abigail. There was never any question as to who should play the Captain's wife. It was written among the stars that Emma Dunn should create that part, and when she read the play she made it unanimous.

At last the literature of deceased reception rooms has been vindicated.

McINTYRE AND HEATH

JAMES McINTYRE is the apparently smaller and always downtrodden colored man, and Thomas Heath the ever-bumptious Hennery in the sketches of McIntyre and Heath, familiar to three generations of theatregoers. But what a difference off the stage! Then the aggressive Hennery, who is really of smaller stature, subsides into meek silence, while the unfortunate Alexander, the butt of all Hennery's stage bravado, becomes the spokesman of the team. Heath listens while McIntyre talks, inserting a word now and then or merely nodding assent.

Up at the Winter Garden McIntyre and Heath are creating a fair share of the laughter that greets the spectacular show recently revealed there, a show that is much superior to the majority of its predecessors in comedy and artistic values, with one of their evergreen negro sketches—the episode of the gambling room and the cowardly tomato that broke and ran all over Alexander's coat. The fact that these comedians can appear alongside of those of a younger generation and with an act nearly a half century old cause as much laughter as their more modern confrères, is a tribute to both their artistry and the enduring humanity of their sketches of negro life.

That the episode of the gambling house is as potent to entertain today as it was when the blackface comedians first acted it many years ago is partly due to the fact that it, as were most of the famous sketches of McIntyre and Heath, was taken from life. It is not an exact transcript of an actual happening, of course, but it is based on an experience that befell the team early in their blackface days.

That was in 1874. Previously Heath had done a blackface act in which he sang "Nicodemus Johnson," had been a clown in a circus, singing in the concert after the main show, and had practiced minstrelsy with fly-by-night troupes that played the South. Then he quit the stage and became a bookbinder, which led to his becoming a programmer for Joseph Murphy in "Help" in 1872. His inclination was toward the theatre, and the program job brought him in touch with George Howard, with whom he formed a partnership.

During these years McIntyre was also learning the rudiments of the stage. His first appearance was as a song and dance artist at Peter Kirwin's in Chicago in the Fall of 1868. Then he joined Katie Putnam's company and played Willie in "East Lynne" and doubled in a clog with Peter Lester. A partnership with Michael Butler followed, and the whirligig of time and chance took the pair to San Antonio, Texas.

The same whirligig brought the team of Howard and Heath to the Texas city at the same time and placed them upon the same program in a vaudeville theatre. It was the manager of that theatre who first saw the possibilities of a professional union between McIntyre and Heath, and it was upon his insistence that the two joined their destinies. The manager was a versatile man. Above the theatre he ran a gambling house, and it was there the two saw enacted the scene they have been playing at intervals ever since.

Their more famous sketch, "The Georgia Minstrels," likewise came within their experience. McIntyre, who was fourteen years old, had just closed a season with Burt and Ridgway's Minstrels in Indianapolis. A fellow trouper named Fleming and McIntyre struck upon the scheme of shipping their trunk to Evansville and walking back home, playing dates in schoolhouses en route at ten cents admission. The scheme worked except in regard to the trunks, neither of which McIntyre ever saw again.

Alexander was discovered by McIntyre working in a livery stable in Henderson, Ky., whither the minstrel next wandered. Scotty was a hostler in the stable and he and McIntyre organized a little minstrel show, using whatever talent they could find about town. Six years ago, when "The Ham Tree" played Henderson, an advertisement appeared in the paper saying that if any of the boys who had been in Jimmie McIntyre's Minstrels were still living they would be welcomed at the theatre. Seven of them called, an ex-Mayor of the town, a prominent lawyer, and the proprietor of the big store among the number. All of them, according to the joint testimony of the two minstrels, were old and gray, with beards, rheumatism and wrinkles, none of which is possessed by the partners, who have blackened their faces so many thousands of times they have lost count.

Some of the trimmings that later went into "The Georgia Minstrels" were acquired years later when the first minstrel show of McIntyre and Heath struck the rocks in Louisville. There was no money in the treasury, so Reilly, the bandmaster, was presented with the bass drum. Years later McIntyre and Heath were playing in New Bedford, Mass., with a troupe of which Lew Dockstader was a member. On their way to the theatre Dockstader and McIntyre stopped to hear the Salvation Army singing. The pounding of the drummer when the chorus began attracted Dockstader's eyes to the instrument.

"Look there!" he cried.

In black and red letters on the drumhead were the words "McIntyre & Heath's Minstrels."

Reilly, it developed, lived in New Bedford.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Seven Chances	Belasco	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Big Show	Hippodrome	Aug. 31
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Flame	44th Street	Sept. 4
Intolerance (film)	Liberty	Sept. 5
Pierrot the Prodigal	Little	Sept. 6
Flora Bella	Casino	Sept. 11
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Pollyanna	Hudson	Sept. 18
Miss Springtime	New Amsterdam	Sept. 25
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
Arms and the Girl	Fulton	Sept. 27
Washington Square Players	Comedy (First Program)	Oct. 2
His Majesty Bunker Bean	Astor	Oct. 2
Backfire	Lyceum	Oct. 2
Under Sentence	Harris	Oct. 3
Betty	Globe	Oct. 3
Fixing Sister	Maxine Elliott	Oct. 4
Rich Man, Poor Man	48th Street	Oct. 5
The Music Master	Knickerbocker	Oct. 10
A Daughter of the Gods (film)	Lyric	Oct. 17
Treasure Island (second season)	Punch & Judy	Oct. 21
Come Out of the Kitchen	Cohan	Oct. 23
So Long Letty	Shubert	Oct. 23
Go To It	Princess	Oct. 24
Object—Matrimony	Cohan & Harris	Oct. 25
Major Pendennis	Criterion	Oct. 26
The Show of Wonders	Winter Garden	Oct. 26
Old Lady 31	39th Street	Oct. 30
The Basker	Empire	Oct. 30
Good Gracious Annabelle	Republic	Oct. 31

Trend Is Toward Women Stars.

"We have found," said a director of the World Film Corporation last week, "that the public trend is toward picture plays with women stars." This observation was apropos of the announcement of Robert Warwick's resignation from the roster of World stars and its acceptance. This department, however, predicts full houses tomorrow at the Rialto, where a new Douglas Fairbanks picture will be shown.

Margaret Brainerd in "Nothing But the Truth."—Longacre.

Save Half the Investment in Your Car

WINTER with its sleet and snow is on the way threatening to put the good old car out of commission, but don't exile the companion of your fair weather days.

Stop and think that the difference between *safe* and *dangerous* motoring is not the summer or winter skies above but the *tires* beneath—Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires.

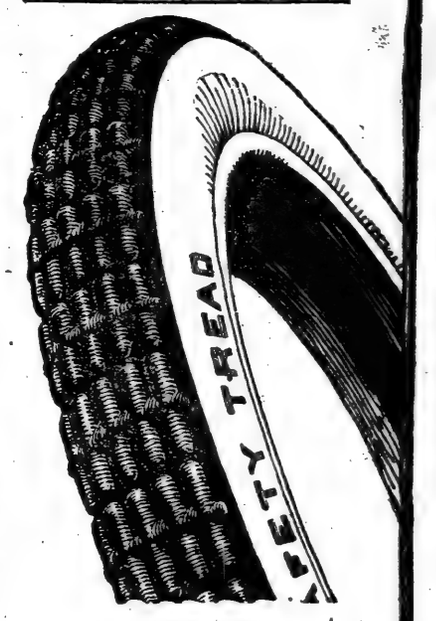
Look carefully over their simple effective non-skid tread. The common sense of the parallel five fingers and cross-tie pattern shows you convincingly why a Goodrich tire grips through muck and slush to *bed-rock* safety.

Rain or shine, it puts *fair weather* under your motor car.

Rescue your car from months of idleness—save yourself the loss of investment, comfort and convenience—by equipping it with—

Goodrich Fair-List Prices

Size	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Safety Tread Prices
30 x 3	$10.40	34 x 4	$22.40
30 x 3½	13.40	34 x 4½	30.05
32 x 3½	15.45	36 x 4½	31.60
33 x 4	22.00	37 x 5	37.35



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The B.F. Goodrich Company, *Akron, Ohio*

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New York Branch, 1780 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8700.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat., 2:20. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK — TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
"Mr. Maude's opportunities for disclosing his best gifts of portraiture are equal to those afforded in 'Grumpy.'" —Eve. Journal.
Mr. CYRIL MAUDE IN THE BASKER
"English actor at his best."—Sun.
"Sparkling Comedy." —Telegram.

FULTON 46 ST. WEST OF B'WAY. Tel. 700 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Extra Mat. Tues. (Election Day.)
Do your ARMS AND THE GIRL shopping early

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. KLAW & ERLANGER, Lessees & Mgrs. Regular Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD
In His World Renowned Success
The Music Master
Engagement positively ends Saturday, December 2.

The Best Show in N.Y. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK and "BETTY" At The Globe
Extra Mat Tues (Elec. Day) Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Globe's Famous Chorus Worth Going Miles to See

HUDSON THEA., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgrs.
3RD MONTH — Extra Matinee Tues. (Election Day).
KLAW & ERLANGER and GEORGE C. TYLER present
POLLY-ANNA
"If you liked 'Daddy Long-Legs' and 'Pep O' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Regular Thurs. & Sat. Mats.
2D BIG MONTH
WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents
BACKFIRE
By STUART FOX
ABSORBING, GRIPPING and INTENSELY HUMAN PLAY with Mary Boland, Fred'k Truesdell
Most Notable Cast on Broadway
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way 44 St. Evgs. at 8:20. James K. Hackett, Sole Lessee & Mgr.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK — TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
"GIVES MR. DREW THE BEST PART HE HAS HAD IN YEARS." —Ev. Sun.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS presents JOHN DREW

In Langdon Mitchell's Comedy FROM THACKERAY'S FAMOUS NOVEL
MAJOR PENDENNIS
"A DRAMATIC EVENT OF UNUSUAL DISTINCTION."—World.

DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances
ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S SPARKLING COMEDY—"SMARTEST PLAY OF THE SEASON."
BELASCO THEATRE
West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Extra Mat. Election Day.

"Object—Matrimony is as full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds" —Eve. Sun
A comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, produced by William A. Brady, with a splendid cast.
Cohan & Harris Theatre
FORMERLY CANDLER W. 42d ST.
EVES. 8:20 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20
SPECIAL MAT. ELECTION DAY

GOOD GRACIOUS! What? ANNABELLE is in town. She and her smart friends are at the REPUBLIC Theatre, making the place rock with laughter. She will fill you with chuckles enough for a month. Put in your winter supply now.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way and 43d St. Tel. Bryant 393.
KLAW & ERLANGER ..... Managers
NIGHTS 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Extra Matinee Tues. (Election Day.)
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year." —Sun.
RUTH CHATTERTON and company incl. BRUCE MCRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
By A. E. Thomas, based upon the novel by Alice Duer Miller.
"Fragrant, diverting and appealing." —World.
"Ruth Chatterton never more winsome." —Times.

MATS. 2:15 EVGS. 8:10. LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d ST. TWICE INCLUDING SUNDAY. DAILY
D. W. GRIFFITH'S INTOLERANCE COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
(Buy Seats Now for Election Day.)
Accompanied By Orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera House.

UNDER SENTENCE By Roi Cooper Megrue & Irvin Cobb.
"Another 'Lion and the Mouse'" —Globe
A PLAY WITH A BIG IDEA — LAUGHS THRILLS TEARS
As Powerful as "Within the Law"
George Nash and Janet Beecher
HARRIS THEATRE, 42d Street. Nights 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42d ST. KLAW & ERLANGER MANAGERS
THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRICAL INSTITUTION!
Presenting nightly to absolute capacity within its two beautiful auditoriums
THE 2 MOST REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE ERA!
In the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ("THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.") Evs. at 8:15. Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. NO MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S UNRIVALLED MUSICAL COMEDY
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
INIMITABLE! IN A CLASS ENTIRELY ITS OWN!
AFTER THE PLAY SEE AND THIS THEATRE
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

ELTINGE THEATRE 42D ST. WEST
EVES AT 8:30. WED. & SAT. MATS. 2:30
THE CLEVEREST COMEDY IN TOWN!
CHEATING CHEATERS
NOTHING QUITE LIKE IT HAS EVER BEEN SEEN ON THE NEW YORK STAGE" —SUN.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE

Winchell Smith & John L. Golden Present the Season's Success
Turn TO THE Right
By MESSRS. SMITH and HAZZARD.
GAIETY Evgs., 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. Extra Mat. Tuesday (Election Day).

ELMENDORF TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
Also To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. 2:45
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
MEXICO Yesterday and Today
A graphic portrayal of this land of turmoil—its racial, natural and scenic features—answering the much mooted question, "WHAT SORT OF A NEIGHBOR IS MEXICO?"
EXTRAORDINARY MOTION PICTURES
PRICES Sunday Night, 50c to $1.50. Monday Matinee 25c to $1.00.
Box Office Open To-day, Sunday.

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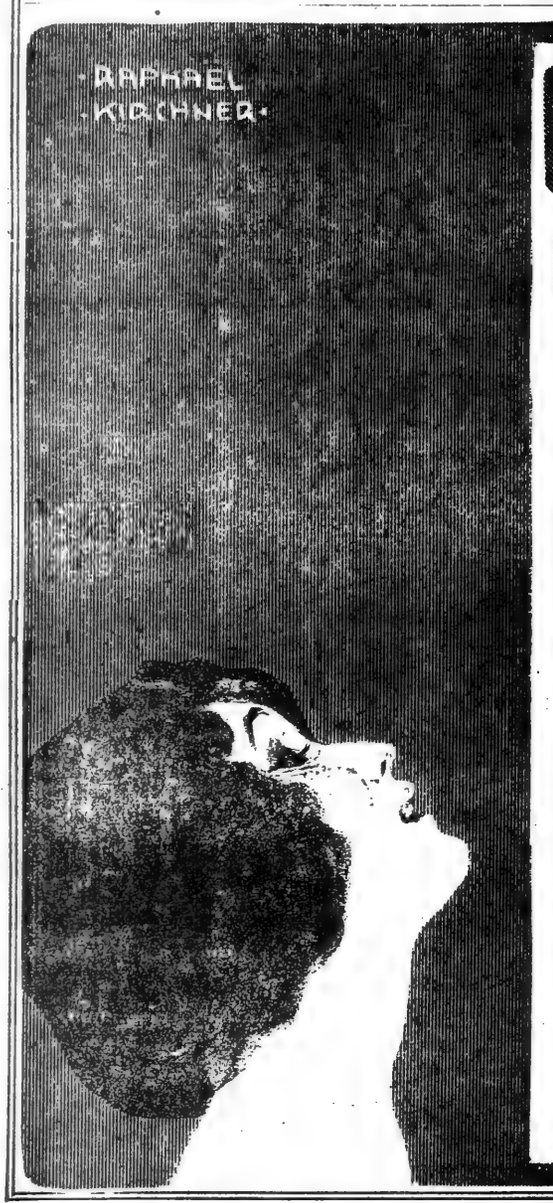
THEATRE TICKET OFFICES
(Hotel Biltmore and 331 Madison Avenue)
Have opened a theatre ticket office at
Hotel Manhattan, 42d St. & Madison Ave.
Phone Exchange:—Murray Hill 8241
Where we now have the choicest seats for all Theatres, Entertainments and Operas, at the uniform advance price of 50c. over box office prices.

WORLD PICTURES BRADY-MADE
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE
Broadway at Forty-fifth Street
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NOV. 8th and NOV. 9th
ALICE BRADY
In George Broadhurst's Famous Drama
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
FIRST TIMES ON THE SCREEN
THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME
Miss Brady will appear in person Thursday night at the Theatre and Roof and will sing selections from her repertoire of songs.



CENTURY THEATRE BROADWAY · 62D STREET & CENTRAL PARK WEST
JUST NORTH OF COLUMBUS CIRCLE
OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP
Charles Dillingham & Florenz Ziegfeld Jr. present
A COMBINATION OF THEIR STARS THE and 120 STAGE BEAUTIES in
CENTURY GIRL
(FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE)
MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT and IRVING BERLIN Scenes by JOSEPH URBAN

ELSIE JANIS
SAM BERNARD
MAURICE and WALTON
MURIEL WINDOW
VERA MAXWELL
BARR SISTERS
ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM
HARRY LANGDON
"BILLIE" FISHER

MARIE DRESSLER
FRANK TINNEY
HARRY KELLY and "LIZZIE"
IRVING FISHER
"BILLY" ALLEN
JOHN SLAVIN
VAN and SCHENCK
JOSEPH SPARKS
GERTRUDE RUTLAND

HAZEL DAWN
LEON ERROLL
DOYLE and DIXON
CATHRYN ROWE PALMER
SEMONE D'HERLYS
LOUIS HARRISON
MYLES McCARTHY
YVONNE SHELTON
MARJORIE VILLIS

Looks Like a Benefit Doesn't it?
EXCEPT THAT EVERYBODY WILL APPEAR
524 CHOICE FIRST BALCONY SEATS $1.00 = 300 EXCELLENT SEATS AT 75¢ = 527 GOOD SEATS 50¢
NO INCREASE IN PRICES OPENING NIGHT
—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Mon. Mat., Nov. 6.
ELECTION WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE SHOW OF WONDERS
TWO COMPLETE SHOWS ELECTION NIGHT
STARTING AT 7:30 AND 11:20, WITH EVERY ACT ON THE AUGMENTED BILL APPEARING—FULL ELECTION RETURNS AT BOTH SHOWS BY BURT LEVY, Jr., IN ORIGINAL AND FASCINATING FASHION.
THEATRE OPEN UNTIL RETURNS ARE ALL IN.

ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE. NAN HALPERIN
In A New Character Song Circle. Depicting 5 Stages of Girlhood.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. WM. H. THOMPSON
AND CO. in "THE INTERVIEW." By Tom Gallon & Leon M. Leon.

BILLIE MONTGOMERY & PERRY GEORGE
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
(Late of Montgomery & Moore.) (Late of Perry & White.)

EXTRA ADDED FEATURE. Society's Exclusive Entertainer, BEATRICE HERFORD
In a Repertoire of Her Inimitable Characterizations.

ADDED ATTRACTION. (Late Features of "Pom Pom.") FRANK HALE & SIGNE PATERSON
And the Versatile Sextette in Dances of To-day.

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION. GUS EDWARDS & CO.
INCLUDING THE FAMOUS EDWARDS PROTEGES "Georgie and Cuddles" AND A BOUQUET OF EDWARDS BEAUTIES.
And as an Added Attraction for This Week Only
THE ENTIRE "MAID OF THE MARTINIQUE" CO. OF 15
Including BOBBY WATSON AND LOUISE GROODY.
(By permission of the Martinique Management.)

LOVENBERG SISTERS & NEARY BROS.—VAN & BELLE

EXTRA FEATURE. HARRY PILCER presents His Sister, ELSIE PILCER & DUDLEY DOUGLAS
In Smart Songs, Dances, Sayings and Gowns.

EXTRA ATTRACTION — Most Startling Dancing Novelty of Season. BERT FRENCH & ALICE EIS
And Company of 12 in a Novel Fantasy, "HALLOWE'EN."

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PLAYHOUSE
HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
Surpasses all" The Pageant of 1000 Delights
Mats Daily
Pavlowa
400 Minstrels
The New Ice Ballet
100 Novelties
20 Comedians
30 Prima Donnas
18 Song Hits
300 Laughs
Everything Big but the Prices
"The Merry Doll"
300 Pretty Girls "on Ice"
"THE BIG SHOW"
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE
Seats now Ready up to Christmas
ELECTION NIGHT, DOORS OPEN AT 7 P.M. RETURNS BY DIRECT WIRE BEFORE AND DURING PERFORMANCE

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47th ST.
SHADOW LAWN and THE COLUMBIA—the most interesting spots in America today! The crowds and enthusiasm at both prove it!
TODAY—2 BIG CONCERTS. Com. Tomorrow Afternoon
FOLLIES OF THE DAY
GEO. F. MURPHY, GERTRUDE HAYES, CHESTER NELSON, and other favorites. Twice daily. Moderate prices. Smoking.
Extra Performance Beginning at 11:30 Election Night.
Returns in detail read from the stage at both performances.

81 ST. THEATRE On Broadway Phone 3960 Schuyler 81
NOW—BESSIE LOVE in "A Sister of Six"
Entire Week Beginning Mon., Nov. 13
THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In His Latest Satire, "American Aristocracy."
More Thrills, Daring, Laughs Than Ever Before.
BETTER THAN HIS BEST
Seats Now on Sale To-day, 15c. 25c. 50c.

Broadway THEATRE, at 41st St.
BEGINNING TODAY
MARY PICKFORD
in "LESS THAN THE DUST."
Next Week—Nazimova in "War Brides."

THE TEMPLE OF RIALTO BROADWAY AT 42ND ST. THE MOTION PICTURE
UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF S. L. ROTHAFEL
COMMENCING TO-DAY
THE BEST LIKED FIGURE ON THE SCREEN.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In His Latest and Liveliest Feature Picture.
"AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY"
Together with the Following Exceptional Programme:
HANS KRONOLD The Noted 'Cellist | Scenic Feature "Mazamas and The Three Sisters" | HILDA GOODWIN Coloratura Soprano
THE INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA offering The Overture from "William Tell" AND Intermezzo and Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman"
Each with Specially Devised Scenic Embellishments, Color Harmonies and Light Effects.
TOPICAL DIGEST NEW COMEDY "ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., W. of B'way. Sole Management MORRIS GEST.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 7
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION OF GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
350 REAL PEOPLE—20 REAL HORSES IN CHARIOT RACE
WORLD'S BIGGEST PRODUCTION—FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES
NO HIGHER 25c 50c 75c $1.00 NO HIGHER

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK 69 W. 66TH ST. TEL. 3700 COLUMBUS
NOW OPEN 3 SESSIONS DAILY
MUSIC by MARIMBA BAND
40M. 50 EXCEPT SUNDAY MORNING 11:22

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE, 85 2nd Ave. MAX B. WILNER Presents
MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reinenstein's Drama
ON TRIAL IN YIDDISH
NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

Jonas's Theatre—Opera Tickets. Woolworth Bldg., 5 Barclay St. Telephone Barclay 7791-7792.

Les MARDIS de l'Institut Français aux Etats-Unis
599—5th Ave., at 4:30 P. M.
Nov. 7 (Election Day) Jean Picard
"Impressions De Guerre Par Un Temoin"

ELECTION NIGHT SUFFRAGE BALL
FULL ELECTION RETURNS
ELECTRICAL MAP
SPECIAL WIRE SERVICE
Grand Central Palace
8 o'CLOCK
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS
on sale at McBride's, 1,497 Broadway, 366 Fifth Avenue, Gimbels.

Mrs. Ralph Waldo TRINE
Modern Poetry and Its Relation to Life.
FOUR LECTURE-RECITALS, Monday and Thursday Afternoons at 3:30, Nov. 6, 9, 13 and 16.
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Subscription $5.00; single tickets $1.50. Tickets at Tyson's Office and at Hotel Marie Antoinette.

PUNCH & JUDY WORLD THEATRE & FAMOUS COMPANY
49TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1306. MATS. TUES. & SAT.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY
THE SENSATIONAL HIT OF TWO SEASONS
TREASURE ISLAND
"PIRATES A'HOY!"

Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy, Edmund Gurney, David Glassford, Oswald Yorke, Percy Waram, Herbert Ashton, Charles MacDonald, Chauncey W. Keim, Lynn Starling, Marshall Birmingham, Lloyd Neal, Jack O'Brien, John Waller, John Rogers, Adin B. Wilson, Alice Belmore, Agnes Kemble, And others
THE GREATEST SHIP SCENE EVER STAGED
AND THE FINEST ENSEMBLE OF CELEBRATED PLAYERS SEEN IN NEW YORK.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRE CTION OF SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT, INC.

B'WAY & 50TH ST. PHONE 2330 CIRCLE EVENINGS AT 8. **WINTER GARDEN** MATINEES ELEC. DAY THURS. & SAT.

"A WONDER OF A SHOW IS THE SHOW OF WONDERS"—(HERALD)

"NEVER HAS THERE BEEN SO MUCH REAL HUMOR IN THE WINTER GARDEN" (WORLD)

Also Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

SHOW OF WONDERS

WITH A SOLID BASE OF GAIETY

SUNDAY CONCERT | TO-NIGHT | SUNDAY CONCERT

Booth THEA., 45 St., W. of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30

SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

Presents for the First Time in America

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S

Getting Married

With a Real All-Star Cast, including

HENRIETTA CROSMAN

CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG

"A new Shaw play marks an epoch in dramatic history."

39th St. THEA., W. of B'way. Phone 4121 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY

DWARFS ALL OTHER HITS

"Some of the other plays in town is quite like it, and few of them are half so pleasing."—*Times.*

"Emma Dunn mingles sunshine and tears."—*World.*

"Real heart interest, wonderfully well drawn characters. Laughs and tears intermingled."—*American.*

EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

THE RAINBOW COMEDY By RACHEL CROTHERS.

"Charming comedy of character."—*Tribune.*

"House rocks with laughter."—*Globe.*

"Scored one of the biggest hits of the season."—*Telegram.*

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 46th St. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rest to 1 A. M. VIOLA DANA in "Gates of Eden."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT. HAT CARK, WHIRL OF SONG AND DANCE, WILMER WALTERS & CO., OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25c, 50c, 75c. TWO SHOWS ELECTION NIGHT. 2nd SHOW STARTS 11 P. M. (Buy seats now.)

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE

86th Street, near Lexington Avenue. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-Day, Tues. & Sat. 2:15

DIE TOLLE DOLLY (THE MAD DOLLY)

Played 1,000 Times in Berlin (90c to $1.50)

ICE SKATING ICELAND Session 10 A. M. to 1:30 & 4:30 P. M. exception Sunday morning and Monday afternoon. BROADWAY AT 53D STREET.

"Town Talk! Another reason why "The Man Who Came Back"

By Jules Eckert Goodman, produced by William A. Brady.

sells out every night.

Mary Nash heads the splendid cast.

48 St. Bryant 2628 **Playhouse** Matr. Wed. Sat. & Elect. Day.

LONGACRE 48th St. & B'way.

3 ELECTION WEEK MATINEES TUES. WED. & SATURDAY

H. H. FRAZEE ANNOUNCES

WM. COLLIER IS ELECTED TO TELL YOU

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

IS THE GREATEST OF FARCES

EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

SHUBERT THEATRE 44th W. of B'way. PHONE 6629 BRYANT. EVES. 8:15 MATINEES TUES. & SAT. 2:15

EXTRA MAT. TUES. (ELECTION DAY.)

BIGGEST MUSIC AND FUN HIT IN NEW YORK

OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS THE MUSICAL FARCE - SUCCESS -

SO LONG LETTY

BOOK BY OLIVER MOROSCO AND ELMER HARRIS. MUSIC BY EARL CARROLL

WITH CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST & BIG CHORUS

SEATS 6 WEEKS AHEAD

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S

Thes., 39th St., nr. B'way. Phone 1479—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

WILLIAM HODGE

With Apologies to Kipling.

Say, have you seen when Hodge leaves, Mister? Not this tide. Doesn't he tour soon in "Fixing Sister"? Not with this wind blowing and this tide.

THUS DOES NEW YORK REPLY TO THE CALL OF DISTANT CITIES, WHICH ARE ANXIOUS TO SEE WILLIAM HODGE IN HIS NEWEST SUCCESS, "FIXING SISTER." THE WIND IS BLOWING TOO FAVORABLE IN HIS DIRECTION AND DRIVING TOO GREAT A TIDE OF PATRONS TO THE MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE FOR HIM TO HEED THE CALL AT PRESENT.

FIXING SISTER

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

TRIANGLE THEATRE

Week of November 6

Dorothy Gish in "Atta Boy's Last Race"

Charles Ray in "The Honorable Algy"

Fatty & Mabel and 1 Other Keystone Comedy

Twice Daily and Sunday

Eve. 25 & 50 cts. Mat. 25 cts. | All Seats Reserved.

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Continuous Performance Election Day Only, 1-12 P. M. Complete Returns of National, State and Local Elections by Direct Wire.

MONTAUK TODAY at 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

Beginning Tomorrow Night with Matinees ELECTION, Wed. and Sat.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce

HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY

FRED NIBLO and ENTIRE N. Y. CAST.

NOV. 13.....THE LITTLE CAFE

KELLER'S SHUBERT MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY

THE MESSRS. SHUBERT Present

The Blue Paradise

With an Extra Matinee Election Day.

Week After—A. H. Woods Presents THE DOLLY SISTERS in HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

Nov. 20—RICH MAN, POOR MAN

Nov. 27—THE FLAME. Seats Now.

Say What You Will

a good dinner is, and always has been, an occasion for profound satisfaction on the part of all happily constituted people—enjoy such an occasion tonight by dining at Shanley's.

There's an entertainment of pleasing variety—twenty numbers—from seven to one.

You will enjoy the seven course luncheon—everyone does—75c (music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

SEE IT BEFORE ALL ELSE IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK.—TIMES.

AN ENCHANTING THING.—TIMES

PIERROT THE PRODIGAL

MUSIC THROUGHOUT

EVENINGS AT 8:45. LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44 St.

Matinees Wed & Sat. 2:30

A POPULAR SUCCESS.—MAIL.

AS FINE AN ACHIEVEMENT AS N. Y. HAS SEEN IN AGES.—TRIBUNE.

JOHN CORT Presents

3rd Month

LINA ABARBANELL

in the best CASINO show in years

FLORA BELLA

Great cast includes LAWRENCE GROSSMITH & CHARLES PURCELL

Special Matinee ELECTION DAY. Curtain at 8:45 Tuesday

CASINO B'way 39th St. Greeley 3846. Evs 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15

George Broadhurst's

Rich Man Poor Man

More interesting than any other play in town—*Times.*

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S

48th Street Theatre

Mats. Election Day, Thurs and Sat.

ASTOR THEATRE 45th St. & B'way. Tel. 297—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50

AYLOR HOLMES

HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN

COMPELS HONEST LAUGHS.

BY LONG ODDS THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN.

EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.

CORT HAS THE HIT

WEST 48TH ST. PHONE BRYANT 46 EVES. 8:20. MATS. WED. (POP.) & SAT. AT 2:20. SPECIAL MATINEE TUES. (ELECTION DAY)

2ND BIG CROWDED MONTH

UP STAIRS AND DOWN

OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS

IT'S THE *ONE* SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS IN NEW YORK

Seats now selling eight weeks in advance—INCLUDING SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY AND NEW YEAR'S MATINEES

HOP OFF THAT BABY VAMPIRE!

44TH ST THEATRE

THE FLAME

RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S Spectacular Play About Mexico

The Distinguished Cast Includes JOHN COPE, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, VIOLET HEMING, PEGGY O'NEIL And 50 others.

Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

THRILLS

COMEDY 41st, East of B'way. Phone 5194 Bryant.

Wash'n Square Players

LAST WEEK OF PRESENT BILL:

"A Merry Death"

"Lovers' Luck"

"The Sugar House"

"Sisters of Susanna"

Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

F. RAY COMSTOCK'S

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way.

Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.

N. Y. American says:

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BENA HOFFMAN

REGALLS BRITISH AID OF DEWEY AT MANILA

Earl Grey, Discussing the U-53, Says Admiral Informed Him How Germans Were Held Off.

TOLD IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Action Compared with the Alleged Conduct of American Destroyers Off Nantucket.

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—During the discussion in the House of Lords on Monday last regarding the operations of the German submarine U-53 off the coast of the United States, Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, in asking for assurances that reports regarding the conduct of commanders of American destroyers in this connection were incorrect, gave an interesting account of a conversation he had once with Admiral Dewey as to the action of Captain Chichester of the British Navy in Manila Bay at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Alluding to the question put by Baron Charles Beresford to Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, with regard to the German submarine operations, which Viscount Grey subsequently answered, Earl Grey said:

"My Lords, before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs answers the question put to him by the noble and gallant lord, I should like to be allowed to ask a supplementary question, of which I have given the noble Viscount private notice—namely, whether there is any truth in the statement in the press of Tuesday, Oct. 10, that the commander of the German submarine U-53 asked the commanders of the American destroyers Denham and Macdougal to clear out of the way so that he might have room to blow up the ships he was attacking, and whether it is true that the American destroyers promptly acceded to the German request? I sincerely hope the noble Viscount will be able to assure the House that there is no truth in the statement that American destroyers deliberately moved out of their position in the open sea in order to enable the German submarine to sink the merchant vessels, both British and neutral, which it desired to attack.

"To me it is so incredible that commanders of American war vessels should have acted in the way reported that I cannot and I will not believe it until all room for doubt has been removed. Such action on the part of American war vessels would involve a new and startling departure from the old traditions of mutual service between America and England in the cause of humanity. The custom—nobody knows this better than the noble and gallant lord who has just spoken—of both British and American sailors in all parts of the world to go spontaneously to each other's assistance in moments of difficulty has been so invariable that I had learned before the war to regard American and British ships as practically ships of one united fleet for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the highest interests of mankind.

"I hope I may be permitted to quote one illustration of the way in which this spontaneous mutual service has had far-reaching effects in promoting good-will between America and England. In 1905 I had the honor of meeting Admiral Dewey and some distinguished members of the American Senate at dinner in Washington. On that occasion Admiral Dewey narrated to me, in a voice and with gestures eloquently suggestive of the most grateful emotion, the story—at that time entirely new to me, and perhaps new to some members of your lordship's House today—of the way in which he had received invaluable assistance from Captain Chichester at Manila at a time of great anxiety. Admiral Dewey informed me that the presence at Manila of German cruisers with a heavier displacement than that of the American ships caused him to realize the grave character of the danger menacing his country in the event of the German ships beginning the hostile action, of which he at the time had reason to be apprehensive.

"He described how the whole American fleet watched in silent anxiety the visit of the German Admiral to Captain Chichester's ship and the intense relief, with which they saw, shortly after the German Admiral's return to his own ship, his Majesty's ships under Captain Chichester's command hoist their anchors and shift their anchorage to a position which placed them in the direct line of fire between the German and the American ships. No action has ever done more to promote the friendly feelings of one nation to another than that action of Captain Chichester, which I believe to have been absolutely spontaneous on his part and which action is well known to every officer in the naval service of the United States. I may be able to assure the House that the rumors attributing to American officers action so different from that of Captain Chichester are wholly and absolutely without foundation."

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Nothing Doing in the College Town in Summertime.

Only the dead sleep more serenely, more beautifully than the college town in Summer. When you enter it you feel that a peace that passeth all understanding has somehow descended upon the place. It is a woman whose lover is away and who spends the lazy days dreaming of him and waiting for his return.

Downtown, in the evening, girls saunter the streets in pairs and are not too scornful of the wandering commercial salesman. At the hotel lights are low and the lobby is quiet; in the bar are a few citizens, a drummer and maybe two or three students who are tutoring through the Summer.

Mornings on "The Hill" you get still more surely the sensation of loneliness. The clock in the library tower chimes the three-quarters, and like an echo come the soprano voices of the little group of left-over co-eds, singing behind the open windows of a conservatory.

The blue lake below you is unmarred by crew or sail. Even the bronze image of the friend of the founder, in the quandrangle, seems to relax a bit in its chair—and to be waiting for September and the breath of life.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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This Playerpiano touched the hearts of music loving people from its first introduction. Its medium size and low price fill a need that no other instrument has equalled.

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Those of reputable make and that can be put in excellent playing condition we pass through our workshop.

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Our Music Roll Department has become one of the most popular branches of our business.

Everything worth while that is published for the Playerpiano can be obtained from our immense stock. Our expert service is of practical use to any owner of a Playerpiano and will add greatly to the enjoyment and usefulness of your instrument.

We are giving some very special prices of unusual advantages to every owner of a Playerpiano, including Music Rolls, Music Cabinets and Piano Benches. If you are not already acquainted with this Department it will certainly pay you to become so at once.

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Men's Loeser-Tailored Suits at $20.
Men's Winter Overcoats at $20.
Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts at 48c.
Men's Silk Neckwear at 25c.
12½c and 16c Long Cloth at 10c and 12½c Yard.
Sale of Beaded Hand Bags at Half Price and Less.
Novelty Laces, 29c to $2.98, instead of 98c to $7.
10c to $1.50 Cotton Laces at 5c to 29c Yard.
25c Satin and Moire Striped Ribbons, 15c.
45c Satin Edge Moiré Ribbons, 29c.
German Silver Mesh Bags at $3.98 and $4.98. Values $6 and $7.
$1 Cloth Deep Back Sailor Collars at 79c.
Women's $5 Button Boots, $2.95.
19c to 25c Stationery, 2 Boxes for 25c.
Odd Lots of Linen Tablecloths at $2.75 to $5 Each.
Other Excellent Values in Thanksgiving Table Linens.
Women's Kid Gloves at $1.10, $1.19 and $1.35.

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Special Sale of Nightdresses at 65c, 98c, $1.25, $1.49 and $1.98.
Envelope Chemises at 98c.
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Linen Hand Drawn Hemstitched Scarfs at 69c. Values $1.
Special Sales in Infants' Wear.
Girls' and Misses' Bathrobes at $1.95 and $2.95.
50c Candlesticks, Complete at 39c.

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A strong 15-inch gold chain is attached to each. Very charming styles, and so fine a value at $2.25 that the forethoughted will wisely gather them in for holiday gifts.

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Made of selected musquash skins, seal dyed; lined with brocade silk; wide sweep; skunk collar.

Fine Coats at $125
Full 45 inches long, lined with brocade and with soft silks, outside pockets, double fur cuffs.

Beautiful Coats, $165 to $450
Full and semi-fitting models, 40 to 48 inches long, extra wide sweep. Lined with rich soft silks; outside pockets, large collars, plain or trimmed with contrasting furs.

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Hudson Seal (Musquash) Muffs, $10 to $38
Barrel, melon, ball, canteen, pillow and hour-glass shapes, very well made of carefully selected skins. Priced at *$10, $15, $20* and to *$38*, according to shape, sizes, quality of skins.

SCARFS to match, fancy shaped styles; Collars, Capes and long straight Stoles, *$7.50, $9.50, $15* and to *$82.*

Skunk Muffs, $20, $25 to $68
Barrel, melon, canteen, pillow and hour-glass shapes, made of selected skins.

SCARFS to match, animal and shaped models; Collars, Capes and long straight Stoles, *$10, $15, $25* and to *$115.*

Beaver Muffs, $15 to $25
Barrel shapes, richly tinted, lined with rich silks.

SCARFS to match, *$15* to *$42.*

Natural Raccoon Muffs, $10, $12.50, $15
Melon, barrel and pillow shapes; beautifully colored skins.

SCARFS to match; lined or double fur, *$10, $15* to *$25.*

Red Fox Muffs, $25, $35 to $45
Animal shapes, trimmed with head, tail and paws.

SCARFS to match, double fur and lined, *$20, $25* to *$45.*

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

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Some Third Less

GOOD offerings of Dinner Sets at reduced prices and especially attractive stocks of Dinner Sets at full prices. Despite the difficulties of importing dinner sets from abroad we are able to offer good stocks of English and Continental ware, in many cases in new and very unusually desirable patterns.

Also careful selections from the improved products of many leading American potteries.

$20 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $11.98
Good porcelain, plain shape; continuous border decoration in small flowers in green and red. Every piece gold traced; 100 pieces.

$22.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $17.98
100 pieces, plain shape; decorated in continuous floral border in autumn colors, bordered by line of gold and tracing in colors.

$40 China Dinner Sets, $29
Continuous border in two-tone green entwining small pink roses in clusters and bordered by line of gold. Knobs and handles covered with best coin gold; 100 pieces.

$50 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $35
French China Dinner Sets from the Lanternier Potteries. Rich border decoration in Persian colors; plain shape; knobs and handles covered with coin gold; 100 pieces.

Basement.

Men's and Women's
$3 INDIA Umbrellas, $2

THESE India Umbrellas are a special plum the clearance of several hundred upon which the makers have given us a concession. They are in men's and women's styles, with natural or mission handles and have covers of union taffeta silk, lustrous and exceptionally good wearing.

None will be sent C. O. D. None reserved for mail or telephone orders.

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November Sale of Handsome Silks
Special Event Offering Good Silks Low Priced

MANY OF THE SILKS included in this November sale are weaves which have already advanced so greatly in price that we are able to offer them at the sale prices only because our purchases were made some time ago when silks were not so costly. We believe that future events will justify the wisdom of every woman who utilizes this sale to secure for herself silks for several months.

36-Inch Colored Chiffon Taffeta Silks }
36-Inch Colored Satin de Chine, } ***$1.25***
Fine American-made Silks which are all silk and full yard wide. Such colors as ivory, turquoise, pink, beige, old blue, gray, plum, myrtle, brown, African, wine, navy, midnight blue, king's blue, Copenhagen, purple, white and black.

40-Inch Colored Georgian Crepe, }
40-Inch Colored Crepe de Chine, } ***$1.50***
Two of the most popular costume Silks. In either we can supply almost any shade that may be desired—rare colors as well as staple shades. Also white and black.

$7.50 to $15 Metallic Brocade Silks, $4.98
Handsome silks brocaded in silver and gold; no woman needs to be reminded of the vogue which such silks are having. About forty lengths in this offering, no two alike.

Exceptional Offerings of Black Silks
$1.25 All Silk Black Satin de Chine, *$1.*
Black Satin Messaline; limited yardage at *$1.*
None C. O. D.
36-inch All Silk Black Satin Duchesse, *$1.50.*
36-Inch All Silk Black Chiffon Taffeta, *$1.25*
36-Inch All Silk Black Faille Francais, *$1.50*
54-Inch Black Seamless Garment Satin, *$2.50* to *$3.98.*

Main Floor, Bond Street.

$6.95 Is a *Very* Little Price For Blouses of Such Smartness

MOST OF THEM are copies of Blouses at double and more this price and many of them practically reproduce high class imported models.

They are made of the fashionable Georgette crepe, of rich qualities of crepe de chine, of chiffon cloth, allover lace and soft rich satin combined with these.

A good model of chiffon cloth, navy or plum, made over white chiffon, has cuffs, vestee and sailor collar of white Georgette bordered with silk filet bands. One of Georgette, white or flesh, is bound with white satin on cuffs, square collar and front, bayadere tucked below the bust, double row of silver crochet buttons. Another of white Georgette has cape collar deeply scalloped and with edge of picoting and hemstitching in color; deeply scalloped rever-frills finished to match. Many other styles in these fabrics and many in suit shades.

Blouses, Very Exceptional at $3.95
Smart plaid silks, in rich dark colorings, designed for wear with tailored suits, with which they harmonize. Crepe de chine Blouses, good quality, white and flesh and a showing of other shades. Tub silks, tailored models, plain colors and stripes. Georgette crepe Blouses, white and flesh.

Blouses, $2.95; Made to Sell for More
Plaid silk Blouses, tailored styles, rich combinations of the darker shades. Fancy striped silks, most of them with the new type of convertible collar. Others of crepe de chine, tub silk, lace and Georgette crepe; a great diversity of models. Twenty and more new styles.

Second Floor.

Women's 12½c. to $2 Stockings, 10c. to $1.19

GOOD OFFERINGS tomorrow of women's Stockings in all fabrics from plain cotton to fine silks.

$1.19, reg. $1.35 to $2. Black and colored ingrain thread silk.
65c., reg. 85c. Black and white ingrain thread silk.
3 Pairs for $1, reg. 50c. Pair. Black, firm, lustrous silk lisle.
19c., reg. 25c. and 35c. Black, white and tan, lustrous silk lisle and silk fibre boot Stockings.
10c., reg. 12½c. Black and tan, fine cotton.

Children's 12½c. School Stockings, 3 Pairs 25c
Fast black ribbed cotton, well reinforced.

Men's 12½c. to 50c. Socks, 10c. to 3 Pairs for $1
Men's 75c. to $1.50 Underwear, 59c. to $1.29
Women's 29c. to 65c. Underwear, 19c. to 39c
Women's 50c. to $1.25 Combination Suits, 39c. to 79c
Children's Underwear, 25c. to 69c., Values to $1.25

Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods, Main Floor.

5,000 Yds. All Wool Dress Fabrics, 98c
Exceptionally Little for Their Quality

IT IS HARD TO FIND any kind of Dress Fabrics retailing at so little as 98c a yard in these days. We believe it impossible to find—elsewhere—such qualities and such variety of good weaves, dependable in every way, at this price.

These are pure wool, fast dye fabrics, including

Costume Serges — *Imperial Serges* — *Wool Poplins*
Granite Cloths — *Bison Cloths* — *Etc., Etc.*

The colors are: Browns, greens, burgundy, plum, taupe, garnet, reseda, amethyst, Copenhagen, navy and black.

Widths from 42 to 54 inches wide, and each one a wonderful value at 98c.

75c. Silk Warp Yard Wide Poplins, 68c

Nearly 4,000 yards of this lustrous round cord Poplin, in thirty of the season's best shades. Full 36 inches wide.

Tomorrow only at the special price of 68c. a yard. On special tables.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Framed Facsimile Oil Paintings
That Are Marvelous at $3.75
First Placed on the Market at $15

IT seems almost incredible that Pictures so fine, that look so exactly like beautifully done oil Paintings could be sold for $3.75—or even for $15.

Even the frames have the appearance of much greater value.

Yet by a clever process these beautiful Pictures are inexpensively produced—and we invite you to see with what fidelity the light shadow, brush marks and other details of the master artist are shown.

We have 100 of these Pictures to sell at $3.75, including "The Laughing Cavalier," "The Sistine Madonna," "King Charles I," etc.

Third Floor.

Savings of Over a Dollar on Each of These Smart Silk Petticoats
All This Season's Styles, $3.95, $5

SEVERAL hundred Petticoats of exceptional quality, this season's styles, and some of the very prettiest of those styles, a special purchase from a leading maker make up a very important sale tomorrow.

At $3.95, one model has a knee depth flounce set on with shirring and hemmed heading, irregular edge with narow plaiting. This is made of soft, good wearing changeable tafeta. Another model of plain color soft taffeta—the popular suit shades—has a deep flounce corded and finished at the foot with a narrow plaiting. Over this is set a flounce deeply pointed and with a narrow frill at the edge.

At $5, a good model of heavy, soft changeable taffeta, has a knee depth flounce sectoned by four heavy cords, the final section set on full and with a narrow plaiting at the foot. Several other good styles, plain and glace silks, at this price.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $6

SPLENDID Suits for school—splendid, too, for wear on occasions requiring more attention to dress.

Made of durable, well-woven, attractively patterned fancy fabrics and including too some blue serges.

All are tailored after Loeser specifications and will give the maximum of service purchasable at this price.

Mothers who have boys needing new clothes will do well to investigate this opportunity. Main Floor, Elm Place.

A Great Piano for Half a Century

The Kranich & Bach

IN the days of the Civil War the Kranich & Bach was a great Piano. It is still great now that more than fifty years have elapsed. The same ideal which inspired the making of the first Kranich & Bach is a daily inspiration in the Kranich & Bach factory; the employees who uphold that ideal are in many cases those who made the early Kranich & Bach instruments; the executive management stands for the same unswerving devotion to high ideals as in the beginning.

Not six other American Pianos have such a record of achievement—such a fixity of purpose. And it was because the Loeser Store (itself long established and animated by a definite purpose) could appreciate the aims and ideals of Kranich & Bach that this Piano finds chief representation among the six makes.

Five Other Noted Pianos

are to be seen exclusively at Loeser's hereabout. Among them are instruments for so little as $188, still more at medium prices and, last, the magnificent Kranich & Bach Player Grand Piano at $1,450. All these makes were chosen on a basis of quality; no other motive inspired their selection—no interest in the success of the makers, no prejudices, no ulterior motive of any kind. All available makes were considered. Those which seemed to offer the greatest actual value and the greatest assurance of satisfaction for YOU were chosen.

We do not know of another Piano Store in New York where equally disinterested principles have governed the selection of the Pianos for which the store is sponsor. We do not know of values to equal those offered at Loeser's today, nor do we know of a single store in the United States which offers Pianos of this character.

All Doubly Guaranteed and Sold On Your Own Terms—In Reason

Every new Piano and Player-Piano offered here is guaranteed (1) by the maker, (2) by Loeser's. These guarantees cover every conceivable cause for just dissatisfaction. They are an iron shield assuring your money's worth to the last cent. They safeguard you as no other guarantee can.

You are invited, too, to purchase these moderately priced Pianos and Player-Pianos on your own Terms—in reason. See the Pianos and Player-Pianos offered here—choose the make which pleases you best—decide upon a plan of purchase which is convenient.

Unless your plan is entirely beyond all bounds of good business we will accept it.

The Famous Kranich & Bach
Estey — *Francis Bacon*
Cabler — *Bjur Bros.*
Gordon & Son

$2 Royal Worcester Corsets, 95c

CORSETS OF COUTIL, models for stout figures. Low bust, rubber gore at bottom in back, spoon-shaped front steels, long hip. Top trimmed with embroidery. Six garters attached; extra sizes.

La Fleur Corsets, Special, 95c
Three models for average and slender figures. Pink coutil, one style girdle top with rubber insert, very low, medium length below waist; other low bust, long hip, elastic insert at bottom.

Also at this price some Corsets of the best known makes in models which have been discontinued. Coutil and fancy broche; values to $3.

R. & G. Corsets at 89c
Two models, one extreme low bust; other low bust; both with long hips; for average and slender figures.

Corsets, $1.95; Values to $5
Models for all figures. Pink coutil and broche, also some of white coutil. Sizes to 36; low bust, well boned, spoon-shaped front steels for stout figures. Models for average figures have low, medium and girdle tops, some with insert of elastic at top, others with elastic at bottom. Samples and discontinued models are included.

Second Floor.

Special Sale in Trimmings
Prices a Record for Littleness

TRIMMINGS of immediate fashion and service, decorative ornaments and short lengths and fur banding, special purchases and clearances from our own stocks.

Fur Bandings, Special, 49c
Black, brown and white coney, exceptional quality, full inch wide. Suitable for dress trimming, millinery, etc.

Remnants of Trimmings, Half Price
Odd Ornaments, short lengths of Trimmings, etc., just half price at 10c. to 98c.

Main Floor, Centre.

A 26-Piece Set of Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons in Case Complete for $5.50

ONE OF THE DAY'S RECORD VALUES which many people will find profitable as a gift suggestion.

Each set consists of 6 Dinner Knives, 6 Dinner Forks, 6 Table Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, 1 Sugar Spoon and 1 Butter Knife, all neatly arranged in a mirror covered case with one drawer.

Main Floor.

Section 3 | REAL ESTATE Queries on the Election

The New York Times.

ELECTION FORCAST | Section 3

XX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916. XX

DISPATCHES FROM ALL STATES INDICATE A CLOSE ELECTION

Result May Depend on Ohio and Illinois—Other Doubtful States Are Connecticut, Indiana Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington

As the campaign closes dispatches from correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES throughout the country indicate that the result of Tuesday's election still remains in doubt. In the Middle West, the Northwest, and the Far West, ten States which have been storm centres during the closing weeks of the campaign, and which together cast 121 votes in the Electoral College, are reported to present a situation too baffling to enable trained political observers accurately to forecast the result. Some of these doubtful States are reported to have decided leanings toward President Wilson, in others the situation is regarded as favoring the prospects of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee.

New York State is claimed by both the Republican and Democratic leaders, but reports from up-State counties, while showing a trend toward Wilson, indicate that New York City must roll up a majority for President Wilson above normal to give the State to him. THE TIMES does not assign New York to either candidate. Its 45 votes, therefore, do not appear in the table.

Here is a summary of the prognostications made by the correspondents in their dispatches, after interviewing political leaders of both the leading parties and making a survey and analysis of the situation in their respective States:

Electoral vote from "safe" Wilson States	207
Electoral vote from "safe" Hughes States	138
Vote from ten doubtful States	121
New York, unassigned	45
Total	531
Necessary to a choice	266

From the dispatches of THE TIMES correspondents it appears that the truly pivotal States in Tuesday's election are Ohio and Illinois. Both are in the doubtful column.

Ohio, with its twenty-four votes in the Electoral College, is reported to have leanings toward President Wilson so strong that there is every probability the State, which for weeks has been a battleground in the national fight, will wind up in the Democratic column.

Illinois, with its twenty-nine electoral votes, is claimed by the Republican leaders for Hughes, and is held by unbiased observers to have leanings toward the Republican nominee. But the women who vote there for the first time in a Presidential election hold the balance of power.

Women's Vote an Unknown Factor.

Great uncertainty prevails in both political camps as to the trend of the woman vote, which may decide the result in Illinois, and possibly in the nation, for it appears probable from THE TIMES dispatches that Mr. Hughes cannot lose both Ohio and Illinois and win the election.

Here are tables showing how THE TIMES dispatches indicate that the electoral vote will be divided, with the votes of the various States in the Electoral College:

FOR WILSON.

Alabama	12	Montana	4
Arizona	3	Nebraska	8
Arkansas	9	Nevada	3
Colorado	6	North Carolina	12
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	10	West Virginia	8
Missouri	18		
Total			207

FOR HUGHES.

California	13	North Dakota	5
Delaware	3	Oregon	5
Idaho	4	Pennsylvania	38
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	5
Kansas	10	Vermont	4
Maine	6	Wisconsin	13
Massachusetts	18	Wyoming	3
New Hampshire	4		
New Jersey	14		
Total			158

Here is a table showing States designated by THE TIMES correspondents as doubtful:

	Votes.
Connecticut	7
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
New Mexico	3
Ohio	24
South Dakota	5
Utah	4
Washington	7
Total	121

Sharp Fighting as Campaign Ends.

Reports from such States as Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, and Indiana, where three weeks ago conditions favored President Wilson, indicate that the Republicans have taken hold of the situation aggressively in the hope of checking the drift to Wilson and turning it to Hughes. How far they may have succeeded cannot be known until the votes are counted.

REPORTS FROM THE STATES.

Dispatches from Times Correspondents on the Eve of Election.

Following are dispatches from correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the different State capitals:

Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—In this and most of the other cities of the State the campaign closed tonight. Still Connecticut remains in the doubtful column. Of the 1,200,000 population in the State about two-thirds of it is centred in the nineteen cities of the State, with the one-third in the 150 smaller towns. If Hartford is a criterion of what the other large centres of population are likely to do, the State seems certain to upset the normal Republican plurality of 30,000 and give Wilson 5,000 or more. Unbiased observers for the most part agree that Connecticut will probably land in the Hughes column, but by a scant margin of less than 5,000. If the new voters should swing toward Wilson, which is the current report, the President will carry the State.

Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—Illinois may properly be classed as a doubtful State in the Presidential election. While the managers of both the Republican and Democratic Parties are claiming the State for their respective candidates by pluralities in the neighborhood of 150,000, there is secret misgiving and much doubt as to whether Illinois will go for Wilson or for Hughes. For the first time in the history of the State women will have the opportunity of voting for Presidential electors. No one has the slightest idea how the women are going to vote. They may vote as do their husbands, fathers, and brothers, but it would surprise no one if they took the bit in their teeth and voted as they pleased irrespective of male influence. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the woman vote will be divided along much the same political lines as have hitherto determined Presidential elections in this State. Should this be the case Charles Evans Hughes will undoubtedly receive the electoral vote of Illinois.

While there has been a strong and increasing tide of sentiment for Wilson in this State and the labor vote will largely be cast in his favor, the Republican managers are confident Illinois will be found in the Republican column. The general opinion, outside that expressed by professional politicians, is that Hughes will carry the State by between 40,000 and 50,000, a large falling off from the normal Republican plurality.

Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—Notwithstanding the claim of the Republicans that Indiana is "safe" for Hughes, an unbiased investigation indicates that the result in the State is still doubtful. The G. O. P. managers outwardly show the greatest confidence, but secretly are worried as to the outcome. There are many reasons for this unrest. The labor vote in this State is a powerful factor. The solid labor vote in a normally Republican stronghold, if it goes to Wilson, will be enough to pull the President through. There is no question that Mr. Wilson will get the greater percentage of this vote. Both parties have been making a strong bid for this important backing, but the Democrats have the lead. Another question is: Who will get the German-American vote? This is equally important as the labor vote. The Republicans two weeks ago said that Hughes would get the bigger slice of this vote, in fact, more than enough to offset what they would lose in the labor ranks. Later reports are not so encouraging to the Republican leaders, as it is an admitted fact that the speeches of Roosevelt have aided the Democrats in lining up a number of influential German-Americans not only in Indianapolis, but in Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, and Evansville. In Indiana the farmer vote, under normal conditions, is Republican, but it will not be as solid this election.

Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Michigan, normally a Republican stronghold, has become debatable territory, according to unprejudiced observers, and may for the first time in many years deliver its electoral vote to a Democratic nominee for the Presidency. There is a marked trend in favor of Wilson in the industrial centres. Detroit, ordinarily a Republican city by 25,000 majority, promises to upset all precedent by going for Wilson by a substantial plurality. Other industrial centres where polls have been taken favor Wilson, and Democratic managers are banking on the votes of these cities to overcome that of the agricultural districts, where the great Republican strength lies. Democratic leaders are also relying on members of the former National Progressive Party to aid them. The ex-Bull Moosers have kept part of their organization intact and worked hard for Wilson's re-election. The fact that the Republican National Committee headquarters and the State Central Committee are in open rupture over the conduct of the campaign in Michigan has occasioned that party's well-wishers a great deal of alarm. Estimates based on these conditions indicate that Mr. Hughes will carry the State by a small plurality, if at all, and that the Democrats also have a fighting chance to elect a Governor.

Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 4.—An impartial statement as to the political situation in this State would place Minnesota as doubtful, although the probabilities favor Hughes. The State has a normal Republican majority of overwhelming proportions. Early in the campaign it seemed unbelievable that Wilson could make sufficient inroads on Republican strength to seriously threaten the G. O. P. majority, but the unbelievable has come to pass and a week ago leading Republican politicians were frankly frightened. The last seven days have seen a partial recovery of confidence upon their part, although what this late optimism is based on is not readily apparent, and now they are claiming they will carry the State with a plurality of from 20,000 to 30,000. Wilson is very strong in Minnesota. Some prominent Republicans privately concede that he will carry Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, the three largest cities of the State, by fair-sized pluralities. But these three cities cast only about 25 per cent. of the State's total vote, and although Wilson may roll up a substantial lead here Republicans think the upcountry vote will cut this down and assure Hughes the State's electoral vote.

New Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 4.—In the face of unreserved claims of victory coming from both Democratic and Republican headquarters it is hard to tell which party will carry New Mexico. The State is normally Republican. Democrats, however, hope to overcome the usual Republican plurality. One of the reasons upon which they base this hope is that President Wilson's policy toward Mexico pleased many Spanish-Americans, who have more than 60 per cent. of the vote in New Mexico. Discontented Republicans have fused with Democrats in several counties, but whether their disaffection will have much bearing on the outcome is not known.

Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—No one knows what the voters of Ohio will do

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

Election Results to be Signaled from Times Tower

White Lights.....Wilson.
Red Lights.....Hughes.

Progress of the Presidential Election.

Two circles of powerful electric lamps, one circle of white and one of red, will blaze from the flagpole. If the white lights are on top, Wilson is leading. If the red lights are on top, Hughes is leading.

Result of Presidential Election.

WILSON ELECTED—White searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only white lights burn on the flagpole.
HUGHES ELECTED—Red searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only red lights burn on the flagpole.

Progress of Gubernatorial Election.

SEABURY IN THE LEAD—White searchlight to north, swinging up and down.
WHITMAN IN THE LEAD—Red searchlight to north, swinging up and down.
SEABURY ELECTED—White searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.
WHITMAN ELECTED—Red searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be two TIMES bulletin boards for election returns—one at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and the other at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.

Distribution of Votes in the Electoral College

The following table gives the number of votes in the Electoral College and the proportion of them assigned to each State:

Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	8
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4		
Nebraska	8	Total	531
Necessary to choice			266

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

We Give "Sperry" Gold Stamps

Redeemable in full books for $2.50 worth of merchandise as selected by you in any department of this store or for $2 in cash at the S&H office on the Fifth Floor.

MAIN FLOOR
Quadruple Plated Ware
At Special Pre-Thanksgiving Prices.

Quadruple Plated Fruit Compotes—burnished silver, gold lined, thread border.. $3.75
Quadruple Plated Bread Trays—highly polished, pierced scroll design border, shield for monogram in center.. $3.95
41 Pieces Rogers A1 Plated Ware.. $14.75
Choice of gray or bright finish, floral design, 41 pieces in chest, as follows:—

6 teaspoons	6 butterspreaders
6 coffee spoons	1 berry spoon
6 tablespoons	1 gravy ladle
6 forks	1 sugar shell
6 knives	1 cold meat fork
	1 butter knife.

SECOND FLOOR
Women's $6 "Foot-Mould" Novelty Lace Shoes
Reduced to $3.95

Despite the fact that leathers and shoe findings of all kinds are rising in price daily, Greenhut's announces this extraordinary reduction sale for tomorrow.
The shoes offered are stylish and of high quality—and the price has been cut simply because we cannot duplicate any more of these shoes to fill in our size ranges.
A Dainty Style As Illustrated.
Vamps of mahogany tan kidskin, now so popular, made over a neat and graceful fitting last. The uppers are of white kidskin. Hand-turned soles with covered Cuban Louis heels. All sizes 2½ to 7 in A to D widths.
This sale tomorrow, Monday—COME EARLY.

THIRD FLOOR
Clean Up Sale of Draperies
A collection of odd lots which will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices.
Lace Curtains

No. of Pairs.	Sale Price.	No. of Pairs.	Sale Price.
150	$1.49 pr.	50	$3.75 pr.
50	$2.95 pr.	50	$4.75 pr.

Verona Velour Portieres
Reversible. A choice quality in combinations of Green, Blue, Rose, Crimson, Mulberry, and Brown. 50 inch width, 2½ yards long. Two lots at $19.75 & $26.50 Pair

THIRD FLOOR
Wool Velvet Rugs
An excellent offering from our floor covering department. The savings are unusual and worthy of your attention.

Size.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$27.50
6 x 9 ft.	$14.75
6 x 9 ft.	$13.50

Axminster and Tapestry Rugs
Mill samples; mitred rugs; average size 6 ft. 6 x 8 ft. 9.
$7.50 Tapestry Rugs $3.75
$10.00 Axminster Rugs $5.75

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR
Sale of $5.50 to $10 Solid Gold "Wedgwood" Cameo Brooches and Lavallieres At $1.89

Most wonderful special purchase and sale the public has ever witnessed.
No less than 2,500 pieces of this exquisite "Wedgwood" Cameo Jewelry is embraced in this sensational distribution.
Wedgwood Cameo Jewelry is so refined in its character, and has been so well advertised in journals of national circulation, that it has been popularized as no other jewelry novelties on the market have been.
This is jewelry of marked distinction. Its beauty is irresistible, because of the graceful designs made to harmonize most effectively with every color in woman's dress.
"Wedgwood" Jewelry is the last word in fashionable jewelry—and is the best on the market today. These we offer stand supreme in quality and attractiveness. They are modelled from designs made exclusively for the Wedgwood producers after such celebrated sculptors as Flaxman, Hackman and Webber.
The Wedgwood Cameo is as prominent as art itself.
At Greenhut's for the remarkably low price of $1.89, you are invited to select from a wide range of exquisite designs, a few of which are illustrated in this advertisement.
Look for the "Wedgwood" trademark on the back of each cameo and satisfy yourself that these are genuine.
All of these pieces are set in 10-kt. solid gold. All the brooches have safety catches.
Hundreds of these Brooches are set with genuine Oriental Pearls. The number of Lavallieres is limited—so come early.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR
Sales for Women & Misses

Dresses at $9.75	Coats at $14.75	Suits at $19.50
Formerly $12.75 to $16.50	Formerly $16.50 to $19.50	Formerly $22.50 and $24.50

When you consider that these garments are in the height of style and developed of the most wanted materials, the wisdom of making your selection tomorrow is apparent.
This offering involves an exceptional array of modish styles and materials, which afford unusual money-saving possibilities.
Those who come earliest will secure the best choice.
For details of this sale please see our adv't. in today's American.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR
Liquors & Wines of Rare Goodness
The Finest Kinds and Qualities at Very Moderate Prices.
America's largest retail business, under a single roof, could not be developed from any other factors than quality and service. Extensive wine cellars back of this specialized business place us in a position for the purchasing and proper handling of fine grades of liquors and wines. We offer you here qualities and prices that cannot be secured elsewhere.

Scots Liqueur
CRAGBURN DISTILLERY'S OLDEST and FINEST. Chased out of its hiding place in the hills of Scotland by war's inexorable decrees.
This Cragburn 22-year-old Scots Liqueur has wonderful flavor, a delightfully mellow taste and bouquet that marks it decidedly a connoisseur's drink.
Rare quality is so outstanding its value might easily be placed at $20 a gallon. We offer it at $12 per gallon; in bottles, unlabeled, for.. $2.75

Jameson Irish, 23 Years Old
We have just received a small lot of Wm. Jameson's Pot Still Irish Whiskey. It is 23 years old, and, we believe, the oldest and finest Irish Whiskey available to-day. While the stock lasts it will be sold at $12 per gallon, in bottles, unlabeled, for.. $2.75

Corby's "Million Dollar" Canadian Rye
Corby's Celebrated "Special Selected" 7½-years-old Canadian Rye Whiskey, bottled in bond. Undoubtedly the finest Canadian Rye. We offer $ cases at $13.75; reg. $1.50 bottle at.. 1.25

Blue Grass Rye Whiskey
A rich, full flavored whiskey; aged for more than 10 years in special oak casks. Worth $6.00 per gallon, priced at.. $3.84

French Brandies

	Case 12 bots.	Per bot.
Imperial Carte d'Or, V. F. O. C.	$65.00	$5.00
Gold Label Fine Champagne Cognac	30.00	2.75
Magnier Blue Label, 25 years old	27.25	2.35
L. Sauvion & Co. 5-Star Cognac	22.50	2.00

Champagnes, Foreign and American

	Case 12 Bottles	Case 24 ½ Bot.
Lanson Pere & Fils, Extra Dry	$36.50	$38.50
Piper Heidsieck, Brut	38.50	40.50
Roederer Grand Vin: Sec	37.50	39.50
Ruinart Pere & Fils Brut	39.50	41.50
Pommery & Greno, Sec	39.50	41.50
Vve. Clicquot, Yellow Label	39.50	41.50
Krug & Co., Brut, Priv. Cuvee	38.25	40.25
Monarque, Special Dry	22.50	24.50
Club Imperial, Carte Blanche	18.75	20.75
Prince, Extra Dry	14.75	16.75

Moselle Wines
Bottled in Germany by Gebruder Ehrmann, Rudesheim & Trier. Wines marked * also in cases of 24 half bottles at $1 per case extra.

	Case 12 bots.		Case 12 bots.
Wehlener Auslese, 1907	$12.90	*Canzemer Berg, 1909	$17.25
*Erdener, Supr. Growth, 1911	14.75	*Scharzberger, 1902	17.25
*Berncasteler, 1909	15.40	Zeltinger Berg, 1909	18.00
Scharzberger, 1911	15.75	Josephshofer, Supr. Growth, 1911	18.50
Zeltinger Berg, 1908	16.00	Scharzhofberger, 1911	21.00
Berncasteler, Supr. Growth, 1911	16.25	Leiserer Niederberg, 1909	21.00
Zeltinger Schlossberg, 1908	17.00	*Berncasteler Cabinet, 1909, pints only	22.25

An extensive list of items featured in advance to cover Thanksgiving and Christmas requirements is now ready for distribution and will be mailed to any address upon request.

MAIN FLOOR
Learn to Knit & Crochet!
In connection with the sale of 'Golden Fleece' Yarns
Mrs. Lindenmayer, an expert in the art of crocheting and knitting, will give free instruction to purchasers of "Golden Fleece" yarns.
Demonstration ends Saturday, November 18th.

SECOND FLOOR
Sensational Triumph Over Advanced Prices In This Sale of Dress Goods at 78c
EVERYONE WHO BUYS MATERIALS is well informed of the great price advances. Those with full knowledge of existing WAR PRICES will not need to be told that our price for these fabrics is as low as the present wholesale cost.
ENORMOUS PURCHASES PLACED EARLY is the secret of the price concession.
FROM AMERICA'S FOREMOST MILLS these materials were bought before WAR PRICES became an established rule.
By simply charging the regular retail price we would profit enormously on this purchase. But that is not the Greenhut policy. We are only too glad to pass the result of our successful purchase to our patrons, thus inaugurating
The Most Astonishing Dress Goods Sale of the Season
Serges, Armures, Suitings, Poplins — Choice at 78c a yd.
None Worth Less Than $1, Some Worth $1.39 per yd.
All-Wool Serges—in black, navy, taupe, brown, green, Copenhagen, mannish blue, dark red; 42- and 44-inch widths; yard.. 78c
All-Wool Armure—black, navy and red; 42 and 50 inches wide; yard.. 78c
Shepherd Check Suitings—54 inches wide; yard.. 78c
Silk and Wool Poplins—black and all the wanted colors; 36- to 40-inch widths; yard.. 78c
Remnants Show Even Greater Reductions
Remnants of all-wool dress goods in suit, skirt, coat and waist lengths, of various fabrics, in different colors; widths from 36 to 54 inches; worth to $1.50 per yard. Special Monday, at, yard.. 78c

MAIN FLOOR
A Manufacturer's Sample Line of Madeira Doilies, Bread Trays, Luncheon Sets, Centerpieces and Scarfs
Offered at Much Below Their Worth
With your Thanksgiving needs in mind, this is an offering of the greatest possible interest at the present time.
The comparative prices speak for themselves as to the economy feature of this sale.
6-Inch Doilies—regularly 35c; each at.. 19c
10-Inch Doilies—regularly 50c; each at.. 24c
4x11-Inch Bread Trays—regularly 50c; each at.. 24c
24-Inch Centerpieces—regularly $3.50 to $5; each.. $2.45
15-Inch Napkins—regularly $5.50 to $6 dozen; sale, dozen.. $3.95
Scarfs—sizes 18x36, 18x45 and 18x54; regularly $4 to $6; each.. $2.95
Guest Towels—hemstitched linen; with colored borders; regularly 19c; each.. 12½c
$1.50 Yd. Table Damask—all pure linen; 70 inches wide; Irish make; choice patterns; yd.. $1
35c and 39c Turkish Towels—fancy colored; some with mill imperfections; many different styles; each.. 25c
Bed Spreads—just 500 full size hemmed crochet spreads; today the manufacturer's price is $1.60 each; tomorrow only we offer them at, each.. 1.29

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Stamps Also Given Thursday—Stamps "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

WIDE VARIETY OF INTERESTS MAKES ELECTION UNCERTAIN

CITY MAY DECIDE THIS STATE'S VOTE

Tammany Leaders Look for a Majority That Will Overcome "Up-State."

REPUBLICANS SAY IT WON'T

Estimates of Pluralities Supplied by Many of the County Chairmen.

It is admitted by leaders of both parties that the vote in New York City will practically determine the result in the State. A heavy Democratic vote in the five boroughs comprising the city, it is conceded, will be needed to meet the regular Republican pluralities coming down to the Bronx line. The estimate of the New York City vote varies greatly according to which party computes it. The Republicans say that the Tammany vote will not be as large as in other years and will fall far short of enough to overcome the Republican up-State lead.

On the other hand, local Democratic leaders are positive that New York City will roll up a big enough plurality to overcome anything that the up-State counties may furnish. To the charge that Tammany is not active in this campaign and is not doing anything to get the voters out, the leaders reply that the organization is thoroughly loyal to the ticket and that on top of the regular Tammany vote will be piled a big labor and Jewish vote. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic County Chairman in the city has given out any figures based upon the canvass of their leaders. Tammany district leaders did not hand in their estimates until late Friday night, and Leader Charles F. Murphy said he would not make any estimate public. Tammany's inside figures, as vouched for by leaders close to Murphy, put the Democratic plurality in the city at between 85,000 and 100,000. Some confident predicters make it much more.

The most conservative leaders believe that New York County will furnish a plurality for Wilson of 55,000 and that it may reach to 60,000. The Bronx is looked upon to furnish a plurality of 15,000, Kings 15,000, Queens 8,000, and Richmond 2,000. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, believes that the Democratic plurality in Kings will reach between 25,000 and 30,000. The Republicans say they will carry the county by a plurality of 5,000. Republican leaders also say the vote in Queens will be close, with the Democrats not getting more 2,000 or 3,000 plurality. Summed up, the estimate of the Democrats is that New York City will go for Wilson by 100,000. The Republicans do not concede more than 50,000.

REPORTS FROM CHAIRMEN.

Democratic and Republican Leaders Tell of State Outlook.

Here are estimates from Democratic and Republican County Chairmen in up-State counties regarding the outcome of the election in their districts, furnished in response to requests from THE NEW YORK TIMES:

ALBANY.
W. Williams, Dem.—No estimate.
J. Staley, Rep.—No estimate.

ALLEGANY.
W. M. Sweet, Dem.—No estimate.
P. W. Higgins, Rep.—No estimate.

BROOME.
W. H. Riley, Dem.—Wilson 500, Whitman 1,000, Calder 1,200.
W. L. Lewis, Rep.—Hughes 2,500, Whitman 3,000, Calder 3,000.

CATTARAUGUS.
D. McCarthy, Dem.—No estimate.
S. L. Andrews, Rep.—No estimate.

CAYUGA.
M. I. Koon, Dem.—No estimate.
A. E. Blauvelt, Rep.—No estimate.

CHAUTAUQUA.
S. S. Barber, Dem.—No estimate.
J. H. Prendergast, Rep.—No estimate.

CHEMUNG.
D. Sheehan, Dem.—Wilson 500.
S. Lowman, Rep.—Hughes 500, Whitman 2,500, Calder 500.

CHENANGO.
S. Ryan, Dem.—Hughes 900, Whitman 1,000, Calder 1,000.
J. S. Flanagan, Rep.—Hughes 2,300, Whitman 2,300, Calder 2,200.

CLINTON.
M. J. Callahan, Dem.—Wilson 200, Whitman 500, Calder 500.
T. Haughran, Rep.—No estimate.

COLUMBIA.
W. A. Mallery, Jr., Dem.—Wilson 500, Governor and Senator close.
Charles Tracy, Rep.—No estimate.

CORTLAND.
J. M. Greeman, Dem.—Hughes 1,000, Whitman 2,000, Calder 2,200.
C. Lusk, Rep.—Hughes 2,100, Whitman 2,800, Calder 2,250.

DELAWARE.
J. H. Maynard, Dem.—No estimate.
F. F. Foreman, Rep.—Hughes 3,000, Whitman 2,800, Calder 2,800.

DUTCHESS.
T. J. Herrick, Dem.—No estimate.
W. H. Hoysradt, Rep.—Hughes 3,500, Whitman 3,500, Calder 3,800.

ERIE.
D. J. Riordan, Dem.—No estimate.
H. S. Mason, Rep.—Hughes 6,000, Whitman 5,000, Calder 5,000.

ESSEX.
R. F. Hayes, Dem.—No estimate.
R. T. Kenyon, Rep.—No estimate.

FRANKLIN.
R. Wallace, Dem.—Hughes 2,000, Whitman 2,000, Calder 2,000.
F. Roy Kirk, Rep.—Hughes 3,000, Whitman 3,000, Calder 3,300.

FULTON.
J. F. Murray, Dem.—No estimate.
J. W. Titcomb, Rep.—Hughes 2,700, Whitman 2,700, Calder 2,700.

GENESEE.
J. Clark, Dem.—No estimate.
E. B. Parker, Rep.—Hughes 2,200, Whitman 2,400, Calder 2,500.

GREENE.
E. Mosher, Dem.—Wilson 100, Seabury 25, Senator close.
W. E. Thorpe, Rep.—No estimate.

HAMILTON.
C. L. Fry, Dem.—No estimate.
F. A. Call, Rep.—President close, Seabury 100, Senator close.

HERKIMER.
W. A. Ray, Dem.—Hughes 1,200, Whitman 1,400, Calder 1,300.
G. C. Moscrop, Rep.—Hughes 2,400, Whitman 2,600, Calder 2,800.

JEFFERSON.
S. R. Van Namee, Dem.—Hughes 2,400, Whitman 2,950, Calder 3,000.
A. C. Ryder, Rep.—Hughes 6,000, Whitman 6,000, Calder 6,800.

LEWIS.
M. D. Cornwall, Dem.—Hughes 800, Whitman 1,000, Calder 1,000.
E. J. Henry, Rep.—No estimate.

LIVINGSTON.
M. L. Gamble, Dem.—Hughes 800, Whitman 1,200, Calder 1,200.
W. B. Adams, Rep.—Hughes 2,000, Whitman 2,000, Calder 2,000.

MADISON.
H. T. Lewis, Dem.—No estimate.
H. B. Tallett, Rep.—Hughes 2,800, Whitman 4,700, Calder 4,700.

MONROE.
W. H. Tracy, Dem.—No estimate.
J. L. Hotchkiss, Rep.—Hughes 20,000, Whitman 25,000, Calder 30,000.

MONTGOMERY.
J. B. Turner, Dem.—Hughes 600, Whitman 600, Calder 600.
W. Wendell, Rep.—No estimate.

NASSAU.
T. O'Connell, Dem.—No estimate.
J. Wood, Rep.—Hughes 5,700, Whitman 8,500, Calder 8,000.

NIAGARA.
P. Clancy, Dem.—No estimate.
M. S. Niland, Rep.—Hughes 3,500, Whitman 8,400, Calder 2,000.

ONEIDA.
A. Merrill, Dem.—No estimate.
C. A. G. Scothon, Rep.—Hughes 5,500, Whitman 5,000, Calder 5,000.

ONONDAGA.
W. M. Mitchell, Dem.—No estimate.
W. A. Rial, Rep.—Hughes 9,500, Whitman 10,000, Calder 9,500.

ONTARIO.
M. S. Kelleher, Dem.—No estimate.
C. C. Sackett, Rep.—No estimate.

ORANGE.
H. W. Chadeayne, Dem.—No estimate.
J. S. Rose, Rep.—No estimate.

ORLEANS.
W. E. Dye, Dem.—Hughes 1,400, Whitman 1,500, Calder 1,600.
F. A. Waters, Rep.—Hughes 2,600, Whitman 2,300, Calder 2,100.

OSWEGO.
J. Gray, Dem.—Hughes 2,700, Whitman 2,700, Calder 2,700.
W. C. Richards, Rep.—Hughes 4,500, Whitman 4,200, Calder 4,800.

OTSEGO.
L. P. Butts, Dem.—No estimate.
W. L. Morris, Rep.—Hughes 1,000, Whitman 1,500, Calder 1,800.

PUTNAM.
A. C. Townsend, Dem.—No estimate.
J. R. Yale, Rep.—Hughes 100, Whitman 150, Calder 130.

RENSSELAER.
J. P. Judge, Dem.—Wilson 2,000, Seabury 1,800, McCoombs 1,800.
H. A. Lewis, Rep.—Hughes 2,400, Whitman 2,000, Calder 2,000.

ROCKLAND.
W. Schek, Jr., Dem.—No estimate.
G. B. Arnot, Rep.—Hughes 800, Whitman 200, Calder 300.

ST. LAWRENCE.
J. B. Kelly, Dem.—Hughes 4,500, Whitman 5,500, Calder 5,500.
H. M. Ingram, Rep.—No estimate.

SARATOGA.
W. H. Hickey, Dem.—Hughes 1,200, Whitman 800, Calder 1,500.
G. H. Whitney, Rep.—No estimate.

SCHENECTADY.
E. Clute, Dem.—No estimate.
W. S. Hamlin, Rep.—No estimate.

SCHOHARIE.
P. Slingerland, Dem.—No estimate.
C. E. Nichols, Rep.—Wilson 800, Seabury 100, McCoombs 100.

SCHUYLER.
J. M. Quirk, Dem.—No estimate.
H. H. Graham, Rep.—Hughes 900, Whitman 700, Calder 700.

SENECA.
A. Brooks, Dem.—No estimate.
N. J. Gould, Rep.—No estimate.

STEUBEN.
M. Cahill, Dem.—Wilson 1,000, Seabury and McCoombs close.
J. L. Miller, Rep.—No estimate.

SUFFOLK.
J. S. Dreyer, Dem.—No estimate.
J. S. Tuthill, Rep.—Hughes 4,000, Whitman 3,800, Calder 3,800.

SULLIVAN.
D. S. Avery, Dem.—No estimate.
J. T. Curtis, Rep.—No estimate.

TIOGA.
C. O. Sealoring, Dem.—No estimate.
F. C. Hill, Rep.—No estimate.

TOMPKINS.
A. G. Mintz, Dem.—No estimate.
R. G. Robinson, Rep.—No estimate.

ULSTER.
J. J. McGrath, Dem.—No estimate.
P. Elting, Rep.—No estimate.

WARREN.
M. J. Collins, Jr., Dem.—Hughes 1,000, Whitman 1,300, Calder 1,200.
F. C. Hooper, Rep.—No estimate.

WASHINGTON.
W. Quinn, Dem.—No estimate.
F. S. Parker, Rep.—No estimate.

WAYNE.
J. S. Brandt, Dem.—Hughes 2,500, Whitman 3,500, Calder 3,500.
C. A. Noble, Rep.—No estimate.

WESTCHESTER.
C. A. Cogan, Dem.—No estimate.
W. H. Hard, Jr., Rep.—Hughes 6,500, Whitman 6,500, Calder 6,500.

WYOMING.
J. Keenan, Dem.—No estimate.
J. E. Nash, Rep.—No estimate.

YATES.
T. J. Reynolds, Dem.—Hughes 700, Whitman 700, Calder 700.
W. S. Cornwell, Rep.—Hughes 1,400, Whitman 1,400, Calder 1,400.

A FORECAST FOR WILSON.

Prediction of Newspaper Correspondent After Trip Through Country.

David Lawrence in The Evening Post.

The table which is about to follow purports to be, not so much a prediction of what the actual result in each State will be, but rather a demonstration of the soundness of the writer's conviction that the re-election of Woodrow Wilson is assured, even conceding New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois to Mr. Hughes. The average man will say offhand: "Can Wilson win and still lose those States?" The list here appended shows that such is a very likely result.

Here are set down not only the States which in my opinion will certainly vote for Wilson, but also the States which I am far from sure will all vote for Hughes. If perchance all of these States do not vote for Hughes, the Wilson victory is even easier. But, you will say, Are there not some in that certain list which will fail to vote for Wilson? There may be, but they are fewer by a great many votes than the number of States which may not vote for Hughes. The ratio of doubt, in other words, favors Mr. Wilson. And by these ratios alone can forecasts be made in an election which is so likely to furnish surprises, so likely to find Minnesota, a hide-bound Republican State, turning over to Wilson and New Jersey, the President's own, voting for Hughes. But, at any rate, here is the list:

Forecast of Electoral Vote.

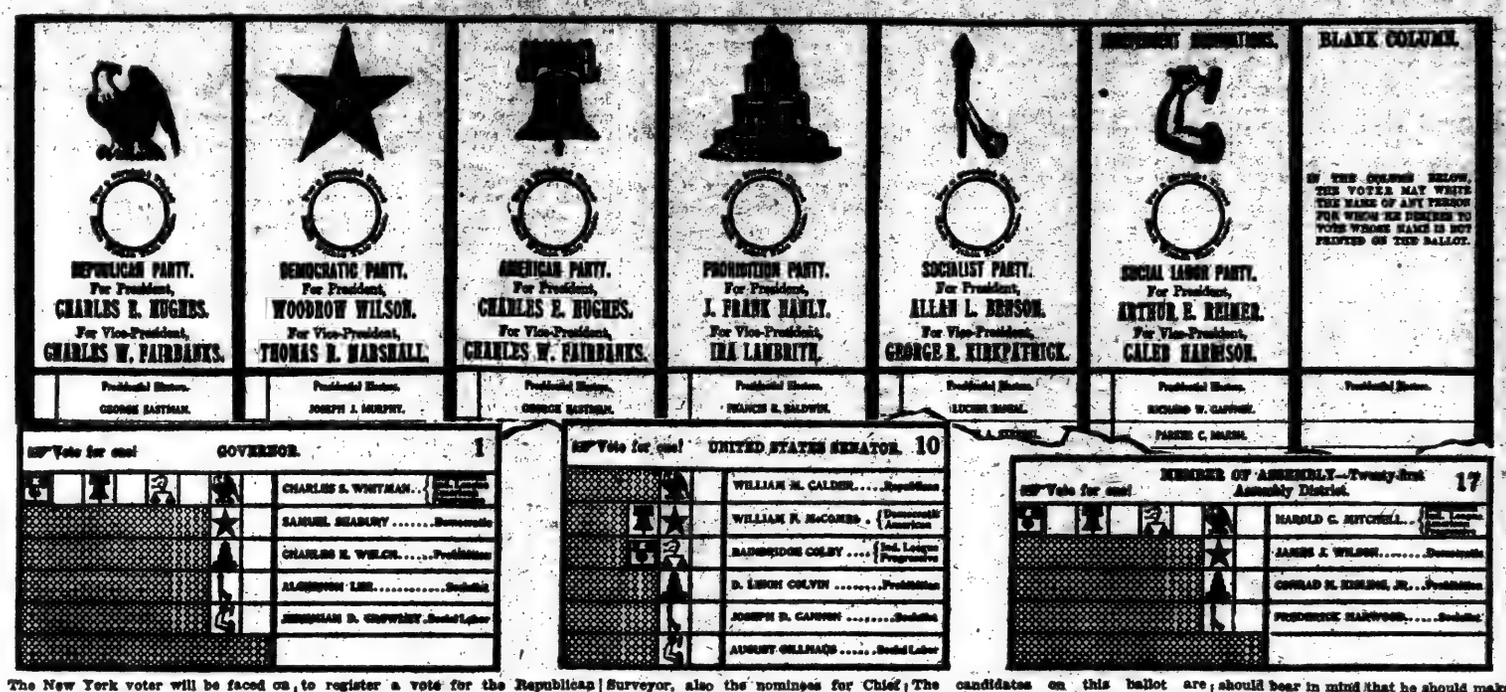
State.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	12	..
Arizona	3	..
Arkansas	9	..
California	13	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	..	7
Delaware	..	3
Florida	6	..
Georgia	14	..
Idaho	..	4
Illinois	..	29
Indiana	..	15
Iowa	..	13
Kansas	..	10
Kentucky	13	..
Louisiana	10	..
Maine	..	6
Maryland	8	..
Massachusetts	..	18
Mississippi	10	..
Missouri	18	..
Montana	4	..
Nebraska	8	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	..	4
New Jersey	..	14
New Mexico	3	..
New York	..	45
North Carolina	12	..
North Dakota	..	5
Ohio	..	24
Oklahoma	10	..
Oregon	..	5
Rhode Island	..	5
South Carolina	9	..
Tennessee	12	..
Texas	20	..
Virginia	12	..
West Virginia	8	..
Wisconsin	13	..
Wyoming	..	3
Michigan	..	15
Minnesota	..	12
Pennsylvania	..	38
South Dakota	..	5
Washington	7	..
Utah	..	3
Vermont	..	4
Total	267	248

Necessary to choice, 266.

Frankly, I do not expect that the final figures will be like the above, though I should not be surprised to find the result as close As I have said, the table is presented more to prove the contention that Mr. Wilson has a better chance of winning than has Mr. Hughes, for the average man, I assume, is not so much interested in exactly how the votes are distributed as who will be the victor.

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT TO BE USED BY VOTERS ON TUESDAY

A Separate Ballot for State Officers and One for Referendum



The New York voter will be faced on Tuesday with the problem of voting an entirely new form of ballot. There will be three separate ballots, and in New York County this will mean the making of twenty separate cross marks. One ballot will contain the names of the Presidential electors, another the names of the candidates for State offices, United States Senators and Representatives, State Senators and Assemblymen, Judges and other officials, and the third Question No. 1 and Proposal No. 1.

The Presidential ballot will be the only one on which the voter can make one mark in the circle under the party emblem. Although in each party column on this ballot there will be printed the names of the forty-five candidates for Presidential electors, the voter need only make a cross, in pencil, in the circle under the party emblem. The first column contains the Republican emblem, that of the eagle. A cross in the circle under the eagle is all that is necessary to register a vote for the Republican candidate for President.

The second column contains the Democratic emblem, the black star. The third is that of the American Party, the Liberty Bell; the fourth, the fountain for the Prohibition Party; the fifth, the hand and torch for the Socialist Party, and the sixth, the arm and hammer for the Social Labor Party. A cross in the circle beneath any one of these emblems marks the voter's choice for the ticket he wants to vote. A cross mark in any circle is a vote for every one of the forty-five electors in the group underneath. The Progressive Party has no column on the ballot, as it indorsed the Republican electors and took no action to file a list of its own.

On the other ballot handed the voter will be printed the names of the candidates for State offices, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, also the nominees for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, United States Senator, President of the Board of Aldermen, Justices of the Supreme Court, Justice of the City Court, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, Representatives in Congress, State Senator, and Member of the Assembly. Several of these offices appertain only to New York City.

There are no emblems across the top of this ballot and no circles. Each candidate must be voted for separately. A city voter expressing a preference for all of the candidates will have to make seventeen different crosses in as many different squares adjoining the party emblems. No single mark in any one place will vote for the candidates of any political party for every office covered by the ballot. The voter must put a separate lead pencil cross mark in the blank square opposite the name of every candidate he wishes to vote for.

The candidates on this ballot are grouped according to offices, not according to parties. The party to which a candidate belongs is shown by the emblem in the square opposite his name. There is a blank square immediately to the left of the candidate's name and to the immediate right of the emblem. If a candidate has the indorsement of more than one party that party's emblem is in a separate square on the same line.

Governor Whitman, for instance, was indorsed by three parties. The voter wishing to vote for him must place his cross in only one of these squares. The Republican should make his mark in the square alongside the eagle, the Progressive in the square alongside the moose head, the Independence Leaguer in the square alongside the hand and scales, and the American Party men alongside the liberty bell. Judge Seabury is not indorsed by any outside party, and the only space requiring a cross in his case is that opposite the star. The voter should bear in mind that he should make only one cross in voting for Governor and only one cross in voting for his choice for Assemblyman.

The squares for voting appear alongside each of the emblems only in the case of the Governor and Assemblyman because a record must be kept of the number of voters in each political party in order to establish that party's standing in the primaries. A party polling less than 10,000 votes ceases to exist. The Governor is elected every two years and the Assembly every year, and the party vote for the candidates for these two offices will establish a check.

The third ballot which the voter will receive before he goes into the voting booth will contain the printed Question No. 1 and that of Proposal No. 1. These questions are to be decided by popular referendum. Question No. 1 is this: "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Proposal No. 1 is whether a bond issue of $10,000,000 shall be authorized to be spent in extending the forest preserve lands and improving the Palisades Interstate Park. The voter must vote on each of these separately.

WOMEN MAY SWING VOTE IN TWO STATES

In Illinois Some Leaders Think They Will Carry the Election for Wilson.

THE NEVADA VOTE DIVIDED

Suffragists Have High Hopes of Electing Miss Rankin to Congress in Montana.

Woman suffrage leaders hope that on Tuesday the women's vote will carry the national election, that it will be large enough to set at rest the charge that women are indifferent to politics, and that it will put one woman in Congress and hundreds of women in State and local offices. They hope also that men's votes will add West Virginia and South Dakota to the suffrage States, making a total of fourteen.

The candidate whom the women suffragists expect to be the first woman to hold a seat in Congress is Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missouri, Mont. She is on the Republican ticket as one of the two candidates for Congressmen at Large from Montana. Miss Rankin, who is a handsome and vigorous woman, with a wealth of red hair, showed her power as a vote-getter in the primaries, where she won easily. With her oratorical power and her picturesque appearance, she would be a striking addition to the House of Representatives.

More important than electing a single woman, however, is the question of showing the power and interest of women in politics, and the suffragist leaders are most intent on the Illinois campaign, where it has seemed highly probable that they would swing the election to Wilson against a male majority for Hughes. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who arrived in this city recently from the fight for woman suffrage in West Virginia, said that, not having a vote herself, she felt it beneath her dignity to give political support to any candidate, but she asserted that the Democratic arguments had been potent with the women of Illinois, that those of the Republicans had been weak, and that the women's votes were extremely likely to carry the State, and perhaps, therefore, the election for Wilson. When asked about the stock anti-suffrage argument that women vote just as their men do, Dr. Shaw said:

"If that were true there would be no opposition on the part of the men to giving us the vote. Furthermore, the evidence is the contrary is the hard fight which both sides have been making to get the vote of the women. It does not look as if they expected it blindly to follow the vote of the men.

"Certain arguments bring one response from men and often a very different one from women. The strong argument which the Democratic women have been using in Illinois is that the President kept the country out of war. I believe that has been very effective. The Republicans have made some appeal to the votes of women on the question of preparedness, but I doubt if it has had much weight."

Dr. Shaw admitted that the evidence was not clear that women were inevitably pacifists and that it was confusing that just at the time that Lord Northcliffe was converted to suffrage in England because the women there held set their face against the pacifist clamor, the women of Australia and New Zealand overwhelmingly defeated conscription by their large response to pacifist appeals.

Three other electoral votes which may be delivered by the women are those of Nevada, where the result is very doubtful. In this State and in several others the Socialists have complicated matters by making a vigorous campaign with the women and by nominating a woman to office. In the other suffrage States the vote does not promise to be close and political observers say that it is not likely that, of the ninety-one electoral votes cast in women suffrage States, more than the thirty-two of Illinois and Nevada are likely to be turned as a result of special appeals to the women.

But the Wilson supporters do not have things their own way in all of the women suffrage States, for the reason that the National Woman's Party has officially put itself on record against the Democrats on account of the failure of President Wilson to promise to advocate a Federal suffrage amendment, as advocated by Hughes. The efforts of the Western suffrage organization, however, according to observers, have not been sufficient in Illinois to offset the influence of prominent women like Jane Addams and Ella Flagg Young, who are campaigning for Wilson because he avoided war.

The greatest political activity among suffragists is in Kansas, where there are 260 women running for office on the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist tickets, running against men and running against each other. The Republican Party in that State made a grave mistake in failing to name a woman on its State ticket, and is in danger of losing the State election and jeopardizing the electoral vote of Kansas for its short-sighted conduct.

The twelve States in which women will vote are California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Montana, Illinois, Nevada, Kansas and Oregon. Careful estimates made by TIMES correspondents in the woman suffrage States show that they will cast between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 votes. Ordinarily the men have outnumbered women in the voting in suffrage States by from five to three to one, but Dr. Shaw declares that the women's vote will be unprecedently heavy this year.

"There has never been an election," she said, "when the women took so much interest in politics and the men so little."

DISPATCHES FROM ALL STATES INDICATE A CLOSE ELECTION

Continued from Preceding Page.

in this election, but it does not seem possible at this time to swing the State from President Woodrow Wilson, whose strength has grown rather than abated. There is a big vote that has never expressed itself and that has refused to give political canvassers an inkling how it stands. One reason for Mr. Wilson's gain in strength is the visit which he paid to Ohio. Without any effort a reception was given to him that dwarfed any demonstration given to Mr. Hughes on any of his four trips. Then, too, there has been among voters of foreign birth a strong feeling over the revival of racial intrigues and a heavy vote will be cast for Mr. Wilson among Germans and Irishmen that otherwise would have gone to Mr. Hughes. The employing class, as a rule, has not the interest in the election of Mr. Hughes that it had in the election of William McKinley. There is a widespread feeling that President Wilson will heed the demands of business if protection becomes necessary after the war and there is greatest fear at this time of agitation and change in the conduct of the Federal Government. Democrats, basing their estimates on their own polls, on reports of sentiment, and on the more conservative of the two State-wide straw vote canvasses, say that 100,000 plurality for Wilson is moderate and they would not be surprised to see it go to 200,000.

South Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 4.—This is one year when forecasters in South Dakota are at sea. The Democrats declare that they will carry the State for Wilson by a majority which may run as high as 10,000. The Republicans say they will win the State for Hughes by at least 10,000, and will elect the whole State ticket. As to which forecast is right it is impossible for impartial observers to say. There is no question that farmers heretofore steadily Republican are now intending to vote for Wilson, and base their position on the statement, "What is the use of changing when everything is going all right." The German population of the State was shown by the last census to be 27 per cent. The vote represented by this element is strongly anti-Wilson and for Hughes.

Utah.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 4.—This year there are indications that the Mormon Church will not interfere in the political situation. As a matter of fact, apostles of the church have been making political speeches for both sides throughout the State. Betting favors Wilson 10 to 9, and it favors the Democratic candidate, Simon Bamberger, at even better odds. Bamberger is a Jew, and if elected he will be the first non-Mormon Governor Utah has had since Statehood. Democrats profess to believe that the State will go Democratic, and there seems to be good ground for their optimism.

Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—Until a month ago, Washington was classed among the safely Republican States, but since then the Wilson sentiment, which had been unorganized, gave the Republicans serious cause for alarm. With both sides claiming the State by a plurality of 10,000, it would be prudent to put Washington in the doubtful column. Whichever way the State goes the plurality will be small. Four years ago this State went for Roosevelt, with Wilson second and Taft third. The combined Taft-Roosevelt vote would give the Republicans a heavy majority. However, it is apparent to both Republicans and Democrats that neither side will have a wide margin.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—New Jersey will go Republican next Tuesday, in the opinion of persons whose forecasts have been accurate in other elections. What plurality the State will give Hughes, however, is much in doubt. Some figure it as high as 30,000. New Jersey Legislature will without doubt be Republican in both branches. The Democrats concede that they will be unable to gain control of the Senate. If the Republican candidates for Governor and United States Senator run as well as they expect and carry the local tickets with them, the Assembly will also be won by a good majority.

West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 4.—President Woodrow Wilson's strength in West Virginia grows hourly, and indications point to the biggest Democratic victory in this State since West Virginia "broke the solid South" and switched over to the Republican column. Although publicly expressing confidence of victory, Republicans secretly admit their fears, and many leaders have declared that the Democratic ticket, both national and State, will win this State. Wilson, it is thought, will carry the State by from 10,000 to 20,000, and the Democratic State ticket will win by a smaller vote.

Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 4.—In Montana President Wilson's strength seems to be greater than that of Hughes, although there has been a noticeable change of sentiment in the last three weeks. Whether this will swing enough votes to Hughes to give him a plurality in this State is questioned. Indications point to the election of Pray (Republican) over Myers (Democrat) for United States Senator by a majority of at least 5,000, and unless there is a marked change in sentiment between now and Tuesday, Miss Jeannette Rankin and George W. Farr (Republicans) will be elected to Congress over John M. Evans and Harry B. Mitchell, (Democrats.)

Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Leaders of both parties in this State are making extravagant claims. The Republican leaders, though not at all confident about carrying the State for Hughes seem certain that instead of sending their usual two Congressmen back to Washington this year they will send four. J. Campbell Cantrill, campaign manager of the State for the Democrats, does not believe in making predictions, but he says the State is safely Democratic. Figures obtained from counties make the State Democratic by about 13,000.

Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 4.—Pennsylvania will probably give Hughes a majority ranging between 250,000 and 300,000. It has given some phenomenal majorities in the past, Roosevelt, for instance, having nearly half a million when he was a candidate for President in 1904. The Progressives have nearly all returned to the fold, but here and there are signs of weakness, especially on the part of men who can never forget that Senator Boies Penrose is Republican boss of the State. While William Flinn of the western end of the State is in line and in hearty accord with the State administration, he and P. A. Van Valkenburg, his political partner, are very weak in their support of Hughes. The Democrats, unless there should be a landslide, will not elect more than four Congressmen in Pennsylvania.

Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Political observers are almost unanimous in the belief that President Wilson will carry the State next Tuesday by a majority ranging from 25,000 to 30,000 votes. That he will lead the ticket by from 5,000 to 10,000 votes is also conceded. This is accounted for in some degree by the fact that many Republicans are supporting the President because of his success in keeping the country out of war. Democratic speakers, who have been canvassing for the State ticket, report a condition of general apathy with respect to State politics, but find that Wilson is stronger than his party in practically every county.

Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Wilson will carry Nebraska by from 15,000 to 18,000 according to estimates that are considered conservative. Democrats are claiming the State by even larger majorities and most Republicans have practically conceded it to Wilson by a small figure. Republicans are now making their fight for the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator G. M. Hitchcock, a Democrat. Hitchcock is a candidate for re-election and all the strength of the Republicans is directed against him. Hitchcock's chances of election are good. Victor Rosewater, formerly the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, asserts that Hughes will carry Nebraska by a good majority.

Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Indications based on a careful canvass of Missouri show that the State's eighteen electoral votes will be given to President Wilson and that the entire State Democratic ticket headed by Colonel Frederick D. Gardner of St. Louis, will be elected. Senator James A. Reed of Kansas City is assured of re-election and the Congressional delegation probably will remain unchanged, the Democrats electing fourteen and the Republicans two. Congressmen Meeker in the Tenth and Dyer in the Twelfth (both in St. Louis) are the Republicans who will be returned. The Republicans are claiming the State for President, Governor, and Senator but declined tonight to give any figures.

Wyoming.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 4.—Reports received from various parts of Wyoming indicate that Hughes will carry the State by about 5,000. The majority of Congressman Frank W. Mondell over John D. Clark will probably be about 6,000, and Mondell's election is now practically conceded by the Democrats. The fight between United States Senator Clarence D. Clark, who is a candidate for re-election, and Governor John B. Kendrick is a particularly bitter one, as former Governor and ex-United States Senator Joseph M. Carey is supporting Kendrick. Indications point to Senator Clark's re-election by about 3,000 majority. Many influences are at work which may affect results materially. The Mormon vote, which will be a considerable factor in Wyoming, is reported to be solid for Senator Clark, while the vote of the railway men will be cast against Hughes.

Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4.—Vermonters are apathetic as regards the Presidential election, although it is certain that this State, one of the two which gave Taft electoral votes in 1912, will give Hughes a handsome majority. Democrats have made no effort whatever in behalf of Wilson and outside of county officials every candidate who is on the Republican ticket, Senator, Congressmen, and Governor, will win without effort.

Rhode Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—On the eve of election, Rhode Island is regarded as safely Republican. It is estimated that the State will go for Hughes by from 10,000 to 13,000 votes. For the first time the election of United States Senator is by popular vote and there is a great deal of uncertainty as to the result. Senator Henry F. Lippitt is the Republican candidate and opposed to him is former Congressman Peter G. Gerry. The Republicans are making every effort to re-elect Senator Lippitt, while the Democrats assert that Mr. Gerry is practically assured of election.

Oregon.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—Oregon undoubtedly will be in the Republican column this year if present signs come true. The Republicans say they will win by 10,000 majority over the Democrats. The Democrats also express confidence of carrying the State, and Chairman Samuel White of the State Democratic Committee says that Wilson will win by 10,000 votes. The result will be close either way it goes.

Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 4.—The Democrats are claiming this State for Wilson by a majority ranging from 30,000 to 40,000. The Republicans say they will win by not less than 10,000 votes. Indications are that the State will easily go Democratic. Two years ago the State Democratic ticket, with one exception, was elected by an average of 32,000, and "Wilson," says Chairman Rainey of the State Executive Committee, "appears to be from 10,000 to 20,000 stronger than our party was two years ago."

North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 4.—Indications are that North Dakota will go for Hughes, although the vote promises to be close. The normal Republican plurality is between 22,000 and 25,000. Much of the German vote, which is a considerable factor, has been alienated by the Democrats. Wilson is stronger in North Dakota than his party, and the appeal that he has kept the nation out of war is attracting the independent voter. The farmers' non-partisan movement which defeated the Hanna political machine has done much to disrupt party organization, and there will be more independent voting in this State than at any time in its history. All of which will assist Wilson.

Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—President Wilson will get the electoral vote of Maryland if the Democratic leaders in this city get out the vote and if the thousand or more Democrats who voted for Roosevelt in 1912 vote this time for Wilson. Maryland is the closest State in the Union in national elections. In Baltimore City the Republicans have the better showing on the new registration. While Maryland is normally Democratic anywhere from eight to fourteen thousand, there has been so much dissatisfaction with the State organization in recent years that the majority has been dwindling. This year there is a break in the Democratic lines more pronounced than at any time since 1900. The city machine, controlled by Henry Ffon. J. Mahon, is swayed against the State organization headed by United States Senator John Walter Smith and Governor Harrington. The vote for Senator will be close, but it is more than probable that the Republicans will gain one or two Congressmen. They have now only one out of six Representatives.

Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Hughes will carry Massachusetts by 75,000 plurality, according to men whose judgment in political contests is considered good. These men put McCall's plurality for Governor at 50,000, and say that Senator Lodge will be re-elected by at least 100,000. While it is probable that the State will return a Republican plurality and that the Democrats will elect only a few members of the Legislature, pluralities as large as those mentioned may be overestimates. Governor McCall has not made a popular Executive, and it is thought likely that his vote will fall far short of that given to Hughes.

California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—California will give Hughes a substantial plurality, according to the estimates which have been made of the entire State by independent investigators. This forecast is based also upon the fact that Governor Hiram W. Johnson has thrown his full strength in behind Hughes, and the full force of the State organization controlled by Johnson is in the campaign openly and actively for the Republican Presidential nominee. Governor Johnson as the Republican and the Progressive candidate for United States Senator will, according to the same tests, receive an enormous plurality over George S. Patton, the Democratic candidate.

Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—The best estimates on the result of the election in Wisconsin give the State to Hughes by a narrow but safe plurality. That Hughes will win is admitted by some leading Democrats. The uncertain quantity on the eve of election is the attitude of the big Scandinavian population of the south central part of the State, especially about Madison, where La Follette's strength is greatest. The Scandinavians are said to be wavering in their steadfast Republicanism, and may be strongly for Wilson. This, if true, is a result of the failure of Senator La Follette to come out for Hughes.

The Republican Committeemen figure that 15,000 will be the least majority Hughes can get in the State under present conditions. It is certain that the Germans, even the German Democrats, are for Hughes, and this will counterbalance the possible defection of the Norwegians.

Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—Notwithstanding the intensely bitter factional fight within the ranks of Delaware Republicans, this is not affecting the Presidential situation, and Delaware is expected to give a majority of between 2,000 and 4,000 to Hughes. Even the most sanguine of the Democratic leaders have little hope of carrying the State for Wilson, but they do expect other victories because of the fight within the ranks of the Republicans. The re-election of United States Senator Henry A. du Pont and Congressman Thomas W. Miller, the regular Republican nominees, is extremely doubtful because of the fight being waged against them by Independent Republicans, headed by Alfred I. du Pont, by means of a third or so-called Progressive ticket. Should the Republican State ticket pull through its majority will probably not exceed 1,000.

Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4.—The best posted among the Republicans say Hughes cannot expect more than 20,000 to 25,000 over Wilson in this State, due to the desertion of 20,000 or more Republican women to Wilson on the war issue. Governor Capper will have around 60,000 majority. The Republicans say they will elect all of the eight Congressmen, but it looks like a division—six Republicans and two Democrats. The Democrats claim Wilson will win in the State by from 35,000 to 40,000, but this is not considered likely by impart

CLOSE CONTEST FOR CONGRESS---SOCIALISTS EXPECT GAINS

LIKELY TO REDUCE SENATE MAJORITY

Republicans Will Win Many Vacancies, Even with a Wilson Landslide.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM HOUSE

But the Majority Will Probably Be of the Party Which Gains the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The closeness of the Presidential race is reflected and emphasized in the contests for control of Congress. Reports from most of the districts indicate that the majorities either way will be very small, and in many cases there will be pluralities. With comparatively few votes to be polled by Prohibitionists, Socialists, and candidates of the other minor parties, the probable election of Republican and Democratic candidates by pluralities instead of majorities brings out sharply how evenly divided is public sentiment.

One of the curious sidelights thrown on the Presidential situation by the Congressional contests is that President Wilson is strong in States normally Republican, while in the South, which sends Democratic electors to the Electoral College, the trend toward Republican candidates is very marked. There is this difference, however, that the Republican drift to Wilson in Northern and Western States may be sufficient for him to overcome normal Republican majorities, but in the South there is no prospect that Hughes will make any heavy inroads on its solidarity. This may not apply on Nov. 7 to Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, where Republicans are making strenuous efforts in behalf of Hughes, but it is applicable to the rest of Dixieland. The managers of the Republican Congressional campaign say they have good reason to believe that they will reduce Southern Democratic representation in Congress.

Senate to be Democratic.

Even the most optimistic Republicans have practically abandoned hope of wresting from the Democrats the control of the United States Senate. The ultra-optimists can only figure out a majority of one and then with reservations. They hope for an even break that will give the deciding vote to the Vice President of the United States, and the hope includes the success of the Republican Presidential ticket, which will make Mr. Fairbanks the Senate's presiding officer, a place he filled when he was Vice President in the second Roosevelt Administration.

The Democratic majority in the Senate, counting Fernald, Republican, elected in Maine in September to fill a Republican vacancy, is sixteen. To overcome this in the next Congress the Republicans must make a net gain of eight and the Vice Presidency. The Republicans have already made one gain for the next Congress through the September election of Hale of Maine, to succeed Johnson, Democrat. This makes it necessary for the Republicans to obtain a net gain of seven with the Vice Presidency. In the thirty-three Senatorial contests this year, two in Indiana and one each in thirty-one other States, the places to be filled are held in the present Senate by seventeen Democrats and fifteen Republicans, with one Democratic vacancy. Put in one way, the Republicans to gain the Senate must elect members of their own party in place of the fifteen Republicans whose terms will expire and seven of the Democratic places, as well as get the Vice Presidency. But the Republicans, according to present indications, will not elect their candidates to every seat in the Senate now held by a Republican.

The best information obtainable indicates that the Republicans will reduce the Democratic majority in the Senate considerably, even if there is a Wilson landslide. Of the eighteen Democratic vacancies to be filled (one unexpired term in Indiana and one in Arkansas) the Democrats are certain to again get six, although one of these is claimed by enthusiastic Republicans on account of the popularity of Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, Republican candidate for Senator, who was twice elected Governor of his State. There is Democratic defection in Tennessee, but most political observers are satisfied that it is not sufficient to assure Hooper's election. The other States where the Democrats will elect their Senatorial candidates are Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. Doubt surrounds the results in the greater number of other States which have Democratic Senators whose terms will expire with the present Congress.

These States are Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia. The Republicans express confidence that they will elect Senators from New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Ohio. They also appear to be confident of getting one of the two Indiana Senatorships. With these gains, including two from Indiana, the Republicans would reduce the Democratic majority to two. But the Republicans are likely to lose some seats now held by them in the Senate. Delaware shows signs of electing a Democrat in the place of Senator du Pont, Republican, who is a candidate for re-election, and the outcome of the Senatorial elections in such normally strong Republican States as Utah and Wyoming, where Republican Senators are standing for re-election, is shrouded in doubt. While the chances favor the Republicans, according to information received here, in Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin, political conditions in those normally Republican States are all awry, and a Democratic landslide might send Democrats to the Senate from most or all of them.

Hope to Gain G. O. P. Senators.

Offsetting the Democratic Senatorial prospects in these States with sitting Republican Senators are the hopes of the Republican managers of gaining Senators in Arizona, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, and Missouri. The Senators from these States whose places are to be filled in the elections of Nov. 7 are all Democrats. In Arizona the Administration's Mexican policy is unpopular and the Republicans have nominated a strong candidate, ex-Chief Justice J. H. Kibbey, to oppose Senator Ashurst. In Maryland the trend toward the Republicans is said to be strong, mainly on account of dissatisfaction over the manner in which the eight-hour-day law was enacted.

Maryland is credited with being an extremely conservative State. Although normally strongly Democratic the electoral vote was twice given to McKinley against Bryan. In 1904 and 1908, when Roosevelt and Taft were the Republican candidates for President against Parker and Bryan respectively, the electoral vote of Maryland was split. The Maryland electoral vote was also split in 1804, with Thomas Jefferson getting all except two of the State's vote in the Electoral College. There are differences between the Democratic leaders and the Senatorial contest is also complicated by the fact that Representative David J. Lewis, the Democratic candidate, is regarded as a radical. Lewis is in favor of Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. The anti-radical sentiments of Democratic Maryland were shown in the defeat of the Bryan electors in 1896 and 1900.

The Republicans in Montana are making a hard drive against Senator Henry L. Myers, who is a candidate for re-election. In Nevada Senator Key Pittman, Democrat, is being opposed by Samuel Platt, Republican, who came within twenty-three votes of defeating Senator Francis G. Newlands, one of the most popular men in his State, who is now serving his third six-year term. On account of defection among German Democrats and the unpopularity of the present Democratic Administration, the Republicans are voicing the hope that they will elect Walter S. Dickey as Senator to succeed James A. Reed, the Democratic incumbent. But Senator Reed is believed to be stronger than his party, and observers of the Missouri situation regard the chances as strongly favoring his re-election.

In California politicians look for the election of Governor Hiram Johnson, Republican, to the Senate in place of Works, the sitting Republican Senator. Johnson, it is believed, will be elected even if President Wilson should get California's electoral vote. In Washington, where women will vote for Presidential electors for the first time, political conditions are chaotic, due to that very reason. President Wilson is extremely popular with the Washington women, and on that account the Republicans are worried over the chances of Senator Miles Poindexter, who has been sitting in the Senate as a Progressive and recently switched back to the Republican Party. He was chosen as the Republican Senatorial candidate this year after a very spirited primary contest. His chances for election appear to be good, but there is no telling what will happen in the Senatorial fight if Washington gives a landslide vote to Wilson. Poindexter's Democratic opponent is George Turner, who has already served a term in the Senate. He is a good campaigner and has a large personal following.

Fight on La Follette.

In the Northwestern States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota Wilson sentiment is extremely marked. Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican, the only Republican Senator who voted for the railway Eight-Hour Day bill, is being vigorously opposed for re-election. Although criticising the Democrats he has not mentioned the name of Charles E. Hughes in his campaign speeches. He is believed to be stronger than his party, and predictions are made that he will be elected even if President Wilson carries the State. In North Dakota John Burke, the Treasurer of the United States, is running for Senator on the Democratic ticket against Porter J. McCumber, Republican candidate for re-election, who has been in the Senate since 1899. Burke was twice Governor of his State, and ran far ahead of the rest of his ticket. In Minnesota the general view is that Frank B. Kellogg, Republican candidate for Senator, is certain to be elected.

The fight over the prohibition question complicates the situation in Nebraska, but the Republicans are not making any claim that they will defeat Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, who is a candidate for re-election, and most of the forecasts concede victory to him.

It is rather generally conceded that the Republicans will hold the seats they now have in the Senate from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Greatest interest is shown in the Senatorial contests in New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Ohio. The indications are that Calder, Republican candidate for Senator in New York, is stronger than his party and has a good chance of election in the face of the State giving its electoral vote to President Wilson. In New Jersey, Frelinghuysen, Republican candidate for Senator, appears to be stronger than Senator Martine, Democratic incumbent. The Senatorial contest in West Virginia is extremely interesting. Wilson sentiment there has developed so rapidly that the Republicans are not claiming the State on Presidential electors with any degree of confidence. At the same time they show confidence in predicting that Representative Sutherland will defeat Senator Chilton, the Democratic incumbent. Sutherland is very popular, has been elected to Congress on a Statewide vote, and is conceded to be stronger than his party.

Democratic hope in Ohio of retaining their candidate, Senator Pomerene, is based on the tremendous Wilson trend there. While admitting this trend the Republican managers hold that Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, the Republican candidate for Senator, will get practically all the Republican and Progressive vote and that only a Democratic landslide of unprecedented proportions will bring his defeat. His chances are generally regarded as better than those of any candidate on the Republican ticket in the State.

Indiana Republicans Confident.

The almost complete amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressive forces in Indiana, the perfect Republican management in that State, and the strong Republican sentiment developed there are looked to by the Republican managers to bring about the election of New and Watson, candidates for the Senate to succeed Kern and Taggart, the present Democrats, who are candidates for re-election. The idea has become widespread that the Senatorial contest will result in the choice of New, Republican, and Taggart, Democrat. Hints have been given that a political deal has been arranged which will bring about this result. At the present time, however, there is a strong belief that whichever party carries the State for President will elect both of its Senatorial candidates.

Conceding to the Republicans everything they can possibly gain in the Senatorial elections they could change the Democratic majority of sixteen in the present Senate to a Republican majority of eight. This computation, however, would not only concede to the Republicans all the Senatorships they have now but would give them in addition the Democratic seats in the Senate from Arizona, Indiana, (2) Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The Republicans are fearful of losing their seat from Delaware and are worried over Wyoming, North Dakota, Utah, and Washington, where Republican vacancies in the Senate are to be filled. It seems certain under these conditions that the Republicans practically have no hope of gaining control of the Senate. The Democratic majority is in great danger of being reduced considerably, and it is conservatively placed at not more than six.

In the present House the Democrats have a majority over all of only twenty-three. If the Republicans held their entire present membership and made gains in twelve Congressional districts this majority would be overturned. In the by-elections since 1914 the Republicans have made gains. They have already made one gain in the next House through the defeat of McGillicuddy, Democrat, in Maine, last September. This reduced the Democratic lead to twenty-one. The managers of the Republican Congressional campaign assert that the next House will be Republican by a majority exceeding twenty-five.

It is generally believed that the majority either way in the next House will be very close. There are indications that it will not amount to what is known as a good working majority. With the Republicans and the Progressives united in most States, and only a few Progressive candidates for Congress in the field, the Republicans are very hopeful of overcoming the present Democratic majority sufficiently to place the present minority party in a position to control the lower branch of the National Legislature without serious danger of having that control overturned on important votes. On account of the reported Democratic trend among women in some of the States that have heretofore been strongly Republican, the popularity of President Wilson among workers on account of the enactment of the railway eight-hour-day law, the return of most Progressives to the Republican Party, the growth of Republican sentiment in some of the Southern States, and for other reasons, the outcome of the Congressional elections cannot be predicted with any certainty.

Outlook in the House.

In a prepared statement Representative Frank E. Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, claims that the Senate and the House will be Democratic by good majorities, but gives no figures. Representative Frank W. Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, claims that the House will be Republican by a majority of twenty-seven. He gives no figures for the Senate. A tabulation of reports from various sources reaching Washington concerning the political prospects in Congressional districts throughout the country indicates that in the next House the Republicans are reasonably certain of 208 Representatives and the Democrats are reasonably certain of 204 Representatives, with the outcome in twenty-three districts in extreme doubt. It will be seen from this that the control of the House will go either way, and the majority probably will be of the political complexion of the party which gains the Presidency.

The tabulation mentioned indicates that the next House will stand as follows:

Democrats—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 3; Colorado, 2; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 7; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 7; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 10; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; New Jersey, 4; New York, 17; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 9; Oklahoma, 6; Pennsylvania, 6; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 18; Utah, 1; Virginia, 9; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 204.

Republicans—California, 6; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 20; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1, (classified as "Protectionist"); Maine, 4; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 9, (one Progressive;) Missouri, 3; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New Mexico, 1; New York, 39; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 10; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 7; Wyoming, 1. Total, 208.

Doubtful—Arizona, 1; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 4; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 3; Tennessee, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 28.

Reports reaching the Republican managers in Washington lead them to believe that Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, who is a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in Montana, has a good chance of being elected.

NO VOTING MACHINES HERE.

Board of Elections Opposes Their Use in the City.

No voting machines will be used in New York City on election day this year. Last year, as an experiment, two machines were installed in the Fifteenth Assembly District, in a portable booth at Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street, and at 113 Amsterdam Avenue. While the results in so far as casting the vote was concerned were very satisfactory, the Board of Elections, in its annual report, criticised the usefulness of the machines for various mechanical defects, and also on account of the uncertainty of their legal status. The board opposed their adoption in the city.

Efforts were made this year, through the City Club and the Honest Ballot Association, to give the machines a more thorough trial by using two of them in each of the five boroughs. There was some delay owing to the absence of two or three of the leaders in the movement to test the machines, and when the matter was finally taken up the Board of Elections had made all of its provisions, and the trial of the machines was therefore postponed for another year. Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, said yesterday that he was preparing a report on the value of voting machines in the places where they have been most successfully tried, and next year he expected to see several in use in New York City.

"Despite the objections that have been made in some quarters against voting machines," said Mr. Binkerd, "I still think they provide the best system of voting to prevent fraud. Their great advantage lies in the quickness with which results may be obtained—from three to five minutes, thereby doing away with the labor of counting with the ever-present possibility of mistakes through human inefficiency, and also because they do away with fraud."

SOCIALISTS EXPECT TO MAKE BIG GAINS

Leaders Predict an Increase of from 50 to 100 Per Cent. in the Party's Vote.

HOPE FOR 8 CONGRESSMEN

And to Obtain the Balance of Power in the Case of Close Divisions in the House.

Socialist leaders predict that the increase in their vote this year will be from 50 to 100 per cent. They hope to elect as many as eight Representatives and possibly one Senator.

The three strongest Socialist centres in the country are New York City, Oklahoma, and Milwaukee. In this city the re-election of Meyer London to the House is accepted as a foregone conclusion among the Socialists. Morris Hillquit, another Congressional candidate, is regarded as having a fair chance to carry the Twentieth District. The Socialists will not lose either the Twelfth or Twentieth District by reason of failure to have plenty of men of action at the polls. Benny Leonard, the lightweight prizefighter, who is a Socialist, is in charge of the Socialist watchers, who comprise a large number of disciplined fighting men. They will be used only in case of emergency, according to the Socialist leaders, but will be unleashed if necessary to afford protection to Socialist voters.

One of the big arguments used by the Socialists on the stump is that they have a chance this election to put enough Socialists into Congress to hold the balance of power, in case of a very close division between Republicans and Democrats. If they are elected, it is argued, London and Hillquit may become big men in the nation's councils. Next to New York City the Socialists are most interested in Oklahoma, which they believe will be the first State to come under Socialist rule. THE TIMES yesterday received the following dispatch from its correspondent at Oklahoma City on the situation there:

Socialists in Oklahoma are making great claims for the coming election, contending that they will poll 100,000 votes, elect at least three Congressmen, Allen C. Adams from the Fourth District, H. H. Stollard from the Fifth, and H. M. Shelton from the Seventh. Also that they will win eight or more seats in the State Legislature they predict.

These claims are based, according to Secretary Sinclair, upon the fact that 75,000 Socialists have registered as compared with a registration of only 12,000 in the last election, when 53,000 votes were polled. The Republican Chairman admits that the Legislature will be "three cornered," with either the "Socialists and Democrats" or "Socialists and Republicans" in control.

The Democratic Chairman contends that the Socialists will not elect a single Congressman in Oklahoma and that they will probably lose one or more of the five seats they now have in the State Legislature. The Socialist Party has made a very hard campaign in the State, and indications are that they will poll 10,000 to 20,000 more votes than they did in 1912.

The Socialists declare also that Benson will receive the electoral vote of Oklahoma, although the State is usually considered safe in the Democratic column. The official claim of the Socialists, according to word received by THE TIMES yesterday, is that the Benson electors will receive 91,800 votes, against 85,450 for the Democrats and 69,330 for the Republicans.

Eugene V. Debs did not run as the Socialist candidate for President this year, because he thought he saw a chance to be elected to Congress from Indiana. His chances are very doubtful. The Socialists are optimistic over the chances of two other candidates, Victor Berger and Gaylord of Milwaukee.

The Socialists make their claim for an increase in their vote this year from 900,000 in 1912 to 1,500,000 or more in the face of some conditions, which are admittedly adverse. In the first place the Socialists concede that they will lose the votes of many radicals who have been attracted by the appointments and the progressive legislation of President Wilson. For this reason the Socialist orators have been concentrating their attacks on Wilson in efforts to prove that his radical legislation will not bear examination. Hughes is neglected by the Socialists because he is thought to have no chance of making inroads into their vote. Another drawback which is admitted by Socialists is that Benson has not the popularity and wide personal acquaintance possessed by Debs. Prosperity would appear to be a reason for diminishing the Socialist vote, but this is denied by the leaders. Julius Berger, Secretary of the Socialist Party in New York, said of this:

"The Socialist vote falls down in hard times and rises in prosperous days. Men out of jobs cannot do political thinking, and they follow blindly Republican or Democratic orators who promise them better times. When they have good jobs they have leisure to think, and they take a deeper interest in politics. Our increase will be largely from men who have been really converted to the cause, but we expect also a large protest vote from those who like neither Wilson nor Hughes.

"If the Democratic candidate was a man of the standpat type like Hughes, our vote would be far larger, of course. Even the pacifist vote, which should go exclusively to us, will go, to a considerable extent, to Wilson, notwithstanding the big Democratic military and naval bills."

The German Socialist newspaper, the Volks Zeitung, has a circulation among Germans of more than 8,000. Although it has steadfastly refused to justify Germany's part in the war, the vote of its readers, the editors of the paper believe, will be enlarged by the vote of other Germans who dislike Wilson and distrust Hughes.

"The proof of this," said an associate editor of the Volks Zeitung; "is that the other German dailies appeal in every issue to their readers not to put any significance in the fact that Roosevelt is supporting Hughes, and not to believe that Hughes means anything he says about the Lusitania. How restive the German voters are on this point is shown by the desperate efforts of the editors of the Herold and the Staats-Zeitung to hold them in line for Hughes. It is very probable that the German-American vote for Hughes will be much smaller than is expected, and that it won't be split much differently from the way it is at ordinary elections."

HOTELS EXPECT THRONGS.

Elaborate Entertainments Arranged for Election Night Guests.

The hotels in this city have spared no effort in preparing for the election night crowds. Practically all the houses are already filled to their capacity, most of the visitors having made reservations in advance. With this unusual number of out-of-town people and the resident New Yorkers who are planning to celebrate the occasion, it is estimated that more than $1,000,000 will be expended by those who will await the announcement of who is to be the next President.

Arrangements have been made by all the larger hotels and restaurants for bulletins from all parts of the country, which will be put before the patrons, and on Broadway electricians are working continuously preparing display signs for election night.

Washington will be well represented in this city, as the members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Senate and House have planned large parties at the different hotels. Many are to come on from Washington to attend the dinner dance at the Biltmore, which is to be held in the ballroom on the nineteenth floor. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing and the Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Lane will be present, as well as others well known in public life.

"Big Bill" Edwards, Secretary of the Woodrow Wilson College Man's League, has engaged the music room at the Biltmore, where the graduates of Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard, and other colleges will hear the returns. In this party will be the famous "Wilson Guard," which is composed of some of the greatest football stars ever seen on the gridiron. John A. Wilson, cousin of the President, will also entertain a large party.

At the Waldorf-Astoria all the available rooms will be pressed into service. A novel entertainment will be held in the ballroom. Election returns will be shown on a screen and there will be general dancing, moving pictures, and exhibition dancing. Tables are to be placed around the dancing space and in the boxes. Many who are giving dinner parties in the Rose Room or grill have arranged to take their guests to the grand ballroom after dinner. No pictures of candidates or scenes connected with the election will be shown. Among those who have taken boxes are Lindley M. Garrison, formerly Secretary of War, and Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico.

Brilliant parties will be entertained in both the Crystal Room and the Oval dining room at the Ritz-Carlton. The latter will be opened for supper and the returns will be announced to all the guests. The Plaza plans to accommodate one of the largest gatherings ever housed at the hotel on election night. The Rose Room, palm garden, grill, and ballroom will all be thrown open. The entertainment in the palm garden and Delia Robbia Room will include moving pictures and dancing while the returns are being received.

L. M. Boomer, managing director of the McAlpin and Claridge Hotels, with the aid of his accounting department and printing shop, has arranged to distribute bulletins of the election returns to all the guests and visitors in the two hotels. The news will be received over special wires and tabulated by accountants and given to the typesetters, with the result that several hundred bulletins will be distributed in less than five minutes after the first reports come in. Special menu cards are being prepared which bear the photogravures of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughes, and our first President, Washington.

The St. Regis, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, Astor, and Belmont are arranging to entertain large parties. At the Majestic tickers will be placed in all the dining rooms and page boys dressed as "Uncle Sam" will call out the results, and they will also be flashed on a screen. On the roof of the hotel a red light will be flashed if Hughes is elected and a green light if Wilson wins.

WHAT THE STATES ARE VOTING FOR

Governor and State Candidates In Most, with Many Judicial Offices to be Filled.

REFERENDUMS A FEATURE

Congressional Candidates to be Chosen in Every State and U. S. Senators in Thirty-two.

Aside from the election of a President of the United States, which is engrossing the attention of the entire country, there are important elections of State and local officers in a majority of the States. Elections to the House of Representatives are held in every State in the Union. Here is a list showing what officials are to be elected in the different States and Territories:

Alabama—One Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and President of the Public Service Commission.

Alaska—A Delegate to Congress and Attorney General. There is a referendum on prohibition.

Arizona—Governor, State officials, and a Judge of the Supreme Court. There is a referendum upon a constitutional amendment to abolish capital punishment.

Arkansas—Governor, State officials, and a Justice of the Supreme Court.

California—No State candidates.

Colorado—Governor and State officials, six constitutional amendments and a referendum on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention.

Connecticut—Governor and State officials.

Delaware—Governor and State officials.

Florida—Governor and State officials. A constitutional amendment to put into the organic law a "Grandfather's clause" to eliminate negro voters, practically identical with the law the United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional.

Georgia—Governor, State officials, Justices of the Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court Justices.

Idaho—Governor and State officials.

Illinois—Governor and State officials.

Indiana—Governor, State officials, Judges of the Appellate Court and the Supreme Court.

Iowa—Governor and State officials.

Kansas—Governor and State officials.

Kentucky—One Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Louisiana—Several constitutional amendments. State officials are elected in April.

Maine—Governor and State officials were elected in September.

Maryland—No State election. A constitutional amendment providing for budget reforms.

Massachusetts—Governor and State officials.

Michigan—Governor and Lieutenant Governor, constitutional amendments providing for Statewide prohibition.

Minnesota — Governor, State officials, Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mississippi—Judges of the Supreme Court. Republicans have no candidates.

Missouri—Governor, State officials, Judges of the Supreme Court and of the local courts of appeal. A constitutional amendment for Statewide prohibition.

Montana—Governor, State officials, and Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. In this State a law, not a constitutional amendment, for prohibition will be submitted to the voters.

Nebraska—Governor, State officials, and an amendment for Statewide prohibition.

Nevada—Clerk of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. A constitutional amendment to permit an increase in the bonded indebtedness of the State.

New Hampshire—Governor. A referendum on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

New Jersey—Governor.

New Mexico—Governor, State officials, and a Supreme Court Justice.

North Carolina—Governor and State officials.

North Dakota—Governor, State officials, and Justices of the Supreme Court.

Ohio—Governor, State officials, and Justices of the Supreme Court.

Oklahoma—Two Justices of the Supreme Court, one Judge of the Criminal Court of Appeals, and two Corporation Commissioners. Constitutional amendment providing for representation by all parties on the State Election Board.

Oregon — Secretary of State, Food Commissioner, Public Service Commissioners, Justices of the Supreme Court, Referendum on a proposed repeal of a constitutional proviso prohibiting Chinamen, negroes, and mulattoes from voting. A number of local questions submitted under the initiative and referendum law.

Pennsylvania—State Treasurer and Auditor General, Judges of the Supreme Court. There are nine tickets in the field.

Rhode Island—Governor and State officials.

South Carolina—Governor and State officials.

South Dakota—Governor and State officials. Seven constitutional amendments and a referendum on the calling of a Constitutional Convention. One of the amendments provides for woman suffrage, another for prohibition.

Tennessee—Governor and Railroad Commissioner.

Texas—Governor, State officials, Judge of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Constitutional amendment providing for a new school tax.

Utah—Governor, State officials, and one Justice of the Supreme Court.

Vermont—Governor and State officials.

Virginia—No State election. Two constitutional amendments, one of which provides for a ninety days' biennial session of the Legislature instead of the present session of sixty days, and one dispensing with the reading of bills in the Legislature more than one time at length.

Washington—Governor and State officials and Justices of the Supreme Court. Nine referendum bills and a constitutional amendment providing that electors who vote for a measure for a secured indebtedness must be taxpayers. Of the referendum bills, one authorizes the manufacture and sale of beer, another provides for restoring the party convention, and a third forbids picketing by labor unions.

West Virginia—Governor and State officials.

Wisconsin—Governor and State officials, constitutional amendment permitting a Sheriff to succeed himself in office.

Wyoming—No State election. Two constitutional amendments, one of which permits the State to construct and improve public highways.

United States Senators are elected in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, (two,) Maine, (two elected in September,) Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

PROHIBITIONISTS HOPEFUL.

Expect to Poll a Heavy Vote and to See More States Go Dry.

Those who have watched the trend of affairs in the last few weeks believe that the Prohibition Party will poll a heavy vote in the election. Just how heavy the vote will be is not predicted, but there are those who hope that it will be as large as in the '80s, when it stood as an obstacle to success in the path of James G. Blaine. An official of the Anti-Saloon League explained that many votes would, he believed, be cast for the party ticket by voters who did not hope for success but who believed that by increasing the vote the question might become a national issue.

Reports already received, especially from the West, it is said, have given a foundation to this faith. In some of the Western States, it is reported, the question of prohibition looms so large that it has overshadowed the national issue. The five States which are now wet and in which prohibition is a living issue at the coming election are California, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Michigan.

Two proposals face the voters in California. One is to close saloons and prohibit the sale of liquor in clubs, cafés, and restaurants. This, if adopted, will become effective in 1918. The other, which will take effect in 1920, is a total prohibition measure. It forbids also the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. A greater margin of time is given to the total prohibition measure to allow the liquor interests an opportunity to adjust themselves to the law. The Anti-Saloon League here has received reports that show there is strong reason to believe the voters will adopt the measure prohibiting the sale of liquors in saloons, cafés, and restaurants.

The reported outlook in Montana is so good that the organization here predicts that the State will come into the dry column. The vote is on a referendum submitted by the Legislature of 1915, which, if adopted by the people, is to become effective Dec. 31, 1918.

South Dakota, which has 400 dry towns to ninety-two wet ones, is also voting this Fall on Statewide prohibition. The Prohibitionists are optimistic. In Michigan the fight is keen and the interest, especially in the automobile centres and where large industrial plants are located, is great. The leaders in this fight against the saloons are thoroughly convinced, according to reports received here, that they are going to win. The State is at present under a local option law, and forty-four of the eighty-three counties are dry. Some of the important automobile manufacturing plants have put out the saloons under this law. The results of this, the Prohibitionists say, justify their hope of victory in the State. They say that marked improvement and increased efficiency on the part of the workers have been brought about, and that this is going to turn the balance in their favor when the voters go to the polls.

The eyes of the Prohibition Party are just now turned on Utah. While there is no Statewide prohibition proposal to be voted on in the State, the Prohibitionists believe that the election of a new Legislature and a Governor will insure the passage of a prohibition law. The last Legislature passed such a law, but it was vetoed by the Governor. This threw the wet and dry fight into the Republican primary campaign this Fall, and the Governor who vetoed the prohibitionary measure was defeated by a candidate who publicly advocated the measure.

In Washington, Colorado, Oregon, and in Arkansas the liquor men have already begun an attack upon prohibition. In the latter State the foes of prohibition seek an annulment of the State law. In Colorado and Washington the fight is to allow beer to come into the State.

In Indiana, the home of Hanly and Fairbanks, the political contest is bitter. Just how much Hanly will cut into the Republican vote could not be forecast here. Both men are members of the Methodist Church. Indiana is mostly Methodist and this, it is said, complicates the situation.

ELECTION QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Election Day.

C. G. K.—Why did Congress choose "the first Tuesday after the first Monday" in November as general election day? What was the date of the adoption of the law?

The designation of the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November as the day for the election of electors to choose the President of the United States was made by Congress, Jan. 23, 1845.

The reason that the first Tuesday "after the first Monday" was chosen instead of simply "the first Tuesday" was that it was judged advisable not to hold the general election on the first day of the month. The first of the month, being the day when a man settles his affairs for the month, and being more or less set aside for business matters, naturally did not offer itself as a good day for a Presidential election, and it was therefore judged wisest to avoid the possibility of election day falling upon Nov. 1.

This also answers the question of F. "E. M."

Election Odds.

E. E. K.—The changes of this year in the election betting on Wall Street are apparently unprecedented, and Wall Street is said to be "puzzled." The present recording of Stock Exchange betting goes back to 1888, and the general impression with which your question deals, that in previous Presidential campaigns the betting odds in the last weeks before the election have always been a reliable forecast of the election results, is correct, for this period. Before 1888, individual betting was reported; Garfield was the favorite in 1880, though with fluctuating odds; and in the hot close contest of 1884, the betting was even up to Election Day. In 1888 Cleveland had 10 to 8 as a favorite through the early part of the campaign, but early in September the odds suddenly shifted to 10 to 8 on Harrison, and remained so until Harrison's election. In 1892 the odds were on Cleveland all through the campaign, widening as Election Day approached. In the interesting "free silver campaign" of 1896 accurate figures are difficult to obtain; but after Bryan's speech in New York on Aug. 12 the odds rose steadily on McKinley and were 3 to 1 just before election. In 1900 the odds were on McKinley all through the campaign, 2 to 1 being offered just before Election Day. In 1904 the odds on Roosevelt were 2 to 1 in September, and got as high as 5 to 1 in the week before election. In the 1912 campaign there were at no time Wall Street odds on any one but Wilson, rising from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1, and even 4 to 1 in one particular the odds at that time were not a correct forecast, however, for 4 to 1 was bet on Wilson against Roosevelt and 3 to 1 against Taft, and Roosevelt's vote exceeded Taft's. As for the changes of this campaign's odds, only 1888 is at all like this year, and at that time there was an admitted financial reason for the absolute "switch."

Popular Majorities.

E. S. W.—Has any one of the recent Presidents of the United States received a majority of the popular vote cast at his election?

Yes. McKinley received a majority of the popular votes cast both in 1896 and 1900, Roosevelt in 1904, and Taft in 1908. Cleveland in 1892 and 1884 did not receive a majority of the popular votes cast, but received the vote of the Electoral College on a popular plurality, as did Wilson in 1912. Harrison in 1888 was elected by the vote of the Electoral College, although Cleveland's popular vote outnumbered his by 98,017. Garfield in 1880 was elected on a plurality.

The Smaller Parties.

E. S. W.—How has the vote of the smaller parties been growing in recent Presidential elections?

The Presidential vote of the Socialist Party proper, so named, goes back to 1900, and has been as follows: 1900, 87,814; 1904, 408,283; 1908, 420,793; 1912, 901,873. The Socialist Labor Party polled 21,164 votes in 1892; 1896, 36,274; 1900, 39,739; 1904, 31,249; 1908, 13,825; 1912, 29,259. The Prohibition Party's record is as follows: 1876, 9,522; 1880, 10,305; 1884, 151,809; 1888, 249,907; 1892, 264,133; 1896, 132,007; 1900, 208,914; 1904, 258,536; 1908, 253,840; 1912, 207,928. The Socialist Party is thus the only one of the smaller parties existing in 1912 which has shown a continuing growth from one Presidential election to another, to that date.

Mr. Hughes's Paternal Ancestry.

E. M. J.—Charles Evans Hughes is of Welsh descent on his father's side.

Illinois Electors.

READER.—How many Presidential electors has the State of Illinois?

Twenty-nine.

The Federal Child Labor Law.

A. H. W.—The Federal Child Labor bill passed the United States Senate Aug. 8, having previously in somewhat different wording passed the House. The Senate amendments passed the House Aug. 18. The Senate bill as passed provided:

"That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 14 years have been employed, or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock, post meridian, or before the hour of 6 o'clock ante meridian."

Punishment by fine and imprisonment is provided for violations of the act.

Before the final vote an attempt was made to prevent the bill from becoming effective until two years after its passage. As the measure passed the House it provided that it should take effect one year after its enactment and the Senate Committee retained this provision. Senator Overman offered the proposal to postpone the operation of the law for two years. It was defeated overwhelmingly.

The Federal Tariff Commission.

A. H. W.—Has the President established a nonpartisan tariff commission? If so, who are its members?

The Tariff Commission has been established, but its members have not yet been named. It has been stated in official circles that Professor Frank William Taussig of Harvard University is the choice of the President for Chairman of the commission, and it is also said that he has selected Daniel C. Roper of Alabama as one of the members of the board. But no definite official appointments have been made public. This also answers the question of "S. I."

West Point and Annapolis.

W. H.—The new defense program for the United States enlarges the personnel of both the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the former to 1,152, the latter to 1,760.

The Navy Bill.

W. H.—The new Naval bill raises the enlisted strength of the United States Navy to 87,800, and the President in case of emergency is authorized to increase the strength of the navy to 87,000 enlisted men. The bill also provides for 6,000 apprentice seamen. The total obligation of the Government for the new construction under the bill will be more than $600,000,000. The building program as carried in the Senate and afterward accepted by the House (whose original program had been far smaller) is as follows:

	1st Year.	3 Years.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Otto H. Kahn Buys Residence in East 68th Street Adjoining His Present Home.

UPPER FIFTH AVENUE HOME

Edward R. Stettinius of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. Buyer of the Amos R. E. Pinchot Residence.

Otto H. Kahn, who is completing his new residence on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, opposite the Carnegie mansion, has purchased the four-story dwelling at 6 East Sixty-eighth Street from Mrs. Julia D. Tonnele. It covers a plot 22 by 100.5 and adjoins Thomas F. Ryan's garden on the west.

Mr. Kahn occupies and owns the adjoining house at 8 East Sixty-eighth Street, and he also owns the residence at No. 10, the two properties having a frontage of 50 feet. With his recent purchase he controls a frontage adjoining the Ryan holdings of 72 feet.

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the sale.

Fine Residence for Fifth Avenue and 106th Street.

Miss Llewellyn Parsons, who now lives at 99 Park Avenue, is planning to erect an expensive residence in the upper Fifth Avenue section, on the northeast corner of 106th Street. Charles Ewing, an architect, is preparing the plans, and at his office it was said yesterday that construction work would begin in a few months.

The operation is of interest in that it will be the most northerly of the high-grade residences on that thoroughfare.

The northerly limit now for modern homes of the Fifth Avenue type is Ninety-sixth Street. Miss Parsons owns a plot at the 106th Street corner, 100 by 125 feet. Her new house will be two and one-half stories in height and the ground surrounding the residence will be attractively laid out as a garden.

East Ninety-third St. Dwelling Sale.

The four-story dwelling at 17 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.8, has been sold by Sara N. Foss to a buyer for occupancy. John J. Kavanagh and Sutton & Benjamin were the brokers.

E. R. Stettinius Buyer of the A. R. E. Pinchot House.

Edward R. Stettinius is the buyer of the Amos R. E. Pinchot residence on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, sold last week.

Tenement Investments.

The four-story tenement at 367 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100.11, adjoining the corner of First Avenue, has been sold by Porter & Co. for the Wells Holding Company to Ernest F. Bliss.

Thomas W. Murray sold to an investing client of Fred Oppenheimer, 129 West 116th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

John R. Davidson has sold for Ennis & Sinnott the three-story dwelling at 2,870 Heath Avenue, 20 by 100, to W. S. Livingston for occupancy.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family cottage on plot 40 by 100, at 7,712 Thirteenth Avenue, for B. Gyer to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

R. A. Schlesing sold for Henry Kehne the two-family brick house at 2,406 Hughes Street, Ridgewood, to Frederick O. Gimberg.

New Jersey.

William James has purchased from Elmer Swan a Summer dwelling on Mercer Avenue, Spring Lake, and an adjoining plot from Miss Irene Thompson. The broker was John D. Miner.

John Howarth sold through Feist & Feist the one family residence located at 156 and 158 Sherman Avenue, Newark, N. J. The plot has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

The property located at 267, 267½, 269, and 271 Morris Avenue, Newark, N. J., with a frontage of 80 feet on Morris Avenue, has been sold by Feist & Feist for Henry Brown of Elisabeth, N. J., to Charles A. Morrell. On the plot are four two-family houses.

Commercial Leases.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the store at 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street to the Kent Manufacturing Company.

The Durosa Company has leased the six-story building at 244 West Twenty-seventh Street for Lawrence Kerr to Frederick Brautigam; also, in conjunction with Thomas Eckerson, the four-story stable at 138 West Thirty-first Street for Alice McCann to Jacob Fradus.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has rented the store at 1,086 Madison Avenue to Samuel J. Skoyles.

John J. Kavanagh has leased a store at 980 Madison Avenue to John Le Vey.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Hidabock estate the store at 141 Grand Street to A. J. Kaplan.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Henry S. Hendrick the four-story dwelling at 54 West Eighty-seventh Street to Elizabeth Ripka.

Edward S. Foley & Co. have leased the dwellings at 81 West Sixteenth Street for the New York Title & Mortgage Company to William Seeman, and 90 West Eighty-fourth Street for J. J. Quigley to Eliza Hill.

The Delafield Estate has leased residences at Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, to Loomis H. Taylor and William A. Dunn.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Stowe Phelps his residence, 161 East Seventy-fourth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, a four-story, 20-foot American basement dwelling, to Montague Flagg, 2d.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a nine-story apartment house to be erected at 120 East Sixty-sixth Street, by the Brixton Holding Corporation, Edwin S. Brickner, President. The architects are W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone.

The Junior Taxpayers' League will hold a meeting next Saturday evening, Nov. 11, at the Hotel Majestic. Addresses will be made by Justice John R. Davies and Mrs. George A. Wheelock.

$50,000,000 PLAN TO BUILD MODEL CITY IN QUEENS BOROUGH WILL PROVIDE FOR NEW YORK CITY'S GREAT NEEDLE INDUSTRIES

Plans Prepared by Degnon Terminal Company Call for Erection of 600-Foot Factory Buildings and Model Tenements of Unique Design to House 60,000 Workers—Site Adjacent to Queensboro Bridge Plaza, the Fastest Growing Factory Centre in the State.

The agitation brought about by the various civic committees, and more especially those interested in preserving the Fifth Avenue section from Thirty-fourth Street to Fifty-ninth Street as a retail centre, has caused various plans to be projected for the housing, but more especially for the factory housing, of the great needle industry of New York City.

The movement of this industry from the lower part of New York City in the vicinity of Canal Street to between Twenty-third and Fourteenth Street, and then from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, and lastly from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, has practically taken place in the last ten years, and has been a source of great anxiety to the large real estate owners and operators.

The value of the buildings located in these various sections is of course determined by their earning power, and the moving into one section only to abandon it within two or three years for another has created a spirit of unrest among the owners of the buildings which from time to time have been vacated.

The last movement to "Save New York," so to speak, has caused the garment manufacturers to give serious thought to the fact that they are now paying the highest rents in the entire world for manufacturing space.

Some time ago a committee of one of their important associations invited the representatives of the Degnon Terminal, located in Long Island City, Borough of Queens, to confer with them for the purpose of evolving an economic plan for housing the factories themselves and also to house their thousands of employes, that would afford every comfort and convenience known to modern factory and apartment development.

The photograph of a model of "Garment City" gives but a faint idea of the result of many months of careful study. The first point considered was the location, and that had to be governed not by a point of the compass but by proximity to the retail merchandising and hotel centre of New York City.

In making a selection of the location it was stipulated that it must be reached by direct transit within ten minutes, and at a single five-cent fare.

"Garment City," as it has already been christened, is to be located in Long Island City adjacent to Queensboro Bridge Plaza. The city can be reached by the Interborough and new Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways, the Manhattan elevated and the Queensboro subway, now connected with the Interboro subways at Grand Central Station, all within the stipulated time, and it is possible to transfer from one to the other for the single five-cent fare.

The factory buildings planned are 600 feet long, six stories high, and 80 feet wide, and are designed to meet the special requirements of the garment industry.

Discussing the proposed development yesterday, E. J. Nugent of the Degnon Terminal Company, said:

"Manufacturers will not be asked to fit their business to any building, but instead the new buildings will be fitted to their business in every way. This is best understood when one realizes that in 10,000 square feet of floor space a tenant will secure 350 lineal feet of window space, having light practically on all four sides, as against 100 to 150 feet of window space in the buildings which they now occupy.

"A tenant can secure 5,000 square feet to 100,000 square feet, all on one floor.

"His rates will be practically one-half what he would pay in Manhattan, and his power and insurance reduced in the same ratio. The ground floors of the buildings will be used by various merchants who sell to these tenants, such as piece goods, findings, silk and wool, &c., also the various express offices, Post Office, banks, and other necessary requisites to make 'Garment City' a complete industrial centre.

"The industrial development will also be served by a terminal railroad and will have immediately adjacent unequaled water facilities which are within the lighterage zone of New York City.

"The location is well defined, as is evidenced by the location at the present time of the Loose-Wiles Sunshine Biscuit Company, the American Ever Ready Works of the National Carbon Company, the Brett Lithographing Company, the Studebaker Corporation of America, the Rome Metallic Bedstead Company, the Marcus Ward Stationery Company, the Defender Manufacturing Company, the Kindel Bed Company, the Operaphone Corporation, the Trulie-Good Gum Company, Fahnestock Electric Company, all of which firms have moved to the Degnon Terminal within the past two years.

"In addition to apartment houses for the employes of these various manufactories, a civic centre has been laid out around a ten-acre park. There will be schools, churches, hospitals, amusement buildings, neighborhood and welfare buildings. In fact, every convenience to make a complete unit for the comfort, economy, and health of practically 50,000 to 60,000 employes. The apartment houses contain about 45,000 rooms, and every building has light on all sides, as there is not a single window or room that will be situated on a court.

"The apartment buildings as now planned will contain four separate units on each block—open from avenue to avenue, with practically three additional interior streets fifteen and one-half feet wide between each building. The two centre buildings, being one story less in height than the two street-front buildings, insures permanent light for all the lower floors.

"This plan is entirely original with the Degnon Companies, and I believe it offers a solution of the housing problem for apartment builders where land values would permit the giving up of the additional space for light and air. The buildings would be 83.6 feet in width.

"The housing of the employes in the vicinity of the plants is one of the most attractive features to the manufacturer. He realises that, now his employes are required to dress other than in their working clothes in order to travel in the transit lines of the city, they are also required to secure their lunches somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the present factories.

"In the proposed plan the employes can walk to their work and go home to lunch. They will be able to live in the most highly developed apartment houses, which certainly should be most conducive to health and therefore maximum production when at work.

"The entire operation involves an expenditure of approximately $50,000,000, and will require a period of two and one-half to three years to complete. Several of the manufacturing organizations are now holding meetings with the idea of grouping certain leaders in their particular lines and agreeing to take advantage of the facilities and economies to be effected at 'Garment City.' They feel that the rest of the trade will follow. Philadelphia and Cleveland have made great inroads on New York in the last few years, and this is due to the fact that the overhead charges of the manufacturers in these cities are a great deal less than in New York City.

"Some manufacturers in the uptown section are now paying as much as 90 cents to $1 a square foot for floor space, and when one realises that this space can be secured in the neighborhood of 30 cents, it is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm with which this proposition of the Degnon companies has been received.

"The volume of floor space, insurance, electric power, and employes which this industry has to offer is the greatest buying power that could be brought together. The various branches of the needle industry are beginning to appreciate this, and it will be a great thing for manufacturers as well as for the City of New York for them to join together and locate in one place.

"The various movements which have been projected for housing these manufacturers in the Fourteenth Street or Union Square district, or in the old retail shopping centres near Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, encounters the great difficulty that the value of the land alone in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street or Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue is greater than the land and the building combined offered at the Degnon Terminal. The type of "Garment City" buildings described could not be built in Manhattan on account of high land values.

"Buildings in Manhattan must of necessity contain many more stories, thereby decreasing light and increasing insurance.

"This project has been studied very carefully by some of the leading merchants connected with the various associations of the garment trade and has met with their approval. More specific plans as to when construction will start and when buildings will be ready for occupancy will be forthcoming within the next sixty days.

"The entire development embodies some 400 apartment houses and twenty-five manufacturing buildings, together with all the necessary public and administration buildings that make 'Garment City' a real city in every sense of the word. Adjacent to 'Garment City' would be the big market centre wher the farmed and shipper of food products will dispense their products direct to the consumer either from freight cars or from the bulkhead.

"The garment trade has stated that this is a revolution or an evolution on all the best ideas formulated in recent years as to manufacturing and housing. Quite a large number of manufacturers have already signified that they are ready to go into the proposition; some have found that at the end of the year they have been practically working for the landlord.

"The adjustment of this condition and the placing of real estate on a permanent basis will be in a great measure accomplished when this industry is properly taken care of.

"The zoning of New York City within the past few months and the enactment of laws practically have restricted factories to three or four sections. Many manufacturers claim that they will not go back into the sections they left unless the buildings they formerly occupied are demolished and modern buildings erected.

"The cost of doing this now with building material of all kinds at the highest prices in years would make such a proposition prohibitive, and it seems that they will in all probability avail themselves of this desirable stretch of vacant land, which is within ten minutes of the Grand Central subway station now, and at the same time only represents one-tenth the value of the land in Manhattan where these buildings are now situated."

When interviewed yesterday on the proposed plan to establish "Garment City" E. J. Wile, President of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, said:

"The plan is an excellent one providing we can get concerted action. To make it a success it will be necessary to have at least 180 big manufacturers in each of the various trades establish themselves at a given time. I have attended one meeting at which the matter was discussed, and others will be held."

Eugene L. Lesinsky, manager of the same organization, said that the plan was feasible and worthy of deep consideration.

The consensus of opinion among manufacturers was that the plan offered a solution of the problem, but that its success depended entirely upon a concerted movement by the manufacturers themselves. The workers would follow the movement.

Model of Proposed "Garment City" and Map Showing Location of the Development.

CHELSEA DEMAND FOR APARTMENTS

New Six-story House, the First in Its 23d Street Block, Nearing Completion.

SEVERAL OTHERS NEAR BY

Modern Improvements There Have All Proved Good Investments —Studio Alterations.

To meet the steadily increasing demand for small housekeeping suites in modern houses in the old Chelsea district three or four new structures in the West Twenty-third Street section are now nearing completion. They are all six stories high, of the type which have been very successful in the last few years, noteworthy examples of which are the Allerton bachelor house on the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and the Chelsea Arms on the south side of Twenty-second Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The latter was opened last Spring and was so much in demand that tenants actually begged to be allowed to come in before the interior was wholly completed.

In Twenty-third Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues the first operation of this type in that block is nearing completion. It covers a fifty-foot plot formerly occupied by two old homes at 207 and 209, near Ninth Avenue, and adjoining the home of the Pasteur Institute. It will provide a number of well-arranged three and four-room suites and no one can question the strong demand for living accommodations in that part of the city when he understands that tenants will pay from $11 to $18 a room. This is a good price for Chelsea and higher than is obtained in any of the other similar new houses.

The Twenty-third Street building occupies a more expensive plot, being on a wide thoroughfare with transit facilities at the door. It is an assured success, and it will not be surprising if see others in the block replacing the former commodious private homes which now generally lack many of the modern conveniences. Most of them are boarding houses, but the return on the investment or value of the land is comparatively small.

The many improvements in the Chelsea region in the last half dozen years, most of which have been of a business rather than of an apartment nature, have been due to the recognition by owners that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in a modern building will bring in returns on the investment higher proportionately by several per cent. than in holding on to the ancient structures for such rent as a tenant may be willing to pay. Everything of a commercial nature of modern construction in Chelsea has been quickly rented, and not one, so far as is known, has failed to prove a satisfactory investment.

The apartment development was for a time backward. Builders and owners in many cases seemed for a time to feel that more could be had for the land by holding on for awhile. But trade cannot occupy everything, and the new zoning act which has fixed certain Chelsea blocks in the residential class gives an assurance for future development while stabilizing values.

More apartment buildings of the walk-up type, from three to four rooms, and with all the reasonable conveniences, ought to go up in the next few years, and with the evident business revival of the long-deserted Sixth Avenue blocks, bringing additional workers into the neighborhood, there should be a long-continued demand for six-story houses on plots of fifty feet front or thereabouts.

In Twenty-fourth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues two new houses will soon be ready, one at $15 to $19, fronting 50 feet, is nearly finished. Adjoining, on a 37.6 frontage, at $11, excavating is going on for a similar building. This plot is a Moore estate holding. One block to the east, in Twenty-second Street, at 265 and 267, a six-story apartment is nearing completion. It is in the rear of the Chelsea, on Twenty-third Street, which, when erected over twenty-five years ago, was one of the first of its type in the city and has always maintained its popularity. The biggest individual operation is under way on a 200-foot frontage from 115 to 127 West Sixteenth Street, a little east of the Chelsea limits, purchased only a year ago by a syndicate headed by William Lustgarten.

Many of the old houses are being put in modern habitable condition, and a healthful sign is the altering of a few into studio apartments on the plan that has proved so successful in useless houses in the Washington Square section. Remodeling of this character on a very neat plan is going on at 320 and 322 West Twenty-second Street and 113 West Twentieth Street.

THE ZONING LAW.

Real Estate Board Declares It Constitutional and Will Defend It.

The constitutionality of the zoning resolution recently adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was the subject of discussion by the Committee on Real Estate Laws of the Real Estate Board of New York, at a meeting called for that purpose last week.

Samuel P. Goldman, Chairman of the committee, presided, others present being William J. Amend, Walter Lindner, W. A. Peacock, Henry R. Chittick, Harry Percy David, Cyril H. Burdett, Louis Dean Speir, Stanley M. Isaacs, and Laurence McGuire.

The Board of Governors had previously adopted a resolution favoring the zoning and districting of the city as a policy to be pursued by the City of New York. A majority of the members of the Law Committee present were of the opinion that the zoning resolution was constitutional, and upon motion it was decided that the Law Committee take such steps as may be necessary to support the resolution of the Board of Estimate in any attack that may be made upon it in the courts.

The matter of the Steinway case affecting the marketability of the title to property running through from Fifty-seventh Street to Fifty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was brought up for discussion, and it was concluded that it would not be necessary for the Real Estate Board to intervene in this litigation at the present time before the special term of the Supreme Court, where the case was expected to be heard on Nov. 1, but should the case be carried into the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, it is likely that the Real Estate Board, through its Committee on Real Estate Laws, will seek the permission of the court to intervene in support of the Board of Estimate's resolution.

In the meantime a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Goldman, Mr. Lindner, Mr. Speir, Mr. Amend, and Mr. Isaacs, was appointed to consider the best courses for sustaining the zoning resolution in the courts or otherwise, and report to the whole committee.

Hempstead Wanted Canal in 1841.

An old diary says that in 1841 "the people of the Town of Hempstead have been greatly exercised over a proposed canal extending from deep water on Hempstead Bay to Milburn, (now Baldwin Harbor.) The subject has been much discussed, and the Government has made preliminary surveys from the head of the creek to Milburn River. An enterprise of this character would vastly improve the commerce of the town and build up an important centre."

The home colony that is steadily building up at Baldwin Harbor is improved to the head of Milburn River, at the creek, and private capital is deepening the river where the Government planned to do the work three generations ago.

WANTED—NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE TO HELP BUDGET REAL ESTATE PAYING 90 PER CENT. OF CITY'S TAXES

Discussing the probable amount of the 1917 tax rate and the effect of the increased city budget on real estate, Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said yesterday: "New sources of revenue must be found if we are to provide such staggering sums as the 1917 budget calls for. Today real estate is paying 90 per cent. of the city taxes, and more than 70 per cent. of the State taxes. City property is also overassessed, while it is notorious that property up-State is assessed too low.

"Last Fall, when a budget of $212,956,111.54 was announced for 1916, the city authorities took occasion to emphasize the fact that nearly $14,000,000 of this was attributable to the direct State tax.

"This year the budget for 1917 has just been announced at $211,115,016.82, and there is no direct State tax. In other words, the city budget for 1917, without a State tax, is $12,183,861.01 larger than this year's.

"It cannot be denied that both the Mayor and the Controller make out a very good case for the increase in the budget.

"Debt service takes $6,500,000. Of this maturing Queens County bonds take $2,500,000, rapid transit bonds $1,000,000, redemption of serial bonds $1,000,000, and of special revenue bonds $875,000, sinking fund installments $500,000.

"Of the other items, schools take more than $1,500,000; widows' pensions more than $1,250,000; tax deficiencies $1,000,000. Increases in the police force and in policemen's and firemen's salaries take about $795,000. Other miscellaneous items foot up to $1,000,000.

"In view, however, of these alarming figures, taxpayers cannot help estimating the sort of budget that will have to be made up in the Fall of 1917 to provide for the expenditures in 1918. Judging by experience, there seems to be absolutely no hope of any appreciable reduction in the budget. Then there is a State tax to be levied. So we may start with a local budget of approximately $211,000,000.

"The increase for debt service and pay-as-you-go policy will probably be about $10,000,000. The Board of Education will certainly not correct its habit of asking annually for a huge increase. Let us estimate that at $1,500,000.

"The other miscellaneous items let us place at approximately $2,500,000. This makes a total for the city budget of nearly $225,000,000, and, if there is a State tax, as most likely there will be, this we may place at approximately last year's figure, $14,000,000. This makes a total budget of $239,000,000, to be made up by the administration on Nov. 1, 1917.

"The debt service increases are in the main unavoidable. But some will question, as the Real Estate Board did a year ago, the wisdom of making the pay-as-you-go policy compulsory, because of the sharp increase it is making in the budget and the tax rate. There is no reason why the process could not have been spread over ten years instead of four.

"The fact that we are spending nearly $1,500,000 for widows' pensions seems to have had no apparent effect on the Charities Department. The department actually asked an increase of $1,000,000.

"But one thing seems plain. If we must provide such staggering sums, why should real estate pay nearly all of it? Taxpayers should absolutely insist on the city officials taking immediate and aggressive steps to secure new revenue from other sources than real estate, so that this tremendous burden of taxation may not fall entirely upon real property.

"It seems incredible that with a budget amounting to unheard-of proportions city officials can be indifferent on this question, and the Real Estate Board feels it its duty to call the attention of taxpayers to the very serious situation which confronts them and to the necessity for urging that some definite intelligent program be immediately formulated and executed for making other forms of property do their share toward supporting the Government."

WHOLESALE ZONE LEASES.

Many Important Business Deals Which Strengthen the Old District.

The Central Mercantile Association in calling attention to the recent revival of business activity in the old Sixth Avenue retail zone, as exemplified by the Warner deal for the greater part of the old Altman Building, and the leasing of large space in portions of the Simpson-Crawford and Adams stores, calls attention to the fact that many other mercantile leases of importance have lately been made in the district. Among these are the following:

New York Merchandise Company, seven-story building at 121 Fifth Avenue; Roth & Lask, cotton converters, 74 Fifth Avenue, 15,000 square feet; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, 404 Fourth Avenue, forty years at 115 Worth Street; Neuberger & Co., furriers, McCreery Building; Seymour Cravat Company, 9 East Sixteenth Street; Calumet Manufacturing Company, 11 East Sixteenth Street; Daniel Reeves, Incorporated, Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street; Phoenix Manufacturing Company, 15,000 square feet, at 877 Broadway; Buckley Brothers Company, 113 Fifth Avenue; Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, 40,000 square feet, at 88 East Seventeenth Street; New York Studios, Incorporated, 534 West Twenty-eighth Street; Imperial Manufacturing and Trading Company, 513 West Twenty-first Street, and Styles & Cash, at 217 West Fourteenth Street.

Country Dwelling Leases.

Cocks & Willets have leased for Alexander D. B. Pratt his house at Hempstead.

Fish & Marvin have rented the Wilder property at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to E. J. Koehler.

WHAT IS A FACTORY?

Building Managers Draw Up Definition for Labor Law Amendment.

The Executive Committee of the New York Building Managers' Association has drawn up a definition of a factory building which will be offered as a suggestion to the Board of Standards and Appeals, which is planning to frame a proposed amendment to the labor law, defining a factory building. The definition is:

"A factory building is a building in which fifteen or more persons are employed above the grade floor, in any process, or part of a process, of transforming or converting raw material, partly wrought material, or imperfect material into forms suitable for use."

To Sell Old Brooklyn Estate.

Among the Manhattan and Brooklyn parcels to be sold on Nov. 14 by Joseph P. Day will be the property at 84 to 90 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. It was part of a large tract owned by Aert Middagh, who died in 1777, leaving the property to his son, John, and a grandson. John Middagh died in 1811, in turn willing the land to his son, Aert, for life, who left it at his death to his wife and daughters. In 1823, in a partition suit, the lots were allotted to Samuel B. M. Sands and Magdalen, his wife, one of the daughters of Earl Middagh, the 2d. The property then descended to their daughter, Esther Sands, and eventually to her daughter, Caroline S. Willard, whose will left all of her real estate to her seven children, who are the present owners.

NEW SUBWAY LINK.

First Train at Noon Today from East 42d St. to Queensboro Plaza.

The first train to be operated over the Queensboro subway from the Grand Central Station, in Manhattan, to the Queensboro Plaza, in Long Island City, will leave the Queensboro subway station in East Forty-second Street at 12 o'clock today.

The trip from the Grand Central station, in Manhattan, to the Plaza station, in Long Island City, will consume not more than fifteen minutes after that spur of the Dual Rapid Transit System is in thorough working order.

It had been expected that that division of the Queensboro subway, because of the non-delivery of materials, would not be placed in operation until after Nov. 15, at the earliest date.

At present the only route to the Queensboro Plaza from Manhattan is by way of Queensboro Bridge. With the new line in operation and transfers from the Manhattan subway system issued at the Grand Central station, Queensboro Plaza will be quite as accessible from the midtown sections of Manhattan as is Fourteenth or Seventy-second Street at Broadway.

The Union station in Queensboro Plaza is the point of connection and transfer between the Queensboro subway, the Corona-Flushing and Astoria lines in Queens and in Manhattan with the Second Avenue elevated railroad and the Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway subway to Brooklyn, now in course of construction.

34TH STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Ruined Buildings Removed for Addition to Hotel McAlpin.

With the wrecking in the last few days of the two old structures at 46 and 48 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Hotel McAlpin, a distinct improvement has been conferred upon that block. For many months the buildings, formerly fine private houses, but long ago altered for trade, had been the most disreputable looking structures on that block.

Nearly two years ago they were purchased by the McAlpin Hotel interests for the purpose of building an addition to the hotel. Plans for the addition were filed by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, in February, 1915, but no steps toward the contemplated improvement were made until a few weeks ago. The plot has a frontage of fifty feet on Thirty-fourth Street. According to the plans the addition will be twenty-three stories high and will provide 200 extra sleeping rooms for the hotel in addition to space for an enlarged restaurant and other rooms. Its completion will contribute materially to the neat and prosperous appearance of the block which continues to hold its own as one of the busiest retail thoroughfares in the city.

$30,000,000 in Premiums.

Fire Commissioner Adamson calls attention to the fact that the fire insurance companies in the metropolitan district collected during 1915 $30,000,000 in premiums and that the fire loss was $9,000,000.

OPPOSE RATE CHANGES.

Queens Merchants Protest Against New Jersey Discrimination Plan.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be represented at all hearings on the complaint filed recently by several cities in New Jersey, requesting a change in the present basis of freight rates at the Port of New York. President Thomas of the Queens Chamber of Commerce said yesterday in speaking of the matter:

"If the request of the cities of New Jersey is granted manufacturers and shippers not only of Queens, But all parts of New York City, would suffer financially. We are particularly concerned in having the present basis of freight rates maintained, in order that the present and future industrial and commercial development of Queens Borough will not be injured."

The Queens Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the Merchants' Association and other commercial organizations, in opposing the complaint, and will be represented before the commission by Benjamin L. Fairchild.

The Queens Chamber in its brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, says:

"That there is a growing tendency on the part of manufacturing concerns, which have outgrown their present quarters in the Borough of Manhattan—where further expansion is costly—to establish their plants in the Borough of Queens where cheaper land is available for building increased accommodations at reasonable cost; that such manufacturers prefer to remain within the corporate limits of New York City where they can continue to use the facilities afforded by such location for the efficient production and distribution of their products; that any change in the present basis of rates will place such manufacturers at an unfair disadvantage with their competitors who are now located in New Jersey."

Apartments Leased.

Apartments have been leased by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. at 671 Park Avenue to Mrs. W. L. Graves, 148 East Forty-ninth Street to Mrs. Charlotte R. Smith, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street to A. J. Akin, 939 Park Avenue to John D. Battin, 870 Park Avenue to Warren S. Crane, and 118 Madison Avenue to Rudolph and Harold Walten.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 130 East Sixty-seventh Street to E. H. Delafield, 875 Park Avenue to Grant MacDonald, 156 East Seventy-ninth Street to H. R. Dennis and John J. Townsend, 3 East Eighty-fourth Street to W. F. Lynch, and at 55 West Fifty-fifth Street to Edward Norton.

Milton M. Weil has leased an apartment at 71 Central Park West to Charles Roth, and at 56 West Fifty-eighth Street to Arthur Evans.

Pope & Brother have leased apartments in the new studio building at 108 Washington Place to Mrs. L. Brower, G. Brown, and F. Osborn.

Tax Calendar.

Nov. 1.—Second half of real estate tax due. If unpaid Dec. 1, 7 per cent. added from Nov. 1. Second half of real estate tax can be paid at face amount during this month only. Corporations should send to State Comptroller on or before Nov. 15 a report as of Oct. 31.

Nov. 15.—Last day to file claim for the reduction of real estate assessments. Last day for business corporations to file with State Tax Department reports as of Oct. 31.

Nov. 26.—Tax Department closes real estate assessment rolls.

Nov. 30.—Last day to file claim for the reduction of personal assessments. Personal valuation books close. Last day to pay second half of real estate taxes without interest.

Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving Day.

Dec. 1.—Interest at rate of 7 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1 will be added to second half of 1916 real estate taxes, due Nov. 1, if unpaid. Automobile licenses for 1917 issued from today until Feb. 1, 1917.

New Club Near New Rochelle.

Plans have been prepared by the architect, Henry G. Morse, for the clubhouse to be erected near New Rochelle by the newly-organized Quaker Ridge Field and Country Club. The club membership is limited to 500. Among the members are John G. Agar, Francis A. Stratton, C. K. G. Billings, Edmund G. Vaughan, C. E. Hoffmaster, and J. Clarence Jones of New York. The property to be developed contains 130 acres and an 18-hole course will be laid out.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV., 2,355-94, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St., 75x100, foreclosure, Oct. 31, 1916; William B. Rouiltsone, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 28 William St., as agent Supreme Court and special trustee, will. Elizabeth B. Field, Nov. 3; attorneys, Gelley, R. and H., 22 Exchange Place.$7,000
BROADWAY, n s c 169th St., 99.11x100, Chamax Realty and Construction Corporation to John E. Geriach Realty Co, 2,466 7th Av., mtg $135,000, all liens, Nov. 2; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av....$1
2D AV, 2,421, w s, 47 ft n of 126th St., 37x80.6; Tleval Building Co. to Carmine Napolitaine, 42 West End Av, mtg $12,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Leo Schafran, 31 Chambers St $100
6TH ST, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue D, runs w 20x e 112x s 50x n 46x w 92x n 70 to beginning; Maurice Friedman et al. to Lewis A. London, 215 West 101st St, mtg $29,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Milton Mayer, 180 Broadway $1
17TH ST., n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av., 25x92; Anna L. Eagan to Park Trucking Co., 304 West 15th St., Oct. 16; attorney, A. C. Mandel, 30 Maiden Lane.....$1
32D ST, Thos. H. Yardley, heir, to same, all above, et al., to same, all title, b. and s., Oct. 6 .....$100
33D ST, 319 East, n s, 237 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Marie de H. Woolsey and another, heirs to James M. Byrnes, 821 East 33d St., all title, b. and s., all heirs, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Gilman and another, individually and divorcees, &c., to same, all title, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 6 .....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Converse B. Woolsey to same, all title, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 7 .....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Isabel R. Marble to same, all title, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 27 .....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Gilman, executrix, to same, all title, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 6.....$200
SAME PROPERTY; William W. Woolsey to same, all title, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 22 .....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Laura W. Sumner and another, heirs, &c., Janie W. Yardley et al. to same, all title, all liens, Oct. 23.....$100
39TH ST, 326 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Maria Gallo to Jas. L. Clare, 5 West 125d St, mtg $13,500, Nov. 2; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$1
96TH ST, 116 West, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Mary E., wife of Albert H. Comba, to Mary Flynn, 4 Rockaway Av, Garden City, L. I., all liens; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
70TH ST, 367 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Wells Holding Co. to Ernest F. Bliss, 135 East 96th St, mtg $8,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY; Ernest F. Bliss to Frederick W. Kroehle, 104 East 57th St, mtg $8,000, b. and s., c. s. g., Nov. 3; attorney, same $1
66TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Josefine Arnstein to Albert H. Stursberg, 9 West 56th St, Nov. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 904, e s, 20x100; Martin Pletscher Constr. Co, Inc, to Sarah Black and another, Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 10, attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St. $100
BURKE ST, n s, 100 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x100; also Burke St, n s, 125 ft e of White Plains Road; also Burke St, n s, 150 ft e of White Plains Road, 24x100; Solomon Rogers to Charles L. Ullman, 3,221 White Plains Road, mtg $12,000, Nov. 8; attorneys, Knox, S. & D., 253 Broadway.....$1
EAGLE AV, 620, w s, 253x97.1x25x94.10; Anna S. Bennett to Anna Fredericks and another, 87 Edgemont Bd, Upper Montclair, N. J., mtg $9,700, Oct. 28; attorney, S. Cowen, 1,200 Intervale Av $1
FOX ST, 855, n s, 40.7x125; Maxe Realty Co. to Utopia Realty Co., Inc., 2,650 Broadway, mtg $33,000, Oct. 30; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100
LOT 37, Block 46, map of Morris Park; Jacob Lang to Zille Siegler, 1,943 Fowler Av, Nov. 3; attorney, Zille Siegler, 1,943 Fowler Av $100
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 185.9 ft n of 179th St, 18.8x51.7x22.8x44; Edward J. Shannon to Leonard J. Dunkley, 2,040 Washington Av, Nov. 3; attorney, A. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.$1
WESTCHESTER AV, n w s at w s of Kelly St, runs n e 100 x s 73.5 x s e 100 x n e 68; Hy. Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 35 East 42d St, Nov. 2; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 43.9 ft s of 1st St, 25x98.3x25x84.3; Mary Englander to Angelina Bruccoli, 3,648 White Plains Av, mtg $5,500, Nov. 2; attorney, John Bruccoli, 3,648 White Plains Road.....$100
238TH ST, s s, lot 617, map Wakefield, 100x114, also 238d St, w s, w ½ lot 618, same map, 50x114; Ferdnand or Fordinand Gerrard to Alphonsine Gerard, 723 East 238d St, Nov. 1; attorneys, Gescheidt & T., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

2D AV, n e corner of 63d St, 20.5x80, Nov. 1; Charles Pitthan to Louise Moorhead, 10a St. Nicholas Terrace, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Edgar Weaver, 7 Beekman St.....$4,000
7TH AV, n w corner of 143d St, 99.11x125, Nov. 1; Chamax R. & C. Co. to John E. Geriach Realty Co., 2,460 7th Av, 4 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $140,000; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av.....$29,000
2ND ST, 319 East, n s, 227 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Ocean Realty Co. to Owen Lavelle, 507 West 30th St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000
49TH ST, s s, 246 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.5, Nov. 3; Leah F., wife of Arthur B. Norton, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$35,000
134TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11, prior mtg $8,000; 120th St, s s, 152.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.10, prior mtg $7,500; 110th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $4,500; 73d St, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2, prior mtg $10,500; Convent Av, 311, e s, 419.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100, prior mtg $9,500, Nov. 3; Courtney Development Co. to Charlotte A. Williams, 875 West End Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St $5,500
116TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.6; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to North Side Savings Bank, 3,230 3d Av, Nov. 3, 3 years; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell, 38 Park Row $88,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 108 West, all; Frederick G. Pappa to Wolf Frank, 33 West 111th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorneys, London & Davis, 65 Liberty St.....$5,000
75TH ST, 324 East, ground floor; Rose A. Murphy to F. C. Zelmer, 133 Ferguson St., Corona, L. I., 3 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Fred C. Zelmer, 390 East 57th St. $540
143D ST, 130-32 West, all; Metropolis Holding Corporation to Landesman Realty Co., 105 West 141st St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway $5,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 24 East; Nathan C. Solemon against estate of Mary R. Sheldon, owner; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$488
52D ST, 41 to 49 West; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Co., against Greycourt Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor..$314

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,321 and 1,323; Ideal Tilt Co., Inc., against Wilpod Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$318
GRAND CONCOURSE, w s, 120.6 ft s of 176th St, 50x100; Thomas Mulligan Construction Co. against Ensign Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$921
MORRIS AV, 1,816, Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilpod Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$308
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 186th St, 25x89.11; Thomas Mulligan Construction Co. against Ensign Improvement Co., owner and contractor $550
188TH ST, s w corner of Hoffman St, 25x100; Herman Schrank against Jummel Grumsd, owner; James Grusso, contractor.$80

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

22D ST, 261 to 165 WEST; Nappi Contracting Co. against Max Gold et al., Oct. 4, 1916. .....$400

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER SQUARE, 31; Louis B. Kumack against William F. Clare, Oct. 21, 1916 .....$27

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 442 East; Louis M. Pollock against Landsman Company, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney H. F. Miller.
21ST ST, s s, 517.6 ft w of 7th Av, 23.4x92; Louis M. Pollock against Marie Welf, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.
26TH ST, 11 West; Alvin C. Cass, et al., against Georgia Snelling, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Van Blarcom.
135TH ST, s s, 200.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Louis Ramus, et al., against Joseph H. Fink, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. E. Lalaman.
152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Chelsea Lumber Company, Inc., against Bromar Realty Company, Inc., et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, R. Jablin.

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 133.5 ft s of Wilkins Av, 50x100; Jennie Trueisen, et al., as ex., against Seddon Realty Company, et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Siegel, Corn & Siegel.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Monday, Nov. 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

43d St, 240 to 246 West, s s, 340 ft e of 8th Av, 100.5x20x1x40x1x16.8x100.4x76.8, two four, one five, and one three-story tenements and stores; Realty Mortgage Co. et al. against Scheidna Realty Corp'n et al.; Collins, referee; due, $14,073.38; taxes, &c., $1,611.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 306, e s, 74 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100, one and two-story stores; Charles B. Gumb against William S. McCotter et al; Sampson H. Schwarz, attorney; William A. Hines, referee; due, $24,243.84; taxes, &c., $886.20.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Park View Pl, 2,475, w s, 412.8 ft s of 190th St, 18x70, two-story and basement brick dwelling; Chris G. Euler et al against Francis A. Fullam et al; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys, 200 Broadway; Abr. I. Solomon, referee; due, $4,367.09; taxes, &c., $60.70.

By Arthur C. Sheriden.

Findlay Av, e s, 109.10 ft s of 170th St, 106.11x107.6x100x144.4, vacant; Sue Van Riper against Mount Clare Improvement Co. et al; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys, 200 Broadway; Richard F. Weeks, referee; due $5,552.51; taxes, &c., $397.97.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

116th St, 106 East, s s, about 60 ft e of Park Av, 6-story tenement; Metropolitan Savings Bank against George McKee et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Denis A. Spellisey, referee; due, $38,736.31; taxes, &c., $2,622.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Ford St, s s, 100 ft e of Tiebout Av, 64.7x100.6x—x103.9, vacant; City of New York against Tiebout Avenue Co. et al.; action 2; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; James W. Walker, referee; due, $1,122.98; taxes, &c, $249.45.
133d St, 545 East, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, 5-story brick tenement; George Imes, Jr., et al, executors, against Johanna C. Veiljlit et al; Ira H. Brainerd, attorney, 92 William St; Benjamin F. Greenthal, referee; due, $14,190.86; taxes, &c. $344.84.
189th St, East, s s, whole front between Prospect Av and Crotona Av, runs e 100x s 190x w 95x n 100x w 100x n 90 to beginning, vacant; City of New York against Sarah E. Willett et al; Action 2; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; Harry N. French, referee; due, $20,168.99; taxes, &c. $3,208.67.
Tiebout Av, s e corner of Ford St, 24.9x100, vacant; City of New York against Tiebout Avenue Co. et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $1,049.76; taxes, &c, $272.02.
Crotona Av, e s, 90 ft s of 189th St, 100x100, vacant; City of New York against Sarah E. Willett et al; Action 1; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; Harry N. French, referee; due, $5,385.96; taxes, &c, $1,374.11.

By Joseph P. Day.

238th St East, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100, vacant; City of New York against Caroline Cole et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Building; Victor H. McCutcheon, referee; due, $640.68; taxes, &c., $134.70.
Mapes Av, 2,077, w s, 118.2 ft s of 180th, 22x100, four-story brick tenement; Elizabeth K. Upham against Giovan Galiani et al.; Merrill, Rogers & Terry, attorneys, 100 Broadway; Enos S. Booth, referee; due, $11,548.08.

By James J. Donovan.

Union Av, w s, 150.2 ft s of 166th St, 25x100, vacant; Francis J. Cox against Rose Solomon et al.; Jno J. O'Brien, attorney, 150 Nassau St; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $2,890.85; taxes, &c., $105.92.

Thursday, Nov. 9.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 304 East, s s, 75 ft e of Second Av, 25x50.5, three-story tenement; Lilly Neuman against Bernard Green et al.; Bullowa & Bullowa, attorneys; Jno. De W. Warner, referee; due, $5,967.21; taxes, &c., $875.75.
14th St, 819-21 West, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 60x206.6, to 16th, 824-6 West, four four-story tenements; Harrie Healy, executrix, against Edward L. Larkin et al.; Hatch & Clute, attorneys; Edward F. Mahoney, referee; due, $33,695.96; taxes, &c., $3,886.30.
West Broadway 585, e s, 125 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, four-story lodging house; Louis McAdam et al. against Jno. M. Williams et al; Adolphus D. Pape, attorney; Wm. T. Van Alstyne, referee; due, $19,197.53; taxes, &c., $1,700.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Sherman Av, 79, s e corner Dyckman St, 100x100, two five-story tenements and stores; St. Clair Realty Co. against J. E. C. Building Co., Inc., et al; Edward S. Frith, attorney; William M. Seabury, referee; due, $24,480.32; taxes, &c., subject to two mortgages aggregating $94,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Parker St, 1,513, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 60x125; Eliz. Freutel against Alfonso De Salvo et al; Adolph H. Gutgsell, attorney, 38 Park Row; John J. Brady, referee; due, $3,993.01; taxes, &c., $1,188.59.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, 2,249, w s, 306.6 ft s of 183d St, 18.6x70.7x18.4x72.1, factory and basement brick dwelling; Corporate Mtg. Co. against Vera V. Schramm et al.; Henry D. Patton, attorney, 27 Cedar St; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $1,299.14; taxes, &c., $300; subject to mortgage, $3,500.

Friday, Nov. 10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

183th St, 863 East, s s, 87.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, 18.3x91, three-story front tenement; Moses Mendelsohn et al. against Adolph Harms et al.; Charles S. Sinsheimer, attorney, 31 Chambers St; John J. Hynes, referee; due, $5,486.03; taxes, &c., $278.23.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

66th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, for an eight-story apartment, 60x84.11; Brixton Holding Corp., 140 West 79th St, owner; Wm L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 29 West 32d St, architects; cost $100,000.
Bryant Av, e s, 86.6 ft n of Tremont Av, for a one-story brick garage, 22x21.4; William R. Butler, 1,017 Tremont Av, owner; Charles B. Clark, 447 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $600.

ORIGINATOR OF SPECIAL SALES DAYS

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

PIONEER OF CONCENTRATED PERSISTENT ADVERTISING.

Real Estate at Public Auction

SPECIAL SALES DAY
Tuesday, November 14, 1916,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALES
ESTATE OF THERESA FOY, Dec'd.

709 East 214th St.
(Near White Plains Road.)
A 5-story and cellar frame tenement with store. Size, 25x135.

N. S. Garrison Av.
(Between Whittier Street and Longfellow Avenue.)
A vacant plot, 50.84x106.7x50x103.9.

JOHN M. RIDER, Esq., Att'y, 44 Cedar St., New York City.

EXECUTOR'S SALES
ESTATE of LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH, Dec'd.

3 East 94th St.
(Near 5th Av.)
A 4-story and basement brownstone front dwelling; furnace heat and electricity; size of lot 25x100.5½.

67 West 115th St.
(Bet. Lenox and Fifth Ave.)
A 5-story and basement brownstone front apartment house; steam heat and hot water supply; size of lot 25x100.11.

WILBUR F. HARP, Esq., Atty., 120 Broadway, New York City.

ESTATE of CHARLES SOLELIAC, Dec'd.

44 East 49th Street
(Between Madison & Park Avenues.)
A 4-story and basement brownstone front apartment house. Furnace heat and electricity. Size of lot 21.6x100.6.6.

66 2-3% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.
BALDWIN & HUTCHINS, Attys., 97 Pine Street, New York City.

EXECUTRICES' SALES
ESTATE of LEROY B. CRANE, Dec'd.

S. W. Cor. East 137th St. & Willow Av.
(Known as 758 to 766 East 137th St.)
BRONX BOROUGH
Five 2-story and basement frame dwellings. Size of plot 62.1x100.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Esq., Atty., 167 East 121st St., New York City.

ESTATE of HERMAN HOOPS, Dec'd.

S. E. Cor. of Monroe & Pelham Streets
(Known as 99 Monroe Street)
Two 4-story and cellar brick tenements with stores. Size 21.6¼x119.9x irreg.
70% may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Esq., Atty., 50 Maiden Lane, New York City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
ESTATE of JAMES CLIFFORD, Dec'd.

297 Henry Street
(Between Grand & Scammel Streets)
A 3-story and basement brick tenement; furnace heat and gas. Size of lot 24x77.7.
SAYERS BROTHERS, Attys., 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

DISSOLUTION SALES
4,585 to 4,607 Park Avenue
(Bet. 184th & 187th Sts.) To be sold separately.
Nos. 4,585 and 4,589, two 5-story and basement brick apartment houses. Size 50.15x83.37x irreg. and 50.09x98.29x irreg., respectively.
Nos. 4,595 to 4,607, four 5-story and basement brick apartment houses. Sizes 37.50x98.29 to 37.50x105.79. Steam heat and electricity.

957 Hoe Avenue
(Between Whitlock Avenue and Aldus Street)
A 5-story brick apartment house; steam heat and hot water supply. Size of plot 42x150.
FLETCHER, SILLCOCKS & LEAHY, Attys., 165 Broadway, New York City.

SPECIAL SALES
N. W. Cor. Madison Avenue & 99th Street
(Known as 1,440 to 1,448 Madison Avenue)
A 7-story elevator apartment house with six stores; steam heat, electricity and telephone service. Size of plot 100.11x120.

Block Front on East Side of Fifth Ave.
(Bet. Garfield Pl. & First St.,) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To Be Sold as Four Parcels and as a Whole.
S. E. COR. GARFIELD PLACE AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 100x96.9.
ADJ. S. E. COR. GARFIELD PLACE AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 85x100.
N. E. COR. FIRST STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 100x96.9.
ADJ. N. E. COR. FIRST STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 85x100.
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%

West Side Sixth Av.
(Bet. Garfield Place & First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)
A vacant lot 25x100.
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%

86-88 & 90 Garfield Place
(Near 6th Av., BROOKLYN, N. Y.)
To be sold separately.
Three 2-story and basement brownstone front dwellings. Size of each lot, 18x100.
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys, 46 Cedar Street, New York City.

586 Fifth Street
(Bet. Prospect Park West and Eighth Av.) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A 3-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Furnace heat and gas. Size of lot, 20x100.
DENMAN & DIXON, Attys., 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. E. Cor. Middagh & Henry Streets
(Known as 84 to 90 Middagh St.) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Four 3-story brick houses. Size of plot, 70.10x51.6. Suitable for factory or loft building. Near Bridge terminal and Navy Yard.
JAMES C. HIGGINS, Esq., Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

8,786-8,790 Nineteenth Av.
(Bet. Bath & Cropsey Avs.) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A 3-story frame building used as a rooming house. Size of plot, 60x36.10½.

250 to 252 Pearl St.
(Bet. Tillary & Concord Sts.) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A 4-story and cellar brick commercial building. Freight elevator, gas and electricity. Size, 50x100.

LIQUIDATION SALE
Thursday, November 16,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

348 West 28th St.
(Bet. Eighth & Ninth Aves.)
A 3-story and basement brick building used as a rooming house. Size of lot, 21.5 1-7x98.8.

513 to 517 West 40th St.
(Bet. 10th and 11th Avs.)
A 3-story brick stable, together with 3-story brick dwelling. Size of plot 75x98.9.

535 to 541 and 547 to 551 West 38th Street
(Bet. 10th & 11th Avs.)
To be sold as two parcels.
535 to 541 is a vacant plot 100x98.9.
547 to 551 is a vacant plot 75x98.9.

West Side of Inwood Av., Running Through to Macombs Road
(825 Feet South of Cabel Place.)
A vacant plot 100x130.28x100.28x122.82.

515 & 517 West 39th St.
(Bet. 10th & 11th Avs.)
To be sold as one parcel.
A 4-story brick tenement with store, together with lot adjoining. Size of plot, 50x98.9.

233 West 60th St.
(Between West End and Amsterdam Avs.)
A 4-story brick tenement with two stores. Size of plot 25x100.5.

N. W. Cor. 173d Street & Weeks Avenue,
A vacant strip. Size 6x26.

N. E. Cor. So. Boulevard and Brown Place,
A vacant plot 50x100.

OZONE PARK, L. I.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
S. E. Cor. Grafton & Ocean Avs.
A vacant plot 46.8x100.

141-143 West 27th St.
(Bet. Sixth and Seventh Avs.)
To be sold as one parcel.
A 5-story and 2-story brick tenement with stores. Size of plot 50.2x98.9¼.

SILVER LAKE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

S. E. Cor. Lake Street & Pearl Avenue.
Vacant plot 75.57x129.58x124.60.

East Side Garfield Av.
Running through to Underhill Blvd. 250 ft. north of Jefferson Av.
A vacant lot 25x128.66x25x130.61.

75% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%
WITH EXCEPTION OF 343 WEST 28TH ST. AND 141 AND 143 WEST 27TH ST.

BROWN & FALKINBURG, Attys., 10 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALES
To Close ESTATE OF DANIEL E. SEYBEL, Deceased.
Tuesday, November 21st
AT 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
YONKERS, N. Y.
The N. W. Cor. of S. Broadway and Valentine Lane.
A vacant plot, 141.10x116.60x132.13x100.

1,680 Avenue "A"
(Between 82th and 83th Streets.)
A 4-story and cellar brick and brownstone front tenement, with store. Size of lot 20x75.

715, 717 and 721 Eagle Av.
(Bet. 156th St. and Westchester Av.)
To be sold separately.
Three 2-story and basement brick two-family Houses. Size of each lot 18x98.20x irregular.

301 Dyckman St.
(350 Feet West of Prescott Av.)
A 2½-story frame dwelling and 1-story frame building used as store. Size of plot 140x150x irregular.

1,334 to 1,336 Webster Av.
(Bet. 169th St. and Kingsbridge Place.)
A vacant plot, 30x151.41x50.67x159.84.

S. S. of Nagle Av.
(424.7½ Feet East of Hillside Ave.)
A vacant plot, 50x200.

South Side of 226th St.
(85 Feet East of Broadway.)
A vacant plot, 40x100.

S. W. Cor. Eagle Av. and 156th St.
A 4-story brick tenement with stores. Size of lot 20x99.1½.

N. W. Cor. of Terrace View Av. and Leyden St.
A triangular vacant plot, 100.6x 56.7x75.9.

706 to 710 Eagle Av.
(Adjoining S. E. Cor. of 156th St.)
A vacant plot, 75x118.93.

Port Chester, N. Y. (Whittemore Park)
(Corner of Ridge Street, Hawthorne and Greenburgh Avenue.)
A vacant plot, 167x168.4x154.36x166.27.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day

'Phone 744 Cort.

AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.
We Will Offer at Public
Sale the Premises Known as No. 15 North Broadway, White Plains, to Settle the Estate of John Newland, Deceased.
The property consists of a plot fronting on North Broadway, of 73½ feet, and is 305 feet in depth, on which there is an improved frame dwelling, with slate roof, containing fifteen rooms, billiard room and three bath rooms, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electric light, parquet floors, oak trim; garage for three cars, with complete chauffeur's quarters.
The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000 at 5½% held by the Westchester and Bronx Title Company. Terms, 10% at the time and place of sale, the balance in cash above the present mortgage in thirty days, at which time the deed will be delivered.
The sale will be held on the premises
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, AT 3:30 P. M.
The location on North Broadway at this point is superb. The grand old trees and the city park make it one of the most attractive locations in White Plains and yet within only a few minutes' walk from the station, stores, churches and schools.
The house will be open for inspection daily.
For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply to the auctioneers.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc.,
Depot Plaza. Tel. 2676 2677. White Plains, N. Y.

At LARCHMONT, N. Y.
ON
THURSDAY, Nov. 9th, at 3 P. M.,
I Will Sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
A 14-Room Modern, Up-to-Date Gentleman's Home,
with 2-car garage, on plot 90x125 feet. Corner Bayard Ave. and Beach Ave., one block from Boston Post Road. Motor out and look it over. Premises open for inspection.
SALE TAKES PLACE ON THE PROPERTY, RAIN OR SHINE.
INQUIRE OF POWELL, *The Auctioneer*,
132 Nassau St., N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORTGAGE MONEY AT IN ANY AMOUNT 4½%
SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.
S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!
60 East 90th St., Park and Madison Aves.
11 ROOMS; CHEAP RENT.
Will Decorate to Suit.
TRAUBE, 1402 Lexington Ave., 92d St.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
published first of each month by The New York Times, 220 pages each issue, contains the History, the Literature, Chief Official Documents of all the Nations in the Great War, told impartially by the Most Renowned Writers of each country; a fascinating magazine of Current Events, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our age by the most illustrious witnesses and commentators; illustrations, cartoons, maps, &c.—Advt.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
AN opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83RD ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises.
Wm. A. White & Sons,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

Country.
AT ELMHURST
One-family house, 9 rooms and bath; parquet flooring and electric lights; inclosed porches; rent, $47; convenient to trolleys and railroad station; also first floor two-family house, 6 rooms and bath and pantry; front and rear porches; all improvements; heat furnished; rent, $35.
AT CORONA
Floors, 6 rooms and bath; parquet flooring and electric light; with or without garage; rent, $30 and upward. THOMAS DALY, Owner and Builder, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

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We want to sell and are going to sell five new, comfortable homes just completed at
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At prices that must appeal to any buyer who wants a real snug home at a very *LOW COST.*
No Merchant will carry stock over a bad season.
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Come and see the Property and make an offer which you know is below the Property's real value.
Property Office, 500 City Island Av.
Write for booklet to
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Sales Agt.
31 Nassau Street, New York City
TO REACH PROPERTY:
Take Bronx Park Subway to 177th St. Station. Bus to City Island; or N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from 3d Ave. and 129th St. Elevated Station to City Island.

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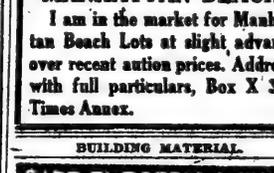
CONSIDER YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH
A New Idea in Artistic, Attractive
One-Family Semi-Detached Stucco Houses
With Garages, on 20th Av., Bet. 76th St. & 78th St.
7 rooms and bath, 8 rooms if desired. 10 ft. ceiling, extra large windows, 9½ ft. ceiling in cellar. Electric light, hardwood trim throughout, parquet floors, steam heat; hot water attachment; every conceivable improvement; will decorate to suit. Take West End subway (77 St. Station). Walk through 78th St. Must be seen to be appreciated. $6,150. Terms to Suit.
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTING & CONTRACTING CO., INC.,
Owners and Builders on Premises.
Call for Manager.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No Apologies Necessary for Our New Modern Stucco and Brick Bungalows.
21 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK BY EXPRESS SERVICE.
Beauty, Durability and Comfort.
Nine rooms, two baths; tiled sun parlor, garage. All the latest trimmings and conveniences found in $20,000 mansions.
SOLD ON A PLAN THAT MAKES IT EASY AND SURE TO OWN A BEAUTIFUL HOME.
PRICE $8,450 TO $8,650.
O. L. & W. G. PERFECT, Builders,
18th Avenue and 84th Street, Brooklyn

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROADWAY CORNER
Builder will sell at a big sacrifice 12-story fireproof apartment, with stores, fully rented; private house, suburban, or country estate considered in part payment.

Eight-story fireproof apartment house, convenient to Broadway subway station; private house block; never a vacancy; still in hands of builder; positively will show 13% net on investment above small savings bank mortgage; can be bought at a sacrifice; smaller property taken in part payment; quick action necessary.

Riverside Drive bargain; ten-story fireproof apartment, corner; will net $18,000 per annum; subject to small first mortgage; long term; will consider free and clear country place, private dwelling, or parcel ready for improvement in part payment.

A corner flat, with stores; rents $7,500; mortgage $33,000; exceptional opportunity; only small amount of cash necessary; trade considered.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
NASSOIT & LANNING
Broadway, at 89th St.

INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITY!
Beautiful five-story apartment, just off Broadway, showing annual net profit $4,000; equity $40,000; 4½ per cent. long time bank mortgage. What have you to exchange for this fine investment? Builder's sacrifice.
Exceptionally fine, well-located, large Broadway corner, fully occupied; low rentals, equity $85,000; first mortgage. Unusual opportunity to secure grand corner at bargain.
Jerome Avenue at Subway Station; splendidly located plot, suitable immediate improvement, taxpayers or apartments; equity $30,000; exchange for apartments, Washington Heights or Dyckman.
Owners wishing to exchange their properties kindly send full particulars. All offerings will receive prompt attention. Call, write.
Arnold, Byrne & Baumann,
115 Broadway.
Telephone No. 1794 Rector.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE
Modern, 19-family corner apartment house, Flatbush, rented $7,100; bank mortgage, $62,000, 5 per cent.; equity $33,000 for farm or lots. Owner, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
I am in the market for Manhattan Beach Lots at slight advance over recent aution prices. Address, with full particulars, Box X 368 Times Annex.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTENTION!
Wine & Liquor Houses.
Specially constructed Building for heavy storage. Size 75x118, six story and basement. Can be purchased at reasonable price above first mortgage of $110,000, held by trust company. Particulars and permit for inspection from DUROSS CO., 135 WEST 14TH ST.

For Sale by an Estate
TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOODS

Factory Properties For Sale

NOTE:—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

Brewster, N. Y.
BORDEN PLANT, 62 miles from New York City. 113,182 sq. ft. of manufacturing space located on a plot of 14 acres. All main buildings of brick construction. **ARTESIAN WELL WATER.** 238 ft. deep. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. **SIDING.** ½ mile to Freight Station. Croton River frontage. Finest of Power Plants.

New Haven, Conn.
NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY PLANT. 160,000 square feet, 1¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. **SIDING;** short distance from freight station, Starin Steamboat Co., New England Navigation Co. Large one and two story brick buildings, electric light, steam heat. **SPRINKLER SYSTEM;** 60 and 75 H. P. Bigelow Boilers and 2 Corliss Engines, Crocker-Wheeler Generator; two Sturtevant Blowers and 10 lines of shafting, &c. **LARGE DRY KILN ON PREMISES.**

Modern Manufacturing Plant
STATE OF CONNECTICUT. 60 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. 113,600 **SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE;** 14½ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding; **EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,000 HANDS;** city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition, six years old. **FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 250-300 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANT. LOW INSURANCE RATE.**

Congress Brewery & Ice Plant
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Entire Block Front on W. S. of Humboldt St., bet. Meserole and Scholes Sts., containing **75,000 SQUARE FEET** of floor space. Building of brick, iron and concrete construction. Ceiling clearance of **ABOUT 20 FEET,** part of floors **500 LBS. PER SQ. FT. CAPACITY.** 3 boilers 200 H. P. each. Ice plant capacity of 50 tons daily, which may be largely increased on a small outlay.

Troy, N. Y.
SEAMLESS COLLAR AND CUFF FACTORY.
5-story and basement brick building. Power plant. **TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 95,418 SQ. FT.** Within 4 blocks of the freight station of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Buildings are modern and in excellent condition. **EXCELLENT LABOR CONDITIONS.**

Baxter Stove Co. Plant
MANSFIELD, OHIO.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATION, including pattern and equipment and fully equipped foundry; 78,000 sq. ft. of floor space; Pennsylvania Railroad siding, also offering B. & O., Erie, and New York Central shipments; one and two story brick buildings; sprinkler system; 4 acres; **NATURAL GAS; MAY BE SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT EQUIPMENT.**

Cell Drier Plant
TAUNTON, MASS., 37 MILES FROM BOSTON.
Fully equipped machine shop and foundry, tide water frontage, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding; **10 ACRES;** 22,400 sq. ft. of floor space; electric traveling crane; modern machine, tool and foundry equipment; electric power and light plant 8 years old. **EXCELLENT LABOR. PLANT SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT BUSINESS.**

Long Island City
Can arrange to finance the erection of modern reinforced concrete industrial buildings on a net rental basis. **YOU MAY SELECT YOUR OWN PLOT.**

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware
FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN.
Large tract of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles from Philadelphia. **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIDING. FRESH WATER. DELAWARE RIVER AND CANAL FACILITIES; CHEAP COAL. GOOD LABOR;** excellent railroad facilities. With the above is offered one of the finest home site properties along the Delaware River.

Worcester, Mass.
WEBB GRANITE WORKS.
10 acres, railroad sidings. One-story corrugated iron building of 30,000 sq. ft., 30 ft. clearance; suitable for any foundry work or heavy manufacturing; equipped with 500 H. P. engine and 300 H. P. boilers. Situated near the junction of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine Railroads. **WILL DIVIDE INTO SMALLER PLOTS.**

Jersey City Factory Sites
AMES & COMPANY PLOT. WITHIN 3 BLOCKS OF EXCHANGE PLACE TUBE AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATIONS. Ten minutes from Hudson Terminal Bldg., Manhattan. City improvements. Penn. R. R. siding with freight yard opposite. Within two blocks of public dock on Hudson River. **PLOTS 100x100 and 100x300.** Much larger plot can be purchased if desired. **MOST ACCESSIBLE FACTORY LOCATION IN JERSEY CITY.**

Chase & Baker Co. Plant
BUFFALO, N. Y.
51,139 sq. ft of floor space, including engine and boiler house; one 3-story brick and stone and other miscellaneous buildings; 1¼ acres—property occupying entire block—in the heart of Buffalo. **EXCELLENT LABOR;** excellent light on all sides; steam heat. **(FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY OF 300-400 LBS. PER SQ. FT.) RAILROAD SIDING AVAILABLE; POWER PLANT.**

American Malleables Co.
BLOOMFIELD, N. J., PLANT.
RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; **RAILROAD SIDING OTBAINABLE;** brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Plainfield, N. J., Plant
SPICER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The building of brick, steel frames and a few frame buildings; **FLOOR AREA 15,000 SQUARE FEET;** two-story office building, power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well. **READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.**

Elizabethport, N. J., Plant
UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO.
Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. **EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET. ONE AND TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS; 125,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.** Steam heat—power plant—electric lights—**SPRINKLER SYSTEM; ARTESIAN WELLS.**

Newark, N. J., Plant
N. J. RAILROAD AVE.; BLOCK FRONT, BET. VERSEY AND JOHNSON STS. Three well-constructed brick buildings, containing 67,000 sq. ft., consisting of one 6-story, one 3-story, and one 2-story building with foundations heavy enough to carry three additional stories, all directly connected. Power plant. Two freight elevators. Average floor carry capacity per sq. ft., 250-300 lbs. Excellent light. **EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR SMALL MANUFACTURER.**

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills
SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—12 MILES FROM TROY, N. Y.
Located along the Hoosick River in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R. **FREE WATER POWER** for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Boilers; **SPRINKLER SYSTEM;** electric lights. **EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.**

New Britain, Conn.
STATE TRADE EDUCATION SHOP.
EXCELLENT MODERN manufacturing plant, consisting of 15,000 sq. ft. in one-story brick buildings in fine condition; 4 acres of land with **PRIVATE RAILROAD SIDING.** Buildings thoroughly equipped with **SPRINKLER SYSTEM,** steam heat, electric light, shafting and good power.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
128-28-30-32 GREENPOINT AVENUE.
2¼ blocks from ferry to 23d St. and 10th St., New York. **36,570 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE.** Convenient to 14th St. Ferry; **25 MINUTES TO NEW YORK CITY HALL; BRICK BUILDINGS,** Steam heat, electric light, **FIRE SPRINKLER** and elevator.

31 Nassau St. N. Y. City — **Phone 744 Cort.**

Joseph P. Day
Industrial Dep't.

Ready Now

This beautiful year-round home is now being completed at Kensington, Great Neck, 26 minutes by electric express trains from the Pennsylvania Station.

Located on a beautiful corner plot, the house contains library, dining room, living room, billiard room, hall, and four porches on the first floor; five master's chambers, boudoir and four baths on second floor; three maids' rooms and bath on third floor.

Other houses, from $16,000 up, also available, or we will build to suit you. Ownership includes use of Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts and Motor Boat Dock, upon election of purchaser to the Kensington Association.

Price, complete, ready for occupancy, $35,000.

Easy terms of payment to responsible purchaser.

Write today for complete plans and our booklet, "A Week-End at Kensington," describing this beautiful home colony.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley — 1 West 34th Street

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To the Man of Moderate Means:

We wish to tell you about Nassau Haven, the Garden Suburb, at Hyde Park, L. I.

It's fit for the millionaire, but within the means of millions.

Let us tell you about the six beautiful two story houses being built for Spring occupancy, ranging in price from $3,500 to $5,000, including plot, fruit trees, vines, flowers, etc. Any house or plot may be purchased with a small payment down and monthly payments.

This property is within a few yards of the Railroad Station at Hyde Park, and within thirty-two minutes of the Penn. Station, N. Y. City. Call or write

Robert E. Farley Organization

(Nassau Haven Booth), Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Grenwolde
Great Neck, Long Island

A waterfront property that offers unusual advantages for residence purposes. 26 minutes by electric train from Manhattan. The plots are limited in number and generous in size. Casino on the beach for exclusive use of buyers. Sanitary sewer and every modern improvement. Houses building for Spring occupancy. Buy now and have your own ideas incorporated.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone, 4128 John.

$6,750—$1,000 Cash
Fine year-round house for sale at Neponsit; 45 minutes out; stucco and hollow tile; 9 large rooms, tile bath, extra toilet and shower, cement cellar, every convenience; will cost $500 to put in perfect condition; cannot be duplicated for less than $8,000, exclusive of ground; 4 minutes' walk to ocean; 1 minute to bay. Permanent beach rights; no assessments for comprehensive improvements already completed. Booklet and additional particulars on request. Telephone Greeley 2741. **Neponsit Realty Company**
Suite 309, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

$55 Huntington Lots
FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.
Only $5 Down & $2 Monthly.
WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND CITY WATER FRONT FACTORY.
Brick and other buildings contain 57,000 sq. ft. floor space. 200 H. P. engine, 250 H. P. boiler. Shafting, pulleys, etc., in position. Deep water bulkheads, dock two working vessels. Within "Free Lighterage Zone" of railroads and ten minutes from Queensboro and bridges to Brooklyn. Good labor in vicinity. Short lease or sale. Immediate possession.
PLASTER MILL,
Washington & Vernon Ave., Long Island City.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME
10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace; comb enclosed porch, gas, elec. and sewerage; large, shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 30 minutes' walk to restricted sanded bathing beach, clubhouse, pier, and station; only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

3-ACRE SHORE FRONT
3 acres, 7 bedrooms, bath, garage, sleeping quarters; beautiful beach, bath house; bargain, $25,000.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway NEW YORK

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.
A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN
New semi-bungalow, six rooms and bath; panelled walls, beamed ceilings, water, gas, electricity, hot water heat; large grounds, shrubbery, sidewalks laid; few minutes to bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner must have $400 cash at once, small monthly payments. B. Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Hill Top—Home Site—Huntington
Twenty acres; fine section; handy to Harbor and Country Club; out-of-town owner must sell; $400 acre, less than half price adjoining property; many full particulars. **DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way (33d), N.Y.**

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
2 farms, within easy reach city or North Shore; one with 8 acres, barns, garage, 9-room house, improvements; also 75 acres, Colonial house, 12 rooms, barns, abundance of shades trees; priced at farmers' value.
L. B. GILDERSLEEVE, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Morristown, N. J.
FOR sale on *Kahdena Hill*, 1¼ miles from Railroad Station, a place of 6 acres with large house and stable; the situation is beautiful and the views unsurpassed. Asking $20,000.

Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Ave. corner 45 St. — Telephone Bryant 1263

IDEAL HOME.
Price, $5,500. Including Garage.
Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot, 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
R. K. DYAS,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

Farm Sacrifice
151 acres, $18,000; all tillable, rich land, fruit trees, small lake stocked with fish; 12-room house, large barn, wagon sheds, &c.; best stock and dairy farm near New York; buildings alone cost $15,000; in fine condition; easy terms.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway NEW YORK

WOULD YOU BE WILLING
to pay $25 a month and buy a new home near Mountain Station, Lackawanna, R. R.? Five rooms and bath; steam, electric, gas kitchen; sewer, water; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. Call, write, or phone.
W. S. MACINTOSH, Owner and Builder.
15 Meeker St., West Orange. Tel. 37 Orange.

MONTCLAIR NEW BRICK Colonial Residence $14,000
Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all gas kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, (2 tiled;) solarium; sleeping porch; colonial paneling, fixtures and decorations; plot, 72x170, facing park; commanding magnificent mountain view; near Country Club.
H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

COUNTRY ESTATES HOMES and FARMS
Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE Agriculturist **G. W. ZUCKER**
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

WHERE TO LIVE AND WHY.
Booklet explains how refined families may acquire the home they want at price they can afford, on terms to suit; copy on Sequest. Secretary Powhatan Colony, Montvale, N. J.

Facts for Men of Family

Consider Rising Values
in buying a home in

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK
High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 21—Steadily rising values safeguard your investment.
Fact 22—Wise restrictions guarantee perpetual improvement of Mountain Lakes for residential purposes.
Fact 23—Wonderful beautification and steady upbuilding guarantee the enhanced value of your investment.

These are facts. More facts to follow next Sunday. Read them.

This Beautiful All-Year Villa, Near Water, $10,000
Convenient Communication to City.
ARRANGE TO SEE THIS HOUSE ELECTION DAY.

A charming home of 10 rooms, 3 baths; finely situated on large plot; large living room with open fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls panneled in hard woods.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience, ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal Summer and Winter outdoor sports. Photographs and full particulars from

MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

BUY NOW
GREENWICH, CONN.

A most complete estate, located in the best section of Greenwich. Two acres, more acreage if desired, with abundance of shrubs, old trees, &c. Flower and vegetable garden, rock garden and concrete lily pool. Rainproof hennery and pigeon house. The house is new, of Colonial architecture and substantially built. A light cellar extends under entire house and contains wine room, &c. First floor—Large hall, 15x35; living room, 20x28; dining room, 20x26; wash room, butler's pantry, kitchen, servants' dining room and laundry. Large open fireplaces, with handsome Caenstone mantels. Two covered porches and open terrace. Five master bedrooms and three master baths, so arranged that each room is connected with bath. Four sleeping porches. Three double servants' rooms and bath. The house is artistically decorated by New York decorators. There are copper screens and new awnings for all windows and doors throughout the house. The heating plant is the Honeywell system of hot water. Slate roof. Garage for three cars, two bedrooms and bath. No expense has been spared in the finishings of this estate.

This Beautiful Home Can Be Purchased at a Very Attractive Price.

MIGHT EXCHANGE.

S. OSGOOD PELL & COMPANY,
17 West 44th Street. Tel. 5610 Bryant, New York City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ELMHURST HOUSE WITH GARAGE
A house out of the ordinary, with side entrance and exclusive front porch; seven large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, foyer hall, open brick fireplace, outside chimney, French windows and doors, electric and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, china closet built in house, Dutch dining room with beamed ceilings, hardwood trim finished in the natural, sewer and all city improvements; convenient to station; elevated and trolley lines running to Manhattan, fare 5 cents; price $8,100; cash, $1,000. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and builder, George C. Johnson, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

DALY'S HOUSES AT ELMHURST
TEN 1-FAMILY COTTAGES, (6 SOLD.)
Ten 2-family houses now in course of construction; 10 rooms, 3 baths.

AT CORONA
Fourteen 2-family brick houses; 8 now nearing completion; 4 sold. Call any day or Sunday and let me show you these houses. THOMAS DALY, owner and builder. Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNERS OF
Country Places or Farms who desire to sell will find it to their advantage to list their property with a specialist.

Best of references furnished.

J. F. McKEAN, 542 Fifth Ave., New York.

FOR SALE
300 ACRES
TWO MILES FROM
WHITE PLAINS
One-half mile from station on Harlem Division of New York Central. Beautiful manor house, barns, outbuildings, orchard, etc. High land, commanding fine view in all directions. Frontage on three important highways. Sought by estate on foreclosure. Remarkable bargain. For particulars apply to
JOHN GERDES, Atty., 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony
Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

Unusual Bargain
5 Acre Estate
In exclusive district on the Sound. Owner must sell at once; fine house containing 14 rooms and three baths; excellent outbuildings; beautiful grounds, fine trees; price $25,000.
George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

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SHORE ACRES
ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,800; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—8498.

THE PELHAMS.
We are offering for sale 12 new houses containing 8-10 rooms, 3 baths; some have garages; large plots; near R. R. Station. Prices $10,500 to $18,000.
CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1153. Pelham, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW COLONY
The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.

It is located between the water and the station and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.

Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.

For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.

Larchmont Colony,
Department,
Room 1,202, 40 West 32d St.
'Phone, 9860—Madison, N. Y. C.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac
For Sale at Cost on Easy Terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.
WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.
Mahopac Point Corporation
(Dept. T.,) 40 West 32d St.
'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

AT BEDFORD
12 ACRES Colonial House, 14 rooms, 4 baths, 2 cottages; garage; trees and fruit.
20 ACRES Colonial House, 18 rooms, 4 baths; garage; stable; trees and fruit.
30 ACRES Colonial House, 16 rooms, 3 baths; cottage; garage; stone barn; lake, trees and fruit.
All of the above properties have extensive view. They are all for sale at bargain prices. For particulars apply
HENRY R. LOUNSBERY,
Tel. Mur. Hill—6924. 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

For Sale at
GREENACRES SCARSDALE
10 Minutes from Station.
Dutch Colonial dwelling; 10 large rooms, including billiard room, parquet floors, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen; every modern improvement. Corner plot 75x150. Full details on request. C—566.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Byram Shore, Portchester
FOR RENT FURNISHED.
On high ground, near the Sound, spaciously furnished house; 15 rooms, 5 baths, 7 toilets, steam and hot-air heat; spacious garage, with living quarters; 14 acres, with large garden; fruit, shade; surrounded by magnificent estates.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 5th Av., N. Y. 2992 Murray Hill.

SIX ACRES
For Sale or Rent—Fine old Colonial residence, overlooking the Sound; nine sleeping rooms, three baths; electric lighting; garage; six acres of high ground.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
102 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRONXVILLE.
Lawrence Park.—Corner plot, in this absolutely well-defined and completely established community; all neighborhood surroundings assured; within easy access of station.
Splendid type Colonial Residence, garage with living quarters, approximately 1¼ acres of land.
Spacious foyer with semi-grande staircase; large living room, well proportioned dining room; reception room; very ample service arrangements; 10 bedrooms, 4 baths; large and wide verandas and sleeping porches, affording sweeping distant views; parquet floors, combination heating; fireplaces.
Exceptional opportunity to acquire a residential property, ready for immediate occupancy. Terms can be made to suit convenience of responsible purchaser.
JOSEPH ELSENER.
(Tele. 267.) Scarsdale, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE
WE WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF JOHN NEWLAND,
deceased, a private dwelling of 15 rooms, billiard room, sleeping porch and three baths,
Situated on North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.
This Sale Will Be Held on the Premises on Saturday, November 18th, at 3:30 P. M.
Send for descriptive booklet, terms and full details.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., AUCTIONEERS,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

New Rochelle Sacrifice Sale
of Dwelling in Excellent Location. Terms Can Be Arranged.
OWNER LEAVING TOWN will sacrifice new stucco dwelling, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, hot water heat, gas and electricity; large plot. Price $9,500.
T. J. SULLIVAN
TEL. 2790. 30 NORTH AVE.
Unfurnished and furnished houses, Season or Year.
Office Open Sundays.

An Exceptional Bargain ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOME
SITUATED ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; TWO MILES FROM STATION; VERY GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.
Land comprises 2 acres, flower and vegetable gardens; swimming pool.
NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements. Combination stable and garage, 2 rooms. Can be purchased at a price much below actual cost. R-541.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Gentleman's Farm
Excellent bargain at Philipstown, near Garrison, the Hudson River Newport.
Twelve-acre estate, splendid views, excellent buildings; large part of land under cultivation; fine apple orchard; near station, and famous Country Club. Price $12,500. Inquire at once.
George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

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On the Hudson
Distinctive Homes, two new concrete houses, 11 and 12 rooms, with acreage; also a 2, 5 and 20-acre homesite; wonderful river and hill views; 1 hour N. Y. Central main line, and splendid service; liberal terms. The Kitchawan Hills Estates. Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SOUND VIEW—LARCHMONT.
15 acres, house and barn, 38 stalls; frontage 1,000 feet on Post Road; site for gentleman's country home, school or institution. WM. A. KANE, 452 East 40th St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT GARDENS

This attractive, roomy home,
$7,250.
Long Term Payments. Beautiful Building Sites, from $600 Up.
An all year 'round home-place of exceptional merit. Healthful, accessible, beautiful, yet surprisingly moderate in cost.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
This is the time to buy a plot and start building if you wish to have your house ready for occupancy next Spring.
Send for interesting booklet, "How to Own Your Own Home."
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent
527 Fifth Av., New York.
Office at property open every day.

FOR SALE
"HOMEWOOD"
In the Hills of Westchester County, 17 Miles from New York City.
ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE AND IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATES IN THE EAST.
Fifty-eight acres of high land, commanding extensive views. Beautiful grounds, effectively planted. Fine old shade trees, sunken garden, pergola, greenhouse, &c.
Brick mansion built in 1918; twenty rooms, six baths and all modern improvements.
Brick garage, with accommodations for eight cars and individual quarters for chauffeur and gardener.
The property is one mile from station and adjoins one of Westchester County's leading Country Clubs. For particulars apply S-820.
Fish & Marvin 527 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

SAGAMORE
INFORMATION ABOUT BRONXVILLE
and especially about Sagamore Park may be acquired by sending for our illustrated booklet. Several houses being constructed, either for rent or sale.
Sagamore Development Co., Bronxville, N. Y., or Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. 18 East 41st St.

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Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, large & small. **NELSON ESTATES, INC.,** Robert E. Farley, Vice-President, Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Peekskill, N. Y.

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Farm land for country estate development, 38 miles from Grand Central; 750 ft. elevation; 120 acres. It's a genuine bargain; $300 and $400 an acre is what the other fellows want in this section, but this is way down to less than one-half these prices.
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Rolling tracts of rich acreage. Country Places bordering the Sound. Historic Estates among the hills. Stately Homes along the Hudson, or small, attractive Houses in delightful residence parks.
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About 1¼ acres, heavily wooded, within 200 feet of shore, with boating and bathing privileges, in quiet, exclusive private park, 20 miles from 42d St.; anxious to sell.
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New York's most attractive, most exclusive and best established suburb, just above the city line.
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20 acres; good land; surrounded by wealthy New Yorkers. One hour from N. Y. City. House of Colonial design, about 9 rooms. Price $5,000. There is some fruit; good well. There are only a few of these small acreage properties left in Westchester County at this price. Address F. D. TURNER, Jr., 3760 Grand Central Terminal. Murray Hill 7720.

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141 acres in town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New York. Has frontage of 2000 feet on main road, and depth of 5000 feet. High ground and well watered. 1½ hours from New York, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., via New Canaan. Price $300.00 per acre. Address owner, W. H ARTHUR, Stamford, Conn., or your own broker.

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Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central; Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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Buys my artistic bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, electricity; large plot near station; Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once; small first payment; great bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

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Modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 90 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

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Fine 145 acre farm, 1,700 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views, fertile, mostly cultivated; orchard, double highway frontage; excellent surroundings; $150 acre.
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THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL
NEW HOME, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, library, perfect arrangement. Intercommunicating telephones, electricity, steam; every comfort. High elevation. Very easy terms. You will never regret seeing this property. Large lot. Price $15,000.
Brick residence, 13 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, large solarium; steam; tiled roof. Best residential section. Large grounds. Owner will take big loss for immediate sale.
Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.
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At Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.
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4 acres, lawn and gardens; spring of unusual purity, as well as city water; house of 12 rooms; modern improvements; stands on beautifully shaded knoll, well back from street; stable-garage; fruit; property is located within village limits, in walking distance of express station, near trolley.
Call and see photos and particulars.
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SMALL HOUSES—for sale only.
Big lot, semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, all imp'ts. Plot, 100x175; beautiful garden; $5,250.
CALL AND SEE PHOTOS.
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$13,000 New Modern Home, 9 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, hardwood, finest throughout. House terraced; artistically decorated; convenient location; every appointment.
$18,000 New residence, centre hall, large living room, extra large dining-room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces, exterior tapestry brick, tiled roof. Plot 296 ft. deep. Every convenience.
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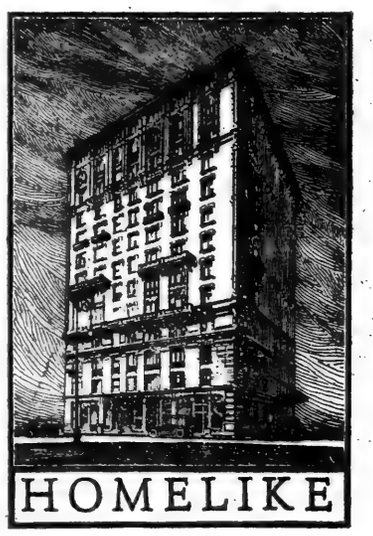

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AT 495 WEST END AVE. (S. W. Cor. 84th St.)
9 rooms—3 baths (Fifth Floor Corner)—$2,600

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$200,000 Estate for $75,000

14 acres, Ridgefield; beautifully landscaped, fine residence, 8 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 7 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; all modern. Fine large garage, good sleeping quarters. Liberal terms.

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This very beautiful old estate is located in Virginia. Ideal in its location as to Washington and other large cities, midst the most select social environs South. Comprises a total of 400 acres, 250 of which is in the very highest possible state of cultivation; residue timbered. Improved by a beautiful old Colonial brick mansion, modernly equipped, containing twelve rooms. Located on high eminence, with a magnificent view. Manager's dwelling, tenants' quarters, servants' quarters. Modern and well-arranged farm buildings. Located in the beautiful Piedmont Virginia. Improvements represent about the present price. Strictly the Georgian architecture. Exchanges will not be considered. This will appeal to the most critical, yet will pay agriculturally. Complete in every detail. Price $35,000, and satisfactory terms can be arranged. One of those kind which are seldom offered. Complete description furnished to interested parties.

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Passenger and freight elevators, steam heat.
WHITESIDE HILL,
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All Light Lofts
38-44 WEST 21ST ST.
13-STORY BUILDING; 67x92.
100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

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West 72d St., suitable for Florist, Drugs, high-class Milliner or Branch Bank.
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TOP AND SECOND LOFTS.
202 CENTRE STREET
4,500 sq. ft. each; fireproof; elevators; immediate possession. Any broker (full commission) or GEORGE DANIELS, 37 William. Phone 6056—Broad.

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Buildings Absolutely Fireproof.
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16 stories; low insurance rates.
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SINGLE LOFTS. Excellent Light.
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NEAR 6TH AVE.,
40x100.
Store & Lofts
Sprinklered, Fireproof Building.
MODERATE RENTALS.
James A. Zobel,
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OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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RUNNING THROUGH TO 39TH ST.
STORE & BASEMENT
ABOUT 17,000 SQ. FT.
ROBERT P. ZOBEL,
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35 & 37 West 39th St.
A few Choice Offices,
IN THIS MODERN
Fireproof Office Building
BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.,
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OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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Stores and Floor To Let
$1,000 per year and upward.
Ready for occupation.
Apply to
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Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $9,200.

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Strathmore House

Riverside Drive at 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2500
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Under personal management of new owner. Large, sunny rooms; excellent light and air; splendid view of river.

Near Subway Station.

Decorations to suit

Apply to owner on premises.
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Corner Apartment
Four Exposures

One of the finest Apartments in New York, consisting of 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms. All of these rooms are decidedly unusual as regards size, exposure and decorations.

Another Apartment of 10 rooms and 4 bathrooms, equally as desirable, but arranged for a smaller family, is offered from October 1st at the special price of $4,000 per year.

Alwyn Covrt is an apartment home for exclusive tenants. Inspection invited day or evening. For further particulars and floor plans consult your own broker or

C. S. TAYLOR, Manager
162 West Fifty-Eighth St.

7-8-9 ROOMS WITH 1 & 2 BATHS
ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE, ETC.

1744 Broadway, cor 56th St.....$90—$135
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J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Must Be Sacrificed Immediately

Roomy Offices
IN
Longacre Bldg
42d & Broadway

Very Cheap If Taken Quickly

Apply Room 620, 1476 B'way

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
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To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

Broadway Corner Store,
S. W. corner, 179th St., 18x71; $2,500; good location for Bank or other high-class business; 10-story apartment house; more space if desired.
HUSTON CO.,
Tel. 6860 M. Hill. 15 E. 40th St.

117-119 E. 24 St. 4th Av.
Excellent light LOFT. Sprinkler system; low rent; lowest insurance.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted for Business Purposes.
What have you to rent? We want for machinery manufacturing 2,500 or 3,000 sq. ft., with a sprinkler system, capacity 175-200 lbs. per sq. ft. Below 23d St., this city, or Hoboken. Must have plenty of daylight. If above ground floor will need good power elevator. Power (3 H. P.) included, if possible. Insurance not exceeding $1 per H.; handy to freight depots. Rent, including power, not to exceed $800 a year; without power not over $600. The place we accept must be ready in January, 1917. M 397 Times Downtown.

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204 West 110th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
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One suite suitable for Doctor.
All improvements—Hall service
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

52 WEST 37TH STREET,
JUST COMPLETED.
2 Rooms & Bath $55 to $75 Per Month
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MODERN APT AND BATH **5 ROOMS, $42.50**
Hall and 'phone service, elevator day and night. Apply on premises, or
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ONE ROOM AND BATH APARTMENT, $210.
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Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St
offers five choice Apartments

One Apartment	One Apartment
7 ROOMS	8 ROOMS
Foyer, 3 Baths	Foyer, 3 Baths
$2,500	$3,000

One Apartment	2 Kitchenette Apts.
6 ROOMS	2 & 4 ROOMS
3 Baths, $2,500	& bath, $1,200 & $1,300

Restaurant in Building.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

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929 West End Av.
NEAR 106TH STREET.
8 Exceptional Rooms.
Rental $1,250-$1,400.
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1 8-ROOM APARTMENT LEFT—$1,200.

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$60.00 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
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Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
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5th Av., N. W. Cor. 80th St.
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Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $600 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or
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Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
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70 Morningside Drive Corner 113th St. Near Columbia University
(Facing Morningside Park.)
Every convenience known provided.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths **$1,000**
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 7 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $40 to $90
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE
ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants Required.
Call at above address only.

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220 W. 98th St. Corner Broadway
Only 2 Apartments to Rent, **8 ROOMS** Price $1,350.

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One Apartment	One Apartment
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2 BATHS, $1,200. Suitable Doctor.	3 BATHS, $1,600. Southern exposure.

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230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Only Three Apartments. **8 ROOMS** Rental $1,200

203-205 W. 98th St. Near Broadway
New Building of the Highest Type
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2 Rooms & Bath, $55

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A Few Choice Suites left

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Attractive large rooms, handsomely finished, embracing every up-to-date improvement, including private telephone, spacious closets, etc.
Take Broadway subway to Dyckman St. station, then walk one block west and one block north. Agent on premises.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments
Large, light rooms; all outside; every modern improvement; excellent management. Personal supervision.
THE EDWIN
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4-7 AND 8 ROOMS
$42.50 to $80

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Near Riverside Drive
High-class Non-Elevator Apt.
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Unusually large rooms. Excellent arrangement.
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Corner 59th St. & 7th Ave.
3 Room Apartment.
NEW BUILDING.
ALL ROOMS FACING THE PARK.
Reception foyer, bath and extra toilet. Exceptional appointments and service. Outlook, light and air unsurpassed.
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High Class Elevator Apartments
6 Rooms & Bath, $840-$900
Apply on premises, or
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4 and 5
Rooms and Bath.
Between B'way & Central Park West. New, high-class, 13-story fireproof apartment house; convenient to "L" and subway stations.
$1,200 to $1,650.
Physician suite, first floor, front.
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Opposite Carnegie Hall
3 Rooms and Bath, $1400
Housekeeping Apartments
Apply Supt. on premises or
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The Loring Apartments, adjoining New York University, just completed; unusually high-class house.
Beautiful 4 Room Apts.
2,226 LORING PLACE,
between 183d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars from 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
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THE TURRETS
116 Riverside Drive.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,200.
Superintendent, on Premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av., Corner 41st St.

660 W. 180th St.—661 W. 180th St.
Corner Broadway.
Very high-class elevator apartment house. Spacious rooms, with every newest improvement.
4 Rooms, $40
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Inquire Superintendent on premises.

JUST COMPLETED,
425-431 W. 214TH ST.
4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway sta.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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Corner 156th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms, elevator apartment.
High Class Service.
RENT, $60.

Consult us if you need an unfurnished apartment. If we haven't what you require we will find it for you.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
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NEAR WEST END AV.
Eight Large Rooms and Baths.
$1,200 to $1,400.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
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8 Large Rooms
all light, well arranged.
$1,000—$1,200.
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One 9-room apartment, including two maid's rooms and three baths. Apply on premises, or to
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AT WEST 179th TO 180th STS.
4 & 5 ROOMS High class elevator suite, most refined homes, on restricted avenue.
2 ROOMS & BATH.
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
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Very high class elevator Apartment House; rents most moderate.
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FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST
First Floor Apartment,
320 West 86th St., opposite Central Park.
8 ROOMS, $75.
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Studio Apartments. Valet Service.
23 West 39th St.
2 and 3 rooms; rent $50 and $60 month.
Superintendent on premises, or
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10 & 11 ROOMS
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Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
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RING-TAILED CAT KEPT ZOO GUESSING

He Remained in Hiding for Months and Killed Rare Birds at Night.

NONE COULD FIND HIM

Mysterious Hair Led to the Discovery of the Adventurous Marauder.

When recording occurrences in the Zoological Park in the Bronx during September and October the keepers would usually say that it was such and such a time after Loco disappeared. Now they will probably set the time by Loco's return, for Principal Keeper Charley Snyder said yesterday that Loco had been found. He is now back in his cage, where he can watch the restless moving of the old wolf and muse upon the good time he has had. That he had a good time there was ample evidence, and besides he was in the pink of perfection when finally found.

Loco, Snyder explained, is a very fine specimen of the basarisk, or ring-tailed cat, a carniverous member of the raccoon family whose habitat is Texas and Central America. Loco came from Texas. Snyder named him because his actions were so peculiar that the keeper was sure that the basarisk must have eaten of the loco weed before he was forcibly removed by a Texan Ranger from his wild state. One of Loco's unusual actions, so Snyder says, was to rub the end of his bushy tail under his chin. To quote the truthful Snyder, "For all the world like he was trying to tickle himself into a good humor." It was the animal's nervous disposition that led to his escape.

"Loco occupied a cage that looked out on a very dreary bit of the park, and very few visitors came his way," said Snyder. "About the only things he could see daily were Tim, the keeper, for whom he entertained a great aversion, and a side view of the old wolf ever pacing up and down. I believe that this combination not only contributed to the peculiar actions of Loco, but they finally led him in desperation to escape.

It was more than two months ago that Loco got out. Tim came down to the cage one morning and found the basarisk had taken French leave. He had loosened the wire netting at the bottom of his cage and had succeeded in digging himself out. Several small footprints led off in the direction of the reptile house, but these were soon lost in the soft grass.

Shortly after Loco's disappearance it was noticed that many of the birds had been greatly frightened during the night. Several small and unimportant birds disappeared. Other crimes were perpetrated in the zoo, and the keepers attributed them to the activities of rats.

In the meantime the sensation occasioned by the leave taking of Loco had subsided. The pesty little animal had never been a favorite and the keepers, after a thorough and unsuccessful search, came to the conclusion that he had been killed or that he had departed for parts far away.

Not long ago Keeper George Snyder, brother of Charley, found on visiting the birdhouse early one morning that five of his young mourning doves had been killed in the night by dashing about their cage. This was too important to go unnoticed, and the keepers began a thorough investigation of the exhibit to find out just what had happened. Further investigation showed that several domestic pigeons in the Pheasant Aviary had been killed. It was about this time that the suspicion began to grow that it was some other creature besides rats that was causing the depredations in the park.

"Rats," said Snyder, wisely, "could not have caused all this damage."

He was right, for the evidence showed that some creature bigger than a rat had been running around on top of the bird cages. Some of the meshes of the netting had been bent as though the visitor had endeavored to get them wide enough apart to push its body through.

The bird sleuths were put on the trail assisted by Charley Snyder, who came over from the reptile house to give advice. After a search an opening measuring two inches by three inches in a skylight shield was found to be decorated with several incriminating hairs. The evidence was of such doubtful nature that the experts could not determine the identity of the visitor.

The discovery only confounded the zoological students. The entire staff was called into conference at different times to consider the evidence concerning "Whose hair had been found?" but none could answer. L. S. Crandall, the Assistant Curator of Birds, reasoned that they were raccoon hairs. But Raymond Ditmars, the Curator of Reptiles, contended that this could not be true for the hairs were too pale for a raccoon. Snyder and his brother came near having a serious argument over the matter. Charley said he was sure the hairs were left behind by an opossum, while George said they were too curly, and anyway the space in the wire was too small to admit either an opossum or a raccoon. Nearly every keeper had an opinion as to the owner of the hairs, but as none could agree the clues appeared to be without value. Indeed, things reached a stage that the keepers barred the bird killings from their conversation along with war, religion and politics. The subject contained too much dynamite.

"There was no time for quibbling in such an emergency," said Curator Crandall. "Night traps of many sorts were set in promising places. Our efforts in time brought success. One morning it was found that one of the box type traps held a snarling, unharmed captive. But what manner of beast was this, with the bushy, ringed tail of a raccoon, the sinuous body of a marten, and the face and temper of a cat?

"Gingerly picking up the trap cage, the keeper carried it and its disgruntled inmate to the small mammal house, where its advent was hailed with joy. It proved to be Loco, with no apparent improvement in his disposition. The animal was in good condition, notwithstanding its period of freedom. It had been away nearly three months. Its excellent condition showed that it had been well fed, and apparently at the expense of the park."

Loco held an informal reception yesterday, and all the keepers went down to his cage to inspect him and wonder how long before his present surroundings would cause him to break out again.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note—Unless otherwise stated, all lectures begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

CONCENTRATION, by Dr. John Murray, Hotel Astor, 11 A. M.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY AND HIS POET FRIENDS, by Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, St. Mark's Hall, following a brief service in St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

SOCIAL SERVICE, illustrated lecture, by the Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Secretary Social Service Commission, Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, New York City, 8 P. M.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL, by George E. Ovedell, Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th St., 11 A. M.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S TWO DREAMS: THE KINGDOM PROMISED ABRAHAM, first lecture in series by Lorenzo Dow Mayes, Bryant Hall, 725 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts., 3 P. M.

HOW THE CITY PAYS ITS BILLS, by Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, at the public forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. C. Gale, Washington Irving High School, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Wenzel A. Raboch, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

THE BIBLE AS A GROUP OF MASTERPIECES, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanuel, 5th Av. and 43d St., promptly at 11 A. M.

FRENCH LECTURE, by M. Jules Bois, "La Litterature et le Theatre," Columbia University.

ITALIAN LECTURE: GOVERNO COMUNALE, STATALE E FEDERALE, by Avv. Joseph G. Giamtalvo, P. S. 102, 113th St., East of 2d Av.

CHEMICAL VALENCE, by Prof. J. M. Nelson: "The Production of an Enzyme-like Substance by the Action of Alkali on Protein," by Dr. Kenneth G. Falk; "Induced Electromotive Force and the Relativity Theory," by Prof. George B. Pegram; Section of Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry, N. Y. Academy of Sciences, following business of Academy, American Museum of Natural History.

CONGRESS, by Professor William B. Guthrie, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

BELGIUM—MODERN AND MEDIAEVAL, by Glen Arnold Grove, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts., Illustrated.

LIQUIDS AND GASES, by Professor J. Loring Arnold, P. S. 40, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND ITS CITIZEN SOLDIERY, by John Gustav Neumarker, P. S. 50, 228th East 57th St., Illustrated.

ELECTRIC BELLS, BATTERIES, AND ALARMS, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., Illustrated.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St., Illustrated.

THE CITY OF MEXICO, by Isaac F. Smith, New York Public Library, 96th Street Branch, 112 East 96th St., Illustrated.

THE GLORIES OF INDIA, by Samuel Aldine Perrine, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway, Illustrated.

THE ART OF PRINTING, by William G. Lehing, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St., Illustrated.

HOMEMAKING BY UNCLE SAM, by John C. Welsh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, Illustrated.

JAMAICA, by Mrs. Charlotte Farnsworth, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx, Illustrated.

LES MISERABLES, by Miss Mary Phelps, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St., Bronx, Illustrated.

Tuesday.

PRONUNCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES, by R. P. Dow; "Auditory Organs in Lepidoptera," by Dr. W. T. M. Forbes, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History.

ACROSS THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES, by Alanson B. Skinner, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., Illustrated.

BYRON: THE ETERNAL SPIRIT OF THE CHAINLESS MIND, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA, by Matthias J. Boehmke, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.

A TRIP AROUND THE GREAT LAKES, by J. David Cohen, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., Illustrated.

CONFLICT WITH CRUELTY, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St., and Central Park West, Illustrated.

WHITMAN, THE PROPHET, by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

THE WONDERFUL ELECTRON, by Charles L. Harrington, P. S. 56, 207th St. and Hull Av., Bronx, Illustrated.

THREE POETS OF HOME LIFE, by Mrs. Helen B. Schoonhoven, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., Bronx, Illustrated.

LEONARDO DA VINCI, by Eugene Schoen, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 156th St., Bronx, Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

MINERALS OF THE BERGEN ARCHWAY, (ERIE RAILROAD OPEN CUT,) BERGEN HILL, N. J., by James G. Manchester, New York Mineralogical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

PROPER CARE OF FURNITURE: A MUCH-NEGLECTED SUBJECT, by Fred H. Wood, National Housewives' League Headquarters, 23 West 45th St., 2:30 P. M.

MUSIC THE MEETING GROUND OF SCIENCE AND ART, by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av., Illustrated.

CONFLICT WITH CRUELTY, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., Illustrated.

PERSIA, by Joel E. Werda, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., Illustrated.

BEETHOVEN THE MAN, (SECOND PERIOD,) by Daniel Gregory Mason, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St., Illustrated.

OTHELLO, by J. Wesman Babbit, Institute Hall, 64 East Lexington Av., Illustrated.

THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY, by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. branch, 121 East 58th St., Illustrated.

WONDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, by George H. Broening, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 506 West 145th St., Illustrated, 8 P. M.

OUR INLAND EMPIRE, by C. J. Blanchard, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., Illustrated.

HOW THE EMPIRE STATE CARES FOR 34,000 INSANE, by Dr. William Mabon, Supt. Manhattan State Hospital, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St., Illustrated.

THE COLORADO RIVER AND ITS CANYONS, by Miss Mary V. Worstell, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St., Illustrated.

THE REAL TOKYO, by Merton C. Leonard, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx, Illustrated.

THE STORY OF OUR FARM PRODUCTS, by Cyrus A. King, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Avs., Bronx, Illustrated.

Thursday.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, by Mrs. Wood Allen Chapman, New York Society of Social Hygiene, National Housewives' League Headquarters, 23 West 45th St., 2:30 P. M.

JAPAN AS A WORLD POWER AND THE RUSSIA-JAPAN WAR, by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND, by Miss Lena Dutilh, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts., Illustrated.

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, (1340-1450 A. D.,) by Prof. Adolphe Cohn, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

FEEDING GROWING CHILDREN, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., Illustrated.

THE NORTHWEST, by C. J. Blanchard, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., Illustrated.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St., Illustrated.

THE TEXAN AND HIS STATE, by R. Cornelius Raby, Labor Temple, cor. 14th St and 2d Av., Illustrated.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY, by Miss Jennie M. Davis, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St., Illustrated.

A WORLD'S RACE FOR A CONTINENT, by Elward Hagaman Hall, N. Y. Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St., Illustrated.

THE MIGHTY DANUBE, by Lewis Gaston Leary, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, Illustrated.

HUMPERDINCK'S "HAENSEL AND GRETEL," by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, P. S. 30, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport, Illustrated.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, by Edward Russell Perry, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly, and Beck Sts., Bronx, Illustrated.

MEXICO CITY, by Mrs. Annette Von Brandis, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 138th St., Bronx, Illustrated.

GEORGE ELIOT, by Charles F. Horne, P. S. 46, 190th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx.

TURKEY AND THE BALKANS: MEANING THE PRESENT WAR, by Frederick Houck Law, P. S. 53, 169th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx, Illustrated.

Friday.

FRENCH LECTURE: LES POINTS DE CONTACT DES DEUX DEMOCRATIES—AMERIQUE ET FRANCE, by M. Jules Bois, Columbia University, 8:15 P. M.

VENETIAN PAINTING, by Miss Edith R. Abbot, Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, entrance Fifth Av. and 83d St.

ITALIAN LECTURE: MOZART, by Professor Giacomo Quintano, illustrated with selections on the violin, P. S. 45, 189th and Hoffman Sts., and Lorillard Place, Bronx.

GERMAN LECTURE: DIE NEUE MORAL, "JENSEITS VON GUT UND BOSE," by Dr. Traugott Boehme, course on "Nietzsche und der Deutsche Geist," 50 Union Square, Fourth Av. and 17th St., 8:30 P. M.

THE MIND OF THE APES, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., Illustrated.

THE BOILING POT: WHAT SHALL WE PUT IN IT? by Miss Laura A. Cauble, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av., Illustrated.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., Illustrated.

DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN DRAMA, by Frederick Paulding, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St. and Vermilyea Av., Inwood.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, by Samuel W. Patterson, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B, Illustrated.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, by Dr. John Herman Randall, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of First Av.

THE UNIVERSE AS A WHOLE, by Garrett P. Serviss, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av., Illustrated.

THE NEW ENGLAND PURITANS, by Professor William MacDonald, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.

MODERN FRENCH ART AND EUROPEAN PAINTING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, by Louis Weinberg, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 129th St., Illustrated.

EUGENE FIELD AND HIS POEMS, by Mrs. Adelaide Florence Chase, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts., Illustrated.

THE MODERN AUTOMOBILE: PRINCIPLES OF ITS CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION, by William J. Foster, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, Illustrated, 8:00 P. M.

OUR PACIFIC EMPIRE, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., P. S. 25, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx, Illustrated.

CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Theodore W. Hanlan, P. S. 23, Jerome Av., north of 184th St., Bronx, Illustrated.

THE NEW KNOWLEDGE OF MOUTH HYGIENE, by Thaddeus P. Hyatt, D. D. S., P. S. 81, 125th St., Jackson, and Trinity Avs., Bronx, Illustrated.

Saturday.

ELECTRICITY AT REST, by Ernest R. Von Nesdroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, Illustrated.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE, by Dr. David Starr Jordan, Cooper Institute, 4th Av. and 8th St.

WALT WHITMAN, by E. D. Martin, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. Branch, 121 East 58th St.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA: SOCIETY AS A MORAL PROJECT, by Arthur D. Rees, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 503 West 145th St., 8:00 P. M.

FLUORINE, BROMINE, AND IODINE, by William L. Eisenbrey, N. Y. C. A., 3 West 125th St., Illustrated.

MAN AND HIS NEAR KIN OR THE BATTERY OF BRAINS, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Illustrated.

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Glorious autumn foliage along the river. Steamer has comfortable, glass-enclosed steam-heated cabins. Music. Restaurant.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 10 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M. Return boats reach West 42nd St., 5:30 and 7:35 P. M.
Regular Day Line Steamers leave daily except Sunday to Nov. 6th inclusive, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE leaves daily except Sunday ft. of Christopher St., 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tel. 1097 Spring.
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New Haven Line str lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line (week days only), str. leave Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.
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Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 32, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW South Wales, Probate Jurisdiction.—In the estate of THOMAS CONDON, late of 264 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, of Independent Means, deceased Intestate.

Pursuant to the Wills Probate and Administration Act, 1898, notice is hereby given that all creditors, next-of-kin, and other persons having any debt, claim or demand against, upon or affecting the estate of the above-named deceased (who died at Gladesville, near Sydney in the State of New South Wales, Australia, on or about the twenty-first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen, Intestate) and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Probate Jurisdiction on the sixteenth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen to Mary McQuillen of Naredera in the said State (a sister of the said deceased) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the said Mary McQuillen in care of the undersigned, Kershaw, Matthews & Lane, the Proctors for the said Administratrix, or to their address hereunder mentioned, or to the said Proctors at their said address on or before the twenty-eighth day of February next, at the expiration of which time the said Mary McQuillen will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which she shall then have had notice, and notice is hereby further given that the said Mary McQuillen will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. The said Thomas Condon was a son of John Condon, late of Gurthmore near Thurles in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, and of Catherine Condon (formerly Catherine McNilly) his wife, both of whom died prior to the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five leaving certain children (other than the said Thomas Condon and Mary McQuillen) them surviving.

Dated this eighth day of August, 1916.

KERSHAW, MATTHEWS & LANE,
Proctors for the said Administratrix, Ocean House, Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold seven bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts.

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Dated October 31, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 180 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold seven bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 180 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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Dated October 25, 1916.

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S. S. Tennyson, December 9th, 3 P. M.
S. S. Voltaire, December 23d, 1:30 P. M.
S. S. Vauban, January 6, 7:30 A. M.
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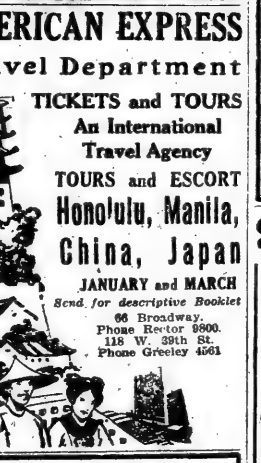

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The Palatial Passenger Steamers
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Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
Nov. 23, D

The New York Times

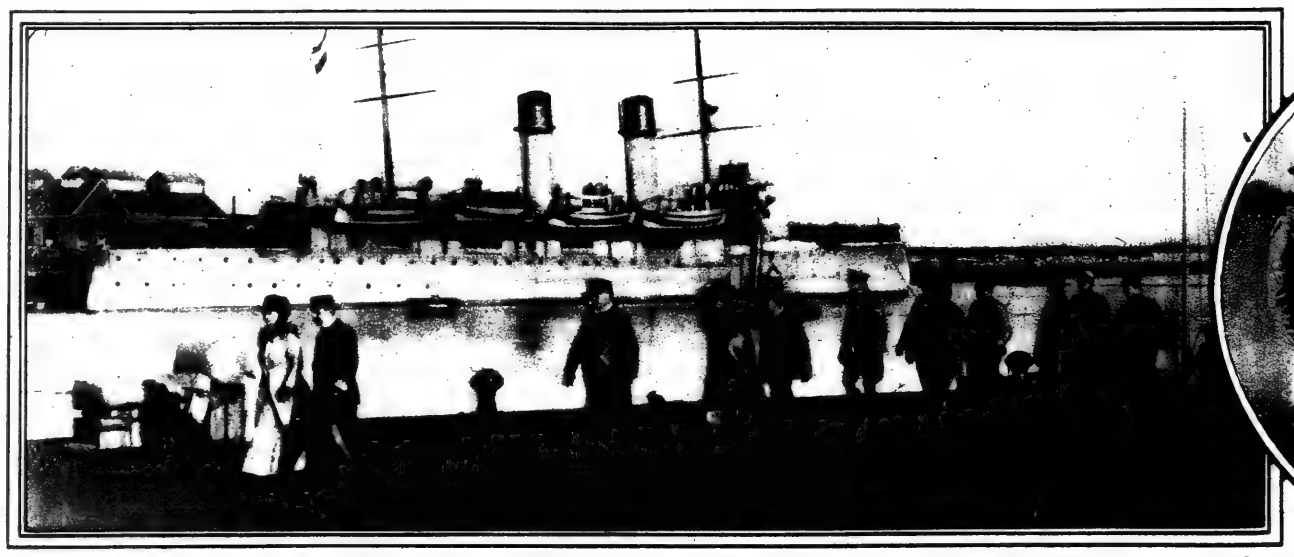
PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKING FROM A TERRACE ON THE SHADOW LAWN GROUNDS ON YESTERDAY A WEEK AGO, "WOODROW WILSON AND NEW YORK DAY," WHEN NEARLY FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS WENT FROM THIS CITY TO HEAR HIM. (Photo © International Film Service.)

THE LITTLE DUKE DE CHAULNES.
Son of the Duchess Emmanuel De Chaulnes, and Grandson of Theodore P. Shonts, Wearing His French Uniform at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. (Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

START OF THE AUTOMOBILE RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY FOR THE HARKNESS GOLD TROPHY, WON BY "JACK" AIKEN IN A PEUGOT, WITH A NEW AMERICAN RECORD OF 56:37 MINUTES FOR ONE HUNDRED MILES.

(Photo by Kellar & White.)

STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HARKNESS RACERS DASHING PAST THE GRANDSTAND, WITH A LOW OCTOBER SUN PLAYING ON THE TRACK.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)

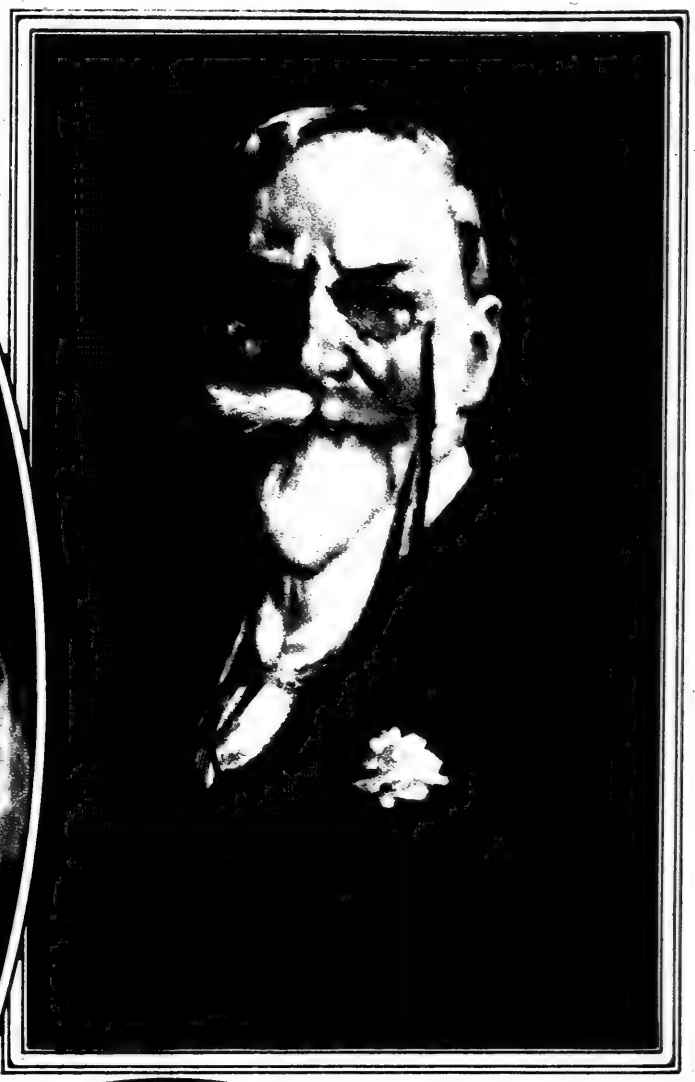


QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS RETURNING FROM A VISIT TO THE DUTCH FLEET OFF THE FORTIFIED SEAPORT OF HELDER.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

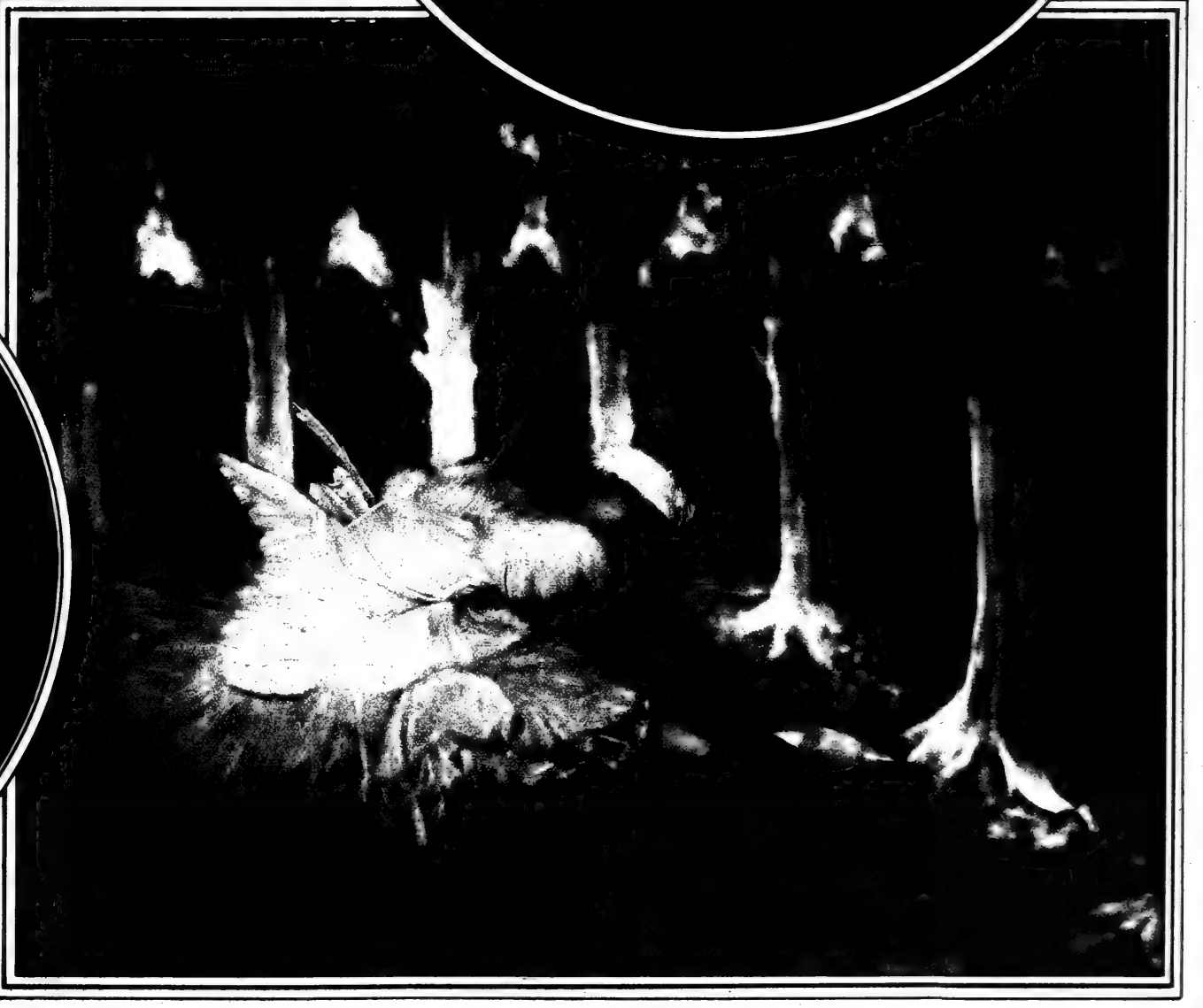
THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN, WHO WAS PUBLICLY NOMINATED AS THE SUCCESSOR TO THE THRONE ON LAST FRIDAY WHEN HE REACHED HIS FIFTEENTH YEAR, LISTENING TO A LECTURE ON THE AEROPLANE.

THE PRINCESS BONCOMPAGNI, LUDOVICI,
Formerly Miss Margaret Preston Draper, Whose Wedding to Prince Andrea Boncompagni Ludovici of Rome Was Recentl y Solemnized in Washington by Cardinal Gibbons.
(*Photo by Towles Studio.*)



WILLIAM M. CHASE.
From the Last Portrait of the Late Artist by Himself.
(*Photo by Hopson & Juniel.*)

MRS. WOODROW WILSON,
From a Snapshot Made in Cincinnati When She Accompanied the President on His Recent Visit to That City.
(*Photo from Underwood & Underwood.*)



MME. ANNA PAVLOWA IN A SCENE FROM HER SWAN BALLET.
(*Photo by Count Jean de Strelecki.*)

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
FORMERLY MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT OF NEW YORK.
From a New Painting by Ambrose McEvoy, Said to be the Most Admired Contribution to This Year's Autumn Exhibition of the English Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, Now Being Held at the Grosvenor Gallery, London.

MISS LOUISE HOMER,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Homer, Who Sings With Her Mother, Mme. Louise Homer, Today at the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of This Church, of Which Mrs. Homer's Father, the Rev. Dr. William Primble Beatty, Was One of the Founders and Its First Pastor.
(*Photo by Mishkin.*)

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The New "Paisley" Waist Fashion

"Paisley" and Chinese designs make them distinctly different and—new!

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205

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Special **29.50**

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Made to fit and become both the long or short waisted stout figure, and to give slender, graceful lines.

310084—*Stylish cheviot coat. Has the new elongated back, cut in novel shape, with seam extending over hips. Slot seam pockets form effective trimming and are so placed as to decrease apparent width. Collar is richly trimmed with fine black plush and may be worn open, showing revers, or is very smart buttoned high, close to neck. This coat is an exceptionally becoming model, easy fitting and very stylish. Lined throughout with silk faille and warmly interlined. Navy, black, green or brown. 42 to 50 bust, $2.75; 51 to 56 bust, $4.50.*

Write Dept. L-17 for "Modes," showing photographic illustrations of Fashionable Apparel.

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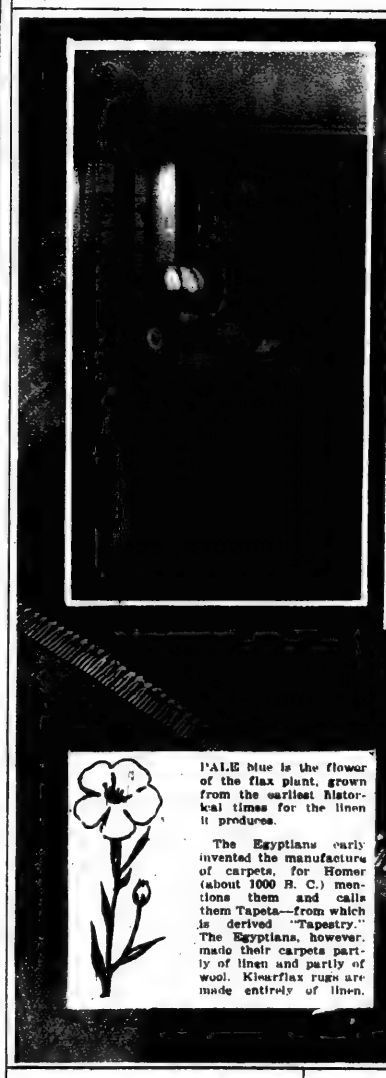

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27x54 in. 3.40
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36x72 in. 6.00
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apparel in as complete an assortment of up-to-the-minute exclusive styles for every need or occasion as you would expect to find elsewhere for the normal figure. **Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes;** expand automatically; **conceal condition. Fit when figure is again normal.**

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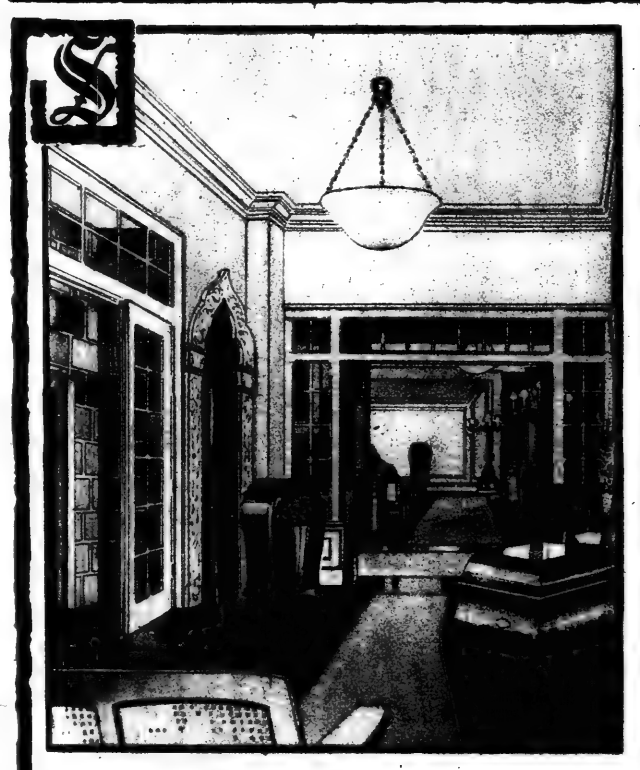

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WHERE the tides of metropolitan fashion rise highest, in Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street, is located the uptown salon of Sonora.

279-281 Broadway at Reade Street

CENTRAL to every one down town are the large, splendidly appointed quarters at 279-281 Broadway, near City Hall Park. Here you can examine the ten Sonora models and choose just that style which pleases you best.

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DRIVING away the worries and troubles of the day, this superb instrument is a tonic like the sea breeze. A glorious flood of harmony sweeps along—at one time with the mighty strength of the storm wave—later, with the gentleness of the summer brook. For its wonderful beauty of tone you will select Sonora.

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3—The Sonora is *designed* to play all makes of disc records, perfectly.

4—The *Sound Box* as it grows older does not coarsen the tone.

5—The Patented *Sound Amplifier* is the result of long, successful manufacturing experience.

6—The Patented *Tone Control* alters the volume, not the quality of tone.

7—The Patented *Envelope Filing System* makes each record instantly available.

8—The Patented *Cabinet Work* is rich, and the graceful "bulge" lines are exclusively Sonora's.

9—The Patented *Automatic Stop* is thoroughly reliable.

10—The Patented *Motor Meter* and Spring Control are convenient, saving unnecessary rewinding.

11—Each Sonora is *guaranteed* for one year.

12—The Sonora is *not* a new machine: it is established and has an enviable reputation.

The only jury which heard and tested all of the phonographs exhibited at the Panama Pacific International Exposition recommended that the Sonora be given a marking for tone quality higher than that given to any other phonograph or talking machine.

Call or write for handsome booklet T-90 describing the ten superb models

$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1000

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"Highest Class Talking Machine in the World"

The New York Times

WITH THE COST OF LIVING HIGH, AND THE GREATEST RUN OF FISH, PARTICULARLY MACKEREL, FOR A GREAT MANY YEARS NOW ON IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, THE BORDERING DOCKS AND SHORES ARE DAILY FILLED WITH FISHERS OF BOTH SEXES, MANY MOTHERS BRINGING THEIR LUNCHES AND BABIES AND SPENDING THE DAY. The Photograph Shows a Daily Scene Near Stamford, Connecticut.

(Photos © by Brown & Dawson.)

MISS MARTHA KEEP, Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep.

(Photo from the Misses Selby.)

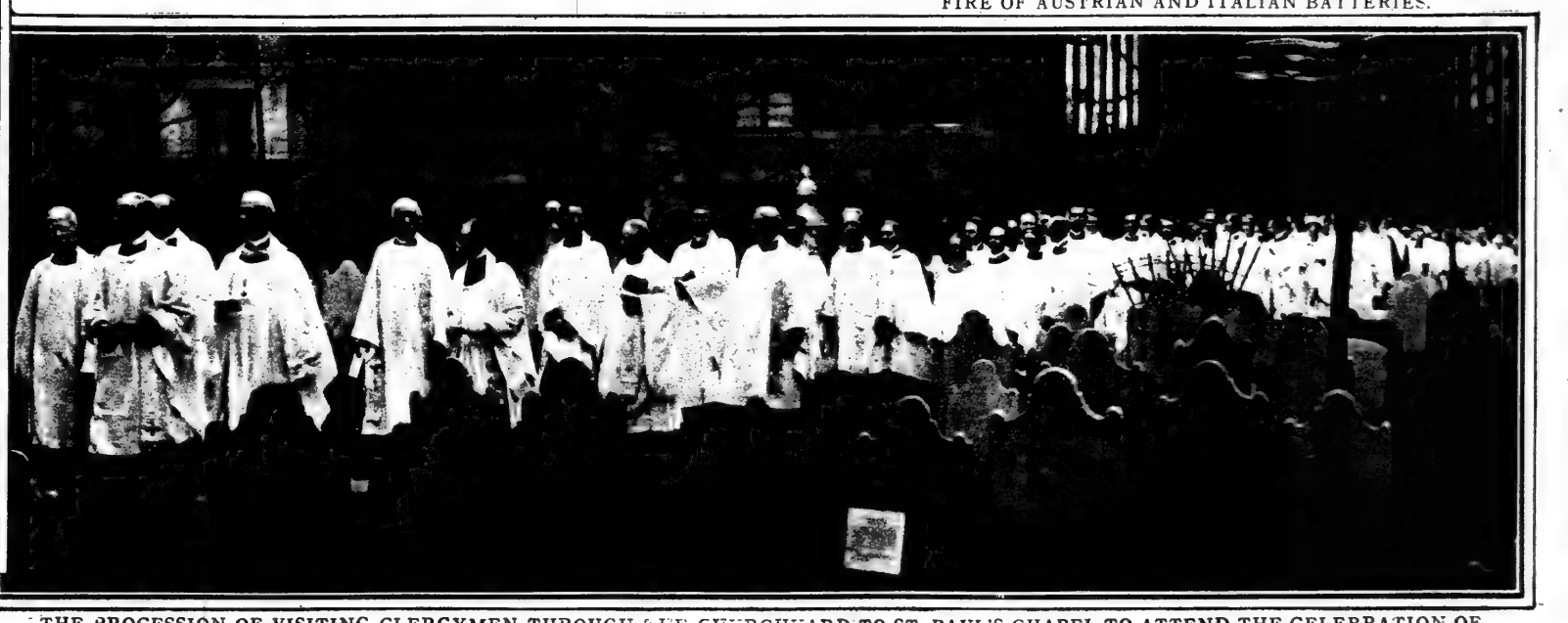
SOUND FISHERMAN WITH HIS BASKET NEARLY FILLED AND ANOTHER "BEAUTY" TO ADD TO IT.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE ALTAR-PIECE REMAINED ALMOST INTACT WHEN THE CHURCH OF MONTE SANTO, NEAR GORIZIA, MUCH VISITED BY PILGRIMS AND TOURISTS, WAS RECENTLY DESTROYED BY THE CROSS-FIRE OF AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN BATTERIES.

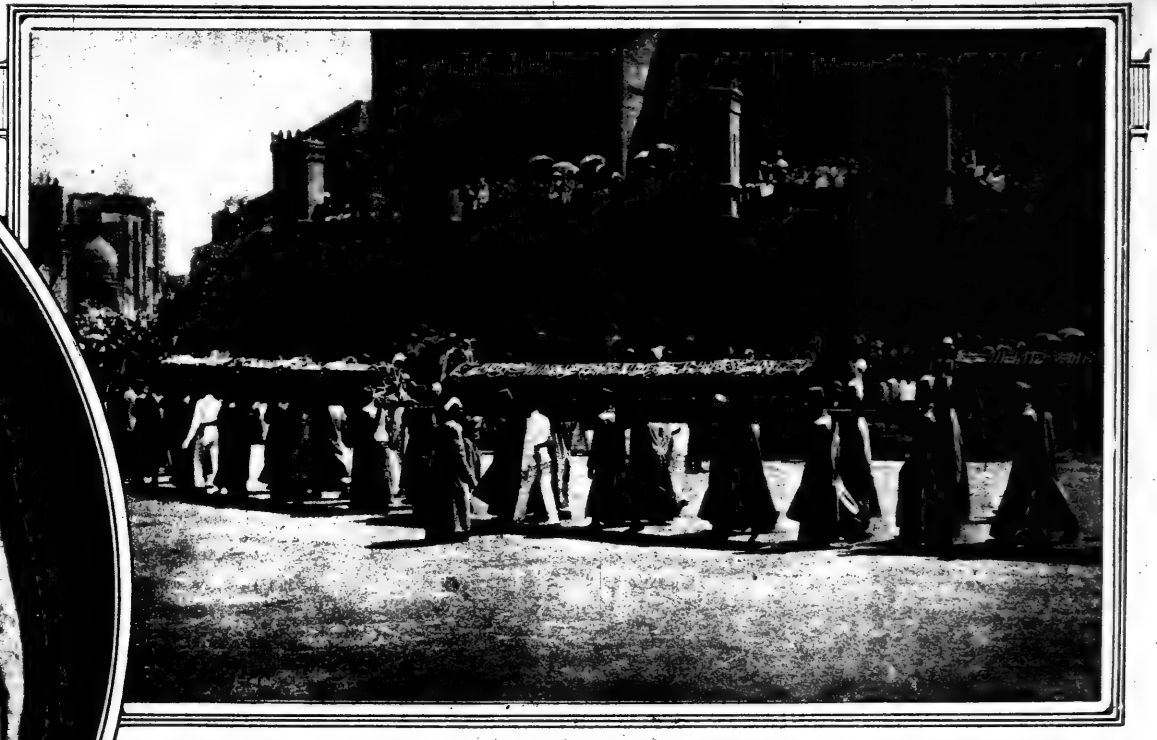
MISS JULIET GRIFFITH, A Dancer at the Halloween Costume Ball at the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

(Photo from International Film Service.)



THE PROCESSION OF VISITING CLERGYMEN THROUGH THE CHURCHYARD TO ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL TO ATTEND THE CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE CHURCH. (Photo © American Press Assn.)

ALPHONSO, PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS, HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE, AND HIS BROTHER, PRINCE JAIME, ATTENDING THE RECENT ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AND ROYAL REVIEW OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF SPAIN, OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS. (Photo from U. & U.)



Start of the Great Procession This Year From Cairo for Mecca, Pilgrims Bearing the Gold and Silver Embroidered Kiswah or Coverings to be Placed Upon the Caaba, the Small Stone Building at Mecca, Which Contains the Famous Stone Blackened by the Sins of Men.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

JOHN McCORMACK, THE OPERATIC TENOR, WITH HIS FAMILY AT THEIR COUNTRY HOME AT TOKENEKE PARK, CONNECTICUT. (Photo © by Mishkin.)

MARY GARDEN, THE OPERATIC SOPRANO, WHO IS SOON TO RETURN TO AMERICA, IN HER HOME IN PARIS. From a recent photograph just received in this country. (Photo from Root Newspaper Assn.)

ELSIE JANIS, In "The Century Girl" at the Century Theatre. (Photo by Marceau.)

(Photo by White.)

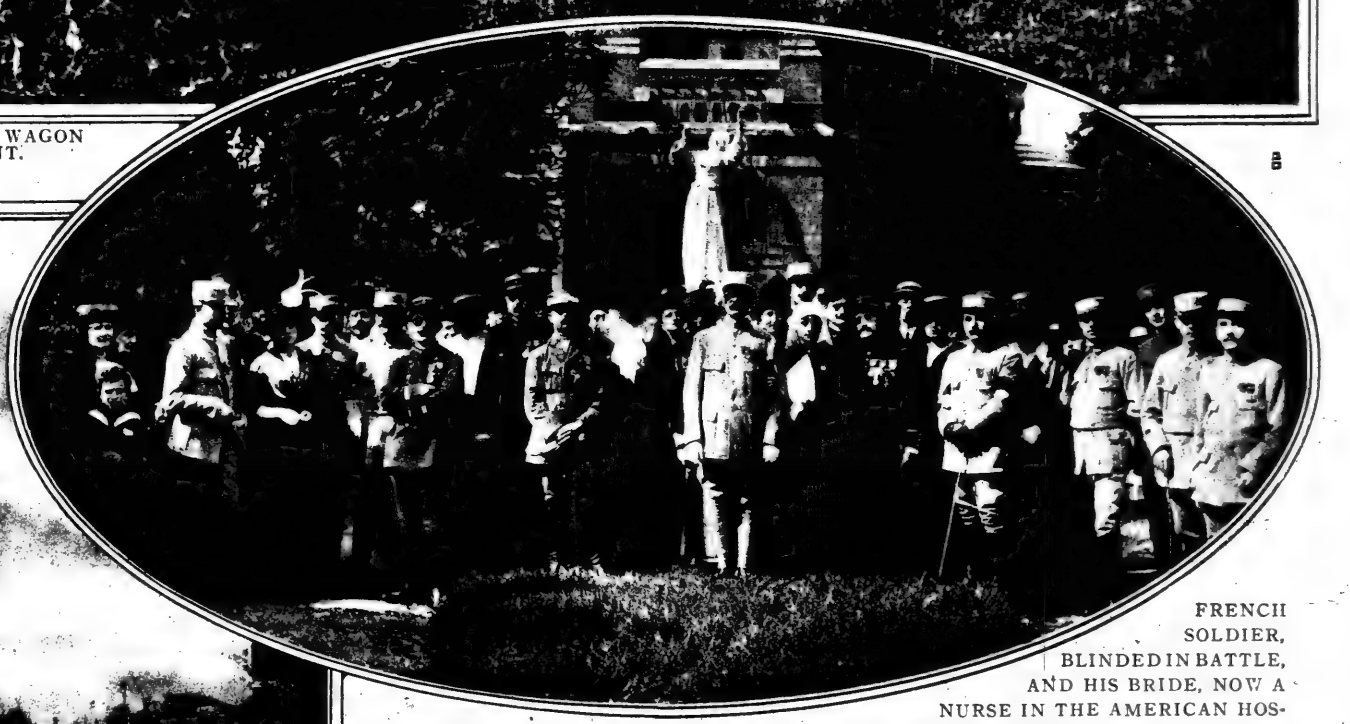
PHRYNETTE'S FAREWELL TO PIERROT, With Marjorie Patterson as Pierrot and Marie Louise Renee as Phrynette, in a Scene from "Pierrot the Prodigal," at the Little Theatre.

(Photo © Amer. Press. Assn.)

MISSES MAY AMICO AND ANTOINETTE PANTANO, Of the Italian Teachers Association, As Roman Peasants at the Italian Bazaar.

MISS FIFI WIDENER, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia, and Mrs. John Magee (on horseback) of New York, at White Sulphur Springs West Virginia. (Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

REMARKABLE PANORAMIC VIEW OF A GREAT RENDEZVOUS OF WAGON TRAINS BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES ON THE SOMME FRONT.
From a French Official Photograph.
(Photo © by American Press Assn., From Medem.)

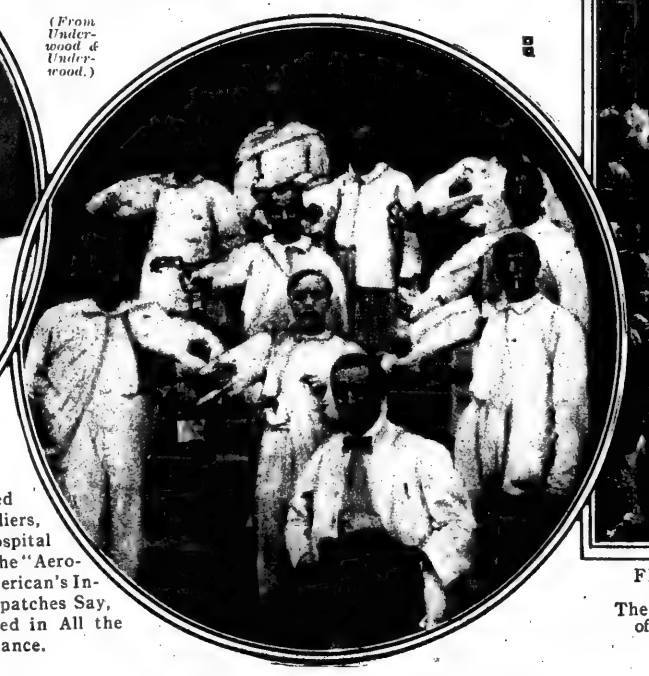


FRENCH SOLDIER, BLINDED IN BATTLE, AND HIS BRIDE, NOW A NURSE IN THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY,
Standing With Their Friends, Including Several Other Blind Soldiers, Before the Statue of Joan of Arc, and the Little Neuilly Chapel in Which the Marriage Ceremony Was Performed.

Lonely French Courier Riding Through the Principal Street of What Was Once the Town of Assevillers, in the Somme Section, Recaptured from the Germans.

WILLIAM THAW, AMERICAN AVIATOR, ATTENDING A SERVICE HELD IN HONOR OF KIFFIN ROCKWELL, OF ATLANTA, A BROTHER AVIATOR, KILLED NEAR THANN, ALSACE.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

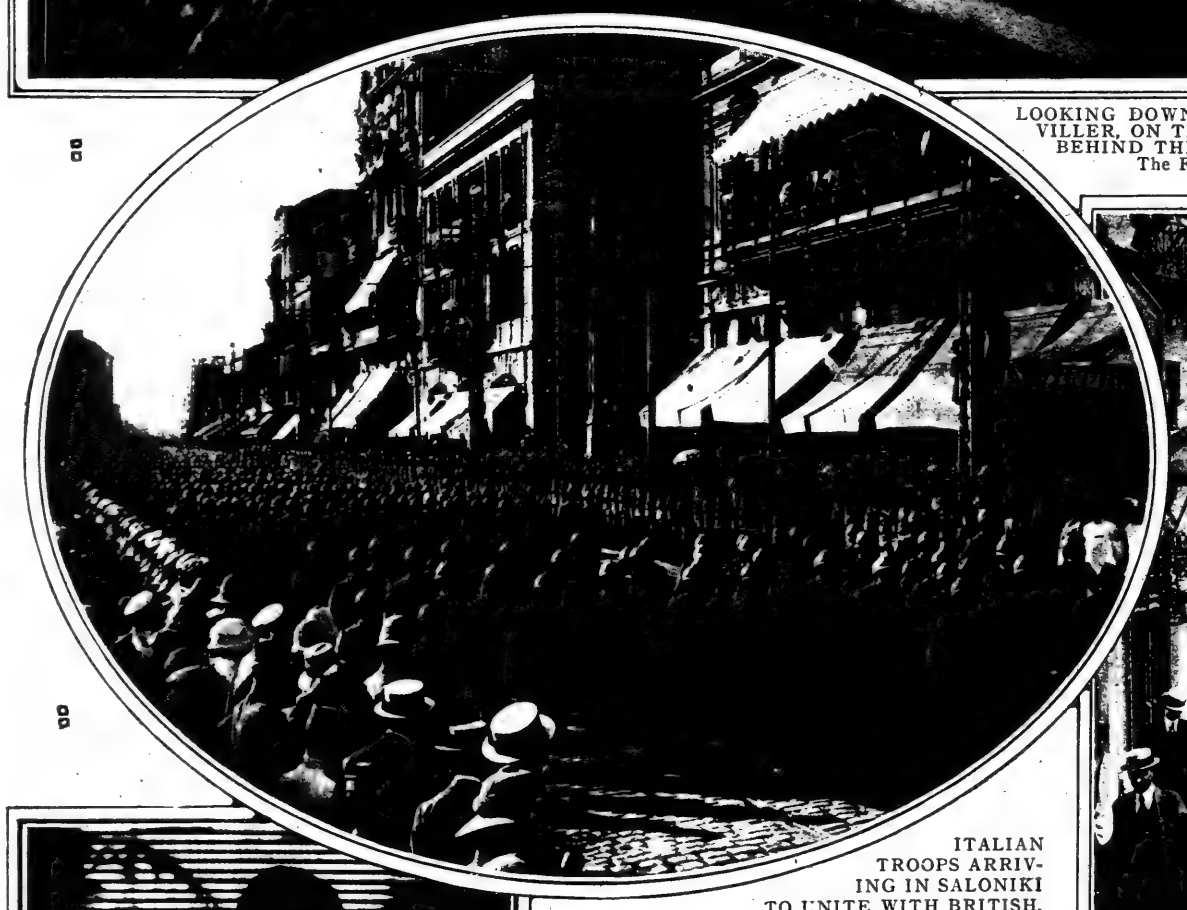
(From Underwood & Underwood.)



Wounded French Soldiers, at the American Hospital at Neuilly, Wearing the "Aeroplane Splint," an American's Invention, Which, Dispatches Say, Is Now Being Copied in All the War Hospitals of France.

FRENCH CITIZENS OF THANN, ALSACE, HOLDING A PUBLIC CELEBRATION OF ITS RECAPTURE FROM THE GERMANS.
The New Mayor, Who Lost an Arm Early in the Struggle, Is Presiding, and the French Commander of the Town Is Speaking. Prizes Were Awarded to the School Children Present Who Did Particularly Good Work During the Last Session. *(Photo from Paul Thompson.)*

LOOKING DOWN FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE UPON THE WAR-RUINED TOWN OF GERBEVILLER, ON THE FRENCH FRONT, THE SMOKE FROM MANY GERMAN BATTERIES HIDDEN BEHIND THE TREES ALONG THE ROAD IN THE BACKGROUND BEING PLAINLY VISIBLE. The French Positions Are Far to the Left and Do Not Appear. *(Photo from Root Newspaper Assn.)*

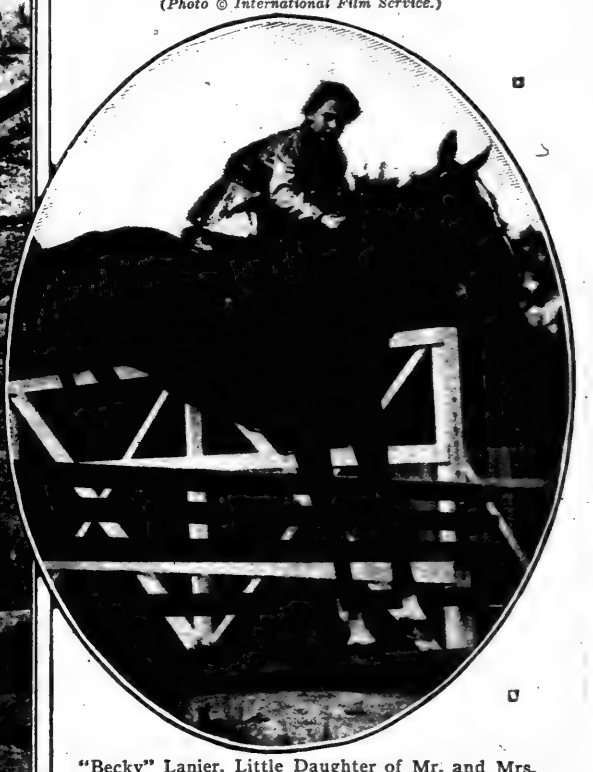


ITALIAN TROOPS ARRIVING IN SALONIKI TO UNITE WITH BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIANS, ALREADY THERE IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

GREEK SOLDIERS, WHO RENOUNCED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT, MARCHING THROUGH THE BOULEVARD DE LA VICTOIRE AT SALONIKI ON THEIR WAY TO JOIN THE ALLIES. The Famous Old White Tower Can Be Seen in the Background. *(Photo © International Film Service.)*

MISS DORIS FLETCHER RYER, Whose Engagement to Stanhope W. Nixon, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Has Been Announced. *(Photo by Rochlitz Studio.)*

FRENCH BATTERIES UNDER A HILL, AFTER HOURS OF UNBROKEN FIRING, ALLOWED TO REST WHILE THE INFANTRY ADVANCES. *(Photo © American Press Assn. From Medem.)*



"Becky" Lanier, Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Rehearsing for the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, Beginning on Next Saturday, When She Will Ride the Thoroughbred Jumper, "Becky," for the I. J. R. Muurling Cup, the Competition for the Cup Being Open This Year for the First Time to All Women Riding Thoroughbreds Over the Jumps. *(Photo by Haas.)*

ROBINSON OF HARVARD BREAKING THROUGH CORNELL'S TACKLE FOR A FIVE-YARD GAIN IN THE GAME AT CAMBRIDGE A WEEK AGO.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

AFTERNOON FROCK OF PANNE VELVET AND EMBROIDERED MARQUISETTE, WITH COLLAR AND POCKETS OF GRAY SATIN.
(Photo from Am. Press Assn.)

Signor Bosselli, the Italian Prime Minister, Rising to Shake Hands with the People Thronging About His Carriage on His Recent Visit to Milan.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

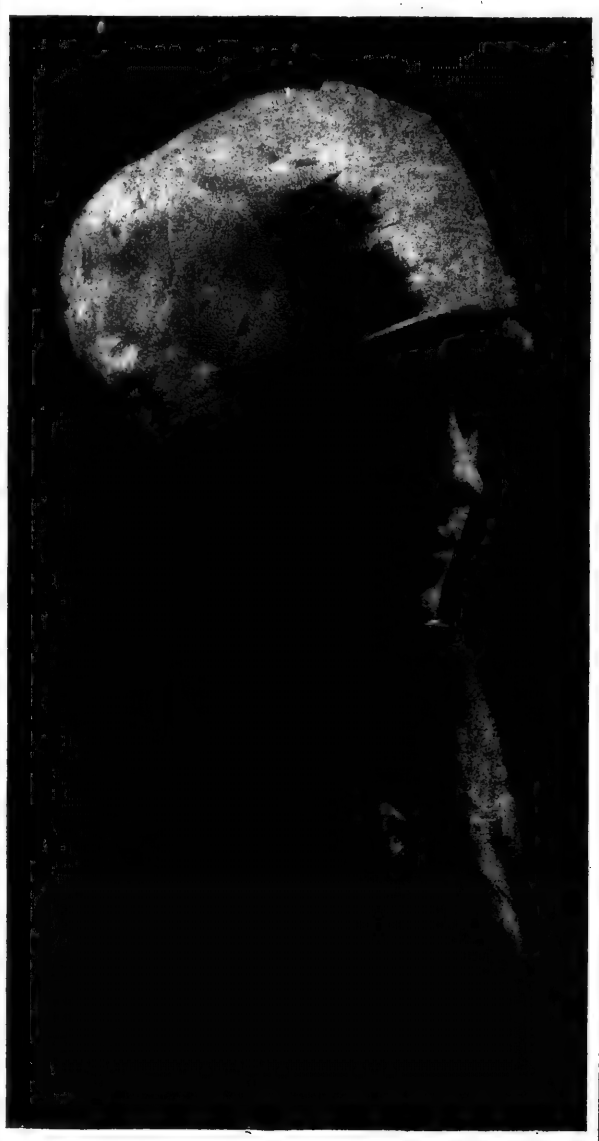
ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, FORMER EDITOR OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, WITH HIS GRANDSON, ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, II., AND HIS SON, OWEN JOHNSON, THE NOVELIST, AND MRS. OWEN JOHNSON, AT THEIR COUNTRY HOME AT OYSTER BAY, N. Y.

Three English Aviators, Each with a Zeppelin Brought Down on English Soil to His Credit. They are: Commander W. L. Robinson, V- C.; Lieut. W. Tempest, D. S. O., and Lieut. F. Sowrey, D. S. O.

GOLF CHAMPIONS AND TWO ATLANTA LADS WHO DEFEATED THEM ON THE BOYS' HOME LINKS. They Are, Left to Right: "Bobby" Jones, 14 Years Old, Who Defeated "Chick" Evans Twice in One Day; Perry Adair, 18 Years Old; Evans, the National Amateur Champion, and "Ned" Sawyer, Holder of the Western Championship.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM AND HIS COMPANY TALKING OVER "GETTING MARRIED," THE NEW PLAY COMING TO THE BOOTH THEATRE THIS WEEK

In the Group, Left to Right, Are, Seated: Mr. Faversham, Henrietta Crosman, Virginia Fox Brooks, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, George Fitzgerald, Arleen Hackett, Hilda Spong, Lumsden Hare; Standing: Herbert Belmore, Edwin Cushman, John Harwood, and Hugh Dillman. *(Photo by White.)*



RUTH CHATTERTON, IN "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN," AT THE GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE.
(Photo by Hartsook.)

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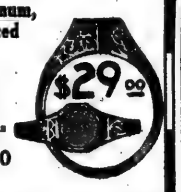
Solid Platinum, Hand Pierced Mounting

This beautiful mounting for 1-K. Diamond set with four small diamonds on the sides.
$38.00



17 Jewels Waltham Man's Watch

Gilt dial—25-year guaranteed gold-filled case.

Actual Size **$19**

Jeweled crown, plain back, monogrammed. Same shape, small size bracelet watch for ladies, 14-K. solid gold, 15 jewels and gilt dial **$21.00**

10-K. Solid Gold Japanese Signet Ring with scientific ruby or sapphire and three raised, sawed-out letters, In 14-k., **$7.50** $10.50

Actual Size

10-K. Attractive, Plain Gold Wish-Bone Brooch.

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The Nestle establishment should not be confused with "hair-dressing parlors." Only permanent hair-waving is done by Mr. Nestle and his staff, consequently only experts touch your hair. Furthermore, the Nestle Treatment is not a "hit or miss" method, but is the result of Mr. Nestle's scientific investigation of the hair.

In these days when every so-called hair-dresser attempts permanent hair-waving, it is wise to remember that the Nestle Wave is a scientific treatment, imparted by specialists only, and is fully guaranteed.

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Take 3rd Av. "L" or Subway to Canal St. 15 minutes from 42nd St.

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Phones: Franklin 734-735.
Classic Furniture of Superior Quality

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THERE is a delightful spot waiting for the home shown above.

Far away from slush and sleet, you and your family can enjoy the sunshine in this latest example of the famous

Bossert Homes

Built by the Bossert unit system—the logical permanent way to build any house—air chamber sections. Five comfortable rooms and attic, a 9x18 living room—cozy fireplace—ready for delivery from stock. Fully finished at factory—painted—hardware attached.

Can be put together by unskilled labor. You save fully 90% on the labor alone.

$1100, complete in every detail, exclusive of plumbing and masonry work.

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Builders of Bungalows for 25 Years.
1319 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE "LIPSPRING"
Sanitary All Metal Divan

with Bedding, Upholstery and Pillows mounted on Folding Legs. In addition to the removable laced cover and quilted interlining over the spring, the "Lipspring" Divan is the only upholstered Divan where top and flounce upholstery of tapestry, denim, or cretonne can be unlaced, removed, cleaned, and replaced.

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SATIN PUMP, turn sole, 2-in. Louis XV. heel, all colors.. **$3.35**
Silk Stockings to match, **$1.00.**

Send for Booklet T with illustrations of new Fall and Winter models.

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OTOPHONE
is the thing in aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small, compact instrument held AGAINST the ear, NOT inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing."
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Herrmann's New Steaming Method
(Patent applied for.)

Permanent Marcel Hair Wave

SAFE AND HARMLESS
Protect your hair; be sure and have your hairdresser wave your hair by Herrmann's New System.
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If your hairdresser does not use Herrmann's harmless method — have no substitute—but use our Home Outfit.
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When stained, $8.50 complete. A comfortable and roomy chair woven entirely of imported willow. Specially suited to apartments. Catalogue.

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SMART TAILORED WAIST IN WASHABLE SILK CASHMERE

$5.75

Same model in Radium Silk....$5.75
Same model in fine Irish Linen..$3.50
Mail orders promptly filled. Catalogue on request.

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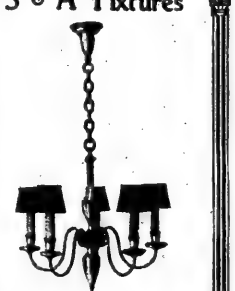
No connection with any other house doing business under the name of Forsythe.

Pride in S & A Fixtures



FOR more than twenty years without a break we have been making good Lighting Fixtures. We are proud of our product.

AND you will be proud when S & A fixtures are installed. Our wide variety is bound to suit you—and please you.

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A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most attractive for evening and dress wear.

The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not an old concern aping youth, but a young, progressive house with youthful coiffures that cannot be duplicated. Consultation free.

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Premature Grayness

Oily and dry hair treated efficiently. Consultation free. Simple instruction supplied individually to those who cannot call in person.

Shampoo and Treatment Combined, $1.00.
Permanent Waving Steaming Process.

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YOUR OWN NAME IN BRIGHT GOLD LETTERS ON YOUR PENCILS.

A beautiful box of pencils with the name embossed in gold letters makes a very attractive and inexpensive gift.

6 in a box for 50c
12 in a box for 80c
25 in a box for $1.50

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Save your strength. **O'Sullivan's Heels** of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

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To get an entirely new idea of how easily you can give your nails a wonderful manicure, use Cutex, the harmless cuticle remover. With it, you can do away with cutting—you can keep a firm, smooth cuticle and shapely nails.

Cutex is absolutely harmless!

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Open the Cutex package, and you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap a little cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle. Then gently work the stick around the base of the nail, pushing back the cuticle. Almost at once you will find that you can wipe off the dead surplus skin. Rinse the hands in clear water.

Finish with a touch of Cutex Nail-White. It leaves the nails immaculately clean. Cutex Nail Cake, rubbed on the palm of the hand and passed quickly over the nails, gives you a most delightful polish. Should you wish an especially brilliant, long-lasting polish, use Cutex Nail Paste first, then the Nail Cake.

Try it now—see what a big improvement it makes

Ask for Cutex—the new Cuticle Remover, wherever toilet preparations are sold. Cutex comes in 50c and $1.00 bottles; introductory size, 25c. Cutex Nail-White is only 25c. Cutex Nail Polish in cake, paste or powder form, is also 25c. If your favorite shop has not secured a stock, write direct.

Send for sample

Send 14c and we will send you complete Cutex manicure outfit—Cutex Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail-White, Cutex Nail Cake and Cutex Cuticle Comfort, even including cotton, orange stick and emery boards. Enough for at least six applications. Send for it today. **Northam Warren,** (9AA,) **West Broadway, New York.**

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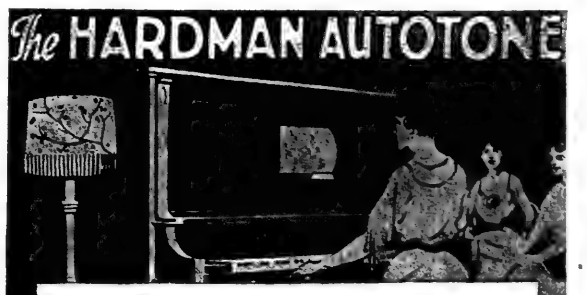

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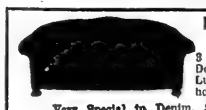

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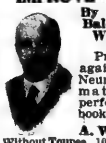

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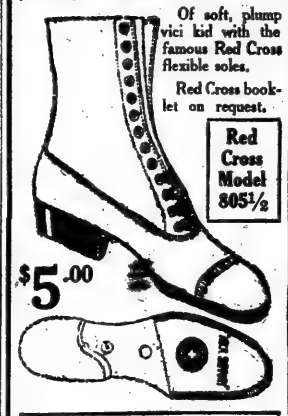

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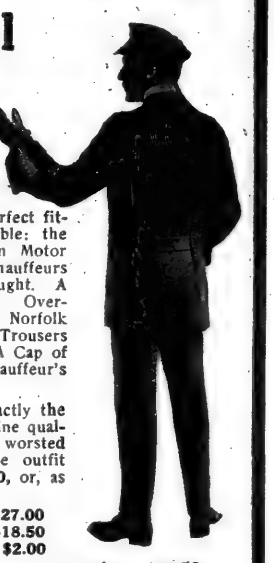

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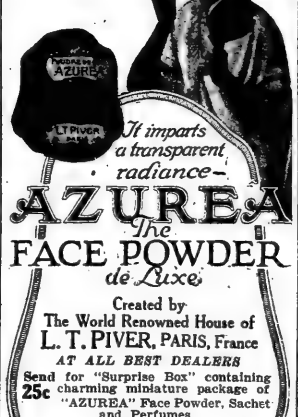

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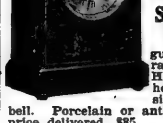

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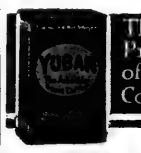

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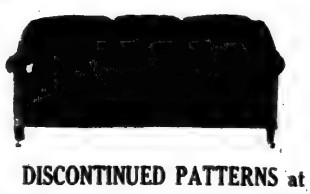

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Announce their removal to
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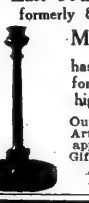

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Brilliant, lasting, delicately perfumed, tinted and waterproof. Powder form, 25c. Cake form, 50c.

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We Pay Express Charges to Any Part of the U. S.

Any Cleaner that we recommend we will sell on installments, and allow 10 days' **FREE TRIAL**

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Magic	38.00	29.50
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Here are the two biggest "hits" of the year:

"Twin" Hand Power Cleaner.

Sale Price on easy payments

$6.90

Regular Price $10.00

Description

A combined vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper, with curved aluminum grip on handle.

The "Imperial" Model C Electric

Sale Price on easy payments

$26.75

Regular Price $32.50

If you have not already decided to purchase some other make of cleaner we would strongly advise you to try one of these two cleaners. Our opinion as Vacuum Cleaner specialists is that these two cleaners are the best that can be obtained at any price for home use, and we ought to know.

FREE TRIAL We will gladly ship either of these 2 cleaners express paid on 10 days' free trial, no money in advance. Please mention this advertisement.

In connection with above sale of new Cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn, and used Cleaners.
Arnold Electric was $35, now $7. Magic Electric was $38, now $13.
Richmond Electric was $35, now $10. Monarch Electric was $75, now $29.
Eureka Electric was $35, now $13. Santo Electric was $125, now $55.
Frants Premier Electric was $25, now $12. And many others, all fully guaranteed.
These Cleaners **positively** will be sold only to customers calling at our 42d St. office. **We Rent and Repair All Makes of Cleaners.**

FREE COUPON NO. 13.

Muenzen Specialty Co.,
New York:

Without obligation to me send me a pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners to be operated by .....Power ←

Name .....

Address .....

Send coupon to-day for free copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." You also can have the benefit of our many years' experience handling all kinds of Vacuum Cleaners. Ask all the questions you wish.

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 W. 42d St., One Flight Up. Between Broadway and Sixth Ave., 'Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, Booth 53, Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

Take Subway to Times Square.
Mail this Coupon NOW lest you forget.

NOTICE: "Arrow" indicates space to be filled by the words "Hand" or "Electric," as the case may be.

NOTICE—OUR MAIN OFFICE AND BRANCH WILL BE OPEN ELECTION DAY.

Our First Great Suit Sale

We HAD an opportunity to buy the entire stock of one of New York's best manufacturing tailors. He had to have ready cash, so we bought from him 300 of the finest suits that it has ever been our good fortune to handle. Trained as we are in values, we knew this opportunity too good to pass by; our stock was already large enough, but at the prices we can afford to offer this wonderful merchandise we expect to sell practically every garment this week.

By all means take advantage of this opportunity.

These suits were made to sell at from $35.00 to $55.00. Our sale prices range—

$19.75, $22.50 up to $35.00

Freneau Sweeny
379 Fifth Ave., opp. Best's

Trimming of Hudson Seal
Reg. Value.....$39.50
Sale Price.....$25.00

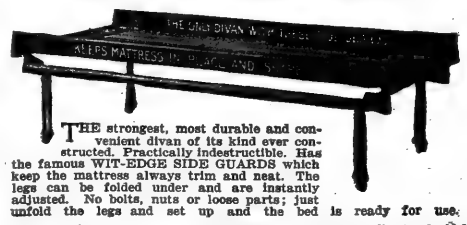
The ENGLANDER PRODUCTIONS FOR SLEEP AND REST

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL — ENGLANDER WIT-EDGE (Patented) BED SPRING — THE ONLY BED SPRING That Keeps the Mattress and Bedclothes in Place and Shape. Cannot Sag

Made to fit Any Bed. Absolutely Sanitary

Sold by all Leading Furniture and Department Stores
Under the ENGLANDER Guarantee

THE ENGLANDER WIT-EDGE DIVAN



THE strongest, most durable and convenient divan of its kind ever constructed. Practically indestructible. Has the famous WIT-EDGE SIDE GUARDS which keep the mattress always trim and neat. The legs can be folded under and are instantly adjusted. No bolts, nuts or loose parts; just unfold the legs and set up and the bed is ready for use.

If your dealer does not sell the Englander Productions, write for booklet and name of nearest dealers.

Englander Spring Bed Co

CHICAGO BROOKLYN SAN FRANCISCO

MAGNIFICENT 7 DIAMOND CLUSTER RING

White Gold Ring with Solid Platinum Top, set with Seven Pure White Genuine Diamonds. *A Wonderfully Brilliant Ring at a Bargain. Price .....* **$45**

PLATINUM TOP GUARD RING

Set with Seven Genuine, Pure White Diamonds. *A Wonderful Value .....* **$35**

The same ring may be had set with Eleven Pure White Diamonds for **$50**

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ARNOLD & CO. Est. 1890.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
448 5th Ave., near 39th St.

Novelties in Needlework.
Unique and exclusive Embroideries, French Tapestries, Crewels and Tapestry Yarns, Wools of all kinds. All the necessary materials for Art Embroidery Work. Fancy Canvases of every description, D. M. C. Cottons, Decorative Art Linens, &c.
Worsted Knit Goods.
The Specialty Home of
HENRY HESSE,
399 SIXTH Av.,
Between 24-25 Sts., N. Y.,
Announces the arrival of a new shipment of **Tapestries**
for chair seats and backs, pillow covers, &c., all with the necessary materials.
New Sweater Yarns

Parisian Novelty

Good-luck "Elephant" Hosiery

Finest French silk stockings with tapestry embroidery representing ankle bracelet embroidered in gold, with elephant locket. In black, white, flesh, silver, or gold, with colored embroidery.

$10.00 a pair.

Mail orders a specialty.

Mail orders receive prompt attention and are returnable at our expense. With references, charge accounts may be opened, and selections sent on approval, returnable at our expense.

PECK & PECK.
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
586 Fifth Avenue, at 48th St.
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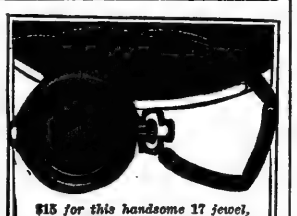
BRANCH SHOPS:
Palm Beach, Fla. Newport, R. I.



$15 for this handsome 17 jewel, 25 year guaranteed gold filled wrist watch. Detachable bracelet. Same in 14-K. gold.....$25

Every Woman Wants a

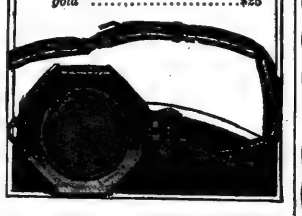
Wrist Watch

The very newest shapes, the smallest, prettiest bracelet imaginable included in our assortment. 118 different designs priced from $10 to $1,000. Xmas gifts from finer jewelry, and hand made silver shown in catalog. ***Write for it.***

LEBOLT & COMPANY

NEW YORK, 534 *Fifth Ave.* CHICAGO 101 *S. State St.*

$18 for this beautiful new octagon shaped, 17 jewel wrist watch, 25 year gold filled case. Black silk Bracelet. In solid gold $25



Plant In Your Window Garden

OUR "NONE BETTER" COLLECTION OF 18 STARTED BULBS

8 Wonder Crocus, 4 Roman Hyacinths, 6 Paperwhite Narcissus,

and have beautiful blossoms, sweet and gay, in abundance amidst luscious green foliage, for two and three months to come.

PLANT THEM NOW

and have flowers on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's and all other days between.

Some of them, like the blue Crocus, will start to bloom at once; the Golden Zone variety—new and very, very pretty in its rosy-lilac frock with gold—about Thanksgiving, and all will be in their glory on the holy days, "the favorite Paperwhites, as well as the Roman Hyacinths, ringing in New Year's with their alabaster bells."

We consider this collection an improvement on the one offered last year, sold by the thousands and praised by every buyer; but the price is the same, $1.00.

½ Coll., 60c., Delivered Free East. $1.25, Delivered Free West of the Mississippi; ½ Coll., 75c.

All bulbs guaranteed to bloom in pebbles and water, soil or fibre!

As the quantity is limited we advise to order at once with money order, cash or stamps.

HERRMANN'S, 140 East 34th St., Near Lexington Ave., N. Y.

Singer Glasses
$1.50 to $6.50

Broken lenses replaced quickly and accurately at prices 25% lower. A trial will convince you of the saving.

M. Singer
ESTABLISHED 1883
Optometrists & Opticians
Madison Av., cor. 100th St. 114 Fulton St.
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Washing by Electricity

Do away with washwoman or laundry expense. Discard the rubbing board and let the "Modern Home Washer" wash, rinse, blue and wring your clothes by electricity in your own clean, sanitary, stationary tubs.

This wonderful machine, awarded a medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Good Housekeeping Institute's famous star of merit, fits in any size stationary tub and stores in the tub, out of the way, when not in use. It is far more desirable than the heavy, bulky washing machines which are always in the way in small kitchens or laundries and which do far less efficient work.

Tested and Approved Good Housekeeping Institute Good Housekeeping Magazine

Guaranteed Five Years

The "Modern Home Washer" complete with motor and wringer, sells for $75 and is guaranteed for five years. For those who have no stationary tubs we make a portable style, shown at the right, which does equally good work—price $35. We also make a hand machine which fits in any washtub.

Write today for Booklet which illustrates and describes these machines,

HOME DEVICES CORPORATION
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In Your Own Stationary Tubs

The machine washes the clothes beautifully white and clean and has a capacity of 18 to 20 men's shirts or the equivalent. It will not injure the daintiest laces, lingerie or silk shirts. It does a *large washing in an hour, a small one in 20 minutes.* It will wash blankets, bath mats and small rugs. It saves several times its cost each year and uses less than two cents' worth of electricity per hour, which means less than $2.00 per year.

Don't send your clothes to a laundry, to be rotted with chemicals and washed in the same water as other people's clothes. Return to the good old fashioned idea of washing clothes at home—without work, fuss or muss—in your clean, convenient, stationary tubs.

HOW *to make your skin fine in texture*

If the delicate pores of your skin have become enlarged and coarsened, it is because of cleansing methods unsuited to your skin. As a result, the pores have lost their power to contract and expand as they should.

You can restore them to their normal healthy condition and rebuild a smooth-textured skin by persistent use of the following Woodbury treatment:

Dip your washcloth in very warm water and hold it to your face. Now take the cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, dip it in water and rub *the cake itself* over your skin. Leave the slight coating of soap on for a few minutes until the skin feels drawn and dry. Then dampen the skin and rub the soap in gently with an upward and outward motion.

Rinse the face thoroughly, first in tepid water, then in cold. Whenever possible, rub the face with a *piece of ice.* Always dry carefully.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that greater smoothness and finer texture that the *steady* use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

SHOE CRAFT — MASTER Shoe Builders — 27 W. 38 St New York

Fitting the Narrow Foot. Widths AAA, AA & A In Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9

The "ShoeCraft" Shop specializes in fitting smart footwear to the narrow foot. Widths AAA, AA and A may be had from stock in all sizes, including 7½, 8, 8½ and 9. Send for our interesting Booklet, "Fitting the Narrow Foot."

Buckskin's The Mode

TREVY
Buckskin Boot.
Chamois Buckskin, Pearl Grey Buckskin, and Slate Grey Buckskin. *Hand - welted soles.*
$15

Mail Shopping Service Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Parcels Post Prepaid. Special measurement instructions sent with catalog A6. Charge Accounts.

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Greaseless (VANISHING) Cream 25c and 50c Jars.

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Evening White Harmless. Does not rub off. 35c Tubes.

Face Powder with puff. 3 shades. 25c Box.

Vanita-Rouge Compressed Cakes, 25c Box.

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"For the Woman Who Cares"

PLEXO PREPARATIONS
94 N. Moore St., New York City.

THE BEAUTY OF LILY OF FRANCE CORSETS

—is not mere surface beauty. They are beautiful throughout—in *design*, in *material*, in *workmanship*, in *fit*.

Their French smartness is very real. They appeal to the eyes through their exquisite artistry. And they appeal to the body through their gracious comfort, *durability* and supreme style.

$3.50 to $35.00 at quality stores. Handsome booklet showing the new Fall styles sent you on request.

LILY OF FRANCE CORSET CO.
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The REED SHOP, Inc.
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REED FURNITURE
Ideal for both the City and Country Home

Imported Cretonnes
Upholstery Fabrics
Scotch Art Rugs

The Reed Shop Day Bed. In stain or enamel—including box spring and rolls **$65**

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916

SECTION FIVE SIXTEEN PAGES

U. S. Leads in Financial Power

To Say That Our Prosperity Rests on War Orders Is Indefensible, Declares Secretary of the Treasury

By William G. McAdoo

Secretary of the Treasury.

WE have nothing to fear from the return of peace in Europe, because our prosperity is based upon the strongest financial system, the strongest economic fabric, and the greatest natural resources of any nation in the civilized world. But Mr. Hughes solemnly warns us that our prosperity is merely "temporary." How does he know that it is? How can he foretell the future? The very assertion discredits him, because he assumes a power of infallible prophecy which belongs to God alone. He is a candidate for the Presidency, the prize for which some men in this country have been willing to sell their veracity and their souls. Mr. Hughes has no convincing issue. He has advanced no reason that appeals to the judgment of his fellow-citizens for turning President Wilson out and putting Mr. Hughes in. What must he do, therefore, to make an impression?

His one hope is to excite the fears of the American people and make them believe that he is the only man who can save them. Mr. Hughes cannot guarantee the prosperity or the future of the country. Neither can the Republican Party. The Roosevelt panic of 1907, the worst in our history, is conclusive proof of Republican incompetence. We finite human beings can only prophesy as to the future upon the known conditions of the present. Every known condition favors a continuance of prosperity if we keep in power the experienced statesman who has with such signal ability reestablished prosperity in the country and kept the nation at honorable peace. A few fundamental facts disprove Mr. Hughes's assertion that our prosperity is built upon sand.

The United States is today the strongest financial power in the world. This is shown conclusively by the fact that we actually possess more than $2,636,000,000 of gold, which is about one-third of the entire gold stock of the world. If the war continues another year we may have one-half the entire gold stock of the world; if it lasts longer, there is no telling how much of the gold of the world we may own. We are no longer a debtor, but a creditor, nation. We now hold, and can continue to hold, the dominant position in world finance. The other strong nations have entered the debtor class and must continue to be large debtors for years to come. So long as we are dominant in world finance we can dispense our credits in such a way as to protect more effectively than any tariff law could possibly do, the prosperity of our country. Our total interest bearing debt amounts to only $972,000,000, and we have unlimited resources supporting many more millions of widows and orphans and cripples as every belligerent nation of Europe must do for generations to come.

But Mr. Hughes says our prosperity is based on war orders. This is again reckless assertion, merely.

For three years we have had the greatest crops in our history. Did the European war increase the productivity of our soil? Railroad earnings have exceeded every previous record. Did the European war increase the volume of traffic, except for the relatively small tonnage of munitions furnished principally by our own factories? Deposits in our banks increased during the last three years $6,238,000,000, and these increases are not shown in cities alone where war orders are taken, but are distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The resources of our banks have increased $6,500,000,000 in the last three years.

But the most conclusive and significant facts are shown by the figures of our domestic and foreign trade. The New York Annalist says that our "Home Commerce," or domestic trade, amounts to about $507,000,000,000 a year. Our total export trade, including all munitions and secondary munitions such as horses, mules, automobiles, aeroplanes, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, wool clothing and blankets, brass, copper, lead, zinc in pigs, bars, and other manufactures, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, amounted to a total of $930,000,000 in round figures.

This is less than two-tenths of 1 per cent. of our total domestic trade.

Some economists say that our total domestic trade, excluding successive turnovers as The Annalist figures indicate, and basing it upon the total of our home production and one turnover, representing consumption, amounts to $100,000,000,000 per annum. On this basis our exports of war munitions of all kinds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, ($930,000,000,) amount to less than 1 per cent. of our domestic trade!

How indefensible it is for any reputable man to say that our prosperity rests upon war orders! It is deliberate misrepresentation. When peace comes and war orders cease, the process will be gradual. We shall undoubtedly be called upon for other supplies to help restore the destruction of war in Europe that will more than offset the loss of war orders. We shall also regain our trade with the Teutonic allies, now wholly suspended, and amounting to $431,000,000 per annum.

What of Europe? How formidable will she be as a competitor when peace comes?

It is a sad picture. There are now 25,000,000 men under arms in Europe, slaughtering and crippling each other by the thousands every day. Back of these vast armies, and to support them in the field, are the rest of the populations in each country—engaged in the production of what? The munitions and supplies upon which the existence of these armies and the lives of these nations depend. Every industry and every energy of their people have been reorganized and redirected for destructive purposes.

The claim that they are accumulating great stores of goods to dump in our markets or any other markets after the war has no support in truth or fact. The belligerent nations have neither time, raw materials, supplies, or surplus labor for such work, nor have they the capital to invest in such commercial operations. They are straining their credit to the limit to carry on the war. On the return of peace they must reorganize and redirect their industries for commerce at great cost and much delay. Millions of their skilled laborers have been killed. It takes years to grow men and make skilled workmen out of them. Many more millions of their men are invalids for life from wounds and sick-

William G. McAdoo.

(C) Harris & Ewing. From Paul Thompson.

the halls of Congress, arrived in the midst of an extremely difficult period. He was able to explain the details of the new tariff law, and has mastered all the principles of diplomacy in a battling nation. He has been a tower of strength to American interests in the new republic. The 'veteran' whom he replaced had been in the public service a little over two years.

"As an observer of public events has well said, we have got away from dollar-diplomacy in Europe, in Mexico, and in South America, and if the American service is not as sumptuously staged as before, our foreign representatives are respected abroad by their colleagues and the Governments to which they are accredited. They are fresh from the American people. That is something. American dignity and American rights have not been sacrificed, while American sentiment has been renewed and invigorated in our legations abroad. As Robert Lansing declared in an admirable speech to the Amherst Alumni some time ago, successful diplomacy requires today individual initiative and sound judgment. It is the man of force, of originality, of personality, who becomes distinguished in diplomatic service. On men of that character the success of an Administration's foreign policy depends. They must be men who comprehend these policies, who are in hearty sympathy with them, and who are enthusiastic and tireless in carrying them out. When it comes to the principal posts abroad Mr. Lansing, who has had long experience in the State Department, expresses himself as opposed to tying the hands of the President in making his appointment.

"A man should not stay abroad too long or lose his Americanism. He should represent the policies of the President and not be sheltered by a civil service which too often is the refuge of mediocrity. President Wilson has carried out his own preferences and expressed his own principles in his foreign appointments, and, as Mr. Lansing says, 'the emphatic opinion of some of our former Ministers is rather amusing, when one considers that they never would have been appointed under a civil service rule. The President should be free to change his agents where he will. They should be his friends and in full harmony with the ideas and aspirations of his Administration, men who have a personal interest in carrying out the President's will.'

"And that is the answer to the indictment of Justice Hughes that President Wilson has framed his foreign policy and shaped his foreign establishment for political purposes," said Mr. Stovall. "I repeat that I have been thus explicit in explaining the President's foreign appointments as I understand them because the American campaign for the Presidency for the first time in our history is going to be fought out on the lines of this foreign policy.

"The foreign policy of President Wilson has been the wonder, and has now become the admiration, of the Old World. Nothing like it has been known in Europe. It is entirely outside of the experience of European diplomacy and, when the first evidences of 'the soft answer which turneth away wrath' were disclosed from Washington it was the old story of the new evangel which seemed 'to the Greeks foolishness.' So long had the old policy of 'iron which sharpeneth iron' been in force, that it was difficult for the Chancelleries in Europe to understand the new diplomacy, as it is impossible for some people at home to grasp it now. Over here they declared that the United States would lose prestige; that the code of the White House, which was misunderstood, would make for weakness. The countries at war were in no mood to talk of notes or protests. They had already come to blows and could not approve of the retort courteous. The belligerents were irritated and even neutrals were mystified. What could it all mean? The Allies and the Central Powers both alleged that the President of the United States was getting ready to join their enemies, and all the smaller peaceful States were kept guessing by turns.

"But gradually the self-possession of President Wilson began to tell. The submarine power called off its submarines, and gracefully gave up the point. The neutrals whose shipping had been threatened saw a new light and the world found itself. Without the commission of a single cruiser or the mobilization of a single regiment the quiet, purposeful policy of the unruffled official in the White House seemed to gain an influence of which the men of blood and iron never dreamed. In some way the troubled waters were stilled. It was the first time the world ever realized that dignity and composure had a place in a world's war. Instead of issuing blue books and red books and gray books to show that the other side was at fault, the President of the United States sent out white missives couched in amiable but determined words. Behind these communications there was no rattling of the sword and no lining up of the clans.

"What Mr. Page in his interview in THE TIMES a few weeks ago said is true. Those who most fiercely criticised the President were the expatriated Americans in Europe 'residing temporarily' on both sides. In case of real war they were easy with their safety appliances of dual citizenship. They were what Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia once described as 'invincible in peace and invisible in war.' One by one these people have lapsed into silence as the wisdom and power of the President's policy were unfolded until the only discordant notes now are from the men in America who are sounding their criticisms and beating their tomtoms for politics only. This is Presidential year and they are obliged to have their fling. They hope also to have their reward.

"I do not know, I am sure, what effect the letters of acceptance and bills of exceptions are having at home. They are framed purely for domestic consumption. But in the world at large, where men are crouching beneath the rain of shells and working day and night in the offices of the State, these diatribes excite the wonder and disgust of thinking men. Can it be possible, they ask, that a great people like that in America will refuse to hold up the hands of such a man as Woodrow Wilson? He has already convinced the nations of the world of his wisdom and forbearance—the wisdom which wins and the forbearance which conquers. He has every country on his side except his own, showing that the professor and the peacemaker, like the prophet, is not without honor save in his own country and his own house."

"Do you anticipate," Mr. Stovall was asked, "that this campaign will have any effect upon the people, the voters, of the United States?"

Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall.

"How can I tell? For three years I have been at my post in Europe and for two years I have been at my desk in the legation every day, Sundays included. I have met Americans of every shade of opinion and condition. Some are just from home and others have no idea of going home. It has never occurred to me to ask these people their politics. They are just Americans. Some ask advice about returning home. Others want to know how they can stay away and still hold American citizenship and claim American protection. Until all this contention about Progressives and Standpatters and what-not cropped out, I never dreamed of any real division at home. Those who watch the troubled events abroad and grieve over an embattled world, or who learn to love the Americans giving their time and money to relieve distress in Europe, those who have watched the policy of President Wilson and read with pride his quiet, masterful utterances, are puzzled when they hear the sound of this schism in America. It is something so foreign to the feeling in Europe, where the President of the United States, with his policy of honorable peace, has been making his way over troubled seas and scarred trenches, and planting slowly but forcefully the standards of the new gospel. I tell you when this war is over, and it must wind up some day, the diplomacy which will win will not be that of Viscount Grey or of Prince von Bülow, but the new and compelling, the revealing statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson.

"Whatever the result in November, and whatever the effect of his policy upon his immediate political fortune—'what does this matter?' he exclaimed, at the New York Press Club—the man whose patient policy has been written above the range of shells and the flight of Zeppelins is the President of the United States who, if not too proud to fight, is at least too strong to bluster and too big to play politics at home."

Mr. Stovall's Residence in Berne, Switzerland.

From Here and There

AN aeroplane of American manufacture, purchased by the Chinese military authorities for army use, has arrived at Swatow, China. A Chinese aviator trained in the United States has been engaged to operate it.

The King of Siam is to have a new royal yacht, to cost over $500,000. The Japanese builders of the new craft are to receive in part payment the old Siamese royal yacht, Maha Chakri, built in 1892. The Maha Chakri's draught of 14 feet has been a serious disadvantage when the King made tours along the shallow waters of the Siamese coast, and when he crossed the river bar at Bangkok, the Siamese capital.

"Daylight saving" was a success in Austria-Hungary, reports United States Consul General Albert Halstead from Vienna. Commenting on the results of the "daylight saving" experiment, which began April 30 and finished Sept. 30 last, he says that it proved most beneficial to the health of the Viennese due to the extra sunlight in working hours, and also did much to save expense for lighting. It is calculated, he reports, that in Vienna alone the people consumed 158,000,000 cubic feet of gas less and saved $142,000. The City of Vienna required 14,000,000 cubic feet of gas less for street lighting.

Prisoners in the national penitentiaries of Peru may now be employed in labor outside the prison inclosures, pursuant to a law just passed. Prior to the adoption of this law the following strange announcement might be seen on the front door of the national prison at Lima: "Laborers wanted." The Warden of the prison wished to have the exterior walls of the place cleaned up, but could not employ the numerous prisoners within the walls on the work, as it was against the law.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has prepared a new chart of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. Up to now the Passaic River had been charted on a large scale only to a short distance above Newark and only the mouth of the Hackensack River has been shown. The new chart includes both rivers from their junction at the head of Newark Bay as far as the cities of Passaic and Hackensack. The magnitude of the industrial interests served by these rivers is shown by the fact that the value of the traffic borne upon their waters amounted in 1914 to $81,489,426.

Forty-five selected grafts of mango plants have been shipped from Madras, India, to an American horticulturist who, it is understood, will transplant the trees in Florida. It is believed that the importer intends to graft the Indian mangoes on Florida stock or else develop a special plantation of East Indian mangoes in Florida. The experiment is regarded with interest, as mangoes produced in India have a high reputation for excellence.

On Sept. 26 last the new port of Mandinga, on Mandinga Bay, in the Gulf of San Blas, eighty miles east of Colon on the Isthmus of Panama, was formally opened and the cornerstone of a new Government building laid with appropriate ceremonies. Americans are interested in concessions in the immediate vicinity of the new port.

alone upon which will prove a fearful burden. The national debt of Great Britain at last reports was in the neighborhood of fifteen billion dollars. At 4 per cent. interest the annual payment on this vast debt will be $600,000,000! To this must be added the cost of Government, maintenance of armies, navies, coast defenses, public works, and all. Germany, France, Austria, all of them, must face like conditions. A terrible burden of taxation must be borne, and it will, of course, be a material factor in the cost of production.

It is a gloomy picture. It touches the heart of humanity. It should evoke the best instincts of our race to help those stricken people when peace gives them rest and hope once more instead of exciting ignoble fears to which crafty politicians may appeal for personal advantage.

I do not need to paint the picture in more detail. It is enough to show that our strong and virile and rich and unmaimed and organized and highly developed people have nothing to fear from the competition of stricken and broken Europe. Let us pity and help if we can those noble peoples instead of making a new war, in the form of a trade war, upon them after the horrors of this war have ended.

When Mr. Hughes insists that these devastated and suffering nations of Europe are going to crowd us out of the markets of the world and seriously invade our domestic markets after the war is ended, because they will be so wonderfully "efficient," what is the inevitable logic of his argument? It is this: that in order to become conqueringly "efficient" a nation must engage in a great war, kill off millions of its best men, maim and otherwise injure for life millions more of its men, bring widowhood and dependence upon millions of its women, make orphans and dependents of millions of its children, pile up a colossal public debt so that the burden of annual taxation may be most oppressive, and that then, having been thus weakened, the nation will be at the zenith of "efficiency" and can successfully compete with the strongest power in wealth, population and natural resources upon the face of the earth. This is the climax of Republican humbug and buncombe.

But if we are really endangered in the future we are prepared for it. We have created a nonpartisan Tariff Board to investigate and inform Congress as to the basis for intelligent legislation, and we have enacted anti-dumping and unfair competition laws that will protect every legitimate interest from hurtful combinations against us or unfair competition with our people.

Mr. Root is, by common consent of Republicans everywhere, the greatest statesman of the Republican Party. Statesmanship implies vision, even the gift of prophecy. If Mr. Root, the greatest Republican statesman, is a false prophet, isn't it likely that Mr. Hughes, who is not so gifted, is also a false prophet? I have already read to you Mr. Root's grave and unrealized prophecy of disaster if the Federal Reserve act were passed. Mr. Root and his colleagues have been, I repeat, discredited as prophets. They have been crying disaster ever since the Democratic Party took power, but their gloomy predictions have been falsified by the facts. The truth is that the Republican Party has no issue and that it has entered upon a deliberately organized campaign of humbug and misrepresentation, hoping that enough people may be scared or fooled to put it back in power.

The only thing that will endanger the prosperity of this country is a Republican victory at this time. The country would immediately be thrown into a state of uneasiness and uncertainty, and the Government would be practically at a standstill until March 4, next. The Government would be without power to protect the country fully in its foreign relations, because all of the foreign powers would assume that a change of policy would be inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1917, and they would undoubtedly temporize with matters until that time. A chill would be felt throughout the business world, and after the 4th of March there would be an upheaval over the tariff and financial questions.

Mr. Hughes has declared for the standpat Republican doctrine of a high protective tariff of the old reactionary sort. Upon what basis could business proceed until new tariff legislation has been adopted? Mr. Hughes does not tell us wherein the tariff needs reform; he does not tell us what particular lines of industry need additional protection, so that the country would be in the dark as to the new basis upon which business could proceed with safety and confidence.

An effort to break up the Federal Reserve system and to establish in its place a central bank, located in Wall Street, would also be a disturbing element of the most serious sort.

Why should business men now enjoying unexampled prosperity, farmers who have never before received such large returns for their toil, laboring men who have never before been so steadily employed at such high wages, deliberately vote to exchange the present certainties under President Wilson for the uncertainties under Mr. Hughes? It would be equivalent to exchanging the good money of Democratic prosperity now circulating at par throughout the land for the mere promises to pay of Mr. Hughes.

The Federal Farm Loan act, or Rural Credits bill, approved by the President on July 17, 1916, is another measure which will greatly strengthen and sustain the country's present prosperity. The Farm Loan System will organize and make effective a great volume of farm credit now lying idle because unorganized and unavailable, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. The organization of the Federal Farm Loan Banks and the mobilization of this idle farm credit will have the magic effect of bringing into circulation within a few years a vast amount of new wealth. It will increase farm development and add hundreds of millions of value to the productive wealth of the farms of the United States.

This bill provides for the division of the United States into twelve farm loan districts, and the establishment in each of a Federal Farm Loan Bank. Each bank is to have a capital of $750,000, or $9,000,000 in all. These Farm Loan Banks have the right to issue bonds, secured by first mortgages on farm lands, to an amount equal always to twenty times their capital stock. The Government will subscribe the full amount of the capital stock, or such part of it as is not subscribed by the public.

We are now establishing these rural credit banks. They ought to be in operation in January or February, 1917. They will provide credit for the farmers of this country on long-time mortgages, ranging from five to forty years, at low rates of interest, in no event exceeding 6 per cent. It is one of the greatest measures ever enacted by an American Congress. In the hearings the Farm Loan Board has held throughout the Northern and Central States it was everywhere disclosed by the testimony of farmers that it was practically impossible for them to secure loans below $1,000 upon farm mortgages at any price, and that the great mass of small farmers in this country were unable to improve and develop their farms and to increase the agricultural wealth of their country because they could not get essential credits. It was also shown that on farm loan mortgages above $1,000 the rates ran all the way from 5 to 60 per cent. per annum, and it was difficult always in most of the States to secure mortgages on farms even where the security was unquestionable.

This really splendid piece of beneficial legislation, ranking, as it does, with the Federal Reserve act, and making farm credit as available to the farmer as commercial credit to the business man of the country, is denounced by the Republican Party in its platform adopted at Chicago in June, 1916, in the following language: "We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic Administration."

Will Mr. Hughes, if elected, repeal this Federal Farm Loan act? If he stands by his party's platform he must either repeal this legislation or substitute something for it. Are the farmers of this country, who have fought for fully a century to get a rural credits bill, going to turn the Democratic Party out of power just as they have won their great victory and the banks are actually being established, and put in power an Administration which is hostile to this great law?

If the American people want to assure the maintenance of honorable peace so long as it is possible for human wisdom, patience, and courage to maintain it; if they want to secure a continuance of our present prosperity, and to have their Government genuinely conducted in the interest of the masses of the people, they will re-elect President Wilson and support him with a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives.

How Europe Views Wilson and the Election

Pleasant A. Stovall, Our Minister in Switzerland, Replies to Mr. Hughes and Describes Why People Abroad Favor Wilson

By Julian Grande, F. R. G. S.

TO average American citizens Switzerland is merely a country to which people go for a cure or for mountain climbing. They forget, however, that Switzerland is the heart of Europe, and at present the one white spot in a circle of belligerent countries red with blood. From her geographical situation, therefore, the importance of Switzerland in the present war is much greater than that of any other neutral country in Europe, or, for that matter, in the world, except the United States. She is a wedge, in short, keeping the belligerents from falling upon one another tooth and nail. Apart from this, she can render them services, such as the reception of sick and disabled prisoners of war, the repatriation of permanently disabled prisoners of war, civilians, and hostages, and the conveyance of prisoners of war post, including parcels and money—services which no other neutral land is able to perform.

A Minister, therefore, resident in the Swiss capital during the war, and before its outbreak, is in a better position than any other diplomat to follow the trend of European feeling and opinion. Now, Pleasant A. Stovall, American Minister in Switzerland, first came to Berne three years ago. Formerly the American Minister in Switzerland was to be sought anywhere except in his offices in Berne—more probably either in Lucerne or Geneva. The surest place in which to find Mr. Stovall, however, is the American Legation Office in Berne, where he goes for a time even on Sundays. Before the war the American Legation consisted of two small rooms, and the staff of a single clerk. Now, however, the offices are a hive of industry, consisting of a suite of large rooms, with clerks working busily and typewriters clicking rapidly, while there are even messengers going to and fro between the American Legation and the Swiss Government offices or other legations.

So fully occupied is Mr. Stovall's time that he was unable to see me during office hours, and consequently I visited him at his private house, which is in what is known as the legation quarter of Berne, near the Italian Legation and opposite the British. The pleasant villa in the Kirchenfeldestrasse where Mr. Stovall lives may one day be famous in history as the first residence of an American Minister to Switzerland, all his predecessors having lived in hotels.

What I most wished to learn from Mr. Stovall was his interpretation of the Presidential campaign in America, the more so as he has always been an active representative of President Wilson's foreign policy.

"As Justice Hughes," said Mr. Stovall, "even before putting off his gown of the United States Supreme Court, accused President Wilson of debasing the foreign service for political purposes, it may be interesting to note how far this is true. The Presidential campaign, for the first time in our history, will be largely determined by the foreign policy of the President.

"When the war broke out, two years ago, the Department of State found itself, as Mr. Lansing said, the diplomatic clearing house of the world, not only in caring for our people abroad but in looking after the interests of other nations confided to it. That the Department of State was able to meet these extraordinary conditions, is, as Mr. Lansing says, common knowledge.

"And yet President Wilson is arraigned for making his own appointments at the opening of his Administration, thus displacing men of long experience and tried ability. As a matter of fact the men who went abroad to represent the American Government in the Spring and Summer of 1913 did not, as a rule, relieve veterans in the service, but merely supplanted political appointees of President Taft of two or three years' standing. Dr. Henry van Dyke, who was sent to The Hague, took the place of a man who had been in Holland just two years. Dr. van Dyke, the distinguished author, was educated in Berlin and Paris, and was long President of the Holland Society, among the many notable books written by him being a history of Holland. His very name suggests the propriety of his appointment to The Hague.

"James W. Gerard succeeded the Republican Ambassador to Berlin, who had been continued in many posts in Europe by the Steel Trust, which seems to have been the general auditor of the Taft and Roosevelt foreign department. Indeed, the indorsement of Andrew Carnegie was said to have been valuable for a foreign mission then. Will any one contend that the Steel Trust or the Oil Trust or the Harvester Trust is called upon now to underwrite applications to foreign service in the United States? No one will deny that Justice Gerard has handsomely discharged the difficult and delicate duties at his exacting post. He has maintained himself in a splendid way. And so Mr. Penfield at Vienna, the man who handed an American ultimatum to the proudest Court in Europe after the sinking of the Ancona, has filled a place which required finesse and firmness. He succeeded a man who had never been in a diplomatic position before; and Brand Whitlock, whose name in Europe is a household word, and who, when the rebuilding of Belgium begins, will, dead or alive, have a monument in Brussels, has reflected the greatest credit upon the Administration and his country.

"Another man who made a great reputation abroad is Henry Morgenthau, formerly at Constantinople. He protected French and British interests as well as Russian, guarded the Armenians with fidelity, watched the interests of Jew and gentile, and conducted his embassy upon strict business principles. I could name the two Pages, in London and Rome, who have well represented America in belligerent Europe. Ambassador Walter Hines Page, in London, has every day been confronted with the enforcement of 'neutral rights and neutral duties,' besides caring for prisoners of war in England and Germany. Thomas Nelson Page, in Rome, lawyer and littérateur, is, as every one knows, an ornament to the republic of letters as well as to the world's diplomacy. No one doubts that Rome and London thank President Wilson for giving them the best specimens of the higher life of the New World. William G. Sharp, in Paris, also fresh from

View of the Proposed $1,000,000 Southeast Wing and Court Building of the American Museum of Natural History to Face Central Park.

$1,000,000 Wing to be Built on Museum Here

Trustees of American Museum of Natural History Raise That Sum Without City's Aid in Order to Display New Collections

A SPLENDID prospect is opened to the vision of New Yorkers by the announcement that the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History have planned the erection of a southeast wing and court building, facing Central Park, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000. The increasing attendance indicates the elevating influence exercised by this institution. Each year the museum develops its public educational work, always with the object of utilizing the results of its explorations and researches as widely as possible. The raising of the necessary funds—already the Trustees have received two checks for $100,000—would seem, therefore, to be merely a matter of making known to public-spirited men of wealth the position the museum has reached in its development.

Although by its contract with the museum the City of New York agrees to extend the building from time to time, and this agreement was maintained between the years 1871 and 1905 by the successive construction of eight sections, no building has been added during the last eleven years, a period in which the Trustees, in pursuance of their agreement, have expended about $2,000,000 on educational collections and exhibitions, and added $6,500,000 to the endowment fund. Moreover, in this time the museum has been brought into intimate touch with the city's public educational system. When Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, conferred with the Mayor and Controller on the subject of the city's inability to keep its agreement with the museum, he was told that the city's financial margin was only $18,000,000, to which $3,500,000 might be added before the close of the year, but that the municipality was obliged to meet an overdraft of $22,000,000 on subway construction, which would use up this amount, and it would be impossible to make any appropriations during the remainder of the year 1916. This would prevent the city from either enlarging the building or bearing any part of the expense of enlargement.

"The museum," said President Osborn to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, "is in the position of a family that has outgrown its home; of a business that has outgrown its offices, of a manufacturing concern that has outgrown its factory building, of a college or university that has outgrown its halls and dormitories. All available space of the present building, from attic to basement, has been utilized and collections have been retired from two large halls, formerly used for exhibition purposes, in order to make room for the care and preparation of accumulating material. The museum building is a large one, but it is comparatively small when considered in relation to the largest, wealthiest, and most populous city in America, as New York has now become.

"The most imperative need is the erection of the southeast wing and court building. In fact, the need for this building has become so pressing that it raises the question as to whether it will not be wise to provide such a building through private subscription. There was some doubt in the minds of the Trustees whether this might not establish an undesirable precedent. In other words, whether the donation of a building might not relieve the municipality of its share of the responsibility and of its participation in the agreement of 1878, which up to recent years the city has loyally observed. The present administration would serve us just as loyally, I feel sure, if conditions did not render the officials helpless. No building has been added since the southwest wing, which was erected under the law of 1905. In the meantime the collections have doubled in extent, and a number of important new departments of education have been opened with special reference to public needs."

Mr. Osborn pointed out while walking through several wings the difference between the modern methods of exhibiting rare and interesting things in a museum and the old-fashioned system to which we were accustomed in our youth, when museums were formidable places where one must be taken by an older person. He entered the museum as a curator twenty-five years ago, and started the explorations in various parts of the world for fossil vertebrates, and nine years ago succeeded Morris K. Jesup in the Presidency.

"It is very difficult," he said, "to plan the ideal museum building. There are all the modern requirements of lighting to be met, for instance. The lighting must be adequate for exhibition and yet non-destructive of the delicate hues and tints of the animals exhibited." We were standing in front of an exhibit, entitled "May twilight in California," and the lighting effects were such as to have engaged, one would think, the best thought of an Urban. "Then, too," Professor Osborn added, "there are questions of heating and air circulation, which must avoid the extremes of humidity and desiccation fatal to specimens of many kinds. The ventilation must be adequate for large numbers of visitors—we enjoyed a total attendance of 929,083 last year—and yet free from dust. Attention must be given to casing and installation which shall protect and yet be unobtrusive. Everything must be done to educate by making the exhibits easy of comprehension.

"To meet all these requirements in the new buildings, the President, director, and architects have been continuously engaged on studies of the unfinished portions of the southern half of the museum, which may be erected at an expense of $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 when the means are provided.

"First, attention has been given to the new southeast wing and court building. This is the most imperative and pressing need at the present moment. These buildings will provide storage room. They will give space for our large oceanographic and sea mammal collections on the first floor. They will let us display to splendid advantage the animal life of Asia and Europe on the second floor. We need space on the third floor for the superb collections of existing fishes and reptiles, which are now crowded into the central pavilion and the adjacent gallery on the second floor, in the dark and out of sight. The new wing will also provide space for all life of the American Continent prior to the upper cretaceous period, for which we shall put aside the fourth floor. Offices, laboratories, and storage room for the more delicate collections will be housed on the fifth floor.

"It is believed by the Trustees that the plan of this building, which, by the way, is the result of four years' continuous study, will make the most perfect museum unit of its kind in the world. The exterior is in excellent taste. The southeast court is also gracefully designed and will make possible for the first time the exhibition of the superb collection of whales presented by the late George S. Bowdoin and others. As President I feel that I cannot urge too strongly upon the Trustees and members of the museum the desirability of the gift of this building as a special monument to public education and a lasting memorial of the present period of museum development.

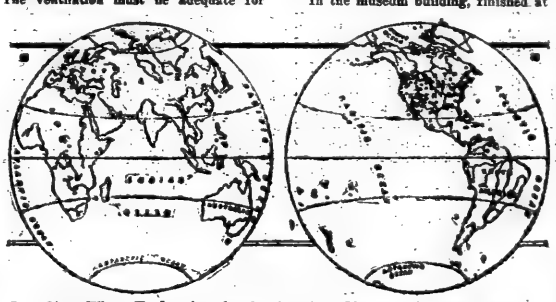
"In the museum building, finished at present, there are 10.8 acres of floor space. The new floor space now needed will add another 10 acres. The entire floor space in the completed building of the future will be 30 acres. At present the floor space in the American Museum is 470,789 square feet, as compared with 440,300 square feet in the British Museum of Natural History in London. As an indication of size and construction, the American Museum, with a floor area of 470,789 square feet, has cost $5,000,000, while the floor area in the new Municipal Building is 643,000 square feet and cost $12,000,000.

"We will exhibit, under the group title 'Court of Sea Life,' for instance, in the new southeast court, whales and other cetaceans, including twenty-seven models and eight skeletons on exhibition, and twenty-four whale and fifteen blackfish skeletons in storage, from the expeditions to Long Island, Quebec, British Columbia, Alaska, Japan, and Korea, made by Roy C. Andrews, from 1907 to 1914. We have six specimens and two skeletons of the sea elephant, a general collection of fishes now temporarily exhibited in the Bird Hall, numbering more than 300 specimens; special habitat groups, including deep-sea fishes, paddlefish, shovel-nosed sturgeon, bowfin, long-nosed gar, pike, and life-sized models of large marine fishes. Our West Indian collection, secured during the last five years by members of the museum staff and others, numbers more than 100,000 specimens—only an item among the collections which cannot now be properly exhibited because of lack of room.

"Tigers, bactrian camel, Indian rhinoceros—now very rare—and other Indian mammals are being put in storage because we have no room. Reptile and batrachian habitat groups are now crowded with mammals and birds in a hall designed eventually for birds of the world. Our large collection of Alberta and Montana dinosaurs is now in storage, including seven dinosaur skeletons which have been withdrawn from exhibition because of lack of space. More than six others have not been completed for the same reason. Only one-sixth of the Cope collection of fossil reptiles, fishes, and amphibians is on exhibition.

"It is, of course, possible in a limited conversation to mention only a very few of the items, but when we have the new wing it will be possible, incidentally, to bring to public attention the entire collection of dinosaurs of the upper jurassic period, only part of which is now on exhibition. We will place this on the fourth floor in the hall of giant dinosaurs and reptiles, thus leaving the southeast pavilion free for the great upper cretaceous collection from Montana and Alberta, by far the finest in existence.

"In the African hall will be the African elephant group now being mounted by Carl E. Akeley. Habitat groups of African mammals are now being prepared by Mr. Akeley, and then there will also be 5,400 specimens of mammals making up the Congo collec-



Dots Show Where Explorations by the American Museum of Natural History Have Been Made in the Last Ten Years.

Ten Cents a Day Supports a French War Orphan

Many Americans Are Becoming Godfathers and Godmothers to Little Children Whose Soldier Fathers Have Been Killed

FOR ten cents a day—an insignificant sum—you may enjoy the privilege of joining the ranks of that new army of Americans who have become godfathers and godmothers to the little orphans of France—the children of soldiers who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country. Your ten cents, if you decide to risk that sum daily for two years, will be profitably invested. It will keep a child from an orphanage, preserve its home, and make a mother happy; it will educate that child, make a new friend for America, and show France that we admire her courageous spirit. Surely a ten-cent investment to save a child from a soulless asylum and promote cordial relations between the Republics of France and the United States is worth while.

At any rate, many people in this country have decided that one of the best ways to help the children who will carry on the work of France in the days to come is to support the Orphelinat des Armées, whose title is more descriptive than any English translation could make it. New York first heard of the Orphelinat last Winter when Miss Florence May Schofield and Miss Elinor Fell, Englishwomen of long residence in Paris, came to this country, armed only with a few letters of introduction. Enthusiasm for their plan, and the knowledge that they were the accredited emissaries of an almost perfect organization, gave these two strangers the courage to attempt the seemingly impossible—to interest New York, and later the whole country, in still another war relief plan.

The Orphelinat des Armées is headed by the President of France, Raymond Poincaré, and on the National Committee are the names of M. Briand, M. Viviani, Henri Bergson, Jules Cambon, Charles Richet of the Institute and Faculty of Medicine, Alfred Croisset, Doyen of the Faculty of Letters; Henri Marcel, Director of the National Museums; M. Liard, head of the Distributing Committee in Paris, and President of the University of Paris; in short, a list of distinguished Frenchmen. The work of the Central Committee is carried on by a local committee in every town and village in the country. Lack of funds induced the authorities to send an accredited agent to this country, and Miss Schofield was chosen to tell Americans about the reconstructive work of the organization, which concerns itself not with the temporary alleviation of suffering, but with the future of France.

Miss Schofield's work was well done, and now there is a flourishing American branch of the Orphelinat, the purpose of which was described to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE by Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Chairman of the Publicit Committee.

"Miss Schofield's letters to prominent persons gained her a hearing," said Mrs. Scribner, "and some of the women were converted at once to the scheme, and set about interesting their personal friends. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, for example, now Secretary of the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, invited about thirty friends to hear Miss Schofield talk at the Colony Club. Most of them sent regrets. They had done so much, given so liberally, listened to so many harrowing tales, that they could do nothing more. They were weary of the very word 'war.' However, Mrs. Robinson urged them to come anyway. After Miss Schofield had finished her statement of the aims of the French organization, told the story of some specific cases, and outlined the purpose of the American Committee, the response was immediate. It was decided on the spot to organize after the French model.

"The plan is, briefly, this: The French Government gives an allowance of 50 centimes, or 10 cents, a day to each child of a soldier fighting for his country. If the father is killed, the entire means of support of the family is wiped out, in many cases; and the Government allowance, while just sufficient to stave off actual hunger, is not enough to rear and educate the child so that he may have a fair start in life. The natural result would be to place nearly a million children—for this is the calculated number of half-orphans who will require assistance—in dreary asylums and so-called 'Homes,' with a capital H. France would become one vast institution, and there would be an end to family life.

"But if the mother receives assistance beyond the Government allowance, she will be enabled to maintain her children in their own home and to keep alive the family spirit, which is so essential to the ultimate good of the generation. The French family has turned out men to whom the admiration of the world is going out in full measure. Anything which makes such men as the heroes of Verdun is worth maintaining, even at heavy cost.

"Ten cents a day will not do this; but 20 cents, or double the Government allowance, has been found sufficient to meet the demand. And the object of the Orphelinat des Armées and its American branch, the Fatherless Children of France, is to induce people to pledge the sum of $36.50 to the organization, for two years if possible, the sum to be payable in advance and all in a lump. One of the principal slogans of the plan is, 'Millions for the orphans, but not one cent for expenses!' And so far, by a clever financial scheme, the work of an astute French brain, every penny of the money contributed has been directly applied to the maintenance of the children. One of the other relief societies, which has been very successful, has raised the sum of $80,000, but it has cost it $18,000 to do so, and it is proud of the record. We have realized the grand total, in this country, since last January, of $400,000, of which $100,000 has been raised in New York alone. And not one single cent has been deflected from its original intention! Even the traveling expenses of the two ladies were do-

Two "Adopted" Children of France.

nated by an American, 'passionately desirous that every penny of the American money should go to the children and awaken in their hearts that feeling of love and gratitude which is going to be the finest outcome of the work.'

"Of course, there are necessary expenses for printing, mailing, and other incidentals, and it is to meet these that the donors are asked to subscribe the money—$36.50—in one lump. It is then invested, and paid out quarterly to the mother of the children. The interest on the original money goes to meet the incidental expenses. The money is sent to the mother by a free Post Office order. Exchange on American bills, which amounts to a considerable sum these days, is used in the same way.

"To prevent duplication of the recipients was a problem. We did not wish to conflict with other relief works which aimed to help the needy children, but to co-operate with them. So the most careful listing of the children is carried on. Many of the maimed soldiers, who have their pensions, are giving their services to this work, and the Government teachers, who are receiving their salaries but have no schools in which to teach, undertake the clerical work, the visiting and investigation, and the distribution of the aid.

"Miss Schofield and Miss Fell, encouraged by their New York reception, made a pilgrimage through the country, holding meetings in every city and being successful everywhere. It seemed as if they had only to tell their story and read the letters of the French children for the response to come almost automatically. Some cities immediately pledged the sum of $10,000.

"A special appeal is made to the schools, for the particularly interesting thing about this scheme is its appeal to children. Payments are made every three months, and each payment bears the name of the American donor. The French child who receives it sends a postcard of acknowledgment. Many of them send letters instead. These letters are models of graceful expression of gratitude and friendship. The French children have grasped the idea that the Orphelinat is based on friendship. Their funny little ideas of the children of America are being enlarged. Most of them cherish the picture of 'redskins' and cowboys ('cov bwa,' as they pronounce it,) in their imagination as typical Americans. Their joy when they receive cards in return with pictures of civilized cities and beautiful houses must be tempered by dismay at the passing of an ideal.

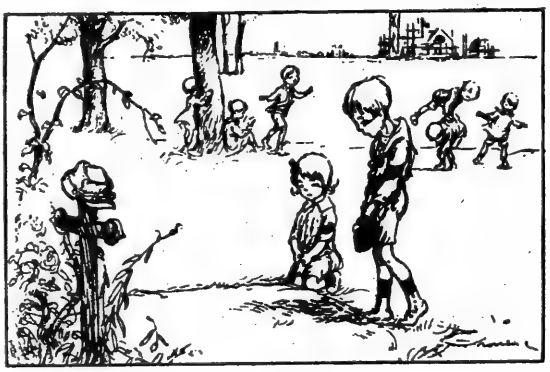
"They call their benefactors 'godfather and godmother' in the pretty French fashion. Every woman in France has a godson at the front to whom she sends letters and creature comforts, if she can afford it. Some wealthy ones are godmother to a whole regiment! Lots of these little American godparents are raising their pledged 10 cents a day by rigorous self-denial. One godmother of 6 supports her godson of 9 by tidying her nursery every day. A godfather of 12 earns his by walking three miles to and from school. Many others make cheerful sacrifice of ice-cream soda and visits to the movies.

"It is easy to begin a self-denial like that in the first flush of a generous impulse, but it is a different matter to keep it up when the novelty wears off. However, the charming cards and letters which come four times a year from the country across the sea make it easier. The French children love to feel that they are being helped by real friends who care for them as individuals; and a communication from L'Etranger, from Amerique, the land of fantastic imagination, is a bright spot in their sad, hard-working little lives. The letters prove that. Here is one of them:

Thank you for your kind heart and generosity. My little brothers and I are very grateful to you. I am the eldest, and, as they are still too little to write, I thank you for them and myself. I have had to leave school to help my poor mamma. I am 13. Paul is 6 years old and Andre a year and a half. Papa never saw him. How sad that is! Please believe that we will never forget you and that our hearts are full of thankfulness. JOSEPH, PAUL, and ANDRE.

"Another passage from a long letter written by a little girl reads:

Many thanks for your kind letter, and how touched I am by your willingness to take care of me, for which I shall be forever grateful to you. I was not expecting to find a godmother so far away from France, and one who at the same time wants to take me to her heart. I haven't the happiness of knowing you, but I already feel so much affection for you, and, in answer to your big kiss, accept across the infinite ocean the kisses and caresses of your godchild of France with all her gratitude and respect for you. GERMAINE ROSE JANET.



Post Card of the Orphelinat des Armees.

"When Ambassador Sharp left France recently he had a meeting with President Poincaré, who spoke especially of the work of the American Orphelinat des Armées, saying that it was the best monument which could be raised to the memory of the heroic dead of France, and to the friendship between the two countries, because it was based on friendship. Should the children of France have to suffer privation at the present time—and there are many diseases of privation, such as tuberculosis, lying in wait for them—the nation's whole future will be irreparably hurt. If we can help stave off privation for two years, if we can leave the child in the care of his mother in his own home, brought up in the religion of his parents, educated, and provided with a trade, we are insuring the future of that country, for which every true American is burning with admiration at the present time.

"Probably after two years France, proud and resourceful, will be able to care for her own. We all admire the high ideals of the French, the extraordinary power of reconstruction they have shown during the progress of the war, the deadly efficiency of their offensive, the heroic endurance of their defense at Verdun. The question is, do we admire all this to the extent of 10 cents a day.

"The little medal, which is the distinguishing sign of the organization, has aroused a lot of interest, and has been sold at innumerable bazaars and relief works. It is the work of the sculptor Lalique, and was presented by him to the cause. Posters by the English Academician Frank Brangwyn, also contributed, have been largely used to advertise the work of the Orphelinat; but most of our publicity has come from the talks of Miss Schofield and Miss Fell, and from mouth to mouth advertisement of the aims of the plan.

"The Committee of the City of New York has Miss Luisita Leland as Chairman, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman as Vice Chairman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson as Secretary, and the Treasurer is Walter W. Price, whose office is at 111 Broadway."

the opera one evening and thus describes them:

His countenance did not disappoint me, for I never thought that it announced the greatness of his character; it bears a most striking likeness to the late prints, except that it has a more saturnine and thoughtful expression.

The Empress has a perfect High Dutch physiognomy, and of course no beauty; she has become extremely this of late.

From Paris Brevoort journeyed to Edinburgh, the attractions of which did not keep him from penning this pretty tribute to his home on Manhattan Island and those inhabiting it:

Here are Professors, learned as our Professor Renwick, yet they are not Renwicks. Here are promenades, crowded with rival belles, yet they are not Broadways. Here are old Thebans with hats quaintly cocked and renowned soap boilers with greasy aprons, yet they are not Harry Roomes nor olly Watkeys. Here are shops and libraries stored with the treasures of the learned, yet they are less attractive than those of the recondite Curi and eke the critical Johnny Forbes. Here, too, are walks along streams consecrated to the muses by the melody of verse, yet (ingrate that I am) commend me to the greenwood banks of old Hudson and the tranquil shades of my native Bewery.

Brevoort met many notabilities of Edinburgh, especially Sir Walter Scott, and it was owing to the young New Yorker that Washington Irving was received with the greatest kindliness by the great Scotch novelist when he, too, visited Edinburgh. Once Brevoort dined at Scott's house in a company that included Kemble, the famous actor, and Jeffrey, the critic, and waxed enthusiastic over the former. "I doubt if any person ever understood the great principles of the drama better than Kemble," he wrote to Irving. But Scott was Brevoort's special idol, the man who above all others evoked

Washington Irving

his enthusiasm. He described him as follows to his friend Irving in New York:

I am now pretty well acquainted with the luminaries of Edinburgh, and confess that among them all Scott is the man of my choice; he has not a grain of pride or affectation in his whole composition. Neither the voice of fame nor the homage of the great has altered in the least the native simplicity of his heart. His days are spent in the domestic endearment of an amiable family and in the society of a few select friends whom he entertains like Maecenas, and never fails to delight by setting an example of perfect good humor and harmless conviviality.

He never goes to large parties and never entertains them: indeed, he seldom goes abroad.

Brevoort presented Scott with a copy of Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and received from the great man this acknowledgment of the gift:

Abbotsford, April 23d, 1815.

My Dear Sir:

I beg you to accept my best thanks for the uncommon degree of entertainment which I have received from the most excellently jocose history of New York. I am sensible that as a stranger to American parties and politics I must lose much of the concealed satire of the piece, but I must own that looking at the simple and obvious meaning only I have never read any thing so closely resembling the stile of Dean Swift as the annals of Diedriech Knickerbocker. I have been employed these few evenings in reading them aloud to Mrs. S. & two ladies who are our guests and our sides have been absolutely sore with laughing. I think too there are passages which indicate that the author possesses powers of a different kind & has some touches which remind me much of Sterne. I beg you will have the kindness to let me know when Mr. Irvine takes pen in hand again for assuredly I shall expect a very great treat which I may chance never to hear of but through your kindness.

Believe me Dear Sir
Your obliged humble servt
WALTER SCOTT

A short time afterward Brevoort was back in New York and Washington Irving in Europe, and the former writes to his friend of doings in Manhattan, paying special attention to the success of Kean, the great English actor, who brought with him a letter of introduction to Brevoort from a lady in Edinburgh. Kean played at the Anthony Street Theatre. "His manners are very gentlemanlike," writes Brevoort, but he adds: "Nevertheless I am inclined to believe that his former habits have been somewhat at variance with his present ones."

Of James Fenimore Cooper Brevoort has this to say to Irving:

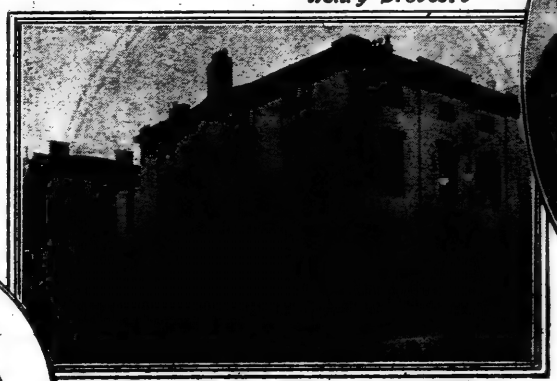
Mr. Spy Cooper is now in Paris—having received the barren appointment of Consul at Lyons—part of his new novel, "The Prairie," is here and in press. I hope you will see him—he has a rough and confident manner of expressing himself, but you will find him a right good fellow at bottom. He was accustomed to amuse us at "The Lunch" (a club of Brevoort and his cronies) with disputations on the French language. The person who instructed him made him very hypercritical in the niceties of pronouns and particles, to the great amusement of Charles King and others, who are masters of the language. I should like to know whether he thinks the Parisians do in point of fact speak French correctly.

In 1827 we find Brevoort busy making arrangements for the publication of his

John Jacob Astor

Sir Walter Scott

Henry Brevoort



The Brevoort Mansion, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, Still Standing Just As It Was When Henry Brevoort Gave a Masked Ball—There in 1840 the Most Brilliant Function of the First Half of Nineteenth Century in New York. (Photo by Brown Bros.)

J. Fenimore Cooper

friend's "Life of Columbus." He informs its author that many persons of high literary standing, among them Halleck and Bryant, had expressed satisfaction at hearing that he was engaged on such a work. In the same letter he tells of the annoyance of old Henry Brevoort, his father, at the encroachment of the city on his property in the vicinity of Broadway and Eleventh Street.

"The sole annoyance of the good old patriarch," writes Brevoort the younger, "is the inroads of the corporation, who will persist in raising the value of his land by cutting it up into streets and burthening him by assessments. The old gentleman rebels and talks of the purity of the olden time, but is obliged to submit."

Brevoort revisited Paris in 1830, and while there met a lady who had written a formidable epic and insisted upon submitting it to Irving for criticism. "I endeavored as delicately as possible to repress her hopes of immortality," writes Brevoort to Irving, but, finding his efforts in vain, he warns his friend that he has armed "Sylvia Occidentalis"—that was the lady's nom de plume—with a letter of introduction.

In Paris Brevoort ran across his old employer, John Jacob Astor. "The old Gent finds me vastly entertaining," he informs Irving, "if one may judge from the frequency of his visits." He saw much of Astor later after both had returned to New York and wrote thus to Irving, still in Europe, concerning the famous millionaire:

A few days since, in speaking about the happiness which Christianity promises in the world to come, he remarked that it always appeared singular to his mind that those cheerful and confident anticipations were not oftener made the subject of ordinary conversations. Men were naturally fond of dwelling upon things which were expected to give them pleasure, yet the change which promised the highest state of happiness was rarely spoken of familiarly until it was close at hand.

In 1834 Brevoort met "another lion of formidable dimensions"—Trelawney, the friend of Byron and Shelley. "He is in appearance the beau ideal of his friend Byron's Corsair," wrote Brevoort to Irving, "and looks as if he could kill and eat a man for breakfast."

Brevoort met Charles Dickens when the latter visited America and spoke about him and his writings on America in a letter to Irving:

I suppose Dickens has written to you and that you have read his book. It is just what might have been expected of him, but the good people here abuse him for not writing what he neither could nor would write, a dull, sensible description of these United States. The negro and spitting chapters were put in for balances, I imagine—but some of the others are admirable and display a warm and sensitive heart. The little woman and her baby—the reflections upon the poor emigrants—are truly admirable and characteristic.

An interesting and important letter in the Brevoort correspondence is the following, addressed to Henry Brevoort by George Washington Lafayette, son of the Marquis de Lafayette, in response to one from Brevoort and the American committee in Paris on the occasion of the great Marquis's death:

Paris, May 23, 1834.

Gentlemen:

It was with the sentiment of most respectful gratitude that I received the letter which you did us the honor to address to me, just after my family and I had lost the venerable and tenderly loved father whom Heaven had granted to us.

After having heaped satisfaction and glory on the old age of him who had the good fortune to consecrate his most youthful years to them, the citizens of the United States now weep with us over his tomb, and their tears in his memory will be a precious reward for his fidelity to the convictions which he had brought from the classic land of liberty.

These tears will be gladly gathered up by his children and grandchildren. They will give them courage to support their misfortune, strength to march with firm and assured step along the road that was ever followed by him who knew how to deserve these tears.—

Gentlemen, your sympathy softens our affliction and spreads a salutary balm on our grief-shattered hearts.—

Accept the homage of our respectful gratitude. GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE.

No résumé of the Brevoort correspondence is complete without some quotations from the letters sent to Henry Brevoort during his absence abroad by his sister Margaret. Though penned by a little girl, they are so full of humor and sprightliness that the august company in which they now appear does not dim them in the least.

Margaret's remarks on Washington Irving are especially delicious. Having been reproved, apparently, by the great writer for romping, she sarcastically writes to her adored brother apropos of his friend: "He thinks no more of himself than the Grand Sultan of the East thinks of himself"—and then, as if anxious not to offend, "My dear brother, I am only in fun." Another letter opens with the information that she is armed with two goose-quill pens and is determined not to stop writing until both are worn out.

She refers to President James Madison and the rulers of France and England as Jim, George, and Bony, and, having been unusually frank in her remarks about them and other grand personages, hopes that their "highmightynesses" won't cause her poor little letter to be thrown into the fire on account of its irreverence—thus reminding us that censors are not an invention of our day.

"Mr. Irving has grown quite a beauty," she tells her brother. "I told him so the other day at our house, thinking it would have a tendency to make him very civil, but I was mistaken; he is not a bit better than before." Margaret informs her brother in the same missive that she finds so many inducements to stay in the country that she very rarely goes to town. The "country" was old Henry Brevoort's farm in the vicinity of Broadway and Eleventh Street!

tion, and 129 mammals from British East Africa, known as the Rainsford Collection, and many more. When you go into the African hall you will be going into Africa, for that is what we mean to make it. That is the new way in museum work—the proper environment is created for each exhibit.

"It does not seem so long as I look back to the time when I entered the museum service, but many changes have taken place during that period, many familiar faces have gone, until now there are only seven others who were here in 1891. At that time there could not have been more than twenty-five persons here, and now there are more than 300. The maintenance appropriation was $25,000; today it is $212,999, and receipts from other sources, which amounted to $39,000 in 1891, are about $150,000 now. Only four exhibition halls were open twenty-five years ago.

"The American Museum of Natural History is the oldest institution of its kind in the country, having been founded in 1869, or one year before the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Morris K. Jesup's bequest to the museum of $6,000,000 is the largest amount ever given to public education in the City of New York. In addition to this, the museum has about $2,000,000 of general endowment, although a larger amount is greatly needed. In general, the museum is the strongest institution of its kind in the world, except in the matter of buildings, and our present building is entirely out of proportion to the size and wealth of the city. We are in urgent need at this moment of $1,000,000 for the new wing.

"Upon the completion of all our plans for new buildings the total cost will have amounted to $20,000,000, showing that the men who projected the museum nearly fifty years ago had an idea of what the growth of the city would be. The advance of the museum as an important part of New York's educational system will naturally accompany, step by step, if it does not precede, the advance of the city itself. There are reasons why it should precede the advance of the city because education and civilization should precede rather than follow increases in population and in material resources. The factors which enter into population and public education are: Total population, foreign and foreign-born population, rapidity of increase of population and increase of the public and personal wealth.

"In less than twenty years it is probable that New York and its environs will exceed London in population by nearly a million. While the rate of increase of the past ten years may not continue, owing to increased facilities of transit, which will tend inevitably to spread population into New Jersey and Long Island, all this country may be regarded as more or less tributary to New York and dependent upon its public educational institutions: in other words, the improved transit, which will distribute the population, will also bring these great institutions within reach of the people of a wider radius.

"For example, the American Museum is now within twenty-five minutes of Borough Hall, Brooklyn; it was formerly over an hour from Borough Hall. The Brooklyn subway connection has increased enormously the attendance at the New York Aquarium; it has undoubtedly affected the American Museum also; the proposed east side subway will similarly affect the Metropolitan Museum. And, if it were not a fact that it now costs 20 cents a round trip for carfare to the American Museum of Natural History from the east side, a great many people who cannot come and bring their families at that rate—a man making $2 a day cannot spend 40 cents on carfare for his wife or child to accompany him—would gladly visit us. I don't know that anything can be done to change this condition, but I heartily wish something might be.

"We Americans are under the impression, which is not altogether justified by the facts, that our native population is superior to our foreign and foreign-born population, and that one of the greatest arguments for public education is the Americanizing of the foreign elements. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of force in this idea. Those who closely observe the attendance at our great public institutions are impressed by the very large foreign or foreign-born element. As compared with other countries, New York is a city of cities. It contains within its borders a Hamburg, a Dublin, a Moscow, a Milan. Our responsibility toward these peoples is recognized on every side in the prodigious efforts which are being made to provide for their education, to uplift them, to imbue them with our patriotism.

"The steady gain in attendance at the museum is attributable to the steady increase in the number of those actually using the institution for purposes of study as well as the increase, as shown by the Fall attendance, in the number of out-of-town visitors. I do not believe that any healthy, permanent gain can be made by advertising or by temporary exhibitions. There is always a reaction after the interest of the moment has passed. The only sure and healthy way to increase the attendance is through the exhibits, for if these are not attractive in their character, well arranged and well labeled, they fail to arouse the interest of visitors, and these in turn will discourage their friends from coming to the museum. The total attendance for all purposes in 1910 amounted to 613,152; in 1911, 724,141; in 1912, 846,963; in 1913, 866,663; in 1914, 808,943, and last year, 920,088.

"And on top of those gratifying figures of growth the museum faces a crisis in its development which is without precedent since the year 1878, when it became apparent that the city was not carrying out its original agreement to maintain the institution. The present crisis is not one of maintenance but of building. In 1878 the Trustees entered into an agreement, the substance of which was that the city would erect, equip, and maintain the building, while the Trustees would provide the specimens and collections to be contained in the building. The continued support of Trustees and friends, especially since 1888, when active and worldwide exploration began, has brought together the finest collections in the world, not only of great scientific but of great educational value. For many years past the contributions of the city have not been sufficient adequately to house and exhibit this material.

"The activities of the field parties of the museum extended last year to three of the great continents. In all there were twenty-one field parties at work—one in Africa, two in South America, and eighteen in North America. Among the great explorers who have contributed to the collections of the museum are Peary, Shackleton, and Amundsen. The future plans of the museum include an arctic and antarctic hall, in which the collections made by Peary and by other American arctic expeditions will be shown, as well as the results of the museum's explorations in the antarctic.

"Among the explorers who have gone out, especially under the museum colors, are, first, Theodore Roosevelt, who started the series of explorations in the interior of South America which are now being continued in his name; in the arctic, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who was out three years and returned not only with important discoveries but with very large collections; in Asia, Waldemar, Jochelson, Waldemar Bogoras, and Berthold Laufer; in Western America and Patagonia, Barnum Brown; in worldwide ocean voyages after whales, Roy C. Andrews; throughout the length of the South American Andes for birds, Frank M. Chapman; around the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of South America in search of oceanic and shore birds, Rollo H. Beck; for six years in the African Congo, Herbert Lang and James Chapin; for three years in the plains and forests of British East Africa and Uganda, Carl E. Akeley; in the Pacific and antarctic seas, for sea elephants, Charles H. Townsend and Robert Cushman Murphy; in the Fayum desert of Egypt and in parts of the arid regions of the Western United States directing the American Museum parties, Henry Fairfield Osborn.

"The systematic exploration of Africa, for the future African Hall, began in 1906 with the expedition led by Richard Tjäder, which was followed by the successive explorations of William S. Rainsford, Carl E. Akeley, and Lang and Chapin. Systematic exploration in South America began in 1910 and is now being continued on a very large scale in the Andes, on the central rivers and along the coasts, for the future South American Hall. Similar explorations in Asia began only in the Spring of this year, with the expedition of Roy C. Andrews, accompanied by his wife, the sister of George Borup, the arctic explorer, and Edmund Heller, who was with Roosevelt in Africa.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has adopted a resolution declaring that, while the city was prevented through lack of funds from making the necessary enlargement of the museum at the present time, the donation of a building would be welcomed and would not be regarded as a precedent to prevent the city from continuing its regular appropriations for construction in the future."

Unpublished Letters to Washington Irving

Scott, Cooper, Astor and Many More Celebrities of Bygone Days Figure in Henry Brevoort's Correspondence with Great Writer

WHEN New York was a pleasant little city clustering around the southern tip of Manhattan Island and its patricians spoke of Broadway and Eleventh Street as "out in the country" and thronged lower Broadway on their way to church or theatre, two of the gayest young men of fashion were Washington Irving, later to win immortal fame as a writer, and Henry Brevoort, who in part still survives in a famous hickory and family mansion near Washington Square. These two were united in a friendship which lasted unbroken throughout their lives, and Americans may count it a rare stroke of good fortune that their correspondence, throbbing with life of the last century, has been preserved by their descendants for the delectation of us of today, who know not the New York of old Dutch leisure and charm but the metropolis of turmoil and canyons, of lordly traffic policemen and shrieking newsboys and pinnacles of masonry and steel.

The letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort were published last year. Now the same publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, are issuing an edition limited to 250 copies of the letters of Brevoort to Irving, and including among them several from the famous writer to his lifelong friend which were not discovered in time for incorporation in the earlier volume. The new book also includes a number of missives from other celebrities to Brevoort, among them Walter Scott, James Fenimore Cooper, General Winfield Scott, and George Washington Lafayette, son of the great Marquis. Of all this mass of literary treasure only a few pages from the correspondence of Brevoort with Irving have been published before now.

Sir Walter Scott figures prominently in Brevoort's pleasant pages, and Fenimore Cooper and Charles Kean and Mme. de Staël and Mrs. Siddons. Brevoort goes to Paris, sees Napoleon and his spouse, Marie Louise, and hastens to give Irving his youthful impressions of those august rulers. Plunging into the North American wilderness as an employe of John Jacob Astor in the quest of valuable furs, this American Damon regales his Pythias with his adventures among the Indians and does not hesitate to vent his indignation at the unjust treatment meted out to the aborigines by the American Government. Then, in letters of maturer years, Brevoort reports to his friend, now far away in Europe, on the publication of the latter's books, to which he applied himself with unselfish zeal, and begs Irving to draw upon him for money. And through the pages of the letters flit more figures of renown—Bryant, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Dickens, John Howard Payne, Samuel F. B. Morse, Trelawney.

The letters cover the period from 1811 to 1843. A curious thing about the correspondence is that Brevoort wrote some of his letters from England between 1812 and 1814, when the United States was at war with Great Britain, yet does not seem to have allowed that to interfere with his enjoyment of the variegated life of the mother country. Nor does he appear to have been incommoded at all in his pursuit of pleasure among his country's foes, though he remained avowedly a patriotic American—a strange situation, indeed, to us of today, living in the midst of tales of arrests for espionage and internment camps for civilians!

Henry Brevoort was snatched up in his early youth from his New York life with his friend Irving, in which both young men evinced deep interest in matters theatrical and intimate acquaintance with the troupes of actors visiting Manhattan, and whisked away to the wilds of the north, where he devoted himself for some time to buying furs for John Jacob Astor, then laying the foundation for the colossal Astor fortune.

To this period belongs one of the letters from Irving to Brevoort unearthed in time for inclusion in the volume and never before published. After remarking, apropos of business, that he would "sooner live in a garret and starve into the bargain than follow so sordid, dusty, soul-killing a way of life, though it certainly would make me as rich as Old Croesus or John Jacob Astor himself," the writer proceeds to give us an amusing though ungallant tirade against a young lady of the New York of 1811. She was, he says:

> The *agreeable rattle* of the evening—God defend me from such vivacity as hers in future! Such smart speeches without point or meaning—such bubbic and squeak nonsense. I'd as leave stand by a frying pan for an hour and listen to the cooking of apple fritters.

Irving also objects to some other young ladies who "break in everywhere with a troop of retainers and moostroopers at their heels," and alludes to a certain "Cousin Betsy," "rigged out in fierce blue silks with diamond necklace, breastpins, broaches, ear-rings, bobbs & three score rings on each finger," whom he never could look upon "without thinking of some of the eminent pawnbrokers' ladies I have seen in London." Furthermore, he vouchsafes that Cooper the actor, then performing in New York, was on one evening so arrayed in finery that "he looked not unlike a pyramid of macaroons bedizened with sugar candy."

On Brevoort's return from the wilderness he decided upon what in those days was a grand adventure, a journey to Europe, and we soon have a letter from him to Irving, sent from Paris in April, 1814, zestfully recounting his experiences.

> I saw none of the Wonders of the deep; no whales, no mermaids, nor not even a wave as high as the steeple of St. Paul's Church; and I confess myself guilty of no other sentimental emotion than a slight twinge of pleasure on discovering the Lizard.

Superfine French shirts, we learn from the sprightly Brevoort, cost $5.60 apiece in 1812—he sent one dozen of them to Washington Irving. Also, the French language was just as difficult to Americans then as it frequently is now. Despite Brevoort's strenuous endeavors to learn it, his progress seemed to him "as imperceptible as the perforations of a rock by the daily droppings of water."

He saw Napoleon and Marie Louise at

Mexico Being Reconstructed, Says Peace Envoy

Senor Bonillas, Minister of Public Works, Describes Work Carried On by the Carranza Government in Bringing Order Out of Chaos

ONE of the benefits so far attained by the Mexican-American International Peace Commission has been the presentation of an authentic description of the reconstruction work accomplished by the Constitutionalist Government. While the chief aims of the commission are the adjustment of border difficulties and the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico, the delegates from beyond the Rio Grande have not hesitated to inform their American colleagues of the work of rehabilitation undertaken by the revolutionists and that already accomplished by them. Until recently Mexico has been thought of in terms of anarchy; hardly any one dreamed that constructive work was in progress among her people. Yet that is the story of Señor Ignacio Bonillas.

Ignacio Bonillas. (Photo Bain News Service.)

Señor Bonillas is one of the three Mexican Commissioners sent here by General Venustiano Carranza. He is an engineer, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has spent many years in the United States. To Señor Bonillas General Carranza intrusted the task of bringing order out of five years of chaos. It was his task to keep the railroads and telegraph lines and harbors in operation while Mexico was torn with strife. He holds the portfolio of Minister of Communication and Public Works in the Carranza Cabinet. Under his supervision are the railroads, post offices, telegraph lines, port, harbor and river improvements, and all other works of a public nature.

Señor Bonillas reminds you more of a New England business man than a foreign diplomat. He speaks English without the trace of a foreign accent. Occasionally his conversation is tinged with slang. But he betrays himself when he begins to tell about the achievements of the Constitutionalists. It is then that he shows his Latin spirit and his patriotism and love for Mexico.

During the days of revolution, when Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata ran loose, Señor Bonillas was compelled to keep the telegraph lines working constantly. Upon telegraphic communication depended the success of many a battle. It was a big task, for bands of marauders continually endangered the lines, but he was equal to it. Not only that, but as soon as the Constitutionalists conquered new territory it was necessary for Señor Bonillas to establish and maintain service there. Thus his task grew more difficult as the revolution progressed, and finally he was led to establish a system of wireless telegraphy that extended all over Mexico.

"At the present time," said Señor Bonillas, "there is a complete system of telegraphic communication with all portions of the republic, even its most remote parts, and this has been the case for many months. The last State to be added to the long list is Morelos, where Zapata had been in control for some time. He was recently driven out by General Pablo Gonzales. The overwhelming importance of such a system was demonstrated during the revolution. Wireless communication defied the bandits, and in a large measure our success was due to our ability to keep in touch with centres of supplies and the outer world. As soon as the idea was conceived experts were dispatched to the United States for the purpose of securing the most modern appliances and inventions in wireless communication. These were utilized in various centres of the republic.

"The two largest stations in our service are located at Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila, and at Chapultepec, a suburb of Mexico City. They are of five kilowatt power each and are operated by experienced men. The other stations are only of two and a half kilowatt power, but are supplied with modern apparatus, and the highest form of efficiency is maintained. These stations are located at Vera Cruz, Torreon, Chihuahua, Campeche, Xcalak, the territory of Quintana Roo; Mazatlan, San José del Cabo and Santa Rosalia, in Lower California, and Guaymas, in the State of Sonora. Two stations at present under construction are at Salina Cruz and Manzanillo, while the wireless outfit at Cananea, Sonora, established by an American copper company, is being operated by the Government. At present Mexico's wireless system is more than twice as large as it was before the revolution."

The land service, however, has not been neglected, Señor Bonillas said. In fact he has extended it to remote parts which had never before known telegraphic service. All this has been accomplished under great difficulties.

"The postal service," said Señor Bonillas, "was far from efficient when the Constitutionalists took charge of the country. Years of revolution had disrupted the service. Besides, the railroad situation was an obstacle to progress and development. Yet postal service was essential to the welfare of the country. We could not get along without it. Together with Señor Alberto Pani, President of the National Railway Lines of Mexico, I set out to establish order and organize an efficient postal system. Under the present régime the delivery of mails has been carefully regulated. Old and disadvantageous contracts have been abrogated, and more beneficial ones entered into. Many new routes have been established and offices opened in places which in the past had never enjoyed postal facilities. The mails are delivered with much greater frequency, and this regardless of the fact that the force has been materially decreased, while expenses have been lessened.

"The receipts of the service are rapidly approaching the highest point known before the revolution, although this feature is materially affected by the low gold values of the currency. However, all postage is payable in Mexican specie, which tends to equalize the finances of the department. The most important feature has been the restoration of the international money order system, a great step toward establishing firm international relations. It may also be said that the Carranza Government, prior to the restoration of the money order system, cleared away the many debts accrued by Huerta and others. A settlement has been effected with other countries of the Postal Union, to which Mexico was indebted. This was done by Mexico with the realization of her international obligations to the United States, Great Britain, France, and other nations."

Engineering works which will prove of importance to the commercial welfare of Mexico have been undertaken by Señor Bonillas in various harbors and waterways. He says that the deepening of the Panuco River and the dredging of a deep sea channel across the bar at its mouth are being pursued vigorously. This channel will facilitate access to the City of Tampico, Mexico's great oil port. Next to Vera Cruz, Tampico is the most important seaport in the republic. It is expected that more than $2,000,000 will be spent on Tampico's harbor works.

"At Progreso, the seaport of Yucatan and the gateway to its capital, Merida, vast improvements are in progress," said Señor Bonillas. "A commission of engineers is making a comprehensive study of the harbor. Plans have already been submitted for the construction of a modern harbor.

"Harbor work also has been undertaken at Coatzacoalcos, the northern terminal of the Tehauntepec Railroad, where wharves are being built, while on the western coast work is being carried on at Guaymas and Mazatlan."

The distribution of land to the people, or the creation and restoration of "ejidos," or community lands, has been part of the work of Señor Bonillas. It is one solution of the agrarian question of Mexico.

"When a sufficient number of people," he said, "petition the Government for the establishment of a pueblo, a suitable tract of land for cultivation is chosen. This is the property of the nation, and the applicants receive small tracts sufficient for the sustenance of their families. The land is not sold to the applicants, nor can they in turn sell it. It is given to them for cultivation only; it cannot be mortgaged or disposed of in any way, except by bequest to their heirs. In this manner the holders are protected against the rapacity of land grabbers, and also from possible consequences of their own ignorance. The applicant to whom land is allotted retains possession of it as long as he cultivates the tract, but loses the property if he neglects it."

Big Turkish Irrigation Project

A PROJECT for the irrigation of the Adana Plain, (the ancient Cilicia,) to cost over $17,000,000 and to require from eight to ten years for completion, has been undertaken by the Turkish Government. It is proposed to regulate the course of the three rivers which water the plain—the Saihun, Shihan, and Berdan Shah—and thus open up to agriculture a tract of nearly half a million acres, much of which is at present arid. It is estimated that the completion of this irrigation project and the introduction of fertilizers and up-to-date agricultural machinery will greatly increase Turkey's production of cotton, sugarcane, lemons, oranges, and olives. A part of the irrigation works will be put into operation during the next eighteen months.

After the irrigation project becomes a reality the Adana Plain will be the garden spot of the Ottoman dominions. It already possesses excellent transportation facilities, being traversed by the Bagdad Railway and having connection by rail from Adana to Mersina. Furthermore, the important Port of Alexandretta is only thirty miles from the mouth of the Shihan River, which, as well as the two other watering the plain, will be made navigable and will offer a cheap means of transporting the products of the plain to the sea.

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War Has Stopped European Letters and Art

But After Peace Old Forms Will Be Inadequate to Express New and Tremendous Experiences, Says Arthur Bullard

By Joyce Kilmer.

"THE war," said Arthur Bullard, stroking his red beard, as he leaned across a little table in a Washington Square café, "is a failure. It was supposed to revivify the art and literature of the world. Instead I think that almost without exception it has temporarily stopped all art impulse in Europe. So far as letters and art are concerned, the war is a failure."

Arthur Bullard has had plenty of opportunities to study intimately the effects of the war. For the last two years he has been in Paris working in the Archives and the libraries and gathering material for a study of the diplomacy of the present war. These studies appear over the name, as do his records of travels in Russia, Central America, and French North Africa, his "Panama," and his "The Barbary Coast." But his best-known books are those which appear over the name of Albert Edwards," the novels "Iron and Yetta" and "A Man's World" and the subtle and sympathetic stories of modern American life.

Mr. Bullard has written many interesting pages about New York, especially about the street "Greenwich Village, Washington Square, Latin quarter," as the time in the city now. He arrived here in New York on the eve of departure for Cuba, where he is going to work on a new novel. He began this novel before the war started, and the manuscript has lain in his trunk ever since. In Paris he found it impossible to write fiction.

What seems to strike—and to depress—Mr. Bullard chiefly in the contemporary intellectual life of France is the almost total extinction of the numerous groups of radical writers and thinkers so conspicuous before the war. He finds that these little coteries have been broken up—some of the aesthetic anarchists have gone to the war, and others have returned to tradition, giving up the revolutionary theories with which they had been accustomed to astonish the bourgeois of the world.

I asked Mr. Bullard what he felt to be, during his residence in Paris, his own reaction to the war—how it affected his own attitude toward writing. He did not at once answer my question directly.

"Most of my reactions," he said thoughtfully, "I get through contact with my friends at the front. I have been in sympathy with a group who called themselves les Unanimistes. Did you read Jules Romain's 'Death of a Nobody,' published just before the war? Romain is a leader of the Unanimistes. They used to call themselves 'Whitmanistes,' but after Romain wrote 'La Vie Unanime' they adopted the name Unanimistes.

"They believed in la vie unanime—the life from which nothing is excluded, in which all things are considered good. They were modern pantheists, disciples of Walt Whitman. Before the war I felt that les Unanimistes were coming nearer to us than were the members of any other European group—I felt more in accord with them than with the younger English writers.

"Well, all the younger Unanimistes were called to the colors. But the Unanimistes who are left in Paris seem to be the only people in Paris who have kept their heads level. They still believe in being good Europeans, in looking forward to the time when the community of nations will be restored.

"Of course the Unanimistes who have gone to the front are not writing, or, at any rate, are not publishing their writings. A man in uniform is not permitted to write without the permission of his superior officers.

"Bezagette, one of the Unanimistes, has gone to Switzerland in order to write. He is the man who made a French translation of Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass.' He went to Switzerland with the deliberate intention of getting out of the atmosphere of war and hatred, and trying to recover his old attitude toward art and toward life."

Arthur Bullard.

"Does this little group of radicals," I asked, "issue any pacifist propaganda or endeavor to stop the war or to check enlistments and conscription?"

"No," said Mr. Bullard. "There is no pacifist propaganda in France. Nor do I think that the lack of this propaganda is entirely due to the close governmental censorship of all published material. You see, France was attacked; France had no choice in the matter of entering the war. England had a choice; England was not invaded; England had an opportunity to decide whether or not to fight, and, therefore, it is easier for the English pacifists to keep their old ideals. But France was invaded, and thus forced to go to war. The minute that the Germans are driven out of France there will arise a great movement to stop the war."

"You asked me," said Mr. Bullard, "what my own reactions to the war were—how it affected my attitude toward literary work. Well, I can only give you the platitude which every one who comes back to the United States from Europe utters—it is impossible now for any writer in Europe to do creative work that has individuality.

"You see, the French Government does a thing that has an extraordinary hypnotizing effect on the whole nation, and really makes creative work impossible. The Government issues two communiqués every day. One comes out at 3 in the afternoon and the other at midnight. These communiqués are posted in every telegraph office.

"This system of posting the communiqués at the same hours every day has whipped the whole nation up to fever pitch. Everybody begins to get nervous around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, wondering what news the next communiqué will bring, and everybody goes to the telegraph office to find out about it.

"It is impossible to write in this atmosphere of expectation and nervousness. I shared the general fever; I could not help going to the telegraph office to read the communiqué. The whole nation is concentrated on one thought from 2 to 3 every afternoon, and this produces a psychological atmosphere most unfavorable to creative literary effort."

"You said," I suggested, "that the Unanimistes were the only revolutionary writers who had kept their theories. What has happened to the others?"

"Many of them," said Mr. Bullard, "have gone to the front. And the others have given up their ideals and joined in the general feeling. Bergson has come out with a lot of hysteria about the Germans being beasts, and all that sort of thing, and most of the other modern French leaders of thought have written similarly. Romain Rolland was in Switzerland when the war broke out, and he has stayed there, and therefore he has been able, not being in France, to keep his head level.

"But the Unanimistes are the only group of writers who have really kept their heads and resisted the mob psychology that has swayed the minds of France. And this is interesting because before the war there was not much doubt in Paris that the Unanimistes were one of the two most significant groups in Paris, the other being the very different group consisting of M. Maurice Barres and his followers."

"I think," said Mr. Bullard, "that the war has almost without exception temporarily stopped all art impulse in Europe. Every one in Europe was disorganized by the war in spiritual and subjective ways. And no one has got anything out of the war in any literary or artistic line—nor will any one get anything of the sort out of the war until the war is over and society has had time to recover and reorganize itself."

"But has not the war," I asked, "already been the direct cause of some important literature, especially of some great poetry?"

"If it has," Mr. Bullard answered, "I have not seen it."

"But what about Verhaeren's war poems?" I asked. "And what about the poems of the English soldier-poets, Rupert Brooke, Charles Hamilton Sorley, and Julian Grenfell?"

"I am in sympathy," said Mr. Bullard, "with Verhaeren's poetical outlook. But I don't think that his war poetry will rank very high. Those poems by Rupert Brooke and Julian Grenfell, and the rest of them are good, but they're not any better than the poetry that was given us before the war. If that kind of thing is all that we're going to get out of the war, then the war is a failure!"

"Did you expect," I asked, "that the war would have a good effect on literature and art?"

"No," said Mr. Bullard, "I think that art always is produced as the result of thinking things over, that it comes out of prolonged contemplation. I think that many of the young men who have gone to war will try to produce literature as soon as they get through trying to kill each other, and they will fail lamentably. After the war they will find that they need a new vocabulary and a new technique.

"The war strikes the writers of the world as a new and tremendous experience. After the war, I don't believe that the old forms of literary expression will seem adequate."

"Then," I said, "in accordance with your ideas the war's effect on literature will be beneficial after all—you believe in new artistic methods, I believe?"

Mr. Bullard smiled. "I am unwilling," he said, "to grant the war even that blessing. You can't say that art will really be indebted to the war for anything. Any great new experience makes men dissatisfied with their previous methods and ideals. The changes that have occurred in the work of the greatest authors have come from a more passionate contact with life. It doesn't matter what the nature of the experience is, it's the fact that it is an experience that counts in the effect on a writer.

"Art is the offshoot of intellectual leisure. When people get leisure from such actualities as life and death, then art comes. In periods of sturm und drang there is no time for art.

"A great wit once said that the best thing about socialism was that it would relieve us of the necessity of bearing one another's burden. Bearing one another's burden has hampered the development of art and letters—one's best efforts are thwarted by the mortgage on the farm, or something of the sort. Now, the war has put this bearing one another's burden business on a universal scale. It has caught the young writers and artists and forced them to do something diferent from writing and painting, something for some one other than themselves.

"Of course, any great experience makes art impossible for the time being. But the best art comes when the great experience has come and gone, and been pondered. 'Emotion remembered in tranquillity' you know.

"The art curve," said Mr. Bullard, "has dropped. The people who are turning to art are those who are in some extraordinary way independent of their environment. The theory that the war is stimulating art and literature in any way seems to me utterly absurd. I haven't seen anything in art or letters produced since the war that is equal to the things that were produced before it.

"I am going to Cuba to work on a novel that I began before the war broke out. I meant to go on with it in Paris, but I found that I could not. Some people asked me if it will be a war novel—of course it cannot be anything of the kind. The time to think about writing a war novel will be ten years after peace is declared."

American Naval Officers Playing the "War Game."

"Movies" and "War Game" as Aids to Our Navy

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske Advocates Combining Former with Famed Kriegspiel to Develop American Naval Strategists

HISTORIANS of tomorrow may award the honor of having developed great American naval strategists to the "movies." That sounds improbable now, but the improbability will be materially lessened if the shapers of our naval policies adopt suggestions contained in "The Navy as a Fighting Machine," a new book by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., just published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Admiral Fiske takes up the urgent need of genuine preparedness in our navy in thorough fashion, and arrives at his belief that naval strategy and moving pictures may be harnessed together by the following sequence of thought:

Not ships, nor guns, nor men, but strategy is the prime requisite for successful naval warfare. Strategy must be worked out in peace times, long before the outbreak of war, in order to insure victory. The best way to develop naval strategists in peace times is through intense cultivation of the "Kriegspiel," the famous "war game" played much in the manner of chess by German army officers ever since the days of von Moltke, and introduced a few years ago among the officers of the German Navy by Kaiser Wilhelm II. A good way to carry the method a step ahead is to "film" the various moves in a given "Kriegspiel" problem and project them on a screen, in order that they may be more easily understood by audiences composed of American naval officers.

Those who have made a study of German military methods know the tremendous importance attached in Germany to the "Kriegspiel," which, with its infinity of complicated problems, resembling as nearly as possible those which would confront leaders in actual warfare, is constantly played by German officers. The problems are propounded to them for solution, their solutions criticised by experts on the General Staff exactly as examination papers of students are marked by teachers, and the results carefully docketed and filed away for reference. Since the great success attained by the armies of Prussia over Austria in 1866 and of the German armies over France in 1870-1871—successes largely attributable to the "Kriegspiel" system of education introduced by von Moltke in Germany—other nations have adopted the idea to such an extent that now "Kriegspiel" is played in every country with an up-to-date military establishment.

It was that epoch-making American book, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," by Captain Mahan, which turned the thoughts of Kaiser Wilhelm to the importance of the control of the sea, says Rear Admiral Fiske, and that caused him, with true German reverence for method, to transfer to the German Navy the army method of training strategists.

Admiral Fiske outlines the history of the "war game" as follows:

Until about fifty years ago it was only by experience in actual war, supplemented by laborious study of the campaigns of the great commanders, and the reading of books on strategy which pointed out and expounded the principles involved in them, that one could arrive at any clear idea of strategy.

But wars have fortunately been so infrequent, the information about them has often been so conflicting, and so many results have been due to chance that in default of experience the mere reading of books did not lead to very satisfactory results, except in the case of geniuses; and, therefore, war problems and war games were devised in which the various factors of material and personnel were represented and made as true to life as possible.

The tactical games resulting, which naval strategists now play, employ models of the various craft used in war, such as battle ships, submarines, &c., and are governed by rules that regulate the movements of those craft on a sort of big chessboard, several feet square, that represents an area of water several miles square. The strategic games and problems are based on principles similar to those on which the tactical games are based in the sense that actual operations are carried on in miniature, but naturally the strategical operations cover several hundred miles, and sometimes thousands.

The aim of both the tactical and the strategic games is to determine as closely as possible the laws that decide victory or defeat; and therefore, for any country, the material, personnel and operations it should employ. Naturally the results obtained are not quite so convincing as those of actual war or battle; but they are more convincing than can be attained in any other way as yet devised, especially as many of the operations of the game-board that turn out well in games are tried out afterward by the fleet in peace manoeuvres.

War games and problems may be compared to the drawings that an architect makes of a house which some one wants to build; the plans and drawings are not so realistic as a real house, but they are better than anything else; and, like the war games, they can be altered and realtered until the best result seems to have been attained, considering the amount of money allowed and other practical conditions.

The idea of devising war games and war problems seem to have originated with von Moltke; certainly it was first put in practice by his direction. Shortly after he became chief of the General Staff of the Prussian Army in 1857, he set to work to carry out the ideas which he had had in mind for several years, while occupying minor posts, but which he had not had the power to enforce. It seems to have become clear to his mind that, if a chess-player acquired skill, not only by playing actual games and by studying actual games played by masters, but also by working out hypothetical chess problems, it ought to be possible to devise a system whereby army officers could supplement their necessarily meagre experience of actual war, and their necessarily limited opportunities for studying with full knowledge the actual campaigns of great strategists, by working out hypothetical, tactical, and strategic problems.

Von Moltke succeeded in devising such a system and in putting it into successful operation. Hypothetical problems were prepared, in which enemy forces were confronted with each other under given circumstances of weather, terrain, and distances, each force with its objective known only to itself: For instance, you are in command of such and such a force at such and such a place; you have received orders to accomplish such and such a purpose; you receive information that the enemy, comprising such and such troops, was at a certain time at a certain place, and marching in a certain direction. What do you do?

Classes of army officers were formed, and compelled to work out the problems exactly as boys at school were compelled to work out problems in arithmetic. The skill of individual officers in solving the problems was noted and recorded; and the problems themselves, as time went on and experience was gained, were made more and more to conform to probable situations in future wars with Austria, France, and other countries, actual maps being used, and the exact nature and amount of every factor in each problem being precisely stated.

By such work the pupils (officers) acquired the same kind of skill in solving strategic and tactical problems that a boy acquires in solving problems in arithmetic—a skill in handling the instruments employed. Now the skill acquired in solving any kind of problem, like the skill developed in any art, such as baseball, fencing, or piano-playing, does not give a man skill merely in doing a thing identically like a thing he has done before: such a skill would be useless, for the reason that identical conditions almost never recur, and identical problems are never presented. Similar conditions often recur, however, and similar problems are often presented; and familiarity with any class of conditions or problems imparts skill in meeting any condition or any problem that comes within that class. If, for instance, a man memorizes the sums made by adding together any two of the digits, he is equipped to master any problem of addition; and if he will practice at adding numbers together, he will gradually acquire a certain ability of mind whereby he can add together a long row of figures placed in a sequence he never saw before, and having a sum he never attained before. Or a pianist, having acquired the mastery of the technic of the keyboard and the ability to read music, can sit down before a piano he never sat at before and play off instantly a piece of music he never saw before.

Doubtless Moltke had ideas of this kind in mind when his plans for educating strategists and tacticians by problems on paper and by games were ridiculed by the unimaginative, and resisted by the indolent; and certainly no man was ever proved right more gloriously than Moltke. In the war with Austria in 1866, the Prussian Army defeated the Austrian at Sadowa, or Königgrätz, in nineteen days after the declaration of war. In the war with France in 1870, the Prussian Army routed the French and received the surrender of Napoleon III. in seven weeks and two days, not because of superior courage or experience in war, but by more scientific strategy.

Admiral Fiske then takes up the revolutionary change in German foreign policy caused by Mahan's book on sea power, which turned the minds of the Kaiser and his people to the tremendous importance of controlling the maritime highways of the world. He writes:

The strategically trained mind of William grasped at once the situation laid bare by Mahan; and his military training led him to quick decision and prompt action. The necessary machinery was soon set in motion, with the amazing result that in twenty years the German Navy became the second in power and perhaps the first in efficiency in the world.

Was this feat accomplished by unofficial expenditures in building vessels and other material of all kinds, and enlisting and commissioning a large number of officers and men? No, the expense was less than that of building our navy, even if a liberal allowance be made for the relative cheapness of things in Germany; and the mere enlisting and commissioning of officers and men was the simplest part of the undertaking.

How was it accomplished? In the simplest way imaginable: by following Moltke's plan of solving hypothetical war problems, and

The Churches That Ought to Die Are Dying

Optimism of Presbyterian Board of Country Work as to New Leadership of Young Preachers with Interest in Rural Charges

SEVERAL weeks ago there was an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE to the effect that a group of missionaries in Africa had come to the frank conclusion that the effort to teach religion before showing the natives how to live more comfortable lives, in a physical sense, and how to manage their fields and their industry more profitably was all nonsense, a waste of time for both the missionaries and the black people and a waste of the money that the home churches send into the foreign field. The Country Church Work Board of the Presbyterian Church came to practically the same conclusion several years ago as to the farm and village dwellers of the United States.

This board has investigated in various States on both coasts and in the interior of the country and made minute surveys of many rural counties. And, for the sake of a generalization, these investigators have found that the decadence of the country church, the dwindling of its community influence to the vanishing point and the falling off of membership have been due not to the farmers, but to the church itself and its failure to keep up with the material welfare of a community sufficiently to give it any right whatever to expect the privilege of any spiritual leadership.

More specifically the trouble has been very largely with the preacher who has looked upon work in a country church as a necessary bit of preliminary drudgery, an uninteresting, low-pay period of apprenticeship at soul saving that had to be got through with before any pulpit fledgling could expect a call to a bigger town with a bigger salary.

Why should he bother his head with problems of cultivating grain fields and the domestic economy puzzles of the farmers' wives and daughters when, in a year or so, he would be transferred to the paved town to preach to men who wear collars seven days a week and to take tea with the ladies who think they are interested in Browning and Ibsen? It was so pleasant to dream of the time that he would thunder fearlessly from the pulpit against robbery in high places and see it all in the newspaper the next morning that it never occurred to him to thunder from his country pulpit against the iniquity of robbing the land every season by taking off the crop and not putting in the fertilizer.

So, with his thoughts somewhere else, the country preacher carried very little to his country congregation, and that should be borne in mind with reference to the very little his congregation would give him in return. The pay of country ministers, which averaged considerably less than $600 a year eight years ago, was small largely because that was all they were worth, and not because the farmers were not willing to pay more for something worth while.

The comparison of the rural church problem in the United States with the missionary matter in Africa should not be carried too far. It applies closely to the one fact that the importance of a radical change in the methods of the religious workers has been grasped, but stops there. Religion itself, says the Country Church Board, is neither an unknown nor an unwelcome thing to the farmer. But he must have it in the terms of the twentieth century and in the terms of country life. The church as administered fifty years ago does not yield anything which the farmer will value as he does the aid and sympathy he is getting from his Federal Government, through the agency of the Department of Agriculture, or from his State experiment station, or from any of several other betterment agencies that have outdistanced the parson in getting to the man on the plowed ground. And still the farmer is a religious man. The Country Church Board finds him so in spite of all his difficulties.

"Probably many explanations of the decline of the country church might be advanced," says the board's report on Ohio. "Doubtless the least correct of them would be that the farmer is not a religious man. In only one county in the State can it be said that the churches have suffered because of the indifference of the people."

This conclusion was based on the survey of 1,515 churches in nineteen counties of Ohio. "Of these 1,515 churches," report the investigators, "slightly less than one-third are growing. The others have

These Four Churches Share the Same Pastor and the Same Stove.

ceased to grow or are dying. There are something like 800 in the entire State whose doors and windows have been nailed shut and they will never be used again for religious purposes."

Concerning church administration in Ohio, which may be taken as typical for the whole country, the survey says in part:

> The first charge against country churches is the charge of ministerial vivisection. It consists essentially in dividing up a minister between two or more different charges and compelling him to attempt to do in several different places work which requires his constant attention in each place. This is a crime not only against the minister, but against the church itself.
>
> There is little of personal work about these country churches. In six out of every ten townships throughout these nineteen counties there is no minister living in the country districts. The ministers who preach in these townships live in the towns. Few townships, however many churches they may have, have more than one or two professional ministers living in the country. Strange to say those counties which have the most country churches have the fewest ministers living within them. Adams, Lawrence, Athens, Washington, and Vinton Counties have 202 country churches, with but thirteen ministers living in the country. These same counties have an unusual number of churches without ministers; sixty-one in all. Washington County alone has twenty-three country churches without ministers.
>
> What is obviously lacking in these churches is the minister who belongs to the country rather than to the town, who lives in it, who speaks its language, who understands it, and who is especially trained to work in it according to its exact needs. Long distance ministering is inadequate ministering, and in the long run unsuccessful ministering. Here again the effect upon church growth is clear and cannot be mistaken. Of all the churches which have resident pastors 51.3 per cent. are growing, and this in spite of the fact that most of these resident pastors have also to attend one or more churches aside from the ones near which they live. Of those churches which have non-resident ministers 26.3 per cent. are growing, while of the ministerless churches only 11 per cent. are growing. The margin of difference here is too great to be accidental, especially when this condition holds through town and country; through good farm areas and bad.

But the workers of the Country Church Board are not at all pessimistic about the future. On the contrary, they are as hopeful a group to talk with as you could find.

"Most of the churches that are dying ought to die," asserts the Rev. Matthew Brown McNutt, a member of the board. "There is nothing new about these evils. We are simply discovering them and applying the remedies. We are training a new type of young minister who will go to the new type of country church, not as to a stepping stone to something in town, but as to an institution that in itself offers a big career; a place in which to accomplish big things, by being a community leader and a real minister to all the interests of the people.

"We are also changing the church architecture as well as the method of training the man in the pulpit. The old-fashioned, boxlike, wooden church building with only one door, and intended for only one sort of a service, has outlived its usefulness along with the man who could render only one sort of service.

"The new church of the farmer will have many doors and many activities, and it will throw away the key.

"Another fault of the past (that is, it became a fault when it was continued beyond the period of its usefulness) that we are remedying is that of too many small churches, more than enough to be properly supported in anything like effective community work. Thanks to better roads and the automobile, the farmer's automobile, one church can now serve a much larger area and include within its radius of helpful influence enough people to get first-class teamwork. The automobile is a real factor on the right side. It has been maligned by those who have not known how to keep churches alive as one of the agencies of the devil to keep people away from church.

"We used to hear the same old wail against the top buggy when that came into fashion several generations ago. The preacher who couldn't hold his people used to say, that as soon as a farmer could afford a top buggy for Sunday instead of the old spring wagon he quit driving to church and went making social calls. But wherever there was a really good preacher in those days there were as many top buggies under the church wagonshed during service as there were carts. It's the same way with the automobile. It is true that the automobile has helped to kill the church that had no right to live, but it is equally true that it is helping to make the new church thrive wherever we have established one.

"One great difficulty that has not been entirely solved is the flocking of too many denominations in one small place, three or four dying organizations in one small community with just enough people to support one adequately. The so-called union church does not meet this difficulty, for there is never any great parent body back of such an undertaking. The best solution offered so far is some form of federation in which the several churches may maintain their denominational entities, but co-operate in a broad gauge way on all community enterprises and social work."

Mr. McNutt then told the story of the evening services being held simultaneously in three rival village churches. It was a warm night, so the three doors were open and the godless person, loafing on the village green because he couldn't decide which of the three doors to enter, heard the Methodists singing, "Oh, will there be any stars in my crown?" while the Baptists were going strong on the chorus of "No, not one," and the Presbyterians were declaring, in song, "That will be glory for me."

But that isn't such a good story as that of the four churches with one stove in the village of Trezevant, Tenn., which the Country Church Board ran across in a recent survey of that State and illustrated with the accompanying photograph. The story follows:

> A good example of part-time preaching by absentee ministers is Trezevant, which had four churches in a row, each one served once a month by a minister who came from outside the neighborhood; each church holding its service on a Sunday allotted to it and on no other. But the community in order to economize held all these exclusively denominational services in one meeting house during each year. At the end of the year they were moved to another church. Trezevant has just one church stove, but it has four denominations and four ministers. The stove is moved at the end of the year to the church which is next to be used. The stove was the only warm religious thing in Trezevant. Their religion was denominational and verbal, but the community spirit as expressed in the stove was united.

The most recent survey of the board was made in Lane County, Oregon, and here conditions were much the same as in the East and the Middle West. In this newer Pacific Coast part of the country one fault has been in copying outgrown Eastern methods so far as churches were concerned.

Herman N. Morse, the investigator who made the Lane County survey, says in the course of his recommendations: "We recommend above all in this county the establishment of community churches. The survey shows that the county enjoys several lines of rather high development; but religion is not one of them. The churches are inferior to several other types of community organization. They should be improved in kind. The time has passed for increasing their number. A new standard of church life should be exemplified. It is not necessary to recommend measures for reducing the number of small churches. They will die of themselves. The people of Oregon are practical, and prompt is the demise of the useless church."

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Water Colors and Portraits on Exhibition

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE restricted exhibition facilities of New York City have given rise to the agreeable fashion of holding two exhibitions at once in the same building. The sixth annual exhibition of the National Association of Portrait Painters opened last week in the Fine Arts Building, together with the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club. While neither presents a very consistent aspect from the point of view of the aesthetic adventurer seeking the only kind of booty that counts with him, each is fairly supplied with amusing and engaging material, and in each it is possible to find here and there a sturdy product of a talent of high capacity.

The Water Color Club announces its exhibition as one of water colors and pastel, but miniatures, block prints, and a certain amount of sculpture are included. The water color medium is modified to suit many intentions. Pure water color wash is rich in its rewards to those who know how to use it, but it drops into weak neutrality with embarrassing ease. Body color is a favorite with many painters for the delightful tone, dense without oiliness, possible to obtain with it. Chalk and wash always have cajoled the painter by the union of freshness and atmosphere gained with economy of means. Irene Weir apparently has used water color and then varnish to create the splendors of her studies of flowers and fruit. Sergeant Kendall in his portrait of John Jay Chapman has given the effect of oil color sketchily used. The great variety of the exhibition is its dominant feature, and there is an expression of alertness and cheerfulness on the nice old face of the gallery that comes from impact with fresh thought and modern manners. The pictures have been chosen and hung with much discretion, the newer schools hanging in amiable proximity to the older with no obvious animosity.

Among the moderns is Amos W. Engle, whose "Jerky Line Pattern" carries in its title a brisk challenge to the orthodox. It is a very intellectual little work. The jerky pattern is well thought out with its full and open spaces and its web of angles at the upper left corner. The composition includes the figure of a woman and this figure is regarded with due respect for its humanity. The face is completely characterized and its character is interesting. The form has anatomical freedom, it is properly put together and you feel the ability of the muscles to act and the relation of one part to another. The color is enlivened by the introduction into the scheme of a considerable proportion of the virgin paper. To the casual public the effect is freakish because of the artist's insistence on well-balanced pattern and the freshness of his point of view.

Mary Van der Veer's "Petunias" is in a more familiar vein. The color is beautiful and the reflections are managed without the usual obviousness of that valuable expedient for suggesting variety and contrast of texture and surface. The patch of strong color in an over-mirror painting back of the bowl of flowers is cleverly introduced to relieve the closer values and more tender color of the foreground objects. Thought and consideration are everywhere evidenced, and it is only in contrast with the sharp vitality and freshness of the livelier pictures in the exhibition that its slower and feebler pulse is recognised.

Between these types, into each of which have entered thought and care for rightness, lie a multitude of happy little works, executed without swagger, even when brilliancy is their note. There are the small seascapes and landscapes by George Luks, indomitably gay and brisk and youthful. The color sings or whistles across the galleries scraps of rollicking tunes. The artist seems never to have opened his eyes on a gray or lowering morning. The face of nature is always clean for him and ruddy with health, and his palette knows not mud in however ingratiating form. There are little studies in costume and decoration by Stewart Reinhart and others, that show a closer intimacy than used to exist between the stage and the exhibition galleries; there are flower studies by Mrs. Bancel LaFarge, whose "Red Camelia" echoes the rich method of John LaFarge, Sarah C. Sears, whose distinguished handling of the medium is good to see again on gallery walls, and Margaret Kendall, whose "Magnolia Flowers" impose their genuine dignity from a too great height. Block prints by Ruth Clements Farrell carry detail just far enough to escape emptiness. There is humor in abundance and of a peculiarly joyous quality in such things as Robert Lawson's "Art in Suburbia," a humor graced by a charming daintiness of method. "Guests," by Rene Clark, and "Loafing," by George Protsman, cry out for a magazine story worthy of their illustrative excellence.

"The Pied Piper of Hamelin," by Edmund J. Sullivan. (In the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors at the American Art Galleries.)

Hilda Belcher is at her recent best in "Comfort," a drowsy child lying back against pillows. Lester D. Boronda works with a vigorous brush and a well set palette, but misses personal distinction in his point of view. Other things reach a high level of effectiveness and attractiveness and the older members of the club are out in force. Alexander C. Robinson has done nothing better than his "Persian and Slave Girl," Henry B. Snell's work is keener and more energetic with the passage of time, Alice Schille gains in coherence without losing in vivacity. It is unusual to find such a tonic air of general well-being and normal force in a water color exhibition and it promises well for the future of the lovely medium in this city.

The Portrait Painters.

The Vanderbilt Gallery is given to the portrait painters, whose exhibition this year is comparatively small and extremely well hung. Earl Stetson Crawford's portrait of Miss Barbara Bowker of Maine is a remarkably successful attempt to render the effect of a figure enveloped by the mists of a foggy day. The vaporous landscape background recedes into the flat dimness of a Whistler lithograph, while keeping that exquisite quality which the Whistler lithograph and nature possess in common of sensitive precision of line. Nature may pale to an ashen neutrality, but she never quite loses her linear delicacies, and Mr. Crawford has learned a difficult lesson well. The sitter, posed on a log and holding a gun, is brought into relief by delightfully just accents of dark. If the drawing of the arm and throat were somewhat more muscular and sensitive the portrait would suggest life more acutely.

Mrs. Crawford's fine picture of Dr. Otis Howard Bradley in his khaki is also an out-of-door performance. Seated among the rocks, drenched in sunlight and rich in color, the powerful figure is drawn with freedom and breadth of touch, and the firm characterization of the face is admirable. Unlike the conventional outdoor portrait in almost every respect, the work nevertheless challenges the observer to prove it other than natural and right.

George Luks has two pictures in the exhibition, one his "Daughter of Eve," a street child in that goodly shade of churn blue which he has made his own, reading the news of the day with her doll lying neglected by her side, the other a boy, standing in the attitude of a French "gamin," his hands rolled up in his long blouse and thrusting it out in front of him in a picturesque fashion wholly contradicted by the commonplace of the lower half of the figure. With boys of that age the heads and legs rarely belong together, it is true, but their dissension in this case is disconcertingly emphasized.

Robert Henri and George Bellows are represented by portraits painted in a manner now well known to their public. Mr. Henri's drum-beating Indian is not as happy as his Irish ladies and gentlemen. As a color composition the picture strikes one as falling into two dissociated parts, but the handling of the paint is of course brilliant and the general effect is of a saliency amounting to violence. Back of the fair-haired sitter of Mr. Bellows's portrait we see again the play of a cold synthetic green. The background happens in this instance to be more interesting than the rest of the picture, and a vase of nasturtiums on a stand plays an effective part in the composition. Mr. Bellows jumps with such force away from the danger of over-elaboration that he frequently vaults quite across the high level of accomplishment on which occasionally he has paused, and tumbles into negligence. The present performance cannot be said to assert his mastery of technical principles. It is dashing but it is also dull. The simplicity and restraint of Thomas Eakens in his "Portrait of an Artist" hold the attention more closely and for a longer period. They are eloquent of a profound habit of inquiry into the essentials of character. The other portraits in the group were noticed in the review following its opening day. Seen all together, in spite of personal judgments and preferences, they indicate a most inspiriting tendency to consider a portrait as a composition definite in form and rich in qualities beyond the desirable characteristic of superficial likeness.

The British Water Colors.

It is interesting to have an opportunity to compare the work of an American water color club with that of a British society of painters in the same medium. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors has sent a representative collection of its work from London to be shown and sold at the American Art Galleries in this city, the war having seriously affected the fortunes of the artists. Alfred Parsons, the President, gives an interesting account in the preface to the catalogue of the founding and development of the society. The room of drawings by Girtin and Turner shown in the Council Room of the Royal Academy at the academy exhibitions exercised such fascination upon the artists of the early nineteenth century that the idea of forming an exhibition entirely dedicated to water colors was accepted with enthusiasm, and a little group of ten painters meeting at the Stratford Coffee House in Oxford Street formed themselves into an associative body in 1804. Its first exhibition, which lasted seven weeks, was visited by 12,000 persons paying for admission. The history of the society is practically the history of water color painting in England. During its life tinted outline and monochrome drawing gave way to the attempt to render local colors and values with fidelity to nature, and later the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood developed the use of the medium as a competitor with oil paint for obtaining strength of color and effect. Mr. Parsons adds:

"The society has always been keenly interested in the materials on which the permanence of water color drawings depends; as far back as 1821, in reply to some letters on the subject, the Council pointed out that those used by water color painters were the same as those of Raphael's cartoons, which still retain their brilliancy, and of the illuminated manuscripts of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1886 the question of permanence was again raised and a controversy arose as to the effect of ordinary daylight on water colors; an exhibition of works by deceased masters of the British school, all in a state of excellent preservation, was held in London and was a practical demonstration of the fact that they did not fade when exposed to the light of an ordinary room, and an elaborate scientific inquiry by a committee of chemists and artists into the stability of pigments showed that, though some of those formerly used were fugitive, there remained a full gamut of permanent colors which could be used with confidence. In later years the society has turned its attention to the question of paper, on the purity of which the lasting quality of water color largely depends, and a drawing paper is now obtainable, manufactured under its supervision, stamped by the letters R. W. S., and guaranteed to be made solely of linen rags, in the bleaching of which no chemical has been employed."

John Sargent is now a member and one of his drawings is included in the exhibition, a thoroughly characteristic study of a man shaving in the woods in front of a looking glass attached to the trunk of a tree. Nothing could exceed the nonchalance of the method. The beautiful fabric of color is woven with big loose stitches as the great embroiderers of the past would have done. No tight little sempstress stitches, no little neatly defined features, no meticulously worked out pattern. A bold big compli-

adapting the military war game (Kriegspiel) to naval forces; playing numberless war games, and deciding from those games the naval strategy best adapted to Germany's needs—not only in matters of general principle, not only as to tactics, training, education, co-operation with the army, and the size of fleet required to carry out the policy of the nation—but also as to the composition of the fleet, relative proportions of vessels of the various types, and the characteristics of each type.

Nothing was left to chance; nothing was decided by guessing; no one man's dictum was accepted. The whole problem was attacked in its entirety, and a general solution found; and after this, the various divisions and subdivisions of the problem were attacked and solved, in obedience to the same principles, in accordance with the results obtained at Kriegspiel.

If a very large and complicated engine of new pattern is to be built by any engineering company, no casting of the smallest kind is made until general plans have been outlined, detailed plans prepared from these, and then "working plans" made for the workmen. From the working plans, the workmen construct the various parts; sometimes in number several hundred. Finally, the whole intricate machine is put together, and the motive power applied. Then all the parts, great and small, begin their allotted tasks, each part perfectly adapted to its work, not too large and not too small; all working together in apparent confusion, but in obedience to law—fulfilling exactly the will of the designing engineer.

So, the vast and new machine of the German Navy was designed in the drafting room of the Kriegspiel; and though it has been gradually strengthened and enlarged since then, each strengthening piece and each addition has been designed in accordance with the original plan, and has therefore harmonized with the original machine. Thus the navy has expanded smoothly, symmetrically, purposefully. No other result was to be expected: the strategy having been correct, the result was correct also.

Perhaps one contributing factor to the success of the German Navy has been her staff of officers highly trained in strategy by Kriegspiel, that insures not only sound advice in general, but also insures that at any time, night or day, a body of competent officers shall be ready at the Admiralty to decide what action should be taken, whenever any new situation is reported.

This factor is most important; because in naval and military operations, even in time of peace, but especially in war, events follow each other so rapidly, and momentous crises develop so suddenly, that the demand for action that shall be both wise and instantaneous is imperative. The chess player can linger long over his decisions, because his opponent cannot make his next move meanwhile; but in warfare no such rule or condition can exist. In war, time is as vital a factor as any other; and the strategist who, like Napoleon, can think faster and decide more quickly and accurately than his antagonist is, ceteris paribus, sure to win; and even if ceteris are not quite paribus, his superior quickness and correctness will overcome great handicaps in material and personnel, as the lives of all the great strategists in history, especially Alexander and Napoleon, prove convincingly. To bring a preponderating force to bear at a given point ahead of the enemy—to move the maximum of force with the maximum of celerity—has always been the aim of strategy; and probably it always will be, for the science of strategy rests on principles, and principles never change.

The effects of the sudden turn in Germany's policy were far-reaching, Admiral Fiske points out. First, Japan grasped what it meant, and immediately introduced into her navy reforms calculated to bring it up to the German standard.

Then Great Britain's eyes were opened. Throughout her naval history, says the American authority, she had relied on the theories of the "blue water school," on the courage, skill, and persistency of British seamen. She realized now that something else was necessary to maintain her naval supremacy. She at once set out to remedy matters by adopting a definite naval policy insuring a thorough grasp on the part of her naval leaders of the elements of modern naval strategy.

"The United States has not yet made a correct estimate of the naval situation; she has not yet reached the point that Great Britain reached ten years ago," continues Admiral Fiske. "Great Britain apprehended the danger and took action before it was too late. Shall the United States take action now or wait until it is too late?"

Our navy is far behind the times, the Admiral declares. Whereas other nations with big navies have devoted much attention to having their war fleets work out in manoeuvres problems previously prepared at "war games" ashore, in the American Navy only three strategic problems or manoeuvres devised at the Navy Department have been worked out at sea—one in May, 1915; one in October of the same year, and one in August, 1916. The United States Navy, he says, instead of being built up in accordance with a definite plan—like the City of Washington—grew up haphazard, without rhyme or reason, like Boston. The engineering and inventive genius of the Americans, he admits, has kept the material of our navy at a high standard, and our navy's personnel has shown no signs of inferiority as compared with that of other navies. But our naval strategy lags behind. Admiral Fiske writes:

One dislikes intensely to criticise his own country, even to himself. But when a naval officer is studying—as he should continually do—what must be done in order to protect his country from attack by some foreign foe, it would be criminal folly for him to estimate the situation otherwise than honestly, and to do this it is necessary to try to see where his country is weak and where strong, relatively to the possible foes in question.

If we do this, and compare the strategical methods employed by, say, Germany and us, we are forced to admit that the German methods are better adapted to producing economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy.

In Germany the development of the navy has been strictly along the lines of a method carefully devised beforehand; in our country no method whatever is apparent, at least no logical method. Congress, and Congress alone, decides what vessels and other craft shall be built, how many officers and men shall wear the uniform. It is true that it consults the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and asks the opinions of some naval officers; and it is true that the Secretary of the Navy gets the opinions of certain naval officers, including the General Board, before making his report. But both the Secretary and Congress estimate the situation from their own points of view, and place their own value on the advice of naval officers. And the advice of these naval officers is not so valuable, possibly, as it might be; for the reason that it is really irresponsible, since the advisers themselves know that it will not be taken very seriously. The difference between the advice of men held responsible for the results of following their advice, and the advice of men not so held responsible, is well recognized. * * *

Furthermore, our officers do not have the machinery of the Kriegspiel to help them. It is true that at the Naval War College a war game apparatus is installed and that war games are played and war problems solved; but the officers there are very properly engaged in the regular work of a war college, in educating officers in the principles of warfare, and have little time for other work. It is also true that the war games and problems there do lead occasionally to recommendations by the War College to the General Board as to various matters; but the connection between the conclusions of the War College and the decisions of Congress via the General Board and the Secretary of the Navy is so fragile and discontinuous that it may truthfully be said that the influence of the war games of our War College has but a faint resemblance to the determining force of the Kriegspiel in Berlin.

Having pointed out our weaknesses, and drawn attention to the menace which superior navies, headed by men trained according to modern methods, represent to our future security, Admiral Fiske states then his project for adapting to the use of our navy the Kriegspiel and perfecting it by using it in combination with moving pictures:

How can the General Staff of the Navy Department be trained? In the same way as that in which officers at the War College are trained—by study and by solving war problems by tactical and strategical games. The training would naturally be more extended, as it would be a post-graduate course.

There is a difference to be noted between games that war gazing, in which the tactical powers are trained, and games like billiards, in which the nerves and muscles receive practically all the training; and the difference refers mainly to the memory. Games of cards are a little like war games; and many books on games of cards have been written, expounding the principles on which they rest and giving rules to follow. These books may be said to embody a science of card-playing.

No such book on naval strategy has appeared; and the obvious reason is that only a few rules of naval strategy have been formulated. Staff training, therefore, cannot be given wholly by studying books; but possibly the scheme suggested to the Department by the writer, when he was Aid for Operations, may be developed into a sort of illustrative literature which can assist the memory.

By this scheme a body of officers at the Navy Department would occupy their time wholly in studying war problems by devising and playing strategical and tactical games ashore and afloat. After each problem had been solved to the satisfaction of the staff, each distinctive situation in the approved solution would be photographed in as small a space as practicable, preferably on a moving-picture film. In the solution of problem 20, for instance, there might be fifty situations and therefore fifty photographs. These photographs, shown in appropriate succession, would furnish information analogous to the information imparted to a chess student by the statement of the successive moves in those games of chess that one sees sometimes in books and in newspapers.

Now if the film photographs were so arranged that the moves in the approved solution for, say, problem 20 could be thrown on a screen, as slowly or as quickly as desired, and if the film records of a few hundred such games could be conveniently arranged, a very wide range of situations that would probably come up in war would be portrayed, and the moves made in handling those situations would form valuable precedents for action, whenever situations approximating them should come up in war.

It must be borne in mind that in actual life our only real guide to wise action in any contingency that may arise is a memory, more or less consciously realized, of how a similar contingency has been met, successfully or unsuccessfully, in the past. Perhaps most of us do not realize that it is not so much experience that makes us an asset—many of experience. Therefore, in the training of both officers and enlisted men in strategy, tactics, seamanship, gunnery, engineering, and the rest, the moment, of how that, or some one else, did this will end that partly form of the memory be largely established by the revelations of the Kriegspiel; the Commander in Chief will direct the activities of the divisions of the fleet, carrying out the department's scheme; the Commander of each division will regulate the activities of the units of his command in accordance with the fleet scheme; the officer in command of each unit of each division will regulate the activities of each unit in his ship, destroyer, submarine, or other craft in accordance with the division scheme, and every subordination in every ship, destroyer, or other craft will regulate likewise the activities of its members; so that the navy will resemble a vast and efficient organism, all the parts leagued together by a common understanding and a common purpose; mutually dependent, mutually assisting, sympathetically obedient to the controlling mind that directs them toward the "end in view."

Random Bits

THE first successful attempt to secure the breeding of mussels under control has been made at the Fairport, Iowa, station of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, following many trials by various methods.

Details concerning the aero post service projected in Germany, recently mentioned in cable dispatches, are supplied by United States Vice Consul Robert S. Townsend of Carlsbad, Austria, in a recent report. An international airship corporation in Berlin wishes after the war to establish this aerial post service (and if this proves a success, a passenger line) between Berlin and Constantinople. A capital of $6,000,000 is estimated as necessary.

The route is to extend from Berlin to Carlsbad, continuing to Vienna via Budweis, from there to Budapest, and thence on to Constantinople via Sofia. Between these larger cities are to be numerous landing stations, the cities chosen for landings to subscribe for shares. In this way the corporation hopes to obtain the necessary capital to finance the project.

A representative of the corporation has already visited Carlsbad and has talked with the City Council as to the probability of obtaining an old race course as a landing station, and as to the chance of the city raising the necessary amount of money as its share of the capital.

Insufficient postage on letters is a serious handicap to American business abroad, reports our Acting Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy. A letter from the United States to Italy bearing a two-cent stamp entails upon the recipient a payment of at least 6 cents as a penalty. "The poor impression upon Italian firms created by short-paid letters," says the report, "becomes, finally, by repetition, very great. Special care in affixing the proper postage would bring ample returns by removing a cause of complaint, which has exerted an unfavorable influence in foreign business."

King Alfonso of Spain plans to build a new royal palace in Seville. It will be located in the Huerta del Ectiro, adjoining the Alcazar Gardens.

The Turkish Government has made a special appropriation of $1,980,000 to be used for the purchase of seed grains for needy Turkish farmers in the Turkish dominions.

American chewing gum is growing in popularity among the Chinese of Hongkong.

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The Exception.

A. Moralizer—No man needs to go from bad to worse.

D. Moralizer—How about the autoist on a road with a detour sign ahead of him?

Foresight.

"Father, what is foresight?"

"Foresight, my son, consists of regretting what you do before you do it."

Very Late.

A young woman came in quite hurriedly after the musicale had begun.

"Have I missed much?" she asked. "What are they playing now?"

"The Ninth Symphony."

"Oh, goodness! Am I really as late as that?"

Editor—I regret that I must reject this manuscript.

Poet—Oh, that's all right; it's used to it.

"Say, Pop, don't you think it's about time I traded this car for a 1917 model?"

Overheard at the Zoo.

The Lion—The leopard, you know, cannot change its spots.

The Zebra—I can't change my stripes, either, but no one ever thought it of sufficient interest to make a proverb of.

The Only Reason.

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes."

"Remarkable. How did you manage?"

"We were cruising on a houseboat and she couldn't swim."

The Minimum.

Mrs. Hoover—"Could you give me a little money, dear?"

Mr. Hoover—"Certainly, darling. About how little?"

Author Unknown.

"No," said the Honest Man. "I was never strong on literature. To save my life I couldn't tell you who wrote Gray's 'Elegy.'"

Compulsory Sport.

"So you've joined a golf club?"

"Had to do it," replied Mr. Growcher. "The only chance of seeing some of the men I have to do business with is to meet 'em on the golf links."—Washington Star.

An Early Christian

DOES your minister practice what he preaches?" the newcomer questioned.

"He does," the citizen answered with a sigh, "and I'd be perfectly willing to have him stop. He lives next door to me, and begins at 7 o'clock Sunday morning to practice what he is going to preach."

Cold Logic

FATHER, g.... a good lickin' and make me cry," was the astonishing request little Jimmy made one day.

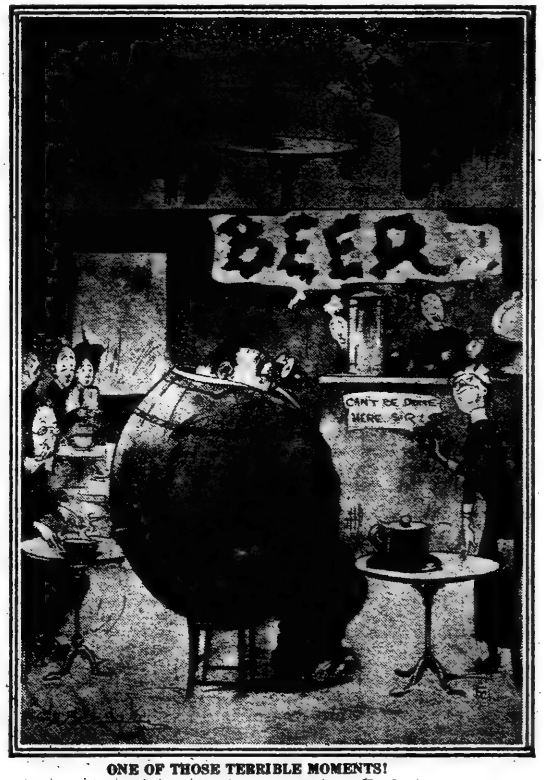
"What makes you want such an absurd thing?" inquired father.

"You'll hit me and I'll holler with all my might and mother will wipe my face with her apron and give me a penny and I'll buy candy," came the logical rejoinder.

Civilizing Anne

ANNE had been frequently reprimanded by the heads of her family for her too great eagerness to begin her dinner before grace had been said. It came, however, as a shock to all present when her eldest brother, on whom devolved the duty of asking a blessing, took upon himself to administer a gentle reproof, as follows:

"For what we are about to receive, and for what Anne has already eaten, make us truly thankful."



ONE OF THOSE TERRIBLE MOMENTS!
We Ask for a Drink in a Temperance Hotel. —The Sketch.

All Facilities.

THE aged Admiral was well known for his powers of exaggeration. At supper one night he was describing a thrilling voyage.

"While cruising in the Mediterranean," he said, "we passed an island which was red with lobsters."

"But," said one of the politely incredulous guests, "lobsters are not red until boiled."

"Of course not," said the undaunted Admiral, "but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs!"

A Clear Case.

Policeman (giving evidence)—After being ejected from the cinema, he was discovered with a large bouquet in his arms on the doorstep of the back entrance to the picture palace.

Magistrate—Did he give any reason for his extraordinary behavior?

Policeman—His speech was very indistinct, yer worship, but from what I could gather 'e was waiting to see Mary Pickford come—Passing Show.

Quits.

DIDN'T you promise never to do it again?" sternly demanded the parent.

"Yes, sir."

"And I said I'd whip you if you did, didn't I?"

"Yes, dad, but as I didn't keep my promise I won't hold you to yours."

Happily Disposed Of

MR. BEATS," the grocer said wearily, "I ask you for the last time, will you pay that $20 you owe me?"

"For the last time?" Beats replied cheerfully. "I'm glad to hear you say that, old man. You know, I was getting awfully tired of hearing you ask that foolish question!"

cated design in which the complication is eloquent of easy mastery. Without long practice no painter could manage difficulties with that degree of ease, but the long practice has left no trace of recipe. The artistic intelligence has responded with buoyant spontaneity to the handsome new problem. It is thus that art rewards the faithful. The picture corresponds in manner of treatment to the well-known "Hermit" in the Metropolitan Museum, of which Mr. Cox has said that it is "the most accomplished transcript of the actual appearance of nature that has yet been produced." Under the conditions of light and atmosphere the man is blotted into the fabric of the scene, his head no more salient than the foliage of the pine tree under which he stands. It calls for supreme detachment to obliterate human importance in such a partnership between humanity and nature, without extinguishing human character.

With the exception of some delightful drawings by Charles Sims and a robustly conceived group of three girls on a seashore by William Russell Flint, hinting more or less remotely at the influence of Augustus John, the other figure subjects are not remarkably impressive. Henry A. Payne's study for a fresco in the House of Lords, which he calls "The Choosing of the Red and White Roses in the Temple Gardens," is in the pre-Raphaelite vein appropriate to mediæval subjects. The abundance of detail is very delicately and beautifully drawn. Laura Knight's ballet dancer, presumably Pavlowa, in a butterfly pose, is agreeably free from sentimental prettiness. The accentuated angles of the gesture are justly emphasized. Henry Hensball's sunbonneted youngster grimacing over the bitter-sweet of an apple that plays the title rôle is a diverting bit of characterization.

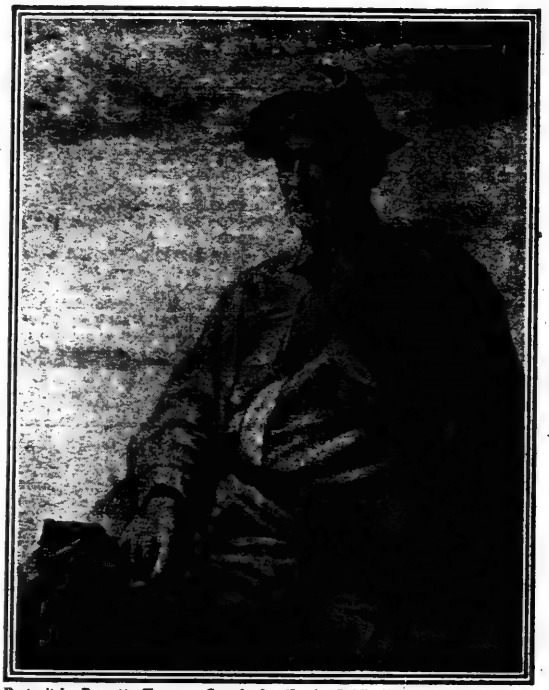
Edmund J. Sullivan is an illustrator, a lithographer, and godfather to the Senefelder Club. He draws much of his material from romantic poetry, approaching Browning in a spirit less intensely sympathetic than Rossetti's, but recalling that painter's joy in the mediæval atmosphere. Rose Barton is a fresh and feminine version of Israels with pleasant blond color and a predilection for the use of white with her pigment. Helen Allingham is Mrs. William Allingham and was the first woman student at the Royal Academy schools. She shows "An Old Kentish House." D. Y. Cameron's severe style is represented by a noble drawing of "Uplands in Monteith." William R. Flint rises to higher levels in his Italian landscape than he reaches in his figure painting. The mounting line of his "Subiaco in the Sabines" and its restricted color range contribute an element of austerity to the fine subject, and he is happy in rendering the consoling beauty of warm marbles and limpid water in his Frascati fountain.

James Paterson paints in a low key without losing the luminous quality of his color in his "Goldfish." He has placed the glass bowl containing the fish against a picture of a moonlight scene, and on the table at the base of the bowl are strewn a number of dark-blue pansies. It is an obviously arranged composition, but the effect is interesting, and shares with his other work a satisfying dignity.

Alfred Parsons, whose work is too well known in this country to call for comment, sends a number of examples, among them a garden subject which he calls "Tall Hollyhocks," which is a portrait of Mrs. Frank Millet's garden at the height of Summer bloom.

The Miniatures.

A gallery designed for general exhibition purposes and filled with miniatures is, and it can't be helped, an afflicting sight. The room invariably presents too big an environment. There are vast spaces of red or green or tan colored wall against which the little band of jeweled ivories drops all suggestion of characteristic daintiness. The "frames" in which groups of the miniatures are shown are filled too full. Think instead of a room like that ancient London sung by Morris, "small and white and clean," divided into well-proportioned panels against which a few of the best examples of the artists exhibiting are placed like flowers in a suitable vase. Then you would see them, and if it were necessary to talk about them in print it would be possible to avoid the confusion of mind caused by multitudinous numerousness. Some day some one will try it.



Portrait by Brenetta Herrman Crawford. (In the Exhibition of the National Association of Portrait Painters.)

It is something of a triumph that out of some two hundred exhibits by the members of the American Society of Miniature Painters at the Montross Galleries certain impressions do detach themselves and say something of the training and mood of the artists. The quiet ones are heard most clearly, with the implied rebuke of a significant silence in a babble of sound. When the memorable portrait of "Katherine Vaughan Holden," by Mabel Welch, is encountered in a survey of the room it is not so much the recollection that you have seen it before, but the conviction that you must manage to see it as often as possible, that comes into your mind. The concentration of the observer's interest upon the subtle characterization of the face without the smallest suspicion of limelight is a model of discreet execution. Katherine S. Myrick's brownish backgrounds are quiet but rather heavy for the scale of a miniature, and her own scale is overlarge for the minuteness of her handling. Sarah E. Cowan's "Rosamund" also is demure and brown, but the monochromatic effect is lighter and more sensitively modulated.

Laura Coombs Hills is happiest in her most nearly monochromatic work. Brilliant and courageous as her attack upon the color problem is in her portrait of Mrs. E. Harrington Bates, the blue grays of the portrait of Miss Edith Harlow are finer in character. Lydia Longacre has thought effectively and worked skillfully in the portrait of Mrs. Cornelius Agnew. The environment, severe in line and serene in color, is a perfect setting for the tenderly drawn figure and the fine old face that blooms softly against the simple background.

Alice Beckington's "Study of a Head in Shadow" is technically expert. Sally Cross is successful with an elaborate and difficult theme in her portrait of Miss McKay. The drawing of the dog and the sense of weight in his head resting on the arm of his mistress are excellent. Lucia Fairchild Fuller in her "Girl Drying Her Foot" achieves a very graceful line, which is robbed of a measure of its effect by the intrusion of an overinsistent background. Margaret Foote Hawley, Clara F. Howard, Harry L. Johnson, Margaret Kendall, John A. MacDougal, Katharine Myrick, Elsie Dodge Pattee, William S. Potts, Heloise G. Redfield, Lucy M. Stanton, Maria Judson Strean, Mabel R. Welch, William J. Whittemore, and William J. Baer are the other exhibitors, and in each case know at least one specimen of their work that fairly represents their higher range of achievement. In each case, however, a drastic cutting down of numbers and the most careful consideration of the infinitely important exhibition problem would have resulted in a greatly improved general aspect.

Illustrated Catalogue of the Cleveland Museum.

The illustrations in the catalogue de luxe of the Cleveland Museum constitute the most interesting of its many interesting features. The inaugural exhibition of the museum was a notable event in the fullest significance of that sadly overworked phrase, and the catalogue commemorating it is appropriately fine in form and execution. The illustrations, nearly one hundred and fifty in number, are not limited to paintings and sculpture, but include examples of silverware, ironwork, pottery, tapestries, jewelry, and armor. Japanese screens from the Freer collection and Japanese prints from the Spaulding collection are reproduced. As many of the objects were loaned, this record of them will be especially valuable for reference after the originals are dispersed.

Schedule of Exhibitions at the Carnegie Institute.

Exhibition of paintings by J. McLure Hamilton, Nov. 1 to 30.

Exhibition of English landscape, engraved in mezzotint, by David Lucas, after Constable, Nov. 4 to 26.

Exhibition of photographs representing Greek temples and monuments, and the present aspect of the country, December.

Exhibition of lithographs by William Rothenstein, Dec. 4 to 31.

Exhibition of illuminated manuscripts from the collection of Wilfrid M. Voynich, January.

Exhibition of the D. T. Watson collection of paintings.

Exhibition of paintings by Howard Gardiner Cushing, February.

Exhibition of the National Association of Portrait Painters, February.

Exhibition of paintings by the New Hope Group of Painters, March.

Exhibition of paintings by Ignacio Zuloaga, March.

Prints in Boston.

Fitz Roy Carrington, who took with him to the Boston Museum the cordial temper of a New York print gallery, announces the opening exhibition of the season at the museum. It has not only quality and quantity, but variety. The long gallery and a small cabinet opening from it are filled with the C. L. Freer collection of lithgraphs by Fantin-Latour. A large room is filled with engravings and etchings by Schongauer, Dürer, XVth century Florentines, Mantegna, and Rembrandt, and adjacent galleries are given to Rembrandt, (principally,) Van Dyke, and Corot, the first two as represented by their etchings and Corot by his lithographs.

Sargent Pictures in England.

The current issue of The Burlington Magazine contains a vivaciously appreciative article on the Wertheimer portraits by John S. Sargent, now the property of the British nation. We are reminded by the list of other Sargent pictures owned by the nation that England is amazingly fortunate and that we are amazingly poor in our public representation of our most distinguished artist, despite the inestimable treasure of the Boston decorations.

Opening Exhibition
Milch Gallery
108 West 57th Street
Inness Fuller Ryder
Wyant Blakelock Murphy
Sully Rehn
November 4th to 18th

Exhibition and Sale
RUSSIAN PEASANT WORK
Hand Embroidered Linens, Bed Spreads, Table Cloths, Doylies, Dolls, Toys, Old Brocades, Books.
Afternoons Only—2 to 6.
Gordon & Perutz
Studio
67 East 58th Street, New York

Special Exhibition
American Society of Miniature Painters
and
New York Society of Etchers
October 31 to November 11
MONTROSS GALLERY
550 FIFTH AVENUE
(Above 45th Street) New York

CHELSEA
Neighborhood Art Gallery
296 Ninth Ave. (27th St.)
AMERICAN SCULPTURE
Exhibition Open 3.30-6. 7.30-9.30
Sundays 3—5

The Folsom Galleries
announce an exhibition of Paintings by
William Starkweather
Opening Wednesday, November 8 to November 29, inclusive.
396 Fifth Ave. Opposite Tiffany's.

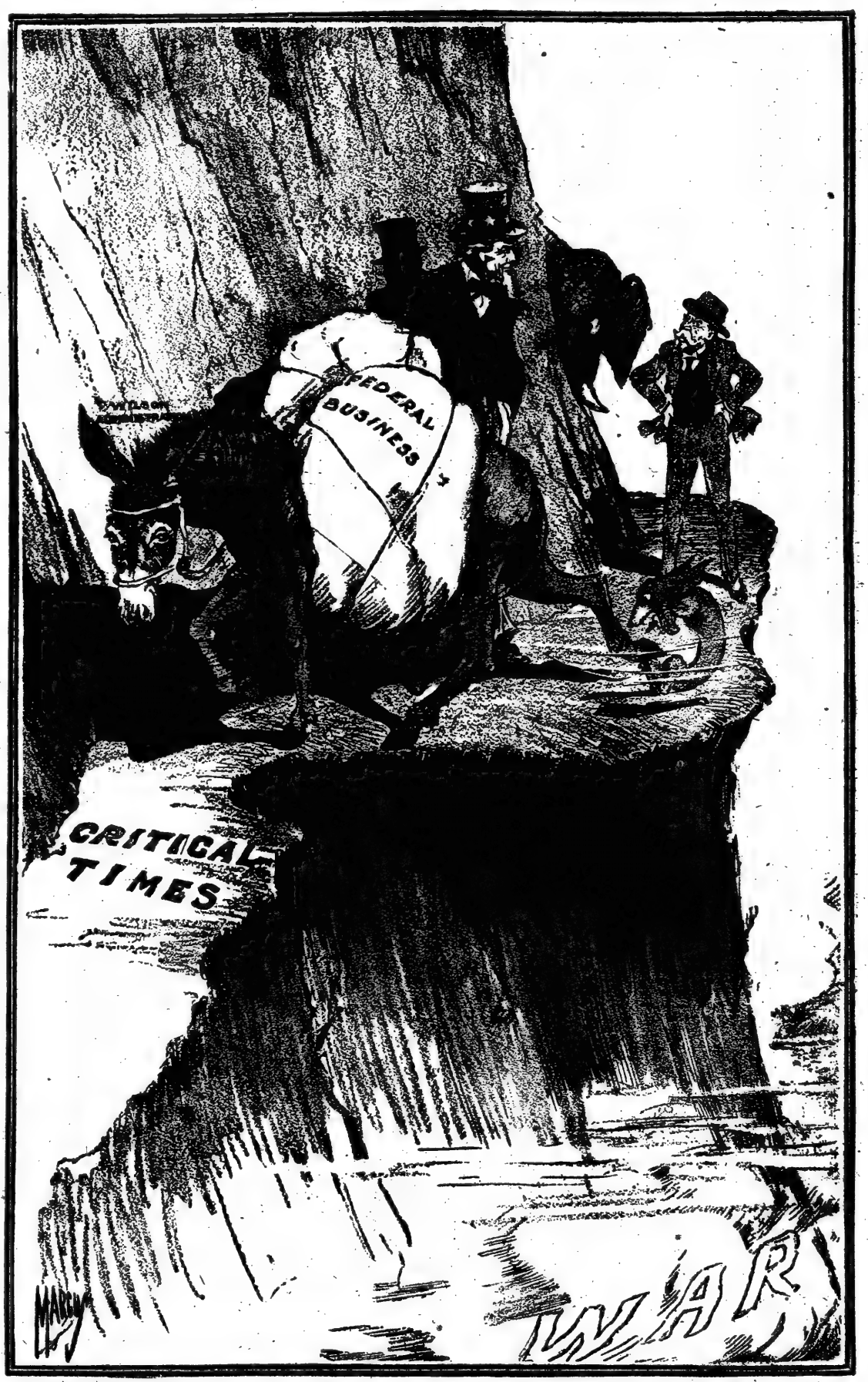
MODERN GALLERY
(Entrance Floor 500 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 42d St.) New York
EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE by
BRANCUSI
OCT. 23D TO NOV. 11TH

ARLINGTON GALLERIES
OPENING EXHIBITION.
Recent Paintings
by
ROBERT SPENCER, A.N.A.
Nov. 3rd to Nov. 23rd (inc.)
274 Madison Ave., bet. 39th and 40th Sts.

THE LITTLE GALLERY
15 E. 40th St. (4th Floor)
EXHIBITION of
BYRDCLIFFE POTTERY
The special feature of this exhibition is the new
"RUEGLOS" BLUE GLAZE
November 6th to 18th.

Surefooted and Used to the Trail

Uncle Sam: "This is no place for an elephant"



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX · NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1916 · 12 PAGES

TAGORE'S FIRST PROSE TALES IN ENGLISH

Famous Indian Poet's Rare Gifts Abundantly Shown in "The Hungry Stones"—Latest Works of Fiction by Mrs. Wharton, John Trevena, Mr. Tarkington, and Others

THE HUNGRY STONES, AND OTHER STORIES. By Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Translated from the original Bengali by various writers. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

WE have known Rabindranath Tagore as poet, as mystic philosopher, who has been able exquisitely to bring his idealism close to the needs of a practical modern world, as singer of the mystery and the simplicity of the universe set in the music of a child's heart or a woman's road to vision. Yet in the East, where for all these things the people reverence him, he is known as a writer of stories, too. Ernest Rhys, his biographer, tells us that some critics who are acquainted with all his work in the original Bengali find his short stories the finest things that he has done. They are stories that the people of his own land have known and loved. And some of those that have been loved best are given us here, in their first authorized English version.

Of the thirteen tales in the volume, only one was translated into English by Sir Rabindranath Tagore himself, though all have been done under his supervision. C. F. Andrews translated seven of the stories. Rev. E. J. Thompson, Panna Lal Basu, Prabhat Kumar Mukerji, and the Sister Nivedita were assistants in the work of preparing the English versions. They are all exquisite, but "The Victory," which the author himself has translated into rhythmic, beautiful English, is the most exquisite of them all.

Attention has already been called in these columns to Tagore's "practical mysticism"—a term which if we did not know his work would seem like a veritable contradiction. "Practical mysticism" there is in his poems and in his drama, and "practical mysticism" there is here; an idealist finding the meaning of man's spiritual life in union with the oneness of the universe, a mystic seeing beyond the subtleties of man's mind and the inhabitation of man's soul by his God, Rabindranath Tagore has felt and understood the touch of the modern world, the facts of modern life; through these he wings his philosophy to the greatness of the soul's final simplicity. And in "The Hungry Stones," a book of strange, beautiful, widely varying tales, there are both his keen appreciation—often satiric here—of practical life, and his idealism.

"The Victory" is the story of the poet Shekhar, who sang of the simple things that lay in the hearts of men, and who worshipped the unseen beauty of the Princess Ajita. There was no great variety in the poet's song; his theme was of the eternal man and the eternal woman, "the sorrow that comes from the beginning of time, and the joy without end"; yet "the truth of these songs was tested in his inmost heart by everybody from the beggar to the King himself"; and when in contest with the great poet Pundarik, who wandered from court to court victoriously challenging simpler singers by the magnificence of his language and his logic, Shekhar sang songs that won no applause for himself because they echoed so deep in the hearts of his hearers that they forgot the poet who had sung. And Pundarik astounded the King and the scholars and the people by his learning and the splendor of his intellect, and the King set the garland of victory on Pundarik's head; and Shekhar crept away defeated to die. But as he was dying there came to him the Princess Ajita, to hail him victor in the singing of songs.

A delightful bit of satire and philosophy is "The Kingdom of Cards," where all the cards lived exactly according to rule, and every one knew his place and kept within it, and nobody ever made mistakes. But to the Island of Cards came the Prince and his two companions, who did not keep the rules; and when the great Court Cards asked them why they did not move as the rules demanded, they replied, "Because that is our wish." And "the great Court Cards, with hollow, cavernous voices, as if slowly awakening from an age-long dream," said together, "Wish? And pray, who is Wish?" But the three companions did not only bring Wish to the kingdom; they brought Love as well, and that made revolution. So now everything is changed in the Kingdom of Cards, and the citizens are no longer regulated by rules, "but are good, or bad, or both, according to their Ichcha (wish)."

"The Devotee" is the story of a woman who sought her God; "Vision" is a very simple tale of a blind woman who saw so much that she frightened her husband but who was able at last to make him see; "The Homecoming" is a heart-breaking story of a mischievous and high-spirited little boy, at the age when "in this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance"; in "The Hungry Stones" an ancient palace is so haunted by the passions that have peopled it that each stone seeks the victim of an insatiable appetite; "We Crown Thee King" is another amusing satire, a tale of Anglo-Indian officialdom; and "The Renunciation" is an exquisite love story. "My Lord the Baby" is a poignant human story of a

servant whose master's baby died, and who saw in his own child, born soon after, the reincarnation of the baby he had loved, and in himself the thief by a wayward fate of his master's son. "Living or Dead?" is a strange story of a woman; and "Once There Was a King" and "Cabuliwallah" are lovely stories of children. They are very different, these tales. And in the writing of them brisk comment and keen irony mingle with sheer loveliness.

But, through them all, the thread on which the beautiful beads are strung is the poet's mystic philosophy. The singer's song lies deep in the hearts of those who listen, the truth so simple that all men can feel and touch its mystery; though life's intricate splendors dazzle man's understanding, the singer's song alone is one at last with the beautiful and homely secret of his soul. In the eyes of a child, in the heart of a peasant, in a blind woman's vision, in man's courage and hope and sacrifice, in freedom and in love, beyond life's complexities there is the great and simple oneness of the soul's universe; and those who become as little children may enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

XINGU

XINGU. By Edith Wharton. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

EXCEPTIONALLY rich in volumes of notable short stories as the present season has already become, its wealth is very greatly increased by the publication of this new collection of tales from the pen of Edith Wharton. Taken as an isolated book, it is one of extraordinary radiance, the product of an accomplished artist; regarded in connection with its author's other work, it shows a deeper humanity, an effort, perhaps conscious, perhaps unconscious, to escape from the hothouse atmosphere which permeated and limited the other volumes, an effort which, although it here results in one or two false steps, is nevertheless full of promise. For it proves that this skilled analyst of character and motive is still growing in artistic stature; much as she has accomplished in the past, it seems more than probable that she will do yet bigger work in the future.

Six of the eight stories in the volume are typical Mrs. Wharton tales, which might easily have fitted into one or another of the earlier volumes. First comes that delightful bit of satiric comedy called "Xingu," the story of a little group of those ladies "who pursue culture in bands, as though it were dangerous to meet alone," and of their encounter with a distinguished novelist. Brilliant in its characterization and style, biting in its satire, this story is a model of its particular kind. "The Choice," apart from that beauty of phrasing never absent in Mrs. Wharton's writing, is interesting principally because of the deft portrayal of Cobham Stilling, the husband in this version of the familiar triangle situation, an egotist and bore whose prototypes most of us have met. "Autre Temps . . ." and "The Long Run" are long short stories, verging upon, if they do not cross, the borderline between the short story and the novelette, and both belong, like the tales already mentioned, to the society species of narrative. Of the two, "Autre Temps . . ." is the better. In its picture of the changes which have altered social judgments during the last few years, changes which meet and alter the present, yet have little influence on the "fait accompli" that has passed into a tradition, it is clever, penetrating, implying far more and touching inferentially on issues far broader than those bearing directly on the fortunes of Mrs. Lidcote and the daughter who followed in her footsteps, but reached a very different goal. "The Long Run" has more than a little of the gospel according to Ellen Key; it is very modern, interesting in its climax and point of view, but rather long drawn out.

The collection includes two notable ghost stories, "Kerfol" and "The Triumph of Night." Of the two the former, whose scene is laid in Brittany, is the one we prefer, perhaps because "the most most romantic house in Brittany," grim, desolate, with heavy walls and narrow, fateful stairway, is a better setting for a shiver-producing tale than a handsome modern residence. The descriptions of Kerfol, which suggested "a perspective of stern and cruel memories stretching away, like its own gray avenues, into a blur of darkness," is ample preparation for the tragic history which had given it its sinister reputation. The manner of its telling, the altered style which marks the shift from the direct narrative to the repetition of that found in the ancient "History of the Assizes of Brittany," the innumerable, skillful little touches which make person, situation or scene real and vivid to the reader, render this a tale deserving careful study on the part of those interested in the art of short-story writing, as well as one fascinating and absorbing to the casual reader.

But admirable, artistic, brilliant as are these tales, they are all representative of the sort of thing we have learned to expect from this remarkable writer. Hence the two that are from some aspects the most notable in the book have been reserved for comment until the last. One of these two is the only war story in the collection, "Coming Home." The young men of our American Relief Corps, says the author, "are beginning to come back from the front with stories." And it is into the mouth of one of these young men that she puts this account of what happened to a French Lieutenant and his family. Their home was in the Vosges, in a little village, and they themselves were emphatically of the provinces—except the Lieutenant himself, who had traveled and lived in Paris. He was summoned to join his regiment as soon as war was declared, and before the others were fully aware of what had occurred the Germans came. It is a grim story, vivid of a kind which we know to have been only too commonplace, and with a tragedy the more appalling because it is only suggested, never fully told. The descriptions are wonderful, biting deep into the memory. First we have

(Continued on Page Following.)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

thy rival of Baron Munchausen. But his greatest achievement was his "History of the Parish of Highfield," of which a thousand copies were printed at his own, or, rather, at his wife's expense—and two sold.

As long as the Captain, that soft-hearted and harmless liar, who deceived himself quite as much as he ever did anybody else, occupies the centre of the stage this story is altogether amusing and delightful. Unfortunately, he dies in the fourth chapter, and with him expires all the geniality of the tale. It remains comedy, but comedy with an acid flavor. The plot concerns the efforts of Mrs. Drake's two nephews to get from her and from her feeble-minded sister, Miss Yard, a kindly old lady whose memory is of the weakest, every available penny. Of these two nephews, Percy Taverner and George Drake, the one owned a fruit farm and grew tomatoes with the smallest possible amount of success, while the other had "occupied thirty years in seeking to discover the most restful way of leaning against a wall," and regarded work as a thing to be avoided in any and every aspect. They were a precious pair of scoundrels, both thoroughly unscrupulous and both determined to get their aunts' money either by hook or by crook. With a very few exceptions, the rest of the characters in the book are little better than these two; Keziah and Bessie, the two servants, who were good friends until the question of the furniture divided them; Arthur Dyer, the village miser; Crampy, the china expert—the title of one chapter, "The Grabbers," accurately describes them all, while to very many people poor, old, half-crazy Miss Yard will seem a subject for pity rather than for mirth.

The novel is exceedingly clever, full of ingenious twists and with plenty of surprises. It is rather loosely put together, surprisingly so when one remembers the superb construction of that remarkable book, "Sleeping Waters." But it is a very far cry, indeed, from the mystic beauty of "Sleeping Waters" or the grim power of "Granite" and "Wintering Hay" and "Purze the Cruel," and the rest, to this bitter farce-comedy. It is interesting, it contains much shrewd observation, it is often amusing, the pictures of the village and the villagers, though drawn by a pen dipped in acid, are real and vivid, while the fact that it is admirably written almost goes without saying. But the reader whose habit it is to delve beneath the surface of a book will find himself wondering whether this one was not written in a spirit of derision, whether the author has not a certain amount of contempt for the audience he is nevertheless striving to win by this departure from his customary style of writing and choice of theme. However, if "A Drake for George" induces any of those who have not yet done so to become acquainted with the other novels of this man, who belongs among the best of living writers, it will have done a good and beneficent work.

EL SUPREMO

EL SUPREMO: A Romance of the Great Dictator of Paraguay. By Edward Lucas White. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A MAN whose name must not be spoken; who sends his subjects to death or the dungeon or banishment without explanation or trial; whose spies are everywhere, and whose caprice, on pain of instant death, is law—this is a character known to us all in extravagant fiction or in mediaeval romance. But in the pages of "El Supremo" the tyrant is no creation of the novelist, no dark outgrowth of a Dark Age. José Gaspar Rodrigues de Francia is a historical personage, of whom the author tells us that not one anecdote in his book is a departure from stated fact. The date of the story is 1816. Francia was Dictator of Paraguay from 1813 to 1840; Mr. White tells us that he was "indubitably one of the greatest men this world has ever produced, and, without exception, the most wonderful man ever born in either North or South America." Quite as indubitably he is, in Mr. White's book, one of the most fascinating; and "El Supremo" opens the gate for us to a veritable wonderland of history, hitherto unguessed.

As a historical novel the book follows in form a well-established manner of arrangement; a fictitious hero and heroine, a few imagined characters, play their romantic parts upon a stage of historic fact which is otherwise peopled by actual human beings of the time. But always upon this stage there is Francia. It is he who is the real hero of the book, who dominates the author's mind and our own. Hawthorne and his adventures, exciting as they are, are merely the foil to the Dictator. Francia is "supreme"; and Francia is marvelous.

Gaspar de Francia, a brilliant young lawyer risen by his own brilliance to absolute power, freed Paraguay from Spain and from her neighbors, and made her a nation. He did this by the tyrannical exercise of an indomitable efficiency. He knew what to do, and against practically the whole might of colonial Paraguay, he did it. Against him the aristocratic, luxurious, courtly colonials struggled in hatred and impotence, and hurled scorn and intrigue in vain. Yet Francia was by no means a mere tyrant, or even a "mere" statesman; he was a complex and arresting personality, a man of the most liberal cosmopolitan culture, more than a dabbler in science, a lover of art and poetry, a master of intricate practical detail. Mr. White presents him fully, slowly, winning the reader's sympathies step by step. He never shows him as faultless, but with unerring skill he has pictured a relentless despot and then little by little won us to be his advocates. His portrait is worthy of the highest praise. Francia lives, not by elaborate descriptions, but by vivid presentments. At the end of the book we feel that we know the man and his work. And it is to be doubted whether we can ever forget him.

Not only does the author paint a living portrait of Francia himself, he pictures the lesser characters of the times, with the intrigues, the interweavings of pride and triumph and bitterness that marked the struggles between Francia and the colonial aristocracy. And all these individuals are vividly human. And he offers most entertaining views of Paraguayan life, customs, manner of dress, and the like. "El Supremo" has a most readable plot, to be sure. But it is packed full of interesting history, a mine of fascinating information.

Therein lies its one weakness. It is too full. The canvas is crowded. There are too many people, too many events. The book is not only too long, it is actually confusing. One has the feeling that the author, by careful, exhaustive study, has brought to light a great mass of strange, hitherto unknown facts and people, and has been unable to resist the temptation of setting them all down. There is no denying the interest and value of each separate portrait, each incident. But there are times when one cannot see the woods for the trees. And this defect is the more to be lamented just because the book is so unusual and so good.

CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIDOW

A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIDOW. By Cora Harris. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

BORN in the little town of Berton, Ga., to which she returned when her husband's failing health obliged him to give up being a circuit rider and become a local preacher, Mary Thompson tells about her fifty years' experiences, all centring around the little Methodist church. In Berton "there are fifteen hundred people, three churches, and eight Episcopalians" who attend the Methodist church if the minister uses the form of the Lord's Prayer which suits them. At the time when Mary Thompson is supposed to be writing her husband has been dead for some ten years, and she herself is over 60. During the greater part of her life she has been "the handmaiden of all works in our little church," and she recounts at great length her experiences with ministers and ministers' wives, choir singers, Bishops, revivals, and the Woman's Missionary Society.

She is a very good and a very human woman, with a sense of humor and a longing for the brightness and gayety of life which she finds it hard to repress. "I have had a gnawing curiosity all my life to see a play in a theatre, to hear great and sinful music," she confesses, admitting that she has occasionally found her job as church worker, the one who always "holds up the hands of the preacher" and serves as guide and comforter to the entire membership, rather dull. The book is a collection of sketches and memories rather than a novel. Its people are real enough, if somewhat uninteresting, and one receives an impression that the sketches are sufficiently true to this narrow, monotonous existence, in which the bow on the minister's wife's hat is a matter of great importance, and her desire for a biscuit pan a theme to be discussed for hours. The book leaves the reader possessed of a firm conviction that from the point of view of freedom and comfort the lot of an organ grinder or a tramp is decidedly preferable to that of a minister in a small town.

IN THE WILDERNESS

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Margaret Earle, young, beautiful, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in a little town in New York State, went out to the wilds of Arizona to teach school. She was just out of college, and she had never been "West." She began her career inauspiciously by getting off the train at the wrong place, and her first night in Arizona was a terrifying experience. But she was rescued from what was little more than fright, and set on her way toward her village boarding house and school. Here she had adventures of various kinds, culminating in what was virtually a kidnapping, and leading through troublesome complexities to the working out of a pretty love story.

This is, briefly, the plot of "A Voice in the Wilderness." And we are the more anxious to set forth the plot in the first place, because it is incomparably the best thing in the book. The assumptions on which the story is based are thoroughly conventional; the theory of the young Eastern girl's "mission" to "civilize" a part of the "Wild West" lacks, certainly, the charm of originality or of timeliness. The characters are lay figures in the development of the story and the "moral." But the incident is interesting, and the movement of the story is not without merit. As a record of happenings, and as a pleasant little love story, "A Voice in the Wilderness" is readable.

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and the Sleeping Horse
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Author of "The Colonel of the Red Hussars" etc.

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Color Frontis. $1.35 net.

Published by Putnams.

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Poe Professor of English, University of Virginia

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

... of the quiet, conservative, traditional-loving little family, charming, distinguished people, living the narrowest, most ... lives in a peaceful, smiling country ... "coming home" of the son, ... son of whom had ... and ... to ... heard, ... a waste of ... Ann Elliott's ... Short ... ...

RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tried to shoot him, he chuckled to himself, and sniped us from trees and dug-outs, and when we reviled him and threw tins of apricot jam at him he gave thanks to Allah and ate the jam.

Then to Mr. Gallishaw came "a blighty one." He was discharged and left the Peninsula for a hospital ship. Glad to leave, he hated to bid "Good-bye" to his soldier friends.

Mr. Gallishaw's account is a valuable document of the war, because very little has been told of that gigantic failure, the Dardanelles expedition. The author was an unusually keen eyewitness. His pride in his regiment, the sacrifice of the men for each other, and the superhuman bravery sustained during the entire campaign make this an inspiring volume.

THE BROWN MARE

THE BROWN MARE. By Alfred Ollivant. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.

THIS is a book of short studies about the war, dealing not at all with its battles, little with its horrors and its agonies, but with the small human matters that are, when war is over the land, things of everyday. They are little more than pictures, drawn with infinite tenderness; an English schoolboy under bombardment, a young Belgian conscript, an athlete who was killed, a group of Hindus, a brave woman at home, a faithful horse. They are not stories, or essays, or impressions; they are just little bits of the war.

There is no "plot," for instance, no outstanding piece of vividness, in the little record of the brown mare; she was a good horse, honest and brave and kind, and her master the Major loved her; even the circumstances of her death are not striking or unusual; she did her duty faithfully and she died on the field of honor. Yet the author of "Bob, Son of Battle" has written nothing more moving than this little tale, told as simply as if it were an official dispatch.

Nor has the Belgian conscript any especial record of heroism. He was a student, just nineteen. The war broke out and he fought and was wounded and sent to England to get well. He was brave, and sturdy, and peace-loving. He talked, to the English people who questioned him, a little about his country, and his King and Queen:

> The Queen of that land was ill, it seemed, at one time; and everybody loved her and was very sorry—Francois and his little sister Julie by no means least. So the boy and girl must needs sit down and write to their Queen—"une charmante lettre, s'il vous plait, Monsieur, tout-a-fait charmante." And, if you please, the Queen wrote back herself to her faithful Francois and Julie—"une lettre, aussi charmante, s'il vous plaint, Monsieur." After this it was not surprising to be told that the King of such a country is just like everybody else. He comes out of his palace and walks about the market place, buying his own "bacca"; and you meet him and rub shoulders and take off your hat, and say, "Bon jour, votre Majesté!" And he answers, "Bon jour, Monsieur!" It sounds like an idyll; and it is true. It seemed almost redundant to ask him if such a King was beloved, but I did so. And the answer, with a smile and a little shake of the head, rewarded if it surprised me.
>
> "No, Monsieur, he is not beloved. Before the war he was beloved. Today he is adored."

The little schoolboy, "Frog," was only 10, and he told about the air raid on Scarborough. The young English nurse happened to be in Paris when the war broke out, and she served in the American hospital, where "there was nothing that love could offer, money buy, or skill ensure that was withheld from their charges by those kind Americans; and the death sentence in that hospital was always passed in words that summed up the spirit of the place: 'Give him champagne,' it ran." The men in the Indian hospital were just Hindu soldiers, who did not know why they were fighting, except that the white men had asked them to, and they were glad to go. With one exception there is no person or event in the book that is unusual; there are such people and horses everywhere; there are incidents like these every day. The exception is Rupert Brooke, whose death is just mentioned.

By its universality "The Brown Mare" is one of the wonderful books about the war. Here is no picture of war's great issues to stir us, its frightfulness to scar our vision. We simply that a child could read it, Mr. Ollivant has given us the everyday heroisms, the everyday pathos and sacrifice of these times. It is like that in ordinary human lives; it comes close, like that; that is what it means. That is the war.

Naval History

The seventh volume has been issued of the publications of the Naval History Society; it contains "The Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781." This interesting and valuable record was prepared for publication under the editorial direction of Rear Admiral French Ensor Chadwick. In his introductory Admiral Chadwick expresses the opinion that the campaign to which the Graves papers relates was "one of the most notable and momentous in history"; on its outcome he says "depended whether or no the American colonies in revolt should remain a part of the British Empire."

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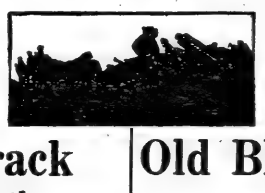

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SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE AT THE FRONT

Illuminating Glimpses of British, Italian, and French Lines—Alfred Ollivant's Vivid Sketches and Other Recent Books on the War

I [illegible] book [illegible] Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was [illegible] Before setting out [illegible] he had had several [illegible] with the British [illegible] at home, so that he might have, he says, "the standard of comparison." And on [illegible] was back in England he inspected the battle lines of France. In his little book of [illegible] than a hundred pages he has been able, therefore, to set down his impressions of the [illegible] fronts with the same effect of official [illegible]ness. Much that he saw, of course, [illegible] not be published, and his visits were all [illegible]. Yet the short space of his reports contains a clear and succinct chronicling of [illegible] important impressions, and has much to [illegible] that is informative and valuable. Its [illegible] personal glimpses are often more illuminating than many pages of less rapid description would be. Here is a note, for example, on the actual battle line as seen from a British advance post:

> We could see the Tyne lines, sometimes only a few yards, as it seemed, apart, extending for miles on either side. The sunrise silence and solitude were strangely [illegible] the [illegible] vast crowds of men, [illegible]ch intensity of feeling, and yet only [illegible] open, rolling countryside, with never a movement in its whole expanse.

And here, by contrast, indeed, is the Tyres[illegible] at night:

> Down on the flats, in a huge semi-circle, lights are rising and falling. They are very brilliant, going up for a few seconds and then dying down. Sometimes a dozen are in the air at one time. There are the dull thuds of explosions and an occasional rat-tat-tat. I have seen nothing like it, but the nearest comparison would be an enormous ten-mile railway station in full swing at night, with signals winking, lamps waving, engines hissing, and carriages bumping. It is a terrible place down yonder. * * * Never shall I forget the impression of ceaseless, malignant activity which was borne upon me by the white, winking lights, the red, sudden gushes, and the horrible rumbling noises in that place of death beneath me.

At the end of his British survey the author tells us that he came away "happier and more confident than ever as to the future," and that is the note on which each of his visits ends. Confidence in the armies and admiration for the soldiers are what he takes back to England from all the fronts. Yet he differentiates sharply between the [illegible]ish soldier types, points out wherein the French differs from the Italian, wherein each excels. These shrewd distinctions make one of the most interesting features of the book. And his tribute to the Italian and to the French fighter is as keen as it is fervent.

Sir Arthur, with all his admiration for the British armies, does not hesitate to make suggestions. Chief among these is the plea for great co-operation of inspection between the British and Italian lines. There are two reasons for this; in the first place, the Italians have already made some interesting military inventions where the British are still experimenting, and such developments should be shared by all the Allies; and, in the second place, complete oneness of aim and accomplishment is best served in spirit, as well as in practical advantage, by complete unity of knowledge. From the French lines, too, he brings suggestions for the British. His book is a vivid presentment of impressions and ideas, enthusiastic, clear-sighted, and for the neutral reader absorbingly interesting.

AT GALLIPOLI

TRENCHING AT GALLIPOLI. By John Galli-shaw. Illustrated with photographs. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

EVERY now and then, among the myriad of war books—some dull, some absorbing, some fairly interesting—there comes a book so real and so sincere that it makes your heart ache. Truly a human document is "Trenching at Gallipoli," and in the writing of it Mr. Gallishaw has revealed his gallant self.

The author, a Newfoundlander and Harvard student, was assigned to work at the War Office in London. While at the inspection of the Newfoundlanders at Aldershot his desire to get to the front caused him to embark with his old regiment. His received lenient treatment, however, his Colonel remarking that he had heard of men leaving a ship when she was going on active service, but rarely do men stow away to get there.

The Newfoundlanders enjoyed their stay in Egypt en route on that ill-fated Gallipoli campaign, but they were eager to get to the front.

> A mail that had come that day was being sorted. While we waited, each man was served with his "iron ration." This consisted of a one-pound tin of pressed corn beef * * * a bag of[illegible] biscuits, and a small tin that held two cubes of "Oxo," with tea and sugar in specially constructed air-and-damp-proof envelopes. This was an emergency ration, to be kept in case of direst need, and to be used only to ward off actual starvation. After that, we were given our ammunition, two hundred and fifty rounds to each man.
>
> But what brought home to me most the seriousness of our venture was the solitary sheet of letter paper with its envelope, that was given to every man, to be used for a parting letter home. For some poor chaps it was indeed the last letter. Then we went over the side, and aboard the destroyer that was to take us to Suvla Bay.

Graphically and simply does Mr. Gallishaw tell of their landing and of the warm reception given them by "Beachy Bill," a Turkish battery.

> As soon as the first shell landed near us, the officer in charge shouted nonchantly, "Take cover, everybody!" He waited until he was certain every man had found a hiding place, then effaced himself. The courage of the officers of the English Army amounts almost to foolhardiness.

Persons who lived a hundred years ago might marvel at the ease with which we take for granted the telephone, the wireless, and the automobile. We who are fortunate in living in a peaceful country can marvel at the adaptability of man. The dreadful routine and monotony of trench warfare seems to us almost unbearable. Four days in the trenches, eight days in rest dugouts, (where they get no rest,) and then, when the ranks are depleted, eight days in the trenches and four in the dugouts, would seem too much of a strain for the modern man, a creature with nerves, accustomed to porcelain-lined bathtubs and nourishing food. But, according to Mr. Gallishaw, they get used to it. A Scotchman who shared his watch one night had "been on the peninsula since April and was all in from dysentery and lack of food. * * * He pointed out to me the position of the enemy trenches."

> "It's just aboot fower hundred yairds," he said, "but you'll no get a chance to fire; there's a wurrking pairties oot the nicht." * * * "There's no chance of your gettin' hit either."
>
> "Why," I asked him in astonishment, "you don't want to get hit, do you?"
>
> Mac looked at me pityingly. "Man," he burst out, "when ye're here as long as I've been here ye'll be prayin' for a 'Blighty one.'"

Blighty is the Tommies' nickname for London, and a "Blighty one" is a wound that's serious enough to cause your return to London.

The author says that some regiments are luckier than others. He tells of the London Territorials, corresponding to our militia, who, on the morning they landed, in splendid condition, lost over 200 men. The shells would seem to pick them out.

At times a certain grim humor creeps into the volume. The British used bombs that exploded two seconds earlier than the Turks'. A big Newfoundlander noticed this, and when a bomb landed close to him he threw it back at the Turks. After treating several bombs in this way an amazed and monocled English officer drawled: "I say, my man, what is your name and number?" This was too much for the Newfoundlander, who thought it meant a reprimand.

> "What in hell have I done now?" he asked. One of the Dubs, looking after him, said to me:
>
> "There's a man that would have been recommended for a Distinguished Conduct Medal if he'd answered that officer right."

They were told by prisoners that the Turks were officered by Germans, whom they cordially hated. The Turks would not fire on burial parties. And some men, wounded by snipers, tell of dark-skinned visitors who crept up to them after dark, bound their wounds, gave them water, and helped them to within shouting distance of their own lines, where at daylight the next morning their comrades found them. Once one of our batteries was very near a dressing station when a stray shell, fired at the battery, hit the dressing station. The Turkish observer heliographed over and apologized. That is why we respected the Turk. When we

(Continued on Page Following)

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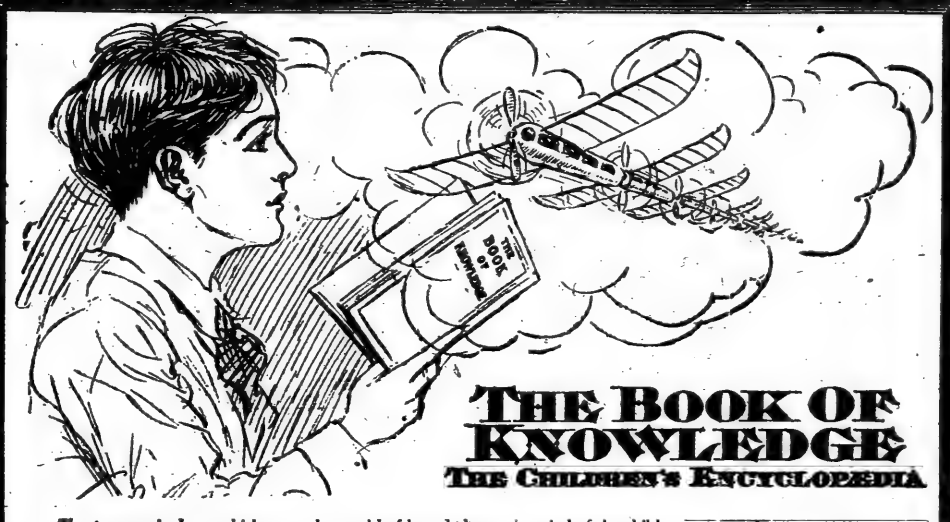

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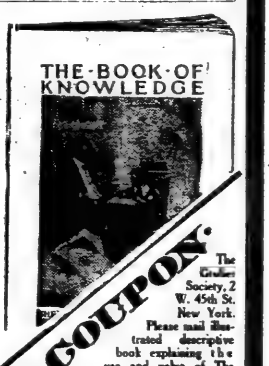

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

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WAR AND BOOKS

WITH the very beginning of the war symposiums of opinion estimating the effect of the latter upon literature became a popular feature in current periodicals. Such symposiums, lacking, necessarily, any background of fact or experience, contributed little, if anything, tangible, definite to the subject under consideration. Enough time has now elapsed, however, to provide material out of which to form a more authentic idea of what we are to expect than has been hitherto possible. This is evident in a series of articles appearing in the current number of the London Book Monthly, in which well-known writers and publishers furnish answers to the two questions—"How has the great war influenced the English book world and English literature?" and "What are likely to be its permanent influences on them in the future?" More than one of these writers, it is worth noting, give special prominence to Mr. WELLS's remarkable novel "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" as an unmistakable instance of the war having produced already a really great and permanent work of the imagination. Hitherto it has been doubted whether the war, seen so close at hand, could be an effective, artistic influence in the creation of a masterpiece of this kind. That Mr. WELLS has achieved the supposedly impossible seems to have let down the barriers for other aspiring authors and to have given a more cheerful color to the opinions of those endeavoring to look into the immediate future of literature. True, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" remains practically alone in the new classification, created by itself, Great Fiction Produced by the War. Outside Mr. WELLS's book, it is found that the popular tendency has been strongly in the direction of a lighter literature than formerly. "Readers have preferred what is bright and happy," say Chatto & Windus, "because that diverts their attention from grimmer things." Sir W. ROBERTSON NICOLL elaborates on the same theme:

> As to the effect of the war hitherto, it is obvious that there has been an immense increase in the demand for cheap books of the kind that pleases the public. The qualification is very important, for authors who lead when books are dear are not the authors taken most closely to the hearts of the shilling public. As to this, any large publisher will give you significant figures. Serious books, costing, say, from 6s. to 12s., on theology, history, criticism, and the like, have gone down a great deal, but I see no reason why they should not rally again.
>
> As for the future, I think it likely that those who have begun to buy cheap books will continue to buy them. I do not think the circulating libraries will be affected to any extent.

Mr. A. C. BENSON finds that "the war seems to have taken the wind out of the sails of a good many writers," leaving the field open for "a new code of values"; Mr. PHILLPOTTS believes that as a result of the war writers "will paint with a broader brush, niggle over domestic psychology no more, split fewer hairs, and find their account in stories of wider, more vital movements and international sympathies; Mr. D. L. COURTNEY is particularly struck by the renewed interest shown in poets and poetry. Publishers were exceedingly shy of poetry, he tells us, in the pre-war days, "but now, owing no doubt to the deeper waves of emotional feeling which have passed over the country, there seems to be a steady demand for poets and poetry." Something of the same tendency has been noticeable in this country for more than a year past; but comparing the actual book lists of both countries it is in England that the poetic impulse is seen at its height.

ALONG with this multiplication of books of poetry it is noteworthy that the poets furnishing them are drawing their inspiration from a new source. This is a feature that Mr. JAMES MILNE emphasizes as having helped materially in carrying literature through the first crisis of the war. The poets, he tells us, dropped their customary verses to sweethearts and wives "when the stroke of hostilities fell on a staggered world and they wrote vapid little patriotic odes." It was a case of literature adapting itself to unparalleled conditions and by so doing becoming the mouthpiece of what was in all men's hearts. This vitalizing of literature under the stress of war has directed attention anew, as Mr. MILNE points out, to the masterpieces of France, Russia, and Italy. These, together with the republication in many forms of the English classics, have been and still are a strong feature of war literature. Readers of books are looking, according to practically all the contributors to this symposium, for something deeper, more vital than we have had before. Even in fiction this tendency is growing. As Mr. C. E. LAWRENCE says:

> We may expect this new practice of using the war to solve problems and redeem characters to be extended, as the psychological aspects of humanity at battle are more and more apprehended; for, indeed, the spiritual consequences of the great strain that is being felt by the fighters themselves and by those at home who love the absent men—strain on minds and hearts, nerves and religious faith, as well as on physical powers—is right material for use by the serious novelist.

SO far-reaching has been the significance of Mr. WELLS's war novel, recognized specifically in the Book Monthly's symposium, that we find it regarded even at this early date as something in the nature of a historical document. Thus, in the November number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE there is given, from "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," a remarkable letter written by an English father, who has lost his son in the war, to the German parents of that son's former tutor, of whose death he has just learned. This letter is more than a fine specimen of literary eloquence, it is besides a closely reasoned essay on the cause and effect of the war, in which is given what is believed "to represent the mature views of Mr. WELLS and of an influential group of English intellectuals." In every respect, indeed, it is a war document well worth preserving in so comprehensive a magazine as CURRENT HISTORY. Other papers in this number of the latter, besides giving careful surveys of the most important developments in the war during the last month, take up authoritatively some of the problems that must be solved before an enduring peace can be reached. In this direction a series of nine articles by Europe's Premiers and Ministers is of prime importance. Other papers in this noteworthy number of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE are by Viscount GREY, M. MAETERLINCK, ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, Dr. HARNACK, MAURICE BARRÈS, and many others.

THE new magazine, The Seven Arts, the first number of which appears this month, is rich in excellent material of the kind that one looks for after reading the editorial announcement. It is the aim of this magazine, we are told, to "become a channel for the flow of these new tendencies [in art]: an expression of our American arts which shall be fundamentally an expression of our American life." We learn, further, that

> The Seven Arts will publish stories, short plays, poems, essays, and brief editorials. Such arts as cannot be directly set forth in a magazine will receive expression through critical writing, which, it is hoped, will be no less creative than the fiction and poetry. In this field the aim will be to give vistas and meanings rather than a monthly survey or review; to interpret rather than to catalogue. We hope that creative workers themselves will also set forth their vision and their inspiration.
>
> In short, The Seven Arts is not a magazine for artists, but an expression of artists for the community.

This initial number of the magazine has an eloquent paper from ROMAIN ROLLAND on "America and the Arts," besides contributions on various subjects, poems, stories, &c., from ALLEN UPWARD, ROBERT FROST, AMY LOWELL, JAMES OPPENHEIM, (the editor,) LOUIS UNTERMEYER, and others.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 2 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL. By Albert J. Beveridge. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes, $5.
Covers the period 1755-1885.

CHARLES THE TWELFTH KING OF SWEDEN. By John A. Cade. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.
Biography translated from the manuscript of Carl Gustafvan Klingspor.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF YALE UNIVERSITY. Edited by Franklin Bowditch Dexter. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4
Documents in the early history of Yale University.

DOCTOR LUTHER. By Gustav Freytag. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Lutheran Publication Society.
A translation by Professor Reimer.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By Clifton R. Hall. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.50
An attempt to trace Johnson's personality when he was Military Governor of Tennessee—1862-1865.

FAMOUS KENTUCKY TRAGEDIES AND TRIALS. By L. F. Johnson. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $3.50.
Sketches and biographies extending over the last century.

PAUL THE DAUNTLESS. By Basil Matthews. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.
A popular life of the Apostle Paul.

CHARLES FROHMAN. By Isaac F. Marcosson and Daniel Frohman. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.
A biographical study, with an appreciation by James M. Barrie.

OUR NATION IN THE BUILDING. By Helen Nicolay. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.50.
Early history, from the Revolution to the civil war.

THE BEGINNING OF YALE. By Edwin Oviatt. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.50.
The period covered is 1701-1726.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. By Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.
An authorized biography. For eighteen years Mr. Scott was secretary to Booker T. Washington.

GLEANINGS FROM OLD SHAKER JOURNALS. Compiled by Clara Endicott Sears. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Gives the story of the Shaker settlement.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. By Bartley A. Ulrich. 8vo. Chicago, Ill.: Published by Chicago Legal News. Sold by A. C. McClurg & Co.
A biographical and political study.

SOLDIER AND DRAMATIST. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Letters of Harold Chapin, an American who died for England at Loos, September, 1915.

Poetry and Drama

THE NEW INTERIOR. By Hazel H. Adler. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.
Illustrated essays on modern decoration for the modern home.

SMOKY ROSES. By Lyman Bryson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A collection of short poetry.

THE MAKING OF MICKY McGHEE. By R. W. Campbell. 12mo. London: George Allen & Unwin.
Short stories in verse, described as "soldier rhymes."

MOLOCH. By Beulah Marie Dix. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.
A play in a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue.

FROM DAWN TO EVE. By Julia Wickham Greenwood. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25
Collection of short poems.

LOVES AND LOSSES OF PIERROT. By William Griffith. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores. $1.
Short poems by Pierrot.

A HEAP O' LIVIN. By Edgar A. Guest. 12mo. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.25.
Collection of short verse.

AMORES. By D. H. Lawrence. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.
Short poems.

SWORDS FOR LIFE. By Irene Rutherford McLeod. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.
Collection of short poems.

MY SOLDIER BOY. By Mrs. John Archibald Morison. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
Collection of short poems.

FOUR SHORT PLAYS. By Charles Frederic Nirdlinger. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.
Contains "Looks After Louise," "Big Kate," "The Real People," and "Aren't They Wonders?"

SIX ONE-ACT PLAYS. By Margaret Scott Oliver. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $2.
Published in The American Dramatists series.

WAR AND LAUGHTER. By James Oppenheim. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.
Collection of short poems.

GREEN BRANCHES. By James Stephens. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.
Collection of short poems.

Essays

THE LONG ROAD OF WOMAN'S MEMORY. By Jane Addams. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Shows how modern civilization goes back to old tribal customs.

THE SOCIAL CRITICISM OF LITERATURE. By Gertrude Buck. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press.
Short summary of the function of criticism, by the Professor of English, Vassar College.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF WOMAN. By W. L. George. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.
Seven essays on feminism.

MY IDEAL OF MARRIAGE. By Christian D. Larson. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.
A book that aims to be "constructive criticism."

A CRITIQUE OF THE THEORY OF REVOLUTION. By Thomas Hunt Morgan. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.50.
Lectures delivered at Princeton University this spring.

RECOVERED YESTERDAYS IN LITERATURE. By William A. Quayle. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.25.
Essays on men, women, and literature.

ROMANCE. Two lectures by Sir Walter Raleigh. 12mo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press.
Lectures delivered at Princeton this Spring.

TAKE IT FROM ME. By Vance Thompson. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
Essays descriptive, for the most part, of the point of view of "the other fellow."

European War Books

WITH A FIELD AMBULANCE AT YPRES. By William Boyd. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A diary kept by the author, Professor of Pathology in the University of Manitoba.

AMBULANCE NO. 10. By Leslie Buswell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
Personal letters from the front.

ONE HUNDRED CARTOONS BY CESARE. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.
The war in cartoons.

MEANWHILE. By H. L. G. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
"A packet of war letters."

A DIARY OF THE GREAT WAR. By Samuel Pepys. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.
Illustrated articles that have appeared in London Truth.

A VOLUNTEER POILU. By Henry Eberhart. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Companion volume to "A Hilltop on the Marne."

A CONCLUSIVE PEACE. By Charles Fremont Taylor. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company. 50 cents.
Puts forward a plan for the coming peace conference.

Fiction

CUPID IN OILSKINS. By J. J. Bell. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
A story of today in an English seaport town.

THE AGONY COLUMN. By Earl Derr Biggers. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.
A story of the war.

THE SHINING ADVENTURE. By Dana Burnet. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30.
The story of a youthful knight of Grandfrey Park and his quest for adventure.

THE WISHING MOON. By Louise Dutton. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
The story of youth in an old New England town.

GIFTS FROM THE DESERT. By Fred R. Fisher. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 60 cents.
A Christmas story.

A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIDOW. By Cora Harris. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.30.
Wandering adventures of a woman who has been a circuit rider's wife for thirty-five years.

MARY-'QUITA. By Joseph C. Lincoln. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.
The story of a little girl and her Cape Cod guardians.

ROYAL HIGHNESS. By Thomas Mann. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.
The story of a Grand Duke's Court.

BELLE JONES. By Allen Moorhead. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.
The story of an "everyday woman's" spiritual development.

MIRRE. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A tale of the French Revolution.

THE BROWN MARE. By Alfred Ollivant. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.
Studies, in fiction, of the war.

"CONTRABAND." By Randall Parrish. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.
A story having for its theme the outbreak of the war and an attempt by a big speculator to organize a copper pool.

OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS. By Harriet Lummis Smith. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.
A humorous and romantic story of a practical woman.

THE HUNGRY STONES AND OTHER STORIES. By Rabindranath Tagore. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
Translations of thirteen short stories.

PENROD AND SAM. By Booth Tarkington. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
A new series of Penrod adventures.

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A humorous story of Devonshire.

EL SUPREMO. By Edward Lucas White. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
A romance of the great dictator of Paraguay.

Economics

FORM AND FUNCTIONS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Harrison Reed. 12mo. New York: World Book Co. $1.50.
Based on the author's experience as Professor of Government during nine years.

OUR AMERICA. By John A. Lapp. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.
A survey designed to set forth the elements of civics.

Philosophy

JESUS AND THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By Francis A. Henry. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.
Aims to point out erroneous directions followed in the development of Christian religion.

HEAVEN OPEN TO SOULS. By Rev. Henry Churchill Semple. 8vo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $2.
A book of Catholic doctrine.

Travel

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK. By Robert A. Bartlett and Ralph T. Hale. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.
The story of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1916.

SOME CURSORY REMARKS. By James Birket. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.
Reprint of a diary made by James Birket in his voyage to North America, 1750-1751.

(Continued on Following Page)

AN ENGLISHMAN'S SKETCH OF RUSSIA

"My Slav Friends" a Humorous and Entertaining Volume of Reminiscence by Mr. Rothay Reynolds

MY SLAV FRIENDS. By Rothay Reynolds. With sixteen illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

MR. ROTHAY REYNOLDS'S earlier book on Russia, entitled "My Russian Year," was unusual only in its qualities of variety and charm. It was the work of a witty and sympathetic observer in a foreign land, addressed to home people of intelligence. In his new book this well-known author and correspondent has a more definite purpose, which amounts almost to propaganda. Russia is the ally of England; Russia has for a long time studied the West and knows much of England; England, on the other hand, with its traditional complacency, knows very little of Russia; and friends should know each other better, is his contention. But it is not unworthy of mention that he puts the possessive pronoun of his title in the first person singular, a small triumph of tact over didacticism.

We have had occasion to notice in these columns the largely increased publication and sale of books by Russians and about Russia in this country since the beginning of the war. But for the most part the reading public has still preferred fiction to fact, and has attempted to adjust the work of such men as Tchekhov, Artzibashev, and Andreiyev to a large amount of haphazard misinformation about their country. It is to such readers that Mr. Reynolds makes his good-natured and very interesting appeal for better understanding. And his appeal will receive a response, not because it deserves one—never a valid reason—but because the book is as thoroughly likable and amusing, witty and serious by turns, that we read on until we find ourselves perhaps ardently pro-Russian before we know it. That he writes primarily for a British audience need not lessen the very real value of the book to us.

With the courage of a skilled advocate Mr. Reynolds opens his case by presenting a scene most foreign and challenging to Western ideas. He is, with some newspaper correspondents, awaiting the opening of the first Russian Parliament:

> A magnificent coach was whirled into a courtyard of the Winter Palace by four horses with postillions in the imperial livery. * * * An officer in a fine uniform and an ecclesiastic in a blue cassock, whom I assumed to be the gentleman-in-waiting and the chaplain of a great personage, were seated in the carriage with their backs to the horses. A lackey opened the door of the coach and the officer got out and stood at attention. One expected to see an exquisite woman, a Grand Duchess crowned with a flaming kokoshnik of diamonds, step from that frivolous shrine of rosewood and lacquer and crystal and red brocade. * * * And then I moved a little and saw that the clergyman was alone in the carriage and that he was taking into his hands a large picture, which stood upright on the seat of honor. He descended from the coach holding the picture, framed in jewels that sparkled in the sunlight, before his breast. It was an icon of the Sorrowful Face of Christ crowned with thorns.
>
> "There!" said the Frenchman.
>
> "Was für ein dummer Streich ist das?" asked a German.
>
> "Good Lord!" exclaimed an Englishman, and in a sentence of academic elegance expressed the opinion that freedom could not flourish on a soil impoverished by superstition.

With this unpromising beginning, Mr. Reynolds proceeds to show that the spirit of freedom is precisely what grows and flourishes now on the Russian soil, a spirit at present better understood and encouraged by the Emperor than ever before. This spirit, strangely enough, combined with the passion of self-sacrifice, is portrayed as the dominant characteristic of the Slav. And because this is the chief part of the Christian ideal it is not omitting that the book should begin and end with the parade of mystic images and the sound of hymns. We do not forget that modern Russia is still Holy Russia.

But the informal and charming style of the book, its friendly flow of talk, prevents the antagonism so often roused at the first whisper of propagandism. The pages are strewn with bits of enchanting information on all sorts of subjects. In a stimulating paragraph we are warned of what to expect:

> I am going to write of people I have met, of cities. * * * manor houses, and third-class railway carriages. * * * of servant girls and politicians and station masters and Polish Countesses. * * * And if any of these people push me onto the terrain of the historian or the antiquary or the manmtuamaker or the theologian I shall stay as long as is necessary. * * * It may be impossible to explain the attitude of a politician without animadverting on the furbelows women wore in 1900. * * * How can I explain why Roman Dmowski, ablest politician of the Kingdom of Poland, always uses Atkinson's eau de cologne and eschews the essence distilled by Jean Maria Farina, if I neglect the history of the Knights of the Sword and the proceedings of the Prussian Diet?

And after making us feel our deficiencies in learning in this agreeable way, he mortifies us by anecdotes of shop-boys discussing Sherlock Holmes with him, of Russian auditors disappointed at the elementary quality of lectures on English literature given by a distinguished Englishman, of their correcting another English professor in matters of English history with which he had embellished an important address. In fact, we are made to recognise a tremendous pressure of progressiveness and breadth of knowledge unequaled here, and directly traceable to the first impulse given by Peter the Great some two hundred years ago.

> "Dreamers and workers, and those who dream and also work, follow carefully the course of western affairs."

The author "talks shop" very effectively, too, in poking fun at the English sensationalism in newspaper reports of Russian affairs. He imagines a wildly tragic report of one of Mrs. Pankhurst's numerous arrests, a bit of delicious absurdity, and skillfully twisted commonplaces. Of just such stuff, he tells us, was our former view of Russia made up; with such lurid inaccuracies was fed the "red light" in which we saw Russian life.

Perhaps one is not quite convinced. One remembers certain things believed with intense aversion, not to say horror, ten years or so ago. But we would gladly believe at least that the "red light" is no longer the true one, if ever it was in the past. At all events, Mr. Reynolds goes on to prove his sincerity by disclaiming the over-optimistic view expressed in fulsome praises by various contemporaries. He hates the new "pink light," he tells us, as much as the former red one.

And through his spectacles, untinged with rose-color, he sees quite wonderful things. After setting out the "splendid list" of proposed measures before the present Imperial Duma, he declares:

> It will not surprise me if Nicholas II. opens a Polish Parliament in Varshava before George V. opens an Irish Parliament in Dublin. And I pray to all my saints that the British people may not receive this crushing humiliation.

And it is this Russian people, progressing "by flying leaps," whose Parliament was opened with ceremonies of worship before the ancient and revered and jeweled image of the Saviour of men.

The second half of the book deals entirely with the author's trip through Little Russia and Poland to Varshava—which he refuses to call Warsaw—a journey of most varied interest told with alternating earnestness and humor. His description of the conversation in the third-class carriage, in which he traveled in Russian blouse and boots and cap, makes one long to learn the language and try the adventure for one's self.

> "You haven't got a ticket," said the elderly peasant with the long beard, looking at me solemnly.
>
> "Little dove," said the old woman, "it can't be done; I've tried it myself. The control on this train is something dreadful. Ticket collectors keep asking for tickets, and they're controlled by inspectors. * * * I don't know what we're coming to!"

And again:

> "I have all the land I want," said the happy peasant, and thus explained his lack of interest in politics.

By way of contrast, after admiring the interior of the Kremlin at Pskov, he says:

> I went to a tavern and partook of borsh. * * * Just as it is best to eat ripe mangoes while sitting in a bath, so it is best to consume borsh in a low tavern where table manners are of no account, or if that be impossible, in solitude. * * * It promotes neither flirtation nor an epigrammatic style of conversation.

Everywhere he makes friends, men and women, aristocrat and peasant. And to a feminist age he gives the necessary acquiescence in an ungrudging admiration for Slav women. "The secret of the Unity of Poland," he says, "is in the charm of the Polish women." Their gentleness and simplicity, their grace, beauty, and "restlessness" are united with an intellectuality and patriotism which inspire the men of the land. And among Russian women, from Grand Duchess to ballerina, he finds the chief expoents of the religious devotion which has impressed him so deeply. "It may be impossible," he tells us, "to appraise the art of an actress without a knowledge of theology."

"A Valuable Contribution to the Literature of the Fascinating Science of Psychology."—*The New York Times Book Review.*

STRENGTH *of* WILL
AND HOW TO DEVELOP IT

BY

E. BOYD BARRETT, S.J.Ph.D.

The MOST EFFECTIVE and MOST PRACTICAL METHOD OF WILL DEVELOPMENT

WHAT THIS BOOK WILL TEACH YOU

¶ YOU can develop a strong will if you want to; it is all a matter of right training.
¶ How to recognize YOURSELF as a force capable of controlling and achieving success.
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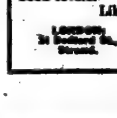

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

An Authoritative Work on City Planning by Nelson P. Lewis—Recent Publications in Various Fields of Literature

THE PLANNING OF THE MODERN CITY: A Review of the Principles Governing City Planning. By Nelson P. Lewis, Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Municipal Improvements, the National Conference on City Planning, the Permanent Association of International Road Congresses, the American Road Builders' Association, the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, and the Brooklyn Engineers' Club; Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City. Illustrated with sixty-two figures and diagrams and eighty-seven plates. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

TO the mind of the lay public, and to the writers of most books on city planning, the subject of a "city plan" is mainly architectural, with an important side that has to do with actual administration. Yet the fundamental problems of modern city planning are not matters of architecture or of government; they are problems for the engineer. The question of city planning is an engineering question.

It is with this introduction that Nelson P. Lewis, for many years an authority on city planning, and a practical wrestler with its problems, presents his book on the subject. He deals therein, he says, "almost entirely with city engineering aspects of city planning, or with city planning as an engineering problem or group of problems." These are grave constructive problems, attended by masses of important and often troublesome detail. And it is as an engineer, a student of these problems and a master of this detail, that Mr. Lewis writes. Therefore it is important to state in the first place that his book is not too technical for the "general reader"; that it is, on the contrary, exceedingly interesting, and that although the author's purpose is avowedly to stimulate municipal engineers to a greater sense of their responsibility in the constructive work of city planning, his book cannot fail to bring a like sense of responsibility to the public as well. It is the engineer who must deal specifically with the technical problems involved; but behind the engineer must be the feeling of the community, the actual interest of the public. And this interest Mr. Lewis, almost unconsciously perhaps, arouses and vivifies in his book.

"City planning" is a term which has been often and excellently defined Mr. Lewis uses a working definition which is short and to the point. He says:

> City planning is simply the exercise of such foresight as will promote the orderly and sightly development of a city and its environs along rational lines with due regard for health, amenity, and convenience and for its commercial and industrial advancement.

In our present-day city organization the most conspicuous feature, Mr. Lewis explains, "is the consideration given to provision for the health, comfort, convenience, and recreation of all of the citizens, the rich and the poor, the dweller in the finest residential district and the denizen of the slums—although it is conceded that the modern city should have no slums." And as health and comfort form a large part of the city planning aim, so a large part of its practical activity consists in the correction of mistakes. Most cities have grown blunderingly, or have so changed as to make an early plan entirely unsuitable. (To the men who laid out New York for example, the obviously wise thing to do was to make most of the streets run east and west; some mistakes, of course, cannot be corrected, it would cost too much, for it is partly because of this element of correction and its cost, and partly because of the item of health and its value, that the expression "return" of city planning are so difficult and uncertain to estimate. Mr. L[illegible]

It is not be possible to express the advantages of a good city or town plan in terms of money. John Burns, who may be called the father of city planning legislation, has said that investment in good plan, whether it be for new parts of a city or for the correction of older parts if regarded for a period of a year, may appear expensive; if considered for a period of five years it will be profitable, when considered for a period of fifty years it will be an investment which its assessment days will make the community regret that it did not adopt it upon.

Into this entire question of planning, cost, construction, legislation, Mr. Lewis goes in detail, illustrating his points with most interesting records of conditions, developments, experiments, and model arrangements in various cities and towns of America, Europe, and Australia. He thus brings examples from all over the world; but he is careful to insist upon the problem of the American city as an American problem, not to be solved by "copying Europe" or by modeling upon the beauties of Greece and Rome. He attacks the problem of the street—its general "laying out" and all the matters that must be considered therein, its details of lighting, adornment, traffic management, the height of buildings. He takes up the serious question of transportation, going into details of the difficult situation in Chicago, with its six passenger terminals, and New York, where tremendous natural obstacles, surmounted by some roads in their passenger traffic, remain very troublesome in the handling of freight; and he has really fascinating pictures to lay before us of the great European ports and their steamships, fifty, seventy-five, eighty miles inland from the sea. He considers the needs, the difficulties, the actual conditions in the matter of parks and recreation facilities. He has an important chapter on the handling of traffic alone, and another on the question of "restrictions." In all these matters, soberly and exhaustively considered, there is for the lay reader an unescapable element of sheer romance. It is tremendous, and it is thrilling, to read of these struggles, and materials, these close studies, with their important results for the lives of the citizens of the towns. These are practical concrete details, set down with the plainest definiteness; but they stimulate the reader to a new and valuable sense of power and of responsibility.

The environs of the city must also be considered. And there are the "industrial cities," the "garden cities." There is the legislative side of city planning, and there are the specific problems of the "municipal engineer." Mr. Lewis covers the entire question with patience and with authority, and for the reader with unfailing interest.

YVETTE GUILBERT

YVETTE GUILBERT: STRUGGLES AND VICTORIES. By Yvette Guilbert and Harold Simpson. Illustrated. London: Mills & Boon.

THE beginnings of a successful career are always interesting. They are all the more so when they hark back not only to poverty and misfortune, but to flat failure. In writing her own story of her struggles and victories Yvette Guilbert lays frank emphasis upon the former. She has no tale to tell us of success from the first; she seems, on the contrary, to take a genuine delight in relating how she was hissed on her first appearance on the "café concert" stage, and in quoting the discouraging advice she received. It is just this engaging candor in the narration of early failure that makes her "memoirs" such good reading.

Furthermore, it is exceedingly interesting to learn that Mme. Guilbert has never once departed from the manner for which she was hissed. For two years she failed, first on one stage and then on another, and her friends mourned over her complete inability to learn the "café concert style." She tells us merrily that that was just what she was resolved never to do! She found better songs and she gathered experience of the stage; but her way of singing she was determined not to alter, if she was hissed into starvation in consequence. She knew what she wanted to do, and did it.

In her book (the publishers of which are contemplating a new edition for this country) she recounts three successive failures. She began to earn her living when she was 12 years old, helping her mother in her sad attempt at dressmaking; she failed to support herself as a seamstress and as a shop assistant, largely because she was delicate and underfed. Then, meeting with encouragement and obtaining some special education by a lucky chance, she tried her fortune on the "legitimate" stage. That was not exactly a failure, except in the negative sense of not being successful; she had a great many small parts, and she was fairly well liked, though rarely noticed; but her manager told her frankly that she had little hope of future advancement. And so she plunged into the perilous venture of the café concert. Perilous it was. Of her first appearance she says:

> There arose such a clamor and babel that I simply couldn't continue. I had to go off in the middle of my song. The whole hall started hissing me. I made an attempt to go back, but the tumult grew so tremendous that they had to lower the curtain. * * * I had to leave the Casino after five days. The audience steadily refused to listen to me, and broke out into open mockery as soon as I appeared on the stage.

Of the continuance of this failure, and then of how it was suddenly turned to success, Mme. Guilbert writes with simplicity and a great deal of interest. Of her career as a famous "diseuse" she says little, but her record of the road to success is altogether readable. The second part of the book, a biography and appreciation by Harold Simpson, has less of either charm or value, but is not without interest. The volume is well illustrated.

APRIL AIRS

APRIL AIRS. By Bliss Carman. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $1.

THE death of Madison Cawein, depriving America, as it did, of one of the sincerest nature poets since Wordsworth, left many speculating as to which of the younger writers would carry on the spirit of woodland homage in poetry. For in an era of lyrical realism such as today it would seem as if there was a scarcity of poets who could write with an intimate understanding of nature. One of these is Bliss Carman. And his offering comes to us in his latest book of songs, "April Airs."

Mr. Carman's poems express a profound reverence for nature—for all the "earth voices"—which he has taken as a title for one of his happiest lyrics. The little volume comprises mainly short poems, threaded with starry rapture like a night in Spring. But not all of them breathe the delicate mystery of April; there are chants of vale and forest in the clasp of snow, of firesides lit with crackling blaze, and fine traceries of the varying seasons. Many of his lines are like the soft notes of a flute across twilit meadows; and others are fresh and clear as a crystal pool. His bright, dripping phrases fall with quiet rhythm:

> Once more in misted April
> The world is growing green.
> Along the winding river
> The plumey willows lean.
>
> Beyond the sweeping meadows
> The looming mountains rise,
> Like battlements of dreamland
> Against the brooding skies.
>
> In every wooded valley
> The buds are breaking through,
> As though the heart of all things
> No languor ever knew.
>
> The golden-wings and bluebirds
> Call to their heavenly choirs.
> The pines are blue and drifted
> With smoke of brushwood fires.
>
> And in my sister's garden,
> Where little streams run red,
> The golden daffodils
> Are blowing in the sun.

Mr. Carman writes joyously of cherished gardens, all goosamer light and memory, and of fireflies that "come and go and pass lighting the way for Beauty's feet," of wild blossoms, and the "wind's lonely voices," and the "cool, dim gateway to the mountain's heart." These he sings of with magic and simple ecstasy. And he has a way of touching little homely wayside things with the glint of great light, and of making us realise the wonder and beauty and mystery which is in nature—of the tragedy of a weed frost-chilled, or of goldenrod that awaits with terror the subtle change.

> That men call death.

It is this intimate knowledge and sympathy with natural things that cannot fail to awaken admiration for Mr. Carman's poetry. He infuses his lyrics with the very breath of earth—the beauty of quickening Winter twilights, the shuddering of lilies in the grip of wind, the trailing of bright showers across open fields, the whispering voices of many flowers. To Mr. Carman the earth is a green chancel of worship wherein he invokes the calm spirit of beauty. And his poems are serene and melodious. But many of them are such frail butterfly things that we are led to wish for deeper, finer invocations from him. Rarely does a book appear with the human note so obviously absent; and it is perhaps this lack of vitality which makes us regret that he has not given us lyrics less fragile in substance. Over many of them hovers a wistful fragrance, too elusive to be gratifying. It is as if Mr. Carman held up a beautiful painted world for us to look at through misted glass; it is exquisite, but shadowed with some vague, disquieting unreality. Yet has not Shelley said that the reflection of anything is more beautiful than the reality? And it is this impalpable contour which Mr. Carman gives us in his book of lyrics.

So if we happen to feel that we might have enjoyed a greater depth and variation in Mr. Carman's lyrical note, or preferred the omission of one or two of his longer poems, still let us be thankful for a little volume so breathless with earth's rapture, so eager with fresh, unstinted beauty.

Camping and Woodcraft

Volume I. has been issued of a revised two-volume edition of Horace Kephart's "Camping and Woodcraft," which for the last ten years has been one of the most popular of our manuals on outdoor life. The original work, published in 1906, appeared in one volume; in the new edition the author gives a separate volume to each of the two branches of his subject. The volume now ready deals with camping and contains a great body of useful information for those who travel and dwell in wildernesses. (Outing Publishing Company. $1.50.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. SHERIDAN.—I have a book, "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76, with a Sketch of the Early History of Vermont, by Henry W. De Puy," Buffalo, Phinney & Co., 186 Main Street, 1853. Has this book any value? Will you kindly tell me something of the author?

The book is worth from $2 to $3. Henry Walter De Puy was born at Pompey Hill, N. Y., in 1820 and died Feb. 2, 1876. From President Lincoln he received the appointment of Secretary of State of Nebraska, organized that Territory, and was the first Speaker of its Legislature. He was also agent to the Pawnees and devoted much time and energy to reform the Indian service of the Government. He published and edited a newspaper in Indianapolis, Ind., for several years in support of the Liberal Party. He was a constant contributor of political articles to the press, the author of several popular poems, and of various books.

Darius Green's Flying Machine

S. A. D.—Will you tell me who wrote a poem about one Darius Green, who had invented a flying machine, and print the verse in your query column?

"Darius Green and His Flying Machine" is the poem asked for. It was written by the late John Townsend Trowbridge. It is too long for our space. Our correspondent will find it in Trowbridge's "Poetical Works," published in 1902 by the Houghton Mifflin Company. It was also reprinted in 1910 in a small illustrated edition by the same publishers at 50 cents.

Journal of General Assembly

D. B.—Will you please state the value, if any, of the following described books: Journal of Proceedings of General Assembly of Colony of New York, 1691 to 1765. 2 vols., folio, printed by Hugh Gaine, N. Y., 1764-1766; Journal of Legislative Council of Colony of New York, 1691 to 1775. 2 vols., Weed, Parsons & Co., 1861; Journals of Provincial Congress, Com. of Safety and Council of Safety of New York, 1775-6-7, 2 vols., Weed, Parsons & Co., 1842.

The "Journal," printed by Hugh Gaine, 1764-66, has brought at auction from $5.50 to $26. The 1861 "Journal" is worth about $10. The 1842 "Journals" have realized at auction from $10 to $27.

DE WITT REVILO.—I have an old Latin book published in 1627 at Dillingae. Can you give me the modern name of this city?

It is Dillingen, a Bavarian city, on the Danube. The first book printed there was in 1555.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

LORELLA D. EVERETT.—In answer to M. C. in Review of Oct. 22, these are the verses read by Miss Marlowe at Mr. Sothern's farewell performance; the author's name is not appended to the clipping I have:

I, dreaming, walking in Arden's wood,
Where, Dream of Dreams, roamed Rosaline,
Demure Viola, thoughtful stood
Beneath the scented eglantine.
Lo! Saucy Beatrice! who, long syne,
Hath learned of scornful pride the cost.
Her eyes from leaf's ambush shine—
Sweet ladies, I have loved and lost.

The fair Ophelia, from the flood,
Waves a pale hand in parting sign.
Plaints Kate the curst—in rebel mood;
Weeps Cawdor's Queen incarnadine.
Sad Jessie sighs—but love divine,
By cruel scars forever crossed.
Here Imogene flees Cymbeline.
Sweet ladies, I have loved and lost.

Portia, who, from the bond of blood,
Divided Shylock's fierce design;
Great Egypt's Queen, whom Cæsar wooed,
Strays here from fields of Pharsalus.
Deep drank I of your wit, ye radiant host.
Farewell! Your service I resign;
Sweet ladies, I have loved and lost.

Your hands! Your lips! Yea, thine and thine.
Hearts debonair—souls tempest toss'd—
Your constant shrine, this heart of mine.
Sweet ladies, I have loved and lost.

The query has been answered also by "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y.; Harlow H. Curtis, Newark, Del., who says that Miss Marlowe recited Rupert Brooke's "Sonnet 1914" at the special matinee; Caroline Bensel, New York, who says that Miss Marlowe recited four poems, viz.: "Verdun," by Harold Begbie; "Hymn of Love," by Helen Gray Cone; "For All We Have and Are," by Rudyard Kipling, and Rupert Brooke's "Sonnet 1914."

Secret Garden

KATHARINE DE FOREST.—In reply to E. H. B.'s inquiry in your issue of Sept. 17, I would say that the author of the poem, "There is a secret garden of the soul," etc., is Beatrice M. Barry.

This appeal was also answered by Pauline Stoné, East Orange, N. J.; Caroline Bensel, New York; Frances Manning, Albany, N. Y., and "Laurence," Kingston, N. Y.

"Kathleen-ny-Houlahan."

Mrs. G. E. O'DELL.—In answer to the appeal of E. R. in THE BOOK REVIEW for the poem "Kathleen-ny-Houlahan," would say the poem was written by Mrs. Nora Chesson, née Nora Hopper, and can be found in Volume III. of her "Selected Poems," published by Alster Rivers, London, England. Mrs. Chesson died in April, 1906.

The District School.

A. B. LAKE.—One little error about "The District School as It Was" in your recent issue should be corrected. There was a new edition of this book published by Lee & Shepard of Boston in 1897, edited by Clifton Johnson. The first issue of the book was in 1833, and of course is out of print. I have a copy of 1897.

APPEALS TO READERS

CAN some reader tell me anything about the saying, "The Old Woman is picking her geese?" I thought it was a very old English saying, but I cannot find it in any of the dictionaries I have. Some of the Indian tribes of the Upper Mississippi had a belief that an old woman, who lived in the moon, kept all the geese. In Fall they returned to her and stayed with her until Spring. As my mother says she first heard this saying, "The Old Woman picking her geese," off the Mississippi, near Prairie du Chien, about sixty years ago, it has raised a doubt in my mind as to whether this is an old English saying or one of Indian origin adopted by the pioneers.

The Worker's Plea

J. F.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find a poem of some years since entitled "The Slum Worker's Plea?" and which was after Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar." The opening lines ran thus:

When you've preached predestination
With a satisfaction keen,
When you've thundered forth the Doctrine
and the law,
Will you kindly drop a penny in my little
tambourine
To save the lost and helpless at your door.

I would be glad if some one could supply the remainder of the poem.

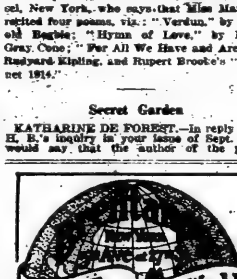
The Little Red Cradle

A. D. THIBODEAU.—For the last five years I have been trying to locate a poem. I have no idea who wrote it, neither can I give the name nor the first line of the poem. The last line of one stanza at least runs—"Twas the little red cradle that rocked us all." If you can help me to discover the poem with so little to assist you I shall be most grateful indeed.

Misery

HENRY PEPPER, Jr.—The inclosed lines were copied from an English journal some years ago. Can your readers tell me if they are a fragment of some well-known thing, or have they any knowledge of them, their history, author, &c.?

I wonder what my fault was
That He meted me with you—
Child and poor in spirit—
Such a brute as you endure!
But there are kind men—
Men like my brothers—
Just gully, stupid beneath the rod,
I wonder what I did to God.



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THE CHANGING TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

F. J. Warne's Thoughtful Study of a Subject That Has Recently Developed Many Interesting Features

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION. By Frank Julian Warne. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MR. WARNE'S title is well chosen. He compares the tide of immigration with the manifestations of the mighty ocean tide. Its flow and its ebb, both clearly defined, are subject to the laws of economic science just as the movements of the ocean tide are governed by the laws of [illegible] science. "Immigration," he says, "has not only its Spring tide and its annual ebb but also its neap tides, its flood tides, [illegible] waves, and its overflows and inundations. It has its tide channels by means of which it gains entrance to this country, its tide gates, its tide pits. Its tide [illegible] been determined and tide charts and also [illegible] by means of which we are able to measure its volume at any particular time over a period of years or decades; to learn of its racial, occupational, age, and sex composition; to know its geographical distribution within the country, and to become familiar with its other characteristics."

The analogy is excellent. Mr. Warne proceeds to elaborate, to trace the tide from its source, to follow its movement, to gauge its velocity, and to appraise its effect upon our economic and social life. His qualifications for this task are based on the fact that he served as special expert on foreign-born population in connection with the Thirteenth Census and also as Secretary of the New York State Commission of Immigration. He uses many charts and diagrams to drive home his points.

According to the last census, the foreign-born people in the United States numbered [illegible] Since the last decade the reservoir of Europe has been drained to the extent of more than a million immigrants annually, and there is ample evidence to show that [illegible] has fast depleted the material for immigration. Now that the [illegible] present [illegible] the problem [illegible] in fact [illegible] which [illegible] hospitality of our shores in order to escape religious or political persecution. Such was the case in the early days of the nation, but it is not true today. Mr. Warne asserts—he quotes many competent authorities to support his statement—that economic opportunity here, heightened at intervals by periods of industrial and business prosperity, is the single powerful force drawing immigration to our shores. In other words, the alien comes here not to find liberty, but because he believes that he will better his economic condition. If the United States is prosperous he comes in large numbers; if business depression seizes the country the volume of immigration declines. This has been the history of the movement; the flow and ebb of the tide can be gauged accurately. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that if the prosperous condition of the United States is maintained after the close of the European war we may expect another great wave of immigration, provided, of course, that the tide is not restricted at its source by Governmental regulations.

Among the secondary causes of immigration to this country are the advice and financial assistance given to aliens by their friends here, while unregulated labor agents in foreign countries stimulate an unnatural flow of emigrants from Europe. This artificial stimulation apparently responds to no economic demand, although it is highly profitable to steamship agents and ticket brokers, for the ocean transportation business has grown to immense proportions. In itself, this artificial stimulation is considered detrimental to the welfare of the emigrant-producing countries as well as to the policy of the United States.

Again, there is the "bird of passage," the immigrant who comes here to take advantage of certain seasonal occupations, and who returns to his native land after a few months. Rapid means of transportation is largely responsible for this type of immigrant. Says Mr. Warne:

> This temporary immigration at the opening of the European war was larger in volume than the total annual inflow of most of the years prior to 1880. It has come to be one of the most serious aspects of all the different economic and social and racial factors entering in to give us the immigration problem. Those comprising this temporary movement are by it torn away from their permanent home ties and prevented from forming new ones here. They do not come to this country to become a responsible part of society; they seldom are affected by those communal influences which would tend to improve their standard of living, and they retain, for the greater part, those Old World notions and habits of thought which unfit them to become members of our democratic society and to fit into our republican institutions.

Discussing the derelicts of the tide, the author asserts that when the volume of immigration is greatest the time and facilities for examining aliens at the ports of entry are so inadequate that thousands, diseased both mentally and physically, are permitted to enter. "This lack of time and of facilities for a thorough examination as to mental condition, for instance, is largely responsible," he says, "for there being so many feeble-minded alien children in the public schools of New York; it accounts also, in part, for the large number of alien inmates in the Elmira Reformatory as well as for many alien members of our criminal class."

Mr. Warne states with impartiality the case of the two groups—the restrictionists and those who style themselves "liberal" immigrationists, each of which bases its position upon patriotism and humanitarianism. He discusses in detail the status of the alien and the native worker, as well as the alien contract law, and the literacy test—vetoed by three Presidents—which, he believes, would not be a departure from the fundamental basis underlying our traditional policy. He deals also with a number of other issues, including that of distributing immigrants through the country. He is convinced that now is the time to regulate the tide of immigration, to solve the group of problems arising out of the fact that we have among us the hyphenated American, the man who holds a double allegiance and is a new menace to our democratic institutions. On this point he says:

> Shall we permit sympathy for the immigrant to determine our decision as to the proper course we should take in our policy toward future immigration? By all means, this great movement of peoples should be restricted by legislation within the narrow channel of the legitimate demand of our industries for skilled labor. It should not be permitted any longer to rush in helter-skelter to flood our American industries with its cheap labor and our industrial centres with its low standard of living.
>
> We should take advantage of today's temporary cessation in immigration to erect proper means of defense against the probable inundation of tomorrow. And as a part of these measures of defense there should be created by Federal legislation such Governmental machinery as will, in co-operation with State and private employment bureaus, give us in the future a more or less accurate measurement of the anticipated need of American industries for this rough, unskilled immigrant labor at the standard or American rate of wages. The demand being thus ascertained, the supply can be regulated to this measurement by legislative enactment through already existing administrative machinery. In this way the present haphazard system, which now invariably operates to produce an oversupply of this labor in all our industrial centres, can be co-ordinated and made to work for our common good instead of, as now, to our social injury.

The book is a sane and intelligent contribution to the literature of a serious problem that is intimately connected with the future welfare of the nation and can no longer be regarded with complacency. An unusually elaborate index adds to its value.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

SIR LESLIE PROBYN, Governor General of the Barbados, has taken up writing with considerable success. His new novel, "The Shifting Spell," will be published shortly by Duffield & Co. It is a story of English country life of today. The same house has in course of preparation "The Far Cry," a story of adventure in the South Sea Islands, by Henry M. Rideout.

Second editions of "Wonder of Work," Joseph Pennell's review of modern industry from the artist's point of view, and of "Nights," by Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell, are announced by the Lippincotts. Molly Elliot Seawell's story of Southern and army life, "Betty at Fort Blizzard," has also passed into a second edition.

M. Jean Alcide Picard will give the first of a series of twelve lectures on Election Day at the French Institute of Art, 599 Fifth Avenue. The lectures will be given under the general title of "Causeries Françaises," and will deal with the spirit of France as shown in contemporary French literature. They will be delivered on alternate Tuesdays at 4:30 P. M., and are open to the general public as well as to members of the institute.

Mitchell Kennerley announces a volume of poetry by poets of the "Spectrist" school. The writers of this school give no titles to their poems, but merely call them "Opus 1," "Opus 2," and so on. The Spectrists deny connection with any of the late and later schools of poetry.

Norman Duncan, author of "Going Down from Jérusalem," "The Cruise of the Shining Light," &c., died recently at Fredonia, N. Y. His brother, Robert Kennedy Duncan, who died two years ago, was a prolific writer on science, particularly chemistry. At one time both brothers were Professors at Washington and Jefferson College.

Duckworth & Co. of London have just published "Brought Forward," a volume of sketches and impressions of South America, Spain, and Scotland, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. The same house announces the first book by Alfred Tresidder Sheppard in the last seven years, "The Rise of Ledgar Dunstan," a novel which has greatly impressed the English critics.

The poems of Alan Seeger, the young Harvard graduate who served in the French Foreign Legion from the beginning of the war, and whose death in the great drive took place some days ago, have just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. About a year ago the poet wrote a poem, "I Have a Rendezvous with Death," which attracted a great deal of attention on its appearance in an American magazine.

The Macmillan Company will publish this week: "Polly Trotter, Patriot," by Alden A. Knipe and Emily Benson Knipe; "The Great Valley," a volume of poems by Edgar Lee Masters; "The Hope of the Great Community," by the late Dr. Josiah Royce; "Are You Human?" by William DeWitt Hyde; "The Quest," by John G. Neihardt, and "Responsibilities," a collection of verse by William Butler Yeats.

Mr. James M. Beck discusses the ethics of the war and the attitude and duty of the United States in "The War and Humanity," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish this month. "When the Prussians Came to Poland," by Madame Laura de Gozdawa de Turczynowicz, is an account of the German advance. Field Marshall von Hindenburg for some days made his headquarters in the house of the author.

A Course of Lectures on Bookselling, under the auspices of the Booksellers' League of New York, the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau and the American Booksellers' Association, has just been instituted at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. The course aims to give a thorough grounding in the art and business of bookselling.

Eugene B. Sanger, President of the Sanger Picture Plays Corporation, is the author of a book to be published early in the coming Winter, entitled: "Lost—In the Twentieth Century," a little book of philosophy that deals with the affairs of everyday life.

"Everyman's World," a philosophical and theological speculation by Joseph A. Milburn, lecturer, and for fifteen years pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, is announced for early publication in November by Robert J. Shores.

"The Philosophy of William James," translated from the French of T. Flournoy by Edwin B. Holt and William James, Jr., is on the list of Henry Holt & Co.'s forthcoming publications. The translation is by men who were intimate with William James. "The French Revolution and Napoleon, (1789-1815.)" by Professor Charles Downer Hazen of Columbia University, is also announced by this house.

"Years of My Youth," a volume of reminiscences by William Dean Howells, is published this week by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Howells tells the story of his youth, and of the Ohio town in which he grew up. Other Harper books for this week are "The Way to the House of Santa Claus," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; "Mark Tidd's Citadel," a book for younger readers by Clarence Budington Kelland; and "The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Florence Ward Hall.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published "The Whirlpool," by Victoria Morton, a story of man-made justice and the criminals who play hide and seek with it, and "The Taming of Calinga," by C. L. Carlson, a tale of the jungle, with the scene laid in the Philippines. "Missionary Knights of the Cross," by John C. Lambert, a collection of stories and adventures of missionaries, is also a recent publication of this house.

How "Bet," the first elephant that trod the soil of the United States since the days of the mammoth and mastodon, was brought to this country, is told by Dr. Kuns in his new book, "Tusky and the Elephant," which Doubleday, Page & Co. have just published. A collection of Rembrandt's carbons has just come from the same press. Rembrandt's is a Dutch artist, and his work was won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

Much queer information about such matters as cat witches, human serpents, werewolves, and other cases in which human beings have entered into the form of animals, is told by Frank Hamel in an interesting volume "Human Animals" just published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The latter are publishing shortly two volumes of the poems of Thomas MacDonagh and Joseph Mary Plunkett, the poets who were executed for their share in the Irish uprising.

The Collected Poems of Hilaire Belloc, with an introduction by Joyce Kilmer, is announced for early publication by Laurence J. Gomme. The same house has in course of preparation a new volume of poems by Clinton Scollard called "Ballads: Patriotic and Romantic."

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HARPER BOOKS

Years of My Youth
By William Dean Howells
A delightful autobiography of youth and young manhood. Not only a charming picture of the early beginnings of our most distinguished man of letters, but a vivid and graceful study of the life of the day in the Ohio town where Mr. Howells grew up. In later chapters he pictures the life at the State Capital, Columbus, over a half-century ago, with its political and social interests; and describes his own youthful enthusiasms and literary beginnings.

The Incredible Honeymoon
By E. Nesbit
A happy story is this, of love, of youth, of adventure, of wanderings through summer England, of a chivalrous hero and a warm-hearted heroine. It all began when the hero found himself at liberty to look for adventures. He spent a day or two in a quiet little inn; but when he went out early one morning to test a toy aeroplane it got caught in a tree, and when he jumped over the wall after it, there She was! Then the incredible honeymoon began.

The Story of The Battle Hymn of the Republic
By Florence Howe Hall
How the song which set a nation singing, and roused its patriotism to white heat, came to be written, and how it has lived is told by the daughter of Julia Ward Howe. The story tells in detail of the influence of the Battle Hymn, how it was sung at Libby Prison and at Washington, and how Lincoln listened, "with a strange glory on his face," and of how through half a century its popularity has continued. In other chapters Mrs. Hall enumerates occasions when Julia Ward Howe herself recited the poem, and gives some of the tributes to it and its author which have come from many famous men.

The Way to The House of Santa Claus
By Frances Hodgson Burnett
A most unusual and attractive book for little folks is this new volume by the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." This story tells how the little hero wandered in search of Santa's home and how the Snow-White Rabbit, the Black Ravens, and others helped him on his way. The illustrations are large and simple and brilliant in coloring and Mrs. Burnett has written an introduction in the form of an individual letter to each child. An ideal holiday gift!

Mark Tidd's Citadel
By Clarence Budington Kelland
A fourth book devoted to the exploits of that delightful, ingenious Mark and his friends, yet a story that is complete in itself. This time their field of action is widened and they become mixed up in international plots. They learn that the hotel where they go to spend the summer has just been opened for years. The boys manage to the large building, which they discover harbours a mysterious, invisible person. This turns out to be Moto, a Japanese boy of their own age, who is hiding from some pursuers. Then Mark, as usual, finds scope for his wits.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

Section 7 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Section 7

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

Store Open All Day Tuesday—Election Day

Election Day is one of the Few Days in the Year when it is possible for man and wife to shop together. All the offerings advertised Today are on Sale Tuesday as well as Tomorrow.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Cards to Carry Christmas Cheer.

50 Xmas Cards, paneled with suitable greetings, engraved from your own visiting card plate. Complete with envelopes, 64c.
A new script plate, 1 line, with 50 Xmas Cards and envelopes, 98c.
Hundreds of other beautiful designs to select from.
Order yours today and mail them at your leisure.
Macy's—Main Stairway Landing.

Now comes the Social Cycle—beginning with the Horse Show

Heralding the Social Season with full assortments of exquisite Gowns and Wraps, Costumes Tailleurs, rich Furs and charming Blouses; originals and reproduced models reflecting the latest impressions of Paris and our American designers.

A New Paris Creation

Chapeau Robinne

Most original—with real Paris verve—the hat worn by the beautiful and charming

Mademoiselle Robinne of the Comedie Française.

A Combination of Velvet and Fur; the fur top of Nutria or Kolinsky is very smart, and the Visor is embroidered in gold. Our exact copies, **$19.89**

Real Moleskin Hats are shown in twelve new styles; plain or in combination with silver lace; copied from the latest models, **$19.89, $29.00, $32.50**

Paradise Trimmed Dress Hats, with full or half paradise birds, range in price up to **$144.50**

Macy's—Millinery Salon, Second Floor.

Superb Fur COATS and Fur SETS

An exhaustive collection of authoritative models; perfectly matched pelts of superior quality in designs that will prevail this season.

Fur Coats.

Caracul, 45 inches long, very full model; long, open scarf of black fox forms the collar. $496.00

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 45 inches long, very full and flaring; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. $449.00

Nutria, very full and flaring; beautifully lined; collar, cuffs and border of seal (dyed muskrat.) $124.00

Fur Coats.

Broadtail, 45 inches long, very full and flaring, collar trimmed with skunk. $674.00

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 42-inch full flaring model, beautifully lined. $249.00

Mole, 45 inches long, full and flaring; collar, cuffs and wide border of Taupe fox. $396.00

Sable Squirrel Coats, 40 inches long, beautifully lined. $159.00

Perfectly Matched Sets.

Blue Dyed Fox, long open flat scarf and round shape muff. $84.75

Cross Fox, long, open flat scarf and round shape muff. $84.75

Blended Sable, double fur animal scarf and round shape muff. $74.75

Real Black Lynx, cape collar and round shape muff. $59.75

Separate Scarfs.

Mink, double animal. $24.74

Beaver, smart cape collar effect. $34.75

Mole, cape collar. $34.75

Blood Red Fox, double animal. $26.75

Silvered Fox, double animal. $69.75

Skunk, double animal. $39.75

White Fox, double animal. $44.75

Round Shape Muffs.

Mink. $39.75
Beaver, $19.74
Mole, $44.75
Blood Red Fox, $26.75
Silvered Fox, $69.75
Natural Skunk, $32.75
White Fox, $49.75

Fur Trimmings in all the wanted widths at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

Paris-Designed Blouses

Blouses of cream-colored Net are favored by Paris—

the one *illustrated* is made over flesh mousseline, square neck, tiny tucks and lace trimmed. Buttons at the side in Russian style; note the dainty lace motifs on the under-camisole and the deep cuffs lace trimmed and finely tucked. **$16.74**

Another square neck model of cream net over flesh is trimmed with lace and clusters of tucks; panel front, crochet ball buttons. **$13.74**

Surplice Blouse of white net over flesh; effectively embroidered in floral design, with boxed tucks back and front, forming lattice effect. **$16.74**

Hand-drawn Georgette Crepe Blouse over flesh chiffon cloth collar, cuffs and front in Grecian design bound with taffeta silk—White, flesh, navy, black. **$14.74**

Tailleur Blouse of heavy charmeuse satin; novel hand-stitching throughout. White, flesh, taupe or salmon. **$16.74**

Georgette Crepe Blouse in shell pink or white, hand-drawn and scalloped. Tucked collar and cuffs of mousseline edged with blue. **$19.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

SUITS Inspired by Paris

A number of attractive models, originals from Paquin, Peggy, Bernard, Lanvin, Patoni, Douillett, Jenny, Beer and Bulloz; also copies as described below, at very special prices.

From Paquin is a charming suit of navy blue cheviot, hip length coat, braided by hand, and topped by a high roll collar and cuffs of genuine ermine. **$134.00**

Afternoon Suit of satin in a rich shade of navy; copy of Bernard model; huge collar and border around bottom, of blue wolf. **$154.00**

Blended muskrat collar features a suit of diagonal cheviot in pigskin shade. Plainly tailored coat, flaring below waistline. Copy of a Bernard model. **$79.75**

Copy of a Callot model is shown in a stunning suit of gray broadcloth; full length coat; deep cuffs and large collar of gray fox. **$174.00**

Copy from Bernard in plum color chiffon velvet, trimmed with natural skunk, passementerie ornaments and tassels. **$189.00**

Other copies, in our regular stock, made of broadcloth, chiffon velvet and velour, range from **$43.75** to **$324.00.**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Evening Boots & Slippers

Fashioned on lasts of perfect contour are the evening slippers of cloth of gold or silver. They are made of excellent quality material with full Louis XV. heels. **$5.49**

Handsome evening shoes with vamps and heels of cloth of gold or silver and uppers of heavy black silk brocade. Perfectly made in lace model with full Louis XV. heels. **$10.89**

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Evening DRESSES

That Suggest the Orient

The Turkish influence predominates in these charming frocks for evening occasions—the fabrics and colorings are exquisite.

Chiffon Velvet, combined with satin sash ribbon, fashions a handsome gown; the bodice of ribbon crossing in back, finishes at side with large bow and streamers; small rhinestone button at back. Very full skirt, puffed at ankles in harem fashion. Rose pink and green. **$87.75**

Bouffant style, with a suggestion of the hoop skirt, is developed in silk net and satin. Bodice has a vestee of silver lace, puffed sleeves of silk net piped with satin. Silk net skirt, over chiffon and Jap silk drop, trimmed with net ruffles and satin flowers. Pink or white. **$42.75**

Lustrous Silk in orchid shade, combined with silver lace and silk net, makes a charming frock. Full, shirred skirt is puffed at ankles in Turkish style and caught with large rose of maline in contrasting shade. **$59.75**

Day-time dresses of serge, satin, etc., range from **$12.74** to **$149.00.**

Macy's—Third Floor, Front.

Fur-Trimmed COATS of Velvet or Velour

Long Coat of Lustrous Chiffon Velvet, very full and flaring, with huge collar, border and cuffs of natural skunk. Warmly interlined and silk lined throughout. May be used for afternoon or evening wear. Black, rose, white or Copenhagen. **$94.75**

Fur-Trimmed Coat for afternoon or evening wear. Very full model of Velour, silk lined throughout, with deep, pointed collar of Jap Mink. **$72.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

PETTICOATS

For Frocks of Filmy Texture

Flesh Color Satin Petticoat with triple scalloped flounce of Georgette crepe. Satin bound scallops edged with fine lace. **$19.74**

White Satin Petticoat with double flounce of Georgette crepe edged with shirred satin ruffles. Cluster ribbon rosettes. **$19.74**

Satin Petticoat with deep flounce of Georgette crepe; wide lace insertions; lace medallions. Triple ruffle edged with silk fringe forming scallops. White or flesh. **$23.74**

Dancing Bloomers from Paris; of flesh or black taffeta silk,—very full pleated; shirred handkerchief pockets on both sides. **$21.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

A Special Purchase of Beautiful

Bar Pins and Brooches

Far Below Usual Prices

A manufacturer of exclusive jewelry of high artistic value became tired of selling in small quantities, and, at an offer of Macy's cash, disposed of his stock to us at extraordinary price concessions.——That is the story,—the comparative values are given below,—but one must see the lovely pieces in order to understand their worth.

91 pieces at $4.89 (Average regular price would be $9.49)

Bar pins and brooches, set with amethysts, Oriental pearls, round or pear shaped, white sapphires, baroque pearls, some beautifully enameled in beaded autumn leaf tints.

101 pieces at $6.49 (Average regular price would be $11.89)

Bar pins and brooches, set with amethysts, garnets, topazes, stone cameos, moonstones, sprays of Oriental pearls, some beautifully enameled in delicately blended colorings.

17 pieces at $9.89 (Average regular price would be $14.89)

Bar pins and brooches set with real opals, turquoises, variegated pearls, round or pear shaped, amethysts, topazes, some beautifully enameled.

28 pieces at $12.89 (Average regular price would be $19.89)

Bar pins and brooches set with large sapphires, large baroque pearls, clover leaf of half pearls, artistically enameled,—a few set with diamonds.

25 pieces at $19.89 (Average regular price would be $29.50)

Bar pins and brooches in scrolls, clusters, wreaths or harvest moons, set with topazes, garnets, sapphires, some with full cut diamonds.

11 pieces at $24.89 (Average regular price would be $44.50)

Clusters, oval wreaths, exquisite brooches,—turquoises, Oriental pearls, baroque pearls, diamonds, garnets, amethysts, some exquisitely enameled.

All of 14 kt. gold, bright or dull. All stones are genuine.

A reminder—Only 8 weeks to Christmas.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Great Price Reductions

In Effect During This Week Only

Original Oil Paintings

Masterpieces from the Studios of Europe and America.

½ to ⅓ Less Than Original Prices

Macy's Enterprise and Resources have brought about an event which, in the face of conditions abroad, seemed more than difficult.

To secure the merchandise necessary for this sale, our buyers traveled over this country and went abroad searching private studios, public exhibitions, art galleries and salons. Wherever paintings of extraordinary merit were found they were purchased for cash—we obtained remarkable price concessions. We marked the paintings accordingly. Now, with a further reduction of from ⅓ to ½, you may purchase paintings of recognized worth at a fraction of what you would pay for them at the more exclusive art stores.

The artists represented in this sale are among the foremost masters and exhibitors of Europe and America. Some of the subjects in this sale have been exhibited in the great salons of Europe, and are so officially stamped.

All Canvases have frames especially made in keeping with the subjects.

Title of Picture	Artist.	Original Price	Sale Price
Youth	G. Seignac	$1,500.00	$1,000.00
Flemish Home	F. Charlet	449.00	299.33
Military Subject	E. Berne Bellecour	499.00	332.67
Cardinal	Alfred Weber	324.00	216.00
Between 2 Fires	Chocorn Moreau	291.00	194.00
Happy Family	D. Pothast	399.00	266.00
Dutch Interior	E. Pieters	224.00	150.33
Holland Scene	C. Kuypers	399.00	266.00
Sisters	Lee Hanby	314.00	209.33
English Landscape	Yeend King	349.00	232.66
Sheep	J. Lours	249.00	156.00
On the Cliff	C. Pettain	299.00	199.33
Landscape	Julian Rix	197.00	131.33
Sheep	J. Bahieu	149.00	74.50
Landscape	W. M. Post	62.75	38.87
Landscape	E. L. Field	69.75	34.87
Figure	H. Latzke	189.00	94.50
Marine	J. R. Miles	99.00	66.00
Home Love	H. Diemenbeek	104.00	69.33
Figures	A. Rosell	149.00	99.33
Figures and Landscape	H. Kinnard	65.50	43.66
Sheep	D. Bates	99.50	66.32
Landscape	E. Rapin	49.75	33.17
Venetian Scene	Lanet	55.25	36.83
Pastoral	T. Haddon	104.00	69.33
Military Subject	Perlaque	90.50	60.33
Sheep in the Fold	C. Clare	324.00	216.00
Checkers	J. Laroux	85.00	56.66
Pastoral	E. Chatelgnon	99.50	66.32
Marine	Warren Sheppard	109.00	72.66
Figure	W. J. Carroll	274.00	183.66
Pastoral	Deviller	49.50	33.00
Dutch Landscape	L. Mantgen	28.50	19.50
Landscape	H. Pownall	95.50	63.66
Landscape	J. W. Gosnard	64.75	43.16
Pastoral	Dortaro	84.50	56.33
Figure	P. Tosis	75.25	50.16
Figure	E. Certa	109.00	72.66
Figure	W. K. Blacklock	180.00	120.00
Sheep	Dagrelli	44.75	29.83

and over two hundred other paintings marked as low as $14.62.

For your information and comparison all original prices have been left on the pictures.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

Unusually Different Effects In

Imported Wilton Rugs

Quite unlike the Wilton Rugs produced in former years, these Floor Coverings are made in wonderful designs and colorings borrowed from the art of the Japanese, Chinese, Persian, French and Old English. Beautiful grounds in exquisite shades of gold, light rose, light pink, turquoise blue, China blue, olive gray, green, black or red with designs in rich, soft, harmonizing colors. The patterns in many instances will be found only at Macy's. Aside from their beauty, these rugs are excellently woven of fine materials.

Super Wilton Rugs

Unusual quality, fringed at each end. Domestic rugs, equal in fabric, but not in beauty; cost much more elsewhere.

27x54 in.,	$7.24
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	21.74
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.,	38.75
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	59.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	68.75
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	78.50

Fine Royal Wilton Rugs

Fringed at each end. Extra high pile. Three shot weave.

27 in. x 54 in.,	$6.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	19.34
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.,	34.75
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	54.25
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	61.75
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	69.75
9 ft. x 15 ft.,	77.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.,	96.75

Oval Wilton Rugs

Unusual in quality, designs and colorings. Very serviceable weave. Excellent for dining room, living room or den. Two grades.

First Quality		Second Quality	
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$22.74	4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$19.24
6 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	47.50	6 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	39.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	71.50	9 ft. x 12 ft.,	61.25

Imported and Domestic Carpets

Imported Axminster Carpets of excellent quality and exceptional designs. Body, $2.59 yd.; Stair, $2.59 yd.; 3-4 Borders to match, $2.39 yd.

Wilton Velvet Carpets for halls and stairs. Very good weave and colorings, 3-4 Body, $1.89 yd.; 3-4 Stair $1.89 yd.; 4-4 Stair, $2.97 yd.; 5-8 Stair, $1.48 yd.

Domestic Carpets for Halls and Stairs, $1.48, $1.59 and $1.79 per yard.

Plain Carpets, $1.39 to $2.14 yd.

New Linoleums

We are constantly showing new designs and new colorings in imported and domestic linoleums.

Imported Inlaid Linoleums, in attractive patterns, $1.34 to $1.74 sq. yd.

Figured Cork Linoleums, in tile, imitation wood and geometrical designs. 59c to 74c per sq. yd.

New Process Linoleums, made on a specially treated felt base. 44c and 54c sq. yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

Telephone Greeley 6100

PURE OLIVE OIL FROM FRANCE, ITALY AND SPAIN.
We import all our oil direct from the Olive Groves and we pack it in our own laboratory. We guarantee every drop to be pure. To make these oils more popular we sell them at these special prices IN FULL QUART CANS.

FRENCH—MARCEAU BRAND.
Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 84c; this sale, 79c.
ITALIAN—CABRANO BRAND.
Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 91c; this sale, 79c.
SPANISH OLIVE OIL.
Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 83c; this sale, 74c.

MACY'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans; guaranteed absolutely pure. Our usual price for ½-lb. tin is $1.44; sale, ½-lb. tin, $1.44; ¼-lb tin, this sale, 36c.

Vanilla Extract—"Red Star" brand; made in our own laboratory; absolutely pure; 4-oz. bottles; usual price, 34c; this sale, 25c; 2-oz. bottles, usual price, 21c bottle; this sale, each, 15c.

Lemon Extract—"Red Star" brand; 2-oz. bottles, each, 15c.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound cartons, usual price, 7c; sale, 5c; ½-lb. carton, sale, 4c.

Macaroni or Spaghetti—"Lily White" brand; pound cartons, 10c each; dozen, $1.14.

Maple Syrup—"Lily White" brand; absolutely pure sap; pint bottle, each, 27c; qt. bottle, each, 44c.

Kippered Herring or Herring in Tomato Sauce—Marshall's brand; 1-lb. cans; can, 23c.

Van Camp's Unsweetened Evaporated Milk—Large cans; doz., $1.14; can, 10c.

Pure Lard—"Lily White" brand full weight pails; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; 3-lb. pail, 69c.

"Lily White" Brand Tomato Consomme—Absolutely pure; ½-pint bottle, 13c; pint, 19c; quart, 36c.

"Lily White" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans; dozen cans, $1.59; each, 13c.

California Fancy Seeded Raisins—"King-Ko" brand, especially packed in sanitary cans to retain their natural Muscatel flavor; 12-oz. cans; dozen, $1.39; each, 12c.

"Red Star" Brand Prepared Mustard—2-oz. jar; each, 8c.

Pure Honey—"Lily White" brand; 14-oz. jars, 24c.

Locust Style Pulled Figs—Wooden boxes, 2 lbs., 43c; 1-lb. box, 23c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF JOHNSON'S EDUCATOR FOOD CO.'S CRACKERS.
Fresh from their ovens. "Luncheon Biscuit," a perfect cracker for crackers and milk. Toasterette Crackers, a salted, buttered and toasted wheat cracker; Butter Thins, Entire Wheat Wafers, Animal Crackers, Ginger Snaps and Sweet Graham Crackers, made from genuine old-fashioned Graham Meal. The regular price is 10c carton; our price for this sale dozen packages, 69c; each, 6c.

Concentrated Soups—"Lily White" brand, including Tomato Rice with Cheese, Beef, Vegetable, Bouillon, Mock Turtle, Green Pea, Chicken Gumbo, Cream of Celery, Black Bean, Navy, Ox Tail, Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken Gumbo, Cream of Celery, and Mulligatawny. These are the finest concentrated soups, packed in sanitary cans, containing 10½ ounces.
dozen cans, 89c; each, 8c.

Spanish Queen Olives, La Forge Brand—Put up expressly for R. H. Macy & Co.; large, crisp, perfect fruit, in jars containing 1 pt. 2 oz.; $2.54 doz.; each, 23c.

Stuffed Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand — Extra large Spanish Olives stuffed with Spanish red peppers; jars containing 1 pt. 2 oz;
doz., $2.74; each, 23c.

New Season's Canned Goods —1916 Pack.

	Can	Doz.
Oregon Salmon, "Invincible" Brand — Medium red; in the —No. ½ cans	13c	$1.38
"Del Monte" Brand California Plum Tomatoes —No. 2½ cans	13c	$1.38
"Lily White" Brand Jersey Tomatoes — No. 2½ can	14c	$1.57
"American Beauty" Brand Jersey Tomatoes—5½-in. tall can	16c	$1.81
"Westminster" Brand Maine Style Sugar Corn	15c	$1.14
"Blue Bell" Brand Country Gentleman Sugar Corn	15c	$1.28
Maine Cream Sugar Corn — "American Beauty" Brand	14c	$1.57
"Conewago" Brand June Peas No. 3 can	19c	$1.54
Marrowfat Peas, "Jessamine" Brand—No. 2 can	13c	$1.28
Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can	13c	$1.46
Sifted Early June Peas —"Lily White" brand	15c	$1.69
Extra Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand	18c	$1.96
"American Beauty" Brand Miniature Peas —No. 1 can	22c	$2.52
"Arcana" Brand Small White Lima Beans— No. 2 can	13c	$1.38
Cut String Beans—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can	13c	$1.28
"Manzanilla" Brand Asparagus — No. 1½ square cans; white or green	15c	$1.17
Tomato Pulp, "Matchless" Brand — For soups, sauces, etc. Made from whole, red ripe tomatoes. Sanitary cans containing 10 oz.	9c	99c
Mammoth California White Asparagus, "Lily White" Brand —No. 2½ can	27c	$3.13
Mammoth California Green Asparagus, "Lily White" Brand —No. 2½ cans	26c	$2.96
"Lily White" Brand Asparagus—White Tips —Square cans	23c	$2.53
"Jessamine" Brand Lemon Cling Peaches —No. 2½ cans	21c	$2.41
"Teal" Brand Lemon Cling Peaches —No. 2½ can	19c	$2.17
"Empress" Brand Lemon Cling Peaches —No. 2½ can	17c	$1.93
Green Gages or Egg Plums—No. 2½ can	19c	$2.17
"Teal" Brand Royal Anne White Cherries —No. 2½ can	17c	$1.93
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapple—"Lily White" brand; No. 2½ can	21c	$2.41
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapples — "Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can	14c	$1.57
California Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ cans	24c	$2.74
Apricots — "Jessamine" brand; No. 2½ cans	20c	$2.28
Apricots—"Teal" brand, No. 2½ can	17c	$1.93
Apricots—"Rose" brand California; in No. 1 cans	18c	$2.04

Cigars

Genuine Havana Rouges—A mild cigar of quality;
box of 100, $2.70

"Arlmore" Little Havana Bouquet Clear Havana Cigars—Mild and aromatic;
box of 50, $1.40

Main Floor, 34th St.

Fifth Floor, 35th St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
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B. C. Forbes, Secretary.

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SUNDAY, with Picture Magazine.....2.00 .50
Good Book Section.....2.00
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25
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Other countries, postpaid:
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Daily, without Sunday.....3.50 1.00
Sunday only.....2.00 .75

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (Foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.50.
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1916.

RETROSPECT AND FORECAST.

The election of Mr. HUGHES would be followed by an immediate attempt on the part of the Progressive leaders to control the Administration, to drive the old-line Republicans from the seats of influence, and through the legislative and Executive departments to commit the country to the policies and principles of the Progressive platform of 1912. Should they have the opportunity to make the attempt they will fail, but they will be strong enough to confuse the counsels of the Government at a time when it is going to be vitally important that there should be at Washington an Administration strong and resolute, unembarrassed by the strifes of faction. Within the limits of the next Presidential term peace will come in Europe and decisions of the greatest moment for the future of civilization, decisions in which our interest will be involved, our views and opinions will have to be consulted. It will be of evil augury for the United States, in whatever revolves its Government may have to take in respect to its future place among the nations, if at that moment there shall be dissension and discord in the high places at Washington.

The Progressive leaders will fail in their attempt because they have no party behind them, because the country is not behind them. There is an even better reason. They will fail because they will be a feeble folk engaged in an unequal contest with the immensely more powerful forces of the old Republicanism. Should Mr. HUGHES be elected, therefore, we shall see four years of reaction in legislative and Executive policy. What this will mean to the country and its people the least instructed observer of political events ought to foresee. Mr. EDISON said of President WILSON that when he blunders "he blunders forward." Mr. WILSON has, from profound and sincere conviction, fought out what is sound and best in the Progressive faith, in the principles of social justice, and has faithfully sought to give it force and effect. It is in that way that nations advance in the path of progress, it is in that way that the people become happy, contented, and prosperous under a Government that responds to their need and desire. Mr. HUGHES is reported to have said in Milwaukee that "the whole list of Democratic accomplishments must be wiped off the books for the good of the country." Lower tariff taxes, the coordination of the country's banking resources, the Child Labor act, the law that prevented the railroad strike, all must be swept away. The perils and disasters we shall invite by four years of reactionary legislation are plain to be seen. The risk is far too great for a wise and prudent people to take. If the end of the European war shall be followed by a period of trade depression the world over, and all great wars hitherto have been followed by trade depression, there will be unemployment, discontent, unrest throughout the country. The considerate and progressive policies of a President like Mr. WILSON would tend to allay unrest, to keep discontent within bounds. The reactionary policies of a Hughes Administration would dam up the rising tide until the impounded forces broke through all restraint and worked their will, it may be, in ways of overthrow and destruction. Has the country forgotten, it cannot have forgotten, that the spirit of discontent engendered by the distress following the panic of 1893 made Mr. BRYAN its voice, its exponent, its representative, and gave him 6,500,000 votes? The revolt and protest against a reactionary Hughes Administration might well take form four years hence in the candidacy of a La Follette, or for the fourth time of a Bryan, with only the remnants of the two old parties to oppose his election.

The Republicans in this campaign have chiefly made their appeal upon four issues, created or chosen by them. First, they attacked President WILSON'S course in respect to questions growing out of the European war. Consideration for hyphenate sensibilities has embarrassed them, but they have said something about the Lusitania, more about interference with American trade and American mails. This issue they have not pressed, they could not. They practically dropped it rather early in the campaign. They could not fool the voter about the policy of the President toward German submarine warfare, for it was impossible to conceal the great dominating, conclusive fact that Mr. WILSON had forced Germany to cease her lawless attacks upon Americans at sea. Campaign discussion of war issues won no votes for the Republicans.

Coming rather late in the campaign, but eagerly seized upon by the Republicans as an issue that might be decisive, the Adamson act establishing an eight-hour standard day for the operating forces of railroads for a time held the foremost place in their line of attack. That issue was soon abandoned. The country had come to understand that, however objectionable the apparent compulsion of Congress might be, the President performed a public service of inestimable value in averting the threatened railroad strike. The country came to see, furthermore, that the Adamson act was but a small part of the President's program of remedial legislation. The truth as to the manner in which the act was passed, and why, came also to be understood. The railroad Presidents wanted no legislation, the railroad brotherhoods were opposed to any legislation. Both wanted to fight. The men were ready for a strike, the railroads were ready to resist it, and each side, confident in its own strength, desired nothing so much as a trial of the issue. Mr. WILSON, the representative of the public, the third and most deeply interested party to the controversy, by his own suggestion, by his own act, forced a settlement, delivered the country from the peril and loss and the hardship of a suspension of railroad service. Mr. HUGHES himself, after a little experience in Ohio, reached the conclusion that the eight-hour law was not a good Republican campaign issue.

Third came Mexico. The Republicans have been vehement, bitter, indecently disregardful of the country's interests in a most delicate matter of foreign relations, and they have been more voluble and persistent in the parading of the Mexican issue than in the use they have made of any other. They have never pointed out to the people in what way they or anybody could have brought peace in Mexico, in what way they or anybody could have honorably adjusted our troubles with Mexico. Furtively and in out-of-the-way places they have made use of the comparison with Cuba. MCKINLEY'S achievement is Cuba, free and prosperous. WILSON'S achievement is Mexico, turbulent and poverty stricken. They have said that WILSON'S policy in Mexico has cost more American lives than MCKINLEY'S deliverance of Cuba. A perversion of truth so monstrous as that could never win an American vote. The comparison of the lives lost in Cuba must of necessity be with the lives that would have been lost in Mexico had we sent our armies there to conquer and pacify the country. And the Republican criticisms of Mr. WILSON'S course in Mexico have by compelling necessity made them advocates of war with Mexico. The American people, profoundly grateful to Mr. WILSON for having kept us out of war, out of the European war, out of war with Mexico, could not be successfully hoaxed by the false and hypocritical Republican denunciation of Mr. WILSON'S efforts to bring peace to the Mexicans by methods short of armed intervention.

The fourth issue of the Republicans, their supreme issue, is the tariff. The desire and the purpose to restore the exorbitant tariff taxes that brought great fortunes to so many men of that party, to restore the old relation between the Republican organizations and the protected interests, to rebuild and occupy the citadel of privilege—that has been the inspiring, uniting thought and ambition of the Republicans in this campaign. Reaffirmation of the old protection faith has filled the campaign chest of the Republican National Committee with the great fund it has so prodigally disbursed. The renewal of hope in the breasts of great interests has made the process of fat-frying easy and most fruitful. The novices of the committee may flatter themselves that they have had a dozen good issues, the old heads of the Republican Party, the men who gave it strength and dominance in the past, care nothing for Mexico, for the Lusitania, for the Adamson act. They have before their eyes the vision of a Ways and Means Committee room where their pleas and their commands will guide the pens that draft the new tariff bill; they know that if Mr. HUGHES is elected the White House will have an assenting occupant. The tariff is the bone and sinew of the Republican campaign.

How any Progressive, any sincere believer in the Progressive doctrines, can vote for Mr. HUGHES passes all understanding. We are told that the great mass of the Progressive Party of 1912 has returned to the Republican camp. That would be proof that the Progressive platform of 1912 was no covenant with leader or with people, that it was no declaration of faith, that it was hollow and false, a mask. It would disclose the millions who voted for Mr. ROOSEVELT, not as men devoted to a faith, to principles, but as a mindless mob madly following a leader, not because they cared for his professions, but because they were excited by his yells. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, dancing his wild rigadoons around the altar where he had deposited the Republican Party with his knife buried deep in its bosom, did undoubtedly have many followers of that temper. But it would be preposterous, it would be beyond human credulity, whatever the Progressives may have done in the State and Congressional elections of 1914, to assume that now in this Presidential campaign they can so far forget all their professed beliefs as to give their support to that one of the two candidates who is openly and visibly a reactionary, who was chosen and nominated by the old-line Republicans denounced by Mr. ROOSEVELT as crooks, burglars, and porch climbers, and who cordially return the dislike with which he honors them.

WOODROW WILSON has had to bear trials and anxieties greater than those that have beset any President since LINCOLN. There have been dark hours in the White House, dark hours for the country. There have been grave questions to determine, decisions to make involving the peace of the country, the security of the people. His great determinations he has had to make alone, for upon him rested the responsibility. What THIERS said of the Provisional Government of France while the German armies were still occupying French territory is peculiarly true of President WILSON—he is at the post, not of power, but of danger. With fortitude, with calmness, with wisdom, with a mind resolute to safeguard the honor and the peace of the country, he has in the noble spirit of devoted patriotism made his momentous decisions and done his duty as an American President. Not one word of praise or sympathy or consideration for the immense difficulties of his work has fallen from Republican lips during this campaign—only backbiting and assault, blame and ignoble misrepresentation. However, that matters nothing at all. This true man, this American, stands before the people fully revealed; they know him, they understand the high purpose to serve them and promote their welfare that has at every moment guided him in the performance of his tasks. They see him strong enough to rule and control a party somewhat new to power and often in need of firm guidance. They know, for he has given a thousand proofs of it, that their interests, the interests and the happiness of the common people, of the humblest, are uppermost in his thought, that he is quite beyond any suspicion or possibility of subordination to those other "interests" whose dominating influence in the counsels of the Republicans cost that party the confidence of the people.

Prophecy is vain, though at this moment it is profuse. No man can foretell what something more than 15,000,000 voters are going to do on Election Day. We see the confused movement of the surface currents, we cannot well know in what direction the deeps are moving. It has been a campaign of aroused interest, unusually stirring and intense. In our judgment the result will be determined by feelings and convictions deep in the hearts of the people that have found little open expression. But our confidence in the wisdom of the American people, in their capacity to see straight and true, in their profound sense of justice that would not withhold the due reward of faithful service, in their sure prevision of what the choice they make on Tuesday means to them and to the country, leads inevitably to the belief that they will re-elect Mr. WILSON.

THE ONE ISSUE BETWEEN SEABURY AND WHITMAN.

The structural weakness in Governor WHITMAN'S Administration, the irrefutable argument against his re-election, is his lack of ability and will to check extravagance in State expenditures. He had a noble opportunity to make his Administration memorable by resisting the importunities of the politicians and in fighting spendthrift appropriations by restoring, or bravely trying to restore, order and economy in State finance. He had not the talent, he had not the courage, he had a feeble velleity, not a strong desire, for financial reform. The little mistake of some $15,000,000 in his estimates which forced upon the State an unnecessary direct tax, was an index of his ability as a financier and an economist. He spoke some fine words about an executive budget, exhibited a sort of phantom budget. That apparition quickly faded. Swollen appropriations, responding to local and political demand, were voted by the Legislature. The Governor found them $7,000,000 too large, but ventured to cut them down by only a couple of millions.

This want of political courage, this willingness to please the party leaders and insure his political fortunes at the expense of the State, is unfortunately characteristic of Governor WHITMAN.

Is this extravagance to go on, is excessive expenditure breeding excessive taxation to be the policy of the State? That is the cardinal, the one issue between SAMUEL SEABURY and CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Every property owner, every renter, every taxpayer—and we are all taxpayers in effect, whether our names are on the assessor's list or not—has a vital concern in the reversal of the policy of waste at Albany. Property, real and personal, income, salary, are all too heavily mulcted already. If this taxnatism of the spenders is to be kept up for another term at the State Capitol, new taxes will have to be laid to pay the piper. Would the penalty for two more years of WHITMANISM take the form of a thumping State income tax on top of the enlarged Federal one, or would a big direct tax year by year be resorted to? One or the other would be inevitable.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

I want to see labor 100 per cent. satisfied.—Mr. HUGHES in Brooklyn.

As a 100 per cent. candidate, Mr. HUGHES could not be content that "labor" satisfaction should be less than 100 per cent. But he cannot be a believer in "class" privileges. When he has brought to pat the satisfaction of "labor," organized and protected, he will have a hundred, a thousand, other satisfactions to bring to par. Unorganized and unprotected labor, the great mass of labor, must be able to quote its satisfaction at 100 bid, 100⅛ asked. The hired man, the hired girl, all the help, Hiram on the farm and Hilda in the kitchen; clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, stenographers, office boys and office girls, elevator boys and grocers' boys, butchers and bakers and candlestick makers must be 100 per cent. satisfied.

And employers have the same right as employés. Everybody must have his 100 per cent. It will be a little difficult. The buyer of cotton cloth must have his 100 per cent. after the cotton planter in Yazoo County, his colored hands, his merchants and bankers and supply-sellers have had theirs, and the cotton mill nabob in Lawrence or Fall River and all his hands have had theirs, after railroad and steamship companies and all their employés have had theirs. No longer shall it be true that

The colored man picks the cotton,
And the white man gets the money.

Field hand and stevedore, spinner and weaver, rich man, middleman, poor man, every stage of process must levy its 100 per cent. of satisfaction. Mr. HUGHES has made "The House That Jack Built" a primer of political economy. With what a load of previous 100 per cent. satisfactions would that perpetual martyr, the Ultimate Consumer, be laden when the cotton fabric came to him, and who would guarantee his 100 per cent.?

It would be fascinating to follow the cattle on a thousand hills to boots and shoes, to tenderloins and chucks; to watch the beneficent manna of 100 per cent. distill from stall and tannery on shoemaker and butcher, restaurant keeper and customer, beltmaker and cat's-meat man. To trace a chop and kidney from the original wearer to the table were a happy task for a poetico-sociological economist. To survey the tree in its long education from forest to toothpick would be improving. But such labors of love are for inquirers with leisure. Today it is enough to marvel at the invariable accumulative 100 per cent. of satisfaction which Mr. HUGHES promises to think of when he is in the White House—the House That Jack Built.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

President HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORNE of the American Museum of Natural History explains in detail, in an interview reported in The Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES today, the need of the immediate construction of the southeast wing and court of the museum building on Manhattan Square. The plans for this handsome and commodious addition to the group of buildings already finished have lately been completed after four years of careful study. When it is finished, many of the valuable collections of the museum, which have increased greatly since the last building, the southwest wing, was completed in 1905, can be taken out of the storage rooms and placed on exhibition under suitable conditions.

The new wing will cost $1,000,000 and the Board of Estimate has lately voted in approval of the acceptance by the museum's Trustees of private subscriptions for its erection. Under the agreement of 1878 the city bound itself to provide the buildings as they were required by the growth of the collections, but the finances of the city at present do not justify a large expenditure for building purposes. The city, however, is not relieved by the recent action of the Board of Estimate of any of its responsibility in regard to the museum. There are many new units to be added before the institution can be housed according to the original plans. The wing now to be built will not nearly complete the southern half of the great structure; to do that much will cost nearly five millions more. Eventually the Natural History Museum will occupy all of Manhattan Square. That other parts of the structure may in time be built with private subscriptions is not unlikely. There has already been a generous response to the call for subscriptions. No man can have a nobler memorial than a unit of the American Museum, which already, in the richness of its collections and its educational value, outranks any similar institution in the world.

CURRAN SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Apart from the main issues involved in the Federal and State elections, the most important work which the voters of this city will be privileged to perform next Tuesday will be the selection of a President of their Board of Aldermen. There are two candidates for this office. Mr. CURRAN, nominated by the Republicans and Progressives, is the one who should be elected. Every independent voter should support his candidacy. Mr. DOWLING, his opponent, is a Tammany man who is personally unobjectionable, but of unquestioning loyalty to the organization, and his election would give to Tammany three votes in the Board of Estimate. Every voter who is really independent of partisan prejudices, every citizen who comprehends the need of preserving honest municipal government, knows the necessity of keeping the control of the Board of Estimate out of Tammany's hands.

But Mr. CURRAN is more than merely an anti-Tammany man. His best virtues are not negative. He has acquired in his service as an Alderman the experience required of a member of the governing board which is so important a part of the machinery of our Municipal Government. Among the Aldermen he has been an acknowledged leader. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, as head of the Curran Committee which investigated the Police Department in 1912, and as leader of the fusion majority, he has devoted all his energy and skill to intelligently directed labors for the good of the city. He is not a politician, he has represented the interests of all the citizens, and as President of the Aldermen and member of the Board of Estimate he could be relied upon to continue the work he has so ably begun, bringing to his new task accurate information, unfailing zeal, and a determination that the affairs of the city should always be administered with prudence and understanding.

It is difficult to see how any good citizen can fail to vote for Mr. CURRAN. His candidacy bears no relation to the partisan disputes of the general campaign. The only question involved is that of honest and businesslike government for this fast-growing city. His defeat would be encouragement for the worst elements in our civic life. His election would be an earnest of the desire of a majority of the citizens for the continuation of nonpartisan and efficient city administration.

JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS.

Judson D. Metzgar's Collection in the American Art Galleries.

The Judson D. Metzgar collection of Japanese color prints, now on view at the American Art Galleries, not only offers innumerable opportunities to the collector to fill in gaps with rare examples in satisfactory states, but affords the general public entertainment of the most extraordinary variety. As for the artists, if they know their chance, the gallery will be full of them. Nothing is stupider than to consider the vogue of the Japanese print at an end because WHISTLER is dead and the painters with high keyed palettes have the floor.

Go to the Water Color Club exhibition and look at the landscapes and river scenes by George Luks, then take the bus to the American Art Galleries and study Hiroshigi. The two artists would have shaken hands over their blue, and Hiroshigi would have shaken his head over modern pigments and Luks would have told him that he for one never used modern pigments in the modern way, but in his own way. Hiroshigi on the Sumida River and Luks on the Marne! Genius meeting genius.

There are others greater than Hiroshigi in the Metzgar collection, however. Moronobu is 200 years earlier, and his bold work in black and white makes color seem a superfluity. Kiyonaga, with his "Girl in a Black Hood on a Windy Day," is a master of rhythm. The fine and interesting examples are far too numerous for mention. The passing scene of pleasure and labor and vanity, religious observances, seasons, and times of day, streets and gardens and places of festival is more fully described than is possible in any but a large and representative collection of prints, and in a number of instances the mood of the artist approaches the high and reverent mood in which the nobler paintings of Japan were conceived, and to which the print maker seldom attains.

To Help French Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in your columns the other day under the heading "Promote French Farming" that a French commission has been designated for developing the use of agricultural machinery, would it not be a splendid opportunity for American charity to combine with another American trait, practicability, to raise a fund to purchase agricultural machines which would be lent for a nominal sum or even for nothing to French farmers. It would be the most practical and useful way of replacing French labor and teaching French peasants that in some cases one machine can do the work of a hundred men.

L. A. DUBB.

New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

THE BALLAD OF "EVERY DOGGEREL."

(Thersites Says.)

Where are they all who smote the lyre
And rolled the sonant "ah" and "oh"—
Where is that great Timothean choir?
Thersites says—"'Twas long ago.
Our ears those bardic strains outgrow!"
Thersites says—his mocking way
Thus to confound both high and low—
"Every doggerel has its day."

Where is the slender pastoral flute
That pleased the flock and sought no more,
Yet Summer moods of ours could suit?
That, too, was long and long of yore!
Thersites says—"Such ditties bore!
Now tune and time no more hold sway;
We'd not endure their simple score—
Every doggerel has its day."

Those homilists to whom we sat,
(And grew so wisecrs in Youth,)
Whose word we took on this and that,
Their rhymes the vehicle for Truth—
Have they, too, felt the Spoiler's tooth?
Thersites says—"They're gone to stay.
We are well quit of them, good sooth!—
Every doggerel has his day."

Where are those jaunty wandering ones
Who brought the chaunt and villanelle,
Who stepped in dreams from Southern suns,
And caught us in their woven spell?
(In Provence we, too, longed to dwell!)
Gone triolet—gone roundelay!
Thersites says—"Mere trick—a sell!
Every doggerel has his day."

L'ENVOI.

Seeing how Days and Bards depart,
Good Librevers, sing while you may!
But take Thersites' rede to heart—
"Every doggerel has his day."

EDITH M. THOMAS.

MR. HUGHES'S SILENCE.

Nothing to Offer on the Greatest American Problem.

Harvard University, Nov. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot vote for Hughes because I fail to find in his acceptance address or in his later speeches a single original idea concerning the most important problem of the past four years, namely, the relations between the American people and the people living under other flags. He has nothing new to offer on this large human question.

Take, for example, the case of Germany, where Wilson is said to have failed most dismally. As a matter of fact, Wilson has succeeded astonishingly in the main purpose of his negotiations. Germany has not repeated the Lusitania outrage, of which she was once so proud. But because this success was accomplished by a new method, without war, without even a break of diplomatic relations, Hughes can see nothing in it but a black stain on the honor of our country.

Or take the case of Mexico, where Wilson is said to have failed again. Leaving minor tactics out of view for the moment, what is the main strategy in the Mexican business? Throughout his entire Administration, what Wilson has sought to secure is a genuine belief on the part of the republics to the south of us in the disinterestedness of our attitude toward themselves and toward Mexico, and for the first time in history these republics have been able to co-operate with us in a friendly spirit of equality. There is a far-reaching policy at stake here, a triumph of infinitely more value to the Western World than the punishment of a few bandits or the exaction of vengeance for the lives of a few hundred Americans who have been caught in the Mexican turmoil. It is a triumph that cannot be won over night; but success would be worth a century. Blunders have doubtless been made in detail. It was, perhaps, ill judged to retain the Pershing expedition so long on Mexican soil; but in spite of all arguments the impartial observer cannot fail to see that the main purpose has been kept steadily and consistently in view, and the contrast between our treatment of Mexico and Austria's treatment of Serbia in a like case stands out unmistakably before the world, and especially before our Latin neighbors.

Now, what effect would Hughes's election have on this large human policy? Mr. Gregory Mason, in The Outlook for Nov. 1, while doing his best to discredit the Wilson Administration, gives us a good, first-hand picture of Mexican sentiment. On page 505 he tells us that the rank and file of the Mexican revolutionaries take it for granted that Hughes's election means for them an "obliterating war;" the four chief leaders whom he quotes as distinctly dissatisfied with Wilson's policy mention no specific cause for their dissatisfaction except the Pershing expedition, and even while they question the "doubtful friendship of Wilson," the only alternative that occurs to them is "direct aggression from Hughes." The whole tone of the Republican campaign has clearly been such as to convince the Mexican people that war is undoubtedly what will happen if Hughes is elected, and this conviction, even if happily not well founded, is of itself enough to undo all the work of the last three years.

In his attacks on Wilson, Hughes has not once broken the monotony of his dignified invective by a single courteous acknowledgment of the difficulties or partial successes of the President's labors, and yet in regard to neither Germany nor Mexico has he made a single new suggestion; not once has he allowed his vision to range beyond the limits of our own national interests; not for a moment has he seemed to grasp the one outstanding fact of the present day, that no nation can protect its own interests successfully by merely the old-fashioned methods of a "defensive war."

Wilson makes blunders, but he has a vision. Hughes is honest, but he has no imagination. Wilson may be a little ahead of his time; Hughes certainly belongs to the past.

EDWARD V. HUNTINGTON.

Mr. Schaap for Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Michael Schaap is a candidate for Congress against Mr. Chandler. You will remember Michael Schaap as that effective leader of a small Progressive group in the Assembly who did much to force the Democrats to pass Progressive legislation. He conducted himself at all times with dignity, poise and intelligence, and a high degree of public spirit. He was recognised by George W. Perkins and by Colonel Roosevelt as a distinct asset to the party. Mr. Schaap has accepted the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket and from independent voters of the neighborhood because he feels that Woodrow Wilson has carried out a very large part of the Progressive program and because he has resented the delivery of the party to a combination of plutocracy and pathological hatred of Wilson. His opponent, Chandler, was one of those who refused to table the McLemore resolution. He now admits that he was in error, but his attitude indicates that he misgauged public opinion and that he does not act from conviction. Mr. Schaap, as a member of Congress, would bring to that body a keen appreciation of the needs of the country, and he will be a very decided asset in carrying out the policies of the President. He has the indorsement not only of Democrats, but of independent Progressives and Republicans. He is very popular in his district, having carried it twice for the Assembly. He represents that group of public-spirited young men who have within the past eight years taken an active interest in politics, the type which should be encouraged. Chandler, his opponent, is a product of the old school, even though he professes to be progressively minded.

PROGRESSIVE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

"Dominant Americanism."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does this phrase, for which we are indebted to the 100 per cent. ex-Judge, mean? Dominant over what? Is Americanism to be dominant over hyphenism and O'Learyism? If so, has Hughes shown any sign of putting it there, or is he the man to put it there? Is it to be dominant over the nations at war? If so, it is quite a job that our Republican candidate proposes to take on his shoulders! Is it to be dominant over Mexico? That, of course, is possible, but hardly altruistic. I doubt very much if the American people ever want to see America dominant over Mexico or any other weak, torn nation.

So far as Americanism is to be dominant over America, we are all for that except the hyphenates and the O'Learyites. Brother Hughes and his party have no monopoly of that, and, please God, they never will have.

D. W. MULFORD.

New York, Nov. 3, 1916.

American Election Day in Cuba.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following Americans, resident in Cardenas, Cuba, vote for Woodrow Wilson for President: Elmer E. Hubbard, (Ind. Prog.,) J. T. Hall, (Dem.,) R. L. Whitehead, (Dem.,) J. B. Harris, (Dem.,) G. F. Meade, (Ind.,) J. Vedue, (Dem.,) George A. Brenners, (Ind.)

Of the ten Americans resident in Cardenas, three did not wish to vote, one is still undecided, one had not kept up with the campaign, and the other has been in Cuba six-teen years and has lost interest in politics at home.

ELMER E. HUBBARD.

Cardenas, Cuba, Oct. 31, 1916.

MR. HUGHES'S TRAINING FOR OFFICE.

His Career as Lawyer and Governor Not a School for the Statesmanship Required of a President.

By JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

New York, Nov. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a point about Mr. HUGHES that should be considered by any still hesitating voter.

Whatever may be the fine qualities of Mr. HUGHES—and they are many—he has neither the training nor the capacity needed for a broad-gauged, far-seeing, wise-acting, constructive-minded statesman.

Certainly not the training. He is that kind of a hundred per cent. man who so centres his mind on any particular undertaking he is carrying on that he can think of nothing else. This no doubt is valuable for a job in hand, but it does not afford training for a statesman.

When Mr. HUGHES was a lawyer he was a hundred per cent. lawyer, so devoted to his profession that he had neither interest nor part in the various movements of his fellow-citizens for the betterment of social and political conditions in New York City. Thirty years ago, when citizens without regard to party banded together to attack corrupt political machines, whether Tammany or Platt, and as the people of the Municipal League, Good Government Clubs, and Citizens Union waged warfare against them, Mr. HUGHES stood aloof. While we were making mistakes and enemies in our crude zeal for the betterment of politics, he was making money and fame in the practice of the law, blindly voting the Platt machine, in bland indifference to anything but being a hundred per cent. lawyer. So, when the Republican Legislature was forced by public opinion to investigate the insurance scandals and wanted a Republican lawyer of the highest standing, of undoubted integrity, and with first-class ability as an acute cross-examiner, and yet one who had never shown any disposition to kick over the party traces, it naturally selected Mr. HUGHES as its counsel. A better, abler, more pertinacious and acute lawyer it could not have found. He did splendid work, aided as he was by MILES M. DAWSON in the preparation of the case. We of the profession were proud of our brother. We had predicted for him a great career at the bar, and we were pleased to see how he was justifying our predictions. This experience, however, was not any training in statesmanship. The practice of the law, by itself, tends to sharpen, not to broaden, the mind.

When he left practice to take the office of Governor, as the merited reward for his brilliant professional efforts, he became a hundred per cent. Governor, zealous for the people's interests—so zealous that he had to break with the Old Guard which had made him the Republican candidate and which is now supporting him and with which he will have to break if he is elected as President. The members of the Old Guard may be supporting him with voices, but it is questionable whether they will do so with votes, knowing that he will treat them as President exactly as he treated them as Governor. This is to his credit, but his treatment as Governor showed him lacking in the qualities of statesmanship, because, as I happen to know, there were various things, which he could have got through by their aid, which he preferred to accomplish by pounding them before the public. He now tells us that his conception of the executive office is very different from that of Mr. WILSON; but when he was Governor his conception of that office was exactly the same as that of President WILSON—the only difference being in the realization of the conception by the two men. Each of them exemplifies a method of amputating a leg. Mr. WILSON does it with the dexterity of a surgeon. Mr. HUGHES with the cleaver of a butcher. He did good work as Governor, is entitled to great praise, but he did it in a way that did not train him to be a statesman.

When he left his Gubernatorial job for a place on the bench he became a hundred per cent. Judge, so absorbed in the study of past transactions between individuals, critically examining their doings, and passing judgment on them, that he had no time to study the great questions of statesmanship, which were then confronting the head of the nation, growing out of the Mexican and European situations. No doubt this fitted him to be a destructive critic of the past, but it was no training for a constructive statesman who has to take part in shaping the future.

When he left his job as Judge he became a hundred per cent. candidate, and has roamed up and down this country barking at the President; he has applied the trite advice of the English solicitor who wrote on the brief handed to counsel, "Defendant has no case; abuse plaintiff's attorney." He has followed that course in a hundred per cent. way. His training has fitted him, when he has no strong points of his own, to peck at what he thinks are the weak points in his opponent. This may make him a hundred per cent. candidate, but it is not the training for a statesman.

My guess is that he himself has so completely demonstrated to the people that he is an able, shrewd, learned, acute lawyer, without the training or qualifications for broad, constructive statesmanship, that on Nov. 7 they will vote to send him back to the practice of his profession, and again to become what he once was, a hundred per cent. lawyer, and they will retain in his present place the man who for three years has sailed our ship of state on so even a keel and on so direct a course that it looks as if it would make the peaceful haven where it would be, even though he has dissatisfied so many ardent pro-Allies on the one hand and pro-Germans on the other.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

WAS FRANCE AGGRESSOR?

A Further Discussion of the Charge of French Air Raids on Nuernberg.

Columbia University, Nov. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that you will be able to spare me a little further space upon the question whether or not French bombs did fall on Nürnberg on the 2d of August, 1914. It has more than a purely academic interest, because the allegation was one of the chief points in the "acts of aggression" to repel which the German Empire "considered itself in a state of war with France."

A day or two after the appearance of my letter of Oct. 18 I received from Professor W. A. Neilson of Harvard University a letter in which he suggested a possible solution of the mystery. With his permission I cite the following passage from it:

> I was in Offenburg, Baden, at the outbreak of the war, and on the day before the reports of the Nürnberg incident began to appear in the German papers I read, posted on a kiosk near the railroad station at Offenburg, a typewritten copy of a telegram, issued from the Reichspost, announcing the dropping of bombs on Neuenburg, a little town near Müllheim, on the Rhine. The next day the newspapers had the same dispatch, with the name changed to Nürnberg.

I have never believed the story of the bombs or of any of the other breaches of peace attributed to the French, since we know the extreme care taken by the Paris authorities to prevent any such occurrences by keeping the army ten kilometers behind the boundary line. But if the German attempt to fix a violation of international comity upon the French in order to give foundation for the cry "We are attacked!" centred at first around Neuenburg, for what reason was it changed into Nürnberg the very next day?

In my desire to preserve the neutral attitude of a historian, I have been at pains to find some German official rendering of the note presented by Herr von Schoen to M. Viviani; supposing—at a hazard—that a mistake in the name may have crept into the French and English versions. To find this is not easy; for although Germany is apt to pride herself upon her literary output—and indeed what she has printed and written about the war is by no means a small amount—she has been wonderfully chary of giving out documents relating to the beginning of the conflict. Her "Vorläufige Denkschrift und Aktenstücke" is a meagre pamphlet of 37 pages; while that of France contains 216 and that of England 194. But in Dr. Max Beer's "Die Europäischen Kriegsverhandlungen," (Berne, 1915, p. 354)—which looks very official—the words run "Ein anderer warf Bomben auf die Eisenbahn in der Nähe von Karlsruhe und Nürnberg." The same name is found in Dr. Edmund von Mach's "Official Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War," page 423—a book compiled for the express purpose of acquitting Germany of any false dealings, though written under the guise of a historical source book. In the German Chancellor's speech before the Reichstag on Aug. 5 he spoke of "French fliers dropping bombs as far from France as South Germany." Though the Kölnische Zeitung of Oct. 8 reported from München that the Bavarian Ministry of War for the time being doubted the report that fliers had been seen who had dropped bombs on the railroad tracks near Nürnberg, the Berliner Tageblatt of the same date knew better, and published a report dated Sunday, Aug. 2, 2:45 P. M., giving a statement authorized by the military authorities that French fliers on Sunday morning had dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Nürnberg. In addition E. Henry Lacombe in your issue of Oct. 30 (on the authority of Professor Thomas F. A. Smith) cites a Nürnberg paper, the Fränkische Tagespost, which during the whole month of August, 1914, knew nothing at all about the raid.

The question is pertinent. Why did the German Government change Neuenburg to Nürnberg; or, if it did not make the change, why did it announce something which was not based even upon "a scrap of paper"? Was it done in order to stimulate the war ardor in South Germany? Are the Germans always so "Wissenschaftlich" that they take about a year and a half to find out the truth, when it could have been known by telephone in a minute and a half? Some of my ninety-three colleagues at the universities in Germany needed a full year to see the error of their ways; and it took a like time before Deussuer's "Hymn of Hate" was disavowed. Professor Münsterberg has talked overmuch about the "service to mankind" which Germany is willing to perform. Is prevarication an integral part of "Deutsche Kultur"?

The Kölnische Zeitung, which is in no way a "gutter" newspaper, is frank enough to say: "Circumstances often compel us to swerve from the right path and to answer lies by lies. This is the only way to silence the liars. When our soldiers' strong arms have prevailed, we shall be glad to return to our habit of strict frankness."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Australian Vote on Conscription.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In coming through Montreal Tuesday I obtained a copy of THE TIMES containing an interview with an Australian assigning reasons why conscription was defeated. I appeal to you for space to contradict some of the most slanderous and untruthful accusations ever made against a people. He states that the I. W. W. made an effective fight against conscription, and that they were largely of American blood; that the politics of the extreme Labor Party is almost entirely in the hands of men from America. Then he proceeds to blame the Irish and the Catholics as well as the girls in factories, who he said opposed conscription because there would be no young men left for them to marry.

I am an American, born in Western New York, and have resided more than thirty-six years in Australia, and claim that there is not an American—known as such—among the 714 members of the fourteen parliamentary halls in Australia. In fact, the American population is very small and takes no part in politics. The feeling against Americans in certain quarters is so strong that an American wouldn't be elected as a pound keeper. But any club is good enough at times to hit America. As for the Irish or Catholic Party, they are about equally divided on the subject. Lest your readers may think that Catholics have not responded to calls for enlistment I will say that they have enlisted in proportion to population—their Bishops and priests exhorting them to respond to their country's call on many occasions. There are between forty and fifty Roman Catholic Chaplains with Catholic troops from Australia. From one Jesuit college in Sydney 157 ex-students have enlisted, and many of these have given up their lives in the cause of civilization. My own son, Lieutenant Frank M. Coffee of the Twenty-fourth Battalion, was among them.

As for the Australian young women being opposed to the young men going to war, I will say a contrary state of affairs exists—the young girls lead the men a terrible existence, snubbing those who fail to enlist, sending them white feathers, &c. The women of Australia are more patriotic and self-sacrificing than the men

STIVERS DEFENDS HIS MILITARY LAW

Says Statute Merely Conforms with Legislation Adopted by Federal Government.

GIVES STATE NO NEW POWER

Able-Bodied Men Always Subject to Draft by Both the State and United States.

Senator John D. Stivers of Middletown, author of the so-called Stivers Compulsory Military Service act which was adopted by the last Legislature and which has been the subject of much criticism and commendation in the present State campaign, issued a statement yesterday through the American Defense Society defending the law.

Senator Stivers points out that under the Constitution of New York all male citizens between 18 and 45 constitute the militia, and that up to 1848 there was in New York a system of universal military training, which required all men, not exempted by law, to devote three days in each year to military training.

He then refers to the military legislation adopted by Congress at its last session, which, among other things, provides for a substantial increase of the National Guard in the various States, the total strength of the New York Guard being under the new Federal act, 35,000 officers and men.

Senator Stivers then takes up the cudgels in favor of the law which bears his name. In part of his statement he says:

"In anticipation of this Federal legislation, the military law of the State, at the last legislative session, was amended by what is generally referred to as the Stivers bill. (Chapter 568, Laws of 1916,) under which the Governor is authorized, at any time, to call for such number of volunteers, in any city or town, as may be required to make up or complete the complement of organizations of the National Guard or naval militia, in conformity with any requirement as to strength which may be prescribed by the laws of the United States.

"The act further provides that if a sufficient number of volunteers are not secured to enable the State to keep up to its requirements under the laws of the United States, the Governor may direct his order to the Mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of any town, specifying the number required, and upon receipt of such order, the Mayor or the Supervisor, as the case may be, shall either accept as volunteers, as many as are required to make up such quota, or proceed with an enrollment of the reserve militia residing within the city or town, and to draft therefrom the number required.

"This feature of the Stivers law, providing for a draft from the reserve militia, has been the subject of considerable criticism by those who have failed to understand its purport, and the necessity, if New York State is to be in a position to do its part in the plan of national defense, to maintain the quota required by the Federal statute.

"The Stivers bill introduces no new policy into our military law. It makes no one subject to military service who has not, under the Constitution, always been liable to military service when necessity should require it.

"The draft provision is no new principle. The same method precisely has been incorporated in our military law since the adoption of the first Military Code and appears as Section 9 of the present military law.

"While it is most improbable that it would ever become necessary to resort to the draft in order to keep up the required number in our National Guard and naval militia organizations, it is essential, in view of the Federal statute requiring the force to be maintained at certain strength, that such a provision be incorporated in our military law; that the State should possess the means to enforce the fulfilment of its obligation, should the usual volunteer method fail in the accomplishment of that result. The State has never been compelled to resort to the draft in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace, but that the power to do so is, nevertheless, a most necessary provision of our military law, has never been doubted.

"The Stivers law applies the volunteer principle to the limit, providing that the Governor may call for volunteers in any city or town where additional forces are required. Upon failure to obtain the number required, the Governor then calls upon the Mayor of the city or Supervisor of the town for the necessary quota, and then the Mayor or the Supervisor may accept as volunteers as many as are required.

"It is only upon failure of the volunteer method that the wise precaution is incorporated in our statute providing for the application of the sovereign right of compelling its able-bodied citizens to render service in the defense of the State. The mere statement of the provisions of the act demonstrates its necessity. If the militia of the State fails to respond voluntarily to its obligation of service the State must possess the power of compulsion, and it is well that the method of applying it should be carefully prescribed and well understood.

"This is no new political maxim. The principle of compulsory military service is one of the oldest of our governmental system. All of the colonies, before the Declaration of Independence, had compulsory service. Washington declared this obligation the main pillar of a free State.

"No one who understands the purpose of this act can reasonably object to its provisions. The act is purely precautionary, co-ordinating our own military policy with the new National Defense act. It must be remembered that, under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has full power to provide for the organization of the militia. The States must conform. It is the part of wisdom and patriotism that the State should do its part in the scheme of national defense and should evidence its willingness to co-operate, by incorporating in its military statute authority which will enable it to do its full share in the face of any contingency which might arise."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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WILL HAVE TWO BEST MEN.

John Hanes to Wed Miss Agnes Mitchel at the Gotham Nov. 21.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Agnes Mitchel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel of Montclair, N. J., and John Hanes of North Carolina, which is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the Hotel Gotham, at 6 o'clock. Only the relatives and intimate friends are to attend.

The bride is to be attended by the Misses Priscilla Mitchel, her sister, and Lucy Hanes, a sister of the bridegroom. She will also have four flower girls.

Mr. Hanes is to have two best men, John Castles of Morristown, and Robert Hanes, his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel will entertain at the Gotham on Nov. 20 at dinner, followed by a theatre party, for about forty young people, including the bridal party.

VICE CONSUL LANGE WEDS.

U. S. Representative at Brusa, Turkey, Marries Miss Louise Piel.

Miss Louise G. Piel, daughter of Mrs. Michael Piel, and Erwin Lange, United States Vice Consul at Brusa, Turkey, were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 245 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Joseph Hoffman of Baltimore, Md., officiated.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Agnes Piel, as maid of honor, and her bridesmaids were the Misses Mathilda Lange of New York and Leipsic, Germany, a sister of the bridegroom; Edna Rompkins of Cambridge, Mass.; Clara Widdermann of Buffalo, and Marguerita Scnile. Romolo Fanciulli, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Mr. Lange and his bride will sail on Dec. 2 for Turkey.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

At the morning services today in St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant Street and Second Avenue, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse will lecture on the subject of William Vaughn Moody and his poet friends.

Contributors to the Montefiore Home, at East 210th Street, near Jerome Avenue, will meet today at 11 o'clock. The Directors will consider affiliation with the Federation of Jewish Charities.

The cornerstone of the addition to the Swedish Hospital, Rogers Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, will be laid at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The annual report of the Hebrew Technical Institute, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, shows an enrollment of 297 boys, eleven of whom are not of the Jewish faith.

The Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers will meet this evening at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Dr. Magnes will speak.

An address by Padraic Colum and a musical program will be presented tonight at St. Enda's Branch of the Gaelic League, at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street.

At the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street, ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon will lecture tonight on "The Menace of Mormonism."

Candidates for Congress in the Tenth District will speak under the auspices of the Civic Forum tonight at Public School 54, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

The annual meeting of the Emanuel Sisterhood takes place at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

A reception and dance for the Children's Paralysis Hospital Ambulance Fund will be held on Tuesday night at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street.

An exhibit of children's books, toys, games, pictures, and a child's room will be opened to the public on Wednesday under the auspices of the Ethical Culture School, 33 Central Park West.

The first of a series of lectures by Dr. Samuel McC. Lindsay, under the auspices of the New York School of Philanthropy, will be delivered at 4 o'clock on Wednesday at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

A reception at the National Arts Club on Wednesday will be tendered to Brander Matthews, John Burroughs, George W. Cable, Dr. John L. Van Dyke, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Will N. Harben, and Edwin Markham.

A musical and dramatic "revue" for the benefit of crippled children will be presented by the New York Philanthropic League on Wednesday night at Terrace Garden.

A farce under the auspices of St. Michael's Junior Holy Name Society will be presented in the church auditorium in West Thirty-fourth Street on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The eighty-third annual fair of the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn takes place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons at the Masonic Tiemple, Brooklyn.

The American Electro-Chemical Society and the Illuminating Engineering Society will meet in joint session on Thursday evening at the Engineering Building.

An entertainment to raise funds to provide refugee children with shoes at Petrograd, Russia, will take place in the Princess Theatre on Friday afternoon.

The public is invited by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society on Friday night to hear addresses at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street.

The Swedish Guild of New York will open a bazaar on Saturday evening in the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Swedish Home for Aged People on Staten Island.

The annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York takes place on Saturday evening in Townsend Harris Hall, 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

A "black and white ball" for the benefit of the Emanuel Sisterhood will be held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening.

Ex-President Taft will discuss the subject of "The Enforcement of a World Peace" at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

PROMINENT CITIZENS AID PREPAREDNESS

Naval Training and Power Craft Association Organized in This State.

TO BE CLOSELY AFFILIATED

Arthur Curtiss James, August Belmont, Jr., J. A. Barnard, and J. K. Bartlett Among Those Interested.

Two organizations to advance the naval preparedness of the United States have been incorporated in this State, one the Naval Training Association of the United States and the other the Power Craft Association of the Third Naval District of the United States. At the head of these organizations are some of the best known men in the country, among those who have had a prominent part in the organizations of the Naval Training Association being William Greenough, Francis H. McAdoo, Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, W. C. Booth, Oscar H. Cleveland, Junius Spencer Morgan, R. W. Emmons, 2d, John L. Saltonstall, J. H. Craig, and W. Frazier Harrison.

The Motor Craft Association, which came into existence at a meeting held in the Vanderbilt Hotel last Friday, and which is to be closely affiliated with the Naval Training Association, has been pronounced by officers of the Navy one of the most useful civilian organizations ever perfected in this country to afford civilian support in time of war to the active navy. Arthur Curtiss James is President of the association; the Vice President is August Belmont, Jr.; J. A. Barnard is the Treasurer, and J. K. Bartlett the Secretary. The Executive Committee is made up of Ralph Pulitzer, H. S. Beardsley, L. H. Dyer, E. S. Willard, and H. I. Pratt.

The purposes of the newly organized Naval Training Association as announced are, in part, as follows:

It has long been recognized that the preservation of peace and the defense of the United States against foreign aggression from across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans require the maintenance of adequate naval forces, including not only sufficient ships of war, but also enough competent officers and men to handle them. The personnel of the navy has been, and still is, wholly insufficient to man our effective fighting ships, and until recently there has been no authority of law for increasing the number or for the creation and enrollment of a naval reserve force. Commendable efforts have been made by those who are willing to the situation to avail of the services of civilians, who, by reason of their nautical or technical experience, may be or become fitted for useful service in the navy or in one of its auxiliary or administrative branches.

From Aug. 15 until Sept. 12, 1916, the Navy Department held the first naval training cruise for civilians on board the reserve ships of the Atlantic fleet, in which nearly two thousand men, drawn from almost every walk of life and from all parts of the country, took part. The success of the experiment has impressed upon these civilians that the necessity for naval preparedness is as important as the necessity for military preparedness; that naval preparedness requires most careful and extended training of the personnel of the fighting and auxiliary ships, and that further training cruises or other schools or camps for naval instruction should be held next year, and in succeeding years, and they have formed this association for the purpose of promoting and encouraging such naval training.

The Naval Training Association of the United States does not enter the field occupied by the naval militia. Naval militia organizations exist only in comparatively few localities, rendering it impossible for large numbers residing outside those localities to obtain the training so afforded. Most of those who took part in the naval training cruise of 1916 are men whose occupations and activities have made them unable to enlist in the naval militia and devote the time and painstaking service required by that organization. It is to meet the requirements of men who are unable to join the naval militia and who are nevertheless useful material for naval service that the association advocates naval training cruises, schools, camps, or other forms of instruction. One of the purposes of the association is to make use, as far as may be practicable, of the facilities of the navy for such training, including, if possible, the use of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and the several training stations, when not otherwise occupied, for the training of civilians, and it is also particularly hoped that a period of instruction may annually be held at which boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen may be afforded an opportunity for naval training.

At the meeting held in the Vanderbilt at which the Motor Craft Association came into actual existence among those present representing the navy were Commanders Charles P. Nelson, Louis A. Kaiser, and Robert K. Crank, and Lieutenants J. W. Wilcox and A. M. Cohen, all of whom commended the organization and pronounced that the movement was one which was bound to be of great benefit to the country and to the navy in the event of war.

The objects of the Motor Craft Association as stated in the meeting Friday night are as follows:

1. To unite all owners of power craft possibly useful in time of war; to stimulate and develop the building of such craft; to encourage their enrollment in the Navy Department of the United States and the participation of the owners thereof, with due preparation, in the annual manoeuvres under the direction of the Navy Department or otherwise.
2. To aid in all proper ways the training of such owners and the necessary crews in all matters relating to preparatory development in the efficient use of such craft for coast defense.
3. To stimulate interest in such association, preparation, and development by personal and united effort in all proper ways, generally throughout the United States, and particularly within the Third Naval District thereof.
4. To unite with other associations with similar purposes in order to advance the general objects of this association.

"We have just begun to prepare," said Commander Kaiser at the Vanderbilt meeting, "and, while I think we have been perhaps a little tardy in getting under way, I still hope that we are not too late. The Navy Department should in every possible way encourage such organizations as the Motor Craft Association and the Naval Training Association, and I believe that it will."

MISS ALEXANDER'S WEDDING

Daughter of C. B. Alexander to Wed W. W. Aldrich Dec. 7.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and Winthrop Williams Aldrich, son of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, will take place on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony is to be performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburgh, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett, pastor of the church.

Miss Alexander will be attended by her sisters, the Misses Janetta and Mary Crocker Alexander.

A reception for the relatives and intimate friends will follow the ceremoney at the home of the bride's parents, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Southern Society Ball on Thursday.

The New York Southern Society will hold a Suwanee Ball in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening. This is the society's first entertainment of the season. Two orchestras will play for the dancing, and supper is to be served at midnight.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Stuart G. Gibboney, Mrs. John H. Moore, Mrs. H. Grantland Rice, Mrs. Lindsay Russell, Mrs. W. F. DeSaussure, Jr., Mrs. Julian B. Beaty, Mrs. F. Graham Cootes, Mrs. Walter L. McCorkle, Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Mrs. Theodore H. Price, Mrs. William F. McCombs, Mrs. Ernest M. Stires, Mrs. Junius Parker and Mrs. John Randolph Paige.

Lam-Gradwohl Wedding Nov. 13.

The marriage of Miss Carrye Gradwohl, niece of Meyer H. Gradwohl of 500 West 111th Street, to Albert M. Lam of Philadelphia will take place at the home of the bride's uncle on Monday, Nov. 13. Only the nearest relatives and friends will be present.

Miss Ferris to Wed L. Enright, Jr.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adelaine Ferris, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ferris of New York and Babylon, L. I., to Louis Enright, Jr., only son of Colonel Louis Enright of Farmingdale, L. I. Mr. Enright is a graduate of Columbia University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Reis of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Reis, to H. L. Daingerfield of this city, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Daingerfield of Clark County, Va. The wedding is to take place on the afternoon of Nov. 22, in the chapel of St. George's Church, and will be small owing to mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Colon announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Retta Clark Colon, to Leicester Sterling Pettit, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pettit of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Orkin of 202 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Anna Raphael, to Irving Warshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barklage of 404 West Forty-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Barklage, to A. O. Sasse of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cohen of Yonkers, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Aimee Cohen, to Lester Wronker of this city.

Mrs. Caroline Stern of 231 West Ninety-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sara Stern, to John H. Lehman of Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Van Nostrand of Little Neck, L. I., announced yesterday the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Elmira W. Van Nostrand, to W. Royden Klein of Floral Park, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Emil Klein announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Claudia Klein, to Edgar L. Heilprin.

Mrs. Augusta Speiser of 138 West 117th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Speiser, to David G. Matslin of Brooklyn.

The engagement of Miss Amelia Goldstein, daughter of Mrs. Morris Goldstein of 61 East Ninety-second Street, to Dr. Emil Mautner of Newark, N. J., has been announced.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Chausson's Symphony and Beethoven's "Grand Fugue" Played.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra was at its highest level of achievement in yesterday afternoon's concert that marked the end of its present visit to New York. Dr. Muck was likewise in his best vein, and the performance was a memorable one. Likewise the program was of uncommon interest. It comprised Chausson's symphony, "Eine Faust Ouvertüre" by Wagner, Beethoven's "Grand Fugue" in B flat, Brahms's variations on a theme of Haydn's.

The symphony has been played here a few times, but it has not taken the place in the modern repertoire that its beauties entitle it to. It is noble and beautiful music, fitly to be placed among the finest products of the modern French school—not of the most modern, but of that which derives directly from César Franck. Yet there is no question here of imitation nor even of a dominating influence. Chausson's inspiration was his own; and this music has a peculiarly personal touch. The symphony is a real symphony; its structure is substantial; nor was Chausson afraid or ashamed to treat his ideas conclusively as musical ideas, and to evolve beauty and eloquence by symphonic development. It is notably fine in its orchestration. Chausson's orchestral color is of itself a means for creating a poetical and emotional atmosphere; and there are effects throughout the three movements that give him title of master.

Dr. Muck entered with obvious enthusiasm and warmth of feeling into the spirit of this work; and the performance was a glowing and profoundly beautiful one. It was particularly beautiful in its reproduction of the orchestral color, in its transparency, its subtle adjustment of the different planes and strata of the color scheme, and the unerring prescience with which the composer's melodic line was followed through it.

The performance of Beethoven's great fugue by all the strings of the orchestra was deeply interesting, and an extraordinary tour de force. It has been done here in this way before by Felix Weingartner. The piece was composed for string quartet, and was intended as the finale of Op. 130, from which place the composer ousted it in favor of a less exacting movement. Of course, it partakes of the qualities of his last style, and of what may be called its extravagance and recklessness. Beethoven made no such demands on the first players of any other even of his last quartets, as he did in this. Its difficulties are not only for the individual players, but still more for the ensemble. There are certain passages which seem almost impossible for even the most accomplished quartet players to make sound like much else than sawing wood, no matter what perfection of intonation or what subtly considered balance of the parts they employ in their task. The colossal spirit of the piece is too great for the fragile frame within which it is confined. The recourse to a string orchestra is obvious. This has much more justification than in any other of the last quartets, and its justification was established by the results of yesterday's performance. There are still great difficulties to be overcome, and the difficulties in ensemble are in some sense multiplied by the multiplication of the instruments. But when they are mastered as they were in this performance, the effect is superb. The piece now actually "sounds," and the rough places are made, if not plain, at least a good deal plainer. It cannot be said that the composition made a deep effect upon the audience, but the magnificence of the performance was promptly recognized and heartily applauded, so that Dr. Muck made the string players rise (those that were not already standing) to accept the applause.

GIVES $5,000 FOR PRISONERS

Relief Society Announces Donation from Mr. Schenck of Wheeling.

Mrs. Stella B. Dabney, at the Marlborough Hotel yesterday, announced that Otto Schenck of Wheeling, W. Va., had given $5,000 to the Prisoners' Relief Society, whose headquarters are at Huntington, W. Va.

"This is the largest gift the society has ever received," Mrs. Dabney said. "The officers are much encouraged, as they were hard pressed for funds to meet the great demands being made upon them. Applications are coming in from penal institutions all over the United States from men who want the society to place them in positions, according to the system which has been instituted by Mr. Dudding, and which is proving highly successful. The system includes an employment list of over 10,000 names of the leading firms of the country, all of which have agreed to employ applicants whom the society recommends."

Allies Costume Ball Committee.

The personnel of the Entertainment Committee in charge of the Ten Allies' Costume Ball, to be given in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, Nov. 28, has been announced by John Moffat, Chairman of the main committee. The committee members are Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Chairman; Miss Marie Wilborg, Otto H. Kahn, Rawlins Cottenet, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Charles B. Dillingham, Walter Wanger, Andres de Seguerola, Miss Constance Collier, and Carlos Salszedo. A series of tableux representing the national spirit of the Entente Allies and a pageant in which between 400 and 500 persons will take part, among them a number of famous vocal and instrumental artists, will make up the program.

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JEWS IN RUSSIA SEEK THEIR FRIENDS HERE

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Publishes Additional List.

MANY NEED ASSISTANCE

A Number of Missing Relatives in This Country Have Already Been Traced.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, of which Leon Sanders is the President, has just received from Warsaw, Poland, by way of Berlin, a number of urgent requests from Jewish war refugees for information of relatives and friends in this country. Present reports tell of great suffering in the western war zone, and thousands of unfortunate families are without proper shelter or food. The tide of war has passed and repassed, leaving them in dire distress. The finding of relatives here is of vital importance to those abroad, for often it means help that actually saves from death. The society has been unable to trace some of those wanted because of insufficient or incorrect addresses.

The list of persons sought, with their last known addresses, follows:

In New York City.

SCHLOME GOLDSTEIN, 1,821 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.
HYMAN NAJDITZ, 200 Seckman St., Brooklyn.
BORACH DAVID NOSCHBAUM, 1,676 Douglass St., Brooklyn.
HYMAN FRIEDMAN, 830 Jennings St.
SARAH SIDIR, 417 Kinderman Pl., Bronx.
D. FRIED, 614 Blake Av., Brooklyn.
SCHLOIME RASHKIN, 23 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.
MAX AISENBERG, 515 Hastings St.
MORRIS WEINBERG, 727 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
HYMAN GOLDWASSER, care of Solomon, 140 Forsyth St.
HARRY GROSS, care of Adler, 873 Freeman St., Bronx.
PINCUS ROSENBLOOM, care of Bruweman, 303 East Third St.
BORUCH COHEN, 196 Henry St.
THEADOR BURSTEIN, 654 Beck St., Bronx.
BENNIE FRIEDMAN, care of Stolman.
NOJACH TENNENBAUM, 102-104 Amboy St., Brooklyn.
ZISSEL SCHILLING, 514 East Twelfth St.
SIMON TAXIN, 139 Henry St.
SAM ANTWERP, 196 Moore St., Brooklyn.
CLARA KOSTIN, 60 Second St.
ISRAEL MORGENSTEIN, care Zelikowitsch, 35 Jefferson St.
SAM ZEIDMAN, 69-71 Montgomery St.
ABRAM SPIEGELMAN, 279 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.
JENNIE TRIZEWSKY, 117 Hester St.
ISSY WEINBERG, 342 East 110th St.
HARRY ZUBROWITZ, care Lichtiger, 59 Henry St.
SIMON REGNER, 426 East Sixth St.
BECKIE LICHTIGER, 59 Henry St.
MARY KRANTZ, 19 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.
NATHAN COHEN, 173 Columbia St., Brooklyn.
YANKEL RASCHAP, 17 Broome St.
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DAVID POLAWSKY, 514 Rice St., St. Paul, Minn.
— WEINSTEIN, 1,500 Seventh Av., Birmingham, Ala.
MEREL STEINMAN, 225 Lexington St., Newark, N. J.
GITEL ROBINOW, Wilton, Mass.
ROSE MARGOLIES, care Greenwald, 191 South William St., Newburg, N. Y.
A. J. BULKOWSTEIN, 214 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.
SAM ROSENBLOOM, Orangeburg, S. C.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds of Jewish War Sufferers also desires to find Mrs. Ida Rosenberg, whose address is given as 56 East 105d Street, and Sam Tolsky, said to live at 516 West 126th Street. Many missing relatives and friends have been found through similar lists published in THE TIMES.

NO BAR TO JUDGE'S PARTNER

Lawyer May Appear in Court When Latter Is Not Sitting There.

Justice Tompkins of the Supreme Court, in denying a writ of mandamus, has decided that a lawyer whose partner is a Judge may practice in the latter's court if another Judge happens to be sitting there, because then "it is quite obvious that he will be shown no special favors or have any particular advantage over any other attorney." The case came before Justice Tompkins through an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus in behalf of Albert C. Jordan and directed toward Judge Beall of the Yonkers Court of Special Sessions, who had refused to permit Jordan to appear before him on the ground that he was a partner of Tracy P. Madden, Acting City Judge. The decision is of interest to lawyers all over the State. In his opinion Judge Tompkins said:

"I can see no reason why the petitioner, Mr. Jordan, should not have the privilege of practicing in the City Court when the City Judge is presiding. Of course he cannot practice there when his partner is temporarily occupying the bench, but there is certainly no impropriety in his acting as an attorney of that court when the City Judge himself is holding court. I think that the following language in section 471 of the judiciary law, 'a law partner of, or person connected in law business with a Judge, shall not practice or act as an attorney or counselor in a court of which the Judge is, or is entitled, to act as a member,' refers to a Judge who at any and all times is eligible to sit as the Judge of the court, or as a member of such court, and does not refer to a special Judge, who can sit only during the absence of the regular Judge."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Result of STRAW VOTE

On the return from the dedication of the new cement road, known as the William Penn Highway, at Easton, Pa., last Thursday, there were about 350 men, "Cement Boosters," on the special train to New York. Mr. A. S. Brown, Jr., President of Brown's Letters, Inc., Boston, Mass., (Publishers of Advance Building Information,) took a straw vote, which resulted in 248 votes for Hughes and 92 for Wilson. An analysis of how these present voted in 1912 is shown in the following table:

TOTAL HUGHES VOTE—243

33	voted for	Wilson	in	1912
116	"	" Taft	"	"
78	"	" Roosevelt	"	"
17	failed to indicate vote in 1912			

TOTAL WILSON VOTE—92

62	voted for	Wilson	in	1912
10	"	" Taft	"	"
8	"	" Roosevelt	"	"
12	failed to indicate vote in 1912			

Owing to the fact that it was impossible to announce the result on the train, not having completed the tabulation, we are publishing the above figures for the benefit of the men present who expressed to Mr. Brown a particular desire to know the result.

HUGHES NATIONAL COLLEGE LEAGUE, 281 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Lest We Forget 1914

YOU know that business was good in 1912 and the early part of 1913. Woodrow Wilson and a Democratic Congress came into power on March 4th, 1913.

The Wilson-Underwood tariff bill was passed in October, 1913. Business immediately began to show signs of stagnation and recession.

In New York, Governor Glynn, when thousands were working for 10 cents an hour, sent a special message to the New York Legislature in which he said:

"Public attention has been forcibly turned to the fact that a large number of men are unable to find employment. During the past Fall and Winter the problem of the unemployed has steadily grown more acute. For the man who is not sincerely anxious to secure work the public has no sympathy. For the man who is anxious to work but cannot find employment the State has sympathy and a very real concern."

AT INDIANAPOLIS the Central Labor Union issued a circular, part of which is reproduced in the following facsimile:

STAY AWAY

Discourage All Who Are Thinking of Coming To This City.

Thousands of Men Are Walking the Streets Every Day Looking for Work.

AGAIN WE ADVISE YOU—STAY AWAY FROM INDIANAPOLIS.
Signed:
ARTHUR MILES, C. C. BARBER,
DAVID ERBLEDING, L. A. BARTH, Sec'y, Committee.
Approved by Indianapolis C. L. U. January 25, 1915, and ordered distributed. Labor papers please copy.

In Ohio, Governor Willis sent a special message to the Legislature, in which he said:

"I have no desire to dwell on the unhappy industrial conditions existing in Ohio and other States. Nevertheless the fact remains that thousands of able bodied young honest men and women are out of employment."

When this message appeared in the Ohio papers it was accompanied with the comment that the industrial conditions then prevailing were worse than at any time since the Cleveland panic of 1893.

Read these Headlines from New York City Newspapers:

(*New York Times, March 28, 1914*)
25,000 MEN DROPPED BY THE N. Y. CENTRAL
Falling Off in Earnings Has Forced Retrenchments Since Dec. 1, Hardin Says

(*New York Sun, Dec. 6, 1914*)
OUT OF WORK ARMY LARGEST IN YEARS
National Employment Association Reports Practically No Jobs to Be Found.
MORE MEN LAID OFF DAILY.
Railroads and Industrials Said to Be Planning Big Reductions.

(*New York Sun, Jan. 30, 1914*)
MAYOR TACKLES BIG "JOBLESS" PROBLEM
Mitchel Hears Suggestions at Conference on Unemployment.
MAY PICK ADVISERS
Guests of Municipal Lodging House Show Two-fold Increase in Year.

(*New York Times, Feb. 5, 1915*)
500,000 BUNDLES FOR THE JOBLESS
Headquarters of Mayor's Committee Swamped by Response to Appeal for Clothes.

(*New York Sun, May 17, 1914*)
NEW TARIFF HITS U. S. TRADE HARD
Exports Decline and Factories Slow Down, but Imports Jump.
TREASURY DEFICIT BIG.

(*Baltimore Sun, June 25, 1914*)
11,000 MEN LAID OFF
Cut at Locomotive Works Blamed On Rate Decision Delay.
HOURS OF WORK MADE SHORTER

The Sudden Change

The great European War began. The factories in Europe ceased making goods to be sold in America and began sending us orders for all sorts of war munitions. Our factories were speeded up, the unemployed were put to work, and within a few months all the industries of this country were humming.

The following table shows the enormous expansion of our business, *due wholly to the European War.*

EXPORTS	Just before the war Year ending July 1, 1914	Two years later Year ending July 1, 1916
Cattle, Horses and mules	$ 4,700,000	$98,800,000
Brass, Manufactures of	4,000,000	128,000,000
Breadstuffs	165,000,000	435,000,000
Aeroplanes and parts	226,000	7,000,000
Automobiles and parts	33,000,000	120,000,000
Cars, push carts, motor cycles, etc	51,000,000	167,000,000
Chemicals, dyes, acids, soda salts, etc	27,500,000	124,000,000
Copper to France, Italy and England	55,000,000	129,000,000
Explosives	6,000,000	467,000,000
Iron and steel	251,000,000	621,000,000
Firearms	3,500,000	18,000,000
Metal working machinery	14,000,000	61,000,000
Nails and spikes	2,500,000	10,000,000
Barbed wire and other wire	7,800,000	40,000,000
Leather and skins	36,500,000	80,000,000
Boots and shoes	18,000,000	47,000,000
Manufactured leather and skins	57,000,000	146,000,000
Condensed milk	1,300,000	12,000,000
Refined sugar	1,800,000	79,000,000
Wool, apparel and manufactures of	6,900,000	73,000,000
Zinc	406,000	45,000,000
	$747,132,000	$2,907,800,000

When This War is Over

every thoughtful man knows that Europe will no longer need to buy from us these quantities of goods. Therefore, the work required to make them will not exist.

Furthermore, the millions of men who are now in the armies of Europe will go back into their factories and again begin to manufacture goods to sell to us at prices based on low wages, just as they did during the few months after the passage of the Underwood tariff bill.

There never was a plainer proposition.

If on next Tuesday you vote for Wilson, you will vote in favor of restoring at the close of the European war the same industrial conditions in this country that existed at the time the war broke out.

If you vote for Hughes you will vote for a protective tariff that will prevent a return of such conditions. We are for the full dinner pail after the war.

We are for continuing the smoke from our factory chimneys when we no longer manufacture munitions. Our whole industrial fabric, in view of the flood of foreign products which will overwhelm us after the War, is

Read these Headlines from New York City newspapers:

(*New York Times, Feb. 20, 1915*)
PHILADELPHIA'S MANY IDLE
75,000 Out of Work, but Business Prospects are Improving.

(*New York Sun, Jan. 29, 1915*)
WOMEN OUT OF WORK PLEAD FOR CHANCE
Tell at Cooper Union of Conditions That Bar Them From Breadwinning.
THEN MARCH IN STRIKE.

(*New York Times, Feb. 3, 1915*)
325,000 MEN NOW OUT OF WORK HERE
And Most of Them Have Homes and Families to Support, Says Charity Association.
140,000 LABORERS ARE IDLE

(*New York Sun, Dec. 30, 1914*)
CITY CAN'T GIVE 600 SHOES TO JOBLESS MEN
State Law Keeps Feet of Some Unemployed From Being Nearly Shod.
OFFICIALS TO HELP GIVE WORK TO IDLE

(*New York World, March 4, 1915*)
POVERTY GREATER THAN IN 40 YEARS
Charity Organization Society Never Before Asked to Aid So Many Families.

(*New York Sun, Dec. 31, 1914*)
NEEDS OF JOBLESS CALLED DESPERATE
Henry St. Settlement Worker Tells Mayor's Committee of Terrible Conditions.
RELIEF PLANS ADVANCED.

As Insecure as a Ranchman's Cabin With an On-coming Prairie Fire

Vote for Hughes!

Republican National Publicity Committee

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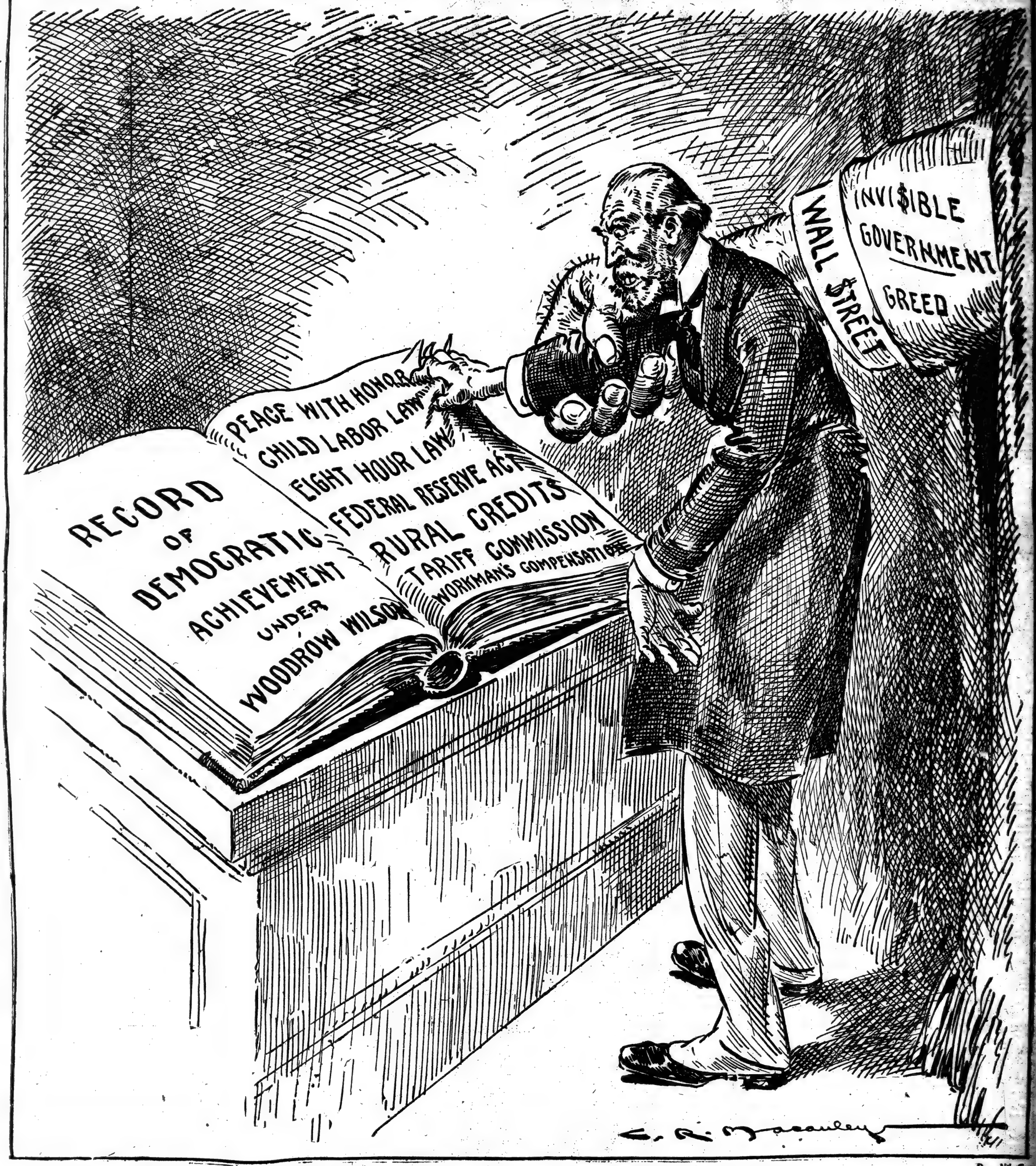
HIS MASTER'S HAND



Dem. Nat. Com.

"The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books"—Charles E. Hughes in his Milwaukee speech.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Zeppelins and Aeroplanes.

M. W.—Can a Zeppelin fly faster than an aeroplane?

No. Fast aeroplanes make as much as 120 miles an hour. Zeppelins have been reported with a flight as fast as 60 or 70 miles an hour.

The Caillaux Affair.

E. C. P. E.—The sensational part of the "affaire Caillaux" was the murder by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the French Minister of Finance, of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, on March 16, 1914. She was tried and acquitted. M. Caillaux immediately after the shooting resigned his portfolio. But the "affair" itself of course goes back several years. Joseph Caillaux became Premier of the French Republic in July, 1911, and his Cabinet vigorously supported "the old conservative parliamentary order." His attitude toward the striking railroad employes in France was hostile, and won him the antipathy of the Socialist Deputies; in addition he was severely censured for his secret conduct of the Franco-German negotiations regarding Morocco; and the attacks and criticism on these two points were so severe that he resigned with his Cabinet, Jan. 10, 1912. After a short time he remained out of public life, but in the Cabinet formed by Doumergue he again, (for the fourth time,) became Minister of Finance, taking office Dec. 8, 1913. He had scarcely held this portfolio for a month before Calmette began to attack him, in a campaign to drive him from office in disgrace. Clamette charged that Caillaux had used the influence of his office as Premier to obtain large campaign contributions; that he had brought about the postponement of the trial of Henri Rochette, indicted for swindling, in order to enable him to flee the country; and that while pretending openly to support the income tax he had connived to defeat it. As evidence on this last charge a letter purporting to have been written by Caillaux in 1901, when he was Minister of Finance in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, was published in Figaro March 13. The editor also threatened to publish letters written by Caillaux to Mme. Caillaux when she was the wife of another man. Mme. Caillaux went to his office and shot him. In her trial she testified that she had been afraid her husband himself would kill his enemy. At the outbreak of war M. Caillaux was assigned to a small position in the French Army organization, and Mme. Caillaux is said to have engaged in relief work.

West Point Parades.

RAYMOND A. LEGGETT.—On what days and at what time do the West Point cadets parade?

From Oct. 1 to March 15 the West Point cadets have dress parade on Sundays only, at 4:15 P. M. From March 16 to Sept. 30 parade is held at 5:15 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, (except holidays,) and at 4:45 on Sundays. At this season inspection of the corps, which is a similar ceremony to parade, is held at 1:00 on Saturdays.

The Scotch-Irish.

L. C. B. HILL sends the following in additional reply to C. M. L., who asked for information about the Scotch-Irish:

The term "Scotch-Irish" implies not the amalgamation of distinct Scotch and Irish families, but, like Anglo-Saxons and Indo-British, simply that the people of one country were transplanted or immigrated from the country of their birth to that of another. Religious or political rule was the main factor. Thus a colony of North Scotch went over into Ireland during the religious troubles of Great Britain from the reign of Henry VIII. and continuously to the time of William III.

There were direct descendants of Scotch parents on both sides who came to America from Ireland, who claimed still to be Scotch; others married into Irish families, and their children were the Presbyterian Scotch-Irish that first settled in the backwoods of Virginia in the seventeenth century.

The New York Arsenal.

C. E. M.—Will you kindly answer the following:

1. Is the New York Arsenal on Governors Island managed independently of the War Department?

2. What system of accountancy, if any, is employed in examining the books of the arsenal?

3. Do the civil service regulations apply in appointing the foremen for the Ordnance Department?

1. No.

2. The accounts are examined by the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., and also by an officer of the Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

3. Yes.

Sermon Influencing Lincoln.

G. H. sends the following:

In answer to R. W. Peatross's inquiry regarding sermon that influenced Lincoln, a booklet published for free distribution by George H. Baker, President Railway Educational Association, Brooklyn, some years ago, entitled "The Religion of Abraham Lincoln," refers therein to the sermon of Dr. Peter Akers, Aug. 11, 1837, entitled "The Dominion of Jesus Christ," and which is said to have influenced Lincoln greatly.

Godfrey de Bouillon.

MRS. G. A. sends the following additional information for E. D., who inquired about Godfrey de Bouillon:

According to Appleton's Encyclopedia, Eustace II. of Boulogne married a sister of Edward the Confessor. Guizot calls her the Lady Goda. From these accounts it is evident that Godfrey de Bouillon was a nephew of Edward the Confessor and a descendant of Alfred the Great, (see Guizot's History of England, Volume 1, Chapter IV., Page 78.) However, Fletcher does not mention the Lady Goda in his book on royal descents.

Legal Holidays.

G. B. S.—There is no national holiday in this country. The legal holidays in New York State are: Jan. 1, New Year's Day; Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday; Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, (all the States;) May 30, Decoration Day; July 4, Independence Day, (all the States;) First Monday in September, Labor Day, (all the States;) Oct. 12, Columbus Day; First Tuesday after the first Monday in November in years in which elections are held, General Election Day; Thanksgiving Day, usually the last Thursday in November, (observed in all the States, though not a statutory holiday in some;) Dec. 25, Christmas Day, (all the States.)

British Prisoners.

C. C. S. sends the following:

If H. G., who wishes to know how to help her brother, who is a prisoner in Germany, will write to Fane Sewell, Spadina and College, Toronto, Canada, she will find out. He is the Secretary and manager of a bureau which works through another bureau in Switzerland.

The Allies in Greece.

J. E. P.—The "right of occupation" by which the troops of the Allies landed at Saloniki and made that port a base of operations was granted first by a treaty between Greece and Serbia at the close of the second Balkan war, under the terms of which Serbia received certain leasehold rights in the Greek port; and second, by the consent asked, and received, of the Greek Prime Minister.

Lord Derby's Recruiting System.

L. H. K.—It was announced on Oct. 5, 1915, that the Earl of Derby had undertaken the direction of recruiting in Great Britain, at Lord Kitchener's request. The "Derby scheme" rested on the system of intrusting the entire business of recruiting to civilian organizations instead of to the military authorities as hitherto; and on sending personal letters to every eligible man. The married and unmarried men were divided into two groups. The bachelors were to go first, and the married men later, according to age. By announcement of Oct. 20, 1915, it was urged that all should enlist at once, but that those wishing to remain at their ordinary business until actually needed should not be called to service until the need arose; they should, however, be subject to the call when it came. Every one was to be allowed a fortnight to settle his private affairs.

The Lusitania "Warning."

A. H. W.—How many hours before the scheduled sailing of the Lusitania on her last voyage was a notice posted in the New York papers by authority of the German Government warning American citizens or other neutrals not to book passage on the liner as it was to be sunk?

The German Embassy's "warning" was first published in the morning newspapers on May 1, the day that the Lusitania sailed on her last voyage. The boat was scheduled to leave at 10 o'clock that morning. Owing to delay in taking on the passengers of the Cameronia, however, she did not actually leave until about 12:30. Your understanding of the terms of the German notice is not strictly correct, as it made no mention of the Lusitania by name and did not therefore state that it was to be sunk. The wording of the notice was as follows: "Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk. Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D. C." The notice was published again on May 8, the day after the Lusitania was sunk.

The United States and Belgium.

CONSTANT READER.—Is, or was, the United States bound by treaty to preserve the neutrality of Belgium?

Your question is somewhat ambiguous. If it means, as we assume that it does, "Is, or was, the United States bound by treaty to fight to defend the neutrality of Belgium?" the answer is no. The United States was not a signatory to the Treaty of 1839. If you mean to inquire, on the other hand, whether the United States is bound by treaty to respect and hold inviolable the neutrality of Belgium—and of every other neutral country—then the answer is, by The Hague Convention, yes.

"Bully Beef."

FRANK HANSON sends the following derivation of the British Army slang, "bully beef":

"Bully beef" is a corruption from the French "bouilli" (boiled.) During the Spanish-American war it was referred to as "embalmed."

British soldiers (least apt among the present fighting nations to pick up another language) call the French "bouillon" "bully broth."

A War-Relation in France.

H. F. P.—Will you please explain the new war-relation in France of "marraine" and "filleul"—godmother and godson? How did it originate, and what organization is in charge of it today? If a "filleul" is killed in battle is his "marraine" officially informed?

The idea of the war godmother and godson in France originated with a French newspaper, and since then has been carried on by many organizations in France and in the United States. The society "Mon Soldat" is probably the largest organization in America through which one can secure a "filleul." Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, Chairman of the American Girls' Aid for the collection of clothing for victims of the war in France, tells us that she has been able personally to find a good many godmothers for soldiers in the trenches through her acquaintance with officers in charge of various regiments who wrote to her mentioning several soldiers who could be helped in this way. The idea is to establish a personal relationship, through kindly letters, gifts, and a friendly interest generally, with soldiers who are not able to communicate with their families, or who are in a condition mentally that may be helped by receiving letters and small gifts; the benefit is thus both moral and physical.

The marraine would not be notified of the death of her filleul until letters written by her, received in his department, were returned to her, with a notice that her soldier was killed. No official notification would be sent to her.

Soldiers' Deaths.

H. F. P.—How are relatives in France notified of soldiers' deaths?

The immediate families are notified by telegram. Official lists are also published by the War Office.

For French War Orphans.

C. B., Jr.—The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans aims to raise $120,000,000 for the care of war orphans in France, as an expression of the gratitude of the American nation to France for the aid given in the American war of independence. When the first announcement of the society's organization was made, Oct. 14, $125,000 had already been subscribed by the founders, and the needs of 200,000 children were already known; the society had more than 100 "charter members" at that time. The plan, as announced then, is to organize the whole country State by State; the headquarters will be in New York, but there will be a committee of seven resident in Paris. The general manager of the society is Clyde A. Pratt, Executive Secretary of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, and the present headquarters of the society are at 44 Wall Street. The other officers are: President, William D. Guthrie; Vice Presidents, James Stillman, J. Pierpont Morgan, Ambrose Monell; Treasurer, Thomas Cochran; Secretary, Snowden A. Fahnestock. Many prominent men are on the list of Directors and Honorary Vice Presidents.

The Appam.

CHARLES A. GIBSON.—What is the present status of the Appam?

The Appam case has been appealed We quote our latest dispatch from Norfolk, Va., under date of Aug. 8:

"Counsel for the German Government in the case of the prize ship Appam, which was awarded to her British owners by a recent decision of Judge Waddill in the Federal District Court here, today filed a formal petition for appeal to the Supreme Court, which was allowed.

"A supersedeas bond for $3,000,000 required by the court was given, signed by Lieutenant Hans Berg, the prize master, who brought the vessel here, and E. H. von Schilling, the German Consul. It was furnished by five American bonding companies, who divided a premium of $20,000."

Mail and Money to Russia.

MRS. A. W.—The Russian Consulate, 23 Washington Square North, New York City, transfers money to Russia for Russian subjects, but does not undertake the sending of private mail.

Distribution of Armenian Funds.

X. X. X.—Your questions as to the distribution of funds for the Armenians and assurances that the money given reaches the victims who need it are answered by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, as follows:

"All our funds are cabled to the commissions in the Caucasus and Persia and Constantinople and Beirut, which are made up of tried and trusted men whom we know and who personally spend the money for food, clothing, cattle, seeds, &c., and distribute to those who are in need. No doubt there are isolated cases where those who received assistance were robbed, and there are also instances where it is thought wise to give aid not only to Armenians and Syrians, but to their neighbors without regard to religion. It may be said incidentally that all those commissioned receive allowances from the mission boards, and are receiving no salary from the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Their necessary expenses are, of course, paid."

Protests for Armenians.

X. X. X.—Why has our Government not protested against the massacre of Armenians?

It has. The United States Government, through the embassy in Constantinople, has made several emphatic protests in view of the treatment of both Armenians and Syrians.

The Defense of Liege.

P. W. J.—The siege of Liége, concerning which you inquire, began Aug. 4, 1914. Liége fell Aug. 7. It was defended by the Belgians alone. Just what effect Liége had upon the war as a whole is not certain. It is extremely probable, however, that the delaying of the Germans at the point by the Belgians' stubborn resistance, and at Namur and the other places in Belgium where the invading army was held up for a time, spoiled the entire German campaign. For France was thus given time to ship her forces and rally to meet an attack coming from a quarter which had been unexpected. Naturally, the French had been massed on their own frontier, not expecting an attack through Belgium. The Belgian resistance gave them time to shift.

The dates of the first attack on Verdun are not clearly known; it began, however, about the 18th of September and lasted until about the end of the first week in October. The German forces were not, to quote your question, "deflected from Liége to Verdun." There were two entirely different armies. The army which struck at Verdun was under the command of the German Crown Prince. The Liége army, after the fall of Liége, marched on to Namur and into Antwerp and Brussels, then came down and fought the battle of the Marne.

The defense of Liége was in charge of General Lehman. The German army north of the Meuse was under General von Kluck, but a special coalition of three army corps for the siege of Liége had been formed under General von Emmich.

Lord Kitchener.

L. H.—Lord Kitchener for the eight years before he was appointed to one of the two majorships of Egyptian cavalry (1874-82) was chiefly engaged in survey work and civil organization in Palestine and Cyprus; from 1870 to 1890 he had a brief residence at Erzerum as Vice Consul at Anatolia. During his years of service in North Africa his knowledge of Arabic was one of his greatest assets.

The Brusiloff Drive.

L. H.—General Brusiloff's great drive began June 4. Lord Kitchener perished June 5. The drive thus began before Kitchener's death, not after as your question implies.

English Poet Laureate.

E. S.—Who is Poet Laureate of England?

Robert Bridges.

The Corcoran Art Gallery.

INQUIRER.—The founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington was William Wilson Corcoran, whose private collection, presented to the City of Washington in 1869, formed the nucleus of the collection, and who also gave the gallery an endowment of $900,000. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1798, and educated at Georgetown College. He became an exchange broker in Washington and in 1840 formed a partnership with George W. Riggs. At the time of the Mexican war Corcoran took a large share of the Government loans, and his financing of these was so skillful as to lay the foundation of a large fortune, which he expended with great generosity. He founded the Louise Home for Impoverished Gentlewomen and Oak Hill Cemetery at Georgetown as well as the Corcoran Gallery, and made liberal gifts to educational and benevolent institutions. A more complete sketch of his life may be found in "A Grandfather's Legacy," a book published in Washington in 1879.

The Ems Dispatch.

V. J. S. and L. D. di P.—The history of the famous Ems dispatch, with the texts, may be briefly given as follows:

Isabella, Queen of Spain, deposed in 1868, formally abdicated June 25, 1870, and the Spanish throne was thus left vacant. On July 5 the foreign Governments were notified and the fact was generally made known that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, evidently with the approval of the King of Prussia, had consented to become a candidate for the vacant throne. The announcement, of course, created intense excitement in France. Seven days later the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's candidacy was made public.

The next day, July 13, the French Ambassador, Count Benedetti, forced himself upon the presence of the King of Prussia at Ems and insisted that the King make a formal and specific declaration that no Hohenzollern Prince would be permitted to accept the throne of Spain. The King declined to listen to such demands and broke off the interview, and when the account of what happened was sent to Bismarck, it was with permission to "use" it. Bismarck used it by giving to the press features of the French demand, with the result that the Germans were inflamed against France, France declared the nation insulted, and war was declared. The details are shown in the texts, which follow:

This is Abeken's telegram of July 13, 1870, to Bismarck:

"His Majesty the King writes to me: 'Count Benedetti caught me on the Promenade and importunately requested me to authorize him to send a telegram at once saying I bound myself not to consent to the Hohenzollern candidature should they recur to it at any future time; this I declined, and rather sternly at last. One cannot enter a tout jamais into such an engagement. I, of course, told him that I had no news but as he got his from Paris and Madrid sooner than I did, he must understand that my Government was taking no part in the matter.'

"Since then his Majesty has received a letter from Prince Karl Anton, His Majesty had informed Count Benedetti that he was expecting news from the Prince, but, having regard to the above reasonable demand, his Majesty resolved on the advice of Count Eulenburg and myself not to receive Count Benedetti again, but merely to send him a message by an Adjutant to the effect that his Majesty had now received from the Prince the confirmation of the news which Benedetti had already received from Paris, and that his Majesty had nothing further to say to the Ambassador. His Majesty leaves it to the decision of your Excellency whether this new demand of Benedetti and our refusal to comply therewith should not be forthwith communicated to our Ambassadors and to the press."

Transformed by Bismarck, the telegram read as follows:

"After the news of the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern had been officially communicated by the Spanish Government to the French Government, the French Ambassador in Ems nevertheless demanded that his Majesty should authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty pledged himself for all future time never again to give his consent to the Hohenzollerns resuming their candidature. His Majesty has thereupon declined to receive the Ambassador again, and has informed him through the Adjutant that he has nothing further to communicate to the Ambassador."

The reference, if you wish further details is: Barrett-Lennard, Mrs. Charles Edward, and M. M. Hoper. Bismarck's Ems: The Life of Heinrich Abeken; George Allen & Co., London, 1911. Pages 253-254.

Record in Eggs.

A. R. WILSON.—What is the record of Lady Eglantine for egg production?

In the year Oct. 13, 1914-15, Lady Eglantine laid 314 ega. This is said to be the nearest to an-egg-a-day of any hen's record.

The Eugenics Record Office.

M. A. T.—The Eugenics Record Office was organized in 1910 by Charles B. Davenport with funds provided by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who has remained the principal patron of the work. It has also received generous support from John D. Rockefeller. The office is at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Mr. Davenport is resident Director, Alexander Graham Bell is Chairman, and H. H. Laughlin Superintendent. The purposes of the office are "to serve eugenical interests in the capacity of repository and clearing house, to build up an analytical index of the traits of American families, to study the forces controlling and the hereditary consequences of marriage matings, differential fecundity, survival, and migration; to investigate the manner of inheritance of specific human traits, to advise concerning the eugenical fitness of proposed marriages, to train field workers to gather data of eugenical import, to maintain a limited field force actually engaged in gathering data for eugenical studies, to co-operate with other institutions and with persons concerned with eugenical study, to encourage new courses of eugenical research and education, to publish the results of researchs, and to aid in the dissemination of eugenical truths."

A Hoosier.

JAMES SUMMERS.—According to the Standard Dictionary, the word "Hoosier" is properly applied to either natives or inhabitants of the State of Indiana. The origin of the term is not known.

David's Mother.

D. F.—Who was the mother of David? I can only find it stated that he was the son of Jesse.

The name of David's mother is unknown.

England, Ireland, and the Pope.

GRIFFITH PRICHARD.—I am told that title to the ownership of Ireland was given to England by a certain Pope centuries ago. I find no record of such a transaction. Can you tell me something about it?

In 1154 Henry VI. of England procured a bull from Pope Adrian II. authorizing him to proceed to Ireland "to check the torrent of wickedness, to reform evil manners, to sow seeds of virtue." In order to avoid the appearance of holding Ireland by the authority of the Pope, Henry VIII. of England changed his title from "Lord of Ireland," previously held by the King of England, to "King."

"Funeral Rings."

A. D.—"Funeral rings" or "memorial rings," for the history of which you inquire, were largely made in the seventeenth century. They contained the name of the person and date of death, enameled in black and white, and were often very elaborate in form. A not uncommon design was that of a skeleton bent along the hoop, holding a coffin, which formed the bezel.

Record American Imports.

W. H. W.—What was the largest year for importation (values in dollars) in the history of the United States?

The fiscal year which ended June 30, 1916, with imports of $2,197,863,540, as against $1,893,925,687 for the 1914 fiscal year, the previous record.

Nero's Fiddling.

S. F. S.—The expression, or story, of Nero fiddling while Rome burned, had its origin in the old story that the Emperor forbade the flames of Rome to be put out, and went to a high tower, where he watched his city burning and sang verses to his lute "Upon the Burning of Old Troy."

The Declaration of Independence.

L. B. S.—Will you please tell me the location of street, and house where the Declaration of Independence was written?

Records state that the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson at his Philadelphia lodgings, the house of a Mrs. Clymer, at the southwest corner of Seventh and High Streets.

Armies at Outbreak of War.

G. A. McLAURY.—The figures you ask, of the estimated army strength at the outbreak of war, are as follows: Germany, peace strength, 870,000, war strength, 5,400,000; France, peace, 753,486, war, 5,300,000; Russia, peace, 1,500,000, war, 5,400,000.

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HUMANITY—AND YOUR VOTE

By HENRY FORD

IN this great crisis of our country I am more interested in measures than in men, I am not interested in parties at all. But measures can only be put into force through the men in office. We must therefore make a choice of the man and men who will put the measures in force.

In the first place we should guard against Wall Street influences again securing the control of our government. They have been rooted out during the last four years, and they are working hard to get back.

The eight-hour day should be extended to all our industries where possible. Women should be given the rights which in justice belong to them. For years the argument has had some force with me that women should be discouraged from working in factories and stores, and hence, they have been discriminated against in wages, but I have slowly come to the settled conviction that this practice has been unfair, because equal work deserves equal pay. Hence, all women in our employment who do equal work shall receive equal pay.

I regard war as the greatest curse of mankind—that it has done more to retard the progress of the race and its material well-being than any other single cause. We want to see war abolished and we believe it can be done, and we must try to choose the man for the head of our Nation who will do the most for these ends.

ALTHOUGH NOMINALLY A REPUBLICAN ALL MY LIFE, I AM FOR WILSON, AND URGE MY FELLOW CITIZENS TO STAND FOR HIM, BECAUSE OF HIS POSITION ON THESE AND OTHER GREAT QUESTIONS, BECAUSE HE HAS KEPT US OUT OF WAR AND HAS DONE MUCH TO BRING ABOUT THE REMARKABLE PROSPERITY WHICH WE ENJOY, AND BECAUSE WALL STREET IS AGAINST HIM.

He is entitled to be rewarded for his great service to mankind, and the only way we can reward him is by giving him the opportunity to be of still greater service.

The greatest reward for doing a good thing is the privilege to do more, that is why Mr. Wilson wants to be re-elected; in other words, to be paid for what he has done by the privilege of doing more.

I have much admiration for Mr. Hughes personally, but he is surrounded, influenced and advised by nearly all the evil influences of selfishness and greed which I feel have retarded our progress for so long. I fear his election would restore the old crowd to power and put back the cause of humanity for fifty years.

In my mind, the most undesirable citizen in the world is the man who will buy another man's vote, and the next most undesirable is the man who will sell his vote—because he not only injures himself and his family, but the community at large.

I AM FOR MR. WILSON BECAUSE WITH A WORLD AT WAR HE HAS KEPT US OUT OF WAR. ALL OTHER GREAT NATIONS ARE BEING CONSUMED AND DESTROYED BUT WE HAVE PEACE WITH HONOR, AND OUR BOYS ARE AT HOME. SPECIAL INTERESTS ARE DEMANDING WAR AND THE PRESIDENT IS BEING CRITICISED WITH MANY WORDS, BUT STRIPPED OF ALL UNNECESSARY WORDS THEIR REAL COMPLAINT IS THAT HE HAS NOT PLUNGED THE COUNTRY INTO WAR FOR THEIR PROFIT.

There has been much talk of the attitude of the so-called "hyphenates." To my mind these are merely sentimental Americans, men and women who, like myself, have a feeling of love for the place of their birth. My observation has shown that among the best of Americans are these citizens.

To all these let me say: I know from many conversations with Mr. Wilson his absolute neutrality among all the nations at war, his intense devotion to peace, his deep desire to serve all the peoples of all these countries impartially. Any single act apparently against any one of these countries, is made only in pursuance of his duty as President of the United States and his duty to mankind.

I know positively he bears no ill will to Germany or to England, or France, or Austria, or any of those countries at war, but he does understand and is opposing that invisible government, that unseen hand which caused this war. I believe those same selfish forces that caused the war are opposing the President's re-election.

I AM FOR WILSON because he caused to be passed a large number of wise and humane laws, most of which had been promised by the politicians of both parties for many years without fulfillment.

No one class has been favored, no one disregarded. He has served the United States as a whole.

Among these laws are:

THE FEDERAL RESERVE LAW, which wrested from Wall Street its monopoly of finance, released credit, forbade usury and dispelled the fear of money panics which hung over every business. It has done away with the concentration of money in the hands of a few men in Wall Street, and distributed it among twelve Government controlled reserve banks throughout the country. The passage of this law alone, from the viewpoint of the honest business man, should entitle Woodrow Wilson to re-election.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAWS—The eight-hour day issue has suddenly sprung into great prominence.

I say to you from experience and not from guess work, that the eight-hour day will help both employers and employees. We have had the eight-hour day in force in the Ford factory for nearly three years and it has been a complete success from every point of view.

I AM FOR WILSON because he favors the eight-hour day. The President has declared that he is in favor of the eight-hour day in all kinds of business, except a very few in which it is impracticable, as for instance, farming.

The President has been criticised for the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, which applies to railroads, but that law averted the wholesale ruin which a universal railway strike would have brought. A strike had been ordered. It meant the closing of factories, violence and the enforced idleness of millions of persons and the loss of millions of dollars. Neither side to the struggle took into consideration the one hundred million people who would have to bear the burden. Every business man in the country was trembling with fear. The President acted as the representative of all the people and the strike was prevented and the principle of an eight-hour day endorsed. Seventy-four Republican Congressmen voted for the bill and no word of protest came from the Republican candidate, although the law was under consideration for several days.

Mr. Wilson showed great wisdom and courage in preventing this strike, which would have paralyzed the nation.

The Commission which has been appointed to study the effect of this law will, I hope, report that with increased efficiency the railroads will not need higher rates. But in any case this action is, I believe and hope, the first step towards the government ownership and operation of railroads.

THE RURAL CREDITS LAW, under which the farmer is enabled to borrow long time loans on small payments, at low rates of interest; and it promises an annual saving of $150,000,000 to farmers who were formerly the hopeless victims of loan sharks. These rural credit banks are now being established by the Commission in various parts of the country.

THE CHILD LABOR LAW, which prevents employment of young children in factories and stops the coining of dividends out of the lives of little children. There is no factory and no institution that can possibly give any care equal to a mother's care.

A WISE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW, providing compensation to those injured while in the service of the government, which measure will lead to "safety first."

THE LAW CREATING THE NON-PARTISAN TARIFF COMMISSION, which will go into effect very soon, and which has taken the tariff out of politics and placed it in the hands of a commission of different parties, so that tariffs can be altered as conditions change.

THE GOOD ROADS LAW, which provides $75,000,000 for improving highways throughout the United States under adequate safeguards, which will facilitate transportation. This will help the country feed the city.

The farmer will be greatly benefitted by not being compelled to waste his energies on bad roads. Fruits and vegetables today are rotting on the farms from lack of good roads.

THE INCOME TAX LAW AND THE INHERITANCE TAX LAW, which readjust the burdens of taxation, compelling the wealthy to bear a fair share of the load which has hitherto rested all too heavily on the backs of the poor.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION LAW, which provides an annual appropriation for the direct education of the farmer, in order that the farms of the land may be worked with greater efficiency and upon a sound and scientific basis and produce larger crops for the benefit of all our people.

THE ALASKAN RAILWAY LAW, which provided a railroad built and operated by the government, and which has opened up the resources of that great territory in the interests of the PEOPLE, not for the benefit of the few.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION LAW, which creates a non-partisan Board to arbitrate commercial disputes, to prevent unfair competition and to stand as a barrier between the consumer and extortion.

THE GRAIN ANTI-GAMBLING LAW, which provides better grain storage facilities, and enables the farmer to obtain certificates on which loans may be secured. He is thus enabled to borrow on the products of his labor—and is not compelled to sell during unfavorable times.

THE SAFETY-AT-SEA LAW, through the passage of which ships now carry more life-saving equipment, and the general living conditions of sailors at sea have been improved.

THE COTTON FUTURES LAW, which prevents gambling in cotton in stock exchanges and establishes standards for cotton. I hope the President will find some way to pass a law to prevent all speculation in stocks.

THE CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST LAW, which does away with interlocking directorates, prevents railway looting, ends the abuse of the injunction, and declares the great truth that a "Man's labor is not a commodity but a part of his life."

THE ABOVE RECORD OF PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION in the interest of all the people and not of the few, far excels any ever before known in our history.

THOMAS A. EDISON SAYS THAT PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN CONGRESS, BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, HAVE ENACTED MORE LAWS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE IN THE PAST THREE YEARS THAN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS IN ALL THE TIME IT WAS IN POWER; and it is because of these laws and his leadership in the interest of all the people that the President is being fought by the special interests, by every master of Wall Street, every monopolist, every munition maker, every man with a special interest to serve. No business man should oppose Wilson because Wilson is the greatest friend honest business ever had in the White House.

GREAT PROSPERITY COVERS THE LAND AS NEVER BEFORE, LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE IS ASSURED A PROPER REWARD. THERE ARE NO BREAD LINES, AND EVERYBODY IS EMPLOYED THAT WANTS TO BE. OUR PEOPLE ARE CONTENTED, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY. WHY SHOULD WE MAKE A CHANGE?

In order to carry out his work President Wilson will need the co-operation of a Congress thoroughly in accord with his own far-seeing policy. It is our plain duty as voters to send back to Congress the right men, irrespective of party, to assist the President in the great tasks that face him.

HENRY FORD.

POLITICAL PROPHETS HAVE LOST HONOR

Their Solemn Predictions Have Been More Often Wrong Than Right.

SOME VERY WILD GUESSES

Samples of Strange Political Judgment from Washington's Time Down to 1908.

OF all classes and grades of prophets the man who foretells election results is the most cocksure. Taking the soothsayer of politics chronologically, he was in distinct evidence during the months preceding the selection of George Washington as Chief Magistrate. Looking back, it seems rather absurd, perhaps, to think that the Father of His Country might have failed to be the choice of the electorate of the new Republic. And yet bitter and positive predictions were made that he would not receive the necessary vote. He was slurringly termed the "Stepfather of His Country" by Virginia enemies. Pamphlet writers were scurrilous beyond belief. They declared he could not be elected because he had stolen money from the public treasury during the Revolution.

The first Presidential election was held Jan. 7, 1789. On Christmas Day, 1788—this could be called election eve at that time, for mail by stage coach was sometimes weeks on the way, according to distance to be covered—Samuel Armstrong of Charleston, S. C., an ardent anti-Federalist, wrote thus to George Clinton of New York, a candidate for Vice President, in opposition to John Adams of Massachusetts, who was Washington's personal choice:

I write betimes that you may know the inclinations of many such as are known to both of us with respect to this business. Washington may seem the giant, but he is the giant that a David can easily slay. You should be that David or else I know not the times. As surely as you shall cause it to be known that you would serve best the chief officer rather than the second in command, you shall see that the boasted strength of the Federalists shall vanish like frost in the sun. Washington cannot win. He is too much besmirched. Stand forth and you may be chosen. Either you or some good Republican will be chosen. The temper of the country shows it. Stand forth, I say, and let you be the man.

George Clinton "stood forth." Or rather he stood sixth in the vote of the first Electoral College. The three ballots cast for him came from the State of Virginia. South Carolina, where Samuel Armstrong was supposed to know the temper of the electors, cast seven ballots, her full vote, for Washington. Clinton himself aspired only to the Vice Presidency.

In the Presidential election of 1796, when John Adams, the Federalist, and Thomas Jefferson, the Republican, were rival candidates for the high honor, one of the most sanguine prophets of the defeat of Adams was Aaron Burr. His prophecy had weight, for he was a most astute politician and was already pulling the wires that made him Vice President, and all but President, of the United States the next general election. To William Pinckney of Savannah, Ga., he wrote on Oct. 15, 1796, which was the eve of election for that time:

I counsel you to give your best expressions to the conviction that Jefferson will be the man. (The successful candidate for the Presidency,) Adams is no longer carried close to the bosom of Washington. I have it from sure tidings in Massachusetts that his people there will no longer endure him. If there be any certainties amid the vicissitudes of political life, you may be assured that Adams cannot be elected.

But Adams received seventy-one electoral votes and won. Burr, however, was not as cocksure as many others. Jefferson received sixty-eight votes in the Electoral College, a beat of only three. As Burr said afterward, had Washington been dead his prediction of Jefferson's success would have been fulfilled. It was universally known that Adams was a close friend of the retiring President.

The two great orators of the nation—Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Henry Clay of Kentucky—were both the subjects of enthusiastic prediction by admirers who were cocksure. Clay was thrice a nominee for President, first as an individual candidate in 1824, next as the candidate of the National Republican Party, as it was then called, in 1832, and later as the choice of the Whig Party, in 1844. Daniel Webster was nominated by the Whig Legislature of Massachusetts in 1836.

On Nov. 1, 1832, five days before the Presidential election, Robert Meriweather, a politician of considerable repute and influence in Baltimore, wrote to James Barbour of Richmond, Va. Barbour had served as Permanent Chairman of the convention that nominated Clay. The letter said:

Be not deceived by reports that appear to make Jackson and his ticket a certain victor. Those who maintain this have not been among the people who are outspoken against the President's notorious shortcomings. Maryland will give her full ten votes for Clay and Bergeant. Just so sure as the sun rises and sets next Tuesday just so sure will the defeat of Andrew Jackson be.

But Andrew Jackson received 219 electoral votes and Henry Clay only 49. Clay was also beaten over 150,000 in the popular vote. Maryland gave 5 of her votes to Clay, 3 to Jackson, with 2 not cast.

There was no greater admirer of the genius of Daniel Webster than Jacob Gunning of New York, a man who had learned what he knew of politics at the feet of Aaron Burr. He had an advisory hand in the action of the Massachusetts Legislature nominating Webster, and he believed he knew how to manipulate things to win the great orator the coveted prize. The following letter to Webster indicates what he thought could be done:

I urge you not to admit to our friends the apprehension expressed in your letter of the 4th inst., (Nov. 4, 1836. The Presidential election was held Nov. 8.) New York will stand for Van Buren when the first gun is cocked, but at the second discharge she will shoot with us. You have the fourteen votes of Massachusetts herself objected. You will have the forty-two votes of New York after their first casting for Van Buren. This will turn the tide, and our bark will sweep on to victory. You will sleep in the White House come the night of March 4 next. I will stake my life on it.

Daniel Webster received only fourteen votes of the 294 entitled to vote in the Electoral College. It is not recorded that Gunning paid forfeit with his life as he offered. It was a Van Buren year. Four years later, and twelve years later, predictions of success for Van Buren came to the same disappointing fruition.

The year of 1860, the year that saw Abraham Lincoln elected President in a contest where three other nominees were pitted against him, was brimful of cocksure predictions. Two letters are extant that reek with prophecies as to the defeat of the great Abolitionist. Philip McChesney, known even in those days as a man proficient in political methods and organization plans such as made Quay famous a quarter of a century later, was for William H. Seward, although from Pennsylvania. He had the foresight to realize that the favorite son of his State, Simon Cameron, would not last more than one ballot in the convention, and he believed the Seward star would immediately rise. Here is part of a letter McChesney wrote to James Prentice Dayton, a relative of William L. Dayton of New Jersey, who was a contestant for the nomination in the Republican Convention:

I addressed an assemblage of Republicans at Harrisburg last night, [Nov. 3, 1860,] and what I said then I can in truth and confidence repeat to you now. Seward could have united our party and our country even on the slave question. There is not the slightest chance for the election of Abraham Lincoln. The country will not tolerate the elevation of such a man to the Chief Magistracy. It is far better for us to vote for Bell and Everett. I hear of thousands who have declared for them. Lincoln cannot win. We have to use homespun at times, but not all the time.

And about Stephen A. Douglas, who was Lincoln's Northern rival at the polls on the Democratic ticket? Herschel V. Johnson, his running mate, made a speech a few nights before election, and in the course of his peroration (at Montgomery, Ala.) said:

Stephen A. Douglas is a man for whom any Southerner may be proud to vote. If there be those here who feel they must always be with the victor, let me say to them that Douglas will go to the White House as surely as the coming of the next crop of cotton. You cannot stop the cotton, and you cannot stop Douglas.

After the election of 1864 had been decided, Lincoln is reported to have remarked that it wasn't a wise thing to swap horses in the middle of the stream. But how about before the Presidential battle? There was nothing cocksure about "Old Abe," but even as a mild prophet of elections he was a total failure. A passage in a letter he wrote Aug. 23, 1864, proves this:

This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to co-operate with the President-elect so as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterward.

Yet Abraham Lincoln received 212 electoral votes and George B. McClellan 21. Even the Army vote showed only 33,748 for McClellan, the supposed idol of the soldier, as against 116,887 for Lincoln. The martyred President was as poor a prophet as the rest of them.

The Presidential election of 1868, with U. S. Grant pitted against Horatio Seymour, seemed such a one-sided battle (as we look at it now) that we wonder how the Democrats had the temerity to name a candidate. And yet there were men willing to "plank" their money on Seymour. The New York Tribune on Monday, Nov. 2, 1868—the eve of election—has this:

Enough said! The sports give it up that Grant must be our next President anyhow, although, according to The Sunday Mercury, there is plenty of betting at the Astor House at even money. The odds as reported to us, however, have been $130 to $100 on Grant.

On the night before the Presidential election of 1896, James K. Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said regarding the election of William Jennings Bryan:

This has been the people's fight and not the politicians. The people will be sure victors. The people are for Bryan, and he will be the next President of the United States.

The betting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on election eve was recorded as 4 to 1 on McKinley. Senator Charles L. Guy placed several sums on Bryan and laughingly declared that the odds indicated nothing as to the victory—"why not take the odds if they are offered?" The returns showed McKinley a winner by an electoral vote of 271 to 176 for Bryan.

On the Monday night preceding the Presidential election of 1900 there was no end of predictions, characteristically cocksure, that Bryan would win. Chairman Jones was again busy. He said:

The Democratic Party has appealed to the reason and conscience of the people, while the Republicans have appealed only to passion and prejudice. I have not the slightest doubt the Democratic Party has won.

At Democratic headquarters former Governor Stone asserted: "The Republicans know they are beaten. Bryan will be elected. There is no doubt about it." Richard Croker was much in evidence during that campaign. The same election eve he said: "Bryan will carry this State. I will be very much surprised if he does not have 80,000 plurality in Greater New York. He will also carry Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois." Bryan did not carry a single State that Croker predicted he would. The total electoral vote was: McKinley, 292, and Bryan, 155.

In 1908, when Mr. Bryan ran for the third time, the cocksure attitude of his supporters had not died, by any means. The candidate himself on the night of Nov. 2, the night before election, gave out this statement of terse confidence: "Our fight is won. We've got 'em beaten." Norman E. Mack, who is supposed to be somewhat of a fox when it comes to political knowledge, had this to say the same evening:

I was never so sure of anything in my life as I am that Mr. Bryan will be elected. There will be a landslide for him from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Republicans have been asking about the silent vote. They will hear from it now, and Bryan will have 330 out of 483 votes in the Electoral College.

Bryan's electoral vote was 162 and Taft's 321. Both predictors are alive and hearty and ready to predict again.

Coming to the last Presidential election, there were any number of cocksure Republicans to speak their minds. Charles D. Hilles, who ought to know a political thing or two, had this remark to make:

There can be no doubt with regard to the outcome. Nothing short of a political revolution can place the election of Mr. Taft in jeopardy. The Colonel has made a spectacular fight, but it will avail him nothing. We shall surely win.

Wilson received 435 electoral votes, Roosevelt 88, and Taft 8.

POLITICAL ORATOR NOW IN HIS GLORY

Every Shade of Opinion Loudly Proclaimed on the City Streets.

LITTLE GOOD HECKLING

Crowds Seem Willing to Pass Over What They Do Not Understand.

IF the spirits of Sophocles, Plato, and Aristotle were to rise from out their graves and pass over this city of ours any evening between the hours of nine and eleven during the weeks immediately preceding our elections they would raise their spectral hands, not in horror at the decrease of popular interest in legislation and legislators, but in pleased surprise at its growth. Where the Greeks had their comparatively few honored orators we have a multitude of locally famous spellbinders who ask nothing but a soap box and a street corner in the way of speaking accessories.

At one corner a big frock-coated figure, its left hand resting in a dignified position in the bosom of its coat, its right working up and down with a regularity that defies all laws of incessant motion, oratorically booms forth the virtues of the Democratic Party. "The party of the people"—only he calls it peepul—"the party whose measures, social and industrial, were passed with the one thought of the poor enslaved worker. The party that follows the dictates of its illustrious sons, Jefferson and Jackson, two Democrats whose names shine with a burning light on the pages of our glorious history." All with a boom, a roar and an insistance that has an effect akin to that of thunder and cannon.

At the next corner one gets the same theme, but with a different accompaniment. Again it is people, people, people, but this time it is with a blare of trumpets, a crash of cymbals, and a dash of fire. The kind of talk that stirs one on to action, action of any sort, so long as it is the expression of the awakening of dormant powers. The speaker here is a lean, sallow youth, with the fire of ardor and belief in his eyes burning every bit as red as the tie on his gray flannel shirt. A Socialist, of course. Full of conviction himself, his words tumble out, fearlessly and hectically imploring, demanding, citing, questioning, asking for one thing only from his audience, their own salvation—as he sees it. "Only when you will come out of the apathy that surrounds you, only when you will come to a realization of what you as an organized power can accomplish, only when you will arise, man to man, and fight shoulder to shoulder, only then will you be given the rights that are your birthright."

What rights? And what birthright? Nobody asks, nobody knows.

A heated conversation then ensues between a dyed-in-the-wool Grand Old Party man and a dyed-in-the-blood Socialist, the one staid and portly, the other nervous and thin. The words, "what we have done in the history of the nation" are confronted with "what we will do to the history of the nation when we get the chance," the latter none the less impressive, though flavored with a perceptible touch of the foreign. An invitation to go and hear his man speak is accepted by the little dreamer who lives in the hope of things to come and lets the things that are slip by him. Again the "my people" strain is heard. Again it is "what we have done for you." In proof of the last statement comes a list of legislative acts in which the workmen's compensation and child labor laws are mentioned with an aplomb and weight as if the man who happened to be in power when they were passed had been the first to whom Divine power had shown the necessity of such legislation.

Another corner of the street was presided over by a woman, who spoke not in the interest of suffrage, although she stood up stanchly for it when questioned about it, but in her desire to see "the right man in the right place," as she put it. The crowds, amid roars of laughter which were stemmed by some few who came to see her given a fair deal, facetiously agreed with her. They even expanded on the subject for her. When she could again make herself heard she vouchsafed the information that she stood for industrial justice. She was convinced that the man she was supporting was the only man who could further her cause.

Perhaps she was right. Perhaps she did have a message to give. She had studied her little speech, the same as the man on the opposite corner had, and she had to go through with it. But she reckoned without her audience.

When she mentioned one law that showed her candidate's fitness for office, two, which on the surface disproved her statement, were thrown at her. A man might have held his ground, might have passed it off with some bit of repartee, or pompously come out with the statement, as so many of them do, "I refuse to be questioned. If you want to listen to me, you may remain; if not, leave the audience." But she was a woman and true to the popular conception of the same—nervous. What's more, her hair was red; as a natural result of all of which she tremulously directed her chauffeur to leave, amid the good-natured laugh of the crowd.

Which adds weight to the statement made by a prominent Englishwoman that Americans have not yet reached that stage of knowledge of politics where they submit to heckling. So little faith has the average speaker in the intelligence of his audience that he considers questioning, a healthy desire of the individual to have things proved to him, a personal affront. Too often swallow what it pleases him to give you, root and all, or you get out.

The corner left vacant by the woman was not deserted long, however. That the newcomer was popular was manifested by the round of applause that greeted him. His train of cheering followers, strongly resembling the ancient peripatetic schools of philosophy, made up for the lack of the automobile horn that heralded the approach of the others. It was not until he was up on the soap-box that he laboriously carried with him that one could come to a full appreciation and understanding of his popularity.

The most liberal calculation could not give him more than twelve years to his credit. At that, he was small for his age, being only about 4 feet 5 in height. But his oratory had a flavor of which his competitors could not boast. It was art, pure and simple, the art of mimicry, and he had it down to a fine point.

It bore traces of the pompous Democrat in his dignified black; it showed signs of study of the gesticulating Socialist; it bore witness to the fact that he had been an interested listener of the inspired Republican. And last, he showed a keen appreciation of the breaking point of a woman's nerves. All of which put together resulted in as stirring a bit of declamation as any spellbinder could ever be guilty of.

He gave facts, he gave issues, he used the popular, "Shall the people rule?" It was not until he was seriously heckled by one of his own kind that he dropped the cloak of the orator and became the indignant little street urchin. Then it was: "Don't you guy me. If you think you can do better, come up here on the box. I'll give you a chance to talk if you want to. You just come ahead and see what you can do.",

With the exception of the last, all the speakers are typical of their individual groups. With the change of section, however, is added the change of atmosphere in the audiences. An open-air meeting on the lower east side has a charm all its own; a similar meeting on Mott Street is equally though differently fascinating. At the former the voice of the orator is heard only when he has succeeded in establishing his ascendancy over the raucous notes of the ribbon merchant, the sing-song of the apple peddler, and the drone of the almond-roaster. Once proved the victor, however, public opinion soon results in the unceremonious dismissal of his defeated rivals.

Yet the orator gets no attention until he proves that he has something to say in words as colorful as his surroundings. The people here have as yet not established their partisanship and will listen only to those speakers who can make some unusual appeal. Once interested, however, they stay to the end, weighing, judging, accepting, rejecting, discussing, gesticulating, until long after the automobile has tooted its last farewell. Gray-haired man and beardless boys get together in incongruous groups, the boys with the wisdom of two years at high school, fervorously explaining and ranting. Dates are rattled off, and names that are a password in every American household are spoken with a respect that comes of unfamiliarity.

Every now and then the members of the groups refresh themselves with the wares of the pushcarts about them. Children who should be in bed but who by virtue of the economic conditions under which we live grow prematurely old and independent, gather on the outskirts of the crowds and listen wide-eyed and open-mouthed to the words of the orator or the sentences of the pushcart salesmen.

The methods of the political spellbinder in Little Italy are unique. He is wise he chooses to hold his meeting on a night when one of the numerous religious observances is going on. His face lit up by lanterns of gayly colored glass hung from poles strung along on both sides of the street in celebration of the festival, he calls attention to the temporary shrines and makes and tells what the man has done in preservation of the same. He knows that religion plays the uppermost part in the lives of those inhabitants of this region and works it for all it is worth.

The same thing happens every year—the same speeches, the same speakers, and the same audiences. The air is purchurred with a sort of political frenzy which makes each individual think that his vote is of supreme importance, and he solemnly goes on applauding the individual who voices his sentiments and abusing the one who differs with him. Manners and fashions may have changed in the years that have gone, but human nature is the same.

The man who holds forth today may well be the descendant of some Greek seer in so far as tricks and arguments go. All of which is proof of the fact that our highly revered ancients, Plato, Sophocles, and Aristotle, might well be justified in feeling equally at home on Broadway as they did on the White Way of Athens.

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CONSERVATION APPOINTEES.

Commissioner Pratt Defends His Policy at Saratoga Springs.

Albany, Nov. 2, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your editorial article in this morning's issue. For some time, and particularly as Election Day approaches, I have had it impressed upon me that any citizen who undertakes public work must contemplate a certain amount of criticism. Fair criticism is helpful and something that any one should welcome. Unjust criticism, particularly if made for ulterior motives, is, indeed, galling; and under its infliction I feel that I have the right to make a brief reply to your article.

It is true that Governor Whitman suggested to me the name of Alexander Macdonald as Deputy Commissioner; I accepted the suggestion and made the appointment and have never regretted having done so. Mr. Macdonald is in every way a most loyal, honest, and efficient member of the commission, and is of the greatest assistance in the work of the department.

I made the appointment of Mr. Jones as Superintendent of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs after a most careful investigation of his fitness for the position; I made the appointment without consulting with Governor Whitman; I made the appointment without reference to political motives and because, from the information that was presented to me, I believed, and still believe, that Mr. Jones was and is in every way equipped to make an efficient Superintendent of the reservation both by his education and experience.

I want to correct one statement in your editorial article. The minutes of the former commission show that up to Oct. 1, 1915, Dr. Ferris was employed as Superintending Director at an annual salary of $10,000. From Oct. 1, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1916, he was granted a leave of absence of three months without pay "in view of the financial stringency." On Jan. 8, 1916, Dr. Ferris was employed in the capacity of "consultant on general therapeutics until April 1 next at a salary of $1,000 for said period." The services that Dr. Ferris rendered were undoubtedly of great value to the reservation, and I do not wish in any respect to criticise the compensation he received. I have given you these facts that you may correct your own error and for that purpose only. It may be that you have confused Dr. Ferris with Mr. Knell, who was drawing a salary of $2,400 as Secretary and not as Superintendent. Mr. Knell, who had been Secretary for two weeks only at $2,400, was succeeded by Mr. Elmore at $1,800.

I ask a reasonable opportunity to allow me to work out the great problems connected with the reservation, and, above all things, I ask that such criticism as can be made shall be directed against myself, where the responsibility rests, and not against Governor Whitman, who, in my opinion, has given and is giving the State, above all things, a clean, honest, and upright administration.

GEORGE D. PRATT,
Commissioner.

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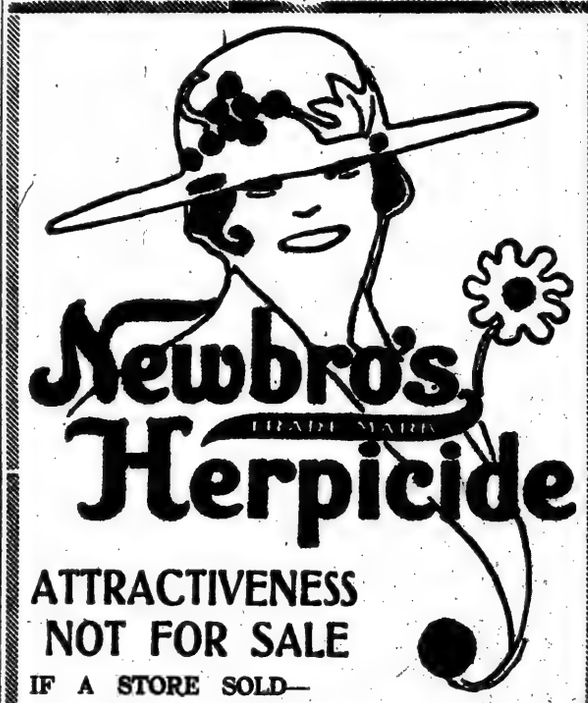

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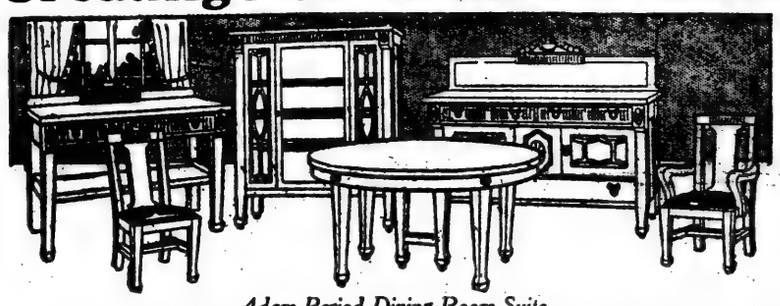
DOWNTOWN—SIXTH AVE. AT 16TH STREET — TWO STORES — UPTOWN—22-24-26 WEST 34TH STREET

Creating New Home Furnishing Standards



Adam Period Dining Room Suite

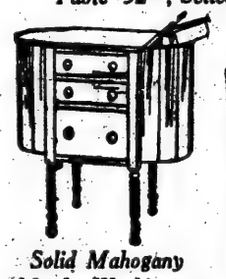
One of the important features of Spear's is the space devoted to the display of Dining Room Furniture, which occupies an entire floor. Here one can select from an exceptionally large display in designs from various periods, and all the popular finishes. The prices are uniformly moderate, in keeping with Spear's "small profit" policy. This Adam Suite consists of 6-ft. Extension Dining Table, with 42-in. top, $4-in. Buffet, Serving Table and China Closet, as illustrated, in Golden Oak, Wax finish..... $149.50
Arm Chair and Five Side Chairs, covered with Genuine Brown Spanish Leather, $39.75 extra.

Four-Piece Adam Period American Walnut Bed Room Suite

Classic beauty and color characterise this unusual Bed Room Suite; the design and decoration recall the manner of the Adam Period give an air of refinement and beauty hitherto found only in the most costly furniture. The suite consists of Chifferobe, Dressing Table, full sized Bed and Dresser. *In American Walnut Finish* $169.50

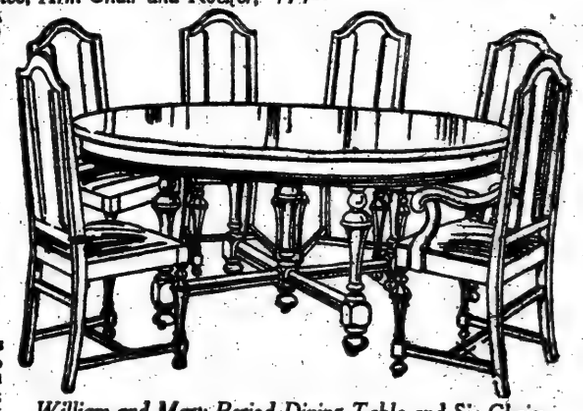
William and Mary Period Mahogany Library Suite

It is the simplicity, the massiveness, the sturdiness of Spear Furniture that has given it its universal popularity. And because of its lasting qualities, it is the least expensive high class furniture you can buy. The four-piece cane paneled suite illustrated is made in Mahogany. The Settee is 61½ in. long and has two Rosette Pillows. The three pieces are upholstered in damask, or velour in various colors, with either loose or upholstered seat cushions.
Table $32.75, Settee, Arm Chair and Rocker, $174.50



Solid Mahogany Martha Washington Sewing Table

These sewing cabinets are just as pictured; are in solid Mahogany and have Mahogany drawers; complete with the necessary compartments and thread drawer; finished in dull Mahogany; regulation size and greatly underpriced. $9.95



William and Mary Period Dining Table and Six Chairs

Table has 48-inch top, six-foot extension, with five legs. The Arm Chair and Five Side Chairs, covered with Genuine Brown Spanish Leather.
Seven pieces. Sale price in Jacobean Oak $69.75

The SPEAR business lives its life to the utmost. It is always diligently working out new ways to do its work better. This enthusiasm for progress is as essential to a Spear Store as news is to a newspaper. We know 4321 people who, during the past two months, have learned something they never knew before—that it is totally unnecessary to pay for home furnishings in one lump sum. They, like thousands of others who have furnished their homes at this store, are using our plan of liberal credit because it arranges separate payments in a businesslike way so that everything can be paid for in 60 days, 90 days, 6 months, a year or longer, as you are pleased to arrange.

Tea Wagon

Excellently made with removable glass tray and rubber tires on wheels, and finished in Mahogany. This wagon is durably constructed and is exceptional value at this price..... $9.75

The Spear Rug Shop

Where you will surely find what you want

A very large display from which to make your selection is not the only reason for seeing the Spear stock of Rugs. The very newest designs and extremely moderate prices are additional incentives for examining Spear floor coverings.

Brass Bed Outfit

Complete, with Bed, Spring and Mattress. Brass Bed in all sizes, satin finish, is triple lacquered, has heavy 2 inch posts. Spring is sanitary, of steel. Mattress is made of good quality white cotton.. $37.75

See Spear's Grafonola Advertisement on Page 3, This Section

TWO CONVENIENT STORES. — OPEN TUESDAY, ELECTION DAY. — OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GAIN IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

Municipal Warrants and Commercial Paper Are Liquidated on Large Scale.

LOSS IN EARNING ASSETS

Reserve Notes in Circulation Now Total $219,938,000—Liabilities on Notes $12,627,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement for the week ended Nov. 3 shows liquidation on a large scale of municipal warrants, also of commercial and bankers' paper, accompanied by corresponding gains in aggregate gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks. Large transfers of gold through the gold settlement fund, mainly from New York and Boston to Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, took place during the week.

The Boston bank reports a decrease of $2,200,000 in total reserves, together with a decrease of $3,200,000 in deposits and an increase of $800,000 in the balance due from other banks, offset in part by the liquidation of $1,900,000 of earning assets. New York shows a decrease of $2,700,000 in gold and of $3,-800,000 in other reserves. The decrease of $6,000,000 in total reserve is accounted for largely by a considerable increase in the amount due from other banks and a decrease in deposits.

Philadelphia's gain of $3,100,000 in reserve is accompanied by a change of a favorable balance of $1,500,000 to an adverse balance of $1,400,000 in account with other banks, also by the liquidation of $1,900,000 net of acceptances and warrants and some increase in deposits. Gains in reserves, reported by the other banks, result chiefly from partial withdrawals of balances due from other banks, the liquidation of earning assets, and, in the case of some banks, from increased net deposits.

Discounted paper on hand shows a decrease for the week of about $1,400,-000. The larger decreases under this head shown by the Richmond, Minneapolis, and Dallas banks are offset in part by a gain of $600,000 reported by the Atlanta bank.

Included in the total discounts is an amount of $1,219,000 of member bank collateral notes discounted for eight banks. Acceptances on hand show a decrease of about $1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the New York bank reports a gain for the week of $1,400,-000 in the total held. Of the total bills, including acceptances, on hand 33.7 per cent. mature within thirty days, and 29.6 per cent. after thirty days, but within sixty days.

Transactions in United States securities are reported by the banks, resulting in an increase of $71,000 in the amount of United States bonds and a decrease of $66,000 in the amount of Treasury notes on hand. A decrease of $6,800,000 is shown in the amount of municipal warrants held, the week witnessing the liquidation of considerable amounts of matured new England city notes. Total earning assets—$180,-770,000—show a decrease for the week of about $8,340,000, and constitute at present 82.9 per cent. of the total paid-in capital, compared with 89.9 per cent. the week before, and 90.4 per cent. about six months before. Of the total earning assets, acceptances represent 47.1 per cent.; United States bonds, 22.4 per cent.; warrants, 19.3 per cent.; discounts, 10.9 per cent.; and Treasury notes, 0.3 per cent.

Government deposits declined about $1,300,000, the New York bank reporting considerable withdrawals of Government funds for the last week. Net member bank deposits show a slight gain, Boston, Atlanta, and St. Louis being the only banks where net bank deposits do not show increases for the week.

There has been no change in the amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes outstanding. Federal Reserve agents report the issue of $240,534,000 of Federal Reserve notes secured by $225,060,-000 of gold and $16,065,000 of paper. The banks show a total of $219,938,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, an increase of $5,316,000 for the week, and aggregate liabilities of $12,627,000 upon notes issued to them by the agents.

The statement of combined resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$23,068,000
Total reserve	28,812,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,490,000
Member bank deposits, net	34,842,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$175,488,000
Total reserve	177,381,000
Bills discounted and bought	27,060,000
Member bank deposits, net	216,858,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$26,518,000
Total reserve	20,916,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,994,000
Member bank deposits, net	34,413,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$27,674,000
Total reserve	28,804,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,500,000
Member bank deposits, net	43,003,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$24,080,000
Total reserve	24,128,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,794,000
Member bank deposits, net	20,650,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,579,000
Total reserve	8,927,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,101,000
Member bank deposits—net	11,8 9,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$51,778,000
Total reserve	52,752,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,227,000
Member bank deposits—net	75,23 ,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$13,904,000
Total reserve	14,701,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,969,000
Member bank deposits—net	22,000,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,065,000
Total reserve	11,272,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,496,000
Member bank deposits—net	21,318,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$17,360,000
Total reserve	17,411,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,702,000
Member bank deposits—net	27,062,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$15,576,000
Total reserve	15,807,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,398,000
Member bank deposits—net	17,490,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$12,382,000
Total reserve	12,465,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,085,000
Member bank deposits—net	27,047,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Week Before.	High, 1916.	Low, 1916.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$278,157,000	$274,091,000	$278,157,000	$232,284,000
Gold settlement fund	127,841,000	122,587,000	160,121,000	71,911,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	1,884,000	1,391,000	2,168,000	1,062,000
Total gold reserve	$407,192,000	$397,979,000	$407,192,000	$306,597,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	6,884,000	9,976,000	24,902,000	6,884,000
Total reserve	$414,076,000	$407,955,000	$423,756,000	$316,956,000
5 p. c. redemp. fd. against F. R. BK. nts.	420,000	420,000	591,000	370,000
Bills discounted and bought:				
Maturities within 10 days	12,030,000	16,508,000	24,573,000	5,828,000
Maturities from 11 to 30 days	23,278,000	20,518,000	32,521,000	10,926,000
Maturities from 31 to 60 days	41,473,000	39,062,000	42,474,000	16,7 8,000
Maturities from 61 to 90 days	26,719,000	29,620,000	30,614,000	10,391,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,263,000	11,213,000	11,213,000	1,164,000
Total	$104,763,000	$107,216,000	$114,319,000	$51,323,000
Investments:				
United States bonds	40,540,000	40,469,000	52,939,000	16,734,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	11,867,000	11,435,000	11,867,000	1,932,000
Municipal warrants	24,100,000	29,980,000	44,946,000	17,087,000
Total earning assets	$180,700,000	$189,070,000	$198,978,000	$92,853,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	17,749,000	16,846,000	36,469,000	14,250,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	34,778,000	23,197,000	35,607,000	10,761,000
All other resources	3,071,000	3,708,000	12,889,000	2,930,000
Total resources	$650,884,000	$651,136,000	$651,136,000	$489,087,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,709,000	$55,708,000	$55,709,000	$54,788,000
Government deposits	28,686,000	29,982,000	114,460,000	28,841,000
Member bank deposits, net	552,846,000	551,916,000	592,866,000	407,211,000
Federal Reserve notes, net, in circulation	12,627,000	11,966,000	16,076,000	7,512,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation	1,031,000	1,031,000	3,214,000	419,000
All other liabilities	425,000	536,000	651,000	125,000
Total liabilities	$650,884,000	$651,136,000	$651,136,000	$499,087,000
*Gold res. against net dep. & note liabil.	72.9%	71.9%	81.9%	69.8%
*Cash res. against net dep. & note liabil.	74.1%	72.8%	84.8%	69.3%
*Cash reserve against net dep. liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net liabilities on F. R. notes in circulation	74.9%	73.5%	86.2%	69.9%
*Less items in transit between F. R. banks, viz.	$34,778,000	$23,197,000	$35,607,000	$10,761,000

BUYING BY SOUTH AIDS COTTON PRICES

Early Decline Overcome in the Last 15 Minutes of Trading.

There was some indisposition to enter into new commitments in the cotton market yesterday on account of the nearness of Election Day. It is generally considered that the re-election of President Wilson would be a bullish factor in the cotton market, as the present bull market would not have been possible under the old system in vogue before the passage of the Lever bill. The prompt recognition of the changed condition has made the interests which were formerly looked upon as season-in-and-season-out bears the bull leaders this year.

There has been no definite talk of an effort to repeal this measure in the event of the election of Mr. Hughes, but his election would be regarded as a bear argument—as far as cotton is concerned.

With the Liverpool market closed as usual on Saturday, the local market opened two to eight points down. Wall Street was a seller during the first quarter of an hour, and prices eased off a few points from the opening level. There is not much willingness to sell short manifest by any one, however, and the South is so confident of its position that, instead of getting frightened when the market breaks, it simply stops selling cotton and awaits with calm confidence for prices to advance again.

The South sent some buying orders yesterday, as soon as the market reports reached it, and this caused a quick turn in the tone of the market. Before the close of the first hour the early decline had been recovered, and the market was steady at the same level it closed at Friday. It was a quiet market during most of the session, with price changes within a narrow range, and most of the trading of a professional character.

During the last quarter of an hour, however, there was a demonstration of activity on the part of shorts, and a rush to cover. In spite of the fact that no one was making any effort to bull the market, prices ran up sharply, until the advance was checked right at the close by the profit-taking of sellers on the long side. Closing prices were at net advance for the day of points to eleven points. Spots advanced five points to 18.95 for middling. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.37	19.00	18.30	18.97@18.99	18.86@18.87
Jan.	18.35	19.00	18.28	18.96@18.97	18.87@18.88
Mar.	18.92	19.12	18.89	19.06@19.08	18.98@19.00
May.	19.07	19.28	19.03	19.21@19.23	19.14@19.15
July.	19.06	19.27	19.03	19.24@19.25	19.14@19.15
Oct.	16.93	17.20	16.92	17.15*	17.05@17.07

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 18.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Houston, 10 points advance; Augusta, 6 points decline. New Orleans, 18.25c; Galveston, 18.65c; Savannah, 18.34c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.09c; Houston, 18.65c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.31	18.36	18.21	18.35@18.36	18.26@18.30
Jan.	18.43	18.55	18.35	18.49@18.50	18.40@18.42
Mar.	18.64	18.78	18.59	18.72@18.74	18.62@18.62
May.	18.80	18.96	18.75	18.90@18.91	18.81@18.82
July.				19.02@19.03	18.93@18.94

The Liverpool market was closed yesterday—holiday. The market there was due to open tomorrow 3½ to 4½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,124	4,196	348,533	283,826
New Orleans	10,168	5,388	W.	270,767
Mobile	93	565	14,617	19,441
Savannah	4,043	4,603	175,954	207,290
Charleston	975	1,585	68,495	90,794
Wilmington	485	1,219	37,606	36,765
Norfolk	2,631	3,093	....	77,381

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,724	2,557	134,080	170,754
Memphis	3,544	7,173	204,560	196,490
St. Louis	702	1,166	17,388	7,873
Houston	13,320	8,495	257,514	177,693

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Tomorrow.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,500 to 19,500	17,391	12,102
New Orleans	11,000 to 13,500	12,457	9,954

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money Easier—American Securities Adjusted to Parity.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Money conditions were easier today. Discount rates were inclined to droop.

The stock market was generally firm, with investment stocks the feature. The war loan and the French loan were the brighest spots and rubber stocks advanced with the commodity. Mining and copper shares and Canadian industrials were quietly strong. Trading otherwise was narrow and featureless. American securities were simply adjusted to parity.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$1,881,186	$70,019,380
Ord. internal revenue	3,375,725	140,927,218
Income tax	119,101	13,411,635
Miscellaneous	748,087	25,907,366
Total receipts	$6,124,100	$250,765,619
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	1,999,899	77,695,813
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	1,999,899	77,695,813
Expenditures	$8,124,000	$328,461,432

DOMESTIC DEMAND LIFTS COPPER LEVEL

Predictions Based on Present Strength Put Price Above 30 Cents Before Jan. 1.

SPOT MARKET ALL BUT BARE

Europe Still a Heavy Buyer, Though Allies' Takings Are Provided For Well Into 1917.

The copper market presented last week an appearance of strength which brought predictions in the trade that the metal would sell at 30 cents a pound again before the year ends. This price was reached and passed last May, when round amounts of the metal for early delivery changed hands at 30½ cents, and sales of "spot" copper were reported at 31 cents.

For the time being foreign purchases are bearing little influence upon the domestic market; that is, foreign contracts calling for delivery next year. The recent huge purchase of copper for the allied nations, amounting to 448,000,000 pounds, covered the bulk of the needs of the Governments of England, France, and Russia for the first half of 1917, with a considerable margin over for commercial requirements in those countries. The copper now going out of American ports represents buying orders, put through some time ago, for the unsold metal in producers' hands ready for immediate delivery has become almost as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.

It is the scarcity of spot copper which may bring about an upturn of prices to the thirty-cent level before Jan. 1. As a matter of fact, it is not safe to say that prices close to that figure have not been made in recent days, for there is so little available copper about that the urgent purchaser must accept the terms offered by the holder of the metal and the current market quotation for deliveries in December is between 28½ and 29 cents a pound.

Brass manufacturers and other users of copper bought heavily last week, their contracts amounting to a total of 100,000,000 pounds for deliveries in the first half of next year, according to estimates in producing circles. This was not a record week, but illustrated the huge consuming demand of the country. A great deal of the copper being made up on this side of the water is going into copper sheets, plates, and tubing for shipment to munition factories in the allied countries. It is said in the brass trade that Great Britain and France for a number of weeks have been taking an increasing amount of the semi-finished goods, evidently for the reason that they can be converted more quickly into shells than if copper and zinc in the rough should be imported and turned into brass at the home works of those countries.

Copper exports in September amounted to 70,905,317 pounds, of which the refined metal accounted for 65,267,928 pounds, valued at $16,814,612. These exports approximated the average monthly exports in the second half of 1913, but in that period Germany and Austria were extensive purchasers. It is seen, therefore, that the allied nations and the neutral countries are absorbing as much metal as all the European consuming demand required three years ago.

In view of the heavy consumption of copper by England and her allies, it is interesting to compare prices this year and in 1914 before the war began. In March, April, May, and June, 1914, Europe drew upon our copper as she never had before. Exports as high as 85,000,-000 pounds per month were not uncommon. Copper men commented upon the outflow as extraordinary, and much was said about the accumulation of supplies upon the Continent for the supposed purpose of influencing quotations later on. It became clear after hostilities broke out that Germany had built up a big reserve supply for precautionary reasons, but the point of the matter for present discussion is that the average selling for export in those months was done from 14¼ up to 14¾ cents a pound, and in June the quotation was no higher than 14.15 cents.

If a considerable part of the copper exported in the Summer of 1914 was bought in the last quarter of 1913 the buyers still had to pay no more than 16.55 cents at the highest, that being the quotation for electrolytic in October. One explanation for the relatively low price for copper in 1914 was the depression in business which existed in this country. Manufacturing was by no means in the dumps, but the demand for the metal was considerably below refinery output, and that condition continued until well into 1915. In fact, prices sagged off after the outbreak of war until electrolytic was quoted close to 11 cents a pound in November, 1914.

The table below presents the monthly price of electrolytic copper over a period of years, the figures being from the records of the American Metal Market and representing the market at the beginning of each month:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	17.60	14.75	13.85	23.25
February	16.25	14.80	14.55	25.80
March	16.90	14.65	14.85	27.125
April	15.15	14.50	15.80	27.625
May	15.45	14.15	16.50	30.50
June	15.30	14.15	18.75	28.50
July	14.5625	13.85	19.625	30.25
August	14.125	13.75	19.1328	29.625
September	16.1825	13.90	17.50	27.75
October	16.55	11.75	18.00	28.75
November	14.175	11.125	18.0625	28.625
December	14.5875	12.65	19.75	..

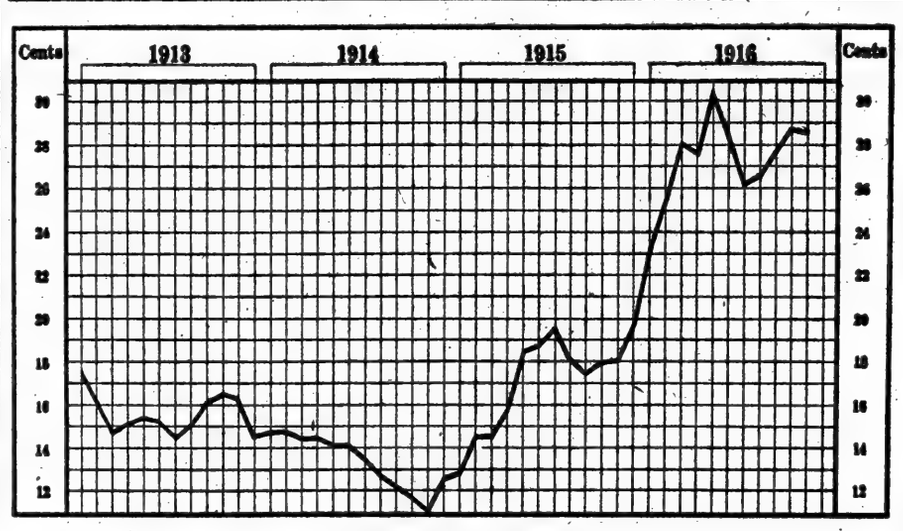
High prices and a heavy demand have stirred the producing and refining companies to greater efforts to increase output. A dispatch from Salt Lake City yesterday said the American Smelting & Refining Company was planning the expenditure of $5,000,000 on two of its plants in Utah. One thing to be desired from plant extension is the accumulation of stocks, which has been impossible since the consumption increased to present record-breaking figures. Other refining concerns are increasing their facilities and experimental work is being conducted constantly to increase the recovery of copper from the ore. The oil flotation system, installed by the Anaconda, the Miami, and other companies, is reported to have increased recoveries from 90 to 40 per cent., which works to expand production without adding more labor to the operations at the mines.

RESERVE BANK GIVES TIME.

Will Receive Checks Until 2 P. M. and Even Later, for Large Amounts.

With the view of encouraging member banks to take advantage of its check collection department, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York sent out a notice yesterday announcing that hereafter it would receive deposits of out-of-town checks until 2 P. M., instead of 1 P. M., and that items of $5,000 and over would be accepted at late as 3:30. The member banks are informed that deposits received from 3:30 to 7 o'clock will be handled by the bank's night force for the following day's business.

L. H. Hendricks, Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank, who is chief of the transit department, had the notices sent only to member banks in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson, that is, to institutions which make it a practice to forward their items by messenger and not by mail. Mr. Hendricks suggests that banks make deposits several times a day, instead of one single deposit toward the end of the receiving period. "With your co-operation," says Mr. Hendricks, "we shall endeavor to extend the time of receiving deposits, as it is our aim to offer a most efficient service in the collection of country checks."



COPPER'S WAR PRICES.

The outbreak of hostilities caused a substantial decline in quotations, but the demand for brass and copper in the manufacture of munitions carried the price to levels never reached before. Thirty-cent copper is looked for again.

BETHLEHEM STEEL TO SPEND $90,000,000

Amount Will Be Used in New Construction Work and Additions in Next Two Years.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is planning to spend $90,000,000 in new construction work and in additions to existing plants in the next two years. Some details of Bethlehem's expansion became known last Summer, after the Pennsylvania Steel Company was bought, but Charles M. Schwab emphasized the scope of the undertaking in a speech made last Thursday at a luncheon given him in St. Louis by the Members' Conference of the Business Men's League. According to The Iron Age Mr. Schwab said:

"In the face of a certain amount of opposition on the part of the Directors of the corporation with which I am affiliated, I have insisted upon spending $90,000,000 within the next two years for improvements, beginning immediately."

It could not be learned yesterday what form the opposition of the Directors took, but it was presumed in the financial district that certain of them thought that Mr. Schwab should be content with moderate increases of facilities which are already large. For ten years the Bethlehem man has been plowing the bulk of earnings back into the property, with the result that net assets applicable to the common stock are considered to be equal to more than $310 per share.

Of the total expenditures planned approximately $30,000,000 will be devoted to the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies. The crying need for big plates for shipbuilding is expected to bring about the construction of several big rolling mills at Steelton, Penn., which, with new coke ovens and blast furnaces, will require the outlay of $35,-000,000. Last August the Bethlehem bought 152 acres of land near the Maryland Steel Company's site, and $20,000,-000 all told will be spent to increase the Maryland's output of ships and ship steel.

The home plant at Bethlehem will receive about $30,000,000 in additions and betterments. The company is understood to have orders on hand, including shell contracts, amounting to $300,000,000, and the profit this year is estimated at around $60,000,000. Steel men predict that the eighteen months ended June 30, 1917, will show profits amounting to $100,000,000, so it is possible that Mr. Schwab's expansion plans may be carried out entirely from earnings.

When the new work was discussed several months ago it was said in official quarters that the program called for three years' exertions. As Mr. Schwab told the guests at the St. Louis luncheon that two years would suffice, it is plain that the task is to be speeded up.

The Iron Age said that in the course of his address, the steel man predicted that a period of bad times would follow present unprecedented prosperity. Financial depression would come upon the United States in the next five or ten years, he was quoted as saying, which would bring an entire commercial and financial readjustment that would serve to teach the people of this country economy.

SOUTHERN IMPROVES LINE.

Railway Expended $5,713,569 in September for Labor, Material, &c.

For every dollar paid to the Southern Railway by the people of the South during September, 1916, the Southern paid out in the South $1.08, according to figures announced yesterday by Controller A. H. Plant.

The Southern disbursed during the month for labor, material, supplies, and other purposes, $5,713,569, of which $4,-948,518, or 86.61 per cent., was paid to individuals and industries located in the South, this sum being $378,985 in excess of the total moneys contributed by the South for transportation purposes.

For improvements to its roadway and structures, the company spent $1,196,-438.33 in September, 1916, as against $462,683.02 during September, 1915; during the three months ended Sept. 30, $3,359,502.95, as against $1,501,479.93 in 1915.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Oct. 31, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	2,929,000
Gold increased	2,674,000
Treasury notes decreased	133,526,000
Notes of other banks decreased	10,221,000
Bills discounted increased	261,728,000
Advances increased	2,597,000
Investments decreased	2,752,000
Other securities decreased	728,000
Notes in circulation increased	252,412,000
Deposits decreased	11,750,000
Total gold holdings	2,929,000 marks.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR FELT IN STEEL MILLS

20,000 Men Needed in Coke Region, Which Is Now Importing Southern Negroes.

FEW REMAIN IN NORTH

Activity of Trade Continues and Prices Still Advance—Foreign Buying Is Heavy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—Feverish activity marks all lines of the steel and iron trade. Prices continue to advance. Exports are heavy, and additional inquiries are abundant from foreign sources. Delivery is the main consideration. The car shortage and scarcity of labor hampers the production. This is especially true in the coke region, where 20,000 more men are needed. The only additional supply is coming from the South, and these are mostly negroes. Few remain after being brought North. Coke sold at $8 a ton for prompt delivery one week ago. It has declined to $7. Large contracts have been made for next year's delivery at $3.75 a ton for Connellsville furnace grade.

The increase in pig iron has been halted. Excited inquiries and hasty orders for large tonnages have compelled numerous furnaces to withdraw from the market. Virginia furnaces entered the Pittsburgh market with tenders of foundry iron, and 20,000 tons were immediately snapped up at prices as high as $23.00, delivered in Pittsburgh. This caused Virginia furnaces to withdraw all quotations. Buffalo furnaces vary in quotations from $24 to $26 a ton at furnace after sales aggregating 50,-000 to 60,000 tons had been made. The Lackawanna Steel Company has renewed its contract with Rogers, Brown & Co. for delivery of hot metal. The furnaces of the latter company adjoin the Lackawanna steel plant at Buffalo.

Among the large inquiries out for pig iron are 20,000 tons for the American Steel Foundries Company for delivery to Sharon, Penn., and Alliance, Ohio; 18,000 to 20,000 tons by the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, and numerous lots ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 tons. A sale of 10,000 tons of low phosphorus was made by a Lebanon, Penn., furnace, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has closed for 10,000 tons of foundry and charcoal iron from Virginia furnaces. An inquiry from abroad is for 15,000 tons of Southern iron.

Fear Pig Iron Famine.

Bessemer is selling at $26, valleys, and $27 has been asked. Foundry and malleable have sold at $23, and $24 is asked. Basic is held at $22 and $23, the latter price prevailing. Tidewater cities are greatly agitated over the prospects of a famine in pig iron, and the larger manufacturers of iron and steel are buying freely wherever they can find a furnace to make deliveries. The General Electric Company placed orders for 15,000 tons for its Schenectady plants, a Newark, N. J., concern contracted for 10,000 tons of Northern basic, low in phosphorus at $25, delivered, and is in the market for 5,000 to 10,000 tons in addition. Southern foundry No. 2 is held at $18.50 to $17, while $18 to $18.50 Birmingham, is being asked for Southern basic. The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company has received a contract for 65,000 tons of different sizes of sewer and water pipe for Buenos Aires in competition with British makers. The sale was effected through co-operation of New York banks in giving the South American city financial assistance.

The Carnegie Steel Company advanced minimum quotations of steel plate to 3.25c, Pittsburgh. Eastern mills demand 4.25 to 4.50c, Pittsburgh, and 4c is the minimum. A sale of 1,000 tons of marine boiler plates was made at 10c, fairly establishing that price. No finished product of iron or steel is in greater demand than plates. Mills are sold up to the third quarter of 1917, and sales have been made into 1918.

Exporters are aggressive buyers. Japanese inquiries aggregate 60,000 tons of various sizes and shapes. Montreal wants 10,400 tons for shipment to the British Isles. A Pacific Coast shipyard is interested in the purchase of 28,000 tons. A Seattle concern wants 15,000 tons, a Delaware company 7,000 tons, and a New York inquiry is for 7,000 tons. The American Car and Foundry is in the market for a round tonnage, and the Southern Railway wants 1,000 tons of universal plate for car building. J. P. Morgan & Co. obtained 3,000 tons of ship plates for the British Government, and an Eastern mill booked 12,000 tons of plates for delivery at its convenience.

Prices of Pipes Advanced.

The Worths, who sold their plate mill at Coatesville, Penn., to the Midvale Steel Company, will again embark in the steelmaking industry, probably rolling plates. They have purchased 500 acres of land on the Delaware River, nineteen miles south of Philadelphia. Inquiries from railroads are out for 10,-000 cars. Locomotive builders are unable to make any declaration as to time of delivery and specify that contracts will be accepted for delivery at convenience of builders.

Owing to the fact that the independent pipe makers have been quoting much higher prices than the largest producer, the National Tube Company has issued new cards advancing lap welded pipe one point, steel boiler tubes two points and oil country goods one point. Old discounts prevail on butt welded pipe.

Another increase in wire goods is probable, although wire products were put up $2 a ton during the middle of October. In an effort to spur buyers wire nails were put up to $3.25 a keg early in 1900, but was followed by a slump to $2.20, as the market had already been oversold. It is predicted that nails will go as high again, but will not decline as rapidly as they did almost 17 years ago.

The Potter Title and Trust Company has put forward an inquiry for 15,000 tons of billets for delivery during the second quarter of 1917, to be rolled according to British specifications. The few sales of billets and bars made have been at $50 a ton or more. Rerolling billets at Eastern mills commanded $50 to $55 and forging billets $65 to $75 a ton. Italy wants 20,000 tons of billets. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills have offered large tonnages of discards at Eastern points so that scrap ends have declined to $20 a ton. Wire rods are quoted at $50 to $60 a ton, with several large sales having been made at $60.

Steel makers cannot promise deliveries short of eight or nine months. Quotations vary from 2.70c. to 2.85c. according to time of delivery. Large orders and numerous small ones have gone begging. The minimum on iron bars is 2.40c., Chicago.

The French Government is seeking to place 50,000 tons of shapes for use as trench retainers. Mills are now working on a large order from the same source. French railways also require 75,000 tons of seventy and eighty-pound rails.

A shortage in tin plate is prevalent. Large foreign orders are being held in abeyance until regular customers can be satisfied. In nearly all cases allotments are made and buyers do not get their full requirements. A Scottish buyer wants 500,000 boxes, but has not been accommodated. As a result tin plate has advanced in some instances to $6.50 for domestic consumption and $7 for export. Large consumers contracted for six months' delivery at $5.75 and $6. Sheets are gradually working upward, galvanized having gone to 5.25c. in one instance. Italian interests are making offers for 5,000 tons of blue annealed sheets.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Miami Company Installing Improvements to Increase Output.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Operations at the properties of the Granby Consolidated are restored to normal and the smelters are both working at top speed. Miami, which during 1916 will produce between 50,000,000 and 55,000,000 pounds of copper, will next year increase its output to 75,000,000 pounds because of enlargements at the mill and mine. A method for the treatment of oxide and mixed ores will also be adopted.

The Franklin Mining Company produced 740,000 pounds of mineral during October, against 479,000 pounds in October, 1915. Superior and Boston is sinking to the fourteenth level, and has 80 feet yet to go. At that point a crosscut will be run 200 feet to the so-called Great Eastern vein, which is hoped to contain commercial ore. Production, which is small, may be suspended on account of its interference with development work.

Advices from the Arizona Commercial property are that the crosscut on the tenth level east has broken into high-grade ore, with conditions similar to those on the thirteenth level. The fourteenth level is still in good ore. The discovery on the tenth level is considered of great importance.

Following are the outputs of various porphyry copper mines for September (in pounds,) with comparisons:

	1916	1915	1914
Chino	7,397,394	5,254,286	2,967,704
Nevada Cons.	8,360,180	6,021,850	2,718,473
Ray Cons.	6,250,937	4,997,083	3,180,000
Utah Copper	20,462,256	14,159,289	6,672,194

Old Dominion's smelter output for October was 3,200,000 pounds against 3,011,000 pounds in September, and 2,970,000 pounds in October a year ago.

Houghton dispatches say the Ahmeek and Allouez broke all previous records in output and in rock tonnage in October. Hancock produced better than 400,-000 pounds of copper last month. Mass Consolidated is averaging 40 cars of mineral daily.

PEACE IN CLOTHING TRADE.

Bureau of Labor Tells of Agreements Between Manufacturers and Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry is the title of Bulletin 198, just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The study is presented in two parts, Part 1 being confined to an account of the experience of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and their employes in developing a working scheme which constitutes a complete system of mediation and arbitration through which hundreds of differences have been settled, while Part 2 gives agreements of labor unions with associations of manufacturers and individual employers.

Between April 1, 1912, and June 1, 1914, 1,401 complaints arising between the employes of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the company were adjusted. The collective agreements described in Part 2 of the report prescribe the conditions of employment for approximately 70,000 workers in New York City and elsewhere. Six of the agreements were made with the United Garment Workers of America; four of them provide for complete open shop; one provides for preferential union shop; one for partial recognition without preference. Radical changes affecting the conditions of employment, such as the institution of systems of mediation for the adjudication of disputes, official recognition of the union, reduction of working hours, and increase in wages were effected under the provisions of those agreements.

The report includes an account of the strike of 1912 in the fur industry and the resulting agreement, the general strike and the agreement in the men's clothing industry in Boston and Rochester in 1913 and a tabular analysis of collective agreements in the men's clothing industry as described in the report.

Bank of Commerce Employes Dance.

Employes of the National Bank of Commerce in New York celebrated the recent organization of their Commerce Club with an informal dance and supper last night at the Hotel Astor, where they were the guests of the officers of the bank. There were upward of 300 couples present.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81¼ centimes. Five per cent loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred.—Charles H. De Witt to Bernard Kalker, E. Bunge & Co., 44 Broad Street.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—Louis C. Hay to James F. Durand; sponsors, W. H. Rolston, George P. Mellick. Stephen H. Brown to Celestin A. Durand; sponsor, Ira Richards, Jr.

New Partnerships.—Spencer B. Koch & Co., Nov. 1, 1916, 52 Broadway; Spencer B. Koch, Leonard A. Cohn. E. Bunge & Co., Nov. 2, 1916, 44 Broad Street, Ernest Bunge, Bernard Kalker.

Change in Firms.—Breese & Smith, William Palmer Smith, Jr., retired. Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., Jesse S. Hubbard, retired. Edward B. Smith & Co., Sp.: Francis E. Bond, retired. Herrick, Berg & Co., Frank G. Curtis, retired. Herrick, Berg & Co., George H. Tukey, admitted. Sartorius & Einstein, Henry B. Smith, admitted. Harris, Winthrop & Co., Albert Francke, admitted. Harris, Winthrop & Co., D. McL. Miller, admitted.

Branch Offices.—E. W. Wagner & Co. (new), Memphis, Tenn., J. E. Jenkins, manager. E. W. Wagner & Co. (new), Chattanooga, Tenn., W. C. Rodes, manager. Herrick & Bennett (new), Buffalo, N. Y., Nathaniel P. Hall, manager. Henry & West (new), Johnstown, Pa., R. P. Smith, manager. Logan & Bryan (new), Santa Barbara, Cal., Percy L. Harley, manager. Harris, Winthrop & Co. (new), Plaza Hotel, New York City, John Freeland, manager, N. L. Carpenter & Co. (new), Southampton, L. I.,

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN MAY PAY 7 PER CENT.

Price Will Have to be Made Attractive to Compete with Previous Credit.

BOND DEALERS IN SYNDICATE

The Distributing Houses Will Have an Opportunity to Make Money in Their Sales.

Final arrangements for the Russian Government loan have not yet been completed, but bankers handling the transaction said yesterday that the terms had practically been determined upon. As reported in Wednesday's TIMES, the loan is to be for $50,000,000, will be unsecured, and will run for five years. The additional details made known yesterday were that the Russian bonds would bear 5½ per cent. interest, and that the houses participating in the syndicate would be headed by the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public has not yet been announced, but it is understood hat it will be such as to yield investors between 6¾ and 7 per cent. The price will have to be made attractive for the reason that the new Russian Government bonds will have to compete with the previous Russian loan, which has a speculative exchange feature, and with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland loans which have security behind them.

The five-year 5½ per cent. notes of the $300,000,000 secured loan of the United Kingdom were offered to the public at 98¾, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

According to the bankers, the Russian Government was averse to putting out its obligation with a face rate higher than 5½ per cent., and it was therefore agreed that the securities be sold at considerably below par so as to make the return attractive to investors. While it is expected that the price to the public will net nearly 7 per cent., it is understood that the price to the syndicate will be such as to permit of a profit of about one per cent. more.

The new feature of the Russian loan arrangements consists of the organization of a large syndicate consisting of bond dealers. It appears that in the previous foreign Government loans the distributing houses have not had opportunities for making money on their sales, the commissions being very small in most cases, while the Anglo-French bonds were distributed without any commission whatsoever. It is believed that by making it profitable for the dealers to sell the new Russian bonds there will be incentive for them to go out and hustle. It is expected that the bond houses will send their salesmen out on the road and work energetically if they see a handsome profit in the sale of Russian bonds.

The previous Russian loan, arranged last June, also for $50,000,000, was for three years. It established a credit here, simultaneously with the creation of 150,000,000 ruble credit in Petrograd at the fixed rate of 3 rubles to $1. Interest was paid at the rate of 5½ per cent. and it was agreed that profits from exchange should be evenly divided between the American group and the Russian Government.

Subscription books for the $300,000,000 three and five year 5½ per cent. loan of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were closed yesterday at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. No figures were given out indicating the extent of the oversubscription, but it was said that the issue had been fully subscribed and that the underwriters would not be called upon to take a single note.

The syndicate, composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., which has charge of the arrangements for the "French Industrial Credit," announced yesterday that $50,000,000 of the credit had been fully subscribed for by American institutions. The number of French business concerns which are to participate in the credit now totals about seventy-two. At the request of the French Government, which is acting as an intermediary in the transaction, the credit for the present will be limited to $50,000,000. The original announcement of the loan stated that the credit would not exceed $100,000,000. The credit is to be availed of by ninety-day drafts drawn in dollars. The drafts will be renewable five times, making the life of the credit eighteen months. The drafts will be accepted by American banks in the amounts of their several participations and purchased by them at par. French Government notes will be pledged as security. The credit will net the banks more than 6¼ per cent. per annum.

Bankers are now arranging for a loan of from $40,000,000 to $75,000,000 to the Republic of Argentina, the proceeds to be used in part for funding maturing obligations. The American group consists of the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

MRS. TICER KILLED BY TRAIN

Wealthy Woman, Escaped from Asylum, Lies Down on the Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Caroline Ticer, a wealthy former resident of Brooklyn, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum on Tuesday, and for whom a general alarm was sent out by the Westchester County police, committed suicide early this morning by lying gdown on the tracks of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad near the Gedney Way station, White Plains, and allowing an express train to run over her.

The motorman saw her, but too late to stop. He said she had the cape of her coat pulled over her head so she could not see the train. The body was identified by one of the asylum attendants after her body had been removed to an undertaking establishment.

According to Dr. Russell, Superintendent of the asylum, Mrs. Ticer had been an inmate there for four years. She suffered from melancholia with suicidal tendencies.

For nearly a week her daughter, Caroline, the only hair to her estate, had conducted a search for the missing woman. She inserted advertisements in local papers offering a reward of $100 for any information that would lead to the finding of her mother. It is believed that during all the time she was at large Mrs. Ticer hid in the woods or in barns and outbuildings. She was 60 years old. A sister lives in California.

D. A. R. to Hold Memorial Services.

Memorial services to Mrs. Donald McLean and the Rev. J. N. Steele will be held in Trinity Church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. McLean was the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Rev. Mr. Steele was the Chaplain of the New York City Chapter of the organization. The Rev. Dr. Roscoe C. E. Brown of Church, West Orange, N. J., and Thomas Worrall will officiate.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	200	250	200	250
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	100	110	100	110
Mallory & Co.	100	110	100	110
Mallory & Co. pf.	100	110	100	110
Porto Rican-American	100	110	100	110
Porto Rican-American pf.	100	110	100	110
Reynolds Tobacco	100	110	100	110
Reynolds Tobacco pf.	100	110	100	110
Weyman-Bruton	100	110	100	110
Weyman-Bruton pf.	100	110	100	110

SAYS RESERVE SYSTEM HELPS INTEREST RATES

Has Resulted in Stability and Uniformity Throughout Country, W. P. G. Harding Asserts.

How the Federal Reserve System has operated to bring about stability and uniformity in interest rates throughout all sections of the country, was told the other evening by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address before the Forum of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. He said that reduction of rates had been appreciated most by the small business man.

"To what extent the reduction in discount and interest rates that has taken place during the past two years is due to the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks," said Mr. Harding, "is difficult to determine, for the net inflow of gold during that time has amounted to between $800,000,000 and $700,000,000, and this large addition to the basic money of the country has, of course, had a powerful effect upon rates. We have, however, seen low interest rates in bygone years in certain sections and on certain classes of paper at times when other sections and other borrowers were not included in the scope of the interest reduction.

"It may be claimed with confidence that the Federal Reserve System has operated toward stabilising interest rates and toward making them more uniform. It is pointed out by economists that the rate of interest is made up of three distinct elements: One, providing a return for the labor and amount of investigation involved in analyzing and consummating any particular operation, or the overhead cost; the second is concerned with the remuneration necessary to induce the owners of capital to part with it; while the third is connected with the risks involved and the insurance aginst the risk.

"In general, reduction of interest rates through the operation of Federal Reserve Banks is in part a reduction of this last element of cost—a lowering of the element of risk, as the Federal Reserve System has provided a method for the recognition of unquestionably good paper and for the adjustment of the rate of interest on such paper, so that it will more nearly correspond with the actual value of the funds employed. In other words, methods have been provided whereby legitimate and conservative borrowers all over the country can obtain accommodations at rates approximately a standard on the kind of paper that they have to offer and are relieved of the necessity of paying more in the proportion that they are able to demonstrate their responsibility and solvency. The advantage of this reduction has been most appreciated by the small busines man, who in the past may have been unable to obtain a rate of interest to which the character of his paper, and his own personal standing, efficiency and general condition of solvency entitled him."

FORD DENIES RECKLESSNESS

Asserts He Cannot Hurt the Dodges Without Injuring Himself.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Henry Ford, in a statement made public here today, denied that his plans for greatly expanding the Ford Motor Car Company's business could be considered "reckless and unwise." His statement was in reply to the temporary injunction which Horace and John F. Dodge, automobile manufacturers, obtained against the Ford Company last Thursday, restraining the company from using its assets to develop its business along lines recently announced by Mr. Ford.

In their petition, the Dodge brothers, who own ten per cent. of the Ford Motor Car Company's stock, demanded that most of the company's immense surplus should be paid out in dividends to stockholders. They alleged that Mr. Ford's plans to buy iron mines, establish blast furnaces on the Detroit River, near here, and double or trible the capacity of the Ford plant in Detroit, were "reckless and unwise."

Mr. Ford asserted in his statement today that the keynote of his company's success has been its ability to sell a tremendous number of automobiles at a small margin of profit on each car. This idea, he said, was to be carried out in his expansion plan. Speaking of the Dodge brothers' assertion that the proposed plan would bring financial injury to them, Mr. Ford said:

"They own 10 per cent. of the stock and I own about 58 per cent. I can't injure them $10 worth without at the same time injuring myself $58."

The injunction case is to be heard here on Nov. 11. It has temporarily tied up about $52,000,000, and seeks to compel Mr. Ford to distribute about $39,000,000 of this amount in dividends.

WOULD DISCIPLINE VAN MEN.

Swann Suggests Revoking Licenses of Those Who Practice Extortion.

District Attorney Swann wrote yesterday to Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell concerning the activities of several moving van owners, against whom charges of extorion have been made by tenants who were compelled to move during the first week of October, when their leases expired. In all of the cases the complainants declared that the moving van men had agreed on a price but that when the day arrived had refused to touch the furniture without extra compensation.

Mr. Swann wrote in his letter that, while there was evidence of bad faith and overcharging, yet there was no violation of the criminal law which would warrant presenting the facts to the Grand Jury. Mr. Swann believed that in some of the cases a revokation of license perhaps would be justifiable and act as a warning to others.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 541,801 shares of stocks and $64,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 59,690; oils, 119,371, and mining, 362,840. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	Astna Explo.	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾
400	Am. Sum. Tob.	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
2,000	‡Am. Writ. P.	7¾	7¾	7	7
100	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	‡Buttorw. Jud.	75	75	75	75
2,600	†Cal. Ship.	18	20	18	19½
570	†Carbon Steel.	118	118	116	116½
1,000	Carwen Steel	†13¾	14	13¾	14
30	†Cent. Pdy. pf.	83	83	83	83
110	†Chasm. M., w.i.	35	35	35	35
5,000	Chemical Co.	8¼	9¾	8¼	8¼
1,500	C.I.Co.of A. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	‡Electric Gun.	¾	¾	¾	¾
945	Emer. Phono.	13	13½	11¾	12¾
200	‡Fisher Body Corp.	33¾	33¾	33	33
1,700	‡Hart. Rub. Co.	4¾	4¾	3¾	4
700	‡Hendee Mfg.	25	25	25	25
350	H. & B. C. Co.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾
100	H. S. Corp. pf.	90	90	90	90
1,010	J. Elec. Corp.	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Inter. Rubber.	15¾	15¾	13¾	13¾
2,000	‡J. O. S. (n.)	49	45	40	45
100	Kath. B. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Key. T. & R.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
400	Lake T. Boat.	11½	11½	11	11
1,900	Mar. A. v. t. c.	64	63	60	60
5,000	†Maxim Muni.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	†M. P. E. Co.	19½	20	19½	20
5,000	†Midvale Steel.	68¾	68¾	68	68¾
500	†M. M. rel.	64	64	64	64¾
1,000	†Natl. Auto C.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
1,000	†N. Y. C. rts.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,200	N. Am. P. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
600	†P. S. C., w. i.	16	16½	16	16¼
100	†Sab. St. & M.	20½	20½	20½	20½
320	†A. O. Smith, w. i.	44	44	43½	43½
200	S. & T. Tr. pf.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
100	†Spicer Mfg.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	†Spicer Mfg. pf.	102	102	102	102
500	†St. Lead.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
100	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	43¼	43¼	42½	43½
2,000	†Tr.-W. St. F.	44½	45½	44½	45½
1,900	U. S. Stmship.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,500	†U. S. Tungst.	22	22	22	22
800	†Unit. Motors.	64	64	63¾	64¾
2,100	Un. Alloys St.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
4,000	†Wills. Pk., w. i.	60¼	60¼	59½	59½
700	†Wm.-Jel. Mirror.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	†Zinc Concen.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
40	Ohio Oil Co	270	268	270	+2
21	Prairie O. & G.	508	498	504	+6
18	S. O. Co. (N. J.)	604	604	604	+2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet. (Ltd. (n. pr.))	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mar. O. & G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	‡Condon & Co.	1	1	1	1
800	‡Con. Ref.	12	12	11¾	11¾
300	‡Con. Oil & G.	15	15	15	15
4,500	†Federal Oil.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Gen. Ref. & P.	1	1	1	1
1,800	Inter. Pet.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Mex. Pet.	11¾	11¾	11	11¾
3,000	‡Midwest Oil.	43	43	43	43
3,800	†N. Y.-Okla. O.	1	1	1	1
4,000	‡Oil & Exp.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†Ok. Oil. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,750	†Ok. Oil, pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
2,500	†Omar O. & G.	65	65	65	65
400	†Sap. O. & G.	9¾	10	9¾	10
1,100	Savoy Oil.	13	13	13	13
4,700	Seg. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil.	54½	55	54½	54½
1,000	‡South. O. Tn.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6,000	‡U. West Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.).	47	53	47	51
6,000	Vac. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
30,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	2	2
11,000	‡W. E. O. & G.	58	58	52	52
200	‡W. E. O. & G. pf.	1	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†Alask. Ex. Co. Met., (a pr.).	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,100	†Alaska M. Cor.	35	37	35	35
4,100	†Alaska-West.	45	47	44	46
7,800	†Aris. Chlor.	42	46	42	44
500	†Atlanta.	75	79	75	79
1,000	†Aris. Cop'r Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	†Atlanta.	10	10	10	10
1,800	Big Jim.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,600	Big Ledge Cop.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
22,000	†Bisbee Copper (a prospect).	1	1	1	1¼
13,000	Bost. & Mont.	80	82	80	82
5,000	Butte C. & Z.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
2,900	Butte Detroit.	36	38	35	36
1,700	†Caledonia.	43	44	43	44
9,800	†Cal. Trend. G. (a prospect).	78	79	73	79
9,400	Calif. & Jerome.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,800	Canada Cop.	2	2	2	2
1,000	†Cashboy.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	Cer. de P. Cop.	45	45	45	44½
500	†Con.-Key Stand.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm. (2%)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18,000	Con. Nev.-Ut.	3	3	3	3
2,000	Cresson Con G.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Davis-Daly.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,300	Dun. Ari. Cop. (a prospect).	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,850	Emma Cop.	20	20	20	20
100	First Nat. C.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	†Goldfield Con.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
2,000	†Goldfield Con.	7	7	7	7
3,700	G. Can. Gold.	14	14	14	14
4,000	Greenstr. Min.	7	7	7	7
2,000	†Gr. Ridge C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10,600	†Gulf Zinc.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	†Ida. Mascot.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	†Ind. Land.	10	10	10	10
	Inspr. N. C. (a prospect).	12	12	12	12
2,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect).	14	14	14	14
800	†Jim Butler.	80	83	80	83
1,000	†Jumbo Extsn.	23	23	23	23
2,000	†Kewana.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,400	†Loma P. Min.	1	1	1	1
8,000	Louisiana Con.	70	70	68	70
1,500	Magma Copper	56¾	57	54¾	54¾
1,300	Mason Valley.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,720	Maryse'e Gold Mining Co.	1	1	1	1
4,200	†Mojave Tung.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	†Mont. Gold.	1	1	1	1
1,000	†Mother Lode.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	†Mowry.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Nip'g Min. Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10,800	Ohio Copper.	¾	¾	¾	¾
4,000	Ohio Cop., new, w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,500	†Old Emma Leasing	33	40	35	40
1,000	†Ore Knob Mining	3	3	3	3
600	†Peerless Jennie	77	77	77	77
7,000	†Pitts.-J. Cop. (a prospect).	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7,000	†Prince Min. & Milling.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,000	†Ray Hercules Mining	4	4¼	4	4
25,000	†Ray Consol'd Mining	41	41	40	40
1,000	†Roch. Mines.	58	59	58	59
500	†Sacra. Valley Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	†St. Nich.	¾	¾	¾	¾
15,700	†Silver Pick.	21	25	21	24
200	Std. Sliv.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	†Success Min.	35	37	35	37
2,800	†Sup. & Boston	7½	7½	7	7½
23,500	†Superatit Co. (pros.).	64	72	52	55
500	†Tenn. Cop. rts.	3	3	2¾	2¾
21,400	T. Burns G. pf.	83	85	82	84
650	†Tonopah M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
4,500	†U. S. Con. M.	10	10½	10	10½
100	†U. Verde Ext.	39½	39½	39½	39½
1,150	Unity G. M.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
2,500	†White Caps M.	40	41	40	41
11,000	†W. Coast Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	†W. Oaks Min.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	†Yerington Mt. Cop. (pros.).	20	21	20	21
400	†Yusc'n Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Midv. Steel 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼
5,000	‡Russian Govt.	95½	95½	95½	95½
50,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s.	100¾	101	100¾	100¾

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.
Note: Friday 100 Chevrolet Motors sold at 198 and 1,000 Hupp Sound at 5¾@6.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Friday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. ord.	19	20	19	20
Br.-Am. Tob. ord. (B)	19½	20	19½	20
Calif. Packing Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Car. Light & Power.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Central Foundry	16½	18	16½	17½
Chevrolet Motor	190	191	190	191
Corp. of R. H.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Emerson Motor	3¼	3½	3	3½
Enger Motor Car	7½	8	7½	8
Fisher Body Corp.	32	40	32	40
Gen. Am. Tank Car.	89¾	92	89¾	92
Gen. Motors Car.	165	168	165	168
General Motors pf.	94	96	94	96
Gt. Atl. & Pac. Tea pf.	102	103	102	103
Guantanamo Sugar	77	79	77¾	78
Hall Signal	9	11	8	11
Hall Signal pf.	21	24	21	24
Holly Sugar Corp.	55	57	55	57
Hupp Motor Car	5¾	6	5¾	6
Hutch. Sugar Plants	28	30	28	30
Int. Arms Fuse Co.	25¾	27¾	25¾	27¾
Lake Tor. Boat pf.	10	11	10	11
Lee's Inc.	105	107	105	107
Man. Elec. Sup. W. I.	58¾	60	58¾	59¾
Man. Tract.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Marconi Amer.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mar. Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	97	99	97	100
McCrery Stores	44	46	44	44
McCrery Stores pf.	94½	95	94½	95
N. Y. Transportation	15¾	18	15¾	18
People Eng. & Co.	110	115	110	115
Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	8½		8½	
Pullman Vent. Corp. pf. w.	7½		7½	
A. O. Smith Cor. pf. w. i.	97	98	97	98
Springfield Body Co.	98	102	98	102
Sp'gf'd Body Co. pf.	135	140	135	140
Steel Alloys Corp.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Steel Alloys Corp. pf.	25	30	25	30
Times Sq. Auto Sup.	40	41	40	41
Todd Shipyards	81½	82	81½	82
United Drug	77	79	77	79
United Drug 1st pf.	88	94	88	94
United Drug 2d pf.	94	96	94	96
Western Pacific, w. i.	20¾	21	20¾	21
West. Pacific pf.	48	50	45	50
Wheeling & L. E.	10	10½	10	10½
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	49	50	49	50
World Fil. Corp. ctfs.	1	1¼	1	1½

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	29	30¾	29	30¾
Kenova Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
Pierce Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Tex.-Mex. Pet.	¾	¾	¾	¾
Tide Water	133	135	135	135
Ventura Con. Oil	10¾	11	10½	11¼
Wayland O. & G.	5	6¼	5	5½

MINING.

Booth	10	11	11	11
Calaveras Copper	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Consol. Cop. Mines	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Crystal Copper Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
Fortuna Independence	22	24	22	23
Howe Sound	6¾	6	5	6
Inter. Mines	10	12	10	12
Jerome Verde Ext.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Marsh Mining	19	19	19	20
McKinley-Darragh	55	60	55	60
Mines of America	1½	2½	1½	2
Mojave Tungsten	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
New Utah Bingham	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Nome Alaska Dredg.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Ostman Gold Key	14	16	14	16
Portland Con. Cop.	62	64	62	64
San Toy	17	19	18	20
San Rita Corp.	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Tonopah Belmont	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Tonopah Mining	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
United Eastern	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
West End Cons.	70	72	70	73
White Knob. Cop. pf.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Astna Explosive pf.	84	86	84	86
American Brass	274	277	274	276
Atlas Powder	178	180	178	180
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox	127	128	126	128
Bliss (E. W.)	760	770	760	775
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	190	180	190
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	200	220	200	220
Du Pont Pow., new	282	292	286	290
Du Pont Pow., deb.	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
Hercules Powder	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder pf.	110	113	110	113
International	39	41	39	41
Miles-Bement-Pond	83	87	83	87
Miles-Bement-Pond pf.	140	150	140	150
Steel Alloys Corp.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Steel Alloys Corp. pf.	25	30	25	30

FRIENDS TRY TO AID A BANK DEFAULTER

H. J. Dorgeloh on Road Toward Making Good $92,000 Shortage When Exposure Came.

HELPED UNTANGLE BOOKS

Stole to Return to a Friend Money He Had Lost for Him in an Unfortunate Investment.

Some reasons why the friends of Henry J. Dorgeloh are sticking to him and why they are doing what they can to make his punishment light, have been given by Raymond C. Schindler, President of the detective agency whose men for a time kept close track of Dorgeloh's movements. Dorgeloh is the man who, while assistant cashier of the Coal and Iron Bank, stole about $92,000 of the bank's money between 1911 and the Fall of 1915, and covered up his thefts by making false entries in the books.

Shortly before Dorgeloh was arrested by special agents of the Department of Justice on Oct. 26, a business venture in which he was interested was coming to a head, and it was said that if he had been able to conceal his crime a little longer he would have come into possession of considerable money. But his arrest spoiled his chances. Dorgeloh is now out on bail. Mr. Schindler told this story of Dorgeloh:

"Some years prior to 1911 a friend of Dorgeloh gave him some money to invest. Dorgeloh thought that the investment suggested was too risky, and he placed the money in another venture and lost it. Then the friend, incensed because his instructions had not been followed, cut up a fuss. He threatened to tell the bank, and Dorgeloh became frightened.

"Finally it was arranged that he was to pay back the money inweekly installments. His salary was only $3,500 a year, but he kept his word and regularly made the payments. But the friend grew impatient and demanded, under threat of exposure, that all of the money due should be paid at once. Then Dorgeloh did the thing of all others that he should not have done. He took some money from the bank and made investments which he hoped would enable him to free himself of the debt.

"If he had told the whole story to any one of his many friends speedy help would have come to him. But he kept the story locked in his own breast. He worried him dreadfully and at last he succumbed to temptation and took some more money and risked it in the hope that it would earn enough for him to return the money he had taken. Well, he lost that, too, and then he took some more until finally he was in so deep that he gave up."

Mr. Schindler told how modestly Dorgeloh lived and how correct his life was barring the single false step that had overwhelmed him.

"He knew we were trailing him," said Mr. Schindler, "and he did all he could to save us trouble. He even reported his intended movements to us. One day he said he intended leaving his home a little earlier than usual on the following morning, because he had some private business to look after. Our man was on hand and he went with Dorgeloh and was on excellent terms with him. I knew his character well enough to know that he would make no attempt to escape.

"Dorgeloh is a most careful man, and those who know him best are least capable of explaining his actions. He was always ready to do favor and he was always ready except one favor in return. There is a feeling among the bank people that the success of the bank is in a measure due to his ready willingness to oblige all of its customers. If he were at liberty to accept employment he would be instantly employed. I happen to know that at least two good jobs await his pleasure."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Thirty corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $1,561,000, they include:

United Department Stores Corporation, Esopus, clothing, haberdashery, foot wear, apparel, dry goods, $1,000,000; J. M. Hanley, F. Leder, A. J. King, 37 Cedar St., Manhattan.

Progress Oil Co., Inc., petroleum oil, gas, $120,000; M. Mandelbaum, E. S. Welberst, M. H. Goodkind, 42 Broadway.

Semaphore Auto Signal Co., Inc., signaling devices for autos, $100,000; D. A. and L. Deutsch, 1,200 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Smith Navigation Corporation, transportation, commerce, and navigation, $100,000; R. D. Sutton, D. Wheeler, S. McLanahan, Austen McLanahan, and Merritt, attorneys, 128 Broadway, Manhattan.

Longoe Oil Corp., Millbrook, oil, gas, mineral products, 2

Spicer Mfg. Corporation

Write for Special Letter S-3

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7 Wall St.
New York

Election Night

All our branch offices will be open for the convenience of customers on Election Night. The main office at 61 Broadway will not be open. Branches are located as follows:

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59th St. & Madison Ave.
Emmet Arcade

105 West 82d St.

125th St. & Lenox Ave.
Marion Bldg.

26 Court St., Brooklyn

810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

20	Bankers Trust
75	Childs (Rest.) Co. Com.
34	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	Great Northern Paper
25	German American Insurance
25	Germania Insurance
100	Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
100	Meter National Salt
50	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100	Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
100	Nichols Copper
100	Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
25	Singer Manufacturing
5	Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Aluminum Co. of America
100	American Meter
100	Conlin-Martin Insurance
50	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Guaranty Trust
100	Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
50	National Fuel Gas
25	National Bank of Commerce
100	Nichols Copper Com.
100	Pocahontas Corn. Coll. Com.
25	Singer Manufacturing
100	Thompson-Starrett Com.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Market Closes with Most Issues Showing Small Declines—Bank Surplus Gains.

With only one more business day intervening before the Presidential election, Wall Street was inclined to avoid new market commitments and the day's irregular movement of prices represented little new buying. If anything, the uncertainty over the outcome at the polls was heightened, and not even the reports of new wagers placed at 10 to 7 on Hughes served to disguise the general feeling that there is no way of foretelling the results of an election in which so many opposing factors are in evidence. Supporters of both parties were more nearly in accord yesterday than at any time previously on the proposition that strength seems to be so evenly divided that the choice will be determined by the independent vote. The indications observed in the financial district point to a Hughes victory, but in most cases the wish is father to the thought.

Baldwin Locomotive recovered 1⅝ yesterday, closing at 87⅛, and Columbia Gas seized the opportunity to sell up 3½ points, to 45. National Enameling and Stamping added 2 points to its previous close and Sloss-Sheffield continued its rise, going to 71½ at the close. None of these movements was at all significant. The trend of the market was more faithfully pictured by the behavior of Steel, which fluctuated over a range of ⅞ and closed unchanged from Friday's last price.

For the third successive week the Clearing House reported a very substantial gain in surplus reserve, with an increase of $13,325,000. This made the surplus reserve as of the close of business on Friday, $124,107,000, restoring the banks to the position they held at the end of August. The increase was due, of course, to the week's heavy gold arrivals, which are not expected to be duplicated this week, so that the next statement will probably reflect more clearly the movements of cash.

The Russian loan is progressing along the lines indicated some time ago, namely an offering of $50,000,000 of unsecured five-year bonds which should get the investor better than 6½ per cent. It is interesting to note the gradual change of feeling toward Russian securities. They cannot be said yet to have established themselves in this market on a basis where they can compete with other foreign offerings, but bankers express confidence in their ability to sell the new issue without attaching any speculative possibilities, as was done in the previous $50,000,000 credit. When the size and wealth of the borrower is taken into account an obligation of this size appears to be so sound as to make the pledge of securities, or the inclusion of the possibility of a profit through a recovery in exchange, an unnecessary precaution.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
S. Francisco.	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco.	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days	3
90 days	3 @3⅛
4 months	3⅛@3½
6 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3 @3½
4 to 6 months 3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	..
Cables	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½	—.06¼
Cables	70.18¾	70.18¾	70.18¾	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.86⅝	London	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅝
95.28	Berlin	70.12⅞
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22⅛
19.293	Greece	19.55
5.1826	Italy	5.70¼
20.26	Austria	11.80
51.45	Russia	30.50
26.73	Scandinavia	26.80
....	Copenhagen	27.05 27.15
....	Stockholm	26.45 26.55
....	Christiania	27.70 27.80
19.20	Spain	20.25 20.30
40.14	Holland	40.93⅝ 41.00
....	China—	
....	Hongkong	53.75 53.85
....	Peking	80.50 80.62½
....	Shanghai	76.75 76.87½
....	India—	
38.44	Bombay	32.25 32.37½
52.44	Calcutta	33.36 33.37½
....	Japan—	
49.84	Kobe	50.75 50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75 50.87½
....	Philippine Islands—	
50.00	Manila	50.50 50.62½
....	South America—	
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.37
52.46	Rio	23.71 23.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅞	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $646,789,142; balance, $28,877,797; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $827,175.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount, St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d., up ½d.; in New York, 48½c., up ¾c. Mexican dollars, 38¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	495,980
Same day last year	450,161
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	172,127,877
Same period last year	146,858,535
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64½	64⅝	100	Acme Tea	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	..
15⅝	17½	100	Advance Rumely	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
71½	72½	400	Ajax Rubber	72	72½	72	72½	— ½
12¼	12½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	12½	12⅝	12	12½	+ ¼
6⅞	7	300	Alaska Juneau	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	..
27½	28	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅜	28⅝	27½	27½	— ½
84½	85	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85	85	85	..
86¼	86¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	86½	86¾	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	..
43	45	200	Am. Bank Note	44	44	44	44	+1
102⅝	103	1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	103¼	103½	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
62⅝	63⅜	3,250	Am. Can	63½	64	63¼	63½	— ⅛
112⅝	114	100	Am. Can pf	113⅝	113¾	113¼	113¾	— ⅛
69¾	69⅞	2,600	Am. Car & Fdry	70¼	70½	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
117	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
54½	55	100	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	..
14½	15	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	15½	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
67½	68	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	67½	68	67½	68	..
29¼	29¾	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
25¾	25¾	1,500	Am. Linseed	26	26⅜	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	57	58	57	57	— ⅛
90¾	91	13,175	Am. Locomotive	92	92	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
111⅜	111⅞	3,200	Am. Smelt. Sec. Ref	111⅝	112⅜	111⅜	111⅝	—1
116¼	117½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	..
63⅝	64	2,100	Am. Steel F'dries	65	65	63⅞	64	+ ⅜
120	120½	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	120¼	121	120	120	— ⅛
120	123	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	—1½
133	133¼	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅜	133⅝	133	133	— ⅛
52	52⅝	1,700	Am. Woolen	52¼	52⅞	51⅝	52¼	— ¼
98	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
47	47¼	1,900	Am. Writing P. pf	47	47¼	46	47¼	— ⅛
53	53½	1,300	Am. Zinc L. S	53½	54	53	53½	— ⅛
83	84	900	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	83	84½	83	83	..
96⅜	97	25,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	97¼	97⅞	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅞
66	67	100	Associated Oil	66½	66⅞	66	66⅞	— ⅞
106½	106¾	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	106⅞	106¼	106¼	— ¼
100⅝	100⅞	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅞	..
121⅜	124	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121⅝	121⅝	121⅜	121⅜	— ¾
103⅝	106	1,800	At., Gulf & W. I	105	105⅜	104	105¼	—1
70¾	71¼	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
87	87¼	6,500	Baldwin Loco	86¾	87⅜	85⅞	87¼	+1⅛
103¾	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106½	106½	106½	106⅜	+ ⅜
88	88¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88¼	88	88	— ½
75¾	76	200	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	..
..	..	25	Bank of Commerce	181	181	181	181	..
157½	158	200	Barrett Co.	158	158	158	158	..
117	119½	100	Barrett & Co. pf	119	119	119	119	— ½
665	674	50	Bethlehem Steel	670	670	670	670	..
84	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84½	84	84	— ¼
72	73½	600	Brown Shoe	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1½
83½	84	300	Burns Brothers	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ½
68¼	68¼	1,600	Butte & Superior	69	69	68	68	— ½
23¼	23½	100	California Petrol	23	23	23	23	..
51	51¼	300	California Pet. pf	51¼	51¼	51	51¼	..
172⅝	173⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	172⅝	173⅝	172⅝	173⅝	+ ⅝
98½	96½	9,300	Central Leather Co	99½	99½	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
103	103¼	300	Chandler Motor	105½	105½	105	105	—1
68⅜	68⅝	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	..
19⅞	20	400	Chicago & Alton	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	..
26	27	100	Chicago & Alton pf	28	28	28	28	—3
15	15½	6,600	Chi. Great Western	15	16	15	15⅞	+1½
46	46¼	2,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	46½	46⅝	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
94⅝	95	220	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95	95	95	..
128¼	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	128¾	128⅜	128⅝	— ½
123⅜	125¼	400	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	34	34½	33¾	34	— ¼
103¾	104½	1,200	Chile Copper	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
19	19½	1,200	Chino Copper	64	64½	63¼	63¾	— ¼
93½	96⅝	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	55¼	53	53¾	..
92½	92⅝	14,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42⅝	43¼	42	43	+3½
70¾	71	13,600	Columbia Gas & El	25½	26	25½	26	..
96	96¼	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	139¾	140	138¾	138⅝	— ¼
46	48	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	125	128	124⅜	124⅜	— ¼
43½	45⅝	600	Distillers' Secur	46¼	46¾	45¼	45¾	—1
24⅜	25	400	Dome Mines	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	— ½
97	97⅝	200	Driggs-Seabury	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	400	Duluth, S. S. & A	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+1½
15	16	1,400	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	15	15	15	14⅞	+1½
70¾	72¼	400	Elec. Storage Bat	71	72	71	72	+2
38⅝	38⅞	2,300	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	53⅞	300	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
44½	45	100	Gaston, Wms. & W	45	45	45	45	+1
116	117	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
182	182¾	500	General Electric	182	182¼	182	182	..
810	875	200	General Motors	810	810	810	810	— ½
124	126	200	General Motors pf	125	125	125	125	— ½
71⅜	71⅝	1,000	Goodrich B. F., Co	71¼	71¾	71¼	71⅝	— ⅛
92½	93	300	Granby Consol	98½	98½	93½	93¼	— ⅜
118½	119	300	Great Northern pf	119½	119½	119	119	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	42½	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,000	Greene-Cananea	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
95	95¾	400	Gulf States Steel	95¾	96¾	95	95	—1
107⅞	108	300	Illinois Central	108	108¼	108	108	..
67¼	67½	10,300	Inspiration Copper	68	68	67	67¾	+ ⅝
19	19¼	3,400	Interboro Consol	19	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
74	76	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
22⅜	23¼	500	Int. Agricultural	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
52⅜	53	300	Int. Agricultural pf	53	53	53	53	..
116½	118	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	116¾	117¼	116¾	117¼	— ¼
5,900	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	41¼	41¾	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
7,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	118½	118¾	117¾	117¾	— ⅛
61	Int. Nickel	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	—1
10,500	Int. Paper	62	62	59¼	60¼	—1½
1,500	Int. Paper pf	104⅝	104¾	103⅝	103⅝	— ½
100	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
100	Jewel Tea	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
100	Jewel Tea pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
400	Kansas City South	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
600	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
900	Kelly Spring Tire	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77¾	— ⅜
11,300	Kennecott Copper	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
60	Kings Co. E. L. & P	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
3,000	Lackawanna Steel	89	89⅝	89	89	..
600	Laclede Gas	109⅞	110	109⅜	110	+ ⅛
500	Lake Erie & West	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
500	Lake Erie & West. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
700	Lehigh Valley	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
100	Mackay Cos	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
1,400	Maxwell Motors	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
200	Maxwl. Mtrs. 1st pf	85	85	85	85	..
500	May Dept. Stores	70⅝	70⅝	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
1,400	Mexican Petroleum	111	111¾	110¾	111	+ ⅛
2,800	Miami Copper	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
600	Minn. & St. P. (new)	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
600	Mo., Kan. & Tex	8¼	8¼	8	8	..
100	M., K. & T. pf	20	20	20	20	— ½
600	Missouri Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1,300	Mo. Pac., tr. rcts	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
1,100	Mo. Pac., w. i	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
900	Montana Power	99½	100	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
16,000	Nail Co. Am. Mfg	30⅜	32⅝	30⅜	32¼	+2
97	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	+1¼
200	National Lead	68½	69	68¼	68¾	— ¼
25	Nev. Cons. Copper	25	25	24¾	25	..
100	N. Y. Air Brake	158	158	158	158	..
3,500	N. Y. Central	106⅜	106½	106	106⅜	+ ⅛
100	N. Y., C. & St. L	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
600	N. Y., N. H. & H	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	..
2,700	N. Y. O. & W	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	..
7,000	Norfolk & Weste	145¾	145	143	144	+ ⅜
100	North American	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
900	Northern Pacific	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	— ¼
800	Ontario Mining	5¾	6¼	5¾	6	..
500	Owens Bottle Mch	94½	94½	94	94	..
200	Pacific Mail	26½	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
2,100	Pennsylvania R. R	58¾	58⅝	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
100	People's Gas, Chgo	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
5,100	Peoria & Eastern	14¾	17¾	14¾	17½	+3½
100	Philadelphia Co	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
1,300	Pitts. Coal. cts. dep	42½	42½	40⅝	42	..
100	Pitts. Steel pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
8,000	Pressed Steel Car	74½	74½	73⅝	74	— ⅛
100	Public Service N. J	132	132	132	132	— ⅛
100	Pullman Company	168	168	168	168	—2
1,600	Ry. Steel Spring	54⅞	54⅞	53¾	54⅛	— ⅝
10,100	Ray Cons. Copper	29⅜	29⅜	28⅝	29	— ⅛
6,000	Reading	109½	109⅝	109	109¼	— ⅛
200	Reading 2d pf	47	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
3,700	Republic I. & S	78½	78¾	77¼	77¾	— ¼
200	Repub. I. & S. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
900	St. L. & S. F., w. i	25	25	24½	24½	— ¼
50	Do., pf., w. i	50	50	50	50	..
200	St. L. Southwestn	26	26	26	26	..
600	St. L. Southwn. pf	52	52	51½	52	..
500	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
500	Seaboard A. L., pf	39	40	39	40	+1
100	Saxon Motor	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ½
100	Sears, Roebuck	230	230	230	230	..
1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	31⅝	31¾	31	31	— ½
11,000	Sloss-Sheffield S.&I.	71½	72¾	70½	72	+1½
200	Do. pf	101	102	101	102	+2
1,600	Southern Pacific	100⅞	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅛
100	So. P. Rico Sgr. pf	116	116	116	116	..
1,800	Southern Ry.	28½	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
500	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68	67¾	68	..
1,600	Studebaker Co	128¼	128½	127⅝	128¼	— ⅛
500	Stutz Motor	67¾	67¾	67	67	+ ⅝
900	Tennessee Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	..
900	Texas & P.	225	225	224½	224½	— ½
8,300	Texas & Pacific	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
200	Third Avenue	54½	54½	54½	54½	..
500	Tobacco Products	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
200	Tob. Prods. pf	104	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
300	Tol. St. L. & Wn	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+1½
700	T., St. L. & W. tr.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+1½
100	Do., pf., tr. r	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
100	Underwood Typ. pf	120	120	120	120	+3
1,600	Union Bag & Paper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
500	Do., (new)	102½	102½	102	102¼	+ ⅛
5,000	Union Pacific	150⅝	150⅝	150⅜	150⅜	— ⅛
100	United Cigar Stores	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	..
900	United Fruit	162¾	162¾	162½	162⅝	+ ⅜
200	United Rys. Inv	10	10	10	10	..
900	Do., pf	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
400	U. S. Ind. P. & F	25⅞	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
100	U. S. Express	30	30	30	30	..
1,550	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	142	142¾	141¾	142¾	+ ⅛
1,200	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61⅝	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅛
600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110	110	— ⅛
800	U. S. S. M. R. & M	74¼	74¼	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
70,550	U. S. Steel	120⅜	120⅝	119⅝	120⅝	+ ⅛
1,700	U. S. Steel pf	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122¼	+ ⅛
17,300	Utah Copper	112⅜	112⅝	111¾	112⅜	—1⅛
300	Va.-Caro. Chem	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	56¼	56¼	56	56	— ½
700	Wabash	15¾	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
1,500	Wabash pf A	57¼	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ¼
100	Wabash pf B	31	31	31	31	..
1,200	Western Maryland	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	— ⅜
100	Western Md. pf	46	46	46	46	—1⅜
400	Western Union Tel	102	102	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
9,200	West'h'se E. & M	65⅞	66⅜	65⅝	65⅞	— ⅛
200	Wheel. & L. E	3⅜	3⅜	3	3	..
500	Do., t. r	3	3	3	3	..
200	White Motor	85¾	85¾	85	85	— ⅛
1,100	Willys-Overland	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
100	Willys-Overland pf	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
400	Woolworth Co	118	118	116	116	— ½
100	Worthington	87	87	87	87	..
200	Do. pf	108	108	108	108	..

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	94.68	94.26	94.44	+ .01
25 industrials	114.92	114.11	114.39	— .29
50 stocks	99.10	99.18	99.41	— .14

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
90	Am. F. & L. pf..	85¼	84¾	84¼	86
100	Cent. States Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼	29
100	Cities Service ...d	315	312	313	315
200	Cities Service pf.	98	92½	92½	93
213	Pacific G. & E..	59¾	59¼	59¼	60
100	Republic R. & L.	56¾	56¾	56¾	51¼
10	Rep. R. & L. pf..	80	80	77	80
810	Stand. G. & E..	13¾	13¾	13¾	10¼
75	Stand. G. & E. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
300	Uni. L. & R. pf..	80	79¼	79¼	80

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	10¼
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	85
American Cities	6	12
American Cities pf	46	17½
American Gas Co	120	125
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	49	51
American Light & Traction	352	355
†American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	75	76
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf	74	76
American W. W. & E.	2	2½
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	68	69
American W. W. & E. part. pf	23½	25
Atlantic P. P. pf	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	85	..
Baton Rouge notes	95½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	76
Central States Electric pf	80½	82½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	100	101½
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	98	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89¼	92
El Paso Electric	122½	125
El Paso Electric pf	106	..
†Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire D. E. pf	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
†Illinois Traction	..	44
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf	30	33
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	56	61
Northern States Power	104½	105¾
Northern States Power pf	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
†Pacific G. & E. pf	90	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	19½	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	59½	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp., general pf	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn Ry., Lt. & P.	13	13¼
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf	52	53½
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United G. & E. 1st pf	72	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
Western Power	18½	19
†Western Power pf	70	71
West. Penn. pf	103	104

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98¼
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1969	100¼	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99¼	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	88½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '43	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R & L. 5s	98½	99
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76	77
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94¼	95½
Northern States Power 6s, 1928	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	99
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 5s	96	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93½	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

†Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept. 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110¾	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	110	110¼	110¾	111
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	110¼	110¾	110¾
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110¼	110¾	110¾
4½s	Apr., 1966	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1960	103¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾
4s	Nov., 1958	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾
4s	May, 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¾	100¾	101¼
4s	Nov., 1916	100¼	..	100¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.85	3.80	3.85	3.80
3½s	1990-1959	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1918-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	850	860	850	865
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	150	100	102
Cheesebrough Mfg	480	490	480	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	560	550	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	110	115	110	115
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena Signal Oil	172	175	172	175
Galena Signal Oil pf	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	221	229	222	229
Indiana Pipe Line	100	106	100	106
Int. Pr. Co. Ltd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
National Transit	18	19	18	20
New York Transit	206	215	206	215
Northern Pipe Line	100	108	100	108
Ohio Oil	855	865	860	865
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	16½	17	16¾	17
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	500	495	500
Prairie Pipe Line	294	297	290	295
Solar Refining	375	390	370	390
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	217	222
South Penn. Oil	450	460	450	460
Southwest Penn	113	118	113	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	353	357	350	353
Stand. Oil of Ind.	800	805	805	815
Stand. Oil of Kan.	540	550	540	550
Stand. Oil of Ky.	610	630	610	630
Stand. Oil of Neb.	540	550	540	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	600	605	600	603
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	230	241	229	241
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	430	425	435
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	96	94	96
Vacuum Oil	305	310	301	305
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 4, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve with Legal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,887,000	$23,814,000	$2,000,000	$1,040,000	$494,000	$2,000	$3,000	$5,000,000	.....	$20,974,000	$1,822,000	$1,800,000
Merchants' Nat.	2,000,000	2,419,000	20,848,000	2,183,000	221,000	90,000	96,000	1,554,000	.....	.....	20,905,000	.....	1,800,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,455,200	105,515,000	14,685,000	1,497,000	1,458,000	17,000	113,000	9,435,000	.....	137,783,000	.....	5,747,000
National City	25,000,000	42,535,900	253,750,000	43,696,000	14,000,000	1,000,000	94,000	774,000	73,850,000	.....	807,000,000	3,000,000	22,500,000
Chemical National	5,000,000	14,284,800	57,858,000	2,970,000	750,000	123,000	44,000	88,000	2,583,000	.....	53,233,000	.....	4,500,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	861,300	12,017,000	1,551,000	300,000	168,000	25,000	20,000	1,091,000	.....	12,909,000	233,000	1,120,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	98,000	2,909,000	69,000	27,000	135,000	9,000	.....	149,000	.....	2,862,000	.....	270,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,378,900	62,304,000	4,491,000	1,475,000	1,771,000	79,000	122,000	7,470,000	.....	82,744,000	4,797,000	4,500,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,408,200	231,893,000	19,433,000	4,695,000	1,974,000	1,000	34,000	17,630,000	.....	236,278,000	716,000	22,500,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	5,000,000	3,009,300	65,725,000	4,483,000	1,382,000	1,711,000	531,000	135,000	5,097,000	.....	66,159,000	5,483,000	4,500,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,913,000	181,416,000	23,914,000	1,490,000	1,426,000	17,000	49,000	15,124,000	.....	183,661,000	.....	2,700,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,382,200	27,980,000	1,000,000	174,000	1,397,000	43,000	11,000	2,419,000	.....	25,618,000	1,277,000	1,020,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,037,700	10,659,000	1,000,000	214,000	1,000,000	14,000	14,000	10,738,000	.....	13,390,000	.....	900,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,086,800	83,546,000	5,995,000	1,619,000	4,705,000	506,000	.....	7,038,000	.....	100,395,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,630,900	53,454,000	1,631,000	1,329,000	201,000	90,000	.....	2,293,000	.....	30,977,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,909,700	144,959,000	16,144,000	3,140,000	2,182,000	57,000	84,000	11,631,000	.....	145,913,000	1,923,000	4,641,000
East River National	250,000	77,300	2,178,000	95,000	38,000	215,000	4,000	4,000	223,000	.....	2,590,000	25,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,435,200	17,847,000	1,041,000	151,000	967,000	30,000	34,000	1,049,000	.....	14,464,000	.....	898,000
First National	10,000,000	23,705,400	163,151,000	13,845,000	1,886,000	2,072,000	45,000	.....	12,224,000	.....	159,593,000	138,000	4,967,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,077,800	75,580,000	6,100,000	1,906,000	3,425,000	9,000	126,000	6,140,000	.....	84,311,000	416,000	3,240,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,188,100	10,804,000	863,000	109,000	911,000	114,000	13,000	819,000	.....	11,301,000	.....	197,000
Chase National	$10,000,000	$10,866,600	$12,184,000	$4,655,000	$1,215,000	$1,942,000	144,000	1,238,000	10,894,000	.....	128,579,000	11,716,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,942,800	20,078,000	1,197,000	1,149,000	1,000,000	171,000	90,000	1,782,000	.....	22,146,000	.....	897,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,222,900	9,804,000	1,127,000	159,000	610,000	35,000	138,000	778,000	.....	9,426,000	.....	896,000
Fifth National	250,000	423,700	5,650,000	197,000	107,000	234,000	7,000	.....	441,000	.....	5,501,000	240,000	246,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,943,900	41,538,000	4,715,000	1,444,000	1,104,000	22,000	32,000	4,320,000	.....	45,147,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,518,900	50,271,000	4,495,000	1,529,000	1,227,000	17,000	.....	4,404,000	.....	55,514,000	1,926,000	898,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	749,200	9,709,000	1,139,000	135,000	513,000	52,000	55,000	756,000	.....	9,384,000	113,000	898,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,139,000	11,838,000	1,431,000	238,000	838,000	21,000	5,000	884,000	.....	11,084,000	27,000	896,000
Nassau Nat. B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,121,900	10,004,000	466,000	187,000	472,000	82,000	18,000	674,000	.....	9,696,000	18,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	957,800	21,630,000	1,854,000	178,000	875,000	61,000	39,000	1,779,000	.....	26,129,000	400,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,165,500	45,556,000	6,095,000	1,990,000	1,486,000	10,000	3,083,000	$894,000	.....	49,629,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,383,900	33,563,000	4,778,000	1,908,000	1,057,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	32,931,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,244,300	12,126,000	969,000	278,000	899,000	206,000	.....	726,000	.....	12,908,000	1,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,019,600	8,919,000	471,000	417,000	105,000	161,000	.....	.....	.....	8,538,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	487,500	3,567,000	220,000	82,000	180,000	5,000	171,000	196,000	.....	3,851,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,039,700	16,907,000	1,046,000	1,019,000	1,527,000	45,000	21,000	.....	.....	15,583,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	799,000	5,953,000	554,000	46,000	51,000	21,000	.....	216,000	62,000	5,607,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	797,100	8,823,000	799,000	358,000	85,000	9,000	.....	217,000	.....	6,437,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	3,267,600	17,066,000	2,499,000	680,000	970,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	14,948,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	859,900	4,014,000	404,000	90,000	101,000	128,000	.....	295,000	312,000	4,918,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,062,500	6,432,000	617,000	58,000	195,000	70,000	.....	300,000	.....	6,435,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	5,184,900	13,470,000	782,000	455,000	317,000	30,000	30,000	759,000	1,896,000	12,642,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	529,900	4,597,000	381,000	179,000	149,000	83,000	.....	393,000	16,000	4,873,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,125,600	15,841,000	1,250,000	407,000	497,000	79,000	.....	715,000	1,071,000	17,210,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	695,700	23,923,000	2,176,000	734,000	846,000	181,000	.....	1,610,000	786,000	26,843,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	4,001,400	34,998,000	1,940,000	339,000	489,000	221,000	27,000	1,416,000	2,347,000	28,122,000	5,858,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	16,401,000	205,398,000	13,876,000	309,000	840,000	18,000	24,000	2,231,000	2,858,000	188,020,000	23,401,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,547,100	65,042,000	4,582,000	19,000	159,000	165,000	19,000	2,427,000	3,828,000	48,537,000	16,874,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,892,900	29,264,000	2,028,000	10,000	117,000	20,000	.....	1,151,000	1,702,000	23,019,000	6,643,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,542,400	42,711,000	2,830,000	179,000	147,000	186,000	39,000	1,894,000	1,960,000	27,881,000	1,377,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$0,000,000	$3,149,400	$38,188,000	$2,541,000	2,502,000	1,544,000	912,000	.....	15,500,000	613,000	$16,018,000	$3,221,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,250,400	10,174,000	646,000	80,000	38,000	.....	.....	408,000	544,000	8,069,000	1,084,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,571,000	29,849,000	1,549,000	481,000	43,000	20,000	$1,000	1,000,000	537,000	20,009,000	777,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	3,268,900	35,455,000	5,585,000	819,000	674,000	140,000	209,000	3,414,000	2,153,000	66,281,000	18,068,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,690,400	22,225,000	1,668,000	98,000	297,000	120,000	31,000	1,086,000	1,313,000	21,710,000	995,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,406,900	78,387,000	5,598,000	1,020,000	1,125,000	192,000	31,000	3,010,000	1,229,000	58,868,000	7,899,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,337,100	19,096,000	1,178,000	201,000	351,000	51,000	11,000	960,000	778,000	17,198,000	2,298,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	548,100	13,627,000	876,000	108,000	503,000	75,000	11,000	977,000	348,000	13,545,000	628,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,454,200	51,368,000	5,660,000	794,000	1,362,000	321,000	63,000	3,083,000	2,906,000	60,860,000	4,015,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$123,850,000	$209,974,200	$2,106,535,000	$294,285,000	$51,674,000	$42,383,000	$2,150,000	$3,075,000	$173,222,000	.....	$2,223,068,000	$38,780,000	$31,302,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	26,645,700	212,846,000	22,458,000	7,549,000	7,634,000	1,219,000	58,000	5,725,000	$3,176,000	221,534,000	1,686,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	106,891,200	1,025,732,000	90,460,000	5,473,000	6,088,000	3,881,000	547,000	44,822,000	25,511,000	892,155,000	125,792,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$190,550,000	$338,511,100	$3,346,613,000	$337,143,000	$64,496,000	$56,950,000	$5,750,000	$3,789,000	$326,569,000	$28,787,000	$3,336,757,000	$165,587,000	$31,302,000
Change	.....	.....	+42,053,000	+16,687,000	−516,000	+$2,000	−$1,000	−148,000	+1,504,000	+$5,062,000	+61,506,000	−293,000	−100,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,118,589,000	$274,284,000	$45,545,000	$59,324,000	$2,028,000	$1,861,000	$176,067,000	.....	$2,345,296,000	$39,015,000	$31,877,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	213,454,000	22,101,000	7,853,000	7,483,000	1,155,000	51,000	3,482,000	3,726,000	221,889,000	1,026,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,025,054,000	80,155,000	10,526,000	8,147,000	2,344,000	528,000	44,728,000	21,256,000	894,543,000	126,825,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,357,047,000	$376,540,000	$63,924,000	$74,954,000	$5,527,000	$2,435,000	$229,297,000	$24,982,000	$3,461,728,000	$166,866,000	$31,877,000
Change	+26,436,000	+19,308,000	+$1,118,000	−1,618,000	−$3,000	−$25,000	+1,430,000	−5,596,000	+48,673,000	−21,000	+$3,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$328,342,000	$173,322,000	Net demand deposits	$400,152,240		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	35,860,000	3,725,000	Net time deposits	1,933,450		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	94,287,000	44,622,000	Net demand and time dep.	$402,090,690	$99,573,310	+ $3,583,980
			Net demand deposits	89,676,120	7,708,880	− 719,300
Total	$461,489,000	$226,669,000	Net demand deposits	183,623,250	6,085,750	+ 3,774,450
			Total net deposits	$575,790,060	$112,367,940	+ $6,639,130

Actual Figures

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$335,164,000	$176,067,000	Net demand deposits	$408,742,740		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	35,541,000	3,482,000	Net time deposits	1,960,750		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	100,970,000	44,728,000	Net demand and time dep.	$405,743,490	$105,507,510	+ $7,685,030
			Net demand deposits	88,940,020	7,082,980	+ 798,180
Total	$474,675,000	$229,297,000	Net demand deposits	124,181,450	11,516,550	+ 4,842,000
			Total net deposits	$579,864,960	$124,107,040	+$13,325,210

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 4, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,480,700	888,200	160,800	390,700	448,800	7,868,000
Colonial	8,769,900	770,300	531,100	845,700	65,200	10,249,400
Columbia	8,520,000	787,000	438,000	862,000	20,000	10,119,000
Fidelity	1,320,100	108,100	160,100	308,500	.....	1,885,600
Inter. Bank	8,875,000	415,800	52,000	747,200	57,800	4,493,000
Mutual	6,230,000	619,000	310,000	1,245,000	.....	8,409,000
New Neth.	3,520,000	241,000	265,000	772,000	78,000	5,054,000
23d Ward	2,422,600	73,500	201,400	557,600	26,400	3,118,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,949,000	171,000	77,000	196,000	.....	1,957,000
Yorkville	6,096,600	526,100	848,700	1,113,800	27,600	7,335,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,273,000	143,000	179,000	1,154,000	104,000	5,820,000
Mechanics'	17,859,000	968,000	1,081,300	4,154,700	129,700	26,076,200
Nat. City	5,925,000	160,000	234,000	726,000	289,000	7,091,000
North Side	5,034,292	292,150	194,998	507,787	8,456	5,979,218
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,651,000	219,000	457,000	4,367,000	651,000	10,113,000
Hudson Co.	5,012,302	175,296	181,763	1,338,641	444,547	4,636,370
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,886,500	153,100	98,400	1,211,800	89,500	6,586,700
Second Nat.	4,527,070	63,201	178,693	707,365	62,154	5,442,711

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	7,943,000	653,000	1,528,000	.....	8,771,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	5,482,357	265,269	696,426	401,789	6,581,969

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$32,691,200	Lincoln	$15,488,800
Bankers	238,196,000	Metropolitan	72,

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

It has been a noticeable, as well as a gratifying, fact that the political campaign which has just come to an end has had practically no effect on business activity. Up to this year Presidential campaigns were most disturbing to manufacturers and merchants. When the tariff was not ostensibly the main issue, the maintenance of the gold standard was, and people generally were kept in a turmoil for several months. This was due to the uncertainty as to what the country's economic policy was going to be and, while the uncertainty lasted, business halted and enterprise was checked. What emphasized the uneasiness in some instances were the public threats by divers manufacturers to shut up their shops or reduce wages in case this or that Presidential candidate were elected. From all this kind of nonsense this campaign has been fortunately free. It was not so much a matter of choice or inclination that this was the case. The futility of it under existing circumstances was what condemned it. With factories working to capacity and wages constantly increasing, and with orders on hand to keep wage earners occupied for a year or more to come, calamity howling was not a popular pastime. Any manufacturer, moreover, who would threaten to close his works in case one or the other candidate succeeded to the Presidency would be regarded as a fit subject for observation in a psycopathic ward. So it is that, while the politicians have orated, men have gone on attending to their business as usual, making profits and extending their capacity for production to meet an ever-increasing demand from the home as well as the foreign trade.

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Expansion is Going On.

Especially noteworthy, too, is this matter of the extension of manufacturing plants and the building of new ones. All through the campaign, just as it was long before it, the work went on of enlarging existing mills and factories by the construction of substantial additions that were designed to last instead of being merely temporary structures to meet a passing need. Besides this, thousands of new corporations with capital running up into the billions of dollars have come into being for the purpose of creating new mills and factories which have been constructed or are in process of construction. It is noteworthy that October made an especially good record in this respect. A number of the new enterprises are in fields that have not hitherto been touched by American manufacturers, but those who have essayed them are making good. The country, as a result, is now exporting in large quantities many articles which it used to import in profusion. Now, the fact that, despite the vigorous political campaign which has been going on, there has been no cessation in these activities to provide a larger and more varied output of products is pretty good evidence that the enterprising men of affairs have not been worried over the outcome of the election. They have simply been attending to business with plenty on hand and more in sight, and have refused to be diverted by politics.

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Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

No material change occurred during the past week so far as cotton is concerned. An occasional drop in the quotations does not seem to possess any significance. Prices are on an exceptionally high level with no apparent chance of going lower to any marked extent. What fluctuations occur are, and are likely to be, within a narrow range. When a drop in price occurs holders down South show an indisposition to sell, although much cotton comes out when the figure approaches the 20-cent mark. Growers and holders in the cotton-producing section have a high opinion of the value of their product. Nor do they fear that consumption will be checked by the high prices. They are fairly well informed as to mill conditions and are aware that the makers of cotton fabrics are able to get large profits even at the prevailing price of the raw material. Sales for export and to domestic spinners have been much larger to date than they were at this time last year, despite the great difference in price. The mills are passing along the excess in cost, and the ultimate consumer pays it in the end. Advances in price in cotton fabrics are so constant as to become monotonous in the telling. Yet buyers are taking them, and the stocks on hand in the mills are the lowest in years. Considerable buying has been going on by printers and converters calling for delivery quite late in 1917. Brown and bleached goods are advancing in price, and the new list of duck prices shows increases of about 20 per cent. Heavy colored dress cottons have been ordered to take the place of cheap worsteds. Wash goods orders by retailers have been very large in anticipation of an advance. In sweaters and hosiery as well as in other knit goods, it still remains wholly a question of the capacity of the mills to fill the orders. Rising prices have been no check to the business.

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Higher Costs of Wool.

Wool not being an article dealt in on exchanges, does not show the daily fluctuations so noticeable about cotton. A good indication, however, of values to be afforded at the trade auctions which are held in the British colonies and in London. At all of these advancing prices have been shown, and this despite the fact that bidders from this country were absent because of the embargo placed on the exports of wool. Mills, however, have been buying freely and are rapidly taking up all available supplies which keep going to higher levels. In the goods end there has been a fair amount of reorders on men's wear fabrics for Spring, especially on moderate priced cloths. Nothing very definite has yet come out regarding goods for the next heavyweight season, although it seems quite likely that the needs of the larger clothing manufacturers will be attended to before the formal opening. Everything appears to point to a good season for such fabrics, not the least favorable indication being the good reports received from traveling clothing salesmen as to the condition of retail trade. There is a greater demand for fabrics for women's wear, staple goods being particularly sought. In these, as in other goods, prices are fixed to correspond to the added cost of raw material and labor.

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The Cargo of the Deutschland.

Much less stir has been caused by the second trip hither of the German submarine than her first visit occasioned. Not only is the element of novelty wanting but it is recognized that her cargo, profitable as it may prove to the shippers and their agents here, will cut practically no figure in affecting the supply or market value of dyes and chemicals here. All told, the vessel can carry only a few hundred tons—not over 1 per cent. of the quantity of coal tar dyes used in a year. Then, too, nearly all the dyes needed in this country—and certainly all that are in common use—are now made here. It is still questionable if all the dyes brought here some time ago by the Deutschland have found a market. Certain it is that the quantity of coal tar colors remaining in warehouse shows an increase. With a few more trips of the submarine it may appear that it will not pay to send any dyestuffs hither by that method. It may be discovered, however, that the real reason for the trips is not so much to bring things here as to take back to Germany articles like nickel and rubber which that country stands in great need of. In view of this, it is amusing to read a statement signed by George W. Perkins to the effect that $10,000,000 worth of manufactures was brought here by the submarine and that this shows Germany's being prepared to dump goods into this country.

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As to New Commercial Treaties.

One topic referred to in the resolutions adopted during the past week by the American Manufacturers' Export Association may hereafter come to the fore. This is the suggestion that "in the formulation of commercial treaties we should insist upon due regard for our rights and our opportunities, thus assuring to our commercial interests full protection to their rights abroad." It is regarded as extremely probable that there will be a general recasting of commercial treaties after the war. This will be necessitated as to the treaties between Germany, France, Russia, and Italy especially. The change is bound to affect those treaties which the United States has with the countries mentioned, particularly in doing away with the "most favored nation" provision. The consequences may be far reaching should the United States Supreme Court render a decision declaring invalid the provision in the tariff act which provides a discriminating duty in favor of goods brought to this country in vessels of American registry, and should it base the decision on the ground that the provision contravenes the treaties calling for "favored nation" treatment. A general abrogation of such treaties would leave this country free to impose discriminating duties and might lead to a remarkable expansion of its mercantile marine. Again, it is also worth noting that the possibility of such a happening is quite likely to deter European nations from trying to impose on this country's products the kind of discriminating import duties which were suggested at the Paris conference. At any rate, a weapon would be at hand for retaliation against attempts to restrict American exports, as well as providing facilities for sending them to countries that put no restrictions in the way.

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Great Britain's Foreign Trade.

British figures of foreign trade continue to show improvement with each succeeding month. It is evident from them that no opportunity is lost sight of in the effort to check needless imports and to expand exports. While, of course, under the present war conditions inbound shipments are largely in excess of those sent out, the trend is toward producing a more favorable balance of trade. In the month of September imports exceeded exports by about £34,000,000, but in that month the former were only about £7,000,000 more than in the corresponding one in 1915, while the exports were over £11,000,000 more. An analysis of the figures shows the significance of them. The greater portion of the advance in imports was for raw materials, such as ores, timber, cotton, wool, and other textile materials, oil seeds, fats, gums, hides and skins, and grain, flour, and meat. Reductions were shown in imports of certain kinds of food and drink and in articles wholly or mainly manufactured. On the other hand, exports of food and drink—aside from grain, flour, and meat—increased about 25 per cent., and a similar increase was shown in those of coal and coke. Of articles wholly or partly manufactured the September exports showed an increase of nearly £10,000,000. They included manufactures of iron, steel, and other metals, cutlery, electrical goods, machinery, cotton, wool and silk yarns and fabrics, apparel, chemicals, dyes, &c.; leather, earthenware and glass manufactures, paper, railway carriages, motor cars, and cycles. In the textiles the increase in exports was especially notable, aggregating over £5,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent.

OPPORTUNITY IN A DEPARTMENT STORE

A Chance for Advancement Better in Such Shops Than in Other Businesses.

Lack of familiarity with the interior workings of modern department stores is keeping many American youths from positions in them that not only offer more rapid advancement to young men of education and initiative than does the average commercial establishment, but more well-paid executive posts to rise to. This is the opinion of one of the "men higher up" in a store that is known all over the country who has himself risen from the ranks.

"While public opinion is rapidly changing regarding the department store as a place to work in, especially for men," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "there is still much to be learned by people on the outside about the really fine opportunities that exist today in the big dry goods stores for young men of education, tact, and the will to 'see the thing through.'

"For a long time there was a disposition to class male workers in department stores with insurance and book agents; in short, to class them as men who took these positions because they did not fit in anywhere else. The department store was looked on as the refuge for men who, as a result of lack of education or some other handicap, turned to it as a last resort. The professional humorist, with his cracks at 'counter jumpers,' and the short story and 'movie' scenario writers, with their gibes at men store workers who impersonated millionaires' sons and lords during the vacation season, helped to spread this impression. Doubtless there are still many persons of both sexes who regard this silly nonsense as fact.

"Only a little while ago one of the highest secretaryships in a prominent department store was open for a good man, and after a careful process of selection one was chosen. Without giving the exact salary at which he was engaged, I can say that it was better than $2,000 a year. This was the figure the chosen man, who was about 30 years old, had been getting in a similar position that he had held. He was very pleased to get the new position, especially so in view of the fact that his predecessor had taken a remarkable step upward, being given responsibility and salary in the same store.

"He was engaged to begin work on the first of the month, but on the day before he came to the man who had made arrangements with him and, with a sheepish look on his face, told the latter that he could not take the position. Under rather close questioning as to the whereforce of his change of heart, the young man said that he was married and that, while he was greatly pleased with the position, salary, and prospects it offered, his wife, who had aspirations in her own social set, would not hear of him taking it. She had stormed and cried so, he said, when he had told her of his opportunity that he was literally forced to promise her not to take the job. The trouble with this young woman was that she feared she would lose caste if her husband took a position in a department store. She could not, or would not, see the chance for material success that was offered him there. Her only thought was that immediately her friends and acquaintances would see visions of her husband behind a ribbon counter or something.

"Nowadays, however, people on the outside are beginning to learn that there are insurance agents who make nice fat salaries and that there are book agents whose incomes are so large that they have to be shared with Uncle Sam. Likewise, the public is slowly beginning to realize that all the men workers in department stores do not make small salaries. There are many who do, it must be confessed, just as there are insurance and book agents who have to look sharp to keep the wolf from the door, but what bank or commercial house is without these men?

"The crying need of the department store today is for men with brains, whether they be in the heads of men who have been educated, or in those of men who are fighting their way to the top and who are educating themselves en route. Just what the department store offers for men of the latter type can be shown by relating the experience of one of the best known silk buyers in the country. This man went into the dry goods business many years ago. He got a position ultimately in the silk department of the store, selling goods over the counter. Being of an ambitious turn, he at once began his fight to get to the top. As a result it was not long before he came into a clash with the head of the department, who was of the old-time sort that was incompetent enough to fear displacement by some subordinate, and the outcome was that the young man faced the choice between transfer to some other department or dismissal from the store.

"Having a definite goal in view and being of the type that is willing to sacrifice the present for the future, he quit his job in spite of the fact that he was married and had an infant son. Later he got a position in the silk department in a leading store in a big city not far from New York. He says himself that he got $12 a week on that job, and that he had to pay $10 of it for board for his family. Despite the slender margin left over he persevered, and later came to this city. Today his annual salary must at least be 1,000 times as large as his weekly wage was at the time he was paying $10 a week for board.

"The advantage that an educated man, preferably a college graduate, would have in fighting his way to the top would be immeasurable. While the buyer whose experience I have just told is now one of the leading men in his branch of business, it took years of hard and earnest work for him to get recognition of his ability. The chances are that what he learned during those years was absorbed, rather than taught. While the natural course for the educated man in a department store is rather in the direction of executive positions than those that call for training in merchandising, he is by no means limited to the former if his tastes run the other way. There is a college graduate in a local store at the present time who, in a comparatively short time, has become assistant buyer of the department in which he works. The combination of his natural ability and the education that has given him the power to learn and make use of what he has learned has already got for him what a man with less training and ability would have to strive for for a long time.

"Then, again, the mere fact that he is a college graduate makes an educated youth somewhat of a marked man. He is taken on in the first place with the idea of his being promoted as soon as he is worthy of a better position. This means that the executives are more interested in him than in some other man doing similar work, which in turn means that of the two, ability being equal, the educated man will be given preference when chance of promotion offers.

"It is true that his being under the eye of his superiors may result in his dismissal if he is found to be incompetent or found to lack necessary qualifications for advancement more quickly than that of another man similarly incompetent, but not so much in the public eye. If dismissal be necessary, however, it is better both for the store and the man to have it come as quickly as it may be required. But, on the whole, the advantages of being a marked man far outweigh the attendant disadvantages. While I will not say that the store executives go out of their way to have the educated young men's business lives made paths of roses, the minor bosses are canny enough to realize that it is good policy all around to give these men as many helping hands as possible.

"There is a store in this city that has given opportunities to several college graduates in the recent past, and apparently is willing to give more of them a start in mercantile life. While now and then a man is started on a merchandising career behind a counter, most of them are headed for the high spots via the section manager route. The section manager is the successor of the floor walker of other days. In the store in question the college men are started at really liberal salaries considering their lack of business experience, and promotion is as rapid as opportunities occur and the necessary ability to fill higher positions is demonstrated.

It is in this store that a college man has already become assistant buyer for his department. Another has so far worked his way up to floor manager—a position of no small importance—while a third has a very important task intrusted to his care, that of managing the complaint bureau. He is said to be doing good work there, and as a result of his labors it is rapidly becoming possible to put a finger on the source of complaint almost at once. This naturally makes for better service, which in turn makes for a greater reputation for the store.

NATIONAL HABITS CHANGE.

Variances Shown in the Articles of Hardware Called For.

Few things are more illustrative of the great changes going on in the social and economic life of the nation than the changes in the use of the things of the hardware business. Nowadays the story of sanitation and cleanliness is reflected in the fact that every little hardware store in every village carries a line of bathroom fixtures, since both small town people and farmers are freely given to the use of running water.

The growing use of the modern coal oil stove, the kitchen sink and the increasing demand for pipe fixtures and plumbing appliances tell of the revolt of the overworked housewife in rural districts for the comforts and conveniences of the kitchen. The increasing demand for the electrical iron and the washing machine hints at the worn out patience of the laundress on blue Mondays, so that these labor saving devices may make her lot easier and increase her comfort.

The falling off in the sale of foot-scrapers indicates the prevalence of good roads and concrete sidewalks. Even the growing demand for coat and trousers hangers confirms the general observation of a better dressed and neater people.

Tools and cutlery nowadays must not only have quality, but style as well, since carpenters and mechanics are growing in intelligent appreciation. The steadily decreasing sale of bowie knives and revolvers hints at the passing of the bully and the "bad man" in all save the slums of the congested centres.

The fast spreading intelligent cultivation of great fruit and garden truck areas finds echo in the steadily swelling sales of tree pruners, garden tools and spraying machines, while the growth in pleasure loving assemblies and social functions is told in the eager demand for casseroles, coffee percolators, silverware and all the decorative appurtenances of the table.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with Demand Active and Prices Very Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 4.—The cotton goods markets have been very firm all week, but sales have not been as large as they were a few weeks ago. There are many disturbing elements now present that make it difficult to close transactions at once, among them being the coming Presidential election, the high cost of cotton and the outcome of the conferences between the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Textile Council over the matter of wages.

It was apparent during the week that the demand for wide goods was not so active as it has been, but even at that, mills continue to do a very good business in these styles. The narrow end of the market has been very active, and the price per pound has reached nearly 50 cents, this being considered very high.

The call for 27-inch 64-60s, 7.60 yards to the pound, has been acute, and sales have been made at 5 cents per yard, the record price in a great number of years.

The demand for sateens and twills is keen and mills making these styles have orders on their books which will keep their machinery busy for some time to come. Specialties made of printcloth yarns, or a trifle finer, are not much in demand. It is the general opinion among millmen that there is greater profit in selling plain goods, hence manufacturers are loath to accept new business for fancies when plain goods orders can be obtained.

The fine goods division of the market remains unchanged and the mills report that business is very good. Some mills cannot accept any more business for at least three months ahead and then only when they can see their way clear to secure desirable grades and staples of cotton.

The sales for the week will probably reach 225,000 pices, of which about 90,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand active and prices very strong.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Prices Are Firm and Advancing Because of Good Demand.

All of the raw silk markets of the world are very firm and advancing. Cables from Yokohama say that the demand is growing there and that reelers have almost withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices. The visible stock is estimated at 12,000 to 13,000 bales.

The market at Canton is excited, and dealers have increased their quotations to what appear at this time to be prohibitive levels. This has had the effect of checking business for the moment. From Shanghai come reports to A. P. Vills & Brothers of this city of a very large demand from both Europe and America at steadily advancing prices. A large business has been done of late on steam filatures and tsatlees, while the natives are trying to buy as much of the tussah supply as possible for their own use.

Milan cables that the market is "on fire," and that buyers are outbidding each other to get parcels of silk. Extra classical is quoted at a very high figure there now, with no assurance that further advances will not come in the near future. The combination of the nearness of Election Day and the rising primary markets has checked local buying temporarily, but the outlook for future business is said to be excellent.

"Stouts" Corsets Sell Well.

One of the features of the current corset season, aside from the sale of specialties of one kind or another, has been the increased demand for "stout" models with low and medium busts. Some of the most popular corsets of this type have been made with the busts only 8½ inches high, which, combined with a medium high back and medium long skirt, make not only for a good appearance but for comfort. A better business in front lace models is also told of. Bolero and girdle brassieres, especially in drop shoulder effects for dress wear, have been leaders in this trade.

Drop in Sugar Will Help.

Last week's drop in sugar prices will doubtless be pleasing to the makers of the better kinds of candies, especially so if it has not come too late to make itself felt in the production of sweets designed for the holiday trade. Chocolate candies of all qualities are said to be selling more freely now at wholesale than ever, possibly reflecting the increased purchasing power of the average consumer. Raw cocoa brokers say that the candy makers have been active buyers of late, though some of them appear to be waiting as long as possible before stocking up largely in an endeavor to catch the present declining market at its lowest point.

FOR CLOTHES THAT ARE TRADEMARKED

Cases Where Retailers Have Found Advantages in Handling Branded Goods.

Some six years ago a man started up a retail clothing business in one of the large Eastern cities. He carried branded merchandise in all departments. There were several nationally advertised brands in his clothing stocks and a customer who did not favor one could probably find what he wanted in another. In the short time he has been in business this man has built up a trade that amounts to close to $2,000,000 a year and employs a large sales force.

He was asked a short time ago to give his opinion on carrying branded goods in distinction to putting out merchandise under his own name and guarantee. The inquiry came from a large department store that was contemplating the substitution of trademarked goods for the stock it sold under its own name. The successful clothing retailer set forth his own experience in carrying branded lines and stated that the "pulling power" of the nationally known brands was far superior to what the individual's name could exert. In concluding his remarks he declared that the influence of the advertised merchandise with the buying public would be felt to a much greater degree in the near future.

The sales manager of a concern that does a yearly business approximating $10,000,000 in a branded line of clothing, echoed the statements of the retailer. During the last half year, he said, there has been a notable increase in the volume of sales recorded by advertised lines in general. In describing the conditions that have brought the increase, together with the reaction in situation as regards the value of advertised lines considered from the retailer's standpoint, he said:

"The prosperity of the country has enabled many men to spend more for their clothing. The man accustomed to put up $15 for a suit now finds himself in a position to spend as much as $25. He doesn't go to the 'hard times' retailer. During the period when money was not so plentiful he saw the advertising of the better grade clothing houses. He decided that if ever he should be able to spend as much as $25 for a suit of clothes he would buy one of these favorites. Consequently the handlers of such brands have done a business that is in many cases more than half again their ordinary volume. The psychology of the matter is simple. Such a retail customer figures that, if he went into a place where he was accustomed to pay only $15 for a suit and asked to be shown something worth $10 more, the merchant might be tempted to sell him a suit that was not $25 value. He might have had nothing to do with factory prices as they left the merchant's hands, but the average man is a suspicious person and inclined to reason along the line I have described.

"As far as the growth of branded merchandise is concerned I think it has only just had its start. Retailers are beginning to realize that it is better to build up a business quickly backed by the reputation of nationally known goods than to attempt by dint of long years in business to build up a reputation of their own.

"It is really quite an amusing thing to hear a small merchant talk about the reputation he hopes to establish and the business he expects to get, once the people in a big city have learned what his name stands for. You can name on one hand the merchants in New York who have succeeded in gaining the good will of the public so that the merchandise put out under their own names has the pulling power that means big sales.

"I have one interesting case in mind that illustrates the point I am trying to make. I paid a visit to a small merchant in this city who wanted to buy our line. I had no intention of adding him to our list of customers. My visit was more or less in the nature of a tryout. We talked over things and finally he put up his proposition to me. He wanted to order goods from us, but had no use for the labels. He said with a grand air that his own guarantee was enough for his customers, and added several more pompous statements of what he expected to accomplish through putting out merchandise of his own.

"His trouble was that in forty or fifty years he might get somewhere—but not far. The neighborhood stores in New York do not care so well. Their only salvation seems to be in carrying standard merchandise. For instance, I passed a jeweler's show window in my own part of the town, saw a well-known make of watch and bought it. If the name had not been there on the dial there wouldn't have been a chance in the world of my venturing into the shop. I knew the watch and what it was worth the world over, and that's what got me in to buy it. When my wife needed an alarm clock I went to my little jeweler's shop and got one that is of standard make.

"It is the fear of the long profit on the unknown goods that scares the average man and woman away from lines of merchandise that are unknown. This is the reason why so many clothing stores make money only when they hold sales, and have a dull time of it otherwise.

"Dollar for dollar, it will usually be found that the advertised brand is better value than unmarked goods. This is easy to explain when the larger production is considered.

"It is a common trick of merchandising, in the clothing end, for instance, to take out styles that look better than their price and put them in the class that sells at a higher figure. This frequently leaves a skimmed stock that averages below the value it should. With the standard brands, however, just the opposite course is adopted by most retailers. They are advised to sell close and look for volume rather than big profits on small sales. Our line that wholesales at $14 is frequently sold at retail for $20, and our $17 line goes to the retail customer for $25. This assures the store's customers of unusual value and at the same time boosts the sales of the retailer.

"We could show easily that our advertising bills, when distributed over our product, amount to an inconsiderable sum, but I don't think the public is in need of or requires education of the sort. It is quite wonderful to hear them estimate the cost of advertising a brand. For instance, I once asked a man what he thought a page of advertising in a weekly magazine of large circulation cost. He didn't know, but hasarded a guess that $500 might be the cost. He was considerably surprised when I informed him that if he multiplied his figure by ten he would get the right answer.

"Figures speak for themselves, as far as the degree of success to be obtained by marketing branded goods is concerned. I can point to only a few stores that have established themselves firmly in the public's confidence, so that whatever bears their name is sure to give satisfaction. On the other hand, I can point to stores by the hundreds that are eminently successful because they sell brands that are known throughout the country as standing for honest merchandise at the right price."

French Exports Prohibited.

Several quick shifts have taken place in the French embargo list applied to exports. The latest ministerial order permits the exportation, transit, &c., to the usual allied nations and to the United States of all articles named in a previous decree except, oxalic acid, albumen, chlorine compounds, carbon chloride, iron or ordinary steel cutting tools and detached parts thereof, machine parts, and all other articles of special steel except clock makers' tools. Among the articles on which the embargo was lifted are matches, benzol, brandies and liqueurs, fabrics of vegetable fibers, and volatile oils and essences.

CARELESSNESS IN EXPORTS.

Some Instances from Brazil Which Do Not Help Business.

In addition to the objections of male Brazilians against American shirts that were reported to the Department of Commerce from Rio de Janeiro by Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk and cited in a Washington dispatch to yesterday's TIMES, instances are given by the Consul to show that American-made shirtings are also "in bad" in Brazil.

"A prominent local firm of importers," he writes in a commerce report, "states that some years ago it imported a considerable quantity of American shirtings, but that these dropped out of the market, partly because of a removal of the 25 per cent. reduction in duty which was formerly allowed on cotton clothing from the United States, and partly because the thread used in the United States appears heavier than that of England or Germany, and therefore makes the goods heavier in weight and more costly to the importer in customs duty. Another firm, confirming this statement, adds that the overhead charges are so heavy in the United States as to make the shirtings very costly; that our American manufacturers have not always been as dependable as the European exporters, and that when samples were sent them they were inclined to substitute colors, or not to match the samples exactly.

"Whether or not these allegations are all correct, it may be well for our American manufacturers to know of them and to realize that, in this market at least, the European makers of shirts seem decidedly more inclined to conform to local styles and decidedly more skillful in catering to the peculiar wants of the customer. The foreign makers, as is easily learned from their invoices, make a much closer study of tariffs than our exporters do, and are much more careful in filling to the letter a customer's order, simply because they know by experience that any little variation or departure from what is ordered may increase the cost to their customer.

"Two cases in point, and may be very interesting as illustrations of what carefully filling an order and carefully studying a foreign tariff may mean. One is that of a firm here which ordered from the United States some white voile to be of a certain weight per meter, and thus to come within a specific item in the Brazilian tariff. The American factory appears to have starched the goods more heavily in its subsequent shipments than in the first, with the result that the material weighed slightly more, received an entirely different classification, and paid a considerably higher specific duty. The same care is required in filling orders for American textiles in which it is provided that there shall be 'so many threads to the millimeter.' This is intended to have them pass under a certain item in the tariff, and a variation of one thread too many invariably causes expense and hard feeling.

"The second case is that of a shoe top cloth, (a woolen textile,) which was sent successfully to this country by a certain American firm for some time, in spite of the fact that it paid a very heavy duty of about $2 in United States currency per kilo. Recently the firm sent a clever salesman to Brazil and he discovered that the cloth was never used here without a backing and that if it were backed before being exported it would weigh so much more that it would come under an entirely different class of woolen goods in the tariff and would cost just about one-half in duties of what it did when left unbacked. There can be no better illustration of the advisability of sending an energetic and intelligent man over the ground, and having one's foreign customers feel that their own interests, as well as the exporters' are being studied."

DON'T LIKE THE PACKAGE.

Chinese Prefer Getting Cotton Goods in Tin-Lined Cases.

Shanghai firms in the cotton piece goods trade were interested recently, reports John R. Arnold, Commercial Attaché in charge at Peking, in the opening of some bales of white shirtings which, instead of being packed in tin-lined cases, as has been the custom in the past, had been shipped in bales. The experiment was made on account of the great and increasing cost of packing cases and lining in Great Britain. Except for a few hook holes, the shipment was in perfectly good condition, but doubts are expressed as to the acceptability of the new method in this market. Conservative Chinese buyers consider it a very decided change, and they also claim that the burlap is insufficient protection for the goods that are to be sent long distances into the interior after arrival at Shanghai. On these portions of the journey, as might be expected, the handling is very rough.

Some of the Chinese customers are so opposed to the change that they say they would be willing to pay something extra per piece to get the tin-lined cases. The value of the case itself, which is always salable at a good price in the interior is a factor in this attitude.

Some of the Chinese customers are so opposed to the change that they say they would be willing to pay something extra per piece to get the tin-lined cases. The value of the case itself, which is always salable at a good price in the interior is a factor in this attitude.

It is quite likely, therefore, that the native trade will accept this change unless forced to do so by the impossibility of obtaining cotton piece goods except in bales, and this is not likely to occur unless it becomes impossible to obtain the present packing.

Peking Octroi Restricts Trade.

Among the reasons given by John R. Arnold, in charge of the office of commercial attaché at Peking, for that city's minor importance as a commercial centre is the influence of the octroi tax on goods entering the city. It is levied at the rate of 3 per cent. ad valorem. It cannot be regarded as a heavy burden, he states, yet all merchants in Peking seem to agree that, when added to other charges it is enough of a charge to constitute a reason why the city is not a distributing centre of importance. Octroi is not levied elsewhere.

PROSPERITY HITS THEM.

Colored Cotton Growers Now Want the Good Things of Life.

A well-known Southern seller of cotton, who was in this market during the last week, told a couple of interesting occurrences down his way that illustrate the effect of prosperity on some of the colored farmers. The first thing he told concerned a rather poorly dressed colored cotton grower who went into an automobile salesroom in a fair-sized Southern city not long ago and, looking admiringly at the car displayed in the centre of the floor, asked if he could get into it. Rather grudgingly he was told by one of the salesmen that he could. He climbed into the car but, as no further attention was paid to him he soon got out again and left the place.

Nearby was another salesroom, whose "leader" was a car that sells in the neighborhood of $1,000. With his wife and children the farmer went into this place where he again asked to be allowed to get into a car. Without any great show of warmth on the part of the salesmen he was allowed to do as he asked. More as a joke than anything else one of the younger salesmen came over and began explaining the merits of the car. The famer fussed around with the various levers a little and then asked if his wife and "kids" could sit in the back seat. He was told that they could, so in they climbed. The result was that a few minutes later the colored man brought out a shabby old wallet and paid the full price of the car in cash.

The other incident he told of concerned an old negress of the familiar Southern "mammy" type. She was going along a street in the same city recently when in a store window she saw a most elaborate silk dress. Entering the store she said she wanted to look at this dress "up close." The clerk told her that, as the dress had been bought for show purposes only it could not be taken from the window. It was suggested that she go to the women's ready-to-wear section and see if she couldn't find something else, the clerk apparently believing that something around $10 or $12 was what "mammy" wanted. The latter was insistent, however, that she be shown the dress in the window "up close," and finally it was brought out. Then this dialogue followed:

"How much it cost?"

"Eighty dollars, madam."

"Wrap 'er up."

"But, madam, it is much too small for you."

"Never min'; wrap 'er up."

"It will have to be a cash sale, madam."

"I'se got de cash; go 'head an' wrap 'er up."

The cash was paid, and "she" was wrapped up. Nobody seemed to know why that particular dress was bought, in view of the fact that the purchaser could by no manner of means get into it and fasten the catches. A speculative view was that the dress would be taken back home, displayed to neighbors with great gusto, and then deposited in the family bureau, to be gloated over in years to come as a reminder of the days when cotton made many colored farmers more prosperous than they had ever been before.

PHOTOGRAPH COLOR ON SILK

New Method Makes Possible Better Effect Than Printing.

A method of printing silk fabrics by color photography, brought out by Messrs. Valette et Feret of the Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins, presents results, according to the Textile Mercury of Manchester, England, which appear to be interesting in the sense that the process makes possible the production on silk fabrics of decorative effects the perfection of which does not seem to have been hitherto attained by printing.

The method is borrowed from color photography and consists in making three successive impressions, blue, yellow and red, from three selected photographic prepared plates. The fabric is rendered sensitive by the mixture of alkaline phenols and diazo sulphites, products which possess the property of giving coloring matters only through the influence of light. The precision needed in superposing the three impressions is secured by carrying out the work on a special frame, the fabric having been previously provided with metallic eyelets to avoid tearing it.

The development of the colors is accomplished with better regularity by exposure to electric light. The method is recommended by its inventors as more especially applicable in the treating of articles de luxe of the sort that can not well be printed by machine.

French Silk Industry Recovers.

The fact that the French export trade in silks was considered prosperous during the first half of this year is evidence, even when the rise in prices is discounted, of the recovery from the effects of the war which the Lyon silk manufacturing industry has made. Returns as reported by the British Consul at Lyon give the total value as 211,986,000 francs ($40,716,459) compared with 158,377,000 francs ($30,566,761) and 206,911,000 francs ($39,933,823), respectively, for the corresponding periods in 1915 and 1914. As compared with the first six months of 1915 there was thus an increase of more than 50,000,000 francs in the first half of this year, and an increase of more than 4,000,000 francs, compared with the corresponding six months of 1914.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The nearness of Election Day and the fact that some of the big men took the day off kept local gray goods trading small yesterday. With many of the leading selling houses closed tomorrow, little buying is looked for before Wednesday.

S. Steinfeld & Co., 43-47 West Twenty-third Street, have purchased the entire stock of laces and embroideries of the Brasch & Wilson Company from the Trustee in bankruptcy. This stock, which is valued at $100,000, will be disposed of by the Steinfeld firm during the next thirty days at 196 Fifth Avenue.

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Mattresses wanted in quantities. Chief Department Standard Mail Order Co., 256 West 55th St.

PALM BEACH LINE.—Large exporting firm, important connections in Latin America, wants good and cheap Palm Beach line to take care of orders on a big scale. B 139 Times Downtown.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 788 Times Annex.

UMBRELLAS.—Large exporting firm, important connections in Latin America, wants good umbrella manufacturer who can take care orders on a large scale. B 139 Times Downtown.

VELVETEENS wanted; cheap qualities, black and colors, for cash. D 44 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES.—Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 2 West 35th St.

GARTERS.—Lisle and silk, double grip, cheap. Latham, 165 Broadway. X 180 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, coated or bar, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossman, Inc., 320 5th Av.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

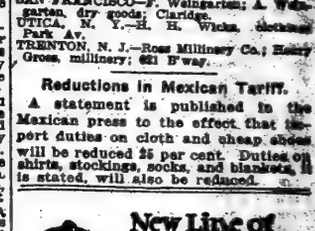
To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, housefurn. goods; 324 6th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Aland, millinery, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Thomas Hayden Mfg. Co.; W. H. Hayden, furn. goods; Marlwell.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; 215 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; George Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
EL PASO, Texas—R. Krupp & Co.; R. G. Krupp, furn. goods; clothing; 48 Leonard.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; E. J. Brandt, rugs; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—F. Weingarten; A. Weingarten, dry goods; Claridge.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. H. Wicks, clothier; Park.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

Reductions in Mexican Tariff.

A statement is published in the Mexican press to the effect that import duties on cloth and cheap shoes will be reduced 25 per cent. Duties on shirts, stockings, socks, and blankets, it is stated, will also be reduced.

New Line of NORTH SHORE WASH DRESSES Now Ready
Royal Mfg Co



Showroom Tables & Fixtures IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER
Desks, Chairs, Cabinets
New and used at greatly reduced prices.
BUDD FURNITURE CO., Inc., 71-73 Spring St. Phone Spring 600.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

NEOLA FABRICS VELVETEENS HENRY GLASS & CO., 44-46-48 White St.

NOVELTY SWEATERS, CAPS AND SCARFS.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

M.B.KAUFMAN 5 WEST 32nd ST.
COATS & SUITS—Immediate Delivery.
COATS, FROM $6.75 UP.
A. ROSENBERG, 1,385 Broadway.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS
Shirley-Hollies Co., 44 E. 23 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 98.

Immense Stocks of Cloth Coats out of Stock at FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28th St.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE America's Largest Stock Glove House. 33 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK. GOODYEAR WELTS, $3.25 to $5.00.
L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 30-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

FURS, pelts of all kinds. Jos. Stoller & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

WATCHES AMERICAN SWISS NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

We have a stock of Suits in Poplin, Gabardine and Broadcloth for immediate delivery.
SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 19-21 W. 22d St.

Velveteens and Corduroys. Immediate delivery. A. Sauer & Co., 364 4 Av., Mad. Sq. 9644

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 230 Canal St.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Big values. Phil. Mark & Co., 71 West 23

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

ELIS BEAT COLGATE, BUT ARE OUTPLAYED

Legore's Touchdown on a Forward Pass Wins Game in Last Period.

7 TO 3 IS THE FINAL SCORE

Losers Are Penalized 95 Yards—Makes 18 First Downs to 11 for Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The bulky football players who wear the Blue of Yale are thanking their stars tonight that they were able to win today's game with Colgate by a score of 7 to 3. The Eli giants, from whom so much has been expected, were lucky to squeeze out an eleventh hour victory from a Colgate eleven, which most of the way played Yale right off the chalk marked gridiron.

Yale met an attack which was bruising and full of fight and at the end of three periods, when Colgate led by a score of 3 to 0, Tad Jones's promising players were in the throes of despair. Colgate's overanxiety in playing offside and holding cost numerous penalties, which placed Yale in a position to spring a spectacular forward pass in the last period and win the game.

The most rabid Yale partisan admits that Colgate outplayed Yale. Most of the time the ball was in the possession of the lads from the town of Hamilton. Colgate played a far better brand of football than Yale. There was a smash and a crash to its drive and Larry Bankart's team showed itself to be one of the best drilled elevens of the season. The game fairly sizzled with long, dazzling runs, hair raising line smashing, and forward passes which brought the cheering crowd of 20,000 spectators to its feet.

Colgate tallied its three points with a kick from placement by West. Just before this Hubbell skirted Yale's left end behind solid interference for thirty-five yards and carried the ball to Yale's 20-yard line. Spencer, Hubbell, and Anderson then crashed into the Blue wall, but could advance only five yards on the three attempts, and Anderson fell back to the 23-yard line. He held the ball for West, who booted it over the cross bars.

Shock for Yale.

If Yale was surprised earlier in the game when the Colgate back field punctured the line and circled the ends for telling gains, it was now shocked as Colgate took the upper hand and played rings around Eli.

Toward the end of the third period, Neville, kicking for Yale, booted the ball over to the corner of the field, where it rolled out of bounds on the seven-yard line. Hubbell from far behind the goal line tried to punt out of danger. The Yale rush line was through at him and he had to hurry his kick. The ball turned off his toe and went out of bounds on the ten-yard line, but Colgate recovered it. Colgate was in no way dismayed at this unfortunate turn of events and Gillo jammed through the Yale centre for three yards. Hubbell tried a run from a fake kick formation but was thrown for a loss by Moseley, who made a terrific tackle.

Hubbell was still suffering from the effects of the damaging shakeup when he tried to punt. The ball again turned sidewise of his toe and went out of bounds on the twenty-yard line. Right here the third period ended.

Thousands of Yale students then broke into the first outburst of enthusiasm of the game. Big Jim Braden was called from the sidelines and went in at full back. Rex Hutchinson, who had retired from the game in the previous period, was called back at centre. Here was Yale's only chance of the afternoon, and to Yale's credit it must be said that the Elis made the most of it. Excitement was intense as the Blue team lined up against the Crimson for the last period. Colgate's little band of ardent rooters sang and cheered as their men dug their cleats into the turf and waited for the mighty onslaught of the Yale backfield.

Travis Smith, Yale's dashing quarter back, barked out a signal and then there was a delay while the four back field players grouped together in conference. After whispering into one another's ears for a few seconds, they grimly took their stand. For once the Yale line charged as one man and as the two forces met there was a moment's hesitation. The mass of stalwart players rose in a big heap as they came together with a shock.

Colgate's Plucky Stand.

Smith with the ball squirmed and burrowed through the melée and the human pile began to move toward Colgate's goal. Foot by foot it advanced, with Smith hidden from view. The human avalanche moved slowly along and then tumbled over like a pile of blocks. When the players were untangled it was Yale's ball on Colgate's 10-yard line, Smith's jam through the centre placing the Blue in line for a score. Colgate was then penalized five yards for being off side and Yale was on the 5-yard line. Harry Legore, the hope of the Yale line-smashers, was then hurled into the Colgate line, but it held like a rock.

Colgate made a noble stand and was fighting with a stubbornness which elicited cheers of admiration even from the spectators who were hoping to see the visitors defeated. The Yale team now was on its toes and tore into the Colgate line again with renewed energy. Neville smashed through for half a yard and again the ball was given to Legore. With head down and the ball tucked under his arm, the Yale half back sprung into the thick of the Colgate centre. It wavered for a moment and Yale got the ball to the 3-yard line.

On the next lineup Yale did the trick. Neville dropped back to the ten-yard line, took a pretty pass from Hutchinson and tossed a forward pass to Legore as he galloped over the goal line. He skirted around the Colgate tacklers and planted the ball in front of the goal posts and Comerford kicked the goal. So it was that all of Colgate's effort went for naught.

That Yale was sadly outplayed is shown by the figures of the game. Colgate made eighteen first downs to Yale's eleven. Colgate threw sixteen forward passes, eight of them successful, for a distance of seventy-three yards. Yale threw four forward passes. Two of them were successful, but the two netted the Blue only sixteen yards. Where all of Colgate's great playing and herculean effort was annulled was in the matter of penalties. In all Colgate was penalized for a loss of ninety-five yards, while Yale lost but thirty in penalties. The Colgate crowd of rooters (and it seemed as if all the student body of 600 was there) was shocked and disappointed as the officials slapped penalty after penalty on the fighting eleven from Hamilton. There were several occasional hisses and at one time some of the Colgate rooters yelled, "Oh, give Yale the game!"

Colgate Crowd Downcast.

It was a downcast crowd of students which left New Haven tonight. It was a tough spectacle for them to see their plucky eleven outplay the big Yale team and then get the short end of the score. Colgate has much to be proud of in the game, for the losers showed Yale that it is still possible to gain ground in the present day game with a well-drilled line breaking back field.

Yale had the better of the punting. Both Legore and Hubbell did some beautiful kicking. Some of Legore's boots went as far as sixty yards, while a few of Hubbell's covered fifty. In the summary of the day's kicks, Yale punts averaged forty-four yards, while Colgate's averaged thirty-seven.

Colgate started off early on a trip through the Yale team which looked like a march of triumph. After Yale's kickoff Hubbell pried through the Yale line for twelve yards before he was brought down. Then Hubbell kicked and Legore kicked right back again. With Colgate having the ball on her own 20-yard line, Spencer, on a criss-cross double pass, took the ball and dodged through the whole Yale team for a thrilling run of thirty-five yards.

The smashing Colgate backs, Hubbell, Gillo, and Spencer, tore the line of Blue to shreds. The manner in which the Colgate backs got the jump and bored big holes in the Yale line made the spectators gasp in astonishment. The bruising attack pushed Yale back yard by yard until Colgate had the ball on Yale's five-yard line.

From the stand came that old familiar cry which has gone up so many times in the last few football seasons. "Hold 'em, Yale!" rang out from the Yale crowd, and became such a roar that the cheers of Colgate's little band were forgotten.

It was a trying moment for Colgate. Hubbell threw himself into the fray, but Yale's line bundled up in a heap and the Colgate full back was buried under a mass of struggling players. Anderson tried to squirm through and again Yale held. It was the fourth down and Colgate had two yards to go to cross the goal line. This time Spencer took the ball and spectators could see him dive through the air toward the line. He was almost over when the charge of Yale's opposition struck him.

Eli's Narrow Escape.

The shock of the counterattack was so great that Spencer was thrown back. Yale held Colgate for downs and the Elis took the ball. It was a stubborn stand and showed that the Blue is made of the right kind of stuff. The team was able to show this great defense, however, only when the enemy was at its very threshhold. Legore, from behind his own goal line, punted the ball fifty yards and Yale's danger for a time was over.

Only once in the first period did Yale show an encouraging play. That was when Harry Legore broke loose and dodged and ducked through the Colgate eleven for a dash of thirty-eight yards. Neville at times jammed through the Colgate line, but at no time was there much consistency to Yale's attack. The power seemed to be there, but somehow the team was unable to concentrate it. West attempteted a kick from placement from the thirty-five-yard line but failed.

Charley Taft was injured in this period and gave way to Moseley. Again Hubbell starred with a 35-yard run and Yale's tackling was ragged, because two of the Yale players missed the half back before he was stopped. This run led up to Colgate's score. Before the second period ended Colgate sprung a beautiful forward pass, Anderson to Neilson, which covered thirty yards.

Between the halves Yale rehearsed the songs for the Princeton and Harvard games, but there was little enthusiasm behind the music. As the students were singing they all seemed to be looking at the scoreboard, which read: Colgate, 3; Yale, 0. In the third period, Yale made her first attempt to score when Legore tried to kick a field goal from the 35-yard line, but the ball did not have enough carry. Colgate recovered the ball on her own 5-yard line, but instead of being frightened and trying to kick out of danger, the visitors again began to smash through the Yale line. They were game to the core, and Yale seemed hopelessly chagrined at such a bold display of pluck.

After Yale's touchdown Braden made two attempts at field goals. The first hit one of the uprights and bounded back onto the gridiron, and the second hit the cross bar. Yale showed more fire in attack after taking the lead, but it was not of sufficient strength to drive back that well-coached line of Colgate forward. Yale was mighty glad when the game was over.

Luck in the Victory.

Every one is remarking here tonight that Yale was pretty lucky to win. It was Yale's first big test and the game showed that the Blue has still much to learn before tackling Princeton and Harvard.

The lineup:

Yale, (7.)	Position.	Colgate, (3.)
Gates	L. E.	Castellano
Taft	L. T.	West
Black	L. G.	Good
Verys	C.	Carroll
Galt	R. G.	Barton
Baldridge	R. T.	Horning
Comerford	R. E.	Neilson
E. T. Smith	Q. B.	Anderson
Neville	L. H. B.	Spencer
Legore	R. H. B.	Hubbell
Hutchinson	F. B.	Gillo

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yale	0	0	0	7—7
Colgate	0	3	0	0—3

Touchdown—Yale: Legore. Goal from touchdown—Comerford. Goal from placement—Colgate: West.

Substitutions—Yale: Leisenring for Verys, Moseley for Taft, Fox for Galt, Brader for Hutchinson, Hutchinson for Leisenring; Colgate: Reb for Spencer, Watkins for Reb.

Referee—Fred T. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Head linesman—Frank Bergin, Princeton.

YALE CUBS BEAT ANDOVER.

Hixon Responsible for Only Touchdown of the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Yale freshmen today defeated Andover Academy here by 7 to 0. Hixon made the only touchdown of the game in the second period, carrying the ball through centre from Andover's ten-yard line. Kempton kicked the goal.

Yale registered several successful forward passes and the clever rushing of the ball by Captain Kempton was a feature of the game. Andover almost scored in the last quarter when a forward pass took the ball to Yale's ten-yard line, just before the game was called.

Washington and Jefferson Game Off

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 4.—The football game scheduled for this afternoon between Washington and Jefferson College and Muskingum was canceled because of the death here of the Rev. Dr. James David Moffat, President Emeritus of Washington and Jefferson.

Some of the Men Who Yesterday Hoisted the Green of Dartmouth Above the Orange of Syracuse

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON

Standing, L. to R. Gerrish, Duhamel, Cotton, Neeley, Cannell, Gile, Trier. Sitting L. to R. Emery, Thielscher, Youngstrom, Dussossoit.

Trier, Left Tackle.

Duhamel, Full Back.

Thielscher, Right-Half Back.

Gerrish, Captain and Left-Half Back.

80-YARD RUN WINS FOR OHIO

Harley's Play Defeats Wisconsin by Score of 14 to 13.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—"Chic" Harley, Ohio State University's star half back, who almost alone defeated Illinois two weeks ago, today added to his laurels by overcoming Wisconsin and ending the hope of the Madison team for the championship. His eighty-yard run in the last quarter through the entire Badger field won the game for Ohio by a score of 14 to 13. In the second quarter he dodged through tackle for twenty-five yards and made a touchdown.

Wisconsin came within a hair's breadth of tying up the game in the closing minutes of the last quarter. Kreuz, through the bucking operations, carried the ball across the line. Simpson punted out to Taylor, who dropped the punt and fumbled all hope of success because thereafter the Badgers never endangered the Ohio goal.

The first Wisconsin score was made through a forward pass, Simpson to Meyers, covering seventeen yards, the ball being caught behind the line. Both teams ineffectually tried goals from the field.

The game was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever assembled on Ohio field. Having defeated Illinois, and Minnesota, having been eliminated, Ohio needs to handle only two comparatively weak teams, Indiana and Northwestern, to achieve the Western championship. Harley, who has scored all the points made by the local team this year in championship games, was carried off the field.

The lineup:

Ohio, (14.)	Position.	Wisconsin, (13.)
Bolen	L. E.	Meyers
H. J. Karch	L. T.	Koch
Seddon	L. G.	Hancock
Holtcamp	C.	Carpenter
Turner	R. G.	Graper
H. G. Courtney	R. T.	Flitzer
Peabody	R. E.	Kelley
Yerges	Q. B.	Taylor
Thorn	L. H. B.	Olson
Harley	R. H. B.	Simpson
Sorrenson	F. B.	Berg

Touchdowns—Meyers, Harley. Goals from touchdowns—Simpson, Harley.

Substitutions—Wisconsin: Krulezeck for Carpenter, Kruts for Olson, Guerney for Kelley, Stark for Berg, Gardner for Graper, Gray for Flitzer, Olson for Stark, Cramer for Guerney, Kleckhoefer for Gray, Edler for Olson, Kelley for Cramer, Berg for Edler, Carpenter for Kleckhoefer, Keyes for Meyers. Ohio: Bosel for Sorrenson, Johnson for Turner, Rhodes for Hurm, Norton for Rhodes, Turner for Johnson, Lapp for Seddon.

Referee—Walter Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—A. G. Reid, Michigan. Field Judge—W. D. Knight, Dartmouth. Linesman—Lyon Gardner, Illinois. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

East and South.

At New Haven—Yale, 7; Colgate, 3.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 51; Virginia, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 43; Bucknell, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 19; Lafayette, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 15; Carnegie Tech, 7.
At Springfield—Dartmouth, 15; Syracuse, 10.
At West Point—Army, 80; Notre Dame, 18.
At Annapolis—Washington and Lee, 10; Navy, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 46; Allegheny, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 40; Vermont, 0.
At State College—Penn State, 70; Geneva, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 9; Muhlenberg, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 14; Trinity, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 7; Wesleyan, 0.
At Medford — Tufts, 28; Massachusetts Aggies, 0.
At Newark—Rutgers, 14; Holy Cross, 6.
At Baltimore—Swarthmore, 14; Johns Hopkins, 6.
At Troy—Union, 45; Rensselaer, 0.
At Haverford—Haverford, 21; Franklin and Marshall, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 19; Hobart, 0.
At Boston—Boston College, 39; Rhode Island, 0.
At Annapolis—Maryland State, 31; St. John's, 0.
At Orono—Bowdoin, 7; University of Maine, 7.
At Buffalo—University of Buffalo, 0; Grove City, 0.
At Worcester, Mass.—Springfield, 39; Worcester Poly, 0.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 22; Delaware, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 30; St. Lawrence, 6.
At Storrs, Conn.—New Hampshire State, 26; Connecticut Aggies, 0.
At Columbus, Ga.—Auburn, 3; University of Georgia, 0.
At Roanoke, Va.—Virginia Poly, 14; University of North Carolina, 7.
At Birmingham—University of Alabama, 7; Sewanee, 6.
At Chattanooga—University of Tennessee, 12; University of Chattanooga, 7.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 45; Tulane, 0.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 47; Rose Poly, 0.

West.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 60; Washington, 7.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Northwestern, 7; Indiana, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 16; Purdue, 7.
At Minneapolis—Illinois, 14; Minnesota, 0.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 53; Oberlin, 3.
At Vermillion, S. D.—South Dakota University, 3; Michigan Aggies, 0.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 5; Ames, 0.
At Northfield, Minn.—Carleton, 30; Beloit, 0.
At Des Moines—Grinnell, 31; Drake, 0.
At Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon Agricultural College, 23; Whitman, 0.
At Columbia, Mo.—Missouri, 3; Texas, 0.
At Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas, 21; Oklahoma, 13.
At Denver, Col.—Colorado Agricultural College, 21; University of Denver, 13.

Additional football results will be found on Page 23, Main News Section.

Nickalls to Go to England.

Guy Nickalls will finish his preliminary work with the Yale oarsmen on Nov. 18, and will sail at once for a visit to his English home. He will return to Yale about the first of next March.

DARTMOUTH VICTOR IN BITTER BATTLE

Finally Conquers Syracuse by 15 to 10 After Fray of Successive Thrills.

RESULT ALWAYS IN DOUBT

Cannell, for Dartmouth, and Brown, for Orange, Stir the Spectators with Long Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—Before a crowd of 15,000 people assembled at the christening of Springfield's new West End grounds, Dartmouth defeated Syracuse today by the score of 15 to 10. It was a battle filled with thrilling plays. Every style of attack was used, field goals, wide end runs, long forward passes and all varieties of fake formation. At no time was the outcome of the game certain, and each team fought with the best that was in it until the curtain went down in the final quarter.

Dartmouth took the lead in the last part of the first quarter when Cannell caught Malenis's punt on Dartmouth's 43-yard line and after dodging straight-arm tackles and sidestepping the blue-jerseyed defense men, he placed the ball behind the Syracuse goal line. This play brought the people in the stands to their feet. Dartmouth pennants were wildly waved and the long wah-hoo-wahs echoed and re-echoed for the Green quarter back.

Gerrish failed, however, to kick the goal after the touchdown, and Syracuse in the middle of the second period took a 7 to 6 lead, when, after Dartmouth fumbled and Syracuse recovered the ball, M. Brown circled right end for thirteen yards, and on the next play ran twenty-six yards for a touchdown.

Brown's run, although not as long as Cannell's, was every bit as brilliant. He warded off tackle after tackle and though the air seemed filled with fiercely diving green jerseyed bodies, this versatile back wound his way through the mass and crossed the line. Wright kicked the goal and the score stood Syracuse 7, Dartmouth 6.

More Thrills Follow.

So far the spectators had been treated to a brilliant exhibition of real football, but more thrills were in store for them. In the last part of the third period, Wright of Syracuse dropped back for a punt, but Coggswell, who had replaced Dussecult at left end for Dartmouth, dove over a protection half back, blocked the kick and sent the ball rolling behind the Syracuse goal line, where Gerrish recovered for Dartmouth. With this safety the big Green team again went into the lead and the score stood Dartmouth 8, Syracuse 7.

After a period of play in which both teams struggled up and down the field, Edwards at about the middle of the last quarter cleverly fooled the Syracuse guards on a cross buck play and dashing through the line and carefully keeping just inside the field of play he was across the Blue and Orange goal line before anybody had realized what had happened. This time the ball had been carried from the Green's own goal line, but Edwards, although he deserves credit for his foxy feint, helped the line of scrimmage, did not have to run through a broken field as did Connell and M. Brown.

It looked now as though Dartmouth were sure to win, but the Syracuse team spurred up a brilliant attack which culminated in a try for a field goal by Meehan from Dartmouth's 20-yard line. The ball went squarely between the goal posts and the score stood Dartmouth 15, Syracuse 10.

Syracuse Rallies at End.

During the remainder of the game both teams fought with all the force and viciousness they could muster, Dartmouth to clinch the game and Syracuse to pull through with an eleventh hour victory. In the last three minutes of play the Syracuse team had decidedly the better of the contest. Newbury, a giant fullback who had replaced Malone, crashed through the Green line for gain after gain. Occasionally the Dartmouth linesmen would repulse his terrific charges, but in the majority of attempts the plunging back made six, eight, or ten yards.

There was a fierce battle all through the game between the rival linesmen. The Dartmouth forwards, outweighed very much by the Syracuse men, charged each time with the force of a catapult, only to meet the heavy Blue line ready and eager to receive the impact. On the whole, and especially in consideration of the great holes which the Syracuse men opened up in the last quarter, it will have to be admitted the Dartmouth line was to a slight degree outplayed. Much praise, however, is due the light Green linesmen for the gameness of their play. Baxter, who started the game at guard, weighs only 157 pounds, and he played Captain White, a giant weighing 210. For two periods he stayed with his man, and finally, when Coach Cavanaugh took him out, he fell down exhausted in the straw before the players' bench.

Today all the luck was with Dartmouth. The team fumbled frequently, but in all except one case recovered without loss, but the Orange and Blue fumbles were rarely recovered. The blocked kick which rolled behind the Syracuse goal line and which Gerrish recovered for a safety was a matter of pure good fortune.

M. Brown, Cannell and Newbury played a game that classed them among the best backfield men in the East. Brown and Rafter can run a broken field with remarkable precision and a tantalizing change of pace, while Newbury proved a veritable battering ram when he struck the Green line.

Scatters Interferences.

White played well at guard and Boutin, a light man who replaced Gilmore at centre, dove under the Green offense and on many occasions sent the interference sprawling in all directions when Dartmouth tried to run the ends.

Cannell stands out as the individual Dartmouth star of the game, not only because he got away for a spectacular run of 80 yards behind his interference play, the selection of offense formations and his leadership were of all-American calibre. Captain Gerrish of the Green stayed in for the entire game. He played with all that was in him for the entire four periods and although he didn't get for any long runs he often added a yard or two at tackle when Dartmouth sadly needed a first down.

The lineup:

Dartmouth, (15.)	Position.	Syracuse, (10.)
Dussecult	L. E.	Ruttstein
Trier	L. T.	Cobb
Neeley	L. G.	White
Gile	C.	Gilmore
Baxter	R. G.	Trigg
Cotton	R. T.	Segel
Emery	R. E.	Sparfield
Cannell	Q. B.	Moran
Gerrish	L. H. B.	Rafter
Thielscher	R. H. B.	E. Brown
Duhamel	F. B.	Malone

Touchdowns—Cannell, Edwards, M. Brown. Goals from touchdown—Gerrish, M. Brown. Goals from the field—Meehan, Rafter, M. Brown.

Substitutes — Coggswell for Dussecult, Barps for Trier, Merrill and Scully for Neeley, Dunn and Livesay for Trigg, Cunningham for Gile; Butlin for Gilmore, Hazel and Mather for Baxter, Revas for Cotton, Austin, Husk, and Seledine for Emery; Witter for Ruttstein, Ruttstein for Witter, E. Holbrook for Cannell, M. Brown and Schwacker for E. Brown, Eastman and Edwards for Thielscher, Thielscher for Edwards, E. Holbrook for Thielscher, Wright for Rafter, Rafter for Wright, Williams and Planck for Rafter, Edwards for Duhamel, Newberry for Malone.

Referee — Nate Tufts, Brown. Umpire — Ferdinand Burdick, Tufts. Head linesman — T. J. Hallahan, Boston. Field Judge — J. J. Collins. Time—Fifteen minute periods.

VIRGINIA HELPLESS IN HARVARD'S HANDS

Crimson Scores 51 Points and Shows Superiority in All Departments.

MANY SENSATIONAL PLAYS

Visitors Put Up Whirlwind Offense and Shine in Handling and Following the Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—For the Harvard eleven the playing today against the University of Virginia team was like running loose against the old south ward. Several weeks ago Harvard was wild against the Charlottesville players, scoring more than 60 points. Today, while the Crimson did not quite equal this total, Harvard managed to roll up 51 points, scoring seven touchdowns, from which six goals were kicked, and getting three additional points on a 35-yard field goal.

It was but much of a test for Harvard, for the Virginians were easily outclassed in every department of play. Thurman, the great kicker from the South, made some beautiful punts, one of which carried 65 yards beyond his rush line, and others netting 50 yards. But, except these exhibitions, Virginia had little to offer, either on offense or on defense.

The Southerners, trying several forward passes, most of them short ones, managed to complete five, but for the most part Harvard was tight defensively for the open play, intercepting no fewer than four of the passes, and once converting the Virginia offense into a touchdown.

The Crimson showed great speed and played brilliantly in a match which abounded in sensational play, and this withstanding the one-sided score, kept the big crowd on edge. The weakness of the opposition meant that Cambridge had no great football test, but the manner in which Harvard did things all day long showed that the team was coming along and was going to be chock full of speed a week from today, when Princeton comes to the stadium.

Substitutes in Backfield.

The coaches started the regular Harvard line except Captain Dadmun and Charley Coolidge, but had the substitute backfield. Billy Murray got his backs going in splendid fashion at the start of the game, and before the visitors held the ball, except for the opening kickoff, Murray drove his team over 65 yards in nine powerful rushes and scored the opening touchdown. Before that the game settled down for a rout, but six more touchdowns were scored in the last three periods, and when the game ended Harvard was in possession of the ball within five yards of the Virginia goal.

Harvard's offense today surely was a whirlwind. The team simply romped up and down the field all day. Fewer than 425 yards were gained by the running and forward passing from scrimmage.

Virginia's frequent kickoffs were run back for a total of 108 yards. Thurman's punts were brought back on the run by Harvard for 309 yards. Thus 747 yards were covered by the Harvard players, and in addition to this, four forward passes were intercepted, and the ball was returned toward Virginia's goal line for about 80 yards more.

Against such a burst of speed the Southerners had little or nothing to offer. They fought gamely, but were thoroughly outclassed, both on their rush line and behind it. Their tackling, save in isolated instances, was poor, and as the game progressed they seemed no "wiser" to Harvard's varied attack than they were at the start of the one-sided contest.

Virginia's total gain from scrimmage was only 94 yards, not including a 26-yard gain on a forward pass early in the game, but on which there had been holding, which, of course, eliminated the play. Of the 94 yards, 50 were gained because of the completion of four forward passes, the sixteen other plays that gained providing only 52 yards for running plays. Of this distance, 20 yards were covered by fake kick gains turned in deep in the Virginians' own territory.

Spurt by Virginia.

The visitors made one spurt at the end of the second period when they reached Harvard's 37-yard line after a steady advance of 32 yards on six plays, but it was here that Half Back Minot of Harvard intercepted a forward pass and proceeded to race 70 yards up the field, and for the score that took the heart out of the Southern team. Except the advance mentioned Virginia did not once pass the middle of the field, advancing only to its own 34-yard line in the first period, not nearer than 65 yards from Harvard's goal in the third, and never closer to the Crimson's posts than 40 yards in the final quarter.

Harvard has much to be happy about because of the smoothness with which the ball was handled, the keeness of the players to follow the ball, and the brilliant open field running of Westmore Willcox, who showed some of the speed that has made him one of the best of the college quarter-mile runners in the land. If anything the substitutes played with more speed than did the regulars that is, on the rush line.

Both the first and second string rush line, however, completely outplayed the Virginia forwards. Coleman and Tenney did some fine defensive work at times but their rallies came only in flashes. Harvard's forwards showed the best charge of the year and time and again the team as a whole swept Virginia back for four to eight yards. At other times there were wide holes, and then came the sweeps at ends when were successful the great majority of times.

Harvards end-over play gained a lot of ground and toward the close of the contest when the Crimson opened up something of its forward passing game the ball was cleverly handled.

Harvard's First Score.

At the beginning of the game Virginia kicked off and was immediately offside on Harvard's first play. Starting on the visitors' 35-yard line Harvard rushed straight up the field. The first play was one in which Harte, running from position, gained twenty-four yards, but from Virginia's 40-yard line only eight plays were needed to score, Boutin contributing one gain for nine yards and Minot's final romp for a score shooting off the Virginia left flank for 37 yards.

Later Harvard reached the visitors' 35-yard line, where White nipped Mahoney in a running play, and then Mahoney's forward pass was intercepted by Russell. Kick was at the end of the third quarter that Thurman made his forward pass to Kinsolving, who raced 25 yards. It was on this play that holding occurred, and the visitors lost all the ground they gained. At the very beginning of the second period Minot kicked back a kick beautifully for 30 yards from just beyond midfield, the Crimson, however, at once being stopped be-

Continued on Following Page.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

PRINCETON ATTACK CRUSHES BUCKNELL

Pennsylvanians Make Only a Feeble Resistance and the Tigers Amass 42 Points.

MOORE'S WORK DAZZLING

Princeton Back Tears Off Long Runs, Which Baffle Bucknell Tacklers—Tiger Line Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Bucknell's football warriors invaded Jungletown this afternoon only to suffer a crushing defeat at the hands of the Tiger in Palmer stadium, a score of 42 to 0 being the margin which represents the superiority of the Princeton eleven. The Lewisburg team was only a feeble contender against the power of the Jersey men who were trying their strength in anticipation of the big game with Harvard a week hence.

Bucknell actually did give the Orange and Black a brisk tryout, and once or twice threatened to score, but this danger never materialized into more than a Bucknell hope. It became perfectly evident after the first quarter that Princeton was bound to win, and the only question at stake was the size of the score. Had the Tiger attack been better sustained on several occasions at least two more touchdowns would have been registered against the Lewisburg eleven.

Moore, Tibbott, Driggs and Eddy were the men who tormented Bucknell. These Princeton backfield players were fleet of foot and tireless in striking at the opposing line. They were as elusive as smoke and several times Moore and Tibbott broke away for runs that, had Palmer stadium been less deserted, would have brought persons to their feet cheering. As it was with low, overhanging clouds and rain during the last few minutes of the game enthusiasm was at low ebb, even the Princeton men seldom sending their cheers against the concrete walls.

Moore Nets Long Runs.

Moore was the bright light from the point of view of the spectacular, for twice he raced away on long runs down the field that heaped chagrin on the Bucknell men. The forward pass was resorted to with a fair degree of success by the Lewisburg team, and it was just after having completed a pretty toss, which Waddell sent to Hopler for a gain of thirty yards, that the longest run by Moore was flashed upon the situation. This brought the ball to Bucknell's forty-five-yard line. A penalty for holding took the ball into Princeton's territory. After a try or two at the line Waddell shot out another forward pass which Haaren intercepted on his own thirty-five yard line. The play for Captain Moore got out on his merry run of sixty-five yards. He wriggled through a broken field on an end run, dodging here and there and baffling the Bucknell tacklers until he was free, and then his fleetness of foot carried him rapidly away from the straggling line of opponents. This was the last touchdown of the contest.

Moore had earlier completed a run of fifty yards which also gained a touchdown. This, too, was because his speed and agility were too much for the defense put forth by the Bucknell ends, who were many times distanced during the course of the game. In the early part of the second quarter Tibbott skirted the left flank of the Bucknell team for twenty-eight yards and a touchdown.

Bucknell Has Misfortune.

The heart-breaking happening from the Bucknell point of view was that their one touchdown of the game was not allowed. Bucknell was making a superhuman effort for a tally all through the last half but the best efforts were unavailing. Once the Lewisburg men carried the ball thirty-five yards by steady playing in which three long gains came out of the forward pass. Princeton, however, was able to brace before the danger became serious. In the latter part of the third quarter, Princeton was sending terrific blows against the Bucknell men in treading the path to another touchdown, and then with the ball on the Bucknell two-yard mark, Crum fumbled and Hopler of Bucknell grabbed up the leather and raced only a clear field ahead. He galloped over the ground with mighty strides, all unmindful as were the other players, too, of the fact that the referee's whistle was blowing. The run was ninety-eight yards and it counted as one of the unfortunate happenings for Bucknell.

The ruling was made that Brown had fumbled the ball after it had been declared dead. Instead of a consolation prize for the Bucknell men, Hopler trudged back across the field, handed over the ball to the officials, and an instant later the Princeton avalanche had passed it over the remaining two yards for the fourth touchdown of the game.

Tiger Line Still Weak.

In the first half of the game Bucknell was able to make only one first down, but there was a different story in the second half. The men of Lewisburg had several plays which were so much of a novelty to the Tigers that they were confusing. Not the least of these was a shift on a forward pass, which several times netted substantial gains. Then, too, the play was made use of in a stroke against the opposing linemen. Particularly at the start of the third quarter Bucknell proved to those who could look beneath the surface of the overwhelming score that the Tiger line needs some decided strengthening before it can face Harvard with any hope of success. The Bucknell backs, Hendren and Hopler, found big holes opened up now and then whereby they could make long gains through the line. The gains were not consistent by any means, but that they could be made showed that there was a tendency to weakness among the Princeton men.

Princeton scored her first touchdown by steady playing in which end runs and line plunging accounted for big distances. The ball was rapidly worked into Bucknell territory. Driggs, Tibbott and Eddy did most of the carrying of the ball, and shattered the Bucknell defense. The Tigers marched from their own 35-yard line for the touchdown. Bucknell could not interpose much opposition even near her goal posts, and Eddy shot across for the touchdown.

Princeton started another procession toward a touchdown, but it was halted on Bucknell's 8-yard mark because of a fumble by Driggs. Wilson recovered for the Tigers, but a forward pass failed of completion, the leather going over the 10-yard line back of the goal posts so that the ball went to Bucknell.

During the first quarter, Short, the Bucknell end, was carried from the field with a broken arm, and during the progress of the next period others of the visiting team were retired because of injuries. The players so hard that Princeton suffered too, but no serious results fell to the Tiger eleven.

The line-up:

Princeton, (42.)	Position.	Bucknell, (0.)
Bigley	L. E.	McDermott
Latrobe	L. T.	Peale, (Capt.)
Roper	L. G.	Cocklin
Stewart	C.	Gilbert
Dagg, (Capt.)	R. G.	White
Callaway	R. T.	Baker
Wilson	R. E.	Short
Eddy	Q. B.	Waddell
Crum	L. H. B.	Hendren
Tibbott	R. H. B.	Baldorf
Driggs	F. B.	Hopler

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Princeton	7	14	7	14—42
Bucknell	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Princeton: Eddy, 2; Tibbott, Crum, Moore. 3. Goals from touchdowns—Princeton: Tibbott, 3; Funk, Moore, 2. Substitutions—Princeton: Halsey for Latrobe, Kauffman for McGraw, Moore for Tibbott, Funk for Wilson, Winn for Bigbley, Bryan for Hegg, Foster for Latrobe, Moore for Tibbett, Halsey for McGraw, Schmals for Gennert, Foster for Nourse, Kauffman for Foster, Comely for Eddy, Haaren for Brown, Gillespie for Winn, Rahill for Funk, Gowen for Schmals, Funk for Driggs, Mathiasen for Funk, Hass for Mathiasen. Bucknell—Fisher for Cockill, Banks for Short, Newcomb for McDermott, Miller for Hopler, Herbine for Hendren, Hall for Newcomb, Cockill for Fisher, Hopler for Miller, Hendren for Herbine, Fisher for White, Newcomb for Hall. Kirch for Banks.

Referee—J. J. Cosgrove, Cornell. Umpire—C. N. Bankart, Dartmouth. Linesman—V. A. Schwartz, Brown. Field Judge—H. F. Plumer, Cornell. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

BROWN IN LISTLESS GAME.

Vermont Shows Futile Offense and Is Beaten, 42 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Brown defeated Vermont, 42 to 0, on Andrews Field this afternoon in a game that was listless and uninteresting at times. The home team was able to gain practically at will either through the line or around the ends, and most of the half dozen touchdowns were made after runs by the Brown backs.

Vermont, however, was far from the weakest team that the Brunonians have played. Aided by several penalties inflicted on Brown because of offside play, the Green Mountain boys near the close of the first period carried the ball from their own 22-yard line to Brown's 35-yard line, leaving the ball at the close of the period in Vermont's hands. The next play, however, cost the visitors the ball, for it was fumbled, and recovered by a Brown player.

This was the only instance, however, of any consistent ground-gaining power by the visitors, and the 32-yard line was the nearest approach to Brown's goal during the game.

The home team's score probably would have been several touchdowns greater but for penalties, numerous offside plays and still more numerous cases of holding in the line costing heavily. In one instance Pollard actually went over the Vermont line for a score, but the ball was called back to the 22-yard line because of holding.

Brown started the scoring promptly after Bowman had kicked off to Conroy, a steady march of line breaks and end runs practically the length of the field culminating in Pollard's going over with the ball. A forward pass with runs by Pollard and Annan brought the second score also in the first period.

The second period brought two more touchdowns, the fourth score following the longest and prettiest run seen on Andrews Field this season. Forced to punt, Bowman booted the ball to Murphy on Brown's 15-yard line. The little quarter back was away on the instant, and, with splendid interference, given largely by Pollard, he dashed in and out the whole 85 yards for the score. The third and fourth periods contributed a score each. Chances for other touchdowns in the last period were spoiled by penalties, and finally by the call of time, the game concluding with the ball on Vermont's 5-yard line and in Brown's possession.

During the last few minutes of play Purdy went in at quarter back. Joe Weeks, who was at first thought to have sustained a fractured skull in the game with Rutgers last week, went in at end, and several other cripples were in the game for a few minutes.

Jemail, who went in to replace Pollard, played but a few minutes when he was taken from the game and to the clubhouse. An ankle on which the ligaments were torn earlier in the season was badly twisted again, and Jemail will probably be out of the game for the rest of the season. The lineup:

Brown, (42.)	Position.	Vermont, (0.)
Marshall	C. E.	Lentz
De Vitalis	C. G.	Merrill
Zeiger	C. T.	Barrows
Sprague	C.	De Marco
Farnum	R. G.	Dyer
Williams	R. T.	Watts
Ormsby	R. S. E.	Flint
J. F. Murphy	Q. B.	Gilloli
Conroy	L. H. B.	Burke
Pollard	R. H. B.	Bowman
Armstrong	F. B.	Hammond

Touchdowns—Pollard, (2.) Annan, (3.) Murphy. Goals from touchdown—De Vitalis, (6.) Substitutions—Brown: Annan for Conroy, Spagna for Holcer, Wade for Farnum, Zeiger for Spagna, Donovan for Marshall, Jemail for Pollard, Pollard for Jemail, Brace for Zeiger, Nichols for Wade, Weeks for Ormsby, Toots for De Vitalis, Purdy for Murphy, Nichols for Wade, Plumb for Hammond, Greenwood for Watts, Sunderland for Bowman, Dutton for Merrill. Referee—Mr. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—Mr. Connell, Tufts. Head linesman—Mr. Noble, Amherst. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

FOOTBALL RECORDS

HARVARD.		YALE.
10—Colby	0	28—Carnegie Tech.. 0
26—Bates	0	61—Virginia	3
3—Tufts	0	12—Lehigh	0
21—N. Carolina...	0	19—Virginia Tech.. 0
47—Mass. Aggies...	0	36—Wash. and Jeff.14
22—Cornell	0	7—Colgate	3
51—Virginia	0	
184	7	100	20
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.
21—Holy Cross	0	30—West Virginia.. 0
29—N. Carolina...	0	27—F. and M.	0
3—Tufts	0	0—Swarthmore	0
33—Lafayette	0	15—Penn. State .. 0
7—Dartmouth	3	0—Pittsburgh	20
42—Bucknell	0	19—Lafayette	0
135	3	64	26
CORNELL.		DARTMOUTH.
26—Gettysburg	0	72—N. Hampshire. 0
42—Williams	0	23—Boston College. 0
15—Bucknell	0	44—Lehanon Valley 0
0—Harvard	24	02—Mass. Aggies.. 0
15—Carnegie Tech..	7	0—Georgetown ... 10
		3—Princeton	7
102	80	15—Syracuse	10
192	27	
ARMY.		NAVY.
3—Lebanon Valley	0	0—Dickinson	0
14—Wash. and Lee.	7	13—Georgetown	7
17—Holy Cross	0	14—Maryland State	7
53—Trinity	0	12—U. of Pitts.	20
46—Villanova	0	12—W. Va. Univ..	7
30—Notre Dame	10	27—Georgia	2
		0—Wash. and Lee.	10
80	24	85	54
PITTSBURGH.		BROWN.
53—Westminster	0	18—R. I. State...	0
20—Navy	15	42—Trinity	0
30—Syracuse	0	69—Amherst	0
20—Pennsylvania	0	20—Williams	0
46—Allegheny	0	32—Rutgers	0
		42—Vermont	0
174	19	210	0
PENN. STATE.		COLGATE.
27—Susquehanna	0	84—Susquehanna .. 0
50—Haverthrister	0	28—Cuba	0
50—Bucknell	7	15—Illinois	3
80—West Va. Wes.	0	28—R. I. State....	0
0—Pennsylvania	15	27—S. Y. M. C. A.	14
48—Gettysburg	2	3—Yale	7
70—Geneva	0		
295	24	140	24
LEHIGH.		LAFAYETTE.
21—Ursinus	0	0—Fordham	0
61—Albright	0	6—Swarthmore	10
0—Yale	12	0—Ursinus	0
3—Lebanon Valley	3	0—Princeton	33
27—Catholic Univ..	7	27—Lebanon Val...	14
9—Muhlenberg	0	0—Pennsylvania	19
121	28	52	82
WASH. AND JEFF.		WILLIAMS.
37—Bethany	0	81—R. P. I.	0
53—Geneva	0	13—Union	0
21—West Va. Wes.	0	0—Cornell	42
47—Marietta	6	0—Brown	20
13—Westminster	0	0—Columbia	0
34—Yale	38	7—Wesleyan	0
184	48	51	62
AMHERST.		SYRACUSE.
10—Bowdoin	12	57—All-Syracuse...	0
0—Brown	20	73—Ohio Univer...	0
0—S. Y. M. C. A.	20	60—F. and M.	0
7—Wesleyan	13	0—Pittsburgh	30
14—Trinity	0	13—Michigan	14
		10—Dartmouth	15
51	111	213	59
RUTGERS.		TUFTS.
33—Villanova	0	7—Harvard	3
15—Wash. and Lee.	13	0—Princeton	3
3—Brown	21	13—Boston College.	0
14—Holy Cross	6	52—Indiana	0
		28—Mass. Aggies...	0
63	40	60	16
FORDHAM.		GEORGETOWN.
0—Lafayette	0	7—Navy	13
20—Maryland State	0	66—Eastern College	0
47—Susquehanna	0	10—Dartmouth	0
		50—Albright	0
67	0	166	20
COLUMBIA.		N. Y. U.
7—Hamilton	14	22—R. P. I.	0
6—Vermont	0	7—Haverford	7
0—Union	3	0—Wesleyan	14
0—Williams	0	12—Union	0
13	17	42	21

New Basket Ball League.

Steps are being taken to form a basket ball league among New England colleges, which have always been rivals in sports, and which have about the same college membership to select teams from. Amherst, Wesleyan, Williams and Union, with possibly Dartmouth and Colgate, will make up the membership.

ARMY'S AERIAL PLAY BEATS NOTRE DAME

Tactics Learned from Westerners Lead to Avenging Victory by 30 to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Exhibiting the finest forward passing game seen here since Notre Dame's notable victory over the West Pointers in 1913, the Army eleven routed Jesse Harper's Hoosiers here today, piling up a total of 30 points to 10 for Notre Dame. The contest was hard but cleanly fought before the biggest crowd of the season and the outcome was very encouraging to followers of the soldier team. Notre Dame's line play throughout and its swift-moving attack of the first three periods had the Cadets worried for a while, but when the soldiers opened up with their overhead attack the Westerners were powerless to stop it. The Hoosiers' own forward passing game was a failure, only one or two of their airline plays being completed. The Army men solved the visitors' running plays late in the third quarter and after that, with the line doing splendid work from tackle to tackle, Notre Dame's offense spent itself and went for naught.

Oliphant and Vidal monopolized the scoring. "Ollie" booted two goals from placement and tallied the resultant goals for Vidal's touchdowns. Vidal's three touchdowns were the outcome of a wonderful series of passes, some of which were good for thirty-five and forty yards. The former South Dakotan also booted a pretty field goal from the 45-yard line.

Notre Dame drew first blood, Cofall, who played star ball throughout, kicking a field goal while standing on the Cadet's 45-yard line in the first quarter. It was all the tallying in that period, but the Army went it one better in the second quarter when Oliphant kicked one goal from placement and Vidal contributed his field goal.

Notre Dame's running game was strongest at the opening of the second half, and it was not long before the Hoosiers were well on their way for a score, Bergman, Cofall and Miller all getting distance in their line-smashing and off tackle plays.

In four rushes the visitors carried the ball after a perfect pass, which netted them twenty yards, from the Army's 25-yard line to a touchdown, Bergman going over on a play through Knight for the score and Cofall kicking goal. Put the Hoosiers in the lead 10 to 6 and threw a scare into the Army camp. However, a series of passes and a penalty soon gave the Cadets the ball within striking distance, and a long pass, Oliphant to Vidal, put it on Notre Dame's 1-yard line. The cadet was offside on the next play, and the soldiers lost five yards. On the next line-up Gerhardt tossed a pass to Vidal over the goal line, and Oliphant kicked the goal.

The Army, still uncorking forward passes right and left in the last quarter, had the Westerners running around in circles. Vidal went over twice for touchdowns and Oliphant registered another placement goal. The playing of McEwan and Jones in the Army line stood out prominently in the soldiers' game. Cofall and Vidal did the kicking for the respective elevens, and the duel was about a standoff.

The line-up:

Army, (36.)	Position.	Notre Dame, (10.)
House	L. E.	Baujan
Jones	L. T.	Coughlan
Knight	L. G.	Bachman
McEwan, (Capt.)	C.	Rydzewski
Measham	R. G.	Degree
Butler	R. T.	McInerney
Shrader	R. E.	Whipple
Gerhardt	Q. B.	Phelan
Vidal	L. H. B.	Cahill, (Capt.)
Oliphant	R. H. B.	Bergman
Place	F. B.	Miller

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	0	6	7	17—30
Notre Dame	3	0	7	0—10

Touchdowns—Army: Vidal, 3. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, 3. Goal from field—Vidal. Goals from placement—Oliphant, 2. Notre Dame: Touchdown—Bergman. Goal from touchdown—Cofall. Goal from field—Cofall. Substitutions—Army: Weems for McEwan, Stokes for Weems, McEwan for Stokes, Mullins for Shrader, Shrader for Mullins. Notre Dame: Grant for Phelan, Blackford for Miller. Referee—A. C. Hann, Harvard. Umpire—A. C. Tyler, Princeton. Linesman—E. Cochems, Wisconsin. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

SWEEP FOR PENN STATE.

Carries Geneva College Off Its Feet, Piling Up 79 to 0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 4.—Geneva College was helpless before Penn State's powerful attack and was smothered today, 79 to 0. The field was covered ankle deep with water, and fast play was impossible.

Jones and Hess were easily the stars for Penn State. Jones picked up a punt and ran thirty-five yards for a touchdown, and later went through centre on three successive plunges for another. Hess carried the ball over on three end runs, each being for fifteen yards. State's backs swept around the weak Geneva ends for long gains. Very little ground was made through line plunging. Soft footing prevented a satisfactory line attack.

The line-up:

Penn State, (79.)	Position.	Geneva, (0.)
Swain	L. E.	Jameson
Krushank	L. T.	McCracken
Parrish	L. G.	Steele
Condover	C.	Stiver
O'Donnell	R. G.	Smith
Czarneckie	R. T.	Elliott
Cubbabe	R. E.	Hicks
Lyon	Q. B.	Dodds
Hess	L. H. B.	Tweeds
Robb	R. H. B.	Fitzgerald
Beck	F. B.	Hammer

Touchdowns—Jones, (2.) Hess, (3.) Robb, Cubbabe, Gross, Conover, Edgerton, Pond, Unger. Goals from touchdowns—Cubbabe, 7. Substitutions—Penn State: Bross for Robb, Levinson for Cubbabe, Kraft for O'Donnell, Cubbabe for Parrish, Tavener for Czarneckie, Thorpe for Jones; Clarke for Thorpe, Unger for Gross, Uboyle for Conover, Borts for Edgerton, Hinderman for Cubbabe, Edgerton for Beck, Wilson for Hess, Mills for Swain, Pond for Wilson, Smith for Parrish.

EASY FOR LAWRENCEVILLE.

Disposes of Tome School Eleven by the Score of 23 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Nov. 4.—Lawrenceville defeated Tome here today by the score of 23 to 7. The only branch of the game in which Lawrenceville was outplayed was forward passing. Tome completed pass after pass and her only touchdown was scored in this way. Numerous line plays and substitutions marred the game.

Sweet played the most consistent game for Lawrenceville. Lawrenceville's first score came early in the second quarter, after Lay captured a fumbled ball and ran sixty yards. Later in the quarter Lay ran from scrimmage about the Tome left end for the touchdown and Sweet kicked the goal.

In the third quarter Lawrenceville lost the ball on a lateral pass and Tome carried it to Lawrenceville's four-yard line by a complicated forward pass. The next play was a forward pass to the corner of the field for a touchdown and Leonard kicked goal.

Sweet opened the fourth quarter by going over the line for a touchdown from the ten-yard line. Moore kicked the goal.

The line-up:

Lawrenceville, (23.)	Pos.	Tome, (7.)
Akahoshi	L. E.	Telson
McCaull	L. T.	Gleason
Primrose	L. G.	Crane
Brunner	C.	Hall
Acosta	R. G.	Kelly
Donahue	R. T.	Monroe
Sweet	R. E.	Gouinlocka
Babcock	Q. B.	Marshall
Euwer	L. H. B.	Gleason
Lay	F. B.	Fredericks

Touchdowns—Lay, Sweet, (2.) Gleason. Goals from touchdowns—Sweet, Moore, Leonard. Goal from field—Sweet.

Substitutes—Lawrenceville: Holden for Akahoshi, Neuhaus for McCaull, Corney for Euwer, Hawks for Primrose, Euwer for Babcock, Miller for Lay, Bell for Neuhaus. Tome—Buckley for Marshall, Russell for Gleason.

Referee—Mr. Cawley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Saunders, Columbia. Field Judge—Mr. Correll, Pennsylvania.

CORNELL DOWNS CARNEGIE.

Ithacans, Although Victorious, Reveal Marked Weaknesses.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Cornell beat Carnegie Tech here this afternoon by the score of 15 to 7, showing frequent flashes of form, but plainly demonstrating weaknesses that must be removed if the Ithacans hope to defeat either Michigan or Pennsylvania. At times Cornell played good football, particularly in the last period, when Shiverick was rushed from the side lines to turn the tide. His presence put ginger into the team, and they carried out one of the best offensive rushes seen on the field this year, scoring the touchdown that put the game on ice.

But the Cornell team as a whole is still slow, the line did not charge fast enough to get the jump on its opponents, and the ends were circled for some big gains. Eckley, Ryerson, and Zander, working on the wings, showed improvement, but Carhegie, with a backfield shift and a wide end run, Kesner taking the ball most of the time, made some good gains.

Speed, playing quarter back, was one of Cornell's big gainers, and Shiverick proved effective when he was in the line-up. Benedict and Hoffman were only fair, and Captain Mueller was not used often.

Cornell scored in the first period, after holding Carnegie on the 10-yard line, Carry recovered a fumble on his 25-yard mark, and from that point the Ithacans rushed for a touchdown, a 20-yard run by Benedict being a feature. Speed made the touchdown. Time robbed Cornell of a score in the second period, the whistle blowing with the ball in the Ithacans possession on their opponents' 2-yard line, with two more downs to go.

In the third period Kesner got away for his run and upset Cornell, tying the score. Shortly thereafter Hellstrom made a wild pass over Wright's head. He was going to punt, and Wright fell on it behind his line for a safety.

With Shiverick in the line-up in the last period, Cornell rushed the ball from her 40-yard line for a touchdown, Shiverick and Speed making most of the gains, and Mueller making the score. The Ithacans went back at it again, but time was called with the ball in their possession on Carnegie's 10-yard line. The line-up:

Cornell, (15.)	Position.	Carnegie Tech, (7.)
Zander	L. E.	Gibson
Gillies	L. T.	McFadden
Miller	L. G.	Fletcher
Carey	C.	Hellstrom
Anderson	R. G.	Kelly
Dixon	R. T.	Wright
Eckley	R. E.	Kesner
Speed	Q. B.	Kesner
Benedict	L. H. B.	Marshall
Hoffman	R. H. B.	Finley
Mueller	F. B.	Altdoerffer

Cornell scoring: Touchdowns—Speed, Mueller. Goal from touchdown—Speed. Safety—Wright of Carnegie Tech tackled behind goal. Carnegie Tech scoring: Touchdown—Finley. Goal from touchdown—Wright. Substitutions: Cornell—Ryerson for Eckley, Eckley for Ryerson, Ryerson for Zander, Sutton for Gillies, Taylor for Dixon, Bard for Miller, Tilley for Anderson, Shiverick for Speed, Speed for Hoffman, Haucke for Benedict. Carnegie Tech—Lyons for Fletcher, Williams for Gibson, Gibson for Williams. Referee—C. J. McCarthy, Dartmouth. Umpire—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Linesman—Captain C. F. Thompson, Annapolis. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

VIRGINIA HELPLESS IN HARVARD'S HANDS

Continued from Preceding Page.

only 5 yards in three plays. Bond kicked his field goal from the 35-yard line.

Virginia made two short forward pass gains soon after this, but Hitchcock intercepted a pass on his 40-yard line at the end of the series. Harvard's third touchdown soon followed on a steady drive from Virginia's 40-yard line to the goal. Minot contributed a 27-yard run straight through the line, carrying the ball to Virginia's 20-yard mark, whence the ball was driven over for the score in five plays, the last of which was an 8-yard plunge by Bond.

Following this touchdown Virginia made its 23-yard advance, which ended when Minot took one of Carrington's forward passes on Virginia's 30-yard line, and then swept up the gridiron with a clear field for a touchdown.

Nothing But Harvard.

In the second half there was nothing to the game except Harvard. After the kickoff Willcox made a twenty-eight-yard run, and when the Crimson had been set back for holding, Willcox ripped off nearly twenty-five yards more, the advance stopping on Virginia's twenty-five-yard line, where plays were broken up and a forward pass was incompleted on fourth down.

Harvard here passed upp a chance to kick the ball across the field and outside. Soon after this one of Willcox's bounding kicks covered sixty-two yards, and after H. Coolidge had nailed Kinsolving for a twelve-yard loss, Harvard took Virginia's kick on its forty-yard line and proceeded to make another march of sixty yards up the field. Willcox put in one twenty-yard gain and all five other plays in which Burnham figured most prominently, netted an average of more than five yards each. Harvard shortly after this got the ball midfield, where Burnham intercepted a forward pass, and the next score came quickly on six plays, Burnham and Willcox contributing gains of fifteen yards each. Willcox got within a yard of scoring on his rush, but Horne was at once thrust across.

At the end of the third period Willcox intercepted a Virginia pass on the visitors' thirty-three-yard line. The Crimson then uncovered its forward passing game. Felton got away one pass on which Ryan gained ten yards, and on the visitors' twenty-yard line it required eight plays for the substitutes to score again. Just at the end of the game Willcox ran a kick back fifty yards to Virginia's ten-yard line, where Thurman tackled him after a race across the field, but time was up before Harvard could score. The lineup:

Harvard, (51.)	Position.	Virginia, (0.)
Phinney	L. E.	J. White
Wheeler	L. T.	McKay
Clark	L. G.	Coleman
Harris	C.	Churchman
Snow	R. G.	Thurman
Sweetser	R. T.	Ward
Harte	R. E.	Darwin
Murray	Q. B.	Carrington
Minot	L. H. B.	Kinsolving
Hitchcock	R. H. B.	Russell
Bond	F. B.	Spain

Touchdowns.—Minot (2.) Bond (1.) Burnham, Horne, H. Coolidge. Goals from touchdowns—Bond (5.) Gardner. Goal from field—Bond.

Substitutions.—Harvard—Brewer for Phinney, Lovell for Wheeler, Duncan for Clark, Wiggin for Harris, Day for Snow, Hartley for Sweetser, Batchelder for Harte, Gardner for Murray, Willcox for Minot, Burnham for Hitchcock, Horne for Bond, Ryan for Wiggin, Lancaster for Hartley, H. Coolidge for Batchelder, Gaston for Brewer, Likens for H. Coolidge, Bond for Horne, Ryan for Gaston, Felton for Gardner, Thorndike for Flynn, Dean for Duncan, Wiggin for Thorndike. Virginia—Kinsolving for Ward, Goesch for Russell, Montague for Churchman, Stewart for McKay, Hager for Darwin, Thurman for Stewart, C. White for Carrington, Stewart for Thurman, Calvert for Stewart, Goodwin for Hager, Thurman for Coleman.

Referee.—William S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—David L. Fults, Brown. Field Judge, H. Fishon, Dartmouth. Linesman—Lieutenant E. S. Land, Annapolis.

NORTHWESTERN IS WINNER.

Line Plungers Produce Lone Tally and Indiana Loses, 7 to 0.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 4.—Northwestern defeated Indiana here today 7 to 0 in a game replete with thrills. The only score came in the first period, when the Purple's line plunges carried the ball to Indiana's 4-yard line, where, on the fourth down and four yards to gain, Brightmire went over the goal. Indiana's chief gains were the result of open-field tactics, but Northwestern's ability to intercept passes at critical periods prevented scoring.

Harvard Tennis Championship.

R. Kennedy and R. L. Lipman have won their way through the tennis doubles at Harvard to the championship.

PENN GRINDS DOWN LAFAYETTE DEFENSE

Straight Football Enables Red and Blue to Avenge Last Year's Defeat, 19 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 4.—Pennsylvania outplayed Lafayette in impressive fashion in their annual contest on Franklin Field this afternoon. The final score was 19 to 0, a sweet morsel to the Red and Blue followers, smarting under the remembrance of the defeat handed to them by the Maroon and White last year. The score was two points greater than Lafayette's total against Penn last year.

Hoby Light and Jimmy Bryant, two sophomores playing their first year on the team, were the stars in Penn's play. Bryant, flung into the quarter back position at the last moment, so to speak, fully justified his selection. He ran the team well, handled the ball cleanly and put up a brilliant individual game.

After failing to score by the forward pass route in the first half, Bryant followed Folwell's orders and changed his system in the second half. Going back to straight football, he hammered Lafayette until the line crumbled and Penn had scored two touchdowns.

Light, vanished from the pilot's job after he had faltered in the Pitt game last Saturday, came back today and demonstrated that he is a real football player. His line plunging was remarkable. Time and again he would shoot clear through the Lafayette forwards for gains of from five to fifteen yards before being thrown by the secondary defense. A run of twenty-five yards by Light, during which he dodged half a dozen would-be tacklers, made Penn's first touchdown possible.

The entire Penn team played with dash and fire during the second half. Even with half a dozen substitutes in the line-up, the team scored a third touchdown on a well-executed double pass, Berry to Bell, followed by a forward pass, Bell to Miller. The latter ran twenty yards after catching the ball, being twice tackled and once regaining his feet and keeping on going until he threw himself across the goal line.

Lafayette was badly handicapped shortly after the start of the game by an injury to Weldon, the star full back and manipulator of the forward pass. It is the first time Weldon ever had to leave a game since he went to Lafayette. Jack Diamond, a former Central Manual star of this city, broke his collar bone stopping Light, after the latter had dodged all the other Lafayette backfield men during the 25-yard run that led up to Penn's first touchdown, and will probably be out of the game for the rest of the season.

Gallatin, the centre, a former Haverford School star, was mainstay of the Lafayette defense. Except for his sure and deadly tackling the score would have been much higher. Captain Taylor and Mummert also played well for the losers.

Howard Berry, Bert Bell, and Quigley went in for Penn late in the game, and all played good football. Berry was obviously lame, and did not show his usual speed in running with the ball, but his kicking was fine as always.

The line-up:

Penn, (19.)	Position.	Lafayette, (0.)
Urquhart	L. E.	Gano
Berg	L. T.	Hummert
Henning	L. G.	Ernest
Wray, (Capt.)	C.	Gallatly
Newman	R. G.	Quick
Little	R. T.	Lehman
Miller	R. E.	Thaxter
Bryant	Q. B.	Taylor, (Capt.)
Derr	L. H. B.	Diamond
Williams	R. H. B.	Ellis
Light	F. B.	Weldon

Touchdowns.—Light, (2.) Miller. Goal from touchdown—Quigley. Substitutions: Lafayette—Martin for Weldon, Pardee for Gano, Loudon for Diamond, Ritter for Ernest. Brandals for Quick, Buhlman for Stahl. De Hart for Miller, McClelland for Stahlman, Sies for Ginn, Sutherland for McIntyre. Ammons for Carlson, Nicholls for Thornhill, Eckert for Herron.

Referee—Dr. Knox of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Cadigan of Syracuse. Linesman—Mr. Hammond of Michigan.

Time of periods—Twelve and ten minutes.

BRUNNER WINS FOR LEHIGH.

Scores All Points in Final Quarter Which Beat Muhlenberg, 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 4.—Leu Brunner, Lehigh's left half back, scored all the points that spelled defeat for Muhlenberg today. The score was 9 to 0, all the points coming in the fourth period. Part of the game was played in a driving rain.

Muhlenberg played a fine game, while Lehigh's fumbling was frequent. The turn of the tide came in the fourth period in Lehigh's favor just after Brunner had failed in his attempt at a field goal. The ball had been brought out to the 20-yard line and both teams had lined up. Schwenck, the Muhlenberg centre, picked up the ball, set it down, and then was called back for a conference. Quick to seize the situation, the ball having unwittingly been put into play, Maginnes rushed in and fell on the ball. The play was allowed and a moment later Lehigh scored, when Brunner booted over a pretty drop kick from the 25-yard mark.

A punting duel between Caskey and Brunner left up to the touchdown that followed, Lehigh gaining on every kick until Lehigh finally had possession of the ball on the visitors' 38-yard line. After Maginnes and Herrington had gained a first down, a 15-yard penalty set Lehigh back and apparently out of danger of scoring. Brunner, however, decided to try a field goal. The pass was bad and Brunner fumbled the ball, but he picked up the pigskin and made his way through the entire Muhlenberg line for a touchdown.

The line-up:

Muhlenberg.	Position.	Lehigh.
McGovern	L. E.	Quist
Dudork	L. T.	Good
Heffman	L. G.	Johnson
Schwenck	C.	McDonald
Landis	R. G.	McCarthy
Delozier	R. T.	Tate
Wilson	R. E.	McCarty
Fitzgerald	Q. B.	Herrington
Heller	L. H. B.	Brunner
Stevens	R. H. B.	Wysocki
Caskey	F. B.	Hurley

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Lehigh	0	0	0	9—9
Muhlenberg	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdown—Brunner. Goal from field—Brunner. Substitutions—Muhlenberg: Heuer for

HARVARD HARRIERS LOSE TO CORNELL

Seven Ithacan Hill and Dale Men Cross Finish in First Nine.

WENZ INDIVIDUAL WINNER

Leads McDermott by Ten Seconds —First Cambridge Runner Is Fourth to Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Cornell cross-country team came back in great style here today, defeating Harvard by the score of 34 to 75. With a team, only one man of which was a 'Varsity harrier a year ago, this is one of the most successful accomplishments in distance running here since Jack Moakley became coach. The Ithacans sent seven men across the finish line in the first nine. Wenz, McDermott, and Dresser had scored before King of Harvard reached the tape. Campbell and Windnagle followed and then Babcock of Harvard broke the Cornell string. Boynton and Hutchinson then finished, giving the Cornell team a victory before Hutchinson, Harvard's third man to score had crossed the line.

Wenz, the Cornell winner of the individual honors, ran a fine race throughout. He took the lead at the beginning and set the pace throughout. Wenz, who came from New York City, ran one year at Colby before coming to Ithaca and he looks like a worthy successor to Cornell's great distance runners of the past.

The pack got off well together but soon after they climbed the first hill they began to stretch out. From that time the Cornellians drew away, only King and Babcock remaining within striking distance. The finish of the race was in the Cornell stadium and the appearance of Wenz who finished 70 yards ahead, was the signal for a demonstration. The summary:

	M.E.
No. 1—Wenz, Cornell	34:24
No. 2—McDermott, Cornell	34:34
No. 3—Dresser, Cornell	34:47
No. 4—King, Harvard	34:58
No. 5—Campbell, Cornell	35:04
No. 6—Windnagle, Cornell	35:25
No. 7—Babcock, Harvard	35:34
No. 8—Boynton, Cornell	35:59
No. 9—Hudson, Cornell	36:02
No. 10—Hutchinson, Harvard	36:05
No. 11—Bancroft, Harvard	36:05 1-5
No. 12—Tilgham, Harvard	36:10
No. 13—Spear, Cornell	36:15
No. 14—Yost, Cornell	36:30
No. 15—Beatchell, Harvard	36:42
No. 16—Cook, Harvard	36:50

TEAM SCORE.

Cornell	1 2 3 5 6 8 9—34
Harvard	4 7 10 11 12 15 16—75

ELI HARRIERS HOME FIRST.

Captain Overton Leads Yale Team to Victory Over Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Yale defeated Princeton today in their dual cross-country run 20 points to 35. Captain Johnny Overton of the Yale team, intercollegiate cross-country champion, led from the start and captured the individual prize, finishing the six and a half mile hill and dale course in 36 minutes 26 1-5 seconds. Overton led by nearly fifty yards at the stretch, D. R. Shotwell, Captain of the Princeton team, finishing second; L. L. Levine, Yale, was in close third.

The other point winners were: Fourth, V. E. Walter, Yale; fifth, A. E. Krauss, Yale; sixth, F. A. Zunlo, Princeton; seventh, E. M. Knox, Yale; eighth, J. S. Fairgreive, Princeton; ninth, J. C. Boyd, Princeton; tenth, G. B. Rackenridge, Princeton.

The course led from the Yale Bowl through Woodbridge and over West Rock through Westville, finishing on the Yale track. It has never been used in competition before, but will be the course for the intercollegiate race in three weeks. The practice record over it was 37 minutes 42 seconds, made by Overton two weeks ago.

SYRACUSE HARRIERS WIN.

Dartmouth and Pennsylvania Beaten In Race Over Hard Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Syracuse harriers won the triangular cross-country meet here today between Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth. Syracuse had the low score of 34. Dartmouth was second, with 56, and Pennsylvania last, with 54. Watson of Syracuse finished first and came in looking fresh and running strong. He was trailed closely, however, by Thompson, Captain of the green team. The time, 30 minutes 2 seconds, over the five-mile course was fast considering the nature of the route over which the men ran. Trainer Keene of the winning team declared it the roughest and most hazardous course over which he ever sent his hill-and-dalers.

Johnson, one of the best runners on the Syracuse team, was unable to start, leaving only seven men to cover the course. Duffy of the Dartmouth team, a man who has been the mainstay of the cross-country squad for the last two years and who was expected to win today, ran the last mile of the course barefooted. The sole came off of one of his shoes and he was forced to discard the other. Despite this handicap, he gamely covered the remaining distance and finished sixteenth. The order of the first fifteen follows:

First, Watson, (Syracuse;) second, Thompson, (Dartmouth;) third, Sherburne, (Dartmouth;) fourth, McMichael, (Pennsylvania;) fifth, Newkirk, (Syracuse;) sixth, Smith, (Dartmouth;) seventh, Garlock, (Syracuse;) eighth, Price, (Pennsylvania;) ninth, White, (Syracuse;) tenth, Sieberman, (Pennsylvania;) eleventh, Marschat, (Dartmouth;) twelfth, Peterson, (Syracuse;) thirteenth, Soule, (Syracuse;) fourteenth, Gerrish, (Dartmouth;) fifteenth, Stevenson, (Pennsylvania.)

LAFAYETTE HARRIERS WIN.

C. C. N. Y. Team Beaten Easily in Cross-Country Run.

Lafayette defeated C. C. N. Y. yesterday in a dual cross-country meet at the Van Cortlandt Park course. The time was good, owing largely to keen competition between McFall and Russell of Lafayette and Landis of City College. At the crack of the gun the three runners left the pack and were far in the van at the first lap, covering the distance in 17:28. The finish was very close, the three men being not more than two yards apart.

The order of finish and times:

J. McFall, Lafayette, 35:39; H. L. Russell, Lafayette, 35:40; S. Landis, C. C. N. Y., 35:43; G. W. Groves, Lafayette, 36:06; W. K. Blake, Lafayette, 36:14; S. Cohen, C. C. N. Y., 36:35; G. G. Vriens, C. C. N. Y., 37:33; A. Sampson, Lafayette, 37:41; H. Rosenfeld, C. C. N. Y., 42:09; P. Goldberg, C. C. N. Y., 42:15.

HARVARD YEARLINGS WIN.

Freshman Eleven Defeats Exeter by Margin of One Point.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Harvard freshman eleven won by a nose this afternoon, beating Phillips Exeter by 21 to 20. The Crimson youngsters had all their points before the last period started, leading 21 to 6, but in the last fifteen minutes Exeter scored twice against the freshman substitutes, who, under the rules, could not be reinforced by the regulars.

The failure of Jordan, Exeter's right halfback, to kick all three of his tries for goals from touchdowns decided the match. Hadley, the Harvard kicker, counted after each touchdown had been made by his team. Early in the game the freshman offense ran well, but Exeter was free as a bird [illegible]

ILLINOIS BEATS MINNESOTA.

Gophers Fail to Display Earlier Form in 14 to 9 Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—Illinois defeated Minnesota, 14 to 9, today and deserved to win. The Gophers may have the better team but they did not show it. Illinois outrushed them, outcharged them, outkicked them, and outgeneraled and outlucked them.

Minnesota undoubtedly displayed more potential power, but could not deliver at critical periods, while Zuppke's men made their gains count. There was nothing fluky about the Illinois victory. The victors proved the better team on the field of play. Minnesota did not play up to its early season form, but there is a possibility that this was because Williams's pupils for the first time this season met a team which made them fight for every yard they won.

Macomber kicked off for the Gophers, and Sprafka, after juggling the ball, returned it to the Minnesota ten-yard line. The Illinois line piled the Gopher forwards in their tracks and after three futile attempts to gain, Wyman punted to Sternamen in the middle of the field and he returned it to the Minnesota forty-five-yard line. A forward pass, Macomber to Sternamen, made twenty yards. Sternamen made five yards more off right tackle, Macomber and Anderson made gains. Macomber again kicked goal.

The Gophers started with a rush in the second half, but were unable to overcome the lead taken by the Illinois team. The lineup:

Minnesota.	Position.	Illinois.
Baston	L. E.	Kraft
Towney	L. T.	Rundquist
Sinclair	L. G.	Petty
J. Hanson	C.	Schlauderman
Mayer	R. G.	Stuart
Hauser	R. T.	R. Petty
Buckley	R. E.	Christianson
Long	Q. B.	Macomber
Sprafka	L. H. B.	Sternamen
Hal Hanson	R. H. B.	Anderson
Wyman	F. B.	Knopp

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Illinois	14	0	0	0—14
Minnesota	0	0	9	0—9

Touchdowns—Kraft, Macomber. Sprafka. Goals from touchdown—Macomber (2,) Baston. Safety—Minnesota.

Substitutions: Minnesota.—Carlson for Hanson, Anderson for Sprafka.

Referee—Means, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Juneau, Wisconsin. Field judge—Grady, Northwestern—Linesman—Graham, Grinnell.

CHICAGO UPSETS PURDUE.

Stagg's Pupils Come Out on Top by Score of 16 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The University of Chicago negotiated a 16 to 7 victory over Coach O'Donnell's Purdue team today. The first half of the game was about even, neither team being able to make any decided gains except when Pershing broke away for a 50-yard run and a touchdown in the first period. Hoffine returned the compliment later in the period by smashing through Stagg's forward wall for Purdue's touchdown.

After a brilliant end run by Jack Agar in the second half, Hanisch went over for a touchdown on a line plunge through centre, Schafer kicking goal. Later in the period Schafer booted a drop kick from his 25-yard line and that ended the scoring for both teams. The lineup:

Chicago. (16.)	Position.	Purdue. (7.)
Higgins	L. E.	Edwards
McPherson	L. T.	Bauchner
Georgas	L. G.	Proud
Fisher	C.	Hart
Sondahal	R. G.	Bartlett
Jackson	R. T.	Burns
Harker	R. E.	Vanaken
Pershing	Q. B.	Abrell
H. B.		Faucett
Setzer	R. H. B.	Allen
Hanisch	F. B.	Huffine

Touchdowns—Pershing, Huffine, Hanisch. Goals from touchdown—Allen, Schafer. Goal from field—Schafer.

Substitutes: Chicago—Graham for Pershing, Brelos for Higgins, Schafer for Setzer, Marum for Hanisch, Norgren for Parker, Cahn for Schafer. Purdue—Mize for Edwards, Buckin for Bartlett, Welch for Mize, Randolph for Welch, Jordan for Arbuckle, Hume for Faucett, Dixon for Hume, Olmstead for Hart, Hughes for Burns.

Umpire—Mr. Redden, Michigan. Referee—Mr. Hackett, West Point. Field judge—Mr. Hyte, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. Juneau, Wisconsin.

AMHERST SHOWS POWER.

Outplays Trinity by 14 to 0 in One-Sided Game.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 4.—Trinity came out on the short end of a 14 to 0 score in the Amherst game here today. The contest was hard-fought but one-sided, Amherst gaining two yards to their opponents' one. Goodrich, the Amherst Captain, was the individual star, making a sixty-five-yard run for Amherst's second touchdown. Quarter Jack Jarvis of Trinity played a plucky game, showing good headwork and making a large proportion of his team's gains. Hyland, at full back, was a strong man on the defense. One of line Knauth and Widmayer of Amherst and Breslein of Trinity were especially noticeable for their good work.

Amherst started with a rush. From the thirty-five-yard line Bodenhorn got off a long forward pass to Washburn, who raced down for a touchdown. In the third period, with the ball on his thirty-five-yard line, Goodrich repeated his last year's performance, bucking through the Trinity line, eluding the secondary defense, and running sixty-five yards for the final score of the game.

The line-up:

Amherst. (14.)	Position.	Trinity. (0.)
Forbes	L. E.	Artlett
Norton	L. T.	M. Jackson
Hobart	L. G.	Nordstrom
Widmayer	C.	Breslin
Knauth	R. G.	S. Jackson
Woodward	R. T.	Woolley
Washburn	R. E.	Schultheiss
Bodenhorn	Q. B.	Jarvis
Goodrich	L. H. B.	Phillips
Schmid	R. H. B.	Murray
Melcher	F. B.	Hyland

Touchdowns—Washburn, Goodrich. Goals from touchdowns—Widmayer, 2. Substitutions: Amherst—Smith for Knauth, Knauth for Smith, Davis for Schmid. Referee—Mr. McGrath. Umpire—Mr. Low, Cornell. Linesman—Mr. Kelley, Holyoke.

A PLAYER FOR EACH POINT.

Thirty-nine Boston College Men Beat R. I. State by 39 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—Charley Brickley's Boston College eleven had an easy time with the Rhode Island State College team this afternoon, winning by 39 to 0. The Boston boys made five touchdowns and field goals and Rhode Island was forced to make a safety. Brickley used as many players in the game as his team made points.

Rhode Island never threatened the Boston College goal, the home team holding the ball most of the match. Fitzpatrick, who made four goals from touchdowns, kicked his field goal from the thirty-yard line. Boston College made its first score within four minutes of the opening of the game, driving all the way up the field after receiving the kickoff. The lineup:

Boston. (39.)	Position.	R. I. S., (0.)
Trowbridge	L. E.	Call
Tierney	L. T.	McIntosh
McCarthy	L. G.	Bartell
Callahan	C.	Gibbs
Dullea	R. G.	Mallory
Horrigan	R. T.	Dodge
Austin	R. E.	Dunevan
Fitzgerald	Q. B.	O'Brien
Fitzpatrick	L. H. B.	Murph.
Hanlon	R. H. B.	Knatt
Lowney	F. B.	L. Boeud

Touchdowns—Lowney, (2,) Hanlon, Fitzgerald, Trobridge. Goals from touchdowns—Fitzpatrick, (4.) Goal from field—Fitzpatrick. Safety—By Keegan. Umpire—Mr. Connolly of Holy Cross. Referee—Mr. Pendleton of Bowdoin. Linesman—Mr. McLaughlin of Harvard. Field judge—Mr. Guild of Harvard. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Susquehanna Humbles Albright.

Special to The New York Times.

MYERSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 4.—For the first time in four years Albright today bowed to Susquehanna in a bitter gridiron contest. Susquehanna won, 21 to 0. Troutman and Silverman for Susquehanna and their right shoulders dislocated. Sweeney starred for the winning eleven.

PIMLICO FEATURE IS WON BY COLUMBINE

G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, Filly Carries Off Honors in Walden Stakes for 2-Year-Olds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—There was the largest crowd since the meeting opened last Wednesday at the Pimlico track this afternoon, it being the fourth day of the Autumn racing held under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club. A highly attractive program had been prepared for the delectation of the large throng of half-holiday spectators, the feature of the card being the Walden Stakes, at a mile, for two-year-olds.

This event is held in connection with the Pimlico Nursery Stakes, run at the Spring meeting, and all the entries in the nursery are eligible to the Walden Stakes, without any additional charge, except starting fees. The race was first run in 1907, when it was won by Jubilee. This afternoon G. D. Widener, Jr.'s Columbine carried off the honors, with Courtship from the Kentucky Stables second, and Cadillac, which was making his first appearance in this part of the country, receiving the short end of the purse.

There were ten starters, among them some of the best in the two-year-old division. Columbine, which has victories to her credit at Saratoga and Belmont Park, assumed the lead after the first quarter, with Courtship in close attendance, the former, however, was unable to shake off the remainder of the field, which was at her heels all the time.

Coming to the last furlong, Ambrose, who had the mount, urged Columbine to greater effort and she responded gamely, with the result that she once more went out in front, to come home and win by a comfortable margin. Courtship and Cadillac had an interesting struggle for the place, which was obtained by the former.

Leochares added another victory to those he scored at Laurel, Belmont Park and Saratoga, when the Broomstick gelding easily captured the Pimlico Fall Series Handicap, which was for three-year-olds and upward, over a six-furlong route. J. J. Lillis and Runes, which came along in the order named, were the contenders throughout the race. The Rennert Handicap for three-year-olds and upward went to J. G. Greener's great race mare Bayberry Candle. The daughter of Cunard showed a clean pair of heels to the best of the contenders, which has been racing on the Maryland tracks. L. Wood's Chiclet came in second with Wooden Shoes obtaining show money.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of more than three races, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Triple Crown, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $2.80, $2.60, $2.30, (F. Robinson)..... 1

Polly J., Quincy Stable's b. f., 109, $4.70, $3, (C Burlingame)..... 2

Matin, J. W. Goldblatt's ch. f., 115, $4.60, third, (J Metcalfe)..... 3

Hesse, Bread Winner, Sea Wave, and Sandale also ran

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; junior steeplechase; purse, $700; two miles. Time—3:56.

Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 182 pounds, by Leonid-Insolence, $4.60, $3, $2.50, (G. Gilbert)..... 1

Masterful, R. Farr's b. c., 182, $7.80, $4.10, (B. Bryant)..... 2

Second, L. Pratt's ch. c., 127, $2.90, (B. Haynes)..... 3

Simon Jones, Bryn Chant, Marchesa, Water Front, and The Brook also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, free selling handicap, purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Ting-a-Ling, R. C. McKeever's ch. g., 3 years, 102 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lady Vincent, $9.90, $4.40, $3.60, (F. Robinson)... 1

True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 5, 113, $3.80, $2.90, (E. Haynes)..... 2

Fair Helen, Francis's ch. f., 4, 110, $6.60, third, (J. Obert)..... 3

Presumption, Remarkable, High Horse, Lady London, Royalist, Humiliation, Little Dipper, Shrapnel, Ina Kay also ran. Van-Cap scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, the Walden Stakes, with $2,000 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Columbine, G. D. Widener's ch. f., 109 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Navarre's Hope, $8.20, $3.90, $3, (E. Ambrose)..... 1

Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 112, $5.40, $3.30, (J. Butwell)..... 2

Cadillac, J. K. L. Ross's ch. c., 112, $5.50, third, (F. Robinson)..... 3

Reprobate, Lottery, Jack Scot, Piraeux, N. K. Beal, Queen of the Sea, First Ballot also ran. Melodrama, Priscilla Mullens, Bondage scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Pimlico Fall Serial Handicap No. 1, with $1,000 addded; six furlongs. Time—1:11 4-5.

Leochares, W. P. Orr's b. g., 6 years, 103 pounds, by Broomstick-Leoyonara, $6.20, $3.70 Clay)..... 1

J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's br. g., 5, 113, $8.10, $4.30, (B. Kleeger)..... 2

Runes, Mirasol Stable's br. c., 4, 111, $7.80, third, (E. Burlingame)..... 3

Rhine Maiden, Gaine, Prince of Como, Thornhill, Water Lady, Startling also ran. Candle, Ninety Simplex, Venetia scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Rennert Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 1-5.

Bayberry Candle, J. G. Greener's ch. m., 5 years, 128 pounds, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, $5.30, $2.70, $2.26, (J Loftus)....1

Chiclet, L. Wood's b. c., 4, 120, $2.40, $2.40, (F. Keogh)..... 2

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 5, 111, $3.50 third, (B. Kleeger)..... 3

Airman, Fenmouse, Lady Teresa, and Prince Hermis also ran. Eagle, Celto, and Thornhill scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; free selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and one-eighth. Time—1:54.

Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 5 years, 120 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalia, $6.50, $3.70, $2.70, (J. Butwell)..... 1

Armament, A. J. Morris's b. g., 5, 105, $5.10, $3.60, (R. Ball)..... 2

Solid Rock, J. W. Goldblatt's b. g., 3, 104, $3, third, (A. Jeffcot)..... 3

Fairly, Ampere, High Tide, Captain Parr, Stalwart, and Helen also ran. Mad Slayer, Menlo Park, Success, and Woodfair scratched.

MONDAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, two-year-olds; one mile. King Mart, 116; Mary Powell, 88, Onwa, 91; Bet, 105; Celtabel, 108; Shooting Star, 108; Trumpeter, 108; Grand Opera, 108; Kingling, (imp.,) 108; Amspere, (imp.,) 108; Billy Oliver 108; Passion, 105; Bryn Rose, 113; Red Wing, 116; Swoon, (imp.,) 91; Life, 105.

SECOND RACE.—The Mount Washington Steeplechase, three-year-olds and upward; two miles. Martasha, 142; Stonewood, 147; Terro, (imp.,) 143; Kenworthy, 142; Eugenia McGee, 147; Aviator, 147; Kilix, 147; Bryn Chant, 130; Protector, 143; Sharp Shooter, 142; Gloucester, 142; J. R. Johnson, 152; Chevron, 142; Reliance, 142.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds six furlongs. Kebo, 112; Ducina, 113; xKathryn Grey, 107; xGreentree, 117; Napoleon, 112; Blue Grass Belle 105; Bond, (imp.,) 113; Ophelia W., 109; Hickory Nut, 110; Aimee T., 110; xProcise, 104; Burbank, 108; Captain Ray, 112; Chemung, 112; Queen of the Sea, 109; Glory Belle, 108; xBargon II., (imp.,) 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Annapolis Selling handicap, two and three-year-olds; six furlongs. Bullion, 95; Royalist, 109; Margaret N., 104; Radiant Flower, 92; Tom Elward, 108; Broom Corn, 110; Golden List, 112; Polonium, (imp.,) 93; Shrapnel, 105; Varronni, 121; Broomvale, 112; Lord Byron, 100; Plumose, 118; Ting-A-Ling, 110; Garnet, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—The Severn Handicap selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Ambrose, 104; Cliff Field, 113; Leoma, 109; Rae B., 106; Vodan, 100; Between Us, 115; Etruscan, 109; Pharaoh, 109; Saratoga, 105; Woodfair, 95; Brave Cunarder, 114; Juliet, 106; Queen of Paradise, 104; Sevillian, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling handicap, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 90; Song of Valley, 100; Ledge Rose, 107; Mayme W., 96 Scorpii, 105; Queen of Paradise, 103; Ed. Bond, 93; Rose Juliette, 103; March Court, 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling handicap, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Uncle Will, 96; Blackfoot, 89, Young Emblem, 103; Beraz, 113; Peaceful Star, 103; Scaramouch, 107; Goodwood, 103; Bugs Around, 108; Star Gem, 110; Ra [illegible]

TIGERS LOSE AT SOCCER.

Penn. Victory Pushes Princeton Into Third Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Princeton's hopes for a championship soccer team received a setback this afternoon when the University of Pennsylvania defeated the Tigers, 2 to 0. By losing the game Princeton dropped from first place to third. Barron, the star Penn forward, was responsible for both of the tallies. Once he succeeded in passing Cohu, the Princeton goal defender, and another time a scrimmage in front of the goal left an opening for Barron to get over another shot.

The lineup:

Penn., (2.)	Position.	Princeton, (0.)
Tinsman	G. L.	Cambron
Spencer	L. L.	A. Savage
Barron	C.	Freyer
Nassau	L. R.	Shererrd
Montenegro	C. R.	Humphries
Wasserman	L. H.	Harris
Mohr	C. H.	Hoskins
Busby	R. H.	Twyeffort
Baldwin	R. F.	West
Edwards	L. F.	Cator
Shannon	G.	Cohu

Goals—Barron, 2. Substitution—Princeton: Randall for Sherrerd. Referee—Mr. Hancock. Linesman—Mr. Mackenzie.

CRESCENT A. C. IS VICTOR.

Defeats Bensonhurst Field Club at Soccer by 1 Goal to 0.

Adding two points to their record at the expense of the Bensonhurst Field Club, which suffered defeat by the score of 1 goal to 0 at Bay Ridge, yesterday, the soccer players of the Crescent Athletic Club kept in the van in the annual championship competition of the Field Club Soccer League.

It was nip and tuck from start to finish and the deciding goal was scored after half an hour's play, when Titus, former Manual Training School star, at outside right for the Crescents, took the ball down the field after a long run and bombarded the Bensonhurst goal. Babcock, who played a fine game in goal for the visitors, stopped the shot, but on the rebound Titus met wit better success. Titus and Waters played a brilliant right wing. he lineup:

Crescent, (1.)	Pos.	Bensonhurst, (0.)
Harvey	G.	Babcock
Rae	R. B.	Muir
Van Sauter	L. B.	Cantrell
Hamilton	R. H.	Barriskill
Maclennan	C. H.	Taylor
Humphreys	L. H.	Pereira
Titus	O. R.	Richards
Waters	I. R.	MacPhee
Messinger	C.	Hall
Harland	I. L.	Spaeth
De Gaudenzi	O. L.	Knox

Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—F. S. Franklin and J. Campbell. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

In the P. S. A. L. soccer championship the champion team of Curtis High scored a hollow victory over Townsend Harris Hall at Curtis Field, Staten Island, by the score of 7 goals to 1 yesterday.

Scoring their only goal two minutes after the start of the game, Morris High defeated De Witt Clinton at soccer by the score of 1 goal to 0 in the P. S. A. L. match at Crotona Park yesterday.

COMMERCE HIGH IS VICTOR.

Beats Boys' High at Soccer, 5 to 1 —Evander Childs in Scoreless Tie.

Defeating Boys' High at soccer by the score of 5 goals to 1 at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday, the High School of Commerce team retained the lead in the championship competition of the P. S. A. L. League, with a total of 9 points. At half time, the leaders had established an advantage of 3 to 1. Glasgow, outside left in the Commerce lineup, who was the most industrious scorer in behalf of the winners, was the first to tally, five minutes from the start, but Spector equalized for Boys' High five minutes later. Shanholt was next to score for Commerce, and Glasgow shot another goal before half time.

The soccer players of Evander Childs High School maintained their place well up in the high school championship table by playing the Commercial eleven to a scoreless tie in a hotly fought game at Crotona Park yesterday.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Bolton Wanderers	4	Blackpool	1
Burnley	2	Blackburn Rovers	0
Burslem Port Vale	1	Rochdale	1
Liverpool	3	Stoke	1
Manchester United	1	Stockport Central	0
Oldham	2	Everton	1
Preston North End	2	Manchester City	2
Stockport County	1	Bury	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Birmingham	5	Sheffield United	0
Bradford	3	Bradford City	0
Huddersfield Town	1	Nots County	0
Hull City	1	Sheffield Wednesday	1
Lincoln City	1	Grimsby Town	1
Notts Forest	3	Barnsley	0
Rotherham County	2	Chesterfield Town	1
Sheffield Wednesday	3	Leicester Fosse	0

LONDON COMBINATION.

Queens P'k Rangers	1	Crystal Palace	0
Portsmouth	0	Southampton	1
Fulham	0	West Ham United	1
Watford	2	Arsenal	1
Clapton Orient	0	Chelsea	2
West Ham United	6	Tottenham Hotspur	1
Fulham	2	Brentford	0

Scottish League.

Aberdeen	0	Hamilton Ac	1
Ayr United	5	Dumbarton	1
Clyde	1	Queens Park	1
Dundee	1	Celtic	2
Falkirk	0	Airdrieonians	0
Hearts	1	Partick Thistle	0
Motherwell	1	Hibernians	1
Rangers	6	Morton	1
Raith Rovers	0	Kilmarnock	4
Third Lanark	1	St. Mirren	0

N. Y. U. PRACTICES PASSES.

'Varsity Registers Four Touchdowns on Aerial Tactics.

In an early afternoon practice yesterday the New York University football team had its last scrimmage preliminary to the Bucknell game on Tuesday. The 'Varsity encountered no great opposition from the scrubs and relied mainly on open work for gains. The four tallies registered by the regulars against the scrubs were made by forward passes. Egan made the first one after a series of ground-gaining passes over the goal line. Carroll also received a long forward pass well over the line; then he repeated for the third score. The last tally of the day was made by Ted Cann, who ran a pass forty yards for a touchdown. Then Coach Eustis stopped the scoring by putting the ball in play on the 15-yard line and having the teams alternate in assuming the offensive. Once when the ball was on the 30-yard line Howard Cann stood and attempted some drop-kicks. Several of these were successful, but Cann's shoulder hampered his handling of the ball and he was removed from the lineup without being given a chance to run with the ball.

Stanton Sets G. S. A. L. Mark in Tank.

One record was broken in the annual swimming championships of District League No. 11, the only P. S. A. L. district organization to encourage swimming, at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, yesterday. George Stanton, Captain of Public School 9, won the 80-yard swim, unlimited weight class, in 1:01, erasing one second from the old mark. The team of Public School 9 outclassed its seven other rivals, wining the point honors with 27 points. Public School 15 was second with 8 points.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

STUYVESANT BEATS DE WITT CLINTON

Schuck Plays Leading Role in Crushing of His School's Rivals by 43 to 0.

Combining speed with a remarkable series of trick plays, excellent interference, and powerful defense, the football players of Stuyvesant High School crushed the eleven of De Witt Clinton before 6,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and made it appear almost a certainty that they will gain the scholastic championship of Manhattan. Never before in the annals of schoolboy football had Stuyvesant triumphed over Clinton, and while the Dutchmen were about it they made a good job of their trouncing, figuratively smothering their arch rivals under a 43 to 0 score. With unbroken regularity De Witt Clinton had lowered the colors of the east side boys, and last year battered them to the tune of a 32 to 0 count. These facts give startling evidence of the remarkable changes that Coach Mason has wrought in the Blue and Red. Stuyvesant ends its schedule next Saturday, playing Morris.

Al Schuck, a short, compact youngster, was responsible to the extent of nineteen points for the triumph of Stuyvesant. This little half back was a veritable sensation. His kicking was unerring, and three times he shot the pigskin true as a die over the Clinton goal posts for placement goals; four out of five times he kicked goals after touchdowns—sometimes from very difficult angles and he wound up a perfect day for himself by going through the Clinton line for one of the five touchdowns which fell to Stuyvesant's lot.

But that was not all for Schuck. He was a consistent ground gainer, and every time he carried the ball he rent a big hole in the Crimson and Black defense.

Stuyvesant seemed to possess everything a football team needs. The Flying Dutchmen were unerring in their tackling, while Clinton played loosely at every stage of the game, two fumbles leading up to Stuyvesant touchdowns. The interference of the victors was admirable, and helped to make long runs by Stuyvesant players frequently.

Schuck sent his team away to the lead in the first quarter when, after varying fortunes had led to Stuyvesant getting the ball on Clinton's 25-yard line, he dropped back to the 32-yard line and sent the ball spinning over the goal posts for his first placement goal. It was the only score of the period.

The Stuyvesant offensive seemed to gain force after the start of the second quarter, and the first touchdown came soon after the opening of the period. Schuck, with the ball on Stuyvesant's 20-yard line, kicked out of danger to Clinton's 40-yard line, but Thompson, the Clinton end, missed the ball and Dooley, who was on top of him, scooped it up and ran 30 yards for a touchdown. Schuck kicked the goal. Soon after this play Schuck made his second placement goal from the 35-yard line.

The Stuyvesat score was run up to 20 points when Diel, a substitute, grabbed a forward pass of 10 yards from Sinclair and with great interference ran through a broken field for another touchdown, Schuck again kicking the goal. In the third period Stuyvesant worked the ball to Clinton's four-yard line just before time, and the last quarter was only under way when Schuck was sent through right guard for a touchdown, and then followed by kicking the goal. There was nothing to the game but Schuck, it seemed, for directly afterward, with the ball on Clinton's 20-yard line, he felt back to the 27-yard line and made his third placement goal.

The Clinton defense went completely to pieces following this, and in a succession of rapid and long gains Samson was sent over for the fourth touchdown. This time Schuck failed to kick successfully. There was only five seconds remaining to be played in the last quarter, when Primer, a substitute, pulled down a Clinton forward pass and ran 35 yards for a touchdown around left end, Schuck kicking the goal.

The line ups and summaries of important games in the metropolitan District follow:

Stuyvesant vs. DeWitt Clinton.

Stuyv., (43.)	Position.	De W. C., (0.)
Brown	L. E.	Thompson
Wilson	L. T.	Schuster
Ferrari	L. G.	Broid
Rogers	C.	Hoving
Kleinninger	R. G.	McNulty
Fiat	R. T.	Stern
Dooley	R. E.	Fitzgibbons
Samson	Q. B.	F. Eisenberg
Hoesly	L. H. B.	R. Eisenberg
Schuck	R. H. B.	Blair
Sinclair	F. B.	Jamieson

Touchdowns—Dooley, Diel, Schuck, Primer, and Samson. Goals from touchdowns—Schuck, 4. Goals from placement—Schuck, 3. Referee—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Sheehan, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Head linesman—Dr. Newton, C. C. N. Y. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each. Substitutes—Gouldowsky for R. Eisenberg, Diel for Brown, Brogan for Ferrari, Wieland for Kleinninger, Primer for Sinclair.

St. John's Prep vs. Bushwick H. S.

St. John's, (19.)	Position.	Bushwick, (0.)
Brady	L. E.	Nasticas
Tripp	L. T.	Knowl
T. Campbell	L. G.	Wallendorf
Mulligan	C.	Walron
G. Campbell	R. G.	Shapiro
Specht	R. T.	Mulberger
Richmond	R. E.	McGregor
Tommasso	Q. B.	Sherman
Ryan	L. H. B.	Illig
Aylward	R. H. B.	Irwin
McVey	F. B.	Jonas

Touchdowns—Tommasso, Murphy, Ryan. Goal from touchdown—Tommasso. Referee—R. A. Jenas, Commercial. Umpire—J. Barry. Head linesman—E. Feinberg, Bushwick. Time of quarters—Ten minutes. Substitutes—McMur for T. Campbell, Dollard for G. Campbell, Damico for Richmond, Martin for Tommasso, Murphy for Aylward, Tommasso for Murphy, Murphy for Tommasso, Tommasso for Martin.

Montclair vs. St. Paul's.

Montclair, (13.)	Position.	St. Paul's, (0.)
Seymour	L. E.	Strong
Hoag	L. T.	Cole
Congdon	L. G.	Winegar
Palmer	C.	Grimshore, (Capt.)
Wille	R. G.	Durham
Sylvan	R. T.	Busch
Mathi

HOW BRITAIN RAISED HER HUGE ARMIES TO FIGHT GERMANY

Official Account, Issued by the British Press Bureau, Tells of the Three Great Stages of the Process, from the "First Careless Rapture" to the Final Admirable Organization That Ceaselessly Provides Hundreds of Thousands of Soldiers for the Front.

STAGE I.

"The First Careless Rapture."

The contribution made by Great Britain to the Allies' cause by her fleet, her financial aid, her creation of a vast munitions industry, and by the trade materials and food supplies, which she either produces or conveys in her ships to support herself and her friends in the struggle—all that is becoming gradually understood on the Continent and Europe and in America. But what is less understood even now is the success with which Great Britain within two years has increased a military force of some half a million men all told to armies which are reckoned in millions—armies which have already proved themselves worthy to inherit the traditions of that "contemptible little army" which sacrificed itself so heroically at Mons, Le Cateau, and on the Marne.

The raising of these new armies is a subject of some interest to Americans, since the circumstances and even to some extent the methods of their raising have no other historical parallel so close to those to be found in American history still within the living memory of the older American citizens. Moreover, it is conceivable that America herself may some day have to improvise armies again.

During the American civil war both forces started with "contemptible little armies," the South for various reasons less so than the North, while by the end of the war a very large proportion of the men of military age on both sides had been brought into the service. The South adopted compulsion almost from the first and, more than a year before the end of the war, had passed a law that all able men between 17 and 50 should serve. The North, which had the population of the South to draw upon, lagged far behind its adversary in this respect. It started with a regular army of some 16,000 men, so scattered, however, that only about 5,000 were immediately available. Seventy-five thousand militia were also raised for three months' service, the utmost to which they were legally liable.

But Lincoln, foreseeing that the war would not be over in three months, called for a new army of volunteers, enlisted to serve for three years; and within a few months 800,000 of these had joined the colors. Then, after the war had been running a year, the War Secretary, Stanton, actually stopped recruiting and dispersed his recruiting staff, because he did not know how to dispose of the recruits that came in, though serious reverses soon caused him to alter this suicidal policy.

But it was two years before a form of compulsion, much less strict than in the South, was passed by Congress. Its direct effect was not very great, for before its passing there were some 1,000,000 men under arms for the North, or about one in twenty-seven of the population, while at the end of the war there were only 120,000 more, bringing the proportion up to one in twenty-five of the population; its main effect was a stimulating voluntary enlistment, which went on simultaneously, and in creating a reserve of two million enrolled men ready to be called up if necessary.

Forces at the Start.

We turn now to the circumstances of the present war. The regular army, including reserves and special reserves, and the old militia,) on mobilization amounted to about 900,000 men; the Territorial force, only partly trained and not liable, except as volunteers, for foreign service, contributed some 300,000 more. But of these 550,000 men more than 100,000 were serving in India and other foreign stations, so that for the defense of the United Kingdom and to form an expeditionary force only 450,000 men were available, more than half of whom were not fully trained—so little had the country dreamed of aggressive warfare, so much had it relied on the fleet for any defensive measure that might be necessary.

From the outset Kitchener, like Lipscomb, realised that the war would be one of years, not of months, as some complacently thought. His first action on going to the War Office was to call for volunteers for three years' service or the duration of the war. Here again, as in the case of the United States, it was thought advisable not to bring the recruits, specially raised for the war, into any of the old organizations of the regular army, the special reserve, or the Territorial force, but to embody them into new formations called service battalions. But by attaching these battalions to the Territorial regiments, to which the regular and Territorial force battalions also belong, and numbering them consecutively after the old formations, the traditions and spirit of the old army were from the beginning implanted in the service battalions.

On Aug. 8, 1914, Kitchener asked for 100,000 more men to start with. Within fortnight he had obtained them. Instead the difficulty then was not to obtain recruits, but to deal with them as they came. The rush to enlist had begun on the very morning of Tuesday, Aug. 4, when it was clear that even if England did not join in the war, she would need to be ready.

The officer in charge of Great Scotland Yard, the principal recruiting office in London, recalls how during the whole of the previous Saturday, Aug. 1, he had attested only eight men. The 3d and 4th happened to be holidays. When he arrived early on the 4th he found a seething mass of men waiting outside the doors to be enrolled, and it took him twenty minutes by means of the united efforts of twenty policemen to force his way into his own office, and he was attesting men as hard as he could during the whole of that day and for several days to come.

And so it was all over Great Britain. Men of all classes, married and single, childless and with families, rich and poor, barristers, peer's sons, artists, writers, schoolmasters, working men, persons, and loafers crowded into the recruiting offices and sometimes had to wait patiently for a whole day in the broiling sun of that August week before their turn came. Men walked twenty miles or more to a recruiting station, and after enlisting would quietly lie down in a ditch for the night for want of a better sleeping place.

Many were the motives, no doubt, which led men to enlist, "patriotism, ambition, personal courage, love of adventure, want of employment, or convenience," as Lincoln ticked them off fifty years ago. But in most parts the guiding motive was as it was expressed by many in Lancashire, who exchanged their £4 or £5 a week for the King's shilling, "I cannot stand this any longer, and must go out."

Old Machinery Broke Down.

But, as Lincoln and Stanton found in America, it was one thing to stamp on the ground and call up the men; it was a very different matter to dispose of them when they came. Not only was our army a small one before the war but it had no arrangements for expansion. The recruits expected in any one year under the old system were about 30,000, and the recruiting machinery and personnel to secure even this number was barely adequate, in fact, less than a month before the beginning of the war solemn conclaves were being held at the War Office to find means of improving the methods of obtaining these 30,000 in a year.

Within four weeks of the declaration of war over 90,000 recruits were attested in one day. Naturally, machinery and a personnel intended to deal with 30,000 recruits in a year broke down hopelessly when one day would bring in more than that number, especially since many of the most experienced recruiters were at once called to the front.

But the growds who came in were not deterred from their purpose by any breakdown of machinery, and the machinery itself was very quickly adjusted to the needs of the time. The War Office faced with difficulties for which there was not and could not have been precedent showed no hesitating in accepting the offers of business civilians to supply the dearth of expert recruiters. Energetic members of Parliament, armed with a scrap of Lord Kitchener's handwriting, rushed from north, south, east, and west of the Kingdom to take the responsibility of doing unprecedented things quite contrary to the traditions of the city of the Midlands or local member of Parliament within whose territory before changed the recruiting office from a room in a poky back street to the town hall, engaged eight civilian doctors to help the one overworked medical officer to examine recruits, printed locally the sacred army forms for recruits with their seventeen elaborate questions, and had the bath, to which, in the old leisurely days, each recruit had to submit, cut out of the program.

350,000 Offered in One Week.

Mayors and Provosts hired or lent the largest halls they could in their own towns, improvised accommodation for the attested recruits and organized the supply of food necessary during the hours or even days they had to be detained till they could be sent off to a depot, and beat up volunteers to supplement the regular recruiting clerks who were snowed under by the various forms, pay sheets, and other documents that required filling up.

How great the need of this volunteer help to recruiters was may be gauged from the fact that at the outbreak of war some 500 persons were employed on recruiting, while at the present day this number has risen to nearly 7,000.

No doubt a few men eager to enlist were allowed to slip through the recruiters' hands during those hot August days of 1914, owing to the deficiencies of staff or accommodation, but they must have been very few. The enthusiasm for enlisting was too great for many to be rebuffed, and recruiting officers, with their paid or voluntary assistants, rested neither day nor night as long as there were men presenting themselves to be attested.

Happily the weather was gloriously fine, so that the hours of waiting in the street were not intolerable, while wherever the long lines of waiting men assembled, women and men, too old to enlist themselves, eagerly pressed on them food and drink as they wistfully watched those vigorous enough "to do their bit."

In one week, the fifth of the war, 175,000 men were enlisted for the regular army alone; there were many more brought into the Territorial Force, and, if these rejected are included, the total presenting themselves can have been little short of 250,000 men in that one week.

But, though the actual recruiting difficulty had somehow been surmounted with unexpected ease, there were still great difficulties from this sudden expansion, within a few weeks, of an army of about half a million men to considerably more than double that number.

Huge Problem of Supplies.

Preparations had been made beforehand for the pre-war establishment and reserves of material had been accumulated. But these reserves were a drop in the ocean when it came to feeding, housing, clothing, equipping, arming, drilling, and instructing these new units of, relatively, enormous numbers. The food was to be had indeed, but there was no organization for distributing it properly; there were no barracks, no huts, and not even enough tents for the host.

The clothes, boots, and the dozens of special articles of equipment needed for all these soldiers, not to speak of their arms, could, under normal circumstances, have required years to manufacture, and even under the utmost pressure could not be produced at anything like the rate at which men were coming forward. As for the drill and instruction, the difficulties were infinitely greater.

Many of those who enlisted in those early days no doubt thought in their enthusiasm that they only had to enlist to go out within a week or so to the fighting line. They little knew of the months of hard drilling that would be required before they could be passably useful soldiers. And what was bound to make the period of training longer was that not only had nearly all the officers and non-commissioned officers immediately available for drilling gone off to the front, but had they been there they would not have been sufficient for the host of raw recruits. Consequently, before the recruits could all be adequately trained the instructors and drill Sergeants themselves would have to be put through their paces.

Standards Raised to Stop Flow.

Thus within a month the War Office was faced with the same difficulty which faced Lincoln and Stanton after a year. They had the recruits in plenty, but did not for the moment know how to dispose of them all. What was to be done? We are all wise after the event, and we can see now that had the scheme afterward put into practice by Lord Derby been then adopted, that apparent unending stream of enthusiastic volunteers might possible not have ceased flowing, the scheme being to send to the reserve all recruits not immediately needed, and call them up as they were required. But this course was not adopted.

The War Office did not, it is true, shut up the recruiting offices, but on Sept. 11 adopted the device of raising the standards for recruits in order to dam the stream. Unfortunately, this device was enormously successful. In the week after it was announced the recruits for the regular army were reduced to less than a third of the number of the previous week and went on decreasing to less than one-ninth. But this was not the worst evil. This damping down of recruiting damped down something of the fine spirit of those early days.

The parrot cry, "Business as usual," which at the beginning had seemed to some foolish persons the proper watchword for England's part in the war, came into more general favor, all the more since trade and industry began to revive, thanks to England's immense resources. Thus men willing and eager to go if this country needed them were easily induced to believe that the country did not need everybody who was willing to go; since that was so, men willing to sacrifice everything for the country in danger began, not unnaturally, to reflect on their other responsibilities—

Their debts, their careful wives,
Their children and their sins;

and not least their business. And this course of reflection, once started, was never quite stayed.

Hence after the middle of September we come to the second stage of recruiting, when it was necessary to stimulate the nation's ardor to serve, not, indeed, because they did not care, but because by this one mistake they had been misled.

RECRUITING IN EARNEST.

All Classes Finally Roused to Gather Army Against Teutons.

STAGE II.

The Recruiting Rally.

In any comparison between the military efforts of England and her allies during the early stages of the war it should be remembered that France and Russia were actually invaded. England was not; and that whereas France and Russia had long been accustomed to call on all their young men for hard military training England had never done so.

The effect of invasion was to make it clear as daylight to every inhabitant of the invaded country that their first business was to thrust the aggressor by the force of their manhood from the sacred territory; to Englishmen, though as grimly determined utterly to crush the Germans, it was not at first as obvious that for the flower of the nation to be fighting in the ranks was the only or even the best method for them of accomplishing their object. Keeping clear the seas and by industry providing the sinews of war appeared to many Englishmen, as less patriotic than their allies, to be England's chief function until events had proved that fighting men were the primary need.

As an illustration of this feeling it is interesting to note that anyone not brought home to the people the reality of the German menace to civilisation was better than thousands of speeches for bringing men into the army. The morrow of an outrage like the shelling of undefended ports or the sinking of the Lusitania was always a red-letter day for the recruiting officer.

Again, in the countries where conscription was the established rule there could be no doubt about the respective claims of military and industrial service. The people of those countries had intrusted their persons to their own Governments to dispose of according to well-thought-out schemes in a national emergency. England, on the other hand, whether for good or ill, had always regarded her navy, supported by a highly trained expeditionary force of volunteers and a half-trained voluntary force for home defense, as the utmost of her needs. Her young men, like those of the United States, are born fighters, but, like those of the United States, are not inclined to train themselves for war unless convinced of the absolute need.

After the first enthusiastic rush to the colors, described in the first article, had been to a certain extent checked, the task of familiarizing the nation with the need of military training and military service became the most important for the Government. The initial difficulties of organization, equipment, housing, &c., for the new armies were somehow overcome by various expedients, and it soon became possible to remove the unfortunate restrictions on recruiting. The standard for recruits was again lowered in the second month of the war and the age limit extended, and thenceforth no further attempt was made to limit the number of volunteers.

With this removal of restrictions a great campaign of recruiting propaganda was started, comparable with nothing so much as the great canvassing campaigns carried on every fourth year in America when a new President has to be chosen. But this canvassing campaign had the peculiarity that, instead of opposing parties fighting one another, the whole organizations of all the political parties of Great Britain joined in one impressive national demonstration.

Parties Pool Resources.

In August, 1914, the Prime Minister as head of the Liberals and the leaders of the Unionists and the Labor Party agreed to pool all their political resources for the purpose of enlightening the nation on the needs of the war and encouraging the flow of recruits. Under the auspices of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, as it was called, the central party organisations in London undertook the management of this campaign in common, and enlisted the support of their local organization in every county, city, and village in Great Britain. By this means every single voter could be reached, the special wants and the special circumstances of every locality could be estimated, and the best speakers obtained to suit the form of appeal required at any particular place.

A canvass by letter of every household in the kingdom was conducted through the combined agency of rival political organizations, which a few months before had been preparing against one another for one of the bitterest political struggles within living memory. This enterprise alone meant the dispatch of some 8,000,000 letters, and a huge staff of volunteers to sort out and tabulate the answers. Tories and Radicals, Labor members and Irishmen, hardly on speaking terms before the war, toured about the country together in caravans, or made lightning journeys from the Lands End to Sutherlandshire to meet on the same platforms or at the same street corners to address their fellow-citizens on the one question that concerned all Englishmen alike.

The speakers were chiefly, as was right, men over military age, all of course unpaid; rich men who fretted at their enforced inaction for the country; poor men who gave up their few hours' leisure or time filched from their earning; women who would have done the men's work had they been allowed. The Prime Minister found time to deliver recruiting speeches in the four chief cities of the United Kingdom, and Lloyd George and the other political leaders followed suit. Sometimes, too, as the war went on men wounded from the front who could speak of their own knowledge of the need for men in the trenches were brought modestly on to the platforms and their eloquence was the most telling.

Other volunteers who could not speak did silent drudgery in offices or helped the new better organized recruiting staffs by their knowledge of neighbors and local conditions. The motorists of the kingdom, through their principal club, put their automobiles at the disposal of the War Office, either to carry speakers to recruiting meetings or to gather in recruits from outlying districts. Volunteers organized recruiting bands to accompany speakers on the march from meeting to meeting and recruits to the depots, one of the most popular of these bands being named after Harry Lauder, who himself put in much telling work by his humor as a speaker.

Pictures in the Campaign.

The hoardings of the kingdom were covered with posters issued by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, some designed by great artists, some frankly sentimental—for the English are a sentimental nation—some broadly humorous to catch the passing smile and arrest the attention of men not yet certain where their duty lay; while cinematograph theatres were utilized for the display of recruiting films and the delivery of short speeches on the war and the part which Englishmen should play. Altogether it has been reckoned that in this campaign of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, over 54,000,000 posters, leaflets, and other publications were issued while 12,000 meetings were held and over 20,000 speeches delivered.

The widely cast net of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee over the whole country was supplemented by more purely local efforts, which brought some very useful formations into the army. Quite early in the war it was represented to the War Office by Lord Derby and others that a large number of men would more willingly enlist if they could be certain of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their own friends and neighbors. Lord Kitchener at once saw the force of this plea, and with a ready disregard of precedents, sanctioned the formation of "pals" battalions to be raised either by municipalities or by private individuals who would make themselves responsible, subject, of course, to future repayment of the expense for the clothing, feeding, housing, and initial training of those units.

The success of this scheme was very great. In the first place the War Office, at a time of considerable strain on its resources, was relieved of much of the work of recruiting and making provision for a greater number of men than it could have dealt with at that time. Moreover, the idea of men of the same town all serving together caught hold of people's imagination and aroused all that was best in local patriotism and ambition. The Mayor and Corporation generally constituted themselves recruiters for their towns, and the inhabitants took a personal interest in the rapid raising of their own battalions, in the high standard of clothing and equipment of the men and their comfort during training. Local landowners lent their parks as training grounds for the local units and business men lent their warehouses as stores, orderly rooms, and drill halls and spent much time and money in perfecting the organization for the purchase of supplies or the erection of huts to shelter the men.

Liverpool seems to have had the honor of starting the ball rolling with their Pals battalions. On Friday, the 28th August, Lord Derby had a great meeting in St. George's Hall to invite the clerks of Liverpool to form a battalion of their own. As a result of this meeting, by the following Monday two battalions of one brigade had been formed, and by the Tuesday a third. A fourth battalion for another brigade was also formed on the Monday as a result of that one meeting on the 28th, which thus within three days had brought in 4,000 recruits.

The correspondence between the War Office and the "raiser" of four of the Tyneside Pals battalions also tells its own tale of the enthusiasm the project aroused. On the 22d of October application was obtained for one battalion. In twenty-four hours the "raiser" telegraphed for leave to form a second. On Oct. 27 he sent an application to raise a third, and by the 18th a fourth battalion was complete. And in this very district other local battalions were being raised by a different agency.

Gallant little Wales undertook to raise a force of 35,000 men by herself with the help of a National Executive Committee of which Lord Plymouth was Chairman and to which Lloyd George gave his enthusiastic approval and help. The 38th (Welsh) Division of all arms was quickly raised, together with a large supply of reserves of all arms and in addition a brigade of "Bantams" composed of men under the regulation height. In many other districts, so great was the demand for this form of enlistment, the War Office sanctioned Bantam battalions raised locally, and eventually a whole division of the New Army was composed of these bantam battalions, in which the men were from 5 ft. to 5 ft. 3 in. in height, hitherto excluded from the army.

In Liverpool an interesting experiment was made in raising a dockers' battalion of dock laborers, who came under military discipline and engaged to be always ready for any pressing Government work of loading or unloading ships with Government stores. Altogether, of these pals battalions and other local units all proudly retaining the names of their place of origin in their titles and many having already reported well of themselves at the front, 304 were raised, viz., 178 infantry, 84 artillery, and 42 engineers. (This is exclusive of the Welsh units.)

Newcastle alone was responsible for ten local battalions, Manchester eight, Glasgow, Salford, and Hull for four each, while Lord Derby raised the artillery for two divisions, Colonel Moysey Thompson, M. P., and the boroughs of Camberwell and Deptford each for one division, and East and West Ham, Fulham, and various other London boroughs, Nottingham, the West Yorkshire coal owners, and Colonel Hammersley all raised artillery of one kind or another.

Work of the Territorial Force.

All this time the Territorial Force, the original home defense force, nearly the whole of which had individually volunteered for service overseas, had been quietly raising recruits for itself, supplementary to the recruits raised by these different methods. Altogether by July, 1915, less than a year after the declaration of war, more than 2,000,000 men had been enlisted for the land forces of the Crown by purely voluntary methods.

On July 15, 1915, the royal assent was given to the National Registration act, which marks the beginning of a more organized method of obtaining recruits. Conscription, indeed, was not made the law of the land for another six months, but when the act of July, 1915, was passed it had become obvious that the indiscriminate recruiting of the first year was for many reasons wasteful and must be modified. Without more discrimination there was a danger that vitally necessary occupations might cease to maintain the credit not only of Great Britain but also of the Allies might perish, and that the men most useful for manufacturing the vast supplies of guns, rifles, and ammunition essential for victory might disappear into the ranks of the army, while other men not important for either purpose might still remain out of the army at unnecessary trades.

Without the previous organisation which a state of conscription necessitates it would probably have been impossible at the outset to exercise the due discrimination in recruiting during the first breathless plunge into the vortex of war, but by July, 1915, the sorting out on national needs had become not only possible, but imperative. How this was done may be left to the concluding article; meanwhile a brief glance may be taken at what had already been accomplished.

In the first place the rally of more than two million volunteers to the colors was no mean achievement for a population hitherto quite unused to the idea of general military service. No doubt the pressure of public opinion was a deciding factor in the case of some young men who came, but in the main it was the rush of genuine enthusiasm from a somewhat slow-thinking race of men, as soon as the need for service had been borne in upon them.

Higher Pensions at Public Demand.

Moreover, the nation as a whole had during these few months taken a strong part in the struggle by insisting that those who fought for England should have, if not fully adequate, at least far better conditions of service than had hitherto been the case. Popular clamor demanded and obtained the right to pay for a better scale of pensions for those who lost their limbs in the country's service and for their dependents if they fell, and the wife, children, and helpless father and mother left behind, while the breadwinner was away, were more generously provided for.

Again, the War Office had had time and had well used its opportunity of perfecting the organization for recruiting. Starting under unexampled difficulties in this respect, the military authorities had welcomed the assistance of capable civilians and had done everything to encourage the necessary belief that the nation and the army were one. The recruiting officers who knew their work and showed tact and adaptability were ruthlessly retained at the job they understood, though many of them would gladly have welcomed the opportunity of going off, to lose their lives, maybe, at the normal soldiers' business; and their ranks were constantly being reinforced by men gradually trained for their difficult and hither to underrated functions.

Above all, the great awakening of the nation by the recruiting campaign, the appreciation thereby enforced on all men and women of the causes of the war, the national honor involved therein, and the duty imposed on every Englishman, and the generous extinction of political rivalry and social distinctions were all the best preparation for the great national effort, the fruits of which are now at last beginning to ripen.

The English were far behind the Allies in their preparations, for reasons which, to Americans at any rate, will come home: perhaps they should not have been, but that is another question. At any rate, since they were unprepared for a war of this magnitude, that year of ferment and hasty but by no means ill-advised emergency measures was essential to a democratic nation like the English to find its bearings and be ready to accept further burdens which hitherto it had never believed to be necessary.

LAST STEP IN ORGANIZATION.

Registration and Conscription Act Carried Out by 130,000 Workers.

STAGE III.

Organization and Conscription.

The National Registration act, which was passed late law on July 15, 1915, was not a purely military measure; it was the first step to an organization of the whole nation for war. Under its terms not only had the actual occupation of every male and female between the ages of 15 and 65 to be declared, but also their capacity for any other business which might be serviceable to the country. When this registration had been accomplished and its results sorted out, it thus at last became possible to obtain a definite idea of the number of men of military age available for the army, as well as some estimate of the workers that could be called upon for the new war factories and the other industries necessary to the country.

The registration was carried out on Aug. 15, 1915, by the ordinary local authorities of Great Britain, assisted by over 150,000 voluntary workers to collect the cards, to check them and to tabulate the results. The final statistics were prepared in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. Thus, without the creation of any new machinery and with the use of organization intended for quite different purposes, and reinforced by an army of volunteers, an entirely novel undertaking in English life was carried through rapidly and without a hitch. Every male and female in Great Britain between the ages of 15 and 65 was thereby registered on a separate card giving all the information necessary for recruiting and industrial purposes.

While the registration was being conducted and tabulated, various committees were appointed to consider the comparative needs of the army, munition works, and agriculture and other civil industries. This was done in order to avoid for the future mistakes made in the early days of the war, when recruits were accepted, who proved to be indispensable for munition and other necessary works, and had afterward to be fetched back from the front to the factory. When the conclusions of these committees and the results of the registration had been compared, tentative allocations of the men and women available in the country could be made. Lists of trades were drawn up in various categories, according to their national importance, and in certain cases it was decided that no workers, even those of military age, could be spared from them. These trades were entitled "reserved occupations," and the registration cards of men employed in them were "starred" as a precaution against their being taken away for other purposes.

Great Final Recruiting Campaign.

For about a month, while registration was in progress, there had been a comparative lull in recruiting, and the time had been well spent in reorganising the recruiting offices and preparing the staff for their new duties. When the register was ready and the work of these committees finished, the local authorities were instructed to extract the cards of all men between the ages of 18 and 41 and hand them over to the recruiting staffs of their districts. Then took place the last great recruiting rally for the voluntary system. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, by means of its net work of organisation throughout the country, undertook the work of canvassing all the men of military age except those whose cards were "starred." This could now be done systematically, since all such men in the district were known by their National Registration cards.

The advertisements calling on the fit to volunteer their services were renewed on every hoarding in the Kingdom. Great recruiting marches composed of troops of all arms, with the regimental bands, paraded the country to familiarise people with the sight of their defenders and were a great incentive to recruiting. One recruiting march by a force of 8,000 men through the Colne Valley, a district teeming with industry, where bodies of soldiers had hardly ever been seen before, was noted as peculiarly successful. By a succession of Zeppelin raids to illustrate their doctrines of frightfulness the Germans played up to the spirit of the Government in demanding recruits to punish them.

The King himself, in a noble appeal, recalling by its language the very spirit of Chatham, our great organizer of victory, expressed his "pride in the voluntary responses from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home, fortune and life itself, in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built," reminded his people that "in ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve" and appealed to his people "to make good these sacrifices. More men and yet more are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them * * * in the struggle between my people and a highly organised enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together * * * to secure victory and enduring peace."

This time there was to be no hitch from inadequate arrangements for dealing with the numbers of recruits coming in. At the head of the recruiting organisation Lord Derby, who had proved his personal success as a recruiter in Lancashire, was appointed Director General. His great innovation was the system of group-recruiting. Those desirous of enlisting immediately in some special corps of the army were still allowed to do so; but by this time the bulk of men available were less keen on fighting for its own sake than on doing their duty to their country, if they were called upon. Under the group system these men were allowed to attest to show their willingness to fight if necessary. They were then at once placed in the reserve under one of forty-six groups, according to their age and married or single state; and each man knew that, until his particular group was called up, he would be undisturbed in his civil employment. The first two age groups included all single men between the ages of 18 and 41—a group for each year. Groups 24-46 were similarly allocated to married men. By this arrangement the War Office could always reckon on being able to call up a given number of recruits methodically.

Lord Derby in instituting this system made it plain that, if the recruits provided by it were insufficient for military needs, some form of compulsory service would have to be considered, and a time limit was fixed when the groups would be closed. It was felt, too, by many married men who proposed to attest that before coming on them the call would be resisted that the great majority of single men of military age, whose family responsibilities were not so great, had enlisted or attested. To meet this point, with which he fully sympathised, Lord Derby declared that no married groups would be called up before the single men's groups had been exhausted, and, further, he obtained from Mr. Asquith an assurance that, unless the preponderating number of suitable single men had come in, compulsion for them would be introduced before the married volunteers were called to the colors.

On Dec. 11, after two months of the new system, recruiting for the groups was formally closed. It had certainly been a success. During this brief space of time 2,250,000 men attested and were available for calling up at any time, and in addition, owing to the contagious enthusiasm aroused by this last recruiting rally, over 376,000 men enlisted directly in the army. No doubt the prospect of compulsion induced many hitherto doubtful to attest. Many good patriots had said "If they want me, let them come and fetch me," just as every candidate at an election knows that many stanch supporters expect a personal canvass as a right; but, though Englishmen like to have it made quite clear that they are needed, they do not, as a rule, wish to be dragged to the colors or the poll; and the mere chance of compulsion caused a large number to enlist voluntarily. During the last week that the groups were open the rush to the recruiting stations recalled and even surpassed the rushes in the early days of the war. At Great Scotland Yard, for example, where there are three separate recruiting rooms, all working simultaneously, in one of them alone 6,266 recruits were disposed of in the last six days and 2,282 in one day alone.

The Compulsory Service Bill.

At times like these there are bound to be in every community a certain number of shirkers, a certain number of men who honestly believe, until they are forced to serve, that they can help the country best by attending to their families or their business, and also a certain small number of men who conscientiously object to all warfare. By the end of the year 1915 the question of how these men were to be dealt with urgently required solution. As Lincoln had written in somewhat similar circumstances: "We must somehow obtain more or relinquish the original object of the contest, together with all the blood and treasure already expended in the effort to secure it. Shall we, he continued, "shrink from the necessary means to secure our free Government? * * * Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of our race run out?"

Faced with this question, the British Government gave the same answer as Lincoln, but couched in even more dramatic form. After the closing of the groups it was found that there was still an appreciably large number of single men of military age who had neither attested nor enlisted. In order to fulfill the pledges given by Lord Derby and Mr. Asquith a Military Service Bill imposing compulsory service on all such men was introduced in January, 1916, and rapidly passed through all its stages. The method of dividing the men liable to service according to ages, initiated by the group system, was continued; though in the case of compulsorily attested men the categories were termed classes, in conformity with the methods of the Army Council. After its passage and before it became operative the groups were once more reopened, and as a matter of fact a comparatively small number of single men were left to be brought into the classes by compulsion. The principle of compulsion once established, it was impossible to resist the logical consequence of compelling married men of military age also to serve, if they were needed. By the 25th of May, 1916, all men of military age in Great Britain were liable to be called up for service.

With the principle of universal military service various safeguards against an undue disturbance of important national interests had necessarily to be introduced. The germ of these safeguards appears with the start of the voluntary groups in October, 1915. Men placed, owing to their age, in an early group, sometimes sought postponement to a later group for family or business reasons; sometimes their employers represented that their services were essential to an industry of national importance. To judge of the validity of these claims tribunals were established in every local recruiting area. The tribunals were nominated by the local authorities and contained men well acquainted with the industry and other circumstances of the district. A military representative watched the interests of the army on the tribunal and was assisted by an advisory committee composed principally of the old local Parliamentary Committee of the area, who by this time knew all the ins and outs of recruiting.

Under the Military Service act these tribunals were legally sanctioned, and naturally found their functions considerably increased, since they had to decide on cases of men who, so far from hitherto volunteering, were sometimes brought unwillingly into the classes. At the same time appeal tribunals were established to review cases on which the man called up for service or the military representative might appeal, and, when the appeal tribunals gave leave, the case might be finally reviewed by a central appeal tribunal sitting in London. There are in Great Britain 1,414 local tribunals and 46 appeal tribunals besides the central tribunal.

For many months these tribunals, all composed of busy men, were sitting almost daily to hear the enormous mass of cases brought before them. All their work, as well as that of the Advisory Committees, has been entirely voluntary throughout. The most frequent and the most important cases to be considered were those involving questions of "reserved trades." The list of these trades was constantly under revision, and the necessity for particular men's employment in one of them often a matter of great difficulty to decide. Other cases to be considered were those of personal hardship, when a man claimed to be the sole support of his family or that he would entirely sacrifice a business (not solely to his own enterprise, and those of conscientious objectors, from Parliament expressly safeguarded.

The cases of conscientious objectors, though only amounting to 2 per cent. of the total claims for exemption, attracted a disproportionate amount of attention, and it proved particularly difficult sometimes to decide how far a man's objection was genuine, how far the result of that form of conscience "that doth make cowards of us all." However, in spite of difficulties and some doubtful decisions, these tribunals earned general confidence, as may be gathered from the fact that the number of cases appealed against was only 4 per cent. of the total decided.

Lincoln's Example Quoted.

In a comparison between the conscription of the North during the civil war and England's of today, it must be remembered, in the first place, that it was not a new experience for the United States, which had adopted some form of compulsory service both in the Revolution and in 1812, and also that Lincoln's conscription, with its provision for substitutes and the limited quotas demanded from counties, was comparatively fair affair. In Great Britain, except in the national interests of industry and the very few cases of conscientious objectors, no able-bodied man has escaped military service.

As for the revolutionary nature of this passage to compulsory service, it is only necessary to read Lincoln's letter of the last three centuries, during which the people, more and more, assumed all powers for her suppose the only of compulsory military service, but of a large standing army of any kind. It may have been an unreasoning prejudice, due to vague recollections of quite different political circumstances, but perhaps for that very reason this prejudice was more firmly ingrained in the national character, all the more remarkable, therefore, is the ease and the general acquiescence with which this revolution was brought about within eighteen months of the declaration of war. Looking back on the events of this critical period one cannot help seeing that the success of this revolution was chiefly due to its wisdom, those who followed it to develop gradually and almost imperceptibly from existing institutions.

It is stated that Lord Kitchener was pressed at the beginning of the war to introduce compulsory service at once, and that he emphatically refused; and there is no doubt that he was right. The nation did not at first realise, how it did, the magnitude of the task on which they were engaged, and would not have understood the necessity of at once abandoning cherished habits and prejudices. He preferred to educate them by gradually increasing demands for volunteers, accepting and rejecting as they knew until the very numbers who had volunteered made it seem unreasonable that all should not be called upon. It will be an abiding monument to Kitchener's name, as well as a source of pride to the nation, that before a man had been brought compulsorily into the army over five million men from these islands alone had freely offered their services to fight for the country.

In the words of an American poet:

What does it matter where his body fall?
What does it matter where they build the tomb?
Five million men, from Calais to Khartum—
These are his wreath and his memorial.

SNIPING A FINE ART IN BRITAIN'S ARMY

In no war in all history has the "sniper" played so prominent a part as in the present conflict. Every army now has its full quota of "snipers," every man a picked sharpshooter. Recently the British Government took official notice of the snipers under General Haig and issued the following statement regarding their activities:

"You may meet them marching through the streets of some little village behind the firing line. From their shoulders are slung various leather cases, the contents of some of which are obviously field glasses and telescopes of the latest pattern. As to what the others contain you can only surmise. The men are armed with an assortment of rifles.

"Some carry the short service rifle, others the long-barreled Lee Enfield. One man may nurse a light Winchester repeater under his armpit. The service rifles are supplied by the Government. The other weapons are the gifts of patriotic sportsmen at home. Each rifle has a metal mounting attached near the magazine. This, when the rifle is in use, carries the telescopic sight which enables the skilled marksman to decide whether he will hit his victim on the first or middle button of his tunic. All the weapons bear evidence of unremitting care and attention; for these men love their rifles as their best friends.

"You may meet them again grouped around a large scale map of the district spread flat on the roadway. They are taking bearings with prismatic compasses on various objects in the landscape, and comparing them with their positions on the map. Or, attracted by the sound of rifle shots, you may find them stretched out in some gravel pit picking off one by one a row of tenantime pieces at fifty yards range, with inimitable sangfroid. Even the casual observer would detect the air of the specialist about these men and their work. And they are specialists of the most deadly kind, for they are British snipers, the picked marksmen of the British infantry.

"In the early stages of the war the German snipers attained great notoriety. They started the war fully equipped, and with a definite idea of their place in the scheme of warfare. The undeveloped state of our trench system gave them many an opportunity of which they were not slow to avail themselves, and from sniping posts in trees, and on the tops of buildings and other points of vantage, they picked off many of our soldiers.

"With the rise of the British sniper their notoriety rapidly diminished. They were soon driven from the open ground, and the bulk of their sniping is now done from behind heavy steel loopholed plates fixed in the parapet of their trenches. But wherever a German sniping post is built a British counter-post is set up, and British sniper struggles with German for superiority of fire. Until the mastery is gained our working parties in the rear of the trenches and the men in the trenches themselves have to exercise great caution in going about their duties. Once our snipers have prevailed, the tension is relieved, and incautious German working parties in their turn fall victims to our marksmen.

Stories of Snipers' Activity.

"Naturally it is a game that two can play. The following incidents give a fair indication as to how the game is going:

"A British sniper, a burly gamekeeper from Argyllshire, was lying in wait at his loophole for a German sniper who was incautiously exposing a portion of his body around the edge of the steel plate behind which he was standing. Another British soldier in his eagerness to see what was going on peered over the sandbags just above the sniper. He was almost immediately shot through the head by the German. Though spattered by the blood and brains of his fallen comrade, the sniper's eye never left the line of his sights, and shortly afterward, the German, made careless doubtless by his triumph, exposed himself unduly and paid for his temerity with his life.

"The brother of this sniper, also a gamekeeper, engaged in a duel with a German sniper, and after an exchange of several rounds, all of which found a mark on the steel shields, a shot from the Scotsman struck the German's rifle, cut a large splinter from the wood around the barrel, and ricochetted right through the loophole itself. There was no more sniping from that loophole for many days afterward.

"An officer once came on a sniper, who was boldly looking over the parapet at the German trenches, which at this point were less than a hundred yards distant from our own. On his remonstrating with the man as to the risk he was running, the sniper quietly replied:

"'I'm all right, Sir; I'm trying to get a shot at a working party on the left. There are only two German snipers that can reach me here. Adam' (he referred to the burly gamekeeper already mentioned) 'is watching one fellow, and I'm keeping an eye on the other. If he opens his loophole I'll give him a shot.'

"These are incidents from only one battalion, and every battalion has its own tales to tell. A Territorial regiment had occupied a portion of the German trenches. The Germans soon counterattacked, and for over two hours five British snipers held one flank against all the efforts of the Germans to envelop it. Each of these expended over a hundred rounds of ammunition, and each was a first-class marksman. In the light of such episodes, the decline in effectiveness of German sniping is not surprising.

"Every trade and profession has representatives in the rank of our snipers. Two of the men already mentioned were gamekeepers. They answered the call of their country and were quickly sent out to France to serve as snipers. Another man in the same sniping unit had been a noted poacher, and these three—natural enemies in their ordinary avocations—settled down cheek by jowl to hunt the common foe. Quite apart from their success as snipers they proved treasures to their officer, for many a hare stopped in its course by an S. A. A. bullet found its way to his table.

Wrote a Book on Sniping.

"The sniping Sergeant of a Territorial regiment had been a divinity student before the war. The call of duty brought him face to face with the actualities of life and death. As one result of his university training he wrote beautiful notes on such points as the proper placing in the parapet of steel loophole plates, and when death claimed him, his successor fell heir to a manuscript textbook in which was treated in scholarly fashion every aspect of the snipers' art.

"You can find clerks from city offices side by side with hard-handed sons of toil, and farm laborers mingling with the sons of the owners of the land. No caste distinction exists. Every class

COMMITTEE ASKS AID FOR CHRISTMAS FUND

Henry Clews, as Treasurer, Issues Appeal for Destitute Children of Belgium.

AMBULANCES FOR CZARINA

Federal Council of Churches in America Raises Over $87,000 for Relief of Huguenots.

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children will again be a feature of the Christmas activities of those interested in the relief of European war sufferers this year. Henry Clews is again the Treasurer of the committee, which has as its members Colonel George Harvey, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Oscar S. Straus, Melville E. Stone, Adolph S. Ochs, Sir Herbert Tree, George T. Wilson, Henry Fairfield Osborn, William C. Reick, and Victor F. Lawson. Percy S. Bullen, 66 Broadway, is Secretary of the committee.

The appeal issued under the signature of Mr. Clews for contributions to the 1916 fund reads:

No money contribution can atone for the loss of Louvain and a score of fair Belgian cities lately radiant with the splendor and glory of centuries; no money can compensate for the loss of life, the homes ruined, the families scattered, the children dying. But there is one great Christian task which money can accomplish and with your aid will accomplish—the adequate feeding of the children of Belgium. The need is appalling—indisputed and indisputable. Under existing arrangements one-third of a soldier's ration—just enough to keep body and soul together—is now served daily to all necessitous persons in Belgium. Roughly there are about five million of them. The children's plight is worst of all and it is to secure them one square meal a day—reserved at the school—that the Dollar Christmas Fund is now working in cooperation with the Commission for Relief in Belgium which this year, as in the two previous years, has consented to administer our benefits with special attention to the humanitarian object we have in view.

W. L. Honnold, Director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who has made a complete inspection and study in Belgium of conditions of the country declares frankly that the children of Belgium cannot grow to healthy maturity unless they are provided with more food than is now supplied to them; Percy S. Bullen, the Secretary of the Dollar Christmas Fund, who has lately returned to New York after interviewing members of the Belgian Government at Le Havre, France, makes a precisely similar report. The Belgian people, scourged, brutalized, broken, and dripping with blood, with possibly still greater heights of sacrifice and martyrdom yet to attain, are powerless. For the third year in succession they turn with tear-dimmed eyes to America and I do not believe they will turn in vain. For the third year also I have consented, as Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund, to make a direct and personal appeal.

The imminently of the task of war relief may discourage us sometimes, but we know from past experience that by concentrating our efforts upon one definite feature great and beneficent results have ensued. In 1914 our fund sent a Christmas ship to Belgium laden with food and clothing; last year we sent 40,000 pairs of children's shoes; this year the greatest task of all awaits us to help the commission provide the school children with one square meal a day.

It is not a pleasant duty for three years in succession to appeal to one's friends, neighbors, and fellow countrymen for money, no matter how good the object may be, but this cause, we feel, is one which should find a very warm response in the hearts of all Americans doubly blessed in their isolation and detachment from the vortex of horrors and bloodshed and agony of the battlefields in Europe. In previous years the response has been prompt and generous, not only the rich contributing, but even many of the poor who sent their pennies to relieve the wants of little children less happy than those in peaceful, prosperous America.

Our Dollar Christmas Fund is in complete sympathy with every other appeal in behalf of Belgian destitute and differs from other appeals only in the sense that the total sum received will be forwarded as a special Christmas contribution from the people of this country to the destitute people of Belgium, an expression of sympathy with sorrow from one people to another and a tangible proof that Christmas good-will even in these days of strife and bloodshed has not disappeared from earth. I ask you therefore with great earnestness and great confidence to share with us the privilege of feeding the children, and you may rest assured that not alone the Belgian nation of today but generations yet unborn will hold you in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

Fund Indorsed by King.

Checks for the fund should read payable " to the Treasurer Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children" and should be addressed to Mr. Clews, care Henry Clews & Co., New York. The fund is indorsed by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who, in a recent letter to Mr. Clews, thank the committee and the contributors to the fund in the name of all Belgium.

The following contributions to the fund are acknowledged by Mr. Clews:

H. D. Sharpe	$500
A. I. du Pont	500
E. D. Sharpe	300
Mrs. O. W. Waller	200
P. J. Manning	100
J. Thornton, Jr.	100
E. M. Graves	100
Mrs. H. W. Scoville	100
R. H. Bailey	100
Mrs. E. T. Shepard	100
Mrs. H. Harvey	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Loring	100
E. Williams	100
M. J. Clark	100
M. Coddington	100
T. L. Winthrop	100
J. Jarvie	100
H. G. Stifel	100
Mrs. G. A. Elliott	100
M. Ia Elliott	50
M. J. Carney	50
O. H. White	50
F. Farquhar	50
W. H. Sage	50
F. H. Levell, Jr.	50
J. M. Thomas	50
Mrs. I. M. Thomas	50
Dr. J. E. Beckman	50
Mrs. L. A. Frothingham	50
Miss E. R. Mudd	50
H. I. Pope	50
J. N. Gamble	50
Mrs. R. W. Smith	50
R. W. Carpenter	50
C. A. Strelinger	50
Mrs. A. C. Soper	50
Mrs. H. Hessenbruch	50
A. Simon	40
C. K. Lee	35
Miss Cress	30
H. A. Edwards	30
A. H. Crooker	25
J. W. Van Winkle	25
J. Cromelin	25
G. B. Levy	25
H. Whitmore	25
Mrs. J. Howland	25
Mrs. C. Walker	25
H. H. Peck	25
M. E. Belin	25
N. W. Kendall	25
H. E. Worthington	25
R. Bowland	25
Mrs. V. De Goey	25
E. G. Houghton	25
Mrs. H. W. Starr	25
C. A. Himpfheimer	25
J. M. Ano	25
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	25
R. Tuckerman	25
C. B. Lord	20
Mrs. R. B. Symington	$25
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Shaw	25
Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	25
J. D. Shove	25
Mrs. E. T. Smith	25
C. A. Hoppin	25
Mrs. H. Livingston	25
W. A. Barstow	25
C. B. Henry	25
F. B. Ross	25
F. C. Shattuck	25
E. S. Edwards	25
I. H. Chase	25
H. B. Rhode	25
H. G. Vetterlein	25
Miss B. Dean	25
J. W. Johnson	25
A. J. Hague & Co.	25
J. T. Alling	25
G. Scott	25
G. Church	25
J. R. Drake	25
T. M. Kirby	25
Nat. Tw. Dr. & T. Co.	25
Dr. C. A. Dewey	25
Mrs. D. R. Robbins	25
C. O. Dexter	25
L. W. Stewart	25
R. C. Swayzee	25
E. C. Palmer	25
G. R. Bunker	25
G. Merck	25
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wright	50
S. S. Sewall	25
M. B. L. Steedman	25
Est. W. B. Webb	25
G. H. Ingram	25
A. D. Ellis	25
Mrs. C. B. Barber	25
F. Woodman	25
A. G. White	25
W. Waterbrook	25
R. H. Landale	20
J. D. Wheeler	20
Mrs. G. B. Case	20
T. A. Watson	20
G. H. Ingram	25
Mrs. R. H. Stettheimer	20
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Beals	20
A. Gattler	20
La Andrews	20
J. C. Reading	20
Miss M. Wheelwright	25
Mrs. H. M. Laughlin	20
W. H. Lincoln	20
S. M. Goodridge	20
E. Jewett	20
C. J. White	20

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the Committee for Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, the address of which committee is 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new contributions:

Mrs. R. Turnbull	$50
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50
various	$12
Potter & Johnson Machine Co.	25

Franco-Serbian Hospital.

The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America, 17 West Thirtieth Street, Henry B. Britton, Treasurer, acknowledges the following gifts:

Mrs. J. T. Coolidge	$100
H. Wardman	100
C. H. Smith	100
Miss M. C. Codman	50
A. B. C.	25
Mrs. J. D. Clark	25
Mrs. M. Evarts	$10
Mrs. B. P. Clark	10
Mrs. T. Hooker, Jr.	10
Mrs. F. E. Brown	10
J. A. Holzer	10
Miscellaneous	21

Red Cross Gifts.

The New York State Board of the American Red Cross has received contributions amounting to $3,051,000 for the European War Relief Fund. Total contributions to date received by the State Board from all sources, $761,000.00. Checks should be made payable to the American Red Cross, 120 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts follow:

Elkyn Red Cr. No 904, F. & A. M.	$5,000
Kerr, Page, Cooper & Hayward	313
Passaic F. B. Cl.	1

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee Fund for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, has been increased by these new contributions:

Palestine Institutions	$1,319
Paterson Con.	1,000
Palestine Individuals	319
Charles Elsen	17
Col., Kane, Penn.	12
Rel., Kane, Penn.	45
J. A. S.	25
Com., Melrose, Mass.	10
Cong. Sinai Isr.	21
Congrega. Aguadas Achim	387
Ind. Ohab Sholem Lodge	73
Cong. Ag. Ashim	107
Col., Beaver Falls, Erste S. C. A. R., Brooklyn	77
Cong., Batavia	20
Agents M. L. I. Co.	50
Col., Memphis	15
Col., Pottsville, Penn.	130
Com., Hartford, Conn.	175
Col., S. Manchester, Conn.	500
Col., Knoxville	32
H. R. S., Brantford, Canada	231
Cong. Emai Alasen, New York City	60
Com., Pittsfield, Mass.	10
L. A. S.	62
Col., Pawtucket	86
Com., New London	21
Mt. Pleasant, Penn.	40
Rutland, Vt.	24
Chevra S. S., New York City	10
Com., Englewood	204
L. A. S.	86
L. A. S., Manitoba	15
Col., Bellingham, Wash.	150
Cong. S. T., Cleveland	205
Col., Cleveland	60
Com., New Castle, Penn.	232
Cong. B. of Israel, Trenton	118
Com., Holyoke, Mass.	350
Com., Princeton, Penn.	80
Cem. Grand Forks, N. D.	60
Cong. "Tifereth Israel," Chlentown, Penn.	108
M. Knee	15
Col., Massena, N. Y.	75
S. of P. A. S., Hibbing, Minn.	81
M. Kolliner	10
Com., Yonkers	75
I. Siegel	10
Cong. A. J. A., N. Y.	88
Rel. Soc., Shreveport	25
Col., Galt, Canada	55
Rialter B. C., New York City	25
Cong. A. A., Hudson, N. Y.	11
Com., St. Paul	900
J. Friedman	40
Cong. A. A. & P. T.	70
Mrs. N. Warshawsky	107
Rev. J. Zevine	74
H. Goldberg	10
Com., Newark, N. J.	188
Col., Steelton, Penn.	50
Cong. M. I., New York City	47
Cong. A. A., Newburg	50
1st Rumanian C.	40
Cong. O. Z., New York City	27
Employes, Roth	15
Rome, N. Y.	102
Berkley, Va.	56
Chevra O. A., New York City	25
L. Schellerman	90
Mrs. R. Miller	50
Com., Albany	66
Col., Lewiston, Penn.	113
Cong. Ml. Ml.	10
Cen. Mas.	15
Col., Stamford, Conn.	180
Com., Paterson, N. J.	1,009
Cong. S. of Isr., Allentown	401
Mr. and Mrs. Barkowsky	15
The Warhelt	54
No. 783, J. O. B. B.	65
Col., Pontiac, Mich.	116
Congrega. Z. Brooklyn	200
Rabbi Kaplan	10
Cong. S. of I., Asbury Park	116
Cong. R. J., Charleston, W. Va.	77
Jewish Morning Journal	832
J. Schlossman	15
S. Heilig	10
Rabbi I. Hagar	10
J. Frankel	72
Com., Belaire, O.	100
Sara T. C., Canton	100
A. Marhetto	10
Com., Elizabeth, N. J.	1,009
Com., London, Can.	150
Cong. O. A., Keene, N. Y.	25
J. Beacher	10
Col., Cleveland	328
H. Rokeach	74
B. H. A. B., New York City	18
Cong. Sarula	23
M. Milowsky	11
Rabbi Tamshoff	55
Cong. A. W. Boston	78
Col., Elyria, Ohio	53
Fund, Saoc, Me.	100
Fund, Evleth, Minn.	100
Col., Appleton, Wis.	143
Smaller amounts	161
Designated sums for individ. in Palestine	318
Designated sums for institutions in Palestine	1,319

The Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, has acknowledged the following contributions received during the past week. All donations should be addressed to 200 Fifth Avenue:

Forest Park Ref. Ch.	$14
Plymouth Cong. Ch.	50
Mrs. A. Mitchell	200
F. J. Le Moyne	50
Washington Park M. E. Ch.	16
Miss C. I. Merker	25
Park Bap. Ch.	10
G. P. Atwater	10
E. C. Mayo	10
Woodlawn Bap. Ch.	73
Court St. M. E. Ch.	30
Pupils Mt. Zion Sch.	15
A. Myers	15
First Nat. Bank, Batavia	31
Mrs. B. Lurio	25
R. Allen	10
Mrs. M. G. Stone	10
Church of Adv.	58
Ladies, Los Ang. Bap. Ch.	10
First Cong. Ch.	10
W. J. Hussey	10
All Saints Ch.	72
Mrs. G. F. Armstrong	25
Christian Ref. Ch.	10
Swedish M. E. Ch.	16
First Pres. Ch.	11
Miss M. E. Applegate	20
A. P. Williams	10
W. H. Parsons	25
Miss J. Buchanan	10
Mrs. L. McBride	25
Salem's Danish Ev. Luth. Ch.	21
R. Thaxter	20
Mrs. E. E. Shepard	10
G. F. Watt	10
Mrs. T. G. Lovelace	$10
Ch. of the Puritans	25
C. A. Hoppin	25
First Unit. Ch.	42
M. D. Ch.	20
G. L. Durr	10
First Ref. Epis. Ch.	11
G. P. Wilson	10
Miss Abbie W. Goes	20
Miss M. I. Clark	100
Westwood M. E. Ch.	10
Mrs. G. T. Allan	10
Mrs. T. G. Bennett	1,000
T. G. Bennett	100
J. Douglas	25
Dales Memo. Un. Pres. Ch.	24
M. Maxwell	10
Woodside M.E. Ch.	10
E. B. Adams	25
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	60
First Ch. of Breth	32
Miss A. H. Jones	100
Calv. Pres. Ch.	82
D. Bachman	10
Manly M. E. Ch.	26
F. W. Curtis	25
Miss C. Mein	10
First Ref. Dutch Ch.	31
So. Bap. Ch.	14
First Luth. Ch.	32
H. M. Fry	25
Englewood Chr. Ch.	34
A. M. Ehret	10
Oth. contributions	400

French Huguenot Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in America, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to be applied to the relief of Huguenot churches in France.

"A Cleveland Friend"	$10,000
Miscellaneous	12,155
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy	5,800
A. C. James	5,000
Hy. du Pont	1,000
Anna M. Harkness	2,000
S. S. Harkness	1,000
P. C. McIntire	1,200
J. T. Lupton	500
Mrs. A. F. Schauffler	500
Mary E. Converse	500
E. A. Crocker	500
C. D. Massey	500
Mrs. A. Watts	500
Mrs. P. C. Brooks	500
Mrs. C. W. Harkness	500
John L. Severance	500
Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitney	500
"In Memoriam"	500
Elizabeth Billings	500
Est. S. B. Harbison	500
Arabelle Cressan	500
J. C. Wick	500
J. McLean	500
"A Friend, Pittsburgh"	500
C. W. Dorsey	500
C. M. Pratt	500
Mrs. A. Carnegie	500
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	500
A. Sweet	100
B. Van Wagenen	100
C. H. Welsey	100
Miss S. Moen	100
Mrs. E. B. Bennett	200
Mrs. W. R. Thorn	100
Mrs. E. M. Bulkley	100
Mrs. A. L. du Pont	100
Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	100
Jas. W. Jackson	100
Frances L. Achey	100
Cornelia N. Haley	200
J. H. Denison	100
Miss M. A. Spalding	100
Mrs. G. W. Holmes	150
Geo. W. Mayce	250
Mrs. E. R. Hathaway	200
A. T. Van Santvoord	100
Mrs. C. M. Hyde	100
John S. King	100
Mrs. W. Butterworth	100
W. A. Paine	100
J. N. Gamble	150
H. H. Porter	100
W. P. Manly	100
Mrs. L. H. Glide	100
S. Sharpe	200
R. F. Cutting	100

French War Orphans.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Louisa A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman, has collected in New York City to date more than $104,500. Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, is treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts include the following:

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Birth	$25
E. S. Binkie	15
Miss O. M. Carry, treasurer	12
Miss A. S. Dexter	50
Mrs. W. S. Edson	50
D. Fraser	25
Miss J. Gould	12
Mrs. J. Hamed	10
C. Livingood	25
Miss Rabeuj	10
Mrs. E. F. Tyler	25
Various	32

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, has received the following new gifts:

Cent. Committee, Boston	$1,600
Detroit Comm.	1,900
Sequta, New London	2,000
Willoughby, (O.,) Committee	214
Minneapolis Comm.	1,500
S. A. of P. Soc., Grand Rapids	714
D. E. French	41
W. Park Pres. Ch.	15
Fifth Av. Pres. Church	5,307
Duluth Comm.	3,000
St. a. narmess	2,000
Mrs. Stephen	2,500
Trin. Pres. Ch., Phila., Penna.	200
W. Jennings	200
First Pres. Ch., Oneonta, N. Y.	123
E. L. Lochman	50
A. J. Mather	25
M. E. Ch., So. Clair, Penn.	28
Pres. Ch., Great Bend, Kans.	27
M. L. McMinn	25
R. P. Hargitt	500
Benedict Drysdale & Co.	25
Mr. Mikaelian	41
First M. E. Ch., Shawano, Wis.	25
M. E. Ch. & Cong. Ch., Nashua	83
Grace M. E. Ch., Waterloo, Ia.	126
Trinity Epis. and Grace Epis. Ch.	44
Ch. of H. S., Gallup, N. Mex.	42
M. J. Trueblood	23
St. Pauls Ch.	24
Edu. A. Day	50
Salem Cir. U.B.Ch.	30
J. W. Ward	68
First Pres. Ch., Penn Yan	185
First Pres. Ch., Pittston, Penn.	936
N. Ch. of Chr., Akron	28
Churches, Watertown	85
Rev. G. G. Merrill	25
Pres. Ch., Belleville, Penn.	53
Covenant SS.	53
Christian Ref. Ch., Burlington, Va.	87
Ch. of the Re., Pelham, N. Y.	94
Swarthmore friends	140
Swarthmore Coll.	100
Cal. Ch., Conshohocken, Penn.	261
Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell	250
Blockley Bap. Ch.	92
Cong. Ch., Naugatuck, Conn.	31
F. A. Funkhouser	700
First Pres. Ch., Hackettstown	76
M. Mauradian	25
Trin. Par., Natches	56
Bap. Ch., Dillon, S. C.	86
St. James, Downingtown, Penn.	28
Anonymous	25
J. F. Colby	25
Mt. Morris Ch.	30
Ev. Cong. Ch., Harvard, Mass.	40
Mrs. U. Snead	25
Grace M. E. Ch., Harrisburg	120
C. Straus	50
L. G. Johnston	100
Auburn Theo. Sem.	28
Van. New York	100
First Bap. Ch.	60
First Ch., Eastampton	21
Bapt. Ch., Perry, N. Y.	10
Hunter College	3
Bap. & Cong. Ch.	2
J. W. Dodsworth	27
First M. E. Ch., Urbana, Ill.	27
Mrs. Evans	2
Trin. Ch., Highland Park, Ill.	50
Fed. Ch., Brighton, Mich.	56
Trin. Ch., Rutland, Vt.	62
First Bap. Ch., Cadiz, Ky.	34
U. B. Ch., Dawson, Neb.	103
Cong. Ch., Cocoma, S. D.	27
M. E. Ch., Merryville, La.	80
J. L. Saltonstahl	50
Guilford Col., N. C.	31
M. E. Ch., Melrose, Mass.	100
Grace Ch., Passaic, N. J.	25
First Cong. Ch., Madison, Conn.	38
M. E. Ch., El Dorado, Ark.	25
St. John M. E. Ch., Carterville, Mo.	27
Trin. M. E. Ch., San Antonio, Tex.	27
Box 402, Newberry, S. C.	37
St. Stephen's, Oxford, N. C.	26
Oak Chapel Ch., Davidson, Okla.	56
Chicago Com.	20,000
M. E. Ch., Petersburg, N. Y.	25
Rev. E. Tremblay	25
Rel. Troy, N. Y.	500
Mrs. C. L. Carhart, Larchmont, N. Y.	500
Miss S. J. Starr	500
C. P. Higgins	25
Ch. of Our Saviour	130

For Maimed French Soldiers.

The American Committee for the Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room B, the Plaza Hotel, has received to date more than $174,700. Recent gifts included the following:

Mrs. A. O. Brown (auto)	$423
T. Burke	$50
F. Ballou	15

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 200 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received these new gifts:

Mr. and Mrs. G. Pierce	$200
G. V. L. Meyer	100
W. H. Parsons	25
R. B. Perkins	$25
Mme. Olive	10
Various	10

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President and Henry J. Whitehouse is the Treasurer, has been increased by these new gifts:

Plainfield Com.	$35
Miss A.L. Franklin	25
Cent. Ch., Worcester	22
A. A. Carey	$25
Dr. A. Burnett	10
Mrs. H.L. Satterlee	10
Mrs. C. H. Robbins	10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Father J. S. Stillemans is the head, has been increased to a total collected of more than $1,118,000. The following recent contributions are acknowledged:

Salem, W. Va. F.	$400
H. K. McHarg	250
Anonymous	150
B.-H. B. Soc., Kansas City	108
Secours Belge, Woonsocket	100
Anonymous	61
Paterson Fund	35
A. Donovan	20
G. M. Walker	10
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole	25
Rev. G. J. Barres	15
S. M. Elmendorf	50
Miss M. Bedell	50
A. J. Newbury	20
Various	20

Lithuanian Relief Fund.

The Central Committee for the Relief of the Lithuanian War Sufferers, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts to that fund:

B'klyn Lith. Socs.	$700
Baltimore Socs.	100
Pittston, Penn., Societies	19
Rev. J. Kasakaitis	35
P. Jesinski	50
I. Pauxtir	25
C. C. Bowman	25
W. L. Watson	25
J. Andrushis	25
P. Rulinskiute	12
K. Jonelinas	10
Rev. W. Brehl	10
L. Sheporaitis	$10
J. Kazakewics	10
Sheweta	10
A. Galinskas	10
J. Kehoe	10
W. L. Foster	10
F. F. Joyce	10
Lodge 283, L. A. A.	25
Rev. E. T. Byrne	10
Rev. C. E. W. Donnell	50
Dr. I. Stankus	10
Other contributions	271

Given to the Allies.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the National Allied Relief Committee, Room 836, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions:

F. D. Warren	$50
H. M. Allen	30
S. S. Marvin	25
W. H. Newbrough	50
A. Boutell	10
A. Strauss	10
F. Townsend	350
E. S. Adams	10
Columbia Counter Co.	25
Mrs. F. H. Lee	50
Mrs. F. C. Stattuck	$1,000
A. McFarland	50
K. Y. S.	200
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carter	200
F. L. Anderson	18
Mary L. Wheeler	10
J. R. Coolidge	100
J. Coolidge	20
Other contributions	41

War Babies' Cradle,

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 42 Broadway, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of poor, destitute French women, whose husbands are fighting in the trenches, reports additional contributions received last week as follows:

Cash	$20
H. Bertheau	5
Mrs. M. Bostwick	60
L. Seabach	10
J. Bogenrieder	10
Mrs. E. J. Eagle	10

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims War Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has received to date contributions that total more than $400,000. Among recent contributions are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson	$1,000
H. Farman	100
H. A. Anstbacher	200
H. Laguna	100
W. Harmes	100
Central Church, Worcester	126
Mrs. J. Sachs	100
Mrs. L. L. Hunter	50
Mrs. Murauf	50
Photographs	100
Mr. and Mrs. R. Robbins	200
Mrs. Thornton, Jr.	200
Miss H. Mc F. Barksdale	100
Miss M. Wilson	100
Miss C. B. La Monte	100
L. J. Ernest	100
M. A. Schultz	100
Dessar & Nathan	100
Leon Sandler	20
Dr. C. Pope	10
M. Scott	10
Mrs. J. A. Jackson	10
Miss E. White	10
Miss M. Swingard	10
L. T. Damon	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. C. C. Worthington	10
J. A. Murray	10
Miss L. Magee	10
Mrs. P. Church	10
Miss M. A. Willard	10
Miss S. J. Aller	10
Dr. C. A. Dewey	10
Mrs. W. H. G. Walker	10
Anonymous	10
Miss N. N. Smith	10
Mrs. A. M. Smith	10
E. A. Sterling	10
Mrs. N. E. Scott	25
S. E. Aldons & fds	16
W. Kosicki	50
Mrs. W. Higbie	20
Dr. J. Sachs	10
Miss Jane Cowl	10
S. Lyman	10
Bridge party	15
F. E. Weston	20
Mrs. G. C. Freeborn	20
L. Loeser	10
E. L. Mowe	10
Mrs. C. Mortimer	10
Mrs. W. H. Knapp	10
Mrs. C. E. Phillips	10
Mr. Bensen	10
Mrs. Redel	20
J. Speyer, Jr.	10
J. Goldman	10
Mrs. J. C. McVay	10
M. H. and W. E. Power	10
R. V. Blanche	10

French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $223,000. Recent gifts follow:

Mrs. LeR. Harvey	$160
Mrs. J. Byrne	20
Miss B. Stoddard	25
Mrs. McD. Hawkes	20
Mrs. S. Eddy	10
K. Dawes	20
E. A. Wilson	50
Miss C. H. Conant	50
Miss F. Bigelow	50
L. Runkel	10
Mrs. A. Forbes	50
J. R. Tinkham	10
Mrs. R.W. Emmons	10
Mrs. R. B. Gregory	10
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10
Mrs. N. S. Mackenzie	20
J. H. Perkins	10
G. P. Rising	10
M. Charvray	10
S. C. Millett	10
Mrs. J. H. Sturgis	10
Mrs. S. S. Wise	15
Mrs. J. T. Coolidge	50
C. W. Shoemaker	10
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	$25
W. M. Hager	10
Mrs. F. M. Wold	100
H. La M.	10
Miss J. M. Lens	10
Mrs. H. H. Baxter	40
R. R. Pyne	25
Miss A. V. Cady	10
T. Jacka	10
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	100
J. S. Stevens	100
Mrs. F. L. Pratt	25
S. R. Mitchell	25
Mrs. H. D. Lain	25
Mrs. H.L. Satterlee	20
Mrs. L. McBride	10
H. A. Caesar & Co.	10
Mrs. J. Cadwalader	10
M. Kinney	10
A. M. Milliken	50
Alliance Fr.	50
J. Hohl	20
A. B. C.	25
Col. E. H. Ruffner	40

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 7 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, has collected to date more than $315,000. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Anonymous	$1,287
Mrs. F. Kammerer, tr.	992
Mrs. M. H. Fenton, tr.	58
Appui Belge	24
Kansas City	108
Secours Belge, Woonsocket	100
Anonymous	61
Paterson Fund	35
T. M. Adams	$25
Mrs. H. H. Flagler	25
Children's Fund	150
Miss M.D. Palmer	100
Miss M. T. Moulton	50
Mrs. J. C. McCoy	13
Mrs. C. Ditson	10
Various	60

Belgian Queen Fund.

Frederick H. Allen, Treasurer of the Queen of Belgium Fund, subscriptions to which should be addressed to 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts:

G. W. Stone	$10
D. Cowee, Jr.	10
Various	$24

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, each kit costing $2, has collected to date more than $155,500. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the committee. Gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

A. F. Williams	$10
Miss M.F. Scoville	200
Miss S. M. Rous	10
W.H. Nichols	50
C. A. Dunham	10
A. S. Dwight	10
Mrs. E.H. Webster	10
Boston Com.	191
J. Sloane	100
W. Turle	10
Mrs. W. E. Dodge	25
Mrs A. M. Sturgis	25
F. Lambert	10
Mrs. F. S. Chase	15
F. H. Beach	20
Mrs. A. C. Wheelwright	25
Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing	10

PUSHING PLANS FOR PARK AVENUE AS LONG DISTANCE ROUTE

SIFT THROUGH TRAFFIC OUT OF FIFTH AVENUE

Urgent Need of Opening Park Avenue Being Pushed by Fifth Avenue Association on Basis of Recent Vehicular Counts.

Contracts for work on the viaduct across Forty-second Street from the Grand Central Terminal to Park Avenue and Fortieth Street will be let by Jan. 1, according to a letter received by the Fifth Avenue Association from Amos Schaeffer, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan. Specifications for the construction were now being prepared, Mr. Schaeffer wrote, with the expectation that by the beginning of the new year all preliminary steps will have been taken.

Since the traffic count made on Oct. 13 by the association, on Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Forty-eighth Streets, and on Park Avenue at Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Streets, for the purpose of showing the urgent need of building the viaduct and thus making Park Avenue a continuous thoroughfare, an analytical report of the statistics revealed by the count has been made. In drawing conclusions from the detailed analysis, the report says:

"It is plainly discernible that Park Avenue today, in spite of its being useless between Forty-fifth and Forty-second Streets, accommodates a fair amount of traffic. With its width it could easily accommodate an increase of over 100 per cent. It would seem that a large number of vehicles use it for the long haul. Practically all commercial vehicles shun Fifth Avenue, and a considerable number of passenger vehicles, where the object is moving at reasonable speed, use Park Avenue.

"When Park Avenue will have become a real continuous thoroughfare by bridging Forty-second and Forty-first Streets and connecting the roadway around the Grand Central terminal with Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, and the improvement at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street be finished, Park Avenue will be used to a far larger degree by through traffic. It is not to be expected that even then the traffic on Fifth Avenue will lose much, if any, of its density. Park Avenue will take care of the long haul, and will accommodate the people who want to reach the lower part of the city at reasonable speed, while Fifth Avenue will be filled with shoppers, sightseers, and so forth.

"It is noticeable that the number of buses running on Fifth Avenue has increased perhaps 25 per cent. or more since January. It is also noteworthy that the cruising hack nuisance is gradually becoming less and less. Presumably, the cause for that, in the absence of any legislation, is the high price of horses at the present time, and it may also be that the hackman finds in the lower cost of upkeep and operation of the taxicab too strong a competitor. Judging from observations only, it may be said that their number has been cut in half during the last year.

"The traffic capacity of Fifth Avenue is indicated by the number of vehicles which pass at the busiest corner, i. e., at Forty-second Street, and which amounts in the busiest hour to about 2,500 vehicles. It must be taken into consideration that while the avenue is wide enough to accommodate six lines of moving vehicles and, if really crowded, might accommodate even seven, for all practical purposes there are only four or at the most five lines of vehicles moving during the busy hours, for, as a rule, one line of vehicles stand parked at each curb. While perhaps the number of vehicles counted on Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street exceeds the highest number of vehicles passing on any street of equal width, it does not follow that the avenue, even at Forty-second Street, is overcrowded.

"The traffic is handled very well, and the people who really make the bulk of these crowds do not want any fast gait. Neither is it advisable, from the point of view of the merchant doing business of the avenue, that Fifth Avenue should ever become a road wherein the attainment of speed should be the main object.

"In order to make Park Avenue a thoroughfare which will connect the upper part of the city with the lower part it is imperative that the viaduct across Forty-second Street from the Grand Central Terminal to Park Avenue and Fortieth Street should be built without any delay. The city authorities have taken the necessary steps to improve the road conditions at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is expected that the work there will be started toward Jan. 1, 1917, at the latest, and that the improvement will be finished within one year. The viaduct across Forty-second Street should be begun and finished at the same time as the Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street improvement. The plans for the viaduct were completed two or three years ago. The actual construction had to wait until the subway structure under Forty-second Street had progressed far enough to permit the foundation work for the viaduct. The Secretary of the Public Service Commission states over his signature that it is expected that the roof of the new subway under Forty-second Street will be in a condition to permit the erection of the viaduct about Jan. 1 1917. After this the work will be in charge of the Borough President's office."

A "SUBURBAN" WHICH MAY BE USED AS SEDAN OR LIMOUSINE.

A sedan, as officially designated by the new nomenclature of the Society of the Automobile Engineers, is a closed car seating four or more persons in one compartment. A limousine of the berline type is a closed car seating three to five inside, with the driver's seat outside of this compartment, but also inclosed. The "Daniels Eight Suburban," shown above, designed as a combination of a town and suburban car, may be used as either a sedan or a limousine. The change to a limousine is accomplished by raising a partition at the back of the chauffeur's seat. It will seat seven persons. The price is $4,100.

EGAN GOOD ROAD BILL REVIEWED

New Jersey Chamber of Commerce Takes Up Points in Controversy.

A report on the Egan Good Roads bill, which takes in review the points made by the opponents to the measure and by its advocates, has been published by the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. The report is issued as an unbiased one. To this, however, the supporters of the Egan bill do not agree, contending that the pros and cons are presented in a way that constitutes an argument against the bill, which comes up on a referendum vote at the New Jersey election Tuesday.

The Egan bill provides for a bond issue of $7,000,000 to improve thirteen main State highways, the bond issue to be paid for out of the State motor vehicle fees and fines. On this point the article sent out by the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce says.

In view of such a diversity of opinion, therefore, as to the probable cost of improving the thirteen routes the report sets forth the estimate made by the Department of Public Roads. This estimate, omitting repairs on some three miles of bridges along the routes, and the improvement of portions of the routes lying within cities, and the cost of eliminating grade crossings where practicable, amounts to $13,842,750. With engineering, supervision and contingencies reckoned at 15 per cent. of this amount the total is $15,919,162. It is also pointed out that, assuming the necessary work is done in three years and the bonds all issued in that time to pay for it, the interest and other carrying charges on the $7,000,000 worth of bonds over a fourteen year period would bring the final cost up to almost $18,000,000.

Another question raised is the following:

Still another feature taken up by the report, is the provision of the Egan Good Road bill that in the event that the Motor Vehicle Road Fund proves inadequate to meet the annual interest and principal payments of the $7,000,000 bond issue "the deficiency shall be paid out of the first moneys received into the State fund of this State." Since the status and amount of the Motor Vehicle Fund available for roads during the next fourteen years is not a fixed element, there is a possible danger that this feature of the bill may transgress at some time upon other vital needs of the State.

Accessory Manufacturers Banquet.

Preparations are in progress for the annual banquet of The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Jan. 10, during the Grand Central Palace Automobile Show. The annual banquet of the big accessory manufacturers will, as usual, be one of the important events during show week.

ONE OUT OF EVERY 15 MOTOR VEHICLES MADE IN UNITED STATES EXPORTED

One-fifteenth of the motor vehicles made in the United States during the last fiscal year were exported; seventy-eight different countries bought automobiles of American manufacturers; the value of the cars shipped abroad amounted to $100,356,220; this is one-tenth of the gross value of the total output—these facts give some idea of the volume of the export business of American auto manufacturers. The statistics are taken from a report issued last week by the Department of Commerce.

The total number of motor vehicles exported during the last fiscal year was 90,668. There were shipped to foreign countries, not including American possessions, 21,365 commercial vehicles valued at $56,895,548, and 56,234 passenger cars valued at $40,660,268. England, France, and Russia took nearly all of the trucks, 19,023, and nearly one-quarter of the passenger cars, 13,848, or, in all, two-thirds of the total value of the exports. The Philippine Islands and the American possessions, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, received 4,488 motor vehicles, worth $3,740,145. Among the seventy-eight different countries to which motor vehicles were sent are Rumania, Switzerland, Serbia, the Azores, Madagascar, French Africa, Tasmania, Korea, Paraguay, Guianas, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Danish West Indies. Nearly 90 per cent. of all the automobile exports were taken by twelve countries, as follows: England, France, Russia, Canada, Australia and Tasmania, Cuba, New Zealand, Argentina, British South Africa, British India, Philippines, and Dutch East Indies.

CONTEST BOARD PUNISHES.

The Contest Board of the American Automobile Association has taken the following action:

The H. A. L. Special and its driver, Harry Kinsella, in event No. 10 of the Wilkes-Barre Hill Climb, Oct. 7, for Class E non-stock fully equipped touring cars and roadsters with a piston displacement of 301 cubic inches and over, owned by citizens of Wilkes-Barre, were disqualified for false entry and its performance stricken from the official records of the contest.

The H. A. Lozier Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was disqualified and suspended until Oct. 1, 1917, and fined $500 for violation of Rule 75 of the contest rules and advertising prejudicial to the best interests of the industry and of the sport.

The Grand Motor Car Company, Findlay, Ohio, was disqualified and suspended until Aug. 1, 1917, and fined $500 for violation of Rule 75 on advertising.

The Kalamazoo Motor Speedway and all its officers were permanently disqualified for allowing checks issued in payment of prize money for their 100-mile race on Aug. 27 to go to protest.

LICENSE CASE ARGUED.

Can States Raise Roads Funds by Means of Registration Fees?

Counsel for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce argued the automobile license case before the Supreme Court at Washington last Wednesday. The case is to decide whether the States have a right to raise funds for good roads work in the form of registration fees, and whether they can interfere with interstate traffic and require registration of a motor vehicle which has already complied with the registration laws of the State in which the owner lives.

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The report that an agreement had been reached between the Redden-Cook interests and the Smith Form-a-Truck Company in regard to conflicting patent claims proved to be unfounded. Referring to the suits in the courts and the answer filed by the Smith Form-a-Truck Company, that company says:

"This action in the Federal courts and in the State courts comes as the result of negotiations which have been pending for some time regarding the validity of the Cook patent and its usefulness so far as the manufacture of Smith Form-a-Trucks is concerned. Such decision as may be rendered in the case bids fair to influence the entire field of manufacture in which attachments intended to convert pleasure car chassis into motor trucks are concerned. The question which appears to be paramount in the suit first started is whether the Wynne patent under which the Smith Form-a-Truck is licensed is the more important patent covering the construction of truck attachments, or whether the Cook patent has the most direct bearing."

Percy Owen of the Liberty Motor Car Company has announced the appointment of Robert W. Mickam as Advertising Manager of that company.

Dodge Brothers recently turned out car No. 100,000.

In order to increase its space the Fisher Body Corporation has purchased the factory of the Regal Motor Car Company, situated opposite the main Fisher plant in Detroit.

No change of policy nor in the list of officers results from the expansion of the National Company, now known as the National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation, it is announced.

General Manager Lewis of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company announces the appointment of the following Sales Directors, who will be in full executive control of the various districts: Eastern territory—G. C. McCullough; Southern district—D. D. F. Ford; Central States—James Q. Coudle; the West—C. F. Kent; Pacific Coast—James F. Madden. Vice-President Charles M. DuPuy, will as heretofore take personal charge of the Pennsylvania district.

Charles W Hoyt, President of Hoyt's Service, has appointed Cecil Murphy, formerly advertising manager of the Chalmers Motor Company, as manager of Hoyt's Cleveland office.

The Hupmobile Good Roads Tour, which has just traversed California, reports that the roads in that State are the best seen on the trip thus far. Up to last Monday the mileage of the tour was 9,766.

A new two-story factory building has just been completed for the Autocar Company, at Ardmore, Penn. It is a modern fireproof building comprising 85,000 square feet of floor space.

From the Olds Motor Company: "Expansion of the Olds Motor Works in preparation for the manufacture of 80,000 automobiles next year is being accomplished rapidly. Fifty thousand square feet will be added to the working floor space of the plant."

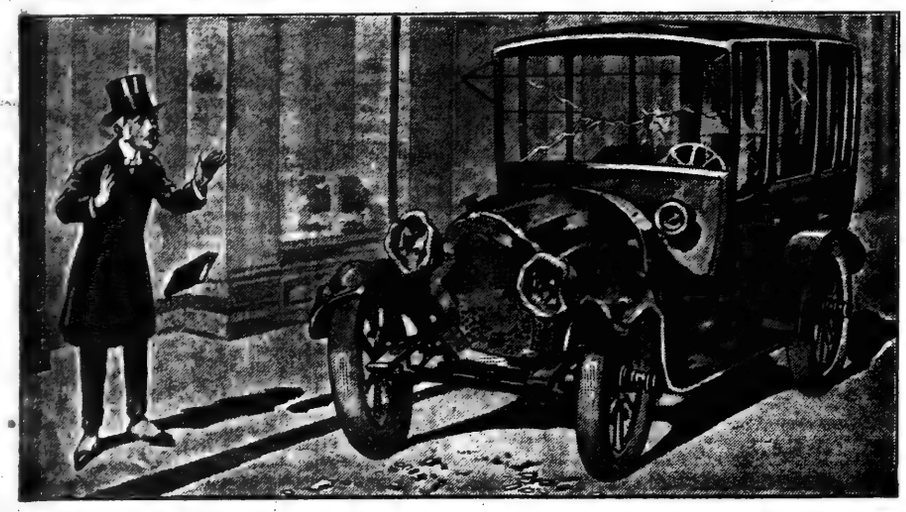
The Mercer Automobile Company of Trenton, N. J., has appointed A. C. Schuls Chief Engineer. Mr. Schulz was formerly connected with the Locomobile Company of America as Assistant Chief Engineer.

Four acres of additional floor space for factory operations will be made available at the Packard Motor Car Company's plant with the completion of six extensions, additions and new buildings, now under construction. The total floor area of the plant will be 58.6 acres with the completion of the improvements listed. There are now 66 buildings on the factory site, which covers 50.6 acres of land.

A. J. Banta, for twelve years general manager of the central Western territory district for the Locomobile Company of America, has resigned to become Vice-President of the Premier Motor Corporation of Indianapolis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Who Done It?" Cries Professor of English Finding Limousine Wrecked



No wonder the good professor forgot his grammar! To leave your car for a moment at the curb and come back to find it with lamps smashed and radiator bruised because some other driver or a teamster backed a few inches too far, is enough to make some men not only forget grammar but remember words best forgotten!

But it wouldn't have happened if the car were equipped with a Hartford Bump Absorber! More than a "Bumper"—The Hartford Bump Absorber wards off the impact of collision as a bumper is supposed to do—then does what a bumper cannot do—it absorbs and nullifies the bump and shock of the collision. To put a Hartford between the expensive fittings of your car and the variety of driving-judgment that is teeming about you on the streets, is as natural and simple a precaution as the raising of your arm in a pushing crowd.

In its wonderful double-leaf, double-long spring construction it will smother the impact of a 4200-pound car smashing into an immovable object at a speed of 15 miles an hour.

No more damage when you apply the brakes and your car slides ahead on wet pavements; no more damage when the driver ahead backs too far; no more damage when a careless driver turns too sharp in front of you—or from any of the petty but nasty little collisions that are becoming almost unavoidable in the crowded streets. What E. V. Hartford did for car-comfort with the Hartford Shock Absorber, he has now done for car-safety with the Hartford Bump Absorber.

Let your dealer show you a Hartford Bump Absorber today.

Attaches to any car without drilling. Springs back into original shape after almost any possible collision. Standard finish—black enamel with nickel center clamp, regular size $10; for heavier cars $12; for Ford cars $8. Nickel finish, $1 additional.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Velie

The New Velie Six Has Captured the Admiration of All Knowing Motorists

The Velie Continental '6' motor has proven its absolute dependability on all roads under all conditions; the long, easy, underslung springs; the deep luxurious upholstery; Timken axles, front and rear; multiple disc clutch; Hotchkiss drive—every unit is of standard and time-proven excellence.

If you only know Velie quality and performance by *hearsay*, come and ride in a car—know it by *experience*—8 body styles—a style for all needs and tastes.

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1888 Broadway, at 62nd St., N. Y.
Telephone Col. 8596

BRANCH—13 Rose St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE DAN EAGAN CO., INC., 1,272 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. W. MASON, 1,065 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
SIMMONS AUTO CO., 415 East 149th St., Bronx.

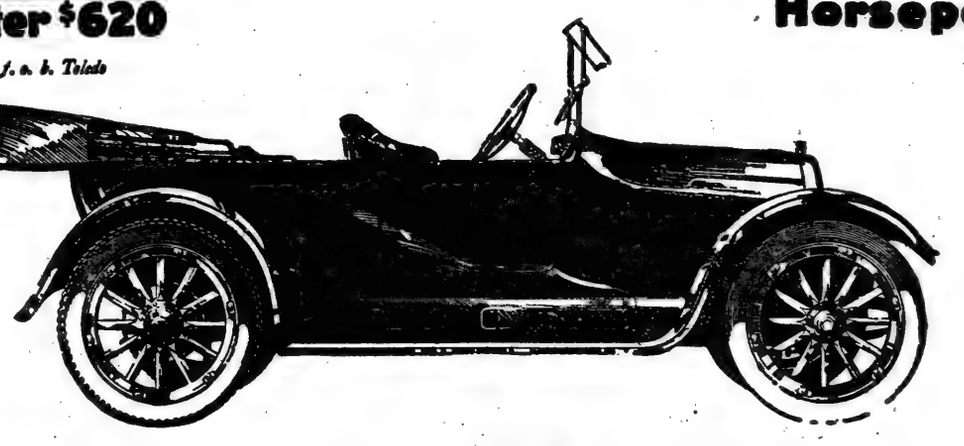
$1085

ADVERTISEMENT.

Overland

$635
Roadster $620
Model 75 B, f. o. b. Toledo

31½ Horsepower



Real Comfort This Winter

Don't go through the winter without the convenience and comfort of one of these cars to take you anywhere, any time, in any kind of weather and always in comfort.

The three kinds of automobile comfort are all yours in greater degree in the $635 Overland than in any other car in the inexpensive, economical class.

You get greater seating comfort—the $635 Overland has bigger, roomier, better cushioned seats.

You get greater riding comfort—the $635 Overland has longer wheelbase, 104 inches—bigger tires, 4 inch—and *cantilever rear springs*, 42 inches long.

You get greater mental comfort—the $635 Overland has greater power, 31½ horsepower motor—greater beauty, full streamline body—greater economy, 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of fuel—greater convenience, control button on steering column, complete electrical system, magnetic speedometer, gasoline tank under cowl dash, one man top. These are the things which give you peace of mind—mental comfort—in the ownership of an automobile.

See us today and get your $635 Overland now.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
1826-28 Broadway, New York City
Telephone—Columbus 1070
Service Station
150th Street and Gerard Avenue, Bronx
Telephone—Melrose 8991

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
338 Flatbush Avenue
Telephone—Sterling 2146

761 Park Place
Telephone—Decatur 2811

YONKERS, N. Y.
57 South Broadway
Telephone—Yonkers 294
SERVICE STATIONS
71 South Broadway
Telephone—Yonkers 294
"Made in U. S. A."

NEWARK, N. J.
35-37 Halsey Street
Telephone—Mulberry 2046

243-45 Central Ave.
Telephone—Mulberry 2046

AUDIT COMMITTEE TO UNCOVER AUTO-SUPPLY GRAFT PROPOSED

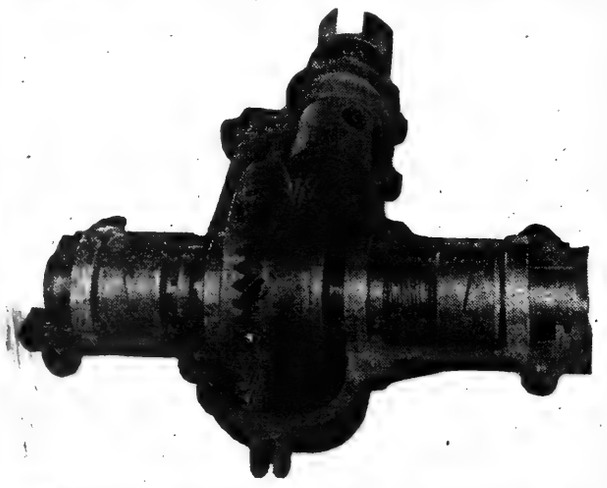
NEW DEVICE TO PREVENT SKIDDING TRIED ON CAR

"Compensating Driving Axle" Designed to Take Place of Differential—Ratchet Clutches On Axle Used Instead of Gears

A new invention, designed as a substitute for the differential in the automobile to overcome skidding in turning corners, was shown in practical use on a car in this city last week. The new mechanism on the whole made a favorable impression on those who were invited to see the demonstration, which took place at Nineteenth Street and East River. The street, an asphalt surface, had been flushed with water just previously. The car equipped with the device was driven at sharp and quick turns repeatedly over the wet pavement and throughout all the manoeuvring the wheels clung closely to their tracks.

A feature of the mechanism is a positive drive on both rear wheels. In order to demonstrate this, as of especial advantage when one of the driving wheels of a car is bogged in a ditch at the side of the road, the car was operated first with the right hand rear axle out, then with the left hand removed.

The device is called the "Compensating Driving Axle," and the inventor is John D. Allen, an architect who lives in Philadelphia. Instead of the differential with its system of gear wheels, ratchet clutches, on each side of the rear axle as shown in the accompanying photograph, are used.



NEW DRIVING MECHANISM TO TAKE PLACE OF DIFFERENTIAL.

"The Allen Compensating Non-Skid Axle" is a driving mechanism with ratchet clutches in the axle, instead of the gear wheel system of the differential, and designed as an improvement to overcome all skidding at corner turns. A distinctive feature is a positive drive on both wheels. In turning a corner the wheel on the short curve drives the car, the wheel on the long curve compensates the difference.

In explaining the principle of his device Mr. Allen said:

"The construction is upon new and radical lines—free of all internal gears. By means of ratchet clutches both rear wheels are positively driven on forward drive. The clutches are wheel-clutches which form the hub for floating axles, the driving clutch being keyed on the main drive shaft. When the floating axles are fixed to the wheel clutches, and the vehicle wheel on the forward drive, the entire shaft from wheel to wheel becomes a fixed and solid drive shaft.

"On rounding a corner the right or left wheel clutch overruns the driving shaft clutch on the long side of the curve, with the axle driving the wheel on the short side of the curve, thereby neutralizing the power between the motive power and the momentum of the car.

"Both wheels being propelled forward, and both wheels being under control, skidding becomes impossible. On reverse the drive wheel and pinion automatically reverse the drive from the outer to the inner shaft, releasing one wheel from the drive clutch, which gives an absolute free wheel for any direction the driver chooses to back up his car.

"The Allen mechanism will prevent the vehicle from skidding on wet streets, as it will not and cannot set up a pivotal point, as the differentials now in use do, and swing the car body when turning a sharp corner. It will not sway the car from side to side when running on wet streets in a straight line because both wheels are under traction and motor control. It will not turn one wheel backward and one forward at the same time, as the differentials now in use are designed to do to compensate for the long and short distance in turning corners, nor will it allow one wheel to spin and one to stand still, but it will drive both wheels in the same direction all the time."

Mr. Allen has been at work on the mechanism for five years. A company, the A. C. Axle Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, has been formed to put the device on the market. It will be offered for both new and old cars. Mr. Allen estimated the cost of putting the axle in an old car to be $170. In quantity production the cost of the device would be considerably less than the differential, Mr. Allen said, and besides it would show a saving in both gasoline and tire upkeep.

APPEAL TO AUTO OWNERS TO PUT A STOP TO GRAFT IN CAR SUPPLIES

"In my opinion the statement in THE TIMES last Sunday to the effect that the amount of money of which auto owners are defrauded in a year, by means of the graft system worked by corrupt dealers in auto supplies and dishonest chauffeurs, is not less than $2,000,000 is below the mark instead of above it," said a man connected with the auto supply business in New York. "The ramifications of this system extend to every kind of auto accessory and service, and I think it is to the interest of honest dealers and honest chauffeurs that something should be done in the matter. I think the employers should take the step to protect their own interest and in behalf of the honest chauffeurs. Let them have their bills for auto supplies audited monthly by some persons or committee competent to pass upon what the charges for the upkeep of a car should be. The honest chauffeurs would no doubt approve of such a plan and the dishonest ones would be shown up sooner or later by such a checking system; those who were exposed as grafters would find it very difficult to find further employment, so that the chauffeur calling, one of ever growing importance in this city, would be cleared of these black sheep."

NEW CEMENT LINK OPENED.

350 New Yorkers Attend Dedication of William Penn Highway.

Thousands of citizens of Easton, Penn., together with hundreds of other visitors from other States, attended the opening of the extension of the William Penn Highway last Thursday. A new eight-mile stretch of this great concrete highway from Easton to Bethlehem was thrown open to the public, and in the near future it is hoped to complete this William Penn Highway, connecting the western and eastern boundary lines of Pennsylvania.

This is to be the Pennsylvania division of the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean road, the main line in the Keystone State extending from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, through Blairsville, Johnstown, Altoona, Harrisburg, Reading, and Norristown. The New York extension passes through Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton as far as Phillipsburg, N. J., thence through Hackettstown, Morristown, Newark, and Jersey City to New York. William Jennings of Harrisburg, President of the William Penn Highway Association, presented Charles M. Schwab as Chairman of the ceremonies, and after Mr. Schwab's speech Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh made the address of dedication. The William Penn Highway Association ran special trains from New York and Philadelphia and Harrisburg to Easton, carrying more than 2 thousand guests. The New York delegation numbered 856.

A Great Loss and a Greater Gain

Dodge Brothers business has rounded out twenty-two months of existence by distributing to owners more than one hundred thousand cars.

Price-concessions on this car are rarely asked, and never given with Dodge Brothers consent or to their knowledge.

You can therefore figure accurately the amount invested by the public in Dodge Brothers cars, by multiplying the output by the retail selling price.

One hundred thousand cars at $785 per car means a sales-total in less than two years' time of $78,500,000—or, with freight-cost added, considerably more than $80,000,000.

There have been no bursts of speed in the up-building of this great business.

At no time has there been even an attempt at stimulation of sales or of production.

Never for a single day has production been speeded up for the sake of attaining a total.

On the contrary, it has been held down every day within the limits of close, careful, conscientious manufacturing.

Both production and sales have been stable, steady and spontaneous—scrupulous care in the one, producing huge volume in the other.

At this moment, as at every other period, although producing a large volume every day, Dodge Brothers are "losing business" by their policy of keeping production within the bounds of continuous betterment.

In that sense they have doubtless suffered a great loss in the past and will endure a great loss in the future.

But over against this great loss is an infinitely greater gain.

The people of the United States have implicit faith in the integrity of Dodge Brothers manufacturing methods.

One hundred thousand owners—or rather, one hundred thousand families—are practically of one mind concerning the car and the men who make it.

This business and its product are blessed with a friendship probably without parallel in the history of American manufacturing.

Fresh from the factory, or sold at second-hand, from one end of the nation to the other, the car has special value and a special reputation, because of the name it bears.

Because of the name it bears, you may be sure that the principle behind the car will never be changed a hair's breadth.

Dodge Brothers have only one idea in the upbuilding of their business.

That idea is to build so soundly and so well that the good will which they have won will grow and endure forever.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY

Broadway at 57th Street — Phone Circle 1600

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete, is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

Moon
—alike but different

Our smart looking Moon touring models are *alike* in the finished mechanical excellence and remarkable performance—but *different* in their freedom from the tiresome sameness of other cars.

The Moon is made for the man who appreciates *personality* and *character* in his car. Every curve, every surface, every line radiates exclusiveness. The genuine Spanish leather upholstery, the double-cowled Delauney-Belleville type body, the clever arrangement of doors and seats give it the refinement of a high-priced car.

The newest Continental Motor, Timken axles and bearings—Delco starting, lighting and ignition system. Fully equipped, Six-43 at $1295 and Six-66 at $1650.

Riverside Roadster
4 Passenger, Six-66
Fully Equipped, $1650

Six-43 Runabout
3 Passenger
Fully Equipped, $1295

MOON MOTOR CAR CO., OF NEW YORK
237 West 58th St., at Broadway

SAXON "SIX"

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR 5 PEOPLE

It was a stock model Saxon "Six" that defeated higher-priced "sixes," "eights" and "twelves" in speed, hill-climbing, quick-get-away and high-gear work at the San Diego Fair Contest.

Saxon "Six" is $815 f. o. b. Detroit

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 West 57th St.

(696)

$595
F.O.B. DETROIT

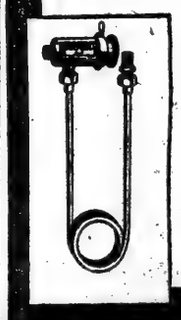
Maxwell

THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTOR CAR VALUE

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
New York Branch—1806 Broadway, at 60th St.
Brooklyn Branch—1202 Bedford Ave., at St. Mark's Ave.
Brooklyn 6th Branch—Broadway and Greene Ave.
Newark Branch—644 Broad St.
Bronx Dealer—Simmons Automobile Co., 615 E. 149th St.

Carbon can ruin the best motor made. Don't let it!

CARBON
HART-BELL
REMOVER



keeps valves, cylinders, pistonheads, plugs all free of your motor's greatest enemy.

Every time you grind valves or dig out the crusted carbon your motor suffers.

Live steam, properly injected by a Hart-Bell Carbon Remover, makes accumulations impossible. It loosens the carbon, breaks it into small particles that shoot out of the exhaust.

No trouble, trifling cost, scientifically safe and sure, and a clean motor all the time!

Ask for booklet, "Cause and Effect."

HART-BELL COMPANY,
(Name changed from Utility Products Co.)
800 Times Building, New York.

GRANT SIX

The aristocratic atmosphere which the small car man envies in the highest priced results is *one* of the distinguishing points of the Grant Six—lines, finish, refinement and MOTOR which you will be quite proud of on the road or in the parking space. The price is

$825

Grant Six, Five-passenger Touring Car, 112-inch Wheelbase. Price $825 f. o. b. Cleveland. Closed Body—$1175.00 extra.

Randall Motors Corporation
1893 Broadway—New York
At Sixty-third Street

THE
Westcott

A SUPERB CAR

WHEREVER HE GOES, the owner of a new Westcott hears the spontaneous tribute of admiration called forth by the classic beauty of his car, *"The observed of all observers."*

The wheel base is 125 inches; the springs are of chrome vanadium; the engine is a Westcott-Continental Six. Timken, Delco, Brown-Lipe and other engineering masters have contributed to the supremacy of the chassis.

BODY DETAILS

Room to spare in both compartments; wide aisle between front seats; pedals and steering wheel adjustable to reach of driver; solid mahogany instrument board; dash control of all adjustments; long grain dull finish leather upholstery French pleated; flush tonneau lamps; Jiffy Curtains and genuine pantasote one-man top.

One Chassis—Six Bodies—$1590 to $2190

Call for a demonstration

ALLEN-WESTCOTT MOTOR CAR CO.,
LEW H. ALLEN, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
1920 Broadway, Corner 64th St.
New York City, N. Y.
Phone Columbus 8648.

Westcott Motor Company of New Jersey.
205-7 & 9 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

KIRKBY THE ECLIPSE OF 'MET' GOLF YEAR

Englewood Player Far Ahead of Rivals, with Second Place Honors Disputed.

The nineteenth hole debates on the results of the present golf season in the metropolitan district were never before so productive of divergent conclusions as they are this year. The place of only one golfer is assured. Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, metropolitan and New Jersey State amateur champion, is placed at the head of the list, and then follows confusion, opening arguments, rebuttals—in fact, everything but a united agreement on how the other players should be ranked.

It is usual to rank the metropolitan amateur champion as the leader of local golfers, but this year Kirkby's performances put him more than one place ahead of the field. He played in just four tournaments this year, the metropolitan amateur championship, which he won; the New Jersey State championship, which he also won; the national amateur championship at Merion, and the Lesley Cup matches at Brookline. At Merion he was defeated by Gardiner White, who flashed the best two rounds of the whole tournament to defeat the hope of the metropolitan district. In the Lesley Cup matches he was defeated by Frank Dyer, misplaced on the vetrans' team, in a match that carried little weight, and in the much more important battle on the last day against the Massachusetts team he defeated Jesse Guilford, Massachusetts State champion and the leader of the opposition.

Never before has Kirkby risen to the heights that he attained this season. In the metropolitan amateur championship at Nassau, during the worst of weather, he gave one of the finest exhibitions of playing that this district has seen since Jerry Travers was at his best. The checkered careers of the other metropolitan golfers give Kirkby the lead by a full mashie shot.

Once the leadership is disposed of, the real argument commences. Who is to occupy second place? Marston is put forward by those who count the number of tournaments won, without taking their relative importance into account. Undoubtedly the tall Baltusrol golfer has more victories to his credit than any other metropolitan player, but he also has more defeats. His important victories were at Ekwanok and at Greenwich in the annual invitation tournament. He was defeated by Kirkby at Englewood in the New Jersey state championship and by the same player at Nassau in the metropolitan amateur championship. He fell into the second sixteen at Garden City and was defeated there. He lost to Gardiner White at Sleepy Hollow, he was defeated by some unknown at Dorset, lost again at Mohawk, and only lately was eliminated in the Fall tournament at Shawnee. He failed to reach even the semi-finals at Apawamis, and Bob Gardner disposed of him at Merion while White was eliminating Kirkby.

On the other hand, the record that Gardiner White made in the invitation tournaments for the season is much more impressive. He won the final round of the beaten eight at Ardsley, he was runner-up at Garden City, won the beaten division in the metropolitan amateur championship, was medalist and semi-finalist at Apawamis, won the chief cup at Sleepy Hollow, won both medal and cup at Piping Rock, and was the last metropolitan player to be eliminated from the national amateur championship at Merion.

Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl is entitled to great credit for his season's work, for in addition to gathering two titles, the Westchester and the Connecticut State amateur championships, he played very fine golf on more than one occasion in the invitation tournaments. He was a semi-finalist at Apawamis, and put in a strenuous day at Nassau in the Metropolitan amateur championship when he defeated Phil Carter in the morning and Nelson Whitney in the afternoon. He fell before Kirkby at Nassau, and he wound up the season disastrously by failing to qualify at Merion in company with a host of other golfing stars. He also lost a match he should have won against W. C. Chick in the Lesley Cup matches at Brookline.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich started early in the season as if he intended to play a major rôle on the golf stage of 1916, but he slipped back into a rut after winning the Garden City and Ardsley invitation tournaments. He was runner-up to Max Marston in the invitation tournament of his home club, and thus wiped out part of the stain his career suffered when he failed to qualify for the Connecticut State championship when the tournament was held at his home course, Greenwich.

Nelson Whitney has one tournament to his credit, medal, and chief cup, and it is one of the best of the season. He won the annual invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America from a field of over 150 starters, every one a real golfer, where two former national amateur champions fought to the home green for the honor of winning out in the sixth sixteen. He triumphed successively over Gardiner White and Phil Carter to reach his goal. At Merion he had the misfortune to encounter Chick Evans in the first round of match play, and was summarily eliminated by the ultimate winner after a close match.

Taken all in all, Marston experienced a poor season for a player of his calibre, but he was not alone in his misfortune, for such fine players as Phil Carter, North and South amateur champion, and John G. Anderson of Siwanoy went through the tournament season without a single victory to their credit.

RENSSELAER FIVE STRONG.

Veterans Are on Basket Ball Team and Schedule Is Formidable.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—New York City colleges are well represented in Rensselaer Poly's basket ball schedule, which is practically completed. The Poly quintet will meet New York University first at New York and then at Troy in a return game, while Pratt and Manhattan's five will be encountered for one game each on their home courts.

Syracuse, Colgate, and Union all figure in the schedule again this year, and as Captain Woolsey has all of last year's stellar players as a nucleus, it is expected that Coach Reed will be able to put a well-rounded five on the floor.

The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 7—State College at Troy; Dec. 15—Manhattan College at New York; Dec. 16—New York University at New York; Jan. 13—Union College at Troy; Jan. 20—open; Jan. 28—Springfield at Troy; Feb. 10—Colgate at Troy; Feb. 17—Syracuse University at Troy; Feb. 22—open; March 3—Pratt Institute at New York; March 8—New York University at Troy; March 16—Union College at Schenectady.

WESTCHESTER CO. BEAGLES.

Well-Known Persons Follow Pack in Weekly Hunts.

The Westchester County beagles constitute one of Westchester's newest sporting activities. The club recently purchased a pack of beagles, which have been installed in the kennels at Gedney Farms, at which the club will also have its rendezvous. Many well-known Westchester people are included in the club membership. The organization has an informal hunt every Wednesday, with its regular hunt and hunt breakfast each Saturday.

The officers of the club are as follows: Frank J. Cassidy, President; Charles D. Isham, Vice President; C. Davies Taintor, Secretary; Willard E. Day, Treasurer; Mrs. C. Davies Taintor, Master of Hounds; C. Davies Taintor and Willard E. Day, whips.

Last Opens for Amateur Bouts.

Many blanks for the New York A. C. amateur boxing tournament to be held in the organization, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Nov. 10 and 13, have been issued. The weights to be contested are 105, 115, 125, and 135 pound classes.

SPRING RACING DATES SET.

State Commission Arranges Program of Meetings in Kentucky.

With the closing of the Kentucky racing season last Saturday, members of the State Racing Commission met at the Latonia track and allotted dates for the Spring meetings. General W. B. Haldeman stated that in his opinion there should be less than 100 days of racing in Kentucky, and that most of the complaint of the surfeit of racing pertained to Louisville.

The Kentucky association asked for twelve days, to begin April 27, but General Haldeman opposed such an allotment, as it was an increase over last season. On the same ground the request of the Latonia track for twenty-four days was cut down to twenty-one days. H. C. Applegate, who represented Churchill Downs, was ready to submit officials for next season virtually the same as those serving this year, with the exception of J. B. Campbell as Secretary, instead of Edward Jasper.

The naming of the officials was deferred on request of John Haehmeister, who was of the opinion that thirty days before the opening of the racing season would be time enough to name the officials for each track. The dates follow:

Kentucky Association, Lexington, April 28 to May 10, eleven days; New Louisville Jockey Club, Churchill Downs, Louisville, May 12 to 25, twelve days; Douglas Park Jockey Club, Douglas Park, Louisville, May 26 to June 9, thirteen days; Latonia Jockey Club, Latonia, June 11 to July 4, twenty-one days.

HAMILTON TRACK PLANS.

Risley Expected as Coach Again and Prospects Are Bright.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—While Coach Risley has as yet signed no contract to coach the track and field team at Hamilton this coming Spring, it is practically certain that he will be here before the snow is off the ground and take up the instruction of the cinder path boys for their dual meets in the early Summer. Hamilton is believed to have better material this Fall than at any time in its recent history.

Hamilton will have its first meet with Union at Schenectady on May 12, in connection with interscholastic day. The following week the team will go to Rochester for its annual dual contest with a team from the University of Rochester. It is probable that Faculty permission may be obtained for a trip to Hartford, Conn., on May 26, where the college will try and wipe out its defeat by seven points of a year ago. As usual the college will be represented at the Pennsylvania University relay races in the Spring and may have some entrants in the field events.

Romer, one of the new comers, is counted on to take the place of Banks, who graduated last June, in the high jumps and the college will have a strong man in the sprints in Burke, in the 440 in Thompson, and in the mile Van Norden, who promises to develop into a good one at that distance and perhaps beyond it.

ARMY RIDERS TO COMPETE.

Special Leave from Border Granted for National Show Event.

Army officers from the Mexican border will make a flying trip to New York under permission granted yesterday by the War Department at Washington to compete for The Jockey Club Plate and other prizes in military classes at the National Horse Show next week in Madison Square Garden.

The officers will come on special leave of absence from the War Department and will ship their horses direct to the Garden, arriving on Friday, Nov. 10, the day before the opening of the show. Under the new law, which has cut off all appropriations to defray the expenses of army officers competing at horse shows, the War Department has merely detailed the officers to take part in the exhibition, and will bear no part in their expenses. The men will therefore be the guests of the National Horse Show Association this year.

The military contingent will include Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley, who has entered Lansdowne, Haro, Ironsides, and Vickery; Captain J. A. Barry, Second Cavalry; Captain A. H. Platt, First Cavalry; Captain R. G. Alexander, Captain G. M. Russell, Captain D. D. Pullen, Captain D. P. Card, Lieutenant M. M. W. Youngs, Colonel C. W. Fenton, Captain C. G. Harvey, Major William Mitchell, Lieutenant P. R. Frank, and Captain A. Miller, Troop F, First Cavalry.

GOOD YEAR ON IRISH TURF.

H. Ellis's Entries Won $14,675, Including the Irish Derby.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Horse racing has enjoyed a good season in Ireland this year, due principally to the many entries of English horses ridden by English jockeys. In the list of winning owners H. Ellis, whose Furore won the Irish Derby, is at the top with $14,675, and close up at second place is W. A. Wallis with $14,165, an amount due almost entirely to the double event scored by his useful filly, Captive Princess, in the Irish Oaks and St. Leger. Richard Croker is third with $12,125, and Mr. Parkinson, who has won thirty-four races, is fourth with $9,950.

Other fortunate owners are James Daly, $8,455; C. J. Blake, $7,870; R. B. Dobell, $5,720, and Albert Lowry, $5,690.

P. Behan heads the list of winning trainers with eighteen winners, worth $25,385, followed by J. J. Parkinson with thirty-two winners, valued at $20,925; James Dunne, seven winners, $18,945, and J. Arnott, twenty-three winners, $16,055.

Fungleman is the leading sire with three winners of the value of $16,525. Captivation is second with four winners, worth $14,940, and Earla Mor third with six winners, totaling $9,260.

FOR RACING IN ILLINOIS.

Legislative Campaign Will Be Begun After Election.

The success of the short racing meeting held at the historic Hawthorne track last Summer has led to the starting of a campaign by Chicago sportsmen who are interested in seeing running races conducted in Illinois once more. It is the intention of those back of the movement to introduce a bill for passage in the next Illinois Legislature. The campaign will start in earnest immediately after the coming election.

According to the bill the backers of the movement have in mind, a commission named by the Governor or the Legislature will have full control of the sport, with authority to either grant or refuse permits for race meetings. The dates will be divided so that there will not be any conflicts in the different cities. No one track will be permitted to conduct a meeting for longer than twenty-five days at one time.

Athletic Track for Jersey City.

Reservoir Park, in Jersey City, which was the scene of the meet held last Fall as a benefit for the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, is to be converted into a regular athletic field by the Jersey City authorities. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., who takes pleasure in planning tracks for any athletic organization free of charge, inspected the field recently with Commissioner Moore of Jersey City and A. A. U. Commissioner Cassidy of Hudson County, and pronounced it an ideal place for a cinder path.

De Witt Clinton Loses Stars.

Four of the De Witt Clinton's best football players will not line up against Stuyvesant in their annual game at the Polo Grounds today. Captain Walter Hoving, whose right knee was wrenched in the New Utrecht game last week, is not expected to play again this season. Others out for the present are Benjamin Gouldowski, and Fred Eisenberg.

Road Race of Y. M. H. A. on Nov. 19

The Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations has decided to hold a closed road race on Nov. 19, with the start and finish at the Bronx headquarters. The league has also planned another indoor track and field meeting, which probably will be held in the latter part of January in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

BIG SEASON AHEAD FOR BOY SWIMMERS

High School Watermen Are Expected to Figure in Annual A. A. U. Championships.

Judging from reports coming from various parts of the country, the schoolboy waterman will be much in the limelight this season. Not only is there promised better competition than ever before in scholastic aquatics, but several of the contesting lads seem likely to make determined bids for laurels in the championship A. A. U. events.

There is good reason to believe, for instance, that Roger Bird, of the Brookline (Mass.) H. S., is in line for national honors in plunging for distance. Last year he covered 78 feet in the regulation time limit of sixty seconds, and his recent performances in practice indicate that he will not find it impossible this season to pass the American standard mark of 80 feet and defeat all opponents. It also looks as if Cyril Carroll, of Berkeley-Irving, who was placed third in the national test of 1916, will be one of his closest rivals.

Clinton Parker, of Brooklyn Poly Prep, appears to have good chances of figuring in the fancy diving championship. He has excellent form and only needs consistency to be a dangerous antagonist to the best. This he may gain under the guidance of Matthew Mann, the New York A. C. instructor, who is now coaching him.

Of the swimmers with open-title prospects, the foremost is Leo Handy, of Irving School, Tarrytown, N. Y. The interscholastic records of 0:56 4-5 for 100 yards and 2:20 2-5 for 220 yards, which he set last Winter, make it evident that a little improvement will place him among the scorers at both distances. Handy won the junior A. A. U. 100-yard back-stroke championship of 1915 in 1:19 1-5, a performance which stamps him second only to Harry Hebner, the senior holder, at this style of natation.

Sanford Goodman of Commerce H. S., San Francisco, ranks with the speediest fifty-yard men in America. He captured the Pacific Coast championship at the distance in 0:24 2-5, straightaway, and few have touched the time under similar conditions.

Others who may prove factors in the big tests are Raymond Uhl of Lansdowne School, Penn.; Abe Siegel and Davy Jones of Chicago, and Gerald Witt of the Los Angeles H. S.

Many meets for the school lads will be held this season in every part of the country, and things will be especially lively in the East. Seven interscholastic sets of events have already been announced under the supervision of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Amherst, Worcester Academy, and the New York A. C., and others may be added later.

Particular interest is attached to local activities because both the team tournament and the individual championships to be run off by the P. S. A. L. will have more and better contestants than ever before. Stuyvesant H. S. and Brooklyn Poly Prep are believed to have the strongest of the league teams. Among the leading candidates for the individual titles are Glebel, Sinclair, Garrigus, and S. Ruddy, of Stuyvesant; Jelliffe, T. Ruddy, Clark, and Herbert, of Poly Prep.; Fitzgibbons, Polk, and Zilevitz, of De Witt Clinton; Dietrich and Wolff, of Erasmus; Callahan and Wickfors, of Commerce, and Sherman and Lehrman, of Townsend Harris.

HOME ICE FOR CRESCENTS.

New Moon Hockey Team to Profit by Newly Built Rink.

Hockey fans, as well as plain everyday skaters, across the bridge are rejoicing over the building of an ice rink in Brooklyn, which doubtless means the resumption of the interborough contests popular a half dozen or more years ago. The new rink, located at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, will be the home ice of the Crescent Athletic Club, an organization that has won more hockey titles than any other in the country.

When the Crescents were the champions there was a rink in Brooklyn. When it was closed the New Moooners began to drop down the hockey ladder. Last Winter the title went to Boston. The Brooklyn club believes that with a home rink the former champions will be on an equal footing with the New York and Boston teams, and expresses confidence that it will again reach the top of the heap.

According to Vice President Louis de Casanova of the Amateur Hockey League, there is a strong possibility of the New York Athletic Club again putting a team on the ice. "The opening of the Brooklyn rink, which is to take place early in December," said Mr. de Casanova yesterday, "will help to solve the problem of practice periods. The New York Athletic Club gave up the sport because it felt that it did not have long enough practice periods in which to develop a team. With the opening of the Brooklyn rink things will be different. That is why the New York Athletic Club is again talking about a team. Although no definite announcement has as yet been made, it will not be at all surprising to hear the club estate at the annual meeting Thursday that it is again going to have a team in the championship series."

FAVOR NEW STOP WATCH.

Many Athletes Urge Timepiece Recording Tenths of Seconds.

Another agitation in favor of the adoption by American athletic timers of a stop watch divided into tenths of seconds, instead of fifths, has been started here, following reports that the former is in successful use throughout Europe. The Swiss athelitic authorities are the latest to put their stamp of approval on the tenth second watch, but only after careful study by a special commission appointed to test the various watches. All the times of races in which the American team now touring the Scandinavian countries that have been forwarded here indicate that the tenth second timepiece is in use there. The watch was in use throughout the Continent before the war.

It is contended that the tenth second watch will more definitely express the ability of an athlete than one which is divided into fifths. In sprint races especially the use of tenths of seconds would be received with approval by American followers of athletics, for it would then be possible to draw the line between sprinters credited with ten seconds, but who are frequently unable to get within a yard of these figures in spite of the watches, and men who really are capable of doing even time.

In England professional clockers use what is termed a dog watch, which is divided into sixteenths, and they never fail in gauging accurately the real ability of a sprinter through the medium of this timepiece.

WASHINGTON TO PLAY HERE.

Dobie's Great Eleven Scheduled for Polo Grounds in 1917.

Few football coaches can boast of the success which Gilmour Dobie has had with the University of Washington eleven, which will play one of the Eastern elevens at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 17 next year. Since Dobie has been at Washington and for several season before that his elevens have never suffered defeat.

Dobie, in spite of the many changes in the rules, adheres to the old-fashioned line-breaking football tactics. He does not use trick plays, and his elevens are not drilled in the use of the forward pass. In winning from the best elevens on the coast for the last few seasons, Washington has confined the attack to thrusts at the tackles, guards and centre. Only occasional scores have been made by the use of the drop kick.

More Cross-Country Teams Entered

Two more entries for the junior cross-country championship of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union over the Long Island course a week from today have been received. This game from the Hungarian-American athletic club and the Robert Athletic Club.

YEARLINGS SHOW UP WELL.

Coe's English Youngsters at Belmont Park Look Promising.

The four yearlings which arrived here last week from England for W. R. Coe and now comfortably stabled at Belmont Park, where they will Winter. The youngsters showed up well on parade the other day. While not yet broken, they were led about the shed with bridle and saddle to get them accustomed to the trappings they will be expected to wear in their work. Before the end of the week it is expected that they will be carrying stable boys on their backs. Mr. Coe has now nine yearlings, one a splendid-looking chestnut filly by Jack Atkin.

The largest of the new arrivals is a chestnut colt about 15¾ hands high, and massive for his inches. Although not quite so highly finished as some of his stable mates, he is fashionably bred, being by Sunflower II.-Fair Anne. Another is a sturdy looking individual by Marce-Geoffros, with plenty of body and admirably formed. He is big-boned and well-muscled everywhere where a real race horse needs muscle. The handsome and most perfect-looking colt of the consignment is a rich dappled chestnut marked with a narrow blaze and white feet on the off side. He is by the popular English sire, Phaleron, out of Aunt Hilda.

The last of the quartet is a strong and compact brown colt by Thrush, another fashionable English sire, out of Roman Slave. Although the smallest of the four, this is a colt of unusual substance, besides being the possessor of good racing angles.

C. Hildreth has arrived at Belmont Park from Laurel, where he has been racing the thoroughbreds of the Chairman of The Jockey Club. He had been planning to go to the Nursery Stud in Kentucky to look over about a dozen yearlings, which were brought over from Mr. Belmont's French breeding farm last May. Three of the youngsters are by Tracery, one by Negofol, one by Alcantara, and the rest of them about evenly divided between Flint Rock and Ethelbert.

Several changes of plans have been made for these yearlings. At first it was thought that Palmetto Park, Charleston, might be a good place for the scope of their first lessons in racing. Then Lexington was considered, and also Louisville, but it has been finally decided that they shall receive their early training at Belmont Park, where they will be immediately shipped from Kentucky.

The other yearlings now quartered at Belmont Park are mostly all doing well. W. H. Karrick's big string of youngsters, the property of Schuyler L. Parsons, W. K. Knapp, S. D. Riddle, and Mrs. W. Jeffords, is reported to have shown some really fast trials, even this early in the season. Some of the others, including those of Max Hirsch and Thomas J. Healey, were coughing slightly for the last few days and this has served to set them back, so that few, if any, of them have been let down yet.

Mr. Cochran has some fine looking yearlings at the Westchester Racing Association track. Among them are a number of promising youngsters, one in particular, a bay colt by Rain-Gold seems to be the choice of the lot. Not only is this a remarkably fine-looking colt, but it is reported that his early yearling workouts have bordered on the sensational.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!

Two Sides of the Grade-Crossing Problem Presented.

From two widely separated sources the need of attention at crossings of railways and highways has been recently shown emphatically, says the American Highway Association. The Iowa Highway Commission reports that in July out of a total of thirty-six fatalities on the roads of the State, fifteen were due to trains striking vehicles, and in addition seventeen persons were injured. And from the Southern Pacific Company comes the statement that of 33,500 automobile drivers observed at grade crossings, 53 per cent. did not look either way before crossing the tracks and 8 per cent. looked only one way. Only .52 of 1 per cent. stopped their machines before crossing. Trains must run on tracks and on time; their engineers have no choice of routes.

The automobilist can choose his route and regulate his rate of speed, but many grade crossings cannot be seen until just before they are reached, when the driver has little time to slacken speed. Road authorities should therefore see that warning signs are placed far enough from every grade crossing to make it certain that, if an accident occurs on the crossing it is the fault of the driver, through his negligence to exercise proper care after ample warning.

NEW RANGE AT CORNELL.

Twelve Targets Provided for Practice of the Riflemen.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A new rifle range with twelve targets in place of the six on the old field has been built on the opposite side of Fall Creek by the department of military science and tactics of Cornell. The new range will have butts at 500 as well as 200 and 300 yards, the longer range being an innovation at the university. This will give the lovers of this sport a chance to shoot from the prone position at the longer range, with practice at standing at the 200-yard range and firing while kneeling at the midrange position. There is a large squad of students ready to qualify for the sharpshooters medals, which is now made possible with the new 500-yard butt.

The United States Government having placed Cornell on its "distinguished institution" roll, will now provide new rifles of the latest Springfield pattern, which will be here ready for use by the middle of the month. Meantime practice is being held on the indoor range in the cadet armory. The Varsity team which will participate in the intercollegiates and other matches fostered by the National Rifle Association will not be chosen until after the students have had an opportunity for at least a month's practice with the new rifles.

FOR MODEL HEADLIGHT LAW

Bill to be Drafted After Report of Automobile Engineers.

"It is safe to state that the practical solution of the headlight problem is near at hand, judging from the findings of the committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, which has had the subject in hand for some time past," says President H. M. Rowe of the American Automobile Association. "Reports from A. A. A. clubs throughout the country indicated drastic legislative action in several States unless some concrete solution was put forward by the motor car owners, and this caused our Legislative Board chairman to call upon the Society of Automobile Engineers to give the headlight problem the right of way over other questions upon which it is at work. Chairman Yellott will draft a model bill as soon as the engineers complete their report, and the measure will then be available for introduction in the States which are threatened with undigested regulation.

Motor Truck Legislation.

The commercial vehicle department of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that it is endeavoring to supply complete data to the lawmakers in various States in connection with proposed legislation governing the use of motor trucks on the highways, which will permit the special commissions and others to make recommendations for reasonable legislation which will not hamper the growth of the motor truck industry, but is merely the creating the cost of moving persons not alone on city streets, but in and from railroad terminals.

BREEDING BUREAU PLANS ON COAST

California Organization Decides to Purchase a Number of Thoroughbreds.

The plans for the California Breeding Bureau, along the lines of the organization maintained by the New York Jockey Club, are rapidly nearing completion. At a recent meeting held in San Francisco twenty members of the Golden Gate Thoroughbred Breeders' Association decided to purchase a number of thoroughbred stallions, to be distributed throughout California. With the surplus in the treasury, derived from the race meeting at the Exposition horses will be bought and placed at the disposal of breeders throughout the State.

The idea is to stimulate interest in raising horses. The breeding industry in California has fallen off to almost nothing, and the association realizes that it will have to take action or stand by and see the thoroughbred disappear. Horses of good pedigree will be bought, according to the plans outlined, and be mated with thoroughbred mares free of charge.

In the course of his remarks President Charles W. Clark outlined his views for the reviving of interest in racing, which is the means of encouraging the breeding of horses. He proposed, among other things, that some action be taken to try and obtain favorable legislation when the Legislature meets in January. Mr. Clark is in favor of a State racing commission to control the sport, with the pari-mutuel form of wagering.

Ways and means were discussed by the members for the elimination of many of the evils that brought the sport into bad repute. It was urged that the placing of the sport in the control of a State racing commission and the using of the machines would do away with the bookmakers. Having only thirty-day meetings in the Spring and Autumn would also abolish the harmful practice of continuous racing.

Morningside A. C. Election.

The Morningside Athletic Club at its annual meeting recently elected the following officials: President—James Paton; Vice President—Frederick Niles, Jr.; Assistant Vice President—Edward Crotty; Treasurer—Edward Dorgan; Secretary—Richard Lillis; Financial Secretary—George Steffens; Sergeant at Arms—Hans Borner; Chairman of Athletic Committee—Michael Voelke; Track Captain—Lew Heydet; Lieutenant Track Captain—Louis Metzer.

Trying to Sell Terre Haute Club.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—The Terre Haute Central League baseball club has been placed on the market. President Berry has other business interests that will prevent him from looking after the local club, and with the other stockholders has offered the club for sale. Twenty players are under reserve.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HERE IS A CHANCE

some one has been waiting years for magnificent brownstone mansion, West 86th St., right near Riverside Drive; five stories; in absolutely perfect condition; price, $55,000, at your terms; only interested party need answer; full particulars upon request. Edna Dickinson, Chatham, N. J.

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$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 11 bags of worthy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted. Dated October 28, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW SPEEDWAY SOON READY

Thanksgiving Day Will See First Race at Uniontown, Penn.

Another link in the circuit of automobile speed courses will be made on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, with the inaugural race, on a speedway that is rapidly being completed at Uniontown, Penn. A number of the cars and drivers that competed in the recent record-breaking race at Sheepshead Bay have already been entered for the main event of the Uniontown meet.

"An innovation for speedway competition expected to have a decided appeal to the motor enthusiast will be a race restricted to cars that are regularly sold by the automobile dealers with establishments within 150 miles of Uniontown. The Uniontown Speedway is of the board type of construction, similar in principle to the courses at New York and Chicago upon which all world's speedway records have been shattered. It is a 1½-mile oval designed to permit the racing of cars at maximum speed with a minimum of danger.

With the introduction of contests between cars more closely resembling the vehicles that are actually produced for public service, it is believed by advocates of this idea that the sport of automobile racing again will be placed on the plane of popularity that it occupied eight or ten years ago when stock-car contests predominated. The promoters of the Uniontown speedway have taken the initiative in this move.

Biggest Motor Accessory Exhibits.

"When the doors of the Grand Central Palace and Coliseum are thrown open in New York and Chicago for the two big, national automobile shows in January, the motoring public will find an array of motors, parts and accessories such as has never been placed on exhibition before," says C. E. Thompson, Chairman of the Show Committee of The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers and President of The Steel Products Company. "The demand for space by members of The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers exceeded that at previous years by over 6,000 square feet."

Future Problems of Automobile.

C. F. Kettering of Dayton, Ohio, will speak on "Some Present and Future Scientific Problems of the Automobile" at a meeting of the Metropolitan section of the Society of Automobile Engineers Nov. 16.

NEW FIELD AT HAMILTON.

Athletic and Football Grounds to Be Ready Next Year.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. —Hamilton College is to have new athletic and football fields ready for use in 1917. Work on the oval has already begun, the field being entirely graded and finished with a surface of cinder. The running track will be on a quarter-mile oval, with a 220-yard straightaway, and twenty feet in width. Under the middle of the track a stone drain will be laid, with a wooden curb for side drainage. The base will be eight inches of cinder, with top dressing, which is now laid and will be allowed to settle during the Winter. In the Spring it will be finished with a four-inch dressing of blown cinders, which has been found to make the fastest of tracks. It will be ready for use for the Spring games of 1917.

Over 10,000 feet of drains are now being laid for the new football field, which will be finished during the Summer. This will be a foot higher in the centre than on the sides, so as to allow for ample drainage. Concrete gutters are to be erected on the east side of the field, with a sloping bank 300 feet in length behind them, from which a view of the playing field may be had by occupants of the cars.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES

November Number

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☞ The above named are among the distinguished persons represented by articles in November Current History Magazine.

Cause and Effect of the War
By H. G. Wells, the famous writer, being his remarkable summary of the great war in his latest work, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

The War's Legacy of Hatred
By Maurice Maeterlinck.

Duty of Germany After the War
By Dr. Adolph von Harnack, the eminent German intellectual.

French Mysticism in Battle
An exquisite word picture by the brilliant French Academician, Maurice Barres.

New Zealand in a New Phase
The extraordinary social revolution the war has wrought in the former paradise of Socialism.

The German Red Cross
By General Kurt W. von Pfuel, the President of the German Red Cross.

The Jews in Russia
A careful study of their present situation and future prospects, by one of the most competent and brilliant Jews of Russia, himself a former Counselor of the Minister of the Interior.

The Premiers of Europe on Peace
The hopelessness of early peace in Europe is apparent by the utterances of the Premiers of all the belligerent countries, which form an impressive feature of the November issue.

Atrocities in Serbia and Armenia
A big feature is the summary of the report of Lord Bryce on the unspeakable butchery of the Armenians, also the official report by Professor Reiss on the horrible atrocities in Serbia.

Prisoners of War and Their Treatment
2,658,283 prisoners are held by the Central Powers. A salient feature of the November issue is found in reports of eyewitnesses on prison camps in Germany and England, and a thrilling narrative by an escaped prisoner.

American Tactics in Present War
Important paper by a prominent Bostonian showing that Americans invented some of the chief methods and improved weapons now employed in Europe.

The War and Religion
By Rev. Sidney M. Berry, one of the foremost divines of England.

Hindenburg's Polish Legions
By A. Grau-Wandmayer, Austro-Hungarian Consular Secretary; a description of the famous legion of Poles who are fighting for Germany.

☞ Some other important articles are:

DETAILS OF THE BRITISH ARMORED TANK CARS
VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF PHASES OF THE GREAT BATTLES
THE WAR SUBMARINE ON THE AMERICAN COAST
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COLLEGES DEVELOP NET LEAGUE PLANS

Players in Several Larger Institutions Arranging New Spring Matches.

Tennis players in several of the larger colleges have practically completed arrangements for a series of games to be played next Spring which will give them an opportunity to make a ranking among college players similar to the ranking of all players by the National Association. This is to be done through the establishment of an intercollegiate league of tennis clubs which will be a subsidiary of the Intercollegiate Association, to which all of the tennis playing colleges belong.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell have already agreed to enter the league, which may take in other colleges if a way can be found to allot dates for a longer series of matches than is now proposed. The plan is for each college to furnish a team of four men to play four singles and two double matches, or possibly six men teams to play six singles and three doubles. These games are to be played in the Spring with a championship banner to be awarded to that team which scores the greatest number of points on a percentage basis. This series will furnish a basis for the ranking of the league teams and the players composing them, and give a definite purpose for the Spring matches.

The Executive Committee having charge of the league tournament will be made up of the Captains of the different college teams, and the games will be played under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association, which does not now officially designate a college champion team.

Three new courts are being laid out on Alumni Field at Cornell for the use of members of the Cornell Lawn Tennis Association, just organized at the university, and to which all undergraduates are eligible. Members of the association are to be arbitrarily graded at first into classes, based on their experience at the game. The members of the lower classes have the privilege of challenging players rated in the class above them, and so on, if they have the ability working their way to the highest ranking class, the beaten member falling to the next class below that in which he was originally ranked until he can again work his way to the top. It is from this top class that the members of the university team will be chosen, on the theory that a player who can work his way to the upper classification and hold his position is good enough to hold a place on the Varsity team.

Brown is expected to develop into a strong tennis college during the coming season. It has a good team now, with Captain C. B. Day, '17, and G. S. Eddy, '18, as a nucleus, and some prime material in the freshman class, chief of whom is C. H. Beasley, who was a star in the Summer tournaments along the Jersey coast and who is now playing an unusually strong game. Besides him there are R. T. Palmer, Paul Brady, and G. T. Welch, who have been playing fine tennis for the class of '20 against the veterans of the Brunonian team.

G. C. Caner of Harvard, who won the intercollegiate championship at tennis in the Philadelphia tournament, has been awarded his "H" by the Student Council, something rather out of the ordinary for a minor sport representative at Harvard. As a member of the Harvard football team which defeated Cornell he has also won a second "H," although this will not be awarded, of course, until the end of the season.

BROWN GYMNASTS AT WORK.

Six Veterans of Last Year's Strong Aggregation Available.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Brown's gymnastic team, which last Winter, when it got into its stride, defeated Amherst, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dartmouth in succession, has six of its old members left, and has now thirty-four men trying for place on the "Varsity squad. Finch, who won with the Indian clubs and in tumbling, is Captain this year, and with as teammates Prigge and Pierce with the clubs, Paige as a tumbler and performer on the side-horse, Jenks for the parallel bars and rings, and Ventrome on the rings, all of whom were members of last year's team.

Edward Hinsley of the Class of '15, one of the best-all-around gymnasts of his year in the intercollegiate ranks, and who coached last year's team, will be coach again this season, and has already begun active work with the men. His team will make its first appearance this Winter against the team of New York University, which defeated the Brown team last Winter. Matches will also be had with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Haverford, and Amherst.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
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Initial Payment Applies If Purchased.

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FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other machines, $25 to $60.
Thoroughly rebuilt and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
1 Broadway at Leonard St.
324 Broadway at 33d St. Tel. 5408 Franklin
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50 Nassau St. at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6355 Cortlandt.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

A Very Large
OLD BRASS WAR CANNON,
mounted on Government carriages; suitable for country estate; price $800; also 5,000 feet fire hose and fire canvas covers. E. J. Lane, 50 Ann St.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 26 to 28 West 32d St., near B'way.

No. 2 Brown & Sharpe automatic surface grinding machine, complete and in fine condition. O. R. Adams, 726 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. Telephone Main 2965.

For Sale.—Law Library; New, Prac., N. Y. Rep., Civ. Proc. Rep., N. Y. Supp., &c.; owner retiring. D 45 Times Downtown.

Fur.—Crosby fox scarf and muff; good condition; cost $90; sell $40; owner going South. E 190 Times.

FOR CHARTER, Southern trip, handsome yacht, 84 feet, with crew. Address C. G. R., Room 810A, World Building.

Kuh's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Marvin Co., 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.

A lady needs money; will sacrifice few pieces antique brica-brac; rare bargain to these appreciating antiques. D 115 Times.

Antique brocho shawl, handsome, double; very unusual; bargain. D 67 Times.

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Count six words to the line in agate type; four words to the line in agate capitals.

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Advertising Agencies and American Offices throughout the World will forward advertisements for The New York Times at office rates.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Small gold open-faced watch, bearing monogram E. H. S., between Brick Church station, East Orange, and 5th Av. and 34th St., New York. Finder notify Mrs. Hill, 59 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J. Reward.

LOST.—Near first tee at Century Country Club, White Plains, solitaire diamond ring; finder will receive $100 reward on returning same to F. Herman, 34 Pine St., or Century Country Club.

LOST—On 12:40 train Pennsylvania Station to Oyster Bay, Saturday, Oct. 28, black fox-skin muff, white tips; reward. Apartment 4D, 55 West 55th, Manhattan.

LOST—Oct. 30, platinum and diamond bracelet on black velvet, 57th, 5th Av., to 27th, Riverside bus; liberal reward. Pfaeliver, 316 West 79th. Schuyler 8064.

LOST—Between 120th St., Mount Morris Park West, and 122th St., 5th Av., Friday afternoon, lady's gold watch; reward. Clark, 61 East 42d St.

LOST—Friday, either in Biltmore or Vanderbilt Hotel, lady's diamond watch chain. Finder rewarded upon returning same to Room 800, 26 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire marquise ring; generous reward. Return Cook, 181 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Large cameo pin, keepsake, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 180th-185th-Broadway, or Arras Inn, 40th West 180th. Apartment 2C.

Lost—Either at Macy's or Fifth Av., last Wednesday, gold lorgnette; reward to finder. D 59 Times.

LOST—Diamond brooch; reward $100; heirloom. F 9 Times.

$25 REWARD for lady's gold and enameled Tiffany & Co. watch No. 1,785,770, set with 5 diamonds in back, and silver watch bracelet, lost Nov. 2, vicinity Madison Av. and 36th St.
TIFFANY & CO., 8th Av. and 37th St.

$35 REWARD
for brooch, diamond and platinum open fret-work, lost Wednesday in taxi or on 5th Av. between 53d and 42d Sts. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dog, Thursday evening, on East 84th, German police bitch puppy, six months old. Return to F. C. Nicodemus, Jr., 114 East 84th, for reward.

LOST—Red cocker spaniel, Friday near 41st St. and Lexington Av.; $10 reward. 342 Lexington Av.

LOST—Black and white setter, Oct. 27, New Canaan, Conn., license. Communicate with Brewster, 139 Joralemon St., Bklyn. Reward.

LOST—White fox terrier, spotted, name "Spot"; License 6697; reward. 1,739 Popham Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED—Address of F. D. McConnell, late of 200 West 58th St. and Hotel Marie Antoinette. E 143 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 116 University Place. 3296 Stuyvesant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.
WILLYS KNIGHT, late 1916, special limousine, run less than 1,000 miles; reasonable offer accepted.
MERCER, 1915 touring, equipped with wire wheels, like new; perfect condition; make offer.
PIERCE, 1914, 6-48, 7 passenger, run less than 8,000 miles; reasonable offer accepted.
CADILLAC, 8-7 passenger, fine condition.
CHEVROLET, 5 passenger, excellent condition; make offer.
PACKARD 3-48, 7 passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
MITCHELL, 1916, run less than 5,500 miles; like new; price $675.
PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring, price $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $675.
WINTON limousine, fine condition, price $675.
PACKARD 1912 30 touring, 7 passenger; price $800.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
141 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

At 52 East 62d St.—Cadillac, 1913, seven passenger, $450; Maxwell roadster, $225; all equipped with self-starters and electric lighting systems; pair bear automobile robe, and two new non-skid 30x3½ tires; cheap; no dealers.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 306 West 79th, near Riverside.

AUBURN 1916, five-passenger; slip covers; extra shoe and tubes; excellent condition; low mileage; will sell reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 5107. Hexter, 173 W. 79th St.

BABY OLDS TOURING 1915.
Wire wheels, Kellogg top, mechanically perfect; must be sold. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BARGAIN, 1915 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER $425; 3-passenger; mechanically perfect; guaranteed. Flack, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor.

BEAUTIFUL pair bear robes, fur-lined overcoat, chauffeur's fur coat; any cash offer. Bernstein, 148 Lexington Av.

Bodies, limousines, $25, $41, $50, $75 to $450; coupes, $40 $50, $75, $150; sedans, $150 up; landaulets, taxis, $20 to $450. "Why freeze?" Jandorf, 303 West 59th St.

BUICK Model 1913 Buick speedster, and 1913 Cadillac roadster; private cars; $350 each. Apply Robert Carter, 145 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC, 1916, COUPELET.
CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
MARMON, 1916, CLUBSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1916, 6-40 SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
LIMOUSINE BODY TO FIT.
Guaranteed perfect condition; would make fine combination, but will sell separately. H. A. Dyke, 3 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn; Phone Main 527.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, brand new shoes and brand new slip covers; finest job in New York City; bargain. D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, five-passenger, touring, (late model); used private exclusively; has self-starter, electric lights; thoroughly equipped; quarter value. Private stable, 148 East 80th.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car; excellent condition; fully equipped; many extras; price $650. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC "8," like new, run one Summer, $1,050. Guy Bailey, phone 333, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

CHALMERS, 1915, Model B-28, five-passenger touring; every necessary equipment; extra slip covers, shoes, tubes, &c.; $500. 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS master six, 1915, limousine, in good order; extra size tires; will arrange for demonstration or show car. B 209 Times Annex.

CHANDLER CABRIOLET.—Offered at big sacrifice; condition like new. X 349 Times Annex.

COLE 1915 light six seven-passenger; overhauled mechanically and just repainted; price reasonable.

COLE 1915 five-passenger; all modern equipment; excellent condition and repainted; $550.

COLE 1915 light six seven-passenger; electric starter and lights; in good operating condition; $375.

CADILLAC 1914 seven-passenger; electric starter and lights; in real good operating condition and just repainted; price $825.

CHALMERS six-cylinder roadster; a real powerful car and in excellent condition; electric lights and air starter; $375.

DODGE BROS. roadster and touring cars; two with detachable Winter tops; some entirely overhauled and repainted; prices reasonable.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way at 57th St. Tel. Circle 1600.

COLE-SPRINGFIELD.—Absolutely new, 1917, 7-passenger Sedan, used less than two weeks; run less than 500 miles since delivery last month; specially painted in New York before delivery; perfect order; fully equipped; dealers ignored. R 201 Times Downtown.

COLE 1916, 8-60 touring car; driven 3,000 miles; cannot be told from new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE.—For sale, Cole "8"; perfect condition; bought June; can be seen at S. S. Garage, 54th St. and 7th Av.; sale price, $900; no dealers or commission.

DO YOU WANT my high-grade 1916 convertibe Sedan that has been in storage all Summer? It is in excellent condition; five new shoes; driven 4,500 miles; painted bright yellow, with black top and fenders; many extras; cost $2,175; offers requested. Miss Towne, Waldorf-Astoria, Room 483.

DODGE 1916 and 1918 runabout, touring and Winter car; all have been looked over in our own shop.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, 1916; runs and looks like new; used only 2,000 miles; sell very reasonable. DIUGUID BROS. 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE ROADSTER, $385.
Mechanically perfect, good rubber; must be sold. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

ELECTRIC DELIVERY WAGON FOR SALE, BUILT BY GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY; TWO MONTHS OLD; BODY BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR SCHANZ. INQUIRE 14 EAST 40TH ST.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apperson; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Car Co., Garage at 53d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FORD 1915 touring, Winter and Summer tops; newly painted; excellent condition; $300. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD touring, 1914, fine condition; three new tires; Delco starting, lighting system; $250. Telephone Murray Hill 4168.

HAINES, 1914, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger; in excellent operating condition and appearance. Electric starter and lights, and other equipment. $600.
COLE-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1764 B'way, at 57th St. Tel. Circle 1600.

HUPMOBILE.
1916, five-passenger touring car, overhauled and guaranteed; this car is in perfect shape and a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

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Slightly used as a demonstrator; for sale with new car guarantee; call or phone for demonstration; this is a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE.
1915A, five-passenger with rear "round top"; overhauled and guaranteed; this car has all the advantages of a limousine. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

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Slightly used as a demonstrator; for sale with new car guarantee; call or phone for demonstration; this is a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

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1915, five-passenger with rear "round top"; overhauled and guaranteed; this car has all the advantages of a limousine. Chas. E. Riess & Co., inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916, used only a short time; overhauled and guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring car, slightly used; original paint; many extras; condition guaranteed. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car; painted gray, satin finish; guaranteed condition; call reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1914 touring car; run 6,000 miles; guaranteed condition; call reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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1916, used only a short time; overhauled and guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

JEFFREY-CHESTERFIELD.
1916, five-passenger touring car; this car is in wonderful condition and is fully equipped in every way with bumper, spot light, motometer, non-skid tires all around; non-glaring headlights; the condition is new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 58th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

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LOZIER, 1914, touring; cost, $2,100; sacrifice, $750; any car part payment. Owner, 179 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Main 1918.

MARMON TOURING, 1916, 48.
Haraden, 215 West 58th St.

MAXWELL, 1916, touring car; excellent condition; fully equipped, including electric starter and lights. $400.

NATIONAL roadster, 1913 model; electric starter and lights; top just re-covered and car repainted. Has new tires and one new set of Firestone demountable rims. $575.
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MAXWELL.—Exceptional opportunity to purchase closed car, 1916 Maxwell Sedan, mechanically perfect; extra tires, Hartford shock absorber, Lee non-skid tires, full extra equipment. D 36 Times.

MAXWELL.—Sacrifice, 1917 Maxwell touring car; perfect condition; any demonstration; $400. D 53 Times.

MERCEDES, shaft drive, new foredoor torpedo body, slanting windshield, latest coleman top, electric generator; fully equipped; must be seen to appreciate its value. Locomobile Company, 61st, near Broadway.

MERCER racebout, 1911, painted dark blue, white wheels, tires 34x4; in excellent condition; electric lights, dual ignition, Bremberg carburetor; must sell at once; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Bryant 2008.

MERCER 22-72 6-passenger; driven less than 6,000 miles; condition like new; price $3,250; no dealers need apply. Address reply Box X 377 Times Annex.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top also Mitchell runabout; special bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 B'way.

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In good running order. See Foreman, Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av., Dean St., Brooklyn.

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ONE 1919 STUDEBAKER TOURING.
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP.,
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1,020 Atlantic Av., between Franklin and Classon; Phone 9825 Prospect.
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1,020 Atlantic Av., between Franklin and Classon; Phone 9825 Prospect.
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MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP.,
1,020 Atlantic Av., between Franklin and Classon; Phone 9825 Prospect.
Open evenings and Sundays.

ONE 1916 FORD TOURING.
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP.,
1,020 Atlantic Av., bet. Franklin and Classon.
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1,020 Atlantic Av., between Franklin and Classon. Phone 9825 Prospect.
Open evenings and Sundays.

ONE 1915 SAXON RUNABOUT.
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP.,
1,020 Atlantic Av., between Franklin and Classon. Phone 9825 Prospect.
Open evenings and Sundays.

OVERLAND 1915, Model 80, 5 passenger. Cost new $1,050. Just repainted and in excellent condition; electric starter and lights. $425.

PACKARD, 1912, 6-18 phaeton, 5 passenger. In excellent operating condition and appearance. Full standard equipment. $750.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, Model 6-66, 5 passenger; in excellent operating condition. $500.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1764 B'way at 57th St. Tel. Circle 1600.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; excellent condition, including paint; special bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND, "88," 1916, 5-passenger touring, like new, $890; cost $765. Russell H. Rawlings, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,680 Broadway. Telephone Columbus—8078.

PACKARDS.
16 twin six "1-35" tour., 7 pass.
15 "2-35" touring, 5 pass.
14 "49" touring, 7 pass.
14 "1-35" touring, 7 pass.
13 "38" touring, 5 pass.
12 "6-46" touring, 7 pass.
12 "30" landaulet.
12 "48" phaeton.
Marmon 1916 touring, 7 pass.
Mercer 1916 touring, 7 pass.
Several bargains in other makes.
All these cars in splendid condition.

PACKARDS.
PACKARD TWIN 35, PHAETON.
PACKARD TWIN 25, TOURING.
PACKARD 18, LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 11, LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 10, PHAETON.
CHALMERS 16, TOURING.
CHALMERS 14, TOURING.
LOCOMOBILE 11, TOURING.
OVERLAND 15, RUNABOUT.
1,700 BROADWAY, BLUE RIBBON.

PACKARD Twin-Six, 1-35, 7-passenger touring car, like new; driven only 6,000 miles; tires almost new; price $2,200; no broken seed apply; can be seen in New York. Address Post Office Box 862, Albany, N. Y.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires, runs and looks like a brand new car; price, $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, "1-35,"

The New York Times

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful New Milford—40-acre fruit, poultry farm; ideal spot for tea house; on State road; beautiful scenery; 17 acres fruit, yielding tons of fruit this year; market at door; new bungalow, the finest place; biggest bargain in Connecticut; worth $15,000; price, $7,000. Ida Howland, New Milford, Conn.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 1 East 42d St., New York.

CHARMING HOME on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; ideal for Summer residences or for all the year round; golf, tennis, and bathing at hand; restricted residence section. Executor, C 162 Times.

A country estate, 150 acres, near North Stamford, Conn., for sale, $10,000; woods, water power; high elevation; building sites commanding extensive view; bungalow, outbuildings. Address Bungalow, 100 East 58th St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

for Eastern property, 9-room modern house, Oakland, Cal.; excellent condition. W. R. E., 1,232 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

A—A.—Owners of commercial water fronts, factories, factory sites, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd H. Corbin, specialist, 30 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

A long-experienced, responsible real estate agent will rent a street or first floor store in apartment, office or loft building, providing owner gives management of property; submit proposition. Y 209 Times Annex.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED, WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD. 342 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Wanted—House with large space of ground, about one hour from New York; price, $12,000 to $25,000, free and clear; would pay a few thousand cash, balance in securities of sound going corporation, well managed by high-class, well-known business men; earnings are large and increasing; will stand close investigation; give full particulars and photographs. E 175 Times.

Wanted,—Within one hour of N. Y. City, plot one to two acres, near water; house 6 to 8 rooms, modern if possible; rent first year, with privilege of buying; particulars and lowest terms. Marken, Old Mystic, Conn.

Wanted income property will give smaller houses and lots; may add cash; brokers protected. A. A. Sealy, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

Wanted, to rent by year, small furnished house, all modern conveniences; with some ground; commuting distance. D 108 Times.

50 acres on N. Y., N. H. & H. or B. & W. R. R., near Mt. Vernon or New Rochelle. Henry B. Rauken, 103 Park Av., Tel. Murray Hill 6471.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Connecticut home wanted in exchange for Brooklyn apartment; one bank mortgage; annual rent $2,040. R 316 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money to loan, improved property, Hudson, Bergen, Essex Counties, N. J.; also apartments, New York and Brooklyn, 5 per cent; large amounts preferred. Emma L. Bush, 40 Rutland Road, Flatbush, L. I.

$9,000 mortgage wanted. Queens County property; value $16,000. Crane, 140 W. 84th.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

34 WEST 75TH ST.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 16 rooms and 3 baths, to let, unfurnished, for a very reasonable rental; oak floors electric lights, open fireplaces. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700—John.

Owing to a death in the family, a very handsomely furnished four-story residence, on the northeast corner of 58th Av. and 58th St., complete in all modern conveniences, is to rent for the Winter, or longer if required. Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St., New York.

Staten Island.—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco home; steam, hot water heat; beautiful, select, and convenient location; near golf club, trains; half hour from city. Rent for $60 with garage. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton. Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, choicest residential section of West Bronx; 10 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and private garage; can be seen by appointment. 2611 Seligman Av., or Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av., West Farms.

$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE in 93d St., near Central Park West; modern conveniences. Immediate occupation. J. EDGAR LEAVCRAFT & CO., 20 East 42d St.

Cosy, heated apartment, six rooms, bath, and all improvements, for refined adult family; half hour from city; rent $25. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island; telephone 1786 Tompkinsville.

$20 West 90th St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 8053 Columbus.

147TH ST., 652 WEST.—Three-story, basement, private house, 8 rooms, bath; magnificent large lot; $40. Inquire H. McL. Jackson, 120 Broadway, New York.

128TH ST., 214 WEST.—Three-story private, newly decorated; rent $40; key at 212; brokers need not. Tel. 870 Rector.

PRIVATE HOUSE.

To lease, private house; 11 rooms and bath; 1,012 Trinity Av. Eng. 1,014 Trinity Av.

145TH, 472 WEST.—Three-story, new; furnace; $55. Briner Realty. Morning, 6088.

Out of Town.

For rent to family adults on or before Dec. 1—for about six months; finely furnished 12-room house, 3 baths, 90 North Mountain Av., Montclair. Telephone 2048 John, New York.

Neponset, the year-round residential community, 15 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $579 up; set particulars. Neponset Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Will rent any beautifully refined home for Winter months; cool in cellar, garage; $100 a month. Telephone 996 Tarrytown. Address P. O. Box 512, Peekskill, L. I.

Seven-room attractive modern house, furnished, near station; 45 minutes West Shore R. R.; sacrifice, $40. X 361 Times Annex.

To let, in country at Litchfield, Conn., house, furnished, 12 rooms, 2 baths; Winter months. Address A. T. Van Laer.

Garden City—Beautifully furnished, unfurnished houses; 8, 10 rooms, 2, 4 baths. Geo. M. Parish, 101 Park Av.

At Lake Mahopac—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 220 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WEST END AV., 86th cor. 59th St.—First floor, private house, 11 rooms and bath; suitable for dressmaker or kindred trade. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Office to sub-lease; over 1,000 square feet, divided and decorated; suitable for lite for decorator or a kindred profession; possession about Jan. 1. Room 601, Architects' Building, 101 Park Av.

To sublet at a sacrifice, 2 lofts, about 25,000 sq. feet, modern loft building; all light; excellent neighborhood. Apply 30 Irving Place, 10th floor.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.

UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST. MODERN SERVICE. ARVID REIS, SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 310 BROADWAY

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 135 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,017. Tel. 4031 Cortl.

Dentist desires to rent fully equipped, up-to-date office; also front room for use of reception room; with ethical practitioner. D 79 Times.

STUDIO to rent part time each week; spacious music room; grand piano; 39th St., near 5th Av.; seen by appointment. D 58 Times.

At Grand Central Station.—Convenient office, with light and service, to sublet. Harvey Peachee, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Private office or desk room; telephone and stenographer; high-class building. Room 807, 1,457 Broadway, at 42d St.

23D ST., 110 EAST, near 4th Av.—Offices and salesrooms, in modern building; reasonable rent. Apply at the premises.

Physician's office, formerly occupied by doctor with excellent following, 343 West 49th St.

For Rent.—Two front rooms, ground floor; suitable doctor. Inquire on premises, 120 East 34th St.

DESK ROOM, large real estate office, $10; telephone; stenographer. 1,047 Broadway; R 312.

Studio.—Steinway grand; Tuesday and Friday mornings. Apply Stewart, 825 Carnegie Hall.

FACTORY EXCHANGE—Est. 1893. Over 2,500 listed. 41 Cedar St., City.

For Rent.—Desirable desk room, corner 5th Av. and 27th St. Call on 2d floor, R. S. Co.

Desk room to let in light office; good location on Broadway. X 37, Times Annex.

58TH ST., 1,030 Lexington Av.)—Front parlor for doctor or light business.

PRIVATE OFFICE, desk room, with service. Suite 307, 51 East 42d St.

Office space for rent in engineering office. Call Room 1710, 116 Nassau St.

Store, first-class business of any kind; basement shop. 39 East 31st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

DESIRABLE LOFT, 26-30 Bleecker St., Corner of Mott. Modern building, double exits, &c. 70x90; sprinklered. Rent $2,000. A. H. MATHEWS, 181 Broadway.

LOFTS.
29 West 17th Street.
Modern fireproof building, 20x80; Rents $800 to $1,100.
A. H. MATHEWS, 181 Broadway.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION.—To lease, long or short term, 106 West 45th St., 25x100; high ceilings; prominent building; suitable for business, restaurant, club, &c.; brokers protected. Robert J. Mahon, Attorney, 154 Nassau St.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN, Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

AEOLIAN HALL,
33 WEST 42D ST.
Office to sublet, about 550 square feet; immediate possession; rent $80 per month. Apply, agent of building.

10,000 SQUARE FEET
downtown office space;
$1.30 per square foot.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Gentleman desires desk room, with desk, near Madison Av.; $12 month; not in office much. E 177 Times.

In or near New York, 25,000 square feet or more floor space; reasonably free from coast; ceiling 15 feet. J 85 Times.

Basement; parlor floor; Washington Square, Chelsea to 34th; reasonable rent. 9034 Bry.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory wanted to rent; Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken; 10,000 square feet on ground floor or two floors; light and heat. J 17 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST, 39 EAST.—Unfurnished floor for housekeeping; 3 rooms, bathroom, and kitchen; all improvements.

1, 2, 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
Elevator and full club service; $720 up.
414-416 MADISON AV., at 48th St.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., on premises.

APARTMENT—137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $38.
AMES, 26 West 31st St.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH.
Two rooms, bath, suitable for doctor's office; hotel service.

INTERIOR DECORATORS, ATTENTION! 188 MADISON AV., between 32d and 33d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment, with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,500. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR St. Telephone JOHN 5700.

715 MADISON AV., (near 63d.)—Attractive, nonhousekeeping, $70; three rooms, all light, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat. VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE.

STUDIO for rent; very large and light rooms. 50 East 86th.

THE SOUTHERLY APARTMENT on the 1st floor of the Bolkenhayn, which is on the northeast corner of 58th Av. and 58th St., and has 119 feet of southern exposure, 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, beautifully decorated; one of the finest apartments in the city. Inquire on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity; hall service; rent $50.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $40.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST, OR PREMISES.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, Corner Central Park West.—3 rooms and bath, $62.50. Apply on premises.

52D, 41 WEST.—Second floor apartment, 2 large rooms, bath, dressing room; private hall.

74TH, 134 WEST.—High-class apt.; two rooms; private bath; electricity; maid service.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Near 2 parks; express stops, elevated and subway, easily accessible; unfurnished, high-class fireproof apartment; 9 rooms, including living room, 18x28; 4 bathrooms; bedrooms all face South; unusual both in arrangement of rooms and decorations; right tenant may secure this at sacrifice figure; inspect now. Apply Superintendent.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 4 rooms and bath; immediate possession.

102TH, 360 WEST, (The Manhasset.)—Unfurnished, attractive 2 rooms and bath; two rooms facing Broadway; sixth floor.

115TH ST., 315 WEST, 1 Block from Elevated and Park.—Extremely attractive apartments of 4 and 6 rooms; every modern convenience; $750 to $810.

423 WEST 120TH, (Apt. 91.)—Opposite Columbia; bedroom, living room, bath, kitchen; sublet from Nov. 15; $55; passenger and service elevator. Phone Morningside 8070.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Only one left; desirable 5-room apartment; large, light rooms, overlooking Columbia College campus; $75.

130D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, all outside rooms; unusually attractive; $35 to $55.

126TH ST. WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartments; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

17TH, WEST, (southwest corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

BROADWAY, 2,788.—To rent, bachelor apartments; very desirable; two and three rooms and bath, $23 to $50 per month; electric light, elevator service, telephone. Apply janitor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300.—Convenient 3-room, kitchenette, bath; very reasonable.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 West 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

FOUR exceptionally large rooms, butler's pantry, elevator; beautifully located. Phone Yonkers 567.

HADDON HALL,
396 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 5-7-8 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable; concession. 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, Corner 130th St.

IF YOU are looking for apartments of any size on the upper west side call on Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St., or telephone 1114 Morningside.

IN GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; all modern improvements, except elevator; ready Dec. 1; rent from $40 to $43. Mable A. Wiley, 70 6th Av. 6064 Chelsea.

LAUREL COURT, 552 WEST 141ST ST. Elevator, day and night service; showers; mail chutes; seven rooms, $65. VERY LIGHT AND AIRY.

NEWLY RENOVATED two-room apartment, private bath; electricity; suitable for bachelors; $30 monthly. Apply 16 West 51st St. or Brett Realty Co., 437 5th Av. Phone 7107 Murray Hill.

OWNER'S APARTMENT.
3 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $1,200; modern fireproof house, all latest conveniences. Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

TO LET, unfurnished, parlor and basement floors, complete and entirely separated, in private house near 72d St. subway; hardwood floors, electric light, gas range, and coal range; suitable for two persons, with maid; moderate to tenant of quiet tastes; no smoking; permanent. D 46 Times.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 140th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 51st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $450 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
736 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms.
And one of ten rooms.

UNFURNISHED.—Sublet 3 rooms, bath, all light; elevator; Heights, overlooking Hudson; $35. Phone 9613 Cathedral, Apt. 11.

Furnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 105 EAST.—Six-room apartment; heat; telephone; electricity; piano; $70. Call 1 to 2 P. M. Siegel.

36TH, 150 EAST, (Apartment 9L.)—Beautiful four-room and bath apartment, artistically furnished; year lease if desired.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; bachelors preferred; $125 monthly.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

52D, 55 EAST.—Small, two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

57TH, 144 EAST.—Modern 3-room apt. and bath; all outside lights. Phone 5360 Plaza.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, furnished, two rooms, bath.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
7 rooms, 3 baths, East 80th, $400;
10 rooms, 4 baths, Park Av., $5,000.
14 rooms, 3 baths, East 50s, $8,000.
House, East 80s, $5,000.
Duplex Apartment, Madison Av., $350.
The above are in modern buildings; handsomely furnished. Others from $150 monthly and more.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., Inc.,
4520 Murray Hill. 307 Fifth Av.

ATTRACTIVE, furnished apartments in new apartment houses; 8 rooms, 3 baths, East 60s, 8th floor, $600; 9 rooms, 3 baths, Park Av., $400; East 50s, handsomely furnished American basement house, $5,000. D 91 Times.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, completely furnished, suitable two people; high-grade, high-class apartment house; very reasonable. 35 East 30th St., Nottingham Apartments.

EAST FORTIES.—4 rooms with 2 bedrooms, newly furnished in new house; $125 month. Telephone Murray Hill 4383.

GOING SOUTH.—Will rent handsomely furnished, large duplex apartment, 3 master's bedrooms; $400 monthly. Whelan, 48 West 56th St.

MADISON AV., 922.—2 ROOMS, BATH, UNFURNISHED, FURNISHED.

MADISON AV., 805.—Bachelor apartment to rent. Apply.

MAISONETTE DUPLEX APARTMENT,
Private street entrance;
12 rooms, all light;
3 bathrooms;
772 Park Av., corner 73d St.;
Furnished, $5,000;
Unfurnished, $4,500.
CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD,
84 William St.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Two handsomely furnished suites.
$125 and $200 a month; complete service.

SMALL, sunny apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath; every improvement; elevator; $58; year $600. Phone Lenox 2430 Apt. 870.

To let from Nov. 8 to Dec. 20, beautiful suite at Carlton House; 2 bedrooms and baths, living room, private hall, maid's room. Telephone 2985 Murray Hill for particulars. Price $5 per day.

Furnished—West Side.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Exceptional three rooms, kitchen, bath; mahogany antiques, rugs; references.

43 ST., 111 W.
2 rooms, bath; newly furn. 2d floor front, $60.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42 ST.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Exceptional handsomely furnished two-room, sanitary bathroom, kitchenette; lease June 1 or longer; conveniences; $65.

47TH, 12 WEST.—Suite two beautiful rooms, furnished; $50.

55TH ST., 321 WEST.—Private apartment, 3 rooms, bath; living room 20 feet square; can be seen Monday, 11 to 1. Apartment 73.

59TH ST., 30 WEST.
Sublet, handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, $200 monthly; possession at once.

59TH ST., 28 WEST.
2, 3 room apartment; $1,300 upward.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, (corner Central Park West.)—7 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished; $2,000 for balance of year. Apply on premises.

70'S.—5 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; 6 months or longer. Phone 848 Columbus. Immediate possession.

72D ST., 222 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; single rooms, furnished; private home.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—A good place to live and eat; large, airy rooms, suitable for one, two; also small rooms; all modern conveniences; table guests; call and convince yourself.

76TH, 132 WEST.—Entire second floor, private house; two large rooms, bath.

79TH, 302 WEST.—High-class, furnished; two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment, $85.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Going South; will sublet artistically furnished six-room apartment; six months, longer. Schuyler 3960.

82D, 5 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight-room apartment; electric light, baby grand piano; will rent from Nov. 15 for three months; option longer; $275 month, including two excellent maids, reliable in every way; references required. Glaenzer.

82D, 68 WEST.—Handsome suite; two, large rooms, 2 closets, bath, grand piano, electric; breakfast if desired; private.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, Kitchenette; rent $65; references.

85TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished seven-room; choice location; near Riverside; first class.

86TH ST., WEST.—9 rooms, 3 baths, $450 month; 72d St., 9 rooms, 3 baths, $450—six months; West 75th St., handsomely furnished house, 18 rooms, 3 baths, immediate possession, $400 month. D 92 Times.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Furnished five-room apartment to rent until October, 1919; immediate possession; fine appointments; rent $200 per month. Inquire Superintendent, or A. L. Libman, 180 West 46th.

93D, 308 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, two baths. Ln. Mond., 5148.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.
Broadway corner; seven rooms; both newly furnished; high-class elevator apartment. SN. Virtue.

98TH, 307 WEST, (Between Broadway and Riverside.) — SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, newly furnished; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower baths; hall-night maid, bellboy; elevator and telephone; immediate possession; $60-$126 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone Riverside 3864.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway, Apt. 12C. S. H. Hurt.

103D, 2 WEST.—Nice front room, first class board, $6. 6070 Riverside. Carl.

106TH, 300 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, eight light rooms. Van Horne.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, seven-room apartment; 3 large master bedrooms; elevator; near Broadway. Apt. 62.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive suite, also single room, refined home; moderate. Virtue.

107TH ST., 210 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Modern elevator apartment, seven rooms, nicely furnished; 6-8 months' lease; $130 monthly. Call mornings, evenings, Apt. 35.

116TH, 610 WEST, Near Columbia.—Five-room apartment on 10th floor, front; high-class house; silver, linen, and china; adults only; rent $150 per month to Sept. 30, 1917; references required; immediate possession. Thompson. Telephone 3040 Morn.

121ST, 419 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Furnished; six rooms, bath; electricity; phone. Sargent.

121ST, 417 WEST.—Six-room apartment, well furnished. Campbell.

149TH ST., CONVENT AV., (Convent Court.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; 3 rooms and kitchenette; lady would share same with another lady or couple; $12 weekly.

176TH ST. WEST, Corner Audubon Av.—Elegant apartments, furnished; four, five, and six rooms; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $80, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 17b West 72d, Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

Attractively furnished 5-room housekeeping apartment. Morningside 1,22; Kutz.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
consisting of two large rooms and bath, in private house; breakfast served if desired. 021 West 113th.

BEAUTIFULLY and fully furnished apartment, seven rooms; large bath; transportation, elevated, subway, bus lines; sublet six months; three adults or bachelors; rent $150 monthly; can furnish very excellent housekeeper; no agents. D 7 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Facing Hudson, 122d.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms; $150. Antropus.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. 507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

FOR ten months with privilege of renewal, handsomely furnished, seven-room apartment, with three baths; high-class apartment building, centrally located; small family only; best of references required; no other need apply. C 118 Times.

FOR five or six months, artistically furnished ten-room apartment; three baths; West Side; five master bedrooms; highest references required. E 152 Times.

FOUR ROOMS, near 5th Av., attractively furnished; four months from Dec. 15; $100 per month; references. Phone Chelsea 1231.

Furnished apartments, six months or yearly lease for business men who prefer home to hotel; maids secured and managed by visiting housekeeper; interviews arranged if satisfactory references are given. Manager, D 20 Times.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $15 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FURNISHED apartments by season or year; 4 to 10 rooms. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St.; Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 17d West 72d St. Phone 846 Columbus.

If you are looking for furnished apartments on the upper west side, all sizes, for three or twelve months, write to Box J 16 Times.

Magnificent furnished bachelor's apartment, 41 feet facing on 5th Av., 50's; immediate possession; seen Tuesday, Nov. 7, by appointment only. Apply or telephone 6981 Madison Square. R. de Florez, 334 5th Av., Cambridge Building.

MANHATTAN AV., 540.—Ideal three sunny rooms, kitchenette, bath; artistic furnishings. May.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50.—Seven outside rooms; park view; handsomely furnished; electricity, phone, shower; large rooms; elevator; corner. Scranton.

OPPORTUNITIES, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upwards. J. Wicht, Gray, Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; 9 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking Hudson; private family going South; immediately; $380 month, or $300 month conditionally; modern furniture; 12th floor. Phone 478 Morningside; Smith.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660, (143d.)—Six large rooms, front; redecorated. Allen. Audubon 1912.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Splendidly furnished 6-room apt. facing Hudson. Morningside 620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

SPACIOUS but small apartment of two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, and living room; superb view; furnished or unfurnished. Stewart, 628 West 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WILBONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THREE connecting beautiful large light rooms, richly furnished; suitable for one or two gentlemen; location near the 59th St. entrance to the Park; service equal to that of a first-class hotel or club; perfect quiet and independence assured. Address B 227 Times Annex.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section.—Furnished floor; private house; housekeeping improvements; reasonable. J 84 Times.

WEST END AV., 895.—Will rent my beautifully appointed home in new apartment building, to desirable tenants; 5 rooms, 2 baths; western and southern view of river. Phone 9041 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 700, (91ST ST.)
Studio; fine piano, for bachelors; suite.

7-room furnished apartment in modern apartment house; elevator, telephone, shower; near Columbia and Theological Seminary. D 110 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—For 6 months, by mother, son, and maid, furnished apartment of 5 or 6 outside rooms and bath on west side, north of 70th St.; will furnish silver and table linen; rent about $100 a month; immediate possession; responsible parties. Address M. W. E., E 100 Times.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND BATH, well furnished, about $75 to $100 per month, between Washington Square and 60th, West, to 6th, East, to Park Av. G. V. P., 1,411 Flatiron Building, city.

WANTED.—From Nov. 15 to May 1, six or seven room furnished elevator apartment, west side, between 72d and 90th Sts., at moderate rental; references. Address Albert Payson Terhune, Sunnybank, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

HIGH-CLASS five or six room furnished apartment, with two baths, to rent for 6 or 7 months by two adults on upper west side; occupancy at once; only individual answers; write full particulars. Address B. C., 15 East 33d, city.

WANTED—Family 3 adults, well furnished apartment; 5, 6 rooms; West Side or Washington Heights; until May 1; rent not to exceed $50. Address Box 785, Tenafly, New Jersey.

TWO in family require furnished flat, 4 to 7 rooms, between 72d and 110th; Broadway or West; Dec. 1 to April 1; about $75 per month; only large, light rooms considered. Address R. H. Pratt, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED, for five or six months, beginning Dec. 1, or a little later, completely furnished apartment, four rooms and bath; any good locality considered. Phone 3586 Flatbush. D 29 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, by couple living in own country home; four to six months; careful. (no smoking;) state price. W. J., R 298 Times Downtown.

West End Av., Central Park West preferred. Responsible family of four adults want a well-furnished apartment of ten or more rooms, with four rooms and two servants' rooms. Cortell, 92 Times.

THREE OR FOUR ROOM furnished apt., with bath and kitchen, by reliable and respectable married couple; between Washington Square and 59th; give full details. J 80 Times.

I specialize in first-class furnished apartments. Send full particulars of your apartment immediately; responsible tenants waiting. R De Florez, 334 5th Av., Cambridge Building. Telephone Madison Square 6981.

WANTED—A four or five room furnished apartment for light housekeeping from Dec. 1 till March 1, below 57th St. and near subway. Address, with particulars, Box 58, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SMALL ADULT FAMILY requires handsomely furnished apartment, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, in modern apartment house, for 6 months; responsible tenant. Dunkin, 91 Times.

WANTED, immediately, apartment, furnished, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, in a modern apartment house, for 5 months; $350 month. D 92 Times.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS, SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENT wants furnished apartment, east or lower west side, 8 to 10 rooms, 5 months; pay $3,000 term. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases, Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

COUPLE want furnished apartment, 5, 6 rooms, 2 baths; Dec. to Oct.; new building preferred; must be furnished in good taste. D 60 Times.

MOTHER and daughter want three rooms and kitchen for six months; about $55; below 70th St.; Gramercy Park preferred. D 32 Times.

Furnished apartment, six months, on east side, for two adults; two or three master's bedrooms; moderate rental. Address B., Maple Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

Bachelor apartment, nicely furnished, two rooms, shower bath, wanted by young man; must be first-class neighborhood; state price and full particulars. E 170 Times.

Wanted by responsible party, 5-6 room furnished apartment for Winter; real home; upper west side; $90. Telephone Monday, 10-12, Martin, Hanover 7046.

Wanted immediately, well-furnished apartments, all sizes; responsible, desirable tenants waiting. Frederick L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

A four or five room neatly furnished steam heated apartment below 110th St.; terms must be moderate. R 321 Times Downtown.

Responsible couple want 8 or 9 rooms, 3 baths, on Park Av. for six months. Address at once to J. Butler, 91 Times Annex.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

FOR GENTLEMAN, furnished apt., for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, about $90 month; west side. A. L., 2 211 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Couple want handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; best references; $250 month. D 91.

WANT handsomely furnished apartment, 8-rooms, West Side, from Dec. 1 to June; three adults; responsible. E 61 Times.

RESPONSIBLE client wants furnished apartment; 9 rooms, 3 baths; Dec. June; pay $350-$360 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1,450.

Apartment, new building, well furnished, from Dec. 1; give details. Tunis, 242 Times.

Furnished apartments by season or year; four to ten rooms. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

TO sublet, furnished studio or studio apartment. A. T. Van Laer, Litchfield, Conn.

Want five-room apartment, west side, well furnished; two adults. D 95 Times.

Unfurnished.

PRIVATE HOUSE.—Will lease furnished, unfurnished, upper part private house, with all modern improvements; central or west side 150th to 160th Sts. F 15 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE wants apartment, 3 rooms and bath; refined section upper west side; private house preferred; moderate rental. M. P., 168 West 86th.

FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, modern apartment, ground floor front, wanted by chiropodist. Miller, 1,144 Tinton Av., Bronx.

WANTED.—Studio, with or without apartment, 200 to 300 Sq. Ft. C. Knight, Morrisville, N.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

117TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; steam heat, electric light.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Large room, open fireplace; also small rooms; all conveniences.

120TH ST., 120 EAST.—Large room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; private house; references.

38TH ST., (339 Lexington Av.)—One single and one double room; flats, convenient location; gentlemen only; references required.

40TH, 33 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

53RD, 71 EAST.—Large light rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

57TH, 116 EAST, (or unfurnished)—One large room, bath, dressing room, $50.

65TH, 233 EAST.—Comfortable furnished large room, adjoining bath; private house; gentleman; reference.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large or small, comfortable, neat rooms; conveniences; telephone; references.

CLAY AV., 1,041, (Bronx.)—Nicely furnished room, private family; breakfast optional.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, elegant room; all conveniences; private family; private house. Plaza 3906.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Comfortable, single, double rooms, $4.50-$8.50; three rooms, bath, $95.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., 1,061, (80th.)—Cheerful room for refined lady; kitchenette; modern; reasonable. Lenox 5840.

Private family, Fifth Ave., (Seventies,) offers rooms, single or en suite, board optional, particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th St.

WAVERLY PLACE, 119.—Large, small, connecting rooms; suite, single. Maddix, 8274 Spring.

West Side.

11TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room for business man; phone and shower; reference. Apt. 2.

19TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor home; rooms single or suite; private bath.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

42D, 233 WEST.—Large, quiet, warm room; running water; private entrance; elevator, phone, bath; or lady will share studio apartment with congenial lady. Celli.

50TH ST., (Between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Telephone Monday, Circle 179; rooms, with private bath, en suite or single, for gentlemen of refinement appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

51ST, 541 W

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 30 Cozy Rooms. Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

SPEND Fall and Winter at beautiful Heathcote Hall Club, 40 minutes Grand Central; home comfort for families or individuals; booklet, L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, will board and care elderly invalid. 141 86th St., Brooklyn. Telephone 454 Bay Ridge.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN, YPUTTEN-DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON. Delightful all the year round country home within city limits. Single meals and afternoon tea served. Rooms available for week-end visits. Address MARY E. HUNTINGTON.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE, LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y. Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; references required. F. F. Danes.

DELICATE CHILDREN, invalids, elderly persons cared for in home of trained nurse; best of reference furnished. P. O. Box 341. Tel. 362 Larchmont, N. Y.

Colonial, 1 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and accessible for commuters; steam heated; good table and attendance. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, 43-45 South Walnut St. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $40. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.

SPECIAL. Special reductions from above rates to those leasing for six to twelve months, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." Why live in a crowded flat when you can get a fine apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service, for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking. W. T. READE, Prop.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circulars.

THE STANSBURY, 39 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.—Few nicely located rooms, en suite or single; 4 minutes from D., L. & W.; finest table; every accommodation; moderate.

Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.—Fine air, pleasant rooms, good board and reasonable terms for the Winter months at beautiful Caldwell. Mrs. M. E. Jacobus, Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.

Invalids, elderly people suffering with nerves, insomnia, &c., try our rest cure by the seaside. Professional attention; $30 a week up. Particulars by letter. Box 185, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED, to board refined middle-aged lady; would consider light services in part payment; one who would appreciate a good home. Box 409, Lakewood, N. J.

Adults, Fall and Winter; commuting distance; modern improvements; 8 minutes' walk depot; price reasonable. Box 553, Westwood, N. J.

Invalids, chronic, nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Osteopathic home for convalescents; no contagious cases taken; ideal country; high altitude. Dr. G. R. Boston, Newton, N. J.

Quiet-like home for convalescent, elderly guests; nurses' supervision. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions, are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Berkshires. — First-class accommodations on beautiful farm; hot-water heat; bathrooms; fine table; $8. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Connecticut.

SUPERIOR accommodations in physician's country home for the care and treatment of elderly lady; a case of chronic invalidism or nervous case. Address Physician, Box 197, Norwalk, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING.—If you have an opening in your organization which you consider could be filled by a high-class man affording two moderate salary for such a man why not give me an interview and let me convince you that the services of an efficient woman will answer every requirement. Have been manager and space buyer for the past five years of the magazine and newspaper dept. of a large and well known advertising agency. E 109 Times.

AFTERNOON SECRETARIAL WORK with professional man or woman; high references; executive ability, personality. Address Y 206 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, CHRISTIAN, wants position as bookkeeper, stenographer, any clerical duties; no work Saturday; ten years' experience. R 283 Times Downtown.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a sensible, broad-experienced young woman whose ability, energy, conscientious effort will bring results; &c., care Overbaugh, 411 Manhattan Av.

A WOMAN EXECUTIVE, EXPERT ON TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION, OFFERS HER SERVICES AFTER NOV. 20 TO CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION CONDUCTING A DIRECT MAIL CAMPAIGN. E 191 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; knowledge of stenography, capable, reliable; would like manufacturing house; best of references furnished. R 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; knowledge of stenography; thorough, reliable; familiar with office details, desires to connect with firm where ability is recognized; salary $20. D 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Typist, some knowledge stenography; conscientious, willing, ambitious; with past employer 9 years; start $15. D 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—7 years' experience, best references; moderate salary. D 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; trial balances; full charge; $16. R 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, capable taking entire charge; references; $18. R 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT experienced, neat, accurate; salary $8. R 288 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, assist waiting; best reference. Call Sunday, 100 East 52d, care McGlade.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; five years' experience various lines of business; $12 to start. River 4946, apt. 2B.

COMPANION, &c.—Swiss young lady, educated, good family, desires position as companion or governess; has traveled extensively; competent housekeeper; highest references. Write present employer, Mrs. Leasure, Lincoln Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

COMPANION or nurse; young woman of refinement; willing to travel; have spent several Winters in California; best references to offer and expected; write. B. A. Buckley, 2,020 Broadway.

COMPANION — Gentlewoman, educated, wishes position, helpful companion, refined family; opportunity studying part time; salary; references. H. K., Times Harlem.

COMPANION OR SECRETARY.—Refined, cultured, experienced, young woman seeks position; highest reference. R 242 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Position as chaperon or companion wanted by young lady; can drive a car; references exchanged. X 334 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—Position desired with refined family, companion, care children, sewing; references. The Manse, 140 Lockwood Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

COMPANION.—Refined, intelligent American, college education, useful, having traveled; references. E 180 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman desires position as companion to girl; Saturdays; references. D 92 Times.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER; salary or home; competent; educated woman; references. Refinement, 223 Times.

COMPANION, chaperon, practical nurse; used to traveling; references if required. X 359 Times Annex.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent American woman wants position, take full charge of kitchen; can do ordering if necessary; is good, willing worker and manager; gentleman's country place preferred; no cards from agencies or drifters need answer; wages $45 to $50. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St., to R. H. I.

COMPANION.—Refined, middle-aged widow, desires position involving care of children in desirable environment, or as companion. S. M. L., 623 East 20th St., Brooklyn.

COUPLE, Spanish, good workers; country preferred; references. Martinez, 113 West 76th.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman wishes day's work; steady or occasionally. Edmund, 45 West 135th St.

DEMONSTRATORS! Convincing; city references; expert. D 119 Times.

DESIGNER fine blouses wants position with good house; can show samples of work. D 41 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, home, out, $2.50; references. Conway, 103 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; first-class cutter and fitter, remodeling; moderate charge. Pitzenberger, 131 East 86th, care of Reesier.

DRESSMAKER (visiting) has 3 days free; references. Apt. 1, 902 Anderson Av., City.

EDITORIAL position wanted; experienced magazine and newspaper feature articles, make-up, editing; also secretarial experience; recommendations. F 3 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Intelligent, capable young lady, college girl, graduate of N. Y. School of Filing, desires filing position of responsibility; systems revised and installed; salary $12 start. R. M., 130 Prospect St., Stapleton, S. I.

FILING.—Experienced; knowledge of Spanish; best of references. B 219 Times Annex.

GENTLEWOMAN and girl of twelve from war-stricken country wish high-standing position, with good reference. E 155 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS - TEACHER. — Visiting by Swiss college graduate; excellent French, German, English, music; highest references. K 161 East 63d.

GOVERNESS desires position; would eventually go as companion; experienced in massaging. Miss Anna Schneider, 140 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS, North German, experienced, reliable, takes entire charge of children; kindergarten; highest references. J. M. S., 235 East 40th St.

GOVERNESS.—French young lady, refined, desires position as visiting governess or lessons mornings only; references. D 11 Times.

GOVERNESS, refined, educated German, desires position to children; best of references; is willing to go to motherless children. P. W., 160 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—French young woman desires visiting position as governess, companion, housekeeper, Mademoiselle, 577 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS, young, would appreciate position in refined family; resident, visiting. D 134 Times.

GOVERNESS, English, useful, companion, thorough experience; highest references; home responsibilities. J 37 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Permanent; German, French, English; music. G. L., 12 West 65th St., care Maurel.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined German housekeeper with 8 year-old daughter, wishes position in well-ordered household; speaks excellent English and French. Address X 333 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement and experience desires position as working housekeeper where servants are kept; capable of taking full charge; cheerful, willing; references exchanged. X 316 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent housekeeper and caterer would like to take an apartment for two or three people desiring a good home; highest references exchanged. Address R. H. Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER MANAGER, gentleman's apartment; school, hotel; best of references; high-class only. 454 West 164th St., Wilkinson.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable, middle-aged woman desires situation as housekeeper; good cook and manager; no washing. E 178 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position as housekeeper wanted; references exchanged. Address E. S., Salmon, Newport, R. I.

HOUSEWORKER—Lady wishes to place reliable, competent maid; part time; general housework. Call Monday; telephone, Circle 419.

HOUSEWORKER, light colored girl, position; children, housework. Catherine Fraser, 104 West 142d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wishes housework or day's work. Call, write Easter, 121 West 135th.

JAPANESE young woman wants position as lady's maid. D 89 Times.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, takes wash home. Call or write Miller, 65 West 108th.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, Swedish, wishes to take wash at home; first-class references. Semilson, 206 East 87th.

LAUNDRESS. — Wanted, by first-class laundress, place for Tuesday. Carroll, 47 West 99th.

MAID, manicuring, good sewer; references; sleep home. Write E. W., 318 East 124th.

MASSEUSE, expert, $1 hour; lady patients, their residences; rheumatism, nervousness, insomnia, &c.; physicians' refs. ences. Address Teck, 509 Amsterdam Av., (85th.)

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Protestant; middle-aged; gentlewoman; mother's helper, housekeeper; thoroughly capable; good sewer; fond of children. J. W., 90 8th Av.

MUSICIAN, expert, quick reader; Southern girl. R 263 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced, Scotch; will take baby or invalid; excellent references; 1 year's hospital training London; $40 to $45. Nurse, care Kovacs, 215 East 76th St.

NURSE, companion, wishes situation; experienced in care of elderly persons, and with nervous and chronic cases. Mrs. Brock, 505 West 123d; Morningside 2540.

NURSE, trained, experienced, desires position; semi-invalid; generally useful; moderate. D 49 Times.

NURSE, companion invalid; also upstairs work. C. Mahoney, 304 West 116th St., care Lopez.

NURSE, (trained,) visiting invalid, or doctors' office. M., 1,063 3d Av.

OFFICE NURSE, experienced, practical, desires resident position; thorough knowledge of clerical work; also in laboratory, American. E 192 Times.

POSITION wanted in stocks and cotton brokerage house by young woman thoroughly experienced in keeping all books pertaining to the business. Stenographer, D 89 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — Young woman, graduate four years' secretarial course at Columbia University, business experience, desires position; no triflers. Address M. G. H., Apt. 43, 15 Claremont Av., New York City.

READER.—A refined lady, having several hours free daily, wishes a position as reader to literary men or women, invalid, or children. Address C 151 Times.

REFINED, cultured, Southern woman as chaperone, companion, secretary; will travel. Y 216 Times Annex.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN desires position private family. Address Hayes, 90 8th Av.

SALES PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

Have you an opening for a woman who writes sales letters that call and circulars that bring results? Twenty-five years old; has made good in present position, but has the discontent of ambition. D 101 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class; willing to assist with any other light work; not be servant. M. A. C., 442 Times.

SECRETARY.—American, Christian woman wants position as secretary, where can have Saturday free; ten years' experience. R 232 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, with executive ability; accustomed to responsibility; excellent references. B 225 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Refined young lady, experienced stenographer, typist, bookkeeper; excellent reference. D 123 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, well educated, executive ability; best references. D 88 Times.

SOUTHERN GIRL, college education, desires position where tact, intelligence, and ambition are requisite. M. C., Box R 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, confidential assistant; highly educated, cultured, 5 years' engineering, electrical, stock broker-age experience; accustomed responsibilities, capable mastering technicalities grammatically; $18. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — high school graduate; four years' educational and commercial experience; age 22; Christian; fluent correspondent, excellent grammarian, mathematician; $15. R 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 7 years' experience, possessing unusual executive ability, seeks responsible position; thoroughly competent; $16-$18. R 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; efficient worker; $10-$12. R 220 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Eight years' experience; rapid-touch typist; familiar with office detail; capable handling correspondence without dictation; high school graduate; references; start $18. E 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' mercantile, manufacturing experience; operate switchboard; all standard machines; age 22; exceptionally neat; not afraid hard work; $10. R 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Clean cut Christian, high school education; four years' technical experience; legible penman, quick, grasping ideas, exceptionally neat; excellent references; $12. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Highly educated, pleasing personality; above ordinary in intellect, capable holding responsible position; $18. Intelligent, R 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; reference; $15. R 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; transcribes accurately and neatly; neat, willing, experienced; $11. Alice Maschke, Candler Bldg., Room 1,606. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Annette Feldhun, 37 East 58th; phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, able to handle light secretarial work; experienced, trustworthy, Christian, desires permanent position; $15. R 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; not afraid of work; best of references can be furnished; salary $13. R 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; High School graduate; 5 years' experience; proficient in detail work; good correspondent; accurate; $18. R 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; conscientious, willing, quick, and accurate worker; thoroughly efficient; 4 years' experience; $12-$14. P 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — ACCURATE, COMPETENT, GOOD BUSINESS TRAINING; INTELLIGENT WORKER; REFERENCE; $15. R 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, willing; knowledge bookkeeping; best references; salary, $12. E 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; rapid dictation both languages; experienced. Sabathie, 226 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, Christian; permanent; mornings or few hours. R. D., 413 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced English, beginner; French educated; business, private. R. 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, capable, and willing; downtown position preferred; $7-$8. R 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; capable; $9; downtown position. R 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience, thoroughly competent, $13. R 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; $12. R 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing, familiar with office work; $9-$10. R 272 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH masseuse wishes few more patients; ladies only, at their residence. 430 East 65th, Apt. 95. Tel. Plaza 6221, Ext. 149.

TUTOR.—American, (28,) normal household science and arts graduate, wishes position as instructor in private family. Lock Box 117, Stony Brook, N. Y.

TYPEWRITING, machine dictation; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday afternoon, 3 to 5, or evenings. T. E. B., 40 Irving Pl., room 111.

TYPIST.—Expert, accurate, rapid, can take dictation direct to machine; executive ability; desires permanent, responsible position. E 180 Times.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSE, Canadian, educated, refined, experienced in housekeeping; companion, capable, adaptable; first-class references. D 73 Times.

WASHING.—Respectable colored woman, wishes washing to take home. Curtis, 367 West 126th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, with executive ability, 8 years' experience, wishes responsible position; salary $15. R 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Capable telephone operator, wants position; if desired will assist in office work. E 168 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position of trust, no stenography. E 182 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls; investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency,) 214 W. 59th. Phone Columbus 6464. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$50; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 341 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Neal Agency, 941 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

SELECT help, month, week, day. Augusta Agency, 535 West 53d. Columbus 8129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE. TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CREATIVE, MODERN ORGANIZING AND MANAGEMENT; INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER AND EXPERT ACCOUNTANT; EARNINGS PAST SIX YEARS AVERAGE $4,000 ANNUALLY; HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES; EXCELLENT RECORD; WANT PERMANENT POSITION WITH REPUTABLE CONCERN. D 37 TIMES.

ABLE MAIL ORDER MAN seeks new connection; fluent, convincing correspondent, organizer, systematizer, catalog compiler and proven executive; 14 years' successful selling by mail. R 335 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wishes to associate himself with a large commercial company for six months to a year, where he can study methods with view to producing results with a greater degree of efficiency and economy; he is most emphatically not an efficiency engineer, but an accountant, who has studied the accounting method of some of the most progressive concerns in the United States and now desires to establish a reputation for himself; remuneration is not an important consideration. R 277 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information needed to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, cost accounting work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 25 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work; profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 206 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT and factory systematizer, 11 years' experience at factory accounting, seeks position as office manager or to install system. L. F., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. College graduate, with experience qualifying him to take charge of business; capable of installing cost system. C 74 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S EXPERT.—Books opened, closed; audits, financial reports, profit and loss statements prepared; systematizing. C 287 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, all lines, wishes additional part-time work; would assist other accountants; reasonable. Carpenter, 515 West 170th.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $3 Dale, 12 West 37th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate; public accounting experience; desires connection with C. P. A. R 328 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systematisers, expert; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall; Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT (26) desires connection with certified accountant, or firm; experienced. E 164 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR and executive of extensive experience and unusually successful record, now engaged, would change, desirable permanent opportunity offering; highest credentials; correspondence confidential. D 103 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN and service writer, successful newspaper, trade papers, national advertising and agency experience; business getter; now holding responsible position. C 137 Times.

AMERICAN, Technical Graduate; age 32; fluent Spanish; ten years in South America, Cuba, and Mexico as head of department; immediately available for responsible position in export or other work, here or Spanish America; New York references. D 60 Times.

AMERICAN, (50,) large business experience city, entire charge real estate renting, collecting, repairs, for corporation or individual; investigator, appraiser, adjuster; can adapt himself to anything requiring tact, judgment; produce results; faithful services; minimum compensation. D 12 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE and OFFICE MANAGER

Eight years' practical experience as corporation secretary and office manager, covering purchasing, sales, accounting, credits, collections; age 30; Yale and Scientific School graduate; open for engagement on reasonable notice. Address D 75 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER, expert mechanical superintendent, 16 years' experience manufacturing, appraising, buying, selling, repairing, new and used cars, thoroughly acquainted with business in Greater New York, wants position; salary $50 weekly start. Von Waldy, 207 9th St., West New York, N. J.

BANK AUDITOR and C. P. A., at present auditor of a large bank in Southern city, would sever his connections to locate in New York with bank or other large concern. Executive ability; best of references; salary $2,400. X 350 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; bookkeeping experience limited, but has had several years' tuition in accounting; expert stenographer, and has had extensive office experience; good penman; systematic; references; at present employed. R 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; REFERENCES; MODERATE SALARY. B 206 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, New York University man, experienced, competent, knowledge Spanish, able correspondent; desires to make connection. R 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) seven years' experience, conscientious, reliable, and competent; salary moderate; highest credentials. R 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, whose training, coupled with eight years' experience, qualifies him take full charge; salary, $25. R 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT; wide experience difficult problems, systematizer, linguist, desires position. R 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, familiar with modern office methods, open for proposition where ability is essential. F 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Credit Man, (27,) desires position of responsibility; thorough, rapid accountant, watchful credit man; good correspondent. D 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 20 years old, best of reference; 4 years' office experience; $12 per week to start. E. T., 3,525 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (26,) thoroughly experienced; university training; take complete charge of books. R 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' experience manufacturing lines; efficient; references. C 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent, (35;) sales, office management; efficiency. Kahn, 145 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (22,) desires position; competent and thoroughly experienced; $20. R 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SALESMAN, who can show results in figures and sales; will furnish best references. J. G., 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; 7 years' experience; unquestionable references; salary moderate. Leonard, 961 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; student of accounting; can take complete charge, prepare financial statements. Schick, 66 Hart St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER &c.—Middle-aged man as bookkeeper and stenographer; reliable concern. D 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; thoroughly experienced, all books, controlling accounts; best references. R 322 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT young man, 24, is open for engagement for a high-grade position where he may use executive ability, accounting, credit experience, and legal training; salary $1,200. C 146 Times.

BUSINESS TRAINING in general mercantile office work in connection with selling experience past five years in meeting very refined trade; age 30, married; permanent connection only considered. W. F. Bogart, 1,209 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

BUTCHER.—Thoroughly experienced and excellent buyer of poultry and meats, also good salesman and hustler. R. R., Times Harlem.

BUTLER, colored, wishes position at night, dinners, &c.; good experience; references. E 189 Times.

BUTLER - VALET wants position; best references; four years last place. C 184 Times.

C. P. A. STUDENT, (26,) commercial high school graduate, speaks foreign languages, 10 years' varied bookkeeping experiences in United States and Europe, desires position, public accounting or audit firm. Y 201 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, companion, or secretary; honest, conscientious; expert and careful driver; have traveled widely; also operate motor boat and have some knowledge of aviation; at present employed as mechanic; go anywhere. W. L. Wood, West Side Y. M. C. A.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, neat appearing young man, American, desires position with private family; careful driver, strictly sober, honest and trustworthy; any make of car; first-class references. Phone 683 Audubon, Repetti, 625 West 179th.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants a good position; references. Write W. Murphy, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful; very careful driver; do repairs; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest man; city or country; best personal references. A. Carroll, 284 Drake Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, (35,) 4 years' experience. Hudson, Buick, Cadillac; city and country; expert mechanic; farm knowledge; speak German, English; reference Mrs. A. W. F., care E. E. Wasldin, 96 Nassau St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wishes position; ten years' experience; careful driver; good mechanic; three years in last place; best of references. C 101 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; single, age 32; experienced on foreign and American cars; good mechanic; best references. L. W., 886 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position; English, married, careful driver, all cars, fine mechanic; personal and written references. Lunen Cross, 112 East 64th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 10 years' experience in city with private families on large touring and limousine cars; strictly temperate; no smoking; best references. D 91 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (27,) single; long experience Buick 1916, Hudson Super Six, Twin Six Packard, and other; any extra work. Auerbahn, 111 East 7th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) single; experienced all cars; does own repairing; salary moderate; city, country. B. George, care Hagien, 208 West 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, white, wants position, city or country; careful driver, good repairer; best of references; age 30; yearly; $25-$30 per week. Louis Smith, 157 East 54th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Experienced and reliable chauffeur wants position for Winter; excellent personal reference. Care of Homer, 11½ West 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady going South wishes to place chauffeur with any one desiring service of honest, temperate man. Phone Circle 2094.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 14 years' experience, desires private position; 6 years last employer; A1 references. Beatty, 30 Post Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, desires position, private; experience 8 years; foreign, American cars; speak French and English; best reference. C 199 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, colored, wishes position with private family; any car; references. Write Quincy Day, 147 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, expert mechanic, wishes position, private. Elias, 209 6th Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, wishes position; references; moderate salary. Williams, 48 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, careful driver, shop experience, 8 years in last position; references. Hayes, 209 E. 109th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position private family; 2 years last place; best of reference. D 31 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC would like position; four years with last family. C 134 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; single; excellent reference; city, country; $25 weekly. D 98 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English; reliable man; references 8 years. Rouse, 418 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 25; good references; single. Mr. Powell, 249 West 30th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, writer, newspaper and high-class publicity experience, young, single, Southerner here temporarily, desires permanent location in New York; consider any position. D 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; four years' experience; best reference. C. Spiva, 1,548 1st Av.

CLERK.—Young man, 24, wishes clerical or shipping position. E 149 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE can spare three or four hours evenings. D 187 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Energetic man desires position as collector; gets results; references and bond, if desired. Success, D 70 Times.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS. Office manager of large commercial banking house during four years desirous of again connecting with such firm. E 149 Times.

CONTRACTORS, NOTICE! I am 27 years old, been timekeeper, bookkeeper, outside foreman, and assistant superintendent in plant employing 300 men; overstepped myself; result, must start fresh. Have you an opening for me? Address Christian, P 1 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, sales campaigns, adjustments, collections, credits; live wire; college graduate. R 295 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, AGE 30, WIDE EXPERIENCE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, OPEN FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION; ONLY FIRST CLASS CONCERN NEED ANSWER. D 16 TIMES.

CULTURED college man, 42, desires remunerative occupation after 4 P. M.; good executive and irreproachable habits. D 65 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DEPARTMENT HEAD.

MARRIED MAN, (36,) would connect with LIVE and GROWING manufacturing concern where 20 years' experience in advertising and general office service would be advantageous; present employed; best references; $35. S. F., Box 60 Times Annex.

DESIGNER and modeler of silverware, exceptionally qualified with artistic ability and decided originality, desires to make connection with some reputable concern interested. C 187 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Very good architectural draftsman, beginner, wants work architect's office. E 159 Times.

EDITOR'S ASSISTANT, 'American, 25 years of age; university graduate, literary training and business experience; desires connection with trade publication; interview. F 17 Times.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT and systematizer with large corporation will accept other commissions, by the hour. D 34 Times.

ELECTRICAL YOUNG MAN, 22, American, completing course of electrical engineering and having had four years' experience in the electrical line, including two years in the transformer and testing laboratories of a large wireless company, desires position in testing laboratory of electrical company where advancement is assured. Address K., Times, 11 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER EXECUTIVE

wishes to form connection where ability, loyalty, and hard work can be cashed in for a few dollars; 15 years in electrical and mechanical fields; public utilities and industrial appraisals and reports. D 90 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—High-class building construction, purchasing, handle public contracts, systematizer. D 94 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (40,) with knowledge of sales, credits, correspondence, unusual tact and ease in interviewing all classes, college man, desires change of connection; record invites closest scrutiny. Box 52, care Dorsmus & Co, 44 Broad St., N. Y. City.

EXECUTIVE AND MANAGER.

Aggressive business man, 32, desires position in charge of office and factory; capable of organizing sales force; thoroughly acquainted with office, factory methods, accounting, credits, &c.; recently engaged in manufacturing plant; university graduate. R 325 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

Man of executive ability, initiative and demonstrated capacity, seeks opportunity where straight thinking, efficient work and unswerving loyalty may win recognition. Fifteen years broad experience; age 34. R 274 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, 27, desires position operating, traffic, general sales department; 7 years' experience routing, dictating correspondence, investigating claims, editing house organ; now employed large association; reliable; splendid initiative. M 375 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE

commanding $5,000 yearly, with ability such salary requires, seeks executive or sales manager's position with national salary but satisfactory future. X 353 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED business man, 38, college graduate, wide experience in executive, accounting, and outside work, desires responsible position with established firm; highly recommended. P 327 Times Downtown.

FARMER, energetic, competent, wants position; understands gasoline engines, etc. C 112 Times.

FRENCH BOY, (16,) just arrived, wishes position as household assistant; excellent references. Care of Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co., 114 Liberty St.

GARDENER, single, age 35; life experience, all branches; best references. R 220 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, excellent appearance, executive ability, perfect English, French, German, Italian, graduate of two European universities, long experience as traveler, advertising and real estate, salesman, wants position. F 2 Times.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER.

Manufacturer planning special department supervise matters concerning personnel, employment, safety, instruction, recreation, commissary &c., can secure services graduate mechanical engineer with wide technical, commercial, executive experience as organizer and director. M. A., 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

INTERIOR DECORATING.—Open for engagement; practical mechanic, with salesroom experience; some knowledge furniture and draperies; estimator, Superintendent, &c. R 213 Times Downtown.

I WANT THOMPSON!

Thompson's hobby was to train young men for positions of responsibility. (See "To the Last Penny"—Saturday Evening Post, Nov. 4 issue, Page 18.) I want a Thompson who can use a man 25, New York University School of Commerce, willing to work in any capacity where hard work and originality receive recognition. I am not money mad, but I am just crazy to work for a man who can inspire me to greater efforts. Assume that I have had no experience in your line of business. You save the trouble of unlearning the methods of which you do not approve. You know as well as I do, that a man who knows how to use his head can master the details of any business. If you are a Thompson, I want to work for you. Address J. D., Box 46, Station D, Brooklyn.

I WANT A JOB,

a real job, where I can help you with your details and use judgment; 36; seven years' experience, bookkeeper, correspondent, &c. R 248 Times

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires saleswomen in various departments to serve several days a week; experience not necessary; salary will be paid while learning; this presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER, one having knowledge of bookkeeping and having actual business experience; one who is alert, energetic can obtain position with growing advertising agency, with opportunity for advancement. Call Monday after 9 A. M., W. H. Blaker, Room 903, 110 W. 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER and CORRESPONDENT for jobbing woolen house; competent to take charge of the department; one accustomed to dictating and handling of details; none others need apply. Address, stating experience, age, and salary expected, Correspondent, P. O. Box 24, Station A, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Young woman with common sense who can spell, punctuate, and transcribe notes correctly; small salary to start, but good future. Address in own handwriting, giving age, education, and experience. Room 705, 10 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, with at least three years' mercantile experience; (no real estate or brokerage;) rapid and accurate work will merit satisfactory advancement; salary to start, $12. S 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, capable, wanted who is specially competent in tabulated work; briefly give record, condition, age, &c., and mention compensation expected. Accountant, E 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS, with knowledge of bookkeeping and office work. Apply 9 to 1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., between 39th and 41st Sts., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; must be accurate, experienced, and willing to use a dictating machine; pleasant offices, good location; steady employment at $14 per week. Write full particulars, F 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — A competent stenographer at once; salary in the teens to commence; inexperienced girls not wanted. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 1. Billboard Publishing Co., 1,493 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted, competent; Wall Street experience preferred and one capable of secretarial duties; state salary and experience. R 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady stenographer, typist, and office assistant; salary to start, $7; chance advancement. Call Monday morning, 288 Washington St.

STENOGRAPHER—Catholic publishing house requires thoroughly competent stenographer; state experience, salary, and references. R 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with a knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted in insurance broker's office; state age and salary desired. S 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Will pay $8 to start. The American Rustproof Co., 230 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, $15, $18; commercial, $12, $8. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

SUPERVISOR.—Woman of refinement interested in girls to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in their care and training. Apply in person, Monday, 9 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TIMEKEEPER wanted, for American Drug-gists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry and Queensborough subway.

TYPIST for publishing office; must be rapid, neat, accurate, and industrious; high school graduate preferred; only girls with substantial experience need apply; state age, salary desired, and give full particulars as to previous employment. D 102 Times.

WAIST BUYER.

Capable woman wanted by large department store in Providence, R. I., as buyer of women's waists and sweaters; must be thoroughly experienced and familiar with New York markets; give details of experience, references, and state salary first letter. Address B. H., 346, 1,364 Broadway.

WAIST, SKIRT, AND SLEEVE FINISHERS WANTED. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Well educated, between 25 and 35, wanted for responsible position; tact and executive ability necessary; some college training or teaching experience desirable; liberal salary; give full particulars regarding previous employment and experience; first letter. C. V. Sawhill, 315 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, EXPERT IN THE FOLLOWING: BOOKKEEPING, TRIAL BALANCE, COST FIGURING, EXPERT MATHEMATICIAN; STENOGRAPHER; ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF CORRESPONDENCE; MUST HAVE FIVE YEARS' MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE; STATE SALARY. ADDRESS R. 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG GIRL wanted for general work in law office; must have graduated grammar school, alert and intelligent; apply by letter. George C. Sprague, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have financial experience curb brokerage house; excellent opportunity; $30.

STOCK RECORD CLERK for factory work; prefer experienced girl; $10.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, competent to take entire charge of double entry books; $15.

STENOGRAPHER-TELEPHONE OPERATOR, downtown commercial house; $15.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST, high grade girl, rapid on machine; $10.

PAY ROLL CLERK, experienced factory pay roll, Brooklyn point; $12.

FRENCH ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, downtown steamship office; thoroughly experienced both languages; $25.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) able to take dictation in Spanish; $20.

CATALOGUER, to prepare copy for printer; refined, good personality, with library experience and college education preferred; $25 or more.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC. Room 811, 30 Church St. Call in person, 9-3.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, $16; position open Roslyn, L. I., $15; export, $15; commercial, $12; real estate, Bronx, $12, $10; several positions open, $10; typist, $8; office workers, $8; beginner stenographers, $8; no registration. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

BOOKKEEPER, Brokerage, $18; others, $15, $12, $10. Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $18; Bookkeeping position, $12; Stenographers, $18, $15, $12, $10; Beginners, $7; Typists, Switchboard Operators, $8; permanent positions. OWENS AGENCY, 108 Fulton.

CUBA.—High-grade help, particularly English-Spanish Stenographers, continually in demand; our terms moderate and standing unquestionably the highest. Apply Cuban Employment Agency, Obrapia 86-E, Havana, Cuba.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 3 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4348. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—$18; stenographers, typists, billing and filing clerks; many openings; register free. F. X. Goggin, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, insurance, (downtown,) $13; Automobile, $15; Dictaphone Operator, $13; other positions; registration free. Cahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

TELEPHONE AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, detail worker, $10. Free Registration. BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 509 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration; numerous positions unfilled. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Registration free. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5061.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per min-ute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 527 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Walter, M. A., Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also Stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; Individual instruction by specialists; day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainwright Institute, (founded 1868,) Broadway at 120 St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 66 West 45th St.

Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual Instruction. Reserva-tions must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

NURSES.

Harlem School of Nursing, Incorporated; tenth year; teaches all branches of nursing; no age limit; employment while studying; booklet mailed. 160 West 121st.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Slinger Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.—We need experienced salesmen for our camera, furniture, upholstery, and lace curtain departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

AISLE MANAGER.—Require an energetic and experienced aisle manager, possessing the necessary qualifications and with credentials from houses of the first order. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO,

PORTERS. — Require several porters to do cleaning and dusting.

ALSO,

REPRESENTATIVES. — We require representatives for several of our agencies on Long Island. Cash security required. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior accountant, who has come in contact with farm bookkeeping or is in general familiar with farm practice, to keep accounts of a number of farms and assist in developing cost accounting systems; salary commensurate with experience. Call Farmers' Bureau, Inc., 150 Nassau St., Mon. or Wed.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant required by foreign bank; knowledge bank accounting, Spanish, and English essential; must go Latin-American country; state experience, salary expected, references. M. J. F., R 262 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE, PERSISTANT,

young man of some sales experience who will put the last ounce there is of him into his work; one with the KICK to produce results and capacity to eventually assume executive responsibility; 6% basis, and if you are the man we want, drawing account when you have established your work; real estate and fire insurance with headquarters in The Largest Real Estate Office in the World," 14 A. M. Monday, Mr. Heritage, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, New York, wants head of copy and plan department, a man capable of clear, concise, vigorous writing who had agency experience in national magazine, newspaper, trade paper advertising, and booklets; a good opening and quick advancement for an aggressive man with executive ability and a record of things well and quickly done. State age, education, experience, salary wanted and concerns whose advertising you have written successfully. J 8 Times.

ADVERTISING SPACE BUYER, office manager, 15 years with representative agencies, thorough knowledge of all advertising detail acquired through prolonged service in every department, seeks connection with agency handling big business or with national advertiser, preferably one placing direct. D 62 Times.

ADVERTISING solicitors for big, patriotic preparedness program; liberal commission, quick action; big business getters only. Call Monday, 1 to 4 P. M. 226 East 45th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on high class weekly financial paper; commission basis. Room 538, 25 Broad st.

A LARGE WESTERN DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A DRUG AND TOILET GOODS BUYER AND SALES MANAGER; ONE WHO HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH A LARGE RETAIL DRUG HOUSE; MUST HAVE INITIATIVE AND BE ABLE TO PULL OFF BIG SALES; APPLY BY LETTER, IN WHICH PLEASE STATE WHERE AND WHAT POSITIONS HELD FORMERLY. D 69 TIMES.

A MAN

wanted with an abundance of common sense and able to turn out a large volume of work. He should preferably have had collection experience, but this is not necessary if he is able to absorb ideas quickly and apply them. Some analytical experience would be most valuable. The position to be filled would be correspondent in collection department of banking institution, but we want a man who has some executive ability, enabling him to fill a more responsible position in a short time.

The opportunity is large for the right man who is willing to start at a moderate salary and prove his larger value. A quick decision will be made. Write, giving experience and age, present salary, salary expected to start, and telephone number. E 144 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
ASSISTANT
BUYER OF
LADIES' SMART
UP-TO-DATE SHOES
TO BECOME
BUYER
FOR AN OUT-OF-TOWN
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
GIVE PARTICULARS IN
STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.
E 142 TIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY

is offered by one of the largest manufacturing concerns for a man of integrity, who can sell; he must have exceptional qualifications and have been successful in the office equipment, furniture, jewelry, or similar field; state experience, references, and all data in first letter; salary and commission. X 345 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—High-class artist wanted in one of largest art studios in Chicago; strong on figures, color, wash, and line; send samples; state salary and experience. S. and W. Art Service, 1,822 Republic Bldg., Chicago.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

Wanted for important dairy, creamery, and catering business in South Africa. Advertiser's business is that of caterers, milk distributors, butter manufacturers and salesmen, cold meat and general provision merchants. A smart managerial salesman, having a first-class knowledge of modern accounting; of strict integrity and sobriety, an organizer, and a hustler; a man of personality. Position affords excellent opportunities for advancement, and is a permanency to the right man. Application should give fullest particulars of applicant's experience and present salary, and should be accompanied by references. Reply to

R 276 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with bookkeeping experience; moderate salary with opportunities for advancement; state in detail age, experience, education, and salary expected. B 220 Times Annex.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION of a factory employing 150 mechanics and toolmakers; small quantity production of a variety of scientific instruments; high standard of workmanship demanded; applicant must have thorough knowledge of mechanics and training under a high-class production manager; must be a good organizer. Address Box X 320 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.

We have a particularly attractive proposition for two very good automobile salesmen on a commission and drawing account basis. We want strong, energetic men only. Reply to A. B., 91 Times.

BILL CHECKER for purchasing department, experienced in checking bills for metals, metal parts, hardware, &c., not under 25; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. "Checker," X 357 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK, experienced; state previous experience and references. S 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

A well-established firm is desirous of securing a man of exceptional qualifications as to ability, character, and congeniality; a capable man who can apply himself to a business requiring many details and possessed with strong executive ability to manage an office successfully. To the right party we are willing to extend every opportunity to advance himself with a young and constantly growing firm; moderate salary to start, but if you are ambitious, and will prove it, your advancement is assured. Applicants must state age, experience, and references. Worthy, F 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class, age about 25, wanted in private banking house; must be good penman, rapid, accurate. Address, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected, B. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk; young man, experienced in the handling of large number of accounts, having a thorough knowledge of all details pertaining to sales ledger; address in own handwriting, giving references, age, and salary desired. F 178 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25, to handle sales ledger; must be quick and accurate, capable of keeping customers' accounts, compile statements and trial balance. Reply fully, stating salary required, to Box 38, Madison Square Station.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick, accurate, and willing, who is thoroughly familiar with and can run a customers' ledger and a stock ledger can secure a permanent position with prospects. R 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter in printing office; young man of intelligence and good address to manage office and assist proprietor; state age, experience, and references; salary, $18. C 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; small concern; manufacturer paper goods; good chance for advancement for some one with business ability and initiative; write particulars. S 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly competent, quick and accurate at figures, understanding control account, state full particulars, age, experience, references, salary. J 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced cost clerk, for large manufacturing plant; must be qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. J 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, with good recommendation, for temporary work. J. P. H. Mitchell, Inc., 331 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER with experience on sales ledger of large retail business; state age, experience, salary expected. E 171 Times.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 57TH ST.,

Requires several young men and boys in their delivery department; good salary, steady position, with extra week's salary at the termination of six months' service.

BOYS.—THE LARGE AND VERY HIGH-CLASS RETAIL AND WHOLESALE FLOOR COVERING AND FURNITURE HOUSE OF W. & J. SLOANE REQUIRES A FEW AMBITIOUS, EDUCATED BOYS, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO GROW UP WITH THE BUSINESS; EXCELLENT TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO W. & J. SLOANE, 9TH AV. AND 47TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOYS WANTED.

A LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL BOYS; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS AND FOR ADVANCEMENT. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE SOME HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, BE QUICK TO LEARN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AND AMBITIOUS. ADDRESS IN YOUR OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, &c. M 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED (2)—BRIGHT BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK, AGE 15 OR 16. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; ADVANCEMENT GUARANTEED. SALARY $5.00 PER WEEK. REPLY R 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK.

Must be 18 years old. Call 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS

for delivery and errands; also button boy to attend door; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references; liberal salaries paid; permanent position, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply side entrance, 8 A. M., Kurzman, 5th Av. and 30th St.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O., Box 2,129.

BOY, 17-19, for light shipping work in office of electrical department of old established commercial house; salary $5 a week to start with; excellent opportunities for advancement to right party. Answer by letter, giving full details. Electrical Department, P. O. Box 1,347, N. Y. C.

BOY, 16 TO 17 YEARS, BY LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, WELL-EDUCATED AMBITIOUS LAD TO MAKE DESIRABLE CONNECTION; REFERENCES REQUIRED. WRITE H. M., 104 E. 14TH.

BOY—A large insurance office having its private printing plant has an opening for an ambitious boy; preferably one who has worked in printing establishment; state age, nationality, experience, references, and salary expected. R 260 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large mercantile house; address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, schooling, and references, which must be of highest character; splendid opening for live young man of good address. Address Box 12, Station V, City.

BOY, wanted, quick, intelligent, industrious American boy, 16-18 years old, for general office work in wholesale textile house; must be of good character and well recommended; first-class opportunity for right material. R 258 Times Downtown.

BOYS between 16 and 18 years of age wanted for light, steady work; good wages; those who show interest in work have good opportunity for advancement. See Mr. Hennessey at G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th St.

BOY.—Large manufacturing company downtown wants bright, energetic office boy, about 16 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. R 308 Times Downtown.

BOY.—White, about 16, to tend door in high class business establishment, must be of good appearance and only best of references considered. Apply Monday morning after 9 at 720 5th Av., side door.

BOYS, in mailing department of large grocery house located in Jersey City; excellent chance for advancement; lunch furnished. Apply Mr. Rogers, 150 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.

BOY Wanted.—By large manufacturing company downtown, bright, energetic American boy, about 16 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. R 285 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange broker's office, neat appearance, 16-17 years. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 1,228, New York City.

BOY.—Bright, willing, neat appearance, age 15 to 18, wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunities for advancement. J 8 Times.

BOY, bright, good chance for advancement; salary to start $6 weekly and lunch. Call Monday A. M., Warwick Dairy Lunch, 59 West 35th.

BOY for office, about 17 years of age; good chance for advancement. Call Monday office, 304, 17 West 42d.

BOY, about 17 years, as special messenger for woolen house; also to assist in stock; $7 week. Address Boy, P. O. Box 24, Station A, New York City.

BOY, 16 to 18 years, for work in office of large manufacturing company; public school graduate, with at least two years high school. J 22 Times.

BOY—Bright with at least one year high school training in office of growing manufacturing concern. H. W. McCandless & Co., 406 West 31st.

BOY, 16 years, strong; a splendid opportunity is offered to a bright boy. Apply Cashier, P. O. Box 106, Station F.

BOY, preferably with experience in advertising office; splendid opportunity; write fully and mention salary. J 33 Times.

BOY.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY. 35 WEST 33D ST., 2D FLOOR.

BOY wanted in banking office; must write good hand, reside with parents, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1,915.

BOY.—Rare opportunity offered boy, 16-17, in large establishment; excellent chance for bright future. Choice, 261 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Preferably with experience in advertising office; splendid opportunity; write fully and mention salary. D 128 Times.

BOY wanted in office of insurance brokers; experience not necessary. R 233 Times Downtown.

BOY, wanted in wholesale drug house for errands and other work; chance to advance. Address P. O. Box 1,813, New York City.

BOY for office work; state age, education, and references; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. M 328 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 15 to 16, to do general office work; excellent opportunity. Resrick, Gow & Travis, 71 Broadway.

Boy, bright, wanted for office in wholesale house; good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,284.

BOY wanted for stock in wholesale cotton goods house. Apply Store, 45 Leonard St.

BOYS, 14 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE. ADDRESS WHOLESALE, 347 TIMES.

BOY in law office; state age, experience and reference. R 320 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 to 17 years of age. Address Wholesale, 347 Times.

BOY for errands by retail stationer; give full particulars. F 11 Times Downtown.

BLACKSMITH wanted, first-class. Apply American Saw Mill Machinery Company, Hackettstown, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BUSINESS GETTER, long experience, large acquaintance various lines, extensive territory, wishes engagement; best references; give particulars. X 349 Times Annex.

BUTLER-COOK, Chinese, to take charge of apartment; family consisting of two adults, infant, and nurse; $45 per month. Telephone Riverside 7052 for appointment.

CARPET AND FURNITURE BUYER WANTED.

The services of a capable buyer for carpets, also furniture, wanted by a large state St. (Chicago) department store; applicant must be well known in large volume of business, must be progressive, and know all the details of running a successful department. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary desired, X 325 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, 20, wishes position on Ford, commercial or private; experience and good reference. E. B., Box 15, Jamaica.

CHEMIST.—Aniline color chemist able to take charge running plant; good salary right man. Address in strict confidence, S. F., 810 Broad St., Newark.

CHEMIST wanted who is now employed making nigrosine; good opportunity with established color house; interview in evening. Box X 375 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Export shipping clerk wanted; must be thoroughly experienced in the handling of railroad and ocean shipments; only men who are capable of working their way to take charge of department need apply. Write, stating references, experience, age, and salary expected, H. D. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

CLERK wanted by large manufacturing company, downtown; capable; experienced in general office work; must be competent, good rapid penman, good appearance, neat habits, quick, active, accurate, clear thinker, and assistant to head bookkeeper; state salary expected at first interview. J 20 Times Downtown.

Cashier.—Russian shipping co., bill clerk wanted; rapid typewriter, capable of handling shipments and making out commercial invoices. Write, stating references, experience, age, salary expected, D. H. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

CLERK.—Young man, about 19 years of age, in office of large manufacturing plant; must be rapid and accurate at figures; state experience and salary desired. J 23 Times.

CLERKS AND BOYS.—British subjects wanted as junior clerks and office boys; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and qualifications. E 180 Times.

CLERKS in bank, with about one year's experience; must state age and salary expected. R 288 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER IN OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, REPLY, STATING AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 36 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT and Stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Can apply Sunday, 10-12 A. M. or 5-8 P. M. Parfel Mfg. Co., 170 2d Av.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—One thoroughly experienced in metal parts, manufacturing cost, and capable executive wanted by large corporation; vicinity, Newark, N. J.; must be well recommended; splendid opportunity; replies must state briefly age, nationality, references, and salary expected. Y 293 Times Annex.

COWORKER AND PARTNER wanted for a well established boys' Summer vacation camp; p ofer ably a Principal or efficient public sch ol teacher. E 195 Times.

COUPLE.—Man to run steam furnaces and be generally useful about country place; wife to cook; permanent position to absolutely temperate, honest, and willing couple; state age, wages, nationality, and past employment. E 315 Times.

COUPLE wanted as butler and useful man and cook-laundress, in suburban home, twelve miles out of city; family of four, 2 children and governess; good home for the right people. Inquire H. K. B., 1,705 Flatiron Building, New York City.

CREDIT MAN. — A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN THE MERCANTILE DISTRICT IS IN NEED OF A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT HEAD FOR ITS CREDIT AND OFFICE DEPARTMENTS; FULL PARTICULARS DESIRED IN FIRST LETTER. D 56 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER FOR LADIES' SUITS; PREFER ONE WITH EXPERIENCE. R 217 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER

wanted for high grade muslin underwear; must have experience; excellent opportunity for right party to connect with good concern. R 286 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced draftsman wanted for designing heavy machinery; preferably of Scandinavian birth; please give previous experience in full; location, Bayonne, N. J. X 367 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; mechanical draftsman who has had experience in arranging and designing mechanical equipment, preferably machine tools; in answering please state previous experience in full and salary expected. X 306 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN—Engineer requires mechanical draftsman, experienced in design of special machinery; state experience, references, and salary. M 373 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED.—YOUNG MEN, 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, REQUIRED AS HELPERS OR DRIVERS ON EXPRESS WAGONS. APPLY ADAMS EXPRESS CO., WAGON SERVICE DEPARTMENT, 80 TRINITY PLACE.

EFFICIENT

DRIVERS AND HELPERS

REQUIRED AT ONCE.

We pay wages equal to the union scale and offer steady employment to good men.

BOYS AND

STRONG YOUNG MEN

Wanted for delivery purposes. The minimum wage of $9.00 weekly guaranteed.

Apply Superintendent,

PARK & TILFORD,

539 WEST 42ND STREET.

ELECTRICAL AND STEAM ENGINEER. Stevens graduate preferred, to look after motors, steam engine, and lighting plant in large Newark factory; state age, experience, salary expected, and references. C. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

ELECTRICIANS, EXPERIENCED WIREMEN AND FIRST-CLASS HELPERS. NEW ENGLAND ENGINEERING COMPANY, STAMFORD, CONN.

ENTRY CLERK FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN SAME LINE, WRITE GOOD HAND, BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES, AND ABLE TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ANSWER D 68 TIMES.

EXECUTIVES overburdened with detail needing able assistant trained to help carry the burden write for interview. X 339 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED cook and butler wanted; preferably couple; city; good wages; first-class references required. Write J. W. P., 452 Fifth Av.

EXPORT CLERK, stenographer, experienced in billing and handling shipments to foreign countries; must be thoroughly familiar with handling bills of lading, insurance papers, &c.; salary to start, $15; excellent chance for advancement. Apply, stating age, experience in detail, and references. F 8 Times.

EXPORT CLERK.—Large chemical import and export house offers unusual opportunity to experienced man on overseas and South and Central American shipping; knowledge of Spanish and German languages would be preferable; familiarity with freights and all shipping details essential; salary $20 to start. S 203 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS ALL-AROUND GARDENER, POULTRYMAN, AND GREENS KEEPER, FOR POSITION WITHIN 15 MILES OF N. Y.; HIGHEST SALARY FOR SATISFACTORY SERVICES. ADDRESS, GIVING PHONE NUMBER, X 372 TIMES ANNEX.

FOOTMAN.—A man of first class appearance as footman and washer in private garage; must be thoroughly experienced; good references; no other need apply; wages $60 per month. R 311 Times Downtown.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.

Thoroughly experienced installment salesman; permanent position and good salary; in replying, state age, experience, where previously and last employed; replies treated strictly confidential. M. B., Y 317 Times Annex.

GARAGE.

Wanted, four men, two experienced and capable to take charge of a floor in a garage, two for interior work, steady lay work for good men; good pay for the right men. Garage, 236 West 52d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LARGE corporation requires Spanish-speaking American; salary commence, $35 month; good opportunity; state age, experience. P. D., F. O. Box 1,848, New York.

LAW CLERK.—Some stenography experience; near American wishing opportunities for study; evening student preferred. R 248 Times Downtown.

LIVE WIRE MEN

wanted to secure agents for most effective premium advertising proposition ever designed. Apply, stating terms, salary or commission. R 304 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—Experienced on power sewing machines; one who understands hemstitching, scalloping, and embroidery machines; only a first-class man with good reference need apply, either in person or by letter. Defender Mfg. Co., Inc., 214-228 Avenue C, New York City, N. Y.

MACHINISTS. MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAIL ORDER MAN, capable and experienced, wanted to take full charge of retail mail order liquor business; state experience, references, salary. R 347 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Competent manager wanted for exclusive retail shoe store in large city near New York; must be a man of experience and good habits; good future for right party; give references, stating experience. X 346 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted, for popular priced vaudeville house; only those who have had previous experience in this line need apply. Write, stating salary and former employers, J 29 Times.

MANAGER, wanted, to take complete charge of large factory making phenograph cabinets; must have wide experience and be practical in every detail. D 51 Times.

MANUFACTURER wants capable, experienced man to make lasting machine records; references required. D 19 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 243 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced, for patent office work. P 400 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY

BUYER WANTED

FOR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE WEST. A MAN WITH SUCCESSFUL RETAIL EXPERIENCE CAN MAKE DESIRABLE CONNECTION. MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING POPULAR AND BETTER MERCHANDISE, AND MUST KNOW HOW TO ADVERTISE AND HOW TO BUILD UP A BUSINESS. THOSE WITH SUCCESSFUL RETAIL QUALIFICATIONS TO MEET OUR REQUIREMENTS APPLY, STATING AGE, WHERE EMPLOYED, HOW LONG, SALARY, AND FULL DETAILS.

X 374 TIMES ANNEX.

NEWSPAPER Advertising Solicitor living in St. Louis to canvass a special line of business for a leading New York publication on commission; good opportunity. Address X 326 Times Annex.

NOTIONS.

YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHOLESALE NOTIONS BUSINESS; SALARY. ADDRESS NOTIONS, 334 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY WANTED BY WALL ST. BANK; MUST BE BRIGHT AND OF NEAT APPEARANCE, HAVE COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION, AND WRITE GOOD HAND; GOOD SALARY TO START; PROMOTION. P. O. BOX 295, NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE BOY wanted, experienced in filing, answering telephone, &c.; must be bright, quick, and willing to learn. Apply Marbleield Co., 1,828 Broadway, Monday noon.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for bright boy; $5 to start. Call The Andrew Jergens Co., 395 Broadway, N. Y. C.

OFFICE BOY wanted; $5. Room 502, 30 Wall St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Large corporation wants boy not under 18 years old; must have good education, be willing to start at the bottom and work hard and conscientiously for advancement; good opportunity for bright boy; salary to start, $35 month; advise references, education, experience, nationality, and religion. D 85 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Executive ability, capable and experienced; must be well recommended, of high accounting ability; a position with assured future in manufacturing corp.; state salary to commence, nationality, must give full particulars of past experience and salary expected. Y 207 Times Annex.

OFFICE WORK.—Old gentleman of good health and appearance wanted for light office duties in high-class establishment; permanent position; $12 weekly. Address General P. O. Box 883.

OFFICE WORK.—Junior clerk for general office work. $12 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR wanted on samples of high-grade muslin underwear; good opportunity. Mendle-Basch Co., Newark, 280 Plane St.

OPTOMETRIST wanted; one who has had experience in shop work. S 206 Times Downtown.

ORGANIZERS—PROMOTERS
BRANCH MANAGERS
SALESMEN—ENGINEERS,

To organize State Leasing Companies and to place Schub's System of Metal Molds, which will build anything an architect can draw. All parts of buildings in concrete at 20% less than cost of frame. Economy and adaptability thoroughly proven on many different kinds of work. Capable men can make $10,000 to $50,000 commissions. Demonstration Store, 1,953 Broadway, open until 9 and Tuesday. 'Phone 1870 Columbus.

PHOTOGRAPHER SOLICITOR to associate with a first-class commercial photographic house; must have trade; salary; write fully; will treat information confidential. J 26 Times.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.—Steady position. Apply to J. O. Smith, Hill Publishing Company, 10th Av. and 36th St.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK, experienced with large plant, all kinds of work; give references, experience, salary. R 289 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CLERK, thoroughly experienced in scheduling and follow-up of products, familiar with machine operations on interchangeable parts. This is an opportunity for an earnest worker, not under 24. State age, nationality, experience, and salary. Hustler, X 296 Times Annex.

PROGRAM ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

Attractive proposition; advance against contracts; opportunity for quick money. Address J 5 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT wanted by a construction company in New York City; must be thoroughly familiar with buying materials, letting of sub-contracts, and the following up of all deliveries.

Preference will be given to man who now occupies similar position and has been in present position for several years.

No replies will be considered unless they state references, age, nationality, and salary desired, and replies will be held in strict confidence. X 336 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT WANTED.

Young man with experience, either as assistant or head of department; initiative and ability essential; fine opportunity with corporation; moderate salary to start; progress dependent upon individual; state full qualifications and salary expected. E 141 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, by large printing concern, on printers' supplies; state experience and references. J 20 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN in permanent real estate office, on strictly commission basis; must have good presence and show results. E 123 Times.

RENTING AGENT; good opportunity for advancement; reference and bond required; good salary. Nehring Bros., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av., (174.)

REPRESENTATIVE for entire South

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; partly overcast and warmer Tuesday; moderate east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,471. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

'THE FIGHT IS WON,' IS WILSON'S FINAL WORD TO LEADERS

Warns Every State and County Chairman to Watch for Coercion and Corruption.

WARY OF LATE ROORBACKS

Urges Renewed Exertion and Vigilance Against Efforts to Confuse Public Judgment.

POINTS TO PARTY'S RECORD

Senator Hughes Now Claims New Jersey and Tells of Committee's Early Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—President Wilson spent today resting at Shadow Lawn. He will remain quietly at home tomorrow, and the only activity planned for Tuesday is a trip to Princeton in the morning to cast his ballot. He will receive the returns in the privacy of his study with only the members of the family around him.

The President last night wired his final word of the campaign to the men who have worked to bring about his re-election, this telegram being sent to every State and County Chairman in the country:

"I thank you heartily for the splendid work done by you and by all the workers in the cause of progressive principles at issue in this campaign.

"The fight is won I fully believe, though I take this means of urging you to renewed exertions and vigilance to see that belated efforts to confuse the public judgment do not succeed.

"Our country is prosperous, secure, and happy; and its prosperity is upon a sound basis. Steps to protect our commerce and industry in any emergency after the European war ends have been taken. The anti-dumping clause of the so-called War Revenue act provides the Executive with ample power to prevent '... 'dumping' of European surplus manufactures upon our markets. The Tariff Commission will shortly be appointed and at work to provide the facts which will determine what other legislation is necessary or desirable. I need not add that the Federal Reserve act is a guarantee against panics, and that the Federal Trade Commission will aid, as it already has helped, to preserve the stability of our domestic and foreign commerce.

"I am confident that the time has passed in America when votes can be bought, the ballot box defiled by corrupt practices, or the judgments of the American people determined or influenced in any way by the use of money. It is, however, our duty to take every precaution, lest conscienceless agents of the sinister forces working in opposition to progressive principles and popular government resort in their desperation to industrial coercion or to the evil and insidious practices of a decade and more ago.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Interested in Forecasts.

The President read the morning papers with interest for their forecasts and summaries of election chances, and expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the outlook. His confidence of success, which has continually strengthened during the last month, now amounts to a feeling of certainty. His declaration that he felt the "pulse of victory," made yesterday in the closing speech of the campaign at Shadow Lawn, indicates exactly his private conviction.

While the officials at the White House executive offices share the expectation of success, they are not awaiting the test of Tuesday with as much calmness as the President. No subject but the approaching election had the faintest chance of discussion among the President's advisers, and election tables, forecasts, estimates of pluralities, and other outpourings of the newspaper prophets were studied and restudied with the utmost care.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey called on Secretary Tumulty in the morning to add his prophecy to the general chorus, but their conference was continually interrupted by telephone calls and telegrams from Democratic leaders in all parts of the country turning in further bits of evidence bearing on the outcome of the campaign. Among the telegrams received today was one from former Governor Cox of Ohio, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor this year, who said that Ohio was surely Democratic by 100,000. Roger Sullivan predicted a Democratic majority in Illinois of 50,000 to 75,000. Senator Taggart of Indiana wired that Indiana was "sure." Gavin McNabb, National Committeeman for California, who is regarded here as conservative, telegraphed that he now believed the President would carry his State. Henderson Martin, a former Kansas National Committeeman, who has been traveling in Iowa and Kansas, wired that he had found very strong Wilson sentiment in those States, and that he looked for an overturn. Pat Harrison, Congressman from Mississippi, after a tour all through the Middle West, wired the President congratulating him in advance on his victory.

Sure Now of New Jersey.

Senator Hughes was particularly optimistic today about New Jersey, a State which the Democrats admitted a few weeks ago would surely go Republican, and on which they have been working particularly hard in the last ten days. The President's attack on the State Republican ticket yesterday, with his blanket indorsement of the Democratic

Continued on Page 5.

$1,000,000 HUGHES CASH FOR THE CURB

Bettors Reported Ready to Give 10 to 7 on Republican—Even Money in Philadelphia.

It is expected that all records for Wall Street election betting will be broken on the Curb today. Brokers were reported Saturday to be holding nearly $1,000,000 to be placed on Hughes. The prevailing odds for the last five days have been 10 to 7 on Hughes to beat Wilson. While newspaper polls published yesterday were favorable to the President, Wilson money has been less plentiful on the Curb than Hughes money, and it is probable that if the Republican backers wish to place their $1,000,000 today they will have to give the Wilson backers at least as good a price as prevailed last week.

The odds are expected to continue today at 8 to 1 on Whitman to beat Seabury. The betting in the Gubernatorial race has at no time been near even money.

The odds on the Curb have been all along a shade less favorable to Wilson than in other betting. This has led to the charge by Democrats that the market has been "rigged," but no proof has been offered.

For the past thirty-six years the wagering odds just prior to election have never failed to indicate correctly the result.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The odds on Hughes have gone to 10 to 7, with little Wilson money in sight. Two to one is being offered that Hughes will carry this State, and 10 to 8 on Whitman. Here are some of the quotations posted about town: $100 to $70 on Hughes; $500 to $400 on Hughes; $50 to $50 Hughes carries Indiana; $25 to $100 Hughes carries this State by 150,000; $100 to $50 Hughes carries New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—A few small bets were placed today at odds of 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes, while others were made at even money.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—With the exception of small wagers of 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes and a few at even money no one at the hotels or clubs today seemed interested in placing money on the elections.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Betting today on the election was at 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes. Comparatively little money has been posted. At the Denison Hotel there is a Hughes offer of $10,000 at even money untaken, and a Democratic offer of $7,000 on Wilson to $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—About $500,000 has been wagered in this city on the Presidential election. Probably $50,000 more will be bet tomorrow. Hughes continues the favorite at 10 to 7. A bet of $10,000 to $7,000 in favor of Hughes is said to have been placed at "Jim" O'Leary's, in the Stock Yards district. Between $30,000 and $40,000 has been placed at Righeimer's, on North Clark street, at even money on Hughes and Wilson and an additional $30,000, it is expected, will be placed tomorrow. Righeimer is merely acting as a stakeholder, but O'Leary has bet about $150,000 on Hughes at 10 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The betting here today was 8 to 10 that Wilson would be elected and 3 to 1 that he would carry Missouri. Gardner for Governor and Reed for the Senate, (Democrats,) are 2-to-1 favorites.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—Two of the largest wagers of the campaign in Kansas City were laid last night. A Hughes backer bet $6,500 against $5,000 laid on Wilson. A bet of $3,000 even also was made, and several wagers of $500, all at even money.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO COST OF LIVING

Department of Justice Promises Punishment for Unjustified Increases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The rising cost of living is being investigated by the Government to ascertain whether the increasing prices are being pushed upward unlawfully. Wherever that is found to be the case, persons responsible will be punished to the full extent of the law, according to Attorney General Gregory. Agents of the Department of Justice particularly are seeking evidence of unlawful price increases through conspiracies or other means.

The Attorney General today authorized the following statement of his department's activities in that connection:

"The Department of Justice is investigating the recent abnormal and suspicious increases in the prices of various necessaries of life, especially coal. Wherever any such increase is found to have been due to conspiracy or other unlawful action the department will invoke against the offenders the severest penalties which the law prescribes."

BLAST BARES PLANT FOR MAKING BOMBS

Boys at Play in Harlem House Explode Black Powder and Discovery Follows.

The explosion of a black powder bomb in an apartment on the first floor of the five-story tenement house at 338 East 106th Street, in the Italian section of Harlem, last night, led to the discovery of an outfit for the manufacture of bombs. The police are looking for Martin Paternostro, a barber, who occupied the apartment up to last Thursday.

The twenty families who live in the house were frightened when there was a loud report, accompanied by the crash of falling glass and broken windows, and followed by a fire. Firemen and police reserves reached the scene in a few moments and the flames were extinguished. The damage was small.

Detectives Somera, Mancini, and Caffetti of the Third Branch found that the explosion, which had taken place in the middle room of the three-room apartment, had resulted from the play of some boys who placed fuses in a pile of powder and lighted them, setting off the bomb. In the front room of the apartment the detectives found a long, narrow box containing four different kinds of powder; five boxes of big-calibre rifle cartridges, and a number of elbows of iron pipe, which Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said were used in the making of bombs similar to the one sent to Judge Rosalsky two years ago. They also found a large number of fuses and a quantity of slugs.

The police learned that Paternostro had lived in Far Rockaway up to twenty-four days ago, when he moved into the apartment. They found also that he had moved to 329 East 106th Street. The detectives went there and were told that he had again moved. They searched the apartment and found four unloaded shotguns. These were confiscated.

The police said they believed there was no connection between the bomb "factory" and explosions incident to the street car strike.

I.W.W. MEN SLAIN ON INVADING SHIP

Fight a Pitched Battle at Everett, Wash., Wharf with Posse—Five Killed.

250 SAIL FOR VENGEANCE

Sheriff, Warned of Their Coming, Backed by 150 Men, Forbids Landing.

STRIKE CAUSES CONFLICT

Trouble-Makers Had Been Expelled from Town—Sheriff Wounded and One Citizen Killed.

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 5.—Six men were killed and forty were injured today in a fight at the Everett city wharf between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who came here from Seattle on the steamer Verona, and a posse of 150 citizens headed by Sheriff Don McCrae. Sheriff McCrae is among the seriously wounded.

Of the dead five were aboard the Verona. The other man slain was a citizen here.

After the encounter, in which about 1,000 shots were exchanged, the Verona turned, and started back to Seattle, thirty miles to the south. Many men were seen to fall on the deck of the steamship, and others, panic-stricken, jumped overboard. Some were taken from the water and others disappeared, and it is believed they were drowned.

The Verona reached Everett shortly before 2 o'clock. The coming of the party of invaders had been announced in messages sent to Everett from Seattle headquarters. A call to Industrial Workers of the World members from all over the State had been issued earlier in the week, and the citizens of Everett at a meeting held on Saturday night planned to meet the invaders and deny them the privilege of landing.

Open Fire on Posse.

When the Verona reached the city wharf Sheriff McRae, who was backed by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs and citizens, stepped forward and informed the men on the boat that they would not be permitted to land. One of the men, evidently spokesman for the party, began arguing with the Sheriff and then made a speech. Apparently as a signal, the man dropped his hand and armed men on the steamer opened fire on the posse assembled on the wharf.

The first man to fall was Sheriff McRae, seriously injured. One man was killed instantly, and in a moment the crowd on shore was panic-stricken. Deputy Sheriffs on the wharf quickly rallied their forces, however, and returned the fire of the invaders on the Verona. Men on the wharf and on the boat were seen to fall. The Verona immediately backed out of the dock and started back toward Seattle.

Following is a list of the casualties among the citizens' posse:

Dead.

CURTIS, C. O., former Lieutenant Company L, Second Infantry, Washington National Guard.

Wounded

BEARD, Jeff, Deputy Sheriff, two wounds in chest; serious.

BRADHURST, James, shot in left side; dangerous.

BEUHREUR, E., high school engineer, shot in chest; dangerous.

BROWN, R. E., lumberman, shot in leg.

CONNOR, Lewis, shot in leg.

CLAY, Gwen, shot in right arm.

DURR, Fred, shot in head; not serious.

ETTEBOROUGH, A. D., shot in head; not serious.

GORRELL, Athol, Spokane, University of Washington student, shot under left shoulder.

IRVING, Joseph, Sr., lumberman, shot in foot.

MAHER, James, shot in leg.

McRAE, Donald, Sheriff, shot twice in leg.

MALQUIST, Lee, shot in head; not serious.

RYMER, J. C., shot in leg.

STUCHEL, E., Jr., University of Washington student, shot in leg.

TOOKER, Charles, shot in head; not serious.

BLACKBURN, Harry, shot in chest; serious.

The trouble between the Industrial Workers of the World and the authorities at Everett has been on for several months, and was the outgrowth of a strike of shingle weavers here. After several minor outbreaks of violence during the strike, Sheriff McRae organized the Citizens' Committee and expelled all members of the Industrial Workers of the World from Everett.

On several occasions small parties of men have attempted to enter Everett, but have been turned back by the Sheriff. Five members of the Industrial Workers of the World came here from Seattle by steamer on Monday, but were met at the wharf by the citizens' posse, loaded into automobiles, and escorted to a point south of the town, where they were liberated and ordered to leave.

The Industrial Workers, the official organ of the I. W. W. in Seattle, announced last week that the forcible expulsion of men from Everett must be avenged and called for 2,000 volunteers to go to Everett to establish "the right of free speech."

"The fight must be won," said the paper, "as the whole future of the Industrial Workers of the World in this section depends upon the outcome. We want all foot-loose rebels in the West to centre their attention upon Everett and the trust mill and logging properties. Get on the job and use your judgment."

Returns with Five Dead.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—The steamship Verona, which carried the Industrial Workers of the World expedition to Everett, returned here early tonight with five dead and twenty injured on board.

Following is the list of the dead on the Verona:

GERLOT, Hugo, 24, Milwaukee, Wis., seaman.

LOONEY, John, 26, Ayer Junction, Mass., laborer.

PIERCE, Harry, 28, Seattle, laborer.

JOHNSON, Gus, laborer.

BARON, Felix, 22, laborer.

Governor Ernst Lister immediately ordered Adjt. Gen. Maurice Thompson of the Washington National Guard to go to Everett and report to him on conditions there.

Before leaving for Everett General Thompson ordered all National Guard organizations in Seattle to report for duty. Four companies of coast artillery, four companies of infantry, and two divisions of the naval militia were ordered under arms. Pending further developments the guardsmen were ordered to assist the police in rounding up members of the Industrial Workers of the World here.

The Verona left Seattle about noon with

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Election Results to be Signaled from Times Tower

White Lights.....Wilson.
Red Lights.....Hughes.

Progress of the Presidential Election.

Two circles of powerful electric lamps, one circle of white and one of red, will blaze from the flagpole. If the white lights are on top, Wilson is leading. If the red lights are on top, Hughes is leading.

Result of Presidential Election.

WILSON ELECTED—White searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only white lights burn on the flagpole.
HUGHES ELECTED—Red searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only red lights burn on the flagpole.

Progress of Gubernatorial Election.

SEABURY IN THE LEAD—White searchlight to north, swinging up and down.
WHITMAN IN THE LEAD—Red searchlight to north, swinging up and down.
SEABURY ELECTED—White searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.
WHITMAN ELECTED—Red searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be two TIMES bulletin boards for election returns—one at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and the other at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.

HUGHES CONFIDENT; GLAD FIGHT IS OVER

Convinced He Has Proved to the People That Wilson's Policies Were in Error.

SPENDS THE DAY IN REST

Candidate Will Receive Returns at the Astor, Alone with His Family.

Satisfied that he has placed before the people of the country a complete case against the Democratic Administration, and confident that his election is assured, Charles E. Hughes spent yesterday quietly at the Hotel Astor and refused to make any further statement. He will receive the election returns tomorrow night at the suite of rooms he has engaged on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor. Only the members of his family will be with him. They are Mrs. Hughes, his three daughters, the Misses Helen, Catharine, and Elizabeth, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Mr. Hughes said yesterday that he was in better physical trim than he was twenty-one weeks ago, the day after his nomination. He had put in a trying year on the Supreme Court bench and had worked steadily until the day before his nomination. There had been no opportunity for a vacation and the long and arduous campaign ahead was looked forward to with some misgivings.

But once he was out upon the stump Mr. Hughes found the task to his liking, and yesterday he was feeling better and was a few pounds heavier than when he began the fight. He was the picture of health and even his voice, which had been put to so trying a test, was in good shape.

Saw Gain From the Start.

Mr. Hughes felt that he had slowly, but surely from the day he started out to tour the country on what proved to be one of the longest campaigns in which a Presidential nominee has engaged, built up his arguments and placed them before the American voters in a manner that proved to them that the Wilson Administration was at error in many of its policies. It was a case against the Democracy, his managers felt, which had reduced the opposition to methods unworthy of an American Administration, such as an appeal to classes made, they felt, by the passage of the Adamson law.

The effect of Mr. Hughes's campaign tours, it was felt, was cumulative. Mr. Hughes was confident that his arguments had builded themselves up in a way, with the climax in the last weeks of the campaign, which had placed the Administration clearly on the defensive and had opened the eyes of the people to the need of a firm policy of Americanism which would win back the respect of other nations and prepare the country for the economic condition to be faced after the close of the war.

It was with this effect in view that Mr. Hughes mapped out his campaigns, first carefully laying the foundation by showing the need as he saw it for protection to American industries and for an economic business-like administration of the affairs of government, in connection with which there must be put that spirit of Americanism that extended protection to its citizens in a manner which shows America as a country unafraid and ready to stand for its rights. Looking back on the campaign tours Mr. Hughes felt that this had been done in a manner to convince the American people that he saw the needs of the country in the correct light.

Of his Americanism and the fact that he stood first and always for America and against any dual allegiance, Mr. Hughes felt that none could hold doubt. He pounded that home in the closing weeks of his campaign, and was satisfied that the demonstrations which greeted his remarks were convincing proof that the people knew he meant what he said and wanted a President who stood before the world in that light.

Glad Campaign Is Over.

There could be no more confident man than Mr. Hughes. The demonstrations which greeted him on the closing days of the campaign were to him the final proof that he would be victorious when the ballots are cast tomorrow. He was glad yesterday that the strain of the campaign was over. He laughed and joked about the experiences encountered.

With the cares of the campaign off his mind Mr. Hughes slept until 10 o'clock yesterday morning and got up feeling greatly refreshed. He spent the day with his family, endeavoring to forget politics as far as he was able. In the early evening he went for a walk, and then to see his grandchildren, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr. He kept away from political leaders and had a real day off, the first since his nomination.

Tomorrow after casting his ballot he will remain at the Hotel Astor and receive reports about the indications from various parts of the country. There will be a private wire in his rooms at the Astor, and he will receive the full reports from national headquarters.

As yet Mr. Hughes has made no plans in the event of his election. If the vote is in his favor he probably will remain at the Astor for a few days, and then select some place where he can have comparative quiet for the next three months.

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BOTH SIDES ARE SURE OF CARRYING STATE

Tammany Leaders Say Wilson Will Get at Least 75,000 Plurality in This City.

MURPHY SILENT ON FIGURES

But Predicts Democratic Victory—Tanner Says Hughes Will Win by 100,000 in the State.

Final predictions as to how New York State will vote tomorrow were made last night by Democratic and Republican leaders in this city. All declared positively their candidates would win. Tammany Hall gave no figures. The Republican leaders prophesied that the State would go for Charles E. Hughes by pluralities ranging from 100,000 to 150,000. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, contented himself with making the prediction that the Democrats would "carry the State and sweep the country."

Mr. Murphy has been going over the estimates from the districts since Friday night, when the figures of each leader, according to custom, were turned in to the Fourteenth Street headquarters in sealed envelopes. Mr. Murphy took these envelopes to his home and went over their contents at his leisure with Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany organization. Last night Mr. Murphy issued this statement:

The reports submitted by Tammany leaders are very satisfactory, indeed. They indicate a substantial majority here for the Democratic ticket. In my opinion Wilson will carry this State and sweep the country.

Murphy has been adverse to giving out figures since 1902, when Bird S. Coler was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Murphy gave his estimate that year of what New York City was going to do. The election was close, and for two hours on election night there was a delay in getting the returns from up State. The final result showed that Coler was defeated by about 8,000. Tammany has always maintained that the Republicans, acting upon the "tip" given by Murphy, saw to it that the up-State plurality was sufficient to overcome whatever the Democrats would do in the city.

Give Wilson 75,000 in City.

Other Tammany leaders are not so reticent, however. They do not want to be quoted, but they are not loath to give figures. In the present campaign their figures vary somewhat, but none of them falls below a plurality of 75,000 for the Democratic ticket in the city. One Tammany leader, who is close to Murphy, said last night that the Democratic vote in New York City would be a big surprise to many. He put the Wilson plurality in the city at not less than 85,000, and said he would not be surprised if it amounted to 100,000. He admitted that both Seabury and McCombs would run behind Wilson, but said the indications were that Wilson would draw heavily on the Socialist vote. Tammany leaders are figuring confidently on carrying New York County by 50,000 plurality, the Bronx by 14,000, Kings by 15,000, Queens by from 8,000 to 12,000, and Richmond by 2,000.

The Republicans do not admit that the Democrats will show any such strength in the city. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said that President Wilson's plurality in Manhattan would not exceed 25,000. He gave no estimates of the other boroughs. Herbert Parsons, ex-County Chairman, and now National Committeeman for New York, estimated that the Democratic plurality in the entire city would not exceed 35,000. He gave the State to Mr. Hughes by 150,000 plurality, figuring that the Republican candidate would come down to the Bronx line with a plurality of 185,000. He said the Democratic plurality in Manhattan would be 22,000; in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, 13,000, and that Kings County would break even. Here are Chairman Koenig's figures:

"A careful estimate, based upon an actual canvass made of the thirty-one Assembly Districts in this county, indicates that Mr. Hughes will surely carry the following Assembly Districts: Sixth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first. The result in the Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts will be close, but probably Democratic. The other districts will be Democratic.

"The result based upon these figures seems to indicate that President Wilson's plurality in Manhattan will not exceed 28,000, and makes it certain that both Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman will carry the State of New York by a large majority.

"On the Assembly situation, the Republicans will elect Assemblymen in the Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, and have an even chance in several others.

"We shall also elect State Senators in the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Senatorial Districts, and Congressmen in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Congressional Districts, and the result in several other Congressional Districts is likely to be close, with chances favoring the Republican candidates.

Chairman Tanner's Forecast.

This is the forecast of Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

The latest canvasses received by the Republican State Committee confirm my statement of last Monday that Mr. Hughes

Continued on Page 4.

DRIVE RUMANIANS FROM ROSCA HILL

Teuton Troops Also Storm Strongly Defended Positions in the Prahova Valley.

TAKE 1,747 PRISONERS

Bucharest Reports Atacks at Various Points Repulsed and More Jiul Gains.

RUSSIANS ALSO ADVANCE

Capture a Series of Heights on Northeast Front in the Region South of Dorna Watra.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Rosca height, southeast of Altschanz, on the frontier of Rumania and Transylvania, which Rumanian troops captured Nov. 3, was reconquered yesterday by Austro-German forces, says today's German official statement. The Teutons also stormed the Rumanian positions at Clabucetul Baiului, in the Prahova Valley. Yesterday 1,747 Rumanians were taken prisoner and eight cannon and 20 machine guns were captured by the Teuton forces. Following is the text:

Front of Archduke Charles of Austria.—In northern Transylvania Russians in the Talgyes sector gained local advantages.

On the south front engagements which were began yesterday between Altschaus and the Bodza Pass Road still are going on. The height of Rosca has been reconquered.

The successes already obtained by us in the region of Predeal Pass were completed by the storming of Clabucetul Baiului. The entire Clabucetul position is in our possession. It has been constructed especially strong and was defended tenaciously. Here 647 men and 14 officers, among whom was one regiment commander, were brought in. Yesterday the (Central) allied troops made prisoner altogether 1,747 Rumanians and captured 8 cannon and 20 machine guns.

Our infantry regiment No. 188 deserves special praise. On clearing the battlefield northeast of Campulung 1,000 Rumanians in round figures were buried in one district between Argesulvi and the Targuli Valley.

In launching our attack southeast of Rothenthurm Pass and in a victorious engagement west of the Ssurduk Pass Road we took 150 prisoners from Rumanian detachments that had advanced there.

Balkan War Theatre.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's group: Constanza and Mangalia were shelled from the sea. In Constanza some damage was done. The hostile ships were driven away by our coast artillery and by airplane attacks.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the Austro-Hungarian War Office:

On the 3d of November a group of Austro-Hungarian monitors landed detachments of men on the Danube Island of Dinu and the Rumanian bank of the river opposite it. These detachments drove back the enemy and captured two guns and four munition wagons. Rumanian reinforcements were put to flight.

Front of Archduke Charles—West of the Ssurduk Pass Road the Rumanians continue their attacks, but without success. Southeast of the Vorcstorony-Rothenthurm Pass sector we gained ground. Southwest of Predeal Pass German and Austro-Hungarian troops captured in desperate fighting the strongly intrenched and stubbornly defended Clabucetul position, and, quickly pressing forward, took a second enemy line. The enemy left fourteen officers, including several regimental commanders, and 647 men in our hands. The total of captures in the fighting south of the Predeal Pass was thus increased to 1,747 prisoners, and also eight guns and twenty machine guns.

In the frontier region east of Kronstadt the enemy has again renewed his attack. In the region of Tulghes our front at two points has been pressed back about two kilometers.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5.—The Rumanian War Office communication issued today says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, along the frontier west of Moldavia and as far as Predeluz, the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley we have repulsed several enemy attacks. Toward evening the enemy succeeded in occupying part of our trenches on Montdihamu, northwest of Azuga.

In the region of Dragoslavele and on the left bank of the Alt several enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the Jiul Valley our pursuit of the enemy continues. We have captured additional prisoners.

At Orsova the situation is unchanged.

On the southern front, all along the Danube, there has been an exchange of firing.

In Dobrudja slight engagements have taken place.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—Russian troops yesterday made an advance in the region south of Dorna Watra, in the Carpathian Mountains, occupying the Austro-German positions on a series of heights between Mount Lamuntelu and the village of Esolo and southeast of Putna, according to an official announcement made today by the Russian War Department. The text reads:

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region two versts south of Capul Mount, an enemy battery was compelled to abandon its position owing to the fire of our artillery.

South of Dorna Watra, our troops made an advance, occupying a series of heights between Lamuntelu Mount and the village of Esolo and southeast of Putna.

In Transylvania no events of importance occurred.

In Dobrudja, on the Danube front there was an exchange of fire. Skirmishes took place between scouting parties from both sides on the Casimcea-Rimnik-Tariverdi-Devenderia line.

JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS
SIGMUND WECHSLER
Vote fourteen on ballot. Endorsed by Cleveland Democracy and Independence League.—Advt.

BRITAIN WARNS MEXICO ON AIDING U-BOATS

Says Allies Will Take "Drastic Measures," Declaring Wireless Is Used for German Purposes.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—The Mexican Government has been notified by the British Ambassador at Washington of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and has been warned that the Allies will take "drastic measures" if the undersea craft receive aid from Mexican ports or sources.

This information was made public tonight by Foreign Minister Aguilar, who issued the text of a note received from the British Ambassador, through United States Secretary of State Lansing and Chargé d'Affaires Charles B. Parker.

The British note demands a strict censorship of the Mexican wireless, and says that any failure to maintain Mexican neutrality will be attended by disastrous results. In his reply, addressed to Mr. Parker, Señor Aguilar says that it seems strange to the Mexican Government that Great Britain should use the United States State Department as an intermediary on a point concerning Mexico alone, especially when Great Britain has an accredited representative to Mexico. The reply says that the Mexican Government will, for this time only, answer the representations of the British Government through Mr. Parker.

Foreign Minister Aguilar states that the Mexican Government feels it unjust for the Allies to hold Mexico responsible for submarine activties in the Gulf of Mexico when the same submarines arrived in American ports and sank ships in American territorial waters without causing conflict or difficulties between Germany and the United States. He adds that Mexico desires to retain cordial relations with Great Britain, and to this end, suggests that the English fleet prevent the German submarines from leaving their base, thus obviating to the Mexican Government disagreeable incidents caused by the European conflict.

If such measures by England are not efficacious, the Foreign Minister concludes, the Mexican Government will take such measures as the circumstances direct should German submarines enter Mexican waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—Vera Cruz sends report from fishing boats that a submarine has been sighted near the Yucatan Coast. Orders were given to Mexican gunboats to put to sea to investigate the rumors. The garrison at Tampico has been ordered to take all precautions against the possibility of a submarine entering the Panuco River as it is feared it might destroy oil wells owned by the Pearson Company, which is supplying oil to the British Navy.

PARRAL ABANDONED BY CARRANZA FORCE

Villistas' Advance on City Reported in Chihuahua—Tale of Fisher's Death Doubted.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 5.—Parral has been abandoned by the Carranza garrison under command of General Luis Herrera, according to passengers arriving tonight by train from Chihuahua City. Nothing could be learned, however, of the Americans there, they said.

The report from Chihuahua City that Dr. Fisher, an American, was killed by bandits in the taking of Santa Rosalia was discredited by a foreign merchant from that place who arrived at Juarez late last night by train. The merchant, who asked that his name be not disclosed, said that while he did not see Dr. Fisher, he was sure no foreigners were injured during the time Santa Rosalia was occupied last Wednesday.

The Carranza garrison withdrew from Santa Rosalia, he added, leaving the bandits free to enter. After remaining in the town about six hours they followed up the garrison and sharp firing was heard. The bandits, according to his account, then proceeded south to Jimenes, which they were believed still to occupy, tearing up railway tracks as they moved south.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Nov. 4.—Villa with all his forces is moving on Parral, according to the latest reports, based on the statements tonight of prisoners.

U-BOAT SINKS BRITISH CRUISER, BERLIN SAYS

Belated Announcement Refers to the Sinking of Mine Sweeper, British Assert.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—An announcement made today by the German Naval Staff says:

"One of our submarines destroyed on Oct. 28 a small English cruiser of old construction with two funnels. The scene of the engagement was off the west coast of Ireland."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Commenting on the German Admiralty report of the sinking of an English cruiser off the Irish coast the British Admiralty states:

"This announcement evidently refers to the sinking of the minesweeper Genista, the loss of which was officially announced on the 26th of October."

The British Admiralty on Oct. 26 stated that the minesweeper Genista was torpedoed by a submarine on Oct. 28 and sunk. All the officers and seventy-three men of the vessel were lost and twelve men were saved. The Admiralty added that when last seen the Genista was sinking but was still engaged with the hostile submarine.

GEN. MAHON TO HEAD FORCES IN IRELAND

General Maxwell Transferred to England—Gen. Wingate Made High Commissioner in Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is officially announced that Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon, commander of the British forces on the western frontier in Egypt, has been appointed to succeed Major Gen. Sir John Grenfell Maxwell as commander of the British forces in Ireland. General Maxwell is appointed Commander in Chief of the Northern Command in England.

It is also announced officially that General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt in succession to Lieut. Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon.

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot
—the genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Insist, and you get the best.—Advt.

CENTRAL POWERS PROCLAIM POLAND AGAIN A NATION

A Kingdom to be Established Out of Conquered Territory, the Two Kaisers Announce.

MONARCH NOT YET NAMED

Constitutional Form of Government and a National Army Also Promised.

FRONTIERS STILL IN DOUBT

Meanwhile Poles Are Privileged to Fight on the German Side for Promised Autonomous State.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Polish provinces, occupied by troops of the Central Powers," says the Overseas News Agency, "were the scene today of a great and momentous historic event. Germany and Austria-Hungary by joint action proclaimed Warsaw and Lublin the Kingdom of Poland, and re-established the right of the Polish nation to control its own destinies, to live an independent national life and to govern itself by chosen representatives of the nation.

"A few days ago a Polish delegation had called upon the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Its members were representative Poles of all classes, all parties, all ranks of society and all creeds. They transmitted to the German Government the wishes of the Polish nation which now have been granted to them.

"Thus the ancient Kingdom of Poland, from which in the past came famous rulers like the Jagellones, (a dynasty founded by Jagello which reigned in Poland from 1386 to 1572,) and glorious soldiers like the great Sobieski, (John III., King of Poland in 1674-1696,) is now resurrected to new life. The Poles are free from Russian oppression; no more to be trodden under the heels of the Cossack. The liberty that had been destroyed a century ago on Russian instigation now is restored. The rule of the knout has been abolished. Poland has been given back to Western civilization."

Text of the Manifesto.

The manifesto issued at Warsaw and Lublin reads as follows:

His Majesty the German Emperor and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory of their arms, and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices from Russian domination toward a happy future, have agreed to form of these districts a national State with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional Government. The exact frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later.

The new kingdom will receive the guarantees needed for the free development of its own forces by its intimate relations with both powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of the brave comradeship in the great war of our days shall revive in a national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement.

The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish State and for the national development of a Polish kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations.

The great realm which the western neighbors of the Kingdom of Poland shall have on their eastern frontier shall be a free and happy State enjoying its own national life, and they shall welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this State.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints a leading article entitled "Poland's Hour of Fate," stating that "a hundred years ago as the result of the Congress at Vienna Poland's fate went into the hands of Russia, but that now Poland's freedom is inseparably linked together with the victory of Germany and her allies." Continuing, the newspaper says:

"Only the Central Powers have a vital interest in the existence of a free Poland. The Poles now are free from Russian domination and have an opportunity to form a national State, to establish connections with the Central Powers, and, protected by these relations, to promote their political and economic life and develop their national civilization.

Central Powers to Aid Poles.

"For these purposes during the near future the Poles will need our help. Under Russian domination no Polish administration, no Polish schools, and no Polish army were admitted, and the Russians in this way tried to hinder the development of special bodies for the working out of these tasks. The Russians neglected the construction of railroads and waterways. Everywhere a basis of public life and administration must be created out of nothing, and the reconstruction of a Polish national life has to proceed step by step.

"It was not the 'protectors of small nations' that restored Poland to its own national evolution, but those two powers against which the enemy appealed to the hatred by small nations of the whole

world. The Western Powers showed only their sympathy for Poland in words. Many times the cry "Vive la Pologne!" was shouted in the West, but real obligations for Poland were carefully avoided. Every time the Poles entered into the struggle for independence and hoped for help from London and Paris it became evident they had built upon empty words. From that side liberty could not come for Poland.

"If today a different decision had been reached in the war—if Russian arms were victorious in the East—then for another hundred years the population of Poland would have to drag its chains from promise to promise without any protest on the part of the Western Powers."

News Causes Sensation in Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London, Monday, Nov. 6.)—Official announcement that the Austro-Hungarian and German Emperors have proclaimed independence for Poland, was made here tonight. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, and the population hailed it as marking one of the greatest events of the war.

While a rumor had been current for several days that the proclamation was imminent, the announcement nevertheless caused a profound sensation. The step is everywhere interpreted as evidence that the Central Powers feel strong enough from a military standpoint to realize the task thus begun.

The new Constitution of Poland will be framed by a body of Poles to be selected later. It is understood that the selection of these delegates will be left entirely to the decision of the people.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The morning newspapers today all print the Polish proclamation prominently, but abstain from comment on it, only reproducing the editorial concerning the proclamation printed by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Die Post, in reproducing this editorial, apologizes to its readers because Die Post is unable to express its own views.

A number of the newspapers, including the Tages Zeitung and Vorwärts, promise editorial discussions of the proclamation tomorrow. The general impression here over the situation is one of satisfaction. There have been no popular demonstrations.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to Premier Erneat von Koerber stating that it is his will when the new State of Poland comes into existence to grant Galicia the right independently to manage its own internal affairs. The Emperor charges Premier von Koerber to prepare measures for the legal realization of this command.

AUTONOMY ONLY AFTER WAR.

But Volunteer Armies Can Fight for Germans in the Meantime.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—A German statesman tonight interpreted for me the significance of the Austro-German manifesto proclaiming the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, to be read publicly at noon to-morrow at Warsaw by General von Beseler, German Governor General of Poland, and at Lublin by General Kuk, the Austrian Military Governor. He particularly emphasized the following points:

"The actual setting up of the autonomous Polish State will not take place until peace is restored, but the word of His Majesty, the German Kaiser, and of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, who, inspired by firm confidence in the final victory of their arms and guided by the wish to lead to a happy future the territories of Poland torn from Russia under heavy sacrifices by their brave troops, have agreed to make of the territories an autonomous State with a hereditary monarchy and constitutional Government,' is to be considered not as a conditional promise but as a solemn and irrevocable guarantee."

The next sentence of the proclamation, "The determination of the exact boundaries of the Kingdom of Poland is reserved," may, according to this statesman, be taken to mean that the boundaries of the new Kingdom will be settled after the restoration of peace. The question as to who shall be King, too, is unsettled and will be left until the war is over, as also will be the organization of a national Polish army. This does not, however, preclude the possibility that volunteer Polish armies will be seen fighting in the present war in defense of the promised autonomous Polish State.

The hope of the allied monarchs that the wishes of the Poles for the national development of the Kingdom of Poland will be fulfilled with necessary consideration for the general political situation of Europe and the welfare and safety of their own (the monarch's) countries and people, is interpreted as a hint that Germany and Austria are not actuated in this step exclusively by altruism, but by self interest as well, the statesman remarking that they were doing this not entirely for the sake of the beautiful eyes of the Poles, but also with an eye to themselves. Commenting further, my informant said:

"We think the proclamation of our intentions will serve to stabilize Poland. The Poles are by nature an emotional and somewhat nervous people and this will put an end to their long waiting, their anxieties and doubts as to the future of Poland and satisfy them that the country will never return under the Russian yoke."

I gathered further from him that the Poles would be trained in the art of government and taken up into the present organization as fast as possible so that as soon after the war's end as is practicable, when the Kingdom of Poland shall have been created, a smoothly running governmental machinery can be turned over to the Polish nation for its further self-government.

A feature worth noting is that the future Government of Poland is to be liberal, particularly toward the Jews if good intentions are any guarantee. It was remarked here that in a delegation of Polish patriots headed by Radziwill, which waited on the Chancellor last week with a memorial urging the hastening of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Poland, there was a prominent Jewish citizen of Warsaw.

In political circles an irrevocable promise of autonomy to Poland at this time is considered a brilliant move.

USE GAS AGAINST RUSSIANS.

Germans Thus Get Possession of a Village, but Are Shelled Out.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—The official communication issued from general headquarters today reads as follows:

Western (Russian) Front—Violently bombarding the village of Movejki, north of Postavy, with chemical shells, the Germans pushed our detachments out of the village, but, owing to our fire, they were compelled to abandon its occupation, and the village has again been taken by us.

In the region of Goduzishki, north of Postavy, the Germans, after a fierce bombardment with trench guns, launched gas attacks. In the regions west of the village of Bobnov and the Brody-Zlochow Road successful operations were carried out by our scouting parties. In the region of Michishcu Wood and the village of Lipnicadolna the fighting has slackened.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern War Theatre: Front of Prince Leopold—A well prepared small enterprise gave us almost without losses among our troops possession of the village of Moshelial, east of Goduzishki. The enemy left more than sixty prisoners and several machine guns and mine throwers in our hands. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the first time in several weeks we again see fighting in Dobrudja. Such periodic displays of activity are but natural when two armies are in constant touch with each other. It does not indicate, however, that the Dobrudja fighting is more than a temporary flare-up. Both sides, it seemed, began minor offensive operations. There may be a reason for it, but whatever this reason is, it is not with the idea of accomplishing anything in that particular field. The reasons why this is so have been sufficiently amplified in other reviews to need no other reference. What may be the object, however, is, on the part of the Germans, to cover the transfer of troops to the Transylvania field, and on the part of the Rumanians, to prevent such transfer.

I have explained in detail why Mackensen has about reached the end of his rope in Dobrudja; why he can do nothing more until von Falkenhayn breaks through the Transylvania border and joins him. The same barriers which prevent Mackensen from advancing out of Dobrudja also prevent the Rumanians from assuming the offensive. This state has as yet not quite been reached. As long as the Rumanians are in force in Dobrudja, and they still seem to be, there is a potential danger accompanying a weakening of the German forces. There is a serious doubt, however, whether this danger will ever become active. Once the Dobrudja situation has been cleared up by the advance of Mackensen to the Danube on the northern boundary, this danger will have been removed, and Mackensen will be free to do just as the Rumanians have probably already done—shift some of his troops to the Transylvania front while he himself intrenches and remains entirely on the defensive.

Of course the same procedure is open to the Rumanians, and it must be said that in this the advantage is all with the Rumanians, because of their very much shorter lines. It is the advantage of the interior position, the advantage which the Central Powers have held from the beginning of the war. In order to reach the Transylvanian frontier the Germans in Dobrudja have to travel the length of the entire southern border of Rumania, from Dobrudja to the iron Gates. The Rumanians, on the other hand, have to go but the short distance across the country before they are at the point of greatest danger and the point where they are needed most.

There is really but one point—or, rather, one section—of the Transylvania line which the Rumanians have to fear, and that is the section between Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, the territory between Red Tower Pass and Predeal. The Teutons here, as elsewhere, are outnumbered, and they can only make up for this handicap by superior communications. In other words, they are practically limited to that section where the railroad facilities are such as to discount the discrepancy in men. Obviously, it does not make any difference how many men a given power may have. The point is to have numerical superiority at the point of attack. One of the fundamental principles of all strategy is to have the most men at the proper point at the right time. If, then, the Germans by their superior transportation facilities can so shift their men that they have a superiority in numbers at the point of attack, the mere fact that as a whole they are outnumbered is without effect.

For several weeks there has been severe fighting in the vicinity of Predeal. On Saturday the Rumanians retook a height near the Tergburg Pass, just east of Predeal; on Sunday the Germans retook it. It is, however, a very minor advantage, any way we look at it. The Rumanians gained but little advantage by their success and lost little when it was wrested from them. The main point to consider is that, in spite of the claimed successes of either side, the situation is stationary. This in itself is an advantage to the Rumanians, as every day that passes brings the Winter that much nearer, and if by Winter the Germans have not succeeded in breaking down the Rumanian resistance which blocks the passes Germany's chance of eliminating Rumania from the war has passed.

This chance seemed brilliant at one time. When Rumanian defenses were crushed in Dobrudja it was generally expected that the beginning of the end of this newcomer in the lists was in sight. But, although several weeks have gone by since the Cernavoda bridge was blown up, matters have not changed in the slightest degree. A little more territory has changed hands, the Germans have advanced somewhat to the north, but the changes have brought no advantages.

On the Isonzo front, the Italians are still hammering away in the new offensive which is reaching toward Trieste. Austria denies that any advances have been made. All the reports from Vienna tell of repulses of every Italian attack. At the same time it is evident from the points where fighting is now taking place that the Italians have achieved considerable success. The beginning of the offensive found Italy clinging to the western edge of the Carso Plateau. Their grip on it was none too secure, their situation precarious. The slightest Austrian success along this line would have thrust them back on the Doberdo. The danger of this has been removed and the grip which has been obtained on the Carso is firm and lasting. For nearly three miles the Austrians have been pushed back, and as fast as one new position is consolidated, a new thrust is made.

The next few days will be interesting from one point of view. The limit to previous Italian offensives has been but a few days. Then the supply of artillery ammunition runs low, and their attack first slackens and then dies out. The present offense has been under way now for four days and has met with a considerable measure of success. The Austrian loss has been severe, a matter of 10,000 prisoners having been taken. The Italian gains have, however, brought but little advantage from the standpoint of communications. In fact, this element of strategy is almost entirely lacking in the Carso region. There are any number of roads crossing the plateau and wandering over it in various ways. None of them within striking distance of the Italians is of sufficient importance to exert any effect on the general situation. The Italians have simply taken so much territory, and this a small amount, of no particular value. They have inflicted considerable loss on the Austrians—probably an army corps having been placed on the casualty reports, though the cost of doing this cannot be estimated. The situation is one that the Austrians have no present cause to worry about.

FATE OF U-41 RAISES ARMED-SHIP ISSUE

Germans Point to 'New Baralong Case' as Upholding Their Charge Against British.

CALLS FOR RUTHLESS WAR

Berlin Newspaper Demands That Government Avenge Death of Capt. Hansen and His Crew.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The official report of the German submarine U-41 being sunk by a British ship flying the American flag on Sept. 19, which was sent out from Berlin yesterday, is probably equally designed for neutral, and particularly American, consumption, and gets its peculiar importance from its emphasis of the fact that Captain Hansen of the U-41, who lost his life, had scrupulously observed the rules of international law and stopped the vessel, which appeared to be an American merchantman.

This case undoubtedly will be used, together with the Baralong case, to justify Germany's contention that armed merchantmen should be treated as auxiliary warships, and that in view of the British practice of not only arming merchantmen "but ordering them to sail under false flags, and while under neutral colors to attack German submarines," there can be no admission that armed enemy merchant ships are entitled to any immunity.

It is not improbable that the fact that submarine commanders fear a "franc-tireur at sea" in every suspicious merchantman they meet and attempt to hail will be advanced as sufficient explanation and extenuation of any mistake or unlawful sinking that might happen, the blame being laid to these alleged practices by the British. There also is a significant remark at the end of this report to the effect that one of the two survivors, Lieutenant Crompton, attempted to make a report to the German Government through the American Embassy in London, but that his reports never reached the German Government.

The press so far has not had time to comment on the "new Baralong case" with the exception of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which says:

"This proof of a new and shocking murder of brave German soldiers by English seamen will deepen and strengthen the realisation of the English national character among the German people. The German nation expects and demands that such deeds of shame find their just vengeance. The most effective reprisal and at the same time prerequisite for the punishment of these murderers is ruthless war to a finish on England with all the forces and means at our disposal."

The champions of ruthless submarine warfare undoubtedly will attempt to make all possible capital out of this case.

TELLS OF U-BOAT ATTACK.

Sailor Says Submarine Took Freighter's Crew Aboard.

Frederick Smith, 50 years old, a native of Hartford, Conn., arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis after traveling 35,000 miles by sea. His ship was sunk by a German submarine at the mouth of the English Channel on Oct. 20.

Smith said that he shipped as third engineer on the British freighter Midland in March for a voyage to China, but on arriving at St. Lucia in the West Indies to coal he was told the vessel was bound for Vladivostok and Siberia. An increase in pay persuaded him to go to the Russian port by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

After discharging cargo at Vladivostok the Midland went to Melbourne, loaded grain for Havre, and arrived off Cape Ushant at the entrance to the English Channel on the night of Oct. 20.

"A German submarine suddenly appeared on the surface half submerged and fired a shot across our bow," Smith said. "Captain Bennett swerved on his course and went ahead. The submarine was much faster than our craft, however, and after she had sent six more shells our skipper decided to stop. There were thirty-three in our crew, including eight white men. The others were Lascars and Chinamen. I was the only American on board. The commander of the submarine ordered Captain Bennett to get his crew into the boats, and we lowered the port and starboard lifeboats, which accommodated us easily.

"After we had left the Germans boarded the Midland and placed bombs in the hold, which exploded later and sent her to the bottom. As it was very rough we were all taken on board the submarine and remained there for half an hour while the lifeboats were towed in toward the French coast. Finally we were put back in the boats, and drifted in a heavy sea all night with the water up to our knees. At daylight we were picked up by a French fishing boat and landed at St. Malo."

BLOW UP STRANDED U-BOAT.

Germans Unable to Float Submarine That Hits Danish Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says a German submarine stranded on Saturday night off Harboore, on the west coast of Denmark.

After vain attempts by German torpedo boat destroyers to refloat it and the refusal of assistance from the local lifeboat station, the crew blew up the submarine and took refuge on board the destroyers.

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ALLIES ON SOMME LAUNCH NEW ATTACK

French Capture Most of Saillisel and Northern Part of St. Pierre Wood.

BRITISH WIN HIGH GROUND

Secure Dominating Position Near Wasiencourt in Advance on 1,000-Yard Front.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—After several weeks of purely local fighting, in which the troops and artillery were greatly hindered by bad weather, both the French and British armies on the Somme resumed the offensive today, and gained notable successes.

The hardest fighting took place on the French front. Attacking the German salient between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel the troops of General Fayalle pushed their lines several hundred yards nearer to the village of Le Transloy. The British hold a line directly west of the village, about 500 yards distant, while the French are advancing on it from the south. The French also captured the greater part of the village of Saillisel, southeast of Sailly.

The St. Pierre Vaast Wood, lying directly south of Saillisel, was attacked by the French on three sides at once. They succeeded in capturing three lines of trenches, defending the northern spur of the wood while they took the whole line of German positions on the southwestern outskirts. Over 500 prisoners fell into the hands of the attackers. The western outskirts of the wood were captured by the French yesterday.

On the British sector of the front north of the Somme General Haig's troops, in an advance on a front of over 1,000 yards, secured the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt. Elsewhere minor advances were made.

On the Verdun front Paris announces the complete occupation of the villages of Vaux and Damloup. Artillery fighting continues in this sector, being particularly violent around Douaumont.

The official report from Paris this evening follows:

North of the Somme we made several successful attacks during the course of the day, accomplishing a series of appreciable advances between the region south of Le Transloy and the district south of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

Between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel we pushed our lines several hundred meters in the direction of Le Transloy. East of Sailly-Saillisel we captured a trench and conquered the greater part of the village of Saillisel.

South of this village we attacked from three sides at once the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which is powerfully organized by the enemy, and made an important advance, capturing successively three trenches which defended the northern horn of the wood, and also taking the whole line of the enemy's positions on the southwestern outskirts.

The fighting was particularly bitter on the eastern section of the front. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the hand grenade and bayonet.

In the course of these actions we captured 322 prisoners, of whom 15 were officers.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery battle in the region of Douaumont continues. We occupy the entire village of Vaux.

Relative calm prevailed on the remainder of the front.

The French afternoon report reads:

North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attempt on our trenches in St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was fifty. During the night there was an intermittent artillery duel.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was a fairly heavy bombardment in the regions of Douaumont, Vaux, and La Laufée. East of Fort Vaux our troops, extending their progress, occupied during the night the village of Damloup, making some prisoners.

On the rest of the front there was nothing important.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

We attacked at several points along the front, making some progress and taking a few prisoners. On our extreme right we cleared a pocket of Germans.

In the centre we progressed on a front of over a thousand yards, securing the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt.

The weather continues stormy.

The British official statement issued this afternoon says:

There was a heavy rain during the night. Except for the usual trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report.

Great Artillery Firing, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Artillery activity of great violence in the region north of the Rivers Somme and Ancre, in France, was resumed yesterday, according to the official statement issued today at German Army Headquarters. Anglo-French attacks near the Ancre and north of Courcelette, in the region of Gueudecourt and northwest of Sailly-Saillisel were repulsed. The statement says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Artillery activity extended to the front north of the Ancre and reached the region north of the Somme, where it assumed great violence.

Hostile patrol attacks close to the east bank of the Ancre and north of Courcelette and near Gueudecourt and northwest of Sailly-Saillisel were repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—Towns which had not been evacuated by the population behind our Champagne front had been frequently shelled in the last artillery bombardment from Rheims. We answered this yesterday with a fire against Rheims.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) artillery duels increased locally.

"The French perceived absolutely nothing of the voluntary evacuation of Fort Vaux by German troops, which had been carried out," says the Overseas News Agency, "as a tactical measure during the night of Nov. 1-2. This was proved by the fact that the French commenced the shelling of Fort Vaux when the Germans had evacuated it, and maintained this bombardment with guns of the heaviest calibre until 5:30 o'clock the following afternoon. Evidently the French knew only by means of the German wireless which was issued at this time that they had been shelling the whole day an empty heap of ruins."

BELITTLES SOMME GAINS.

German Headquarters Says Unheard-of Efforts Failed Completely.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A report issued from the German Army Headquarters with regard to the battle between the Anglo-French forces and Germans in the Somme region of France is published in the German newspapers. It says:

"Contrary to former wars in which the destiny of nations and continents is often decided by one battle and in the space of a few hours this world-war brings battles which go on for months without an important result being decided. Such is the engagement being fought on the River Somme.

"The attacking powers without any doubt conceived and planned a battle of the greatest style, destined to change radically the general strategical situation on the war theatres of three continents. What is the result? An inflection of the unshakable German front hardly noticeable even on maps of the largest scale.

"The gain of this inflection, according to conservative calculation, cost about 600,000 men, a loss that means 2,000 men for each square kilometer of terrain transformed into a desert. The enemy has not even obtained the conquest of Péronne and Bapaume.

"The fact that these figures offer sharp contrast to the result reached up to the present is the reason why the Entente Powers now deny their original intentions in making the attack and why they affirm that they did not plan to break through, but only to detain German masses of troops on the western front.

"This is the success of the Somme offensive undertaken with all the world's means and with the highest hopes.

"The first great thrust of the Entente offensive in July surpassed German expectations as to power and endurance, but it failed owing to the unparalleled aggression of the German troops, and our assailants gave up their intention to break through in that direction.

"Already in August the enemy had passed somewhat the unmethodical tactics of a general pressure against the whole front which, as was natural, brought only isolated advantages. In September the tactics of the enemy again were completely changed. By an undeniably increased pushing force he obtained an important gain in terrain, and, resuming his bold intention of breaking through, the enemy directed all his efforts against the top of the triangle and to gain some ground north of the Somme between that river and the Ancre. This meant the definitive division of the general battle into two separate engagements.

"The southern battle in the district of Biaches and Vermandovillers, after the failure of the idea to break through on a big scale, resulted in a noticeable gain of terrain in the sector of Berny and Chaulnes in consequence of powerful local thrusts. These gains, however, could not be extended owing to the heavy losses sustained by the attacking troops.

"In the northern sector the weight of the common thrust succeeded in extending considerably the conquered triangle by the conquest of Gueudecourt and further terrain, including Combles, during the battle of Sept. 25 to 27, but the aims of this unheard of effort—the strategical breach of the lines at the point of the triangle—were not obtained in spite of murderous fighting beyond all human comprehension.

"The unheard of Anglo-French efforts in the battles of October also finally failed as the result of the German resisting power which certainly had increased enormously since the middle of September.

"The result of the Somme battle, therefore, can be stated as follows: The enemy did not succeed in breaking through the German lines. Neither did he crush the German forces, which would have meant the shaking of the German west front. The enemy did not even obtain the modest aim of detaining a sufficient number of German troops on the western front in order to impede a great German action in another war theatre. Conquered Dobrudja and liberated Transylvania are proofs of this."

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ITALIANS, IN 4 DAYS, TAKE 9,000 AUSTRIANS

Total Number of Prisoners Since Before the Fall of Gorizia Amounts to 40,365.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Italian troops fighting on the Austro-Italian front in the last four days have taken 8,902 prisoners, including 270 officers, says the statement issued today by the Italian War Department. Since the Italian offensive started Aug. 6 on the Julian front the Italians have captured 40,365 Austro-Hungarians, including 1,008 officers.

Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday directed five successive attacks against the Italian positions at the so-called Observatory on the slopes of Cima Bosche, in the Travignola Valley, it is officially announced. All the attacks were driven off with heavy loss and an Italian counterattack at the point of the bayonet dispersed the Austro-Hungarians, who left numerous dead on the field.

In the Carso region the Italians extended their occupation in the sector south of the Oppacchiasella-Castagnevizza road and took about 200 prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

In the Vallarsa in the area of Mount Pasubio and on the Asiago Plateau the enemy artillery yesterday was more active.

In the Travignola Valley after attempting a demonstrative action on Mount Col Bricon the enemy launched five successive attacks against the so-called Observatory on the slopes of Cima Bosche. They were all driven off with heavy loss and a counter-attack at the point of the bayonet eventually dispersed the enemy, who left numerous bodies, including those of four officers, on the ground.

In the region to the east of Gorizia and on the Carso our troops yesterday were engaged in consolidating themselves in spite of enemy artillery fire. By minor offensive operations we extended our occupation in the sector south of Oppacchiasella-Castagnevizza road, taking about 20 prisoners, mostly wounded, and found on the field of battle.

The total number of prisoners made in the last four days' fighting amounts to 8,902, including 270 officers.

Since the offensive on the Italian front began, on Aug. 6, we have taken in all 40,365 prisoners, including 1,008 officers.

All Attacks Failed, Says Vienna.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The official report issued today by Army Headquarters concerning operations on the Italian front:

On the Carso Plateau the Italians yesterday directed their principal efforts against positions on the southern portion of the plateau. On this occasion the region around Jamiano, (northeast of Monfalcone) was the focal point of the fighting. Our trenches at this point were subjected from early morning to a lively fire which increased in intensity each time before the infantry advanced. All the attacks, especially the last one, which was attempted as late as 8 o'clock in the evening, collapsed before our line with the heaviest of losses to the enemy.

On the other sections of the battle front the artillery duel is being continued with unweakened intensity.

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M'CLURE SAYS WAR IS NOT HALF OVER

Believes That at No Moment Since the Conflict Began Has Peace Outlook Been So Bad.

FINDS NATIONS FED ON HATE

Tells How Germany's Acts Have Embittered British and French and Blockade Has Stirred Germany.

S. S. McClure, Editor of The New York Evening Mail, who recently returned from Europe, said in an address at the Park Avenue Methodist Church yesterday that at no moment since the war began had the outlook for peace been so bad.

Two particular reasons were responsible for this, he said—the absolute, unquenchable resolution of the French to regain Alsace-Lorraine, and a body of documents supplied for information to the peoples of the contending sides and creating a mental state which precluded anything but absolute hatred on the part of the Entente Allies for their opponents, and vice versa.

Mr. McClure explained that these documents, whether true or false reports of outrages perpetrated by the different armies, had caused the French soldiers to walk in retaliation to death at the front. Then, too, he said, the Lusitania affair, the execution of Edith Cavel, the Zeppelin raids and the invasion of Belgium had resulted in rousing the British, whom he characterized as the most difficult people in the world to enthuse, to raise a voluntary army of 5,000,000 men, and stirred the British to the deepest hatred for the Germans. On the other hand, he said, the Germans held a terrible hatred for the English, who, the Teutons believe, are trying to starve the women and children of the Teutonic allies.

Mr. McClure also said that there were five imperial nations—Japan, Germany, England, Russia and France—burning with imperial passions, and that they wanted the physical geography of the world arranged to their satisfaction. He asserted that England had absolute access to the sea, and that the British Navy was to England as the air tube to the diver. Germany, he declared, wanted to develop Asia Minor and needed access to that region through the Balkans, regarding Asia Minor as essential to her welfare as were India and Canada to the British Empire.

Emperor William, the speaker said, feared a China reorganized by the Japanese and had no ambitions against the United States. Russia, he said, which had once regarded the Bosporus for sentimental reasons, now regarded that waterway as an economic necessity.

SEABURY MAPS OUT A WHIRLWIND FINISH

Goes to Rockland County Today, but Will Be Back for Meetings Here Tonight.

GIVES SUNDAY CHURCH TALK

Issues Statement Declaring Assurance That He Will Beat Whitman for Governor.

Ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, abandoned, for the time being, last night his attacks on the Republican administration and devoted himself to abstract principles of politics in an address at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. He divided all partisans into two classes, those who work for special privilege and those who work for democracy, or equal privilege for all. He said that both elements were represented in all political parties, but that he hoped the Democratic Party, as such, stood for democratic principles.

He advocated measures which would bring the producer and the consumer closer together to the advantage of both, more equitable taxation and a reform of the judiciary which would do away with red tape.

In the afternoon Judge Seabury visited Brownsville and addressed a large meeting in the public school at Stone and Glenmore Avenues. He will leave the city today to speak in Rockland County, but will return for a whirlwind finish tonight. He will be met by an escort of automobiles at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue at 8 o'clock and continue downtown, making speeches on the way.

Judge Seabury was confident of success last night and issued a statement, in which he said:

"I close the campaign confident of success. I have toured the State from Montauk to Buffalo. I found everywhere evidence of discontent with Governor Whitman's administration and resentment of his methods. I am supported by a Democratic Party absolutely united; by all Progressives who were in the movement for progress and not for revenue or office; by scores of thousands of intelligent Republicans who know that the interests of the State would be best promoted by the removal of Governor Whitman. I will receive the solid independent vote, because the independent voters know that I am independent."

Judge Seabury will leave the city shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon for Nyack.

ANSWER PERKINS "AD."

Democrats Say the Deutschland Brought Only $1,000,000 in Goods.

The Democratic National Committee issued a statement last night as an answer to the advertisement put out by George W. Perkins, in which he recited the arrival of the submarine Deutschland with a large cargo as an instance of how foreign Governments would compete with American manufactured goods under the present Democratic tariff. The statement says:

"The Deutschland brought a $10,000,000 cargo, but less than $1,000,000 of it was goods; the rest securities sent to strengthen Germany's credit in America. Dyestuffs in the cargo amounted to $350,000; drugs, diamonds, and semi-precious stones to less than $550,000, all of which pay a duty about the same as under the old Republican tariff. Of the dyes, drugs, and chemicals none comes into competition with American products, as they are specialties developed from German formulas."

FISHER ASSAILS PROTECTION

Yale Economist Finds Evidence of Underwood Tariff Benefits.

Professor Irving Fisher, head of the Department of Economics of Yale, who is an authority on the tariff and an independent in politics, issued a statement through the Democratic National Committee yesterday as an answer to the Republican tariff arguments. The Underwood tariff, he said, was on the statute books only fourteen months before the war and what effects it had in this period were good. There was less unemployment and more business activity, he said, than before the act was passed. The cry of "foreign competition" after the war, he said, was only a good bogey to frighten children with.

"Why confine our fears," he said, "to 60,000,000 trained and disciplined men of Europe, as does the Republican Publicity Committee, when there are hundreds of millions of Asiatics who work for lower wages? And why hasn't free trade England been long since ruined by low-wage India? Any sophomore in economics knows that both are parties to a trade gain; that trade is reciprocal; that anything that increases imports also increases exports and makes more jobs than it takes away. Yet, according to the latest Republican campaign doctrine, the Underwood tariff not only will cause bread lines after the war, but did so before the war and put 2,000,000 men out of work.

"The Republican claims are, in fact, as absurd as would be a Democratic claim that our prosperity is all due to the Underwood tariff. We must not lose perspective. Our prosperity is not due to the tariff, nor in any large measure to the war, for our munition orders are scarcely 2 per cent. of our total internal commerce. Our prosperity is chiefly due to the natural recovery from the world depression of 1913-1914, helped greatly by the Federal Reserve act, which gave confidence to small business men all over the country that they could get loans when needed. The truth is that the wage earner has in general made less progress when our tariff has been high than when it has been low, and that wages in 'protected' industries have ranked with the lowest in the country.

"The tariff has been the Augean Stable of our national politics. Mr. Wilson cleaned it out. Let us not allow special interests to make his Herculean task necessary a second time."

MORGENTHAU'S FINAL PLEA.

Says Voters Should Realize Wilson Has Kept Country Out of War.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey and Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, issued last night what he called a final word to the voter. He said in part:

"When you enter the booth to cast your vote on Tuesday the question of peace with honor is the thing that you really ought to consider. Safe in the 'ark of peace,' you should realize what the horrors of war would have meant to you if this country had also been drawn into it. President Wilson courageously resisted the militaristic elements in this country, and did not permit them to sway him or to influence his course of neutrality in the slightest degree.

"I had the opportunity while abroad to study the causes of this terrible war and wholesale destruction, and I can state that the war was brought on by just such militaristic spirits as Theodore Roosevelt is typifying, and the same militaristic spirit that permeates Roosevelt now would dominate the Hughes Administration if he should be elected President.

"You, who have been saved all the misery of war through the wise statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, should be willing to do something more than merely vote for Woodrow Wilson. You should make a real sacrifice, by devoting Monday and Tuesday in enlisting the support of your neighbors for the President who has succeeded in keeping us out of this war. Then you can feel the thrill of satisfaction in having done your share towards perpetuating the rule of justice and righteousness."

WILLCOX PROTESTS CARTOON IS UNFAIR

Tells McCormick Anti-Hughes Advertisement Is False and Malicious in Every Line.

DENIES ALLEGED QUOTATION

Accuses Committee of Putting Out Misstatement in Hope It was Too Late to Refute It.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent a letter last night to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, protesting against an advertisement sent out by the Democratic Committee on Saturday and published in yesterday morning's papers. This is his letter:

Nov. 5, 1916.

Mr. Vance McCormick, Chairman Democratic National Headquarters, New York City:

Dear Sir—In this morning's papers there is a full-page cartoon of Mr. Hughes, published in the name of the Democratic National Committee. The cartoon is false and malicious in every line and word. It is drawn and published with the deliberate intention of misrepresenting Mr. Hughes's attitude on the vital questions of the day. The quotation upon which the cartoon rests purporting to quote from Mr. Hughes's Milwaukee speech is false in every word. Neither in Milwaukee nor anywhere else has he made any such statement.

This cartoon, with its false quotation, is a fitting climax to a campaign of deception and misrepresentation which your committee has conducted from the beginning. It endeavors to place Governor Hughes in opposition to policies of which he was as Governor of New York the most conspicuous exponent. He was then and is now the enemy of invisible government. His every public act was straightforward, open, firm. Every promise he made he kept. Every declaration he backed by deeds.

He was as Governor, and will be as President, the protector of the people against greed. His first public service resulted in a marked reduction in the price of gas and electricity to consumers of New York City. His next service resulted in a saving to every life insurance policy holder in the United States. It was his advocacy of workmen's compensation legislation that started that movement throughout the country.

While he was Governor of New York every law was enacted which those desired who were concerned with protecting children from labor. Eight-hour laws signed by him as Governor meant eight hours a day only. They were not laws under which work could be carried on for any number of hours.

Governor Hughes is a man of peace. His whole life has been devoted to the settlement of controversies by peaceful methods. He knows, however, that this country can not be secure in peace unless it deserves the respect of the world by standing firmly for the rights of its citizens, which the Democratic Administration has not done. It is he who stands for peace with honor.

In the national campaign of 1908 he advocated a Tariff Commission. The Republicans created one, and the Democrats abolished it. Far more important, however, than a Tariff Commission is the tariff legislation that is to be enacted.

The labor and the industries of this country need a protective tariff. Governor Hughes stands for a protective tariff. He is against the reduction of wages and the unemployment which visited us with the Underwood bill, which would still be with us were it not for the war-created prosperity, and which only a Republican Administration and Congress can save us from when the war ends.

For your committee to conclude its campaign by attributing to Mr. Hughes a statement which he never made, and putting it out when the campaign is practically ended, and at a time when you think it cannot be caught up with and denied, simply caps the climax and shows the desperate straits to which the Democratic management has been driven at a moment when it is well known your cause is lost and defeat stares you in the face. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX.

The cartoon in question represents Mr. Hughes tearing from a book the record of the Democratic achievement under President Wilson, the Republican candidate's arm being guided by a hand labeled Wall Street, Invisible Government and greed. Beneath is the quotation from an alleged speech by Mr. Hughes in Milwaukee: "The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books."

When Chairman Willcox's letter was shown to Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee he said:

"Mr. Willcox had better file his dying political mail with some of the leading newspapers supporting Mr. Hughes, notably The New York Sun and The Chicago Tribune, from whose telegraphic reports of Mr. Hughes's Milwaukee speech this quotation was taken.

"The Sun's account of the Milwaukee speech, printed on the first page in its issue of Sept. 21, 1916, said:

"'The first burst of applause came when he (Hughes) said that the La Follette Shipping bill must be repealed, the next when he said that the Underwood tariff must be replaced by a protective tariff, and the third when he declared that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country.'

"Why this eleventh hour buncombe about a statement which has appeared repeatedly in cartoons and advertisements of our publicity bureau since Sept. 21 without its authenticity being questioned?

"Even though it comes in this manner, I am glad to know that Mr. Hughes approves of the accomplishments of President Wilson and his Administration. His speeches during the last four months have evidently led me to reach an erroneous conclusion."

WHY ACTORS FAVOR WILSON.

Two Leagues Issue Statement Praising Humanitarian Course.

The Wilson and Marshall Theatrical League and the Wilson and Marshall Motion Picture League, comprising many of the principal managers and actors, issued a joint statement last night advocating the re-election of President Wilson. Among other things the statement says:

"We favor the re-election of President Wilson, and appeal to all citizens, independent of party, to cast their votes for Mr. Wilson as one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever had. He has steadfastly advocated the interests of humanity and the welfare of the American people against a disrupted, warring world abroad, against all special interests and trustee or guardianship government, against all calamity howlers, and against un-American business methods.

"He has liberated the American people from the crushing shackles that have come from the massive brains being used as brakes in advocating the interests of the few against those of the many.

"He has preserved for the people peace with honor, as against war with death, and he has kept our country, although made up of the blood of every other nation on earth, on friendly terms with all the nations of the world.

"He has been criticised, of course, but he has been called upon to decide numberless vital questions such as no other President of our country ever had, and in every case his humanitarian and patriotic action has been unselfish and advantageous to the general interests and welfare of all the American people."

George M. Cohan is Chairman of the Theatrical League, and thirty-two other members signed the statement. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Chairman of the Motion Picture League, and forty other members also signed it.

Oklahoma Socialists Optimistic.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 5.—Democratic and Republican leaders focussed their attention today on the apparent confidence of the Socialists that they will draw sufficient strength from the two other organizations to give them victory. The Socialists polled 42,000 votes in 1912. Republican leaders today said their plurality in Oklahoma would be from 4,000 to 25,000, while the Democrats claimed the accustomed plurality of 30,000 or more.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HARMONY

A PIPE BLEND

The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin

ADVERTISEMENT.

Merit versus Novelty at

Gorham's

A new design, in silverware or in anything else, must have genuine merit in the first place if it is to survive that time when the novelty of its first appearance has worn off.

It is characteristic of Gorham designs that the ornamentation wears as well as the silverware itself, primarily because we have never subordinated beauty of design to the ephemeral attractions of novelty.

Gorham designs are a matter of Inspiration.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET

17-19 MAIDEN LANE

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Truly a Cigar"

You need never say "May I smoke?" when you light this mild cigar. It is ever a gentleman's privilege. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold.

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Suits That Fit 10 Out of 10

NOT only that, but I fit the eleventh man, too, after he comes back from a trip of comparison and realizes that there's no surpassing Stein-Bloch, for you can't climb higher than the top.

Morley—A Stein-Bloch Suit that plays up Youth and trumps the trick with the softest, sprucest tailoring—$20 to $45.

Sazon—A Stein Bloch Suit that plays up Calculated Conservatism, yet cleaves closely to the style dictates of the hour—$20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

On hand today!

The Greatest Collection of SAKS OVERCOATS in our history, embracing

Single Breasted and Double Breasted Overcoats

Montagnacs and Double Breasted Frock Overcoats

Button-through Overcoats and Fly-front Overcoats

Loose Back and Form Fitting Overcoats

Ulsters and Ulsterettes

Showing every variation in style and every variation in fabric that is current in smart clothes, and many models and many fabrics that are exclusive with Saks'

$17.50 $20 $23 $25 $28 $30 $33 $35 $38 $40 $43 $45 $48 $50 and $60

¶ In announcing the greatest collection of Saks Overcoats in our history we are scrupulously exact. It is the greatest by many, many hundreds of overcoats and by many, many thousands of dollars. First, because we have largely overcome the obstacles in the woolen market by buying our commitments months ahead, saving liberally on present prices, and above all, SECURING DELIVERIES, which was the hardest problem to solve.

¶ But primarily this is the greatest collection of overcoats in our history because it had to be! We are out to do the biggest overcoat business in our history and we know from experience that variety and values will do it. We have spared nothing to display on this magnificent daylight floor the richest, most representative aggregation of overcoats ever shown in a ready-for-service shop.

In the headlines of this announcement we mention ten basic styles, but each of those styles is shown in an infinite variety of treatment

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Making a Copy of a Master Suit

A double-breasted suit—two buttons, and with a clean-cut slenderness that tells the whole story.

* * *

We had the original made by the tailor of Fifth Avenue famous for that type of suit.

* * *

It cost $85, in a subdued pattern of Oxford shade.

Then we reproduced it, line for line, and button for button, and called it the "Beresford".

* * *

It shows the figure, without being extreme.

Soft front and graceful, rolling lapels.

Keeps away from the high, crowded appearance at the sides of the collar, common in ready-to-wear coats.

* * *

In subdued grays, blues and browns, $22.50 to $35.

For the man who admires his friend in the original suit but hesitates to spend $85.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad; 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

THERE'S a gulf as wide as Buttermilk Channel between "ready-made" overcoats "pulled from the pile," and my Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats turned out in my own shop by my own journeymen tailors trained to custom ways.

I give you a custom tailor's body-gracing fit and a custom tailor's thoroughbred style at the same price you pay for stiff-and-stocky "ready-mades"—$20 to $45. My "Form-Flex," $25, is a glove-fitting coat that sets off your figure with military swagger.

$20 to $45 Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

18 Years On This Corner

The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

VI. Institutions

Institutions, charitable and otherwise, societies and associations of many kinds and having many objects, are among the depositors of this Company. Their officers, directors or trustees have selected this Company out of a desire to have the funds of their respective organizations in a perfectly safe place and where the funds will be immediately available, although drawing interest. When there is an object in obtaining a higher rate of interest than is allowed on an open account, a time certificate of deposit is taken out, payable at a convenient date.

Managers of all kinds of organizations which have funds to deposit are urged to consider the facilities and service of this Company as a depositary.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector

Resources over $250,000,000

Behning PLAYER PIANO "with the hand you can't forget."

FIRST the Behning Piano with beautiful tone, exquisite harmonies and delightful melodies, and then the player mechanism. Both made under one roof and fitted to each other with delicate acuteness. And the mechanism breathes into the soul of the piano the heart-throbs, and the joys of a living personality, giving you the power to play the compositions of the great masters, with perfect technique, though you lack the ability to play by hand.

Prices moderate. Terms convenient. Old pianos exchanged. Write or call for booklet.

Behning Piano Co.

Makers of Pianos for 50 years

425 5th Avenue, at 38th Street.

Purity

Seatag Oysters fat, not "fattened," juicy, not "floated," natural, not "freshened," selected, not "promiscuous." Hurried to your table fresh and delightful, with their original deep sea purity and flavor.

Armstrong Seatag Corp. 503 Fifth Ave.

Seatag Oysters

Pat. 6, 13, 16

Chickering

Quarter Grand

THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size. *In mahogany, $700*

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

Lord & Taylor Store

38th St. Fifth Avenue 39th St.

Brentano's New York 5th Ave at 27th St.

Booksellers to the World

All Books in All Languages

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published first of each month by The New York Times; 220 pages each issue, 16 full-page Rotogravures, besides copious illustrations in half tones. It presents the latest History, Official Documents and Richest Literature of the Belligerent and Neutral Nations; a fascinating survey by the most Renowned Writers and Annalists of the world; an Impartial Chronicle of Current Events, a permanent Record of the European War by the Most Illustrious Witnesses and Commentators; Maps, Cartoons, &c.

LABOR FREE TO VOTE FOR WHOM IT LIKES

Leaders Only Advise, Says O'Connell at Mass Meeting, Who Is Workers' Friend.

GOMPERS SPEAKS OF PLOT

Declares Manufacturers Are Threatening to Discharge Men if Wilson Should Be Elected.

Declaring that labor should no longer be "buncoed" by "that sugar-coated pill, the protective tariff," Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders urged 1,200 union men at a mass meeting in the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon to vote for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

"More pieces of real labor legislation have been put on the statute books during President Wilson's administration than in the whole history of the Republican Party," one of the speakers said.

Mr. Gompers charged a plot on the part of employers to defeat Wilson by threatening to deprive employes of their jobs, in case he was re-elected. He read a message, disclosed, he said, by a person whose name was known to him, "although I cannot tell you who it is," he added. This is the message as he read it:

"Consider it the duty of every employer of labor to notify his employes that if Hughes is not elected they will lose their jobs."

"Who is your authority?" some one called out from the audience.

"I cannot tell you," was the reply. "It is on the authority of an honorable man. I told you at the beginning that I could not tell you his name."

The crowd was not as large as had been expected. The labor leaders said that the big playhouse would have been jammed had the weather been fair. As it was the orchestra was about three-fourths filled and about two hundred others were sprinkled over the first balcony.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, presided. Secretary of Labor Wilson and Senator Robert F. Wagner, who were to have spoken, were unable to attend. The speakers were Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell, Second Vice President of the federation.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Morrison said at the outset, "is not supporting any political party. In 1907 we declared that we were nonpartisan, and since that time we have been unswerving in our course. But the federation is supporting all candidates in favor of legislation that organized labor has stood for."

Mr. Morrison's mention of "Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey," whom he and other leaders called upon in reference to legislation, brought forth loud applause. "I hope the laborers of New York City will respond to the call by casting their votes for Woodrow Wilson," he concluded.

Mr. O'Connell denied the charge that he and Mr. Gompers had promised to "hand over" the labor vote to any one.

"I challenge Mr. Hughes or that political acrobat, Mr. Roosevelt, to show one thing that would imply that Gompers, Morrison, or myself had intimated that we were empowered to hand over the labor vote to any one," he said. "But we do believe that, as executives of labor, we have the right to advise labor how they shall vote. There is an opportunity this year such as we never had before, and we believe we know and can point out to the wage earners who are their enemies as well as any one. The Republicans have offered to labor nothing except full-page ads in the papers. They are all appealing to labor now. Why don't they talk to any one now except labor?

"They say labor forced Congress to pass the Eight-Hour bill. That is not true. It was the President of the United States who asked it. Those gentlemen who are threatening to starve us, threatening to close their factories, and to put us out on the streets will find that labor will rise up Tuesday and declare itself unanimously for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Gompers took a hand-raising poll of the audience. He counted thirteen among the crowd who said they were for Mr. Hughes. "I am going to address myself to the Hughes men," Mr. Gompers said. He scored Mr. Hughes for vetoing, as Governor of this State, the Income Tax bill, the Teachers' Equal Pay bill, the Full Crew bill, and the bill for 5-cent fares to Coney Island. He attacked the Danbury hatters' decision.

There were cheers for Mr. Gompers's praise of the President's foreign policy. Speaking of the Mexican problem, Mr. Gompers said: "There has been more invasion of Mexican territory by bands of Americans than there has been invasion of America by Mexicans," and added: "There has been more progressive legislation in Mexico during the last two years than ever before."

"Wall Street cannot forgive the President for taking from them the control of the country's finances by the Federal Reserve act, the Clayton law, the child labor law, and the seamen's law," he concluded.

The expenses of yesterday's meeting, according to Mr. Gompers, were not paid by any party, but by the American Federation of Labor.

GOMPERS TELLS LABOR OF "AD" FOR HUGHES

Denies Any Bona Fide Leader Indorsed the Record of Hughes as Governor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement last night addressed to the "Workingmen and Citizens of the United States," in which he denied that an advertisement issued in behalf of Mr. Hughes's candidacy, and which appears in this morning's newspapers, represented the opinions of any bona fide labor leaders. The advertisement reproduces certain letters said to have been written by labor leaders indorsing Mr. Hughes's record on labor matters while Governor. This is Mr. Gompers's statement:

"As predicted by me a few days ago, there is some scheme to spring a canard upon you when it will be too late to disprove and repudiate the falsehoods. The information comes to me that a pretended labor leader has secured some fake declarations of a few supposedly labor organizations, attacking the policy of the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that they are to be published as advertisements in the newspapers of the country tomorrow.

"The American Federation of Labor has without a dissenting voice or vote proclaimed the political policy to stand by the friends of labor and justice, and to defeat its enemies. In this campaign Woodrow Wilson stands for all that is true to labor, justice, patriotism, freedom, and humanity."

RABBI WISE ASSAILS THE HYPHEN VOTER

Calls It "Odious" to Support a Candidate for Anything but the Good of America.

HE CITES AUSTRO-HUNGARY

Preacher Warns His Hearers Against Bringing About Racial Divisions in America.

Hyphenism, in all its phases, was denounced yesterday, by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, before a large congregation in Carnegie Hall. Taking as his topic: "How ought I to vote," Dr. Wise said:

"Every hyphenism is wrong and odious, whether partisan, or sectional, or economic, or sectarian, or racial. Every vote must be the vote of an American for America, lest we become another Austro-Hungarian empire, a group of warring nationalities, all working against the interests of the common whole.

"The sectarian or group vote is a grave menace to the country, such vote has no place in American life. Some Jews who are wroth over the appeal made in this election to Jews were responsible for the worst possible exhibition of this tendency four years ago when a pitiable creature was commended to the Jews for their suffrage on the ground of service rendered.

"A vote for or against a President because of what he has been to a foreign power, is not an American vote. If the President be unjust to a foreign country he is unfit to be President of the United States and should be voted out of office. But not for the sake of that foreign country, great or small, but for the sake of America.

"There is less danger of mixing religion with politics than of keeping politics free from religion. While the church ought never to dominate politics, such is our rightful dread of sectarian entanglements that our political life remains almost untouched by the high compulsions of religion. Certain considerations are involved in the national contest which transcend partisanship. It is fortunate for the republic that the leading candidates for the Presidency are such admirable men that the electorate is free to choose as between issues and principles, unaffected by the clashing claims of personality.

"BOTH PARTIES INSINCERE."

Rabbi Schulman Says Each Is Caught Seeking Hyphen Votes.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman delivered a pre-election nonpartisan sermon yesterday morning at Temple Beth-El. He called it "Before the Ark of the American Covenant," and likened the act of voting to the annual visit made by the high priest into the innermost sanctuary of the Jewish temple to the presence of the Ark, which contained the tablets of testimony.

Dr. Schulman decried activity in politics by rabbis, ministers, or priests, unless there was "a clean-cut ethical issue." For that reason, he said, he would not tell how he would vote.

"Rarely," he said, "has a campaign shown so much of insincerity, which, fortunately, before it was well advanced, was made so completely manifest. This campaign began with a blast against hyphenism, with a thunderous assertion on behalf of American nationalism by both great parties. One view with the other in emphasizing patriotism, which should have been assumed as a matter of course, and casting away from itself what it called 'the hyphenated American.' It is ending with the proof that both parties have, in accordance with the politician instincts that have created hyphenism in this country in the past, sought to solidify themselves with the elements which they profess to despise.

"The voter must not allow his creed to interfere with his Americanism. The appeal which was made early in the campaign, by some mistaken people, to the Jews to vote in a certain way, must be resented, no matter what our political affiliations may be. It was a great mistake, and unless some of our Jewish leaders change their tactics entirely they will make the position of the Jew in this country very difficult. Their policy is a disastrous one—from the point of view of American patriotism and also from the point of view of the interests of Judaism in this country."

BOTH SIDES ARE SURE OF CARRYING STATE

Continued from Page 1.

will carry the State by more than 100,000, and that Governor Whitman, William M. Calder, and the entire Republican ticket will be elected by substantially the same pluralities. If anything, the estimate is too conservative. This canvass has been very carefully made, and the figures given have been obtained in the same manner as those given out by me two years ago, when the actual pluralities in the vote cast exceeded the figures shown in the canvass.

The Republicans will elect their Congressional candidates in twenty-four districts, and the Democrats in seventeen. In the two remaining districts the chances favor the Republicans. In the Senate districts the Republicans will elect their candidates in thirty-four and the Democrats in sixteen, with one district doubtful, but likely to be carried by the Republicans. In the Assembly ninety-six districts are safely Republican, and forty-four Democratic, with ten doubtful and about equally divided as to chances between Republicans and Democrats.

Philip J. McCook, President of the New York Hughes Alliance, issued a prediction yesterday that Charles E. Hughes would carry New York State by at least 100,000 majority. The following conclusions regarding New York, he said, seemed to be inevitable:

Ninety per cent. of the Progressives of 1912 will vote for Hughes. Between 10 and 12 per cent. of those who in 1912 voted for Wilson will vote on Tuesday for Hughes. The drift of the Taft vote of 1912 to Wilson is inconsiderable. The independents are in very large numbers for Hughes. The labor vote will, as usual, be divided, and of it Mr. Hughes will receive at least the usual share which goes to a Republican candidate. The Hughes Alliance in the State of New York now has more than 175,000 members. From a careful analysis of our membership, recently made, the following significant facts appear: 38 per cent., or 66,500, are laborers, and 31 per cent., or 54,250, are clerks, salesmen, and buyers. Our opponents have done much talking about President Wilson as the friend of the laboring man and those in the humbler walks of life. Our enrollment shows that in New York State Governor Hughes has the friendship and support of an extraordinary number of those who are dependent for their living upon their daily wage.

I reassert what I said a month ago: The State of New York will give at least 100,000 majority for Hughes, and I shall be rather surprised if it is not nearer 150,000.

Frank D. Skelley, President of the Young Men's Democratic League, said last night that his reports showed that 450,000 first voters throughout the country would cast their votes for Woodrow Wilson, and that 80 per cent. of the first voters in New York City would vote for the Democratic ticket.

Both Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee and Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that they would stand on the estimates they made on Saturday. Mr. Willcox in his estimate claimed a plurality of at least 100 votes in the Electoral College for Mr. Hughes, while Mr. McCormick gave Mr. Wilson 364 votes sure, allotting only 70 electoral votes to Mr. Hughes. Chairman Willcox said that, if anything, he had underestimated Mr. Hughes's plurality. He said it would be folly for him to attempt to answer the claims of his rival campaign manager, because they were "too ridiculous and extravagant to warrant any notice." He declined to specify as to States in his forecast on the ground that it might have an effect on some of the States where he knew there was a hard fight being made, and that it would not look well for him to put such a State in a doubtful column.

Chairman McCormick said he not only stood by his forecast, but was tempted to include Utah in the Democratic column.

"All the newspaper polls," he said, "absolutely carry out the forecasts that we have made here. Under Daniel C. Roper's direction the organization bureau we have made an unbiased and thoroughly reliable poll, and our forecast is based on that. In order to give an idea of the accuracy of our methods of polling I might say that our figures for the Maine September election showed that the State would be Republican by about 9,000. It actually went that way by 9,800. President Wilson is certain to be elected."

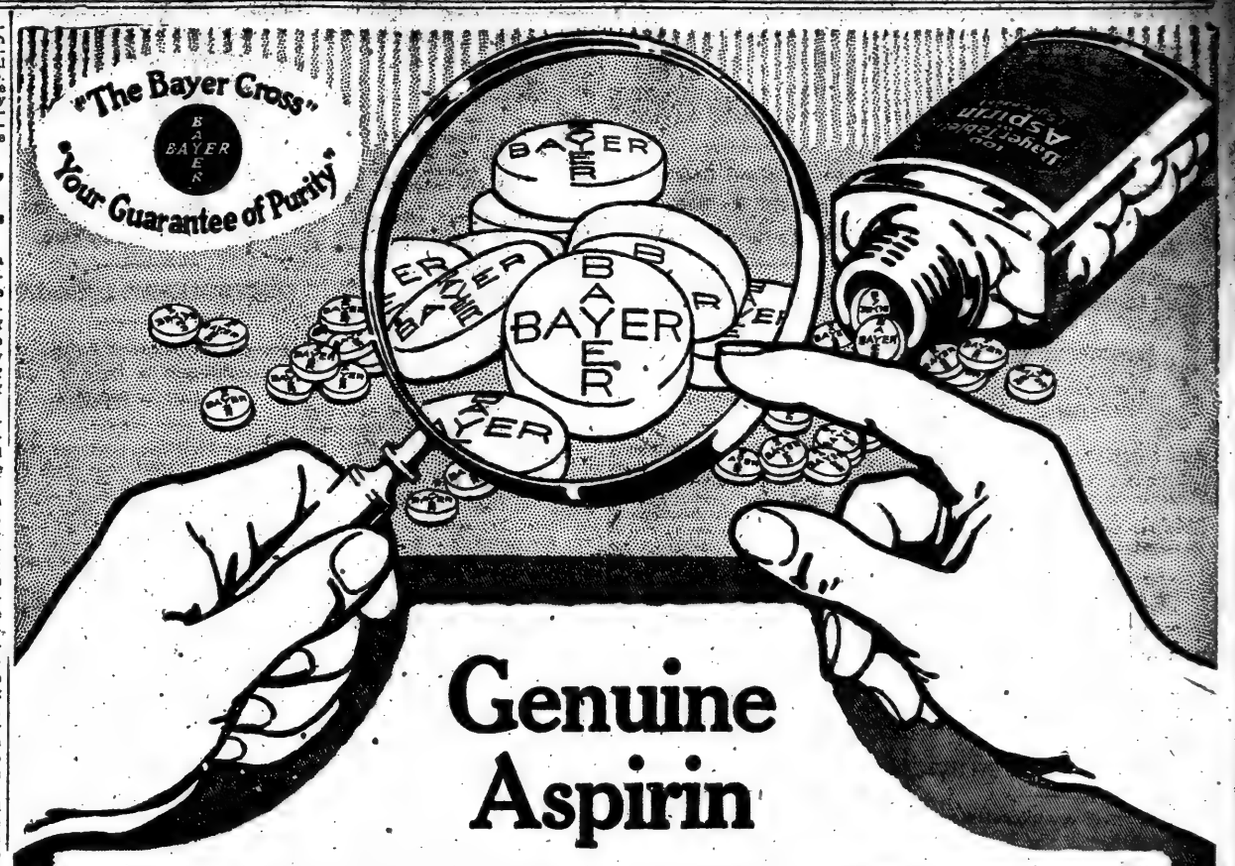
BOTH PARTIES CLAIM JERSEY.

Democrats Expect 14,300 Margin and Republicans One of 44,400.

The final election estimates of the Democratic and Republican leaders of New Jersey were made public last night. The Democrats claim the State for Wilson by 14,200; the Republicans claim it for Hughes by 44,400.

The greatest difference in the estimates were in Hudson and Essex Counties, which have more than 40 per cent. of the total State vote and are regarded as pivotal. For the Democrats, State Chairman Grosscup said Wilson would carry Hudson by 30,000, and gave the Republicans Essex by a margin of 8,000. For the Republicans, State Chairman Bugbee, claimed a majority of 15,000 in Essex and conceded Hudson to the Democrats by 12,000.

Both leaders were confident that the predictions they made for the Presidential candidates would hold for the State tickets. Mr. Grosscup said H. Otto Wittpenn would be the next Governor of New Jersey, and that Senator Martine would be re-elected. Mr. Bugbee said Senator Edge would be elected Governor and that Frelinghuysen would beat Martine.



Aspirin is made by only one Company. Counterfeits and substitutes may be ineffective, and even dangerous. The sign of the genuine is "The Bayer Cross." For your protection be sure that every package and every tablet you buy bears

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer-manufacture.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

FUR LINED OVERCOATS

The Most Complete Collection We Have Ever Displayed

Special attention and exceptional care have been given to the production of

Distinctive Coats for Men

SOME of these are form fitting, with high vent in the back and cut to approved walking length. The shells are of "**Burberry**" fabrics, favored for their "warmth without weight" qualities. One of these is shown in

A word about Prices!

This entire stock was selected early in the year at price concessions that were unparalleled. These savings, passed on to you, are reflected in the prices of these garments. Just how very low they are you may convince yourself of by comparing them with the prices asked elsewhere for identical merchandise.

An early purchase is advised because the continually advancing fur market makes it unlikely that we shall be able to obtain more of these coats to sell at the prices quoted here.

$42.50
Black or Oxford shells, muskrat lined with full size skins. Collars are either Persian Lamb or Nutria. Regulation double breasted, shawl collar model.

$52.50
Double Breasted Black or Oxford Kersey shells, shawl collars of either Beaver, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat). Linings are of Muskrat Backs.

$59.75
Marmot lined coats with black or oxford shells. The oxford coats have Beaver collars and the black coats have Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) collars. All coats are double breasted with shawl collars.

$74.75
Lined with heavily furred Northern Muskrat, shells of either Black or Oxford broadcloth. Collars of solid Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) or Northern Otter. Double breasted shawl collar.

$94.50
Coats lined with Northern Muskrat, of which backs only were used. Shells of fine quality Black or Oxford broadcloth, with long fur collar of Northern Otter or Beaver. Cut along the staple Ulster lines. Double breasted with shawl collar.

Direct elevators to the Men's Clothing Department in the Men's Corner, Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

$139.00
Imported Burberry fleece shells, with Northern Muskrat linings. Collars of Beaver, Otter or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat). Several handsome models. The Hudson Seal collars are Notch style, the backs are belted. A variety of colors.

550,000 COPIES OF THIS ISSUE OF BULLETN NUMBER 3 HAVE BEEN GIVEN STATE WIDE DISTRIBUTION.

HEADQUARTERS

STATE LEAGUE OF INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

JOHN T. CRONIN, Secretary — BEACON, N. Y., October 10th, 1916

VOTERS: READ WHAT HARRY K. THAW SAYS

Judge Jenks gave three unjust decisions against Thaw setting aside the orders of two Supreme Court Judges.

These three Jenks decisions (1) denied Thaw a trial by jury and sustained an unconstitutional commitment sending him to Matteawan, although acquitted, without any trial or notice or hearing; (2) refused a hearing to secure his transfer from Matteawan; and (3) refused to allow him to consult with attorneys.

Jenks helped Jerome to keep Thaw imprisoned seven years after he had been acquitted.

"We regard the election of an unbiased judiciary of the utmost importance. In fact, it takes precedence over all other public officers. As in the last analysis, the judges of our highest courts have the veto power over all laws, enacted by the people."—Editor BULLETIN.

VOTERS:—FOR EVERY ONE OF THESE SEVEN YEARS JENKS KEPT THAW IN JAIL, KEEP JENKS FOR TWO YEARS OFF THE COURT OF APPEALS, AS HIS TERM WILL BE FOURTEEN YEARS.

HERE IS A LETTER JUST RECEIVED FROM THAW:

October 2nd, 1916.

HON. JOHN T. CRONIN,
Commissioner of Safety,
Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Commissioner:

I had noticed with much interest during many years while locked up in Matteawan the independent aggressive weekly Bulletins which your organization has spread broadcast throughout the State in the past six years. These Bulletins had an additional interest to me by reason of coming from Beacon, in which city Matteawan is situated.

Now that the electors of New York are about to choose the incumbent of the most important office in the State—a Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals—I wish to bring to the attention of your friends the judicial qualifications of the two candidates—Hiscock and Jenks.

It has been a citizen's prerogative, no matter how humble, to criticize judges. Lincoln severely criticized our highest Court, the Supreme Court at Washington, in the Dred-Scott case; Roosevelt severely criticized our Courts in 1912. But the criticisms in both these cases were after the judges were elected. Criticism here is before election, so that all voters may know in advance the trend of mind of these candidates. The election of a Chief Judge of the highest court of the State, since fourteen years is the term of office, is of vast importance. His court has the power to declare laws passed by the Legislature to be null and void, thereby thwarting the will of the people's representatives, and also to decide upon the life and liberty of any citizen.

Jerome himself said (Nov. 29, 1905):

"As a lawyer, I was brought up to revere the bench, but I have not only no reverence for it, but not even respect. One judge borrows the money to pay the assessment, another has this or that separate or political debt to pay. Any lawyer will tell you that in New York it is a common thing to hear a brother lawyer say, 'It won't do to let such and such a case get before such and such a judge, for he is identified with such and such an interest.'"

Three years after this speech he comes with my cases before Jenks. And he insults the voters, as Jerome also said: "I do not think the position of judge should be elective."

He wants judges appointed, not elected. Jerome might like to appoint Jenks.

Jenks in keeping me imprisoned after my acquittal made three decisions, all three wrong. He may say this is only an opinion. He dare not deny that his own decisions condemn one another.

Jenks in his first decision denied me a trial by jury, notwithstanding the fact that the late Judge Gaynor had decided I had an absolute right to one. Judge Gaynor in his decision said:

"The claim of the relator that he cannot be permanently committed as a lunatic without jury trial is well taken. He could be committed and detained only under the Insanity Law, there being no other way provided by law, and that, as we have seen, gives him the right to a jury trial."

"Any hearing under a writ of habeas corpus was not permissible and cannot supersede or take the place of the trial by jury which the relator was entitled to as a prerequisite to his permanent commitment. The proceedings and safeguards prescribed by the Insanity Law were the only course open against the relator from the beginning. He should have been committed in the way prescribed by it or not at all."

Judge Brewster also said:

"I hold to the doctrine that no man can be deprived of his liberty without the judgment of his peers, and that it matters not to the law, whether the alleged cause of detention is insanity or crime. It is abhorrent to our sense of justice and to all judicial precedent that his character, liberty and estate should be swept away from him without a hearing or opportunity of defense."

Frank H. Hiscock.

SEVEN YEARS LATER THE JURY TRIAL JENKS DENIED WAS GRANTED ME BY JUDGE HENDRICKS AND WAS SUSTAINED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS. Do the voters want such a man as Jenks presiding over the Court of Appeals the next fourteen years? Jenks also sustained an unconstitutional commitment sending me, although an acquitted man, to Matteawan, without any trial or notice or hearing against the strong protest of Judge Gaynor. Judge Gaynor said:

"If Legislative power exists to qualify the defense of insanity in homicide cases so that a verdict of acquittal on that ground shall be a qualified acquittal only, not entitling the defendant to go free, but on which he shall be committed for life, or for less time, we have no such statute. Under ours, which relates to indictments for all crimes alike, the acquittal is complete and unqualified."

In his second decision Jenks even refused a hearing upon the motion to transfer me from Matteawan, where I was locked up among lunatics who were not acquitted but convicted, and to investigate vicious practices by doctors there. Since then, exposures before Judges Tompkins and Morschauser forced every doctor who has been in the place at the time of this Jenks' decision to resign from the State service.

In his third decision he made a farce of his first decision by depriving me of all opportunity to care for or control my property, by preventing my mother seeing me alone and by denying me the right to consult with attorneys. The denial of this fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution strikes home. Misfortune may overtake any citizen, and the Chief Justice should be a man who will uphold the law and not strike at the weak or powerless.

JENKS IN HIS CURIOUS EFFORTS PAID NO HEED TO CONSISTENCY. IN HIS FIRST DECISION HE SAID I WAS NOT DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO CONTROL MY PROPERTY; IN HIS LAST TWO DECISIONS HE DESTROYED THAT RIGHT. HE CONTRADICTED HIS OWN WORDS. HE WAS LED TO STULTIFY HIMSELF. GAYNOR DISAGREES WITH JENKS AND JENKS DISAGREES WITH HIMSELF. ALL THIS CAN BE SUBSTANTIATED BY REFERENCE TO THESE DECISIONS.

THESE THREE DECISIONS SHOULD NOW BE MADE KNOWN TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY KNOW THE CHARACTER AND LEANING, THE SEEMING PASSION OR PREJUDICE, OF ONE WHO IS SEEKING THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE.

Judge Hiscock has been on the Court of Appeals over ten years, and has never shown prejudice and inconsistency. He has been appointed by two Governors, and three years ago was elected by over 70,000 majority at the same election in which his running mate was defeated. He received the united support of all the independent voters. Every voter, whether he supports Whitman or Seabury, can vote for Hiscock, thereby repudiating Jenks. Yours truly,

H. K. THAW.

The State League of Independent Democratic Clubs will close its State-wide nonpartisan speaking tour for Wilson, Seabury and Hiscock at a public meeting to be held to-night on Second St., between Ave. A & B.

Speakers—Hon. John T. Cronin,
Hon. Frank K. Johnston,
Harry K. Thaw.

Campaign Committee State League of Independent Dem. Clubs.

DU PONT MEN HELD IN A VOTE INQUIRY

Illegal Registration Laid to Employes in New Jersey by Private Detectives.

DEMOCRATS BACKING MOVE

Thirteen Are Taken Into Custody and Subpoenas Are Issued for 150 More.

Special to The New York Times.

PENN'S GROVE, N. J., Nov. 5.—Detectives in the employ of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee today caused the arrest of thirteen men employed at the du Pont powder works on a charge of illegal registration, and served 150 others with subpoenas to appear before County Judge Waddington at Salem tomorrow to show why their names should not be stricken from the registration lists. The men were all registered as Republicans, and Democratic leaders charged today that wholesale "colonization" had been going on at Penn's Grove, where the Democrats have frequently charged the du Pont Company has been coercing its men to vote for Hughes.

Officials of the du Pont Company said tonight that they had been told by Republican State Committeeman Harry Smith that the arrests meant nothing more than an attempt by the Democrats to intimidate the workers at the plant.

Seven of the thirteen arrested were taken to Salem today and had a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Schubert. They were Martin Bell, H. Gassner, William Causlet, Raymond Bradway, Thomas J. Bowen, J. H. Matlock, and A. L. Newton. Matlock was discharged because of a flaw in the complaint, and the other six were held in $300 bail each for a further hearing Thursday. The bail was furnished by L. E. Hires, a retired merchant. Counsel for the men asked an immediate hearing so that they could vote Tuesday, but Schubert refused the request. The men said they were going to vote Tuesday anyway. The other six men under arrest here will be taken to Salem for a hearing tomorrow.

Detectives said they had enough evidence to obtain the arrests of more than 100 du Pont employes on the same charges.

It is charged that the men arrested violated the provision of the New Jersey law which requires a year's residence in the State and six months in the district in which they are registered. The Democrats alleged that the du Ponts were having their employes registered to vote for Hughes regardless of how long they had been at the plant. In one precinct of Penn's Grove 1,350 voters are registered.

The news of the arrests caused excitement at the plant today. Hundreds of the employes were not working today and they went to the plant to find out what had been done.

It has been charged for weeks by Democratic leaders that the du Pont company has been intimidating its 40,000 employes in New Jersey to vote the Republican ticket. They have pointed to the formation of Hughes clubs under the direction of du Pont foremen at the plants. The reply of the officials of the company has been that the Hughes campaigning was being done by the employes as individuals.

EX-GOVERNOR URGES DANES TO SELL ISLES

Sweeping Reforms Are Needed in West Indies, He Tells Copenhagen Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 4, (via London, Nov. 5.)—The last experts giving evidence before the West Indies Isles Sale Commission were two ex-Governors, Nordlien and Helweg Larsen. While Nordlien said the advantage to be gained by the sale would be only temporary, Larsen gave an interesting view of the whole situation. He said that if the reforms were to be of any use, a strong hand would be necessary against the negroes. He quoted Theodore Roosevelt as having once said to him:

"It is a great mistake to believe that the negro is a white man with a black skin."

Referring to the strike and the part therein played by Hamilton Jackson, Larsen said that after the Governor negotiated an agreement with the strike leaders, the negroes did less work, and conditions became such that the white managers scarcely dared to appear in the fields, while the lives of the whites were in danger. During all last year St. Croix was on the edge of revolt, he said, only the presence of a Danish cruiser and an excellent gendarmerie keeping the situation in hand. A man furnished with dictatorial authority, he said, must be sent out to raise a voice against the laborers, and also against the employers. Otherwise, he thought, it would be better to give up all thought of reforms and part with the Islands immediately.

Lawaetz, a priest who has previously given evidence, also said that unless sweeping reforms were carried out it would be better to sell the islands, but he expressed the opinion that it was unwarranted to lay all blame upon the negroes, for if an account were rendered, the result would not be in favor of the whites.

The Rev. Mr. Olsen, from St. Croix, giving evidence, declared that the islands were nothing but a luxury to Denmark. The connection with Denmark was completely unnatural and artificial, he said, while the connection with America was the only natural and sound one. He added that all talk about the situation being worse for negroes under American rule was quite meaningless.

THE ZONE SYSTEM

Is an official recognition of the importance of stabilizing city real estate. It has added new strength to our Guaranteed Mortgages, already one of the strongest of investment securities.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn 44 Court St., Bkn.
138 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

DEUTSCHLAND LOADS UP.

Capt. Koenig Indicates That He May Sail Next Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5.—Hundreds of persons stood in the rain today about the Eastern Forwarding Company's wharf where the German submarine Deutschland is docked, hoping to catch a glimpse of the long undersea traveler. Few, however, were fortunate enough to see the vessel.

The last of the pigiron ballast was hoisted out of the submarine's hold early this morning, and the three score negro stevedores at once began loading the submersible with boxes of crude rubber and nickel, that had been in storage here for several weeks. The work of loading was continued until 11 o'clock tonight, and the prospects are favorable for the Deutschland to leave port on the return trip to Bremen the latter part of the week. Captain König said he probably would sail next Friday.

Religious services were held on board the mother steamship Willehad this afternoon, the entire crew of the Deutschland being in attendance. The Rev. O. E. Heydenrich, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Hartford, conducted the services, during which a prayer was offered for a safe return voyage of the Deutschland's crew.

Fourteen members of the German Embassy arrived this afternoon from Washington and paid an informal visit to Captain König and his crew.

After having congratulated the submarine's Captain on his safe arrival, they inspected the craft.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Deutscher Verein of Harvard has elected Captain Paul König, commander of the Deutschland, an honorary member of its organization. A committee will go to New London this week to present to the German commander the medal of the society.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Main Floor Broadway 35th Street

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor Broadway 35th Street

All Campaigners Have Judged Them Sure Winners (X)

2400 Woven Madras Shirts

$1.29

Without doubt one of the finest assortments of shirts we have ever offered at this price.

Even if you did buy all you think you'll need, you can always make room for shirts of such excellent quality at this astonishingly low price.

You may duplicate them elsewhere around the Two and Two-Fifty mark—we doubt your getting them for much less.

The madras itself is of a very fine quality, and the pleating and tailoring are up to the strict Macy's standard. Included are

Pleated or Plain Negligee Models with laundered or soft cuffs.

Negligee Models with Double Soft Cuffs

Men's Neckwear

In Strikingly Handsome Patterns

44c *300 Dozen* | **59c** *150 Dozen* | **$1.29** *400 Dozen*

From the plain Mogadores to the richest of Brocades, the ties in these groups will please even the most fastidious. No matter which tie you select, your are certain to pay less for it here.

The Store will be closed all day to-morrow (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

in a number of desirable models taken from the regular stock, are now on sale at the very attractive prices of

$25.00 & $28.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, among the many novelties displayed in the Toilet Goods Department, an attractive selection of

Enameled Thermos Carafes

introducing a variety of charming and most artistic color effects.

These Carafes are very ornamental and are especially desirable for buffet, boudoir or guest room use.

Fifth Avenue, New York

'THE FIGHT IS WON,' WILSON'S LAST WORD

Continued from Page 1.

ticket, is expected to help materially in swinging the sentiment.

"We think now that New Jersey is all right," Mr. Hughes said. "The confidence that prevails in the Democratic camp has been a gradual development. Although they would not admit it at the time, there were few among the President's advisers hardy enough to believe that he had even a chance of success at the time he came here early in September. It was outwardly a very pessimistic Shadow Lawn for the two weeks of his stay. The President was determined to get a short interval of rest before starting in on his campaign, and was receiving no visitors, and that, coupled with the death of his sister, produced a general atmosphere of gloom. The opposition was then making practically all of the noise in the campaign, and depression was the common lot around the executive offices.

"The beginning of the President's porch campaign livened things up somewhat, but it was his visit to Omaha, the first of his series of invasions of the West, that started the wave of optimism which has been growing here ever since. The great demonstration which greeted Mr. Wilson there was a surprise even to the President's most loyal supporters, and they immediately came to the conclusion that they had greatly overrated the opposition. His visit to Nebraska, with the success of his subsequent excursions into the West, were interpreted as a great personal tribute to him and to his Administration.

Turning Point of Campaign.

"The immediate result was a complete change in the attitude of the Eastern leaders of the Democratic campaign and a general tightening up of the work all along the line. Before the President's visit to Omaha the leaders in Western Democratic headquarters admitted privately that they had little hope of victory, and their exertions were consequently more or less half-hearted. The President's first Western trip, according to the testimony of prominent Democratic visitors here, marked a definite turning point. The Administration workers began to take stock of the situation more carefully, with the result that they found conditions far better than they had before dared to hope.

"Western Democrats immediately began the attempt to organize and solidify the Wilson sentiment they had found, and it is to their belief that they have been almost wholly successful in the West that the President's advisers owe their present confident expectation of victory. They believe that the movement begun then has constantly grown, and that although it may have been slowed somewhat at times by Republican efforts, it has never really been checked.

"This is not going to be a 'regular' election, anyway, Senator Hughes added. "Judge Hughes was thought to be a great lawyer who could make good on a bad case. The case has turned out worse than it was expected to be, and the Republican candidate has failed signally. There is not a Republican State that is not doubtful."

The President wrote yesterday to Congressman Scully of New Jersey, who has been ill, expressing hope for his speedy recovery and telling him of his interest in Mr. Scully's return to Congress.

"The varied interests of the great district which you have so admirably represented could ill afford to lose your services at this time," the President wrote. "In your consistent support of the Administration all along the line you have been a most valuable member of the team."

The returns will be sent into the Executive offices here by special leased wire, and they will be communicated to the President by telephone. Mr. Wilson was asked if he wanted a special wire at Shadow Lawn, but declined it.

ASKS THANKSGIVING WAR AID

Paderewski to Request Special Plea in President's Proclamation.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 5.—President Wilson will be asked tomorrow to include in his annual Thanksgiving proclamation an appeal to the people of the United States to assist the war sufferers in Europe. The request is to be made by Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, and Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Wilson is expected to issue his proclamation within a few days.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Whose man for **Mayor?**

Yours or Charlie Murphy's?

The President of the Board of Aldermen is Mayor in case of any vacancy.

Mark your cross (X) for the Anti Tammany Candidate in Section 11

HENRY H. CURRAN

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN 11

☞ Vote for One

X HENRY H. CURRAN { Republican American Progressive

CURRAN COMMITTEE.

Vote the FIRST Name in the LAST Column on the State Ballot.

The Sun says:

"Judge Delehanty, who happens to be a Democrat, should be re-elected by the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats, because he is a good judge and it is to the public interest to keep him on the Bench.

"This is a case where the straight and plain and true principle of judicial elections applies, if it ever applies. Judge Delehanty was appointed to the Bench for fitness, by a Republican Governor.

"He deserved the Democratic nomination and he deserves the votes on election day of all independent Democrats who believe that partisan politics should not control the courts."

The Tribune says:

"Judge Delehanty is precisely the man the voters should elect. He should be elected, first, because he is fit for the work and experienced in it; and, second, to rebuke a flagrant attempt to make political patronage of a judge's job.

"A vote for Judge Delehanty means more than the retention in office of a good judge. It means keeping the ward-heelers and the judges in widely separated spheres of influence—and that is a thing devoutly to be desired."

The Judiciary Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York says:

James A. Delehanty has been serving as Judge of the Court of General Sessions and has shown marked capacity and especial fitness and qualifications for Judicial service in the administration of the criminal law.

Signed,

WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE, Chairman

Lewis L. Delafield, DeLancey Nicoll, Charles H. Russell, David Rumsey, Charles E. Rushmore, John Frankenheimer, R. G. Monroe, Sec.

Men have given thousands of dollars to seat a corrupt Judge on the bench.

Will YOU give YOUR VOTE to keep a good Judge there?

NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATE
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

JAMES A. DELEHANTY

NOMINATED ON HIS RECORD by the Republican and Progressive Parties. Supported by one-third of the Democratic Party. Endorsed by the New York County Lawyers' Association, by the Association of the Bar, and by the Citizens' Union.

Governor Whitman Says:

"I appointed Judge Delehanty because he was the best equipped man for the place, and he should be unanimously endorsed for re-election to his present office. The public has in him a painstaking, clear-minded, humane judicial officer of unusual qualifications."

Oscar Straus Says:

"I give my endorsement of the candidacy of Judge Delehanty because I regard him as eminently fitted by character and ability for this position. No partisan consideration should defeat the purpose of retaining so capable and competent a Judge upon the Bench."

The Times says:

"A good judge should be kept on the Bench. What has politics to do with knowledge and enforcement of the law, experience, fairmindedness, honesty, industry?

"Judge Delehanty was nominated by the Republicans and Progressives. He should have been nominated by the Democrats. There is a strong independent Democratic support of Judge Delehanty and the principle of non-partisan judges. He should be elected."

The Evening Sun says:

"The interesting case of Judge Delehanty commands the support of votes that have thoughts behind them. He is a Democrat by affiliation, but was appointed to the Bench of General Sessions by Governor Whitman, a Republican. This was in accord with the growing tendency in New York State to view the candidacy of judges as non-partisan.

"He is opposed by an out-and-out partisan candidate. Under these circumstances a vote for Delehanty is a vote for the principle of a non-partisan Bench. It is incidentally a vote for retaining at his post a judge of known and tried competence for his task."

The Globe says:

"Judge Delehanty happens to be a Democrat who was appointed to the Bench on account of his superior fitness by a Republican Governor.

"We don't know how many readers of The Globe really believe in free judges, but we assume that there are many. Such owe themselves not to be indifferent to the judicial contests this year and to advise themselves with respect to Judge Delehanty and his opponent."

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY:

WE are not a political committee.

We seek, not partisan advantage, but your right and ours to an ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE of protection against crime and corruption.

This assurance is founded on the maintenance of an unbossed and unbiased judiciary.

The Courts must be kept out of politics if politics is to be kept out of the Courts.

You are to decide issues of great importance in this campaign. You are to vote for two years of the State Administration you want. You are to vote for four years of the National Administration you want. Is it not equally the duty of every citizen to vote for *FOURTEEN YEARS OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATION YOU WANT?*

Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee of New York County.

CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER	J. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN	HENRY H. BIZALLION	JOSEPH BOLDT	LUCIEN S. BRECKINRIDGE	ARTHUR v. BRIESEN
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☞ JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS 14

X | **JAMES A. DELEHANTY . .** { Republican Progressive

TAFT AS ENVOY FOR WORLD PEACE

Theodore Marburg Would Send the Ex-President to Europe as League's Emissary.

WANTS ALLIES PLEDGED

Fears That Program Will Suffer in the Clash of Interests After the War.

Theodore Marburg, who was United States Minister to Belgium in 1912-13, and is now a Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Organization of the League to Enforce Peace, in an address at the Mount Morris Baptist Church yesterday morning suggested that ex-President Taft be sent abroad to ask the Allies to declare themselves now for the principles embodied in the program of the league.

Mr. Marburg is the father of Theodore Marburg, Jr., to whom the State Department refused a passport, but who, nevertheless, sailed on Saturday to rejoin the British Army Aviation Corps, in the service of which he recently lost a leg.

Mr. Marburg began his address with reference to the leading citizens of various nations who had accepted the program. He included President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, the Prime Minister of England, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, Lord Bryce, the French Premier, and the German Chancellor. He expressed the fear, however, that after the war, when the leaders of each nation became concerned with obtaining advantages for their own countries and allies, the individual indorsements of the program might be forgotten in the general clash of interests.

The probability of this, he said, was supported by experience in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, when national representatives, originally desirous of establishing "an effective organization of Europe that would guarantee lasting peace," abandoned their ideal during "months of bickering and cross purposes" and agreed only to that which they "had been previously obligated to do." Mr. Marburg would have the Allies bind themselves now to what, in the coming peace congress, would be "a previous obligation" to organize the world for peace.

"To prevent such failure as that of the Congress of Vienna," he said, "the nations should declare now in favor of 'some sort of joint guarantee of peace'—President Wilson's words—to be set up after the war. If, for example, the Allies, embracing so many States, should do this now, it would go far to insure the ultimate success of the project. And so to declare their purpose now would not only strengthen their cause in the neutral world—just as Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation in the middle of our civil war won for the Northern cause the sympathy of the world—but it would likewise stiffen the purpose of their own armies; for men who felt that they were fighting to help end war would fight with new zeal.

"The best way to secure this declaration from the powers now is to ask no less a personage than an ex-President of the United States, Mr. Taft, to accept the mission and go abroad for this purpose. Until the United States is ready to commit herself to a plan of which her leading statesmen approve, but which involves so radical a departure from her traditional policies that it ought perhaps to be first indorsed by a joint resolution of Congress, the task of getting the European powers to declare now in favor of the principle can be undertaken most appropriately by one of their own number.

"No one is better fitted to urge this course upon them and to co-operate in acquainting the various Chancelleries with the project than Mr. Taft, who knows the problem in all its phases and has been such a consistent friend of improved international organization. If the Administration is ready to take the initiative, it would be becoming in the President to charge Mr. Taft unofficially with the mission. If, on the other hand, the Administration is not ready to move, it is hardly conceivable that, having given such generous support to the league's principles, it should do other than welcome nonofficial activity calculated to advance the cause.

"The difficulties to be overcome in getting governments to enter into a league or agreement involving so radical a departure from traditional practice are so serious that it is only while the nerves of the world are exposed, while the minds of men are fully alive to the evils of existing conditions, while men's souls are, in fact, on fire with the horror and the pity of it, that we may count with confidence on their taking the step. That is why the powers should be asked to commit themselves now to the principle of joint responsibility and why the plan should be incorporated in its essentials in the first treaty of peace."

Mr. Marburg admitted that some persons might not see in the program of the League to Enforce Peace, if adopted, any guarantee of peace because their confidence in the willingness of nations to abide by treaties, even such a one as that proposed by the league, had been shaken. This had occurred, he said, because of "Bulgaria's attack on her sister States" in the second Balkan war and "Germany's assault on the peace of Europe."

"But," continued the speaker, "to offset Bulgaria's treachery and Germany's bad faith and savagery, we have the world at large true to its old traditions."

From this he argued that victory by the Allies following their prior commitment to the principles of organized peace would be sufficient guarantee that the organization would be maintained and supported.

Mr. Marburg's address was the fifth in a series on "The New Internationalism," under the auspices of the church's class in Applied Christianity. The sixth talk of the series will be by Dr. Paul Monroe, Professor of the History of Education in Teachers's College, Columbia University, in the church at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning.

ADLER AGAINST PEACE LEAGUE

Says a Parliament of Nations Alone Will Put an End to War.

"After the War, What Shall Be the Great Rôle of the United States?" was the subject of an address by Dr. Felix Adler in the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. The talk was really an analysis of the plan advocated by the League for the Enforcement of Peace, which Dr. Adler does not approve. He pointed out that President Wilson had almost committed himself to the league and, quoting the President's words that there could be no neutrality between right and wrong, he asked earnestly, "Who will tell what is right and what is wrong? It is time that the people of the United States put on their thinking caps and considered what the country is to do at the close of the war. We have a wonderful opportunity. What are we going to stand for?"

As a means toward peace on earth, Dr. Adler presented for consideration a parliament or parliaments made of representation from the different nations, a body in which merchants, labor, capital and in fact all classes had seats, the object being to take power and affairs from the exploiting groups and put it back again in the hands of the people where it belonged. By this means, he said, the people would come together and work out old wrongs and lay old ghosts. It would provide for the economic expansion of all nations and would, indeed, be the open door, without restriction or secret agreement.

"The mission of the United States after the war is not to seek peace between exploiters and it is not for the United States to join one group of these exploiters, as against another group, but to seek a lasting peace in the world.

$100,000 IN ITALIAN BAZAAR.

Great Throng Attends to Hear Metropolitan Opera Chorus.

The Italian Bazaar, which has been open for a week at Grand Central Palace, closed last night with a record-breaking crowd. It was estimated that more than $100,000 had been cleared, and Father Grivetti, Treasurer of the bazaar, said he hoped the returns would be sufficient, with the aid given by the Italian Government, to care through the Winter for the families in this city of Italian reserves who have gone to the front.

Pasquale Amato, the singer, was the distinguished visitor at the bazaar yesterday. Signor Amato, who had brought his son with him, insisted on mingling with the crowd incognito and comparatively few knew he was present. He became a life member of the Red Cross, presented an extra $20 and took chances in motor cycles, automobiles, trips to California, and everything that was offered him. At the booth of the Flying Committee he paid $40 for two old prints. Signor Amato was most interested in the Italian war pictures, showing the Italian army and navy, the aeroplanes and the difficulties of warfare in the mountains. He sat twices through the scenes. He was familiar with the mountains among which the soldiers were shown, having been there in September, 1914.

There was the greatest enthusiasm last night when the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, conducted by Setti, sang hymns of Italy, and hearty applause when the Metropolitan baritone, De Luca, sang from the "Barber of Seville." The Scotch pipers played "Tipperary," and Bruno Zirato escorted them through the bazaar.

It was late when the winners of the things raffled were announced. G. Pittman of 500 West End Avenue won the Italian centrepiece, for which Marie Dressler sold tickets, and Miss Ruth Helen Langford the jeweled watch at the Flying Committee booth. Other announcements will be made later.

RESCUE FISHERMEN IN A 48-MILE GALE

Sandy Hook Life Savers Bring Ashore 52 Persons from a Disabled Boat.

SAVE LIVES AT LONG BRANCH

Liner Calabria Sends Lifeboat to Take Five Men Off a Motor Boat.

The easterly gale which was blowing off Sandy Hook yesterday at a rate of forty-eight miles kicked up a choppy sea which caused the crews of many motor boats to signal for assistance to make the shore. The conditions were made more difficult for navigators by the overcast sky and the small rain which beat into their faces and the mist that hung over the water obscuring the land from view. At 8 o'clock last night the wind had veered to the northeast and dropped to thirty-four miles, and the weather off the Hook was clear and bright.

Captain Frits Bryant and eight others who were on board the one-masted motor sloop Lucille were rescued by life guards from the Takanassee Station at Long Branch after they had drifted in the storm for three hours.

Captain Bryant said the sloop had left Stapleton, S. I., at 6:30 o'clock in the morning for the fishing banks. When the gale was at its height in the afternoon the sloop broke adrift from her anchor and a sea swamped her and put the batteries out of commission.

During the afternoon the Sandy Hook life savers were kept busy in their power boat rescuing many fishermen who had been caught in the gale. The motor boat Mary H. Combs of Jersey City, with fifty-two amateur deep-sea anglers on board, went ashore at the point of the Hook during the blow. Captain Tilton, in charge of the Sandy Hook boat, was going off to the rescue when the motor boat floated off the sand bank and, with her engine out of commission, drifted in toward the beach near enough for the men on board to get over the side and wade ashore.

The Anchor liner Calabria, outward bound for Genoa, stopped to rescue five men from a motor launch in distress off the Romer Lighthouse. After they had been taken in a lifeboat to the Calabria they were transferred to the steam pilot boat outside the bar and started back for New York.

Later in the afternoon three power boats, the Anna E of New York, the America of Sheepshead Bay, and another motor boat, each with about twenty-five fishermen on board, were in distress off Sandy Hook and were rescued by Captain Tilton and his crew.

Three persons were reported to be in peril in a motor boat in a rough sea late in the afternoon off Normandie, N. J., and hundreds watched their struggles with the waves from the beach, but could do nothing to help them. The coast guard stations at Monmouth Beach, Seabright and Spermaceti Cove tried to go to the rescue, but could not launch the lifeboats on account of the heavy sea. Captain Tilton was notified of the plight of the men last night and he started from Sandy Hook to rescue them.

The observer at the Weather Bureau said the temperature was down to 48 at 7 o'clock last night, which was very low for that hour. It will be fair today, he said, and warmer tomorrow.

FAIR WEATHER FOR ELECTION

Only in the Northwest Are Voters Likely to Face Rain.

The Weather Bureau promised last night that there would be fairly good weather tomorrow, with prospects that voters in only a few States, mostly in the Northwest, would have to face rain to go to the polling places. Generally fair weather is predicted for the entire South. For New York the forecast was for overcast skies and warmer temperature.

COLOMBIA PROTESTS OUR TREATY ACTION

Complains Against the Panama Agreement, Which Is Still Held Up in Congress.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Saturday, Nov. 4, (Delayed in Transmission.)—Resolutions protesting against the conduct of the United States in regard to the Panama question were passed by the Colombian Senate and House of Representatives today.

Ratification of the long-pending treaty between Colombia and the United States regarding Panama has been withheld by the United States Congress. According to the treaty as amended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations last February, the United States is to pay $15,000,000 to Colombia. The amount originally proposed was $25,000,000.

The treaty also says that the Governments of the United States and Colombia, "wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences between them arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, express sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations."

MENOCAL IS RE-ELECTED.

Cuban Secretary of the Interior Announces It—No Trouble Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—A. Hevia, Secretary of the Interior, authorized THE TIMES correspondent to say that President Menocal has been re-elected.

From other sources it is learned that Menocal carried Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Oriente Provinces.

The excitement which was apparent for two or three days has died down, and it is not believed that there will be any trouble, but the Government is fully prepared to deal with any emergency.

ROB BRONX POLITICIAN.

Armed Men Take $2,100 from Murphy, Democratic Chairman.

Arthur H. Murphy, Chairman of the Bronx County Democratic Committee, was robbed of $2,100 in cash and his watch and chain by two masked men with revolvers in the vestibule of his home at 1,800 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning.

Mr. Murphy had been downtown attending the theatre with some friends, and when he reached the doorway of his home just before 2 o'clock and opened the outer door, he was confronted by two men with faces covered who shoved revolvers in his face and told him to "Come across and be quick and quiet." While one of them pointed his weapon at Mr. Murphy, the other searched him and took his valuables. Then they ran off down the street.

Mr. Murphy went upstairs, called the police on the telephone and detectives under Captain Warren were assigned to the case. Up to date last night they had made no arrests.

Mr. Murphy lives with his sister and her children, who were asleep at the time of the robbery. He is a contractor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Holiday Tomorrow! Take home a bottle of

Club Cocktails

and celebrate at one time the day and your own good taste.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Labor Can't Be Fooled!

Republicans' Final Effort to "Deliver" the Labor Vote Exposed

There appears in the leading newspapers of the United States today a page advertisement containing alleged labor testimonials in support of Candidate Hughes and censuring President Wilson.

This is the last desperate effort of the Republican National Committee to hoodwink the Public into believing that even one reputable labor man of prominence is supporting their candidate.

A few days ago they were gleefully quoting a six-year-old statement made by John M. O'Hanlon, Editor of the official organ of the New York State Federation of Labor, even after Mr. O'Hanlon had issued a public statement calling attention to the fact that for months he had been supporting President Wilson.

This time the Republicans are leaning upon Frank Feeney, named by Martin M. Mulhall in the famous lobby scandal at Washington as his "closest friend and advisor" while Mulhall was the strikebreaker and legislative agent of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Feeney is notoriously known as the labor agent and political henchman of the Penrose-McNichol Machine in Philadelphia. Mulhall swore that he had Feeney on his payroll and that he had documents to prove it.

Two weeks ago the Democratic State Chairman of Pennsylvania publicly charged that Senator Boies Penrose had been put in charge of $400,000 to attempt to influence the labor vote of the country, and that Penrose had objected to "doing the dirty work" with so small a slush fund! That charge has not been denied.

Nearly a week ago the Democratic National Committee exposed Frank Feeney's employment by Penrose in this campaign to circulate fake labor endorsements of Mr. Hughes.

The alleged resolutions appearing in today's page advertisement of the Republicans are the work of Feeney and his agents.

The Chicago Building Trades Council did NOT adopt the pro-Hughes resolution quoted in the Republican advertisement, and the Republicans know it!

The false report that such a resolution had been adopted was promptly denounced by Simon O'Donnell, President of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and by Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The alleged pro-Hughes resolution, offered at a meeting in the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, was defeated. Leonard Kraft, Feeney's closest friend, then drew enough proxies from his pocket to jam it through. A week later—November 3rd—the Council officially denounced the act as a conspiracy and repudiated the alleged pro-Hughes resolution. Feeney tried to get similar resolutions adopted in Cincinnati and other cities—and FAILED.

When the attention of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was called to the Republican's page advertisement last night, he issued the following statement:

"To the Workingmen of the United States, Greeting:

"As predicted by me a few days ago, there is some scheme to spring a canard upon you when it will be too late to disprove and repudiate the falsehoods and fictitious allegations or declarations.

"The information comes to me that a pretended labor leader has secured some fake declarations of a few supposedly labor organizations attacking the character and the policy of the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that they are to be published as advertisements in the newspapers of the country tomorrow. (Monday).

"The American Federation of Labor has without a dissenting voice or vote proclaimed the political policy to stand by the friends of labor and justice and to defeat its enemies.

"In this campaign Woodrow Wilson stands for all that is true to labor, justice, patriotism, freedom, and humanity.

"The false friends of labor will fail in their purpose to deceive."

Dem. Nat'l Com.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
LECTURESHIP ENDOWED BY THE WOMAN'S LEGAL EDUCATION SOCIETY
A course of forty-five lectures on law for business women and those interested in the management of property. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:00 A.M., or 2:00 P.M., at the University Building, Washington Square. First Lecture, November 8th. Limited number of scholarships available. Address The Registrar New York University, Washington Square, N. Y.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL
Shorthand, Typewriting and Business Practice. Individual attention Day Sessions. After Business Sessions. 32 Broadway, N.Y.C. 'Phone-Broad 5331

N. Y. Electrical School 19? W. 17th St. Tel. 3623 Chelsea
KNOW ELECTRICITY AND MAKE MONEY.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

ENGLISH LESSONS, TUTORING, FRENCH, SPANISH. MISS GRENBAR, 536 W. 113TH.

Native Spanish teacher, experienced, wishes position. Maria Munis, 151 West 86th St.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 567 Kingsbridge

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To Men Who Think!

For weeks your intelligence has been insulted by false statements contained in page advertisements paid for by the Republican National Committee and by members of the Republican Old Guard who waxed fat under a Republican tariff that worked all the time for their Republican pocketbooks and against yours.

These high priests of special privilege are trying to make you forget.

They want you to forget that they themselves were responsible for the Republican panics, the inevitable results of years under Republican tariffs—the panics of 1873, 1893, 1903, 1907, and 1913.

They want you to forget the want, the misery, the despair caused by these Republican panics!

They want you to forget the strikes and lockouts at Homestead, at Paterson, at Lawrence, at Fall River, at Cripple Creek, at Wilkesbarre under Republican rule.

They want you to forget the days when Republican tariffs worked with machine-like precision, when men and women who longed to do right were driven to acts of desperation in order to keep body and soul together.

OR—IF YOU *WILL* REMEMBER—

They hope by talking of business disaster and unemployment to make you afraid to vote as your conscience and common sense dictate—FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

But facts knock their misstatements cold.

If there was the slightest danger of a business let-up following the return of peace,

Would Henry Ford, a Republican and head of an industry employing 45,000 men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would George F. Johnson and H. B. Endicott, of The Endicott-Johnson Company, Republicans and owners of the largest shoe manufactory in the world, be supporting President Wilson?

Would Isador Jacobs, Independent, and President of the California Canneries Company, the largest concern of its kind in America, be supporting President Wilson?

Would F. D. Underwood, Republican and President of the Erie Railroad, be supporting President Wilson?

Would Thomas A. Edison, Republican, the world's greatest inventor and employer of thousands of men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would The Iron Age, in its November 1916 issue, say:

"The pig iron market of the past two weeks is practically without a parallel in the experience of present-day producers. The advances are unprecedented, in being due, not to a clamorous demand for iron for quick shipment, as in all previous excited markets, but to a simultaneous effort of buyers to cover far forward requirements—in many cases through the second half of 1917."

If you want War and Panics,
Vote for Hughes with Roosevelt.

If You Want Peace with Honor and Continued Prosperity

VOTE FOR WILSON!

Dem. Nat'l Com.

FALSE ECONOMY

There is just as much false economy in employing a Contractor on his promises without regard to his record, as there would be if this Company tried to save money by buying 15-ton derricks to carry 30-ton loads.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Your Interests, Madam

Demand you get Full Value for Your Money.
You buy silk—
Pay a good Price;
How do You know
It will wear?
Well—
If you see the
Pussy Willow
Mark on the selvage
You know it will
Wear Two Years—
That's the guarantee;
So be sure
You see the mark!

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe
"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile" "Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"
"The Name Silks First"—
Trade Mark names protected by law

Women's New York City Committee

HUGHES ALLIANCE

MEETING
AT
Hotel Astor
Monday, Nov. 6th, 4 P. M.
Speakers from the Women's Campaign Train for Hughes.
EVERYBODY WELCOME!
Come and Bring Your Friends.

Resinol for skin trouble

For over twenty years, physicians have relied on Resinol Ointment in the treatment of many skin and scalp troubles. They prefer it because it so quickly stops itching and burning, and clears away redness, rawness and irritation. They know, too, that it contains only the *gentlest* of healing materials, which could not injure or irritate the tenderest skin. Why not try it for your skin?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. 1-N, Resinol, Baltimore. *Use Resinol Soap for your hair.*

WANTED
Health Inspector (Food)
Salary $1140 to $1320
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 14, at 4 p. m. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 5; Oral, 2. Requirements: Experience in handling or manufacturing food products, or in chemical or biological laboratory, or equivalent experience. Age from 21 to 40 years. For further particulars see
"The City Record," published daily, or apply to the
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

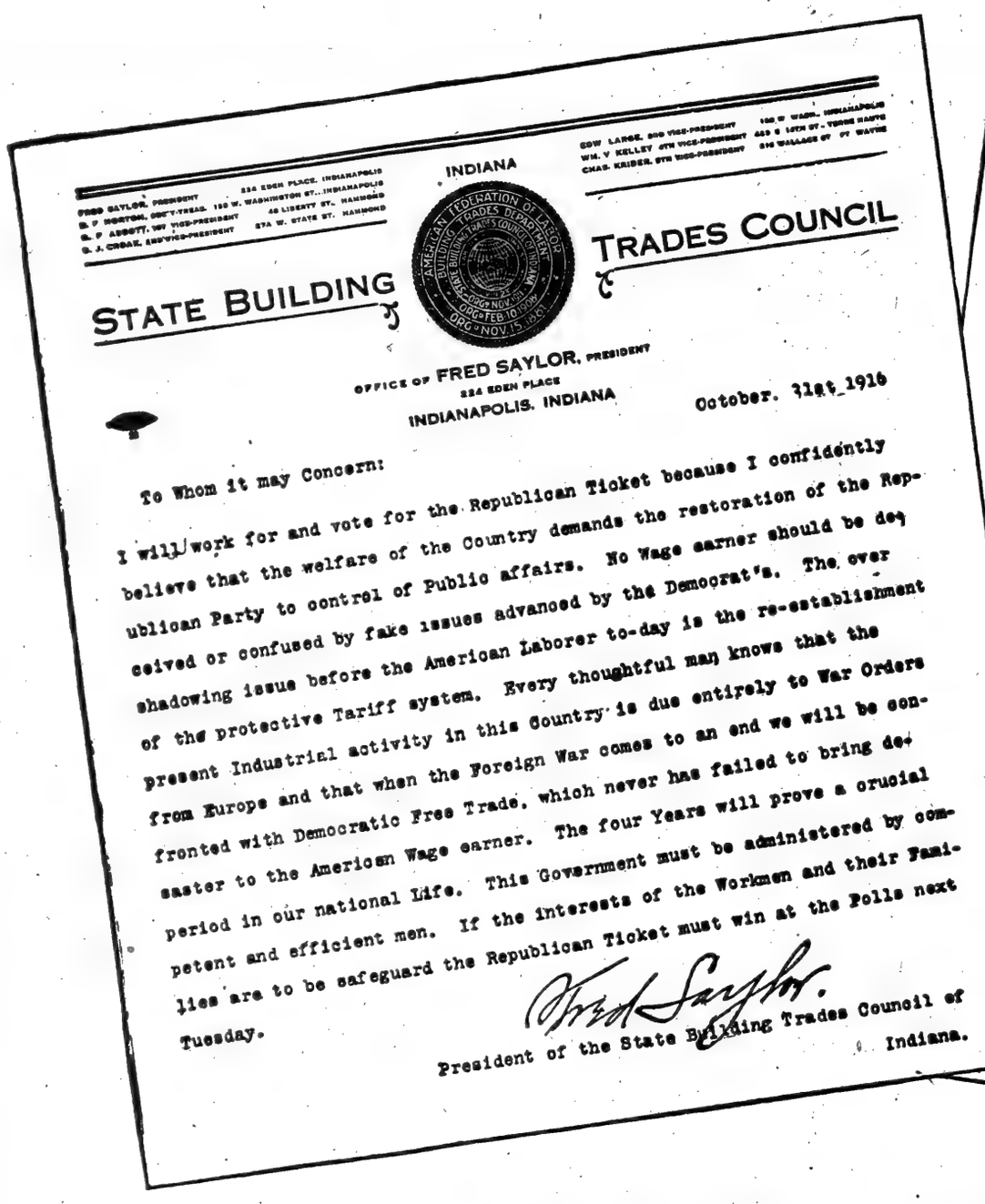
NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Lackawanna Railroad
Leave New York 3 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 9 P. M.
(N. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 1.30 P. M.
(Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broad- cor. Wall St.
way 0 Park Pl.
" 260 St.
" 434 St.
Brooklyn, 366 Fulton St.

SLIGHTLY USED CARS.
The Automobile Exchange, published daily in The New York Times, gives details of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 3000 Bryant. —Adv.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Labor Leaders Endorse Hughes

One-third of all laws beneficial to labor, passed in New York State in 133 years, were passed during Governor Hughes' term at his request and signed by him.



FRED SAYLOR, PRESIDENT 224 EDEN PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS
S. P. NORTON, GEN'L-TREAS. 150 W. WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS
S. P. ABBOTT, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT 46 LIBERTY ST., HAMMOND
S. J. CROAK, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT 87A W. STATE ST., HAMMOND
EDW. LARGE, 3RD VICE-PRESIDENT 150 W. WASH., INDIANAPOLIS
WM. V. KELLEY 4TH VICE-PRESIDENT 423 E. 14TH ST., TERRE HAUTE
CHAS. KRIBER, 5TH VICE-PRESIDENT 240 WALLACE ST., FT. WAYNE

INDIANA STATE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

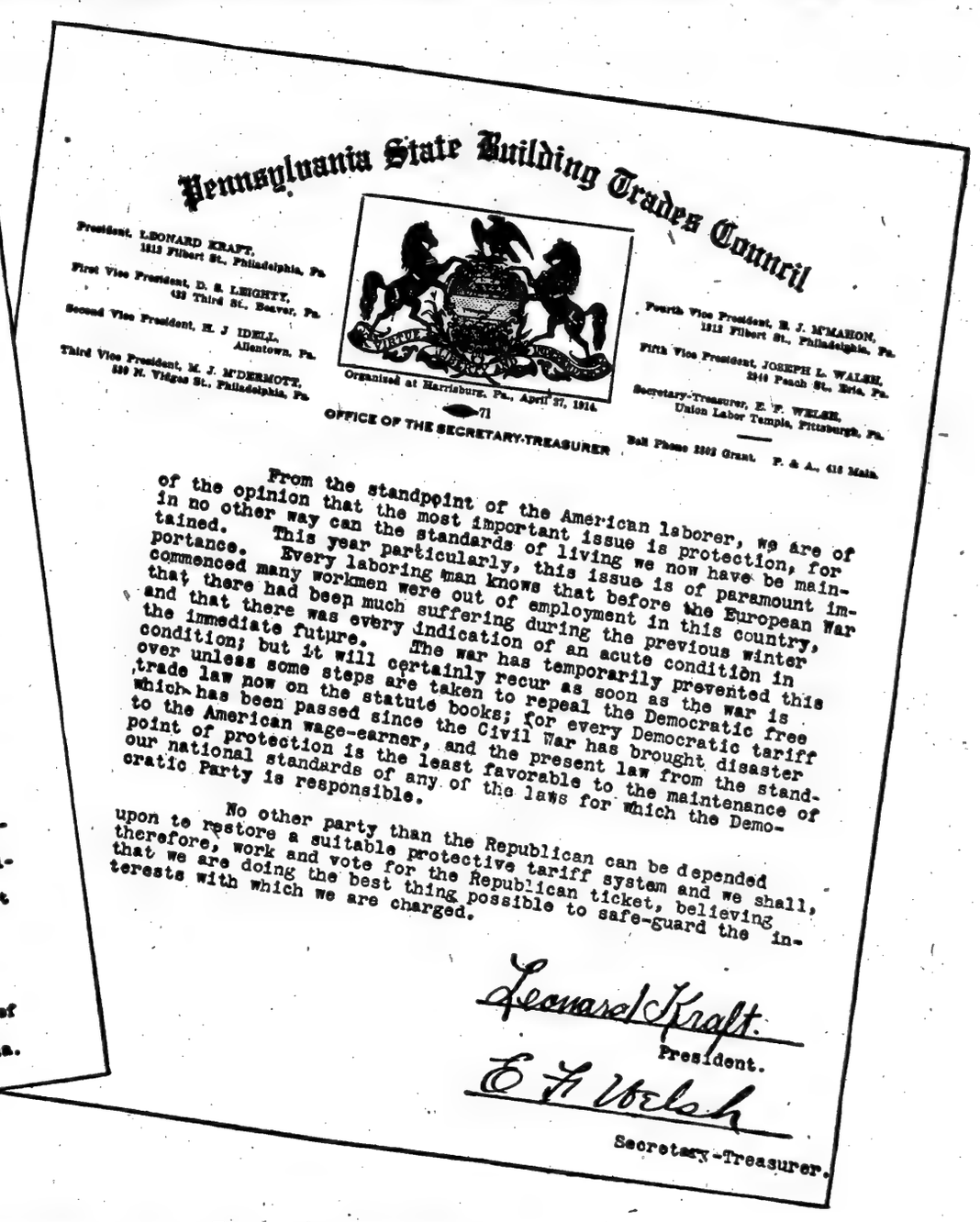
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT CHARTERED FEB. 10 1908 ORG'D NOV. 15, 1908

OFFICE OF FRED SAYLOR, PRESIDENT
224 EDEN PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA October 31st 1916

To Whom it may Concern:

I will work for and vote for the Republican Ticket because I confidently believe that the welfare of the Country demands the restoration of the Republican Party to control of Public affairs. No Wage earner should be deceived or confused by fake issues advanced by the Democrat's. The over shadowing issue before the American Laborer to-day is the re-establishment of the protective Tariff system. Every thoughtful man knows that the present Industrial activity in this Country is due entirely to War Orders from Europe and that when the Foreign War comes to an end we will be confronted with Democratic Free Trade, which never has failed to bring disaster to the American Wage earner. The four Years will prove a crucial period in our national Life. This Government must be administered by competent and efficient men. If the interests of the Workmen and their Families are to be safeguard the Republican Ticket must win at the Polls next Tuesday.

Fred Saylor.
President of the State Building Trades Council of Indiana.



Pennsylvania State Building Trades Council

President, LEONARD KRAFT, 1813 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
First Vice President, D. S. LEIGHTY, 423 Third St., Beaver, Pa.
Second Vice President, H. J. IDELL, Allentown, Pa.
Third Vice President, M. J. M'DERMOTT, 539 N. Vilgus St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth Vice President, E. J. M'MAHON, 1813 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fifth Vice President, JOSEPH L. WALSH, 2340 Peach St., Erie, Pa.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. F. WELSH, Union Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., April 27, 1914.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Bell Phone 2302 Grant. P. & A., 618 Main.

From the standpoint of the American laborer, we are of the opinion that the most important issue is protection, for in no other way can the standards of living we now have be maintained. This year particularly, this issue is of paramount importance. Every laboring man knows that before the European War commenced many workmen were out of employment in this country, and that there had been much suffering during the previous winter and that there was every indication of an acute condition in the immediate future. The war has temporarily prevented this condition; but it will certainly recur as soon as the war is over unless some steps are taken to repeal the Democratic free trade law now on the statute books; for every Democratic tariff which has been passed since the Civil War has brought disaster to the American wage-earner, and the present law from the standpoint of protection is the least favorable to the maintenance of our national standards of any of the laws for which the Democratic Party is responsible.

No other party than the Republican can be depended upon to restore a suitable protective tariff system and we shall, therefore, work and vote for the Republican ticket, believing that we are doing the best thing possible to safe-guard the interests with which we are charged.

Leonard Kraft.
President.
E. F. Welsh
Secretary-Treasurer.

(From Cleveland Leader, October 28, 1916)

TRADES COUNCIL BALKS AT WILSON

Second Attempt to Force Labor to Indorse His Re-election Fails.

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, October 23, 1916)

MOVE TO INDORSE WILSON QUASHED BY LABOR UNION

Central Body, in Stormy Session, Tables Resolution Indefinitely

INDIGNATION GREETS

(From The Washington Post, October 22, 1916)

CHICAGO LABOR FOR HUGHES.

Building Trades Council Says President Wilson Lacks Sympathy.

Special to The Washington Post.

Chicago, Oct 21.—One branch of organized labor swung into line for Charles E. Hughes tonight when the Chicago Building Trades Council, of which Simon O'Donnell is president, adopted resolutions urging the defeat of President Wilson because of lack of sympathy with the American workmen."

Arthur D Burbank, chairman of the legislative board of railroad trainmen in Illinois, issued a statement declaring that railroad employes are turning from President Wilson

"It is the first time our national officers have attempted to tell us how we must vote, and there are thousands like myself who will not stand for such dictation," said Mr Burbank "I am convinced that the sentiment among the railroad men for Hughes is growing stronger every day."

This is Labor's Answer to the Attempt

To Deliver the American Workingman's Vote

THE labor vote cannot be delivered to the Democratic party. The bulk of it throughout the country will go to Hughes was the positive declaration of Thomas J. Williams, one of the most prominent trade unionists in the United States, in course of an interview in Pittsburgh on November 1, 1916.

Mr. Williams is National President of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, which includes every craft in any way identified with the building industry.

It has a membership of nearly one and a half million men, all mechanics, which is more than fifty per cent of the entire membership of the organization of which Samuel Gompers is the head.

Mr. Williams has just completed a tour of the south and middle west, in course of which he talked with representatives of every industry and addressed seven national conventions of labor organizations.

"No man or group of men can deliver the labor vote to the Democratic party," said Mr. Williams. "The American workingman always has supported the Republican ticket, and for a very practical reason.

"He knows that the Republican party stands for the great principle of protection to American industry, and that without such protection there can be no prosperity for him. The wage earners of this country today consider the re-establishment of the protective tariff system the one great issue before them, and they will vote accordingly next Tuesday.

"No sensible laboring man is deceived by the present abnormal industrial activity in the United States. We all know that war orders from Europe are responsible for it.

"If the foreign conflict should end tomorrow, the wage earners of this country would be confronted with precisely similar conditions to those which confronted them during the first two years of the Wilson administration—idle mills, dead locomotives, men out of employment, and business depression everywhere.

"The workingman will vote next Tuesday for the Republican ticket because he will then vote for his own material welfare.

"In my trip through the south and west, I discussed the political situation with hundreds of laboring men. I found no indication anywhere of a pronounced trend of sentiment in the ranks of the wage earners towards the Democratic party."

The Republican Protective Tariff protects workingmen's wages without increasing the cost of living. The question is shall we have a Democratic tariff that only pretends to help the wage-earner or a Republican tariff that really protects him?

Vote for Hughes

The Philadelphia Inquirer

LABOR LEADERS INDORSE HUGHES

Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia

Declaring that President Wilson has proven himself an enemy of organized labor and that, on the contrary, Mr. Hughes has shown himself the friend of labor throughout his whole career, a series of resolutions supporting the candidacy of Mr Hughes was passed last night at a meeting of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, representing in all about 60,000 men. The meeting was held in the Parkway Building, and the resolutions were passed after a spirited discussion Frank J Schneider presided.

A standing vote was taken The resolution declared that until his entrance into politics six years ago, President Wilson had proved himself a "harsh, bitter and unjust critic" of labor unions, and had shown by his speeches and his writings, in his books, that he had no sympathy with the labor movement. The statement was attributed to him that "Labor unions dragged the highest men to the level of the lowest," and he was quoted as being a "fierce partisan of the open shop."

The passage was cited from President Wilson's book, "The History of the American People," where he asserted that the Chinese labor was preferable to the Polish, Slavonic or Italian. On the other hand, it was declared that Mr. Hughes' had been shown by his words, his deeds and his record, that he had been a friend of labor and of labor unions during his entire career.

Mr. Hughes' utterance, that he regarded labor unions as a "fine opportunity for the improvement of the condition of the workingman," was quoted, and his statement, "the interests of labor are the interests of all people, and the protection of the wage earner in the security of life and health by every practical means, is one of the most sacred trusts of society."

"We vigorously condemn," read the resoultion, "the action of labor leaders in endeavoring to create opposition to Mr. Hughes, and with the belief in mind that all labor unions should be kept free from political parties, we urge all our members, as well as those of other unions and locals, to cast their votes as their interest best demands."

Republican National Publicity Committee

THREATENS JERSEY WITH TRADE WAR

New York State Will Retaliate if Neighbor Wins Lower Freight Rate.

BOARD OF TRADE TO FIGHT

Points Out That the State Has Spent the Millions Required to Improve the Harbor.

A warning that New York State is likely to wage commercial war on New Jersey if New Jersey succeeds in its application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a railroad rate discrimination of 3 cents per hundred pounds in its favor and against New York is made by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in its petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission to be permitted to intervene and oppose the New Jersey application.

The contention of New Jersey that railroads terminating on the New Jersey side of New York Harbor should have a rate advantage over New York equivalent to the cost of transporting freight across the Hudson River is met in the petition with a number of arguments, the leading one of which is that the State of New York has spent about $800,000,000 on canals and New York City hundreds of millions on pier facilities, which have made New York Harbor the greatest in the country, and that New Jersey, not content with the business created for it by the upbuilding of the commerce of the port, seeks to have conferred on it for nothing the advantages for which New York has paid something like a billion dollars.

The intimation that New York State would not be slow to retaliate against a decision benefiting the Jersey side of the port at its expense is as follows:

"No other State than New York, no other city, nor the United States, has contributed anything either in money, right of way, or franchise or other valuable thing toward the construction or maintenance of this waterway. It is wholly within the boundaries of the State of New York and under absolute control of the State of New York. If, therefore, the complainants or others now enjoying without cost the use of this property of the State of New York shall so forget the obligation they owe New York State and ignore the advantages they enjoy as a free gift from New York and attempt to use that advantage to injure their benefactor, New York may be led thereby to assert the rights it has in the premises and, possibly, to hereafter deny to the complainants the free use of this waterway. By so doing the complainants would be deprived of the benefit of the competition this water route now affords them and which enables them to secure the same low rail rate which New York enjoys."

After asserting that the complaint of the New Jersey interests overlooks every factor entering into the determination of freight charges except the cost of delivery across the Hudson River, the petition continues:

"Basing their contention upon the single element of cost, the complainants must take into consideration not only the one element of the cost of transfer across the Hudson River, but every other element of cost incident to transit from the initial point to the point of destination. They must also consider in this connection the cost of such through carriage over any competing line which would not be controlled by the rate adjustment they petition for as affecting only the lines which reach the New Jersey side."

The petition is signed by S. V. V. Huntington, President, and Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and by Charles F. MacLean of 55 Liberty Street, lawyer for the board.

POST OFFICE RECORDS SHUT

Civil Service League Could Not See Them—Appeals to President.

Letters sent to President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson denying the accuracy of the public statement of the Postmaster General that 66 per cent. of the incumbent fourth-class Postmasters were not disturbed by the Wilson Administration were made public yesterday by the National Civil Service Reform League at 79 Wall Street. The league complains that its request for permission to examine the records concerning fourth-class Postmasters has not been granted. In the letter to the President, Oct. 31, Richard Henry Dana, President of the league, wrote, in part:

"The facts as stated by the Postmaster General do not appear to agree with the results of those examinations as given in the annual report of the Civil Service Commission. For this and other reasons we sincerely hope that you will no longer tolerate a policy of secrecy and that you will welcome an inspection of the records by the league."

In a statement accompanying copies of the letters, Secretary George T. Keyes says the league is not interested in retaining Republicans in office whose records justify removal, nor is it concerned with the appointment of Democrats. The question of publicity of the records, said he, transcends a matter of 40,000 fourth-class Post Offices and affects a fundamental principle of the civil service law.

FIGHTS 7-DAY WORK WEEK.

Minister Protests Against Move by the Lackawanna Steel Co.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, sent a letter to the newspapers yesterday asking for public co-operation in the form of a protest against the request of the Lackawanna Steel Company made to the State Industrial Commission for permission to work its employes continuously seven days in each week. The company, which has its mills near Buffalo, and employs 7,000 men, has contended that repairs to machinery and adjustment of furnaces once in every seven days require the continuous services of the employes. Mr. Stelzle said:

"The conditions described by the company were shown to be those which are common to the steel industry at all times, and of which the Legislature was cognizant when it passed the law. It was found possible to observe the law when business was not so pressing. If exemption is granted the Lackawanna Company, other industries in the State will ask for similar exemption."

Mr. Stelzle insists that workmen who do not get one day of rest in seven suffer from overstrain and frequently make use of stimulants to excess because of that condition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

He Was Poisoned by Imperfectly Digested Food

Always below par—not really sick, but never quite up to the day's task. And indigestion all the time! If he ate he suffered, if he did not eat he suffered just the same. Then his doctor told him that he was fairly choked with imperfectly digested, and, therefore, fermenting, food that was sending its impurities through the blood into every tissue, bone, and muscle of his body.

"Sip a glass or two of Man-a-cen Water with your meals. It will help straighten out your stomach." All druggists and leading grocers sell Man-a-cen Water. Try it yourself!

ELECTION NIGHT NEWS.

Plans for Indoor Gatherings and Outdoor Bulletins.

Hundreds of thousands of persons will learn the results of the election tomorrow night from thousands of bulletin boards, tickers, and announcers in the open air, in hotels, in theatres, in halls—everywhere that people may congregate. Anticipating more than usual interest in the returns this year, THE NEW YORK TIMES will flash the returns on two bulletin boards in Times Square—one at Forty-third Street and the other at Forty-seventh Street—and, in addition, will announce the leading and winning candidates from the top of the Times Building by an arrangement of red and white lights. Details of the plan by which this will be made known are printed on Page 1 of today's TIMES.

The restrictions which will govern the movement of crowds in Broadway and Seventh Avenue because of excavations for the new subway lines will not interfere with the observance of THE TIMES bulletins. These are the areas in and near Times Square where persons may walk but not stand:

Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth Streets, from Thirty-ninth Street to the south side of Forty-second Street, from the north side of Forty-third Street to Forty-fifth Street.

Seventh Avenue—The west side between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

Persons will be allowed to stand, it may be seen from this, on the spaces in front of both TIMES bulletin boards.

In practically all of the hotels and theatres in the city the returns will be received by wire and wireless.

One of the largest indoor gatherings to receive the returns will be at Carnegie Hall, where special wires will take the news. According to announcement, many prominent persons and organizations have reserved seats in the hall for Tuesday evening.

Several large hotels have made arrangements for announcing the returns to their guests. At the Waldorf-Astoria there will be special dinner dances in the Grill, Rose, and Empire Rooms during which the returns will be shown by stereopticons. Election returns will also be shown in the Grand Ball Room of the hotel, where, in addition, there will be dancing, motion pictures, and refreshments.

Members of the Women's City Club, which occupies almost all of the eighteenth floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, will receive the returns in their quarters, and, also, many will go to the roof of the hotel, from which they will be able to observe the signals from the tower of the Times Building.

Persons who attend the dinner dance in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel will also receive the returns. Among these many notables are expected, including Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing and Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane.

Bulletins bearing news of the election will be distributed to all of the guests in the dining rooms of the Hotels McAlpin and Claridge.

The Brooklyn Civic Club at 127 Remsen Street will serve a special dinner, at which the returns will be received.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS NOW.

M. P. Grace, Back from England, Says Freight Rates Will Be Lower.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis was M. P. Grace, head of the firm of William R. Grace & Son, shipowners and bankers, of New York, and South America. Mr. Grace said that he had terminated his lease of the historic Battle Abbey, in Sussex, after maintaining it for fourteen years.

"England is developing her merchant marine very rapidly," said Mr. Grace, "and the business conditions are very good. Freight rates will be lower. The Government is keeping down imports to the lowest possible margin and releasing steamships every day from service. In addition, the steamship companies are now allowed to finish ships which were on the stocks prior to the war and to order others to be built. Great Britain has 5,000,000 men under arms now and is calling in fresh troops at the rate of a million men a year. The Government is now dealing with the 41-year-old class."

Mr. Grace said that every one in England was as busy as possible, and that the people were sending over their securities to America to be turned into gold in the most cheerful manner. He went from the pier to his home at Westbury, L. I., and will go to Florida later.

Another passenger on the St. Louis was Harold Large, who has been a member of the Priority Committee of the Munitions Department at the War Office in London for the past year. He said that England had nothing when the war began, and that after more than two years of fighting and getting things in order she was nearly organized on a business footing, and would be completely so by next Spring.

GETS WORK FOR 1,601 MEN.

State Employment Bureau Finds There Is No Labor Shortage.

The report of the local office of the State Bureau of Employment says that 1,601 persons received employment through its aid in October. Commenting on the statement of the Federal Reserve Board that New York manufacturers were unable to keep pace with their orders, the bureau maintains that it can furnish a sufficient number of skilled or unskilled workers to local employers provided the prevailing rate of wages is paid. It says many of the employers who assert they cannot obtain suitable workmen either do not pay the market price or else have not called upon the bureau.

The bureau admits, however, a scarcity of office and errand boys, farmhands, and foreign-born labor for heavy or disagreeable work. There has been an increase in orders from wholesale and retail houses and from factories in general, which indicate that the result of the election is not worrying employers.

OYSTER BAY FIGHTS TO HOLD ITS BEACH

Sale of 500 Acres to Peter Cooper Hewitt Opposed by Township Citizens.

WOULD REJECT $5,000 OFFER

Inventor Says He Wants to Build a Residence, but Opponents See Big Realty Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 5. — Peter Cooper Hewitt of 11 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and Tuxedo Park, will never be allowed to buy Short Beach, the 500-acre island near here, if the citizens of Oyster Bay Township, headed by Colonel Henry M. Bennett and W. S. Jackson, have anything to say about it. The sale concerns the villages of Oyster Bay, Hicksville, Farmingdale, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, and several others, all part of Oyster Bay Township, and certain of their citizens are up in arms over the question of the sale, which is to be decided at an election this week.

Mr. Hewitt has offered $5,000 for the property, which is owned by the township and which consists of sand dunes and salt grass. He says he wants it for a country home and will erect a fine residence on it with all improvements, such as piers and other equipment for a Summer place.

The opponents to the sale insist Mr. Hewitt intends to develop the property along the lines of Long Beach, and that instead of the township selling him waste land worth less than $5,000, it would be turning over to him property worth millions. So sure are they of this that on Saturday there was an automobile parade of protest through the various villages, during which heated oratory was used in an effort to get every voter to vote against the sale. It seems that the fact that Hempstead Township sold the Long Beach property for $25,000 a few years ago, and that the property is now worth many thousands of dollars, has prejudiced a proportion of the residents here against the sale of Short Beach to Mr. Hewitt.

"To let Hewitt have this land," said Colonel Bennett, the Republican leader of Oyster Bay, yesterday, "would amount to a swindle on the people of this township. It would not only be a swindle on them but it would be a gross injustice to their children and grandchildren. Short Beach and the adjacent property, Jones Beach, should be developed by the township and be held forever as a public park."

Mr. Hewitt has tried several times to buy Short Island and has offered various amounts of money from $1,000 to $5,000 for it. On every occasion the sale has been defeated when referred to the voters of Oyster Bay Township.

4 BISHOPS AT OLD JOHN ST.

Famous Methodist Church Closes Its Eight-Day Celebration.

The idea of Germany and England working together in the future in brotherly love for a common cause was sketched yesterday morning by Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a sermon at the John Street Church.

"When we see such old-time enemies as England, France, and Russia working together as allies," the Bishop said, "we may readily believe that God will find among the present enemies His chosen ones to work together for His higher will.

"Man's failure to co-operate is invariably due to mental aberration. The insane cannot work together. The sane man is a being of intelligence and reason, and the time must come when all nations will be willing to adjust their differences by arbitration instead of trying to settle them with the sword. Men no longer eat or enslave each other upon the battlefield, and the time will come when men will no longer take up arms against each other."

The Bishop referred to the old John Street Church as a granary scattering the precious seeds of civilization throughout the community. He also said he gloried in the work of the churches of other denominations which in a different way are striving for the same end.

Three Bishops besides Bishop Hendrix participated in the afternoon services, which were devoted to a discussion of church unity. They were Earl Cranston, Luther B. Wilson of New York, and John W. Hamilton, retired, formerly of the New England Conference. The day's services marked the close of the congregation's sesqui-centennial celebration, which began on Sunday, Oct. 29.

NEWSPAPER A MORAL FORCE

Professor Lee Says That Reading Public Has Much to Do with This.

A presentation of the newspaper as a moral force in the community was made yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. by James Melville Lee of New York University, President of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. The address was devoted to outlining the work of newspapers from their beginning, with many interesting incidents from the experience of the speaker.

Professor Lee stated that the reading public ultimately was responsible for the moral tone of the newspaper which it patronized, and expressed his opinion that the newspapers often exerted a moral force by adopting a moral standard higher than that of their readers. He said that any newspaper which persistently adopted a moral standard which was not in accord with the wishes of its readers would have to disappear for lack of circulation. The necessity for a definite news and editorial policy he also attributed to the same public demand. Dealing with the question of purity in advertising matter, he said that there were numerous instances when the force of public opinion had speedily forced newspapers and periodicals to reject advertising matter which was considered offensive or false.

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The Woods Are Being Slaughtered

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

The timber slashers are turning the forest areas of the Adirondacks into brush heaps.

The State now owns $40,000,000 worth of Adirondack forest reserves that are menaced by the fires that start every season in these stripped sections.

Proposition No. 1 will provide for protecting this wonderful People's Playground from destruction.

Futhermore, public-spirited citizens are pledged to contribute $2,500,000 to the Palisades Interstate Park if Proposition No. 1 passes on Election Day, November 7th.

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

PROPOSITION No. 1

YES [X] NO [ ]

Shall chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for the submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen," be approved?

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION
CAMP FIRE CLUB OF AMERICA
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ADIRONDACKS
ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK STATE FISH, GAME AND FOREST LEAGUE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
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Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal. The certificate holder thus obtains the benefit of increased margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of his investment.

In addition, the principal and interest are guaranteed to net 5%.

Interest from Date of Payment.
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135 Broadway, New York — Telephones: 6880 Cortlandt.
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I. W. W. MEN SLAIN ON INVADING SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

250 armed men aboard. One hundred and fifty other members of the Industrial Workers of the World who could not find room on the Verona boarded the steamer Calista, which left after the first boat had departed. Both vessels were chartered for an "excursion."

The fight was over, and the Verona was on her way back long before the Calista approached Everett. The two steamers met at Mukilteo, four miles south of Everett, and came back to Seattle together.

Policemen were placed in charge of the Industrial Workers' headquarters in Washington Street, and a large force of men was sent to the water front to meet the Verona.

When the Verona pulled into her slip the wharf was surrounded by policemen, some armed with shotguns and others with drawn pistols, and thirty National Guardsmen, under command of Captain Paul Edwards. All the guardsmen stood with fixed bayonets and their belts filled with ball cartridges.

As the steamer drew alongside the pier Captain of Police D. F. Willard shouted to Captain Wiman of the Verona not to land. Several members of the Industrial Workers of the World aboard the boat started to clamber over the steamer's rail, but policemen halted them at the point of revolvers. One gangplank was lowered, and, under supervision of the police, the wounded were taken off the boat, assisted by their uninjured comrades, and were removed to the city hospital.

The four dead were taken to the Morgue. The Verona's dead were found laid out on the floor of the cabin, and the wounded were stretched out on seats along the walls or lying on the floor.

As the men marched down the gangplank under cover of police shotguns and pistols they were searched for firearms, but no weapons were found. Several pistols were found hidden in the cabin of the boat when it was searched after the men had been taken off. All of the uninjured men were loaded into automobiles under heavy police guard and taken to the city jail, where they were locked up.

Sheriff Robert Hodge sent four automobile loads of deputies to Richmond beach to arrest any members of the Verona's party who attempted to land there.

Warning that there would be trouble in Everett today was issued at the Seattle headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World last night after a meeting of members. A call for members to join the expedition to Everett was issued, and speakers said that they would tolerate no interference from the Everett authorities. A circular issued for distribution in Everett read:

"Citizens of Everett: Attention: There will be a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World Nov. 5, at Hewett and Wetmore Avenues. Come and help maintain your own and our national privileges. COMMITTEE."

"If the police, Sheriff, and citizens will not maintain order in Everett they had better call out the militia," said one speaker at last night's meeting. "In any event we will go there and put Everett in order."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bar Association of the City of New York and New York County Lawyers' Association endorse John F. McIntyre, Democratic Nominee for Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

At a stated meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York the following report was made by the Judiciary Committee:

"MR. JOHN F. McINTYRE, also nominated for the Court of General Sessions, has been a member of the Bar for thirty-seven years, and has had a very large and varied experience, particularly in the trial of criminal cases. He is especially well recommended to your Committee by Judges and lawyers of the highest standing as a lawyer of unusual ability and high character, and as particularly fitted and qualified for the position of a Justice of the Court of General Sessions. Your Committee recommends that his nomination for that office be approved and endorsed by the Association.

Signed WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE, Chairman.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD,
DAVID RUMSEY,
DeLANCEY NICOLL,
CHARLES E. BUSHMORE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
JOHN FRANKENHEIMER,
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Secretary.

Mr. McIntyre was Assistant District Attorney and Acting District Attorney of this County for twelve years.

VOTE FOR ONE — For Judge of the Court of General Sessions
★ X JOHN F. McINTYRE

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"UNBELIEVABLE" They Said

THE greatest critics in music were amazed at the wonderful "human-like" effect with which the *Apollo* Player Piano duplicated the personal finger-playing of concert pianists.

The Apollo has many features that are exclusive.

Special Wurlitzer Price, $625

Convenient Terms

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

115 West 40th St.
Between Broadway and 6th Ave.

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20% Reductions

WE had every reason to believe that our new building would be ready November first. But many of the fixtures will not be in place, the contractors now tell us, before the middle of November.

The finest China and Glassware one may buy. Uniquely beautiful Venetian Glass. Lamps and Shades at all prices. Marble, Bronzes, Mirrors and Pictures, Unusual and Novel Gifts, Favors and Prizes.

Therefore, we are able to continue our 20% Alteration Sales until November 11th.

Open every day until 6 P. M., including Saturdays.

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ORGANIZED TO AID IN THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT FRANK L. DOWLING AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, KNOWING THAT HE IS EMINENTLY QUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE BY CHARACTER, EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY, HEARTILY ENDORSES HIS CANDIDACY AND URGES THE PEOPLE OF GREATER NEW YORK TO VOTE FOR HIM.

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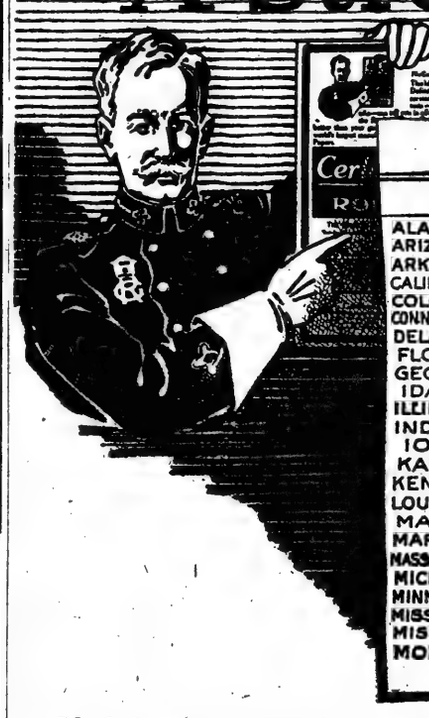
A strong plurality for the General



A forecast of the returns

	THE GENERAL	ALL OTHERS		THE GENERAL	ALL OTHERS
ALABAMA	X		NEBRASKA	X	
ARIZONA	X		NEVADA	X	
ARKANSAS	X		N. HAMPSHIRE	X	
CALIFORNIA	X		NEW JERSEY	X	
COLORADO	X		NEW MEXICO	X	
CONNECTICUT	X		NEW YORK	X	
DELAWARE	X		N. CAROLINA	X	
FLORIDA	X		NORTH DAKOTA	X	
GEORGIA	X		OHIO	X	
IDAHO	X		OKLAHOMA	X	
ILLINOIS	X		OREGON	X	
INDIANA	X		PENNSYLVANIA	X	
IOWA	X		RHODE ISLAND	X	
KANSAS	X		SOUTH CAROLINA	X	
KENTUCKY	X		SOUTH DAKOTA	X	
LOUISIANA	X		TENNESSEE	X	
MAINE	X		TEXAS	X	
MARYLAND	X		UTAH	X	
MASSACHUSETTS	X		VERMONT	X	
MICHIGAN	X		VIRGINIA	X	
MINNESOTA	X		WASHINGTON	X	
MISSISSIPPI	X		W. VIRGINIA	X	
MISSOURI	X		WISCONSIN	X	
MONTANA	X		WYOMING	X	

If the vote tomorrow were to be cast for most popular roofing, instead of for the election of national officials, there would be an overwhelming plurality in favor of

Certain-teed Roofing

This is indicated by the fact that "The General" makes ⅓ of all the asphalt roll roofing made in America. The balance is "scattered" among 39 other manufacturers.

Each year CERTAIN-TEED rolls up a strikingly increasing number of advocates, because this type of roof is coming to be recognized as the most efficient covering for all kinds of buildings, with either flat or pitched roofs.

CERTAIN-TEED is clean and sanitary, costs less to buy, less to lay, less to maintain and less per year of life. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). It actually lasts longer

The secret of this long life lies in the quality of the roofing felt, and the asphalt saturation. Roofings do not wear out—their life depends upon the length of time they retain the saturation. CERTAIN-TEED is made of the best quality of roofing felt, and is thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalts, which keeps the inner saturation soft and prevents the drying-out process so destructive to the ordinary roofing.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest skyscraper to the smallest residence or outbuilding.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

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COMIC OPERA COMES TO CENTURY'S STAGE

The Theatre Reopens Tonight Under the Dillingham and Ziegfeld Direction.

SURGEONS IN BLUE AND GOLD

Urban's Brush Sweeps Away Former Decorations—Fox Trot and Cocktail on the Bill.

The Century Theatre, Manhattan's most palatial and unique playhouse, will begin a new era of its checkered career tonight, when Charles B. Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., are to inaugurate their joint proprietorship with the presentation of an elaborate musical revue, entitled "The Century Girl." The event has been long awaited with the keenest anticipation, both because of the prominence of the managers as producers of musical comedy and the unique history of the theatre. In the seven years it has been open the playhouse has never made money, and its founders have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the millions of initial cost in alterations and upkeep in an effort to get some return on their investment.

Once more they have advanced a large sum to adapt the building to its new use, and those who visit the Century tonight will observe some striking changes. The stately dignity that pervaded it as the New Theatre has disappeared and the new decorations, by Josef Urban, suggest musical comedy. No part of the huge plant, with its innumerable rooms and suites of rooms, has escaped the indefatigable Urban. Down in the basement a gay border has been stenciled on the walls of the men's bar, and the panelling has been refinished in a natural tone. The walls of the spacious promenades and foyers of the orchestra and balcony floors and of the Vanderbilt suite have been done in turquois blue and golden yellow, with touches of other hues. Even the concrete floor is blue, as can be seen where it shows at the edges of the carpets. At intervals are panel mirrors.

Ten portraits by Raphael Kirchner hang on the semicircular wall of the orchestra floor. They depict beauties of the chorus—Hazel Lewis, Simone d'Herlys, Charlotte Davies, Lilyan Tashman, and six others. They are in pastel, and form a series, each picture representing a human emotion, reflected in the face of a Pierrot peering from the corner of each panel as well as in the countenance and posture of the subject.

Now women may purchase cocktails in the Vanderbilt suite, but one would have difficulty in getting tea. Two orchestras will alternately play during entr'acte for the patrons to dance, as privilege for which there will be no extra charge.

The art of Urban is seen in the auditorium also, though to a less extent than elsewhere. Some draperies in the prevailing colors of the new decorative scheme have been hung, but for the most part there are the same rich decorations as when the drama reigned. Two important changes have been made, however, changes that affect features widely discussed when the playhouse was new. The proscenium frame of green onyx, often harshly criticised as looking too much like the portal of a gaudy apartment house, has been covered with gold leaf to match the gold incrusted portions of the auditorium. It is much less conspicuous than formerly and less distracting. The silken canopy suspended from the ceiling after the theatre was built to improve the acoustics has been removed, revealing again the handsome ceiling.

The new managers believe they have improved the acoustics by a system used with success abroad. This consists of a series of fine wires placed invisibly in various parts of the auditorium and strung in such a position and at such tension that they catch the sound waves and communicate them to other wires.

The changes do not stop inside, but include a system of illumination that will make the block one of the most brilliant in the city.

CONCERTS IN THEATRES.

Artists Found Halls Were Too Small to Meet the Demand for Seats.

There were four concerts and recitals last night, in as many theatres, which the artists are renting, as the concert halls fail to accommodate all those who wish to attend. At the Harris Theatre, Max Sanders gave the second of his Sunday night concerts with players from the Russian Symphony Orchestra providing the ensemble numbers. Mme. Yvette Guilbert gave one of her recitals of French music at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, while Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone was heard in a program of songs at the Comedy Theatre. Miriam Ardini, soprano, made her first appearance here in a song recital at the Cort Theatre.

The concert at the Harris Theatre enlisted the services of twenty-two string players and several wind instrument players from the Russian Symphony Orchestra, who, under Modest Altschuler, played numbers from Mosart, Tschaikowsky, Arensky, and Strauss, with Charles W. Cadman's "To a Vanishing Race," played from manuscript for the first time. Mr. Cadman appeared himself to accompany a group of his songs and play his "Thunderbird" Suite in a piano arrangement. H. T. Burleigh also accompanied a group of his songs. The soloist of the evening was Charles Harrison, a young tenor, who sang Messrs. Cadman's and Burleigh's songs and an aria from "La Bohème." After he had sung Mr. Burleigh's songs he had the bad taste to add as an encore a sentimental music-hall ballad wholly out of keeping with what had gone before. It is due Mr. Burleigh to note here that any one who may have thought this was another of his songs was wrong. It was not.

Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone is a former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and a singer of some attainments. Her program was interesting. It consisted of two groups of songs in German which were off the beaten path, five unfamiliar songs by Paderewski to French texts of Catulle Mendes, and songs in English by Walter Kramer, Landon Ronald, Marion Bauer, and Frederic Jacobi, the latter represented by two interesting compositions in manuscript. Francis Moore assisted at the piano.

Miriam Ardini, a newcomer, sang an aria by Bach and another by Verdi, with four groups of songs in German, French, and English. She disclosed an agreeable voice of light texture and sang many of her numbers gracefully. William Reddick played the accompaniments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Three performances for children will be given on the stage by the Portmanteau Theatre company during its special engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street, beginning the latter part of this month. Nevertheless," "He Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," and "The Trimpiet" will be acted for children at morning performances.

Announcement is made by the Henry B. Harris Estate that it has engaged actors for a permanent repertoire company. Arnold Daly will head the organization.

To Perriton Maxwell has been awarded the prize of $250 for the best design to be used as a trademark in advertising "Turn to the Right." Seven hundred and six suggestions and designs were entered in the contest.

Margaret Brainerd, who has been out of the cast of "Nothing but the Truth" for several weeks on account of illness, will take up her original role again tonight.

Bruce Shuter has accepted for production a new play by Andreas Latzen, a Western newspaper man, entitled "The Doctor's Hour." The play treats of vivisection.

Paul Gordon has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for a role in George Scarborough's new play.

"The War Game," a satirical play by Alice Gerstenberg and Rienzi de Cordova, being played in Chicago, is to be presented here later.

Four new plays will be presented by the Shuberts in their New York theatres about Thanksgiving time. Three of them, "Follow Me," "How Soldier Boy," and "Girls Will Be Girls," are musical plays, and the fourth is a comedy entitled "Push In Life," in which Sam Bernard, brother of Joe Weber, will be starred. Anna Held will be the star of "Follow Me," and Clifton Webb and Elsie Cole are to be featured in "How Soldier Boy."

TWO NEW STAR FILMS.

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks Draw Drizzly Day Crowds.

It never rains but it pours in movie land. Yesterday, for instance, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks came to town in new pictures, and it cut into one's day fearfully to see both of them. A great many did, however, and in spite of the bleak and drizzly November day hundreds waited in line before the Rialto, the scene of the Fairbanks revelation, and before the Strand, Broadway, and Academy of Music, where copies of Miss Mary's photoplay were exhibited synchronously, for a chance to enter and pay tribute.

Miss Pickford's film was "Less Than the Dust," a title Hector Turnbull, its author, borrowed from one of Laurence Hope's Indian love lyrics, made familiar by the musical setting given to it by Amy Woodford-Finden. Mr. Turnbull has borrowed the idea behind the poem, of a girl who looks upon herself as less than the dust beneath the chariot wheel of her master, and has evolved a pretty story that gives this accomplished screen artist many opportunities to display her talents.

Her rôle is that of a little English girl who is left by her father, a dissolute officer in the British army serving in India, to a low caste Indian. She passes the early years of her life in the home of the swordmaker and only learns of her gentle birth when he is sent to prison for participation in a revolt. Then she goes to England to seek out her relatives, to find that the young man invalided in the great country house of her grandfather is none other than the young officer she worshipped in India and whose life she saved during the rebellion.

The eastern scenes are atmospheric enough, with their swarms of dark-skinned men and women and their backgrounds of rich verdure and buildings of Oriental architecture. The presence of the girl amid surroundings of Occidental culture presents many chances for the rather naïve kind of humor Miss Pickford knows so well how to convey. The contrast between her eastern and western selves brings out the quality she possesses in greater degree than perhaps any other screen actress—the faculty of reflecting in appearance, like a chameleon, the nature of her surroundings.

"American Aristocracy," the new Fairbanks film, is in the same mad, improbable, and highly amusing vein as was "Manhattan Madness." This time the star foils a buccaneer, who is sending powder to Mexico in the guise of malted milk, and so wins the hand of the hatpin king's daughter. In order to accomplish this double end he vaults a dozen walls and fences, swings like a Darwinian ancestor from the top branches of trees, plunges headlong down embankments, drives an automobile at wild speed, flies in a hydroaeroplane, and performs other feats of athletic skill and prowess.

The picture is full of humorous touches characteristic of the star, as when, after having scaled innumerable walls, he makes ready to leap at a window ten feet above the ground, and then suddenly opens a basement window and climbs in easily instead. More than any other actor Mr. Fairbanks's magnetism defies the cold elements of celluloid, electricity and canvas and communicates itself to the audiences: so yesterday the exhibitions of "American Aristocracy" were punctuated with bursts of spontaneous laughter.

MAUDE GETS A RECRUIT.

"Basker" Here Sees His Play and Sails to England to Enlist.

To Cyril Maude's performance of "The Basker" at the Empire, the British Army owes at least one recruit. The English actor received the following letter Saturday:

"By the time this letter gets into your hands I will have sailed for home. I have been out in this country for the last ten years, and, had I not, on Wednesday evening, attended your performance at the Empire, I, too, would have gone on playing the rôle of a 'basker.' When the war came on there seemed to be a hundred reasons why I should not return to the old country and fight, but the speech that they had out of you, after the third act that night made me realise that I was just a shirker. After having got a glimpse of the old life at home from the play and hearing you speak with such pride of the extinction of the basker type, I decided then that I would be off on the first boat to do my bit. Consequently I am sailing on the Philadelphia tomorrow to do the only thing that will redeem me in my own estimation, and make me worthy of the name of an Englishman."

In his curtain speech Mr. Maude expressed the belief that the type of man he portrayed in the comedy was now extinct in England.

MME. GUILBERT SINGS.

An Entertainment Consisting of Soldiers' Songs Past and Present.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert began her series of Sunday evening entertainments yesterday at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, the subject being "Songs of the Brave Soldiers of France," in which a large audience was greatly interested, at times touched, at times amused. The songs were arranged in historical order from the period of Joan of Arc, in the fifteenth century, down through the periods of Francis I., Henry IV., Louis XIV., the Revolution and Napoleon, and the existing war. There was less need of historical explanation in this entertainment than there was the other day in her series of mediaeval songs; the songs spoke for themselves, though Mme. Guilbert also spoke for them, explaining some of the circumstances in which they were originally sung and recounting their stories in the mixture of English and French in which she is now so adept.

Her delivery of them had all the point and expressiveness, the dramatic suggestion, the gayety, pathos, and tenderness that are well known; and there was also from time to time an added note of patriotic fervor. She appeared in various appropriate costumes. Clayton Hamilton gave an introductory address, in which he discussed the manner in which such soldiers' songs were improvised by some unknown singer and then generally adopted, and explained why they have a gay character rather than a serious.

Throng Sees Cornerstone Laid.

A large assemblage yesterday witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the large addition to the Swedish Hospital, at Rogers Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds. With the exception of the actual laying of the stone the ceremonies were conducted indoors. The invocation by Dr. P. Jacobson, pastor of the Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran Church, was followed by addresses by Charles G. Ebling, President of the Board of Directors; Dr. Harold Hyn, President of the Medical Staff; Borough President Pounds, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and Dr. A. M. Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church.

Big Hotel on Hudson Planned.

Plans have been drawn for a new 800-room Summer hotel, which is to be built on the Hudson, opposite West Point. The plot obtained for the hotel includes 100 acres. There will be a golf course, tennis courts, rose gardens, and a private swimming pool. The management of the new enterprise has been offered to Copeland Townsend, Director of the Majestic, and his associates, but final arrangements have not been made.

Relief Committee in New Offices.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, beginning today, will have its headquarters in the Old Colony Building, at 129 Madison Avenue. This will provide space for all the organizations co-operating in this work.

TELLS OF HARDSHIPS OF JEWS IN POLAND

Rabbi Magnes, Back from Trip to Stricken People, Lauds American Relief Work.

SCHIFF COUNSELS HARMONY

Banker Assures Hearers They Must All Work Together to Alleviate Misery.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, who was sent to the occupied portions of Poland and Lithuania to study the condition of the Jews there and the distribution of relief sent from America, told a graphic story of the hardships he had seen, at a meeting last night of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee at the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

"If the war continues a year longer it will be bad enough," he said, "but if it continues for two years or, as some say, for three or four, then God help the Jewish race. I am convinced that there will be few left. A whole race is wasting away.

"You ask, 'What can a few dollars from America do?' If the war continues for long it may not be able to save a race. But the money now being sent to Poland and to Lithuania is saving life, is supplying some of the bare necessities to those who would otherwise starve, or die for lack of clothing or medical attention.

"There was nothing," he continued, in describing the situation, "but dull, dead misery, a whole people slowly perishing, thousands standing in line daily asking for bread. There are a million and a half people who do not know where the bread is coming from to keep them till the following day. They are in rags, without shoes, without lights in their houses, without the commonest necessities."

Dr. Magnes said he had heard little of anti-Semitism on the part of German officials, and that there was some feeling in evidence, but that it did not add much to the misery of the Jews. A special reason why their hardships were so great, he said, was that they were not rooted in the soil, inasmuch as there was no serfdom, and they furnished no food directly for themselves.

Herr Magnes gave great credit to the Jews of Germany, for the relief carried on, he said, was due to their work and the interest they had taken in the fate of Jews from a nation fighting with Germany. He said that the funds from America, which went to the Central Committee of German Jews in Berlin were handled admirably and dispatched to the Jewish relief organizations, all of which had been organized before the Central Committee came into existence.

At best, however, he said that the relief afforded was scant. Bread and a soup of barley and warm water doled out once a day, he said, was the usual ration for the Jews in the cities of the conquered territory. In order to keep down the hunger of their children, he said, their parents would keep them in bed until 9 o'clock in the morning, when the time arrived for the single meal, and would early in the afternoon put them back to bed because there was no supper.

"One of the most tragic things," he said, "was the way people came to me and would ask addresses before me. When it is known that you are from America a whole city seems to spring up, each bringing a bit of paper, the back of an envelope or a torn scrap with the address of some one in America. And they say, 'If my husband would only write me,' or 'If my son would only send me money,' or 'If my father would only take me to America.'

"America means everything to them, and I believe it is just as good for their well-being to hear that the Jews of America have not forgotten them, are working for them, and are united in seeking to help them as to receive money and food from us."

Dr. Magnes told of seeing scores of children with their fingers and hands swollen. They lacked food. Taken to a hospital and fed, the swelling disappeared.

Jacob H. Schiff, in putting a motion to give a vote of thanks to Dr. Magnes for undertaking the difficult mission for the Jews in America, pleaded for harmony in the future among Jews in America, in their efforts to relieve Jews on the Continent.

"If we do not pull together," said he, "I say to you the Jews of America will no longer trust their means to this committee. Those who have selfish purposes and cannot suppress them, let them part in peace—we want none of them. Those who remain must work harmoniously."

Among the representatives of the Jewish committees at this meeting were Louis Marshall, who presided; Felix M. Warburg, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, David M. Brandies, Cleanor Gans, Harriet B. Lowenstein, Oscar S. Straus, Leon Kamaiky, Peter Wernik, Mayer London, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi Philip Klein, Sholem Asch, the Rev. Dr. H. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, the Rev. S. S. Marias and Albert Lucas.

D. A. R. Holds Memorial Service.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual memorial services yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Reader of St. Marks, West Orange, N. J., delivered the sermon and was assisted at the service by the Rev. Thomas Warne of New York. Those especially honored in the service were Dr. J. Novatte Steel, for many years Chaplain of the chapter, who died last August, and Mrs. Donald McLean, former President General of the Daughters of the Revolution and Regent of the New York chapter.

Shows Movies of Carranza's Army.

Dwight Elmendorf, lecturer, opened his season last night in Carnegie Hall with an illustrated talk on present day Mexico. In addition a number of photographs, taken and colored by himself, Mr. Elmendorf introduced motion pictures depicting the entrance of the Carranza forces into Mexico City.

ELECTION NIGHT
SUFFRAGE BALL
FULL ELECTION RETURNS
ELECTRICAL MAP
SPECIAL WIRE SERVICE
Grand Central Palace
8 O'CLOCK
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS
on sale at
McBride's, 1,497 Broadway,
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Gimbels.

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FIRST NIGHT
TONIGHT
AT 8:15 SHARP
CHARLES DILLINGHAM & FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, Jr.
Present
THE CENTURY GIRL
FIRST MAT. WEDNESDAY

BOSTON-NATIONAL GRAND OPERA CO.
LEXINGTON Theatre 51st St. Ave. & 'PHONE 5020 PLAZA.
TONIGHT AT 8 Sharp ANDREA CHENIER
ARTISTS: Viliani, Zenatello, Baklanoff, Follis, Peralta, Winetzkaja, Lazzari, Ananian, Civai, Pulli, Boscacci, Cond., Moranzoni. Tues. Eve. & Sat. Mat.—"BUTTERFLY." Wed. Eve.—"AMORE DEI TRE RE." Thurs.—"IRIS." Fri.—"BOHEME." Sat. Eve.—"ANDREA CHENIER." Prices $1 to $5. (Steinway Piano.)

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Cal. Circle. 4 TIMES DAILY (Including Sunday). 2—3:30—7:30 & 9 P. M. 15—25—35c. EXTRA SHOW ELECTION NIGHT, 11 P. M.
"The Masque Of Life" Film Sensation of 1001 Thrills

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. OPENS TONIGHT—EXTRA MAT. TUES. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR
350 REAL PEOPLE—50 REAL HORSES. 1st FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

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TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA
Nights at 8:15. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
TOMORROW—ELECTION RETURNS READ

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
Temporarily New Garrick 35th St. & B'way.
GREAT GALA FRANCO-AMERICAN CONCERT TUESDAY (Election) NIGHT MATINEE TUESDAY.
With Old-Time STAR ARTISTS
Election Returns will be announced from the Stage. Reserved Seats, 25c. to $1.50.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
Temporarily New Garrick 35th St. & B'way.
OPENS NOV. 11TH WITH
"CATHERINE" by Henri Lavedan
Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat. Seats Now on Sale.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF B'way, 46th to 47th Sts. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
VIOLA DANA in "The Cossack Whip." Miss Dana Will Appear in Person Tonight
Loew's American Roof 162d St., W. of 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15
NAT. CARR, WHIRL OF SONG & DANCE, WILMER & WALTERS & CO., OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c
TWO SHOWS ELECTION NIGHT. 2nd show starts 11 P. M. (Buy Seats Now.)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily 25c. $1.
Nan Halperin, Wm. H. Thompson & Co., Montgomery & Perry, Beatrice Herford, Hale & Paterson, Gus Edwards & Co., Pilzer & Douglas, Bert French and Allen Ric, others.
TWO COMPLETE SHOWS TOMORROW NIGHT 7:30 & 11:30. FULL ELECTION RETURNS

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the Show (Nov. 11 to 17) and for reserved seats for any single performance.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Record Laughing Success
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St. W. of B'way.
TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1000.
Cast Includes: Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Tyrone Power, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy & 30 others

Are You a Gnome?
COLUMBIA B'way at 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices
FOLLIES OF THE DAY
Entire Show 11:30 Tom'w Night. Seats Now.
BROADWAY MARY PICKFORD
Theatre, at 41st Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Last Week. NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES."
Are You a Gnome?

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Mornings at 8:45. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents BERNARD SHAW'S GETTING MARRIED
With an All-Star Cast, including
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
"THE BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"—Tribune
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
RACHEL CROTHERS' SUNSHINE COMEDY.

ELECTRIFYING!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. Tel. 170—Bry.
George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WM. HODGE in his greatest success
FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.
Seats selling 8 Weeks Ahead for Thanksgiving, Xmas and New Year's.

LONGACRE 48th St. Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Matinees Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WE COLLIER in THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

The "Times" says:
"See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
Tonight LITTLE THEATRE, 44th ST. W. of 5th Av.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Casino Broadway & 39th Evenings 8 Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS
Florodora Plus
ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:30
TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN
COMEDY, W. of. Eve. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Wash'n Sq. Players Last Week
PRINCESS 39th, n'r B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A Typical Princess Success "Go To It"
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NOV. 8—10—13—14—16 17—20—21—23—24
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WILLIAM FOX presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
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"FAULTLESSLY FOREMOST"

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THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In His Latest Satire, "American Aristocracy."
More Thrills, Daring, Laughs Than Ever Before.
BETTER THAN HIS BEST
81 Seats Now on Sale 81
Mat. Today, 15c, 25c. Eve. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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ICELAND Evenings 8:30 to 11:30. 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. Morning and Monday Afternoon. BROADWAY at 53d Street.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66 WEST 66TH ST.
ICE SKATING NOW OPEN
RIALTO B'way & 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat. 15—25—50
STANDARD DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY" Jane Kragold, "Collie" Soloists & Incomparable Ballet Group.
THE SILENT WITNESS
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:30. 25c. to $1. MARY PICKFORD "THE EYES OF THE WORLD"
Orch. & Balcony, Reserved
Are You a Gnome?

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRICAL INSTITUTION!
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Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
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After the play see (Atop this Theatre)
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GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TOMORROW, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Ruth Chatterton
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COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TOMORROW, WED. & SAT. 2:30
MR. CYRIL MAUDE "English actor at his best." —Sun.
"Sparkling comedy." —Telegram.
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LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway, at 8:30. Mats. TOM'W, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
FIFTH BIG WEEK
BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TOM'W, WED. & SAT. 2:30
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.

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GAIETY THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Mats. TOMOR'W, Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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"As full of laughs as a strawberry is of seeds."—Eve. Sun.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. TOM'W, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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JOHN DREW
AS
MAJOR PENDENNIS
in Langdon Mitchell's comedy from Thackeray's famous novel.
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James K. Hackett, Sole Lessee and Manager. Nights 8:20; Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:20. Extra Matinee Election Day.

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SEVEN CHANCES
FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Arms AND THE Girl
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. MATS. TOMORROW, WED. & SAT. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for all (4 Weeks) performances.

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With GEORGE MARR and JANET BEECHER.

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A WHALE OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
INTOLERANCE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS
EXTRA MATINEE TOMOR'W (Election Day)

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CLOSE Broadway, 39th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Raymond Hitchcock in "Betty"
Best Show in Town! Pathos Glory Chorus

ADOLPH HALL, This Afternoon at 4
Song Recital
FRANCES INGRAM
Seats 50c to $1.50. Boxes $12. Steff Piano. Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE Lexington Av. Bet. 84th Street. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:15.
DR. TOLLY DOLLY ("THE DOLLAR PRINCESS") Played 1000 Times in Berlin. 1914 to 15.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916

ENDING AS IT BEGAN.

It is fitting that the Republican campaign of false pretenses should end in an explosion of roorbacks. The so-called reunion of the Republicans and the Progressives was itself a false pretense. Either the Old Guard Republicans, unchanged in their principles, or the Progressives, unchanged in theirs, were and are deceived. The nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT would have been a straightforward nomination. Everybody knows where Mr. ROOSEVELT stands. He does not disguise or soften or conceal his opinions. His Republican enemies beat him. The nomination of Mr. HUGHES was one of expediency only. He was a union candidate simply because his opinions were unknown and he had been immured for six years from the quarrels of the factions. He was taken not because he was wanted, but because the semblance of party harmony might be created by his nomination, consented to by Mr. ROOSEVELT not from love of Mr. HUGHES but from a curious hatred of Mr. WILSON.

A dangerous precedent was made by this immixture of the Supreme Court in political ambitions. But everybody thought well of Mr. HUGHES as a Judge. As a candidate for President he has steadily and amazingly disappointed his party and the public. The message of acceptance to Chicago seemed to contain the promise of courage and vigor. The notification speech did not keep the promise. Vague, uncertain, discursive, it fell flat. The declaration the next day in favor of woman suffrage by Federal amendment was another disappointment. It had the appearance of a haphazard bid for the woman vote in suffrage States. It led to grave questionings of Mr. HUGHES's political judgment, of his regard for the Constitution. It could not but be interpreted by many as an act of expediency, a ruse of politics. That interpretation may be unjust, but it has been corroborated by Mr. HUGHES's course throughout the campaign. What impression of strong conviction, or original thought, of positive policies, and of superior fitness for the Presidency have his speeches made?

In his first campaign tour, his devotion to immaterial and trivial criticisms of Mr. WILSON chilled his audiences. If he has since displayed more physical and vocal vigor, the illusion of a real intellectual grasp of affairs has still been wanting. Why should the people turn out Mr. WILSON? Why should they prefer Republican promises to memorable Democratic performances? Their paths drop fatness. Abroad the President has maintained honorable peace and American rights. The statute books have been enriched with beneficent acts. National self-defense, financial, military and naval, industrial, has been provided for. What weighty reasons can be adduced for preferring a novice to an experienced man?

We believe Mr. HUGHES to be of perfectly straightforward and sincere character. Is it the unfortunate "exigency" of his party, which has no ground for asking to be restored to power but its hunger and thirst for office, that makes him resort continually to circumlocutions?

Mayor MAGEE of Pittsburgh had a lovely euphemism for the panic of 1907, which the powers of malignity permitted to happen under a protective tariff. He called it "semi-prosperity." Mr. HUGHES's exhortations on the tariff fall on deaf ears, but it is a time-honored Republican issue, too old to work. His Republican Cabinet of "the ablest men in the country," his Republican "efficiency," Republican "economy," and so on, belong with the tariff. He is the ancient standpatter. He might have run fairly well in 1892.

A noble series of Democratic achievements is before the eye. The voters are asked to repudiate them for a series of "ifs." They are asked to give up the certain for the unknown. They are asked to prefer CHARLES E. HUGHES to WOODROW WILSON. A comparison of the intellectual power, the familiarity with national and international affairs, the experience of the two, the "firmness," is a sufficient answer.

NO SUDDEN LOSS.

Mr. HUGHES says that "when the war ends" American hopes will be "blasted" and our "opportunities" for trade with Europe will "suddenly depart." It was at Albany last Thursday that he predicted this "sudden" transition from prosperity to depression, with reduction of wages and idle factories—unless, of course, we defend ourselves by a new high protective tariff. It is difficult to see how the withdrawn opportunities could be restored by such a barrier.

There is new evidence from day to day that the opportunities will not suddenly depart. The assertion of expert observers that we shall be required to satisfy a great European demand for raw material in the year or two years following the declaration of peace has been repeatedly confirmed, and it is now predicted that the exhausted nations will need our manufactured goods as well. Their shelves have been stripped, and for a time, with imported raw material, they will not be able to supply the needs of their own people. This is the testimony of Dr. THOMPSON, agent of our Department of Commerce at The Hague. Germany, he says, instead of dumping manufactured goods here, will find it necessary to import such goods, in addition to raw materials. Holland's shelves are empty, and she will be unable to buy from Germany, her former source of supply. In his judgment, our exporting manufacturers "will find plenty to do after the war," and we should be ready to use our war order manufacturing equipment, "at the earliest possible moment," in the work of meeting the coming European demand.

Another who testifies is JOHN H. SNODGRASS, the American Consul General at Moscow, who says that in Russia there will be not only a market for our manufactures but also "a great call for American capital" to be used in the development of that country's natural resources. And Dr. PRATT, the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, using the information given by the bureau's agents, says that European "stocks "of goods of all kinds are literally "exhausted," and that production to satisfy home needs must be preceded by large imports of raw material. If the war should end next week, or continue for a year, there would be no "sudden departure" of our exporting manufacturers' opportunities.

THE HYPHEN BLACKLIST.

For the first time in American history, so far as we remember, fourteen American Congressmen, all from the State of New York, have been marked publicly for defeat because they voted on the American side of a public question in which the interests of a foreign empire were involved. Whatever Americans may do next Tuesday about the Presidency, there is only one course for them to follow so far as these fourteen Congressmen are concerned. That is to rebuke the insolent attempt to punish them for setting their country above another; it is the paramount issue in relation to them, and all others are of no importance whatever compared with it.

The Staats-Zeitung has published the names of these fourteen Americans and called on all its readers to vote against them, solely on the ground that they voted to table the McLemore resolution. The issue thus made, there is nothing to be done by Americans, born or naturalized, who believe in the upholding of American rights, the rejection of all dictation of our legislation from Berlin, but to take up the challenge. The men marked out by the Staats-Zeitung for hyphenate vengeance as "Congressmen who do not deserve our support" because of their votes on the McLemore resolution are:

Dist.
1—FREDERICK C. HICKS, Repl
2—CHARLES POPE CALDWELL, Dem.
5—JAMES P. MAHER, Dem.
6—FREDERICK W. ROWE, Rep.
8—DANIEL J. GRIFFIN, Dem.
9—OSCAR W. SWIFT, Rep.
10—REUBEN L. HASKELL, Rep.
11—DANIEL J. RIORDAN, Dem.
14—MICHAEL F. FARLEY, Dem.
15—MICHAEL F. CONRY, Dem.
17—JOHN F. CAREW, Dem.
18—THOMAS G. PATTEN, Dem.
21—G. MURRAY HULBERT, Dem.
24—WOODSON R. OGLESBY, Dem.

"The hour of retaliation comes next Tuesday," says the Staats-Zeitung; retaliation by men who put Germany first against Congressmen who put America first, against Congressmen who cast their votes against the abandonment of American rights whenever that abandonment might be demanded by the Kaiser. The Vehmgericht has thus condemned the two Congressmen from Long Island, one a Democrat and one a Republican; two Democrats and three Republicans from Brooklyn, six Democrats from the old City of New York, and one Democrat whose district is just above the Westchester line.

On the other hand, the Staats-Zeitung lists for hyphenate favor the following Congressmen, all of whom voted against the tabling of the McLemore resolution:

Dist.
3—JOSEPH V. FLYNN, Dem.
4—HARRY HOWARD DALE, Dem.
7—JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Dem.
12—MEYER LONDON, Soc.
19—WALTER M. CHANDLER, Rep.
20—ISAAC SIEGEL, Rep.
22—HENRY BRUCKNER, Dem.
23—WILLIAM S. BENNET, Rep.

In this list are three Brooklyn Democrats and from the old city of New York one Socialist, three Republicans, and one Democrat.

The fourteen Congressmen against whom the hyphenate vote is thus directed are to be punished not for taking sides against Germany in the war, but solely for voting for the maintenance of American rights. Because Germany and not the United States was obliged to back down, a sullen anger glows in the breasts of men to whom Germany is dearer than America, and these fourteen faithful American Congressmen are to be turned out of office if the votes of such men can do it. The issue is clearly made; it is the only issue; let it be met.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

The voters of the State will vote tomorrow upon Proposition Number One, which provides for an issue of bonds not exceeding $10,000,000 to increase the area of the State parks, that is, the Adirondack and Catskill Parks of the Forest Preserve, some 1,800,000 acres of lake and forest, and of the Palisades Interstate Park, some 26,000 acres in Rockland and Orange Counties. The Palisades Park, a camping ground, playground, pleasure resort of the people, within easy reach of some 10,000,000 persons, gets $2,500,000 under Proposition Number One, and is sure of $2,500,000 more raised by private subscription if that proposition is adopted. The Forest Preserve gets $7,500,000.

The importance of the forests in equalizing temperature, preserving rainfall, conserving water and timber supply, as recreation grounds, is known to all. The State owns but 48 per cent. of the land within the park lines. It needs to acquire the rest as soon as may be. The danger of fires will be lessened, denudation prevented, reforestation assured, under State control. It may be added that forest lands have been one of the mighty few investments that the State has made money in.

Proposition Number One is for the protection and advantage of all the people of the State. There is no politics in it. New York City is vitally interested in the increase of the Adirondack Park, as it will have to go there for water within the next twenty or thirty years.

To the long list of nonpolitical societies urging the approval of Proposition Number One the New York Chamber of Commerce has just been added. Mr. CHARLES M. CHADWICK, our Commissioner of Water Supply, speaks of the measure as "absolutely "in the interest of the conservation "of the forest land of the State of "New York." And Conservation Commissioner PRATT says that this bond issue "is imperative for water supply, "for stream control, for future timber "supply, and for the maintenance of "a recreation ground for the public."

The public should vote for the ten millions to itself and for itself.

A MATTER OF CIVIC DUTY.

The citizen of New York who votes tomorrow against the election of HENRY H. CURRAN as President of the Board of Aldermen will vote to encourage the hope of Tammany that it will regain control of the City Government next year. Any citizen who desires to turn the administration of the city's affairs over to Tammany control will do well to vote against Mr. CURRAN, whose election would be a nonpartisan victory, and would assure the best possible use, for the benefit of the people, of the three votes in the Board of Estimate cast by the President of the Board of Aldermen.

It will be very easy to vote for Mr. CURRAN. There will be no appreciable loss of a voter's time in marking a cross in the square beside his name. He is the man best fitted to be President of the Board of Aldermen. He has all the qualifications, mental grasp, experience, civic pride, and fidelity to high ideals of municipal government needed in the Board of Estimate. Every voter who is anxious to continue a wise business administration of this great municipality will see the desirability of advancing Mr. CURRAN, who has served the best interests of the city so well for five years, to a post of larger responsibility.

WHEN THE FIGHT BEGINS.

"His supporters," says a Milwaukee dispatch, "argue that ROBERT M. LA "FOLLETTE, Republican candidate for "re-election to the Senate, is for "HUGHES." They argue; but they don't know. Other people argue that he isn't. Yet LA FOLLETTE is actively campaigning, is constantly making speeches. He never mentions HUGHES. He doesn't seem to know that the Republicans have nominated anybody for President; his store of political information begins and ends with the fact that he, LA FOLLETTE, is the Republican candidate for Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE does not say anything in favor of HUGHES because, it may be assumed, he does not wish to put on the record any words that may rise to plague him. He does not wish to be interrupted in some future excoriation of President HUGHES (if there should be a President HUGHES) by some adversary, quoting a 1916 indorsement of that individual and asking triumphantly, "How does the "Senator from Wisconsin reconcile "what he now says with what he said "then?" Mr. LA FOLLETTE intends to keep the edge of his tomahawk from being blunted by any such untoward reminiscences.

In his future proceedings, should Mr. LA FOLLETTE become President, Mr. LA FOLLETTE will be much more comfortable than the other leading progressive Republicans. If that event comes to pass, it is practically certain that within a month after HUGHES's inauguration the Republican Party will be torn by the bitterest faction war American politics has ever known. The armed truce between the "burglars" and the radicals will end with Election Day. If Mr. HUGHES sides with the burglars, the things the radicals are now saying of WOODROW WILSON will seem like gushing eulogies compared with what they will say of their President. LA FOLLETTE will be foot-loose, unhampered even by any perfunctory campaign compliments to HUGHES. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE will be nearly as free, for he has given everybody to understand that his batteries are ready for instant use if the dark-lantern candidate turns out, when at last he stands revealed, to be with the other crowd. But how about those Progressive leaders who are doggedly stumping for HUGHES now, with no joy in their work and with dire forebodings, but with set teeth and a purpose to see the thing through? Every one of them will be ranged with LA FOLLETTE and WHITE if the cards fall that way, and every one of them except LA FOLLETTE and WHITE will be taking back what he said in the campaign of 1916. They see that possibility, they fear it, and they know that the things they are now saying will put them in a false position when the great Republican war breaks out and they take their stand, as they will. In that day ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE will be a happier man, and will have an easier road to tread, than THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE.

Through The National College Republican Mr. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE sends a message to young men:

> Young manhood means construction and advance in the era now opening. * * * Under President HUGHES America will have a national policy of construction and advance instead of an unnational policy of surrender and retreat.

America has and has had a national policy of construction and advance under Mr. WILSON. It is written large upon the statute books. The Progressives talked and dreamed of construction and advance. The Democrats have constructed and advanced. Shall the work, so appealing to the generous hopes of young men, be fruitfully continued, or shall it be delayed by reaction? Is it to the party of HEMENWAY and JAMES E. WATSON, of FAIRBANKS and CANNON and PENROSE and GALLINGER and CRANE, that young men are to look for policies of national construction and advance?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Troubles of Women Campaigners.

It may be, of course, that the women who have been campaigning about the country in behalf of Mr. HUGHES are right in claiming that they have had an appreciable influence in his favor on the result of the election. Whether they have or not is a matter of assertion, not of proof, and the question as to the amount and nature of their efficiency as vote-getters can be answered about as safely one way as another. Probably, however, even the most ardent admirers of these courageous itinerants do not think that their efforts were decisive—"turned the scale," as the saying is—nor would they be sure of it even if tomorrow's decision were by the narrowest of margins a success for Mr. HUGHES.

On the other hand, people for whom this sort of participation in politics by women is displeasing cannot be refuted, whatever the event, if they insist that the feminine orators did more harm than good for the cause they advocated. Yet the case of the campaigners is not made up wholly of uncertainties.

It is obvious, for one thing, that the interest they excited was not in what they said, but in the fact that they said anything. If they expected to have their arguments weighed or their emotional appeals heeded as are those of other "spellbinders," they must have been disappointed. They are intelligent and well-informed women, and their speeches, presumably, as speeches, were above rather than below the not very high standard of public oratory in political contests. But few people, if any, paid real attention to what they said, and though the newspapers in the towns where they went gave them a good deal of space, no attempt was made anywhere to give even the substance of their speeches. That was unfair and a ground of reasonable complaint, but it was inevitable.

And inevitable, too, was it that; detestable as were the discourtesies to which these women were subjected in many places, a good deal of the resentment thereby excited in decent people, by a queer but familiar psychological process, was transferred from the guilty to the innocent—that is, to the victims of the mean little outrages that were committed. We feel, somehow, that women should not invite insult or unnecessarily expose themselves to it, and that when they do we have a just grievance against them.

An Orator Discomfited by Applause.

Something of light on the psychology of crowds in general, and of the crowds that attend political meetings in particular, was cast by a queer incident that marked the delivery of a speech in Philadelphia, last week, and proved highly embarrassing to the orator—PHILANDER C. KNOX, a speaker of experience and ability.

The great majority of his auditors were, of course, inclined to accept with approval whatever he said, and to applaud whenever he gave them an opportunity to do so. That is because, at every such meeting, the audience, by what may be called a process of natural selection, is composed chiefly of people sympathetic with what, in substance, they know is going to be said to them. As a matter of course, therefore, Mr. KNOX's laudations of Republican policies and achievements, and of the Republican Presidential candidate, were well received. He made, however, what from his standpoint was a serious mistake—he uttered a reasonable remark, a speech delivered the day before by President WILSON, expecting it to be heard and passed in glowering silence.

Instead, his hearers beamed as he read and at the close of the passage broke into cheers!

Evidently much confused, Mr. KNOX found nothing to say except that "we should not let fine phrases sway our judgment." He had forgotten that the people before him, so far as their minds were open at all, were there for just that purpose, and that to them fine phrases were fine phrases, with little or no regard to their origin.

The incident shows, too—though it didn't need showing, as everybody knows it—that much of what both Mr. WILSON and Mr. HUGHES say in expression of patriotism and purpose might be said, and in fact is said, by the opponent of each in words of identical meaning. The objects proclaimed by both are of necessity the same—peace with honor, honesty of administration, the establishment of prosperity, and the lightening of burdens. These "phrases" are "fine," no matter who makes them, and we all like to hear them, even though we do know that in themselves they are—well, just a bit aerial.

Dynamiters Exploited the Charitable.

Now that it has become known to what purpose a considerable part of the street corner collections of the striking railway employés was put, both the contributors to this fund and the wiser element among the strikers themselves must see the danger that lies in giving to unknown solicitors money for which no accounting is ever to be made. Nominally, this particular money was to be used for the relief of distress among the families of men out of work. The appeal had force, even for those who had no sympathy with the continuance of a contest that had become hopeless, and many gave, presumably, who thought the strike a mistake from its beginning and who had been further chilled by the violence that had attended it—violence which, never excusable, had been deprived even of explanation when obviously it could only hasten inevitable defeat. But the old, old notion that to give is in itself and necessarily meritorious persists, and so the raising of money with which to buy dynamite for blowing up the subway was easy.

The result is that every contributor to this relief fund now finds himself an accomplice before the fact in a heinous crime—a crime, by the way, that might well have had himself for its victim.

The strike leaders and their counsel say, and there is no need to doubt them, that they do not approve of dynamite as a means of proving that a strike is still on. They go so far as to declare that they will do nothing in the courts to help dynamiters who confess after they are caught. For those of us who believe thoroughly in unionism, as distinguished from its incidental abuses and stupidities, it seems lamentable that the labor chiefs and their lawyers do not go still further, and not only say that they strongly disapprove of violent measures, but prove their sincerity by using their great powers in the maintenance of order and in facilitating the punishment of those who break the peace.

Resignations from the Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You apparently do not realize in your editorial article censuring the officers of the militia for resigning that the lobbying for the federalization of the militia under the Hay bill was done by only a few of the officers who held the highest positions. The officers as a body were very much opposed to the bill, as were the rank and file of the militia, who have since suffered from it. The resignations are doubtless a protest against a system which has never worked, and can never be successful; which is unjust, inefficient, wasteful, and totally inadequate as a measure of defense. Theoretically, President Wilson does not believe in conscription, but practically the requiring of the militia to take the six years' oath of service under the Hay bill was conscription of the most unjust sort, a conscription of a few men who had volunteered for one kind of service into the ranks of the regular army to perform another service, for which they had not volunteered. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard suggests that we ought to be grateful to President Wilson for having demonstrated so perfectly the inadequacy and injustice of the militia system. Perhaps we should, for he has certainly killed the militia; but what a pity that so much patriotism, enthusiasm, and desire to serve on the part of our young men should have been killed with it! H. D. S.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1916.

New Jersey and the Port.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New Jersey does not wish to see the Port of New York divided into separate sections. On the contrary, New Jersey hopes, through the case which it is presenting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to change the basis for computing rates to New York to insure the continued supremacy of the Port of New York and greatly to increase the business which will come to the port, as well as pass through it.

New Jersey takes great pride in being a portion of the Port of New York, and wishes to do its part toward making it one of the most economical ports to do business in rather than one of the most expensive, as it is at the present time. New Jersey seeks to do away with the discrimination which is now in effect against the Port of New York because of the differentials which are allowed Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News. J. SPENCER SMITH.

President Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey.

Trenton, Nov. 3, 1916.

Unused Transfers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fifty-two boys were arrested last year at one point in New York City for making illegal use of transfers. We can prevent these arrests, with the consequent arraignment in court, and loss of time, and perhaps employment by the boys and their parents, if unused transfers are destroyed. Undoubtedly many persons throw or give away these transfers. They are begged or picked up by boys and used by some unwittingly and others in willful violation of the law. Would it not be a good idea to see that unused street car transfers are torn up? R. C. SHELDON.

General Secretary Big Brother Movement.

New York, Oct. 30, 1916.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

His granny prayed inside her shawl
That God might spare him.
His father drank till none at all
But me would bear him.
I watched and helped and tried to pray
With sorrow sinkin',
Till doctor says at break o' day,
"He'll mend, I'm thinkin.'"

What little I'd put by was gone
For food and fire.
My man is such there's never one
These days will hire.
But doctor's bill—"I'll ask," says he—
Then stops a minute—
"The apple blossom first ye'll see—
Good luck grows in it."

Dark nights I've trod a faery shore,
The seas I've waded;
Brought apple blossoms home before
Their bloom has faded.
Come Spring, I'll rob some orchard bough
For flowers to mind him
O' them this weary while, till now
My dreams would find him!

ANNIE W. BROWN.

ERRORS OF THE PRO-ALLIES.

Prof. W. G. Hale on Their Mistaken Support of Mr. Hughes.

University of Chicago, Nov. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter in your columns, Mr. L. L. Forman, Secretary of the American Rights League, to which I belong, advocates the election of Mr. Hughes, because, under Mr. Wilson's leadership, we have failed in our duty toward the Allies in their struggle for the world's liberty. The recently published "Message from Americans Abroad to Americans at Home," a document otherwise admirable, draws the same conclusion about the election.

Nobody criticised President Wilson's neutrality and inactivity at the beginning of the European war more severely than I did. My views have not changed. Nevertheless, I believe that Mr. Forman and the signers of the message are signally wrong. My reasons are these:

1. Mr. Hughes has been weak and indefinite in nearly every one of his utterances about our relations with the European war. Where he has reached a definite statement he has come to it late and under pressure, and has made it without any ring of conviction. His supporters are of diametrically opposite opinions. The majority of his party in Congress has been on the side of the surrender, not the maintaining, of American rights. We do not know what the conduct of Mr. Hughes and his party in this field would be. His favorite and characteristic word "correct" tells us nothing. We do know what the conduct of Mr. Wilson and his party would be. It would be in keeping with what it has been. And, granting the initial mistake of position which men of my way of thinking believe was made, (and which I believe Mr. Hughes would equally have made,) it has been right.

2. If Mr. Hughes is elected we probably shall have war with Mexico, the moral consequences of which will set civilization back. The pressure of Mr. Hughes's party is in this direction. I do not think that our course with regard to Mexico has been free from error. But Mr. Wilson's first pronouncement on the subject, to which he has remained steadily faithful in spirit, forms a landmark and a turning point in history. Through him, and through him first, a powerful nation has given formal notice that it will not pursue its own aggrandizement at the expense of a weaker people. He has openly condemned, as no one in responsible public position before has condemned, the insidious sequence of national immorality—peaceful penetration, inevitable trouble, military occupation, annexation. For another four years, if he is re-elected, we shall be safe from this. And his enunciation of principle has done much to make the country recognize that no other principle befits it.

3. For the whole world Mr. Wilson has set a noble example of national honor in bringing about the repeal of an act contrary to treaty in the exemption of American ships from tolls at the Panama Canal.

4. Throughout his term of office Mr. Wilson has had the high aim of building up a national life in which, while honest business shall have every opportunity, privilege shall not rule the poor and the weak. He has made of his party a true progressive party. We cannot hope for any such vision or any such desire if the Republican Party goes back into power. Its controlling pressure is on the other side.

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE.

Hamilton's Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing in 1788, Hamilton states in The Federalist, No. 72:

> Without supposing the personal essentiality of the man, it is evident that a change of the Chief Magistrate, at the breaking out of a war, or at any similar crisis, for another, even of equal merit, would, at all times be detrimental to the community, inasmuch as it would substitute inexperience to experience, and would tend to unhinge and set afloat the already settled train of the Administration.

I hope that this statement, considered in the light of present-day affairs, will relieve all doubt in the minds of those people who are undecided whom to vote for on Nov. 7. That this country is facing a crisis is evident to any man of reason. President Wilson is well acquainted with the affairs of this Government, and especially well informed on the negotiations with foreign nations. To make a change in the office of President, to elect Mr. Hughes to that position, would throw the affairs and negotiations of this Administration into untold confusion and disorder.

CASPER C. LATOUR.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

To Doubting Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a crisis like the present this country should not change our present administration of affairs for the uncertainties of what we may get by such change. A change at this time might be misconstrued and misunderstood by the warring nations of Europe, which would make it very embarrassing for this nation and for the incoming Administration. It would require at least six months from March 4 next for the new Administration to familiarize itself with what has been done and the existing conditions of diplomacy and foreign affairs, all of which would be detrimental to the interests of this nation. All doubting voters should resolve these doubts in favor of the present conditions by taking the safe side of the doubt and voting the Democratic ticket. J. W. SHEA.

Syracuse, Nov. 3, 1916.

His First Democratic Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican of lifelong regularity up to 1912, and a sincere admirer of ex-Governor Hughes up to his first campaign this season, I shall cast my first Democratic vote for Woodrow Wilson next Tuesday, first, on the showing as a Progressive he has made through legislation enacted, but also influenced quite as much by the petty, paltry, despicable campaign Justice Hughes has conducted since he dropped his pose of dignity and judicial bearing with his official robe and became the pettifogging 100 per cent. candidate in whose eyes no international situation was too delicate to be used to promote his personal fortunes and the success of the reactionary forces masking behind him to exploit the citizenship of this country.

W. A. E. CUMMINGS, M. D.

Glens Falls, Nov. 4, 1916.

The Italian Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We only wish that the voters of Italian origin would cast their vote freely and uninfluenced in order that it may not be said that the Italians allow themselves to be hired or to betray the interests of the nation whose citizens they chose to be, as this would indirectly be an insult also to the ones remaining attached to the faith nationally Italian. He who fully lives an American life should vote for that candidate that better answers to the requirements of his own conscience. Let him follow only that voice; and then he may be sure that he is voting for that candidate who will more wisely and more surely hold the destinies of the United States. Only let him vote against any German candidate or upholder of German policy. This for the cause of the United States, which is also Italy's cause.

AGOSTINO DE BIASI,

Editor of the leading review Il Carroccio.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

ORGANIZED LABOR ENTERS POLITICS.

A New Factor in the Election Which May Have a Great Influence in the Future.

By ALEXANDER M. HAMBURG,
Examiner Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appearance of statements issued by the American Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen leaves no doubt that organized labor will support President Wilson and the Democratic candidates in the present election. Although it was commonly known that the labor organizations had impressed upon their voting membership the fact that the present Administration deserved their undivided support, still the public had no authoritative corroboration of this vague but general belief. But the recent utterances and conduct of labor officials have dispelled all doubt.

The present step is significant in that it marks a departure from the traditional policy of organized labor. For a time after the foundation of the American Federation of Labor it stood wholly isolated from participation in politics, and under the leadership of Mr. Gompers resisted the persistent attempts of the Socialist faction to form a united political party. It was in 1906 that the nonpartisan political policy was inaugurated, which was formulated in the familiar slogan, "Reward your friends, defeat your enemies, without regard to party lines." In pursuance of this policy the unions waged an aggressive campaign against Congressman Littlefield of Maine, and later undertook to defeat Mr. Taft. But now organized labor is not concerned particularly with defeating obnoxious candidates. It is taking the offensive and concentrating its forces in an effort to retain the present Administration in power. It is now trying to elect candidates, not merely to defeat them.

The logical implication of this attitude is apparently that the labor organizations are no longer nonpartisan. In urging the election of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic candidates the unions definitely assume the position of Democratic adherents.

It is peculiarly opportune that organized labor should cast its lot with the Democratic Party at this time. The language of the union circular hardly exaggerates the circumstances in declaring, "Never at any time within the last fifty years have the workers had more at stake in any political campaign." It is at the same time a compliment to the Democracy that after years of wavering, and of suspicion as to the worthiness of any of the capitalistic parties, the workers should enlist so enthusiastically under its banner. This is a manifestation of labor's appreciation for the many conspicuous victories that have been achieved under the Democratic régime in the line of constructive industrial legislation. Realizing that the relationship between capital and labor will be an issue of dominating importance in the approaching four years, they turn irresistibly to the party which has shown a capacity to handle so difficult a problem with unprecedented effectiveness. In the present campaign the fortunes of organized labor in the political field are bound up inextricably with the Democratic cause. A segregation of the labor vote will reveal to what extent the Democratic cause is bound up with organized labor.

If it should prove that the labor element, voting as a unit, has a tremendous political power, then we may confidently anticipate a greater measure of political participation by the unions in the future. In the midst of a heated campaign the average unionist voter will not give the matter due consideration. Nevertheless, organized labor's participation in politics offers unlimited potentialities. It has legitimate interests to advance by political action. In its contest with purely private enterprises it must depend upon collective economic action. But there is much that can be effected through legislation. Those engaged in public and quasi-public work are the direct beneficiaries of its legislative activities. Then, too, by changing judicial interpretations by law the labor organizations have exercised considerable influence.

If organized labor can concentrate its forces and vote as a unit, there will be added a number of Congressmen to the seventeen members of the labor group in the House. Another group, the Socialists, also representing a labor constituency, may be augmented. The knowledge that these groups can by combining or coalescing obtain control of the balance of power will not delay the foundation of an independent labor party.

Organized labor has definitely entered the field of politics with the intention to stay. But will it stay Democratic?

ALEX. M. HAMBURG.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

Merely to Enforce the Laws or to Create New Ones as Well?

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two sentences recently uttered by the Republican candidate in addressing a meeting in Philadelphia seem to give an astonishingly clear demonstration of that limited mental attitude which would appear peculiarly to disqualify him for the difficult position he is endeavoring to win. Offering as explanation of his position in the Danbury Hatters' case the indisputable truth that "it is the business of Judges to enforce the laws as they are," he once more demonstrated the complete judicial bias of his mind by continuing in the next sentence, "It is the business of Presidents to enforce the laws as they are." This statement in itself is true, but is one of those half truths which are more misleading than error; for, while it is undoubtedly the duty of the President, through his appointed agents, to enforce existing laws, he has not fulfilled all the obligations of his office if he confines himself to that function. It was neither the object nor the intent of the men who evolved our scheme of government from the systems then existing in Europe that the Chief Executive should limit his activities to purely administrative matters.

Is it not the duty of the Executive not only to administer existing laws but to stimulate the creation of new ones? A law is either the formulation of an existing custom or it is the expression of a prevailing public ideal. "Now, the President is deemed to represent the people no less than do the members of the Legislature. Public opinion governs by and through him no less than them." (Bryce, "The American Commonwealth.") "The republican principle demands that the deliberate sense of the community should govern the conduct of those to whom they intrust the management of their affairs." (Hamilton, The Federalist, LXXI.) The deliberate sense of the community ultimately expresses itself in laws; as he realizes what shape this sense of the community is taking, it becomes the duty of the President to give it concrete form, to translate it into laws.

This duty—it may even be said organic function—of the Chief Executive, President Wilson has realized in a measure not equaled by any President since Lincoln. Throughout his term he has insisted and persisted in the passage of statutes which had been desired in vain for years. DOROTHY STRAUS.

From Professor Muensterberg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day I spoke before the Forum in Hoboken. I am not spoiled by correct reports of my speeches, but I do not remember a case where a speech of mine was so completely disfigured by the report which went through the papers. A whole chain of editorials has been written about political assertions which I am claimed to have made there and of which I had not spoken a single word. The President of the Forum sent me a letter the next day apologizing for the absurdity of the newspaper report. I kept silent because any reply would have involved elaborate political discussion. Today, however, THE NEW YORK TIMES points back to that report in a letter from Chicago which does not attack my politics, but my personality. And here I beg indeed for a word of correction.

Mr. Rudolph Altrocchi quotes from the report the following words:

> He had been asked before to speak on German Kultur, but had refused; but he believed the time had now come for the world to understand it.

If I had really said this, or something similar, his scorn would have been perfectly justified. What I really said was exactly this:

> Your President invited me last Spring to come and to speak here on German Kultur. At that time I refused to do so because it was a time of extreme tension in the country which could be only intensified by much speech-making. But when the President invited me this Fall I did accept because I am convinced that peace is near, and that our thoughts are now turning toward peace, and that there can be no harm in speaking about our hope for peace.

The words put into my mouth were the more impossible, as I myself have often spoken about German Kultur in public addresses, for instance, before 3,000 people in the Brooklyn Institute. I think that I did not say anything in my Hoboken address which is not contained in my book called "Temples," which has just appeared.

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 4, 1916.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

A Reason Why a Constitutional Convention Should Be Put Off.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Oct. 23, 1916, issue of your paper there appeared a letter from Martin Saxe, President of the State Tax Commission, criticising your editorial on "Taxing Corporations." The criticism was followed by a dissertation on the subject of taxation, which appeared simultaneously in a number of other papers.

Mr. Saxe advocates the disregard of the net earnings rule and the adoption of a tax upon gross earnings, on the theory that "the more wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt the management of a public service corporation is the less tax it is required to pay." He extols this absurd philosophy, which counts all the agencies which make for economic and efficient management for naught, and which discerns a diabolical undertaking on the part of the management of these corporations to save its in taxes by throwing away $3 of earnings, over the well-established fact that, due to conditions and circumstances beyond their control, the net earnings of public service corporations available for a return upon their investment differ very widely. In fact, they differ from 100 to 300 per cent. and even more. It is obvious, therefore, that there would be a corresponding inequality in taxes based upon gross earnings.

The present Tax Commission has distinguished itself by its attempts to reach out for greater powers than the law intrusts it with. President Saxe's letter indicates an attempt on the part of the Tax Commission to usurp the functions of the Public Service Commission in the regulation of the earnings of public service corporations, and this is quite apparent, notwithstanding his suggestion that "it might well be left to those bodies (the Public Service Commissions) to certify the maximum taxability of such corporations, considering the standard of efficiency of service which must be maintained and the rate which may be charged for the service; then within the maximum taxability the State Tax Commission could assess a tax upon the property and franchise based upon a fair and proper percentage of gross receipts." This sounds very plausible, but it is not the law, nor would it be good law.

Does Mr. Saxe mean that the tax rate upon the gross earnings would be subject to adjustment by the State Tax Commission and that it might be one half of 1 per cent. in the case of one corporation and 10 per cent. in the case of another, subject only to the whim or caprice of the Tax Commission?

MANY NEWCOMERS IN OPERA BOX LIST

Golden Horseshoe Shows Some Changes, Mostly Due to Mourning.

BOX FOR MRS. CARNEGIE

Reginald de Koven, Whose Opera in English is to be Sung, Will Attend on Odd Thursdays.

The list of boxholders at the Metropolitan Opera House for the season of 1916-1917 has been issued, and shows some newcomers in the parterre row, known as "The Golden Horseshoe." The season opens on Monday night, Nov. 13.

The personnel of the parterre boxholders in the main continues much the same as last season. Mourning has caused some changes. The occupancy of the boxes, as usual, has been cut up and divided into leases and sub-leases.

Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, has been rented to Reginald de Koven for odd Thursdays. Mr. de Koven's opera, in English, is to be produced this coming Winter. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. John Sanford have rented the box for Mondays, Dallas Bache Pratt for even Thursdays, and Charles E. Sampson for odd Fridays.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, whose daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie, is a débutante this year, has rented Box 34 for matinees. Mrs. William P. Hamilton has rented Box 29 for Wednesdays. William F. Sheehan has taken the Seward Webb box, 22, for odd Mondays, and Mrs. Sheehan has Box 26 for even matinees Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard will appear on Thursdays in Box 25, the same as last season. Clarence H. Mackay has Box 28 for Mondays. John W Blodgett has Box 5 for the opening night. Rodman Wanamaker has taken Box 33, in the Grand Tier, for Monday nights.

The following gives the names of the boxholders in full:

Parterre Boxholders.

1—Mrs. Ogden Goelet.
M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, alternately; Mrs. E. Reeve-Merritt, Wednesdays.
3—George Peabody Wetmore; Mrs. Harold Brown; John W. Blodgett, opening night; Clarence W. Bowen, odd Mondays; Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, even Mondays, odd Thursdays and odd matinees. General Howard L. Carroll, odd Wednesdays; J. B. Cobb, even Wednesdays; Lewis G. Morris, odd Fridays; F. S. Witherbee, even Fridays.
7—Vincent Astor.
9—Mrs. R. H. Harriman, Willard D. Straight, alternately; Charles Thompson Mathews, even Fridays.
11—Archer M. Huntington; E. Hayward Ferriss, odd Mondays; Frederick R. Pratt, odd Wednesdays; E. Louis Slade, even Wednesdays; Joseph Eastman, odd Thursdays; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, even Fridays, odd matinees.
13—Henry C. Taylor; Herbert Lee Pratt, odd Mondays; Griswold Thompson, odd Thursdays.
15—Miss Iselin; E. H. Gary, opening night, even Mondays; W. D. Kountze, odd Mondays; John W. Blodgett, odd Mondays; Joseph C. Baldwin, Thursdays; Stuart Duncan, Fridays.
17—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. William D. Sloane, alternately.
19—Percy Clay Fridy, odd Fridays.
21—H. P. Davison, Charles Steele, alternately; William H. Porter, even Wednesdays; Albert H. Wiggin, odd Thursdays; Thomas W. Lamont, even Thursdays; Mrs. C. H. Coster, Fridays.
23—Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, even Fridays; Mrs. William F. Sheehan, even matinees.
25—Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting; Clarence H. Mackay, Mondays; Jacob H. Schiff, Wednesdays.
26—H. P. Whitney, Payne Whitney, alternately.
28—Luther Kountze; N. F. Brady, opening night, even Mondays; W. D. Kountze, odd Wednesdays; Sherwood Aldrich, even Wednesdays; George B. Post, even Fridays, even matinees; Mrs. F. F. Thompson, odd Fridays.
30—John Markle, odd Mondays; Perry Belmont, even Mondays; William A. Clark, Wednesdays; Charles M. MacNeill, Thursdays; John D. Ryan, Fridays; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, matinees.

Grand Tier Boxholders.

37—Albert Edward Smith, Mondays.
39—R. G. Work, even Mondays; Theo. Boettger, odd Mondays.
41—Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mondays.
43—William M. Baldwin, Mondays.
45—George B. Hurd, Mondays.
47—Ernest T. Carter, even Wednesdays, George J. Jackson, George McNeir, Mondays; Donald H. Cowl, odd Wednesdays.
49—James B. Dickson, Mondays; J. Frank Nutting, Daniel C. Roberts, Charles T. Newberry, Wednesdays; C. M. Loeb, Fridays.
51—W. Dixon Ellis, odd Mondays; Karl Eilers, even Mondays; Dr. Willy Mayer, Wednesdays; Carl Schaefer, Warren E. Burns, Fridays.
53—Edmund L. Baylies, Mondays; A. B. Boardman, Wednesdays; Nicholas M. Pond, Fridays; Dr. L. R. Morris, even matinees.
36—H. S. Bowen, Mondays.
38—Rodman Wanamaker, Mondays.
40—Robert C. Clowry, Mondays.
42—Joseph Riter, Mondays.
44—Mrs. Edward Randolph, Mondays; Hubert Templeton Farnon.
46—Mrs. Mary Doelger, odd Mondays; Herbert H. Dean, even Mondays; H. A. Moody, C. B. Winslow, Wednesdays.
48—Giulio Gatti-Casazza.
50—F. W. Woolworth, even Mondays; B. G. Work, odd Mondays; Myron B. Metcalfe, even Wednesdays; Mrs. Lauterbach, odd Fridays; J. Hornblower de Witt, even Fridays.
52—Isaac D. Fletcher, Mondays; Dr. William H. Nichols, Wednesdays; William M. Pratt, Fridays.
54—Frank S. Jones, Mondays; Mrs. Benjamin Prince, odd Wednesdays; Charles Courtenay Hoge, even Wednesdays; Kenneth Van Riper, Fridays; George M. Landers, Saturday matinees.

Stall Boxholders.

B—Mrs. Melvin A. Bronson, Mondays; Miss Mary Campbell, Wednesdays; Mrs. H. C. Haslenbech, Fridays; John C. Breckinridge, Saturday matinees.
C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Mondays; Dr. W. W. Gilfillan, Albert H. Washburn, odd Wednesdays; Samuel Bird, Jr., Thursdays; Marion McMillen, even Wednesdays.
D—Mrs. W. H. Eilsinger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Angelo, Jr., Mondays; Mrs. Edwin Norton, Wednesdays; Judge George R. Beach, Captain George F. Perkins, Thursdays; Frederick T. Fleetmann, Fridays; Mrs. Victor M. Tyler, Saturday matinees.
E—C. H. Ditson, Mondays; William Hall Walker; A. H. Bull, Saturday matinees.
F—Mrs. Von Juch Wellman, Mrs. John R. Morron, Mondays; Frank R. Ford, J. Du Pratt White, Wednesdays; J. H. McClement Lewis E. Pierson, Thursdays; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, Miss Marion Shainwald, Fridays; Mrs. Edwin A. Fisher, Mrs. Millard F. Ross, Saturday matinees.
G—E. S. Willman, Leonidas C. Williams, Mondays; Edward E. Hall, Wednesdays; Frederick Morris, Thursdays; Charles Klugenstein, Fridays; Miss Lane, Mrs. Milan H. Goodwin, Saturday matinees.
H—J. J. Ascher, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. William Johns Ralston, Fridays; Mrs. George S. Jephson, Saturday matinees; Mr. Foster, Wednesdays.
J—Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mondays; G. Vintacinger, Thursdays; J. Burling Lawrence, Fridays.
V—John W. Herbert, odd Mondays; Mrs. James C. Dunn, even Mondays; E. Tourmanian, Fridays.
W—Mrs. Jacob Langeloth; Edward Plant, Wednesdays.

There is a noticeable increase in the stall boxholders over last season, and many newcomers.

FIRST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

"Les Pecheurs de Perles" to Open Season at the Metropolitan.

The répertoire of the first week of the season of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which opens one week from tonight, was given out yesterday. The operas for the week and their principal singers are as follows:

Monday night, "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," (practically a novelty here,) with Miss Hempel and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, and Rothier, Mr. Polacco conducting; Wednesday, "Tristan," with Mme. Kurt and Homer and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, Schiegel, and Reiss, Mr. Bodanzky conducting; Thursday, "Mignon," with Mme. Alda and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, de Segurola, and Rossi, Gennaro Papi making his début as conductor here; Friday, "Der Rosenkavalier," with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, and Mason and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, and Reiss, Mr. Bodanzky conducting; Saturday matinée, "Prince Igor," with Mmes. Alda, Perini, and Delaunois and Messrs. Amato, Botta, and Didur, Mr. Polacco conducting; Saturday night, "Aida," with Mmes. Rappold and Homer and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, and Rothier, Mr. Papi conducting.

MME. LOUISE HOMER SINGS.

Heard with Daughter at Church Celebration in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 5.—Mme. Louise Homer and her daughter, Miss Louise Homer, this evening sang at the fiftieth anniversary of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. Dr. William Beatty, father of Mme. Homer, was the first pastor of the congregation.

A solo by Mme. Homer, who sang Gounod's "There Is a Green Hill Far Away," was followed by a duet by Mme. Homer and her daughter, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Just as I Am" and a composition by Sydney Homer, "Sheep and Lambs," were sung by Mme. Homer. Handel's "He Was Despised" was also sung. The church had probably never held so large a gathering.

Miss Homer is the guest of Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon, and was joined here by her mother to take part in the church services tonight. Miss Homer leaves for Erie tomorrow to sing in a concert.

TO WED MRS. FLAGLER.

Formal Announcement Made of Engagement to Ex-Judge Bingham.

Formal announcement was made here yesterday by William R. Kenan of Lockport of the engagement of his sister, Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, to ex-Judge Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville. The engagement has been rumored for some days. The marriage will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-first Street, this city, and the Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward, rector of the Flagler Chapel at Palm Beach, Fla., will perform the ceremony. After the honeymoon the pair will go to Louisville, and later they will divide their time between Louisville, Whitehall, the Flagler residence in Palm Beach, and New York.

Mrs. Flagler, who has been a widow nearly four years, first met her prospective husband twenty-three years ago at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, eight years before her marriage to Mr. Flagler. Last year they met again at a house party in Asheville, N. C., and the acquaintanceship then renewed resulted in the present romance.

Ex-Judge Bingham is a widower and has three children by his first wife, who was Miss Eleanor E. Miller, and whose death occurred about three years ago, following injuries she had suffered in an accident when her motor collided with a traction car. He was born on Nov. 8, 1871, in Orange County, N. C., and was graduated from the Bingham School, at Asheville, N. C., and studied at the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Michigan. He is a member of a number of clubs, including the City Club of New York.

Mrs Flagler, formerly Miss Mary Lily Kenan, was Mr. Flagler's third wife. Their marriage took place in Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Sage to Wed on Nov. 20.

Miss Katherine Robson Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of New York and Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and Arthur Temple, a son of Thomas L. L. Temple of Texarkana, Texas, will be married at the Bronxville home of the bride's parents at 8:30 o'clock in the evening on Nov. 20 by the Rev. George R. Van de Water. Miss Sage will have her sister, Mrs. William H. Bolton, as her matron of honor, and her small cousin, Miss Faith Whitney, 5 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Whitney, will be her flower girl. Two other cousins, Whitney and Jack Fish, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Popham Fish, will be pages. Mr. Temple will have Elliott Debevoise as his best man. There will be no ushers.

MONTEFIORE HOME FEELS LIVING COST

Expenditures Per Patient Rise from $545.16 in 1915 to $610 the Last Year.

PRIVATE PAVILION OPENED

Country Sanitarium Completed at Cost of $75,000—Capacity Increased to 735 Patients.

Hospitals and charitable institutions taking care of patients and convalescents have been hard hit by the rise in prices in the last year, according to the report of the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases made public yesterday. The report says:

"Owing to the very much higher cost of food and all other supplies, and also due to the scarcity of labor, both skilled and unskilled, and the consequent advance in wages, expenditures have risen considerably, per capita cost advancing to $610 against $545.18 in the previous year."

At the meeting of the Directors yesterday, Jacob H. Schiff, President of the institution, said that in spite of the increased cost of taking care of patients, the hospital and home had been able to take care of 1,599 patients, an increase over previous years. The total expenses of the hospital were $403,204.88. Contributions amounted only to $372,592.60. The deficit, however, was cleared by accumulated funds.

The Directors decided yesterday to join the Jewish Philanthropic Society, a federation of Jewish hospitals and charitable institutions to prevent, as far as possible, unnecessary costs by avoiding duplication and to make appeals to subscribers for a large annual sum, instead of making frequent appeals separately on behalf of each institution.

After the meeting the Home's Private Pavilion was opened to visitors. The pavilion consists of fifty rooms, which have now been completely equipped. Funds for the pavilion were provided by Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel Sachs, S. R. Guggenheim, and the late Ferdinand Sulzberger. The following new Directors were elected yesterday for three years:

Mitchell L. Erlanger, William Goldman, Benedict J. Greenhut, Bendet Isaacs, Berthold Hochschild, Samuel Kidel, Herbert S. Martin, M. Warley Platzek, Jacob Rossbach, M. J. Sulzberger; for one year, Leo Wallerstein and Henry A. Dix.

The annual report noted the completion of the Country Sanitarium at a cost of $75,000. The institution is now capable of caring for a total of 735 patients. The report continues:

"Even with all these great facilities we shall not be able to provide for all who apply for admission, and though it is now possible to admit about one-half of those who apply and who need the care of an institution like ours, as against a former 35 per cent., the greatest difficulty with which we have to contend is that too many of the applicants need either to remain for all too considerable a time on the waiting list, or have, for one reason or another, to be referred to the provision which the city itself has made for such sufferers and which not very many are willing to make use of."

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience at His First Appearance in Carnegie Hall.

A new generation of concert-goers has grown up since Ignace Paderewski first profoundly impressed New York and then the rest of the country with his pianoforte playing, now twenty-five years ago, lacking eleven days. He gave his first concert here in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 17, 1891. Yesterday afternoon he reappeared there at a recital; and that his hold on the musical public is quite as strong as ever was shown by the great audience that gathered there to hear him, and that applauded him with almost a frenzy after every piece he played. Several hundred people, applicants in vain for admission, it is said, were turned away.

Mr. Paderewski played here twice last season, besides the memorable occasion on which he both spoke and played on behalf of his suffering country. There was nothing in his art as he revealed it yesterday new to those who have heard him in later years; and the pieces upon his program he has often played here before. To those who remembered his playing of a quarter century ago there were again evident the changes that have gradually been wrought into his style since then; denoting in general a growth in power, the command of a more grandiose and imposing eloquence, the ambition to work upon a larger scale. With it goes a less persistent reliance upon the seductive lyrical charm, the rapturous loveliness that bewitched his first audiences as with a new magic. There was also evidence in his playing that Mr. Paderewski sometimes is led to demand, for his piano, a sheer weight and force of tone, more than the piano can give. There were passages in Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata and in Schumann's "Fantaisie" where this temptation beguiled him to the injury of his effects; where, in seeking more, he obtained less. All these things have often enough been noted at his previous appearances here. The greater qualities of his art have lost nothing of their searching potency; but rather gained in ripeness and fullness. All he does is still guided by his intense and penetrating romantic feeling, and he moves always on an exalted plane of emotional power. There are few, even of the elect among artists, who can deliver such an appealing and poignant cantabile; can attain such exquisite perfection in the singing beauty of a phrase, in the moulding of a melodic line. Instead of Brahms's variations on a theme by Händel he began with Bach's Chromatic Fantaisie and Fugue, which he conceives in an intensely romantic spirit. Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata and Schumann's "Fantaisie" are among the most familiar of his performances; both are cast now in a large mold, both reach a heroic stature now, such as formerly they hardly attained under his hands. When he reaches his Chopin numbers he enters into his own kingdom in which there are few to dispute him. He throws around this music a glamour that is his most individual possession; he speaks here with a native eloquence and a poignancy that are deeply moving. The Ballade in G minor—wherein Mr. Paderewski takes the opening section at a slower pace than many of his contemporaries, and, so doing, carries conviction—the Nocturnes in F and F sharp; three Etudes, Nos. 12, 7, and 3 from Op. 10; a mazurka and the waltz in A flat Op. 34, were what he played. At the end there was the excited rush of enthusiasts to the platform's edge, and the contribution by the pianist of more pieces.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

F. S. Badger, Miss Pearl Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bond, Mrs. M. Burke, Miss B. Burke, J. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Caisholm, Mrs. A. J. Chivers, A. D. Cummins, J. F. Davidson, Clive Davies, Miss Ethel Dean, P. R. Egan, M. E. Fox, Miss E. Gardiner, M. P. Grace, F. C. Hamill, Miss A. S. Hawkes, Rev. John Hay, Miss Mary H. Hayne, H. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson King, Miss E. R. King, the Countess of Kingston, Mrs. M. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, Dr. and Mrs. Miles Martin, Miss Lily Maynard, Miss Dorothy Miller, James Mitchell, Benjamin Moore, T. C. Nicholson, W. B. Phillips, John Reid, R. C. Reid, Miss Emma L. Sealy, Miss Helena M. Sealy, Henry Sheppard, Mrs. M. Strain, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tait, W. H. H. Tarpaut, Miss M. C. Walsford, Francis Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitehead, Miss R. M. Wilson, Miss H. A. Wilson, and Mr. Frank.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Carl Friedberg the Soloist on an Interesting Program.

Some time ago it became old-fashioned to dwell on Walter Damrosch's expertness in making up programs, but those who attended yesterday afternoon's concert of the Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall must have allowed their minds to dwell on this matter occasionally, even at the risk of seeming not to be original. It would seem as if Mr. Damrosch knew not only the effects in combination of the compositions he plays, but even knew what kind of a performance each work was to receive on the day selected. He must have known yesterday, for instance, that Carl Friedberg would give an uncommonly lovely performance of Beethoven's C minor concerto, and that the electric lights of the hall would flicker, and thus add an extraneous interest, in just that moment when Saint-Saëns's symphony in C minor was proving itself a trifle too long drawn out.

Whatever the exact facts as to this, there can be no doubt that yesterday's concert was one to be remembered. It began with numbers taken from incidental music to Aeschylus's "The Persians," composed by Xavier Leroux. "Choral and Marche funebre," and "Air de Ballet." This was unfamiliar music which was vigorous and fresh enough to be an admirable introduction to the concert. Mr. Friedberg's playing of Beethoven's concerto was delightful in the highest measure. How he was able to polish off his phrases in the most delicate and subtly colorful manner, and yet give a performance of the work that was notable for its strength and continuity of line, is one of those mysteries that only the highly accomplished artist can solve. That he did this, and that he expounded Beethoven's piano style in such manner as that much-played master all too rarely benefits by, the very enthusiastic applause of the audience testified to.

Saint-Saëns's Symphony No. 3 in C minor, after the "contrasting middle section" of the program furnished by Beethoven's concerto, returned to something of the stern mood of the first number and had the further similarity that it was modern French music of a straightforward type, lacking the harmonic idioms that have been adopted by many of the present-day French composers. It is a work not very often heard in the concert halls, though just why this should be so is not at once evident. This symphony, in two movements that contain the contrasting sections of the conventional form, makes use of the cyclical theme development employed by Cæsar Franck and others, and is unusual in that it requires a piano and an organ in addition to a liberal scoring of the regular symphonic orchestral instruments. It finds Saint-Saëns in a more robust mood than many of his other works, and, though there are a few moments when he has taken advantage of the composer's privilege to be long-winded, as a whole the composition is decidedly interesting and vital as it unfolds itself. Mr. Damrosch and his men played it splendidly yesterday, and it evidently impressed the audience.

The other orchestral concert of the afternoon was provided by the Orchestral Society of New York. Max Jacobs, conductor, at the Cort Theatre. Arthur Hartmann, violinist, was the soloist. He played Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B minor. The novelty on the program was a symphonic poem, "Apollo," by Homer N. Bartlett, played for the first time on this occasion. This organization announces its purpose of "making works of American composers familiar," and it was not plain how that was accomplished yesterday by none too vivid performances of Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite, and the "Ride of the Valkyries," which were the other orchestral numbers.

Originator of "Rule G" Dies.

CORNING, Nov. 5.—George R. Brown of this city, founder of the "Brown system" of discipline, which has been adopted by nearly all the railroads of the country, died suddenly in Rochester late last night. His code was formulated while he was General Superintendent of the Fall Brook Railroad. He was the first to put into operation Rule G, which forbids the use of intoxicants by railroad employes. He retired from railroad work ten years ago, after forty-five years' service.

Baron Clanmorris.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 6.—John George Barry Bingham, fifth Baron Clanmorris, died on Saturday at Bangor Castle, Belfast.

Baron Clanmorris was born at Seamount, Galway, and was in his sixty-fifth year. He was educated at Eton, and during 1874-78 was a Lieutenant in the First Rifle Brigade. Later he became Aide de Camp to the Duke of Marlborough, then Viceroy of Ireland.

Cardinal Della Volpe Dead.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Cardinal Francis Della Volpe, Prefect of the Congregation of the Index, died this morning.

Cardinal Della Volpe was born at Ravenna Dec. 24, 1844. He was created a Cardinal and reserved in petto June 19, 1899, and proclaimed April 15, 1901. In May, 1914, he was raised to the rank of Chamberlain of the Church by the late Pope Pius X.

Dr. Titus Bernhard Voelkel.

Dr. Titus Bernhard Voelkel, instructor in German at the College of the City of New York and President of the German Philological Society, died on Saturday afternoon at his home, 502 West 139th Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Germany, and was educated in the schools of Posen and Weichsel, later studying in Königsberg, Berlin, Caen, and Paris.

Obituary Notes.

URIAH F. ROGERS, a lawyer and author, died at the Home for Aged Men and Couples at 1,060 Amsterdam Avenue in his eighty-ninth year. He was a graduate of King's College, now Columbia University, and of New York University, where he was a member of the Class of 1859.

Mrs. JENNIE ADELSON, wife of Philip Adelson, a retired wholesale millinery merchant, died at her home, 1,350 Madison Avenue, in her sixty-first year, leaving also a son, daughter, and sister.

DANIEL J. DONNELLY, formerly a lieutenant in the Fire Department, is dead at his home, 27 Syoset Street, Woodhaven, L. I.

Mrs. SOPHIE SCHOENLANK, wife of Herman Schoenlank, an exporter, died at her home, 1,129 Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday. She was born in this city fifty-four years ago, and had been a resident of Richmond Hill for the past twenty years. One son and one daughter survive her.

MICHAEL C. BRENNAN, a retired policeman, died on Friday at his home, 233 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough sixty-two years ago.

Mrs. CATHERINE GOVER, widow of Captain Frederick J. Gover, U. S. N., died on Saturday at her home, 640 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in this city and is survived by one son and one daughter.

ROBERT S. WALSH of 513 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, an electrician in the Bridge Department for the last eighteen years, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Friday after an operation. He was born in South Brooklyn, and during the Spanish-American war served on the battleship Iowa.

CHARLES R. PALMER, a retired business man and a former member of the police force in the old city of Brooklyn, died on Friday after a long illness at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in East New York fifty-eight years ago.

Mrs. ANNA MISDOM KINGSTON of 1 Chandler Avenue, Far Rockaway, widow of Samuel Kingston, died on Friday in St. Joseph's Hospital at Far Rockaway, following an operation for appendicitis. She was born in Germany forty-three years ago, and came to this country at the age of 7.

WILLIAM GEORGE SHERMAN, a gold and silver plater, died on Friday at his home, 1,938 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD J. SMITH, an employe of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Saturday at his home, 33 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FARRINGTON, a resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., for many years, was found dead in bed on Saturday at his home on Maple Avenue. Mr. Farrington was born in Glen Cove, L. I., seventy-eight years ago, and celebrated his golden wedding four years ago.

GEORGE P. UNDERWOOD, proprietor of restaurants in the Oranges, and a resident of Orange, N. J., for the last twenty-five years, died on Saturday from heart disease, in St. Mary's Hospital there in his forty-third year.

CHARLES W. DUNSTER, Superintendent of Evergreen Cemetery, at Morristown, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in that place.

EUGENE BRYAN, a lawyer of Troy, N. Y., where he was active in Republican politics, died last night in a hospital there, in his fifty-sixth year.

BARRY W. SMITH, for twenty-five years legislative correspondent of The Albany Argus, died yesterday in Albany, N. Y., in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

BISHOP'S OLD HOME CRIME MOVIE SCENE

Lawsuit Reveals How Billie Burke Players Put It On at Former Potter House.

NEIGHBORS IN CONTROVERSY

The Present Owner, W. H. Barnard, Objects to School Next Door—Answer Tells of Actors.

The home of the late Bishop Potter at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive has been the scene of several of the most thrilling occurrences in a moving picture thriller in which the capture of an escaped murderer in a Riverside Drive mansion was the feature, according to affidavits filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Florence De G. Shaw, who conducts the Hamilton School for Girls at the southeast corner of Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive, adjoining the Potter property.

The Potter house is now owned by William H. Barnard, President of the International Salt Company, and Director of other corporations, who bought it in 1912, at which time it was valued at $880,000. Mr. Barrard brought suit some months ago against Mrs. Shaw and the owners of the property she occupies, asking an injunction to restrain Mrs. Shaw from conducting the girls' school in the Riverside Drive house. The suit was based on contentions that his own property and that occupied by Mrs. Shaw had been purchased subject to a restrictive covenant prohibiting use of the property for any purpose other than that of a private dwelling.

Mr. Barnard contended that establishing a girls' school in the house adjoining his was a violation of the covenant, because the school was a business concern conducted for profit, and because it would be necessary to install fire escapes on the building, which would destroy the privacy of the neighborhood. He said he had heard that Mrs. Shaw would take boarding pupils, as well as day pupils.

In defense of the suit Mrs. Shaw contended that the privacy of the Drive neighborhood was passing. She insisted that her school would be conducted so quietly that it would not disturb the block.

Mrs. Shaw alleged finally that if the restrictive covenant were binding, as Mr. Barnard contended, he had violated it by permitting the use of his house for scenes in a moving picture drama. She said she understood that Mr. Barnard had leased his house for $1,000 to a company which had enacted scenes of crime and violence in the house. The scenes leading up to the capture of the escaped murderer in the house, she said, had been taken on the grounds and in the street, and had created so much excitement that large crowds collected and the peace of the neighborhood was greatly disturbed.

Mr. Barnard denied that his house had been turned over to the moving picture concern. He explained that on one occasion, while he and his wife were absent, the movie concern got into his grounds by bribing a butler. The company tried it again while he was at home, "and we summarily ejected this Billie Burke outfit," he said. Thereafter, he said, the attorney for the George Kleine Company, which is producing "Gloria's Romance," called on him and proved to be an intimate friend of his father. The lawyer pleaded with him to permit the company to take certain scenes on the premises because they had taken some near the Soldiers and Sailors' monument nearby, and it was necessary to finish with views of the Barnard property or else about 5,000 feet of film would have to be destroyed. The lawyer offered to donate $1,000 to any charity for permission to take the scenes, and Mr. Barnard consented. A check for $1,000 was given to Mrs. Barnard to distribute as she saw fit, and the much-wanted scenes were taken, but Miss Burke and the supporting cast got no further into the house than the vestibule, Mr. Barnard said.

Mrs. Shaw has obtained an order directing Mr. Barnard to testify before trial regarding the use of his mansion as a moving picture studio.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLOOM.—Nov. 2, Park Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Bloom, a daughter.
LENKOWSKY.—Nov. 2, 338 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lenkowsky, a son.
MOSCOWITZ.—Nov. 4, 282 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Moscowitz, a son.
TISCHLER.—Nov. 4, 851 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tischler, a daughter.

Engaged

ARNOLD—JACOBS.—Julia Jacobs to Abraham S. Arnold
BAZILAY—SPIRO.—Lillian Spiro to Emanuel Bazilay.
BURGER—KOGAS.—Nina Kogas to William Burger.
EISENBERG—ASH.—Jean Ash to Isadore P. Eisenberg.
FERDINAND—HAFT.—Grace Haft to Dr. Maurice Ferdinand.
FINKELSTEIN—STRAUSS.—Minna Strauss to Dr. Finkelstein.
GARFINKEL—KLEIN.—Bertha Klein to Lieutenant Abraham Garfinkel.
JOSEPHSON — FELDMANN.— Pauline Feldmann to Joseph B. Josephson.
KERN—BONDY.—Julia Bondy to Albert Kern.
KOENIG—SPELLMAN.—Retta Spellman to A. Milton Koenig.
LAZARUS—GOODMAN.—Lillian F. Goodman to Milton C. Lazarus.
LEVY — GROSSMAN. — Celia Grossman to Alex Levy.
LEWIN—WALDMAN.—Pearl F. Waldman to Harry Lewin.
LIEBERMAN—DAVIS.—Lydia Davis to Matthews M. Lieberman.
LOEB—BEYEL.—Nettie Beyel to Sidney J. Loeb.
MATZKIN—SPEISER.—Anna Speiser to David G. Matzkin.
OPPENHEIMER—JACOBS.—Hannah Jacobs to Arthur Oppenheimer.
STERN—DE ROY.—Julia De Roy to Milton M. Stern.
WARBURGER—SCHOEN.—Jennie Schoen to Benjamin Warburger.
WECHSLER—SIMMONS.—Viola Simmons to Alfred Wechsler.
WOLFF—BAYWOOD.—Julia Baywood to Julius Wolff.
WOLFF—STRAHL.—Hazel C. Strahl to Joseph Wolff.
WRONKER—COHEN.—Aimee Cohen to Lester Wronker.

Married.

DAIN—MURRAY.—On Nov. 4, 1916, at 49 Claremont Av., New York City, by the Rev. William B. Tower, Mrs. Emily Grovesteen Murray to Nathaniel Dain.
AHRENS—OLDHAM.—Nov. 2, Mildred F. Oldham to William W. Ahrens.
SPIRO—HAYMAN.—Nov. 5, Fannie Hayman to Harry M. Spiro.

Brooklyn.

MUSGRAVE—COYKENDALL.—Nov. 1, Sarah E. Coykendall to Albert F. Musgrave.
REID—SIBLEY.—Nov. 4, Gladys Sibley to Elliot Reid.
RENAUT—HANSEN.—Nov. 4, Birgit Hansen to Captain W. C. Renaut.

Died.

BADE.—Amy C., on Friday, Nov. 3, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bade. Services Monday, 8 P. M., at 546 3d St., Brooklyn.
BILLINGSHEIMER.—Frank. Officers and members of Constitution Council, 648, Royal Arcanum, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother on Monday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 54 Morningside Drive.
CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.
F. W. STEINER, Regent.
BINGHAM.—Suddenly at Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1916, William Rutherford Bingham, in his 54th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, David Bingham, 59 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 P. M.
BLATT.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, at his residence, 1,201 Park Av., Samuel, beloved husband of Matilda, (nee Poliack,) and our dear father. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BROOKS.—At the Hotel Buckingham, on Nov. 4, 1916, Louisa A., widow of Henry L. Brooks, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral private.

HERE TO AID IRISH SOLDIERS

Countess of Kingston Comes to Collect Funds for the Wounded.

The Countess of Kingston arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis to collect contributions in this country for the Shamrock Fund in aid of the disabled Irish soldiers and sailors. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Pearl Bertram; Miss Mary Dougherty, her Secretary, and Harold Large, an official of the British War Office, who obtained leave of absence to accompany her to America.

The Countess said that her husband, the Earl of Kingston, was a captain in the Irish Guards and received a wound at the battle of the Marne which kept him at home for eighteen months, until he recovered and was able to return to the front.

With regard to conditions in Ireland, the Countess said that the trouble was quieting down, and that the streets of Dublin had been cleared of debris preparatory to erecting new buildings in place of those destroyed in the rebellion. Enlistment for the army was increasing, and at her home town in Roscommon two ardent Sinn Feiners had joined the Irish Fusiliers of their own accord.

"Our object in organizing the Shamrock Fund," the Countess said, "was to look after the disabled Irish soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the army for physical disability. Men who have lost a limb in the war get a pension that will support them, but others receive inadequate pensions, from $1,25 to $2.50 a week, which will not support them. At present we have 800 men who are being cared for by the fund, and the number is increasing daily. Our chief object is to start a home for men who have been discharged for tuberculosis, which they contract through the exposure in the trenches. After the war there will be thousands of Irish soldiers and sailors who will need assistance. The headquarters of the Shamrock Fund is in Dublin, where it is working in co-operation with the committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society Employment Bureau. Among the patrons and subscribers are Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lady Wimborne, Field Marshal Viscount French, the Earl of Meath, the Countess of Granard and the Countess of Donoughmore."

The Countess has never visited the United States before, but has many friends in this country.

DILLON AFTER EGG DEALERS.

He Charges Cold Storage Product Is Sold as Strictly Fresh.

Charging bad faith on the part of wholesale egg dealers, Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets said yesterday that he intended to send out inspectors to investigate the market, with a view of enforcing the cold storage law. He said that on Sept. 1 last the department proposed to issue an order to compel all wholesalers to label cold storage eggs singly. When this became known a committee from the Mercantile Exchange called on him and promised to co-operate with him in enforcing existing laws if he would refrain from issuing the order, Mr. Dillon said.

The Commissioner now finds that the arrangement is not satisfactory. Cold storage eggs are being sold all over the city as strictly fresh eggs, he says, at prices nearly as high as the new-laid article. Eggs were placed in storage last Spring at an average of about 22 cents a dozen. The following figures were given out by the department to show the cost of cold storage eggs at this time:

30 dozen eggs (each case)	$6.60
Storage per case—10 months	.40
Interest per case—10 months at 6%	.03
Insurance per case—10 months	.075
Loss per case	.20
Candling per case	.15
Total cost of storage	7.455
Wholesaler's profit	1.20
Retailer's profit	1.50
Total	$10.155

These figures, said Commissioner Dillon, give a retail price of 5.338c per dozen and allow the wholesaler 5 per cent. for handling and the retailer 5 cents a dozen for distribution. It is evident, he said, that these eggs could be sold for 35 cents all over the city, and at a legitimate profit. The eggs put into storage in April are yet good, wholesome eggs. They are not being sold, the department finds, as fresh eggs at from 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

Died.

BRAENDER.—At his home, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 4, Philip, beloved husband of Lissie Braender, nee Benty, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 20 North Broadway, on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Members of Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, F. and A.

YALE AND PRINCETON SLOWLY DEVELOPING REAL GRIDIRON POWER

BLUE NOT YET AT TOP OF ITS FORM

Lack of Unified Defense, but Great Reserve Power Shown in the Colgate Game.

MIDDIES REVEAL WEAKNESS

Appear Much Behind West Pointers in Power of Attack—Western Prophets in Utter Rout.

In the waiting game which Yale played against Colgate Saturday, the Blue showed an abundance of promising football players who evidently have not yet found themselves. A powerful, stubborn defense, such as was shown under the shadow of their own goal posts, and an alertness to benefit by their opponents' errors were two meritorious features of the Elis' play. But a haphazard defense in midfield, ragged tackling and an inability to get together on the attack were other features which will have to be rectified before Yale's big games. It cannot be said that the Yale wings, Gates, Moseley and Comerford have reached the highest point of their development in getting down under Legore's punts, for several times, Anderson, the agile Colgate quarter, was able to run the ball back for gains.

It was encouraging to partisans of the Yale eleven to see the Blue bring out a lot of reserve power toward the end of the struggle. At no time, however, did Yale show a concentrated attack. The runner with the ball did not have the protection of the interference which the Colgate backfield men gave their players. It must be considered, of course, that the Colgate eleven was very nearly a finished product as far as development goes. The New Yorkers were at the top of their game on Saturday, while Yale is just at a period of development which aims at top form two weeks hence.

Yale's Play in Accord With Plans.

Yale evidently played the kind of game against Colgate that the coaches planned. It was the old waiting game which the big elevens frequently utilise against their opponents in mid-season. Colgate flashed the very best plays she had and flashed them in a manner which made Yale, most of the time, appear far behind Colgate in football knowledge. Yale waited and waited for Colgate to make an error. But for three periods, Larry Bankart's carefully coached team made no blunders in execution. Not once during the contest did a Colgate player fumble the ball, which is a record for any team to be proud of. The team from Hamilton, nevertheless, was over-exhilarated at its success in rushing the Yale team back-ward and in anxiety to convert advantages into points offended frequently against the rules prohibiting holding and off-side play. The New York eleven paid dearly for these unfortunate tendencies.

Yale's waiting was rewarded when the Blue crowded Colgate close to its own goal line. It was not until then that the Yale line displayed its real defensive power. The forwards worked so hard that the Colgate punter was forced to hurry his kicks and it was right there that Colgate made the errors for which Yale was looking. Two of Hubbell's punts were so hastened by the impending attack that they went only a few yards, and the disaster put Yale in a position to use the punch which carried them to victory.

The final selection of the Yale team has not been made, for there is promising material for more than one position. When the ultimate choice is made and the coaches smooth out the ragged edges of the Blue's game, Yale will present a combination which should account for itself superbly in the season's final struggles. There is power there, and plenty of it.

Legore an Asset of Value.

There was great improvement in the line when Gates went to tackle in Charley Taft's place, and when Hutchinson went to centre in place of the substitute Leisenring. Legore's kicking was a revelation and his spirals went high and far. This player's open-field running was also encouraging, and in Yale's répertoire later on there are sure to be plays in which Legore will have plenty of chance to display this valuable ability.

The big Yale linesmen did not get together at all in the face of Colgate's great attack until their goal line was threatened, and then they showed the stuff they are made of and charged in unison. In spite of Yale's close call against Colgate, the followers of the Blue saw enough indication of reserve power to substantiate their early prophecy of an unusually strong eleven.

Harvard's ability was in no way tested in the easy game with Virginia. The contest brought out only one feature, namely, that the Crimson has a wealth of second string players who can be relied upon to play almost as well as the players of 'Varsity choice. The work of Bond and Minot attracted much attention, and both of these players are bound to be heard from in the big game. Willcox is another Crimson player who showed more than ordinary ability. The 'Varsity players had a rest in anticipation of a hard game with Princeton on Saturday. Coach Haughton's players are well prepared for the ordeal, and the clash with the Tigers should develop an afternoon of thrilling football.

Attack of Tigers More Forceful.

Princeton likewise had an easy time in preparation for the Harvard game, and it was mere child's play to run up the big score of 42 points against Bucknell. Princeton's attack is improving, and there was plenty of dash and aggressiveness in the back field. The return of Billy Moore is hailed with glee by Princetonians, and his work on Saturday, as well as that of Eddy, Driggs, and Tibbott, afforded a sure indication that the Tigers are perfecting their drive to display in coming games. The ordeal they faced was not enough to test the defense of the Princeton forwards on line-breaking plays, but all season long this feature of the Orange and Black play has been good, and no team has yet been able to cross its goal line. Dartmouth's goal from placement is the only score that has yet been made against the Tigers. The defense against the forward pass, however, is another story. The Tigers have not yet been able to block effectively this elusive play and improvement is needed in this feature of their game within the next week.

The whole United States Navy got a severe shock in the defeat of the Middies by Washington and Lee. The game showed that the Annapolis eleven is not as strong as its adherents believed, and there is much hard work ahead for the coaches before the Navy tackles the Army here on Nov. 25. The Army displayed an accomplished forward-pass attack against the Notre Dame eleven, and as a result the West Pointers' stock has sailed upward.

Middies Have Far to Go Yet.

The Navy's attack was weak, and its defense did not attain the standard set in this phase of the game earlier in the season. However, coaching within the next few weeks may bring the Middies around. West Point's feat in coming from behind and dazzling Notre Dame with a forward-pass attack which was well-nigh perfect marks the Army eleven as having a lot of reserve strength which it has not yet been called upon to show.

Dartmouth's speed and the spectacular work of those two sterling backs, Cannell and Gerrish, proved too big a handicap for the powerful Syracuse eleven, and again Bill Hollenback's promising aggregation was doomed to disappointment. The three points registered by Dartmouth's field goal may be one of the best of the season and showed that the Dartmouth eleven has all the power it had promised by flashes of great playing in former games. Cornell struck a snag in Carnegie Tech, and the Big Red Team has evidently not yet recovered from the shock of the Harvard defeat. Cornell had to go at top speed to offset the eleven from Pittsburgh, and at times its defense was pretty badly shattered. The powerful Pittsburgh eleven just romped through the Allegheny team and scored almost at will. Warner's mighty eleven is improving impressively as the Autumn advances and is sure to finish the season with an enviable record.

Series of Shocks in the West.

There were great doings on the Western gridirons, and the results of Saturday's games have sent the whole calculations concerning a Conference championship topsy-turvy. The two teams which last week looked liked the best of the Middle West group fell by the wayside. Both Wisconsin and Minnesota got shocks from which they will not recover in a long time. The greatest surprise was the downfall of Dr. Harry Williams's Gophers before Illinois. Illinois had already been defeated by both Ohio State and Colgate, and the sudden return to championship form came as one of the notable reversals of the season.

The Harvard-coached Wisconsin eleven was beaten by Ohio State, and it is this team which now stands out as one of the best of the Big Nine teams. The Buckeye team played a great game against the Badgers and is now in line to compete for the title with Northwestern, coached by Fred Murphy of Yale. Northwestern kept a clean slate by disposing of Indiana.

Michigan got in a lot of easy but valuable practice for Cornell next Saturday by running up a huge score against the Washington team of St. Louis. Rutgers, after being beaten by Brown, came back impressively and downed Holy Cross, while the Brown eleven, which has been sailing through all opponents this season, piled up a big score against Vermont. Brown will tackle Yale next Saturday and Harvard the following week.

100,000 APPLY FOR SEATS.

Capacity of Great Yale Bowl Overtaxed for Harvard Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—One hundred thousand persons—an unprecedented number—applied for seats for the Yale-Harvard football game here on Nov. 25, the Yale ticket office announced tonight. As the great bowl seats a trifle more than 69,000, including additional seats now being erected, this means 31,000 persons will be disappointed.

Applications closed Saturday night. Yale applied for 52,000 seats and Harvard for 24,000. The remainder of the applications came from the public. These were not even considered and the money was promptly returned, for the combined university applications alone exceed the seating capacity.

TO DRILL HARVARD FOR FOE.

Haughton Will Attend Largely to Defense This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—Tomorrow Percy Haughton will again take up his task of preparing the Harvard football team for next Saturday's game against the Princeton Tigers. Work for this game has been going on for a week already, the Virginia match Saturday revealing nothing new in the way of football on Harvard's part.

Snow, the Harvard right guard, was banged up a little, but Hastie was not hurt, and that Wheeler and Sweetser came through the first half without being injured makes every one at Cambridge happy. The regular line had just enough work to round out the week's drill, and the substitutes picked up the play where the regulars left off. Murray's fine work as field general was a very encouraging feature of the game, while Minot and Willcox showed extraordinary ability as open field runners.

Because of Snow's injury, Clark and Dadmun again will be the regular guards, although whether Clark will go back to the right wing will not be decided finally until later in the week.

Harvard has plenty to do to get ready for Princeton, particularly on its defensive game, which, since the Tufts match a month ago, has not been tested in the least.

TO BRACE YALE FORWARDS.

Light Work Prescribed to Build Up Rushline's Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The poor physical condition of the Yale rushline, which is assigned as the reason for Yale's failure to stop the Colgate attack in the first half of yesterday's game, will be remedied by light work during the week at hand for all the players who are out of form, and it is thought that no member of the eleven will fail to respond to the rest. Brown University will face a better conditioned eleven, and it is not believed at Yale that Brown will prove as difficult to subdue as was Colgate.

Two positions are bothering the Yale coaches, namely, centre rush and full back. Rex Hutchinson was used in both yesterday and is the choice of the coaches to fill one or the other in the remaining games of the season. If he is assigned to centre, beginning with tomorrow's practice the coaches will again try out Jim Braden and Frank Lynch, and possibly Harold Carey, for full back. If Hutchinson returns to full back the coaches will again test Jack Vorys and Jack Callahan in the snapback role.

Although Emil Jacques, who appeared the probable selection for full back till his knee was wrenched last week, is still in the infirmary, he will probably be in condition to begin the Princeton game if needed. Galt, who was badly out of form yesterday because of an attack of indigestion, and the left half back, Bob Bingham, who has been at his home near Lawrence, Mass., for ten days, will return to the lineup tomorrow, and the coaches expect both to start the Brown game Saturday in tiptop condition.

CORNELL IS PESSIMISTIC.

Approach of Michigan Game Finds Five Regulars on Sick List.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—With five 'Varsity men on the injured list, one of them, Shiverick, in such shape that he may not be able to play at all next Saturday, the Cornell football team faces the Michigan game with none too much confidence. The coaches plan a mighty effort to evolve an effective football machine in a week, but their task will be difficult because Miller, left guard; Gillies, left tackle; Jewett, right guard, and Benedict, left half back, are also physically in poor shape. Dr. Sharpe plans to use Speed at quarter back all the week, and to start him in the Michigan game. There is a chance that Shiverick may play for one period in that game, but he is in bad condition, and will not be allowed in practice this week.

The situation puzzles the Cornell leaders. No Cornell team in recent years has played such "spotty" football, and no team in recent years has been so slow to develop. The coaches have not abandoned hopes that the team will find itself by Saturday, but there is no confidence in the Cornell camp that this will occur.

TUFTS TEAM IS AMBITIOUS.

Football Games with Californian Elevens Under Consideration.

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Tufts College Football Team may tour California and other Western States, playing games with the leading college elevens of that section, during the last three weeks in December, it was learned today. The college authorities are considering such a plan, but, according to Dr. Charles Whelan, the Tufts coach, final action in the matter will not be taken until the end of the month. A proposal that Tufts meet the University of Pittsburgh, either here, in Boston, or at Pittsburgh, on Dec. 2, is also under consideration, Dr. Whelan says.

RUSH TO IRON OUT TIGERS THIS WEEK

Coach Has Many Rough Spots to Make Smooth Before the Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton will start hard work tomorrow in preparation for the Harvard game to be played next Saturday, and there is a little more confidence in the Tiger camp over the probable outcome. Although there were many flaws in the Tigers' play against Bucknell, there were signs of improvement, too, and Coach Rush expressed himself as more satisfied with the team's showing than with the stand made against Dartmouth on the previous Saturday. A week of hard work is in order for the entire squad and some improvement should be made by next Saturday.

No serious injuries were suffered by any of the Tigers in the Bucknell contest, and unless some one is hurt in the scrimmages this week, Rush should be able to send his strongest aggregation against the Crimson. Ames, who has not been in togs since the Dartmouth game, will be in shape to start practice this week, and his appearance will practically complete the squad of first string men. Eberstadt is still nursing some bruises and may not be able to play in the Harvard game.

Princeton will probably have three scrimmages this week and complete hard preparation on Thursday evening. In all probability the team will leave Princeton for Cambridge Friday morning.

NO REST FOR FORDHAM.

Precedent Broken by Sunday Practice for Georgetown Game.

For the first time in its football history the Fordham squad was called together for a Sunday morning practice yesterday. Although the players confined all their work to indoor drilling, the coaches were able to put the finishing touches on most of the new plays which will be used in the annual tussle with Georgetown at Fordham Field tomorrow afternoon. The workout lasted for two hours. When it appeared that all the Maroon warriors had mastered their duties as they were outlined by Coach Jones on the blackboard, the squad adjourned to the gym, where a long dummy and signal drill was held. The scrub and 'Varsity opposed each other, but refrained from all rough work and scrimmaging. All spectators were kept out of the gym.

One feature of the drill was the demonstration by Moriarty, the assistant coach, of the tactics which are expected from Georgetown tomorrow. Moriarty attended the Georgetown-Dartmouth game two weeks ago and he has a fine summary of the plays that enabled Fordham's old rivals to score their victory over the Green team.

W. AND L. TEAM PLEASED.

Victory Over Navy Instills Hope for Big Games to Come.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 5.—The Washington and Lee football team returned here today greatly elated by its victory over the Navy on Saturday, and tomorrow will begin preparations for the big home game against Bucknell next Saturday. The showing made against the midshipmen is considered remarkable, because many of the players were in a semi-crippled condition. The General's are confident now of disposing of Bucknell, and a week later hope to defeat Washington and Jefferson at Richmond.

Johnson and Young were the men who distinguished themselves on Saturday, the former carrying the ball 89 yards to within striking distance and then scoring the Washington and Lee touchdown. Captain Young not only kicked the field goal for the Generals, but his punting averaged nearly 60 yards. The defense of Washington and Lee was so strong that the middies could make little impression on the line, and the only time the goal was in danger was when Slavin carried the ball nearly 50 yards and reached the Generals' 30-yard line. Pierotti was a bulwark at centre while Ignico and Bethel broke up many of the Navy plays. Paxton, who played at full back during the second half, showed his ability to gain consistently on line plunges.

WHITE RETAINS HIS TITLE.

Wins Golf Honors of Flushing Country Club in One-Sided Match.

For the eighth time Gardiner W. White yesterday won the championship of the Flushing Country Club when, in the final at 36 holes, he defeated Robert H. Boyd in easy fashion by 6 up and 10 to play. Although the weather was disagreeable, White managed to negotiate the course in 79 in the morning round, while Boyd required 86. The Flushing champion led at this point by six holes.

In the afternoon Boyd did not win a single hole of the eight that were played, White increasing his advantage by five holes, and the match terminating on the 26th green.

GOFF WINS HARLEM RUN.

Team Prize Easy for St. Christopher—Katz First in Bronx.

Defying rain-soaked roads and wholly unpleasant elements, an even score of harriers yesterday pried the lid off the Winter competitive season of the Harlem Athletic League by participating in a five and a half mile chase held from the clubhouse of the Macomb's A. C., 140th Street and Eighth Avenue. J. Goff of the St. Christopher Club, with four minutes' allowance, made virtually a walkaway of the contest. Gaining the lead at the half-way mark he drew further away from his field with every stride, and was two blocks in advance of his nearest rival and clubmate, G. Williams, as he breasted the tape. Goff journeyed over the slippery trail in 31:51, and would have been clocked in much better time had he been pressed.

Aaron Morris, third of a quartet of starters nominated by the St. Christopher Club, captured the fast time prize when he finished sixth from scratch in 29:40. Thirty yards back of him in eighth position came Harry Parkinson, who also started from the post of honor.

Only two clubs finished complete teams of five men, with the Morningside A. C. winning with 17 points against 38 for the representatives of the Macomb's A. C. The race next Sunday will be held from the Young Men's Catholic Club, 146th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Following is the order of finish of the leaders:

Name and club.	H'd'c'p.	Actual Time.
J. Goff, St. Christopher Club	4:00	31:51
G. Williams, St. Christopher Club	3:30	31:58
W. Sarrell, Morningside A. C.	4:30	33:22
F. Burks, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	4:00	33:02
S. Keeley, Morningside A. C.	3:00	33:14
A. Morris, St. Christopher Club	Scratch	29:40
F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	5:00	34:43
H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.	Scratch	29:48
P. Lally, Macomb's A. C.	3:00	33:23
E. La Duc, Morningside A. C.	4:30	34:52

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1	3	5	8	17	
Macomb's A. C.	4	7	9	10	38	

Only a handful of cross-country runners braved the poor conditions to take part in the three-mile run of the Bronx Athletic League yesterday from the Osanam A. A. headquarters, and J. Kats of the Pennant A. C. had no difficulty in winning as he pleased in 15:35. This mark is twenty-four seconds faster than the record for the course. The order of finish follows:

J. Kats, Pennant A. C., 15:35; F. De Piero, Osanam A. A., 16:30; R. D'Luca, Osanam A. A., 16:34; L. De Vito, Osanam A. A., 16:38; L. Lowen, Osanam A. A., 16:41; R. Bruno, Osanam A. A., 16:44; [illegible], unattached, 16:48; P. [illegible], unattached, 17:33; J. Cohen, Evening Recreation Centre, 18[illegible]; [illegible], Evening Recreation Centre, 18[illegible].

Comment on Current Events in Sports

A. A. U. Constitutional Amendments.

There is little that is new, and little that was unexpected in the voluminous amendments to the constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union, which have been forwarded to delegates for consideration at the annual convention on Nov. 20. Practically every important change outlined was agreed on at the general sports conference last December, when officials of the A. A. U. staunchly supported Gustavus Town Kirby and his band of collegiate enthusiasts who sought with such good effect to bring about better conditions in all manner of amateur sports. It was the Amateur Athletic Union delegates, led by Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who on that occasion pleaded earnestly and forcefully for a strict line of demarcation between an amateur and a professional that would forever exclude from the ranks of the former any person who sought by any means whatever to profit in the slightest degree by participation in sport. The conclusions arrived at then are incorporated in the new code just presented for ratification, and will undoubtedly be approved by the A. A. U. convention just as they have been by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the United States Golf Association.

Though in one respect the A. A. U. amendments go further than any of the bodies named, by proposing that no one but amateurs shall have a voice in the councils of the governing body, that proposition is by no means such a radical departure from the precepts adopted by leaders in track and field sport as some who have not studied the subject would have us believe. Men who are not amateurs have had little to say in any legislative questions brought up for decision by the Amateur Athletic Union, and as a matter of fact clubs that join that organization are supposed to be composed of amateurs. That condition exists, or did exist in the New York A. C., for it is a fact that when Eugene Giannini became the athletic director of the N. Y. A. C. he was required to relinquish his membership in the club which he had held for many years.

It is more than likely that the proposition to prohibit in plain language the activities of professionals in legislation concerning amateurs was a direct result of the deliberations last December when the present strict lines were drawn. At that meeting there were many persons who make their living by coaching and instructing amateurs, and these were allowed to take part in the general discussion on all the ramifications of amateurism. In nearly every instance the arguments submitted by the professional coaches tended to a more elastic view of the situation than was held by the delegates who came as representatives of amateur governing bodies, being particularly insistent on degrees of amateurism between the man who competed for money and the man who coached for money. It is only natural that the man who makes his own money out of a sport will look with kind eyes on another man who does the same thing, and evidently the A. A. U. rulers intend in future to have the doings of the men in their charge reviewed by men who are themselves above reproach as amateurs. The idea that this rule, if passed, will bar from the A. A. U. councils such men as the Secretary of the Metropolitan Association, the Chairman of the Registration Committee and the handicapper appears to be erroneous. These men are only slightly reimbursed for clerical labor, to perform which they must give up time that should be devoted to their own business pursuits. The performance of such work does not depend at all on their ability as athletes.

In all probability the delegates on Nov. 20 will find more difficulty in disposing of the question as to whether the Union shall continue in control of women's swimming than over the amateur definitions which were threshed out at length a year ago. There is no doubt that officials high in office are opposed to a continuance of government over the women, which was undertaken two years ago. In fact, it is the men who had most to do with management of the feminine branch of sport who are now most anxious to relinquish it. These appear to have come to the conclusion, arrived at years ago by the late James E. Sullivan, that competition among women could not be successfully undertaken by men, with satisfaction to the competitors and dignity to the governing body. Mr. Sullivan for years fought against the recognition or registration of women, and it was only after his death that the women gained a foothold in A. A. U. competition. Whether or not the union determines to govern the fair sex, the clause relating to their eligibility to compete will be changed. Under the old constitution all that was required of the women was that they should be amateurs, and there was nothing said as to their duty to observe all the conditions of competition that were laid down for the men.

The Sale of the Red Sox.

By virtue of having crossed the palm of Mr. Lannin with "muckle siller," three gentlemen of this city and of Philadelphia have taken unto themselves a complete, ready-made set of world's champions, in the persons of Carrigan and his ruddy-stockinged troupe of ball players. Veteran showmen are Mr. Fraser and his associates, and the switch from the calcium light to the sunlight will not abash them. As Impresarios, they yearned to profit by America's most popular form of entertainment; as baseball fans, they were tempted by the atmosphere of the sport. One look at Mr. Lannin "turning 'em away" at Braves Field, in October, and another look at the same worthy's ledger of profits, and it was all over. Three dignified, silk-hatted theatrical managers rushed to be measured for the rough homespuns and overalls of baseball magnates, pausing en route at the telegraph office to proffer the job of mascot to Julia Sanderson. It is not to be anticipated that the Boston Red Sox, the American circus, or the sport in general will be otherwise than benefited by the new ownership of the champion team, assuming, what may quite properly be assumed, that these gentlemen are of the school of Hempstead of New York instead of that of Murphy of Chicago, and that they intend to have an able manager, back him liberally and confidently, and give him full swing as far as running the team is concerned.

An element in the national game as played professionally, which is a source of perplexity and amusement to visiting foreigners, is emphasized by this Boston transaction. Here is a team—the leading one in the country—owned in New York and Philadelphia and with its officers and rank and file gathered from a score of cities and towns, yet flaunted in the downcast faces of other municipalities as a Boston team.

"That fellow's skill with a ball is wonderful, eh, what?" says the Englishman. "You raise great players here in New York—my word! You say he's from Kalamazoo and learned the game in California? Not possible, old dear. I say, you're jolly well spoofing me. Why, then, is this New York crowd so proud of him if this city neither bred nor trained him?

It is hard to explain the situation, when confronted thus bluntly with its cruder aspects. To say that a sum of money paid into the treasury of the Oakland team, and the presentation of a bright, new uniform can constitute a player a New Yorker seems unconvincing. Yet, so it is—and Heinie Zimmerman became a Giant, Ping Bodie a Yankee, and all the voices of New York fans in this way, over night. He exchanged Polo Grounds hatred and hisses for cheers and adulation by the simple process of changing his clothes.

Amateurism in Tennis.

A problem of intricate and devious byways and many pitfalls is to be presented to the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association when it considers the final draft of the amateur rule which will come before the annual meeting for ratification. Every member of the Executive Committee is well aware that the very future of the sport is at stake, and that one false step may precipitate internal dissensions, even a division of the tennis men of the country, a happening from which the game would probably not recover for years. Thus far there has been no outspoken talk of rebellion, but the smoldering of dissatisfaction is there. They are ready to be set in full flame if the Executive Committee cannot sound fully the undercurrent of opinion in every section of the country, and devise some way in which the question may be met fairly and squarely, yet without in the least arousing antagonism or animosities.

The amateur problem is one fraught with much danger in any branch of sport, but with tennis, at the present time, the hazard of building a new rule is carried to the Nth degree. Having evaded a discussion of the question last year at the annual meeting, any step which won approval everywhere the committee, as it turns out now, cut itself off from aid in solving the problem. The action which it takes in submitting a new rule will in large part have to stand on the information which rests with the committee itself, for outside advice has, up to the present at any rate, been denied. Only a few responses had been received to an urgent letter sent out by George T. Adee, President of the tennis association, several months ago. This indicates an evasion of responsibility by the clubs and the club members, for it is known that interest in the amateur question is at fever heat.

At any rate it does not augur well that suggestions have been denied, that the committee is left to grope its way out of the darkness alone, when there are so many who could give aid that would be valuable. The rule which was tentatively presented last March by the Executive Committee did not meet with general approval, and it is not by any means certain that any rule, no matter how sagaciously drawn, will be able to bridge the difficulties. There is no question that a new rule on the subject of amateurism is needed. Tennis cannot hope to escape condemnation if it does not strengthen the same lines which have been drawn taut in other branches of sport, but the snapping of the entire fabric borders close to the tightening process.

In certain quarters during the last season a tense situation, which the rule of last March produced, was evident to those whose vision penetrated the veneer of amiability. The germ of distrust had already been planted, which makes the work of the Executive Committee all the more difficult. Final action, of course, rests with the annual meeting of the tennis association, but if an adverse rule, one that is considered too stringent, is reported, it will be difficult to avert bitter feelings between certain sections of the country; even failure to pass the rule will not erase the animosities.

Uncle Nick Young.

The passing from earth's activities of Nicholas E. Young in Washington on Tuesday appeared to cause scarce a ripple of interest or regret outside his immediate circle. Any one who broached the subject in conversation with John M. Ward or Arthur Irwin or Pop Anson or with any other veteran of baseball's pantheon, however, found himself entirely surrounded by revived memories and listened to earnest words of regard, almost of reverence, for the man who held the reins of the National League's coach and eight—or twelve—for about two decades.

Uncle Nick Young made baseball history to an extent of which no other human creature has ever been able to boast. He was zealous and jealous in a high degree of the prestige and power of the older major circuit, and the course which he followed, offensively and defensively, in its behalf equipped him with an overample supply of enemies, and ultimately led to his laying down the chieftaincy of the league in 1902.

It was in the heart of his tenure of office, in 1892, that the National League's wings were expanded to twelve clubs. The experiment failed to justify itself, and a state almost of turmoil, heightened by the arising of the Brotherhood, developed, which made President's position no sinecure. After eight years Young became an octet, and the American League, encouraged and strengthened, grasped the opportunity to place clubs in the four deserted cities. Three years later, in the midst of internal dissension and external strife, Nick Young stepped down—but not out. For he never lost his keen interest in the game and in the organization to whose upbuilding he had contributed his life's best years.

Women's Inter-Club Golf.

Ambitious plans, laid out by the women golfers of the metropolitan section last Spring, have now been carried through to a glorious success, for the inter-club team matches, which seemingly presented many obstacles, have won for themselves the unqualified support, not alone of the players themselves, but of that rapidly growing group of women who take keen delight in grasping driver or brassie or iron and sending the white ball skimming over the green of the links. The actual victory in the competition lies with the women of the Piping Rock club, but this victory of skill contributes but a small portion to the satisfaction that must be felt, for the actual victory is larger and broader in scope, and every woman who has contributed to the success of this, the first competition of the kind in this section, shares in the accomplishment. Starting early in the season, the women have shown an intense constancy of purpose in not allowing even postponement to dim their interest in the team matches.

Aside from the fact that the event gave many a close contest of the links in which scores that were truly remarkable were established, that it brought the prominent golfers of the metropolitan section into closer association, there is a point upon which they deserve particular commendation—namely, that they have given the game an added impetus among the women who may be just learning the mysteries of golf and who have suffered from a real timidity in approaching the sport. The competition in the team matches has been such as would give the lesser lights, who for the present can only look on, greater confidence, and it will no doubt induce many other women to heed the call of the links.

NEW YORK WINS AT SOCCER.

Defeats Ironsides in National League Contest—Other Results.

Despite the heavy rainfall, which left plenty of puddles on Harlem Oval, the New York Football Club and Ironsides of Newark met at soccer yesterday in the series of the National Football League. The New Yorks won by 5 goals to 0 and retained their lead in the national competition. Ten minutes before half time Puzty of New York, from a corner kick by Cooper, notched the first goal. The half ended with New York leading by 1 to 0.

After the restart a fine shot by Hayes from twenty-five yards out placed New York 2 up. The third goal was negotiated by Cooper from a pass by McWilliams. After that Hayes added two more goals.

The lineup:

New York. (5.)	Position.	Ironsides, (0.)
Porter	G.	Leggett
Vandeweghe	R. B.	J. Smith
Robertson	L. B.	I. Smith
Sallow	R. H.	Robinson
Vander Eynden	C. H.	Gilfillan
Nichols	L. H.	Hancock
Garside	O. R.	Evans
Hayes	I. R.	Anderson
Heminsley	C.	Gilmore
Puzty	I. L.	Morrison
Cooper	O. L.	

(Referee—R. T. French, Brooklyn. Linesmen—Borroughs and Smith. Goals—Puzty, Hayes (3.) Cooper. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

The Longfellows, hitherto unbeaten in the New York State League, succumbed in a championship game to the Overseas Wanderers at Fair's Oval, Brooklyn, by the score of 1 goal to 0.

Taking the field at Lenox Oval with ten men for the first division State League game, the Continentals were defeated by the Clan MacDuff team, 5 goals to 1.

Clan Scott obtained a verdict over Manchester Unity by 2 goals to 0 at Farrell's Field. Both goals were shot by Black.

At Macomb's Dam Park the St. George team was treated to a surprise by the White Rose eleven, which gained the victory by 2 goals to 0 in a Metropolitan League match.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Notwithstanding that extra periods were played in the A. F. A. Cup tie game between the Dublins of this city and the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn, the teams failed to break the tie, at one goal apiece, which resulted from the two regular periods here today. The match must be replayed next Sunday, probably in Brooklyn.

In a Metropolitan League contest at Weehawken the Fulton-Camerons defeated the West New York Blues by 2 goals to 1.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Brooklyn Celtics and the I. R. T. Strollers of New York met here today in a cup tie of the American Football Association. The Celtics won by 3 goals to 2.

The Yonkers St. George soccer team defeated Our Boys on the latter's grounds by 3 goals to 1 in the New York State League game at Glen Park, Yonkers. Hulme shot three of the goals for the winners.

GUNNERS DEFY RAIN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

R. L. Spotts, the Champion, Wins Special Shoot and Also the Tournament Cup.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there were sixteen gunners at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. It was the first listed Sunday shoot of the season, and in addition to the regular program there was a special shoot at fifty targets. This was taken by the national champion, R. L. Spotts, with a total of 49 out of a possible 50 targets. He shot with a handicap of 2 in 50 targets.

Considering the day, the shooting was excellent. Danny McMahon was the high scratch gunner, with a total of 98 out of a possible 100 targets. He also scored a tie on the Accumulation Cup, as did M. McVoy, Jr. Both had full scores of twenty-five targets. R. B. Cole took the Travers Island Cup with a straight score of twenty-five targets.

The only other straight score was registered by R. L. Spotts. The champion annexed the Tournament Cup with a perfect string.

In the first shoot for the Haslin Trophy, not a single gunner had a straight or even a full score of twenty-five targets. Legs were scored by the "24" gunners. They were A. L. Burns, M. McVoy, Jr., R. B. Spotts, Dr. W. B. Short and D. S. McMahon. After a shoot-off against A. L. Burns and R. B. Cole, D. S. McCutcheon won the high handicap prize.

The scores:

Name.	1st Cup. H.	T.	2d Cup. H.	T.	3d Cup. H.	T.	4th Cup. H.	T.	S. & H. Cups. H.	T.
A. L. Burns	1	25	1	24	1	23	1	24	23	97
G. H. Martin	1	17	1	19	1	21	1	20	5	77
G. J. Corbett	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	23	5	88
D. S. McCutcheon	1	24	1	24	1	24	1	24	23	98
M. McVoy, Jr.	2	25	2	24	2	25	2	25	10	99
F. J. Ham, Jr.	1	19	1	20	1	20	1	20	5	79
A. Chandler	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	78
H. Keller	0	21	0	19	0	18	0	20	0	78
R. L. Spotts	1	25	1	24	1	24	1	24	23	97
D. S. McMahon	1	25	1	24	1	24	1	24	23	98
J. M. McLaughlin, Jr.	1	21	1	23	1	23	1	22	5	89
W. B. Short	1	23	1	23	1	23	1	23	5	92
A. C. Walker	1	19	1	20	1	20	1	20	5	79
A. W. Walther	1	18	1	19	1	19	1	19	5	75
J. Linde	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	72
R. B. Cole	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	95

First Cup, Travers Island prize.—Won by R. B. Cole.

Second Cup, Haslin prize.—Legs scored by A. L. Burns, M. McVoy, Jr., R. L. Spotts, D. S. McMahon, and W. B. Hart.

Third Cup, tournament prize.—Won by R. L. Spotts.

Fourth Cup, accumulation prize.—Legs scored by M. McVoy, Jr., and D. S. McMahon.

High Scratch Prize.—Won by D. S. McMahon.

High Handicap Prize.—Won by R. B. McCutcheon on a shoot-off.

Bowling Bouts Tonight.

Olympia A. C.—Van Heusy vs. Annie Rainer, Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Tom Reed vs. Young Nelson, ten rounds.

A. L. BURNS IS HIGH GUN.

Score of 82 Wins Scratch Prize at New Rochelle Traps.

In a gale from the northeast, accompanied by rain, nine men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday in their first regular shoot of the season, and despite the bad conditions some fairly good scores were returned. A. L. Burns carried off the high gun scratch prize with a total of 82. J. N. McLaughlin and J. McCutcheon tied with 84 each for the high handicap prize. The tie will be shot off next week. The ten and fifteen "bird" scratch events were won by A. L. Burns and J. N. McLaughlin respectively.

Large Entry for Montclair Shoot.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 5.—A large number of entries have been received for the annual match of the Montclair Rifle Club on Election Day. Shooting will be at the 200-yard range in the morning and the 300-yard and 500-yard ranges in the afternoon.

Moderation means self-control—one of the great assets in life.

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WILL FIGHT INJURY CLAUSE TO A FINISH

Baseball Players' Fraternity Demands Revision of Contracts Now in Force.

That the Baseball Players' Fraternity is determined to carry its demand for a revision of the "injury clause" in certain of the players' contracts to a finish, is indicated in a statement made public yesterday by President David L. Fultz of the fraternity. The statement, in part, is as follows:

"Mr. Johnson is reported to have said in a recent interview that the fraternity petition accused certain American League clubs of suspending injured players without pay. Either Mr. Johnson has been misquoted or he is evading the issue. We made no such accusation. In our brief we stated that certain contracts gave the owners the right to so misuse players if they saw fit, and asked that such clause be removed.

"Mr. Johnson made a somewhat heated denial of the supposed accusation and said he had demanded of us the names of players so suspended. He has made no such demand. Mr. Herrmann, however, did wire for copies of contracts containing the objectionable clause, which is an entirely different request. We replied that contracts could not be forwarded without consent of the players, but that Mr. Johnson would find the provision in Section 4 of some of the Washington and New York contracts. As copies of all contracts are already lodged in his office, our compliance seemed unnecessary.

"The clause reads as follows:

Should the player be disabled, or his ability to perform his duties be impaired at any time

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means terms or contract.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Cote, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 303, P. O. Bldg.
Vacuum Cleaner Co< Innovation Co .
Johnston<Stewart.
Re Menzin .
J N Rowell Co< Koehl Co.
Corn Exch<Patterson.
Intern RR<U S.
Pittsb & E Coal Co< Geo Urban Mill Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 307, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Matt J Ward Co< Goelet.
Prairie C & G Co< Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Kushma<Carnegie St.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy Discharges:
Wm H Lent.
Paul W Lippmann.
Isaac Schwartz.
Samuel Maharam.
Samuel Rosenbaum.
Joseph Bogen.
Albert H Nichaus.
May Nichaus.
John J Cunningham.
Jacob Schwader.
John J Balluff.
Charles T Seddon.
Geo L Brown.
Frederick F Hatherne.
Samuel Black.
A & B Gelles.
Geo F Morris.
Samuel Ruskin.
Frank Rosen.
Pietsch Miller.
Robert Friedman.
Maude B Barclay.
Under objections:
Abraham Frankel.
Joseph Roth.
Louis Reichman.
Adjourned cases:
Julius Berkowitz.
Jacob Furman.
Nicholas Parentin.
Cecil C Havey.
Max C Kranz.
Jernel Perlmutter.
Benenson & Cohen.
Bernard Levin.
Motions:
Nathan Reisler.
Enell Chandler Co.
Benj Topf.
Empire Infants' Wear.
City Garage.
Hazen Moore. (2.)
Geo P Harvey.
Charles Salmon.
Martinique Lunch Co.
Geo C Harrel.
Duffy, Carney Co.
Isidor Grossman.
Hudson Elec Supply.
State Telephone.
Chapman Contract.
Hartley Silk Mfg.
Alfred T Kelpien.
Henry Pols.
Friedman Bros.
Podbreaky & Golden.
The Realty Corp.
Pembroke Realty.
Charles Endres.
Adolph Mandel.
Wells Nat'l Foster Service.
Realty Corp.
David Greenspan.
J E Marix Co.
Louis Reichman.
Sunny Brook & Co< Metsler.
Charles Stefel.
Duffy, Carney & Co.
Simon Gottlieb & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg.
Ward<Ferryboat "Washington," &c.
Brown<W A Thompson, Jr.
White<Upper Hudson Stone Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M., Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Re H Goldberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 312 P. O. Bldg.
Waits<Austro Amer Line.
Henry Heise, &c< James Everard.
NY Dock Co<Barge Richmond.
Keegan<SS Sicily.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Lehman, Whitaker and Finch, JJ., at 10 A. M.—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigation motions.
Re Rullson.
Planten<Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Re Northcole.
Fish<Fish.
Riordan<Riordan.
Re Maltbie (United Cigar Stores Co.)
Whitney<Griggs.
Ralber<Moore.
Bartelstone<Empire Working Co., Inc.
Re Ayr (olebe Av.)
Hutt<Hutt.
Balmuth<Glickman.
Clark<N Y Rys.
Feinberg<same.
Goldberg<same.
Gordon<same.
Gottesfeld<same.
Hoehman<same.
Golland<same.
Gallant<same.
Hoarg<same.
Healy<same.
La Greca<same.
Livermore<same.
Leinkram<same.
Flannery<same.
Fitzgerald<same.
Re Silex Atomising Co
Leighton<Leighton.
Ruth Belmont, Inc< Layure.
Lane<Smith.
Genl Synod of Reformed Church<Tanesar.
Braham<Long.
Oser<Oser.
Pearlman Co., Inc< Bech.
Hocher<Anden Corp.
De Moro<Tull.
Freedman<Austin.
Terfos Const. Co.< Roff.
Norris<Page.
Dorsey<Houlder Weir Boyd, Inc.
Re Bernstein.
House<Hickson, Inc.
Parker<Oriental Textile.
Nichols<Dey.
Delehe<Nail Shipping Co. (2)
Richards<Mandel.
McShane<Postal Trans Serv Co. (2)
<NY<Noever.
Barnes Knitting Corp.
Fitwell Knitting Co
Callen<Farrell (2).
Cemerma Co.< Comerma.
Alpern<Grand Iron Works.
Collamore<Doty Rity Co.
Re Kunstler.
Emmerand Ind. Sav. Bk<Paretti.
Feifer<Schnitman.
Stumpf<Zierk.
McComb<Cannon.
Risser<Webber.
Platte<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Westwood<Westwood.
Union Trust Co< Jordan (2)
Driscoll<Sears & Trust Co.
Woren<Witherbee, Sherman & Co.
Re Houghton Av.
(Quimby Ave.)
Re Havemeyer Ave.
Weha<Lowinger.
Re W Virginia Coal & Trading Co.
Ellis<N Rys.
Jandorf<same.
Hess<same.
O'Leary<Ward.
Paddock<Brickford.
People<Berus.
Postalone<Lesin.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
De Moro<Tull.
Battles<McLeavey.
Witthaus<Simon.
Baker<Thompson.
Re Baylis.
Richmond Assets Coil Co<Kean.
Witthaus<Cowan.
Moran<Depau.
NY Life Ins & Trust Co<Wells.
Morgan<Burns.
Fairstein<Kahan.
Mulroney<Metal Smelter Co, Inc.
U S Trust Co of NY< Henry.
Klein<Klein.
Tynberg<Tynberg.
Witthaus<Cowad.
Bleier<Bleier.
Wells<Simons.
Dempsey<Marcus Corp.
Re Baylis.
Freeman<Dresner.
Central Trust Co of NY<Fid & Cas Co.
Runde<Runde.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Hartlin<Hartlin.
Dunbar<Dunbar.
Demurrers:
<NY<Ingraham.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Anderson<Myers.
Keaney<Bunnell.
Keaney<Fay.
Ingis<Dispatch Press, Inc.
Preferred cause:
Sternberger<Sternberger.
Wallenstein<Wallenstein.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Knickerbocker Dist Co<Corano.
Baxter<Shantz.
Silverman<Potter.
Gluck<Blauner.
Title Guar, &c, Co< Bullivan.

PART IV.—Dempsey, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
C O Tuck & Co< Tuck.
Sayer<Werner.
Townsend<Hyman, (3.)
Degfeld<Myrtil.
Littlejohn & Bull< Denison.

PART II.—Seller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Stein<Singer.
Gerstenzang<Mad. Swiss Embroidery Co.
Goldstein<Devaney.
Keller<Levine.
Levy<Black.
J Lein & Co<Michelson.
Corenman<State Rt. Co.
Halley<J. J. Little & Ives Co.
Cassidy's.
Abrams<Sherman.
Leary<Hyman.
Weingarten & Janks, Inc<Phoenix Ins Co.
Rosenfeld<Captor.
Smith Lumber<Daniels.
Hammerschlag<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Schwartz<Montefiore Hebrew Congregation.
Carlton<Man Paper Stock Co.
Weiner<McCormack.
Wilsker<Mallinson.
Schnell<Dom Trading.
Eastman<Thyrn.
Gen Auto Sup<Rockwell.
Wellis<McKeever.
Collins<Gerrard.
Jacoby<Kaufman.
Waldo Bros<Morrison.
Silver<Fishbein.
Delehanty<Cutting Larson Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Stradbourger—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Connolly< Hebner—Joseph D Fackenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Openhym< Harris—Charles O'Neill. Weakes<Siciliano—Louis M Ogden.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Lands (Katzen)—Raymond Rogers.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Brooklyn Savings Bank<Elizabeth M Mueller—John V Coggey. Eversley Childs<Wilmore Realty Co—Nathaniel Rosenberg. Josef Imvald Glass Co<Hugh G Ferguson—Helena H Williams.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bertillion<Lehigh Val. RR.
Lang<Belt Line RR.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pines<Wall St Taxicab Co.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bowman<Wallon.
Schlossberg<N . Rys.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
N Murphy<Hudson & Man Ry.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Kirchenbaum< Weitzner.
Samson<Malles.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
D'Achille<Alpha Form Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dyas<CNY.
Soterpolas<Krenrick.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Horwitz<McDermott.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.
Strauss<Standard Oil.
Slotnik<Weinstein.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 8.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Deming<Osborn.
Custen<Robinson.
Levin Bros<Borchardt.
Stewart<Boerick.
Mariash & Mariash< Brighton Recreation.
Supplementary calendar.
Inq.—Silverberg< Chisario.
Inq.—Eng Lumber Co<Parsley Bros.
Deming<Osborn.
Custen<Robinson.
Levin Bros<Borchardt.
Stewart<Boericke.
Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part XIV. to XVIII. for trial.
Blumenkron<S Blumenkron.
Sothman<Intermittent Vacuum Pre-C. Powers<CNY.
Alexander & Reid< Goldsmith.
McKegney<Bl Sur Co.
Kornbley<Waters.
Brown<Stokes.
M Kaempfer & Sons< Mendicoat.
Strassbourger<Bonwit.
Ward<Werner Ch Co.
Nichols<Warton.
Ely<Interstate Sec.
Scheid<Kipper & Bronston Bros Co<Vogel.
Vernon Metal & Prod< Slocum, Avran & Slocum.
Blanck<Miller.
Spencer<Colima Lumber Co.
Branson<Bloch.
Hardman Piano & Hub Co<Stand Vul Pen.
Grossman<Friedberg.
Levy<Gloskowitz.
Rummell<Blanchard.
Dresner<Slim Amus.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—(October term continued)—Recess.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Baitzel<Rhinelander.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kufleck<Silberstein.
Crombie<Ill Sur Co.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jacobs<Scully.
Orecek<Wisowitz.
Straus Realty Co< Salwartzt Montefiore Hebrew Congregation.
Carlton<Man Paper Stock Co.
Weiner<McCormack.
Wilsker<Mallinson.
Schnell<Dom Trading.
Eastman<Thyrn.
Gen Auto Sup<Rockwell.
Wellis<McKeever.
Collins<Gerrard.
Jacoby<Kaufman.
Waldo Bros<Morrison.
Silver<Fishbein.
Delehanty<Cutting Larson Co.
Clear.
Straus Realty Co< Salwartzt Montefiore Hebrew Congregation.
Carlton<Man Paper Stock Co.
Weiner<McCormack.
Wilsker<Mallinson.
Schnell<Dom Trading.
Eastman<Thyrn.
Gen Auto Sup<Rockwell.
Wellis<McKeever.
Collins<Gerrard.
Jacoby<Kaufman.
Waldo Bros<Morrison.
Silver<Fishbein.
Delehanty<Cutting Larson Co.
Clear.
Sanders<Krumholz.
Thorn<O'Shea, (2.)

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Estate of:
James Hartigan.
Wills for probate:
Arthur Lopez.

TRIAL TERM—(October term continued)—Cohalan, S.—Case on. No day calendar.
Ernest N G W Woers.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Nellie Sabin Hyde Farmer, also known as Nellie Hyde Farmer.
Richard G Bryant.
Anna M Goodheart.
Charles E Goodheart.
Margaret A Steele.
Ellen Corbett Stevens.
Emma A Johnson.
Josefa Gilcuder.
Frances A Bower.
Sarah Delahanty.
Lucy D Sheafe.
Ernest A Lohmann.
Lena Matheny.
Susie W Wolfe.
Emanuel Jacobs.
Annie McLaughlin.
Jennie Kaufman.
William M St John.
Sallie Palutschek.
Miles S Vickery.
Charlotte Lyons.
Della K Lynch.
Adelina M Cramer.
Rebecca Zinken, also known as Beckie Zinken.
Geo W Aron.
Aaron D Ruderman.
Ellen Stuart Bentley, also known as Ellen Stuart Vance.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Ajeda Studio<Bailey.
Solow Const.<Smith.
Wingood Realty<Thummel.
Broadway Woolen< Rosenberg.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Lewis Pub.<Kimball.
Benjamin & Asher< Thorpe.
Bush<Schorr.
McKennis<Einstein.
Frankenthaler<Vogel.
Nemeth<Bruce.
Leonard<Jacobs.
Teabout<Saint Luke's Church.
Spander<Hencken & Willenbrock Co. (2.)
Portnoy<Rubinger (3)
Codington<Int. R. T.
Lahm<Holzwasser.
Cohen<B & R Cloak & Suit.
Levinson<Bogitsch, Montgomery Ward Co<Nassau Finance.
Picker<Gallagher.
Kreuter<29 W 64th St Rlty Corp.
Edelstein<South 5th Const.
Bailey<Borough Paper Co.
Caroly<Aetna Accident & Liability Co.
Papes<Herskowitz.
East River Nati Bk.< Elias.
Re London Assn Corp.
Cohen<Erie R R.
Boyce<Smith.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Coons<Childs Co.
Schoenfeld<Solomon Shapiro Mfg Co.
Rosenstein<Sarner.
Wishnack<Richman.
Ormsby<Un Firemen's Ins Co of Phila.
Lipfeld<Greenberg.
Reiter<Third Av RR.
Siegel<same.
Pashinsky<A Goodman & Son, Inc.
Sullivan<Bradley Const Co.
McKenna<same.
Pernett<Ferri.
Aronowitz<Kalen.
Bendelari<Whyte's.
Schlossberger<Kahn.
Spagnuola<Lizzarta.
Newald<Brandt.
Alaimo<Colazzio.
Marblestone<Rehermann.
Granieree<Landaw.
Dedera<Wood.
Cogswell<Waters.
Rubenstein<Tancer.
Shattuck<Buck.
Penn RR<Fields.
O B Potter Properties, Inc.<J Reilly's Sons.
Rosenthal<Krakower.
W P Chase Co<McCarthy.
Carton<Paddell.
Kraus<Bonden.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Wiesinger<Goldberg, (2.)
Richmond<Griffenhagen.
Hoefer<NY Rys.
Saposznek<Linch, (2.)
Hochberg<same.
Secular<Cohen.
Legrett<Curtis.
Schwartz<Olenik.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Moritz<Meemor Rlty.
Ellison<Perlman.
Kitsinger<Mod. Silk Rosenberg<Fire Adjst. Record Surgical Appliance<Weisswange.
Nelson<Interboro R T.
Jacobson<Strand News Wear Co.
Cohen<Moritz.
Abelow<Bradley Const.
Moskowitz<Inter R T.
Baum<Cohen.
Borno<Powhida.
Arscott<Ruchman.
Hall<Jennings.
Nelson<Interboro R T.
Jacobson<Strand News Wear Co.
Cohen<Moritz.
Abelow<Bradley Const.
Moskowitz<Inter R T.
Baum<Cohen.
Borno<Powhida.
Arscott<Ruchman.
Hall<Jennings.

Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Seventh<Golden.
Altman<Blumenthal, Uhren & Sherlip.
Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part III.—Mullan, J. Part IV.—Gavegan, J.; Part V.—Bijur, J.; Part VI.—Guy, J.; Part VII.—Erlanger, J.; Part VIII.—Dempsey, J.; Part IX.—Ascher, J.; Part X.—Levy, J.; Part XI.—Aspinall, J.; Part VI.—Callaghan, J.; Part VII.—Crane, J.

Re Ann Ward (alleged incompetent).
Ida Lee Hazard (alleged incompetent).
Page<CNY.
Jackman<Ann. Sugar Refining Co., et al.
Sakurai Co<Yoshinan.
Gibbons<Zimmerman.
Martin<N Y Cons RR.
Sprouks<B H RR.
Bateman<Coney Is & B RR.
Boylan<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Farabelsky Bros.< Kennedy.
Doscarr<L G Welding & Cutting Co.
Frank<B H RR.
O'Donnell<D'Albora.
Comeilar<Smith .
Brett<same.
Hodgson<Globe Indemnity Co.
Fakouri<Third Av Ry et al.
Frank<B H RR.
Bernstein<Globe Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Beadlian<Gernston & Lehigh Coal Co.
Miller<CNY.
Reidy<Terrence.
Adler<Empire City Lumber Co.
Harnal<Goldberg et al.
Erickson<N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Dellacarva & Arotc< Foxia.
Cratsdis<Schwartz.
Finkelstein<B H RR.
Daley<Daley.
Dougherty<Commra.
Palisades Park et al.
Barrett<Commercial Delivery Co. et al.
Dermody & Cosgrove< B Q Co & Sub RR.
Mladkin<Altman et al.
Adolph<B H RR.
McDonnell<Leahy.
Ryan<Strauss.
Schaefer<Westbett.
Ann. Sheet Metal Lath Co.<Smith.
Ritter<Ritter.
Peoples Trust Co.< Kern.
Seidel<Schaumburger et al.
Kings Co Lighting Co <CNY.
Dunne<Stevenson & Co et al.
Krevits et al.<Adelberg.
Baldwin<Van Nostrand.
Swanson<O'Brien Bros.
Hooper<CNY et al.
Cohen<Schwartz.
Brainard<Fireman's Fund Ins Co.
Gray<Carvel Co, Inc.
Geller<R Carvel Co.
Clodfelter<South.
MacDougall<Loomer Co.
Saligson<Ernst.
Kelcher<B H RR.
Cassa<Nassau RR.
French, et al.<Goldenstein et, al.
Roberts<Lincoln Settlement Assn.
Nellipan & Smith< Wolfe.
Peter Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co.
Chestnut<N Y Cons RR.
Reinhard<Valley Stream Home Assn.
King<Erskine.
O'Flaherty<Buckley-Newhall Co.
Vitz<Victory Consg. Co.
Nivola<Nassau RR.
Alexander<Stern et al.
Stoney<B H RR.
Brown<N Y Cons RR.
Bornstein<Wasserman.
Burke<B H RR.
Springer<Van Zile.
Heller<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Flynn<B H RR.
Mehaffey<N Y Cons RR.
Weinstein<Doscher et al.
Sternberg<N Y Rys Co.
Chosta<B H RR.
Flaherty<Owens.
Fabiano Shirt Co.
Parsons<Nassau RR.
Dunigan<Mastelone et al.
Doherty<Cosmos.
Lederle<Werner.
Mulholland<B H RR & al.
Blackman<Gruber et al.
Brobeson<Knoeper.
Walsh<Sawyer.
Gusdagno<Lanzetta.
Bruno<Bo Bklyn Ry.
Fagelson<Fine, Doerr & Dalroff Horse Co.
Hall<Cary.
Steinman<Blacher.
Lotsky<B H RR.
Feudale<Waterman.
Wakely<Webman.
Wakely<Gabb.
Teich<N Y Cons RR.
Hanke<same.
Humphrey<O'Reilly.
Fraser<Carrigan.
Walsh<Burnet.
Plote<Nassau RR.
Rosenthal<Rothstein.
McGrath<B H RR.
Tousanandrews< Nassau RR.
Allen & Smith<Lindegard.
Hamawsky<Fish.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4,304.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Winifred Bridgeford.
Julia Fallvive.
Bridget Ryan.
Frank C Englert.
Daniel Haggerty.
Abraham Berger.
Elizabeth Bestarmann, Administration of:
Heromine Swiech.
Accounting of:
Michael J Boyle.
Lulu Cross. (2.)
Hannah Harper.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Mary Driscoll.
Selina Sterrup.
Edward Cox.
Cath Wernberg. (2.)
Kath Lumanschloss.
William Diehl.
Imogene Crimmins.
Sarah Schachne.
Caroline Van Dusen.
Martha E Chapman.
Sara C Hutte.
Franck C Rhodes.
Elizabeth Westerfield.
Yettcham Stern.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Inq—Nesci<Aieroll.
Inq—Clayton<Reid Av Garage Co.
Lanigan<Manfrett.
Horowitz<Pestka.
Levy<Nassau El RR.
Rosenkrantz<same.
Mark Nurse<Coney Isl & Bklyn RR.
Cooper<Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub RR.
Grzybek<Coney Isl & Bklyn R R.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day:
Ott<Ring.
Hefferman<Becker.
Fannon<NY Cons RR.
Drago<Bklyn Heights Co.
Ritter<Hettscheimer.
Thursby<Transit Development Co.
Topper<Nassau El RR.
Visner<Strang.
Hauser<Chapin.
Shertrites<Bklyn, Qu Co & Sub RR.
Cunningham<Nassau Electric RR.
Singer<same.
Peterson<Bklyn, Qu Co & Sub RR.
Egan<Nassau El RR.
Riordan<Am Soc Prev Cruelty to Animals.
Hefferman<Hefferman.
Anderson<Nassau El RR.
Lore<L I Coll Hosp.
Kotler<Lawyers Title Ins Co.
Wernly<Birkett.
Pansini<Pansini.
Finkensieper<Cumming.
E Laboratories<Automobile Supply Co.
Hayes<Ackerman.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 5130; on call, 5310.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mazza, an infant< Siemers.
Zlotkowski<Luth Cem.
Bosche, as admr< Acker, Merrall & C.
Fallon<Englander.
McWeeney, as admr< Longe Island RR.
Verdon<Schildkraut et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Smith<N Y Rys.
Marshonet<Meyer.
Nosner<B H RR.
Kuhn, an infant< Hohenstein.
Dinsenbacher, an infant<Beaver Bldg.
Duerwald<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Milling<Gilkinson.
Donowski<The Pullman Co.
Werbela<Thomas Colliery Co.
Yankaus<Whalen.
Hirsch<Long Isl RR.
Dooley et al.<Johansen.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,252.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 30	2½	2½	2½	2½
Oct. 31	2½	2½	2½	2½
Nov. 1	2½	2½	2½	2½
Nov. 2	2½	2½	2½	2½
Nov. 3	2½	2	2½	2½
Nov. 4	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range—				
High				2½
Low				2
Same week last year—				
High				2
Low				1½
Year's range to date—				
High				6
Low				1½
Same period last year—				
High				8
Low				1½

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 30	3 @3½	3½	3½@3½
Oct. 31	3	3 @3½	3½@3½
Nov. 1	3	3 @3½	3½@3½
Nov. 2	3½@3	3½	3½@3½
Nov. 3	3	3 @3½	3½@3½
Nov. 4	3	3 @3½	3½@3½
Week's range—			
High	3½	3½	3½
Low	3½	3	3½
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	2½
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	6
Low	2½	2½	2½
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	6½
Low	3½	3½	3½

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 30	Par	10c	10c	10c
Oct. 31	Par	10c	10c	15c
Nov. 1	Par	10c	10c	15c
Nov. 2	Par	10c	10c	15c
Nov. 3	Par	10c	10c	15c
Nov. 4	Par	10c	10c	15c

*Premium †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts.		Paris	Ex. on
	Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	London.
Oct. 30	4½@4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Oct. 31	4½@4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 1	Holiday.			
Nov. 2	4½@4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 3	4½@4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 4	4½@4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—

	Brit. Consols.	British 5 per cents.	Rentes. Paris.
	London.	4½%.	
Oct. 30	56½	95½	91f 10c
Oct. 31	56¼	96	91f 10c
Nov. 1	Holiday		
Nov. 2	56⅝	*94⅞	91f 10c
Nov. 3	56½	94⅝	91f 10c
Nov. 4	56⅝	94⅞	91f 10c

*Ex coupon.

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Oct. 30	27¼d	67½c
Oct. 31	27¼d	68½c
Nov. 1	27¼d	68½c
Nov. 2	27¼d	68½c
Nov. 3	27¼d	68½c
Nov. 4	27¼d	68½c

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dyer<Lewelin Chandler.
Kelly<B H RR Co.
Nazimo<Harrison.
Flaherty, an infant< B Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Pankowicz<Hickey Const Co.
Kane<B Q Co & Sub Ry Co. (2.)
Coons<NY Consol Ry.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 208.

EQUITY CALENDAR.—The following cases will be called to set a date for trial only.
Kisielewski<Tarnowski et al.
Watson<Opalions et al.
Simmes<Williams et al.
Chiarville<B Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Bartell<Gamme, (2.)
Drees<Donohue.
Freund<Schwarzer.
Hinck<B Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Schiller Co, Inc< Kalshaus.
Tafaro<East Riv Gas.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through today.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Nov. 4, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold.	13	13	13	13
1,800	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	25½	26⅜	25½	25½
40	Am. Agri. Ch.	85⅜	86⅜	85⅜	86⅜
810	Am. Beet Sug.	107½	108	106½	106½
4,500	Am. Can.	64½	65⅜	64½	65⅜
3,530	Am. C. & F.	67	71⅝	67	69⅝
50	Am. Cot. Oil.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛
920	Am. H. & L.	16⅝	16⅝	15	15
110	Am. H. & L. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	67½	67½
390	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	27½	27½
700	Am. Linseed.	26½	27⅞	25⅝	25⅝
10	Am. Lin. pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20,230	Am. Locomo.	83⅝	85⅞	81	81⅜
15,350	Am. Sm. & R.	115⅝	116⅝	111⅝	111⅝
830	Am. Sm. & R. pf.	132½	132½	130½	131
20	Am. Wr. P. pf.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51
900	Am. Zinc.	47	50¼	47	50¼
83,550	Anaconda.	96⅜	97⅝	94⅛	96⅝
230	At., T. & S. F.	107⅝	108½	106⅝	106⅝
12,500	Beld. Locomo.	86	88¼	83½	87¼
780	Balt. & Ohio.	86⅛	88⅜	87⅛	88
450	Batopilas.	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,900	Butte & Sup.	66	69⅝	65¼	68⅜
40	Cal. Petrol.	23¼	24⅝	23¼	23⅝
12,090	Cent. Leather.	97½	100⅝	96⅝	98⅝
350	Ches. & Ohio.	65⅛	69⅜	65⅛	68⅝
20	C. Gt. W. pf.	45⅝	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝
280	C., M. & S. P.	94⅝	96⅝	94⅝	95
24,140	C., R. I. & P.	85⅝	94⅞	84⅞	91⅝
80	Chile Cop.	23⅝	23⅝	23	23
8,580	China Copper.	63⅝	64⅞	61	63⅝
2,280	Col. F. & I.	85⅝	85⅝	82½	82
420	Col. G. & E.	46⅝	48	46⅝	46⅝
1,600	Corn Prod.	18⅝	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝
23,650	Crucible.	69⅝	73⅝	69⅝	71⅝
5,190	Cub. Cane S.	73⅝	76⅝	70⅝	71⅝
40	D. & H. Co.	140	140	140	140
1,870	Dist. Secur.	45⅞	47⅞	44⅝	46⅝
4,650	Erie.	29⅝	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝
170	Erie 1st pf.	54	55	53⅝	54⅝
510	Goodrich.	73	73	71⅝	71⅝
50	Gt. North. pf.	118½	119	118	118½
220	Gt. Nor. Ore.	42⅝	43	42	42⅝
5,200	Inspir. Cop.	59⅝	60⅝	58⅝	59⅝
1,900	Interboro Con.	19	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
80	Int. Agricult.	25⅞	27⅞	24⅝	26
1,000	Int. Mer. Mar.	40⅝	40⅝	38⅝	40⅝
13,260	Int. M. M. pf.	114⅝	119⅝	112⅝	117⅝
775	Inter. Nickel.	51	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝
4,520	Inter. Paper.	55⅝	61⅜	55⅝	60
50	Int. Paper pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
250	Kan. C. So.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
8,830	Kennecott.	53⅝	55⅞	53⅝	54⅛
830	Lacka. Steel.	89⅝	90⅝	87⅝	89⅝
810	Lehigh Val.	85⅝	86⅝	84⅝	85⅝
1,260	Maxwell Mot.	87⅝	89⅝	86⅝	84⅝
3,590	Mex. Petrol.	109⅝	112	107⅝	111
1,100	Miami Copper.	40	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝
100	Mo. Pacific.	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅛
170	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
10	Mo. Pac. v. t.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
70	Nat. Ea. & S.	82	82	81½	81½
40	Nat. Lead.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
580	Nev. Cons.	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝
2,630	N. Y. Central.	106⅝	108⅝	107⅝	108⅝
270	N. Y., N. & H.	61	61⅝	61	61
1,170	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅛	33	29⅛	31½
230	Norf. & West.	145	145	142

City of Ottawa

5% Serial Gold Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in New York

Maturing 1928 to 1936

Price 100 and Interest

Special Circular on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Sound Investment Bonds

People in this country are turning more and more toward sound investment bonds as a means of conserving their surplus earnings. These are times when investors are afforded many opportunities to obtain strong security for their principal, combined with a liberal return.

Send for Booklet No. 1582
Conservative Investment Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

November Bond Offerings

We have prepared a special booklet describing our present offerings of

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

Unquestioned safety of principal and attractive income return characterize these bonds, the yield varying from

4.95 to 6%

Write for circular A-45

Wood, Gundy & Co.

14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

$100,000

Hudson County, N. J.

Gold 4½'s

Due 1930—1966

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Exempt from New Jersey personal property taxes

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

Prices to yield 3.95%

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 Wall St., New York

Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Province of

Ontario 5's

Province of

Quebec 5's

Interest June and December
Due June 1, 1926

Price 100⅜ and Interest
Yielding about 4.95%

Full particulars on request for Circular AG 69.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

A Liberal Yield
Safety of Principal
COMBINED
in our offerings of First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds.
Send for Circular G.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co

Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The quadrennial agony that seems an unavoidable part of the selection of the Chief Executive of this country has run its course, and the financial and business world will begin to pull itself together again on Wednesday to meet some of the difficult problems of the future. It would be interesting and possibly beneficial if a way could be found to compute the actual cost to the United States of the disturbance that seems to be necessary every four years. It has been less this year than usual, for the reason that business has been almost independent of domestic conditions, forging ahead to new high levels without regard to the question of the continuance in office of the present Administration, or the preparation for a new one, but it has served to take a large number of men from more useful and productive employment, has consumed an unusually large amount of money, and has certainly not helped in any way to bring about a better understanding between business and legislators as to the treatment that shall be accorded any of the pressing problems of the near future.

The railroad problems, both as to rates and wages, have been rendered more acute by the injection of the eight-hour day into the campaign. Efforts have been made, and are being vigorously pushed now, to align the unions against the executives and stockholders, although their interests are not incompatible and should be considered together. It is extremely unfortunate that appeals should have been made for one candidate as the friend of labor, and for the other as the guardian of property rights. It is not the province of an executive to serve either faction, and neither can properly ask for more than a fair consideration of claims as they are brought forward.

The tariff, on the other hand, is essentially a proper campaign issue, on which men always have and always will take opposite sides. It is, perhaps, idle to speculate on what would have happened had something else not happened, but it should not be forgotten that war is an extraordinary and not the normal condition, and that in deciding issues at the polls tomorrow a President will be chosen who in all probability will be in office when the great struggle ends and the broken threads of international commerce are picked up again. While war lasts tariffs make little difference in our foreign trade. Europe wants our foodstuffs and munitions, and will take them regardless of price. The United States wants many articles, noticeably German dyes and chemicals, which cannot be obtained at any price, and many more which can only be exported by the belligerents in such quantities as can be turned out without interfering with the production of the necessities of war. A clear vision is the greatest blessing business could ask of the electors.

It has been an unusual pre-election period for the stock market in that the usual depression hitherto associated with uncertain Presidential years has not appeared. The security markets have gone ahead certain of a continuance for some considerable time at least of the prosperity now reaching from coast to coast. Business complains only of a shortage of labor to fill the orders that pour in at high prices. The check on immigration and the loss of many able-bodied aliens who returned to take up arms have made the coal supply, ordinarily more than sufficient except in times of a general strike, inadequate in the great consuming centre near the Atlantic seaboard and may bring about a marked curtailment in factory and mill output if not soon remedied.

It was confidently predicted by midsummer, and frequently from that time on, that the market must have a sharp setback by way of discounting the election, but the only bad break was due to another cause entirely, and that was short-lived. The heavy gold receipts have made credit so plentiful and prosperity has reached into so many corners that the demand for securities has grown rather than fallen off with the approach of the election. The bond market has been regulated by the sellers, who have seen their shelves almost cleaned of good issues without many new capital increases to increase the supply. It was the view accepted by many authorities that the war could not go on for a twelve-month without such a destruction of property as to make capital command unprecedented rates, but domestic borrowing has been accomplished on easier terms than for several years past. It is an opportunity which is being seized by some of the railroads to consolidate their funded debt and retire short-term issues. With a very large total of foreign Government and municipal issues being placed here domestic corporate and municipal obligations have been appreciating in price.

Most stocks benefited materially by last week's movements, although the volume of dealings was well under the total for the previous week and the rise less pronounced. It is still a market largely dominated by spectacular gains in the smaller issues. Steel gained only a point, Reading ⅞, Union Pacific ⅝, and Anaconda 1¼, advances which were shamed by gains of 7⅛ in Ajax Rubber, 8⅝ in American Locomotive, 6½ in American Zinc, 28 in Bethlehem, 10⅝ in Driggs-Seabury, 7¼ in International Paper, and so on through the list.

The limits of trade expansion have been set by manufacturing capacity. From nearly all lines come reports of prices put up without any regard to higher basic costs. As stocks have dwindled manufacturers have tried to check demand by marking up prices, only to find a market even at the exaggerated quotations. It is not a healthy situation, and it has been aggravated by the shortage of the principal crops. No relief from the present high costs of living is in sight, and the increases bear unevenly upon consumers.

The Steel Corporation reflects the situation as it applies to many lines of business. Delayed purchases by domestic users have come upon the mills at a time when Europe is taking all of the output that can be spared. The corporation reported last week net earnings after interest on bonds of the subsidiary companies of $85,817,000, which compares with $81,126,000 for the June quarter, and with $38,710,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The net for the September quarter only two years back was $22,706,000. Earnings for the third quarter easily exceeded those for the entire calendar year 1914, with its total of $71,663,000.

The aggregate bank clearings for 162 cities, reported by The Financial Chronicle, were $25,612,000,000 in October against $20,152,000,000 in the same month of last year, an increase of 27 per cent. Money loaned on call last week at from 2½ to 2 per cent., and for sixty days at 3½ per cent. The $300,000,000 of new British collateral notes were all subscribed for a week in advance of the date provisionally set for closing the books, and with this transaction out of the way negotiations were resumed for bringing out $50,000,000 of unsecured Russian bonds and $75,000,000 of a new Argentine issue. Another $83,000,000 in gold poured in, but semi-official assurances have been given that the movement has been halted and will not be resumed in large volume while conditions continue favorable to the flotation of foreign loans here to meet the heavy bills incurred by the Allies.

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

Government Issues a Feature of the Week's Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—After some unsettlement in the early part of the week the market closed firm, sentiment being helped by continued good military news and the sustained demand for the 4½ per cent. war loan. Following the deduction of the half yearly dividend on Thursday, buying of this security was stimulated by renewed discussion of the prospects of a fresh long-term issue carrying conversion rights. Nothing definite is yet known, however, and the best opinion is not in favor of bringing out such an issue this year. Dealings commenced in the new French national loan and a moderate premium was established. Other foreign bonds were steadier after the recent prolonged fall in sympathy with first-grade stocks. Particular strength was exhibited by Argentine and Chilean loans following the Treasury's reminder that these issues were required urgently for exchange purposes.

Dealings in Americans were restricted to the lower-priced shares, and little interest was displayed in Steel in spite of the additional dividend. Canadian Pacific shares are slowly receding, and there was a sharp relapse in Grand Trunk, owing to the poor Canadian crop and heavy rise in expenditures. The chief incident in the speculative groups was the active inquiry for Lake Superior shares, reflecting the company's improved position. The common rose 12 and the income bonds 10 points.

Details were announced of an interesting scheme involving the sale to American interests of the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Junction Railway's holdings in the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad and Southwestern Construction Company for £2,400,000, the proceeds to be invested in British Exchequer bonds. The arrangement will assist in stabilizing exchange and will contribute to the war finance of this country. The offer to purchase the world-famed news agency business of Reuters aroused widespread interest. The identity of the prospective buyer was not disclosed.

Monetary conditions show little change, but were easier toward the close of the week, owing to Government disbursements and a substantial demand for short Treasury bills by banks.

BOURSE PRICES RECOVER.

War Stocks Show Marked Advances —Copper Stocks Gain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Bourse was steady last week, and, despite two holidays, the market showed recovery all around. The war stocks were particularly strong, registering the following gains during the week: Creusot, 250; Hotchkiss, 60; Rhone Chemical Works, 200; Bimetal, 100; Gnome Motors, 500 francs. Among the shipping shares which had big advances were Reunis, 175; Havrais Peninsulaire, 50, and Transatlantique, 12 francs.

Reports of big allied purchases of the metal on your side resulted in substantial gains in the copper list. Butte moving upward 50 francs, Chino 45, Ray 37, and Utah 67. There was also progress in Grecian values, due to the improvement in the political situation at Athens. Rumanian oils showed some recovery, Columbian regaining 115 and Omnium 60 francs on the week. The old war loan closed at 87.65 ex the November coupon of 1 franc 25 centimes.

The gold inflow in the twenty-five days during which the subscription lists to the new war loan were open aggregated 150,000,000 francs. The Bank return shows a further big reduction in note circulation. Gold held in the Bank amounts to 4,115,807,288 and holdings abroad to 8,076,212 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 4, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1918.
Monday	1,059,210	1,135,747	196,682
Tuesday	942,236	Holiday.	Holiday.
Wednesday	1,194,598	1,099,216	225,757
Thursday	1,665,214	1,739,163	342,315
Friday	1,128,004	1,002,516	212,540
Saturday	485,899	450,161	127,470
Total wk.	6,473,152	4,716,803	1,105,044
Year to date.	172,127,377	146,858,535	75,520,045

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,457,500	$2,809,000	$1,719,000
Tuesday	3,027,500	Holiday.	Holiday.
Wednesday	4,497,500	1,981,000	1,750,000
Thursday	7,016,500	2,027,500	2,896,500
Friday	5,338,500	1,274,500	1,330,000
Saturday	2,728,500	3,220,000	860,000
Total wk.	$31,660,000	$30,492,000	$8,081,500
Year to date.	953,911,000	741,383,700	431,795,920

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 4, '16.	Nov. 6, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	6,478,152	4,716,803	1,756,349

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$24,884,000	$29,659,500	*$4,745,500
Government.	6,488,000	216,500	6,271,500
State	7,000	55,000	*48,000
City	271,000	581,000	*310,000
Total all.	$31,660,000	$30,492,000	$1,168,500

*Decrease.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1913
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1913
Portugal	5%	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 14, 1915
Denmark	6	July 16, 1914

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$31,660,000	$953,911,000
Same period last year	30,492,000	741,383,700

	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.85	88.70
Same period a year ago	85.87	85.54
Average price 40 bonds	88.85	86.19
Same period a year ago	85.87	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	84	84	84	1
Ala. Gt. So. 5s	90½	90½	90½	2
Alabama Mid. 5s	107½	107½	107½	5
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A	85	85	85	15
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	87	86	86	15
Albany & Susq. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	12
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103½	103	103½	24
Am. Duck & Im. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	108½	108½	103½	4
Am. Ice Sec. 5s	88	88	88	9
Am. Steamship 5s	103	102	102	5
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112⅜	110¾	112¾	1,000
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	80
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105¼	105¼	105½	3
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	113½	113	113⅝	67
Am. Thread 4s	90¼	90	90	3
Am. Tobacco 6s	120	119¾	120	6
Am. Tobacco 4s	85	85	85	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	90½	87⅞	90	283
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	93⅝	93⅝	83
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101½	4
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87	85½	86½	134
...T.&S.F. adj. 4s, stp.	86½	85½	86½	62½
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	94	94⅜	1304
A., T.&S.F. gen.4s,reg.	92½	92½	92½	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.6s,'00	107¼	107	107½	50
A., T. & S.F. cv.6s,'35	107½	106½	107	20
A., T. & S.F.T.B.L.4s	91½	91	91½	17
A., T. & S.F.Ry.Mt.4s	86	86	86	1
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98	97½	98	34
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	86½	86½	86½	25
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	18
Atl. Coast L. unif.4½s	93½	93½	93½	168
A. C. L., L. & N.col.4s	87½	87	87½	22
A. & C.A.L.5s, Ser.B.	103	102¾	102¾	12
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	103½	103	103	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	94½	93½	93½	23
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92¾	91¾	92	427
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96	96¼	96	186
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92¾	92	92¼	49
B. & O. ref. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	144
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	87¼	88	10
B. & O.P.J. & M.3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102¾	102¼	102⅝	20½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103¾	103⅝	47
Beech Creek 4s, reg.	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Braden Copper 6s	99	98	99	33
B'klyn. Q. C. & S. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	24
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	101	101	20
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	76	75½	76	9
B'klyn Un. El. 1st 5s	101½	100¾	101½	48
Buff. & Sus. I. deb.5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88	88	88	24
CAL.GAS & ELEC.5s	99¼	99¼	99¾	18
Can. South. con. 5s	103½	103½	103½	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102½	102	102	11
Central Leather 5s	102¾	103	103	90
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117½	117	117	1
Cent. Pac. std. 4s	96⅝	90½	90¾	45
C. R. I. & P. of Ga.5s	96½	95½	95¼	5
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107¾	107	107	12
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	97½	96½	97¼	180
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92	91½	92	62
C. & O. Coal 5s	85½	84	85½	1
C. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s	82½	82½	82¼	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	55	53	55	20
Chi. & Alton 3s	61	60¾	61	39
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93¼	20
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	415
C.,B. & Q. joint 4s,g.	96	96	96	1
C.,B. & Q. Ill. Div.4s	95½	95¼	95¼	3
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	85¾	84½	85⅝	22
V.,B. & Q.,Ill.D.3½s,r.	84½	84½	84⅝	5
C., B. & Q.,Ia.Div.4s	96½	96¼	96¼	1
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Chi. & R. Ill. gen. 5s	90	88½	89½	15
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	39	39¾	30	8
C. & E. I. ref. 4s,t. r.	28	28	28	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	71	70¾	73	118
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¼	92	92	7
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	81¼	81¼	81¼	7
C., M. & St. P.ref.4½s	98	95¾	96	27
C., M. & St. P. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	12
C., M. & St. P. 4s	95½	95½	95½	18
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102¾	102¼	102¾	4
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107	106½	106¾	22
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101¾	100¾	100¾	86
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	106½	106¼	106¾	4
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
C., M. & St. P., Lac. & Dav. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
C.,M.&St.P.,W.&M.5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82¾	82¼	82¼	4
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¾	94¼	94¼	11
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	17
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	77¼	76½	77¼	876
C., R. I. & P. gen 4s	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	11
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66¼	64¾	66	841
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s trust rec'ts, stamped	62¼	61¼	62	96
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101	101	101	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118½	118½	118½	10
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100½	28
Chi. & W. L. con. 4s	77	77	77	5
Chile Copper 7s	128½	126½	127	93
Chin., Hann. & D.2d 4½s	91	91	91	2
Chin., Leb. & Nor. 4s	91	91	91	1
C., C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79	79	6
Col. Mid. 4s	18½	13½	18	104
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	15¾	13	15¾	149
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	62
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	86	85½	85½	47
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87½	86½	87½	47
Com'l Cable 4s	73	73	73	5
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	2
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	127	125¾	125¾	17½
Cons. Coal 1st ref. 5s	83¾	83¾	93½	1
Corn P. ref. s.f.5s,'34	93¾	97¾	98¾	14
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	102¾	102¼	102¾	15
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100¾	100¾	17½
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	94½	94½	90½	23
Del. & Hud. cv. 6s	107	106½	106½	25
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	90	89	89½	136
D. & R. G. con. 4s	82½	80¾	82	172
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	88½	86½	88½	33
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	77	72¾	78	70½
Detroit City Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Detroit United 4½s	84¾	84	84¼	38
Dist. Securities 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	8
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	24
EAST. TENN. V. & G. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	7
East. Tenn. reor. 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
E. T., V. & Ga. dv.5s	106	106	106	1
Elgin, Joliet & E. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Erie consol. 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	69	68½	68½	15
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	74	73¾	73⅝	15
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	87½	86½	87	3401½
Erie consol. 4s	84½	84½	84¾	32
Erie genl 4s	74	73¾	74	31
FLINT & P.M. con.5s	78	78	78	2
Flint & P. M. 6s	103½	103½	103½	3
Flint & P. M. P. H.5s	46	45	46	4
Fla. E. C. 4½s	96	94½	96	53
Ft. Worth & D. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
GEN. ELEC. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	4
Georgia Pacific 6s	126½	126½	126½	1
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A	107	107	107	2
Granby cv.6s,Ser.A,st.	107	107	107	6
Great Nor. deb. 5s	14¼	14¼	14¼	10
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	92	92	92	3
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	106	106	106	4
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71¾	69¾	71	83½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26½	26½	30
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	90¾	90	90¼	40
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87	86¾	87	11
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	58
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	102¾	101¾	102¾	56
Ill. C., Louis. Div.3½s	82	79	82	16
Illinois Steel 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	118
Indiana Steel 5s	104½	104¼	104⅝	35
Interborough R. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	420
Interb.-Met. 4½s	73¼	72⅝	73¼	179
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	81⅛	78	80¾	301
Int. & Gt. Nor. 5s	100	99	100	449
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	97¾	97¼	97¼	84
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99¼	99	99	49
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	90	88	89	11
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	63¾	61	63½	17
JAMES FAIR & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	2
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110½	110¼	110½	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78	77	77¾	48
Kan. City So. 5s	90¾	90¼	90¾	23
Kan. City So. 3s	70½	69¾	70	55
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	88	88¼	71
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	63	62½	63	15
Kings Co. E. L.&P.5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Kings Co. El. L. & Power P. M. 6s	118	118	118	1
LACK. STEEL 5s	100¼	99¾	99⅞	68
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97¼	97	97¼	493
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Lake Shore 3½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	95¾	95⅞	31
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95¾	95½	95½	33
L. Sh. 4s, 1931, reg.	95	95	95	36
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	91	91	91	1
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	16
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Leh. Val. Tenn. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
Lex. A. & F. Fy. 5s	100	100	100	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	127	127	127	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	102	102	61
Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	97	97	97	1
Long Isl. gen. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	2
Long Isl. ref. 4s	90	90	90	⅛
Louisv. & N. 7s	126½	126½	126½	3
Lorillard 5s	102	101½	102	9
L. Gas & E. ref. 6s	100¾	100¼	100¾	1
L. & Nash. unif. 4s	85	84½	85	17
L. & Nash. gen. 6s	113	112¾	113	2
L. & N. & N. & A. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	1
L. & N., So. M. jt. 4s	80½	80½	80¼	10
L.&N., A. & C. 4s	89	89	89	1
L. & N. St. L. D. 3s	62	62	62	2
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92	92	92	1
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93½	93½	93½	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	89	89½	25
Mil. Gas 4s	98½	98½	93½	5
Mil., L. S. & W., Mich. Div. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¾	13
Mil S. P. & N. W. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	7
M. & St. L. cons 5s	92	91	92	5
M., St.L.1st & ref.4s	85	84	84½	54
M., St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	94	94	94	85
Mo., Kan. & East. 5s	85	85	85	1
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 5s	64	61	64	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77¾	77¼	77¾	28
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50	49½	50	106
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	63	63	63	32
Mo., K. & T. of T.5s	72½	72½	72½	1
Mo. K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¾	42¾	42¾	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	108	108	108	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	100	99¾	100	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, 20 year tr. rts.	93½	93	93¼	7
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	83	82¾	83	53
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	84	84	84	1
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	88	88	88	30
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, C	95¾	95¾	95¾	11
Mo. Pac.cv.5s,tr. rts.	55	55	55	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	67¾	66¾	67¾	886
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s, 1923, w. i.	99	97½	98	45
M.P.1st & r.5s,'65,w.i.	94¼	94¼	94½	20
Mo.Pac.ref.5s,'26, w.i.	96	96½	96½	43
Mob. & Ohio n. 4s	114	113¾	113¾	3
M. & O., St. L. & C. 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½	10
Mont. Power 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Mont. Tramway 5s	95	95	95	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 5s	107	107	107	9
Nassau Electric 4s	77¼	74½	74½	15
National Tube 5s	102	101¾	101¾	74
New Or., Tenn. 4s	74	74	74	10
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	105½	104¾	105	43
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	92¾	92¾	92½	88
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114¾	113¾	114	634
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¾	82¾	84	40
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	96¾	96	96¾	188
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, Series A	86¼	86	86¾	109
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s	78¾	78	78¾	17
N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s	78	78	78	4
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	12
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	80	80	80	5
N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	95
N. Y. Dock 4s	72½	72½	72½	1½
N. Y. & E. 4th c. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
N.Y.C., B.L.,H. & P.4s	86¼	86	86	21
N.Y.C., B.L.,H.&P.5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	4
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cod. 4s	73	73	73	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cod. 3½s, '54	70	70	70	8
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.6s	112¾	112¼	112¼	1
N.Y.,O.& W. ref. 4s	81¾	81¼	81¼	1
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	92	92	92	10
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76	74½	76	21
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	56½	52	53½	103
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87	86½	86½	12
N. Y., S. & W. 1st & ref. 5s	97	97	97	1

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,473,152	172,127,877
Same period a year ago	4,716,808	146,858,585

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	100.20	97.40	100.20	80.91
Same period a year ago	93.51	89.77	94.13	68.60

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
99⅝	Nov. 3	91⅜	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	98⅜	91⅜	98⅜	+ 3½	4,000
98	Nov. 3	90½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	98	97½	98	+ ½	200
134½	Jan. 4	122¾	Mar. 14	Adams Express	148	147	147½	+ 1½	900
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝	900
43	Apr. 29	30⅜	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35½	34½	35½	+ 1⅛	700
77	Nov. 3	62	July 31	Ajax Rubber	77	65½	72½	+ 7½	20,900
26½	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛	5,400
10¾	Jan. 7	6	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M.	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	3,000
83¾	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28⅝	25	27½	+ 2	42,000
85	Nov. 3	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	85	81½	85	+ 3	6,400
86¾	Nov. 1	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	86½	82	86½	+ 4½	12,200
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	+ 1	350
44	Oct. 23	35½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note†	44	44	44	+ 1	20
53	July 18	51½	Oct. 27	Am. Bank Note pf.†	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ 1¼	100
104½	Oct. 25	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	104	102	102⅝	— ⅝	12,500
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝		10
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	109	109	109	— ⅝	100
199	Oct. 27	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.			199		
69½	Sep. 29	50¾	June 27	Am. Can	64⅝	61¾	63½	+ ⅝	31,250
115⅝	Sep. 30	105¼	July 17	Am. Can pf.	118⅝	113	113½	+ ½	1,100
78	Jan. 7	67	July 3	Am. Car & Fdy.	71½	67	69¼	+ 2½	45,300
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118½	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅝	400
				Am. Cities pf.			46½		
35	Sep. 26	33	Sep. 28	Am. Coal			35		
58¼	Oct. 23	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	57	55	55	— ½	8,700
102	Mar. 15	99	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.			101¾		
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express			135½		
20½	Oct. 17	5⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	16⅝	15	15	— 1¾	14,700
79½	Oct. 21	62	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	70¾	67	68	— 2	10,000
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	28	29	+ ⅞	8,900
27⅝	Nov. 2	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	27⅝	24½	25⅝	+ 1	49,050
60½	Oct. 18	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	59⅞	57	57	— ⅝	19,300
92½	Nov. 3	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	92⅞	81	90¾	+ 8⅝	156,600
108⅜	Nov. 3	99¼	July 18	Am. Locomotive pf.	108⅜	106⅜	108⅛	+ 1½	2,300
12⅝	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛	400
60	Oct. 23	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	48	47	48	+ ⅛	40
117	Sep. 25	85¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	113¾	111	111¾	+ ⅞	133,970
118½	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117½	116½	117⅜	+ ½	1,450
100¾	Oct. 30	91¾	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	100¾	99¼	99⅞	— ⅛	3,336
96	Oct. 28	84½	July 18	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	95⅝	92¼	92¼	— 3⅝	900
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff			144		
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.			110		
66⅝	Oct. 2	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	59⅝	61¾	64	+ 1⅜	80,650
127⅝	Oct. 25	103¼	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	122⅝	120	120	— 2	16,600
121½	Oct. 24	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121½	121½	121½	— 1½	200
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65		127
134½	Sep. 29	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133⅜	133	133	— ½	3,250
229⅝	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	229⅞	228	229⅝	+ 4⅝	2,400
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 26	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	— 1	100
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	53¾	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛	11,900
102	Mar. 16	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼		100
52¼	Nov. 1	32	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	52¼	44¼	47½	+ ⅞	56,000
97⅝	Apr. 10	29⅝	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	56⅝	47⅞	53½	+ 6½	59,800
87	Nov. 1	59¼	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	87	78½	83	+ 5	15,600
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	97⅝	93⅝	96⅝	+ 1¼	209,700
8	Jan. 4	2¾	Oct. 10	Assets Realization			3¾		
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods	21	21	21		110
65	Oct. 27	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.			65		
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	66¾	66¾	— ⅝	1,100
108⅜	Oct. 5	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅜	106⅞	108⅛		17,200
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾		900
12¼	Sep. 21	11¾	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.			12¼		
124⅝	Nov. 2	106¼	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	124⅝	121	121⅝	+ 1¼	750
110	Nov. 1	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	110	104	108½	+ 1½	5,600
72⅜	Nov. 1	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	72½	68	70¾	+ 3¼	4,950
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	85½	82¾	87¼	+ 3⅝	75,800
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	106⅞	106	106⅞	+ ⅝	1,300
98	Jan. 4	82¾	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89	87½	88	— ½	8,70
80	Jan. 15	72¾	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	75¾	75¾	— ⅛	1,20
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	160¾	157½	158	— 1½	1,600
119½	Nov. 3	117¾	Oct. 9	Barrett Co. pf.	119½	119	119	+ 1⅛	850
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas Mining†	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	1,10
678	Nov. 3	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	678	645	673	+ 28	1,614
153	Oct. 23	128	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	150	150	150		300
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries			45		
				Booth Fish. 1st pf.			80		
88¾	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	84	84	— 1¾	800
138¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas			138		
78½	Nov. 4	50¾	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	73½	73	73½	+ 2	1,00
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	101	99¾	101	+ 1	400
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.Rscc	8½	8	8	— 1	40
100	July 29	93	Feb. 1	Buff., Roch. & P.			97		
114⅝	Apr. 4	114⅝	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.			114⅝		
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	85	79	85½	+ 4⅝	4,000
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	107	107	107		28
121	Feb 10	98	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal			112		
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.			28		
105⅛	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior†	69¾	64⅝	68	+ 3¾	56,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛	1,900
56⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51⅝	51	51	— 1	700
59	Oct. 28	58¼	Jan. 17	Canada Southern			59		
183⅜	Jan. 3	162¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	174⅞	172⅜	173⅝	— ⅝	7,400
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	87⅝	84⅞	84⅞	— 1½	90
69⅞	Nov. 3	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	99⅞	94½	98¼	+ 2½	152,900
116⅝	Oct. 23	106⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116	115	115	— ⅛	70
298	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.			295		
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.			140		
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	106	103½	105		1,600
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	69¾	68½	68½	— ½	21,00
21	Nov. 3	8	Feb. 28	Chicago & Alton	21	18½	19¾	+ 2⅝	8,10
31	Nov. 3	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	31	22¾	28	+ 3⅝	2,850
16	Nov. 4	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	16	14	15⅞	+ 1⅛	12,30
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	46⅝	45	46¼		31,500
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¾	94⅝	95	+ ⅛	5,250
136½	Jan. 5	124⅛	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127	126⅞	126¼	— ⅛	970
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	128⅝	128¼	128¼		800
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	175	175		300
86⅛	Oct. 30	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	36⅛	32¾	34	+ 1⅝	224,700
123	May 15	115¼	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			118		
139	Aug. 28	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.			133		
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	23¼	22¼	22½	— ⅝	6,600
64¼	Nov. 2	46⅜	July 11	Ching Copper†††	64⅞	60¾	63¾	+ 3	111,500
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅞	59½	59½		500
88	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83¾	83½	83½	— 1¼	100
83	Oct. 19	53	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.			53		
				Cleve. & Pitts. spec.			*45¾		
76	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	69⅜	69⅜	69¾	— ⅛	100
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110¼	110½	110¾	+ ⅛	100
63¼	Sep. 30	28¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	55⅝	52	53¾	+ ⅞	17,500
31	Oct. 27	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	36	35	36	— ⅛	1,500
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.			62		
57⅝	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	51	51	51	— 1	100
45¼	Nov. 4	30½	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	45⅛	38½	45	+ 6	97,400
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	48	47	48	+ ⅛	1,000
126¾	Oct. 27	108⅛	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P., Bal.	125¾	123⅝	124⅝	— ⅛	7,950
2¼	Oct. 27	1	Oct. 18	C.G.,E.L.&P., Balt'a	2¼	1¾	2	— ⅛	2,267
144⅝	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	138⅝	138	138⅝	— ¼	5,200
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	28½	22	24⅝	+ 3⅛	3,100
*100¾	Nov. 1	*100¼	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal	100¾	100¼	100¾		35
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106¾	101⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛	9,300
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.			113		
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.			65⅝		
26¾	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 7	Corn Products Ref.	21⅜	17¼	19¾	+ 1	73,150
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 28	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96½	90¾	96	+ 4	7,150
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	46	46	46		40
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.			32		
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.			*34		
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	96¾	86¾	92¾	+ 4½	206,900
123	Oct. 19	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	122¾	122	122¾	+ ⅛	300
289⅞	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 6	Cuban-Am. Sugar	287	231	231	+ 4	200
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.			110		
79⅜	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	78¼	70¾	70¾	— 4⅜	149,900
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	100	98⅝	99	— ⅝	16,440
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf			96½		
98⅝	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛	400
156	Oct. 4	149¾	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	153	152	152	+ 2½	700
240	Nov. 2	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	240	235¾	240	+ 3	1,400
23¾	Oct. 25	5½	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	23¼	21	23¼	+ 2	2,000
52¾	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	51	46	47¼	+ 1	20,700
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	149	143½	148¾	+ 1	860
				Detroit & Mackinac			*70		
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	120	119½	117¾		
122	Oct. 31	102¾	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	122	118½	122	+ 3½	500
84½	Apr. 29	41	July 7	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47⅝	44	45½	+ ½	14,000
23¾	Feb. 28	8	Aug. 29	Dome Mines†	25	24½	24½	— ½	1,700
119⅝	Sep. 15	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	98½	85	97⅝	+ 10⅝	5,450
7½	Nov. 4	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	7⅛	6	7½	+ 1½	600
15	Nov. 4	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	15	13	14⅞	+ 2½	1,500
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.			*30		
				Du Pont Powder pf.			100		
				EASTMAN KODAK			*905		
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	72	69¾	72	+ 2¾	600
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39¼	38¼	38⅝	— ⅝	82,600
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54⅛	53½	53⅝	— ⅜	2,550
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.			45		
				Erie & Pittst			*62½		
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 18	FED. MIN. & SM.			20⅝		
57½	Jan. 7	38½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	44	40	43½	+ 2½	700
51½	Oct. 19	42½	Nov. 2	GASTON, W. & W.	47¼	42½	45	— 2	8,700
350	Mar. 18	225	Mar. 1	General Chemical	329	329	329	+ 4	175
116⅞	Nov. 4	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	116⅞	116	116⅞		300
187¼	Oct. 20	150	Apr. 22	General Electric	184½	181	182	— ⅝	15,100
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	815	810	810	— 25	500
128½	Sep. 2	106	July 14	General Motors pf.	126¾	125	125	— 1½	3,700
90	Apr. 10	67¾	May 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	73	71	71⅝	— 1⅜	19,950
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114½	114½	114⅞	— ⅛	100
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	96⅞	90	93¼	+ 1½	4,000
127½	Jan. 4	116¼	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	119¼	118	119	+ ⅛	5,100
50¾	Jan. 3	35¾	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	45	42¾	43	— ⅞	28,900
58⅝	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	52¾	51⅝	52¾	+ ⅛	4,100
96⅞	Nov. 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	96⅜	95	96	+ 1	2,300
101½	June 7	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	101	101	101	+ 1	200
96½	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	96	95½	96	+ ½	800
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.			96		
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.			100		
198⅜	July 24	170¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.			195		
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf			117		
				Hocking Valley			112		
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining			133½		
109⅞	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	108⅜	107⅞	108	— ¼	2,730
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand			250		
69¾	Sep. 28	42¾	Apr. 22	Insp. Con Cop.††	65¼	64¼	67¼	— ½	131,150
21¼	Jan. 3	13¾	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	19¾	18¾	19	+ ⅛	41,000
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Cop., new			19		
77¾	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76¾	74½	76	+ 1½	6,300
20¾	Jan. 5	16¼	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.			18¾		
80¾	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.			76		
23⅞	Jan. 3	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	28¼	19	22¾	+ 5	30,100
74	Jan. 3	38¾	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	61	50¾	53	+ 8¼	25,500
119¾	June 7	109¾	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. Y.	118	116¾	117½	— ⅛	600
122	Oct. 7	114	Feb. 20	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	120	120	120		100
84¼	Mar. 18	68¾	Mar. 1	Int. Harv. Corp'n			78		
110	Oct. 4	104½	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf			110		
50⅝	Sep. 14	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int.-M. M. c. of dp.	42⅝	38⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛	73,500
125¾	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	120	111¾	117½	+ 2⅝	150,700
56⅜	Jan. 17	28⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	51⅛	50¼	50¾	— ⅛	43,120
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs			104½		
65⅜	Nov. 1	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	65¾	54¼	64¾	+ 7¾	198,400
107¼	Oct. 31	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	107¼	103	106¾	+ 1¾	41,900
7¾	Nov. 1	2	July 3	Iowa Central	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛	1,100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.			9		
98	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91½	88	91½	+ 2½	1,300
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110¾	110	110¾	+ ½	200
78¾	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	75¾	73	75¼	+ 1½	1,248
32½	Jan. 4	26¼	Apr. 29	Kan. City Southern	28⅜	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛	3,500
64⅝	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	61⅝	60¾	61	+ ⅛	1,100
100	June 20	90½	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	98	98	98	+ ¾	150
117	June 6	111½	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.			116		
85¾	Sep. 8	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	78¾	74¼	77¾	+ 2¼	7,300
101	Sep. 8	68⅝	July 18	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	90	89	90	+ 1	100
99	Apr. 29	44½	Aug. 7	Kennecott Copper	58¾	53¾	55	— 1½	93,600
5¼	Mar. 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.			5		
29	Mar. 27	23	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf			23		
130	Feb. 3	125¾	May 30	Kings Co. E. L. & P	127½	127½	127½	— 1	240
99¼	Nov. 2	81	May 9	LACK. STEEL CO.	98⅛	98	98	— ¾	42,800

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
110	Nov. 4	103⅛	Mar. 20	Laclede Gas	110	103⅛	110	+ 1¼	1,700
28⅝	Oct. 20	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜	3,000
55½	Nov. 2	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	53½	52¾	53½	+ 1½	1,900
56½	June 5	39	Oct. 24	Lee Rubber Tire	41¾	40	41¾	+ 1½	6,750
87¼	Oct. 5	74¾	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	84⅝	82½	83⅝	+ ¾	16,700
305	Nov. 3	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	305	295	305	+ 3	1,200
134	Nov. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	134	133	134	+ 1⅜	300
41¼	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†			33		
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27⅜	25	26	+ 1	1,700
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	86	86	86	— 1	100
66	Oct. 24	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.			66		
230⅞	Aug. 19	179¾	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	222⅜	222⅜	222⅜	— 1⅝	1,000
122⅛	Sep. 22	115⅜	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf			118½		
140	Oct. 6	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	136⅜	134½	136⅝	+ ¼	1,000
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼	200

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100 Meter National Salt
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
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100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Meter
50 Continental Insurance
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Guaranty Trust
100 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
25 National Bank of Commerce
100 Nichols Copper Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.

We have good markets in Unlisted and Inactive Securities and respectfully invite inquiries.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y

Guaranty Trust Company

National Bank of Commerce

National Surety

Rights

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Dealers in Bank Stocks

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Eastern Steel

Guaranty Trust

Pere Marquette

Common, 1st & 2d Pfd

DAWSON, LYON & Co.

INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS

49 WALL STREET NEW YORK

BUY—SELL

HOUSTON OIL CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.

Phones 4360-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Bank and Trust Co. Stocks

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Penn Seaboard Steel

Circular T-480 on Request

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

20 Broad St. New York

Telephone 8140 Rector Cable "Orientmt."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xRx.dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	84½
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	154½	155
Do pf. ($50).	2,782,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	49½	51
Am L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	385	388
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111½	112½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,203,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	76
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	42	46
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	74	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	69
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	..
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	98
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '55	3,807,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s,'58	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100¼
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31.	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'45	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. R. 1st 5s, '42.	2,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do 5s,'26.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	89	90
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 16	83¼	84
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Do 5s, 1923..	.....	..	..	.....	103	105
Cities Service	17,218,350	½	M	Oct 1, 16	313½	315
Do pf.	31,168,428	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92¼	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'51	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	31
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	103	..
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	61	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	85
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	92½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	73	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	102¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'38	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Crt'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33..	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	90¼	100
Eliz. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	25½	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	35	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	90	94
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	18	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56½	58
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E., Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49...	1,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	106
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	90
G. W'r'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	91
Do deb. 6s..	4,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	..
Houston El. 5s, 1923.....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac..	.....	..	..	.....	50	52
Do pf., 7%...	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int.-Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,896,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C.H. & P. 4s, '49.....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¼	78
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
K.C.Home T.	.....	..	..	.....	102	106
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	96	96
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	45	47
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	73
K. City Rys..	.....	..	..	.....	22	26
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	68	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	96¾	97¼
Do 2d 6s....	.....	..	..	.....	96½	98
Do 2d 5s....	.....	..	..	.....	81	85
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26.....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N.Y. & Hob. Fy 5s, '40....	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
N.Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	164	167
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	106½	107
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36.	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	88
Nort. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
No. Hud. Co. Ry 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28...	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N.O L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	86

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	104½	106
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	101
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	3	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T. Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'29	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	54
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,758,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,985,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	½	..	Jul 25, 16	59	59¾
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91	91½
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44....	800,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	98
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Do cn. 5s,'39	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102
P.G. El.4s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	51	51½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	77½	78
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	85
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,600,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
San Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22....	836,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,487,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	92	98½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan.G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,050	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	43	43½
Sup.W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	89
Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	85
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	6,013,490	2½	S	J. & D.	88½	89½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J & D.	101	108
Tenn. R., L. & P.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Do pf.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	13
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	52½	53
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	2,168,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, 49..	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
U. L. & Rys.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	84
Do 1st pf....	6,836,588	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	51	52
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	91
Do 4s, 1949..	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	32½	33
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	84½	85
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s,'41	2,288,000	2½	S	M. & S.	65	67
Wash. R. & El. A. 5s, '41..	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	84	88
Do cn. 4s,'51	8,800,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	82
Western Pwr	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¾	82½
Do 6% cm.pf	14,870,000	..	..	.....	18½	18¾
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	70	70¾
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	8,503,000	..	..	.....	85	88
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	58½	55
	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	98	..
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96½	97½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Inter Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	464	469
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	477
Fifth Way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	..
Central	3,000,000	$468½	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	$7	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial..	500,000	$4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	253	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	494	500
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1625	1640
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	255	260
Fulton	500,000	$7	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 30,16	457	460
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	145
Kings Co..	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	630	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	139	142
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	110	117
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	420	425
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	..
Q. Co. Jama..	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	405
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	415	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T..	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	440	445

*2% extra. §Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$3,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	150	158
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	280	303
City of N. Y.	500,000	2	..	July 1, 13	105	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$57	$60
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	353	..
Frank'n F. I.	.....	..	..	.....	..	84
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	345	355
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	498	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	164	..
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	108	112
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	297	298
N. Surety rts	.....	..	..	.....	36	36½
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	95	100
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacifics	400,000	6	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	5	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	530	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	244
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	180	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	180	190
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	800,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l..	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	270	278
Ch. P. N....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	220	224
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	396	398
Cit's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	185
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	540	545
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	6	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	181
Corn Exch....	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	338	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	..	160
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	995	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	..	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	330	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	430	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	385	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	600	..
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	195	..
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	850	950
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	330	337
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	260	265
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	135	136
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	293	300
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	300	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	295	300
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	187
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	390	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	225	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	210	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	154
Wash. Hgts..	200,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39.....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	107
Do 4½s, '54.	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94½	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s, '65...	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '50.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	182	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	108	108¾
Kan. Nat. Gas	12,000,000	..	..

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Oct. 30	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝
Oct. 31	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75½
Nov. 1	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75½
Nov. 2	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75½
Nov. 3	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75½
Nov. 4	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Oct. 30	$4.76½	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞
Oct. 31	4.76½	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
Nov. 1	4.76½	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Nov. 2	4.76½	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Nov. 3	4.76½	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Nov. 4	4.76½	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.75½	$4.76½
Low	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
Same week last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.86⅛
Low	4.82¼	4.82⅝
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78½
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.80	4.81

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Oct. 30	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84½	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83½
Oct. 31	5.84⅝	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝
Nov. 1	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¼	5.83¼	5.83¼
Nov. 2	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¼	5.83¼	5.83¼
Nov. 3	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Nov. 4	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Week's range—		Demand.			Cables.	
High		5.84¼			5.83¼	
Low		5.84⅛			5.83⅜	
Same week last year—						
High		5.94¼			5.93¼	
Low		5.96			5.96⅛	

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cab's.
Oct. 30	11.92	11.84	19.48	19.53
Oct. 31	11.88	11.80	19.48	19.53
Nov. 1	11.88	11.80	19.48	19.53
Nov. 2	11.88	11.80	19.48	19.53
Nov. 3	11.88	11.80	19.48	19.53
Nov. 4	11.88	11.80	19.48	19.53

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
Oct. 30	30.80	30.85
Oct. 31	30.55	30.60
Nov. 1	30.55	30.60
Nov. 2	30.55	30.60
Nov. 3	30.50	30.60
Nov. 4	30.50	30.60

BERLIN.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Oct. 30	70.31¼	70.37⅛	70.31¼
Oct. 31	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼
Nov. 1	70.18¾	70.18¾	70.18¾
Nov. 2	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½
Nov. 3	70.18¾	70.18¾	70.18¾
Nov. 4	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Oct. 30	70.37½	70.37½	70.37½
Oct. 31	70.37½	70.37½	70.37½
Nov. 1	70.25	70.25	70.25
Nov. 2	70.12½	70.18¾	70.18¾
Nov. 3	70.25	70.25	70.25
Nov. 4	70.18¾	70.18¾	70.18¾

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	70.31¼	70.37½
Low	70.12½	70.18¾
Same week last year—		
High	81.56¾	81.81¼
Low	81.37½	81.43¾

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Oct. 30	5.26¼ 41.06¾	41.12½	6.65¾ 6.68
Oct. 31	5.25	40.87½ 40.93¾	6.70 6.70
Nov. 1	5.24¾ 40.87½	41.00	6.65¾ 6.65¾
Nov. 2	5.23 41.00	41.06¾	6.70¾ 6.70
Nov. 3	5.22 41.00	41.06¾	6.71¼ 6.70¾
Nov. 4	5.22¼ 40.93¾	41.00	6.71 6.70½

Foreign Governments

The attractiveness of this class of bonds is fully outlined in a special analysis just issued to our subscribers.

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To the Holders of First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds of ROCK ISLAND, ARKANSAS & LOUISIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is lessee of the line of railroad and is the owner of the entire capital stock of Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company and has unconditionally guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest of the above-mentioned First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is in receivership and proceedings have been instituted by holders of its First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds seeking the foreclosure of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust securing same, which if successful may seriously impair the value of the guaranty above mentioned.

In view of the foregoing, and of the status of the affairs of The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company it is deemed imperative that the holders of First Mortgage 4½% Golds Bonds of Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company should unite for the protection of their interests. The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for that purpose under the terms of a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Depositary.

Holders of bonds are invited to deposit same forthwith in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the March 1, 1917, and all subsequent coupons), with the Depositary, **Title Guarantee and Trust Company**, 176 Broadway, New York.

For such deposit temporary transferable Certificates of Deposit, exchangeable for engraved Certificates, will be issued by the Depositary and application will be made in due course for the listing of the engraved Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, November 1, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
C. C. HARMSTAD, Secretary,
176 Broadway, New York City.

HENRY RUHLENDER, Chairman,
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NET SURPLUS
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ASSETS
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By this time, there is no argument about the superior merits of amortised mortgages as investments. Investors generally realize that a loan on real estate should be paid off in installments, so that depreciation of the building may be taken care of, and the equity protecting the mortgage not only be maintained, but be actually increased.

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The undersigned, Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above Company holds the sum of $22,293.74, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 103 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Nov. 20th, 1916.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

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ELECTION & STOCKS

To Professional Wall Street:

With the Rostrum, the Street and the Press charged to suffocation with hot air, with the Nation's atmosphere glutinous with buncombe, with "Wilson's a trickster," "Hughes a sneak" the only slogans, with Teddy shadow-shuddering the voters, and with Georgie Perkins red-herring-tailing the sun, moon and stars into get-to-cover-quick Jack-o'-lanterns, it is up to someone to flag the Street's running wild mental motor to the fact that day after tomorrow Horse Sense, Common and Preferred, will be up over par again. So here goes:

It matters not who wins, Wilson or Hughes.

In past elections the little people of Stockdom have had no show. Only market makers knew before Election what Stockgambledom was going to do after Election. The hopper was rigged to a harvest slant. If Election was to be "good," they set the nets three weeks before Election; if "bad," their traps two months before.

But this 1916 Election—well, it is ordained that this war election year is for the lambs.

All of which is prelude to this advice bit:

Buy them all day long today in chunks limited only by your margin. Don't dilly-dally about what you will buy or what you will pay. Buy anything, but buy today, for the day after tomorrow will be too late.

If Hughes wins, they will open 10 to 20 points up and mount: Steel 140, Union Pacific 160, Anaconda 110, Reading 130.

If Wilson is elected, they will lull for a day or two and then climb.

For weeks I have been importuned for an opinion of the Wilson-Hughes chances. Beyond answering, "It is sad that the American people have not the privilege to make the election unanimous by sending the world's greatest public man back to the White House," I have been mum. But I hasten to register my unqualified opinion of the Election's effect on prices.

Never before in the history of stocks has there been like opportunity for everyone to get a hunk of the good things OUT THERE—the good things awaiting only the closing of the ballot boxes tomorrow.

THOMAS W. LAWSON

Boston, November 6, 1916.

REORGANIZATION OF St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, of Bankers Trust Company, of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of Mississippi Valley Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Notes, Trust Certificates and Stock deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1907.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Rio Grande City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pensacola Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

It is expected that the bonds and stock (trust certificates) of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement, and the Purchase Warrants and Fully Paid Subscription Certificates, provided for by the Plan, will be ready for delivery to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit on November 8, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan are hereby required (to make payment of such entire purchase price, to wit: the sum of $45 (and accrued interest amounting to 88 cents) for each share of stock represented by their certificates of deposit, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on November 8, 1916, and against such payment and the surrender of such certificates of deposit in negotiable form, will be entitled to receive the Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and the proportionate part of the stock of the re-capitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company which the holders of such certificates of deposit are entitled to receive under the Plan. Failure to make such payment on November 8, 1916 will forfeit all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit to purchase bonds and stock (trust certificates) and all rights of purchase under the Plan, as well as the deposited stock represented by such certificates of deposit, and will terminate all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit, and such certificates of deposit will become void.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock not bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan must surrender their Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form at the office of **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**, 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after November 8, 1916, and on such surrender will be entitled to receive the Purchase Warrants and the proportionate part of the stock of the recapitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company to which they are entitled under the Plan.

Holders of other of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit must, on or after November 8, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form,

if for **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **any other of the above-mentioned Bonds and Trust Certificates,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Securities delivered will be in temporary form exchangeable for definitive securities when prepared.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company
Under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915.

The net income of the Receivers of the railroads and property of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, having been sufficient to pay in full the interest from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, on both the Adjustment Mortgage Bonds and the Income Mortgage Bonds of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company to be issued in the reorganization bonds of said issues deliverable under the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement to holders of Certificates of Deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds and General Lien Mortgage Bonds of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, will carry coupons for fixed interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, November 1, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five-hundred-dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30th, 1916.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

AN ORDINANCE CALLING IN FOR REDEMPTION

Bonds of the City of San Antonio

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio:

WHEREAS bonds of said City are outstanding as follows:

Issue.	Purpose.	Amount.	To Be Paid.
Aug. 1, 1887	Public Impts. &c.	150,000.00	Feb. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Public Impts.	50,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Street Impts.	325,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Constr. Bridges	100,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Property Condemned	75,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Street Impts.	50,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Elec. Fire Alarm	12,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	School Bldgs.	41,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.

Said bonds being payable in thirty (30) years, and redeemable at the option of said City after twenty (20) years; and being in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing five (5) per cent. interest, excepting Public Improvements issue of 1889 which are for Five Hundred Dollars each and bear six (6) per cent. interest; and

WHEREAS said City now desires to exercise its option and redeem all of said bonds; Now Therefore

The City of San Antonio hereby calls in said bonds for redemption, and all holders thereof are hereby notified to present the same for final payment of all principal and interest due thereon, on the dates "To Be Paid" above set forth, either at the Treasury of said City or at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, of New York City, which is hereby designated as the New York Fiscal Agency of said City of San Antonio for the payment of said bonds as herein provided; and from and after the respective dates herein above fixed for the redemption of said bonds, said City shall not be chargeable with or pay any interest on said bonds. And the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the publication of this ordinance without certificate three times each in two newspapers in New York City, one in Chicago and one in San Antonio, and all holders of such bonds are hereby required to take notice hereof.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 30th day of October, A. D. 1916.

ATTEST:
FRED FRIES, City Clerk. CLINTON G. BROWN, Mayor.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING PLANT, OFFICE Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., November 9, 1916, for installing steam heating plant in warehouse Governors Island, N. Y. Further information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., November 16, 1916, and then opened for overhauling the ferryboat "Ellis Island." For specifications apply to Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., November 15, 1916, for eight Bell Buoys. Information upon application to the above office.

REORGANIZATION OF Continental Coal Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Coupon Gold Bonds

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated July 10, 1915, between the holders of the above described bonds and Charles H. Sabin, Richard H. Higgins and Asa S. Wing, Committee:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has approved and adopted a Plan of Reorganization and has filed copies thereof with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office No. 140 Broadway, New York City, which may be had upon application.

Any holders of Certificates of Deposit at any time prior to November 13th, 1916, if not approving said plan, may file notice of dissent and pay their pro rata share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, up to the date of said filing, which expenses and compensation shall not, for this purpose, aggregate more than 2 per cent. of the face of the bonds, as provided by the Deposit Agreement. Upon the above payment, any bonds covered by such notice of dissent and payment shall be excluded from Participation in the Plan, though retained by the Committee for the other purposes of their deposit, including the enforcement of the guaranties.

Any holders of certificates who shall not so dissent and pay, shall be deemed to have approved and assented to said plan and sale.

Any of the bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds may participate in the said plan by depositing their bonds with the said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, depositaries, on or before November 9th, 1916.

ROBERT H. COX, Secretary.
ARTHUR B. HATCHER, Assistant Secretary.
140 Broadway, New York.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
140 Broadway, New York.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman.
ASA S. WING,
RICHARD H. HIGGINS,
COMMITTEE.

Texas and Pacific Railway Company
Second Mortgage Income Bonds

Receivers of the above named Railway Company have been appointed and it is announced that a Readjustment Plan will shortly be promulgated which affects the above described bonds.

It is therefore imperative in order that the undersigned Committee may properly and effectively protect the rights of the holders of such of said Second Mortgage Income Bonds as are not owned by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, but are independently held, that same be deposited immediately with The New York Trust Company as Depositary under a Deposit Agreement dated February 7, 1916.

The Committee has extended the time within which it will receive bonds to November 8, 1916, after which date no bonds will be accepted without penalty, unless the Committee deems itself warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of bonds should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who fail to deposit their bonds under said Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

Bonds should be deposited in negotiable form with all unpaid coupons appertaining thereto and appropriate Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
OWEN F. ROBERTS,
EDWARD SCHAFER,
Committee.

GERMANY NEEDS MACHINES.

Replenishing Her Exhausted Supply in Preparation for Peace.

Interesting notes on several phases of German industry are contained in reports from the American Association of Commerce and Trade, which have just reached here from Berlin.

The German machine industry, it is asserted, is now in the process of a general readjustment back to the production of implements of peace times as well as war. The fact that for two years many of the machine-producing factories have been concentrating on implements of war, in order to save themselves from stagnation, has caused the supply of machines for all other purposes to decrease. "And," the report continues, "since competition of normal times has practically ceased, the demand for machines for peace production has steadily increased.

"This is the case, for instance, with agricultural implements, manufacturers not being able at the present time to satisfy the demand, and works furnishing equipments and supplies to mining, steel, and iron concerns are occupied to full capacity and hardly equal to the task of filling orders. The result, therefore, is a period of replenishment and renovation of such overworked equipment that has now set in and which is limited only by the long deliveries required.

"It will be a tremendous undertaking after the war to replace the wornout machine equipment of German factories, a work that will require several years to accomplish."

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	133,500	210,812	327,550	$40,000
Tuesday	113,006	107,523	339,235	385,000
Wednesday	102,240	225,088	641,728	430,000
Thursday	142,732	195,618	690,911	398,000
Friday	100,562	270,056	663,125	313,000
Saturday	59,080	119,271	362,840	64,000
Total	720,380	1,104,398	3,074,410	$1,985,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
93,400	*Astna Expl.	11⅜	9¼	10⅝	— ⅛
2,900	Am. Sum.Tob.	25⅝	24	25½	— ⅛
35,420	*Am. Writ. P.	9⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
800	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	20	19	20	..
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	20	19¼	19¼	..
1,400	*Butler Chem.	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
4,580	*Butterw. Jud.	75⅝	74½	75	— ⅛
1,850	*Cal. Pek.Crp.	37¼	36	36	— 2
1,500	*Cal. Shipb..	20	15	19½	+ 3⅝
1,150	Carbon Steel.	125	115	116½	+23⅝
100	Carb. St. pf.	80	80	80	—14
4,250	*Car Lgt.& P.	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11,800	Carwen Steel.	14	11⅜	14	+ 2
1,575	*Central Fdry.	18	16	17⅜	— ½
1,250	Cent. Fdry. pf.	34½	32	31	— 2
610	Chalm. Mtrs.	36	35	35	..
17,700	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4,300	C.I.Co.of A.pf.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2,950	Chev. Motor.	193	186	190	+ 1
1,700	Corp R. & H.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
800	Electric Gun..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2,050	*Emer. Motor.	4	2	3½	..
4,365	Emer. Phono..	12¾	10½	12⅛	+ 1⅜
9,350	Engr.Mch.Tr.	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	..
300	Fisher Body ..	89½	88	88	..
100	*G. A. Tank C.	60	60	60	— 1
1,900	*Gen. Mot.w.i.	168	161	165	— 3
2,440	*G.Mot.pf.w.i.	65¼	64½	65	..
300	G.A. & P.T. pf.	102½	102½	102½	..
2,132	Guan. Sugar.	79¾	77	77⅜	..
350	*Hall Signal..	10	9	9	..
1,980	Hall Sig. pf..	24	20	23	..
1,000	*Hart Bell Ca..	4¼	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
7,700	H. & B. Car.	43	41	41¼	— ½
1,300	Holly Sugar.	61	56	58	..
465	Hol. Sug. pf.	98⅝	98	98	— ¼
300	Hytch.Sug.P.	28	28	28	— ½
25	Rupp M. Car.	5½	5	5½	..
98,945	*Imp Car. Ch.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
7,400	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	22½	22¼	22½	..
4,840	Intercon. Rub.	15⅞	14½	15¾	— ⅛
12,840	*Jop. O. Sp., new ...	47	40	45	..
2,000	Kath. Br. pf.	11	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
1,500	Key. T. & R.	16½	15½	15½	— ⅛
10	Loft's, Inc.	107	107	107	+ 2
27,600	*Lake Tor. Bt.	14½	10⅝	11	— 1⅜
2,100	*Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	13⅜	12¼	13	+ 1⅛
2,900	Man. El. Sup., w. i.	39⅝	39¼	39½	— ⅛
11,400	Marlin Arms .. v. t. ctfs.	75	62	66	— 1
2,400	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	99⅝	98	98	+ 1
1,800	Manhattan Tr.	1	⅞	1	..
88,650	Maxim Mun..	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+ ⅛
200	McCrory St...	44½	44	44¾	..

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, (SERIES A), TENDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000.) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000.) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Non-coupon certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.

By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF

BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS COMPANY,

Due, April 1st, 1960.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Eighty-eight thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars forty-seven cents ($88,953.47) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on December 7th, or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By GEORGE W. WARREN, Vice President.

Dated, New York, November 3d, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY

New York, October 23, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY:—

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms Nos. 1,752 to 1,763, inc. No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of November, 1916, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper in connection with the proposal to dissolve the corporation, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The foregoing Special Meeting is to be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting of the said Board held on the 23d day of October, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,

No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 23rd, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 7th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon and will be reopened on Thursday, November 9th, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company, Ltd.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 2,300 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, November 16th, at 3 P. M.

SUMNER W. WHITE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COSDEN & CO., Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 3, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 5% on the stock of the company, payable on the 23d day of November, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1916. Stock books will be closed at the close of business on November 15, 1916, until the opening of business November 24, 1916.

E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

124TH CASH DIVIDEND. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable December 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Thursday, November 9, 1916.

D. R. BURNAM, Secretary.

Chicago, October 18, 1916.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP. 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (15th Quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record November 15th, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	McCrory St. pf.	95	94	95	..
1,100	Marconi of A.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	*Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
34,300	*Midvale St..	69⅝	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅛
2,700	*Mitchell M., (when rlsd).	65¼	64	64½	— ⅝
9,200	*Nat. Auto..	44	42	42⅝	..
34,200	*N. Y. Ct. rts.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
300	N. Y. Transp. & Paper ...	16	15	16	+ ⅛
9,600	*Pugh St., w.i.	15	12¼	14	+ 1⅜
3,900	*Pull. Vent..	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
1,300	*Pull. Vent., pf..	4	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
25	Poole Engine.	112	112	112	..
1,400	Seaboard St. & Man.	20¾	22¾	20½	— ⅝
1,000	Smith & T. .. Transp. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
2,526	A. A. Smith Corp.	45	42¾	43½	..
2,515	A. A. Smith Corp. pf. ..	98	96¾	97½	..
2,700	Spicer	48	47¼	47⅝	..
1,100	*Spicer, pf....	104	102	102	— 2
110	Springf. Body Co. pf.	138	135	135	— 4
4,175	Steel Alloys.	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	..
100	Standard Mtrs	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7,5	Springf. Body.	101½	96	99	+ 6
500	St. L., R. M. & Pac.	22	20	21	..
84,000	Submar. Boat.	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
627	Todd Shipyds.	82½	81½	82½	— 1⅛
21,700	Transue.Wms. Steel Forg..	46½	44	45⅜	— 1⅛
2,000	Triang'e Film. v. t. ctfs.	2⅜	2	2⅛	..
25,900	U. S. S. Co.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
25,900	*U. S. Tanga.	30	28	29	— 3
25,400	*Un. Motors..	66	62	64⅝	+ 1⅜
20,625	*U. A. S. C.	50	47	48¾	— 1⅜
14,500	Un. Profit S.	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
1,550	*U. S. L. & H	2¾	2½	2½	..
975	*Western Pac.	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
1,100	*West. P. pf..	49	47	49	..
4,200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1	1¼	— ⅛
1,100	W. & Lake E.	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
1,900	W. & L. E. pf.	51	49	50	..
4,000	Wilson P., w. i.	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
18,400	*W.-M. A. Co.	24¾	23	23½	— ⅛
1,100	*Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4	4¼	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

73	Illinois P. L.	222	219	222	+ 1
702	Ohio Oil Co.	370	340	370	+ 8
217	Prairie O. & G.	495	495	495	+ 6
30	Prairie P. L.	294	292	294	+ 1
80	S. Oil of N. J.	604	598	604	+ 6
35	S. Oil of N. Y.	240	238	240	..
1	S. Oil of Ohio.	430	430	430	..
17	Vacuum Oil.	302	298	298	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

800	*Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a pr.)	69	67	69	+ 2
3,825	*Bar. O. & G.	3½	2⅝	3⅜	— ⅛
14,000	*Cos., (O. R.).	18½	17½	18	+ ⅛
21,850	*Cos. O. & G.	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
3,300	*C. O. & G.pr.	5	4⅝	5	..
148,900	*Fed.al Oil..	4⅛	2⅞	3½	+ ⅛
26,300	*Gen. R. & P.	4⅜	4	4⅛	..
2,200	Houston Oil.	20½	19	20¼	— ⅛
2,360	Inter. Petrol.	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
5,200	Ken.Oil,(a pr.)	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
5,200	Metro. Petrol.	13¾	11	11¾	— 2
22,000	*Midwest Oils	43	41	42	..
100	Mtn. O. & R.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
7,000	*N.Y.-Okla. Oil.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7,970	*Oil Explora.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
66,200	*Okla. Oil...	11	9½	10⅜	..
13,400	*Okla. Oil pf.	9	8	8⅜	..
30,100	Okla. P. & R.	11⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
38	Pan-Am. Pet.pf.	97½	97½	97½	..
14,800	†Omar O. & G.	68	63	65	+ 3
32,800	Seq. Oil & R..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15,200	*Sinclair Oil..	55	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
2,500	Savoy Oil....	13½	12⅜	13	— ⅛
2,750	Sapulpa.	10	9½	9½	..
100	Tex. Mex. Pet.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
15,800	So. Oil Trans.	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
20,800	*Un. West. Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
49,600	†Utah Pet, Co., (a prospect).	53	42	51	+ 9
291,000	Vac. Gas & O.	1⅛	⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11,100	*Vent. Con. O.	11½	10⅝	10⅝	..
146,200	*Victoria Oil..	2⅜	1½	2⅜	+ ⅛
900	Way. Oil & G.	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
262,000	*West End Oil & Gas....	60	50	52	..
1,400	W.E.O.& G.pf.	1	⅞	1	..

MINING STOCKS

11,400	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (pros.)	⅝	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
50,500	†Alaska M. C.	86	84	86	..
16,100	†Alaska-W..	47	43	45	..
8,800	Ark. Arizona.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
34,300	†Ariz. Chlor.	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
7,050	*Ariz. Copp....	15⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
8,500	†Atlanta	10	9	9	..
36,500	Big Jim.....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
27,800	B. Ledge C.C.	7½	6¾	7⅛	..
152,100	Bisbee Copper	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
2,700	Big Four	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,500	Booth	11	10	10	..
54,000	Bos. & Mont.	86	72	82	+ 6
39,500	Butte C. Z., v. t. ctfs.	14	8⅝	13⅜	+ 4⅜
40,500	Butte Detroit.	1⅜	91	90	+ 5
1,100	*Calaveras C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15,600	†Caledonia ..	51	40	44	— 6
15,700	†Cal. - Tread-dels (pr.)	80	76	79	..
1,000	Cashboy	6¾	5⅝	6⅝	..
74,400	*Cal. & Jer...	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16,000	Can. Copper..	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
27,100	C. de F. Cop.	45⅛	39⅝	44⅜	+ 4⅝
2,800	Con. Cop. M.	2¾	2½	2⅝	..
38,000	*Con. H'stead.	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
210,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26,000	Con. Nev. Ut.	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
700	Crown Res...	47	47	47	..
100	Crystal Cop..	1	1	1	..
23,050	Cres. Con. G.	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
4,325	Dar. L. & S. M. & D.....	14⅛	10⅝	14⅛	+ 3¼
13,375	Dund.-Ariz. C. (a prospect)..	2¼	1⅜	2¼	+ ⅛
500	Davis-Daly..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
7,000	Dome Ext...	31	30	31	..
1,000	Emma Cons..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
14,900	*Emma Cop..	2⅝	2⅜	2⅛	..
15,700	*First Nat. C.	5¼	4¼	5¼	+ ⅛
200	*†Fortuna Ind. (a prospect):	22	22	22	— 1
8,500	Gold Mergel..	7½	7	7	..
9,400	†Gold. Con...	55	55	55	..
33,700	†Gr. Can. G..	14	10	14	+ 2
211,300	*G'monster M.	6⅝	4	5¾	+ 1⅛
10,200	†Gr. Pt. G. M.	70	53	70	+10
125,000	*Hull Copper	75	47	69	+27
12,250	Hecla Min..	8¼	7	7⅝	— ⅜
1,000	Howe Sound..	6	5⅝	6	..
34,800	*Indep. Ld..	12	10	10	— 3
35,700	Inspir. Needles C. (a pros.).	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	*Int. Mines.	10	10	10	..
1,150	*Iron Blossom	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
33,700	Jer. V., (a pr.)	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5,000	*J. Vic. Ext., (a prospect)..	2⅝	1⅝	2	— ⅝
4,525	*†Jim Butler	95	87	87	— 8
9,500	†Jumbo Ext...	35	32	32	— 4
146,200	Louisi. Con..	72	40	70	+21
4,400	Loma Prieta..	1	1	1	..
3,000	Kewanus	11½	10	10½	..
47,100	Magma Cop....	52⅜	41½	49⅝	+ 3
4,000	*†Marsh Min.	10	9	9	— 1
15,805	Marysv. G. M.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
200	Mines of Am..	2	2	2	..
18,700	Mason Valley.	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝	+ 1⅜
200	McIntyre	1½	1½	1½	..
6,400	†McKin.-Dar.	58	54	56	— 4
4,800	*Mojave Tung.	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3,100	*†Mont. G. M.	90	83	85	— 5
3,125	Monitor Silver.	2	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
47,200	†Mtn. Lode.	39	34	37½	+ ½
44,500	*†Newray M.	95	74	92	+16
500	N. Utah Bing.	1	1	1	..
2,000	N. Y. & H. R.	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
4,500	Nipiss. M. Co.	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	..
3,200	O. G. (a prospect.)	16	15	16	+ 1
41,140	*†Old E. L....	42	35	40	..
20,800	Ohio Cop.....	⅝	½	½	..
4,000	Ohio Cop., n.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
3,000	*Oro	4	3	3	— 1
4,700	*†Peerless ..	77	75	77	..
47,000	†P.-J. Cop. (a pros.)	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
10,000	†Port. C. Cop.	64	55	55	— 9
40,500	†P. M. & Mil.	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
31,300	*Ray Her. M.	¼	¼	¼	..
254,000	*†Rex Con. M.	45	28½	40	+10
32,300	*Rosh. Mines.	60	57	59	+ 1
4,150	*Sac. Val. C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,000	†San Toy....	18	17½	17½	..
39,700	*Santa Rita-J.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
32,420	*†Silver Pick.	25	15	24	+ 5
6,200	St. Nich. Z..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4,000	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
21,700	*Sac. Mining.	37	34	37	+ 1
30,300	*Sup. & Bost.	9	6	7¼	+ 1¼
120,200	†Sup. Min.(p.)	72	29	56	+21
139,200	T. Burns G.pf.	86	74	84	..
350	*Ton. Belm'nt	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
2,200	Ten. Cop. rts.	3	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
6,850	Tono. Exten..	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
675	Tono. Mining.	6	5½	6	— ⅛
2,176	United East'n	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
38,000	*U. S. C. M.	11	9	10¾	+ 1
23,600	*Un. Verde E.	41½	32	39⅝	— 1½
6,150	Unity Gold M.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
2,300	†W. E. Cons.	72	69	71	— 2
34,500	Wh. Caps Mn.	41	33	41	+ ⅛
43,000	*Wh. Cr. Cop.	1	⅞	⅞	..
5,800	*Wh. K. C.pf.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
745	*Wh. Oaks M.	6¾	4	4⅛	— ⅜
2,800	*Yuc. Cons ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18,700	Yerr. Mt. Cop.	22	20	21	..

BONDS

$45,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	70	68	69	+12
154,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s	105	103	105	+ 1⅝
155,000	*Cosden Oil 6s	105½	103½	105½	+ 2⅛
80,000	Cerro de P...	124	121	122⅝	..
182,000	*Mid. Steel 6s	98⅝	93¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
117,000	Russian Govt. w. i...	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
900,000	*Sinc'r Oil 6s.	101	99¼	100⅜	+ 1⅛
11,008	Vict. Oil 6s...	106	104	105	+ 2
366,000	Western Pac. new 5s	87½	86⅜	87⅛	+ 1

*Unlisted. †Sold ex-div. per share.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 *Cents per agate line each insertion.*

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples; look this week, 9 to 10, 4 to 5. 30 West 33d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on dresses, immediate delivery. Call Room 303, 22 East 21st.

LACE.—Open for large quantity of silk radium lace at a close-out price. Joseph Rothbarbt Co., 141 West 21st St.

MADRAS.—White corded; can use any quality. L. Leff, 46 White St., City.

Matelasse wanted in quantities. Cloak Department Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 59th St.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X'304 Times Annex.

SERGES, half wool; will exchange brown, Copenhagen, green, for navy. Spring 6106.

SILK or cotton, or silk and cotton mixtures, suitable for ladies' motor caps, either regular or jobs; full information and samples. C 100 Times.

SKIRTS.—I will design good style skirts; piecework. D 147 Times.

SUITS.—S. Solomon, 470 4th Ave., is looking at spring lines of suits, coats, and dresses for his jobbing trade. Call with samples all week.

SUITS—Looking at Spring line better grade; 7th floor. 11 West 25th St.

THIBETS wanted. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th. Madison Square 2815.

VELOURS, F. & H. or Botany, all colors, except blue and black; spot cash. Madison Square 6948. Theodore Weiss, 23 West 27th.

VELVETEENS wanted; cheap qualities, black and colors, for cash. D 44 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders on waists, immediate delivery. Call Room 303, 22 East 21st.

WORK SHIRTS.—Jobber can use large quantity at $1.75 to $3.50 per dozen. Hornik-Well Co., Charleston, S. C.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHANS, velveteens, matalame, Persians, quilted linings. Farr, 9611, George.

BEAVER STRIPS, Chases and Bimontal strips, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3050.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 315, all colors, Forstmann-Huffman Columbias in navy and black. Goldstein & Newburger, 257 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH; all qualities and all shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3048.

BROADCLOTH.—Plum, burgundy, brown botanys, to sell. Phone Farragut 438.

CHINCHILLA.—All makes chinchillas for sale cheap. S. Miller & Son, 127 West 26th.

COATS—3,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery. Silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collars, cuffs, and bottom, 45 in. long, $10 net; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Bolivia broadcloths, velour mixtures, plushes, and Velour de Nords on the racks for your selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Girls' intermediate and children's coats on hand for immediate delivery; made in various materials, from $3 up. D. Strauss, 37 East 28th.

COATS.—1,000 stunning fur trimmed plush and velour coats; better grades; ready for delivery; prices below all others. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS—Infants' and children's coats; pile fabrics, wool velours, mixtures; immediate delivery. J. and E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—C. R. No. 1,314, Bolivia or wool velour; large Kit Cooney collar and cuffs, half Sol satin lined, $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Broadcloth and wool velours; all shades; immediate delivery; from $8.75 up. M. Kamnack, 34 West 17th.

COATS.—American velour, plush and fur trimmed, &c., to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $18.00. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Special values plush coats, also sample lines children's coats to close out. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 35 W. 31st.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Salts, esquimette, plush coats; $3 cheaper than elsewhere. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants', children's; mixtures, corduroy, metalam, and plush; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Muffloum and other fur trimmed, esquimette, plush; ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Uralamb, metalam, long plush coats; regular and stouts. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Caracul, mohair, thibet, mixtures, sport coats, chinchillas; ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Over 3,000 on the racks for immediate delivery; all wanted fabrics and colors. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, the kind you want, for immediate delivery, at your prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS.—An early morning call assures a better selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes; latest styles; lowest prices; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS.—C. R. No. 1,313, Bolivia or wool velour; large seal collar, half Sol satin lined, $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Snappy, stylish coats, velours, Bolivias, and plushes, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st St.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, plus, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats; sell best; we have them. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $10. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Silk serge and evening dresses in stock to sell at a price. Simpson Bros., 39

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. — Pressure has increased and is now much above the normal throughout the region east of the Mississippi River, while low pressure prevails over the Plains States and off the North Pacific Coast. This pressure distribution has resulted in abnormally warm weather over the Plains States, the Gulf States, and the great central valley. Cool weather west of the Rocky Mountains and moderate temperatures throughout the Eastern States. There have been rains in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and west of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather prevailed in other districts. In the region east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except that it will be unsettled in the region of the Great Lakes. The temperature will rise Monday in the upper lake region, Monday and Tuesday in the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley, and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North Atlantic, moderate, variable winds, with generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic, moderate fresh north to east and overcast weather; East Gulf and South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east, with fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday overcast and warmer.

Northern New England, Eastern New York—Monday fair; Tuesday partly overcast and warmer.

Southern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	43	54	4 P. M.	45	45
5 A. M.	41	54	6 P. M.	44	45
9 A. M.	46	50	9 P. M.	41	45
12 M.	50	50	11 P. M.	41	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Location — Loss.
2:20—595 E. 135 St.; Mary Kirk....Slight
2:40—422 E. 160 St.; Margaret Whelen..Slight
2:35—2,420 E. 8 Ave.; Nora Kelly.....Slight
10:30—21 E. 110 St.; Samuel Scaeffer..Slight
11:45—332 E. 69 St.; Mr. Fleding.....Slight
P. M.
2:50—40 E. 86 St.; Samuel Landen..Slight
2:50—69 W. 65 St.; F. W. Hotchkiss..Slight
3:45—155 St. at Amst. Av.; 3 Av R. R..Slight
4:35—1,446 B'way, Raymond Gertner..Slight
5:25—500 W. 36 St.; Carey Printing Co.Slight
6:50—651 Bergen Av.; John Reming..Slight
7:10—3,411 Jerome Av.; Frank.....Slight
7:50—800 W. 112 St.; M. Wedenschlag..Slight
8:30—240 W. 14 St., (banner.) Rep. Club $100
8:55—105 Eldridge St.; T. Anitsky & Sons ..... Slight
9:00—501 W. 132 St.; T. J. Meehan...None

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTIN J. COUGHLIN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,931.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to about fifty thousand (50,000) shares of stock, including stock of Cimeter Publishing Co., Mohave & Milltown Ry. Co., Round Mountain Sphinx Mining Co., Taylor Trotwood Publishing Co., Virginia Etna Springs Co., San Cristobel Mining Co., Tennessee & California Gold Mining Co., Nevada Gold Trail Mining Co., Picacho Mining Co. of Arizona, Northern Gold Mining Co., Mohave Gold Mining Co., Gran Bretana Mining Co., Wyoming Colorado Mining & Smelter Co. Also promissory notes, miscellaneous papers and the following bonds: One bond of the American Tobacco Company for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, maturing 1944, coupons attached, bearing 6% interest; first mortgage bond of the Manor Club for One Hundred ($100) Dollars, bearing 4% interest; two bonds of the Wykagyl Country Club for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, bearing 5% interest.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

PAYSON MERRILL, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. CUMMINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,929.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about forty thousand (40,000) shares of stock, including stock of Automobile Cooperative Association of America, Hermitage Theatre, Vela Colorado Mining & Smelter Co., Neal Ogilvie Co., Southern Stamping & Manufacturing Co. of Nashville, Standard Printing Co. of Nashville, Nashville Carbon & Oil Co., Mecklenberg Real Estate Co., Enterprise Soap Works, Cassety Oil Co., Cummins-Bennett Co., Continental Baking Powder Co., "The Dunes," Woman, Packing & Sealing Co., pfd. Van Norden Trust Co., also numerous promissory notes, and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

THOMAS D. HEWITT, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,980.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about two hundred (200) shares of capital stock of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.; one (1) share of common, two (2) shares of preferred of The Field Club of Greenwich, Inc.; stock of Cerro Colorado Mines Co., Midway Union Oil Co., Subscribers Corporation, Taylor Creek Ditch Co.; also numerous promissory notes and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

ALFRED C. COXE, Jr., Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,980.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock, including stock of Cimeter Publishing Co., Mohave & Milltown Ry. Co., Round Mountain Sphinx Mining Co., Taylor Trotwood Publishing Co., Virginia Etna Springs Co., San Cristobel Mining Co., Tennessee & California Gold Mining Co., Nevada Gold Trail Mining Co., Picacho Mining Co. of Arizona, Northern Gold Mining Co., Mohave Gold Mining Co., Gran Bretana Mining Co., Wyoming Colorado Mining & Smelter Co. Also promissory notes, miscellaneous papers and the following bonds: One bond of the American Tobacco Company for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, maturing 1944, coupons attached, bearing 6% interest; first mortgage bond of the Manor Club for One Hundred ($100) Dollars, bearing 4% interest; two bonds of the Wykagyl Country Club for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, bearing 5% interest.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

PAYSON MERRILL, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. CUMMINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,929.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about forty thousand (40,000) shares of stock, including stock of Automobile Cooperative Association of America, Hermitage Theatre, Vela Colorado Mining & Smelter Co., Neal Ogilvie Co., Southern Stamping & Manufacturing Co. of Nashville, Standard Printing Co. of Nashville, Nashville Carbon & Oil Co., Mecklenberg Real Estate Co., Enterprise Soap Works, Cassety Oil Co., Cummins-Bennett Co., Continental Baking Powder Co., "The Dunes," Woman, Packing & Sealing Co., pfd. Van Norden Trust Co., also numerous promissory notes, and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

THOMAS D. HEWITT,

SUSPECT CONSPIRACY IN HIGH COAL PRICES

Evidence Gathered by Government Indicates Manipulation Took Place Here.

SOME OPERATORS ACCUSED

Federal Authorities Turn Data Over to Prosecutors of New York and Kings Counties.

Evidence pointing to a conspiracy engineered in New York to raise the price of coal sold in the city will be turned over to District Attorney Swann of New York County and District Attorney Lewis of Kings County this week by the United States District Attorney's office.

Investigation by agents of the Department of Justice has indicated that the alleged manipulation took part entirely in New York through a demand upon retailers for extraordinarily high prices by operators who had coal held within the State. Because it has appeared that the entire alleged improper "rigging" of the market took place by the sale of coal already brought to the city by dealers within the city, the federal authorities have taken the stand that the matter is up to the State authorities. They will, however, continue their investigation and if any conspiracy of an interstate nature is uncovered a Federal Grand Jury will be asked to act upon it.

When the retail price of anthracite coal jumped as high as $13 a ton in some parts of the city about ten days ago the Department of Justice ordered an investigation after it had been alleged that there were factors in the situation of an interstate nature, such as a shortage of cars, a scarcity of labor at the mine fields, and boosting of prices at the mines in other States, all affecting the price of coal in New York. It was said last night that inasmuch as the evidence so far gathered by the Federal investigators did not point to any violation of an interstate law, what information they had gathered would be made available for the State authorities.

Practically every one in the coal business, from mine operator to small retailer, has been blamed for the high price of coal. But the allegation most often made has been that the independent coal operators have advanced their prices to an extent which has caused the middlemen and retailers to charge the high prices. The big coal companies, those connected with the railroads, have not made any great advance in their prices, but have supplied only their old customers in proportion to the supply available, which is placed at about normal. The independent operators control 20 per cent. of the supply. Their prices are quoted as high as $11 a ton. The advances made by them are said to have been in many cases about uniform, and the investigation by the District Attorneys of New York and Kings will have for its aim to show whether there was an arrangement among any class of dealers in coal to fix a price below which coal was not to be sold. This would constitute a violation of the Donnelley Anti-Trust act.

District Attorney Swann has placed the New York County coal investigation in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Markewich. A number of coal dealers have been asked to go to his office this week to be questioned about the coal situation.

Assistant District Attorney Peters of Kings is in active charge of the investigation there. A new Grand Jury will be impaneled in Kings tomorrow, and the District Attorney's office expects that it will take some action about the rise in the price of coal in two weeks from $7.50 a ton to prices that in some instances went as high as $13 a ton and in many cases $12.

"The department of which I am the head," Commissioner of Gas, Water, and Electricity Williams said, "will see that there is at all times an ample supply of water."

It had been said that the department was having difficulty in obtaining coal for its supply stations. Mr. Williams said that undoubtedly more would have to be paid for the coal and that an additional appropriation might be required by the department, but that the pumping stations would continue pumping.

FIND REGISTRATION REGULAR

Investigators Call Doctors from Operations at Bellevue.

Two hundred and fifty subpoenaes, issued by State Superintendent of Elections Frederick L. Marshall, were served Saturday on employes of Bellevue Hospital ordering their appearance before Mr. Marshall to be questioned concerning alleged irregularities in registration. It was learned yesterday that in each case the man subpoenaed was exonerated.

The main allegation was that ninety-four physicians attached to the hospital had no right to register from there, in that it was their business and not their residence address. Many of these physicians were called from operating rooms to answer the summons.

Twelve ambulance drivers also were served. It was reported that they had taken forty-three patients from the hospital to a polling place at 401 East Twenty-sixth Street, but upon investigation this report was found to be untrue.

Opportunity Week Special Purchase $22.50

We are offering this week forty styles of Suitings and Overcoatings bought at low prices. They are worth much more than we ask.

There are blue, black and gray staples, and a number of fancy materials, all well worth seeing.

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Open Tuesday (Election Day) Until 4 o'Clock.

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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SEATS 7; WEIGHS 3005 LBS. BEAUTIFUL AND LIVELY

That well describes the 7-passenger 6-30 Chalmers. The car of the double cowl, marine lines, long tufted upholstery. Its activity on hills and in city streets has caused wide comment. Sane in design and sensible in action. Easy on the pocket book.

Until Nov. 30 only $1280. After that $1350. A quality car.

(All prices f.o.b. Detroit)

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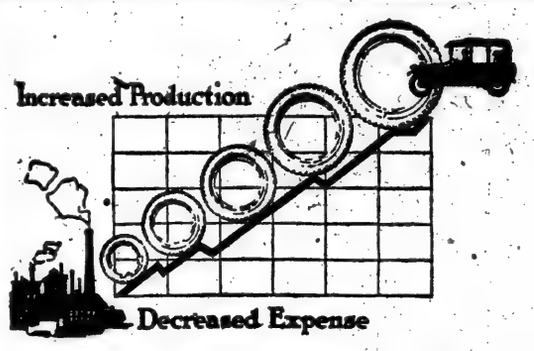

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The Manager of their Bookkeeping Department, Mr. W. S. Chaffin, says:

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"The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books."
—Charles E. Hughes in His Milwaukee Speech.

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Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th

LOWER Broadway being barred to pedestrian traffic Election Night you must follow the crowd and the fun to Automobile Row and Columbus Circle. To view it from a grandstand seat or to reach Madison and Union Squares or the Suffrage Ball at Grand Central Palace you will find that more convenient than ever is the service of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Ask the conductor for a Map and Route Schedule.

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Like any other business, a Hotel is measured by the way it keeps its patrons. In the face of changing conditions, the guests of The Hollenden come back. This means that the rooms, the service, the meals and the accommodations are attractive.

The Hollenden has had more prominent visitors to Cleveland on its registers this season than any other hotel in the city. It is convenient, dependable, up-to-date, and has served and appeals to the best part of the traveling public.

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The Hollenden Cleveland

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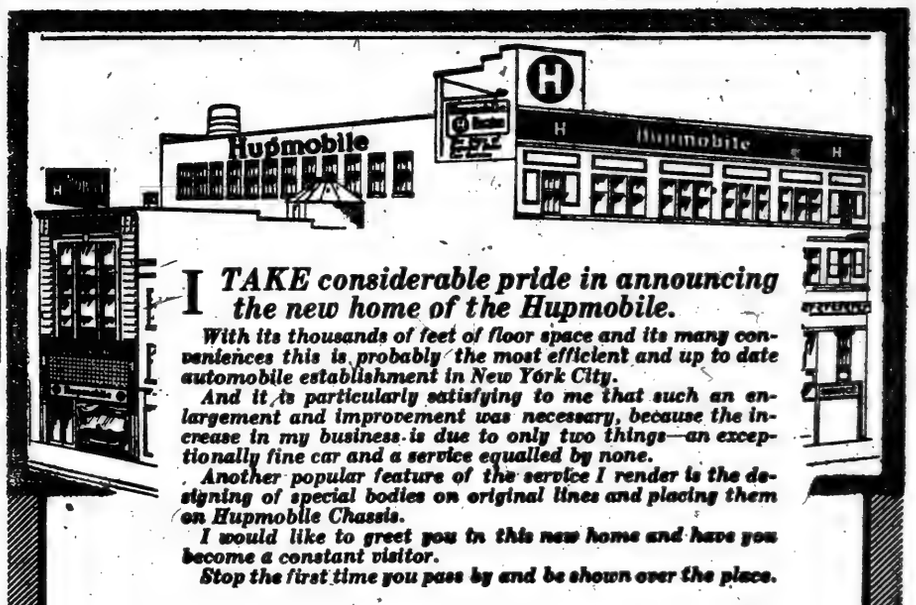

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With its thousands of feet of floor space and its many conveniences this is probably the most efficient and up to date automobile establishment in New York City.

And it is particularly satisfying to me that such an enlargement and improvement was necessary, because the increase in my business is due to only two things—an exceptionally fine car and a service equalled by none.

Another popular feature of the service I render is the designing of special bodies on original lines and placing them on Hupmobile Chassis.

I would like to greet you in this new home and have you become a constant visitor.

Stop the first time you pass by and be shown over the place.

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The performance of the Hupmobile is really weird. The ease of control and the dependable, simple motor, noted for swift pick up, high gear flexibility and abundance of power give you an indescribable pleasure as you sit behind the wheel of the "Hup" and leave the "other fellow" behind.

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Price, $2,450
F. O. B. Detroit

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer; tomorrow fair; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,472. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOTH SIDES SURE OF VICTORY TODAY

McCormick Claims 364 Electoral Votes; Willcox a Majority of at Least 100.

MURPHY PREDICTS SUCCESS

Says Wilson Will Carry City by 75,000 and Up-State Republican Vote Will Be Cut.

WILLCOX'S FINAL WORD

Charges Democrats Have Aimed to Create Class Prejudice and Have Not Won Labor Vote.

Political managers of both the leading parties ended their work last night, expressing confidence as to the result of today's voting. Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, insisted that President Wilson would get not less than 364 of the 531 votes in the Electoral College.

William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee was just as certain that the majority for Charles E. Hughes would be not less than 100 electoral votes.

When the rival campaign headquarters closed up last night for the day the campaign was still in full swing, with orators addressing meetings in every part of this city and in many localities up-State. President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, closed their campaigns on Saturday, but Governor Whitman and ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, the Gubernatorial candidates of the two old parties, were still out campaigning last night.

President Wilson played golf yesterday and Mr. Hughes took a long walk in the morning, motored in the afternoon, and went to the theatre in the evening.

Fair and warmer weather in New York and New Jersey is promised for today and tonight. There will be a moderate easterly wind during the early part of the day, which will veer to the South and become stronger at night. In the Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi Valley the weather will be unsettled, but generally fair weather and moderate temperatures will prevail in practically the whole country. Rain is only probable in the North Pacific States and the Northern Rockies.

So sanguine was Chairman McCormick over the election's result that he said if the campaign had a few more days to go he would have to revise his figures and put still more States in the Democratic column. As it stands now, he has allotted only seventy electoral votes to Mr. Hughes. Nothing, he said, could now stop the re-election of the President. Late reports from mid-Western States, he said, convinced him that the President would carry most if not all of the so-called doubtful States.

Murphy Is Confident.

Tammany leaders did not give out any figures regarding New York City, but it was asserted at Tammany Hall that Charles F. Murphy was confident that the city would roll up a big Democratic plurality, and that New York State would go Democratic. Tammany's final expectations are that the city will give a plurality for President Wilson in excess of 75,000. Most of the leaders believe it will be 100,000 more. State Chairman Edwin S. Harris has made no prediction of the vote in the State. The Republicans, however, are positive that Mr. Hughes cannot come down to the Bronx line with less than 125,000. Only a Democratic tidal wave, they say, can keep the State out of the Republican column, and not a leader will admit that he has seen the slightest indication of such a wave. Tammany believes that the President will cut the normal Republican pluralities up-State to less than 100,000 and that, with a big Democratic vote in the city, this lead can be overcome. In any event they pronounciate that the State will be close.

Democratic National Headquarters was deluged yesterday with messages from all over the country forecasting the re-election of President Wilson by a sweeping plurality. Chairman McCormick said that the last-minute information from several of the States regarded as doubtful would indicate that the vote for the President would surpass expectations and that a landslide was probable. Perhaps the most confident news was furnished by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, who has just returned from a stumping tour through Indiana and Ohio. He removed both these States from the doubtful column.

Claims Indiana and Ohio.

"There is no doubt that President Wilson will carry both Indiana and Ohio," said Secretary Redfield, "and I know more about those places than I know about my home borough of Brooklyn. My opinion is based, not upon polls, not upon verdicts of leaders, but on personal talks on trains, in hotels, on the highways and byways. I am firmly of the opinion that the farmers and the laborers of this country are with the Democratic Administration this time, and in hundreds and thousands of cases Republicans are voting their first Democratic tickets."

Chairman McCormick left for Harrisburg, Penn., last night to vote. He will return in time to receive returns tonight at headquarters. Henry Morgenthau, who has had charge of the financing of the Democratic campaign, said last night that there would be a slight deficiency when the books were balanced, but he said this would be more than offset by the result at the polls.

Republicans Are Sanguine.

At the headquarters of the Republican National Committee everybody from Chairman William R. Willcox down displayed an air of supreme confidence in the result of today's election. Mr. Willcox said he would stand by his claim that Mr. Hughes would have a majority of 100 votes in the Electoral College. Some of the men who have been closely identified with the campaign, however, admitted that the result might be close.

It was apparent that the heretofore "safe" Republican States in the Middle

Continued on Page 4.

HUGHES PLANS TO VOTE EARLY THIS MORNING

Candidate Will Cast His Ballot in a Laundry—Cheered by Theatre Audience.

Messages which he received from various sections of the country yesterday made Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, absolutely confident that he would be elected President of the United States today. Word from all the normally Republican States which the Democrats had laid claim to were of a most favorable nature. Of victory in New York State, he was told, there was not the slightest ground for doubt.

Mr. Hughes will cast his ballot at 7 o'clock this morning in a little laundry in Eighth Avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. After that he will return to the Hotel Astor and will remain there for the day. He may go for an automobile ride in the afternoon, but has made no definite plans.

Two private telegraph wires and two telephones connected with Republican National Headquarters have been installed in a room adjoining the suite where Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and their children, the Misses Helen, Catherine, and Elizabeth, and Charles E. Hughes, Jr., will await the returns. Dinner will be served in the rooms for the family party and there will be no guests.

In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Hughes walked up Fifth Avenue to Central Park. They were recognized by many in the streets and now and then there was a cheer. At noon they were escorted to the Republican Headquarters at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street by National Chairman William R. Willcox. Their visit was unexpected and they found many of the men at work in their shirtsleeves, getting out material for the last day of publicity.

Mr. Hughes, with Mrs. Hughes, Major F. S. Crossett, and Travis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission, attended a performance of "Major Pendennis" at the Criterion Theatre last night. Hand-clapping greeted the arrival of Mr. Hughes and his party, which Mr. Hughes acknowledged from the front of the box.

At the conclusion of the performance the audience rose and cheered Mr. Hughes as he was leaving the theatre. The Broadway crowd outside the theatre followed Mr. Hughes across the street to the Hotel Astor, cheering as he made his way through the traffic, with Mrs. Hughes on his arm. The crowd followed Mr. Hughes into the hotel and to the door of the elevator.

ITALIAN WAR CRAFT ENTER POLA HARBOR

Fire Torpedoes at Austrian Fleet and Escape—Another Raid Sinks Vessel at Durazzo.

ROME, Nov. 6, (via Paris.)—Exploits of Italian torpedo boats in entering the Austrian seaport of Pola and the Albanian port of Durazzo are told by an official bulletin issued today. It reads:

"Italian torpedo boats daringly penetrated the anchorage of the Austrian fleet at Pola and ineffectively fired two torpedoes at a large warship and returned unscathed after making a comprehensible reconnoissance under the guns of the fortress.

"Italian torpedo boats sank a large enemy steamer moored under the shelter of the defenses at Durazzo (Albania) the night of Nov. 3."

Pola is the great naval port and arsenal of Austria, at the extremity of the peninsula of Istria on the Adriatic, south of Triest.

CROWD HOOTS TAFT AND HE STOPS SPEECH

New Haven Munition Workers Jeer the ex-President—He Takes It Philosophically.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—When ex-President William H. Taft attempted to make a political speech to a crowd of workmen at a local munitions factory today he was jeered and hooted to such an extent that he was obliged to abandon his speech, after talking a few minutes. Speaking of the affair afterward, Mr. Taft said:

"I have no complaint to make. Such demonstrations, I am disposed to think, make votes for the Republican Party."

Mr. Taft added that he did not care to strain his voice, as he was to speak at a rally later.

CREW BLEW UP THE U-20.

German Submarine Ran Ashore on Coast of Denmark.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (via Sayville.)—The destruction of the German submarine U-20 by her own crew after the submersible had gone aground on the west coast of Jutland is reported by the German Admiralty today. The official announcement reads:

"On the evening of Nov. 4 the submarine U-20 in consequence of a fog ran aground at Bobjerg, on the west Jutland coast. All attempts to float the vessel being futile, she called for assistance, but efforts made by torpedo boats to drag her away were without success. The submarine at noon on Nov. 5, therefore, was blown up after her crew had been rescued by a torpedo boat."

SAY MINISTER SHOT BOY.

Vicar of Swedish Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church Arrested.

The Rev. Dr. Hugo Holmgren, who has been vicar of the Swedish Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church for twenty-four years, was locked up in the East 126th Street Police Station early last evening, charged with having shot a 10-year-old boy because the lad annoyed him. The clergyman was greatly excited, and friends suggested that he was temporarily deranged.

The wounded boy, James Long, whose home is at 164 East 127th Street, was not badly hurt, the bullet entering his right hip, and, after Dr. Jonaff had removed it at the Harlem Hospital, the lad was carried home. He said he had been playing in the street opposite Dr. Holmgren's home, which adjoins the chapel in East 127th Street, when "a man poked a revolver out the basement window and fired at me."

Policeman O'Callahan, who heard the shot, had the boy attended to, and then entered the rectory. He found Dr. Holmgren raking leaves in the back yard. According to the policeman, he admitted having shot the boy, who, he said, had annoyed him by his noise.

FLORIDA-CUBA-ATLANTA & S. W.—The HEADLIGHT LIMITED. Direct, thru service. Quick schedules. Sleeping cars. Nebraska 1161 Broadway.—Adv.

MIDNIGHT BETTING IS AT EVEN MONEY

Earlier Odds of 10 to 8 on Hughes Wiped Out After Close of the Curb.

WEST SENDS BIG SUMS

Edward L. Doheny Said to Have Wagered $200,000 on the President in Wall Street.

After a day marked by fluctuating odds, during which those on President Wilson slowly but surely shortened, election betting on the Presidential race was at even money in the big up-town hotels at midnight. At the Waldorf Tex Rickard, a betting commissioner placed lots of Wilson money at that figure. One bet of $10,000 was recorded, and there were several $1,000 bets.

There excitement and not a little confusion marked the final betting.

At the finish of the greatest day's betting ever recorded in this city on a Presidential election, the Curb closed yesterday afternoon with odds of 10 to 8 in favor of Hughes. Between $300,000 and $500,000 was bet on the Curb. Some estimates were that, including large sums which were placed quietly by Stock Exchange firms, by betting commissioners in hotels and cafés, and large private bets, the total sum staked here yesterday was about $1,000,000.

The Wall Street betting favorite has always won a Presidential election, and at the close yesterday Hughes was the favorite, but the backers of President Wilson took comfort from the fact that the betting on the last day showed a trend in favor of their candidate. This never happened before. In 1892 the betting fluctuated on the last day before election, but had been uncertain all through the campaign, and ended virtually at even money.

Betting closed on Saturday, with Hughes supporters offering 10 to 7 and Wilson men asking 10 to 6½, and opened yesterday with offers of Wilson money at 7 to 10. A few bets were made at this figure. The first large bet was placed by Edward A. McQuade, $10,000 on Hughes to $7,500 on Wilson. It was quickly sensed that there was a huge stack of Wilson money playing for the best odds and that, while Hughes money was plentiful, there were no signs bearing out the advance story that $1,000,000 had been raised to bet on Hughes at any odds, with the purpose of discouraging the Democrats by closing the day at heavy odds against their candidate.

Lively Betting at Noon.

At noon a flood of Wilson money appeared. Forty or fifty thousand dollars were quickly placed at 10 to 8. The rumor started that Edward L. Doheny, the Mexican oil man, had scattered a total of between $200,000 and $300,000 to be placed on Wilson at 8 to 10.

Wherever the Wilson money came from it was in large quantities, and before 1 o'clock $200,000 was bet. The odds jumped to 10 to 8½, then to 10 to 9. For a period Hughes men were demanding even money. A few small bets were placed at even money. After hesitating for a few minutes, during which it appeared that the betting market would settle on a basis of even money, the betting was resumed at 10 to 9. Republican money began to pour in again, and the odds went to 10 to 8½ on Hughes. By 2 o'clock they were at 10 to 8, with some Wilson backers asking for 10 to 7½ and 10 to 7. A few minutes before and a few minutes after 3 o'clock, the usual closing time, however, a number of bets of sums from a few hundred dollars to one or two thousand were placed at 10 to 8.

One of the most interesting things about the betting yesterday was the fact that Wall Street was far more confident of the election of Hughes than other large cities. If Wall Street, meaning the New York financial district, were completely eliminated from the betting, the indications were that throughout the country the betting would be at even money or Wilson would be the favorite.

Announcement at the beginning of the campaign that 2½ to 1 and 2 to 1 on Hughes were being offered here took by surprise other cities where the first "feeler" bets had been at even. No such odds ever did prevail anywhere else, and they soon ceased to prevail here.

In the week before last a flood of Wilson money from Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, St. Louis, Detroit, and other Middle Western cities, sent the odds up to 10 to 8 and 10 to 9, with a few scattering bets at even money.

The big odds on Hughes at the beginning represented Republican confidence after the Maine election and after the victory of Senator Martine of New Jersey, whom the Wilson Administration had opposed. The reaction was caused by the discovery that the Democrats had made an enormously effective campaign in Ohio and other Middle Western States.

All last week Wall Street was betting heavily against the rest of the nation that Hughes would be elected. After the closing yesterday there was a tendency all over the city to take the opinion of the other cities, especially the Middle Western cities, against that of Wall Street.

Heavy Betting on Ohio.

As in the financial district, much of the Wilson money bet at the hotels, especially at the Waldorf-Astoria, has come from other cities. Tex Rickard has placed more than $120,000 on Wilson to carry Ohio and between $20,000 and $30,000 on the general result, a large part of the money coming from Ohio. He began several weeks ago betting 7 to 10 that Wilson would carry Ohio, but was forced yesterday to give 10 to 7 on Wilson to carry that State, in order to get any bets.

There was comparatively little betting yesterday except on the result of the national election. Hughes was the favorite at 2 to 1 and 2½ to 1 to carry the State in the betting on the Curb and 2 to 1 and 5 to 5 elsewhere. On the Curb $1,000 was bet to $550 that Hughes would carry New Jersey, and $2,400 to $1,500 that he would carry Illinois. One thousand dollars was bet against $900 that Hughes would have a plurality in the popular vote.

At the Hotel McAlpin $500 was bet against $800 that Hughes would have 300 or more votes in the Electoral College. One bet of $5,000 at even money was reported on the Curb that Hughes would carry New York State by 60,000 or more.

More than $20,000 was bet at Fred Schumm's in Brooklyn last night at 10 to 9 on Hughes. One bet of $8,000 to $4,800 was made that Wilson would carry Ohio. The odds at the beginning of the betting at Schumm's were 10 to 7 on Hughes yesterday, so that Wilson had made a gain of two points at the close.

The betting public continued to look on Calder as a sure thing, and Whitman was favored almost as much. A few bets on Whitman at 4 to 1 were made on the Curb. Five thousand dol-

Continued on Page 4.

Election Results to be Signaled from Times Tower

White Lights.....Wilson.
Red Lights.....Hughes.

Progress of the Presidential Election.

Two circles of powerful electric lamps, one circle of white and one of red, will blaze from the flagpole. If the white lights are on top, Wilson is leading. If the red lights are on top, Hughes is leading.

Result of Presidential Election.

WILSON ELECTED—White searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only white lights burn on the flagpole.

HUGHES ELECTED—Red searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only red lights burn on the flagpole.

Progress of Gubernatorial Election.

SEABURY IN THE LEAD—White searchlight to north, swinging up and down.

WHITMAN IN THE LEAD—Red searchlight to north, swinging up and down.

SEABURY ELECTED—White searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.

WHITMAN ELECTED—Red searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be two TIMES bulletin boards for election returns—one at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and the other at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.

AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

The Lanao, Carrying Rice to Havre, Is Halted Off Spanish Coast by Three Shots.

CREW PUT ON ANOTHER SHIP

Vessel Is Then Sent to the Bottom—Washington Likens Case to That of the Frye.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Lloyd's announces that the steamship Lanao, described by the shipping agency as an American vessel, was sunk on Oct. 28 by a submarine. Thirty men from the Lanao were landed at Barry by the Norwegian steamship Tromp.

German submarines have been active for some weeks off the Spanish coast, where the Lanao seems to have been sunk. One submarine commander was credited with the statement that he had received orders to sink all vessels bound for England. Spanish vessels, it is said, were later exempted on undertaking to carry nothing but fruit.

CARDIFF, Nov. 6. — The steamship Lanao was under Philippine registry and was flying the American ensign when destroyed, according to statements made here tonight by Captain Henry Mainland, the only American on board, after being landed by the Tromp.

Captain Describes the Sinking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BARRY, Wales, Nov. 6. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The officers and crew of the United States steamer Lanao were landed by the Norwegian vessel Tromp at Barry Saturday night. The Lanao was bound from Manila to Havre with a cargo of rice. Captain Mainland, the commander; G. Godines, Chief officer, and William Monson, chief engineer of the Lanao were seen by me tonight and told me the story of their adventures.

"On the evening of Oct. 20," said Mainland, "we were passing St. Vincent on the Portuguese coast, when we encountered a German submarine. When we sighted her she was engaged in sinking a Norwegian vessel. She afterward endeavored to sink an English ship, but was driven off by the guns of the latter. We slackened speed and stood by the Norwegian steamer in case it should be possible to save any of the crew.

"The submarine, which seemed about 200 feet long, fired three warning shots across our bow. This, we understood as a signal that they wished us to stand by and communicate with them. Chief Officer Godinez and four of the crew rowed over in one of our boats, went aboard the submarine. He treated them with every courtesy. The commander of the submarine, who spoke excellent English, said he had orders to sink all ships of whatever nationality carrying contraband for the Allies. He regretted that he was compelled to do this, but he informed us his orders were imperative.

"He sent an officer and four sailors from the submarine, who ordered us to get into the ship's boats and go aboard the submarine. Then he placed a bomb in the engine room of my ship. A terrific explosion followed. After we left the ship, but I did not see her sink. The Germans took away every article of value belonging to the ship, including the picture of my wife. They carried off the sextant and barometer.

"The submarine cruised about some time and finally the commander put us aboard the Norwegian steamer Tromp, which brought us to Barry. We saw no more of the German vessel after we left."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARDIFF, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—These additional particulars of the sinking of the Lanao are given by the chief engineer of the vessel:

"When we were about twenty-nine miles off the coast of Portugal a German submarine fired three shots across our bows. It was dark at the time. Chief Officer Godinez was rowed to the submarine in order to take the ship's papers and also to ascertain why the vessel had been stopped. He was detained aboard the submarine, the commander of which sent an officer to tell us we must abandon our ship and get into the boats. We did this, and then a bomb was placed in the hold. We were all crowded aboard the submarine, and therefore could not see what happened to our ship after the bomb exploded.

"While we were on board an Italian ship came into sight, and this was sunk, the commander making the remark, 'This is the fourth.' After this a large British ship passed us. She was attacked by the submarine, but returned its fire, and at the last the Germans drew off, and the British ship escaped."

According to the engineer, all on board the Lanao were American citizens except two officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—At a late hour tonight no word had reached the State Department regarding the sinking of the steamer Lanao by a German submarine, as reported by cable from London today. At the same time, some doubt remains as to the registry of the vessel.

The Lanao was listed with the United States Bureau of Navigation as late as Nov. 1 as flying the American flag. On

Continued on Page 2.

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage. Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Adv.

WILSON IS SERENE ON EVE OF ELECTION

President Plays Golf and Will Cast His Vote in Princeton This Morning.

TUMULTY CLAIMS VICTORY

Expects 387 Electoral Votes, Which Exceeds Chairman McCormick's Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 6.—President Wilson spent the day before election quietly at Shadow Lawn. He played golf in the morning with Mrs. Wilson and saw few visitors. He will go to Princeton early tomorrow morning to vote, returning to Long Branch immediately, and will receive the election returns tomorrow night by telephone from the executive offices, with only the members of his family around him. The President is undisturbed by any doubt of the result, according to those who saw him during the day.

After careful consideration of the political situation as disclosed by reports from Democratic workers all over the country, Secretary Tumulty announced tonight that in his judgment the President would receive 387 electoral votes, or 121 more than enough to elect him, and more than the estimate made by National Chairman Vance McCormick. He did not make public the States on which he based this estimate.

Optimism, which has prevailed here throughout the past week, was higher than ever today. Messages poured in all day long with nothing but optimistic news, and, while the Administration officials were awaiting tomorrow's verdict with impatience, they were thoroughly confident of the result. The news that the betting odds had switched slightly, shortening the odds on the President, reached here this afternoon, and added to the general enthusiasm. Confidence fairly radiated from the executive offices in Asbury Park.

The messages which came into the executive offices were from every part of the country. In all the tenor was the same—confidence of victory and the opinion that some of the heretofore strongest Republican States were on the doubtful list.

Many States Put in Wilson Column.

Among the States claimed were Minnesota, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Washington, West Virginia, Oregon, Maryland, North Dakota and Montana. Although the more conservative Democrats hesitated about accepting all these at full face value, they were just as happy about them nevertheless, because they believe the telegrams are a good indication of the general sentiment throughout the country, and especially in the Middle West.

United States Marshal McCarthy of New York sent word that the President would carry New York City by more than 150,000, and the State by 90,000. Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission wired from Illinois: "The President will carry Illinois by a large majority. Many Republicans, farmers here and throughout Illinois, are going to vote the straight Republican ticket with the exception of Wilson. The large majority of women, particularly the mothers, will vote for the President."

Senator Thompson of Kansas wired: "Kansas no longer in doubtful column. Governor Capper admits this. President Wilson will sweep Kansas by over 20,000. Expect to re-elect six Democratic Congressmen." Senator Shafroth wired from Denver that Colorado was safe by 35,000, and Frank D. Cohen telegraphed from New Haven that Connecticut was going Democratic. National Committeeman Edward R. Moore sent word that confidential reports indicated a majority of 62,000 for the President in Ohio, and predicted twice that figure, listing as Democratic six out of the seven largest cities.

A. S. Kew of Greenfield, Ind., predicted a Wilson victory in Indiana and the country. Other messages gave the President 20,000 in Nebraska; a "safe majority" in West Virginia; 10,00 to 20,000 in Oregon; an "overwhelming majority" in Maryland, a victory" in North Dakota, and 20,000 in Montana.

Encouraged Over California.

The President's advisers have been especially pleased, and at the same time somewhat surprised, by the number of optimistic messages about California which have come in during the last few days, and they are beginning to have genuine hopes of an overturn there. J. J. Scott, a Democratic leader in San Francisco, wired today that California was "certain," and that Senator Pittman would be re-elected in Nevada.

The Executive Boards of the National

Continued on Page 4.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Ship the case of six glass-stoppered bottles, $4.00.

VOTE OF MILITIA MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Cast Today at Border, but Not Counted for Weeks, May Delay Knowledge of Results.

EFFECT IN CLOSE STATES

Should It Change Results, Would the Losers Contest Militia Vote as Not Cast "In Time of War"?

If the Presidential vote in New York State, as counted tonight, should show a narrow plurality one way or the other, say not more than 5,000 or 6,000, then it might not be known until Dec. 10 now New York's electoral vote is to be cast, and that involves the possibility that the result of the entire election might not be known until that date. Furthermore, in that event, a contest might be instituted by the losing side.

These possibilities arise out of the militia vote which is to be cast today by the men encamped along the Mexican border, but not counted until the sealed ballots can be sent to Albany and distributed thence to the Election Boards in the various districts in which the militia voters live. Similar possibilities in relation to the militia vote exist in other States that have troops on the border. So far as THE TIMES can learn the only State the vote of whose militiamen will be counted this evening is Iowa.

These are only possibilities, but they are possibilities which are giving a certain amount of quiet concern to the political leaders on both sides. Neither of the principal parties admits that it is considering these contingencies, but nevertheless it is known that both the Republican and Democratic leaders have fully studied the possibilities that lie in the vote of the National Guard.

New York, like most other States, has provisions in its election laws for the voting of its citizens who are in the military or naval service of the State or the United States." In time of war." The provisions of the New York law are included in a pamphlet entitled "Guide for Soldier Electors of the State of New York in the Service of the United States on the Mexican Border," issued by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.

Under the law as quoted in this pamphlet—Chapter 17, Article XV., of the election law—the Secretary of State prepares a register of the voters absent on military service. Polls are held on Election Day in each troop, company, or other unit, with four voters, chosen viva voce, acting as election inspectors for each unit; and in case, "by reason of the exigencies of war," it is impossible to hold the polls on the day of the general election, they shall be held on the first possible day thereafter.

11,000 New Yorkers on Border.

When the polls are closed the inspectors of Election open the ballot boxes "and count and ascertain the number of voters voting." They do not open the envelopes in which the ballots are contained; they do not canvass the vote. They send the sealed envelopes containing the ballots, together with a poll book, to the Secretary of State at Albany, by mail or express. Another poll book is sent to the Governor.

The Secretary of State, without opening the envelopes, counts the ballots to see that they tally with the poll books, and then forwards them in due routine to the Inspectors of Election in the various election districts, so that each man's vote is counted where it would be counted if he voted at home. The Inspectors of Election meet on the sixth Tuesday after Election Day—this year, Dec. 19—and proceed to count the ballots.

It is expressly provided in section 312 that "no mere informality in the manner of carrying out or executing the provisions of this article shall invalidate the election held under the same or authorize the rejection of the returns thereof, and the provisions of this article shall be liberally construed for the purposes herein expressed or intended."

Now comes the question as to the number of men affected by this ruling.

The Government authorities have been reticent as to the exact number of men on the border, and their estimates have usually been rather less than the actual number present. Information obtainable in Albany indicates, however, that on Nov. 1 nearly 11,000 New York guardsmen were in service on the border. The distribution was as follows:

AT McALLEN, TEXAS.

Headquarters Division	9
First Signal Corps Battalion	135
One battalion, 22d Corps Engineers	384
First Cavalry	1,230
Squadron A, Cavalry	220
Machine Gun Troop	71
Second Field Artillery	1,122
Second Field Hospital	41
Third Field Hospital	71
Second Ambulance Company	85
Third Ambulance Company	84
Fourth Ambulance Company	80
Seventh Infantry	1,374
Twelfth Infantry	1,174
Third Field Artillery	721
Sixty-ninth Infantry	1,030
Division field train	169

AT PHARR, TEXAS.

Twenty-third Infantry	1,167
Seventy-fourth Infantry	1,000
Total	10,043

Question One of Phraseology.

Information furnished by regimental Adjutants to correspondents on the ground indicate that not more than 5,000 of these men have registered. But the testimony of the men who come back on furlough, of the members of the units which have been recalled, is unanimous that nearly all of them have registered, that there is a deep and lively interest in the election, and that nearly 10,000 votes will be cast.

But these are not the only votes that will be cast by guardsmen in Federal service. Any guardsman who is home on a furlough, but who has not been mustered out of the Federal service, and who has not registered from his residence, can vote from certain armories designated for that purpose.

The question as to the legality of these votes is raised by the title of the Secretary of State's memorandum, which reads, "Soldier Electors in the service of the United States on the Mexican Border"; whereas Section 500 of the law says expressly: "Whenever in time of war any qualified voter of this State shall be in the actual military service of this State or of the United States in the army or navy thereof, and by reason thereof absent from his election district such absent voter shall be entitled to vote as fully as if he were at his place of residence in the manner hereinafter provided."

It has never been decided whether the Mexican situation is "time of war." On Oct. 21 Brig. Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, gave an opinion that the regular troops of General Pershing's expeditionary force, actually on Mexican soil, were in "time of war," but this opinion was given in the course of an inquiry as to whether certain crimes committed by soldiers were punishable by court-martial or by civil courts.

This, of course, says nothing at all as to the guardsmen who are in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury

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JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS
SIGMUND WESCHSLER
Was fourteen years on bench. Endorsed by Citizens and Democratic Executive Leagues.—Adv.

REICHSTAG REFUSES TO HEAR CHANCELLOR

Objections to Speech Unless Followed by Debate Led to Sudden Adjournment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Reichstag was dismissed yesterday amid scenes of considerable indignation by one of those sudden autocratic decisions which prove its powerlessness.

The only full account of the proceedings in the German press is given by the Berlin correspondent of the Dusseldorfer Anzeiger, the other papers having apparently been muzzled. The correspondent says that until a late hour Friday both the Reichstag and the Government expected that the session would be continued until Thursday next. The Chancellor had promised to make a speech Wednesday, but on condition that there should be no debate on his speech. Party leaders were asked to promise abstention from all discussion. The Centre and Freisinnige consented, but all other factions announced their intentions to speak on the motion for adjournment and to discuss the Chancellor's speech.

The correspondent says:

"For reasons which we are precluded from mentioning publicly, the Government regarded such a debate as in the highest degree undesirable. The matter was argued until late in the evening, but as the party leaders declined to agree to the Government's proposal the Chancellor decided not to speak at all."

The correspondent adds that in these circumstances there is no longer any reason why adjournment should be postponed. All parties were agreed that this muzzling order was most undesirable, but "discipline and consideration for the interests of the State prevailed," and only the Socialists voted against the motion for adjournment.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT IS HIT BY TORPEDO

British Admiralty Tells of Presence of Large Warship in the North Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A British submarine operating in the North Sea reports that she fired torpedoes at a German battleship of the dreadnought type yesterday, making a hit. The amount of damage inflicted is not known, the Admiralty announces. The announcement follows:

"One of our submarines operating in the North Sea reports that she fired torpedoes at a German battleship of the dreadnought type near the Danish coast yesterday. The vessel was hit. The amount of damage is unknown."

FRENCH WAR MINISTER ARRIVES AT SALONIKI

Tricolor of France Hoisted on Greek Flotilla—Allies Loan $1,000,000 to Venizelos.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—General Roques, the French Minister of War, who was reported by the Paris Official Journal last Wednesday to have left the capital on an important mission, has arrived at Saloniki.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says it is reported from Patras that the French flag was hoisted yesterday on the Greek light flotilla at Keratsini. The Greek Government last week refused to permit the Entente to use this flotilla for patrol purposes on the ground that it would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

The Entente powers have loaned 5,000,000 francs to the Provisional Government at Saloniki, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch says that the Athens and Ionian Bank has received an order to advance a preliminary sum of this amount to the Venizelist officials and charge it to the account of the Entente powers.

Greek Regiment Joins Revolt.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"Colonel Caimenopoulos, commanding the Forty-third Regiment at Volo, with numerous officers and virtually all the soldiers, has joined the Venizelist movement. He will report to General Sarrail, the French Commander of the allied forces, and make an effort to regain the Greek forts which were turned over to the Bulgarians."

DENIES THAT BRITISH LET U-BOAT MEN DROWN

Admiralty Says Auxiliary Rescued Two—Admits Flying a Neutral Flag.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Admiralty tonight in a published communiqué again denies that it ever issued orders that survivors of German submarines need not be rescued. The communiqué states that the German press "is trying to make capital out of what they describe as a second Baralong case, possibly in order to incite American opinion against Great Britain or as a pretext for an unrestrained submarine campaign."

The communiqué cites the alleged facts of the case, showing that a British auxiliary flying a neutral flag on Sept. 24, 1915, approached a German submarine in the Western Channel engaging in sinking a British merchantman. When within range the auxiliary hoisted a white naval ensign and fired on and sank the submarine and then rescued the crew of the merchantman from their boats. When this was done she also rescued two of the submarine's crew, who had climbed into a drifting boat.

The communiqué asserts that the use of a neutral flag was justifiable, as shown by the German practice in the case of the Möwe and in other instances, and says that "nobody but a German could base an allegation of brutality on the lapse of a few minutes between the rescue of Britishers and Germans."

As the story was told by the German Admiralty, the submarine was engaged in the examination of a steamer in the neighborhood of the Scilly Islands, apparently an innocent merchantman, flying the American flag. The steamer, according to this account, ostensibly prepared to lower a boat, but when the submarine had approached to within 300 yards the supposed merchantman suddenly opened concealed ports and began firing. The submarine was sunk, but two of the crew reached the water and swam to an empty boat. The German Admiralty alleges that the steamer attempted to ram the boat, and to this Germans ascribe from it and claim to wreckage left in Berlin, when the steamer finally sighted them up.

REMANIANS FORCE MACKENSEN BACK

Begin Fierce Offensive Against the Bulgar-Turk-German Army in Dobrudja.

FOUR VILLAGES EVACUATED

But Invaders Set Fire to Them as They Begin Retreat to Southward.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NORTH

Berlin Reports Continued Progress South of the Red Tower Pass and Predeal.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Russo-Rumanian army in Dobrudja has assumed the offensive and driven Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turk-German forces out of four villages about forty miles north of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad line. The invaders in retreating burned the villages, according to the Rumanian official statement issued today, which follows:

Dobrudja—Our advance detachments forced the enemy to retire. During his retreat he set fire to the villages of Daeni, Gariot, Rosman, and Gaidar.

Northern and northwestern frontiers—On the frontier of West Moldavia the situation is unchanged.

In the Buzeu Valley at Table Butsi and Bratocea artillery duels are proceeding.

In the Prahova Valley we repulsed enemy attacks from Rijes toward our centre and our left wing.

Fighting is proceeding to the north of the Cerbului Valley.

In the region of Dragoslavele there has been an artillery bombardment.

On the right bank of the Alt violent fighting continues in the region of Racovitza-Titesti.

In the Jiul Valley the enemy received reinforcements and we discontinued our pursuit.

At Orsova the situation is unchanged.

All along the Danube there has been artillery activity.

Following is the bulletin issued by the Russian Army Headquarters:

On the Transylvanian front, in the direction of Predeal, the Rumanians, after long and stubborn battles, were compelled to retire southward a little distance. In the region of Biresht, in the valley of the Tirgujiuly River, violent attacks by the enemy were repulsed. In the valley of the Jiul River the Rumanians continue to press the enemy to the north.

In Dobrudja, on the Danube front, our cavalry and advanced infantry detachments engaged in successful encounters.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In Rumania, southwest of Predeal, the invading Austro-German forces yesterday captured Laomu Height, it is announced officially. Further progress was made southeast of Rothenthurm Pass. Rumanian attacks in the region of the Szurduk Pass were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Engagements in the Tulghes sector and between Altschanz and the Bozza Pass road proceeded without change in the situation.

Southwest of Predeal we captured Laomu Height and made further progress southeast of Rothenthurm Pass.

On both sides of the Szurduk Pass road Rumanian attacks were repulsed.

On the southern front we took more than 450 men prisoners.

VIENNA, Nov. 6, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Rumanian attacks in Northern Wallachia were again completely without result. We gained ground south of the Vorostorony-Red Tower Pass region and captured Laomu Hill. In the Bodzaer frontier mountains and near Dekas and Tulghes fighting continues.

SEES RUMANIA CONQUERED.

Bulgar Premier Also Predicts Russia Will Have to Sue for Peace.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Rumania in her present serious position is suffering because of the mistake she made in contracting an alliance at variance with her traditions and her geographical position, declared Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria in an interview published in the newspaper As Est of Budap

to act by her own will. For this reason peace can only come when Russia is forced by the military situation to conclude it. Competent opinion uniformly asserts that this decision will come in 1917.

"If our enemies hope that we shall allow them to make preparations during the Winter they are mistaken. The war will go on in order to hurry a decision. I shall not prophesy as to the consequences which will arise from the menace to Bessarabia and the Ukraine, but I repeat that it is only in consequence of a hopelessly bad military situation that Russia will be forced to conclude peace, and not by the fact that Russia is now further from her goal, which is Constantinople, than at any time before."

BAYONETS HALT AUSTRIANS.

Rome Announces Severe Fighting on the Carso Front.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Austrian attacks on Italian positions on the Carso front were beaten off at the point of the bayonet, the War Office announced today. The Italians lines in this district, where the advance toward Trieste is being pressed, were straightened out at several points and a few prisoners taken. The official statement reads.

In the Concei-Ledro Valley enemy detachments attacked one of our advanced positions and were repulsed with loss. In the Astico Valley and on the Asiago Plateau the enemy artillery was very active. It was effectively answered by our batteries.

On the Carso during Saturday night the enemy attacked our positions in the direction of Lukatio. He was driven off at the point of the bayonet.

Yesterday there were artillery duels. Our batteries bombarded works in Castagnavizza. Our infantry advanced and straightened out the line at several points, taking about 50 prisoners.

An intense movement has been observed on the railway line from Trieste to Opicina.

Saturday evening enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone without doing damage. Our guns brought down one of the airplanes in flames.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The Austro-Hungarian War Office had this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

In the constal region the attacking activity of the Italians has diminished considerably. Their losses during the last days of the battle were exceedingly heavy and proportionate to the massed employment of their infantry.

Yesterday the artillery activity was more lively at Biglia, Hudlog and west of Jamiano only. Near Biglia the advancing enemy infantry was repulsed by our fire.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Also Recapture Trenches and a Machine Gun Momentarily Lost.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—German forces yesterday several times assumed the offensive on the Russian western front in the region east of the village of Lipitiza-Dolnaia and west of the village of Silaventin, with the object of capturing the commanding heights occupied by the Russians, but all in vain, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian War Office. It reads:

In the region east of the village of Lipitiza-Dolnaia and west of the village of Silaventin the enemy assumed the offensive several times with the object of capturing commanding heights which we occupied. All the enemy's attacks were frustrated by our violent rifle and artillery fire. The battle continues.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy launched three successive attacks against our troops in the region of Hill 5,781, ten versts south of Mount Pneva. The enemy met with no success, being repulsed by our fire on each occasion.

In the region of Kirlibaba the enemy attacked the position of one of our gallant young regiments three and a half versts east of that place, but was repelled. The attack was repeated, and the enemy broke into our trenches and captured one machine gun, but was driven from the trenches by a counterattack. The machine gun was recaptured.

In the region south of Mount Lamuntela our troops as the result of an engagement occupied a series of heights, capturing eight officers, 396 men, six machine guns, 61 cases of bombs, and in cases containing machine-gun belts.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The War Office today made public the appended bulletin:

East of Kirlibaba detachments of the brave Forty-second Thercsienstadt (Bohemia) Infantry Regiment and other troop detachments took by a surprise advance Dodul Height, capturing 200 Russians and one machine gun.

Front of Prince Leopold—There is nothing to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's official statement reports that there were no important developments on either the eastern or the Balkan front.

Removed from British Blacklist.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The firm of H. Kemper of Galveston has been removed from the British blacklist, said an official announcement today from the State Department. No reason was given, but it was understood the British Government is satisfied the firm was not dealing with the enemy. Of the thirty-six firms originally blacklisted, six have been removed.

AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

Continued from Page 1.

the other hand, the American Consul General at London reported on July 20 that negotiations were under way with Findlay, Miller & Co. of Manila, owners of the vessel, to sell her to Hans Hannevig of Christiania and place her under the Norwegian flag, and it is believed here that the sale has been effected.

The last report of the movements of the Lanao was her arrival at Suez on Oct. 9 on a voyage from Saigon, French Cochin China, whence she departed on Aug. 30 for Havre. She was 892 gross tons, 190 feet long, 36 feet beam, and was built in 1912 at Bowling, Scotland.

Should the Lanao prove to have been under American registry at the time she was sunk, two issues will have been raised between the United States and Germany. An investigation will have to be made by the State Department to determine whether proper provision was made for the safety of the crew, if any of the members were Americans.

The second point at issue will be whether Germany had a right to sink an American merchantman—the same point involved in the case growing out of the sinking of the American grain ship William P. Frye.

No action will be taken by the State Department until an official report on the sinking of the Lanao has been received and the question of her registry has been determined.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

WARSAW CHEERS PROMISED FREEDOM

Imperial Manifesto Read to Representative Poles by von Beseler.

AUTONOMY FOR GALICIA

Francis Joseph to Extend Limited Independence to Austria's Polish Subjects.

WARSAW, Sunday, Nov. 5, (via Berlin, Nov. 5, and London, Nov. 6.)—The manifesto of Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, again calling into existence the ancient kingdom of Poland, was read at noon today to the assembled Polish representatives in the Royal Palace by Governor-General von Beseler. Outside, in the great square before the castle and in the spacious courtyard of the venerable fourteenth century pile, inhabitants of the old Polish capital gathered by the thousands to attend the ceremony of what is designated as the re-birth of the Polish nation—a concept the importance and bearing of which are making their way into the minds of the people more or less rapidly after its long sleep of more than a century.

Quickest to realize the significance of the day are the academic youth of the country, students of the University of Warsaw, the polytechnic school, and other higher institutions of learning, who attended the ceremony in corporate units, bearing banners and wearing the gay student ribbons. This afternoon they are leading parades and demonstrations through streets bright with red flags. There are volunteers by the hundreds for the Polish army which, the manifesto announced, will be called into existence.

The ceremony was short and simple. Precisely at noon General von Beseler, wearing the decorations granted for the reduction of Antwerp and the Polish fortresses, mounted the dais in the gala ballroom of the old Jagellonian Castle, and in the name of Germany's sovereign read the imperial manifesto in ringing soldierly tones. When he ceased the Polish Count Hutten-Czapski, the Palace Commandant, read from a leather-bound pamphlet to the Polish notables a translation of the manifesto in their own language.

Cheers for the Central Allies.

Then came cheers from the hitherto silent crowd—cheers for Poland, Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph, for Germany and for the Germans and for General von Beseler. President Brudzinski of the recently elected City Council, who is rector of the University of Warsaw, advanced before the dais and in the Polish tongue gave thanks for the imperial decree. He said that the determination of the Poles would be found worthy of the liberties conferred and asked that, as the first step toward the formation of the Government, a regent be appointed for the kingdom, since the time was not ripe for the nomination of the hereditary sovereign promised in the manifesto. President Brudzinski, who was in plain civilian attire, without decorations, seemed to represent the spirit not of the ancient Poland and the Polish chivalry, but of modern intellectual Poland.

General von Beseler replied in crisp soldierly phrases that in the midst of the world war had come the moment of fulfillment of the long-cherished Polish wish for re-establishment of the Polish kingdom.

"Doubts as to the future," he said, "can find no place in Polish hearts. It will be our task, shoulder to shoulder with the residents of Poland, to carry the war to a victorious conclusion and to heal the wounds of the war. Take places at our side, in confidence which we repay by the magnanimous decision of the Austro-German monarchs, who place their seals on the plans for the unity of Poland. We hope that soon a Polish army will be fighting on our side in token of the sentiment for development of the new kingdom. May all good fortune attend the kingdom of Poland."

So far as an observer unfamiliar with the language could judge, there seemed to be a sentiment of genuine enthusiasm among the Polish representatives in the hall. In the assemblage were the members of the new city council, delegates from the university, the Faculties of the academies of science and arts, members of the Roman Catholic clergy, headed by the Archbishop in the brilliant robe of a Cardinal, which he was entitled to wear as primate of the Polish Church; the bearded Chief Rabbi and Jewish subordinates; leading representatives of the old Polish aristocracy, headed by Prince Lubomirsky and Prince Radziwill; a student deputation with banners, forming a guard of honor on the dais, and a little group of veterans of the insurrection of 1863. Mingled with the Austrian and German officers was a detachment of officers of the Polish Legion in gray field uniforms, the sombreness of which was relieved only by decorations won in two years of campaigning on the battlefields of Galicia and Poland. They recalled by contrast the wearers of the picturesque uniforms who in past centuries assembled in the same halls, or followed the white eagle banner on many battlefields.

Text of the Austrian Decree.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of the letter sent by Emperor Francis Joseph to the Austrian Premier, Ernst von Koerber, regarding the Polish manifesto, is given by the Vienna Zeitung as follows:

"In accordance with my agreement with his Majesty, the German Emperor, a national State with an hereditary monarchy and a constitutional Government will be formed of the Polish districts conquered by our brave armies from Russian domination. On this occasion are remembered with deep emotion the many evidences of devotion and faith during my reign on the part of the land of Galicia and likewise of the great and heavy sacrifices which this land, while exposed to violent hostile attack, had to make for the victorious defense of the eastern frontiers of my realm, sacrifices which give Galicia everlasting title to my warmest paternal care.

"It is therefore my will, at the moment when the new State comes into existence, to grant in connection with this evolution the right to the land of Galicia to settle public affairs autonomously so far as is consistent with the fact that Galicia forms part of our commonwealth and so far as is consistent with the welfare of that land; and thus to offer to the population of Galicia a guarantee of national and economic development.

"In notifying you of my purpose in this connection I request you to elaborate projects suitable for its legal realization and to place them before me."

Ask Guarantees of Independence.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Polish delegation who a few days ago visited the German Chancellor to request the granting of autonomy to Poles also called upon the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Burian, and presented to him the following address:

"In time of war it is impossible to elect an authorized representative of the Polish nation in pursuance of the object to which we aspire. Meanwhile we consider that it is our right to give expression, in the name of the Polish nation, of its unshakable aspiration to the re-establishment of a permanent Polish State. Only the creation of a strong Polish State, with opportunity for free evolution and a guarantee of equal rights to all citizens, can give warrant of a firm basis for permanent peace in Europe.

"The establishment of a Polish State is in accordance with the interests of the Central Powers. Although at present it is not possible to determine the frontiers of the State on the east, the circumstances created by the war require that the rulers of the Central Powers by public act recognize and proclaim independent Poland and give it guarantees of independence."

The delegation expressed the conviction that among the necessary measures were the appointment of a Regent with full power to govern the State, abolition of the line of demarkation between the portions of Poland occupied by Germany and by Austria-Hungary, the calling into a provisional council composed of native elements, charged with the framing of a constitution, and measures necessary to organize an administration; establishment of a military department, in order to organize a Polish army, and, finally, after peace was concluded, the designation of a King and the delimitation of the frontiers.

Polish Flag Hoisted at Lublin.

The establishment of the new Kingdom of Poland also was proclaimed at Lublin in the palace of the Governor General, according to a dispatch from that city. The proclamation took place in the presence of the Administrator General, the clergy of the diocese, deputies from all Polish associations, veterans of 1863, the Vice President of the Central Relief Committee, and numerous officers. Accompanied by his associates, the Governor-General entered the room and read the proclamation. At its conclusion he said:

"The allied monarchs thus most solemnly guarantee the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland. This fact cannot be any more overturned."

He concluded with a cheer for Poland in the Polish language and was frantically applauded. At the same time the Polish flag was hoisted and the Austro-Hungarian troops rendered honors to the Kingdom. The band played the national anthem amid the shouts of an immense crowd before the palace. Two aeroplanes dropped a large number of Polish banners, and the Polish flag was hoisted beside the Austro-Hungarian colors on all public buildings.

The Zeitung of Kovno, Lithuania, intimates that some decision may be reached later in regard to the future of the Lithuanian people. Commenting on the establishment of a Polish State, it says:

"The manifesto speaks of the future of districts of Polish nationality which formerly were under Russian dominion, but does not touch the question of the future of the Lithuanian people. This will be decided later. It is a fact, however, that during the German occupation a separate administration for the Lithuanians has been organized, indicating that Germany has decided to maintain and foster the individuality of the Lithuanian race."

AUSTRIA YIELDED AMBITION.

Was Once Anxious to Annex a Slice of Conquered Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Today the German press was permitted to comment editorially on the Polish manifesto, and the institution of a new kingdom is treated as an accomplished fact.

This first step of the Imperial Government toward giving Poland independence is regarded with real satisfaction by the majority of the German people, including all the enlightened and Liberal Democratic elements, the Anti-Annexationists, the Pacifists, the Social Democrats, the Liberals, and the bulk of the Catholic Centre, while those opposed are the Pan-Germans and Ultra-Conservatives and the reactionary elements generally.

Reports from Warsaw indicate that the proclamation of eventual independence has made a favorable impression on the masses. It is possibly to be viewed as a device for gaining time, and as intended to reassure the Poles and dispose them favorably toward the Central Powers, while making a bid for the moral support of the neutral world on the one hand and postponing a solution of the difficult questions of the Kingship and the boundaries of the new kingdom.

One of the principal stumbling blocks in the way of even this provisional solution of the Polish question was Austria's desire to annex a slice of conquered Polish territory, and not until Austria gave up its claim on Poland was the agreement between the Central Powers regarding the unity of conquered Poland possible. In this connection the Tageblatt says:

"In recent weeks, after much hesitation, the decision finally ripened to give the Poles in solemn form a guarantee that Germany and Austria would create an independent Polish State. Quite a long time ago negotiations with Austria, without whose consent the realization of the plan would, of course, have been impossible, began. They gradually came to a head during the Chancellor's last visit to Vienna and Baron Burian's visit to German headquarters.

"Certain districts of conquered Poland are under Austrian military government, and the wishes of the Vienna Polish Club and of other political organizations are well known. The conciliatory attitude of Austria and her realization that the accomplishment of her Polish annexation ideas would not tend to strengthen the Dual Monarchy made the final agreement easier. Simultaneously they made up their minds in Vienna to a further important step in the whole future development of the situation, namely, to give full autonomy to Galicia."

The plan of the Vienna Polish Club and of other political organizations there was to form a Polish kingdom of the conquered territory, taking in Polish Austria, with some thought of hitching it to Austria-Hungary, thus forming a triple monarchy.

NO RECOGNITION DURING WAR.

Washington Will Still Regard Poland as Conquered Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—It will be the policy of this Government to await the issue of the war and the peace negotiations that must follow the cessation of hostilities before recognising the new kingdom of Poland, which has been erected by the joint action of the German and Austro-Hungarian Emperors.

If no other reasons had force in the present condition of affairs in Europe, the United States would not be in haste to enter on any act of recognition. This has been the uniform rule of action in practically every Administration when new States have sought to enter the family of nations. An exception was the prompt recognition of a republican Government in Brazil. But in all other cases where, as a result of war, a new State has been set up, this Government has pursued the safe course of waiting until all danger of entangling consequences were well past. Any other course at this time would be regarded as sure to raise questions of good faith in the maintenance of a neutral attitude toward the belligerents who do not acquiesce in the erection of territory conquered by the Central Powers into a State entitled to independent and sovereign existence.

It will be the plain and settled policy of this Government to regard Poland, as well as Galicia, simply as conquered territory until the war is over and a treaty of peace is concluded. It will then in all probability be many months before actual recognition is extended in any definite manner.

The creation of an independent kingdom of Poland will mean liberation and equal rights for the Jews of that country, according to those who are close to the German Embassy. It will also, it was suggested, have a powerful influence for helpfulness in ameliorating the condition of Jews throughout Europe.

The same sentiment was expressed by Simon Wolf, well known throughout the United States for his work for the Jews of this country and of Russia.

"I believe the Jews of Poland will benefit greatly by the establishment of an independent Poland," Mr. Wolf said. "In addition, the Jews of Russia will be benefited indirectly. Germany and Austria have recognized that Jews should have equal rights with the other citizens of a country, and I am sure they will insist that any independent Polish Government grant them those rights. If the matter were left entirely in the hands of Poland, conditions might be otherwise, for there is a great deal of anti-Jewish feeling among the Poles.

"Indirectly, Russian Jews will benefit also. Now that the Russian Government has granted Jews the right of emigration, they will be able to go to Poland and enjoy freedom of citizenship there. This will undoubtedly lessen their migration to the United States, a long, costly journey.

"All this, of course," concluded Mr. Wolf, "is dependent upon the announced plans of Austria and Germany being carried out."

CALLS NORWAY UNNEUTRAL.

Cologne Gazette Resents Proposal to Arbitrate Ban on U-Boats.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 6. — The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the Norwegian proposal to submit to an arbitration court the international law aspect of Norway's order against submarines, says the matter is not suitable for arbitration, asserting that with or without arbitration German public opinion will continue to see in Norway's action against submarines an unfriendly act and consequently a departure from neutrality.

The paper goes on to say that Norwegian papers announce that the measures against submarines were taken because German submarines continue to sink Norwegian contraband-carrying merchantmen, and that this proves that Norway's action is directed specifically against Germany. Also that no verdict of a court of arbitration could alter this act.

The Cologne Gazette, which believes that direct negotiations between the Norwegian and German Governments would be far more useful contrasts Norway's attitude toward submarines with "the objective and just attitude of the United States."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another major attack has been made in the battle of the Somme. The French struck the German lines between Les Boeufs and Sailly, pushing their lines well to the east of the Bethune highway. Further south, their activities were directed against the woods of St. Pierre Vaast, the western part of which was occupied.

The object here, as in so many of these attacks, seems to have been to drive past the village of Transloy until its defenders were flanked out and threatened with capture, so that it would be necessary for them to vacate the position.

Sunday night fell with the French in possession of all the ground which they had taken during the day. Early Monday morning, however, the Germans reacted. Just to what extent they recovered the lost territory does not appear. The French report gives them the eastern end of the village of Saillisel and the southwestern corner of the woods. The German report is not sufficiently clear as to details to say just what has happened. All that we can be sure of therefore is that in the counterattack, which was delivered almost immediately, part, at least of the lost ground was retaken and that the French were forced back toward their original positions.

This has been a most unusual action in the Somme fighting. The Germans have hitherto been very slow to react, and when they did, their attacks have lacked the force and persistence which have been so characteristic of their fighting since the war began. Just why this is no one knows. Several explanations might be advanced without any surety which is the full truth.

The probabilities are that there were a number of contributory causes, all of which had influence. The explanation given by the Germans, is that a temporary shortage of shells, occasioned by the unexpected demand, prevented their artillery from being used with its customary efficiency in the first months of the fighting. The same source of information tells us that this defect has now been remedied.

Of all the possible causes this is probably the least likely to be true. Nations at war do not give out such details where, as in this case, they might be useful to their opponents. If, for instance, the Germans had weakened the western front to prosecute their plans in the east, either against the new enemy or against Russia, an explanation of this sort, if believed by the Allies, would most certainly lead them astray. This the Germans would naturally count upon. We may discard as improbable that information of such value and so pertinent to the general manufacturing situation in Germany would be given out officially so that the Allies might become aware of it.

The next point is the possibility that the Germans have recently strongly reinforced their front by withdrawals from other fields. This is not improbable. We have seen the ease with which the French wrested important positions from the Germans at Verdun, positions which, had they attempted to take them under the usual conditions prevailing in the west, could only have been taken at a cost equal to that which the Germans expended to get them. This certainly indicates a weakening of this section of the front to a remarkable degree. It is also noticeable that the success of the French attacks at Verdun was coincident in point of time with the increasing German resistance on the Somme. This may be only a coincidence, but it lends color to this theory.

Whatever the reason may be, however, one thing seems fairly well demonstrated. The German attempts to discount the importance of the work of the Allies have not been altogether sincere. This again is good politics. To depreciate the efforts of one's opponents in public, while appreciating their true character in private, has a beneficial effect on one's friends, and is rather disheartening to the opponents if the statements are believed. This is a common practice which both sides, for good political reasons, indulge in frequently.

The Somme attack is a menace to the Germans. Their inability to cope with it successfully was a cause of worry and dissatisfaction at home, and was encouraging Germany's opponents. The Germans appreciated, in spite of their statements ridiculing the allied campaign, that the situation was becoming serious and saw the necessity of bringing the advance to a halt. They know, as does every student of the war, that while the village of Bapaume, for instance, bears as one place only a small relation to the war as a whole, yet at the same time it controls all that is left of the old Albert salient. They know that if by a sudden thrust the Allies should take Bapaume all the troops and guns in this salient would be in danger of capture before they could be withdrawn. This would mean the retirement of the German line, as it now exists, to a line due south of Arras, which, while it would mean little, as far as the entire war area was affected, would, nevertheless, create uncertainty at home and inspire courage in the camp of the Entente.

There is an even more extended danger. If the steady creeping forward of the allied line should continue, the time would come sooner or later when some truly important line would be cut. There are such lines, as we know. When this came it would not be a question of vacating a small salient, but a considerable section of the front would be adversely affected. Such a thing is a long time off, but it was a contingency which the German Staff had to face. Out of this grew the importance of discouraging the allied advance and permitting it to go no further.

In the British part of the latest spurt, that part of the front between Guedecourt and le Sars received the full force of the allow. As in the case of the French effort, the German line recoiled on Sunday, only to come back and recover part of the ground lost. The reasoning in the case of the British section of the line is even more compelling than in the case of the French.

The general result of the British fighting has been to narrow the angle of the salient. At present it is a right angle, which is dangerous enough. But the danger would be increased, as the angle became sharper since with guns of a given range, the sharper the angle, the greater the length of the German line which could be taken in the rear. This would not only extend the area of fighting further across the Ancre, but in that fighting would put the German line at a disadvantage, due to the many angles at which it could be attacked. Therefore the sharper the angle, the harder the German task in preserving their position in the salient.

FRENCH CREEP ON EAST OF COMBLES

Lose Ground Before Violent German Attacks at Night, but Resume Progress in Daylight.

BRITISH ADVANCE CHECKED

Haig's Men Give Up One Captured Position Southwest of Bapaume, but Hold Other Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Heavy fighting has been in progress since last night on the Somme front from near the Butte de Warlencourt, southwest of Bapaume, where Haig's troops face the Germans, to the Sailly-Saillisel region and St. Pierre Vaast Wood, east of Combles, where the French are contesting the ground with the Teutons.

A particularly heavy counterattack was delivered by the Germans at several points on this front, where the Allies gained ground during yesterday, and it was successful in part. The British were forced to give up part of the ground they had captured in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt, while the French were driven from some of their new positions in St. Pierre Vaast Wood and in the village of Saillisel. At other points on the French front the Germans were beaten off with heavy loss, according to the bulletin of the French War Office.

Today the Germans shelled heavily the British front from the Ancre to the Somme, especially near Les Boeufs and Le Sars. No infantry attack was made, however, up to late afternoon, and the British troops spent most of their time consolidating the gains of the day before.

The French meanwhile again took the aggressive today and continued to make progress in the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. More than 300 prisoners have been taken since yesterday, Paris says.

A correspondent with the French Army, describing yesterday's fighting between Saillisel and St. Pierre Vaast Wood, says:

"The battle was fought without the assistance of aeroplanes. The wind, blowing eighty miles an hour, prevented the planes from ascending, and consequently the artillery fire from a hundred German batteries as well as from the French and British was uncontrolled aerially. Every inch of the battle ground was a danger spot, and correspondents were compelled to take shelter in a dugout.

Raced into French Lines.

"When the French infantry attacked a powerfully defended series of trenches with trench mortars and grenades, they found a strong garrison, which in one portion surrendered in a body with their officers, more than 500 running at a racing pace into the French lines and for two miles and a half to the rear, accompanied by only half a dozen French guards. It was a strange sight when they ran the gauntlet of the German barrage fire.

"St. Pierre Vaast Wood is more than two kilometers square, with many positions entilading each other, and proved a most difficult problem for the French. But French infantry finally rushed the place and held it with slight losses. The battle continued into the night."

The night report of the French War Office reads:

'North of the Somme we continued our progress during the day in the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. We have taken in this sector since yesterday over 600 prisoners.

It is confirmed that the enemy in the course of his violent counterattacks last night on our positions in the St. Pierre Vaast Wood suffered very heavy losses.

On the Verdun sector there has been only an artillery struggle which continued in the Douaumont - Vaux-Damloup region.

In the Vosges a sudden attack on one of our small posts in the Fecht Valley failed.

On the remainder of the front calm prevailed."

The day report of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme we made some progress between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel, as far south as St. Pierre Vaast Wood. All attacks delivered against our new trenches on the northern spur and western edges of the wood withered under our machine-gun and artillery fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Southwest of the wood and in the village of Sailly-Saillisel the enemy succeeded in gaining a little ground.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was active artillery firing in the region of Damloup. No infantry action took place.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

The British War Office communication issued this evening says:

Our front between the Ancre and the Somme was heavily shelled today, especially in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Le Sars. On our right we continued the consolidation of the ground occupied yesterday.

Our artillery and trench mortars successfully bombarded hostile trenches south of Armentieres.

Yesterday, in spite of the gale, our aircraft did useful work observing for the artillery. One machine was in the air more than three hours.

The day report of the British War Office says:

During the night a strong enemy counterattack forced us to relinquish a portion of the ground we had won in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt.

East of Les Boeufs we secured yesterday's gains.

We conducted three successful raids on trenches in the Armentières and Ypres areas.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British and French, using the strongest forces, made continuous attacks yesterday on the Somme front. The War Office announces that the German troops withstood these attacks unshaken. The official bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In the continuous battle on the Somme, the 5th of November was another fighting day of the first class. The British and French, with the strongest forces and employing the whole firing capacity of their artillery, made a powerful advance against the front of General von Below's army. Troops from different parts of Germany under the command of Generals Baron Marshal von Delling and von Garnier withstood the attack unshaken, and inflicted a severe defeat upon the enemy. Portions of the Strassburg Corps and troops from Saxony, Baden, Berlin, and Hanseatic and Meiningen Infantry Regiments won special distinction. The allied enemy on the entire front from Le Sars to Bouchavesne, a distance of twenty kilometers, along which they attacked, suffered the heaviest sanguinary losses and accomplished nothing except a small local gain in the north part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Wherever the enemy at other places pushed his way into our line he was immediately ejected, and left ten officers, 310 men, and booty in our hands. Northeast of Le Sars more than seventy prisoners and eleven machine guns were brought in.

Near Solssons, an attack by a weak French detachment was repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the Hardaumont sector there was violent artillery and hand grenade fighting.

ELECTION INTEREST IN GERMANY SLIGHT

Sentiment Against Wilson Less Hostile Since the Deutschland's First Voyage Here.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5. — Except among a handful of Americans left in Germany, the Presidential election in the United States is arousing little popular interest here, the feeling amounting almost to apathy. To the German people, much concerned to the exclusion of almost all else with their own immediate problems, the question of Wilson or Hughes seems something very remote and of no importance to them as in any way affecting Germany or the outcome of the war.

Lack of interest probably is largely due to the fact that little campaign news has been coming over wires and wireless into German papers, and that little is mostly unintelligible, even to Americans here.

In the German press there has been a conspicuous lack of editorial comment as to the relative merits and demerits of Hughes and Wilson from a German viewpoint. A few guarded comments recently appear to favor Wilson. In political and diplomatic circles one encounters a certain academic interest in the outcome of the election, and here the sentiment, originally inclining to prefer Hughes, has seemingly veered to Wilson. The war psychology of the Germans has shown nothing more curious than a gradual growth of pro-Wilson sentiment. They are rather shy on Hughes, and suspicious of him because of his policies. It is not that the Germans love Wilson more but that they fear Hughes's champions, particularly Roosevelt.

It was a popular delusion here, engendered by several submarine crises and stiff Wilson notes, that "Wilson wants war," and that he was only looking for an opportunity to pick a quarrel with Germany. This opinion appears largely to have passed away. Conversely, there is today undeniably a certain amount of apprehension in many German minds that if Hughes is elected it might prove detrimental to continued good German-American relations. The change in favor of Wilson here dates from recognition by the American Government of the submarine Deutschland as a merchantman, and has been accelerated by the most recent stand of the American Government on the submarine question, particularly in contrast with Norway's, attitude, and in this matter most thinking Germans undoubtedly credit Wilson with having acted justly and fairly. The polite ordering away of British warships patrolling the American coast and the President's Cincinnati speech also left a residue of better feeling here, though slight hopes are entertained among Germans today that if Wilson is re-elected he will take effective action against the alleged illegal blockade, particularly of neutral countries.

It is perhaps significant that as between Hughes and Wilson one notes a kindlier feeling toward Wilson not only in such liberal organs as the Frankfurter Zeitung, but even in the Vossische Zeitung, which leans politaically toward the Right. On the other hand, such scant scraps of Hughes's recent campaign speeches as reached here made a decidedly unfavorable impression among Germans who, while not doubting his high personal character, fear that pressure of powerful financial interests, which they believe to be back of Hughes and for the Entente Allies, might prove too strong for him if elected President and result in a sharper and more one-sided anti-German policy.

If Germany were to elect the next American President, most Teutons probably would be hopelessly puzzled, but would end up by arguing that Hughes would not be any better from a German viewpoint than Wilson and might prove far worse for the Fatherland. The conservative "safety first" instinct of Germans leads them to prefer Wilson to Hughes in the absence of any specific reasons for arriving at a choice. In conversation with not a few Germans I have heard the argument advanced that "Wilson is thoroughly known now, while Hughes is an unknown quantity as President."

PARIS INCLINES TO HUGHES.

Press Comment Seems to Favor His Election to Replace Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Interest in the outcome of the American Presidential election is increasing as Election Day approaches. The press sets forth the situation, contrasting the personal ideas of rival candidates, but generaly refraining from direct comment or criticism, although the impression remains that the election of Mr. Hughes would not be unwelcome. The recent declarations of President Wilson regarding the causes of the war, which were severely criticised at the time, still find an echo in the editorials coupled with "too proud to fight," a phrase which, doubtless, has not enhanced his popularity here.

The Gaulois, which is one of the few papers to utter outspoken comment, remarks, after referring to the latest American submarine victims, which rise to bear witness against President Wilson's politics:

"It would seem that Germany herself is posing before the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States the conditions of their choice. The Yankees have one more night to reflect and decide between the terms of the following alternative: Are we partisans of a man who sees patriotism vanish when the food gives out, or are we descendants of those who, ragged and barefoot in the snow, fought for an ideal—of those soldiers who had more hunger for honor than bread?"

Inquiries from Americans for the latest election news are frequent, and the general impression is that tomorrow's result may have a far-reaching influence on the history of the world conflict.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Vote for Hughes is a Vote for War

See

Puck

Out To-day

and

Be Convinced

SAYS GERMANY MUST REPLACE SHIPS SUNK

British Navy League Will Insist Also Cargoes and Earning Power Be Paid For.

MANY SUPPORT DEMAND

Over 200 Chambers of Commerce Favor Plan to Prevent Loss of Sea Supremacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Robert Yerburgh, President of the British Navy League, which has been foremost in the conduct of agitation for full payment by Germany for the destruction of allied and neutral ships, today said he had the support of 217 Chambers of Commerce in the British Isles and the most influential men in business life.

"The destruction of British and allied merchant shipping by Germany has unquestionably the object of giving Germany the dominant position as competitor for the ocean-going trade of the world after the war," said Mr. Yerburgh to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "It would be equivalent to an act of national suicide that the Allies should allow Germany to retain her mercnant shipping intact after peace is declared in the face of the unlawful indiscriminate destruction of allied ships for which Germany is responsible. In torpedoing all allied merchant ships in sight she has been so destroy the strength of the allied merchant marine as to enable her immediately to jump into the leading place of the world's carrying commerce.

"The only basis of compensation which could conceivably give satisfaction to the Allies is that Germany must hand over from her mercantile marine ship for ship, ton for ton of equivalent values to those sunk by her war vessels against the laws of war. This means that Germany must agree before any possibility of talking peace terms that she deliver her own ships to the Allies until every one illegally sunk is replaced by a German ship. It will not be enough for Germany to declare her willingness to pay for the torpedoed ships. It is handing over sufficient ships to make up for all the losses that we demand. Nothing short of that will do. The demand of the Navy League, supported by every sphere of commercial life, is that our Government shall refuse to consider any negotiations for peace until Germany's undertaking to replace all destroyed vessels is given.

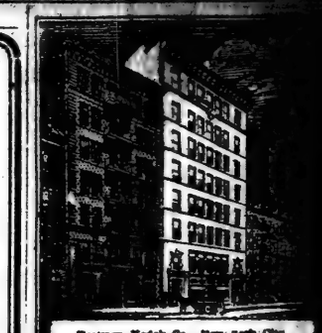
"At the same time it must be distinctly understood and made part of the basis for peace negotiations that this ton for ton execution must not preclude legitimate claims of shipowners for losses of their cargoes and loss of the earning power of their ships since they were destroyed. To put it succinctly, take the instance of the Lusitania. Great Britain would demand that Germany give one of her own ships of equal tonnage of the Lusitania, besides which she must pay in full for the loss of cargo, which runs into millions of dollars; also the profit the Lusitania, as a merchant ship, would have earned for her owners if she had stayed in service for the period of the war. The payment of loss to the owners will be an entirely different matter from replacing the ship. Up to now Great Britain has lost approximately 2,000,000 tons of shipping through the illegal torpedoing of her ships. This must all be replaced in actual tonnage, together with any further losses that may occur, besides reimbursing every shipowner for what the ship would have earned as well as giving an indemnity for the lost cargo.

"If this is not done by the allied Governments they will simply be playing into the hands of Germany by handing over to her world commercial supremacy. This matter is of vital importance not only to the Allies but to neutrals. It is important to America, for if Germany gets the upper hand in the shipping of European commerce, America, with fewer ships, will be at the mercy of Germany. It would mean that Germany, owning a superior mercantile marine, would be able to dominate the whole situation. It would mean that transatlantic shipping rates would be governed entirely from Hamburg without New York, Buenos Aires, or London having a word to say. The feeling in Great Britain is that in taking this attitude the British Government would be doing a service of incalculable value not only to the Allies but for all neutrals in protecting the rights of shipping on the high seas.

"Since the earliest manifestation of German submarine activity against merchant ships the Navy League has strenuously maintained that the German methods of warfare were an outrageous violation of the laws of nations. We have stoutly opposed Germany's intolerable pretension that submarines should be treated as ordinary vessels of war, and we insist that they ought not to be recognized by the allied nations from the same standpoint as surface fighting war craft. We have supported the reasons set forth in the memorandum recently submitted by the Allies to neutral Governments respecting submarines' freedom to neutral ports. Germany must realize that the consequences of the illegal sinking of merchant ships are on her own head. The British Government must force the issue and let its voice be heard now."

Ambassador Sharp Back in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 6. — William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, returned to Paris today after a visit to the United States.



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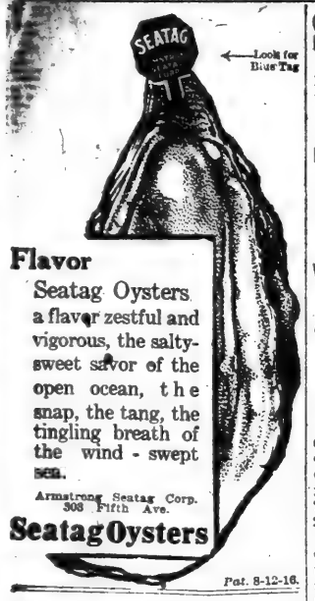

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LIKED WOMEN'S TALK BETTER THAN MEN'S

"You Make Your Point," Said "Uncle Joe" Cannon to Hughes Train Speakers.

PRAISED IN EVERY STATE

Experiences of the Fair Campaigners on Trip Related to Alliance Committee at Hotel Astor.

The speakers from the Women's Campaign Train for Hughes held an experience meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance. They told of all the things they had done, including thirty-two special dinners and luncheons eaten in the thirty-three days in which they were on tour, and threw nice little verbal bouquets at themselves and told of the bouquets that had been thrown them by other persons.

It was the "last meeting before Hughes is elected," Miss Alice Carpenter said in introducing the speakers. Each said the trip had been a gloriously successful one.

"My friends wrote me from the South," said Mrs. Frank McBane, "that they were glad to hear I was having a good time personally, but they sympathized with me because I was having such a bad time politically. I spent all my money in telegraphing them from the West that I was having a splendid time politically and that they must be reading the wrong newspaper."

Mrs. McBane explained how, as a politically inexperienced Southern woman, she had gone into the campaign because she believed there should be no sectional feeling in a great country. She told of going to "Uncle Joe Cannon" as a fellow North Carolinian—he was born in that State—and being told that the campaign train had been the best move in politics the women had ever made. "You don't orate," he said of the women speakers, "but you make your point."

"It showed what the enemy thought of us," said Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott. "They took so much pains to criticise. They called us the 'Poodle Dog Special,' and some of the Western papers even went so far as to say that the poodle dog wore a diamond collar. We have been told in every State that it was the best campaign work done. Even in Montana, which is a doubtful State, they were glad to have us come and give them a little comfort.

"They liked our speeches better than they did those of the men. In Butte, Mon., one woman who had heard a man talk for over two hours the night before, said to us: 'I suppose it is because of their oratory the men find it so hard to say what they mean.'

"Another woman in Kansas told me how she had decided to vote for Hughes. 'I heard Wilson,' she said, 'and he looked as if his trousers had been pressed that morning and he had the right flower in his buttonhole, and he talked beautifully. Then I heard Hughes. His trousers didn't look as though they had been pressed that morning, and he didn't look as if he had come out of a bandbox, but I liked the things he said. Then I thought of when I was going to be married. Two men asked me and one was all dressed up and the other was kind of careless. I asked myself which would be the best provider, and I didn't take the one who was all slicked up. I think I'll act on the same principle now.'"

"I have found that there is a psychological difference between men and women," said Miss Carpenter. "I think a certain kind of oratory which doesn't affect the women carries away the men, and I believe it is because they are more emotional."

Dr. Katherine B. Davis told one of the stories the women used in the women's campaign to illustrate the way she did not feel. It was the view of Professor Gidding of Columbia of the way men and women students take up ideas. "The men," he said, "regard an idea as they do a woman—ardently, but there are others. The women take up an idea uncritically but forever."

"I am not like that," said Dr. Davis. "I followed Roosevelt"—vigorous handclapping by a woman in a front seat—"and I didn't know that I cared about any one else. But I realized that we had to have a President. There were two men to choose from, and I compared them and made up my mind.

"The Republicans are pulling the eagle's tail trying to make it squeal, and the Democrats are using sob stuff. We ought not to be obliged to do either. We should begin by studying conditions the day after election."

MAY VOTE FOR DEAD MAN.

Candidate for Presidential Elector in Missouri Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Frank B. Ruhr, Republican candidate for Presidential elector from the Tenth Missouri District, committed suicide today, thereby leaving a vacancy on the Republican ballot. The Republican State Committee met and nominated Henry Kersting to fill the vacancy.

The nomination of Kersting was too late to get on the official ballot, and Republican voters will be urged to write in the name. It is not thought possible, however, that this information will reach all the voters of the State, and it is predicted that thousands will vote for the dead man.

The death of Ruhr and the eleventh hour nomination of Kersting, it is thought, may result in a division of the Republican vote for elector from the Tenth District, and even if Hughes carries the State it is possible that a Democrat will be elected in that district. In that event Missouri would cast seventeen votes for Hughes and one for Wilson. Should the State go Democratic, the death of Ruhr will have no effect in the Electoral College.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

SEABURY WINDS UP WITH 14 SPEECHES

Ends His Campaign at a Meeting on the Lower East Side After Midnight.

WILL CAST HIS VOTE EARLY

All-Day Democratic Rally Held in Times Square—15,000 Persons Hear the Orators.

Carrying his fight for the Governorship almost up to the time the polls opened, Samuel Seabury, the Democratic candidate, spoke at fourteen meetings yesterday, the last at Avenue C and Third Street, where he addressed about 2,000 persons after midnight.

During the day Mr. Seabury made a dash into Rockland County to speak at two big meetings. Returning by automobile he made twelve stops from 181st Street to Third Street to speak at outdoor meetings, among them a twelve-hour meeting in Times Square at Forty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the Wilson-Seabury League.

Enthusiastic crowds greeted the Democratic candidate, at some stops the crowd being so large it was necessary to make two speeches. Mr. Seabury continued to attack the Whitman administration as "wasteful, extravagant, and incompetent." He spoke in favor of repealing the Stivers bill, recommended by Governor Whitman, which gives the Governor the power to draft men into the National Guard for three years.

Mr. Seabury spoke first at Nyack, addressing 1,200 people in a theatre and 500 at an overflow meeting. He accused Governor Whitman of making partisan appointments and using State departments for political purposes.

"I am not in this fight as the candidate of any individual, any group, or any party," Mr. Seabury said at Haverstraw, "but as the candidate of those who want to see an end put to invisible government at Albany."

He spoke here last night at 181st Street and Broadway, 157th Street and Broadway, the W. L. Marcy Tammany Association, 507 West 145th Street; 137th Street and Broadway, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, 110th Street and Broadway, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, Columbus Circle, Times Square, and Avenue C and Third Street.

Mr. Seabury closed his campaign confident of his election. He said that he expected to cut down materially the normal Republican majority up-State and get a big vote in the city.

He will go to the polls from his home, the Hotel Grosvenor, before breakfast, and will receive the returns tonight at Seabury headquarters in the Hotel Breslin.

About 15,000 persons, according to Democratic leaders, attended the Wilson-Seabury meetings in Times Square, at Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, from noon until midnight last night.

Benjamin C. Marsh, a social worker, who had charge in the afternoon, censured Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

A man in the front of the crowd cried: "I am an ex-Sergeant in the United States Army. I am a German-American and a member of the American Truth Society. I do not intend to vote for President Wilson because as he was the son of a rebel he hasn't the right to call me a disloyal American." The crowd hooted and jeered, but policemen restored order.

Last night Ferdinand Pecore, a lawyer and Vice Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, was cheered when he said, "Theodore Roosevelt, the word battler, was a coward. He was afraid to head his own party when we offered him the standard of leadership at the Chicago convention."

Among the speakers were: Cornelius M. Sheehan, President of the People's Forum; H. M. Hitchcock, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliot, President of the Hudson Guild; J. W. Arnold, Dante Barton, Professor E. A. Delany, Durbin Van Kleeck, George Lloyd, Frederick C. Leubuscher, Kenneth Mayer, August Weymann, Maurice P. Davison, and Wesley P. Barker.

STOCKS' PRE-ELECTION RISE

Flood of Buying Indicates Street's Confidence in Hughes.

The stock market seemed to take its cue yesterday from the partiality shown toward Mr. Hughes's chances in betting operations on the Curb, and moved upward with vigor throughout the session. The Republicans asserted that the rising tide of prices indicated a Republican victory, ignoring the evidence supplied to them from various quarters that stocks have displayed strength frequently in the past on days immediately preceding a Presidential election.

From the closing prices of Saturday to the top of yesterday's swing, from 2 to 6 points were covered by numerous industrial issues. Steel common stood in the foreground, advancing to a new high record of 123¾, and Central Leather was another to bulge far above its best price of the year. Buying was especially heavy in the morning, to the accompaniment of prophecies that if Hughes were elected a sharp upturn would follow on Wednesday, while if President Wilson should be returned to the White House against Wall Street's wishes the underlying prosperity of business would prevent much of a break.

The stocks presented in this table were the more prominent of those dealt in:

	High.	Low.	Gain.
American Locomotive	94	90¾	2¾
American Smelting	113¾	112¼	1½
Central Leather	103¾	99½	3½
Crucible Steel	94⅞	92½	1⅞
International Paper	64⅞	60⅝	3¼
N. Y. Central	109¾	108¾	1⅛
Reading	111¼	109⅝	1⅝
Republic Iron & Steel	80⅞	78⅞	2¼
U. S. Steel	123¼	120⅝	5⅛

After the day's maximum prices were reached around 1 o'clock, in most issues, excepting Steel, a lull occurred for a time. It was only a breathing spell, however, as the market closed in a burst of new buying of such volume that the ticker was nineteen minutes late in recording all the transactions after the closing gong rang. The day's turnover was well above 1,000,000 shares; and bonds shared substantially in the demand for securities.

DU PONT MEN MAY VOTE.

Salem County Court Rules the Fifty Were Properly Registered.

SALEM, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Salem County Court today ruled that fifty registered voters, attacked by Democratic leaders as having been colonized from the du Pont Powder Works at Carney's Point, had been properly registered, and are entitled to vote at tomorrow's election. Thirteen of the men who had been arrested charged with having illegally registered were discharged. Republican leaders in the county had witnesses on hand to testify that the men had worked and lived at Carney's Point for more than a year.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Judge Klenert this morning ruled that fifty-one men registered by affidavit from the Second District of Pompton, which takes in Haskell, were eligible to vote. The affidavits were made out with lead pencil, and because of that were objected to by Edward Murphy, representing the Democratic County Committee.

Judge Klenert said that if the Democrats find that any of the men registered by affidavits are not legal voters they can challenge them at the polls tomorrow.

Woman Commands 75 Wilson Votes

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Sara Leirley, 87 years old, has command of more than seventy-five votes for Wilson tomorrow. The votes will come from her daughters, sons, sister, brothers, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, who have pledged her their support for Wilson. She will also cast her first vote.

WHITMAN SPEAKS UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Makes a Windup Tour of the City and Tells Voters He's Sure He'll Win.

SPECIAL PLEA FOR HUGHES

Governor Asks His Hearers to See That Head of the Ticket Is Elected Before Any One Else.

Governor Whitman made the last speech of the Republican campaign in this city last night. He spoke until midnight, just six hours before the opening of the polls. On the ground that by yesterday the voters had made up their minds as to how they would cast their ballots, the campaigners for the national ticket devoted their time to getting eleventh-hour reports and discussing today's prospects, and let the day go without speechmaking. The Governor, however, made a final tour of the city, speaking to more than 10,000 persons.

He was confident that he would be re-elected, he said.

"Justice Hughes will carry this State by more than 150,0000 votes" he told newspaper reporters as he was starting out on his evening's speaking tour. "There is not a doubt in the world now that New York is for Hughes by that much. I expect to see Hughes lead the ticket in this State, as has always happened, but I do not believe that there will be a substantial difference between my own and the Presidential majorities."

"Election Day is now only a couple of hours off," he said in his talk to the voters, "and I know that every man within the sound of my voice has probably made up his mind on just how he is going to vote. In my two years at Albany I and every man under me in the great departments has striven to give this State an efficient and an honest Administration. We have been honest, that I know. There has not been the slightest word breathed of corruption or graft at the State Capitol. I ask you to remember the last four years when I say this. Now, whether we have been efficient or not is a matter for you to judge.

"There is one point I would like to make while I am here, and that is in reference to something that Judge Seabury has been saying in this campaign I understand that he has promised every borough in the city that he will give it one or two Public Service Commissioners if he is elected. Now it is fine argument in theory, and it really deserves consideration that this great borough should have representation on the Commission. But what I have tried to do is to get the very best men possible for the place, no matter which side of the Harlem River they have lived on.

"Do you not all agree with me in this? Do you believe that Oscar Straus would do anything but what was right and just in regard to every question that came before him to be settled for the Bronx or for Manhattan?

"It has been said that Mr. Straus became my friend because I gave him a job. Just think of it—because I gave him a job! Why, I had the hardest time making him accept a place on the commission. He only took it after his wife and friends had persuaded him that it was his duty to take it."

The Governor closed his campaign with a plea to the voters to elect a Republican Legislature to uphold his hands during the next two years. He asked that Justice Hughes be elected before any one else on the whole ticket was chosen.

Governor Whitman will vote from the Hotel St. Regis, where he stays while he is in the city. After casting his ballot, he will go to Albany, where he will get the returns.

DENIES WILSON SHOWED DISRESPECT TO GIBBONS

Secretary Tumulty Says President Never Called Cardinal 'Mr. Gibbons,' as Charged

Democratic leaders in the Bronx yesterday charged some of their political opponents with attempting to inject a religious issue in the last days of the campaign there by an appeal to voters of the Catholic faith, in which it was sought to turn their support to the Republican ticket by spreading the report that President Wilson had not shown proper courtesy to Cardinal Gibbons when he went to the White House in 1915, and discussed peace matters and incidentally the Mexican situation. This telegram was sent to the President's secretary on Sunday, asking for his version of the report:

New York, Nov. 5, 1916.
Mr. Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to the President, Asbury Park, N. J.:

Catholics friendly to President Wilson desire to learn the truth of report circulated by opponents that Cardinal Gibbons was treated discourteously when seeking an interview with the President on Mexican troubles, and that the President addressed the Cardinal as Mr. Gibbons. False and misleading circulars are being mailed to Catholic voters at this late hour.

CHARLES V. HALLEY, JR.

This reply was received yesterday from Mr. Tumulty:

Executive Offices,
Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 6.
Charles V. Halley, Jr., New York.

Telegram received. There is no truth in the statement that the President did not recognize Cardinal Gibbons as Cardinal, but called him Mr. Gibbons. Mgr. Russell, in an interview printed in the Baltimore Catholic Review for March, 1915, made the following statement:

"We called at the White House because the Cardinal desired to pay his respects to the President. I was present at the whole interview. I can say, if the President addressed the Cardinal as Mr. I did not hear him, and furthermore, I am convinced that he did not do so, as I was not more than two feet away from the President during the whole interview, and I heard all the conversation that took place. I do not believe the President would consciously do anything that might be considered as a lack of courtesy or consideration for any Catholic priest or prelate."

Cardinal Gibbons, according to this article, made the following statement:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that I have been persona non grata at the White House, and that President Wilson addressed me as Mr. Gibbons."

Mr. Halley said yesterday that none of the Democratic leaders and workers for the ticket in the Bronx had believed the report when they first heard it, but decided it was best to get an official denial of the report to prevent voters being misled by the petty political trick.

WILSON IS SERENE ON EVE OF ELECTION

Continued from Page 1.

Association of Drug Clerks and the Chicago Association of Drug Clerks wired to the President today that in joint session they had indorsed his candidacy for re-election, and were circularizing the membership of the two organizations in his behalf. John J. Scully, Secretary of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots sent word that his organization also had indorsed the President's candidacy, and predicted his re-election.

F. D. Shelley, President of the Young Men's Democratic League, sent word to the President that a canvass by his organization showed that 80 out of every 100 first voters throughout the country would vote the Democratic national ticket, and predicted that Mr. Wilson would get at least 450,000 votes from this source.

The President continued to receive many telegrams today congratulating him in advance on his anticipated victory. One of the messages came from Thomas J. Emery of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., who recalled that he had done the same thing before the 1912 election.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

COOL RECEPTION TO O'LEARY

Police Save Hoboken Meeting from Riot After Criticism of Wilson.

By the time Jeremiah A. O'Leary rose to speak last evening in St. Mary's Hall, Fifth and Willow Avenues, Hoboken, N. J., the meeting of the "American Truth Society," which some seven hundred attended, had been saved from a riot only by the arrival of the police reserves. John D. Moore had enraged the audience by his reflections on President Wilson and, with order restored, O'Leary, who followed Moore, seemed to take pains to avoid mention of the President's name. He appealed to the Irish-Americans not to permit dictation by Great Britain and was developing this theme when the janitor of the hall started down a side aisle.

The janitor is a big, broad-shouldered person, and he had business on the back of the stage, but neither O'Leary nor the others on the platform knew this. Consequently they were apprehensive, especially when the janitor, finding the door to the stage locked and supposing it merely stuck, put his shoulder to it.

"Watch that man. Watch him," yelled O'Leary, and there was a laugh that resounded through the hall when the janitor burst onto the stage, much to his own astonishment, and then retired at once in confusion.

"I'm not afraid of being shot," O'Leary explained, when the laugh had subsided, "but you can't blame me for being careful. I know there are a lot of persons here tonight who are against me and my principles."

The crowd laughed again. He finished his speech presently and resumed his seat in complete silence. There was not even a handclap.

DENIES NEGRO COLONIZING.

Manager Hert Says Only Farmers Have Brought Men from South.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Alvin T. Hert, manager of Western Republican National Headquarters, issued a statement today denying that Republican leaders have any knowledge of the alleged attempt to colonize negroes brought from the South in certain northern States.

"The only negro voters from the South who have come into the North have been brought here by farmers and manufacturers to work and there are only a few of the negroes who have made the migration," Mr. Hert said. "These few, if they have been in the North long enough to establish a residence, probably will vote, as they have a right to do."

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

Store Open All Day Today

Literally Thousands of

Saks Overcoats

Single Breasters—Double Breasters
Button Throughs and Fly Fronts
Montagnacs and Trench Coats
Loose Backs and Shapelies
Ulsters and Ulsterettes

All ready for you today
before or after voting at the polls

$17.50 all the way to $60

¶Clothing with us is a business, not a side line. And this magnificent array of Saks-made overcoats shows it in more ways than one. It shows it, first, in the Variety, which is typically Metropolitan in the range and beauty of its color schemes. It shows it, second, in the Tailoring, which reveals all those fertile touches found in the individual productions of the accepted Fifth Avenue tailors. And it shows it most in the Values, which are unimpaired by middlemen's profits and yield a correspondingly bigger return for your money.

But we purposely emphasize VARIETY as the leading plank in our platform today, because it is the weakest plank in most overcoat selections.

¶Buying our fabrics months ahead of the game, TO ENSURE DELIVERIES, and buying thousands of dollars' worth more than ever before, has put us in the enviable position of having the greatest assortments of overcoat fabrics in town. And we have extended ourselves similarly with respect to models, introducing into each type of coat style variations as numerous as the improvisations on a musical theme.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

An eleventh hour attack addressed to voters of German descent has been made on Ogden L. Mills. We who know Senator Mills and his views are in a position to state that the attack is entirely without justification or basis in fact. Senator Mills is first and last an American, and his public acts and words have been actuated solely with a view to promoting the safety and interests of the United States.

The progressive social legislation which Senator Mills has introduced in the Senate and passed through the Legislature shows him to be particularly qualified for the office he holds and in sympathy with the most progressive legislative thoughts of European countries. We do not hesitate to say that he has rendered the most unselfish and patriotic service of any Senator for the State of New York. We consider him as exceptionally fitted for the office of Senator and urge that the eleventh hour attack above mentioned should be ignored.

OTTO BANNARD	JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
CURT REISINGER	RALPH FOLKS
CHARLES STRONG	CHARLES M. BERNHEIMER
S. WALTER KAUFMANN	FELIX WARBURG
ISAAC M. SELIGMAN	PERRY OSBORN

Re-elect Wilson To-day!

TO MEN WHO THINK!

For weeks your intelligence has been insulted by false statements contained in page advertisements paid for by the Republican National Committee and by members of the Republican Old Guard who waxed fat under a Republican tariff that worked all the time for their Republican pocketbooks and against yours.

These high priests of special privilege are trying to make you forget.

They want you to forget that they themselves were responsible for the Republican panics, the inevitable results of years under Republican tariffs—the panics of 1873, 1893, 1903, 1907, and 1913.

They want you to forget the want, the misery, the despair caused by these Republican panics!

They want you to forget the strikes and lockouts at Homestead, at Paterson, at Lawrence, at Fall River, at Cripple Creek, at Wilkesbarre under Republican rule.

They want you to forget the days when Republican tariffs worked with machine-like precision, when men and women who longed to do right were driven to acts of desperation in order to keep body and soul together.

Or—If You *Will* Remember—

They hope by talking of business disaster and unemployment to make you afraid to vote as your conscience and common sense dictate—FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

But facts knock their misstatements cold.

If there was the slightest danger of a business let-up following the return of peace,

Would Henry Ford, a Republican and head of an industry employing 45,000 men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would George F. Johnson and H. B. Endicott, of The Endicott-Johnson Company, Republicans and owners of the largest shoe manufactory in the world, be supporting President Wilson?

Would Isador Jacobs, Independent and President of the California Canneries Company, the largest concern of its kind in America, be supporting President Wilson?

Would F. D. Underwood, Republican and President of the Erie Railroad, be supporting President Wilson?

Would Thomas A. Edison, Republican, the world's greatest inventor and employer of thousands of men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would the Iron Age, in its November, 1916, issue, say:

"The pig iron market of the past two weeks is practically without a parallel in the experience of present-day producers. The advances are unprecedented, in being due, not to a clamorous demand for iron for quick shipment, as in all previous excited markets, but to a simultaneous effort of buyers to cover far forward requirements—in many cases through the second half of 1917."

If you want War and Panics,
Vote for Hughes with Roosevelt.

IF YOU WANT PEACE WITH HONOR AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY

Vote for Wilson!

It's Up To You and Your Conscience

Democratic National Committee.

MIDNIGHT BETTING IS AT EVEN MONEY

Continued from Page 1.

bars on Whitman at 8 to 1 and $5,000 on Calder at 6 to 1 were offered at Schumm's with no takers.

BETTING IN OTHER CITIES.

Offers of Wilson Money Obliterates Odds in Some Places.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Even money on the Presidential election was bet freely in Buffalo today. The betting at one place was on Hughes at 10 to 9. A favorite bet is $50 to $100 that Hughes gets 50 more electoral votes than Wilson. Among the others are $20 to $240 Wilson carries Greater New York by 100,000, $25 to $100 Wilson gets 100 more electoral votes than Hughes, $100 to $100 Hughes carries Erie County, $100 to $25 Whitman carries New York State.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Hughes-Wilson betting today was all in small amounts, with even money prevailing. Bets were made, 10 to 7, that Hughes would carry Wisconsin. One bet of $1,500 to $500 was made that Hughes would have over 20,000 plurality in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Betting on the national result was even today, with 6 to 5 Wilson carries Ohio and even money on the State ticket, including Governor and Senator. Claude Meeker, a broker, tried vainly to place $9,000 against $10,400 Hughes money. A $5,000 even money bet that Wilson would carry Ohio went begging.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—Democratic money poured in today, forcing the odds up to 10 to 8 in favor of Hughes, and even less. One prominent business man who last week bet $10,000 even on Wilson today bet $10,000 to $7,000 on Hughes, and immediately posted another bet on Wilson of $7,000 to $10,000. Thousands of dollars were accepted by Democrats at 10 to 7½, and all such odds were practically swept off the boards. The betting has been practically the same on the result in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—With odds of 4 to 1 that Wilson would win Missouri and 3 to 1 that Gardner, Democrat, for Governor, would carry the State, only a few wagers were made today. A flood of Democratic money was offered. On the general result Hughes continued a 10 to 8 favorite, with no large bets placed. Reed for the Senate continues to command 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The betting today was even money that Wilson would carry San Francisco by from 15,000 to 17,000 and 10 to 7 that Hughes would carry California. There is no record of any large betting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—Betting, which had been at even money among Philadelphia brokers in the last three days, turned to 10 to 9 today, with the Hughes supporters putting up the long end. Then Chandler Brothers, brokers, offered $5,000 at 10 to 9 on Hughes and the odds broke to 10 to 8 and to 10 to 7, at which more than $5,000 was placed on Hughes. At Chandler's it was said that the $5,000 still awaited takers at 10 to 9. There appears to be no Wilson money excepting at long odds.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6. — Late bets posted today showed Wilson the favorite at 10 to 9. Hughes money was scarce, as most of it had been placed at odds of 10 to 9 on Hughes to win. Wilson men offered $100 to $70 that Wilson would carry Ohio, but there were no takers. The odds on this previously had been even. Republicans offered 100 to 80 that Governor Willis would be re-elected, and even money was asked on Herrick, (Republican,) for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—Betting continued light here today, in amounts of less than $100, with a few wagers above that figure at odds of 10 to 7 on Hughes, and some bets at even money. There was no big Wilson money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Betting on the Presidential election was brisk today, with Hughes the favorite. About $200,000 was placed at 10 to 7 on Hughes. Among the Board of Trade men $20,000 was put up. Early in the day many bets were made at 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes, later 10 to 8, and finally even money was given, $4,000 being placed at the latter figure. At the last it was 10 to 8 in favor of Hughes bid. A Bloomington, Ill., man was here offering to bet $10,000 or any part, 2 to 1, that Hughes would carry Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—It was announced at Republican State Headquarters here early this morning, that odds of 100 to 75 on Hughes to carry Minnesota would be offered. The Hughes supporters also offered odds of 10 to 7½ that Hughes would be elected. Wilson money came strong also, and $10,000 was covered.

RESTAURANTS TO BE FILLED.

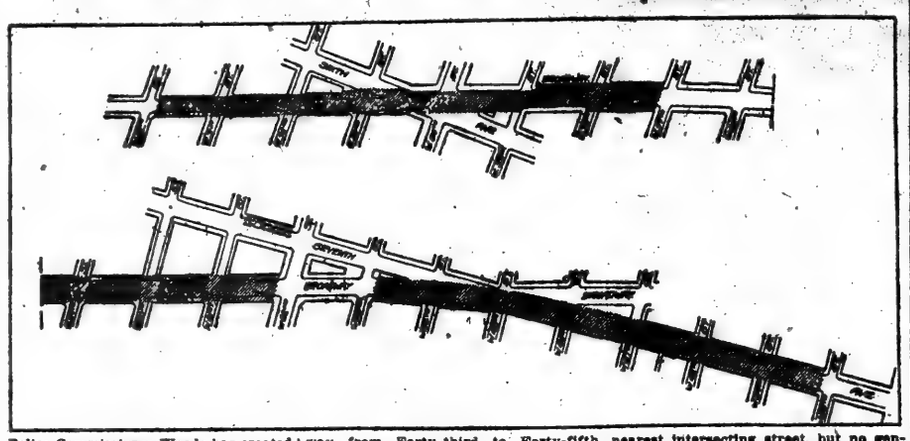
Tables Reserved Far in Advance by Those Who Will Hear Returns.

For any one who hasn't already done so, the eleventh-hour warning of the restaurant proprietors to reserve a table for tonight will probably come too late. Up and down Broadway tables were reported at a premium last night. For two weeks and more the restaurant folk have been preparing for the biggest night of the year, or of four years—bigger even than New Year's Eve.

Some few acknowledged that tables were still to be had, but they didn't seem alarmed at this situation, asserting that tonight would see their rooms jammed to capacity.

Most of the restaurants have installed a ticker service, so that the election returns can be announced tonight as quickly as they are known, and announcement of the standing of the candidates will take precedence over the attractions of the cabaret.

Parts of Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenues on Which Election Crowds May Not Gather—Shading Shows Restricted Areas.



Police Commissioner Woods has created several restricted areas over which the election crowds may not roam at will tonight. These sections comprise streets beneath which the new subway is under construction, and include parts of Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Thus, Broadway from Thirtieth Street to Thirty-seventh Street will be one zone; Broadway from Thirty-ninth to Forty-second Street another, and Broadway from Forty-third to Forty-fifth Street a third. Seventh Avenue will be open to pedestrians except for the west side of the thoroughfare between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, the east side between Forty-fifth and Forty-Sixth Streets, and both sides between this point and Fiftieth Street.

Persons wishing to enter restaurants, hotels, theatres, or places of business within these zones will be permitted to do so, passing the police lines at the nearest intersecting street, but no general promenade will be permitted. The usual street crossings may be used to east and west except at Forty-fourth Street and street car and vehicular traffic will not be halted throughout the restricted zones.

At the request of Commissioner Woods, the Public Service Commission has arranged to have several engineers present to see that the limit of safety is not exceeded.

BOTH SIDES SURE OF VICTORY TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

West, which in this campaign have shown alarming leanings toward President Wilson, were responsible for some anxiety at Republican Headquarters.

Recent reports, however, have indicated a vast improvement in conditions in such States as Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The Republican campaign managers in those States have assured Chairman Willcox that the Wilson tide was checked a couple of weeks ago and that the situation by this time was approximately normal, which would presage a Republican victory.

Everywhere there seemed to be a realization that Illinois would play a fateful part in today's election. Everywhere, also, there seemed to be a recognition of the fact that with half a million women's votes as a factor in a Presidential election, in the State for the first time the situation was beyond the bounds where acurate prognostication was possible. The Republican campaign managers at headquarters were not venturing any predictions as to how the woman vote would go beyond expressing an opinion that it ought to divide along the same lines as does the vote of the men.

Less anxiety prevailed regarding the outcome in Indiana, Michigan, and even Wisconsin. The Republican campaign managers regard the Hoosier State as "safe," and believe that Michigan, outside of Wayne County, which takes in Detroit, would give a good account of itself from a Republican point of view. The latest reports from Wisconsin, according to all accounts, have been such as to leave room for hopes that the State would be at least as likely to go for Hughes as for Wilson. The situation in Minnesota was said to be not quite so good on the eve of election.

Just before he closed up his desk at headquarters for the day Mr. Willcox issued this final statement:

Willcox Sure of Success.

"On this closing day of the campaign I confidently state that the battle has been won for Hughes and Fairbanks, who will be elected by a majority of not less than 100 in the electoral college.

"The American people are not to be deceived by spacious explanations as to the failure of the present Administration, nor are they to be cajoled by the promises of those who have failed so lamentably during the last three years. In these closing days of the campaign efforts have been made on the part of the Democratic managers to array one class of our people against other classes, but this will fail as such appeals always have failed in this country. We have made our appeal not upon racial or religious lines, but solely to the good sense and patriotism of the American people.

"The desperate condition into which the campaign of our opponents has fallen is shown by their continued publication of statements known by them to be false and by their continued striving to incense one part of our people against another part.

"Their efforts to deliver the vote of the laboring men of this country by giving a mess of pottage to a comparatively few men has failed in its design. Our people will resent the attempt on the part of a few self-constituted leaders to enter into legislative bargain with the Administration for the delivery of votes.

"The voters of this country can be relied upon to render proper judgment upon the methods to which I have referred. This will be demonstrated by the overwhelming character of the defeat that will be the fate of the Administration at the polls in the election to-morrow."

3,822,000 BALLOTS READY.

16,900 Election Officers on Duty in City—Polls Open at 6 A. M.

The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock this morning and closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When the polls are closed it will not mean that the doors of the polling place will be shut. Those men standing in line at the hour officially designated for closing the ballot boxes will be allowed to cast their votes. Not until the last of these has cast his vote will be canvassers begin work. As a general rule, the counting will be begun within fifteen minutes or half an hour after closing.

The Board of Elections finished its pre-election work yesterday, one of its greatest tasks being the delivery of approximately 3,822,000 ballots to the 2,128 election districts in the five boroughs. In addition to the regular ballots 800,000 sample ballots were distributed. In the city's sixty-three Assembly districts there will be 16,900 election officers at work today. The Police Department will assign at least two men to each polling place.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday assigned Justices Weeks, Philbin, and Finch to sit at the County Court House to hear election disputes. For the accommodation of voters in the neighborhood, Justice Lehman will sit at his residence, 37 West Sixty-ninth Street; Justice Ford at the Belnord, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, and Justice Platzek at 15 East Forty-eighth Street. Justices Giegerich and Tierney will hear cases at the Bronx County Court House.

There are 834 polling places in public buildings this year, most of them in public schools. The Board of Elections decided to use no voting machines. Each voter will be handed three ballots, one for the national ticket, one for the State ticket, with names of Congressional, Senatorial, judicial, and Assembly candidates, and one containing the question of a referendum for the holding of a Constitutional Convention and the question of having a bond issue of $10,000,000 with which to buy more land for the Adirondack and Palisades Park reservations.

Arrangements for the casting of ballots by soldier voters in this city were completed by the Board of Elections yesterday. Three places, all in Manhattan, have been designated as polling places. They are: First Field Artillery, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, from 7 A. M. to noon; First Field Hospital, 56 West Sixty-sixth Street, from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Twenty-second Engineers' Armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Any National Guardsman of the State of New York who is home on a furlough or who has returned to the city but has not been mustered out of the Federal service and who has not registered from his residence may go to any one of these armories and cast his vote. This does not apply to soldiers in the regular army.

The Police, Fire, and Street-Cleaning Departments and the Borough Presidents' offices have been co-operating for weeks on a plan to suppress election night bonfires. Borough President Marks sent a letter to every public school in Manhattan calling attention to the matter and thousands of schoolboys have promised to build no fires. For a week the Street-Cleaning Department has been collecting boxes, barrels, and other bonfire material from cellars and odd corners. Under the various bridges large caches of firewood collected by boys have been found and carted off.

Tonight about 250 workers of the Street-Cleaning Department, in addition to fifty-one assistant foremen and 175 pieces of apparatus, with hose and sprinkling carts, will be ready to extinguish fires. The Fire Department has arranged to detail two firemen with apparatus in every police station in the city.

To be "in style" doesn't always mean to be comfortable. But style and comfort are twins in every pair of Fownes gloves . . .

Good to look at—
Good to wear.

It's a FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

A Noteworthy Sale of Standard Authors in Sets

ORIGINATING in a large purchase of Sets made before the price of white paper reached its present exalted figure. The present cost of these well printed, neatly bound Books can hardly be approached in future, we think, and the opportunity is, therefore, one which should appeal to all Book lovers who wish to make additions to their libraries or who have Books to buy for Christmas.

Title.	Vols.	Binding.	Price.
Aldrich	9	cloth	$6.75
Balzac	18	cloth	7.95
Dickens	20	cloth	14.75
Dickens	20	½ leather	22.50
Dumas	32	buckram	17.50
Emerson	5	cloth	4.75
Hugo	10	½ leather	4.25
Hawthorne	10	cloth	7.25
Ibsen	6	cloth	7.00
Stevenson	10	cloth	7.50
Smollett	12	full leather	16.50
Thackeray	26	cloth	19.00
Turgenieff	7	cloth	6.75

Other Sets in Half Calf at an Average Price of $1.10 a Volume Sold in Full Sets Only.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

SATISFIED LABOR

is the one big key to industrial success. The Degnon Terminal conduces to success because the conditions under which the operatives in its many prominent factories perform their tasks make for perfect sanitation, incomparable light, air, health and safety, and because the location is accessible, at a five-cent fare, from all parts of the city. Modern housing facilities are keeping pace with the industrial development.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7866.

DEGNON TERMINAL

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn

Announce an Unusual Sale

Tuesday, in the

New Shoe Department

The unusual values heretofore offered are only emphasized by the extreme moderation in price of this boot.

The "Tailleur" Boot

For Smart Women

This all black model is 9 inches high, Patent leather vamp and foxing, glace kid top, welted sole, straight tip and all leather L. XV heel.

Regular Value 8.00

6.00

TO CLOSE OUT

225 Pairs of Smart Boots

Taken from Regular Stock
High Cut Tan Lace Boots
All Black Buttoned Boots
In Broken Sizes

Regular 6.00 Value

4.50

AT Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

(Closed All Day Tuesday)

It's Going to be Cold for Somebody

About this time, every four years, *look out for snow!*

Latest indications are that the moose will carry Maine, the pheasants are sweeping New Jersey, and there are lots of geese in Long Island.

Vote early to-day—then enjoy the heritage of American sportsmen.

To the fields with your gun, to the motor lanes with your machine, or to the links with your golf bag.

As long as the red blood of true sportsmanship remains America is safe.

The Coat That Makes the Sportsman

Go well clad to the gridiron, to the country club or to the field.

Big, comfortable, leather-lined ulsters, made in London to Abercrombie & Fitch specifications, $55 to $110.

The new Peary aviation suit, as warm as a Polar outfit, $75.

Suits for the country club—from the largest line of imported tweeds and homespuns in America, $35 up.

Sheepskin lined coats for the duck hunter—Uyak suits for shooting in chilly weather—Thorntweed suits for shooting in Southern fields—boots for town and country wear—shirts, caps and sweaters.

The "Helio" Unbreakable Shaving Mirror

Metal mirror, with maximum reflector power—rust-proof, tarnish-proof and durable.

For sportsmen and officers.

In serviceable, handsome leather case, $1.25, postpaid, to any address.

New shrapnel dice boxes and door stops—games and game tables of every variety—luncheon kits for fall motor trips, with vacuum bottles and food cases—flasks and motor tea sets.

Topcoats and Suits for Women

The big, enveloping sporting shapes in motor and country ulsters, from the latest English designs.

From $19.50 to $110.

Suits of the imported English, Irish and Scotch sporting tweeds and homespuns, not obtainable in any other establishment.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

The Store will be closed all day to-day (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Women's Winter Coats

(all silk-lined)

to be held to-morrow (Wednesday)

will present new and very desirable models at decidedly advantageous prices.

Velour Cloth Coats, in burgundy or brown; with coney collar and cuffs . . $38.00

Vicuna Cloth Coats, in green or brown; with collar of Hudson seal . . . $58.00

Black Velour Velvet Coats, with collar of natural raccoon; a very smart semi-fitted model $62.00

Reductions have been effected in the prices of many Coats and Wraps of higher cost.

(Third Floor)

Women's Button Boots

at $4.75 per pair

will constitute an unusually interesting Sale for to-morrow (Wednesday).

This offering comprises practical Walking Boots in two smart styles, one of black gunmetal calfskin and the other of black patent leather, both having black cloth tops and Spanish-Louis heels of leather.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Excellent Values in Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

(all of linen)

will be obtainable to-morrow (Wednesday) at the low prices quoted.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $2.35 & 2.80

Plain, hemstitched,

per dozen . . $2.50, 3.45 & 4.65

With tape border . . per dozen 2.45

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed, per dozen $1.35, 1.90 & 2.50

Plain, hemstitched, per dozen, 1.35 & 1.80

Hand-hemstitched . . per dozen 6.00

Hemstitched, with embroidered corner, per dozen $2.10

With hand-embroidered scalloped edge, per half-dozen, in box $1.85

In the regular stock of the Handkerchief Department a special feature is made of Fine Handkerchiefs for Men. In addition to the latest novelties in white and colored linens, there is a complete assortment of the staple styles, made of the fine linens that never fail to appeal.

Orders for the embroidering of initials or monograms on handkerchiefs intended for holiday gifts should be placed as early as possible.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Centemeri

Nothing but gloves since 1870
46 years of constant improvement

Centemeri Gloves harmonize with the Paris gown because they, too, express the artistry of French design in the finished product.

Among our new styles on the S. S. Rochambeau, just arrived, is a new Van Dyke model—a fine French Kid, trimmed with fancy designs in contrasting color. 2.50 per pair

296 Fifth Ave. One door below 31st Street NEW YORK

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

Splendid Showing of Lighting Fixtures

THE very latest designs are now on display at our show rooms. Artistic effects in lighting fixtures and portables, all attractively priced. Something for every room in the house.

See for yourself.

VISIT OUR SHOW ROOMS.
Write today for Booklet "B."
SHAPIRO & ARONSON
20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge

COLONEL FIRES HIS LAST CAMPAIGN GUN

Final Shots at Wilson Are Reserved for Oyster Bay Audience.

HIS REMEDY FOR MEXICO

"Man of Leonard Wood's Calibre" Should Have Been Sent There to Restore Order.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Before a gathering of his fellow-townsmen and hundreds who motored from all parts of Long Island to hear him, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt fired his last shots of the campaign in the Opera House here tonight. His target was President Wilson.

It has always been the Colonel's custom to devote the night before election to his home town. Robert Bacon presided, and the Colonel lost no time getting the range of the White House.

"At this moment," he said, "I believe there is no way we can increase the jeopardy of this country and absolutely be warred upon more than by electing Woodrow Wilson. This is so because the great military nations of the earth are making up their minds that they can treat America with contempt as long as Wilson is President. Mr. Wilson has followed a most dangerous course, submitting to wrongs from everybody instead of doing right and exacting justice from everybody."

The Colonel next turned his attention to the operations of the German submarine U-53 off the American coast, and pointed to them as a result of Administration "spinelessness."

"I have just read that an American ship was torpedoed off Wales and sunk," he said. "Only last week another ship was torpedoed and five American lives lost. I think Mr. Wilson wrote his usual note concering it, with the usual contempt his notes receive. Only several weeks ago a German military submarine came here, entered our port, and notified our Government that it purposed to go outside the three-mile limit and sink certain ships.

"Now, Mr. Wilson claimed great credit last Spring on the ground of German promises to him that no ships should be sunk in a way putting the non-combatants aboard in jeopardy. When the German submarine over here notified our State Department of its intentions, our Government sent American warships out with it to take care of the non-combatants. In other words, we sent our ships out to help them to get around the promise of safety to non-combatants, and dodge rebuke. Such an action not only gains contempt for the United States, but bitter animosity."

The speaker next criticised the Administration's Mexican policy. He told of the outrages committed there and related alleged instances of American soldiers' ears being cut off while they were alive, and whose heads were cut off after they had been tortured to death, so that they could be shown through the Mexican village as proof of an American defeat.

"A man of Leonard Wood's calibre should be put in there," he said, "with orders to secure order and peace. It is my belief that if the American troops had been properly backed up when they went into Mexico there would have been less bloodshed than there has been."

Concerning the Democratic slogan, "Wilson kept us out of war," Colonel Roosevelt told of how he was confronted by Germany, backed up by Great Britain, in the Venezuelan controversy when he was President.

"I had a fair chance of getting embroiled with those two nations," he said, "at a time when they were not tied up with other matters. I should have followed the course I took even had it led to war with those countries, because I believe it was the only upright course to take."

PUTS BLAME ON ROOSEVELT.

"King of All Quitters," Says Progressive Leader in Letter to Perkins

John Clinton Parker of Philadelphia, civil engineer and inventor, who represented Pennsylvania at the Indianapolis conference held by the Progressives to decide what action that party would take, sent an open letter yesterday to George W. Perkins in which he accused Colonel Roosevelt of quitting the Progressive Party and leaving it in Pennsylvania, in a worse condition than when he started. In part he said:

"I found John M. Parker a gentleman and not a quitter. I visited Roosevelt after the Progressive fiasco, and if I ever saw a quitter he was the king of them all. I do not believe he will be any better satisfied with Hughes than he was with Taft.

"If Hughes is elected will you oppose him should he direct his terrific ability to uncover the money power that used Roosevelt, dropped him with a dull thud, supported Hughes to beat a President who has balked it, and will make a fool of Hughes if he attempts to fight the people's battle as the President has done? Can we attain the respect of Europe or clean up Mexico if we allow ourselves to be rotted by the wealth which you represent?"

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

For the accommodation of Patrons, this establishment will remain open today—alterations will be made on short notice, and whenever possible, garments purchased will be delivered for the evening's wear.

Fashions of the Hour

For Theatre-Restaurant Wear
Afternoon Calling-Receptions
Formal or Informal Affairs

The most complete presentation of highest Character Apparel offered by any Specialty House in America

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Election Day Specials for Men

Unusual Values in Shirts, Neckwear, Pajamas, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Bathrobes, Dressing Gowns—a few of which are listed below

"KENREIGN" COATS
12.75
Suitable for Top, Rain or Auto Coats

A very large assortment of Coats that are worth a great deal more than they are offered for in this extraordinary sale. Many serviceable materials, in various colors; light, medium and heavy weights. Also Gabardine in Tan or Gray.

3,200 Shirts, Each 1.00

Made of Flannel, Madras and mercerized materials; various models and sleeve lengths

Silk Shirts
5.95
Exquisitely colored heavy broadcloth Silks and fine quality Crepe; custom finished.

Madras Shirts
1.65
Madras and mercerized materials, made with soft cuffs; also of Madras with laundered cuffs.

Silk Shirts
3.25
Heavy quality Tub Silks, with attractive bold or conservative stripes.

Gloves
pair 1.85
Heavy quality Gray Mocha Gloves, in regular and cadet sizes.

Blanket Robes
4.95
Made of heavy Blanket Cloth.

Silk Neckwear
1.65
Four-in-hands of heavy foreign and domestic silks and satins in new patterns and colors.

Silk Neckwear
55c
An extremely large assortment of large Four-in-hand Ties in striped and figured patterns; also plain shades.

Pajamas
1.10
Made of Domet Flannel, Madras or mercerized materials.

Pajamas
1.45
Made of Madras and mercerized materials, with silk loops and pearl buttons.

Pajamas
2.95
Silk mixtures in handsome plain colors; also white grounds with colored stripes.

Sweaters 7.50
V-neck Model, Made of Fine Quality Brushed Wool, in Attractive Heather Mixtures.

Men's Underwear
Balbriggan Union Suits,—long sleeves; ankle length. 1.10
Worsted Union Suits,—medium weight; long sleeves; ankle length. 2.25

Men's Half Hose
Pure Thread Silk Half Hose with reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black and colors. pair 95c
Silk and Lisle Half Hose,—Black and plain or fancy colors. pair 29c

Established Nearly A Century
Balch, Price & Co.
BEHIND our Furs stands the Balch Price Prestige, dating back to the Foundation of this Institution in 1832.
Fulton & Smith Streets, Brooklyn.
15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

Gimbels
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.
Store Open All Day (Today—9 to 6)
ELECTION DAY

Any Way You Look at It!
FROM THE STANDPOINT OF STYLE—
FROM THE STANDPOINT OF QUALITY—
FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MATERIALS—
GIMBEL Men's Clothes Featured for Today at
$15
(Suits and Overcoats)
are by all odds the most satisfactory clothes proposition in New York today.
The answer is tremendous buying influences plus the creative genius of a Clothes Chief conceded by the trade to be the "livest wire" in the business.
You choose today from part of a stock bought for three great Metropolitan GIMBEL Stores—a stock so big that a catalog of the styles, colors, materials and values would look like the Telephone Book.

The Men's Suits at $15
Talk about value at $15! Listen to this! Graceful 2 and 3 button sack suits that are decidedly New Yorkish.
Natty Pinch Back models that make the young fellows say: "Where did you get such 'class' at $15?" Beautiful plain blues and blacks; old faithful blue serges, browns, plaids, stripes, fancy mixtures and many grays.
How about sizes? We believe we can satisfactorily fit and please every man and young man in New York at this price, Election Day, because, remember, we bought an enormous addition to our own regular stocks for that very purpose.

The Men's Coats at $15
Any store might well be proud to show such a variety of overcoats at any price, which we have assembled for Election Day at $15.
Fall weight coats of a character that give $15 a new dress possibility. Full silk lined coats; think of it! Chesterfields, loose fitting and semi-fitted models quarter silk lined.
Then there are swagger winter coats, just the right weight for warmth without sacrifice of style. Semi-fitting, loose fitting, form-fitting, ¼ silk lined, and Chesterfields lined with serge.
Oxford grays, plaids, browns and fancy mixtures, and any man can be fitted at the price.

Election Day—GIMBELS—Main Store, Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
On Sale Today — Macy's — On Sale Today
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Elected on a "Service and Economy" Platform

Winter Overcoats
Special for Election Day
$20.75
Chesterfield Models with Silk Lining that are Guaranteed for One Year.
Even a modern Diogenes with an electric torch would fail to discover a better offer than this—yes, even as good a one—in Greater New York.
The American Public Knows that Macy's Clothes Fulfill All Pledges Made Before Their Purchase.
Prosperity, elegance and good taste are evident in every silk sewn seam. The Oxford or Black Vicuna finished material of which they are made, the soft velvet collars and comfortable knee lengths, all help to return these coats as winners on the first ballot.
Every Vote for Macy's Overcoats is a Vote for Economy and Service.

Suits & Overcoats $19.75
Standard Styles
Excellent Fabrics
Dependable Tailoring are the chief characteristics you will always find in Macy's Clothing.

Suits & Overcoats $14.75
The man who wants a moderately-priced Suit or Overcoat, and wants the very best he can find in town at the price, will be delighted at this extensive assortment of styles and patterns.

Macy's Clothes Cannot Be Equalled Elsewhere At the Price
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

They Are Supporting Macy's Many Successful Men
Macy's Shoes for Men, $4.96
These shoes have many enthusiastic followers, for they are leaders in shoe fashions.
They combine, cleverly and successfully, the two features most looked for in a good shoe—comfort and style.
Smart Flat Lasts *Blind Eyelets* *Dark Tan Calf* *Black Gun Metal*
100 Specials for 100 Lucky Men
We have selected, from our regular stock, 100 pairs of Men's Shoes, and have marked them down to $3.24
Many shapes in many leathers, and *almost* all sizes. Even if you're only moderately lucky, you will find a pair to suit—and your saving will be considerable.
Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear

CAMMEYER
STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

For Election Day Only
Tuesday, Nov. 7
A Sale of Men's Fine Shoes at $3.95
Mahogany Russia Calf and Gun Metal Calf Lace Shoes, built on an English Last, with blind eyelets. Also a Broad Toe Blucher Model in Gun Metal Calf.
¶ A most unusual one-day sale, affording men an opportunity to buy shoes at much less than their present market worth.
¶ Please note carefully that this sale is for Election Day only.
All styles carried at our 6th Av. at 20th St. Store also sold at our Newark Branch, 645-649 Broad Street

VOTE OF MILITIA MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Continued from Page 1.

last Summer decided that the New York troops were in a state of "imperfect war," and on Aug. 4 he declared that a conference of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Judge Advocate General had agreed that the interpretation of the State Constitution in this respect was purely a State affair. But in case New York, for instance, should be carried today by a majority of 4,000 or 5,000 either way, there is no doubt that the status of the 10,000 soldier votes to be counted Dec. 19 would come up at once for a dispute which would probably be pushed to the Supreme Court.

The leaders of neither party will admit such a possibility, partly because they will not admit that the State could be carried by their side by so small a margin that 10,000 votes will make any difference.

EXPECT LIGHT VOTE IN NEW YORK CAMP

Predicted That About 6,000 of 10,000 Guardsmen at McAllen Will Cast Ballots.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 6.—Little interest in the national and State elections was shown by the troops of the New York Division until today, when Lieut. Col. Percy Nagel of the Quartermaster Corps and Captain Patrick J. Walsh of the Twenty-second Engineers arrived to open headquarters under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee. This lack of interest was ascribed partly to the failure of campaigners to come to the militia camps in numbers, it having been urged that electioneering would impair the morale of the regiments, and partly to the presence of the soldiers in a solid Democratic State.

Although the names of about 10,000 voters in the New York Division are on the poll lists in Albany, according to Henry G. Adams, head of the Election Bureau, it is not believed that the number of ballots cast will exceed 6,000. Mr. Adams says he thinks 7,000 a high estimate.

Straw votes indicate that Hughes will poll a majority of the votes here, but the sentiment for Wilson is growing, and it is expected that not many hundred will separate the totals. When a Brownsville paper was sold on the streets of McAllen tonight with a story that 25,000 troops were to be withdrawn from the border at once, about 300 soldiers "snake-danced" through the streets, cheering for President Wilson.

In all the border camps where soldiers are to vote tomorrow, the issue of any early return home has been urged by campaigners. Portraits of President Wilson, with the words, "Peace with honor, he kept us out of war," have been posted in all the villages. A handbill given out by representatives of the New York Republican State Committee read:

"Vacillation is weakness. A weak policy will never settle the conditions which brought the National Guard to the border. The President wrote Governor Whitman last month that he could not let the New York regiments go home, because the conditions which made it necessary to bring them down here still exist. That is true. It is also true that if you stay here until the Democratic Administration settles the question you will be bald-headed old men before you see New York again. Vote for Hughes, a strong man."

Approximate figures furnished by regimental Adjutants here showed that little more than half the total number of voters had put their names on the poll lists, but any soldier may vote, even if his name is not on the list.

Mr. Adams says interest in the election was exceedingly light in the Sixty-ninth and Twelfth Regiments, known as Democratic units. Colonel Nagel, a former officer in the Sixty-ninth, today urged all men of the unit to go to the polls. Similar efforts were made in the Twelfth.

Even if Election Day were not a legal holiday, commanders here would have been forced to give their men hours off to vote, because of the difficult job of casting a ballot. On the strip of paper eight feet long only the offices to be filled are printed. Voters must write in the names of the candidates or paste on a strip the names, the strips being furnished by the committees of both parties. To get the names of the candidates in his ward, district, and county the voter must consult two pamphlets of about 200 pages, and it may be necessary for him to consult the "Guide for Soldier Electors," containing 115 pages, and a map in addition.

Outside of the New York Division fewer than 10,000 militia votes will be cast in the Brownsville district. Of the 2,500 votes to be cast by the Iowa troops in the camps at Brownsville and Donna it is asserted that between 1,500 and 1,800 will be cast for Hughes. The Iowa votes are the only militia ballots to be counted here.

The Minnesota system requires that the 2,000 soldier voters cast their ballots in the same way as in the New York camps, although the count is to be made as soon as the boxes reach the Secretary of State. It is believed that the Minnesota totals will be close.

Troops from Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Colorado encamped in the Brownsville district have no votes. About seventy-five New Jersey voters in the Seventh Regiment already have mailed their marked ballots to attorneys, to be cast in their respective districts in the home State tomorrow.

Colonel Nagel today caused a portrait of Mr Hughes to be removed from the military Post Office here.

It is alleged that Democratic campaign literature has been withheld from the soldiers and Republican literature rushed out. The McAllen Postmaster denies the assertion.

Some Troops Have Already Voted.

Several hundred guardsmen in the Brownsville district have already cast ballots for tomorrow's election, and the votes, under seal, are on their way to the home States. Among the guardsmen who have voted are the Virginia troops, who have been balloting several days by mail.

Other guardsmen who have voted are Troop A, Kansas cavalry, stationed at Donna, Texas, the Fourth South Dakota Infantry, stationed at San Benito, and the Fourth Dakota guardsmen at Llano Grande.

EDISON HOPES FOR WILSON.

Inventor Says He Fears the Men Behind Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Averring that President Wilson ought to be re-elected, Thomas A. Edison this morning contended that his success was not certain because too many persons in the United States did not think for themselves, following others "like a lot of sheep." There were 6,000,000 of them in the case of Bryan, declared Mr. Edison.

"Hughes may be all right, but it is the men behind him," asserted Mr. Edison. "The business outlook is good for another year, but if Hughes is elected there will probably be some reactionary methods. We know what Wilson has done and what he will do, but I hope he will go more into preparedness. He has done enough humane things; now give us some war machinery and policemen to protect ourselves. We are not going fast enough on preparedness. I have been looking around at our forts and other things, and it is absurd. The naval program is all right, but they are slow in carrying it out."

Asked for his opinion regarding the European war, Mr. Edison said that the Germans were good for another year, but that the Allies would be the victors ultimately.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

has been brought in closer communication with the heart of the city by the operation on November 5th, of the

Queensboro Subway

to the Bridge Plaza. The next and final step will take place about December 15th, when trains will be operated from Jackson Heights direct to Grand Central Subway Station, running time 15 minutes, with transfers to entire Interboro Subway system.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

"A dress rehearsal of a dull failure that is never going to be produced," is what Rupert Hughes calls a hike in his graphic account of the mental and physical agonies of the Guardsmen on the march—"The Big Hike" in this week's

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Robes Manteaux Fourrures

La Maison Charles Klein

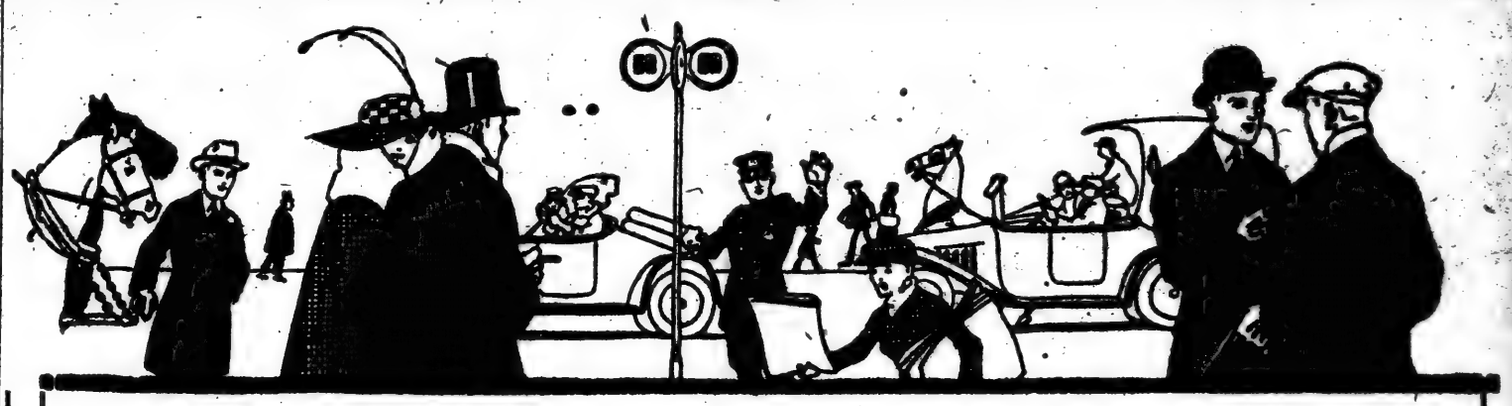
à Paris 13 Rue Royale

Monte Carlo

a l'honneur d'informer sa clientèle qu'elle vient d'ouvrir une succursale

40 WEST 57TH STREET

sous la direction personnelle de Madame Charles Klein



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Store Open All Day Today

We have planned a series of most attractive special sales, designed to interest every member of the family.

And after "Mr. Man" has cast his ballot for his favorite candidate he will find a visit to Greenhut's "Big Store" most profitable.

Madam will likewise do well to supply her needs for the coming Winter months at Greenhut's.

Greatest Sales of Men's Clothing Ever Planned for Election Day

This is the event that we have been preparing for months. There are scores of specials in high-class, splendidly tailored, fashionable clothing for men, youths and boys. In this limited space we must necessarily confine ourselves to the briefest details.

We head the list with an offering of:

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $13.95

Superior in Quality and Style

The Suits at $13.95

Handsomest plain and fancy back models in favorite materials, embracing most popular effects in Grays, Browns, Blue, Greens, Stripes, Checks, Overplaids, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Silk Mixtures and Blue Serges. All sizes.

The Overcoats at $13.95

Newest Plain Black or Gray Kerseys and Meltons, Scotch Mixtures.

Plain Black Overcoats | Velvet Collar Overcoats | Form-fitting Overcoats | Pinched Back Overcoats
Self-Collar Overcoats | Fancy Back Overcoats | Box-Back Overcoats

Such a wealth of colors as you have never before seen at so moderate a price: Browns, Greens and Heather Mixtures. Double-breasted Ulsters also offered at $13.95. Most of these coats are made with satin yoke and sleeve linings. Scores of styles and patterns with which everybody is sure to be pleased.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $9.95

The best collection of garments any store in New York has offered at this price this season. Popular styles and materials. All sizes.

There will also be a special lot of

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $7.95

These represent garments from higher priced lines.

1,200 Men's Soft Hats and Derbies Will Be Sold Today at $1

Men's Knit Underwear—shirts and drawers; per garment, special at 49c.

BRING YOUR BOYS HERE TODAY

In the Boys' Store you will be pleasantly surprised with wonderfully attractive sales of Suits and Overcoats at $3.95 and $5.

Extensive, Carefully Selected Stocks of

Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses and Furs

For Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls

These entire sections are crowded with special offerings for today's shoppers.

And Don't Overlook Your Homefurnishing Needs

For today we have planned sales in all departments devoted to these goods.

The Furniture Store offers:

A BRASS BED OUTFIT—complete with mattress and spring, for $15.75

(All sample Brass Bedsteads have also been reduced to make room for Holiday Goods.)

The great Downstairs Store features.

Stoves of All Kinds, Fireplace Fixings, Refrigerators, Enamel Ware, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Galvanized Ware, China and Glass Ware, Lighting Fixtures of All Kinds.

The World's Greatest Grocery offers an Exceptionally Attractive List of Specials in Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Whatever else you do, be sure to include a visit to Greenhut's in your Election Day "doings."

Men's $4 and $4.50 "Foot-Mould" Shoes Today at $3.45

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Brand New Auto Tires and Tubes

Regular Prices of Tires, $10.35 to $37.50 each; Our Sale Prices $6.10 to $28.15

Regular Prices of Tubes, $2.30 to $7.10 each; Our Sale Prices $1.35 to $4.20

We have been requested not to mention the names of the Tires and Tubes offered at these astonishingly low prices. But every man who is familiar with the best known standard makes will instantly realize the importance of this distribution when he sees the marvelous display.

These Tires and Tubes are classified by the makers as "Seconds" or "Blemished," but most of them will give mileage service as satisfactory as "Firsts." We are offering these Tires and Tubes without a guarantee, but at the prices the bargains are matchless. The tires are in Clincher, Straight Side and Quick Detachable styles, with both Non-Skid and Plain Tread. Sizes from 29x3½ up to 40x4½. Sizes of tubes from 26x3 up to 36x5.

We Give "Sperry" Gold Stamps

Redeemable in full books for $2.50 worth of merchandise as selected by you in any department of this store or for $2 in cash at the "S. & H." office on the Fifth Floor.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single S. & H. Stamps Afternoons

Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps ALL DAY.

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT"

All Day To-day At The Brill Stores

The polls will be open for the thousands of Men, Young Men and Youths who will take advantage of the Election Day Holiday to cast a ballot for Economy by selecting their new Winter Overcoats from among the most remarkable assortment we have ever collected in these Busy Stores and from among the most wonderful values that can be had anywhere in clothes for men.

Overcoats of Every Good Kind SPECIALLY PRICED—

About 8,000 of Them Are the Greatest Values Obtainable At $15

Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, plaid-back gray meltons, black kerseys, neat grays, brown, tan and dark green mixtures. Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Oxford and blue Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-Fitting Coats, Chesterfield models and lightweight blacks and Oxfords, well made and extremely serviceable.

About 3,500 Overcoats Offer Remarkable Savings Opportunities At $10.75

A wonderful variety; plain grays, browns, fancy overcoatings, overplaids, fancy cassimeres, brown meltons, gray and brown mixtures, gray and brown plaids and overplaids, with velvet or self collars; quarter or full lined, and with flap or patch pockets. Double-breasted models, single-breasted models, Balmaroons, form-fitting coats and Ulsterettes.

1,800 Splendid Overcoats Will Make a Wonderfully Strong Appeal At $20.00

Twenty smart models and more than one hundred stylish and serviceable fabrics. Big, warm, cozy ulsters in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single-breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and smart blacks and Oxfords in form-fitting and Chesterfield models.

Wonder Values in Winter Suits

At $15.00

This season's newest and smartest models—butternut browns, regimental stripes, Dublin greens, gunmetal grays, Autumn browns, silver striped blues, dapple grays, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

At $10.75

At least fifty fabrics, designs and weaves, and numerous smart, snappy models—browns, grays, tans, greens and heather mixtures, two and three button sack coats or pinchbacks. Suits which will surprise most men who are unacquainted with Brill Values. Every Suit wonderful value at $10.75.

At $20.00

Smart, snappy, wonderfully well tailored Suits for Fall and Winter wear, for young men and men who feel young; and a host of neat, conservative, dignified designs and models for men of more moderate taste and temperament, many of them silk lined; all of them wonderfully good value at $20.

Brill Brothers

47 Cortlandt Street, 279 Broadway | 44 East 14th Street, 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn | 1192 Main Street, Bridgeport, 791 Broad Street, Newark | 125th Street at 3d Ave. Open Evenings until 9

These 5 Brill Stores Open Saturday evenings: 14th Street—125th Street—Brooklyn—Newark—Bridgeport

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

BISHOP PROPHESIES VICTORY

Guest of Pilgrims, He Says Neutrals Will Aid in Peace.

The Right Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, Bishop of Worcester, who has been attending the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis as the representative of the Church of England, was the guest yesterday at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims in the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway.

Of the war the Bishop said: "Some day we shall win. If you could only see how those at home bear their sorrows and how those in the trenches take their work in a confident and sportful way, you would not doubt the outcome."

The Bishop said he doubted whether the temper of the Allies would suffer any nation to make any suggestion of peace yet, but he added:

"When peace comes, it will be helpful if neutral countries will lend a hand in the adjustment of all of those social conditions which will make for the commonwealth. We are tired of the word 'empire' in England. We want to talk of the British Brotherhood or the Commonwealth. And we want you to support us in our ideal. I shall go home this week assured that whatever may be right and true and self-sacrificing in the cause of the Allies has the support of the best and most thoughtful people in America."

The Bishop said that he had been shocked since coming to America to hear some men suggest that in England there was a growing dislike of the United States.

"I have never seen any indication of anything of the sort," he said. "I have no doubt that we could wish that your Government, or certain officers of it, had handled certain matters differently, but we have no distrust of or dislike for the American people. I speak for a large number of Englishmen when I say that we have no wish to see you at war. We know too much of the horror of war to wish to see your nation embroiled in it. But I do know that no nation can be sure of peace, if it is not willing to fight, and does not prepare for war."

The Bishop was introduced by Chauncey M. Depew, who said that, despite President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality, the moral force of the heart and mind of the vast majority of the people of the United States was with the cause of the Allies.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues* *West 43rd Street*

This establishment will be open all day To-day, ELECTION DAY

Very special values will be provided in

Misses' Street and Dress Coats,
Women's Suits and Coats,
Men's High-class Furnishings,
Women's Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Hand Bags, Neckwear, Silks,
Linens and Oriental Rugs.

DO NOT DELAY.
Communicate at once with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Important Announcement to
AUTOMOBILE OWNERS
CHAUFFEURS AND TAXICAB OWNERS

A Clearance Sale

Beginning Today, Election Day

Of Automobile Merchandise At Phenomenally Low Prices

An inventory of our Automobile Apparel stock has disclosed a large collection of broken lots of sizes, materials, colors, etc., which we have decided to place on sale at a great sacrifice in price in order to effect a quick and absolute clearance.

To avoid misunderstanding and possible disappointment to those who respond to this announcement, we give below a chart showing exactly the sizes, quantities, prices they have been and the sale prices, with brief descriptions of materials, etc.

Chauffeurs' Suits, Formerly $25.00 to $55.00, **Now $15.00 to $32.50**

Description	Former Prices	Sale Prices	34	35	36	37	38	40	42	44
Gray Whipcords and Serges. Several Models.	$25.00	$15.00		1		1			1	1
	$32.50, $37.50	$20.00		2					2	
	$40.00, $42.50 $45.00, $50.00	$32.50	4		5	1	3	5	7	1
Blue and Black Serges. Several Models.	$40.00, $42.50	$32.50	4		3		2	5	3	2
Blue and Black Broadcloth. Several models.	$40.00, $50.00	$25.00	2	2			2	2	2	
Blue and Green Livery Suits.	$40.00, $42.50 $45.00, $50.00 $55.00	$32.50	6	4			6	4	7	
		Totals.....	17	9	8	3	13	16	22	4

Chauffeurs' Overcoats, Formerly $25.00 to $70.00, **Now $18.50 to $45.00**

Description	Former Prices	Sale Prices	34	35	36	37	38	40	42	44
English Livery Coats, Blue and Green Broadcloth.	$30.00	$18.50					2			
Gray Whipcord Overcoats, convertible or military collar.	$25.00	$18.50			1		1			1
	$32.50	$25.00	2							
	$50.00	$32.50	1				1	1	1	1
Black, Blue, Maroon and Green Broadcloth.	$35.00, $37.50 $47.50, $50.00	$25.00			4		3	8	5	1
Serge Overcoats. Convertible or military collar.	$40.00, $45.00 $50.00	$32.50			3	1	3	5	8	1
Russian Great Coats and Livery Coats.	$60.00, $65.00	$40.00			2	3	3	5	3	1
Black and Blue Box Cloth.	$70.00, $75.00	$45.00						4	1	
		Totals.....	3		10	4	13	23	19	5

Automobile Rain Shirts, Formerly $6.00 to $25.00, **Now $3.00 to $12.50**

Caps, Goggles, Lunch Sets, Gloves, etc., at proportionate reductions.

(None of the goods in this sale will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.)

Fourth Floor

No matter who wins—our "next president" will use the Britannica

Both President Wilson and Mr. Hughes read and rely on the new

Encyclopaedia Britannica

and almost every President, beginning with George Washington, has used some earlier edition of the Britannica.

Great responsibility rests on the President of the United States. He must have an accurate knowledge of affairs, domestic and foreign. He must keep well informed generally, and must either know things or know where to find out about them.

Therefore the fact that the "next President" (whoever wins) *uses* the Britannica, *relies on it and quotes it* (as did most of his predecessors), is concrete evidence of the practical value of this great work.

You need the new Britannica as much as does the President of the United States.

You need it just as much as do the leading statesmen, the captains of industry and successful men of affairs.

Presidents who owned or used the Britannica

When Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, 137 years ago, he already owned a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica (2nd Edition). He used it and relied on it throughout the eight years of his presidency.

President Wilson and Mr. Hughes use the new Britannica (11th Edition).

Almost every President since Washington has owned and used some of the earlier editions of the Britannica. Here is the list

George Washington, 1789-1797.
Thomas Jefferson, 1801-1809.
James Madison, 1809-1817.
John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829.
Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841.
William Henry Harrison, Mar. 4 to April 4, 1841.
John Tyler, 1841-1845.
James K. Polk, 1845-1849.
Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853.
James Buchanan, 1857-1861.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865.
Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-1877.
Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-1881.
James A. Garfield, Mar. 4 to Sept. 19, 1881.
Grover Cleveland, 1885-1889 and 1893-1897.
Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893.
William McKinley, 1897-1901.
Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909.
William H. Taft, 1909-1913.
Woodrow Wilson, 1913—

What is true of the Presidents is generally true of our great statesmen. Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, bought a set and used it constantly. Secretary Lansing, the present head of the State Department, also uses the Britannica. Daniel Webster, James G. Blaine and Elihu Root, all eminent as Secretaries of State, relied on the Britannica and quoted from it.

You need the Britannica as much as the Presidents do

You regard yourself fairly intelligent—but isn't it true that you could be more intelligent in your citizenship? The Britannica will help you be an abler citizen. It will fortify you with facts about the political development of our country and illuminate your understanding of the aims and purposes, the inspiration and motives of American politics and statesmanship.

Not only on political and state questions, but on all subjects of practical value to progressive men and women, the Britannica is the supreme authority.

The Britannica covers the widest range of knowledge. It is *complete* as well as *authoritative* on all subjects—historical, scientific, educational—it is interesting, practical, useful. It spans human thought and activity from the commonplace things, such as pins and pens, to the most striking events in the progress of civilization, such as the wars of nations and the discovery of new planets. It answers every question of child and grown-up.

The Britannica is a great library of facts and information. Its 41,000 separate articles—comprising 44,000,000 words and 15,000 illustrations and maps—include something about everything under the sun—philosophy, religion, finance, science and invention, industry and manufacture, commerce, war and peace, the fine arts, literature, electricity, steam, mechanics and engineering, sociology, education, geography, biography, geology, astronomy and all other branches of knowledge.

This wonderful book—which cost $1,500,000 to write and edit—is the masterpiece of master minds, the work of 1500 experts in their chosen fields. Yet it is sold at a price so reasonable that

any one of moderate means can easily own a set. For a payment of only $1 to be followed with monthly payments of $3, you can have an entire set of the "Handy Volume" Issue delivered to your home or office. Or for a first payment of $5 and monthly payments of the same amount you can obtain a set of the larger-type, larger-page Cambridge Issue.

You need the Britannica and you certainly want it on the famous India paper, which makes each volume *light* to handle, *inviting* to read; which brings the entire 29 volumes within 29 inches of space.

Some Political Questions the Britannica Answers

What is democracy?
From what colony did the Men of Senate and House representatives come?
Do you know that 9 of the 13 original states had to be forced to ratify the Constitution?
Do you know it took 12 years to decide whether our government would be democratic or monarchic in principle?
Do you know that Washington issued the first proclamation of American neutrality?
What is a tariff?
What are the cardinal principles of the Republican party?
Of the Democratic party?
What state first passed laws respecting child labor?
When the first legislation was enacted fixing maximum railroad rates, and what influence brought it about?
What President sent the first message to Congress on labor?
What was the political effect of the development of the West?
What progress has prohibition made?
Which states have complete woman suffrage?
What did Lincoln say about equal suffrage?
When did American women first demand a voice in government?
Do you know that a Democratic split elected Lincoln?
What state once declared a Federal high tariff law null and void?
What two years of American history had the greatest political influence as a result of material development?
What is the history and progress of Socialism? Its theory?
What were the real causes of the panic of 1893 and what was the political effect?

To get an India paper set you must act at once War has cut off the supply of India paper and the raw material out of which it is made. No more India paper can be procured for printing the Britannica—and the sets now in stock are *all the India paper sets that can be offered.* Instead of selling at an advance in price—which would be justified by the India paper shortage—these remaining sets are offered at the present low prices, payable in small monthly amounts for a limited period.

You must act quickly—the India paper sets will not last long Do this *now*, tear out the coupon, sign and send in *NOW.* This will bring you the "Book of 100 Wonders"—containing interesting information from and about the "Handy Volume" Issue of the New Britannica, together with sample pages. This 130-page book, liberally illustrated, will tell you how the Britannica will directly benefit you.

Or you can mark the coupon for the splendidly illustrated book of many pages regarding the higher priced, large type, large page Cambridge Issue of the Britannica. Here's the coupon:

Sets can be seen and orders left at

An American visitor to the late Yuan Shih-K'ai, the first president of the Chinese republic, found him having the Britannica read to him, translated from the English into Chinese. President Yuan Shih-K'ai interrupted the reading and said to his visitor in regard to the Britannica's article on China:

"It tells me more about my own country and people than I ever knew before."

If this is true in regard to China, it is just as true in regard to your own country.

Gimbel Brothers,
Sixth Ave., 32nd and 33rd Streets.

Chas. Scribner's Sons,
597 Fifth Avenue.

Henry Malkan,
42 Broadway.

(Put an X in square for book wanted—send coupon today)
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120 W. 32nd Street, New York

☐ Please send me, free, the illustrated "Book of 100 Wonders" describing the Encyclopaedia Britannica "Handy Volume" Issue. (This is precisely the same as the Cambridge issue—page for page, word for word—except in size type, and price, selling at one less. It is printed on genuine India paper.)

☐ Or send me the large illustrated book describing the Encyclopaedia Britannica Cambridge Issue. (This is the large type, large page issue, printed on the famous India paper, in 29 volumes, 32,000 pages, 15,000 illustrations and maps.)

Also quote me prices and easy terms on which I may purchase one of the remaining India paper sets.

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Address
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You need the new Britannica and you certainly should have it printed on the famous India paper

4 KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS A JITNEY BUS

Bushes Atop a Deep Cut Hide Cars from Driver of an Auto Near Camden.

HURLED BENEATH PLATFORM

Driver's Body Found Under Approach to Station—Dead Youth Killed as Family Was.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 6.—Three men and a woman, passengers in a jitney bus, were killed by a Pennsylvania railroad train which struck the car in which they were riding at Freeman Station near here today. The bus was being driven from Berlin to Haddonfield by Thomas Hampton of East Berlin. The passengers were killed instantly and Hampton died while he was being taken to a hospital in this place.

One of the passengers was identified as Edward Stahlknecht, an insurance inspector of Philadelphia, and the others were Thomas Hampton and Mrs. Anna Whiteman, and Wesley Cook, all of Berlin, N. J.

The accident occurred at an unprotected crossing which goes through a deep cut in which the railroad runs. The train was hidden from the driver of the jitney by a line of underbrush on top of the embankment, and the auto struck the engine near the cab. Hampton, the driver of the jitney, was hurled beneath the station platform. Mrs. Whiteman was thrown against a sign board twenty feet from the tracks.

Young Cook was the third of his family to be killed in a railroad accident in eight months. His mother and sister, with the sister's fiance, Harry Myrtetus, were killed on March 11 when their cartiage was struck by a train on the Reading Railway. Coroner Cook of Berlin began an investigation of the accident immediately. Two persons were killed at the place of today's accident about eighteen months ago.

7 KILLED BY RUNAWAY TRAIN

Pennsylvania Freight Crashes Into Locomotives—47 Cars Demolished.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 6.—Seven men were killed and three were injured when a heavy freight train ran away for ten miles on the New Portage branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad and crashed into four locomotives standing at New Portage Junction, near here, today.

The dead are: A. L. Rising, Derry, Penn., engineer; R. C. Schaum, Conemaugh, Penn., conductor; Frank Fry, Conemaugh, Penn., brakeman; W. M. Thompson, East Altoona, fireman; R. C. Jackson, Altoona, engineer; J. N. Gorton, Altoona, fireman, and W. A. Baker, Juniata, Penn., engineer, died in Altoona Hospital.

The runaway train, composed of an engine and sixty cars, was coming down the grade ten miles from the scene of the accident when the engineer lost control. Gaining momentum at every moment, the long train soon attained an unheard-of speed, but kept to the rails. Orde Hall, a flagman, and Oliver Baumgardner, brakeman, were in the caboose, but kept their seats and were not hurt, while the fireman leaped from the train at Muleshoe Curve and escaped with slight injuries.

The four light engines were standing at New Portage Junction and directly in the path of the onrushing freight. There was nothing to stop the runaway, and before the men on the engines were aware the impact came. Forty-seven of the loaded coal cars followed the engine in its mad plunge, and were reduced to a mass of twisted steel. A few minutes later fire broke out in the coal, and firemen were hurried from neighboring towns.

Seek Peace in Carpenters' Union.

William L. Hutchinson, the International President, and members of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, opened headquarters in the Hotel Continental yesterday and announced that they would remain in the city about a week. It was explained that the purpose of the gathering was to bring about peace in the ranks of the Carpenters' local unions in New York City, and endeavor to arrange for the return to the Brotherhood of the 12,000 members who were dismissed from the ranks last Spring owing to internal disputes.

DOG AT MOTOR CAR WHEEL.

White Collie Smoking a Pipe Thrills Automobile Row.

A novel advertising scheme gave Automobile Row a new thrill yesterday morning until the row, suspicious of all thrills, solved the puzzle. The thrill was provoked by a white collie dog in the driver's seat of an automobile, with its paws on the steering wheel, apparently piloting the car through the Broadway traffic. For a few minutes it looked like a new solution of the chauffeur problem, for the dog, with chauffeur's cap on its head and a pipe in its mouth, seemed to control the machine with the nonchalance of an expert.

Then the row said it couldn't be, and investigation showed that the dog could hardly be trusted alone with a car. By a set of levers hidden from view, the owner of the car, Irving Weed of Poughkeepsie, who sat next to the dog, really did the steering, though in straightaway driving he said the dog actually held the car to its course and assisted with its paws at the turns.

Mr. Weed has arranged to enter the employment of a motor car sales agency at Poughkeepsie.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

SHIRT SALESMAN MISSING.

A. L. Hoffman Put Baggage on Boston Boat and Then Vanished.

A. L. Hoffman, 26 years old, of 555 West 156th Street, a salesman for the American Shirt Company of 105 Fifth Avenue, has been missing from his home since Oct. 25, and efforts to get in touch with him have been unavailing so far. He left the office where he was employed at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, saying he intended to take a boat for Boston, and that he would stop in Providence to visit an uncle.

His wife became uneasy when she had no word from him and tried to get in touch with him by telegraph on Nov. 3. It then developed that he had placed his baggage aboard the Fall River Line steamer Priscilla, but there was nothing to indicate that he had taken the boat. The police here and in Boston, Fall River and Providence were notified, but had been unable to get any trace of the missing man last night.

Birth Control Advocates Face Trial.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, her sister, Mrs. Ethel Byrne, and Miss Fannie Mindell, who were arrested for giving information regarding birth control at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, were arraigned before Magistrate Steers in the Adams Steeet Court yesterday, and held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Bail was continued in all three cases. Jonah J. Goldstein, who represented the three women, said that he would surrender his clients on Wednesday, and ask the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. When he obtains the writ he will ask that the court conduct an investigation on the ground that yesterday's hearing was not properly conducted. He will also ask that if there is to be a trial that it be conducted in the County Court.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Election Results

Flashed To-night from the

WOOLWORTH TOWER

by The New York Tribune

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE

HOW TO TELL

From the Tower of the Woolworth Building to-night The Tribune's powerful searchlights, reinforced by a new Edison storage battery searchlight, will announce the next President of the United States.

Should The Tribune searchlight throw a straight, steady beam, Hughes will have been elected.

Should the searchlight flash in a zig-zag direction, Wilson will be in the White House four years more.

Above the searchlight will flare steady lights that will indicate New York's choice for Governor.

Should these lights be red, Whitman will remain in the Executive Mansion in Albany.

Should the lights be white, Seabury will be the next Governor.

Look in the direction of the Woolworth Building to-night. The Tribune will flash the results of the election as quickly as the reports indicate the winners without a reasonable doubt.

CUTICURA SOAP

BEST FOR SKIN

Because it cleanses, purifies and beautifies, while the Ointment soothes and heals irritations, blackheads, etc. Do not confound these fragrant, delicate emollients with coarsely medicated soaps and ointments.

Sample Each Free with 32-p. Skin Book by return mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 8M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

$795 Model 85-4 f. o. b. Toledo

Overland

$795 Model 85-4 f. o. b. Toledo

Now for a Healthy Active Winter

Wade through the slush, stay at home and miss out, or get this car and go in warm, dry comfort.
Which?
Now's the time to decide.
This summer delight is a winter necessity.
Why not have it now—today?
It will mean a healthy active life for the whole family all winter long, and when the warm weather comes—more real joy than you ever knew before.

This is the big, roomy, comfortable Overland with the famous 35 horsepower Overland Motor developed to perfection in the building of more than 250,000 now in every-day use.

It is absolutely dependable, as thoroughly reliable in Winter as in Summer.

Come in and get one today and go about your winter duties and pleasures in comfort and without risk.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
1826-28 Broadway, New York City. Telephone—Columbus 1070
Service Station: 156th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx. Telephone, Melrose 9991.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
223 Flatbush Ave.
Telephone, Sterling 2146.
Service Station: [illegible] place.
Telephone, Decatur 2511.

Yonkers, N. Y.
57 South Broadway.
Telephone, Yonkers 294.
Service Station: 71 South Broadway.
Telephone, Yonkers, 294.

Newark, N. J.
35-37 Halsey St.
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You Can't Fool Labor, Mr. Calamity Howler!

Read the Republican advertisements in today's papers for your own amusement.

Then Consider These Facts:

Peace and Prosperity under the Wilson Administration have brought wages to the highest level reached in the history of this or any other country, according to the cold, indisputable facts recorded in the books of the United States Labor Department.

About 20,000,000 wage-earners of the country are now in the full enjoyment of an increase of close to $5,000,000,000 annually over any period of the "protected" tariff rule under Roosevelt's and Taft's Administrations.

During both of these Administrations common labor received as low as 14 cents an hour, and the wages of "one-tenth of the workers of the country were not more than $1,000 a year, the wages of one-half of the workers less than $500 a year, or considerably under what has been computed to be a living wage."

The average earning now of the unskilled worker is from $965 to $1,110 annually.

The average annual earnings of the skilled worker is from $1,250 to $2,100. The highest average for skilled workers is $2,250 a year.

WHAT OUR FOREMOST TARIFF EXPERT SAYS:

Prof. Irving Fisher, head of the Department of Economics at Yale University, and a famous authority on the tariff, in a signed statement says:

" 'Foreign Competition' after the war is a good bogey to frighten children with.

"The truth is that the wage earner has in general made less progress when our tariff has been high than when it has been low, and that wages in 'protected' industries have ranked with the lowest in the country.

"In Europe we find the countries with the highest tariff having the lowest wages.

"Who are these would-be champions of labor who ask its votes for another Payne-Aldrich tariff? Not the laboring men themselves, not disinterested students of economics. They are those whose "special" interests would be served by another Payne-Aldrich tariff. In some instances, at least, as I happen to know, these interests are trying to coerce their employes to vote for Hughes."

Democratic National Committee.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Every ingredient of Kolynos has a distinct, scientific purpose, well understood by the dentist. In their combination, these ingredients are *very pleasant* to the taste.

There is no suggestion of the confection, nor attempt to cajole with artificial flavors.

Its use produces an immediate sensation of genuine cleanliness, more delightful and refreshing by far than any fictitious flavoring.

The Kolynos user never finds brushing the teeth a perfunctory, tedious task. It is a pleasure looked forward to morning, noon and night.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

HOTEL WALLICK

BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
SPECIAL SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT
In the Broadway Restaurant—After 9 o'Clock.

ELECTION RETURNS ANNOUNCED IN ALL OF THE DINING ROOMS.

RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE.

Jansen wants to see you—DANCE

HOFBRAU HAUS

30TH STREET & BROADWAY 30TH
Quaintest Place in America
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN
FAMOUS FOR ITS LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Telephone Madison Square 2207-8
RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW FOR ELECTION NIGHT.
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SPECIAL ELECTION DAY DINNER $1.50
SERVED IN THE HAWAIIAN ROOM.
Elaborate Entertainment and Dancing Between Courses.
SERVED FROM SIX TO NINE P. M.

SPECIAL ELECTION DAY DINNER, $1.50.
Served from 6 to 9 P. M.
MENU.
Blue Points; Chicken Gumbo; Celery; Radishes; Olives; Filet of Sole au Vin Blanc; Pommes Persillade; Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce; Cauliflower au Gratin; Mixed Salad; Ice Cream in Cases; Assorted Cakes; Coffee.

Gala Entertainment
ELECTION RETURNS By Special Wire.
Elaborate Production, Featuring Raymond Wylie
"1916 REVUE" TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 & Midnight
Served To-day 6 to 9 P. M. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
A LA CARTE—MODERATE PRICES.

GREATER REISENWEBER'S, Columbus Circle & 58th St. 'Phone 9640—Columbus.

TURKISH BATHS NOW OPEN Ladies & Gentlemen
Hotel Ansonia
BROADWAY. 73d & 74th Sts.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK
Write for Booklet

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons; Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.
ALSO EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, UNDER YEARLY LEASE, FROM 2 TO 6 ROOMS WITH 1, 2 OR 3 BATHS.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and bath..... 2.50

HOTEL IMPERIAL
Broadway and 32nd St.
Nearer to Everything Than Anything.
600 Rooms, single or en suite.
Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up.
With Bath, $2.00 per day up.
IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.25 per cover.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

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On the Merrick Rd., Lynbrook, L. I.
OPEN ALL YEAR
Excellent Food and Service. Entertainment—Dancing.
Music by a Europe's Celebrated Orchestra, with "BUDDIE."
Direction of SUSSKIND BROS.

Thomas Healy's
Broadway and 66th St.,
TO-NIGHT
Election returns received on every floor by direct Western Union wire.

NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with running water, $1.50 per day, $8.75 week.
Rooms with bath, $2.00 per day; $12.00 per week.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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Fifth Ave. at 30th St.
Election returns will be read to guests in the cafe and restaurants.

24 Years at this Address Means Something
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS $5
4 CLASS LESSONS $1
All quickly learned by the REMEY METHOD. (PRIVATE LESSONS $1.) All other Ball Room Dances guaranteed $5.00.
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917-921 Eighth Av. (at 54th St.)
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Open 10 to 10 Daily
Send for large, FREE booklet.

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Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaching Interpretive, Simplified Classic, Racial and Ballroom classes; teachers, amateurs, children.
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MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 23 W. 44th St., Bryant 4674. Dances taught privately. Each pupil has separate room. Rehearsals.
MR. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., Instructor Dances, 502 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

'THE CENTURY GIRL' A HUGE SUCCESS

Dillingham-Ziegfeld Dynasty Is Happily Inaugurated at the Century Theatre.

SPECTACLE AND VAUDEVILLE

Handsome Entertainment, Like a Much-Magnified "Follies," Opens the Greatest of Music Halls.

THE CENTURY GIRL.—A musical revue in three acts. Music by Victor Herbert and Irving Berlin. Book by "Evaryman." At the Century.

THE PRINCIPALS—Elsie Janis, Sam Bernard, Marie Dressler, Frank Tinney, Hazel Dawn, Leon Errol, Doyle and Dixon, Maurice and Walton, Van and Schenck, Irving Fisher, Gertrude Rutland, the Barr Twins, Myles McCarthy, Gus Minton, Joe Sparks, Al Stuart, Arthur Cunningham, John Slavin, Louis Harrison, Jack Roche, Billie Fisher, Catheryn Rowe Palmer, Arthur Hill, Billie Allen, Yvonne Shelton, Vera Maxwell, Simone d'Herlys.

The rule of Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr. over the Century Theatre was gorgeously and auspiciously inaugurated last evening when "The Century Girl" was presented there for the first time on any stage. This is a lavish and vastly entertaining mixture of spectacle and vaudeville. It is something like a production of the "Follies" magnified past calculation; it is altogether like nothing else to be seen anywhere in America.

The world and his wife attended last evening's brilliant première and will be there all the rest of the season. For "The Century Girl" has all the marks of a great popular success. Unquestionably the director of the Globe and Hippodrome and the master of the "Follies" have, by joining forces, transformed the Century into what is at present—and probably long will be—the greatest music hall in the world.

This is the mightiest and the happiest attempt yet made to take the curse off the great, cavernous playhouse which overlooks Central Park from the west. There—inappropriately housed and impossibly planned—the New Theatre movement lived and died. And more and more since then has a blight seemed to afflict the succeeding transient ventures. Folks shook their heads. They said the Century was too big and too far from the beaten track; actually they began to speak of it spookily, as though the Century were haunted by the ghosts of disappointed adventurers under its roof.

Yet there has remained with all concerned a deep conviction that if some thoroughly attractive entertainment were to be housed there, the huge and costly theatre would draw people from the ends of the earth, and soon seem not too large, but too small, to accommodate the clamorous multitude. Obviously, it was the Dillingham-Ziegfeld creed that the entertainment offered there should be more than merely attractive. It must, they said, be irresistible. And "The Century Girl" is just that. The quondam home of the New Theatre is now more than merely a place to go. It is *the* place to go. The curse is off the Century.

How long any management not royally endowed and not altogether mad can afford to give such prodigal entertainment on so staggering a scale is not for us to ask.

"Ho, ho!" Frank Tinney darkly observed last evening. "Dillingham and Ziegfeld, they says to me, they says: 'Frank, if we do the business we should do, we won't lose more than $2,000 a week.'

And that remains to be seen. It remains to be calculated at the end of the season when some actuarial soul can count the cost and the noses. In the meantime all the theatregoers in New York will want to see "The Century Girl," and most of them tried to do so last night.

The recipe followed has been fairly simple. Whatever the cost and whatever the labor, transform the interior of the whilom temple of the drama. Make it gay, not grave. So decorate the walls that they will give forth an atmosphere of frivolity. Provide places to dance and things to drink. Let the men smoke; even down in the first row of the orchestra, let them smoke. So much for the building. Then take all the feasts for the eye that have glorified the Follies in these later years. Set some magician of paint and light—preferably Joseph Urban—to work in the great spaces of the stage. Assemble a dazzling chorus. Gather together a company of famous entertainers like that which held the secret of Weber & Fields in days gone by—only more so. Add, as Mr. Dillingham always does, something to please the children. Provide some jaunty music and, above all, provide some moments of magnificent spectacle such as only the Century, with its revolving stage, can handle. And there you are.

You need no book. As it happens, the acoustics of the Century have been elaborately improved, but you would not have had to strain your ears to catch the dialogue for there is none worth mentioning. The method is simpler than that. You just send Elsie Janis and Doyle and Dixon out onto the stage and tell them to dance. Who wants to hear anything then? You send out Marie Dressler, Leon Errol, and Harry Kelly (who has deserted his dog) with instructions to play a stone age romance in burlesque of the Russian ballet, the while the orchestra moans weird Stravinsky dissonances. Or you plant the amiable Tinney at the footlights and tell him to do his worst. They need no book at the Century.

For the most part these stars do their old tricks. Elsie Janis does a few dances, sings a song or two, gives her internationally famous and charming simulation of a Piccadilly nut, and winds up with her blessed imitations of Bernhardt, Ethel Barrymore, Cohan, Will Rogers, Fred Stone, Eddie Foy, and Frank Tinney. Doyle and Dixon and Maurice and Walton dance. Hazel Dawn, as fair a vision as ever and in far better voice, plays the title rôle without a struggle, and is abetted by an agreeable young tenor named Irving Fisher.

Sam Bernard (importing his political harangue from vaudeville) explodes to good effect, and Marie Dressler and Leon Errol go to heroic lengths to amuse us. They must have to be paid a King's ransom to be willing every night to slide headlong down that mountain slope like two delirious avalanches. And sometimes you have such riches as Elsie Janis, Sam Bernard, Marie Dressler, and Doyle and Dixon all playing together in one no-account sketch. Van and Schenck, favorite singers from the two-a-day, quite captured the audience last evening. Indeed, inveterate patrons of vaudeville have seen and heard much of what is going on in "The Century Girl," but they have not seen the long succession of ensemble numbers and stage spectacles which are the wonder of the Century.

Take, as an example, the use of the revolving stage at the end of the second act, when a patriotic pageant weaves its way on broad staircases that swing lazily around under a sky of limitless blue. It is a little like dancing a Paul Jones on an escalator. Or take the moment when a small army of white-clad tap dancers threatens to run away with the entertainment. Or the submarine spectacle. Or the grand finale, when the last curtain falls on a wedding scene set in a dazzling crystal palace, on, and within, and beneath which the lights play brilliantly.

It was 8:25 last evening when Victor Herbert—who, with Irving Berlin, composed the music—stepped into the conductor's place in the orchestra. It was uncomfortably near to 12:45 when the final curtain fell. And this was due to no clumsy or slackened pace as so often happens on first nights. It was due to the overabundance of material, most of it so good that no one envies the task of those who must decide what parts of "The Century Girl" must be lopped off before it can settle down for the season.

Of such stuff is "The Century Girl," spectacle and vaudeville, glorified beyond anything we have had in the music hall world and multiplied by ten. It is a show of many stars. It would be a difficult and delicate task to pick the bright particular star. Probably it is Elsie Janis. Perhaps—and there is something to this theory—perhaps it is Joseph Urban, the artist from Vienna, who has wrought such wonders in the great heights and depths of The Century.

SOCIETY AT CENTURY PLAY.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel in Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber's Party.

Many society people attended the première of "The Century Girl" at the Century Theatre last night. In Otto H. Kahn's party were Captain Ian Hay Beith, who wrote, under the nom de plume of Ian Hay, "The First One Hundred Thousand," and also Captain Guy Gaunt, British Naval Attaché, and from Paris the Marquis de Polignac, Baron Neuflize, and the Messrs. Casenov, Bloch, and Grosclaude. In another box was Billie Burke, (Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr.). Captain Koenig of the Deutschland was also in the audience.

Among those giving parties were Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, who had the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel in their party; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Glaenzer, and Mrs. William Guggenheim.

MONTCLAIR'S NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. Lang Gives High School $10,000 for Outdoor Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 6.—Montclair is to have a ten-thousand-dollar outdoor theatre, which will be built adjacent to the new $500,000 high school. Union Noble Bethell, President of the Board of Education, at the assembly of the high school students this morning, made the announcement that Mrs. Henry Lang had made a gift of $10,000 to defray the cost of building the theatre. The gift was made through Miss Louise C. Hinck, the only woman member of the Montclair Board of Education, and sister of Ernest C. Hinck, former Mayor of Montclair.

Miss Hinck conceived the idea of an open-air theatre for the high school, following the presentation of the students' Shakespearean pageant on the natural amphitheatre on the grounds of the high school. Mrs. Lang several years ago gave $50,000 to defray the cost of building the Montclair Art Museum. The new outdoor theatre is to be of concrete construction. It will be completed in time for the Spring outdoor festivals, which are conducted by the high school student body and several of the women's organizations of the town.

Frances Ingram's Recital.

Frances Ingram, a contralto who has sung with the Chicago Opera Company, gave a recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall for the first time in New York. There were interesting features in it, both in the program and her way of singing it. Her voice is powerful and somewhat heavy, her style dramatic. Her vocal technique is not in all respects finished. There is, for instance, often a conspicuous lack of legato in her delivery of a phrase. She does not command a great variety of expression, and in songs where a lighter touch is needed the quality of the voice is apt to suffer and to lose beauty. She is most successful in music where she can liberate her dramatic powers, as in Jean Paul Kursteiner's "Invocation to Eros" and "The Soul's Victory," which she made effective. Such things as Raff's "Sei Still" and Hugo Wolf's "Die Zigeunerin" do not show her at her best. Airs by Mozart and Gluck (who was not "C. 'Gluck,'" as the program would have it,) a group of German lieder and other songs in Italian, French, and Swedish, were among her other numbers. Two of the Swedish songs she sang in their original tongue. In none of the tongues she used was her enunciation easily intelligible.

Harold Henry's Recital.

Harold Henry, a pianist who has several times been heard in New York, gave a recital yesterday in the Comedy Theatre. His program was unusual and good: there was Bach's Toccata in G, (three movements ending with a fugue,) and Mr. Henry should be thanked for playing Bach's clavier music as he wrote it; a gigue from one of Vivaldi's concertos that Bach transcribed for clavier; Schumann's Novelette in F sharp minor, a fine piece little troubled by pianists; MacDowell's "Norse" sonata, and other things less extensive. Mr. Henry's musical and unaffected playing has been praised before. He was not wholly fortunate yesterday in the quality and vibrancy of his tone, nor in the accuracy of his technique.

Louis Gouget Appears in "Pierrot."

"Pierrot the Prodigal" was transferred from the stage of the Booth to that of the Little Theatre last night. The French pantomime, with music, will remain in Winthrop Ames's miniature playhouse indefinitely. Last night's presentation took on added interest because of the first appearance in this country of Louis Gouget, a French pantomimest, who created the rôle of the Baron when the piece was originally done at the Bouffes Parisiennes twenty-six years ago. He has mimed the part approximately 1,500 times, and during the London engagement last season won great favor by his performance.

'Ben-Hur' Comes to the Manhattan.

The dramatization of Lew Wallace's novel, "Ben-Hur," which has been presented in some part of the country ever since it was first acted eighteen years ago, began a limited engagement last night at the Manhattan Opera House. The present production is on a very spectacular scale. There are 350 persons in the company, and in the famous chariot race scene twenty horses plunge along the treadmill.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

G. B. SHAW COMEDY IS A MIXED FARE

"Getting Married" Has Moments of Intellectual Delight and Others of Tedium.

A SPLENDID PRODUCTION

Wm. Faversham, Henrietta Crossman, and Charles Cherry Give Delight in Comedy Roles.

GETTING MARRIED.—A comedy in three acts, by George Bernard Shaw. At the Booth.

Mrs. Bridgenorth.....Mrs. Edmund Gurney
Collins.....John Harwood
General Bridgenorth.....Lumsden Hare
Leshia Grantham.....Hilda Spong
Reginald Bridgenorth.....George Fitzgerald
Mrs. Leo Bridgenorth.....Arlean Hackett
The Bishop of Chelsea.....William Faversham
St. John Hotchkiss.....Charles Cherry
Cecil Sykes.....Hugh Dillman
Edith Bridgenorth.....Virginia Fox Brooks
Oliver Cromwell Seames.....Edwin Cushman
Mrs. George.....Henrietta Crosman
The Beadle.....Herbert Belmore

William Faversham leaped from Shakespeare to Shaw last night, when he presented for the first time in America George Bernard Shaw's comedy "Getting Married," at the Booth Theatre. Until last night this was one of the few plays by the brilliant author that had not been acted here. The comedy was produced in London shortly after it was written some seven years ago, and the fact that it did not meet with the favor usually accorded plays from the same pen may have deterred its presentation here.

It is nevertheless familiar to all ardent Shawites, for it has long been published as one of a group that also includes "The Doctor's Dilemma" and "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet." The play is accompanied by a preface in the volume that is easily one of the most interesting essays in all of Shaw, a preface that is, in fact, more famous than the play itself.

"Getting Married" is neither Shaw at his best nor Shaw at his worst. It is a mixed fare, with many moments of sheer intellectual delight and others of tedium when the author insists on repeating again and again. It is essentially for admirers of Shaw; it falls too far short of being a good play to appeal to a larger public. But for those who find delight in having their brains cudgeled by the amazing mental gymnastics of this author there is much joy in store at the Booth. If Mr. Faversham might only be allowed the actor's privilege of pruning still others might find pleasure there, but, of course, there can be no tampering with the sacred word.

Even the captious author would be forced to admit that Mr. Faversham has done handsomely by his play in the matter of assembling a cast of players worthy of its brilliance. He might suggest a minor change or two, but he could find no serious fault with it. The performances of Charles Cherry in the rôle of St. John Hotchkiss and that of Henrietta Crosman as that delightfully Shavian character, Mrs. George, were rare specimens of high comedy acting. Many of the longest speeches fell to Mr. Cherry, but he brought such a nice sense of humor to them and acted with such poise and grace that they did not seem artificial. Miss Crosman arrived just in time to lift the second act, which was beginning to sag under the weight of words, and from then until the end of the play her bubbling personality and her fine skill did much to give a semblance of reality to some of the maddest of Shavian conceits.

Mr. Faversham showed rare generosity in allotting the rôle of Hotchkiss to Mr. Cherry and reserving the less spectacular one of the Bishop for himself. His fine, resonant voice and clear enunciation stood him in good stead, and except for a monotony of gesture his picture his performance was an attractive one. John Harwood, who will be recalled as Grumpy's valet, was a capital Collins, the green grocer "god from the machine." He gave a characterization so excellent, in fact, as to dispel a preconceived notion that no one except O. P. Heggie could possibly play the part.

No less praiseworthy was George Fitzgerald, the Reginald Bridgenorth of the cast. In a Shaw comedy there is a great deal of listening to be done, and Mr. Fitzgerald proved himself the best listener of the company. There should be a word, too, for Hilda Spong's impersonation of Lesbia. Lumsden Hare's General Bridgenorth, and Edwin Cushman's portraiture of a curate.

A setting more solid and less obviously a thing of painted canvas might have been more successful in creating the atmosphere of a Norman palace, but, after all, the scenery is not the thing in a Shaw play. The point of primary importance is that Mr. Faversham has presented a highly amusing discussion in dramatic form on marriage and divorce with a corps of splendid artists, and has thus provided an intellectual evening's entertainment, not so common a thing on the local stage just now.

SYNDICATE AIDS RED CROSS.

Brooklyn "Friend" Sending Relief Now Joined by Five Others.

The American Red Cross publishes in its November bulletin the story of "Two Brooklyn Friends" who for more than a year have been sending to the Bush Terminal, foreign shipping headquarters of the Red Cross, large gifts of useful things to be sent to France for war sufferers and soldiers. The story, which is told by Albert W. Staub, Superintendent of the Red Cross foreign shipping department in Brooklyn, is as follows:

"While looking over my mail at the Bush Terminal one morning shortly I saw our receiving clerk tugging away at five huge manufacturers' cases, which were by far the largest things that ever came on the floor, with the exception of an occasional boxed motor ambulance. 'One hundred dozen pairs of woolen socks in each case,' he reported, 'marked for France from a B—— friend.' As I could get no further information concerning them, off they went in the regular weekly French shipment, consigned to the American Relief Clearing House, Paris. The next week five other similar cases were unloaded at our door marked in the same strange way, but from 'Two B—— Friends.'

"The following week the consignment was marked from 'Three B—— Friends,' and then I began to get suspicious and asked everybody I could think of for an explanation. The five cases continued to appear regularly—each one containing 100 dozen pair of perfectly good woolen socks—until the syndicate grew to 'Five B—— Friends,' where it remained for a long time. Up to date that generous group of people has sent abroad eighty of these cases, each containing 100 dozen pairs of woolen socks, which have been scattered all over the French Republic, among hundreds of hospitals and relief organizations. An army of 96,000 men found comfort in this wonderful gift; not in the trenches, but an army of men with bruised and tired feet whose fate it was to be sent into the hospitals.

"But the work of this syndicate did not stop here; in addition, it placed at the disposal of the Red Cross $1,000 weekly for emergency purchases, which amount during the last four months was increased to $2,500 weekly. With these funds there were purchased and forwarded to the French and Belgium hospitals the very supplies that were most needed, according to frequent cable advices. Occasionally money was sent to Paris to be invested in supplies that could be secured more advantageously there.

"Every package containing the above supplies went out labeled 'From Five B—— Friends.' A recent note states: 'Although there are now six in the syndicate,' we shall continue to be 'Five B—— Friends,' so as not to change the stencil plate which was made. In addition, we are hoping to receive and send soon some more of those high-grade woolen socks. It has been difficult for the makers to find the yarn which gave such satisfaction when made into socks a year ago, as you may remember.' And now comes the announcement that 1,700 dozen pairs more are on the way.

BERNSTORFF IN NEW LONDON

May Visit the Deutschland, Which Is Taking on Cargo.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 6.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, accompanied by his wife, arrived here tonight from Wilmington and may visit tomorrow the undersea freighter Deutschland, now being loaded for her homeward trip. The Ambassador, it is understood, brought a suitcase filled with official mail for the Kaiser.

Count von Bernstorff said his errand is entirely a social one. He decided to take advantage of Washington's official inactivity on Election Day, he said, by giving the Countess an opportunity to inspect the Deutschland. Tomorrow forenoon the countess will be taken through the submersible as Captain Koenig's guest.

The Ambassador said that as he visited the Deutschland at Baltimore after her first transatlantic voyage, he was undecided whether he would make another inspection. He and the countess plan to take a late afternoon train tomorrow for New York.

The work of loading the submarine's cargo of nickel and crude rubber went forward steadily today, and indications continued to point to a start for Germany on Friday.

Arrangements have been completed for a complimentary dinner here Wednesday night to Captain Koenig and his crew. Governor Holcomb has promised to make an effort to be present and speak.

According to information received yesterday at the office of John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, the value of the dyestuffs brought over in the Deutschland was $800,000. From what the local Customs officials have learned the colors comprise highly concentrated colors in the form largely of powder, although dyestuffs in paste form may be included. Customs officials said they also understood the German manufacturers had sent over substitutes for some regular colors. It was stated at the Appraiser's office that the consignment of colors probably would be forwarded from New London, and appraised here. As in the case of the earlier shipment, the consignment will be appraised on the basis of the German market price rather than at the highly inflated values prevailing in the American market. The colors will be apportioned among the members of the so-called "big six" group of importers, who in normal times act as selling agents for the German manufacturers.

DANCE AND HEAR RETURNS.

Suffragists to Give Annual Ball—Map to Show Vote News.

Election returns will be flashed tonight from a big 20 by 30 electric map at the Grand Central Palace, where the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will hold its annual ball. There will be no grand march, but in its place there will be a chorus in which the dancers will join as the clock strikes the hour of midnight. Four thousand copies of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and several suffrage songs are to be distributed among the dancers.

Thousands of letters were sent out to voters by the suffragists yesterday, signed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, head of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the City Party. The letters asked the men, as they went to the polls, to remember the "thousands of voteless women arbitrarily and unreasonably denied the privilege of the vote." It also thanked the men who voted for woman suffrage in 1915, and reminded them that in 1917 they would have another opportunity.

MISS HERFORD AT PALACE.

Three of Her Monologues in This Week's Overgrown Program.

Beatrice Herford and little Nan Halperin are the bright lights in this week's bulging program at the Palace. Miss Herford, who has been graduated successfully from the gloved applause of select recitals to the thunderous approval of vaudeville, is now introducing to the two-a-day two of her happiest monologues. One of them presents a gabbling bevy of rattle-pated girls at a matinée; another suggests, by his fond mother's conversation, the presence of an insufferable hotel-bred boy. She also revives the cash-girl in the five-and-ten cent store. With uncanny art, she brings these characters to life; it is real creation.

Miss Halperin, who has the faculty of taking complete and immediate possession of an audience, airs her small accomplishments with great cunning and so makes much of them. Then there is comic Billie Montgomery, (late of Montgomery and Moore;) Frank Hale and Signe Patterson, who dance like whirlwinds to wailing music; Gus Edwards, the persistent singer; and an elaborate Hallowe'en fantasy with settings by Livingston Platt. William H. Thompson does his best with "The Interview," an unusually chaotic and clumsy one-act play.

SUICIDE FOUGHT ON TRAIN.

Brakeman Could Not Hold Negro Who Jumped from Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 6.—An unidentified negro committed suicide today by leaping from a New York-Washington express as the train was passing through this town. He was seen to make his way to the rear platform by a brakeman, who followed him. The latter came up to the passenger just as he was preparing to jump. The men struggled on the platform, but the negro broke loose and jumped. He was instantly killed.

The suicide was about 34 years old. He carried an accident policy with the name torn off and the address, "166 Dixwell Avenue," left. His ticket was a single way one between New York and Baltimore. In one pocket Coroner J. V. Hubbard found a key with a Yale emblem and believes the man was a valet or servant at Yale on his way to Baltimore to vote.

WIFE SUES J. E. WINGATE.

Action for a Separation Brought Against Advertising Man.

Jay Elwood Wingate, an advertising man at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, whose wife said he had an income of $10,000 a year, was sued for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Amelie Mildred Wingate. She alleged that he had been guilty of cruelty and had abandoned her. She attached to her complaint a letter in which her husband wrote her on July 17 that he wouldn't live with her again under any consideration, but would pay her $20 a week alimony.

Mrs. Wingate alleged that her husband left her finally on Oct. 29 after she had found him at the Holland House with another woman. She said he was compelled to leave the hotel without his baggage. The defendant declined yesterday to discuss the case.

GET FOURTH WAGE RAISE.

Phoenix Iron Company Announces It Will Pay 10 Per Cent. More.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Nov. 6.—Notices posted at the plant of the Phoenix Iron Company today announced another increase of 10 per cent. in wages, effective Nov. 20. This is the fourth general increase in wages made by the concern within the last two years. Approximately 2,500 men are affected.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 2330 EVGS AT 8, MATS TUES, THURS & SAT 2

WINTER GARDEN

MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50

COMEDIANS IN COLOSSAL COLLECTION

ALL STARS

HOWARD AND HOWARD GEORGE W. MONROE McINTYRE AND HEATH

GREATEST LAUGHING SHOW EVER SEEN IN A THEATRE

SHOW OF WONDERS

IT PUTS ALL OTHER WONDERS UNDER

WALTER C. KELLY, TOM LEWIS, MARILYNN MILLER, DAISIE IRVING, JOHN T. MURRAY, GRACE FISHER, Alexis Kosloff, White & Clayton, James Watts, George Baldwin, Marie Lavarre, Sidney Phillips, Dan Quinlan, Eleanor Brown, James Grant, Mabel Elaine, Virginia Smith, Ernest Hare.

SHIMMERS LIKE MOONLIGHT ON DANCING WATERS

HERALD, "A WONDER OF A SHOW IS THE 'SHOW OF WONDERS'" SUN: "THE MOST ASTONISHING ASSEMBLY OF COMEDIANS THE NEW YORK STAGE HAS EVER KNOWN" POST, "TOPS ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS AT THE WINTER GARDEN"

WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION OF BEAUTIES

A 12 HOUR SHOW SQUEEZED INTO 3

THE BEST MAN WINS

JUST AS THE WORLD'S BEST SHOW WAS BEEN ELECTED BY UNANIMOUS POPULAR ACCLAIM WILLIAM FOX Presents A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

LYRIC THEATRE 42 WAY AND 42 ST

MATINEE TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY 2:30 INCLUDING SUNDAYS EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30

IN ONE PERFORMANCE OF THE CENTURY GIRL DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD HAVE MADE THE CENTURY THE THEATRICAL CENTRE OF NEW YORK

First Matinee Tomorrow

ELECTION NIGHT

SUFFRAGE BALL

FULL ELECTION RETURNS ELECTRICAL MAP SPECIAL WIRE SERVICE

Grand Central Palace

8 o'CLOCK TICKETS FIFTY CENTS on sale at BOX OFFICE. OPEN ALL DAY.

RIALTO 42 way 42 15—25—50 DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY" and Kressold, 'Cellist; Soloists & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

Why is a Gnome?

PLATTSBURG MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.

Lion Collars OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA 15 ¢ EACH 4 FOR 60 ¢ UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

Opening Night Mon. Nov. 13, at 8:15 (1st time) PEARL FISHERS Hensel: Caruso, De Lucca, Rothier, Cond., Polacco. Seats for OPENING PERFORMANCE can be secured ONLY BY MAIL. Orders must be accompanied by check or money order.

WED. EVE., NOV. 15, at 7:45. TRISTAN und ISOLDE Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun, Schlegel, Reiss, Cond., Bodanzky.

THURS. EVE., NOV. 16, at 8:15. MANON LESCAUT Aida, Perini; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Reiss, Cond. Papi (debut.)

FRI. EVE., NOV. 17, at 8. ROSENKAVALIER Ober, Hempel, Mason; Gerits, Well, Altheus, Reiss, Cond., Bodansky.

SAT. MAT., NOV. 18, at 2. PRINCE IGOR Alda, Perini, Delasoudis; Amato, Setia, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

SAT. EVE., at 8. AIDA POP. PRICES, 75c to $3. Stappold, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Papi.

SEAT SALE for all performances EXCEPT OPENING NIGHT, begins at BOX OFFICE Thursday, 9 A. M. Tel. Bryant 10031-10032.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8, Boris Godounow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Seats now on sale.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY

Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r Fri. Aft., Nov. 10. Sun. Aft., Nov. 12.

SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER

"Lenore" Symphony, Raff; "Les Djinn" and Symphonic Variations, C. Franck. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

NEW SERIES AT CARNEGIE HALL FIVE THURSDAY EVENINGS FIVE SATURDAY EVENINGS

Schumann-Heink, Gluck, Loginska, Elman, Novaes, Choir Cathedral St. John. SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1 to $6, for either series, at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Second Biltmore

FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel, Nov. 10 at 11

FRANCES ALDA JOHANNES SEMBACH

AMATO PASQUALE JASCHA BRON

Res. Seats, $5; Box Seats, $6, now on sale at Biltmore Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC

Society of New York. 1916—SEVENTY-FIFTH SEASON—1917

JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. CARNEGIE HALL

Next Thurs. Eve., 8:30; next Fri. Aft., 3:00.

SOLOIST MISCHA ELMAN

All TCHAIKOVSKY Programme

Tickets at Box Office, Fultz F. Leifels, Mgr.

BOSTON NATIONAL GRAND OPERA CO. LEXINGTON Theatre Ave. & 51st St.

PHONE 5020 PLAZA

TONIGHT at 8 Sharp and Sat. Mat. BUTTERFLY

Artists Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Ananian, Boscacci; Cond., Guerrieri. Prices $1 to $5.00. (Steinway Piano.)

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.

YVETTE GUILBERT

Friday Aft., Nov. 10, at 2. Sunday Eve., Nov. 12, at 8:30.

Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Catharine A. Bamman, 25 W. 39 St.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 2:30

ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON

ALMA GLUCK

Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 (Knabe Piano) Seats W. Hoehn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT At 8:15.

ADELE MARGULIES TRIO

Seats $1.00 to $2.50 at Box Office. Adele Margulies.....Piano Leopold Lichtenberg.....Violin Alwin Schroeder.....'Cello

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3.

PERCY GRAINGER

ONLY PIANO RECITAL UNTIL SPRING

Mgt. A. Sawyer. Steinway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, Piano Recital, PAQUITA

MADRIGUERA

Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 11th, at 8:15.

DIMITRIEFF

RECITAL. RUSSIAN SONGS.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15.

MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success

MISS SPRINGTIME

Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton. After the play now (Also this Theatre) at the NIGHT ZIEGFELD FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE B'way, 43d St. Tel. 592 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Ruth Chatterton and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN

"Tearast, riveting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, WED. & SAT. 2:30.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE "English actor at his best."—Sun. "Sparkling comedy."—Telegram. IN THE BASKER

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway, at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. SIXTH BIG WEEK.

BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, WED. & SAT. 2:30.

Pollyanna

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Matinee TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.

Object-Matrimony

Full of Laughs.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44 ST. EVGS. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's Comedy. MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:30. SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Ar.is AND the Girl

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. MATS. TODAY, WED. & SAT. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

Seats now for all (6 Weeks) performances.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. UNDER SENTENCE

With GEORGES MARE and JANET BEECHER

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE: D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE INTOLERANCE ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE THEATRE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed.

GOOD GRACIOUS, ANNABELLE is rocking the REPUBLIC.

W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty" Best Show in Town! Famous Globe Chorus

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th W. of B'way

Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Election Matinee Today at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production,

BEN-HUR

250 REAL PEOPLE—20 REAL HORSES. FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES $1 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Loew's New York Thea. B'way & 46th St. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. DOROTHY GISH in "Atta Boy's Last Race."

Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. NAT. CARR, WHIRL OF SONG & DANCE, WILMER & WALTERS & CO., OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c. TWO SHOWS TONIGHT (ELECTION NIGHT.) 2nd show starts 11 P. M. (Buy Seats Now.)

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Today Mat. & Eve. 8:15 Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

BANDBOX 57TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE. Today Mat. & Eve. 8:15 Der Gatte des Fraeuleins

Thomashefsky THEA., Houston St., 2d Av. Telephone Orchard 3612. TODAY—MATINEE AND EVENING, NEW YORK'S REAL MUSICAL COMEDY דאם מיסטעטע מיידעלע "THE BROKEN VIOLIN."

New Garrick 35th St. & B'way. Tel. 6234 Greeley. GREAT GALA FRANCO-AMERICAN CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 With Old-Time STAR ARTISTS. Election Returns will be announced from the Stage. Reserved Seats, 25c. to $1.00.

Who is a G

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1916.

THE NATION AT THE POLLS.

Today some 17,000,000 men and women will settle at the polls the one question into which all major and minor issues raised in the campaign have consolidated: Shall the Administration of WOODROW WILSON be approved, ratified, continued? The old sound and fury, the drum and fife and flambeau and red fire, have been mostly silent and quenched. The quieter methods of electioneering correspond to the evident thoughtful deliberation of the electorate.

While the chief figures of the canvass, and especially Mr. WILSON, have been greeted by the crowds with the demonstrations which a conspicuous personality, a President, a former President, a great party's candidate, is sure to stir, the currents of popular feeling have run strong and deep, "too full for sound and foam." Not that old stock figure "apathy," but an intellectual interest, an appreciation of the momentous matter to be determined, a serious pondering of the public interest, of the course of the Government since March 4, 1913, of the welfare of the country in the next four years, is denoted by this desirable absence of undue excitement; and the people, spectators so long of the theatre of brutalities and heroisms abroad, are unconsciously graver, less excitable. The ancient hectic, neurotic partisanship is little seen. The election will turn upon the votes of men and women independent of party. Shiftings of party allegiance, deserters and recruits, are uncommonly common. Loved or hated, detested or admired, the force, the intellect and eloquence, most of all the constructive labors, of Mr. WILSON, have broken party lines and made him friends or opponents by the sheer, inevitable impression of his salient character and personal and political genius.

It is a noble testimony to popular government, none the less noble for being mostly unnoticed on account of familiarity, this orderly march of millions to choose their President. When in Europe, Asia, and Africa 25,000,000 men are in arms or training camps, this peaceful army of 17,000,000 Americans is peculiarly impressive. To those of us who believe that the war of nations is before all a war of democracy against absolutism, against mediaeval and feudal privilege, against military caste and irresponsible governments, the power of dynasties and the divine right of kings, this march of equal democracy to the ballot boxes is a symbol and prefiguration of a reconstructed Europe, founded on freedom and equality.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The control of the Sixty-fifth Congress will be decided at today's election, when its House of Representatives and one-third of its Senate will be voted for. If the Democrats elect the President they will presumably retain control of Congress. If the Republicans win the Presidency they will probably win the House, but may not win the Senate, in which case they will not have a free hand in legislation, or even in administration.

In the present House the Democrats have 227 members and the Republicans 198, a Democratic plurality of 29; but the Democratic majority over all is only 19, for there are 3 Progressives, 2 "Progressive Republicans," 1 Independent, 1 Socialist, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 "Progressive Protectionist," and 1 "Progressive Democrat."

In the Senate the Democratic majority is 16, there being 56 Democrats and 40 Republicans. Two vacancies have been caused by death. The Maine election filled two of the 34 seats in contest at this election, the Republicans holding one seat and gaining another. Seventeen Democratic seats and 15 Republican seats remain to be filled. Of the Republican seats the only ones where there is much prospect of a turnover are in Washington and Utah. The Republicans must, however, hold all their own seats and gain eight Democratic seats to control the Senate. They say they expect to win in Indiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, and if they carry all these States and one other, and hold all their own, they will have a majority, for Indiana will elect two Senators instead of one, and both will succeed Democrats. Even if they fail to win another State, there will be a tie and, if they elect the Vice President, he will have the casting vote. The prospect of their carrying all, however, is so doubtful, even in the event of a Hughes victory, that their chance of controlling the Senate hangs by a hair.

NOT TRUE.

We invite attention to certain assertions which are published as "facts" by the Republican Campaign Committees. In a statement issued by the Congressional Committee the following may be found:

> Custom House records show that under the Underwood tariff law prior to the beginning of the European war our manufactured imports increased enormously. Our factories began to close down. Our workmen were thrown out of employment.

But Custom House records and other official reports of the Government show nothing of the kind. In the Monthly Summary published by the Department of Commerce, the value of the imports of "manufactures ready for consumption" and "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," both the free and the dutiable, is set forth. It was less in the first ten months of the Underwood tariff (up to the beginning of the war) than in the corresponding ten months of the preceding year, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was in force. Here are the figures:

Manufactures ready for consumption, and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, both dutiable and free, in the ten months beginning with October, 1913	$624,041,400
The same, in corresponding ten months of the preceding year	$631,840,800

There was, therefore, no "enormous increase" of "manufactured imports," but a reduction. No flood of foreign goods closed factories and threw men out of work.

In statements addressed to the public by the Republican National Committee there are similar misrepresentations of the official record. One of them says that President WILSON "knows it is a fact" that in the first six months of 1914 "larger and larger" imports of manufactures were "driving American industries out of business." But imports of manufactured goods, $64,000,000 in January, declined to $61,000,000 in April, $58,000,000 in May, and $60,000,000 in June, rising in July to $64,000,000 again.

The American people should not be deceived and misled by such statements from party committees. Very few ever see the official reports. All have a right to ask that party committees shall tell the truth.

A PAPER KINGDOM OF POLAND.

The student of irony must regret that the Holy Alliance never "came out" for universal suffrage. Wanting such a needed companion picture to the affecting tableau of Germany and Austria-Hungary proclaiming the freedom and independence of the part of Russian Poland occupied by the Teutons, he must content himself with the thought of ABDUL HAMID proclaiming the Constitution of Freedom, Equality, and Justice in 1876. That sublime charter lasted for a month or two, to be renewed a generation afterward. Kurd and Armenian embraced in Constantinople in 1908. The Armenian soon found his equality in death.

A reformed pirate is a beautiful character, especially when he restores the "swag" of a former associate and keeps his own. Two partitioners of Poland turn against the third, partly as a "gesture," mainly for military purposes. Prussia hangs on to Posen and West Prussia. Austria-Hungary allows autonomy to Galicia, where the Poles have been useful in checking the Ruthenians, but she doesn't surrender it.

"Under Russian domination," says that inveterate "semi-official" organ of Wilhelmstrasse, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "no Polish administration, no Polish schools, and no Polish army were admitted." Exactly as in Prussian Poland. The Polish provinces have been for years a thorn in the flesh of the Prussian Government. At the time of the insurrection of Russian Poles in 1863, BISMARCK, incurring the hostility of the Liberals, then liberals in something more than name, sided with the Russian Government against the insurrection, and remonstrated with France, England, and even Austria. Ever since the '80s the contest between Poles and Germans has been acute in Posen, and even the previously contented Poles of Silesia, a million in number, have since been drawn into the movement for a Greater Poland or autonomy.

A social and economic war, reinforced on the part of the Poles by a lavish use of the boycott, has prevailed. The Government has settled some 100,000 Germans in those provinces. The Landtag has passed restrictive and oppressive laws, a law of expropriation, a law forbidding the settling of Poles without the consent of the authorities. German colonization societies have sent in and helped German immigrants, farmers and artisans. The Poles, by banks of their own, by refusing to sell to Germans, by many devices, have gained more land than they have lost, in spite of the millions spent by the Prussian Government.

This struggle for the land is only a part of the bitter fight between Poles and Germans. For seventy years a Polish endeavor, which gathered great strength since the beginning of this century, has been going on. One of the weaknesses of Poland, one of the causes of its anarchy, violence, and feebleness, was the want of a middle class. A landholding oligarchy of nobles, the clergy, a mass of peasants, that was Poland. When one remembers how oppressively a minority of Poles ruled Russians, Germans, Lithuanians, Jews, one's enthusiasm for a restored Poland, for "the noble Pole" of the '30s, cools a little; nor does the Polish treatment of Ruthenians and Jews indicate a regard for any other nationality than the Polish.

It is impossible not to praise, however, the skill and the zeal with which the program of Polish economic betterment, of the encouragement of Polish culture, has been carried. A popular literature has been created, a powerful press, a wide ramification and intertwisting of societies, athletic, charitable, social, literary, musical. The Polish insurrections of 1831, 1846, 1863, were of the nobility. The Polish movement of today is of the people, of a people steadily rising in the economic scale. "I had rather" give up Westphalia than the Polish "provinces," said BISMARCK. The Germanization of those provinces was a task regarded as of vital importance by BUELOW. Pole calls to Pole, the Russian Pole to the Prussian. The "Slavic peril" in a sharp form is right in these provinces of the marshes. Is it likely that FRANCIS JOSEPH and WILLIAM II., those strangest "swel Polen aus der Polacker," want to set up in earnest, and as a buffer State, a Polish kingdom which could be but a stimulation of Polish nationalism in Prussia?

The paper kingdom of Poland is of course a reply, or counterbid, to the Czar's manifesto promising self-government and civil and religious freedom to the Poles. The Russian treatment of Poles has been most blameworthy, yet before the devastation of the war the Russian Poles were thriving agriculturally and industrially. Their cities were growing. A middle class was coming up. And it is said that the Jews would prefer Russian to Polish rule.

Finally, it is to be said that the Zwei-Kaiserbund had better wait till its chickens are hatched before counting them. It is somewhat too early to hold a private Congress of Vienna, and the two Emperors have as much right to settle the fate of a part or all of Russian Poland as the Devil to give away the kingdoms of the world.

The Berlin account of the enthusiasm of Warsaw students to volunteer in the army, the stress laid in all the accounts on the army and military administration, seem to make it clear that the purpose of the sham kingdom is Polish soldiers to fight for the Central Powers, perhaps an extension of the Teuton lines to the eastward.

By the way, if the Kaiser wishes to demonstrate that he is reformed and a freedom lover, why doesn't he re-establish the kingdom of Belgium?

SAFEGUARDS.

In his brief message to the State and County Chairmen, President WILSON says that "steps have been taken "to protect our commerce and indus- "try in any emergency after the Eu- "ropean war." Here he refers to safeguards which have been ignored or belittled by the Republican leaders, who assert that there will be no defenses against "the flood of foreign "products which will overwhelm us "after the war," unless their party is empowered to make a new high protective tariff.

What are these safeguards? The new law to prevent the dumping of foreign goods in our markets; the Tariff Commission, which will soon be at work making inquiries that may lead to new legislation, if this should be needed; and the Federal Trade Commission, which has already carefully studied the methods used by European exporting manufacturers before the war.

What more could have been done? Will the Republican leaders say that Congress, at its recent session, ought to have enacted high tariff duties which would bar out or tax heavily the materials that we have been using in manufacturing the great quantities of goods which have been exported?

WILLIAM GEDNEY BUNCE.

Much of the English repute of WILLIAM GEDNEY BUNCE, the American landscape painter who died in Hartford on Sunday, was directly due to Queen VICTORIA'S fondness for his brilliant sunsets. The favor of a monarch has ever been valuable to an artist. But the often perplexing taste of the amiable Queen did not go astray in her appreciation of our great colorist. BUNCE was no Marie Corelli of the fine arts, but a painter who deserved all the distinction he received in his lifetime. Whether the present ownership of a Bunce or two will turn out in the future to be equivalent to having something laid away for a rainy day remains to be seen. Some English dealers have been storing Bunces for many years.

This painter ranks with BLAKELOCK, the tragedy of whose life has been so lately a matter of wide public comment, and RYDER, but the only strong similarity in the work of the three is due to their inborn sense of color and the frequently turbulent splendor of it in their paintings. BUNCE'S pictures were not designed to be likenesses of nature, but they expressed the feelings which possessed him under the influence of some of nature's most glowing moods. The circumstances of his death are sad. When such a man is killed in a street accident which need not have happened, it causes a general feeling of resentment against the perilous condition of the thoroughfares. But Mr. BUNCE had lived long, had accomplished his task, and delivered his message.

VOTE FOR CURRAN.

Voters in this city who desire to discourage the hope of Tammany for victory in next year's municipal election will cast their votes for HENRY H. CURRAN, the candidate of the Republicans and Progressives for President of the Board of Aldermen. A large vote for Mr. CURRAN would be proof of a general disposition to encourage a businesslike and unpartisan management of the city's affairs. His election would indicate the settled determination of a majority of the citizens to prevent a return to the old bad conditions of political mismanagement in New York.

Mr. CURRAN is thoroughly equipped for the office for which he is running. Do not forget that the President of the Board of Aldermen casts three votes in the Board of Estimate. Mr. CURRAN, if he is elected, will always cast those votes with a clear understanding of the needs of this city.

NEW JERSEY'S DEFENSE OF NEW YORK.

The President of the Board of Commerce of New Jersey writes to THE TIMES to explain that "New Jersey "seeks to do away with the discrimination which is now in effect "against the Port of New York be- "cause of the differentials which "are allowed Philadelphia, Baltimore, "and Newport News." Nobody had asked that New Jersey should do New York this service, and it is not clear that anybody will thank the volunteer. No doubt the abolition of the differentials would bring more commerce to New York, but the cost would be greater than the profit to either New York or New Jersey.

The differentials were established to end the ruinous wars of rates by which the railways sought to divert commerce by cut-throat competition. The differential system is incompatible either with regulation according to strict statute law or with uneconomic competition. It costs less to haul freight over the New York water levels than over the mountains. So long as the New York railways remained solvent they could survive in unregulated competition, but they would be the last survivors. When the differentials were abolished there would be no diversion of commerce from New York, because there would be no opposition to the New York railways. All the other railways would have surrendered.

That issue has been fought to a finish, to the satisfaction of all the railways and of all the ports, except the New Jersey half of the Port of New York. Even the Interstate Commerce Commission shares the opinion of the railways. The Commission has acquiesced in the differential system for the apparent reasons that it is unable to suggest one more reasonable and that it is prudent to let sleeping dogs lie. The Commission has other troubles more than enough. Now comes New Jersey to ask that the differentials shall be abolished for the benefit of New York. If that were done would New Jersey abandon its request that the rate to the Port of New York should be divided, and made less to the New Jersey part of the port? If that request were not abandoned it would give trouble hereafter. There could be no better time than now to settle it.

The Port of New York is a small zone within which the rates are the same throughout. The seaboard ports constitute a single zone, including Atlantic tidewater terminals. The rates, while different in figures, are the same in economic equivalence. All the factors have been valued and balanced. The proposal to reconsider the differentials and reapportion the traffic to all the ports would be an invitation to a battle royal which could not be settled for years. It may be doubted whether any new settlement would give better satisfaction. New Jersey's present proposal would add to this disturbance of the entire rate structure the question of division of the rates to each port individually. The proposal to reopen the Atlantic differential question antagonizes all Atlantic ports and offers no attraction to New York.

THE TWO QUESTIONS.

Voters in the city and State of New York will have put before them two questions today. Both should be answered.

The first question is: Shall a convention for amending the Constitution be held next year? Nobody wants a convention in 1917. The Constitution can be amended by acts of the Legislature, submitted to the people for approval. Vote "No."

The second is whether a bond issue of $10,000,000 to extend and improve the people's parks and forests shall be approved. The money will be spent for the benefit and pleasure of the people. They should approve the bond issue. Vote "Yes."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Went with Open Eyes.

According to one of THE TIMES'S correspondents—and critics—the federalized militia officers on the border who have been resigning by the hundreds are not deserving of censure. The great majority of them, he writes, as well as the rank and file in the National Guard regiments, were strongly opposed to the passage of the law under which they were ordered to Texas. According to their defender, it was only a small group of the highest officers that did the lobbying in Washington.

The latter statement is easily admitted—must be admitted, indeed—but the other awakens doubt. Antagonism to a change that might mean long periods of active service far from home did exist among the privates and minor officers, but it was antagonism of the mild sort that is created by a contingency believed to be remote, and it found no voice that was audible outside of the armories, and the rank and file were not held under a discipline so stern by the officers chosen by themselves that they could not have made themselves heard if their desire to speak had been strong. Theirs was the silence that gives consent and thereby assumes responsibility for what is done.

The privates and the minor officers also had another chance to express their opinion of federalization when the time came for them to take the new oath. Instead, they allowed themselves to be persuaded, and they were bitterly scornful of regimental associates who, in those earlier days, made against entering exactly the arguments now presented in defense of quitting a service which they did not have in mind when they joined the National Guard. The arguments had weight then and they have it now, but there is more, rather than less, reason for ignoring them now than there was then, for the task of meeting a national need was accepted, and it makes no difference whether the acceptance was made willingly or not, or with full understanding or not. At least it was not compulsory.

Our correspondent said that the militia had been destroyed. If so, the destruction was very largely the militia's own work, and the misfortune, if it be one, is not for them to lament, but for the rest of us.

An Epidemic Makes an Opportunity.

Attention is called by American Medicine to the fact, revealed by the city's vital statistics, that the death rate here, even among children, was not increased by the fatalities due to the epidemic of infantile paralysis. On the contrary, the rate fell a little, and the decrease is not without explanation.

Owing to the unfamiliarity of poliomyelitis, and what may be called its dramatic features, it attracted general notice and led to such vigorous action in the various ways by which child life is protected that more were saved from the usual scourges than died from the unusual one. That, as American Medicine points out, is a frequently attained result of epidemics like that of last Summer, and in spite of their terrors there is in them an element from which a solid and permanent advantage can be derived.

They educate the public on sanitary and health protective matters as nothing else does, and with this education comes a more or less willing submission to beneficent restrictions and regulations that are resented as irksome or needless when the appreciation of danger is less. The health board that does not profit by the opportunity to increase its efficiency which is created by its successful handling of a rare epidemic can fairly be regarded as negligent, for at no other time is it so nearly free to issue any orders it pleases, or so nearly sure that its orders will be obeyed.

There are not a few diseases that cannot be cured, but there is hardly one that could not be prevented by the use of knowledge already available. Poliomyelitis is as yet an apparent exception. Its mysteries, however, are by no means as dark as they were a year ago. Its method of conveyance, if not exactly known, has been approximated by an elimination of several suspected avenues of approach, and the correct treatment of its surviving victims has been definitely ascertained. These are considerable advances from the state of almost complete ignorance that existed with respect to this malady a year ago.

Waiting for an Explanation.

In the State of Washington there is probably some definite knowledge as to the causes that brought about the sanguinary little battle at Everett on Sunday, but for the rest of the country it comes with the shock of surprise, and even now we only know that some men on a steamer and some others on a wharf used guns on each other in an encounter that looks alarmingly like civil war.

That the I. W. W. was ranged on one side, and that a posse led by a Sheriff had been gathered to drive the invaders away, indicates who fought for, and who against, law and order; but, as has happened so often when the I. W. W. was concerned, denial of "free speech" is charged, and none of us is quite happy when that accusation is made by men willing to risk and lose their lives in vindication of their grievance.

Uneasiness thus caused would be greater, however, if experience had not taught what it is that the organization in question wants to be free to say and do. In a civilized community, of course, absolute freedom of speech is as inconceivable as is absolute freedom of religion or of anything else. Only a man alone on an island that nobody else cares to visit can either talk or act exactly as he pleases. As soon as he has a companion, the mere fact that both cannot sit at the same time on the same stone necessitates compromises and restrictions, and we all know what restraints we must put on our tongues if life is to be anything except constant war.

The I. W. W. conception of liberty does not work in practice, since it makes no allowance for the feelings and preferences, the rights and privileges, of neighbors.

A Mexican on the Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Mexican; and therefore love my country, as a good Mexican ought to do. It ensues that I detest American intervention. However, I would rejoice if Mr. Hughes were elected on Nov. 7, 1916. My reason: That Mexico would be safer from aggression, notwithstanding his announced policy of "firmness."

Mr. Hughes does not mean what he says. He tells the American people that he is against disloyal allies, but privately tells the truth to German-American politicians. Why should we not have a right then to think that when he says he stands for the protection of Americans in Mexico he is not telling the Mexicans the truth about it, that it is all for the sake of politics? It is more logical, to my mind, to believe in facts than in words.

L. MACEDO.
New York, Nov. 3, 1916.

SHIPBUILDERS' PATRIOTISM.

Their Willingness to Sacrifice Merchant Work to Help Build a Navy.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial entitled "A Short-Sighted Policy," you criticise the shipbuilders for not offering to deliver a dreadnought, ready for commission in thirty-six months. You state that "the trouble is, of course, that all the yards are overrun with private orders, that they have enough work on hand to keep them busy for a long time, and the owners are not inclined to put themselves to any inconvenience for the benefit of the Government. Their position is easily explainable, but it is not admirable." This characterization is unfair.

Though there is the greatest possible pressure on all shipbuilding yards to undertake contracts for the construction of merchant ships, we have, at the sacrifice of our own private interests, reserved for the last eight months a portion of our capacity for the building of men-of-war. This was done in recognition of the national exigency, and of the probability of the Secretary of the Navy desiring to avail himself of part of our facilities for the carrying out of the naval program. Should any of these ships be awarded to us, therefore, just so much of capacity would be absorbed, and it would be to our own interest, even if there were no elements of patriotism involved, to complete the ships at the earliest possible date.

Congress appropriated $11,500,000 for the construction of each one of these ships. The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation offered to build two of these ships for $10,716,000 each, basing the price upon the present cost of wages and materials, and providing that the Government should enjoy the benefit or take the risk in the event that unit prices of materials and wages should be reduced or increased before the contract was completed.

It is said that foreign Governments are building warships in two years; therefore, why cannot we do the same? The answer is that foreign shipbuilders are constructing their warships under war conditions. Every consideration is being sacrificed to speed. Every order for material takes preference over every other kind of order. The labor is controlled by the Government; there are no strikes or wage disputes to interfere with work. Union labor has been induced to waive all of its union rules. The question of economical construction is eliminated. The Government pays what it costs to do the work, no matter what the cost may be.

In building battleships we are obliged by law to work only eight hours a day, and numerous other onerous restrictions must be adhered to.

If the American Government will offer any one of the three yards that have been constructing battleships a contract for one of the new battleships, and insure the maintenance of the conditions prevailing in the British shipyards, the American shipbuilders would undoubtedly be willing to beat the British record as to time. But to do so would probably cost $14,000,000 instead of the sums that have been actually bid, and this does not represent one cent of additional profit for carrying out the work under these conditions.

Far from the bid submitted showing an unwillingness on the part of private builders to push construction of new battleships, far from their consulting their own convenience, the fact is that all the bids submitted have been upon a very small margin of profit and at the sacrifice of very profitable merchant work. Indeed, the fact that any bids at all were made is due to the patriotism and loyalty of the shipbuilders, than whom no class of Americans is more eager to do its share in bringing about adequate national defense.

J. W. POWELL,
President Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

In Victory or Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my humble but unqualified opinion this nation owes you a debt of gratitude it can never reimburse. You have hammered away incessantly, persistingly, insistently, and so convincingly in true American spirit to show the people why Hughes should not be elected and why Wilson should be elected. Now should President Wilson go down in defeat at the polls tomorrow the magnificently unbiased colors of his Administration as so vividly and correctly shown by you will stand out prominently always as the brightest and best pages of history.

GEORGE P. WATKINS.
Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 6, 1916.

Australian Submarines' Long Trip

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue, replying to a correspondent, you gave several instances in which submarines other than the Deutschland had made considerable journeys under their own power. You omitted, however, the lengthiest journey of all, namely, that made by the Australian submarines A E-1 and A E-2. These boats, built in England, made the trip from Barrow to Sydney, a distance of 13,000 miles, under their own power and without convoy. This was over two years ago.

ALEXANDER DUANE.
New York, Nov. 3, 1916.

Carlstrom's Flight.

From The Harvard Illustrated.

The Harvard Illustrated congratulates THE TIMES on its inauguration of the Chicago-New York aeroplane flight. It is significant that the progressive TIMES originated the idea and carried it through so successfully. There are those of us who remember a paper that sent Stanley to Africa to find Livingstone, but there will be a great many more who will remember that THE NEW YORK TIMES made possible the first aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York.

Carlstrom is to be congratulated. He will make more flights. He will make speed records and non-stop records. We predict much for this daring young man. We wish him great good fortune. More flights and more records for Carlstrom.

Fifty Harvard students have pilot licenses. Many students here have spent Summers flying. Will Harvard take to running down to New York with HER for a dinner, a little dance, and back the same evening? Why not? The time will be under two hours, the trip like a roadster wide open and "hitting it up."

NOVEMBER.

There's a dream in your eyes, November—
When the wild duck wing their way,
From the blue north lakes to the cypress brakes,
Where the Spanish moss is gray—
Of roads that the winds remember
From the first dim dawn of day!

There's a speech on your lips, November,
That your migrant children know!
Ere the buried veins of the rock moraines
Were sunk in glacial snow,
They learned—and the wilds remember—
The Law of the Long Ago!

There's the hush on your heart, November,
Of a Mesozoic year!
From the Winyah, south, to the Cooper, mouth,
Do the iris wings appear—
For the Oolite spawn remember
That flight from the frozen fear!

KADRA MAYSI.

NO WARNING TO MEXICO.

British Embassy and Our State Department Contradict Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Two denials were made today of the statement appearing in dispatches from Mexico City and also in an official statement by the Mexican Secretary of Relations, Candido Aguilar, to the effect that the British Embassy in Washington had warned the Mexican Government that a base was to be established for German submarines on the Mexican coast and Mexico would be held responsible for violation of neutrality if such a base should be permitted.

The State Department denied that such a warning had been forwarded to the Mexican Government from the British Embassy as was asserted. The British Embassy here denied that any warning or statement of any kind in regard to German submarines had been sent directly to the Mexican Government or had been given by the British Embassy in Mexico.

The only phase of the report that bears resemblance to fact is that this Government has suggested to the Mexican Government that precautions might well be taken to prevent a violation of neutrality on the part of Mexico by the operations of German submarines in the territorial waters of Mexico, or by the establishment of a naval base for maintaining submarine operations there. It was explained at the State Department that the purpose on the part of this Government was simply to convey in a friendly manner the information that an attempt might be made to conduct submarine operations against vessels of the belligerent countries now drawing oil fuel supplies from the Mexican oil fields. This seemed a wise course to take, in view of the disordered condition of affairs in Mexico and the wholly helpless state of the Mexican naval and military force in the face of such operations to prevent infringement of the rights of a neutral.

All information in the possession of this Government is to the effect that the Mexican authorities have no intention to allow Germany or any belligerent to undertake in Mexican waters submarine operations or any form of hostilities that would involve the maintenance within the Mexican boundaries of a naval base.

Mexico was a signatory to The Hague treaty defining the rights of neutrals, and will insist strictly on compliance with that agreement. It is expected that the Mexican Government will enforce against any wireless station attempting to communicate military intelligence to German vessels the same censorship that the United States Government has maintained over German wireless stations in this country. There are indications also that the Carranza Government, in an enlightened interpretation of strict neutrality, would enforce a censorship over not only wireless, but cable communication, which is susceptible of even more aggravated violations of neutrality.

Inquiries have been made of the Carranza Government, and of British and French Consuls in Mexico regarding the fate of the ten Americans reported murdered at Parral by Villista bandits, the State Department announced today. American Customs Collector Cobb at El Paso telegraphed the department today the killing of Dr. H. C. Fisher at Santa Rosalia had been reported to him as a "rumor." No further dispatches regarding the fate of the Americans were received today.

Commenting on the reported murder of Dr. Fisher, department officials said he had been personally warned several times that it was unsafe for him to remain in Mexico, but that he had refused to heed the advice to leave.

NEW DEMANDS BY MEXICO.

Commission to Receive Another Request for Pershing's Recall.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 6.—Members of the Mexican section of the American Mexican Commission returned here suddenly today for an informal conference. The change of the original plans for a vacation until Friday was caused, it was believed, by the authorization from the Carranza de facto Government to make stronger demands for the withdrawal of the troops of General Pershing from Mexico. The proposals are now being drafted in more positive terms and will be placed before the American section when the commission reconvenes on Friday morning. Luis Cabrera refused to discuss the new turn of affairs tonight, declaring that the news would come from the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, at the proper time. On being questioned about the reported German U-boat base off Mexico, Mr. Cabrera stated that his first knowledge of the charge came through newspapers tonight. He declared further that the matter was outside the province of the commission, although he expressed surprise that the advices from Great Britain came through Mr. Lansing to Mexico rather than direct.

The Mexican Commissioners tonight said that the deliberations would come to an abrupt close with the election of Charles E. Hughes. One member of the party declared his belief that the defeat of President Wilson would bring trouble to Mexico.

DR. DEAN TALKS UPON ARMOR

Curator of Art Museum Uses a Model for Knight of Old.

Dr. Bashford Dean, curator of arms and armor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, began a series of talks upon armor at the museum yesterday afternoon. He had as a model, one of the museum men, who was dressed in costumes of the different periods of the armor shown. The costumes were made for the occasion. The armor was put on over it and the living model showed how the knight in days of old was able to mount his horse, and he threw himself down upon the stage to illustrate to the audience the ease with which it was possible for an armored man to move. The costumes were made to resist the pressure of the armor when its wearer was in action.

The next lecture, on Thursday afternoon at 4:15, will be upon the making of armor, with an exhibition of the old tools, which the museum has a fine collection. These belonged to a master armorer and were handed down in one family for generations. The lectures are free to the public.

VON BATOCKI SUPERSEDED.

Gen. Groener, Dictator of Economics, Will Handle Food Question.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Berlin dispatch forwarded by way of Copenhagen says the Berlin Post announces that General Groener, who, according to a recent report, was to become head of the Department of Munitions, will be made dictator of economics, with absolute power to deal with exports and imports and have control of the appointment of all officials connected with food questions.

According to the Post, Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, probably will be placed under General Groener unless, "as expected," he prefers to retire.

SHACKLETON OFF TOMORROW

Explorer Will Sail for Australia on His Rescue Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, antarctic explorer, arrived here today. He will take passage Wednesday for Australia on his way to the south polar regions to rescue ten men of his shipwrecked expedition there.

With Shackleton is Captain Frank Worsley of New Zealand, Captain of the wrecked polar ship Endurance.

Judge Malone Back on the Bench.

Judge James T. Malone of General Sessions returned to the bench yesterday after an absence of a year due to illness, which confined him to St. Vincent's Hospital for a part of the time. He was received by District Attorney Swann and his staff, many of the members of which he had never met. It is believed that Judge Malone contracted his illness in Part VI., which is popularly known as "the pneumonia court," where he sat after several other judges had refused to occupy it. This courtroom has been condemned because of its dilapidated and unsanitary condition.

THE SECRET SERVICE BEGINS COAL INQUIRY

New York Police Aiding Federal Agents in Effort to Fix Price Rise Blame.

DETECTIVES VISIT DEALERS

All Information Obtained to be Given to District Attorneys of City—Collusion Suspected.

The Federal authorities in this district, under the direction of United States Attorney Marshall, and the local police, under the direction of Police Commissioner Woods, began yesterday an investigation of the sudden rise of the price of coal to $10 and $13 a ton, figures that are practically prohibitive to many of the poor. Mr. Marshall would not discuss his part of the inquiry, but it was learned that William M. Offley, who superintends special investigations for the Government, had a number of his men out making a survey of conditions in the coal market.

Other men were engaged in examining the books of the big coal-carrying railroads for the purpose of discovering how much coal had arrived here within the last two weeks, whether any attempt had been made to reduce the supply so that an excuse might be found for famine prices, whether there had been any shortage of coal at the source, and whether there was a scarcity of cars for carrying coal to this market.

Mr. Marshall is especially anxious to find out whether there has been any meeting of coal dealers here prior to the rise in the price. The Department of Justice, in an investigation made under similar conditions in 1886, discovered that a meeting of dealers had preceded the increase, and that the jump in price had been the result of an agreement. It was said that sufficient information had already been obtained to indicate that the rise in the price of coal was the result of a conspiracy.

Up to late yesterday afternoon it appeared to be certain that the big coal companies were not in any way responsible for the situation. The prices at the mines remain the same as before the retail prices were raised, and, so far as is known, there has been no increase in the freight rates. These facts were discovered by interrogating representatives of the companies and by investigations in the Newark, Trenton, and other New Jersey cities where the prices remain normal.

Commissioner Woods instructed his men to interview big and little coal dealers and to find out if possible whether any had taken part in a meeting of the trade within the last month, also to ascertain the condition of their coal supply as compared with the corresponding date last year, and any other information that might assist in accounting for the increase. When all of the facts are gathered they will be laid before the District Attorneys in each county of the city for such action as the facts warrant.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that if any evidence was presented to him indicating a conspiracy on the part of the coal dealers he would proceed against the guilty ones immediately. In the meantime he will wait.

"It is not my business," he said, "to investigate a raise in the price of coal. But if it is shown that the raise in price was the result of a conspiracy it will be my duty to proceed against the conspirators, and I will do so."

Assistant District Attorney Markewich who will have charge of any prosecutions that may be begun against the dealers in this county, said information that had come to him indicated that both coal miners and distributers had violated the Federal anti-trust laws, particularly the Clayton act.

District Attorney Lewis of Kings County is conducting an inquiry of his own, and any evidence of a tangible nature that he uncovers will be submitted to a new Grand Jury, to be impaneled today.

There were signs yesterday that the coal dealers were disposed to put responsibility for conditions up to the jobbers. Frederick W. Saward, manager of The Coal Trade Journal, said there was no reason for the increase in price, except the shortage in the supply, and that many of the dealers in this city whose storage facilities were limited had been obliged to pay whatever price was asked in order to meet the demands made upon them.

About twenty thousand tons of coal daily are shipped from Buffalo by water to points in the West. Mr. Saward did not think that the price in this city would become normal until navigation closed and these shipments ceased.

MAY INDICT COAL MEN.

Federal Investigators Find Evidence of Price-Raising Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Attorney General Gregory today issued directions to United States District Attorneys in every part of the country to press vigorously their inquiry into the possible attempt by distributers and dealers in coal to increase prices in view of the alleged shortage of deliveries. The Department of Justice is intent on getting evidence of any attempt to manipulate the coal market at the expense of the consumer. Investigations already under headway have shown that dealers in many cities are endeavoring to force prices upward on the basis of the dearth of coal cars and the scant deliveries.

In some instances it has been shown that there were scores of coal cars standing for nearly a week in freight yards unloaded, and dealers were paying demurrage rather than expedite unloading. The inference has been that they were able to make more money by the delay than the demurrage cost them. In certain districts the reports received at the Department of Justice indicate that there is not such a shortage of coal cars as has been alleged, and that the congestion of eastbound freight due to shipment of war supplies has had no effect whatever on the numbers of available coal cars. Coal cars are not used in moving war supplies or general freight, and they are usually run in fixed circuits in a season, and are not likely to be diverted to far distant points, as box cars are.

It was said at the department today that it was not unlikely that indictments would be brought in some communities on evidence tending to show that dealers and shippers were in a combination to raise the price to the consumer.

The Department of Justice is also keeping a sharp watch on plans to increase the retail price of milk and bread in the large cities. The reports to the department do not indicate so clearly as in the case of coal that local dealers are making use of increased prices required by producers to put up the price to the consumer.

THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY APPEARS

Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" Given at the Lexington Theatre.

A VOCIFEROUS PERFORMANCE

Excellent Singing of Zenatello and Baklanoff—Mme. Villani Makes Her First Appearance.

The Boston Opera Company, the organization formed by Mr. Max Rabinoff that bestowed a fortnight of opera on New York last season before the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House, will oblige in a similar manner this year, but the offering is reduced one-half. The company opened last evening at the Lexington Theatre an engagement of a week, with Umberto Giordano's "Andrea Chenier." The choice, both of the place and of the opera, may well have caused some surprise to those who could not wait for the opera to begin in Broadway. The Lexington Theatre is the house which Mr. Oscar Hammerstein built when the directors of the Metropolitan cruelly compelled him to keep his contract not to give opera at the Manhattan, and he announced that he would again give opera there. But he never gave opera there, and it was reserved for the Boston Opera Company to do so. It is an excellent auditorium for opera, though so inaccessible, for the acoustics are unusually good.

A large audience was provided for the opening night, and there was abundant enthusiasm, although those who have observed opening nights with judgment would not draw hasty conclusions therefrom as to the success of the Boston Opera Company's short season in New York.

"Andrea Chenier" is not well known to New York operagoers, though it has been performed here—first at that opera season at the Academy of Music, in 1896, that marked the end of Colonel J. H. Mapleson's long career as an impresario in New York; then, once only, at Mr. Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera, on the last night but one of the season of 1907-08. "Andrea Chenier" once seemed a conspicuous embodiment of the bold and unsettling innovations of the "young Italian school." The young Italian school of those days has become the middle-aged Italian school of these; and the opera makes considerably less stir than it did then. The quickly pulsing, voluble, often violent utterance was not yet common operatic speech. The manner that once seemed strange, mordant, subtle, and telling in harmony, eloquent in melody is now familiar.

"Andrea Chenier," however, is still a work that can interest and attract; a better opera than the composer's "Fedora" or "Siberia" or "Mme. Sans-Gêne (heard here last season) in spontaneity and amplitude of musical expression. The libretto is well made and has points of emotional climax and dramatic effectiveness. The composer knows that variety, expeditiousness, and quick shifting color in his orchestral treatment that his school cultivates. But he takes not infrequent opportunity to allow for development and enlargement in the lyric vein, which is not always the case in productions of this kind. There are a number of such passages that create an agreeable impression. Giordano's music is not remarkably original in this, any more than in his later operas; but there is a dramatic instinct in his treatment of the most significant scenes that make them uncommonly effective. The opera, on the whole, is worth hearing oftener than it is heard.

The performance last evening was more notable for energy and vociferation, and a certain crude elementary vigor, than for any realization of the finer effects of the score. For this Mr. Moranzoni, the conductor—remembered for his conducting of last season's performances—was largely responsible. The orchestra under his baton often overpowered the singers, who made correspondingly efforts to be heard.

There were several members of the cast who are known in New York. Chief among these is Mr. Zenatello, whose voice has gained in richness and quality, and who, as Andrea Chenier, sang with immense fervor, and also, whenever occasion offered, very loudly. His loudest efforts were most appreciated and most applauded; which was a pity, for the voice, when more artistically employed, is an extremely fine one, and encouragement should be given to such employment of it. Georges Baklanoff, last season, the principal baritone of the company, achieved some of the most artistic results of the performance, both in singing and acting, in his part of Gerard.

Luisa Villani, who took the leading soprano's part of Madeleine, was heard for the first time in New York, and disclosed a voice possessing several excellent qualities besides the prevailing one of power. It has a substantial dramatic fibre as well as an agreeable timbre; but unfortunately it is invaded by a strongly marked tremolo, greatly to its injury. Mme. Villani acted with the skill of experience and routine, if not often with the marks of genuine dramatic power.

THREE MILITARY WEDDINGS.

Misses Clover and Dulin and Mrs. Hill Among Brides of Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Three fashionable weddings of the week will be military affairs, with the usual pre-nuptial entertainments for the brides and bridegrooms. Major Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C., entertained a large company at dinner this evening at the Army and Navy Club. The marriage of Major Holcomb to Miss Beatrice Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U. S. N., will take place at noon on Saturday at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, in the presence of a large company.

Captain Ridley McLean, U. S. N., and Mrs. Olive Gale Hill, whose marriage is to take place Wednesday afternoon, were entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. George T. Dunlop.

Miss Beatrice Dulin, whose marriage to Lieutenant Herman Edward Fischer, U. S. N., will take place Wednesday in St. Thomas Church, was the honor guest this afternoon at a tea given by Mrs. Edgar J. Orme at the New Willard, and tomorrow will be entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club by Miss Margaretta Tillman, daughter of Commander Edwin H. Tillman, U. S. N., Lieutenant Fischer, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will not arrive in town until tomorrow. Tomorrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair will entertain a large dinner party of young people, which is expected to include Miss Beatrice Clover and her fiance, also the Prince and Princess Roncompagni, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Draper, who are passing this week with Mrs. Draper, prior to sailing for Europe on Saturday.

Prince Roncompagni and his bride purpose going to Paris for a short stay and expect to arrive in Rome by Dec. 1, when the Prince will resume his service with the Cross of Malta, from which he received leave of absence to come to America to be married.

Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama have arrived from their Summer home at Long Branch and re-established their Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Stabler, the former late of the American Embassy staff in London, have arrived in Washington to pass the winter. They have leased the residence on Jefferson Place.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Paddock of California have leased the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Becker, 1,700 Rhode Island Avenue, where they will be established in the present week.

Mrs. George Vanderbilt returned to town today from New York and is established for the Winter at her home, 1,612 K Street.

Mrs. George Merrill has arrived from New York, and, pending the reopening of her house on K Street, is at the Grafton.

General and Mrs. Medorem Crawford, who have returned to their home, 1,312 Nineteenth Street, after a residence abroad, will entertain at a large afternoon reception on Dec. 9 to present their daughter, Miss Dolores Crawford, to society.

Dr. and Mrs. Monroe Hopkins have issued invitations to a supper party on Nov. 23 following the début reception of their daughter, Miss Anne Hopkins.

HASTEN THEIR MARRIAGE.

G. F. Gardner and Miss Solvay Wed Without Consulting Her Parents.

Guy Franklin Gardner, aged 23, and Miss Lucie Angele Solvay, aged 20, of Brooklyn, who had been engaged for some time, were married on Oct. 26, without consulting the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Solvay, who live in Borough Park. The latter knew of the engagement, but of late had opposed the match. So on Oct. 26 Miss Lucie walked into the office of the M. Garuner Pattern Model Works in Brooklyn, where her fiancé was in business with his father, and there they united at once. They took Mr. Gardner, Sr., into their confidence, jumped into an automobile and went to the City Hall in New York and were married there, the bridegroom's father and one of the City and officials being the witnesses.

They then motored to the Gardner home at 1,040 Bedford Parkway, who they got a few articles of wearing apparel and then motored up the state, returning the following Sunday. On Monday Mrs. Garuner, Sr., and her daughter-in-law went shopping for a new bridal outfit and the bride and bridegroom resumed their honeymoon by starting on a long motor trip through the northern part of the State.

Mrs. Gardner was educated chiefly in Brussels, Belgium, and was noted for her accomplishments as a harpist and pianiste. She played before King Albert, who presented her with a gold medal as a token of his appreciation. Coming to Brooklyn with her parents three years ago she entered the Erasmus Hall High School and was graduated last June. She was the President of the French class, and also of the German. Her parents were informed by telephone of the wedding shortly after it took place.

Duchess de Richelieu's Recital.

The Duchess de Richelieu is to give a song recital for the benefit of the French tuberculous soldiers tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. H. K. Twombly, Convent, N. J. Many prominent people are among the patronesses. Adrian Iselin of 36 Wall Street, is Treasurer of the relief committee.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.59 cents per pound.—Advt.

PRESIDENT INDORSES CIVIL SERVICE RULE

Would Include Postmasters of All Classes in the Law's Application.

PROMOTIONS TO FILL RANKS

Wilson Points to Reports of Mr. Burleson as Giving Views of the Administration.

In a letter to the National Civil Service Reform League, made public yesterday, President Wilson declared himself as favoring legislation providing for the appointment of Postmasters of all classes through competitive civil service examination. This is the President's letter:

Shadow Lawn, Nov. 4, 1916.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of Sept. 26, I wish to state that the Postmaster General in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation which would permit of the extension of the classified civil service so as to include the position of Postmaster at offices of the third class. The following year he not only renewed this recommendation, but asked that the position of Postmaster at offices of the second class be included as well, but no action has ever been taken by Congress on these recommendations. In his annual report for the fiscal year just ended he will not only renew his recommendation for the legislation mentioned, but will ask that it be extended to offices of the first class as well.

I am thoroughly in accord with the recommendations of the Postmaster General, and they have my hearty approval. You understand, however, that the classification of the position does not classify the incumbent, and the person holding the position at the time it is classified will be subject to the same competitive test as others who may apply. When these positions are classified, the Postmaster General will be able to fill many of them by promotion from the clerical grades, also by the promotion of Postmasters who have demonstrated their ability from a smaller office to one of greater importance. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. George T. Keyes, Secretary, Civil Service Reform League, New York City.

Last week Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, indorsed the same legislation.

MOB A WOMAN CAMPAIGNER.

Broadway Hoodlums Tear Down Mrs. Zeisloft's Hughes Posters.

Mrs. Elizabeth Zeisloft of 51 East Twenty-fifth Street, Chairman of the Volunteer Women's Hughes League, started what she termed a silent Hughes demonstration at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon while a Wilson-Seabury meeting was in progress on the opposite corner. She stood on two large boxes, surrounded by a high framework from which hung pictures of Charles E. Hughes and painted inscriptions advancing reasons why Hughes should be elected.

A crowd soon gathered about the platform, and many came from the other meeting, but they seemed to be hostile to the placards which Mrs. Zeisloft held up, one after another, for them to read. Several hundred persons yelled, screamed, whistled, and uttered catcalls for half an hour. As the crowd grew its political enthusiasm got the better of its chivalry and men and women rushed to the stand to pull down the placards, and Mrs. Zeisloft was thrown to the street.

She fell screaming, while men and boys tore at the pictures of the Presidential candidate, the placards, and the framework. The crowd then noticed that from an office on the second floor of the Strand Building a motion picture operator had been recording the scene, and with cheers of "Vote for Wilson, not for Hughes," the demolition of the stand was accomplished.

Reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived, but Mrs. Zeisloft was unable to identify her assailants. She had a better-humored audience last night, however, when she addressed the crowd.

Miss Marshall to Wed Nov. 23.

Miss Sarah Elliott Marshall, daughter of S. Duncan Marshall of 150 East Eighty-first Street, and Charles Van Zandt Didrichsen of this city are to be married on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton is to officiate. Ferdinand Van Zandt Didrichsen is to serve as his brother's best man.

The wedding is to be a quiet one, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride for the immediate families.

On returning from their bridal trip Mr. Didrichsen and his bride will reside at 61 West Tenth Street.

Miss Ida Gottlieb Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gottlieb of 207 West 110th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ida Gottlieb, to Alexander Blau of the firm of Berger & Blau, Mr. Blau is the son of Julius Blau. Mr. Gottlieb is a retired manufacturer. The marriage will be celebrated at an early date.

Ullman-Wolburg Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. David I. Ullman of 485 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Ullman, to David B. Wolburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wolburg of 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers for Liverpool—The Arrivals.

The steamship Finland, sailing today for Liverpool, will have among her passengers:

H. D. Arnold, Frank Baer, Charles B. Bazzoni, F. Ha Beach, Harold W. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. William Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Caruer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Conner, C. W. Cook, C. L. Daly, Richard Dennison, Donald E. Dodge, Mrs. A. Z. Drake, Miss Frances Dwyer, P. E. Eyres, G. E. Folk, G. M. Fame, Captain S. Gowan, S. S. Hayes, J. H. Kearsley, Clement T. Lauer, George McIntosh, H. S. McKeag, Mrs. W. D. McDougall, Mrs. D. L. S. Maclaren, J. J. Murphy, Mrs. James Hope Nelson, Mrs. Edgar Paxton, F. A. Rieschke, E. C. Soffio, J. R. Sofio, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Irwin Taylor, William C. Taylor, Miss M. E. Thornhill, M. C. Van Amberg, Major and Mrs. S. H. Wadhams, John I. Waterbury, Miss Gladys F. Waterbury, James G. Whitelaw, A. C. Wood, and the Misses K. and T. Wylde.

The steamship California arrived yesterday from Glasgow, and among the passengers were:

Mrs. Eliza Jamison, Mrs. Helen Douglas, Thomas Davie, James Wood, Miss Marion Bain, Mrs. Janet Barclay, Miss P. L. Butcher, Mrs. M. H. Butcher, Miss Ina G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Dickson, Mrs. A. R. Donaldson, Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, Mrs. M. H. Hinchcliffe, Miss Helen C. Imrie, Mrs. Jane Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, Mrs. Ellen Ralph, Mrs. Marjory Rodger, John Stinson, and Miss Annie W. Swankie.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only
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18,176 COLUMBIA STUDENTS.

Enrollment Exceeds Expectations of Faculty by More Than 3,000.

A registration of 18,176 students at Columbia this Fall again makes the university the largest in the world. The official figures, as of Nov. 1, were announced yesterday. They exceeded all expectations, and the Trustees admitted last night that, in their budget, they provided for only 15,000 students.

The total enrollment includes the Summer session registration of 8,023. There are, however, 11,912 students attending the Fall term of the various departments of the university, including the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the College of Pharmacy.

The registration of Columbia College has made such rapid gains that now Hamilton Hall will hardly accommodate the college students, the enrollment there this year being 1,294 students, as against 1,118 last Fall. In Barnard College 689 students are enrolled, as compared with 656 last Fall. A new building is being erected for Barnard students.

The Trustees announced an anonymous gift of $25,000 to the Columbia Dental School, which will be applied to the $1,000,000 endowment fund the university is endeavoring to raise. Other gifts brought the total announced to $41,000.

AGNES ROBERTSON DEAD.

Once Famous Actress, the Widow of Dion Boucicault, Dies at 83.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Dion Boucicault, the British actress, who played under her maiden name of Agnes Robertson and appeared often in the United States, died in London today.

Mrs. Boucicault was born in Edinburgh on Christmas Day and was in her eighty-fourth year. She was a daughter of Thomas Robertson, an art publisher, and made her début at the age of 10. Later she played in Edinburgh and Manchester, where she appeared with Fanny Kemble and Macready. Not long after she became associated with the Terry family and played with Kate Terry as one of the murdered Princes in "Richard III."

After reaching London Mrs. Boucicault joined Charles Kean's company, and it was during this period that she was married. She shared his brilliant career, and it is said that Queen Victoria went three times in two weeks to see her play with him in "The Vampire." Mrs. Boucicault was known for her interpretation of the rôle of the heroines in "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," and "The Shaughran," in which she toured Canada and the United States. Her first visit to New York was during October, 1853, and during the latter sixties she made another visit. She had been retired for twenty years. Mrs. Boucicault was the mother of three children, Dion, Aubrey, and Nina Boucicault. Dion Boucicault died here in the Summer of 1913.

Captain James McAllister.

Captain James McAllister, founder of the old Greenpoint Lighterage Company, which has since been merged in the firm of McAllister Brothers and controls more than 100 boats in the lighterage business in New York Harbor, died yesterday at his home, 1,294 President Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McAllister was born in Ireland seventy-two years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century. At the time of his death he was general manager of the firm he founded and was also President and general manager of the McAllister Dry Dock and Shipyard Company at Port Richmond, S. I. He left a widow, five sons and five daughters.

Professor Arthur G. Smith.

Professor Arthur G. Smith, in charge of the department of astronomy and mathematics at the University of Iowa, died on Sunday in Iowa City, Iowa, in his forty-seventh year. For fifteen years he was the representative of Iowa University at the Western Intercollegiate Conference Board and twice served as Chairman of the board. Professor Smith was born in Wayne, Iowa, and was graduated from the University of Iowa in 1891.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. POTTER, head of the shipping department of Johnson & Johnson of this city, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

RICHARD H. BURBIDGE, a veteran of the civil war, during which he serve, with Companies A and E of the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers, in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

CHRISTIAN SEASSER, a private in Company G, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry during the civil war, died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers, in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM R. BINGHAM, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bingham of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home in Schenectady, N. Y., in his thirty-fourth year.

EDWARD M. HILL, proprietor for many years of the Swartswood Hotel in Newton, N. J., died there yesterday in his fifty-first year.

JACOB COZINE, an old-time farmer of the New Lots section of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 988 New Lots Road, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Cozine was at one time Highways Commissioner of the old town of New Lots, and for many years served as a member of the Board of School Commissioners of the town, and later as a member of the Board of Education of the old City of Brooklyn. He was an Elder of the New Lots Dutch Reformed Church, and a member of the St. Nicholas Society.

FRANK LEE GORDON, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and a member of the Walden Choral Society, died on Sunday at his home in Walden, Orange County, N. Y., aged 56 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HAYWARD, 70 years old, long a member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, died last Saturday at her home, 99 Devoe Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by two sons, David and Philip Hayward, and two daughters, Sister Norberta of the Order of St. Joseph, and Elizabeth Hayward.

JULIUS KINNEY, who was one of the first policemen appointed by the old Village Trustees of Flushing, L. I., died in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday while on a visit to his brother. Mr. Kinney was 86 years old, and formerly for many years lived in Flushing.

ROBERT VINCENT POWERS, a civil war veteran and retired editor, died at the home of his daughter, 61 Division Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 78 years. Mr. Powers served in the navy during the war.

WILLIAM A. HAWGOOD, 53 years old, for many years a prominent Great Lakes vessel owner and broker, died in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday.

FRANK BILLINGHEIMER, proprietor of a cigar stand in the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange Building for forty-three years, died on Saturday at his home, 54 Morningside Avenue, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. ANNABELLA MANSFIELD, widow of James R. Mansfield, a ship chandler here, died on Saturday at her home in Great Kills, S. I., in her seventy-second year.

PHILIP BRAENDER, President of the Braender Rubber and Tire Company of Rutherford, N. J., and of the Braender Building and Construction Company of New York, died on Saturday at his home in White Plains in his sixty-eighth year.

WILLIAM C. MELDRUM, proprietor of a billposting business in Westchester County, died on Sunday at his home in Yonkers in his sixty-first year.

SCOTT MAXWELL, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, died on Saturday in the Wentworth Hospital, in Dover, N. H., in his sixty-second year.

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN, President of the firm of M. O'Brien & Son, produce merchants, died on Sunday at his home, 600 West 140th Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

WALLACE DOWD BARKLEY, a wholesale stationer and printer of this city, died yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn.

Captain CHARLES CHASEY, who retired ten years ago after being a member of the Life Guards for thirty years, died yesterday in Philadelphia in his sixtieth year.

GEORGE HUNTINGTON WEBSTER, a retired manufacturer and banker, died on Sunday, at his home in Chicago, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a former President of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Miss IRENE ACKERMAN, actress and author and founder of the Literary and Dramatic Union, died early yesterday morning at 32 North Avenue, Mount Vernon, in her forty-sixth year. She was born here, and made her first appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1870. Miss Ackerman was best known for her appearance as Mercedes in "Monte Cristo."

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

WM. HARRIS DIES AT SEA.

Veteran Chief Steward of the St. Louis Was on His Last Voyage.

William Harris, for the last fourteen years chief steward of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived here last Sunday, died on Monday, Oct. 30, when the ship was two days out from Liverpool. He was in his sixty-seventh year and had served for fifty years at sea, forty-five of which were spent with the old Inman Line and its successor, the American Line.

During his long career he had become known to many thousands of traveling Americans, including members of the Vanderbilt, Morgan, Gould, Astor, Belmont, and other New York families. Many of these traveled on the St. Paul, of which he was chief steward for many years. When he first joined the Inman Line the vessels were of the old single-screw type, with oil lamps, and seldom larger than 3,000 tons. In those days the passengers ate at long tables in the cabin, at either end of which the Captain and chief engineer did the carving. This was to have been Mr. Harris's last voyage. He would have been retired on his arrival here, and a pension had been awarded to him by President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company for his long and faithful service. The body was brought here and was sent to Trenton, N. J., where he made his home, for burial. Twelve members of the crew of the St. Louis will act as funeral today and will bring wreaths from the Baltic, Finland, St. Louis, and the shore staff of the company. Mr. Harris's wife and two daughters survive him.

Edward H. Clift.

Edward H. Clift, a member of the firm of Clift & Goodrich, commission merchants, 80 Leonard Street, and First Vice President of the American Protective League, died on Sunday at his home, 375 Park Avenue, in his sixty-sixth year. He had represented the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in connection with the formulation of the tariff.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GILBERT—NORRIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 4, at Elsoris Farms, Carmel, N. Y., by the Rev. James Weber Linn, Yonkers, Julia Evelyn Norris to Barrett Clark Gilbert.

SKINNER—MACRAE.—At West New Brighton, Nov. 4, by the Rev. E. J. Russell, Gladys, daughter of Mrs. John Macrae, to Alanson B. Skinner.

Brooklyn.

FOGARTY—SKELLEY.—Nov. 14, Marion B. Skelley to Dr. Ralph Fogarty.

RACKETT—BLACK.—Nov. 6, Florence A. Black to Edwin M. Rackett.

Died.

BARKLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, in his 69th year, Wallace Dowd Barkley, son of the late Hugh and Phoebe J. Barkley. Funeral private, from his late residence at Stamford, Conn.

CINGHAM.—Suddenly at Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1916, William Rutherford Bingham, in his 34th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, David Bingham, 59 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 P. M.

BLATT.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, in his 78th year, Samuel, beloved husband of Matilda, (nee Pollack,) and our dear father. Funeral from his late residence, 1,201 Park Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim of New York, and New York Isaiah Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAENDER.—At his home, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 4, Philip, beloved husband of Lizzie Braender, age 68, early in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 20 North Broadway, on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Members of Tuxtonia Lodge, No. 617, F. and A. M., also members of Arion Society of New York, are invited.

BRYAN.—Some of the Revolution in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death on Nov. 5 of Eugene Bryan, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BUCKLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, James E., beloved husband of Margaret Carr Buckley, at his residence, 1 North Liberty St., Ridgewood, N. J., Funeral Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the Church of Mt. Carmel, Ridgewood N. J., where a solemn requiem mass will be sung. Interment Hoboken, N. J. Hartford and Los Angeles papers please copy.

CLIFT.—After a short illness, at his residence, 375 Park Av., New York City, on Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, Edward H. Clift, in his 66th year. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St. and Columbus Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

CLIFT.—The American Protective Tariff League announces with deep regret the death of its Acting President, Mr. Edward H. Clift. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St. and Columbus Av.

All members are officially requested to attend. JOSEPH H. GRUNDY, Acting President.

A. D. JUILLIARD,
Chairman Executive Committee.

DONAHUE.—Nov. 6, 1916, Martin Emmet, in the 34th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment in Norwich, N. Y.

DUNCAN.—Minna. Services THIS FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock.

FALK.—Zachariah Falk, in his 86th year, beloved husband of Emma Einstein and father of Tracy, Malcolm, and Edna Sundheimer. Funeral from his late residence, 148 West 86th St., at convenience of family. Savannah (Ga.) and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

FISH.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Nov. 6, 1916, Annie L. Fish. Funeral from the residence of her son, Wallace Fish, Mt. Kisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

FRASER.—On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at New Marlboro, Mass., in the 39th year of his age, Lewis H. D. Fraser, husband of Adeline Boyd Fraser and only son of Horatio N. and Nellie D. Fraser of 218 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

FRIEDMAN.—Nov. 5, after a short illness, William, son of the late Arnold and Wilhelmina Friedman. Funeral private. Green Bay, Wis., papers please copy.

GORDON.—Nov. 5, 1916, Frank Lee, husband of the late Bertha Houseman Gordon, aged 56 years. Services at the residence of his brother, Winfield S. Gordon, 470 58th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

GREVE.—Entered into rest at his home, Babylon, L. I., Nov. 4, Henry W. Greve in his 81st year. Funeral services at his late home, Babylon, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Flatbush Av. depot 12:50 P. M.

GROSS.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, Rose Gross, beloved wife of E. J. Gross. Funeral from her late residence, 304 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

HICOK.—Calvin D. Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. & A. M.: The Master announces the death of our Bro. Calvin D. Hicok, P. D. D. G. M., and requests the brethren to attend Masonic funeral services, to be held at his late residence, 360 East 193d St., Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 8 P. M. By order

JOSEPH L. LOCKHART, Master.
Attest: R. M. HACKUS, Secretary.

HITCHCOCK.—Mrs. Elizabeth H., widow of Burritt Hitchcock of New Haven, on Nov. 6, at her home, 601 West 163th St., New York City. She is survived by her daughter, Miss Jessica E. Beers. Funeral services will be held at the above address on Nov. 8 at 9:30 A. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

HOAG.—Henry Francis Hoag, elder son of Russell and Edith G. Hoag, formerly of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at his home in Elmsford, N. Y.

JONES.—On Nov. 5, Geraldine, dearly beloved daughter of Mary and the late Charles Jones. Funeral from her late residence, 58 West 51st St., Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

LAWSON.—On Nov. 6, 1916, at St. Luke's Hospital, Lelia C., daughter of the late M. Allison, of New York City, and widow of Charles Rudolf Lawson of Halifax, Novia Scotia. Funeral service at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

McALLISTER.—On Monday, Nov. 6, Captain James, aged 72 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,294 President Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 9, thence to St. Ignatius's Church, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—Henry, on Nov. 4, formerly with R. Aftman & Co. Funeral from the Chapel of Thomas F. Dunne, 1267 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Nov. 7, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

Died.

NICHOLS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 5, Frederica A., beloved wife of George E. Nichols, in her 69th year. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

O'CONNOR.—At her home, 2 Prospect St., New Rochelle, Mrs. Catherine O'Connor, wife of the late William O'Connor. Funeral from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on Tuesday at 9 A. M. Interment New Brunswick, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

REID.—On Nov. 4, 1916, after a brief illness, Florence Lockwood Reid, beloved wife of William H. Reid and daughter of the late Frederick W. and Amelia B. Lockwood. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, New Canaan, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1916, at 3:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train at Stamford leaving New York at 2:04 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

REYNOLDS.—At his late residence, 151 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1916, Edward B. Reynolds, son of the late Elkanah M. and Sarah S. Reynolds. Funeral strictly private. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTH.—Suddenly, Nov. 5, 1916, Katharina, beloved wife of John Roth. Services at her late residence, 365 East 22d St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 1 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

STYLES.—At her residence, Sunnyside, Richfield Springs, N. Y., on Nov. 4, 1916, Mary Louise, widow of Samuel De Witt Styles. The funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 7, 1916, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited.

SWAN.—Suddenly on Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, Cordelia E. Swan. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 45 Fort Greene Place, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, at 7:30 P. M. Maine papers please copy.

VATET.—On Nov. 4, Philippine Lasalle Vatet, in her 86th year. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

VERDI.—Nov. 4, Vincenzo Verdi, aged 83, beloved father of Rose, Raffaella, Carmella, Francis M., Agnes, Joseph B., and Thomas. Funeral services Tuesday, 10 A. M., Church of the Most Sacred Blood.

BUCKLES.—James, 156 West 17th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASEY.—Louis E., 307 West 24th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COMRIE.—William D., aged 70. Funeral 1,705 2d Av., today, 2 P. M.

CONCANNON.—Thomas, 424 West 48th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CONNIHAN.—Patrick, 1,492 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COYLE.—John, Vermilyea Av. and Dyckman St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DOMSCHAT.—Mary, Nov. 5, aged 37. Funeral 82 Stanton St., today, 10:30 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Bessie, 434 West 52d St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

DWYER.—Joseph M., 409 West 44th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

FLAHERTY.—May J., 427 West 18th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRUBERT.—Charles E., 468 Hoe Av., Bronx, Nov. 5. Funeral service tomorrow.

HOEY.—William J., Bellevue Hospital, Nov. 4, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUSSEY.—Edward, Jr., 2,413 2d Av., Nov. 5, aged 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KLINKERFUSS.—William F., 1,727 Van Buren St., Bronx, Nov. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—James, 763 Washington St., Nov. 4, aged 21. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Winifred, Nov. 5. Funeral 347 East 53th St. today, 10 A. M.

MAGEE.—Mary, West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MARKENDORFF.—Bernard, Nov. 4. Funeral 2,003 7th Av. today, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Albert, Nov. 4, aged 60. Funeral 8th Av. and 18th St. today, 10 A. M.

MILLER.—George, 1,343 Webster Av., Bronx, Nov. 5.

O'BRIEN.—Edward J., 600 West 141st St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REGENSBERG.—Jacob, 969 Faile St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REILLY.—Peter, 74 West 89th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WESTPHAL.—Metta, Graniville, S. I., Nov. 5, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WHALEN.—Richard, 1,027 3d Av., Nov. 3.

WILLIAMS.—Hattie, 307 West 142d St., Nov. 4. Funeral private.

WILSON.—Annie, 181 East 111th St., Nov. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BROWN.—Jane, 4,512 17th Av., Nov. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Died.

CHRISTIAN.—Edna D., Jewish Hospital, Nov. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLINCH.—Mary A., 280 14th St., Nov. 4. Funeral notice later.

CONNOLLY.—James, 3,007 3d Av., Nov. 4, aged 54.

COOR.—Catherine L., 94 Clinton Av., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COZINE.—Jacob, Nov. 4, aged 83. Funeral New Lots and Schenck Aves., Mon. 9.

DAVENPORT.—John A., 4,305 4th Av., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ELAIS.—Shamony, 610 54th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FIEBER.—Louis, 249 Cooper St., Nov. 5. Funeral service today.

FOLEY.—Mary J., 243 16th St., Nov. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GILMAR

INTERESTING BATTLES SCHEDULED FOR NEW YORK FOOTBALL FIELDS TODAY

LOCAL FRAYS RULE ON GRIDIRON TODAY

Election Day Football Interest Centres in the Fordham-Georgetown Game Here.

COLUMBIA FACES STEVENS

Blue and White Expects to Win—N. Y. U. Meets Bucknell—Schools Also Play.

Football in New York Today.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Fordham vs. Georgetown at Fordham Field at 3 P. M.

Columbia vs. Stevens at SouthField at 3 P. M.

New York University vs. Bucknell at Ohio Field at 3 P. M.

SCHOOL GAMES.

High School of Commerce vs. Morris High School at Polo Grounds at 2:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Prep. vs. Poly Prep. at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

Boys' High School vs. Commercial High School at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

Manual Training High School vs. Erasmus High School at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

Six college football teams will clash this afternoon in Election Day gridiron struggles in this city, and one of them at least, by all tradition, promises as hard fought and as bitter a struggle as might be waged in one of the big stadiums of some of the larger institutions. This contest will bring together Fordham and Georgetown for the thirty-fifth annual battle at Fordham Field. Columbia's band of warriors will face the sturdy team from Stevens Institute on South Field, while at Ohio Field New York University will engage the Bucknell eleven. On the school gridirons four games are scheduled, and in the local championship series in each of the boroughs, much is dependent on the results. Morris High School and Commerce will match strength at the Polo Grounds, Brooklyn Prep and Poly Prep will clash at Washington Park, and at Ebbets Field Boys' High plays Commercial and Erasmus will battle with Manual Training.

If the past struggles between the two may be taken as a basis of comparison, the contest between the two rival Catholic colleges, Fordham and Georgetown, will be well worth seeing. Alumni of the two colleges in this city, together with the undergraduates of the two colleges, have already spoken for more than 5,000 seats.

Both Teams Confident.

Georgetown attained a crowning glory when she vanquished Dartmouth. The one black mark on the Georgetown escutcheon is the defeat by the Navy in the first game of the season. Fordham points with pride to the fact that her goal line has not yet been crossed by hostile clans, while two victories grace the credit side of the season's record.

The Bronx rooters were particularly pleased last night when Frank Gargan, the chief coach, announced that the same team that defeated Susquehanna 47 to 0 would oppose the Blue and Gray today. At the last minute in secret practice yesterday he put Treanor and Sweetland back into the regular line-up in place of Dempsey and Perkins, who have been playing in their positions in the practice last week. The return of both the deposed men was the result of the game fight they have made to win back their places.

The teams will line up as follows:

Fordham.	Position.	Georgetown.
Cantwell	L. E.	Cusack
Caddell	L. T.	McCarthy
May	L. G.	Shewalter
Treanor	C.	Anderson
Branay	R. G.	Green
Lowe	R. T.	O'Connor
Cipriani	R. E.	Phelan
McNamara	Q. B.	Mahoney
Erwin	L. H. B.	Gilroy
Sweetland	R. H. B.	McMenn
O'Connell	F. B.	Wall

Referee—Mr. Saunders, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Kirberger W and J. Lineman—Mr. Bergman, Princeton

Columbia Hopes High.

After having held Williams to a scoreless game Columbia does not expect Stevens to prove a troublesome visitor at South Field. The Institute men are fifteen pounds lighter in the line and four of the best players will be missing, but the team is prepared to make the Blue and White fight hard. And yet Columbia will probably not be overstocked with confidence in view of what happened when the little team from Union came down and humbled the Morningside collegians. Columbia will try out several changes in line-up this afternoon.

After two weeks of practice as a back field man, including one game, Joe Brown, veteran centre, has been shifted again to the centre of the rush line, where he will start the game. Goldberg, Brown's understudy as centre rush, will play right tackle today, the place regularly occupied by Buddy Wilber. Wilber was called to the northern part of the State last week on family business, and, although he was on the drilling field yesterday, he will be kept in reserve for this game.

The probable line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Stevens.
Kennedy	L. E.	Hopkins
Healy	L. T.	Ford
Donaldson	L. G.	Etzel
Brown	C.	Johnson
Cleveland	R. G.	Moeller
Goldberg	R. T.	Flockhart
Cochran	R. E.	Lofquist
J. Rosen or McCabe	Q. B.	Musk
Monroe	L. H. B.	Peter
Dunn	R. H. B.	Goodale
L. T. Rosen	F. B.	Stone

Referee—Fred Murphy, Brown. Umpire—David Fultz, Brown. Lineman—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Field judge—W. A. Okeson, Lehigh.

Bucknell Is Crafty.

Although defeated overwhelmingly by Princeton last Saturday, Bucknell should give New York University a stiff contest. The Lewisburg collegians are crafty and worked many trick plays in the third quarter against the Tigers.

In a short practice yesterday the New York University football team closed its preparation for the game. The workout consisted mainly of a signal drill, with special emphasis on new formations. To further help the Violet Coach Eustis had the scrubs playing Bucknell formations so that the 'Varsity might have a chance to work out defensive measures.

The probable line-up will be:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Bucknell.
Carroll	L. E.	McDermott
Hoffman	L. T.	Peale
House	L. G.	Cockill
Brin	C.	Gilbert
Pouterey	R. G.	White
Schlolower	R. T.	Baker
Egan	R. E.	Banks
Mackenzie	Q.	Waddell
Cann	L. H. B.	Hendren
Wampaimer	R. H. B.	Baldorf
Bernstein	F. B.	Hopler

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

CRIMSON WORKOUT IS HARD.

Regulars Have Strenuous Day, Few Having Played Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—As Harvard's regular rush line and only one of the regular back field man played for about half the Virginia game, the Crimson did not have the usual Monday lay-off today. With the Princeton game coming Saturday and with a light drill on the card Friday, four days, including today, are all that remain to put the team on edge. The scrimmaging this afternoon was not very long, to be sure, but brisk while it lasted. The substitutes scored early on a thirty-seven-yard drop kick by Bond, but later the regulars put on speed and rushed practically all the way up the field for a touchdown.

The regulars also showed a good defense against line plays, and took the ball from the substitutes on downs on the ten-yard line. Captain Dadmun was back in the midst of the play today, taking his old place at guard on the left side of the line. Clark, therefore, went back to his old place at right guard, and will play there in the Princeton game.

Snow was not out today, but is not seriously hurt, and will doubtless be in shape to substitute against the Tigers. Robinson, who has done the most quarter back work with the 'Varsity this year is still on the sick list, and Murray, who did so well against Virginia, was running the team. Murray will be groomed for the Princeton game, and it is not unlikely that he will start. Robinson may be out tomorrow, but it is not known how soon he will be ready for hard football.

Minot, who has succeeded Horween as the Harvard kicker owing to an injury to the regular man, worked in the back field today at Thacher and Casey. This combination provides no specially effective line plunging back, and is another indication that Harvard may be expected to play much open football against the Jerseymen. Moseley Taylor, who has done little hard work since the Tufts game, got back for a short time today. He was used at centre, substituting for Harris. Last year Taylor was first substitute centre as well as substitute guard, and if he picks up centre play fast it is at least an even guess that he will be in the position regularly by the time of the Yale game.

NO LETUP FOR THE TIGERS.

Speedy Rush Starts Strenuous Preparations for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6. — There was plenty of hard work for the Tigers this afternoon and, contrary to the usual Monday procedure, a lively scrimmage was engaged in. Speedy Rush kept his men working until dark, but this is to be the rule all this week, for there are plenty of rough spots in the Princeton machine which will have to be smoothed out if the Tigers are to come back from Cambridge victorious after the contest with Harvard next Saturday. There will be stiff practices for the eleven every day until Friday, when the Princeton squad will leave for Cambridge, and it is probable that the team will have a workout on Soldiers Field Friday afternoon.

Billy Moore was in the backfield in place of Brown today, and there is much wonder in Princeton as to who will finally win the positions at half back. Moore's open field running against Bucknell made him seem a very desirable man for the backfield, but both Tibbott and Brown have qualifications which make them equally strong men in the quarter. Brown is probably the best defensive back in the host of candidates who are striving for the two positions, and, in addition, is a good line-plunger. Tibbott's ability as a drop-kicker gives him an advantage, so that no one can tell which two of the three candidates Coach Rush will finally select to start against Harvard. Driggs's kicking ability will probably keep him safe in his position. Moore has been drilled in placement kicks during the last few days and is developing a nicety in putting them over, which makes it seem likely that he may be called upon in case there is an opportunity Saturday.

Ames was out in togs today and ran the second 'Varsity. He was not allowed to scrimmage, and will probably not be allowed to enter active work until Thursday. Eberstadt, another Varsity candidate, was not out for practice, and there is not much probability of his getting a chance in the Harvard game. There is still a chance of Ames finally winning the berth at quarter back.

Dave Tibbott is apparently drifting in drop-kicking for the Harvard contest. He is trying them at all angles and at every distance within the 50-yard line. He was out after dark tonight, after the rest of the squad had gone in, and was putting the ball over the crossbar with regularity.

PENN HAS A QUIET DAY.

Coach Folwell Pleased with Showing Against Lafayette Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—This was a quiet afternoon on Franklin Field. Coach Bob Folwell was well pleased with the showing of the team against Lafayette on Saturday and today gave the boys only a light signal and tackling drill. The forward pass came in for its share of attention.

Captain Mathews and Berry were out in uniform. The Red and Blue leader apparently has recovered from the effects of the hard pummeling in the Pittsburgh game and announced that he is in condition to face Dartmouth. Berry's injured knee is not giving him much trouble just now, and with some light practice during the week he should be in perfect trim to make himself troublesome for the Hanover eleven.

LAFAYETTE LOSES WELDON.

Injury in Pennsylvania Game Proves to be Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Nov. 6.—There was no practice on March Field this afternoon. After the desperate game with Pennsylvania Coach Crowell gave a slight respite to the team before starting the preparation for the game with Albright, which is scheduled for Saturday. There is great grief in the Lafayette camp over the injury to Weldon in the game with Pennsylvania. Subsequent investigation at the university hospital showed that the muscles of his side were badly torn and that some of the organs underneath them were bruised. It is not likely that he or Jack Diamond, who broke his collarbone, will play again this season.

CADETS, TIRED, TAKE REST.

Only Second String Men and Scrubs Engage in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Army players were decidedly tired after their encounter with Notre Dame Saturday and rested today. The soldiers came through the contest with nothing more than muscle bruises and sore spots, but the coaches ordered a layoff for the 'Varsity, and put high pressure on the second string men and the scrubs until darkness made it necessary to call a halt. Ford and Redfield were the only two big fellows in harness. Head Coach Daly was absent and the drill today was in charge of Captain Graves.

A long session in fundamentals was the order, and the scrubs and second string men engaged in a heavy scrimmage. The building up of interference, a stiffening of the defense in the line and the job of improving the Army's tackling game will be the chief thing in view this week. Maine comes next Saturday and Springfield the week following, but the Army will take these games in their stride and devote all its energies from now on toward shaping the eleven for its final battle with the Navy at the Polo Grounds, now only nineteen days away.

OLD STARS IN TOGS TO HELP ELI TEAM

Heffelfinger, the Latest Arrival, Shows Squad How Guard Position Should Be Played.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Only three Yale regulars were in uniform today, Captain Black, Comerford, and Gates, and the makeshift 'Varsity eleven scrimmaged only ten minutes against Dr. Bull's third team. In this short time two touchdowns were made against the scrubs. On the third play after the kickoff Waite circled an end for thirty yards, taking the ball to the scrub 5-yard line, where Stewart failed to advance and Waite waded through the scrub rush line for the opening score. From the Varsity 10-yard line, the half backs alternated in short gains till they reached midfield. Head Coach Tad Jones, displeased at the field generalship, went into the game at quarter back, and by an end run of fifty yards brought the ball to the scrub 5-yard line, where Stewart went across for the score. Callahan returned to the eleven at centre, and unless he is injured again he will retain the position, Hutchinson returning to full back. Hutchinson did not report today, Braden playing the position. Jacques, another prominent candidate for the place, left the infirmary and will join the eleven tomorrow.

The arrival of Pudge Heffelfinger, Yale's greatest guard, pleased the coaching staff. Heffelfinger, Jones, Alcott, Rockwell, Gates, and Brides were all in uniform, and Heffelfinger and Alcott played for a time on the scrubs during the tryout of line formations. One of the Varsity guards said after the practice that he would prefer to run into a goal post any time rather than into Heffelfinger. Rockwell and Heffelfinger have agreed to remain till the close of the season. Charley Taft appeared at the field today on crutches, but stated that he expects to play next Saturday despite a muscle bruise received in the Colgate game.

BROWN CRIPPLES RETURN.

Preparation for Yale Game Starts with Light Work for 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Brown began preparing for the Yale game today, the squad reporting at Andrews Field this afternoon in fairly good physical condition after the Vermont game of Saturday. Conroy, who has been playing a particularly brilliant game as a running mate to Pollard, Brown's dusky star, twisted a knee in the Vermont game, and it is doubtful if he will be able to play against Yale. Jemail, too, may be out of the Yale game, for he injured an ankle Saturday, and was lame today. Hillhouse, Weeks, Purdy, Brooks, and Captain Farnum, who were more or less injured in the Rutgers game, have entirely recovered and were ready for hard work today. Armstrong, who played full back for the entire game Saturday, was on the injured list today with a slight injury, but he will probably be all right in a few days.

As usual, the Monday workout was rather light, although the squad was larger than it ordinarily is on Mondays. Purdy again directed the play of the 'Varsity, and Captain Farnum went in at right guard, the position which he played last Saturday, and where he now seems to be a fixture. Devitalis and Williams were the tackles, and Ormsby and Marshall were at the ends, with Sprague at centre and Wade at left guard. Hillhouse was at full back, and the half backs were Annan and Brooks.

HARD WORK FOR W. AND J.

Metzger Depends on Speed and Strategy to Conquer Pitt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 6.—Head Coach Sol Metzger inaugurated secret practice today and commenced to prepare the Washington and Jefferson eleven for its annual clash with the University of Pittsburgh at Forbes Field on Saturday. Every member of the Red and Black 'Varsity is in fine condition once more with the exception of Ruble and Nuss. These midget stars of the Red and Black backfield received a fearful battering in the Yale struggle and have not fully recovered, but are expected to be in good condition by Saturday.

Metzger drove his players hard in the workout this afternoon. He will continue such tactics until Thursday. There was no scrimmage today, but a clash between the 'Varsity and the third eleven, the latter coached in Pitt formations, will be on the program for tomorrow and Wednesday. Metzger will, also, vary his attack from that which he sprung on Yale and which was witnessed by Pitt scouts. Speed and strategy alone will triumph for W. and J., he believes.

LEHIGH ELEVEN SHATTERED.

Wysocki and McDonald Badly Injured and Good Called Away.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 6. Coach Tom Keady has before him the trying task at this critical stage of the football season of rebuilding his Lehigh eleven. The game with Muhlenberg was a costly one. The toll paid by Lehigh is the loss of Half Back Wysocki, with a fractured left arm and Centre McDonald with a probable fractured shoulder. Pons, Halstead, Quist, and McCarty managed to get out in togs today, but were not used. Another setback came when it was learned that Tackle Good had been suddenly called home and may not be back this season.

This state of affairs facing Coach Keady almost on the eve of the Penn State game, will demand strenuous measures to develop a team that will be worthy to represent the Brown and White. Secret practice has been ordered for the rest of the week.

VIRGINIA LOSES TACKLES.

Ward and McKay Injured in Gridiron Battle with Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 6.—The scrap with Harvard last Saturday put two more regulars on Virginia's crippled list, Ward and McKay, tackles. These are among the best men on the eleven, and they will be greatly missed in Saturday's contest with South Carolina. Ward, who has suffered from water on the knee for some weeks, may not be able to return to the game until Thanksgiving Day. McKay may possibly play against Virginia Military Institute two weeks hence, as his injury is not of a serious nature. Up to the time he was hurt in the Harvard game, McKay's work had been beyond criticism. Every player who took the trip to Cambridge was excused from practice this afternoon, but work will be resumed in earnest tomorrow. Head Coach Evans and his assistants feel confident that the eleven will capture the three remaining games on the schedule. The team should reach its climax on Thanksgiving Day, the date of the annual battle with North Carolina. Waggenknight, the diminutive quarter back who starred against Vanderbilt until he was knocked out in a vicious tackle, will be saved for the Tarheels. He is regarded as the best open-field runner on the squad.

Twelve English Hackneys Arrive.

Twelve English hackney ponies valued at $50,000 arrived in New York yesterday from Gladstone, N. J., in charge of John Tierney, manager of James Cox Brady's Hamilton Farms, to await the opening of the National Horse Show on Saturday. The ponies were taken to a private stable in Lexington Avenue, which Mr. Brady has leased for his horses during the show. He will be one of the largest exhibitors at the Garden.

CORNELL NEEDS A LEADER.

Coaches Say Ithaca Eleven Lacks Effective Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Cornell football team began practice today for one of the most important games on the schedule, the Michigan contest which is to be played here Saturday. The Ithacans met in their training room of the Schoellkopf Field Club house to listen to a talk by Head Coach Sharpe, most of which was based on the plays to be used in the Michigan game. The coaches laid emphasis on the fact that while the team showed occasional improvement Saturday, it still lacks effective team work. What Cornell seems to need most is leadership of the Bartlett-Cool-Shelton type of a year ago, and that leadership is still missing.

On account of the fact that a good many of the Cornell players are not in the best of condition, the practice this week will not be heavy. It was expected that Brets could be fitted to get into the line-up this week, but the physicians say there is little chance of that and if he plays in the Penn game he will be lucky. While the coaches will not say that any changes in the line-up of the team will be made this week, it is not improbable that Tilley will be placed at one of the guards and perhaps Bard also will be used. Tilley has had trouble in getting into condition because his University work keeps him in classes until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but he will be likely to get into the Michigan game because of his experience and the fact that he is the hardest fighter on the team.

GREEN PRACTICES PASS.

Coaches Found Dartmouth Weak in That Department Against Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 6.—After the hard contest last Saturday the Green coaches decided to give the squad a light workout today and practice consisted of a short signal drill, punting practice, and forward pass work. In view of the fact that Dartmouth has had such little success with the aerial method of attack, Coach Ghee spent more than an hour with the quarter backs and ends endeavoring to eliminate the defects that have appeared when the Green tried to score by the forward pass route.

At times the faults appear to be with the quarter back and then again with the ends and back field men who are supposed to receive the pass, but before the contest with Pennsylvania Saturday the coaches propose to fix the responsibility and remedy the defect. Coach Cavanaugh ordered the gates closed today, and, with the assistance of Charlie Boyle, a former Dartmouth end, prepared defensive formations for the Pennsylvania attack.

TWO PITT MEN INJURED.

Hastings and McLaren May Be Unable to Play Against W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 6.—Captain Peck of the University of Pittsburgh football team, as well as Herron and Thornhill, are anxious to shine against their ancient rivals, Washington and Jefferson, next Saturday, as this is the last time they will face the Red and Black. There are also several substitutes who are in their last year at the university, and they were on the gridiron today practicing hard, so that they may be ready when called on by Coach Warner on Saturday. These are Ammons, Friedlander, who got his first chance against Allegheny on Saturday, and Stahlman.

Andy Hastings and George McLaren were among the missing today when the squad assembled for a light drill. The first named twisted his ankle in the first minute of play last Saturday, and the chances are that he will not be able to get any practice at all before Friday, and the students are fearful of his being in the game against Washington and Jefferson. McLaren was hurt in the Pennsylvania game, and was not able to play against Allegheny. If these two players are not in the lineup next Saturday, it will just about equalize the chances of Pittsburgh and Washington and Jefferson.

REST FOR RUTGERS TEAM.

Coach Sanford Thinks His Football Warriors Are Overtrained.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 6.—Although Rutgers beat Holy Cross on Saturday, it was evident that the men were not playing up to their true form, and Coach Sanford decided that they were overtrained. Accordingly, he has decreed that there shall be no more practice for the 'Varsity before Thursday, and no scrimmage at all before the game with the strong West Virginia eleven on Saturday. Also, the men are to break training for awhile.

That the forward pass and the open game generally will be worked more frequently hereafter is indicated by the plans of the coaches. And it is also planned to concentrate on the development of the defensive work of the ends, the weakest spot on the team. Storck was tried out with the scrubs in the backfield today and he may be used on the 'Varsity this week.

MANY HARRIERS ENTERED.

Runners of Thirteen Clubs Will Compete for Junior Title.

The junior Metropolitan cross country championship race, to be promoted by the Steinway C. and A. C. on Saturday over a six-mile trail in Long Island City, will be essentially a small club's competition, for neither the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., nor the Millrose A. A. is included in the thirteen entries accepted last night by the Metropolitan Cross Country Championship Committee. The only teams from outside of Manhattan will be those from the Hollywood Inn and Yonkers Y. M. C. A., both from the city of hills.

The full entry list follows:

Mohawk A. C.—James Brooks, H. Jamieson, J. Dolan, F. Travalena, G. Fitzpatrick, S. Cohen, S. Weiss, G. Mazzuoca.

Brooklyn A. A.—Edward Mayo, F. Ruddy, M. Gross, R. Christ, J. O'Brien, B. Finkelstein, J. Lorenz, C. Leventhal.

Long Island A. C.—J. W. Plant, C. Schaefer, G. H. Messler, M. Lynch, S. Norem, H. Carlton, I. K. Parks, W. Leslie.

Swedish-American A. C.—W. Johnson, H. Schmidt, C. Benson, R. Vickstrom, O. Pederson, W. Larson, O. Janson, B. Masterson.

St. Christopher Club.—A. Morris, W. Stoakley, L. Williams, J. Goff, J. Trotman, A. Flournoy, C. Daniels, A. Jiles.

Yonkers Y. M. C. A.—M. McLuskey, M. Greenberg, C. Richards, I. Hampson, W. M. Smith, J. G. Mase, R. Nickerson, H. Russell.

Columbia University.—H. W. Lock, A. L. Huelsenbeck, H. G. Larson, J. P. Knox, R. L. Hunt, A. Turner, T. E. McCracken, R. F. Shepard.

Paulist A. C.—Joseph Giorgio, H. Wigger, J. Logue, A. J. Stulebosch, F. X. Lavery, H. Cunningham, P. McManus, G. Kirkwood.

Hollywood Inn A. A.—W. J. Furlong, E. Du Bois, J. F. Boyle, S. E. Horger, J. Minohak, M. J. Rainey, W. Hebach, E. Crowley.

Hungarian-American A. C.—A. W. Faher, L. P. Dutka, E. Sillo, J. Teleky, A. L. Schussler, B. Trietler, J. Perseusty, A. Schwartz.

Steinway C. and A. C.—H. W. Schell, E. C. Sasse, E. M. Duffy, F. Berger, A. Young, G. Zisck, P. Eichenbrenner, H. Fengenbaum.

Morningside A. C.—L. Metzger, L. Heydet, T. Halpine, H. Parkinson, E. Lehman, I. Lehman, T. V. Veteretsas, S. Keely.

Bronx Church House.—Team to be named tonight.

Welsh Asks $50,000 to Fight.

Scotty Montieth, manager of Johnny Dundee, yesterday offered to give Freddy Welsh, the lightweight champion, $18,000 to box Dundee at New Orleans on New Year's Day. Harry Pollok, Welsh's manager, considered the proposition as a joke and agreed to make the match if Montieth would guarantee Welsh $50,000.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Benny McCoy vs. Frankie Burns; Paddy Burns vs. Paul Doyle. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Pal Moore vs. Battling Lahn; Kid Taylor vs. Teddy Jacobs. Both ten-round bouts.

JOCKEY KILLED IN CHASE AT PIMLICO

Tansey Is Thrown at First Jump and Dies in a Few Minutes—Other Riders Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—Harry Tansey, a rider in the employ of J. Temple Gwathmey of Virginia, was thrown from his mount Reliance and killed at the first jump in the Mount Washington steeplechase, at Pimlico track, this afternoon. The accident was the result of a collision which occurred as four of the riders took the fence almost together. At the same time H. Perrett, who rode Torero, was also thrown and sustained injuries.

Physicians who were present hurried to the injured riders. Every effort was made to save Tansey's life by means of artificial respiration, but the boy died a few minutes after the fall. The body was immediately taken to the Coroner's office, where the official gave a certificate of death from depression of the brain. The jockey's home is believed to have been in New Jersey. Among papers on him was a letter from Lee Parry, Westport, N. J. His brother, John Tansey, lives in New York City.

Another accident occurred while the horses were at the post in the sixth race, when Jockey Quinton Preece's leg was broken as the result of being kicked by The Rump. Preece had the mount on Fonctionnaire, and the race was delayed until another rider could be procured. Preece is the jockey who met with a similar accident in the same manner early in the metropolitan season.

Thoroughbreds bearing the colors of H. G. Bedwell carried off two of the events, one of which was the feature of the program. This was a six-furlong dash, in which twelve went to the post. In a close and exciting finish Golden List annexed the honors, defeating Margaret N. and Vermont, which came along in the order named.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, maidens; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

Mary Powell, G. A. Cochrane's b. f., 2 years, 88 pounds, by Star Shoot-Flora Pomona. $42.90, $25.20, $15.40. (Q. Preece).....1

Billy Oliver, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 3, 108, $13.40, $7.90. (R. Leaver).....2

Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 3, 105, $3.20, third. (C. Fairbrother).....3

King Mart, Onwa, Cestabel, Shooting Star, Life, Trumpeter, Grand Opera, Ampere II., Passion, Bryn Rose, and Red Wing also ran. Kingling II. and Swoon scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens and winners of one race; Mount Washington Steeplechase, purse $700; two miles. Time—3:55 2-5.

Stonewood, L. Woodward's g., 4 years, 147 pounds, by Wadsworth-Trisance. $8.70, $3.40, $2.70. (B. Haynes).....1

Sharpshooter, R. L. Gerry's b. g., 4, 142, $4.80, $3.80. (W. Keating).....2

Aviator, C. R. McClelland's br. g., 6, 147, $3.30, third. (C. Stretch).....3

Martasha, Torero, Kenworthy, Eugenia McGee, Kilix, Bryn Chant, Protector, Chevron, J. R. Robinson, Reliance also ran. Gloucester scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Blue Grass Belle, M. Shea's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Great Heavens-Abraston, $19, $12.90, $6.30. (J. McTaggart).....1

Greentree, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 117, $4.80, $2.80. (S. Kloeger).....2

Queen of the Sea, W. Garth's ch. f., 100, $3.30, third. (F. Robinson).....3

Kebo, Lucius, Kathryn Gray, Napoleon, Ophelia W., Hickory B., Precise, Burbank, Chemung, and Captain Ray also ran. Bond Aimee T., Glory Belle and Sargon II. scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For two and three-year-olds, free selling handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Golden List, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 3 years, 113 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Listless. $32.30, $19.10, $8.90. (W. Lyke).....1

Margaret N., F. E. Brown's ch. f., 3, 104, $7.30, $5.50. (J. Brown).....2

Vermont, G. R. Bryson's b. g., 3, 121, $4.30, third. (A. Schuttinger).....3

Polonium, Shrapnel, Broomvale, Lord Byron, Plumrose, Garnet, Radiant Flower, Tom Ford, Broom Corn also ran. Ting-a-Ling, Bullton, Royalist scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Severn Handicap; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

Brave Cunarder, H. G. Bedwell's br. h., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Cunard-Gesil, $7, $5.40, $2.70, (J. Butwell).....1

Rae B., W. C. Baxter's blk. f., 3, 106, $3.20, $2.60, (A. Schuttinger).....2

Between Us, J. Leinedeen's b. g., 4, 115, $2.60 third. (C. Dishmon).....3

Cliff Field, Leoma, Wodan, Etruscan, Saratoga, Woodfair, and Juliet also ran. Ambrose, Pharaoh, Queen of Paradise, and Sevilian scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and one sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Hastings-Paradise Queen. $4.80, $3.50, $2.80. (J. McTaggart).....1

Scorpii, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 4, 105, $13.20, $7. (A. Schuttinger).....2

Song of Valley, F. Tannehill's b. g., 5, 109, $9.60 third. (W. Doyle).....3

The Rump, Fonctionnaire, Hedge Rose, Mayme W., Ed. Bond, Rose Juliette, March Court, also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

Tis Pity, L. S. Tewksbury's b. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Armeath-Tot San. $11.30, $7.80, $5.20, (E. Ambrose).....1

Goodwood, W. C. Capps's ch. g., 4, 106, $15.80, $7, (W. Obert).....2

Blackford, W. Murray's br. g., 10, 99, $6.30, third. (B. Kleeger).....3

Uncle Will, Young Emblem, Borax, Peaceful Star, Soaramouch, Buss Around and Star Gaze also ran.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Russian Pinion, 107 pounds; Whitney Ball, 109; Inver Bella, 104; Jade, 104; Veiuca, 104; Sweeter Than Sugar, 104; Chelsea, 104; Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) 113; Ballygunge, 107; Alvord, 112; N. K. Beal, 107; Brooklyn, 112; Melodrama, 107; Warsaw, 112; Mannchen, 112; Mae Murray, 104; Jean McNeil, (imp.,) 104.

SECOND RACE.—The Manley Memorial Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two and a half miles. Weidehly, 164 pounds; Falmouth, 147; Shannon River, 142; Cynosure, 135; Pebsto, 158; Sun King, 154; Northwood, 138; Expectation, 143; Vifir, 136; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 136.

THIRD RACE.—Selling handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bac, 112 pounds; Limer, 108; Sand Bar, 105; Sky Pilot, 103; Wooden Shoes, 118; Goldcrest Boy, 115; Lady Teresa, 100; Shoddy, 103; Virile, 116; Yankee Notions, 122; Harry Shaw, 117; Nigel, 111; Syriaa, 116; Woodward, 105; Yodeling, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; claiming; one mile. Pisudito, 110 pounds; Rapton, 106; Rake Off, 113; †Bonnie Tess, 102; Lady Little, 107; Man Slayer, 106; Piquette, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—The Govans Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Anita, 116 pounds; Cervus, 121; †Lady Barbary, 116; Maree Henry, 114; Squealer, 110; Wrack, Lady, 121; Banshee Lady, 114 Kewsena, 117; †Startling, 120; Murphy, 117; The Decision, 116; Hopa, 106; Candle, 107; ‡Colonel Vennie, 125; ‡Julie L., 116; Pesky, 111; Thorn Hill, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Bullion, 100 pounds; Harvest King, 116; Killdee, 114; Polly J., 110; Berthier, 100; Hyannis, 110; Lottery, 109; Fairy Wand, 117; Joyland, (imp.,) 109; Priscilla Malone, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Linstead Handicap; selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Armament, 106 pounds; Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 95; High Tide, 102; March Court, 98; Solid Rock, 104; Between Us, 117; Gibraltar, 100; Infidel II., 117; Maple Park, 107; Fairly, 104; Q. M. Miller, 120; Jack Reeves, 99; Obelus, 108.

°Apprentice allowance claimed. †Carman entry. ‡Livingston entry.

BULLDOG SHOW TODAY.

Nearly 100 Benched for Joint Exhibit at Bryant Hall.

The restoration of peace among the bulldog clubs will be celebrated today at Bryant Hall, where the organizations will hold a joint bench show. Some of the best dogs of the breed will be present for the biggest amount of money prizes that has even been distributed at a bulldog show in this country.

There will be almost 100 dogs benched, a large percentage of which are veterans of the show ring and have won honors at many of the open exhibitions held during the last Summer. What is expected to bring out the hottest competition is when Ch. Rockliffe Lord Brilliant meets Tell Bar Jack.

IMPORTED HORSES ABOUND.

Harness Classes at Garden Show Will Have Many of Them.

The number of foreign horses at the National Horse Show, which will open on Saturday in Madison Square Garden, promises to be the largest ever seen at this exhibition or any other American show. Although Walter W. Eycraft, President of the English Hackney Society, is the only foreign exhibitor, so many horses, purchased abroad by Americans will be shown that experts are saying that the exhibition will be more of an international event than any of the annual fixtures held at Olympia, in London, before the war.

Harness classes in particular are crowded with imported horses, chiefly hackneys brought over from England by wealthy American fanciers, who could not find what they wanted at home. Among 192 entries in sixteen open harness classes, ninety-six, or exactly 50 per cent., are imported horses. The class for pairs exceeding 15.1 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands, has twelve English horses out of sixteen eligible to compete, while the class for pairs exceeding 15.3 hands shows nine imported horses out of fourteen entries. In the class for pairs not exceeding 15.1 hands twenty-two horses are eligible to compete and of those eleven were bred in England.

Saddle classes show no such percentage of foreign horses, yet American exhibitors have gone to England again for some of the most prominent entries, and it is to be remembered that Sceptre, an English thoroughbred mare, won the championship at the Garden last year in this division of the show. Mrs. Robert E. Tod, who owns her, is exhibiting Sceptre again this season. The mare has met defeat in her class only once or twice at the Summer shows, and this was when her manners, not her form, quality or paces, cost her the victory.

An unusual foreign exhibit this year is the gray polo mount, Vinilla, entered by John L. de Saulles, who imported her from Chile, on the west coast of South America. Few if any horses from this remote part of the world have ever been seen at American shows, but if this one is a fair sample of Chilean types, she is not likely to be the last one exhibited here. Vinilla has won at Piping Rock, Westchester, Mineola and other shows this season and George B. Hulme, who judged her at White Plains, pronounced her one of the finest specimens of polo mounts that he had seen in years.

Another notable foreigner in the polo classes is the English stallion, Christopher Columbus, bred by the late Sir John Barker and recently imported for breeding purposes by a syndicate of Long Island amateurs, among whom are Horace Havemeyer, Harry T. Peters, E. Russell Grace, and Allan Pinkerton. They are showing him for the first time at the Garden in the class for sires suitable to get polo ponies.

MOORE LEADS HEAL.

Takes First Block in Three-Cushion Match by 50 to 41.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6. — George Moore of New York, contender for the three-cushion billiard championship, took the first block in the 150-point match with Hugh Heal of Toledo. The score was 50 to 41, and it required seventy-two innings for Moore to complete his string. Moore had a high run of six. The present champion's best effort was ten.

Howison Leads at Billiards.

Leonard Howison, the Canadian billiardist, defeated Tom Gallagher of this city last night in the first block of an 18.2 balk line billiard match, which is being conducted at Daly's Billiard Academy, by a score of 300 to 127. The match is to last for five nights. The high runs for last night's match were: Howison, 66, 79; average 21 6-14; Gallagher, 34, 24; average, 9 10-13.

VOLLMER IN POOR SHAPE.

Football Injury May

SUE SITE OWNERS ON HERALD LEASE

Real Estate Broker Seeks to Recover Commission for Inducing Newspaper to Vacate.

ACCEPTED $200,000 TO QUIT

Proprietor Said to Have Been Willing to Leave Building, but Landlords Backed Down.

The fact that James Gordon Bennett, owner and editor of The New York Herald, agreed recently to vacate the Herald Building property, in the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, Broadway and Sixth Avenue, in order that a twenty-story building might be erected there, was disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday when the broker who declared that he put through the deal filed suit to recover his commissions.

The broker, Sol Bloom, of 226 West Forty-second Street, asked $62,500 from Newbold L. R. Edgar, Henry M. Alexander, and William De Forest Manice, trustees of the Manice estate, which owns the Herald plot. Of this amount, he contended that $10,000 was a reasonable commission for inducing Mr. Bennett to accept $200,000 and turn over the building, which he erected, and the five years remaining under the lease, to the Manice estate. He asked $52,500 for obtaining a tenant for a $1,500,000 building to be erected on the premises, for a long term. He said the tenant he found was Frank D. Waterman, President and Treasurer of the L. E. Waterman Company, the fountain pen manufacturers.

The defendants declined to discuss the suit last night, but it was said that there were no negotiations pending now to regain possession of the Herald property in behalf of the Manice estate, and that the newspaper was likely to remain there until the lease expired in 1921 unless Mr. Bennett agreed to vacate before that time on more liberal terms than those offered through Mr. Bloom.

The complaint filed yesterday alleged that the broker made an agreement with the Manice estate trustees in May, 1915, under which they authorized him to offer James Gordon Bennett up to $200,000 to surrender the Herald building property to them and abrogate the lease made in 1890, which had been extended several times.

Mr. Bloom said that the defendants also authorized him to find a tenant for a twenty-story building they intended to build on the block, at a cost of $1,500,000, which was to have a net rental of $250,000 a year for twenty-one years, the tenant to have the privilege of renewing for two additional terms of the same period, the rental of the two extensions to be fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. of the value of the land and building thereon, the said value to be determined by appraisers. The tenant was to deposit not less than $200,000 as security for performance of the lease. The plaintiff alleged that Mr. Bennett was "ready and willing to accept" the terms stated, and Frank D. Waterman had agreed to lease the new building to be erected on the Herald site, when the Manice trustees refused to carry out the agreement.

It was learned last night that Mr. Bennett was not averse to accepting the terms alleged to have been offered by the Manice trustees, because the Herald building had become far too small for the needs of The Herald and The Evening Telegram, but that the chief reason for the sale was the fact that Mr. Bennett was now paying rental out of all proportion to the value of the land for newspaper purposes. Mr. Bennett erected the Herald Building when the newspaper moved uptown in 1890, but under the terms of the lease the building reverted to the owner of the ground when the lease expired. He paid $50,000 a year net rental for the ground, and the taxes on the property amounted to about as much more.

CAPT. CRAY UP ON CHARGES.

Blamed for Not Quelling Disorder at Wilson's Garden Meeting.

As a result of the investigation into the alleged disorders in and about Madison Square Garden last Thursday night on the occasion of President Wilson's address there, Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that Captain Patrick J. Cray of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station would be arraigned on charges of neglect of duty.

Captain Cray was in charge of the lines at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where, it is alleged, the crowds broke through and forced their way into the Garden.

UPHOLDS MRS. RING'S WILL.

Surrogate Fowler Finds for Physician Who Was Beneficiary.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday directed a jury to return a verdict upholding the will of Mrs. Emma Louis Ring, widow of Louis Ring, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Mrs. Ring died on March 21 last and left her entire estate to her physician, Dr. Thomas W. Kenyon of 42 West Seventy-second Street. Relatives of Mrs. Ring delayed her funeral on the ground that they were not satisfied as to the circumstances surrounding her death, but an autopsy disclosed that her death was due to natural causes.

The will was contested by three cousins, one of whom was Thomas P. Flender, custodian of School 29 in Jersey City. Surrogate Fowler refused to grant an adjournment in the case when the attorney for the contestants asked it, and the lawyer then left the court room, declaring that he would appeal.

Children Get Splitdorf Estate.

The will of Henry Splitdorf, inventor and manufacturer of magnetos and other automobile accesories, who died recently, left his entire estate to his wife, Anna Splitdorf, who died before him. The estate will now go to his two sons, John M. and Charles E. Splitdorf, Vice President of the Splitdorf Electrical Company, and his daughters, Mrs. Amelia Steger and Mrs. Annie Hegelein. The will was made thirty years ago.

Church Gets Half of Estate.

The Third Church of Christ, Scientist, inherits half the estate of Miss Kate Jones, who died Oct. 27. Under the will filed for probate yesterday the other half goes to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bide-a-Wee Home Association. Requests aggregating about $4,000 go to relatives. The estate amounts to more than $10,000.

Daughter Gets Skidmore Estate.

The will of William Lemuel Skidmore, formerly the President of the Columbia Bank, who died at 39 West Fifty-second Street on Oct. 29, leaves his entire estate to his two daughters, Mrs. Helen S. Harrison and Mrs. Mary S. Mann. The value of the estate, which consists of both real and personal property, is not disclosed in the papers filed with the will in the Surrogate's office.

FOSSIL HORSES FOR MUSEUM

Rare Specimens Form Important Link in Collection Here.

Two rare fossil horses, which form an important connecting link in what is already the best collection showing the evolution of the equine breed in the world, have been added to the scientific treasures of the American Museum of Natural History in this city. The announcement was made yesterday on the arrival here of Albert Thompson, one of the field preparators, who for several months has been on an expedition in the Western United States.

Both of the skeletons, which are practically complete, are of the Pliohippus, a form between the three-toed horse and the hoofed type of today. The discoveries are said to bridge an important gap in the history of millions of years through which the horse has developed from a five-toed, dog-like animal to the creature of the present day, in which the vestiges of the toes appear only in slender, splint-like bones. One of the skeletons was found by Harold Cook, a ranchman and amateur scientist, at Agate, Neb. The other was taken from a quarry in South Dakota by E. C. Troxell.

Mr. Thompson in his explorations unearthed four specimens of the meroppus, an animal which is a strange combination of modern types, and suggests the misplaced portions of a group of jig-saw puzzles of the brute creation. Four of the specimens are to be mounted in a group for the proposed fossil hall of the institution. Dr. Walter Granger of the Department of Fossil Mammals, who has also just returned to the city, has brought to the Museum a complete specimen of the titilotherium, a gigantic rodent in form not unlike a bear and with tiger-like claws. Hitherto there has only been a head available for the study of the paleontologists. Many other forms of ancient life are represented in the big shipment.

LARSEN FOR ISLES' SALE.

Ex-Governor of Danish West Indies Says His Opinion Has Changed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—Certain members of the West Indies Sale Commission show great interest in examining the source of early rumors about secret negotiations for the sale of the Danish Islands, published by the Moderate antagonistic paper Koebenhavn.

Former Governor Helweg Larsen declared before the commission that he saw the first report of such negotiations in the American papers and a contributor to a Philadelphia paper later told him, he said, that he had picked it up during a visit to Copenhagen in February and cabled it to his paper. The paper then asked Secretary Lansing, who answered, "Yes, it is true, but don't you dare to publish it, my dear sir." The interviewing journalist told his editor, according to Larsen, and nothing was published. This proves, the ex-Governor said, that the negotiations were very early known in certain circles in the United States.

Concerning the question of the sale, the ex-Governor said he had completely changed his mind, and as he doubted that it was possible for the Danes to institute a dictational rule, they had better sell the islands.

FINED FOR WAR SHIPMENT.

Fridland Must Pay $500 for Sending Nickel to Sweden.

Theodor Fridland, a wood pulp manufacturer, who was indicted for defrauding the United States, pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court yesterday and was fined $500 by Judge Thomas for conspiracy with two associates, Johann and Ole Olsen, to ship out of the country on Oct. 29, 1915, $1,500 worth of nickel and antimony, for the use of one of the nations at war. Fridland tried to send the merchandise to Sweden as baggage by the steamship Friedrich VIII.

Through his counsel Fridland explained that as there was a scarcity of nickel and antimony in Sweden he came here with the intention of buying $85,000 worth of the metals. He first attempted to ship the trunks in which the metals had been packed as baggage to a concern in Sweden, the name of which he wanted kept secret for fear of the British blacklist. But the trunks were so heavy that Fridland had them removed from the pier in Brooklyn to a storage warehouse, where they are now. Then, learning that merchandise could not be shipped as baggage, he bought forty tons of the metals and shipped them as merchandise to Sweden. He was in Sweden when he learned of his indictment, and he immediately came to this country and put himself at the disposal of the authorities.

Mr. Fridland's counsel pointed out that the metals could not possibly have been for the use of Germany or any other one of the warring nations, because Sweden prohibited the exportation of either nickel or antimony.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood asked the court to impose a heavy fine, because since purchase of the metals their price had advanced greatly and he did not want the defendant to profit. The two Olsens are in Sweden, and as they are not expected to return to this country the indictments against them will be quashed.

GUILTY OF INSURANCE FRAUD

Employe of Indemnity Co. Admits Getting Thousands on Fake Claims.

William E. Ramey, for more than four years Superintendent of the Auto Claim Department of the Globe Indemnity Company of 45 William Street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions to a charge of grand larceny. Bail was put at $12,500, in default of which Ramey was remanded to the city prison to await sentence.

According to Assistant District Attorney Royal E. Weller, the defendant has made a complete confession of the manner in which he, together with Robert E. Caswell and Frank McGinley, who have also pleaded guilty, defrauded the Globe company out of many thousands of dollars yearly by means of fake accident claims and repair bills.

Charles W. Bury, an automobile mechanic, with a repair shop at Tenth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, who was implicated by Ramey, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the first degree before Judge Delehanty. Bury admitted that he had made out a fraudulent estimate for repairs on a car owned by McGinley, who at the time was an office boy. The estimate was accepted by the company and Ramey, according to Mr. Weller, received $562 with which to pay the bill.

ORDER SEPARATES ORPHANS

Sister Must Leave Brother and Return to Institution.

Elizabeth Peck, 14 years old, an orphan, lost in her fight to live with her brother, Egbert Peck, 15 years old, when Justice Gerretson, in the Queens County Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order directing that she be returned to St. Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry. When the child learned of the court's action, she threw her arms around her brother's neck and both wept.

When their parents died three years ago, Dr. Vincent E. Judson, a well-to-do bachelor, of 76 Perry Avenue, Maspeth, took Egbert into his home. Later Elizabeth was taken into the home of Mrs. William Diesendorf at 510 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn. The children grieved for each other, and finally the girl obtained permission from Mrs. Diesendorf to make her home with her brother at Dr. Judson's. They spent six happy months together, when the authorities learned of Elizabeth taking up her home in Dr. Judson's household without their permission.

In consequence the authorities of the home began proceedings to regain possession of Elizabeth. It was said in court that Dr. Judson had given to the children an excellent home.

1916 FOREIGN TRADE TO BE $8,000,000,000

City Bank Predicts 50 Per Cent. Increase Over 1915 and Double the Figure of 1914.

FIFTH OF WORLD COMMERCE

Highly Inflated Prices a Leading Factor in Enormous Total—Exports May Reach $5,500,000,000.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the calendar year 1916 will approximate $8,000,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire international trade of the world. This was the conclusion reached yesterday in a compilation prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. According to the bank's analysis this calendar year's trade will be 50 per cent. greater than that in 1915, and double that of 1914.

Information from which the bank's forecast was compiled indicated that the foreign commerce of the country for the twelve months ending with Dec. 31 next seemed likely to approximate $8,000,000,000, against $5,328,000,000 in 1915 and $3,908,000,000 in 1914. The excess of exports over imports in 1916, it was shown, would approximate $3,000,000,000, compared with $1,708,884,000 in 1915, $324,348,000 in 1914, and $691,422,000 in 1913.

It was pointed out that complete figures for the commerce of the entire country in the nine months ended with September were at hand, and also those of the Port of New York, an index of the trade of the entire country, for the month of October. The figures for the nine months ended with September, 1916, showed a total commerce of $5,780,000,000, against $3,833,000,000 in the same months of 1915, and $2,877,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914, the 1916 figures being thus 50 per cent. greater than those of 1915, and double those of 1914.

The October statistics of this port indicated that the total trade of October would equal and probably exceed that of September, and should the two remaining months of November and December show totals similar to those of the last two months, for which complete records are available, the total trade of the year would reach the figures quoted above.

"Both imports and exports will make a new record in the calendar year 1916," said the bank's statement. "Present indications, based upon nine months' figures for the entire country, and an additional month for the Port of New York, are that the imports for the full calendar year will aggregate approximately 2,500,000,000, against $2,198,400,000 in fiscal year 1916, and $1,779,000,000 in the calendar year 1915. Exports seem likely to approximate $5,500,000,000, against $4,834,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916, and $3,548,000,000 in the calendar year 1915."

The part played by the highly inflated prices entering into the commodities making up this total of foreign trade was referred to by the bank as follows:

"This large increase in the foreign commerce of the country is not entirely due to increased quantities of merchandise entering or leaving its ports. The fact, for example, that wheat, which was exported in November, 1915, at $1.19 per bushel, is now quoted in the New York market at $2 per bushel suggests that the comparatively small quantity of wheat now being exported probably represents quite as large a value as did the larger quantities exported at this time a year ago.

"Cotton was being exported this date one year ago at 12 cents per pound; now it is quoted in the New York market at approximately 18 cents. Copper ingots, of which the export price in June, 1916, was 27.5 cents a pound, were exported at an average of 17.8 cents per pound in June, 1915. Sole leather, now being exported at 40 cents a pound, was a year earlier only 30 cents, and canned beef, exported in August at 23.7 cents per pound, went in August of the preceding year at 16 cents. Iron and steel billets, exported in August at $56.40 per ton, went in August of last year at $21.92, and structural iron and steel, exported in August of the current year at $40.40 per ton, was exported in August of last year at $35.80."

The bank's forecast noted that the increase in total imports was also largely due to advance in prices. Raw silk, imported in August at $4.60 per pound, was imported in the same month a year ago at $2.73 per pound. Jute and jute butts, imported in June, 1916, at $93.51 per ton, came in in the preceding September at $43.39. Goatskins brought in in August last had a value of 37.4 cents per pound, while in the same month of 1915 the value was 20.3 cents.

The analysis showed that manufacturing material formed thus far 44 per cent. of the imports, manufactures 31 per cent., and foodstuffs 25 per cent. Of the exports manufacturing material formed 12 per cent., manufactures 67 per cent., and foodstuffs 20 per cent.

STRAKOSCH LEFT $150,000.

Will Is Probated Giving the Property to Six Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 6.—The will of Carl Strakosch, husband of the late Clara Louise Kellogg, celebrated as prima donna, was admitted to probate in New Hartford today. The estate is estimated to be worth about $150,000.

By the terms of the will, Elpstone, the Strakosch home in New Hartford, is given to Mrs. Myra Matthews Parsons of Chicago; $20,000 to Miss Julia Harris Strakosch of New York, an adopted daughter; $20,000 to Miss Celia Goranson of New York, a maid in the Strakosch home for more than fifteen years; $20,000 in trust to the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company for the benefit of Craig Wynne Goodwin of New Hartford; $20,000 to Mrs. Julia Strakosch Timms of Budapest, Austria, a sister, and the residue to Mrs. Julia Strakosch Lee of Cheadle, England.

CRUCIBLE STEEL REPORT.

Company Made Net Profit of $18,223,665 Last Year.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—The annual report of the Crucible Steel Company of America, issued here today, showed that the company earned net profits of $18,223,665 after paying dividends of $2,125,000 on the preferred stock and charging off $1,915,240 for depreciation and other fixed charges. The $25,000,000 common stock, therefore, earned slightly in excess of $50 a share.

The balance sheet shows an unappropriated surplus of $9,543,606. The company has 4,300 holders of the preferred shares and 1,831 of common shares.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Forecast:

N. & S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate to fresh winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued warm Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate e. and s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Tues. Wed. Fair and cooler.

Ind.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair and cooler; strong s. winds.

Ohio—Fair Tues., warmer in n. and e. Wed. probably fair; strong s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Tues. Wed. unsettled and colder; strong s. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain Tues., colder in w. and cent. Wed. probably rain or snow and colder; moderate to fresh s. w. and w. gales.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Tues., cooler in n. and w.; Wed. probably fair and cooler.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, and N. Dak.—Fair and colder Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed. and in e. Tues.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Tues. and Wed.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

Okla.—Fair Tues., colder in w.; Wed. fair.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Tues. in n., fair in s.; Wed. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues., colder in n. and w.; Wed. fair.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Certain Protests Were Dismissed as Being Multifarious.

Hudde & Westermann claimed before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday that the Collector erred in his return on merchandise invoiced as "poudre A Juillet, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3." Duty was levied at the rate of 15 per cent. under the provision for unenumerated manufactured products. Free entry was claimed as albumen. The Government chemist's report showed Nos. 1 and 2 to be albumen, while that known as No. 3 was proved to be albumen mechanically combined with animal charcoal. Judge Hay sustained the claim as to Nos. 1 and 2, but held that the albumen provision did not cover commodities in which albumen was a constitutent or in which albumen prevails, or is in chief value. It was accordingly decided that the goods under the designation "No. 3" would have to stand the rate imposed by the Collector.

In a decision by Judge Fischer the board overruled claims made by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, dealing with the rates of duty on jewelers' tweezers composed entirely of metal, and of jewelers' magnifying glasses or loupes set in hard rubber frames and having a fixed focus with no mechanical arrangement for adjusting the same. The protestants claimed 20 per cent. duty on the tweezers as plain manufactures of metal, and a rate of 25 per cent. on the magnifying glasses as "microscopes." The United States Examiner who passed the goods appeared at the trial as a witness for the importers. He testified that the articles corresponded in principle with certain merchandise covered by previous decisions of the board. The decision, however, said that, inasmuch as the record in neither of the cases cited had been offered in evidence, the board was unable to make a finding that the present merchandise was exactly the same as that involved in the previously decided cases. The Collector was affirmed in taking 30 per cent. on the tweezers as "nippers and pliers of all kinds," while the magnifying glasses were held properly dutiable, as assessed, at 35 per cent. as optical instruments and frames and mountings for the same.

The board dismissed protests filed by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne as being multifarious. In taking this action, Judge Sullivan took occasion to emphasize that importers must set forth their claims "distinctly and specifically," as specified in the administrative section of the tariff law. He held that protests that merely referred to a section of the tariff under which merchandise was classified, without describing it, did not comply with the law. The same thing was held true as applying to protests designating numerous paragraphs under which it was claimed merchandise should be classified, without stating the nature of the merchandise either by name or otherwise, but simply alleging the articles assessed under the paragraph. The decision held that a protest, to be correct, should designate in clear terms the nature and character of merchandise, together with the paragraph and rate claimed. The merchandise involved in the decision made yesterday was assessed at 60 per cent. as articles of personal adornment, the importers' claim being for lower rates. The board's action of dismissal had the effect of affirming the Collector's classification.

C. J. Tower, Buffalo, failed to secure a reversal of the Collector's tax of 25 per cent. on hay knife plates. They were claimed free of duty as agricultural implements, or dutiable at 20 per cent. under the metal paragraph. Judge Fischer said that the testimony failed far short of establishing either claim. The conclusion was reached that the Collector took the proper rate under the provision for "hay knives, finished or unfinished, without handles."

Say Cottons Will Be Replaced.

Another argument was advanced yesterday in the burlap vs. cotton goods controversy that they have not yet had a chance of being superseded by the former for many purposes. The argument was simply this: That, whereas cotton goods which correspond in weight and general usefulness with heavy burlaps are considerably higher than they were two months ago, heavy jute goods are about 3 cents a yard lower than they were at that time. Earlier in the year, it was contended, cottons were cheaper than burlaps, and replaced them to no small degree for that reason. Not only are heavy burlaps, at present prices, expected to gain back the ground they have lost, but it is said that they are being substituted in certain cases for cottons for the first time because their cheapness makes them the better "buy." The only question in the minds of supporters of the burlap side of the argument appears to be how long jute will stay cheap when the predicted demand for them sets in, especially so in the face of the increasing scarcity of freight space in steamers clearing from Calcutta.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Under yesterday's date this notice was sent to the trade by B. B. & R. Knight, through their selling agent, William S. Wall: "We today make prices on 'Fruit of the Loom' 4-4 goods at 11 cents, and on 'Fruit of the Loom' 7-8 goods at 10½ cents, net sixty days, subject to further advance without notice. Orders for future delivery will be taken at value only; to be charged at the price current on the day charged."

Under the title "The Great Fur Industry," the various steps in the manufacture of fur garments, ranging from trapping the animals to showing the finished goods on living models, will be shown in the moving picture screen for the first time on Jan. 22 at Carnegie Hall. The pictures were made and will be produced under the direction of Julian C. Austrian of the Fur Trade Review.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Michael Dunn alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LA VOCE DELLA COLONIA E IL POPOLO ITALO-AMERICAN PUBLICATION & PRINTING COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.—Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the court that the undersigned, Receiver in bankruptcy herein, offers for sale the property, assets, effects, and good will of the above named bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of linotype machines, Duplex printing press, job presses, printing accessories, type, and fixtures, together with the good will of the business heretofore conducted by the above named bankrupt at 205 Canal Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises from November 9th, 1916, to November 11th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, fixtures, and effects may be submitted to the receiver at the office of the attorneys for the receiver, Morris & Samuel Meyers, 220 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 14th, 1916, at which time and place the bids will be opened and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 17th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the premises 205 Canal Street, New York City.

Dated, N. Y., November 6, 1916.

EDWARD J. McCROSSIN, Receiver.

MORRIS and SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 864 Times Annex.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring wire, white or black; No. 00; bulk or carded. Krimke, 79 3d Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. B. B. 2804.

THIBETS wanted. Khopsi & Bloom, 145 West 36th. Madison Square 2815.

WAISTS, 2,000 dozen; cotton or silk; spot cash. 530 Broadway, 5th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER STRIPS, Chase and Blumenthal strips; immediate delivery. Gramercy 3050.

BEAVER STRIPS, three-inch; below mill price. Farragut 616.

BEAVER TRIMMING.—Will sell three-inch strips below mill price. Farragut 616.

CHINCHILLA.—All makes chinchilla for sale cheap. S. Miller & Son, 127 West 26th.

COATS—5,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery. Silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collars, cuffs, and bottom, 45 in. long, $10 net; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Open today for convenience of buyers; elevator running; will sell and deliver Esquimette plush and ladies' and children's coats cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Bolivia broadcloth, velour mixtures, plushes, and Velour de Nords on the racks for your selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 26th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes; latest styles; lowest prices; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS.—Corking good values in velour, bolivia, and plush coats on the racks. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st St.

COATS.—Broadcloth and wool velours; all shades; immediate delivery; from $8.75 up. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.60. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery; plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS, the kind you want, for immediate delivery, at your prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS—An early morning call assures a better selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Big values, wonderful styles, plush and Velour DuNord cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS, plush and cloth, for today's delivery. Joe Korostous, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, plus, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th. Open today.

DRESSES.—300 serges, 50 wool Jersey, to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th Street.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk dresses to close out at a small price. Murray Hill 3678.

MATELASS, Persians, astrachans, velveteens. Pearson & Rollinson's fancy velours, quilted lining. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

PIECE GOODS, all kinds, for cloak and suit trade. Kurland & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St. Greeley 4198.

PLUSHES, 5050, Lapinex 50s; Chase's trimmings; others; velour de Nord. Madison 6777.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

SALTS VELOUR.—25 pieces Velour de Nord, $3.50 net. B 231 Times Annex.

SERGES.—4002, 7301, 6301, 8158, 7614 and 8402. J 25 Times.

SKIRTS.—Sub-manufacturers on wash, woolen skirts, having 40 machines, desires connection with large manufacturers, jobbers; satisfaction guaranteed. Bedford Skirt Co., 387 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line of skirts is ready for city and out-of-town jobbers. Phone or write Wear-Well Company, 30 West 24th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, serges, corduroys, and mixtures at $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th St. 'Phone Gramercy 1963.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 Fifth Av.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

TRIMMINGS.—50,000 yards Paisley and Persian trimmings for dresses and millinery trade. Phone Gramercy 5882.

VELOUR DU NORD.—S. Hilsumenthals, 39 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Med. Sq. 920, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

VELVETEENS.—36-inch twill back; all colors; immediate delivery; will sell cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¾@4½ per cent. for the best names. Saturday..3¼@3½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Their Argument for Good Season.

A suit manufacturer who believes that the coming Spring will see a change from the dress vogue brought out the point that many women are now wearing suits that they bought for last Spring and that, consequently, they will need fresh garments for the coming season. While the hopes of the suit manufacturers run high for a better business than they have obtained this season, their buying of dress goods does not seem to carry out what they believe. Their orders have been sparse, it is said, and some of them are known to have expressed the opinion that new and pleasing styles will have to be originated if they are to enjoy a good season's business.

Dress Manufacturers Hopeful.

The dress manufacturers, after doing an exceptionally fine business this Fall, are of the opinion that next Spring will see them equally well favored. One of the strongest arguments advanced, besides the fact that Paris is featuring dresses because the woolen centre of France is in the hands of the enemy, is that for the same price much better value can be put into a dress than into a suit. A dress does not have to be lined, and the silk used in a woolen combination dress costs but little more than the lining in a suit. A case is noted where a manufacturer, who has been in the suit business since he started, is making preparations next Spring for turning out quite a quantity of dresses.

Garment Makers Out of Town.

Several of the prominent garment manufacturers, who have their doubts that the plan to get them in the proposed Long Island City centre will prove successful, say that to be successful a manufacturer has to be in constant touch with the progress of goods through his factory. If the showroom were to be in this city, they point out, and the factory some distance away, manufacturing could not be carried on to advantage. This argument against the plan was met yesterday by a dress goods manufacturer who stated that quite a few of the largest houses now let out their orders to contractors and do not oversee the work. At the same time, he said, these manufacturers, who are more or less jobbers, are conducting successful businesses.

Export Demands Help Out.

While house trading on Fall wash goods is beginning to show up considerably, due largely to the lateness of the season, local secondary distributers of these fabrics say that there is no such sign in the export business that is coming in. On the other hand, foreign buyers who have received and disposed of their initial lots of American cloths seem to be coming back for more, this being especially true of buyers in the Southern republics. Some cloths of a Fall nature are included in these orders, it was said yesterday, but for the most part—about 90 per cent., to be more exact—they were said to be made up of sheer goods. One of the big concerns is shipping merchandise of this character practically all over the globe.

Coat Manufacturers Still Busy.

The coat manufacturers have had one of the best seasons on record. They are still busy filling orders, most of which are supplied from stock. They are optimistic of good Spring business, and are making preparations for an unusually strong demand. The sort of goods they propose to feature will be of the nap-finished variety. Color, it is said, will do much to sell merchandise of this character. It was pointed out that many fabrics were bought during the present season simply because the color was right. Notable among the instances mentioned were white chinchillas.

Warns Against Too Low Prices.

In a bulletin issued from the office of the Secretary of the National Canners' Association, attention is called to the dangers of canners selling the 1917 output of tinned foods at prices specified in 1916 future contracts. Not only are the canners who do this injuring themselves and their competitors, the bulletin says, but the canner, not knowing his costs and by virtue of this fact being unable to carry out his contracts, very nearly approaches the unlawful. It is also pointed out that the association, following the lead of the Federal Trade Commission, is now conducting a campaign of education in cost accounting in the canning industry. The attention of canners is also called to these facts: That seeds have advanced nearly 75 per cent.; No. 2 cans have increased 8 cents a dozen; labels have now advanced fully 50 per cent.; boxes increase cost nearly 1 cent a dozen, and that wages are advancing continually without the formality of strikes.

Burlaps in Better Demand.

While business was hampered yesterday in the local burlap trade by the scarcity of spot and nearby arrival merchandise, there were more inquiries received than might have been expected. In the closing days of last week, however, an excellent business was done. It was said yesterday by one of the leading importers that practically all light burlaps, from 9 ounces down, that would be available here from now until Dec. 1 had been cleaned up at prices better than it had been thought could be got for them. Some large sales of 40-inch, eight-ounce cloths were reported, for instance, at 7.75@7.80 cents. It was further said that sales could have been made at this and corresponding figures on lightweight goods to arrive up to Jan. 1 had sellers been disposed to accept the offers made them. Heavy goods were less active, with 10½-ounce "forties" available at prices ranging from 8½ cents up.

Gray Goods Dragged Along.

The nearness of election day, coupled with the fact that several of the big commission houses were closed so far as selling was concerned, kept gray goods trading at a low ebb in this market yesterday. Some business was told of on 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents for delivery early in 1917, while 38½-inch 60-52s sold for March-May shipment at 7 cents. Spot business was put through on the latter goods at 7¼ cents. Not much was done in coarse goods during the day, though there was some inquiry for 40-inch 4.25 sheetings. These cloths were held all the way from 8¾ cents to 8¾ cents, with 8½ cents regarded more or less generally as the proper figure. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 64-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Duty on Roofing Paper.

Customs officers have been advised by the Treasury Department that, following a suggestion by the Collector at New York, a change will be made in the classification of asphalt roofing paper and shingles. Merchandise of this kind has been accorded entry up to this time at 5 per cent. under the provision for "roofing felt." The new order points out that the term "roofing felt" as appearing in Paragraph 320 appears to be qualified by the phrase of limitation "not coated, lined, printed or decorated in any manner," Assistant Secretary Malburn said that as the felt or paper under consideration had been coated it was expressly excluded from the provision for "roofing felt." It was directed that at the expiration of thirty days, importations and goods withdrawn from warehouse be taxed 25 per cent. as "manufactures in chief value of paper not specially provided for."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 321 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; B. Ormsby, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, perfumes; 16 W. 25th.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Leveman Co.; P. T. Narjes, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs, draperies; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, dresses, waists; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; B. Obermeyer, laces, notions, trimmings, hdkfs., embroideries; 15 E.

Opportunities in Foreign Currency Bonds

Send for our treatise.

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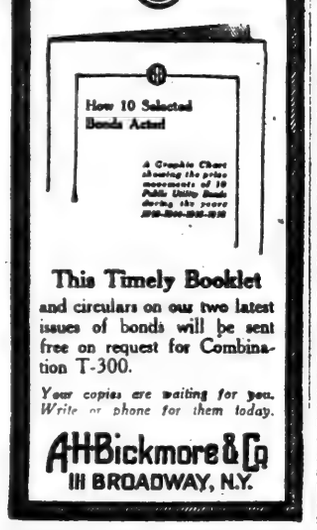
Investment Bankers.
71 Broadway New York



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Legal investment for Savings Banks in Connecticut and Massachusetts

Secured by a second mortgage on practically all of the main line of the New York Central System from Buffalo to Chicago.

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Yielding about 4.45%

Circular T-4038

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33 Pine St. - - New York

November Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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ROBINSON & CO.

U. S. Government Bonds
Investment Securities

26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Fresh Burst of Bullish Enthusiasm Carries Prices to New High Levels.

Two explanations were offered yesterday to account for a spirited upturn in stocks, accompanied by an increase in activity that carried the total to nearly 1,500,000 shares. The first was generally accepted, that traders were giving expression to confidence in the election of Mr. Hughes. The second, which seems more probable, was that Wall Street sees no reason to expect an early change in business conditions no matter which candidate is successful. The war is the determining factor, and there are many indications to support the belief that the war will continue unabated for a long time to come. The latest peace rumors have been almost forgotten.

The market at the close of last week appeared to be quieting down to await the result of the election, and it would have surprised no one if trading yesterday had been carried on in desultory fashion. Certainly nothing had occurred over Sunday to clarify the political situation. If it was doubtful to the average man on Saturday which party will carry this year's election, it was even more so yesterday, a condition which was reflected by a narrowing in the election odds from 10 to 7 to 10 to 9.

The new impetus which the market gained yesterday came from the feeling that higher prices are justified by the upward trend of earnings, no matter who is elected. If the market were prepared to begin discounting the tariff situation which this country will have to face after the war it might reasonably be expected that stocks would go up on a victory for Mr. Hughes and down on a victory for Mr. Wilson. But no such process has been started. For once Wall Street was ready to agree with the Boston operator who in times past bombarded it with advice, that the market should go forward no matter how the election turns.

The opening was made at higher levels, and prices picked up further gains as the day advanced. A great spurt in activity was seen in the final hour, which rolled up such a total that the last of the closing quotations appeared on the ticker twenty minutes after the gong. United States Steel came back as an aggressive leader, selling up to its best price of 123¼ at the close, a net advance of 3½ points. Crucible went to 94⅞, but closed at 93¾ after the publication of figures for the year ended Aug. 31, which showed that while the company had earned more than $13,600,000 in 1916, as against $3,000,000 for the year previous, it had been compelled to spend $15,000,000 to bring the plants up to requirements. American Locomotive sold up another 2¼ points to 93, and most of the other industrials which have been to the fore lately added material gains. The average price of fifty leading rails and industrials stood at 100.47 at the close, a new high record. Money continues easy, the prevailing rate in the call money market being 2½ per cent. yesterday. There were no further arrivals of gold over Sunday, and the prediction that the movement would be halted by the successful flotation of the British credit is being borne out. The Russian loan is still to be closed up, though an agreement is expected as soon as replies are received to cables suggesting the amount and terms.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	5½	5
Chicago	5		5	
St. Louis	5	5	5½	5
Minneapolis	5	3½	5½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	5½	5
S. Francisco	5½	3	5½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2¼

Time.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3 @3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83⅝	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.00	70.00	70.00	—.12½
Cables	70.06¼	70.06¼	70.06¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¼	4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅞
95.25	Berlin	70.00	70.06¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23	5.22
19.296	Greece	10.43	10.53
5.1826	Italy	6.72½	6.71¾
20.26	Austria	11.87	11.85
51.45	Russia	30.35	30.45
26.78	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
....	Stockholm	26.45	26.55
....	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.30	Spain	20.30	20.35
40.14	Holland	40.93¾	41.00
	China—		
....	Hongkong	54.75	54.90
....	Peking	82.00	82.12½
....	Shanghai	77.00	77.12½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.17	43.27
32.46	Rio	23.80	23.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $365,992,180; balances, $26,039,012; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,590,728.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d., up ⅛d.; in New York, 69½c., up ⅜c.; Mexican dollars, 53½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,463,978
Same day last year	796,855
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	178,591,855
Same period last year	147,655,890
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
65	65¼	500	Acme Tea	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	+ ½
140	150	100	Adams Express	147	147	147	147	— ½
..	..	100	Advance Rumely	34	34	34	34	—1½
72½	73	100	Ajax Rubber	71	71	72	72	— ½
11⅞	12	800	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ¼
28¼	28⅝	4,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27⅞	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ⅝
85	85⅜	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85⅞	84⅝	85	..
87⅜	88½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	87	88¼	87¹	88	+1½
104	104	4,300	Am. Beet Sugar	103½	104	103½	104	+1½
64	64¼	5,900	Am. Can	63⅝	64⅜	63½	64¼	+ ⅛
113⅜	114¼	300	Am. Can pf	113½	114	113⅝	114	+ ⅛
70	70¼	3,800	Am. Car & Fdry	70	70¾	69⅝	70	+ ½
117	117½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117⅜	117½	117½	117½	— ½
54⅜	55½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55⅝	54⅞	55	..
16	16½	3,300	Am. H. & Leather	15	16⅛	15	16¼	+1⅛
70⅜	71¼	2,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69	71½	69	71¼	+1⅝
28½	29¼	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	1,800	Am. Linseed	25	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
57⅛	58	2,200	Am. Linseed pf	57¼	58¼	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅜
92⅝	93¼	42,300	Am. Locomotive	90⅜	93	90	93	+2⅛
47	48	100	Am. Malt pf	47	47	47	47	—1
112½	112⅝	12,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	112⅜	113⅝	112¼	112⅝	+1⅛
117¼	117½	250	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	— ⅛
99	100	114	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
64½	65	4,400	Am. Steel Fdries	64	65	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
120½	121	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	120¼	121	120	120⅞	+ ⅛
133⅜	133½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅜	133½	133⅜	133½	+ ⅛
108	110	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
54¼	54½	11,200	Am. Woolen	52⅝	54½	52⅝	54½	+2⅛
98	99	400	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	16,900	Am. Writing P. pf	49⅜	52¼	48½	51⅞	+ ⅝
52¼	52⅝	7,000	Am. Zinc L. S.	53⅛	54½	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅛
82	83⅜	1,200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	83½	83⅝	83	83	..
98	99½	59,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	97⅛	99⅝	97¼	98	+1⅛
68¼	67½	100	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	..
107½	107¾	7,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	107	107⅜	106⅝	107¾	+1
100⅝	100⅞	275	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝	..
124	124½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124	124	124	124	+2⅜
106½	107	3,000	At., Gulf & W. I	107	108	107	107	+1½
71¼	71⅝	1,000	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71⅜	71⅝	71½	71½	+ ⅜
88	88½	24,700	Baldwin Loco	88	89⅜	87⅝	88	+ ⅞
108	100	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1½
88½	88¾	4,320	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅜	88⅞	88	88⅝	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	100	Baltmore & O. pf	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	..
..	..	50	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	..
138½	139½	100	Barrett Co	138	138	138	138	..
665	670	300	Bethlehem Steel	669	669	669	669	— 9
665	670	50	Do., odd lot	675	675	675	675	..
143	145	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	145	145	140	145	—5
84⅞	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+1
74	75	2,100	Brown Shoe	73½	74⅞	73½	74⅜	+1⅝
84	85	100	Burns Brothers	84	84	84	84	+ ½
68	68¼	7,000	Butte & Superior	66¾	68¼	67	68¼	+ ½
23	23⅝	1,100	California Petrol	22⅝	23⅞	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
173	174	900	Canadian Pacific	172¾	174¾	172¾	173¾	— ¼
85	86	100	Casa de L.) pf	85	85	85	85	+1
102½	102⅝	81,000	Central Leather Co	99¾	102⅝	99¾	102⅝	+ ⅞
115	116	800	Central Leather pf	115	115¾	115	115⅞	+ ½
105	105½	200	Chandler Motor	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	..
68¾	69	6,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	69⅜	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅝
27½	28	200	Chicago & Alton pf	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
15⅝	16	4,800	Chi. Great Western	16	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
46	46¼	2,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	45⅜	46¼	45⅜	46¼	+ ⅛
96	96⅜	3,830	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅝	96⅜	95	96¼	+1⅛
126½	127	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	+ ½
128¼	129½	200	Chi. & Northwest	128⅜	129	128⅝	129	+ ½
35½	35⅞	28,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	34	35¾	33⅞	35¼	+1⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,000	Chile Copper	22¼	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	17,800	Chino Copper	63½	64⅛	63½	64⅛	+ ⅛
38½	39½	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
70	70½	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	+ ½
54	54½	8,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	53⅜	53½	53⅛	54	+ ⅛
35½	36	300	Col. & Southern	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
45¾	45¾	39,000	Columbia Gas & El	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
138¼	138⅞	400	Consol. Gas, N. Y	138¼	138¾	138¼	138¾	+ ⅛
126¼	126½	2,000	Consol. Gas, Balt	125½	126¼	125¾	126¼	+1⅛
103⅛	104⅜	900	Continental Can	104⅛	104⅜	103½	103½	— ⅛
113	114	1,100	Continental Can pf	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	..
19⅝	19⅞	4,900	Corn Products Ref	19⅜	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
95½	97	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
93⅜	95⅛	35,100	Crucible Steel	92¼	94⅞	92¼	93¾	+1½
120½	124½	500	Crucible Steel pf	122½	123	122¼	123	+ ½
71½	72	74,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	70⅝	72¼	70⅝	71¾	+ ¼
90	90¼	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	89	90¼	89	90¼	+ ¼
220	223	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	230	230	—1
109	112	16	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
..	98	100	Dayton P. & L. pf	97	97	97	97	+1½
154	156	400	Delaware & Hud	155	156	155	156	+1
230½	242	300	Del., Lack. & West	242	242	242	242	+2
20½	21	300	Den. & Rio Grande	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—2
46⅝	46¾	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	46¼	1,000	Distillers' Secur	46	46¼	46	46	+ ⅛
24½	25	200	Dome Mines	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
98	98	300	Driggs-Seabury	96	98	95	96	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	300	Duluth, S. S. & A	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
15	15½	500	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	15⅜	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ⅝
39	39½	10,700	Erie	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	1,100	Erie 1st pf	53⅝	53⅞	54	53⅝	..
40¾	40⅞	300	Federal Min. & S	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
42½	44	200	Federal M. & S pf	42⅞	43½	42	43⅝	+ ⅝
45	48	400	Gaston, Wms. & W	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	..
320	330	200	General Chemical	325	325	325	325	—1
182¼	183	1,400	General Electric	183	183½	182½	182½	+ ½
71½	72¼	3,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71½	72⅜	71¼	72¼	+ ½
93⅝	94	2,200	Granby Consol	93⅝	94⅛	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅛
119½	119¾	2,100	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	4,400	Gt. N. Ore Ctfs.	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	3,300	Greene-Cananea	52¾	53⅜	52	53⅜	+1⅛
98	99	1,300	Gulf States Steel	95¾	98½	95¾	97⅝	+2⅜
98	98	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	97¼	98	97¼	98	+ ⅛
108	108½	900	Illinois Central	108¼	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
19,800			Inspiration Copper	67¾	68⅜	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅛
4,100			Interboro Consol	19¾	19⅞	19	19	..
2,100			Interboro Con. pf	73	73¾	73	73¾	+ ⅛
2,700			Int. Agricultural	23½	25	23½	25	+1½
4,600			Int. Agricultural pf	52⅞	57	52⅞	57	+4
200			Int. Harvester, N.J	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
7,400			Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	41¼	41¼	41	41½	+ ⅛
10,200			Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	115	118⅝	115	117½	+ ⅝
8,000			Int. Nickel	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51½	+1
100			Int. Nickel pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
18,900			Int. Paper	61¼	64½	60⅜	64	+3⅝
3,400			Int. Paper pf	103¼	105	103⅞	104½	+ ⅝
100			Jewel Tea	90	90	90	90	—1½
2,100			Kansas City South	28	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
600			Kan. City South. pf	61⅝	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
800			Kelly Spring Tire	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	..
32,725			Kennecott Copper	54⅝	55	53⅞	55	+1
30,000			Lackawanna Steel	89¼	92¼	89¼	90⅝	+1⅝
111			Laclede Gas	111	112	111	112	—2
200			Lake Erie & West	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
200			Lake Erie & W. pf	54	54	54	54	+ ½
5,500			Lee Rubber & Tire	41¼	43	41¼	42¾	+ ½
4,400			Lehigh Valley	84½	84½	84	84¼	+ ½
200			Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26	26	26	26	..
100			Lorillard (P.) Co	225	225	225	225	+2⅜
138			Louis. & Nash	136	138	136	138	— ½
200			Mackay Cos	87	87	87	87	+ ½
100			Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
3,500			Maxwell Motors	84⅜	85	84½	85	+ ¾
500			Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	85¾	85	85	..
200			Max. Motors 2d pf	54	55	54	54	..
1,200			May Dept. Stores	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
18,100			Mexican Petroleum	111¾	112¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
5,200			Miami Copper	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
700			Minn. & St. L. new	34½	35¼	33¾	34¾	+1⅛
700			Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
100			M., St.P.& S.S.M. 1l	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	—2¼
1,800			Mo., Kan. & Tex.	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
200			Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
2,200			Missouri Pacific	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
7,100			Mo. Pacific t r	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
7,900			Mo. Pacific w l	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
200			Mo. Pacific pf. w l	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
100			Montana Power	99½	99½	99½	99½	..
200			Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
16,700			Nat. En. & St. Co	32¾	34⅝	32¾	33½	+1⅛
100			Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	97¼	98	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
1,300			Nat. Lead Co	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ ⅛
13,325			Nevada Con. Cop	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
159⅛			N. Y. Air Brake	159¼	160⅞	159½	159½	+1½
18,800			N. Y. Central	106⅝	108¼	106⅝	108¼	+1½
500			N. Y., N. H. & H	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
7,100			N. Y., Ont. & West	31¾	32¼	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
3,800			Norfolk & Western	144	144⅝	143¾	144¼	+ ⅛
100			Norfolk & West. pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	+1
100			North American	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
7,400			Northern Pacific	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅝
1,500			Ohio Cities Gas	83	84	83	83½	+1½
1,800			Ontario Mining	6	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
1,000			Owens Bottle Mach	94½	94½	94	94	— ⅛
800			Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
100			Pacific Tel. & Tel	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
4,913			Penn. R. R	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
700			Peoples' Gas, Chi	111	113⅝	111	113⅝	+2⅜
2,500			Peoria & Eastern	17⅜	17⅝	16½	17⅜	+ ⅛
300			Philadelphia Co.	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
5,500			Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42	43½	42	42½	+ ⅛
200			Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
100			Pittsburgh Steel pf	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
6,025			Pressed Steel Car	75	75	74½	74⅞	+ ⅛
100			Pullman Co	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	—1⅝
4,200			Railway Steel Sp	54¾	55½	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
100			Railway Steel S. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
29,300			Ray Con. Copper	29	29½	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
23,200			Reading	109¾	111¾	109¾	110¾	+1⅝
100			Reading 2d pf	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
29,700			Rep. Iron & Steel	79	80¾	78½	80½	+2¼
1,400			Rep. Iron & S. pf	114¾	114¾	114½	114¾	+ ⅛
100			Rutland pf	30	30	30	30	..
2,300			St. L. & S. F. w i	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
100			St. L. & S. F. pf. w i	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅞	— ⅛
600			St. Louis Southwest	26	27	26	27	+1
200			St. L. Southw. pf	52	52	52	52	..
2,750			Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
800			Seab. Air Line pf	40	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
600			Sears, Roeb. & Co	230½	232¾	230½	232	+2
5,700			Shattuck-Arizona	31¾	32¼	31¾	32	+1
14,700			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	72¾	75	72¾	74¾	+3¼
100			S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	103¼	104¼	103¼	103¾	+1¼
9,900			Southern Pacific	101¼	101¾	100¾	101⅜	+ ⅛
8,400			Southern Railway	29¼	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
300			Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅛
100			Standard Milling	105¼	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
4,010			Studebaker Co	130	130¼	129	130	+1½
842			Studebaker Co. pf	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
1,100			Stuts Motor	68	68	67⅝	68	+1
4,200			Tennessee Copper	22¾	23	21⅝	22¼	— ⅛
1,100			Texas Co	226¾	227¼	224⅝	227	+2¼
2,200			Texas & Pacific	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅝
600			Third Avenue	54½	54½	54	54½	— ½
700			Tobacco Products	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ½
700			Tol. St. L. & West	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
800			T., St. L. & W. t r	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
14			Tri-City	15	15	15	15	—1
2,800			U. B. & P. Co. new	102¾	105¼	102¾	104¾	+2¼
200			U. B. & P. Co. pf	74	76¼	74	76¼	+1¼
24,400			Union Pacific	151¾	153½	150⅝	151¾	+1
100			Union Pacific pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
200			Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
800			United Cigar Stores	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
120			Un. Cigar Stores pf	120	120	120	120	+1

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
700	Am. W. W & E...	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
225	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pr	69½	68	68	70
210	Cent. States Elec.	26¾	25½	26	27
310	Cities Service	314	312	312	315
640	Cities Serv. pf....	93	92½	92½	93
420	Comwlth. Power.	62¼	61	61	62¼
700	Comwlth. P. pf....	86	84	84½	86½
350	Elec. Prop	54	49	53½	55
120	Pacific G. & E....	59¾	59¼	59¾	60
25	Pac. G. & E. pf..	91	90	90	92
150	Rep. Ry. & Lt. pf.	90	89½	89¾	90½
250	Tenn. Ry., L.& P.	13	12½	12½	13

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	84	86
American Cities	8	18
American Cities pf	48¾	49¼
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	49	51
American Light & Traction	382	384
†American Light & Traction pf	111	113
†American Power & Light	75	76
American Power & Light pf	84	85½
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	74	75
American W. W. & E. part. pf	23½	25
Atlantic F. P. pf	86	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	76
Central States Electric pf	80½	82½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbia Electric pf	80	..
Commonwealth P., R. & L	61	63
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	100	101½
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122½	125
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire D. & P. pf	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
†Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	20	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf	30	33
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	91	95
Northern States Power	104½	105¾
Northern States Power pf	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Ozark P. & W	44	46
Puget Sound Traction	19½	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	59½	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	85
Republic Railway & Light	51	52
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp., general pf	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf	106	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	43	47½
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Railway, Light & Power pf	32½	..
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United G. & E. 1st pf	72	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf	77	80
Western Power	18½	19
†Western Power pf	70	71
West. Penn. pf	103	106

BONDS.

	American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½		100½	
	American W. W. collateral 5s	74		77	
	Baton Rouge El. 5s	99½		99½	
	Central Illinois Light 5s	95		97	
	Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼		101	
	Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87		89	
	Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78		..	
	Comn. Power 1st 5s	96		..	
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	96½		96½	
	Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾		..	
	Defiance Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	91		94	
	Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97		98	
	East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼		102	
	Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1918	99½		..	
	Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92		95	
	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¾		100	
	Galveston Electric 1st 5s	100		101	
	Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99		101	
	Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90		91	
	Great Western Power 5s, 1925	98		..	
	Houston Electric 1st 5s	99½		..	
	Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99		102	
	Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90		95	
	Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91		96	
	Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½		99	
	Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½		100	
	Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾		76¾	
	Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½		96½	
	Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¾		100	
	Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97		98	
	North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	94		..	
	Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½		98	
	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½		..	
	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99		..	
	Seattle Electric con. 5s	96		96	
	Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½		100	
	Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98		..	
	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111		113	
	Ut. West. Light 6s, 1925	96		98	
	Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½		93½	
	West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½		98	

†Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4½s	June, 1966	110¾	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	110	110¼	110	110¼
4½s	Nov., 1967	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Apr., 1966	104½	105	104½	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾	105	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1960	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1936	101¾	101¾	101	101¾
4s	Nov., 1965	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1956	95	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	94	..	93¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	94	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.85	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1928	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.85	3.80	3.85	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1918-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name and Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio....1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.25
Buff., R. & P....1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Canadian Pac....1916-'29	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio....1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.30
Chi. & N. West....1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
C., R. I. & P....1916-'27	4½@5	4.95	4.75
C., St. L. & N.O.1916-'24	5	4.40	4.25
C., C., C. & St.L.1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson....1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad....1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.60
Grand Trunk....1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Illinois Central..1916-'26	4½@6	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash..1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mich. Central....1916-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Miss., K. & T....1916-'23	5	5.10	4.90
Missouri Pac....1916-'22	5	5.20	4.90
Mobile & Ohio...1916-'24	4½@6	4.65	4.40
N. Y. C. Lines...1916-'28	4½@5	4.80	4.65
Norf. & West....1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.1916-'28	4½@4	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Fr...1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. M.& S.1916-'24	5	5.00	4.70
Seab. Air Line..1916-'26	5	4.55	4.40
South. Pacific..1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
South. Railway..1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	42.25	42.50	42.00	42.25
Lead	7.05	7.06	7.00	7.05
Spelter	10.80		10.75	
Antimony	12.75	13.25	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver $80.00			$80.00	
Aluminium *68.00	68.00		*62.00	68.00
Iron, No. 2X Xdry	32.50	33.00	32.50	33.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29¾c for fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29@29¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	126	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	119	0	0
Tin, spot	183	15	0	183	5	0
Tin, futures	184	5	0	183	10	0
Spelter	53	5	0	53	15	0
Lead	50	10	0	50	15	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99½	100	Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930.	99½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
3s, r, 1918.	100¾	101¼	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
3s, c, 1918.	100¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..
4s, 1946	101½	102			
4s, r, 1925.	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	97½	98	Bush Term.	110	113
Ad Rumely 1st	16	17½	Butt'k Co.	..	27¼
Alaska Jun	6¾	7	Cal Pet pf	51½	52
Am Ag Ch pf	101	102	Canada So.	57½	59
Am Bk N.	43½	45	C R R of NJ	300	340
Am Bk Note Co pf	51	53	C & S A.	T.144	150
Am B Sug pf	100	100½	Chi S & L.	13	13½
Am B S & F'dry	106½	109	C & N W pf	175	180
Am Com	9⅝	10	C, St P M, Om	115	120
Am Sm pf	92½	94¼	Col & So 1st pf	61	62
Am Snuff	140	145	Do 2d pf	48	53
Do pf	107	108	Comp T R.	47	48
Am Sug R pf	120	123	Con Int Cal Mining	21	23
Am T & C	90	95	Cont Ins	55	60
Am Tob	228	229½	Crex Carp.	45	65
Ann Arbor	30	35	Deere & Co pf	96	99½
Do pf	65	75	Det Edi	147	149
Assets R	3⅜	3¾	Det R Ry.	147	150
Assc Dry G	21½	23	Dia Match.	123	..
Do 1st pf	65	75	Elec S Bat.	65½	72
Do 2d pf	47	60½	Erie & P	..	70
Batop Min	1⅝	2	Erie 2d pf	44½	45¼
Beth Steel pf	117¼	120	Gen Ch pf.	116	117
B Un Gas	131	133	G & S Tel.	111	..
Brown Shoe pf	98	100⅜	Gen Mots.	880	825
Bruns'k T	8½	9	Do pf	124½	125
B, R & P	97	100	G'd'n (B F)	..	..
Do pf	110	..	Co pf	112	114
Burns Bros pf	106	110	Gulf St Stl 1st pf	101	105
Hack Water	25	35	Norf So	26	27½
Helme (GW) Co	175	205	N W Tel	53¾	60
Do pf	117	124	Owens B M pf	119	119
Homestake	130	137	Pabst B pf	92	..
Int H, N J pf	119	122	Pac Coast	60	70
Int Cmb Corp.	78½	79½	Do 1st pf	70	90
Do pf	110	..	Do 2d pf	70	80
Iowa Cent.	7	8	Pac T & T pf	96½	100
Do pf	9	..	Pettib-Mul	..	50
Jewel T pf	110	111	Do 1st pf	..	93
Kan C, F S & M pf.	74	77	P, C, C & St L	61	63
Kelly S T pf	97	100	Do pf	..	98
K & D M.	4	6	Pitts Coal	38	55
Do pf	..	50	Do pf	106	115
King Co El L & P	127	128	Pittsb, Ft W & C	155	..
Lig't & M.	290	305	Do spec'l	146½	..
Do pf	122½	124	Prad & Cay pf	105	106
Long Isl'd	53	55	P S, N J	181	..
L-W Bis 1st pf	86	87	Quicksilver	2¼	2½
Do 2d pf	60	70	Do pf	5¾	8¾
Lorill'd Co pf	113¾	..	Rdg 1st pf	43	44½
Saxon Mot.	77	78	Reng & S.	173½	..
Sears-R pf.	124	125¾	Ryan Mot.	77	78
S P R Sug.	215	225	Do pf	113	115
Do pf	113	115	Std Mill pf	91½	94½
Std Oil Sub	650	670	T P L Tr.	157¼	163
Tob Pr pf	108	105	Tob Pr pf	108	105
Tol, St L & W pf	15½	18	Do pf	15½	18
Twin City R. T	95	97	Do ctfs	15¼	18
Do pf	127	135	Under Typ.	102	109
Do pf	114¼	122¾	Un Ry & Inv pf	21¼	22
U C Wire	47	49	U S Exp	30	51
Un Rys Inv pf	21¼	22	U S I Alco pf	103½	105
U S Exp	30	51	U Dr & L	31	33
U S I Alco pf	103½	105	U S R & R	2½	2½
U Dr & L	31	33	Do pf	1¾	2¼
U S R & R	2½	2½	W Md pf	45	50
Do pf	1¾	2¼	Weym Bru	210	..
W Md pf	45	50	Wheeling & L E	2d pf	8¼	8¾
Weym Bru	210	..	Wh'l'n Ch pf	125¾	..
Wheeling & L E 2d pf	8¼	8¾	Wor Pump	32	34
Wh'l'n Ch pf	125¾	..	Do pf B	56	61
Wor Pump	32	34			
Do pf B	56	61			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Adventure	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
55	Ahmeek	107	107½	107	107½
220	Alaska Gold	12½	12½	12	12¼
2,050	Algomah	1¼	1	1	1¼
1,785	Am. Zinc	53½	54¾	53	54
110	Am. Zinc pf	83	83	83	83
240	Allouez	71	71½	71	71½
1,834	Arizona Com	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝
1,125	Butte-Balak	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅝
110	Butte & Sup	26¼	26¼	25¾	26¼
1,270	Cal. & Ariz	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80
21	Caf. & Hecla	585	590	585	590
645	Chino	64	64¾	63¾	64⅝
2,980	Copper Range	71⅜	72	71¼	72
2,940	East Butte	16⅜	16¾	16	16½
60	Granby	94	94¾	94	94
233	Greene-Can	52¾	53¾	52¾	53⅝
100	Hancock	14	14	13¾	14
75	Helvetia	256	256	256	256
800	Island Creek	62½	63½	62½	62¾
570	Isle Royale	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝
150	Keweenaw	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
683	Lake	13¾	14	13¾	13⅞
315	Mason Valley	7	7¼	7	7¼
550	Mass Con	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
890	Mayflower	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼
20	Miami	39½	39½	39½	39½
890	Michigan	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
225	Mohawk	97¼	97¾	97	97
545	Nevada Con	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
465	New Arcad	6¾	7	6¾	7
100	New Idria	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
170	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,885	No. Butte	22¾	23⅝	22¾	23
900	North Lake	2	2¼	1¾	2¼
200	Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
885	Old Colony	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
385	Old Dominion	72¼	73¼	72¼	72¾
71	Osceola	92	92	81¾	91¾
1,260	Pond Creek	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
155	Quincy	93	93	93	93
120	Ray Con	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29¼
170	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
220	Shannon	9	9¼	9	9¼
85	South Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
700	South Utah	27c	27c	27c	27c
170	St. Mary's	89	89	88	88
2,045	Sup. & Boston	7	7¼	6¾	7⅛
30	Superior Cop	16	16	16	16
225	Tamarack	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
620	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Tuolumne	65c	65c	65c	65c
2,295	U. S. Smelt	74½	75	74¼	74⅝
215	U. S. Sm. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
375	Utah Apex	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅝
1,395	Utah Con	16¼	17	16¼	17
4,175	Utah Metal	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
1,190	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
440	Winona	4¾	5	4¾	5
105	Wolverine	47	47	47	47
800	Wyandot	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

RAILROADS.

52	Bos. & Alb.	180	180	180	180
5	Bos. Elev.	82½	82½	82½	82½
133	Boston & Me.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
50	Bos. & Wor.	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
17	Fitchburg pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
23	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
114	Mass. El. pf.	33	33	32¾	32¾
282	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	61⅜	60¼	61
50	Rutland pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agr. Ch.	87¾	87¾	87½	87½
33	Am. A. C. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
200	Am. Pn. Serv.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Am. P. S. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	Am. Sugar	120½	120½	120½	120¾
70	Am. Sug. pf.	121¼	121	121	121¼
40	Am. Woolen	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
350	Am. Wool. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
10	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,300	A. G. & W.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅞
175	A.G.&W.I. pf.	71	71¾	71	71¾
380	Cuban Cem.	24	24½	23¾	24
232	Edison	232	232	231	231
37	Gen. Electric	183¾	183¾	183½	183½
10	Ga.Ry.& El. pf.	92	92	92	92
185	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
878	Mass. Gas	93½	94	93	94
285	Nova Sco. Sti.	141	142	140½	141
58	N. E. Tel.	129	129	129	129
110	Npe. Bay	162	162	161	161
80	Punta A Sug.	55	55½	55	55½
516	Swift	157	160	157	160
1,155	Swift rts.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼
325	Torrington	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
765	United Fruit.	163¾	164	162½	163
340	United Shoe	57½	57¾	57	57⅜
42	Un. Shoe pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾
4,235	Ventura Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	Western Un.	102½	102½	102½	102½

BONDS.

$35,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼
1,000	A.T.&T. 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
1,000	A.T.&T.coll.s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	C.B.&Q. ll. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
10,000	C.J.&S.Y. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	M.Gas 4½s.'31	96½	96¾	96¼	96¾
1,000	New River 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½
2,500	Pond Crk. 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Punta A. S. 6s	99½	100	99½	100
7,000	Swift 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
17,000	West. Tel. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102	102

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1½	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
Am Oil	.20	.24	Iron Cap.	6¾	6⅞
Begole	1¼	1¾	Iron C pf.	8	7
Bay S Gas	.14	.17	Jerome V.	1½	1⅞
Bingham	9¼	9⅝	La Rose	.59	.60
Bohemia	1⅞	1⅞	Majestic	.56	.57
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	McKin Dar	.35	.36
Bos Ely	.65	.75	Mex Met	.53	.56
Bos Mont	.82	.84	Mojave T.	3¾	3¼
Bos Ariz	2½	2⅝	N L & Z	.02	.04
Butte & L	.53	.54	New Baltic	2⅝	3
Butte & D	.95	1	New Cor	18½	19
Cal Corbin	2	2½	New Doug	1⅞	2
Calaveras	5¼	6	New U B	.75	1¼
Champion	.14	.16	Nixon	.32	.34
Chief Con	2	2½	Oneco	.80	.90
Con Copper	2⅝	2⅞	Owendaga	.90	1
Con Ariz	2¾	2⅞	Ohio Cop	.25	.30
Crown Res	.47	.52	Pilot Bu	.08	.10
Cortes	.85	.40	Ray Her	4¾	5
Davis-Daly	4¼	4¾	S W Miami	4½	5
Earle	.42	.43	full paid		
E & B	1⅝	1¾	S W Miami part paid	3¾	4
First N C	4¾	4¾	Trure	2¾	3
Fortuna	.13	.15	Un V ext	39¼	40
Homa Oil	.80	.82	Yuk Gold	2¼	2¾
Houghton	1¾	1¾			
Humboldt	4	5			

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Acme Tea pf	98	98	98	98
25	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
20	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
5	Am. Ry. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
40	Buff. & Sus.	60	60	60	60
80	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
795	Elec. Storage	72½	72¾	71½	71¾
50	Gen. Asphalt	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	Gen. Asph. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
230	Hunt. & T.	14	15	14	15
874	H. & B. T. pf	24½	25	24½	24¾
110	Ins. Co. of N. A.	27	27	27	27
29,754	Lake Sup. Corp.	25¼	28	23½	27¾
973	Lehigh Navigs.	83	83	82

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

20	Bankers Trust
75	Childs (Rest.) Co. Com.
24	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	Great Northern Paper
25	German American Insurance
25	Germania Insurance
100	Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
100	Meter National Salt
50	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100	Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
100	Nichols Copper
100	Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
25	Singer Manufacturing
5	Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Aluminum Co. of America
100	American Meter
50	Continental Insurance
50	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Guaranty Trust
100	Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
50	National Fuel Gas
25	National Bank of Commerce
100	Nichols Copper Com.
100	Porchontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25	Singer Manufacturing
100	Thompson-Starrett Com.

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COTTON PRICES GAIN FROM 13 TO 15 POINTS

Market Strong at Close on New Trade Buying Absorbing Offerings.

AWAIT CENSUS REPORT

Operators Are Looking for a Substantial Advance Before the End of the Week.

Cotton yesterday displayed a good deal of underlying strength, with prices making a gain of 13 to 15 points, and closing practically at the top. Liverpool was considerably higher than expected, and while the local market did not make a full response in the early trading, covering over the holiday which was rather pronounced in the last half hour gave the market a strong tone at the close. There was considerable hedge selling in the morning, but in the afternoon covering by professional shorts, together with some new trade buying, absorbed all offerings.

The Census Bureau tomorrow morning will issue its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 1. Estimates on the output of the gins range from 8,300,000 bales to 8,500,000 bales, compared with 7,873,000 last year, and 9,826,000 in 1914. The proportion of the crop ginned last year on Nov. 1 was 66.7 per cent. of the total yield.

The weekly Manchester cable to The Textile World Journal says: "Tone firm, but there is more uncertainty as to raw cotton prices. Buyers hesitate to place large orders. Offers for gray goods for Eastern markets improving. Yarns stiffly held. Small turnover. Special prices paid for quick delivery."

Fall River cotton mills in the last quarter of their fiscal year paid many extra dividends, and in only three instances were there no dividends. In these cases the earnings were applied to the reduction of old obligations.

Sentiment has again turned quite bullish, and most operators are looking for a substantial advance before the close of the week. The following cable from Liverpool was explanatory of the strength displayed by that market: "Continental buying; trading calling; buying easily absorbing limited hedge selling; little long liquidation; South dearer; Manchester reports larger business for India and China."

All American Cotton Exchanges will be closed today, although Liverpool will be open.

The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.05	19.12	19.00	19.11@19.12	18.97@18.98
Jan.	19.05	19.12	18.98	19.10@19.12	18.96@18.97
Mar.	19.16	19.25	19.10	19.23@19.25	19.06@19.08
May.	19.23	19.40	19.24	19.38@19.40	19.21@19.23
July.	19.35	19.42	19.29	19.39@19.43	19.24@19.25
Oct.	*17.25	17.53	17.20	17.23*	17.15*

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 10 points advance; middling, 19.05c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 15 points advance. New Orleans, 18.85c; Galveston, 18.80c; Savannah, 18¾c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.75c; Houston, 18.75c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.50	18.53	18.42	18.52@18.53	18.36@18.38
Jan.	18.51	18.66	18.55	18.67@18.68	18.49@18.50
Mar.	18.58	18.63	18.77	18.90@18.92	18.72@18.73
May.	19.00	19.10	18.95	19.10@19.12	18.90@18.91
July.	19.18	19.20	19.09	19.21@19.23	19.02@19.03

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 14 points advanced at 11.27d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 39,000, including 24,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.09	10.17¼	10.07	11.10½	11.08
Mar.-Apr.	10.14¼	10.22¾	10.11½	11.15¼	11.13¼
May-June.	10.26	10.30	10.18½	11.22	11.19
July-Aug.	10.18	10.27	10.18	11.21	11.17¼
Oct.-Nov.	9.99	10.12	9.99	10.06	9.98

The U. S. A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.04c; March, 19.16c; May, 19.30c; July, 19.31c. The market there was due to open today at 3 to 4 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Year.
Galveston	18,727	12,102	339,215	294,581
New Orleans	11,844	9,854	383,321	220,734
Mobile	109	290	9,313	20,021
Savannah	5,482	4,180	167,452	207,483
Charleston	803	1,237	65,701	58,906
Wilmington	1,549	1,725	39,157	36,185
Norfolk	5,566	5,231	74,986	78,586

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,948	2,263	185,047	172,063
Memphis	12,343	16,316	211,968	207,255
St. Louis	436	2,780	17,287	8,229
Houston	28,460	17,081	260,180	182,217

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	29,500 to 31,500	26,166	16,522
New Orleans	13,000 to 14,500	54,755	19,396

Exports yesterday were 77,196 bales; total thus far this season, 1,838,380 bales; total last season, 1,403,121 bales.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Dome Mines Company regular quarterly 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

General Asphalt Company regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

International Nickel Company quarterly $1.50 a share (6 per cent.) on common, payable Nov. 18.

Ohio Cities Gas Company regular quarterly 62½ cents a share and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. in common stock on the common stock, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 934,846 shares of stocks and $170,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 121,918; oils, 128,033, and mining, 684,895. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Aetna Explos.	11	11	10½	10⅝
100	Am. Sum. Tob.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
4,100	‡Am. Wr. Pap. pf.	7¼	8	7	8
700	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. Ord. B.	20	20	20	20
200	‡Butler Chem.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
300	‡Butter. Jud.	74½	75	74½	73
2,000	‡Cal. Packing.	35¾	37	35¾	36⅜
600	‡Cal. Shipbldg.	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾
600	‡Car Lt. & P.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
55	Carbon Steel.	116	116	115	115
2,500	Carwen Steel.	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼
200	‡Cent. Fdry. pf.	33½	34	33½	34
3,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
800	Chevrolet Mtr.	188	193	188	192
300	‡Emerson Mtr.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
1,810	Emer. Phono.	11¾	13	11¾	13
100	‡Fisher Body Corp., pf.	94	94	94	94
300	‡Gen. Mot. w.i.	163	164	163	164
250	Guata. Sugar.	80	80	78	78
800	Hask & Bark. Car Co.	42	42¾	41½	42
700	Holly Sug. Corp. pf.	99	99	98½	99
900	Hupp Mot. Car	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
1,700	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Intercont. Rub.	16	16	15⅜	15⅝
3,500	‡Joplin Ore Spelt. (new).	43	45	43	45
100	Kathod. Bx. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Kels. Wheel pf.	100½	100½	100	100½
1,300	Kerst. T. & R.	15½	16	15½	15½
1,800	‡Lake Torp. Bt.	11½	12	¹11¾	11¾
100	Man. Elec. Sup. w.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,200	Marlin-Arms. v. t. cfs.	69¼	72	68½	70
350	Marl. Arms pf. v. t. cfs.	97½	98¾	97½	98
300	Marc. of Am.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
3,000	‡Maxim Munit.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
200	‡Mex. Pet. Exp. Co.	20	20½	20	20¼
17,500	‡Midvale Steel.	69⅝	70¼	68⅝	70¼
200	‡Mitchell M. Motors rel'sd	64¼	64½	64¼	64½
1,000	‡Nat. Auto Cor.	42¾	42¾	42	42
5,000	‡N.Y. Cent. Rts	1½	1½	1	1
600	N. Y. Trans.	15⅞	16	15½	15½
7,500	N. Am. Pr. & P.	14¾	15¼	13¾	14
300	‡Pierce-Ar'w	42	55	42	55
150	‡Pierce-Ar. pf.	101	101	101	101
200	‡Pugh Stores Corp., w. i.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,200	Corp. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Sea. S. & R.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
348	‡A. O. Smith Corp., w. i.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
100	‡A. O. Smith Corp. pf., w. i.	97	97	96¾	96¾
800	Smith & Terry Transp pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	‡Spicer Mfg.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
25	‡Spicer Mfg. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
40	Spring. B. Co.	99	99	99	99
450	‡Steel All. Corp.	3	3	3	3
800	‡St. L., R. Mt. & Pacific.	30¾	31	30¾	31
2,800	Submar. B. v. t. cfs.	43¼	43¼	42¾	43
800	Triangle Film.	2¼	2¾	2	2¼
8,000	‡Trans., Wms. Steel Forg.	45¾	46	45¼	45½
2,900	U. S. Ind. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,500	‡U. S. Tungsten	29	29	28	28
1,800	‡Uni. Motors.	65	65¼	64¾	64¾
3,000	‡Uni. A. S. Cor.	48¾	49	48¼	49
1,500	Uni. Pr. Shar.	1½	1½	1	1
500	‡Wh. & L. E. pf., w. i.	49¼	51	49½	51
8,000	‡Wilson Pack., w. i.	60	60	58	59
500	World F. Cor., v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
16,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800	Ohio Oil	380	367	380	+10
60	Prairie Pipe L.	297	295	297	+.03
180	St. Oil of N. J.	306	303	306	+.02
35	St. Oil of N. Y.	239	237	237	-.03
20	Vaguum Oil.	309	309	309	+.11

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Barn. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Con. Mex. Oil	1	1¼	1	1¼
1,700	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	18	18	17¾	18
1,900	‡Cosd. O. & G.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
13,000	‡Federal Oil.	3¾	4¼	3¾	3⅞
600	‡Houston Oil.	20¾	20¾	19¾	20¼
300	Met. Petrol.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
1,500	‡Midwest Oil.	42	43	42	42
2,800	‡N. Y.-Okl. Oil	1	1¼	1	1¼
2,850	‡Nipissing Mines.	⅞	1	⅞	1
7,600	Okla. Pr. & R.	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅝
3,900	‡Omar O. & G.	65	68	65	68
800	‡Sapul. O. & R.	9½	10	9½	9⅝
7,900	Sequ. Oil & R.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
2,850	‡Simms Oil.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
1,800	‡Sc. Oil Tr.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
5,000	‡Unit. W. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20,000	‡Utah Petrol. (a prospect).	50	57	50	56
3,100	Vacu. O. & O.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
22,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2¼	2¾	2	2¾
380	Wayl. O. & G.	5	5	4¾	5
22,000	‡W. E. O. & G.	54	54	53	54

MINING STOCKS.

500	‡Ala.-Br. C. M. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,800	‡Alas. M. C.	86	86	85	85
12,500	‡Alas.-West.	45	52	42	45
6,200	‡Arix. Chlor.	42	47	43	47
3,000	‡Ark. Ariz.	½	½	½	½
1,800	‡Ark. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	‡Atlanta	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,700	Big Jim.	1¼	¹1⅜	1¼	1¼
6,100	Big L. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
88,000	‡Bisbee Copper (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
82,000	Bos. & Mont.	82	87	82	86
85,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	13⅝	15½	13⅝	15½
6,000	Butte Det.	96	1½	96	1
5,500	‡Caledonia	46	50	46	48
1,500	‡Cal.-Treas. G. (a pros.)	78	78	77	77
18,600	‡Cal. & Jer.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅜
6,000	Can. Copper.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
2,500	‡Cash Boy	5½	6	5½	6
1,000	C. de P. Cop.	44½	44¾	44	44¾
3,500	Cons. Cop. M.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
2,700	‡Cons.-Honest.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17,500	Cons. Ar. Sm.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
6,000	Con. Nev.-U.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,900	Cross. Con. G.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
500	Dan. & D.	13½	14¼	13½	14½
8,700	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a prospect).	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3⅛
2,750	‡Emma Cop.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
4,000	First Nat. C.	5	5¾	5	5¾
1,375	†Goldf. Cons.	56	57	55	57
1,000	‡Gold. Merger	6¼	6½	6	6¼
4,700	‡Gr. Can. G.	13	14	12	13
20,000	G'monster M.	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝
4,500	‡Gr. Ft. G. M.	65	80	65	80
100,000	††Hull Copper.	70	84	70	82
2,500	Hecla Mining.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
7,000	‡Ind. Lead.	10	11	10	10
1,000	Inspir. Needles Cop. (a pr.).	1½	1½	1½	1½
110	Howe Sound.	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	‡Jer. Ver. (a pr.).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
700	††Jim Butler.	90	90	80	89
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	32	34	31	32
1,500	††Kewanas.	11	11	10	11
10,500	‡Loma Pr. M.	1	1¼	1	1¼
300	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,000	Louisiana Con.	70	70	68	70
2,900	Magma Copper.	50	51	49	49
1,200	Mason Valley.	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾
1,850	Marys. G. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	McIntyre	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,300	‡Mojave Tung.	3¾	4	3¾	4
400	‡Mon. Gold M.	85	85	85	85
17,000	††Montana Loda.	37½	38	37	37½
13,500	††Newray M.	95	98	95	98
300	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
800	‡N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.	14¾	15	14¾	15
500	Nip. Mines Co.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
100	†Oat. South'n (pros.)	25	25	25	25
4,800	Ohio Copper.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,100	Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
10,000	††Old Emma L.	40	40	35	39
1,000	††Oro	4	4	4	4
10,000	‡Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
6,000	††Progress Min. & Milling.	⅞	1¼	⅞	⅞
24,400	‡Ray H. Min.	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
50,000	††Rex Con. M.	43	49	42	47
1,500	‡Rochester M.	59	59	58	59
1,200	‡Sacra. Val. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,800	‡Santa Rita D.	2	2	1¾	1¾
400	‡St. Nicholas Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,700	‡Silver Pick.	24	28	24	26
1,100	St. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	††Success Min.	35	38	35	37
200	‡Sup. & Boston	7	7	7	7
37,000	‡Super. M. Co. (p.)	57	60	54	58
26,500	T. Burns C. pf.	85	85	85	84
400	‡Ton. Belmont	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½
2,000	Ton. Extn.	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅞
1,700	Ton. Mining.	6	6	5¾	5¾
50	Un. Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,500	††U. S. Con. M.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
3,900	‡Un. Verde E.	39½	40⅜	39	39⅝
850	Unity G.M. Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	Wh. Caps M. C.	40	41	39	40
8,500	††Wh. Cross C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡Yerington Mt. Co. (a pr.).	23	24	23	23
750	‡Yuse. Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s	106	106	105	105
40,000	‡Russian Cons. 6½s, w. i.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
75,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s.	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
25,000	‡Un. King. G. B. & Ire. 6-yr. 5½s.	96½	96¾	96½	96½
25,000	‡Un. King. G. B. & Ire. 3-yr. 5½s.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. ord.	19	20	19	20
Central Foundry	16½	18	16½	18
Enger Motor Car	7½	8	7½	8
Fisher Body Corp.	87	89	90	93
Gen. Am. Tank Car	59¾	62	59¾	62
General Motors pf.	94	95	94	95
Gt. Atl. & Pac. Tea pf.	102	108	102	108
Hall Signal	8	11	8	11
Hall Signal pf.	21	24	21	24
Holly Sugar Corp.	55	57	55	57
Hutch. Sugar Plan.	28	29	28	29
Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Cor.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	11	12	10½	11
Loft's Inc.	105	107	105	107
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Poole Eng. & Ma. Co.	110	115	110	115
Pullman Vent. Corp.	3½	..	3¼	..
Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	5¼	..	5¼	..
Ry. & Lt. Body Co. pf.	135	140	135	140
Times Sq. Auto Sup.	40	41	40	41
Todd Shipyards	81½	82	81½	82
United Drug	77	79	77	79
United Drug 1st pf.	53	54	53	54
United Drug 2d pf.	94	96	94	96
Western Pacific, w. i.	20¼	21	20¼	21
West. Pacific pf.	48	50	48	50
Wheeling & L. E.	19	19½	19	19½
Zinc Con	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Gen. Ref. & Fred.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
International Petrol.	11	11¼	11	11¼
Oklahoma Oil	10	12	10	12
Okla. Oil pf.	½	¾	½	¾
Pierce Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Tex.-Mex. Pet.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Ven. Water	183	185	186	185
Ventura Con. Oil	10¼	11½	10½	11½
Wayland O. & G.	4¾	5½	5	5½

MINING.

Booth	10	11	10	11
Calaveras Copper	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Crystal Copper Mines	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Fortuna Independence	22	23	22	23
Inter Mines	10	12	10	12
Marsh Mining	8	10	8	10
McKinley-Darragh	55	60	55	60
Mine- of America.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2
Portland Con. Cop.	62	64	62	64
West End Cons.	70	72	70	73

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	85	87	85	87

UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	50	55	50	60
American Brass.	373	379	374	377
Atlas Powder	175	180	175	180
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	126½	129	127	129
Bliss (E. W.)	750	790	740	775
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	190	180	190
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	880	900	880	900
Du Pont Pow.	290	300	288	292
Du Pont Pow. deb.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Hercules Powder.	355	365	355	365
Hercules Powder pf.	116	118	116	118
International Arms.	23	28	23	25
Niles-Bement-Pond.	220	228	213	217
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	105	108	108	108
Scovil Mfg. Co.	775	785	770	780
Wm. Rgig. Arms.	1300	1350	1300	1350

TO SHARE IN FRENCH CREDIT

Syndicate Announces List of Concerns Which Will Draw Drafts.

The syndicate, composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., which has made arrangements for the French Industrial Credit, for the present limited to $50,000,000, made public yesterday a list of the seventy-four French concerns which are to draw the drafts. These drafts are to be drawn at three months' sight, with five renewals of three months each, making the life of the credit eighteen months. These drafts will be accepted by the participating American banking institutions in the amounts of their several participations and purchased by them at par.

The list of French concerns consists of mining, metallurgical, copper, naval construction, munition, construction, petroleum, and automobile companies. The principal participants in the credit are:

Societe Anonyme des Etablissements J. J. Carnaud et Forges de Basse Indre	$1,600,000
Compagnie des Forges de Chatillon Commentry et Neuves Maisons	1,500,000
Societe Anonyme des Commentry Fourchambault et Decazeville	1,000,000
Societe Anonyme des Aciaries et Forges de Firminy	1,250,000
Compagnie des Forges et Aciaries de la Marine et d'Homecourt	1,750,000
Compagnie Francaise des Metaux	1,000,000
Compagnie des Produits Chimiques d'Alais et de la Camargue	1,000,000
L'Aluminium Francais	1,000,000
Compagnie Generale d'Electrochimie de Bozel Savoie	1,000,000
Societe d'Electrochimie	1,000,000
Compagnie pour la Fabrication des Compteurs et Materiel d'Usines a Gaz	1,000,000
Societe Anonyme des Etablissements Delaunay Belleville	1,000,000
Societe l'Eclairage Electrique	1,000,000
Societe des Moteurs Gnome et Rhone	1,000,000
Compagnie Francaise pour l'Exploitation des Procedes Thomson Houston	1,000,000
Societe Anonyme des Automobiles et Cycles Peugeot	1,200,000
Louis Renault Constructeur	1,275,000
Etablissements Antoine Chiris et Jeancard Reunis	1,000,000
Les Fils de A. Deutsch de la Meurthe	1,250,000
Les Etablissements Poulenc Freres	1,000,000
Compagnie des Manufactures de Glaces et de Produits Chimiques de Saint Gobain Chauney et Cirey	1,500,000
Solvay et Cie.	1,250,000
Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone	1,000,000

There are fifty-one other concerns whose participation in the credit ranges from $100,000 to $900,000.

OPEN NEW TRUST COMPANY.

The Equitable Starts in Boston—C. B. Strecker President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Equitable Trust Company open for business today at 35 Congress Street. It is capitalized at $200,000, and

ELECTION NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 1 Laws of 1916, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, of the boundaries of each of the election districts in the County of New York, and of the designation of the place of registration, October 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and of the polling places for the election to be held November 7th, 1916, in each of the election districts in said county as follows:

First Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., Centre Ent. on Washington St....	P. S. 89
2.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., Ent. on Albany St....	P. S. 89
3.	170 Greenwich St....	Shoes
4.	9 Mulberry St....	Restaurant
5.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Hubert St....	P. S. 44
6.	49 Grand St....	Confectionery
7.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Collister St....	P. S. 44
8.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., W. Ent. on Broome St....	P. S. 33
9.	260 Spring St....	Barber
10.	260 Greenwich St....	Tailor
11.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., Dominick St. Ent....	P. S. 33
12.	97 Sullivan St....	Candy
13.	29 King St., E. Ent. on King St....	P. S. 5
14.	W. Houston St., Bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., E. Ent on W. Houston St....	P. S. 96
15.	90 King St., Girls' Ent. on King St....	P. S. 5
16.	Clarkson St., bet. Hudson & Varick St., W. Ent. on Court on Clarkson St....	P. S. 96
17.	174 West Houston St....	Barber
18.	170 Bleecker St....	Restaurant
19.	123 Thompson St....	Dry Goods

Second Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	93 Broad St....	Cigars
2.	1 Peck Slip....	Barber
3.	60 Roosevelt St., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 112
4.	60 Roosevelt St., Girls' Ent....	P. S. 112
5.	150 Pearl St....	Barber
6.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St....	P. S. 1
7.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., W. Ent. on Oak St....	P. S. 114
8.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., Oliver St. Ent....	P. S. 114
9.	206 Water St....	Candy
10.	59 Madison St....	Barber
11.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., E. Ent. on Henry St....	P. S. 1
12.	Henry St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Henry St. Ent....	P. S. 2
13.	Cor. Monroe & Market Sts., Exit 5 on Monroe St....	P. S. 177
14.	Madison St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Main Ent. on Madison St....	P. S. 2
15.	248 Madison St....	Tailor
16.	263 Madison St....	Barber
17.	186 Henry St....	Barber
18.	262 Henry St....	Stationery
19.	123 East Broadway....	Shoemaker

Third Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., No. Ent. on Mulberry St....	P. S. 23
2.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., Bayard St. Ent....	P. S. 23
3.	60 Mott St., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 108
4.	60 Mott St., Girls' Ent....	P. S. 108
5.	102 Mott St....	Grocer
6.	148 Baxter St., So. Yard Ent....	P. S. 130
7.	148 Baxter St., No. Yard Ent....	P. S. 130
8.	140 Mott St....	Barber
9.	77 Chrystie St....	Pool Parlor
10.	153 Bowery....	Barber
11.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent....	P. S. 106
12.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent....	P. S. 106
13.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent....	P. S. 21
14.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent....	P. S. 21
15.	1 Bleecker St....	Barber
16.	1 Bleecker St....	Hotel Office
17.	14 Cooper Sq....	Barber
18.	206 6th St....	Barber
19.	257 6th St....	Tailor
20.	6 Stuyvesant St....	Awnings
21.	51 3rd Ave....	Clothing
22.	188 E. 12th St....	Barber
23.	228 2nd Ave....	Barber

Fourth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	31 Montgomery St....	Cigars
2.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., Ent. on Gouverneur St....	P. S. 81
3.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe St., W. Ent. on Monroe St....	P. S. 81
4.	Cor. Henry & Gouverneur Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St....	P. S. 147
5.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., E. Ent. on Broome St....	P. S. 110
6.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., 2nd Ent. No. 66 Cannon St. on Ridge St....	P. S. 92
7.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., Main Ent. on Broome St....	P. S. 92
8.	Attorney St., Bet. Rivington & Stanton Sts., Boys' Entrance....	P. S. 174
9.	Rivington, Ridge & Suffolk Sts., So. Ent. on Ridge St....	P. S. 4
10.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Exit B on Broome St....	P. S. 84
11.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent. on Pitt St....	P. S. 4
12.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Sheriff St. Ent....	P. S. 84
13.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., No. Ent. on Cannon St....	P. S. 110
14.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 8 on Rivington St....	P. S. 68
15.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 9 on Lewis St....	P. S. 68
16.	77 Goerck St....	Restaurant
17.	204 Grand St....	Pictures
18.	Cor. of Jackson & Madison Sts., W. Ent. on Madison St....	P. S. 12

Fifth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	429 Hudson St....	Cigars
2.	148 Bedford St....	Tailor
3.	490 Hudson St....	Tailor
4.	297 Bleecker St....	Shoes
5.	313 Bleecker St....	Barber
6.	Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Centre Ent. on Grove St....	P. S. 3
7.	Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Auditorium Ent. on Hudson St....	P. S. 3
8.	372 W. 10th St., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 107
9.	372 Bleecker St....	Grocery
10.	372 W. 10th St., Girls' Ent....	P. S. 107
11.	370 W. 11th St....	Barber
12.	781 Washington St....	Barber
13.	29 Horatio St., Main Entrance....	P. S. 152
14.	29 Horatio St., Kindergarden Ent.	P. S. 124
15.	78 9th Ave....	Barber
16.	73 9th Ave....	Barber
17.	264 W. 15th St....	Barber
18.	114 8th Ave....	Barber
19.	140 9th Ave....	Barber
20.	9 W. 17th St., Playground Ent....	P. S. 11
21.	814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent....	P. S. 11
22.	104 10th Ave....	Barber
23.	148 9th Av....	Bakery

Sixth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	183 10th Av....	Barber
2.	178 Suffolk St....	Office
3.	242 E. Houston St....	Barber
4.	272 2d St., Girls' Entrance....	P. S. 181
5.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St....	P. S. 188
6.	Mangin, bet. E. Houston & Stanton Sts., North Entrance....	P. S. 97
7.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St....	P. S. 188
8.	272 2d St., Boys' Entrance....	P. S. 181
9.	55 Avenue C....	Tailor
10.	289 E. 4th St., Boys' Entrance....	P. S. 160
11.	E. 4th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance....	P. S. 15
12.	E. 5th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance....	P. S. 15
13.	188 7th St., West Entrance....	P. S. 71
14.	188 7th St., East Entrance....	P. S. 71
15.	97-99 Avenue D....	Dry Goods
16.	E. 9th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, W. Ent. on Court on E. 9th St....	P. S. 64
17.	E. 10th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, East Entrance....	P. S. 64

Seventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	188 9th Ave....	Barber
2.	174 9th Ave....	Laundry
3.	361 W. 18th St., Kindergarden Ent.	P. S. 56
4.	351 W. 18th St., Centre Entrance....	P. S. 56
5.	304 9th Ave....	Barber
6.	302 7th Ave....	Barber
7.	302 W. 22d St....	Tailor
8.	319 W. 22d St....	Barber
9.	319 9th Ave....	Barber
10.	253 10th Ave....	Barber
11.	266 9th Ave....	Tailor
12.	344 W. 23th St....	Cigars
13.	266 7th Ave....	Barber
14.	418 W. 28th St., Centre Ent. of New Assembly Room....	P. S. 33
15.	418 W. 28th St., Main Entrance Old Building....	P. S. 33
16.	502 W. 28th St....	Barber
17.	338 9th Ave....	Butcher
18.	341 W. 29th St....	Laundry
19.	250 W. 29th St....	Barber
20.	334 9th Ave....	Florist
21.	340 9th Ave....	Barber
22.	352 10th Ave....	Barber

Eighth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	49 Henry St....	Office
2.	10 Forsyth St....	Barber
3.	82 Pike St....	Restaurant
4.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., So. Ent. on Norfolk St....	P. S. 62
5.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., Centre Exit on Essex St....	P. S. 62
6.	127 Broome St., W. Ent....	P. S. 120
7.	127 Broome St., E. Ent....	P. S. 120
8.	Cor. Grand & Ludlow Sts., W. Ent. on Grand St....	P. S. 137
9.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 9 on Ludlow St....	P. S. 42
10.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 10 on Orchard St....	P. S. 42
11.	Forsyth, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., N. Ent. on Forsyth St....	P. S. 65
12.	Eldridge, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., W. Ent. on Eldridge St....	P. S. 65
13.	Cor. Rivington & Forsyth Sts., Exit 6 on Forsyth St....	P. S. 20
14.	100 Chrystie St., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 35
15.	Cor. Rivington & Eldridge Sts., Exit 5 on Eldridge St....	P. S. 20
16.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., So. Ent. on Ludlow St....	P. S. 161
17.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., No. Ent. on Ludlow St....	P. S. 161
18.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Rivington St. Ent....	P. S. 160
19.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Suffolk St. Ent....	P. S. 160

Ninth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	407 10th Av....	Barber
2.	413 10th Av....	Cigars
3.	361 W. 34th St....	Laundry
4.	449 10th Av....	Barber
5.	458 9th Av....	Barber
6.	328 W. 35th St., bet. 8th & 9th Aves., W. Ent. on W. 35th St....	P. S. 32
7.	W. 36th St., bet. 8th & 9th Aves., 36th St. Entrance....	P. S. 32
8.	313 W. 37th St., Girl's Entrance....	P. S. 127
9.	313 W. 37th St., Boys' Entrance....	P. S. 127
10.	330 W. 38th St....	Undertaker
11.	346 W. 38th St....	Tailor
12.	506 W. 39th St....	Shoes
13.	430 W. 40th St....	Tailor
14.	333 W. 39th St....	Printer
15.	353 W. 40th St....	Dyer
16.	567 9th Av....	Barber
17.	501 W. 40th St....	Undertaker
18.	559 10th Av....	Undertaker
19.	561 W. 42d St....	Barber
20.	457 W. 42d St....	Clothing
21.	596 9th Av....	Barber

Tenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., Ent. on Forsyth St....	P. S. 91
2.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., Ent. on Forsyth St....	P. S. 91
3.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., So. Exit on Essex St....	P. S. 13
4.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit 8 on E. Houston St....	P. S. 13
5.	88 1st St., Exit 3 on 1st St....	P. S. 79
6.	88 1st St., Exit 8 on 1st St....	P. S. 79
7.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st Ave. & Ave A. E. Ent on Court....	P. S. 63
8.	E. 3rd St., Bet. 1st Ave. and Ave. A. E. Ent. on Court....	P. S. 63
9.	210 E. 9th St....	Tailor
10.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Aves., Centre Ent....	P. S. 25
11.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Aves., E. Ent....	P. S. 25
12.	230 E. 23d St....	Glazier
13.	406 6th St....	Barber
14.	507 6th St....	Undertaker
15.	135 Avenue A....	Barber
16.	75 7th St....	Barber
17.	542 E. 9th St....	Barber
18.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 4 on 9th St....	P. S. 123
19.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 2 on 9th St....	P. S. 123
20.	120 12th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., Exit 1....	P. S. 19
21.	E. 14th St., Bet. 1st & 2nd Ave., Exit 4....	P. S. 19

Eleventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	519 W. 44th St., Main Entrance....	P. S. 51
2.	519 W. 44th St., 45th St. Ent. Through Yard....	P. S. 51
3.	627 9th Ave....	Real Estate
4.	324 W. 44th St....	Tailor
5.	650 9th Ave....	Real Estate
6.	467 8th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Av., E. S. of Court....	P. S. 17
7.	667 9th Ave....	Cigars
8.	647 10th Ave....	Cigars
9.	520 W. 47th St....	Fruit
10.	515 W. 47th St....	Storage
11.	638 10th Ave....	Candy
12.	672 10th Ave....	Undertaker
13.	48th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Ave., Main Entrance on Court....	P. S. 17
14.	792 9th Av....	Undertaker
15.	455 W. 48th St....	Barber
16.	406 W. 49th St....	Cigars
17.	709 10th Ave....	Barber
18.	696 10th Ave....	Barber
19.	731 10th Ave....	Barber
20.	500 W. 51st St....	Tailor
21.	450 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance....	P. S. 84
22.	490 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance....	P. S. 84
23.	505 W. 50th St....	Tailor
24.	764 9th Ave....	Barber
25.	763 9th Ave....	Fish

Twelfth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	507 W. 51st St....	Barber
2.	788 10th Ave....	Clothing
3.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 58
4.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 58
5.	802 10th Ave....	Barber
6.	814 10th Ave....	Candy
7.	818 8th Ave....	Candy
8.	872 9th Ave....	Real Estate
9.	848 10th Ave....	Barber
10.	498 W. 55th St....	Garage
11.	864 10th Ave....	Barber
12.	442 W. 58th St., Exit 3....	P. S. 141
13.	462 W. 58th St., Main Ent....	P. S. 141
14.	24 Columbus Ave....	Barber
15.	24 Amsterdam Ave....	Confectionery
16.	200 W. 61st St....	Barber
17.	129 W. 61st St....	Laundry
18.	73 Amsterdam Ave....	Barber
19.	228 W. 63rd St....	Tailor
20.	102 W. 64th St....	Tailor
21.	213 W. 64th St....	Real Estate
22.	139 West End Ave....	Undertaker
23.	202 W. 67th St....	Undertaker

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	226 E. 23rd St., W. Ent....	P. S. 47
2.	225 E. 23rd St., E. Ent....	P. S. 47
3.	321 E. 24th St....	Laundry
4.	400 E. 26th St....	Undertaker
5.	496 2nd Ave....	Real Estate
6.	E. 27th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., East Ent....	P. S. 14
7.	E. 28th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., E. Exit E of 3d Ave....	P. S. 14
8.	417 3rd Ave....	Barber
9.	344 E. 29th St....	Undertaker
10.	646 2nd Ave....	Barber
11.	440 3rd Ave....	Cigars
12.	492 3rd Ave....	Cigars
13.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent....	P. S. 116
14.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd and 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 116
15.	338 E. 34th St....	Bird Store
16.	204 E. 35th St....	Market
17.	611 1st Ave....	Tinsmith
18.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent. E. S....	P. S. 40
19.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Entrance E. of Main Ent....	P. S. 40
20.	308 E. 39th St....	Bottler
21.	218 E. 40th St....	Con. Engineer
22.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 27
23.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Girls' Ent....	P. S. 27

Fifteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
2.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
3.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 66th St., Kindergarten Entrance....	P. S. 94
4.	187 West End Ave....	Barber
5.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 66th St., Girls' Ne. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave....	P. S. 94
6.	188 Columbus Ave....	Confectionery
7.	2,020 Broadway....	Laundry
8.	63 W. 72nd St....	Vacant
9.	N. S. W. 71st St., 100 Ft. W. of Broadway....	Booth
10.	S. S. W. 72d St., 100 Ft. E. Riverside Drive....	Booth
11.	292 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
12.	307 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
13.	340 Amsterdam Ave....	Cigars
14.	346 Amsterdam Ave....	Garage
15.	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 77th St., Kindergarten Ent....	P. S. 87
16.	252 W. 81st St....	Tailor
17.	390 Amsterdam Ave....	Electrician
18.	Amsterdam Ave. & West 77th St., 2nd Ent. No. of 77th St., on Amst.	P. S. 87
19.	171 W. 80th St....	Shoes
20.	73 W. 82nd St....	Tailor
21.	142 W. 83d St....	Tailor
22.	101 W. 86d St....	Express
23.	W. 87th St., Ave. & W. 88d St., Kindergarten Ent. on W. End Ave....	P. S. 9
24.	N. S. W. 82d St., 50 Ft. W. West End Ave....	Booth
25.	West End Ave. & W. 82d St., Gymnasium Ent. on West End Ave....	P. S. 9
26.	507 Amsterdam Ave....	Laundry
27.	529 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
28.	567 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
29.	582 Amsterdam Ave....	Confectionery
30.	W. 89th St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent....	P. S. 166
31.	W. 89th St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent....	P. S. 166
32.	631 Amsterdam Ave....	Vacant
33.	Amst. Ave. & W. 92rd St., So. Entrance on Amst Ave....	P. S. 90
34.	Amst. Ave. & W. 92rd St., So. Ent. on Amst Ave....	P. S. 90
35.	West End Ave. & W. 82nd St., Gymnasium Ent. on West End Ave....	P. S. 9
36.	So. Side W. 87th St., 50 ft. W. of West End Ave....	Booth

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	678 3rd Ave....	Shoes
2.	715 3rd Ave....	Undertaker
3.	804 2nd Ave....	Undertaker
4.	827 1st Ave....	Barber
5.	209 E. 46th St., Main Ent....	P. S. 73
6.	209 E. 46th St., Main Ent....	P. S. 73
7.	759 3rd Ave....	Barber
8.	811 3rd Ave....	Barber
9.	869 1st Ave....	Barber
10.	Cor. Ave. A, E. 51st St., W. Ent. on E. 51st St....	P. S. 185
11.	947 2nd Ave....	Stationery
12.	843 3rd Ave....	Barber
13.	Cor. 1st Av. & E. 51st St., Corner Ent....	P. S. 185
14.	994 2nd Ave....	Undertaker
15.	881 3rd Ave....	Barber
16.	156 E. 54th St....	Hall
17.	249 E. 55th St....	Tailor
18.	513 E. 54th St....	Tailor
19.	1,010 1st Ave....	Barber
20.	North E.d of Workhouse Dock, Blackwells Island	

Seventeenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	485 Columbus Ave....	Laundry
2.	507 Columbus Ave....	Furniture
3.	583 Columbus Ave....	Tailor
4.	623 Columbus Ave....	Barber
5.	649 Columbus Ave....	Electrical
6.	693 Columbus Ave....	Barber
7.	709 Columbus Ave....	Laundry
8.	731 Columbus Ave....	Barber
9.	767 Amsterdam Ave....	Barber
10.	90 W. 92nd St., 50 Ft. E. of West End Ave....	Booth
11.	S. E. Cor. West 96d St. and Riverside Drive....	Basement
12.	272 W. 96th St....	Tailor
13.	721 Amsterdam Ave....	Shoes
14.	747 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
15.	767 Amsterdam Ave....	Barber
16.	786 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
17.	S. S. W. 98th St., 125 Ft. W. of Broadway....	Barber
18.	S. S. W. 101st St., 75 Ft. W. of West End Ave....	Booth
19.	813 Amsterdam Ave....	Shoes
20.	785 Amsterdam Ave....	Barber
21.	65 W. 97th St....	Residence
22.	8 W. 99th St., Boys' Entrance....	P. S. 127
23.	60 W. 101st St....	Shoes
24.	104 W. 101st St....	Tailor

ELECTION NOTICE.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
25.	101st St., E. Amsterdam Ave., Kindergarden Ent....	P. S. 179
26.	102d St. E. Amsterdam Ave., Gymnasium Ent....	P. S. 179
27.	74 W. 103rd St....	Vacant
28.	18 W. 102nd St....	Tailor
29.	20 W. 104th St....	Candy
30.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., Exit 7 on W. 104th St....	P. S. 54
31.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., Exit 2 on Amst. Ave....	P. S. 54
32.	68 W. 106th St....	Upholsterer
33.	150 Manhattan Ave....	Tailor

Eighteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	228 E. 57th St., Lobby Entrance....	P. S. 59
2.	228 E. 57th St., Girls' Entrance....	P. S. 59
3.	1,002 2nd Av....	Barber
4.	1,056 1st Av....	Shoes
5.	1,074 1st Av....	Barber
6.	1,122 1st Av....	Bird Store
7.	1,176 2nd Av....	Barber
8.	1,085 3rd Av....	Plumber
9.	220 E. 63rd St., Girls' Entrance....	P. S. 74
10.	230 E. 63rd St., Annex Entrance....	P. S. 74
11.	1,109 3rd Av....	Tailor
12.	E. 66th St., N. of 1st Av., West Entrance....	P. S. 183
13.	1,377 1st Av....	Florist
14.	E. 66th St., N. of 1st Av., East Entrance....	P. S. 183
15.	511 E. 66th St....	Settlement House
16.	1,514 2nd Av....	Barber
17.	1,181 3rd Av....	Barber
18.	1,167 2nd Av....	Barber
19.	256 E. 72nd St....	Shoe Cleaning
20.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Girls' Primary Entrance....	P. S. 63
21.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Boys' Entrance on 1st Av....	P. S. 63
22.	1,361 Avenue A....	Dressmaker
23.	806 E. 72nd St....	Barber
24.	345 E. 73rd St....	Undertaker

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	S. S. W. 102nd St., 50 Ft. W. of West End Av....	Booth
2.	372 Amsterdam Ave....	Tailor
3.	910 Amsterdam Ave....	Pictures
4.	2,744 Broadway....	Pictures
5.	949 Amsterdam Ave....	Barber
6.	252 W. 108th St....	Laundry
7.	74 W. 108th St....	Laundry
8.	70 W. 109th St....	Laundry
9.	101 W. 108th St....	Plumber
10.	W. 108th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av....	P. S. 165
11.	261 W. 109th St....	Barber
12.	N. S. W. 110th St., 150 Ft. E. of Broadway....	Booth
13.	W. 110th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave....	Main Ent. P. S. 165
14.	516 W. 118th St....	Tailor
15.	S. S. W. 112th St. 300 Ft. W. of Amsterdam Ave....	Booth
16.	N. S. W. 116th St., 100 Ft. E. of Amsterdam Ave....	Booth
17.	1,092 Amsterdam Ave....	Laundry
18.	501 W. 113th St....	Tailor
19.	S. S. W. 113th St., 125 Ft. E. Riverside Drive....	Booth
20.	N. W. Cor. W. 119th St. & Claremont Ave....	Office
21.	2,306 Broadway....	Tailor
22.	3,155 Broadway....	Barber
23.	3,297 Broadway....	Laundry
24.	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., So. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave....	P. S. 43
25.	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., W. Ent. on W. 129th St....	P. S. 43
26.	51 Manhattan St....	Barber
27.	82 Lawrence St....	Candy
28.	800 & 802 W. 126th St....	Bakery
29.	520 W. 125th St....	Upholstery
30.	4-6 W. 125th St....	Barber
31.	1,272 Amsterdam Ave....	Barber
32.	100 Morningside Ave....	Tailor
33.	1,253 Amsterdam Ave....	Laundry
34.	60 Morningside Drive....	Laundry
35.	479 Manhattan Ave....	Barber
36.	611 Manhattan Ave....	Barber
37.	Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Av., W. Ent. W. 117th St....	P. S. 10
38.	Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Exit 2 on St. Nicholas Ave., P. S. 10	
39.	W. 115th St., Bet. E. 8nt Wadleigh H. S. Shoe Cleaning	
40.	800½ W. 116th St....	Laundry
41.	W. 114th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., W. Ent. Wadleigh H. S.	
42.	270 W. 113th St....	Laundry
43.	309 W. 115th St....	Laundry
44.	1,840 7th Ave....	Shoe Parlor
45.	2,060 8th Ave....	Laundry
46.	300 W. 111th St....	Tailor

Twentieth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., E. Ent....	P. S. 70
2.	E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., W. Ent....	P. S. 70
3.	325 E. 75th St....	Furniture
4.	1,440 1st Av....	Undertaker
5.	1,406 1st Av....	Barber
6.	1,424 Avenue A....	Barber
7.	170 E. 77th St., Boys' Ent....	P. S. 117
8.	170 E. 77th St., Girls' Ent....	P. S. 117
9.	1,485 2d Av....	Barber
10.	Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 77th St. Ent....	P. S. 158
11.	Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 78th St. Ent....	P. S. 158
12.	E. 79th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., W. Ent....	P. S. 53
13.	E. 80th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., Annex Ent....	P. S. 53
14.	E. 80th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., E. Ent....	P. S. 53
15.	1,847 1st Ave....	Barber
16.	1,515 Avenue A....	Barber
17.	Avenue A, 81st & 82d Sts., E. 81st St. Ent....	P. S. 96
18.	Avenue A, 81st and 82d Sts., E. 82d St. Ent....	P. S. 96
19.	1,566 2d Av....	Barber
20.	1,449 3d Av....	Tinsmith
21.	1,149 Lexington Av....	Barber
22.	1,436 3d Av....	Barber
23.	1,467 3d Av....	Undertaker

Twenty-first Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	263 St. Nicholas Ave....	Tailor
2.	St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts., W. 126th St. Ent....	P. S. 157
3.	St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts., Main Ent., St. Nicholas Ave.	P. S. 157
4.	41 St. Nicholas Terrace....	Tailor
5.	2,401 8th Ave....	Barber
6.	W. 127th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent....	P. S. 68
7.	W. 128th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., W. Ent....	P. S. 68
8.	115 W. 128th St....	Laundry
9.	2,174 7th Ave....	Undertaker
10.	2,216 7th Ave....	Vacant
11.	2,209 7th Ave....	Barber
12.	390 Lenox Ave....	Tailor
13.	2,158 5th Ave....	Undertaker
14.	71 W. 132nd St....	Billiards
15.	2,234 7th Ave....	Tailor
16.	2,248 8th Ave....	Undertaker
17.	2,248 7th Ave....	Bakery
18.	W. 133rd St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent....	P. S. 119
19.	103 W. 133rd St....	Tailor
20.	37 W. 133rd St....	Barber
21.	Lenox Ave., bet. 134th & 135th Sts., S. Ent. on Lenox Ave....	P. S. 89
22.	Lenox Ave., bet. 134th & 135th Sts., W. Ent. on W. 135th St....	P. S. 89
23.	W. 134th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent....	P. S. 119
24.	2,531 8th Ave....	Barber
25.	2,599 8th Ave....	Glazier
26.	2,554 8th Ave....	Undertaker
27.	2,598 8th Ave....	Tailor
28.	Edgecombe Ave. 140th & 141st Sts., S. Ent. on Edgecombe Ave....	P. S. 5
29.	Edgecombe Ave., 140th

ELECTION NOTICE.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within East 27th st., 3rd ave., E. 26th st., 2nd ave., E. 25th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave.; 1st ave., E. 24th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., East River, E. 23rd st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 27th st., 2nd ave., E. 26th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., 3rd ave., E. 28th st., 2nd ave., E. 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., 2nd ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., East River, E. 29th st., 1st ave., E. 28th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 2nd ave., E. 30th st., 3rd ave., E. 29th st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st., East River, E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., 2nd ave., E. 31st st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33rd st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 35th st., E. 34th st., East River, E. 33rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2nd ave., E. 33rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River, E. 36th st. and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 39th st., East River, E. 38th st. and 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 40th st., Prospect place, E. 41st st., East River, E. 39th st. and 3rd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42d st., 2nd ave., E. 41st st., Prospect place, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., Prospect place, E. 43rd st., East River, E. 41st st. and 3rd ave.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 65th st., Columbus Ave., W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Columbus ave., W. 65th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., West End ave., W. 67th st. and Hudson River.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 71st st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Broadway, W. 68th st., Central Park W., W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 66th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., Columbus ave., W. 70th st., Central Park W., W. 69th st. and Broadway.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Central Park W., W. 70th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., Columbus ave., W. 71st st., Broadway, W. 70th st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave., W. 71st st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 74th st., Central Park W., W. 71st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 72d st., Central Park W., W. 74th st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Central Park W., W. 76th st., Columbus ave., W. 75th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 75th st., Broadway, W. 74th st., West End ave. and W. 75th st. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 79th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 77th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82nd st., Riverside drive, W. 81st st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 77th st. and Hudson River.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 79th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., West End ave., W. 80th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Central Park W., W. 77th st., Columbus ave., W. 79th st., Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 82nd st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 83rd st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 83rd st., Broadway, W. 81st st., Riverside drive, W. 82nd st. and Hudson River.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 85th st., Columbus Ave., W. 84th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 87th st., Columbus ave., W. 85th st., Central Park W., W. 79th st. and Broadway.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 88th st., Broadway, W. 87th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 87th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and West End ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 88th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Broadway, W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Hudson River.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., Columbus ave., W. 92nd st. and Broadway.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., West End ave., W. 94th st. and Hudson River.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 94th st., Columbus ave., W. 95th st. and West End ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Columbus ave., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Broadway, W. 96th st., West End ave. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 98th st., Columbus ave., W. 97th st., Central Park W., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 96th st., Broadway, W. 95th st., West End ave. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 97th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 96th st., W. 96th st., Columbus ave. and W. 97th st.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 99th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 96th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 98th st. and West End ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st., Broadway, W. 97th st. and Hudson River.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., to the corner of W. 100th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and West End ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of West End ave. and W. 100th st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st., Broadway and W. 100th st.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 98th st. and Central Park W., Columbus ave., W. 97th st. and Columbus ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave., to the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., and a diagonal line from the corner of Central Park W. and W. 98th st. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave.

The Nicholas Apartments, W. 100th st., is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Manhattan ave., W. 105th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th St., Central Park W., W. 105th st., Manhattan ave., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2nd ave., E. 56th st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 57th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., Ave. A, E. 64th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3rd ave., E. 60th st. and 2nd ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 2nd ave., E. 60th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63rd st., 1st ave., E. 62nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 63rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., 2nd ave., E. 65th st., and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 65th st. and 2nd ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 68th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., Ave. A, E. 66th st., East River, E. 64th st., Ave. A, E. 68th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., Ave. A, E. 71st st., East River, E. 69th st., Ave. A, E. 68th st. and 1st ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2nd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 69th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 70th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 68th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 3rd ave., E. 71st st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 70th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 69th st., E. 69th st. and Lexington ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 2nd ave., E. 71st st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 70th st. and 2nd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 72nd st., East River, E. 71st st., Ave. A, E. 70th st. and 1st ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave., and E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., 1st ave., E. 73rd st. and 2nd ave.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., West End ave., W. 102d st., Broadway, W. 101st st. and Hudson River.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 106d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 101st st., Broadway, W. 102d st. and West End ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., West End ave., W. 103d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 103d st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., 105th st., Broadway, W. 104th st. and West End ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 107th st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 106th st., W. 106th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 107th st., Columbus ave. and W. 106th st. to the corner of W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Central Park West, W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 109th st., Columbus ave., W. 108th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Broadway, W. 109th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 108th st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 110th st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Broadway, W. 110th st. and Hudson River.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 112th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Morningside drive, W. 110th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 117th st. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 118th st., across Morningside Park, Morningside ave., Manhattan ave., W. 110th st., Morningside drive, W. 113th st. and Amsterdam Av.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 115th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 84th st. and Columbus ave., and Columbus ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 83th st., Central Park W., W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park W., W. 89th st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Central Park W., W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93rd st., Central Park W., W. 92nd st. and Columbus ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Central Park W., W. 95rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 95th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 96th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 94th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 94th st., Broadway, W. 93rd st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Broadway, W. 96th st., West End ave. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 98th st., Columbus ave., W. 97th st., Central Park W., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 96th st., Broadway, W. 95th st., West End ave. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 98th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 97th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 96th st., W. 96th st., Columbus ave. and W. 97th st.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Columbus ave., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 97th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 96th st., W. 96th st., Columbus ave. and W. 97th st.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 99th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 96th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 98th st. and West End ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st., Broadway, W. 97th st. and Hudson River.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., to the corner of W. 100th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and West End ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of West End ave. and W. 100th st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st., Broadway and W. 100th st.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 98th st. and Central Park W., Columbus ave., W. 97th st. and Columbus ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 102d st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 101st st., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 102d st. and Columbus ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 103d st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st., Columbus ave., W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave., and Columbus ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., W. 103d st. and Columbus ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 103d st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st., Columbus ave., W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., W. 103d st. and Columbus ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., W. 103d st. and Columbus ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 104th st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 103d st., Columbus ave., W. 102d st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Central Park W., W. 105th st. and Columbus ave.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 105th st., Manhattan ave., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Central Park West, W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Columbus ave., W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 109th st., Columbus ave., W. 108th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Central Park West, W. 108th st. and Columbus ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 110th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 111th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 115th st., Manhattan ave., W. 116th st., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 115th st. to the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 114th st., W. 114th st. and Morningside ave.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., and a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st., the corner of 8th ave. and W. 114th st.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 113th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 113th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 113d st. and 8th ave., and the 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Manhattan ave. to the corner of W. 113th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 111th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 111th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave. and Morningside ave.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 111th st. to the corner of 8th ave. and W. 112th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 112th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 111th st., 7th ave., 7th ave. and W. 111th st. and Morningside ave.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within W. 111th st., 7th ave., W. 110th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 47th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., 5th ave., a line running through Central Park from 5th ave. and 99th st. to Central Park W. and 99th st., and Central Park W.

The 48th Election District is bounded by and within a line running from W. 90th st. and Central Park W. to 5th ave., 5th ave., Transverse road, W. 97th st. and Central Park W.

Twentieth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 75th st., 2nd ave., E. 73rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 2nd ave., E. 75th st., 3rd ave., E. 74th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 1st ave., E. 74th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., Ave. A, E. 74th st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., Ave. A, E. 75th st., East River, E. 73rd st. and 1st ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., John Jay Park st., E. 76th st., East River, E. 75th st., Ave. A, E. 76th st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 77th st., 1st ave., E. 76th st. and 3rd ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 79th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 79th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 77th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave. E. 76th st. and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 78th st., 1st ave., E. 77th st. and 3rd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 78th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 78th st. and Ave. A to E. 79th st. and East River, E. 76th st., John Jay Park st., E. 77th st. and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 79th st., a diagonal line from E. 79th st. and East River to the corner of Ave. A and E. 78th st. and 1st ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 78th st. to the corner of E. 79th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave. and E. 78th st. The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 80th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and 79th st., E. 79th st. and 1st ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., Ave. A, E. 79th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 80th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 81st st., E. 81st st., 1st ave. and E. 80th st.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., Ave A, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., East River, E. 79th st. and Ave. A.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., Ave. A, E. 81st st. and 1st ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 1st ave., E. 81st st. and 2nd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from E. 81st st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 80th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 83d st., Old Broadway, Lawrence st., Amsterdam ave., W. 84th st. and Convent ave., W. 128th st., Amsterdam ave., Lawrence st., and Old Broadway.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Convent ave., Morningside ave., 123th st., Manhattan st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Old Broadway, Lawrence st., Amsterdam ave., W. 121st st. and Old Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 121st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 120th st., Convent ave., W. 128th st., Amsterdam ave., Lawrence st., and Old Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Old Broadway, Lawrence st., Amsterdam ave., W. 124th st. and Old Broadway.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123th st., Manhattan st., Morningside ave., W. 124th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 123d st., Convent ave., Morningside ave., across Morningside Park at W. 120th st., Morningside drive, a diagonal line from the corner of W. 121st st. and Morningside drive to the corner of W. 122d st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 123d st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 122d st., and from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 122d st. over to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 121st st., W. 121st st., Amsterdam ave. W. 120th st. and Broadway.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Morningside drive, across Morningside Park at W. 120th St. Morningside ave., across Morningside Park at W. 116th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 116th st. and Morningside drive to the corner of W. 115th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 115th st. to the corner of W. 114th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 118th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 115th st. and Morningside ave.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., 8th ave., W. 116th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 117th st., 7th ave., W. 116th st. and 8th ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 119th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 119th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 120th st. and 7th ave., and 8th ave.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 119th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 119th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 120th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., and a diagonal line from the corner of W. 120th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 121st st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within W. 121st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 120th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 119th st. and 8th ave.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 121st st., 8th ave., W. 119th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 121st st., 8th ave., W. 119th st. and Morningside ave.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside ave., W. 119th st., Manhattan ave., W. 120th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 45th Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 123d st., Morningside ave., W. 119th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 46th Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Manhattan ave., W. 119th st., Morningside ave., W. 116th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 47th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., 8th ave., W. 123rd st. and Morningside ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Morningside ave. and W. 128th st. to the corner of St. Nicholas ave. and W. 127th st., W. 127th st., 8th ave., W. 125th st. and Morningside ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 129th st., St. Nicholas Terrace, W. 127th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas ave. to the corner of W. 128th st. and Morningside ave., Morningside ave. and Convent ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., St. Nicholas terrace, W. 129th st. and Convent ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., 8th ave., W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st. to the corner of 7th ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 127th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave. and W. 125th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of W. 125th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 126th st., W. 126th st., 8th ave., W. 125th st. and Morningside ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Morningside drive, W. 123d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 45th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 46th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 47th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 48th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 49th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 50th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 51st Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 52d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 53d Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 54th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 55th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 56th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 57th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 58th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 59th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 60th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 61st Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 62nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 63rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 64th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Morningside drive, W. 116th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 65th Election District is boun

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Sixty-three corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $1,071,000, were chartered today. They include:

Kanawha Realty Co., Inc., realty, bonds, mortgages, stocks, $200,000; W. E. Dupre, Jr., R. Sherman, F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St.

Schweizer Importers, Inc., embroideries, silks, satins, laces, dry goods, $1,200,000; O. Bucher, T. Lansdowne, S. B. Reser, 26 Gramercy Park East.

Beadleston Realty Corp., realty stocks, bonds, $150,800; E. C. P. and H. C. Beadleston, 14 Wall St.

B. F. Hopton, Inc., Johnson City, sugar grape cultivation, molasses, melada, glucose, candy, $300,000; A. A. H. and E. F. Hopton, 129 Main St., Binghamton.

East Coast Transportation Corp., transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $100,000; J. Jannotta, D. Wheeler, R. D. Sutton, A. McLanahan, and Marritt, attorneys, 135 B'way.

A. Kraemer, Inc., Machanicville, articles of tin, copper, other metals, $200,000; H. Ackerman, A. N. and C. J. Kraemer, 1,247 Oak St., Richmond Hill.

Faye & Graves, Inc., auto vehicles, motors, engines, 300 shares, $100 each; 1,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $100,000; G. M. Burditt, R. Graves, Jr., J. J. Faye, 215 West 88 St.

Seventy-first Street Hotel Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, wines, liquors, theatres, $100,000; C. J. Campbell, J. P. Conwell, J. W. McGrath, St. Andrew's Hotel, 72 St. and B'way.

Brooklyn Lithographic Co., Inc., Brooklyn, engraving, stationery, publishers, newspapers, $100,000; E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlon, W. Metkiff, 154 Nassau St.

Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $50,000; H. L. Cross, S. D. Brown, E. L. Stevens, 154 Nassau St.

Elmira Foundry Corp., Elmira, foundry, machine shop, 500 shares, $100 each; 3,000 shares no par value; carry on business with $95,000; H. C. Mandeville, A. P. Morrow, F. Levalley, 218 W. Gray St., Elmira.

Hygrade Corrugated Paper Products Co., Inc., corrugated paper, paper boxes, $50,000; I. Rainer, L. Lindner, J. Lewis, 22 W. 115 St.

Freestone Syndicate, Inc., explore, develop, maintain oil properties, $50,000; R. Sherman, W. E. Dupre, R. Bennett, Jr., 14 Wall St.

Middletown Throwing Co., Inc., silks, other fabrics, $50,000; J. W. Crandall, A. Wilson, Jr., I. W. Bonner, 120 Broadway.

J. M. Thomson & Co., Inc., chemical preparations, dyestuffs, soaps, bleaches, laundry, trade, metal trades, $50,000; E. B. Belser, G. and J. M. Thomson, 2,172 Concourse, Bronx.

Erwins Isle Co., Inc., motion pictures, theatricals, $40,000; L. L. Weber, M. and J. M. Weber, 1,215 Broadway.

Park Knitting Mills, Inc., textiles, sweaters, $37,500; H. Geigerman, J. Zeman, S. Strauss, 440 West End Av.

Saxon Waist Co., Inc., ladies', misses' waists, $25,000; J. Fishman, S. D. Sacks, H. Middleman, 271 Broadway.

Salvin Realty Corp., realty, stocks, bonds, $25,000; T. S. and P. Salvin, 1,600 B'way.

Forma & Perry, Inc., silk, other textiles, $30,000; B. H. Perry, R. R. and D. Forma, 528 W. 111 St.

Lax-Mar Hat Co., Inc., ladies' hats, millinery, $15,000; J. Harris, B. F. Steinberg, S. H. Lesser, 324 W. 103 St.

The Lythic Building Co., Inc., construction, engineering, building, $20,000; L. H. Gafney, D. J. Griffen, E. J. Hogerty, 146 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Fried-Glassing Construction Co., Ltd., contracting, builders, decorators, wreckers, engineers, $10,000; L. A. Gabriel, H. J. Glassing, W. Fried, 272 E. 200 St.

Herle Realty Co., Inc., realty, mortgages, $9,000; J. Herzog, A. and J. Levy, 220 Broome St.

Millis-Delacy Co., Inc., Brooklyn, photo-lithographic screens, plates, $20,000; W. W. Geddes, L. M. Delacy, F. M. Millis, 76 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

Cohen Realty Corp., Bronx, realty, construction, managerial, $10,000; H. W. Kiralfy, J. E. Howell, W. S. Cousins, 2,314 Wallace Av.

Vanitie Hat Co., Inc., hats, bonnets, toques, $15,000; A. Hirsch, J. and B. D. Land, 1,582 1 Av.

Elise Waist Co., Inc., ladies' waists, $15,000; E. O'Donnell, N. and L. Ginsberg, 1,567 51 St., Brooklyn.

Herman Kurtz, Inc., liquors, cigars, $10,000; H. Kahn, J. Levy, H. Kurtz, 158 E. 94 St.

Alexandria Bay-Redwood Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, freight, mails, express, baggage, $15,000; J. F. Kellett, A. C. Cornwall, J. B. Reid, Alexandria Bay.

Fink & Goodkin, Inc., millinery, $16,000; S. Goodkin, W. H. and E. H. Fink, 41 Convent Av.

United Auto Renting Co., Inc., taxicabs, $10,000; A. C. Mandel, H. Shields, A. Levy, 2,102 7th Av.

H. A. Renaud Corporation, drugs, medicines, $5,000; J. W. Suling, H. C. Kayser, E. Miehling, 253 Broadway.

Studer Court South Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; H. D. Canady, S. Arnsten, A. B. King, East Orange, N. J.

Dippmann, Koch & Abrams, Inc., trimmed and untrimmed hats, $10,000; E. E. Dippmann, H. Abrams, M. Koch, 3 West 34th St.

Janson Construction Corporation, Garden City realty, construction, $10,000; O. Chichester, C. T. Roberts, H. W. Janson, 820 6th Av.

G. and L. Undergarment Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Richmond, J. Lashinsky, L. Hahn, 62 West 118th St.

The Roe & Hugo Chemical Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $10,000; M. and A. Rosenstein, T. Weirauch, 465 3d Av., Long Island City.

The Broadway Phonograph Shop, Inc., phonographs, mechanical musical instruments, $6,000; M. R. Morrison, L. E. Greenberg, L. Grossbaum, 1,013 East 165d St., Bronx.

—J. J. Kilcoyne Co., Inc., butter, produce, $5,000; T. A. and J. J. Kilcoyne, 154 Reade St.

Rothhela, Inc., of New York City, examine, shrink, sponge woolens, fabrics, $5,000; H. Weiss and W. A. Rothbolz, 616 Gerson Av., Rochester.

J. M. Schwartz & Co., Inc., hat frames, millinery, $5,000; D. and N. Goldstein, J. M. Schwartz, 17 W. 115th St.

Charles Erdrich, Inc., tailoring, $5,000; C. Erdrich, C. Koechlein, J. A. Bravy, 254A Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Jaeger & Bachman Co., Inc., chemicals, aniline, steam laundry supplies, $5,000; A. Roseu, S. A. Bachman, M. L. Jaeger, 116 W. 126 St.

A. B. Woythaler, Inc., auto accessories, $5,000; S. D. Lasky, E. E. Kleiner, A. B. Woythaler, 110 W. 34 St.

Haiti Standard Oil Co., Inc., petroleum, oil, timber, agriculture, coal, iron, begin business with $500; T. H. Watson, Jr., H. E. Rau, J. A. Wilson, 66 Broadway.

Ferris-Tarrab Building Corp., contractors, builders, $5,000; J. M. Kornfeld, A. Alfane, N. D'Alessandro, 419 E. 114 St.

Ferris-Tarrab Realty Co., Inc., acquire lands erect buildings, $5,000; M. B. Tarrab, lands erect buildings, $5,000; M. B. Tarrab, J. Bannenberg, O. A. Ferris, 3 Rector St.

College Point Engineering Co., Inc., Queens, College Point engineering, heating, ventilating, engineering machinery, heating, ventilating, $5,000; C. F. Farrell, R. H. and R. H. Brown, Jr., 4 Prospect St., Flushing.

Eagle Flour Co., Inc., novelties, merchandise, commodities, hay, grain cereals, breadstuffs, $5,000; J. E. Pappard, S. Burgdorf, N. Davis, 439 Manhattan Av.

Syrian Publishing Co., Inc., publishing, $2,000; G. E. Bardwill, A. J. Hamrah, J. E. Balesh, 365 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Authentications: Talking Machine Publishing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., advertising, publishing magazines, books, $50,000. Representative, Earl E. Whitehorne, 120 Broadway, New York.

J. H. Hamlen & Son, Inc., Portland, Me., lumber, cooperage, merchandise, $450,000; representative, C. P. Shilstone, 11 Broadway, New York.

Union Bag and Paper Corp., Jersey City, N. J., $10,000,000; representative, E. B. [illegible]

Capital increases: George N. Wakelee, Inc., Queens, $10,000 to $20,000; Reigel & Co., Manhattan, $4,500 to $100,000; Roos Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $100,000; Schoder & Lombard Stamp and Die Co., Inc., Schoder & Lombard Stamp and Die Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $35,000; Sackett Coal Co., Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Central Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan; The James W. Elliott Corp., Manhattan; Canfield Gas Engine Co., Inc., Manhattan; Cohen & Israel, Inc., Manhattan; Berner Drug Co., Inc., Manhattan; F. J. Ashfield & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn; Cherry Valley & Ivy Gas Co., Cherry Valley; Union Bag and Paper Co., Chicago, Ill.; Onyx Button Works, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Charters filed: Solophone Company, Jersey City, manufacture and deal in Solephones, phonographs, records, &c., $200,000; C. H. Jarvis, H. A. Black, P. L. Nieser, Jersey City.

Metal Products and Machine Company, Newark, to design, manufacture, and repair electric and other machinery and vehicles, $100,000; Leonard L. Terhune, East Orange; Carey S. Thomas, Milburn; Robert S. Terhune, Newark.

Expert Auto Repair Company, Newark, deal in motor trucks, automobiles, &c., $10,000; M. J. Dwyer, Henry Setlow, H. A. Angenblick, Newark.

Osbourn & Co., Inc., Camden, architects and contractors, $100,000; H. M. Blake, I. L. Craig, H. L. Vogel, Philadelphia.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 6.—Charters filed: National Sulphur Company, mine and extract sulphur and other products, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Real Estate Mortgage Bond Company, deal in real estate, act as fiscal agent, &c., $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 26, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 398, s w corner of 185th St, 18x50: John Foisy to Mary Connelly, 554 West 184th St, all liens, Nov. 4; attorney, Frederick L. Anderson, 128 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, 9225, w s, 44.1 ft s of 231st St, 82x21.4x irregular; Walter E. Livingston, individually and as trustee, dead of trust, et al., to estate of Bradish Johnson, Islip, L. I., n and s, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$51,000

FRONT ST, 162, n s, 19.8x79.8; Charles Runyon to James M. Montgomery, 142 East 18th St, Nov. 2; address, C. Runyon, 2 Rector St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,533 to 1,539, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x41.8, foreclosure Nov. 3; Isidor Wasservogel, referee, to Belle G. Bernheimer and United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, trustees, Nov. 6; attorne, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$35,000

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 179th St, 100x125; A. Hampton Gilsen, Linden, N. J., to Minnit Realty Co., 30 Broad St, Nov. 27, 1915; attorney, Bernard Naumburg, 30 Broad St.....$1

LOT 2, map of McGraw estate; Robert V. Henson to Frederick Lipp, 6,400 New Utrecht Av, Brooklyn, mtg $5,200, Nov. 6; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1

LOTS 77 to 80 and 96 to 99, map of St. Joseph Orphan Asylum; George Kingsmann to Van Land Co., Inc., 1,126 Walker Av, Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 29 and 30, amended map Adee Park; George Hill to Simira Mascia, 760 South Oak Drive, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARION AV, s e s, at n e s of 184th St, runs n e 22x s e 127.6x s w 25x n w 105x n w to beginning; John M. Purcell to Katarine C. Purcell, West 63d St, Sept. 13; attorney, William F. Gregg, Port Jervis, N. Y.....$700

TIEROT AV, w s, 325.6 ft s of 184th St, 25x115; Henry Takel to John Leon, 2,000 Valentine Av, mtg $6,250, Aug. 3; attorney, O. F. Vittes, 112 West 42d St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 188th St, 175x10.2x183.7x97.7; Hartley Haigh to 2,333 Creston Avenue Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, mtg $15,600, Nov. 6; attorneys, Taylor, K & H., 165 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 78.8 ft s of 198th St, 25.1x123.2; Emanuel Reinheimer to 523 Fifth Avenue Realty Corp., 128 Broadway, mtg $7,500, Nov. 6; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

146TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Edward Friedman to Loretta M. Higgins, 117 East 84th St, Brooklyn, mtg $36,000, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Loretta M. Higgins to Minnie A. Kurz, 951 Grant Av, mtg $36,000, Nov. 1; attorney, same.....$1

150TH ST, 385, East, s s, 25x100; Stanza Realty Co., Inc., to Curt Otto, 388 East 155th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Curt Otto, 388 East 155th St.....$1

150TH ST, 387, East, s s, 25x98; Frederick W. Fielding to William J. Gabel, 772 East 175th St, mtg $28,500, Nov. 1; attorney, William J. Gabel, 772 East 175th St.....$1

261ST ST, 281 West, n e corner of 7th Avenue, 41.11x113.4; Knox Improvement Co. to G. Abramson & Sons, Inc., 30 Church St, mtg $6,000, Oct. 31; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FULTON ST, 54 and 56, n w corner of Cliff St, (29 and 31,) 58.6x65.3x57.10x60.11, 4-5 part, Nov. 6; William H. Kenanyan to Albert Ford, Old Tappan, Bergen County, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Marshall, 33 Park Row.....$15,000

MADISON AV, 1,563, w s, 81.11 ft n of 106th St, 18.10x70, Nov. 6; Michael A. and Jas. C. Hogan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorneys, R. and E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

WEST ST, e s, between Charles and Perry Sts and s s of an alley, through to Washington St, 62.9x80.10x60.11x84, Nov. 2; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Gouverneur Mortgage Co., 149 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $29,000; attorney, Hy. T. Randall, 149 Broadway.....$9,500

3D AV, s w corner of 27th St, 49.4x112, with rights to 13 ft, all on rear between 26th and 27th Sts, leasehold, Oct. 25; the M. R. Holding Co. to Sallie Levine, 522 48th St, Brooklyn, installments, $100 monthly, 6 p. c.; address, 261 Broadway.....$1,000

8TH AV, 523 to 529, w s, 20 ft n of 36th St, 78.9x81, irregular, leasehold, Oct. 25; M. R. Holding Co. to Charles H. Pool, Nutley, N. J., 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Saul Levine, 261 Broadway.....$8,000

52D ST, n s, 337 ft e of 9th Av, 17x100.4, Nov. 2; Emily H., wife of Sidney F. Wilcox, to Howery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$2,000

73D S, s s, 353 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, Nov. 1; George H. Beck to Herman Hecht, 149 Broadway, mtg $7,500, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000.....$4,000

88TH ST, 168 West, n s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, Dec. 1, 1899; John E. R. Eckerson to Mary E. Colinan, due Dec. 1, 1905; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway.....$12,000

118TH ST, 216 East, s s, 212.11 ft e of 3d Av, 37.1x100.5, Nov. 4; Beatrice S. Brand to Mortimer L. Harris, 44 West 63d St, due Feb. 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $3,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

129TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11, Nov. 4; Isaac Spyder to Shenk, R & C., 66 West 107th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 220 Broadway.....$3,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 817-819, w s, 50.8x180; also 163d St, 311 East, n s, 37.9x38; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., Inc., to Gouverneur Mtg. Corp., 149 Broadway, Nov. 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry T. Randall, 149 Broadway.....$9,250

HEATH AV, w s, 63.4 ft s of Albany Crescent, 65.3x69x73x81.5; also Heath Av, s w corner Albany Crescent, 65.5x81.5x60.6x76.7; also Ryer Av, w s, 108.4 ft n of 182d St, 50.4x75.6x50x84.5; also Ryer Av, w s, 146 ft n of 182d St, 50.4x84.5x50x90.4; also Ryer Av, w s, 97.8 ft n of 183d St, 50x95.1x50.1x98.1; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 147.2 ft n of 182d St, 50x100; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 197.2 ft n of 182d St, 50x100; Phelan Estates, Inc., to Joseph B. Lynch, 439 East 138th St, prior mtg $373,000, Nov. 3, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av, and 149th St.....$10,000

LOTS 29 and 30, amended Map of Adee Park; Simira Mascia to George Hill, 66 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., Nov. 4, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,600

NETHERLAND AV, e s, 305.3 ft s of 230th St, 50x100; Charles R. Dumont to Yonkers Building and Loan Ass'n, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$6,500

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; William F. Fitzgerald to Mary E. Mahell, 116 East 85th St, prior mtg $1,000, Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorney, T. L. A. Britt, 271 Broadway.....$2,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 186th St, 175x110.3x183.7x97.7; No. 2,888 Creston Av. Co., Inc., to Hartley Haigh, 537 Lenox Av, prior mtg $15,600, Nov. 6, due Oct. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,400

150TH ST, 280-2, s s, 50x100; Louise E. Apelles et al. to Bertha Conger, Arlington, N. Y., prior mtg $26,000, Sept. 22, 1915, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Frost, D. & W., Albany, N. Y.....$2,000

151ST ST, 294 East, s s, 24x115.5; William F. Fitzgerald to Mary E. Martell, 116 East 85th St, prior mtg $3,500, Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorney, T. L. A. Britt, 271 Broadway.....$1,000

238TH ST, 120 East, s s, 25x100; Emilie Kaestner and another to Lucretia C. Brittain, 340 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry L. Brant, 36 Park Row.....$350

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,600 to 3,613; Morris Welf against Rembrandt Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$6,114.56

BROOME ST, 182 and 184, and Clinton St, 135 and 137; Maxrose Realties, Inc., against Jacob Rosenthal, owner and contractor, renewal.....$400

CHRYSTIE ST, 126; Joseph Franke against Jogert Realty Co. and Christie Realty Co., owners and contractors; Joseph Gertner, contractor.....$200

MOTT ST, 94 to 98; Gagen & Butler & Co., against Estate of J. W. Hamburg, Owner; Thomas J. Brady, Jr., Construction Co., contractor.....$80

32D ST, 44 to 50 East; Metropolitan Electric Manufacturing Co. against Hearn Building Co., Inc., owner; Joseph L. Martin and Manhattan Engineering Co., contractor.....$400

38TH ST, 24 East; Mayer Schnee against estate of Mary R. Sheldon, owner; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$225

55TH ST n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 21.10x100.5; Teranova Bros. against Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, owner; Germania Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$155

55TH ST, 103 to 111 West; James P. Hinch against 105 West 55th Street Corporation, Inc., owner; Muiry Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$361

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Rufus Darrow's Son, Inc., against Edw. C. Burns and Ess Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, Jr., contractors.....$700

58TH ST, 363 West; William Levine & Co. against Clara R. Gerken et al., trustees, owners; John F. MacElhinny, contractor.....$50

62D ST, 103 West; Henry Schiffer Co., Inc., against Wire Wheel Service Co., owner and contractor.....$34

68TH ST, 245 West; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against 245 West 69th Street Corporation, owner and contractor.....$175

113TH ST, 339 and 341 East; Vincenzo Gallano against Pasquale Viscardi, owner and contractor.....$70

125TH ST, 13 and 15 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against New York Edison Co., owner; Jefferson Concrete Co., Inc., contractor; Murphy Construction Co., contractor.....$468

138TH ST, 603 and 605 West; Abe Lifson against Argyle Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Morris Cox, contractor.....$157

152D ST, 470 and 472 West; Theodore C. Wood against Bromer Realty Co., Inc., owner; Katz & Leibowitz, Inc., contractor..$91

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 179th St, 90x107; Sargent & Co. against Trojan Building Corp., owner and contractor.....$655

PROSPECT AV, 2,411 to 2,415; John F. Mason against Nole Building Co., Inc., owner; John Ciprione and John Barba, contractors.....$107

VALENTINE AV, 2,901 and 2,903; Charles H. Scammell Co., Inc., against Louis F. and Emma D. Mohr and John Doe, owners; Haas & Fried, Inc., contractors.....$150

221D ST, 643; Christian Meurer against May, Margaret, and Lyda Ryan, owners and contractors.....$50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LIBERTY ST., 60 and 62; Calvin Tomkins against Sixty Liberty Street Corporation et al, by bond, Sept. 18, 1916.....$1,488

SAMP PROPERTY; William Nunnally against Guaranty Trust Co. et al, Sept. 13, 1916, by bond.....$393

3D ST, 22 and 24 West; Sun Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Florence St. John et al, Oct. 5, 1916, by bond.....$810

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, 2,463 to 2,467; George H. Crozier against H. M. Construction Co., et al, Oct. 31, 1916.....$20

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Frederick P. King, George W. Bristol, and George R. Coughlan, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

No. —, original—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on first Monday of March next.

719—United States, plaintiff, v. A. Kelly et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with Case 84, as one case, granted, and both cases assigned for Dec. 4 next.

423—The John Church Co., petitioner, v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 8 next.

547—Rome Railway & Light Co., appellant, v. Floyd County, Georgia, et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

631—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. D. Branson.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

565—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. E. L. Thompson as administratrix, &c.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

492—Oregon & California Railroad Co. et al. v. the United States.—Motion for writ of certiorari in the same case in its entirety and that the transcript of record in Case 679, October term, 1914, be taken as a return to the writ, granted. Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for Feb. 26 next.

603—H. F. Marshall, petitioner, v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit granted.

72—The Fowler Canning Company, petitioner, v. United States ex. rel. The Fowler Car Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia granted.

742—A. Waterman Company, petitioner, v. the Dispatch Printing Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

743—E. F. Luckenbach et al., petitioners, v. W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals for Second Circuit granted.

575—Yee Suey, petitioner, v. F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector of Immigration, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

533—B. Frankfurt, petitioner, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

598—W. R. Staats Co. et al., petitioners, v. Security Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

611—Commercial Security Co. et al., petitioners, v. S. N. Dunning, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

677—N. A. Hughes et al., petitioners, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

749—Westinghouse Elec and Manufacturing Co., petitioner, v. Wagner Elec Mfg. Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

No. —, Original—Republic of Cuba, plaintiff, v. the State of North Carolina.—Motion for leave to file declaration and for issuance of summons submitted for plaintiff.

740—H. M. Wills, petitioner, v. S. Maddox and A. T. Price, as substituted trustees under last will and testament of H. McComsy, deceased, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

729—E. G. Steele et al., petitioners, v. Highland Park Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

473—C. P. Bobb, plaintiff, v. A. C. F. Meyer.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

80—A. J. McDonald, as executor, et al., plaintiffs, v. J. T. McDonald et al.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to 16th rula.

81—Vandalia Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. the Public Service Commission of Indiana, &c.—Submitted.

66—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. Ohio Valley Tie Company.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

68—D. O'Neil, plaintiff, v. the Northern Colorado Irrigation Co. et al.—Argued.

70—C. M. Dean, appellant, v. R. B. Davis, Jr., trustee, &c., et al.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 7: Nos. 70, 71, 75, (and 76,) 77, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86, and 87.

Ashland Emery Co. in New Hands.

Wollman & Wollman, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Ashland Emery and Corundum Company, announced yesterday that a new corporation, the Jackson Mills Emery Company, Inc., had been organized by the committee, and that it had taken over the assets of the Ashland company.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kronland, at Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Broomza, at Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
SS Minas Geraes, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 4.
SS New York, at Liverpool, Nov. 5.
SS Edrymedon, at Yokohama, Nov. 5.
SS San Guglielmo, at Genoa, Oct. 28.
SS Dante Alighieri, at Genoa, Naples, Oct. 22.

Sailed.

SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Nov. 4.
SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Nov. 4.
SS Francisco, from Hull, Nov. 4.
SS Masadyk, from St. Thomas, Nov. 4.
SS Stentrippen, from Shields, Nov. 4.
SS Gasparilla, from Greenock, Nov. 4.
SS Missourian, from Genoa, Oct. 28.
SS Tede, from Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
SS Arizonan, from Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
SS Varona, from Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 5.

Passed.

SS Atlantic, Cape Town for New York, passed St. Helena.
SS Giovanni G., New York via Norfolk for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 6.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 123 miles S. at noon 5th.
SS Antillas, New Orleans to New York, 119 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 194 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, 93 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, 55 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, 296 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, 68 miles E. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, 123 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, 188 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cherokee, Jacksonville to New York, 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, 670 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Norfolk to New York, 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, 264 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, 450 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, 382 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, 236 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Tampico to New York, 380 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic.....Nov. 9

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.....Nov. 9

Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....Nov. 11

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alicante.....Nov. 11

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis.....Nov. 11

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Isthmian...Nov. 11

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Espagne.....Nov. 11

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Nov. 11

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M.—Tivives.....Nov. 9

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Panama.....Nov. 9

St. Lucia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via St. Lucia, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 7 A. M.—Stephen R. Jones.....Nov. 10

North Brazil and Iquitos, via Para and Manaos, at 9 P. M., Cuthbert.....Nov. 10

French and Dutch Guiana, via Cayenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, at 12 M.—Fagersand.....Nov. 10

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras (except Amapala, Cape Gracias, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially address

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Concourse Building in Bronx in Trade for Nine Lots—Clarence Mackay Leases Residence at 834 Fifth Avenue—Good Brooklyn Market—Big Cortlandt Street Lease.

Interest in the coming election evidently had its effect on the realty market yesterday, as there was a scarcity of deals and general activity.

The Bronx furnished a trade of interest involving the sale of the taxpayer building at 2,396 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25 by 85, being 125 feet north of 184th Street. It was purchased by B. Halpert from the Harley Building Corporation, which took in exchange a plot of nine lots on the north side of 192d Street, from University Avenue to the old Croton Aqueduct. The street frontage is 228.9 and 107 on University Avenue. It will be improved by the new owners. The Concourse building is leased for five years for a market.

H. A. Douglas & Co. were the brokers, and they have also sold another plot on the Concourse, being on the west side, 50 feet north of 182d Street, fronting 50 feet on the Concourse.

C. H. Mackay Leases 5th Av. Dwelling.

Clarence H. Mackay has leased for the Winter, furnished, 834 Fifth Avenue, a six-story American basement dwelling. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the lease for the Three States Realty Company.

Bijou Waist Co. Subleases to Adams Express Co.

The lease was recorded yesterday by the Bijou Waist Company, which recently leased the building at 121 to 131 West Nineteenth Street, being the rear annex of the Simpson-Crawford store, of the basement and mezzanine floors to the Adams Express Company for six years from Feb. 1, 1917, at $10,000 a year. It also carries an option for five additional years at $12,000.

Tenement Sale.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company sold to an investing client of David Vogel, 228 East 110th Street, a four-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.11, held at $11,000.

Bronx Sales.

The Crown Operating Company, Incorporated, represented by Morgenstern Brothers, has purchased 2,023 and 2,027 Monterey Avenue, two five-story new-law tenements, each on a plot 50 by 100.

Frederick W. Fielding sold to William J. Gabel 422 East 159th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 98, 175 feet west of Elton Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company sold for Walter B. Merlin the fine detached brick house, 870 Ocean Avenue, corner of Dorchester Road, Flatbush, to a client for occupancy. The house occupies the plot 107 by 131, and was held at $35,000.

Leonard Morgan Company, Incorporated, sold for Phelps Holding Company, H. A. Treat, President, the three-story store and apartment, 1,290 Sumter Avenue, corner Pine Street, Brooklyn, on lot 20 by 100, to a client for investment.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold the three-story brick store and apartment building located on the west side of Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, 120 feet south of Clarendon Road, on a plot with a frontage of 20 feet on Clarendon Road and 100 feet in depth, for J. Phillip Goetz to a client for investment.

Joseph M. May has purchased through W. G. Morrisey, Jr., representing M. J. Rose, the northwest corner of Surf Avenue and West Nineteenth Street, fronting 140 feet on Surf Avenue and running back 250 feet to the New York Coney Island Railroad right of way. The property is improved with a hotel and two cottages.

T. Salzberg sold for M. Miller to J. Kafka a one-family cottage, 1,617 Fiftieth Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

Suburban Home Buyers.

George Howe has sold for A. A. Anderson the latter's home at Larchmont Gardens to Douglas J. Miller. The same broker also sold the home of Dr. E. E. Beeman at Pelham.

$100,000 Cortlandt Street Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental approximating $100,000, the entire building at the southeast corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets owned by Brill Brothers.

The lessees are John and Stephen Haffner, who will make extensive alterations and occupy the premises for café purposes.

Commercial Leases.

The Ruland & Whiting Company leased for William H. Whiting & Co., agents, the corner store and basement at 430 Broadway, corner of Howard Street, to the New York Telephone Company for a commercial office; also leased for Louis F. Braun, agent, the store and front part of basement at 113 Madison Avenue to Maurice Sloog, dealer in rare books and engravings, for a term of five years and six months from Nov. 1, 1916.

The United Merchants Realty and Improvement Company has leased the northeast corner of Dey and Church Streets to Celia Schwartz for a restaurant.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horn & Hardart Company to Israel Siller of the World Waist Company the store at 604 Broadway.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street to the Motor Life Distributing Company.

Leases $28,000 Duplex Apartments.

Alfred Nathan, President of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, has leased a large duplex apartment, comprising the entire ninth floor and part of the tenth floor, containing twenty-four rooms and nine baths, in the new building just completed at 820 Fifth Avenue, at the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, on the site of the old Progress Club. The apartment has been held at $25,000 a year. Other tenants in this building are August Belmont, Robert Goelet, Alexander S. Cochran, Mrs. S. V. Harkness, C. G. K. Billings, and H. D. Whiton. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and George C. Blackwell negotiated the lease.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the estate of Warner Van Norden 8 East Sixty-second Street, a five-story dwelling, to Joseph P. Grace.

Arthur C. Sheridan, as auctioneer, sold the plot, 100 by 114, on the west side of Findlay Avenue, just south of Claremont Park, under foreclosure yesterday at the Bronx salesroom. It was struck down to A. D. Spencer on a bid of $6,125, just a trifle over the encumbrances. The purchase was considered a bargain.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

42d St, 240 to 246 West, s s, 240 ft e of 8th Av, 100.5x20x1x40x1x16.8x100.4x76.8, two four, one five, and one three-story tenements and stores; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 306, e s, 74 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x 100, one and two-story stores; Charles E. Gumb against William S. McCotter et al; Sampson H. Schwarz, attorney; William A. Hines, referee; due, $24,344.84; taxes &c., $886.20; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Park View Pl, 2,475, w s, 412.8 ft s of 190th St, 18x70, two-story and basement brick dwelling; Chris G. Euler et al against Francis A. Fullam et al; Cunningham & Pierce, attorneys, 200 Broadway; Abr. I. Solomon, referee; due, $4,367.09; taxes, &c., $80.70; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Arthur C. Sheriden.

Findlay Av, e s, 109.10 ft s of 170th St, 196.11x107.6x100x144.4, vacant; Sue Van Riper against Mount Clare Improvement Co. et al; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys, 200 Broadway; Richard P. Weeks, referee; due, $5,552.51; taxes, &c., $397.97; to A. B. Spencer for $8,125.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Brook Av, s w corner of 142d St; for a four-story brick and stone police station. 53.8x 71.8; City of New York, owner; Cross & Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $75,000.

Bowman St, e s, 250 ft n of O'Brien Av; for a two-story brick dwelling, 23.6x35; Rosie Pieratto, 305 East 148th St, owner; E. J. Cunningham, 768 Tinton Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th and 8th Aves, 31st and 32d Sts; to a one and four story station; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., on premises, owner; Gibbs & Hill, on premises, architects; cost, $10,000.

54th St, 351 and 353 West; to a four-story factory; J. J. & W. Williams, on premises, owners; H. P. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $8,500.

134th St, 132 West; to a five-story tenement; West 134th Street Realty Co., 408 West 42d St, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

124th St, 244 to 248 West; to a five-story building; Charles Weisbecker Corporation, Arthur Weisbecker, President, owner; John C. Watson, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $17,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 913 to 919; to a public school; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 56 to 60, first store and cellar south of entrance to building; Salo Cohn to Joseph Bushel, 105 West 113th St, 5 years, from June 1, 1916; address, 58 Lenox Av. $1,800

MOTT ST, 314, store and basement; Mott St, 312, 5 rooms adjoining; the Fifty-first Street Real Estate Corporation to Antonio Spinella, on premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; address, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. $660

PLEASANT AV, 280, store, basement, and yard; Filomena Cursio to Francesco Cudone, on premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; Westchester Brewing Co., Pelham, N. Y. $660

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Cudone to Westchester County Brewing Co., Sparks Av, Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 24, assignment of lease $1

YESEY ST, 41 and 43, store floor; James J. Cullman to Nathan Strauss, Inc., 619 Pacific St, Brooklyn, 1 year, from Oct. 19, 1915, 4 years' renewal at $3,000.

5 p. c. of gross sales

2D AV, 93, parlor floor; Max Mutnick to Felix Wolf, on premises, 5 years from April 1, 1916 ..... $780 and $876

2D AV, 944, corner store; Peristein & Rosenthal to Samuel Berlin, 944 2d Av, 4 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Shapiro & Ba., 299 Broadway $960

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, store, 19.6x38, and part of basement, 19x19; 727 Seventh Avenue Realty Co. to Boyer-Gordon Drug Co. and C. C. Boyer, 440 Riverside Drive, and another, 5 1-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Davis & Bernstein, 309 Broadway ..... $4,500 and $5,000

19TH ST, 121 to 151-West, store, mezzanine, and basement floors; Samuel and Louis Krohnberg, firm Bajon Waist Co., to William M. Barrett, as President Adams Express Co., 272 West 86th St, 6 years, from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, E. V. Conwell, 61 Broadway $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, option of 5 years' renewal, from February, 1923; attorney, same $12,000

57TH ST, 47 East, all; 900 Park Avenue Co. to Byron C. Darling, 222 East 34th St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Ireland & Koff, 19 Liberty St. $8,500

61ST ST, 51 East, all; Howland Pell to Arthur H. Cutler, 49 and 51 East 61st St, 5 years, from July 1, 1914 ..... $2,500

143D ST, 126 and 128 West, all; Estelle Wohlgemuth to Landesmann Realty Co., 103 West 141st St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $5,100

LIS PENDENS.

LOT 1, Block 1,981, Section 7; City of New York against Robert J. Prior et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 72, Block 1,981, Section 7; City of New York against James R. Deering et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

16TH ST, n s, 313 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Louise M. Cramp against Charles Rader et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, De Forest Bros.

35TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Clara Kress et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

93D, 62 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Mary A. Deering et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Mulett.

103D ST, 123 East; Lillie Mayer against Josephine Thoesen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Myers & Sherwin.

Bronx.

LOT 1,137, part of, map of Village of Wakefield; Lillie Wilkens et al. against Mildred I. Gingra, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

LOTS 138 and 139, Map of Seton Homestead; Herman Lowenstein against Stephen E. Carmina et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Speth.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,326, also 1,322 Southern Boulevard; Edith L. Cannot against Helen McCartney et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

STERBINS AV, w s, 129.1 ft s of Chisholm St, 25x81.7; Salome Bauer against Thomas H. Roff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. A. Nagle.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION
LIQUIDATION SALE
Thursday, Nov. 16
AT 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

348 West 28th St.

535 to 541 and 547 to 551 West 38th Street

515 & 517 West 39th St.

N. W. Cor. 173d Street & Weeks Avenue

OZONE PARK, L. I.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

S. E. Cor. Grafton & Ocean Avs.

513 to 517 West 40th St.

West Side of Inwood Av., Running Through to Macombs Road
(325 ft. south of Gobel Place.)

233 West 60th St.

N. E. Cor. So. Boulevard and Brown Place

141-143 West 27th St.

SILVER LAKE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

S. E. Cor. Lake Street & Pearl Avenue

East Side Garfield Av.
Running thro' to Underhill Boulevard
250 ft. north of Jefferson Av.

75% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

WITH EXCEPTION OF 348 WEST 28TH ST. AND 141 AND 148 WEST 27TH ST.
BROWN & FALKINBURG, Attys., 10 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALES
To Close ESTATE OF DANIEL E. SEYBEL, Deceased.
Tuesday, November 21st
AT 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
YONKERS, N. Y.

The N. W. Cor. of S. Broadway and Valentine Lane

1,680 Avenue "A"

301 Dyckman St.

S. S. of Nagle Av. (424.7½ feet East of Hillside Av.)

S. W. Cor. Eagle Av. and 156th St.

706 to 710 Eagle Av.

715, 717 and 721 Eagle Av.

1,334 to 1,336 Webster Av.

South Side of 226th St.

N. W. Cor. of Terrace View Av. and Leyden St.

Port Chester, N. Y.
(Whittemore Park)
(Corner of Ridge Street, Hawthorne and Greenburgh Avenue.)

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

Phone 744 Cort.

AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.
We Will Offer at Public
Sale the Premises Known as No. 15 North Broadway, White Plains, to Settle the Estate of John Newland, Deceased.

The property consists of a plot fronting on North Broadway, of 73½ feet, and is 305 feet in depth, on which there is an improved frame dwelling, with slate roof, containing fifteen rooms, billiard room and three bath rooms, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electric light, parquet floors, oak trim; garage for three cars, with complete chauffeur's quarters.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000 at 5½% held by the Westchester and Bronx Title Company Terms, 10% at the time and place of sale, the balance in cash above the present mortgage in thirty days, at which time the deed will be delivered.

The sale will be held on the premises
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, AT 3:30 P. M.

The location on North Broadway at this point is superb. The grand old trees and the city park make it one of the most attractive locations in White Plains and yet within only a few minutes' walk from the station, stores, churches and schools.

The house will be open for inspection daily.

For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply to the auctioneers.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc.,
Depot Plaza. Tel. 2676 2677. White Plains, N. Y.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

A Handsome Residence

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingle; roof of Spanish tile; reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5230. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., etc. SUNDAYS—8:26, 9:06, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:06, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

7-8-9 ROOMS WITH 1 & 2 BATHS
ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE, ETC.

1744 Broadway, cor 56th St. ..... $90—$135
571 Park Ave., cor. 63d St. (one remaining) $150
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave., N. W. Cor.) (one remaining) $100
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park) $75
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West $80
424 Central Park West (102d St.) ..... $65—$70

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
Equal to the Best in Manhattan $28 to $45 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

Four New Buildings Ready for Inspection
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214.

Take Queensboro subway at Grand Central Subway station to Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Take Flushing or College Point car at Plaza to Jackson Avenue and 25th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500

Large, sunny rooms with best light and air and splendid view of river. Near Subway Station.

DECORATIONS TO SUIT.

Apply to Owner on Premises
Telephone Morningside 488.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths, Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 118th ST

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 5 & 6 ROOMS
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city; close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
124 West 72d St.
Between B'way & Central Park West. New, high-class, 13-story fireproof apartment house; convenient to "L" and subway stations.
$1,200 to $1,650.
Physician suite, first floor, front.
2 Rooms & Bath.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.
Representative on premises.

900 Riverside Drive
COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $72 to $95
655 West 160th St.
4 Large Rooms $42
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4857 Audubon.

THE ORADELL
508 West 112th Street
near Broadway
High Class Elevator Apartments
6 Rooms & Bath, $840-$900
Apply on premises, or
Thomas J. O'Reilly
PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Broadway, Corner 109th Street.

157 West 57th St.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
3 Rooms and Bath, $1400
Housekeeping Apartments
Apply Supt. on premises or
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co., 505 5th Av. Phone 6960 Murray Hill.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants Restricted.
Call at above address only.

THE PLAZA
703 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
Corner 150th Street.
7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartment.
High Class Service.
RENT $60.

FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST
First Floor Apartment,
220 West 59th St., opposite Central Park.
8 ROOMS, $75.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

On 5th Av., Near 50th St.
Ideal for Bachelor or Couple.
Corner Apartment, 2 large rooms, each 21x15, with bath and foyer, facing on 5th Av.; handsomely and completely furnished, including maid service; two wood burning fireplaces, and high class restaurant; immediate possession. Particulars, R. De Florez, 407, 384 5th Av. 'Phone 6981—Madison Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!
80 East 96th St., Park and Madison Aves.
11 ROOMS; CHEAP RENT.
Will Decorate to Suit.
TRAUBE, 1402 Lexington Ave., 92d St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshall.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.
Facing Madison Square
FOR RENT
5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 97 William St.

All Light Lofts
38-44 WEST 21ST ST.
12-STORY BUILDING; 67x92.
100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

LOFT TO LET
With steam power and heat, good light, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

247-253 WEST 18TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.
Wanted a building and permanent loan of $35,000, 5 per cent. 5 years, on business property, value $130,000, centrally located; no brokers. D. L., 2,060 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE.
ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 26th St.

LEWIS H. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 1475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1123
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4651.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.
Business corner, restricted zone; great future built by city's labor for investment paying 15 per cent.; safe permanent investment of rare excellence. 1,705 University Av., (176th.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
Handsome home of six rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph F. Day, 84 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Real Estate Wanted.
Wanted.—6 or 8 room house, single or two-family, within 30 of 45 minutes from Grand Central or Penna. Stations; near beach preferred; must be strictly modern, near schools and stores; prefer to rent, but will buy if extra good inducements are offered; describe fully and send photo and map, showing exact location. P. O. Box 381, Springfield, Mass.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7623.

Building Material.
"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, eight rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 0690 Madison Square.

All-year-round Home at Quaker Ridge, New Rochelle, for Sale—Colonial dwelling, 11 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, chauffeur's room; acre of ground; all kinds of shrubbery; near golf club and transportation; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, 1083 Times.

LARCHMONT MANOR.—Big bargain; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; large corner plot; old shade; near Sound; high-class neighborhood; worth $14,000; will sell for $8,750 to settle estate. H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2236.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
In River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

HARTSDALE, 21 acres; stone and shingle house not quite complete; high location; shade; view; a bargain at $30,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Rent—possession immediately—at $50 a month, 7 rooms, large grounds, exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
$24 monthly buys beautiful furnished water front bungalow; elegant view of water from all sides, and fronting on private waterway; 5 good-sized rooms and bath; porch is wide and entire length of house; owner cannot occupy, and can be sold with or without furnishings; a small cash payment will be accepted from reliable party; only 40 minutes out; house less than six months old; genuine bargain to interested party. B. Altman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

BIG BARGAIN.
Eight bungalows on three lots at Rockaway Beach, Arverne Station; furnished; half block from ocean; brings $1,900 rent; will sell for $11,500; $3,000 cash. Max L. Kane, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. Room 1,025.

$10 a month buys fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five lots at Rockaway Beach, facing ocean, including riparian rights, $300 each; easy terms. Max L. Kane, 51 Chambers, N. Y. Room 1,025.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MONTCLAIR, GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 67 Broadway, New York City.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

REAL ESTATE.
New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
MONTCLAIR.—$9,000 value for $7,500; residence 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; big living room, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, sunroom; steam, electricity; perfect order; near golf club; $500 cash, balance as rent. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.
This office specialises in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with historical big fireplaces, and Dutch Colonial; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 1 East 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Eastern property, 9-room modern house, Oakland, Cal.; excellent condition. W. E. B., 1,382 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.
FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. HATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
10,000 SQUARE FEET downtown office space; $1.50 per square foot.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 340 BROADWAY.

33D ST., 110 EAST, near 4th Av.—Offices and salesrooms, in modern building; reasonable rent. Apply at the premises.

Office or desk room, telephone, stenographic service; opposite Grand Central. Room 206, 51 East 42d.

PRIVATE OFFICE, desk room, with service. Suite 807, 51 East 42d St.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

Wanted for Business Purposes.
LOFT.—Wanted, 12,000 square feet left or over, above 27th St. Apply Philip Brous Company, 144 West 27th St.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Unfurnished.
$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE in 93d St., near Central Park West; immediate possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

Out of Town.
At Mamaroneck, Ontario Point.—Completely furnished or unfurnished; long or short lease; 12 rooms, 2 baths. H. T. C., Y 221 Times Annex.

Furnished and unfurnished houses at Mountain Lakes Farms, Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.
56TH, 144 EAST.—Modern 8-room apt. and bath; all outside lights. Phone 5980 Plaza.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, completely furnished, suitable two people; high-grade, high-class apartment house; very reasonable. $65. 35 East 30th St., Nottingham Apartments.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selkas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

EAST FORTIES.—Four rooms with 2 bedrooms; newly furnished, in new house; $125 month. Telephone Murray Hill 4383.

SMALL, sunny apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath; every improvement; elevator; $58; year $600. Phone Lenox 2080 Apt. 879.

SUBLET beautiful 7-room furnished apartment, to adults only; high-class elevator house at 1,469 Lexington Av., corner 90th. Write or phone owner, Witt; telephone 2767 Circle.

Furnished—West Side.
82D, 57 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; grand piano; electricity; private.

86TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished seven rooms; choice location, near Riverside; first class.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; high-class elevator apart. 8N, 2867 R.

118TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable seven rooms, year, lease; immediate; going South; appreciate when seen. Ask for Apartment 62.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Completely furnished, seven rooms, two baths, southern exposure, near Drive; immediate possession; adults; reasonable. Superintendent.

119TH, 620 WEST.—Two very large, attractive, outside rooms, kitchen, $60; references.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman Renting Specialist, 174 West 72d, Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1436.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4382.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 8 rooms and 3 baths, perfect home, near Riverside Drive, $360 monthly. Phone 4834 Morningside. Ferguson.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Facing Hudson, 122d.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms; $150. Antrobus.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartments, unique in style and completes in every detail, including silver and linen; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. 507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4135.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, 3

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The centre of the disturbance border to Lake Winnipeg, and is apparently moving toward Hudson Bay, while the disturbance that was approaching the North Pacific Coast Sunday night has passed inland and lost in intensity, but it has caused rains in Washington, Oregon, Northern California, Nevada, and Idaho.

The weather is unseasonably warm throughout the Gulf States, the Plains States, the great central valleys, and the lake region, and moderate temperatures continue throughout the Atlantic States.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, although it will be overcast in the lake region, with probably rain near Lake Superior.

Temperature will rise Tuesday in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and Tuesday and Wednesday in the Atlantic States and New England. Temperature will be lower Wednesday in the lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, shifting to south, fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, becoming south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast and east, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Western New York.—Partly overcast and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled.

Northern New England.—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	49	44	4 P. M.	46	51
9 A. M.	43	43	6 P. M.	43	50
10 A. M.	42	47	9 P. M.	40	49
12 M.	45	50	11 P. M.	39	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature 58 degrees at 2:15 P. M., minimum 42 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity 69 per cent. at 8 A. M., 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.49 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.47 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:10—62 Brook Av.; William Semell	Slight
2:32—2,524 3 Av.; Carl Jung	Slight
2:50—95 1 St.; Barney Eranowsky	None
3:30—1,153 1 Av.; not given	Slight
10:00—142 W. 131 St.; not given	Slight
10:10—1,958 Amsterdam Av.; Charles S. Gaanlic	$150
1,950 Amsterdam Av.; Gramas Sweet Co	Not given
10:25—107 E. 107 St.; G. M. Gerkin	Slight
P. M.	
2:25—356 E. 153 St.; Hannah Asnow	Slight
2:50—344 E. 8 St.; Anton Deliman	Slight
4:00—8,094 Villa Av.; Joseph Downey	Slight
4:05—515 E. 3 St.; Music School Corp.	Slight
4:40—118 E. 111 St.; Mary Allen	Slight
5:30—245 W. 135 St.; James Corgan	Slight
9:45—43 E. 8 St.; Joseph Inga	Slight
9:55—St. Nicholas Av., bet. 137 & 138 Sts., (signboard); Van Beuren Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Resignations accepted: M. R. C., 1st Lts. W. A. Jolley and P. A. Potter,; N. G., Maj. G. V. Auken.

Adjt. Gens. Dept., Indiana, and 1st Lt. C. W. Perkins, 20 Inf., Indiana.

Maj. J. A. Dapray, retired, is relieved from duty at St. Johns College and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. W. E. Boyd, Jr., C. A. C., is detailed to complete the regular course at Coast Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., for the period from Jan. 1, to May 15, 1917, then report to Commandant of the school for duty.

Maj. B. D Foulois, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, from duty as Assistant to Officer in Charge of Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, and from duty with 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps, Columbus, N. M., and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty as aviation officer in Southern Dept.

Following boards convened for examination of applicants for appointment in Dental Corps are dissolved, effective upon completion of any business now before them: Boards convened by orders of March 18, at West Point, N. Y.; Fort Jay, N. Y.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in orders of Jan. 14, at West Point; in orders of Jan. 8, at Letterman Gen. Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and in orders of Jan. 15, at West Point.

The board convened for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for transfer to Active List in orders of Oct. 23 to meet at Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., is dissolved, effective upon completion of business now before it.

The board of review convened in orders of June 13, at West Point, is dissolved.

1st Lt. J. P. Truax M. R. C., from Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., or his commissioned assistant, will make one visit to each of the following named places prior to Dec. 31, for the purpose of inspecting the field artillery material of organized militia, their return to his station after each visit: Worcester, Methuen, and Salem, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

Capt. G. T. Bowman, Cav., is detailed for duty as Inspector-Instructor of N. G. of Alabama. He will proceed to Montgomery, Ala.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C., to active duty and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for station and duty in that Dept.: C. E. Drake, C. O. Bailey, and G. R. Tabor.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C., to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept: M. A. Farlow and J. H. Bell.

1st Lt. W. F. McPherson, M. R. C., to active duty, and will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Orders of Oct. 21, relating to 1st Lts. H. Erlenkotter and H. C. Vanderveer, Sig. Corps, (not 1st Lts. F. C. A.), revoked.

Orders of Nov. 1 are amended to read: Name of 1st Lt. F. M. Miller, 19th Inf., to Detached List, effective Nov. 2, and name of 1st Lt. L. H. Watson, Inf., removed effective Nov. 1. Lt. Watson is assigned to 11th Inf.

Following boards convened for examination of officers of Med. Corps to determine their fitness for promotion

EVERETT RIOT HAS ONE MORE VICTIM

Another of Citizens' Posse Dies —Jury Blames I. W. W. Invaders.

DETECTIVES ON THE VERONA

Ready to Identify Leaders in Attack —I. W. W. Official Threatens Murder Prosecutions.

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 6.—An investigation was held today to determine the responsibility for the death of Lieutenant Charles Curtiss, Deputy Sheriff and reserve officer of the National Guard, who was shot and killed yesterday when 150 armed citizens clashed with 250 or more Industrial Workers of the World who were attempting to land here from the steamship Verona. The death today of Jefferson Beard of the citizens' posse brought the fatalities to seven—two of the posse and five Industrial Workers.

Several witnesses were examined by the Coroner, who conducted the inquest. The jury, after short deliberation, found that Curtiss "met death from gunshot wounds inflicted by a riotous mob on the steamer Verona at the city dock."

All but two of the witnesses called testified that the first shots were fired from the Verona.

William H. Bridges, a Deputy Sheriff, testified concerning the conversation that passed between Sheriff McRae and the men on the boat before the shooting began. According to Bridges, the conversation between the Sheriff and the Industrial Workers was as follows:

"Boys, I'd like to speak to the leader of the bunch. Who is your leader?" asked Sheriff McRae.

"We're all leaders," shouted the men on the Verona in chorus.

"I want to tell you," McRae replied, "that you can't land in this town. You must stay on the boat and go back to Seattle. You can't land here."

Then, according to Bridges, the shooting began.

Mayor D. D. Merrill issued a statement today, in which he said that the Industrial Workers, in the course of the last two months, had vilified public officials and indulged in rabid utterances in their speeches in Everett in support of the striking shingle weavers. When these speakers refused to cease such methods, he said, some were arrested and others ordered out of the city.

"They paid no heed to warnings and sent both Sheriff McRae and myself warning letters through the mails," the statement continues. "Eight workmen were set upon and beaten by Industrial Workers. Several street riots followed. The proposition of organization on the part of citizens was then taken up and adopted."

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 6.—Herbert L. Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Seattle headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, gave out the following signed statement:

"We are going to charge every one of the Vigilance Committee at Everett with murder and if possible bring a similar charge against every member of the Everett Commercial Club on the ground that they organized a band of manhandlers and instructed them what to do. We have eyewitnesses of Sunday's clash from among the men on shore, as well as those on the boat, by whom we can prove that the first shot was fired by the Vigilance Committee. This fight really is a part of the open-shop campaign waged by the manufacturers associations all along the Pacific Coast.

"HERBERT L. MAHLER."

Local counsel for the Industrial Workers of the World applied today to Judge Dykeman for the release on writs of habeas corpus of Mrs. Lorna Mahler, wife of Secretary Mahler; Mrs. Edith Frenette, and Mrs. Joyce Peters, who were arrested last night upon their return from Everett. The women are held in the city jail without formal charge pending further investigation of their activities.

Judge Dykeman ordered that the Seattle police produce them in court on Wednesday morning and meanwhile see that they are not removed from Seattle. He said that he thought it was advisable to hold them in the interest of their own safety.

Efforts to induce Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee, to take charge of the defense of the Industrial Workers of the World in jail here, are being made by William D. Haywood, General Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, according to a telegram received today by Mahler from Mr. Haywood, who is in Chicago.

The announcement was made today by Prosecuting Attorney O. T. Webb of Snohomish County that charges of murder would be filed against all members of the Industrial Workers of the World who could be identified as actually having participated in the fight.

The presence of two detectives in the employ of a detective agency on the Verona was revealed when the local manager of the agency went to Police Headquarters today and obtained their release. They had been locked up with the other men taken from the boat.

One of the detectives, whose name was entered on the police register as Charles F. Smith, received a slight scalp wound while taking photographs of the men on the boat engaged in shooting at Sheriff McRae's posse. He said he had obtained photographs showing plainly certain members of the Verona's party shooting at the citizens on shore. Both detectives said they could identify the leaders of the expedition.

After the detectives were released they went into conference with O. T. Webb, Prosecuting Attorney of Snohomish County, who had been summoned from Everett.

HOLD DYNAMITE SUSPECTS.

Salt Lake City Police Running Down a Gang.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 6.—Six men have been arrested here within the last two weeks in running down an organized gang of dynamite suspects. Nitroglycerin fuses, caps, powder, and explosives were found on three of the men under arrest, the police say. Two of the men are suspected of participation in the dynamiting of the sub-stations of an electric power company in Oakland, Cal., a few years ago.

According to the police, fifteen men are under suspicion. It was first thought that these men were on their way to Everett, Wash. The men under arrest give the names of George Graham, Frank Gray, John Ryan, George Wilson, S. Davis, and Frank Martin.

VOTE EARLY!

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Voters can find their voting places through the Election Notices printed elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

FIND NEW WITNESS AGAINST ROFRANO

Chauffeur Expected to Testify That He Took Politician to Murder Conferences.

THOUGHT THE TRIAL CLOSED

Martin W. Littleton Had Announced That He Expected to Rest Case for His Client Tomorrow.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Michael A. Rofrano, who has been on trial for four weeks for conspiring to murder Michael Gaimari, announced in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that he expected to rest the case for the defense tomorrow morning. The announcement brought smiles of relief to the faces of several jurors who had asked that the trial should be expedited.

But a surprise is expected to come from the prosecution in the shape of a witness who will be called to testify that he took Rofrano in an automobile to the Brooklyn home of Joseph Brundini, his co-defendant, where the so-called murder conferences was held. The witnesses thus far produced by Assistant District Attorney Brothers have all been either alleged accomplices in the murder, or gunmen who have been accused by the defendant of being parties to the conspiracy against him. At least three of these gave testimony directly involving Rofrano in the murder, but none of them was able to say that he had an honest record, or came into court without some hope of benefit to himself.

Rofrano denied, when he testified, that he had taken part in any of the conferences at Brundini's home, and the importance of the new witness said to be held in reserve by Mr. Brothers is attributed to the fact that he is in no way suspected of complicity in the murder, and is said to have no reason for telling anything but the truth.

It is known that Mr. Littleton has known for several days that it was possible that such a witness would be produced, and it was said that he was fully prepared for the emergency. Should the "surprise" materialize, therefore, additional witnesses will be produced by the defense and the trial will not end as soon as some of the jurors had hoped.

But four witnesses were heard in the case yesterday. Salvatore Curica, the man who confessed to countless lies, taking up the attention of the Court until late in the afternoon. Curica continued to admit falsehoods as fast as questions were asked, but he refused to depart from the statement made by him at Newark that he did not know Rofrano or anything about the crime.

After Curica left the stand Mr. Littleton prepared for his attack on the District Attorney by reading into the evidence the records of the Fifty-third Street Prison showing the many times that Curica and the other gunmen were interviewed by Mr. Brothers and others. He will attempt to convince the jury from these records that Mr. Brothers was too eager to use Curica as a witness for the State, notwithstanding the fact that he was one of the most unblushing liars ever examined in court.

Three character witnesses for the defense were heard yesterday, after which Rofrano was recalled to the stand to testify about some dictation in a street cleaning matter. This dictation, said to have been given by him to a stenographer on Feb. 15, 1915, was important because of its bearing on the defendants movements. Miss Theresa Mace, the stenographer who received the dictation, testified recently in Rofrano's behalf, but became confused on cross-examination when she was shown that the date on one of the letters did not support her recollection of the time when it was written.

Court was then adjourned until tomorrow morning to permit the jurors and and court officials, attendants and others, to vote today. Mr. Littleton will introduce additional character witnesses tomorrow morning.

NEED MORE BOMB EVIDENCE.

Trials of Six for Explosion in Subway Put Off Until Tomorrow.

At the request of Abraham J. Meyer of the District Attorney's staff, Magistrate Breen in the Washington Heights Court yesterday afternoon postponed until tomorrow the cases of the six men arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb in the subway station at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street on Oct. 25. The bail of $20,000 was continued in each case, and Mr. Meyer said the delay was necessary to obtain new evidence and to bring witnesses now out of town to the city.

Louis Fridiger, counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who said he represented only three of the men—George Poliak, Lawrence Kulla, and Benjamin Hamilton—protested against the postponement. The other prisoners—James Merna, Thomas McGuire, and Michael Herlihy—were not represented by counsel, and the plea of Merna that he be allowed to appear as lawyer was not recognised by Magistrate Breen. Prior to the arraignment of the men, the evidence against them was presented to the Grand Jury, and District Attorney Swann announced his determination to push the case rapidly.

HOLIDAY PERIOD EXTENDED.

Government Clerks to Have Saturday Afternoon Off the Year 'Round.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The long agitation to increase the holiday privileges of Government clerks has resulted in the decision to issue an executive order allowing the Saturday afternoon holiday during the entire year. For many years the clerks in the Washington Departments have enjoyed the Saturday afternoon holiday from June 1 to Sept. 15. Recently this privilege has been extendad to employes in the Navy Yard and in a few other instances.

This year, soon after the end of the Summer period in which the half-holiday was allowed, the agitation was begun for a continuance of the privilege during the entire year. It was urged that Government clerks, as a class, worked under severe strain, that they had to be specially competent for tasks of great responsibility and in conditions of confinement where physical and nervous strength was exhausted; the half holiday would therefore serve to rest and recuperate them and in the end result in greater efficiency and a saving to the Government in the cost of work performed.

Government clerks are provided by law with thirty days' vacation every year, and also are allowed thirty days of sick leave without any withholding of pay. The Saturday half holiday is purely an Executive matter, Congress not having recognized it in appropriation bills. It has been made possible to grant the half holiday by extending the hours of work daily a half hour, so that clerks work until half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, whereas before the half holiday was granted their day ended at four. President Wilson has now approved the idea of the half holiday during the entire year in practically the same way. It is understood that all clerks who will receive the half day will be required to work from half-past eight in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon.

RED CROSS BOOTH A SUCCESS

Women Clear $5,000, Half of Which Goes to Relieve Suffering.

Of $100,000 made at the Italian Bazaar which closed at the Grand Central Palace Sunday night it was announced yesterday that $5,000 was taken in at the Italian Red Cross booth in charge of Signora Lionelli Perara and Signorina Lina Yon. Half of this will be retained for the Red Cross and the other half goes to the bazaar fund. More than 1,000 names of new members were enrolled, and its organized work will be begun here immediately.

There will be a meeting of the officers and workers of the bazaar at the Italian Club next week, when the final returns will be announced. A number of the Sunday visitors waited until 3 A. M. yesterday at the Red Cross booth to get the returns from the chances there. Mrs. Hugh Connelly of Lakewood, who had taken 400 chances on a trip to California at 50 cents a chance, did not win it; but won a motor cycle on which she took one chance for fun. Raymond Guarini of 25 New Bowery, a banker, won a phonograph, and Signor Oreste Azzoni won the portrait of the Princess Yolande of Italy by Count Casella Tamburini.

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makes it both easy and pleasant to select your fixtures and gives you the added value of expert knowledge free of cost. Our prices are one-third below retail cost.

Complete Line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

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246-248 West 125th St. | Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. | Evenings.

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9 E. 42D ST., near 5th Ave.
149TH ST. & 3D AV., over Riker's.
203 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
59TH ST. & 3D AVE., in Bloomingdale's
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
115 W. 42D ST., near B'way. (T)
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday evening, at Waldorf, Belasco Theatre, Reisenweber's, or vicinity, lady's oblong brooch, blue stone in centre, about 15 diamonds surrounding; liberal reward. R 370 Times.

LOST—Oct. 30, platinum and diamond bracelet on black velvet, 57th, 5th Av., to 27th, Riverside bus; liberal reward. Finsilver, 316 West 79th. Schuyler 5084.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, with three diamonds, platinum setting, Friday night, Broadway, 34th to 39th St.; reward. S. P. Davies, 2,940 Broadway.

LOST—Brown fur scarf, Broadway, Saturday, between 90th and 103d; reward. Lillard, 235 West 103d St.

LOST—Nose glasses, without rims, in small black case, Saturday. 948 Flushing.

LOST—Diamond brooch; reward $100; heirloom. F 5 Times.

LOST—Skunk scarf, Friday, Broadway, near 162d; reward. 3,875 Broadway.

LOST—Baum Marten neckpiece; liberal reward. Franz Leinhos, 176 West 94th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Sealham terrier, 1½ years old; white, long hair; one ear brown, the other white; answers to name "Fen"; name and address of owner on collar; lost from house 107 East 78th St., N. Y., on Sunday evening last. Liberal reward paid on return to owner. W. O. Low, Jr., 107 East 78th St., N. Y.

LOST—Airedale terrier, male, tan color with black saddle, 5 years old, on Nov. 4. Return to owner, 916 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 3967 Audubon; suitable reward.

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Before December 1st You Will Have to Pay $75 to $100 More for Your Studebaker

Our allotment of cars at the present prices is very limited—and these are the last we'll have before the increase!

For the past two years practically every material entering into the construction of automobiles has steadily gone up in price—and manufacturing costs have increased along with it. Steel of all kinds, pig iron, castings, stampings, sheet metal, aluminum, leather and upholstering materials have all advanced in price from 40% to 150%.

The unlimited purchasing power of this great organization, its huge reserve stocks and long time contracts have been important factors in the continued low prices of Studebaker cars.

But now even Studebaker must charge more for its product. The enormous production of the Studebaker plants—a production that has made Studebaker the world's largest producers of fine cars—has exhausted many of the materials on hand. Consequently the price must be advanced proportionately with the increase in the cost of manufacturing under prevailing conditions.

The new prices of Studebaker cars will be from $75 to $100 over existing prices. To maintain the high quality of Studebaker cars this increase in price is necessary—because under no circumstances will Studebaker sacrifice quality. In every instance where Studebaker continues to buy at old prices, on long time contracts, or continues to manufacture certain parts from reserve stocks on hand the public will be given the full advantage of this condition.

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Landau Roadster	1150	Landau Roadster	1350

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VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,473. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Junior City and Newark. | Elsewhere 2 CENTS.

ELECTION CLOSE, WILSON 264, HUGHES 251; TWO STATES IN DOUBT; HOUSE MAY BE A TIE

WHITMAN BEATS SEABURY; CALDER CHOSEN SENATOR

Governor Has a Margin of 144,000 Over His Democratic Opponent.

RUNS STRONG IN THE CITY

Tammany Springs Surprise in the Metropolis, with Only 40,000 Majority.

HUGHES PLURALITY 147,860

Democrats Gain in Municipalities Up-State, but Not in the Country Districts.

RIVALS HOLD LEGISLATURE

Republicans Add at Least One More Congressman to the Party's Strength.

The Republicans made a clean sweep of New York yesterday. The State gave Charles E. Hughes a plurality of 147,860. Former Congressman William M. Calder was chosen United States Senator, Governor Charles S. Whitman was re-elected, carrying the entire State ticket with him, and the Republicans retained control of the Legislature.

It was the same old story of New York State politics—the up-State Republican majority was too great to be overcome by the Democratic margin of the metropolis, and that Democratic majority was unusually small. Instead of the 75,000 or 100,000 margin Tammany Hall had been expected to give President Wilson in New York City, the Democratic candidate beat the Republican candidate by only 40,000 votes, while Hughes came down to the Bronx with a margin of 187,000 votes.

Tammany Hall "fell down" even harder in its support of William F. McCombs, former Democratic National Chairman, who was candidate for United States Senator, against Mr. Calder. Mr. McCombs lost New York City by a margin estimated at 10,000 or more, while Mr. Calder came down to the city with a big majority, making him the leader of the ticket, with a total vote of about 185,000.

Democratic Gains in Cities.

The Democrats made gains in a number of industrial cities up-State, but the country districts remained overwhelmingly Republican. The most striking Democratic gains were made in Buffalo, second largest city of the State. Slighter Democratic gains were shown also in Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, the banner Republican strongholds of the State.

Governor Whitman ran slightly behind Hughes and Calder, making a remarkably close race behind the candidate for President. Samuel Seabury, the Democratic candidate for Governor, ran far behind Wilson in New York City, polling a majority of only 22,000, against Wilson's 40,000. Governor Whitman's up-State margin was 165,000, giving him a lead over Seabury of 144,000 votes.

Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, the Republican candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, defeated the Democratic candidate, Almet F. Jenks, of Brooklyn, by a substantial majority. C. W. Pound of Brooklyn defeated John T. Norton, the Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Edward Schoeneck of Syracuse was re-elected Lieutenant Governor; Francis M. Hugo of Watertown, Secretary of State; Eugene M. Travis of Kings, State Controller; James M. Wells of the Bronx, State Treasurer; E. E. Woodbury of Jamestown, Attorney General; Frank M. Williams of Goshen, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Changes in Legislature.

The Republicans made a gain of five in the State Senate. They will have 38 out of 51 members in the 1917 Senate. In the Assembly the majority party made a gain of seven members. In the last Legislature the Republicans had 96 members; next year they will have 103. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, was re-elected from Oswego County, and Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, was re-elected from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District.

Returns were late on the vote for the propositions on the State ticket, but the indications were that the people voted against having a constitutional convention in 1918, and in favor of the issuing of $10,000,000 bonds for the purchase of additional forest lands for State reservations.

The Republicans in Albany, William Barnes's own stronghold, did not give Hughes the 12,000 majority their leaders had predicted. Hughes received in the

Continued on Page 2.

State Pluralities

Republican	
Delaware	1,000
Connecticut	6,000
Illinois	175,000
Indiana	25,000
Iowa	50,000
Maine	5,000
Massachusetts	17,000
Michigan	40,000
New Hampshire	1,000
New Jersey	35,000
New York	148,000
North Dakota	10,000
Oregon	15,000
Pennsylvania	300,000
Rhode Island	4,000
South Dakota	15,000
Vermont	28,000
Wisconsin	20,000
Democratic	
Alabama	25,000
Arizona	5,000
Arkansas	20,000
Colorado	15,000
Florida	20,000
Georgia	50,000
Kansas (Est.)	12,000
Kentucky	20,000
Louisiana	30,000
Maryland	10,000
Mississippi	30,000
Missouri	20,000
Montana	5,000
Nebraska	20,000
Nevada	5,000
Ohio (Est.)	40,000
Oklahoma	20,000
North Carolina	20,000
South Carolina	20,000
Tennessee	20,000
Utah	10,000
Virginia	15,000
Washington	20,000

HUGHES WINS IN WILSON'S STATE

Senator Martine Defeated by Frelinghuysen and Edge Is Elected Governor.

LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN

Democrats Probably Retain Four of New Jersey's Twelve Seats in the House.

NEW JERSEY.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, Congressmen, and Governor. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 178,559; Republican and Progressive, 234,721.

President Wilson has lost his own State of New Jersey to Mr. Hughes by a vote estimated, on scant returns, at about 35,000. With few exceptions all the other Democratic nominees on national, State, and local tickets of Jersey have been defeated, too.

This estimated plurality of the Republican national ticket is approximately the figure by which President Wilson carried New Jersey in 1912, but considerably less than the excess of the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote over the Wilson vote, which would dicate that all the Progressives have not gone back to the Republican Party.

Walter E. Edge, the Republican nominee for Governor, modestly claims his own election over Otto H. Wittpenn by 18,000, but available figures from the slowest State in the Union to learn what its voters have done indicate that the ex-Senator of Atlantic County has been chosen Chief Executive of the State by a much larger majority than that named by him. The worst-beaten man in the State is United States Senator James E. Martine, the "Farmer Jim" who has been a thorn in the side of Woodrow Wilson ever since the latter forced the election of Martine six years ago, thereby compelling his party to make good its bluff on the Senate primaries.

The Republican who will succeed Martine in the United States Senate is Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.

The Democrats have probably elected their candidates for Congress in the Third, Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts.

The State Legislature, already Republican, will have a still smaller Democratic representation after inauguration of the new State Government. Returns show that President Wilson has run ahead of his ticket in nearly all of the twenty-one counties in the State, making a slightly better showing than Wittpenn and far ahead of Martine.

The vote everywhere in the State was heavy and complete returns may show the total to be a record breaker. Republicans claim that the Hughes majority in Essex County will also break all the records for that Republican stronghold.

Passaic County, which Stokes carried by about 1,000 majority at the last Gubernatorial election in 1913, claimed a Republican plurality for Hughes and Edge of about 7,000.

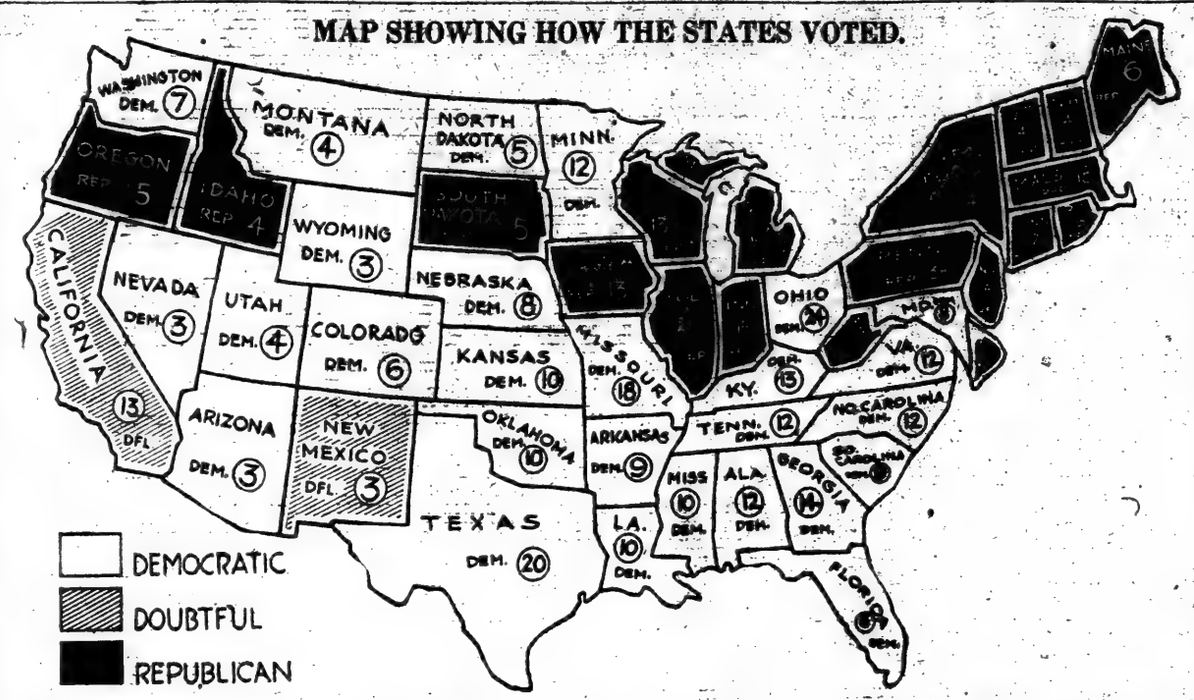
Monmouth County, normally Democratic, has swung the other way by something over 1,000 votes.

Other county plurality claims of the Republicans which are fully justified by the returns so far received are: Burlington, by 2,500; Cumberland, by 1,500; Mercer, by 3,800; Salem, by 1,000; Union, by 4,000; Gloucester, by 1,500.

The Republicans carried Union County by from 3,000 to 3,500. President Wilson ran 500 ahead of his ticket, Edge led Wittpenn in the county by 1,000, Congressman Kapstick, Republican, whose vote against the tabling of the

Continued on Page 2.

MAP SHOWING HOW THE STATES VOTED.



WILSON CARRIES BUCKEYE STATE

With More Than Half of Ohio Heard From, His Plurality Is 26,000 and Rising.

GAINS IN RURAL SECTIONS

Cox Leading Willis for Governor and Pomerene and Herrick Neck and Neck.

OHIO.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 423,152; Republican and Progressive, 506,393.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—The indications early this morning were that President Wilson had carried Ohio by safe plurality.

Returns from 3,110 precincts of the 5,570 in Ohio gave Wilson 283,045, Hughes 256,282.

For Governor 2,997 precincts gave Cox, (Dem.,) 263,717; Willis, (Rep.,) 260,036.

For United States Senator 2,951 precincts gave Pomerene 254,855, Herrick, 255,023.

The returns came in slowly all night. The Democratic candidate held a slight advantage during the entire count, except for a period when the returns from Cincinnati predominated and the total for Hughes went into the lead. This was overcome by the first returns from Dayton, Columbus, and Cleveland.

Republicans were returned to the House of Representatives from five districts—the First, Seventh, Tenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-second. The reelection of seven Democrats was assured at that hour, in the Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first.

In the Second District there was a close contest between S. Bowdle, Democratic member of the Sixty-third Congress, and Victor Heintz. Heintz was elected. He will succeed Alfred Allen, a Democrat.

Returns from 542 of the 556 precincts in Hamilton County give Wilson, 50,503; Hughes, 62,234; Cox, 52,901; Willis, 60,627; Pomerene, 49,855; Herrick, 62,484. The fourteen missing precincts are in that part of the county outside of the city of Cincinnati.

The German vote is said to be going almost solid for Hughes.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Forty precincts out of a total of 292 in Lucas County, which includes Toledo, give Hughes 2,045, Wilson 2,523. In fifty precincts on Governor the vote is: Willis, (R.,) 2,055; Cox, (D.,) 4,198.

HUGHES AND HOLCOMB WIN IN CONNECTICUT

Republicans Have Safe Lead for President, Senator, and Legislature.

CONNECTICUT.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 74,561; Republican and Progressive, 102,458.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—With only the towns of Guilford, in New Haven County, and Windham, in Windham County, missing from Connecticut's 168 towns at 1 o'clock this morning, Hughes had a plurality of 6,726 over Wilson, the unofficial totals being: Hughes, 105,060; Wilson, 98,624.

Governor Holcomb, with an unofficial plurality of 11,091, is re-elected, with the whole Republican State ticket.

Congressman Lonergan of Hartford is the only Democrat to win a seat in Congress, and Senator McLean, triumphant over Homer S. Cummings, retains his seat in the United States Senate.

The Republicans made substantial gains in both branches of the State Legislature and will control both houses.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7.—Bridgeport's munition vote went to Charles Evans Hughes. He carried the city by 1,301 votes. Twenty-three thousand ballots were cast.

Continued on Page 2.

Roosevelt Will Not Advise Mr. Hughes on Appointments or Legislation

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—When informed of the lead of Hughes over President Wilson, according to the returns up to 9:45 o'clock tonight, Colonel Roosevelt issued the following statement:

In view of the latest returns I have received, it appears that Mr. Hughes is elected. I wish to express my profound gratitude, as an American proud of his country, that the American people have repudiated the man who coined the phrase about this country, that is, "Too proud to fight," and whose Administration had done so much to relax the fibre of the American conscience and to dull the sense of honorable obligations in the American people. We are all of us sincerely to be congratulated on the victory of Mr. Hughes.

Let me add, in view of certain letters and telegrams which already have begun to come in to me, that I will not make any recommendations to Mr. Hughes for appointments, nor any requests about legislation.

Indiana and Michigan for Hughes; Wilson Is Leading in Minnesota

Small Pluralities for Both Candidates in Several Other Western States Shown in the Scattered Returns Thus Far Available.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, and Congressmen. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 283,436; Republican and Progressive, 287,524.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson was elected to the Senate from California yesterday by a majority estimated by his friends to be as much as 200,000.

At midnight, on the face of available returns, the result of the Presidential vote was in doubt. With Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties virtually unreported, Republicans claimed the State for Hughes, asserting that the returns from those cities and from the rest of the counties indicated victory for their candidate. Democratic Headquarters claimed the State for Wilson by 25,000.

With returns in from 1,264 out of the 5,917 precincts, the Wilson vote is 60,735, that of Hughes 59,000. Johnson's election to the United States Senate is indicated by a big plurality.

In 1,557 precincts Hughes had 78,849 votes and Wilson 73,136.

At 3 A. M. on returns from 1,784 precincts, Hughes had 107,846, Wilson 106,445, a lead of 1,401 for Hughes.

Early in the evening Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, claimed the State by 40,000 for Hughes.

"Los Angeles is going better than we figured," said his statement, "and also Alameda County. One or two interior counties are not coming up to expectations. Los Angeles should go, on present indications, at least 85,000 for Hughes, and this will be largely increased by other counties in the South. San Francisco will fall short of Democratic claims. For Governor Johnson, it is of course, a landslide.

"Returns are very incomplete," the statement adds, "but in most cases they about confirm our previous estimates. On present estimates California is absolutely safe for Hughes."

The Republican State Committee late this evening announced that Hughes had carried the State by a safe vote. The Democrats say that their information is that California will go for Wilson. They point to the fact that the women have been strong for the President, and that there has been a pronounced sentiment for him in Northern and Central California. No estimates, however, are being offered.

The polls closed at 7 o'clock. The reports are that an unprecedented vote was cast, a very large percentage of the women registered casting their ballots. It is admitted that Central California, especially in San Francisco, the women voted for Wilson three to one.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 7.—Republican headquarters claims the election of Hiram Johnson as United States Senator by nearly 200,000. Hughes is conceded to have carried Los Angeles city and county by 25,000.

NEW MEXICO.

NEW MEXICO.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, Congressman, Governor, and other State officials. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 20,437; Republican and Progressive, 24,050.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns from twenty scattered New Mexico precincts, including the two precincts of the City of Albuquerque, give Hughes 1,380 and Wilson 1,300. Reports from various points which do not give tabulated figures show Wilson in the lead and the chances are that Wilson has carried the State, and that Jones, Democrat, has been elected to the Senate to succeed Catron, the Republican incumbent.

The strong Democratic counties of the Pecos Valley and the strong Republican counties of Northern New Mexico have not yet reported definitely, and returns from remote precincts may alter the figures here indicated.

At 3 A. M. Hughes had a lead of 56 votes.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor and other State officials. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 106,426; Republican and Progressive, 190,190.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—When returns from one-tenth of the precincts in Minnesota had been tabulated early today President Wilson was leading Charles E. Hughes by nearly 5,000 votes, the count for 301 of the 3,024 precincts being: Wilson, 30,349; Hughes, 25,433.

Most of the returns were from the three largest cities of the State—Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. Republicans expressed confidence that full returns from rural districts would turn the tide to Hughes, while Democratic spokesmen maintained that the present ratio, giving Wilson a plurality of 48,342, would be maintained. Available returns showed Kellogg, (Rep.,) for Senator, leading Daniel W. Lawler, (Dem.,) of St. Paul.

The election of Governor J. J. Burnquist, Republican, was indicated.

Although Republican leaders admit the vote in the three cities, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, gives President Wilson a lead of from 8,000 to 12,000 over Charles E. Hughes, they are confident the returns from the country precincts will show a plurality of between 15,000 and 25,000 for Hughes.

WYOMING.

WYOMING.—Voted for Presidential Electors, United States Senator, Congressmen, and on amendments to State Constitution affecting school funds and construction of public roads. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 15,310; Republican and Progressive, 24,792.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Wednesday, Nov. 8.—At a late hour this morning the result in this State was in doubt, with Wilson's lead increasing. In 128 precincts out of 588 Wilson had 5,270 and Hughes 4,483.

Indications point to the re-election of Senator Clark, who is running ahead of his ticket, and Congressman Mondell. Returns are delayed by a snowstorm.

KANSAS.

KANSAS.—Voted for Presidential Electors, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 143,063; Republican and Progressive, 195,086.

TOPEKA, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—President Wilson had a lead of 4,190 votes at 2 o'clock this morning over Charles E. Hughes in one of the closest election races the State of Kansas has ever known.

Returns from 862 precincts out of 2,474 in Kansas give Wilson 122,906; Hughes 118,362.

Returns from 780 precincts give Capper, (Rep.,) 122,080; Lennedon, (Dem.,) 93,790 in the race for Governor.

IDAHO.

IDAHO.—Voted for Presidential Electors, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials and on amendments to the State Constitution. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 33,921; Republican and Progressive, 58,337.

BOISE, Idaho, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning, with 765 out of 743 precincts counted, Wilson had

Continued on Page 3.

ILLINOIS GIVES HUGHES 175,000

Republicans Elect Lowden Governor and Their Entire State Ticket.

WOMEN'S VOTE AS A FACTOR

Divide on Party Lines in About Same Ratio That the Men Did.

ILLINOIS.—Voted for Presidential Electors, Congressmen, Governor, and other State officials. Vote in 1912: Democratic, 404,980; Republican and Progressive, 639,839.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Charles Evans Hughes has carried the State of Illinois with a plurality estimated at not less than 175,000, and the entire Republican State ticket, headed by Frank O. Lowden for Governor, has been elected by about the same figure over Governor Dunne. Hughes has apparently carried the City of Chicago by 20,000, and his plurality may reach 40,000.

With Cook County going to the Republicans, the Democratic chances in the State went glimmering. The Democrats at a late hour tonight were still contending that down-State returns might somehow turn the tables. The Republicans took a quick look at the first flashes, and, as the totals kept running up all in one direction, they put out a claim that Illinois had fallen to Hughes and Lowden by 200,000 plurality.

Most of down-State returns so far in are from Republican strongholds and the figures from the strong Democratic counties may scale down the pluralities somewhat.

The women's vote ran close to the men's vote. This was the puzzling factor in the fight. It worried the politicians for months. Figures from precinct after precinct in Chicago and from county after county down-State indicate that the women's vote operated this way:

In Republican sections the women were more Republican than the men.

In Democratic territory the women were more Democratic than the men.

In Democratic wards the tendency was for Wilson to get a larger proportion of women's votes than of men's. In Republican bailiwicks Hughes generally got a larger share of the women's votes than of men's.

The rest of the Republican State ticket appears to have gone over with Lowden.

McCormick Far in Lead.

Medill McCormick, Republican candidate for Congressman at Large, was piling up a tremendous vote on the early returns. In scattering precincts he was polling more votes than Lowden.

The incomplete returns indicate a vast preponderance of "straight" tickets in both parties.

Fred E. Sterling, Republican State Chairman, issued this claim: "Indications are that both Hughes and Lowden will carry Illinois by over 200,000. Heavy gains are being made in many Democratic counties. For instance, La Salle County was figured on for 3,000 and it cast 5,000 for Hughes. Lowden is running about 50,000 ahead of his ticket. Hughes's majority in Cook County appears to be about 30,000."

A switch of a large part of the Socialist vote to Wilson is indicated by the early returns. It bears out reports current for weeks that the Socialists would split for Wilson on account of his "human justice" record. There is a marked falling off in the straight Socialist vote. Debs got 31,278 votes in Illinois in 1912. Incomplete returns indicate that Benson got 40,000 votes or less.

The vote was the largest in the history of Illinois. The women voted for the first time. Estimates based upon the incomplete returns are that a vote of between 1,800,000 and 1,900,000 was cast. The estimates are: Men, 1,200,000; women, 650,000.

The returns indicate that in the industrial centres down State Wilson cut down the Republican pluralities. He cut into the Progressive strongholds of 1912

Continued on Page 3.

Electoral Vote

Wilson	
Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
Colorado	6
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Maryland	8
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Utah	4
Virginia	12
Washington	7
Wyoming	3
Total	264
Hughes	
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Maine	6
Massachusetts	18
Michigan	15
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New York	45
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	5
South Dakota	5
Vermont	4
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Total	251
Doubtful	
California	13
New Mexico	3
Total	16

Total number of votes in Electoral College, 531; necessary to a choice, 266.

CITY FOR WILSON BY ONLY 40,069

Seabury's Plurality a Mere 21,978 in the Metropolitan Vote for Governor.

HUGHES CARRIES QUEENS

Calder Defeats McCombs for Senatorship—Curran Beaten for Aldermanic Presidency.

New York City gave Woodrow Wilson a scant plurality of 40,069 to offset the 186,930 plurality for Charles E. Hughes which the up-State counties sent down to the Bronx line. The city's vote for Wilson was 351,539, compared with 312,386 which it gave him for President four years ago. Hughes's city vote was 311,470, as against 126,582 for Taft and 188,896 for Roosevelt (total 315,478) in 1912.

For Governor, Samuel Seabury carried the city by a plurality of only 21,978, as against 165,000 for Whitman up-State. The total city vote, with only sixty districts missing, was, Seabury, 316,182; Whitman, 294,154.

For Senator, the indications early this morning were that Calder, Republican, had carried the Democratic City of New York against McCombs, Democrat, by about 25,000. With 367 election districts out of 2,167 Calder had then 248,896 votes against 225,874 for McCombs, showing a plurality of about 23,022 for Calder. In Mr. Calder's home borough, Brooklyn, he defeated McCombs by almost 2 to 1.

For President of the Board of Aldermen, Curran (Rep.) was beaten by Frank L. Dowling (Dem.) by about 45,000 votes.

Several odd points stood out in the voting. Wilson carried Brooklyn by about 6,300. Seabury lost the borough by 11,014. Calder, for Senator, carried it by more than 38,000. Queens, the home of the Schützenfest, normally Democratic by some 8,000 votes, gave Hughes a plurality of 2,958. Yet the Bronx, where the German-American vote was also expected to cut a large figure, went for Wilson by about 7,389.

In the city Congressional elections there is one certain Republican gain. In the Twentieth Congressional District, where B. Rosenblatt (Democrat) opposed Isaac Siegel (Republican and Progressive) one of the city Congressmen who voted against tabling the McLemore resolution, Siegel is apparently re-elected. In the Eighteenth District G. B. Francis (Republican) defeats T. G. Patten, the sitting Democratic Representative. The election of Meyer London, the lone Socialist Congressman from New York City, was, however, in doubt in the Twelfth District early this morning. The indications were that Judge Leon Sanders, his Democratic opponent, had won by a small plurality.

Eight Republican Senators are elected

Continued on Page 2.

Genuine Derfect Farm Sausage.
Their never-smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today.—Adv.

CALIFORNIA IN DOUBT

Majority for Wilson Changes to 1400 Lead for Hughes.

MAY DEPEND ON NEW MEXICO

Hughes Leads There With No More Than 2 Score or So.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CLOSE, TOO

Kansas, Apparently for Wilson, Also Shows a Declining Plurality.

NEW YORK GOES TO HUGHES

Also Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and South Dakota by Large Pluralities.

ODD RESULT IN CONGRESS

Two Socialists, a Prohibitionist, a Progressive, and a 'Protectionist' May Hold Balance of Power.

Although Charles Evans Hughes of New York had apparently been elected President and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana Vice President, on returns received up to 3 A. M. today there were important shifts after that hour which leave the result undetermined, but indicating strongly the re-election of President Wilson. At this writing Mr. Wilson has 264 electoral votes and Mr. Hughes, 251, with 16 still in doubt in two States.

The still doubtful States are California, with 13 votes and New Mexico with 3.

There were landslide majorities for Hughes in the bigger States, and he may prove to have a landslide majority on the popular vote, but he will have no landslide majority in the Electoral College. The States which went for Wilson by smaller but still safe majorities have prevented that.

The East went for Hughes by overwhelming majorities, and Wilson did not carry a single State in this section, unless, as is unlikely, he has carried Delaware. The Democrats had been counting on the Middle West, but they reckoned on it in vain. The Middle West as a section went for Hughes, and most of its more important States went for him by majorities as great proportionately as those in the East.

Hughes's majority in the so-called "doubtful" States of the East were: New York, 146,800; New Jersey, 45,000; Connecticut, 10,000; West Virginia, 8,000.

In the "doubtful" States of the Middle West Hughes's majorities were: Illinois, 175,000; Indiana, 20,000; Michigan, 40,000; Wisconsin, 15,000. In this section Wilson has saved Nebraska by 10,000 and Kansas by 15,000. He seems also to have carried Ohio and Minnesota.

Pennsylvania, which went for Roosevelt four years ago, leads the Hughes majorities with 200,000.

The vote in New York State was impressive. In this Democratic city Wilson was slaughtered right and left, and he carried by the small majority of 40,000. He was expected by the Democrats to carry Buffalo, but he lost it by 3,500. The State went for Hughes by 148,000.

Hughes carried Queens by 2,900, and in Brooklyn Wilson had the surprisingly small majority of 6,000.

Whitman was re-elected Governor by 144,000, running behind Hughes through the State as a whole. He was cut heavily in some places, noticeably in Rochester, despite the fact that Rochester is the bailiwick of his political friend, George W. Aldridge.

William M. Calder was elected United States Senator from this State by a majority of 187,000 over his Democratic opponent, William F. McCombs. He ran far ahead of both the other leading candidates on the Republican ticket, Hughes and Whitman.

The next President will have a difficult task on his hands so far as Congress is concerned, for his party cannot control it. The Senate is apparently Democratic by the unworkably small majority of one, and the House is tied, 215 Democrats and 215 Republicans. Neither party can even elect a Speaker or organize the House except by dealing with the other party or with the Representatives of minor parties, who will hold the balance of power.

Of these Representatives of minor par-

sive, one a Prohibitionist, and one is listed as a "Protectionist." The two Socialists are both from Milwaukee, one being Victor L. Berger, who was in the Sixty-third Congress and now comes back, bringing a colleague with him. Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman from this city, was defeated for re-election.

These men, if they play their cards skillfully, are in a position to exert considerable power in the House, because of the tie vote. Because of that tie vote, and also because of the insignificant majority in the Senate, a handful of bolters from either the Republican or the Democratic caucus will be able to hold the Sixty-fifth Congress up on any question that comes before it on any legislative policy or program the President may recommend, and his course will be thorny.

The Republicans needed to gain eight seats in the Senate to change its political complexion, but though they gained nine, electing the two Indiana Senators, Watson and New, and unexpectedly winning a seat in West Virginia, they unexpectedly lost one in Rhode Island, one in Delaware, and one in Utah. The Democratic majority is therefore four, though the result in West Virginia is still close.

Though Hughes carried Rhode Island by 8,000, the late returns indicate the probable defeat of Senator Lippitt, Republican, by ex-Congressman Peter G. Gerry.

In Utah, which went for Wilson, the Democrats have probably carried also the Senatorship, electing William H. King in place of the Republican Senator, Sutherland.

Hiram W. Johnson, the fighting Bull Moose Governor of California, was elected to the Senate by 150,000 as the candidate of the Republican and Progressive Parties. He was the Progressive candidate for Vice President with Roosevelt in 1912.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the Democratic Senator from Nebraska, Bryan's former friend and now his leading enemy, has been defeated by John L. Kennedy.

In Ohio, the Republican candidate for Senator, Myron T. Herrick, formerly Ambassador to France, was elected. Herrick is a friend to France, and was opposed on that ground in the primaries by adversaries who catered to the German vote, but most of the Germans seem to have voted for him.

Senator Martine of New Jersey was defeated by the Republican candidate, Joseph E. Frelinghuysen.

Senator La Follette was triumphantly re-elected in Wisconsin, getting a large Democratic vote, in addition to his Republican following, Governor Philipp, his conservative Republican enemy, was badly cut by the La Follette following, and did not gain from the Democrats, but is nevertheless elected.

Philander C. Knox, formerly Attorney General, Secretary of State, and United States Senator, returns to the Senate from Pennsylvania. The Senate situation makes Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin the most prominent figure in that body. He was re-elected yesterday. Though a Republican, he acts independently and frequently votes with the Democrats. It is in his power to tie the Senate or to hold the balance of power—in short, to hold it up whenever a favorable opportunity offers, and for the whole term of the Sixty-fifth Congress he will be in a position of great power.

The expectations based on the labor vote were in most cases disappointed. It was on this vote that the Democrats relied to carry Connecticut. It was expected to cut a considerable figure in Illinois. But Hughes carried both States, Illinois overwhelmingly. If labor's vote was cast for Wilson without regard to party anywhere, it was in Ohio, but there is nothing yet to show that it was the labor vote which made that State doubtful. Generally speaking, the labor vote divided as usual throughout the country.

A very strong illustration of this was given in Maryland, where the Republicans have elected Dr. Joseph I. France to the Senate over Congressman David J. Lewis. Lewis was originally a mine worker, is Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, active in pushing labor measures, and appealed strongly to the labor vote. Nevertheless he was defeated for the Senate, though the place he was nominated to fill is now filled by a Democrat, Senator Blair Lee.

The same thing was true of the woman vote. The Democrats based their hopes of Illinois on that vote. But the women in that State divided just as their husbands and brothers did, the majority of them, as of the men, being for Hughes. There were so many who voted for Wilson, however, that there is not the slightest vestige left of the counter-assumption that they would unite on Hughes because of his support of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. That declaration of his has not affected the women's vote to any extent that was perceptible last night.

Illinois is the only State in which the votes of women were counted separately from those of the men, but there was no sex division in that State and no evidence of it anywhere else. Democratic States where women vote went for Wilson and Republican States where they vote went for Hughes, and nowhere did the women apparently divide on any other issues than those on which the men divided, nor did they generally divide in any other proportion than that in which the men divided. An exception was the central part of California, especially San Francisco, in which the women voted for Wilson by three to one.

In New Jersey, which Hughes carried by 45,000, he ran far ahead of the Republican ticket. Mr. Edge, the Republican candidate for Governor, claims only 18,000 majority.

STATE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

County.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.
Albany	28,429	18,590
Allegany	6,251	3,184
Bronx	40,168	47,552
Broome	16,934	13,468
Cattaraugus	8,300	6,100
Cayuga	6,800	5,800
Chautauqua	14,643	6,728
Chemung	6,367	7,326
Chenango	5,159	3,832
Clinton	4,590	3,750
Columbia	5,000	4,400
Cortland	4,463	2,753
Delaware	6,400	5,100
Dutchess	11,350	8,550
Erie	51,143	44,579
Essex	3,250	2,400
Franklin	5,360	3,890
Fulton	5,000	3,300
Genesee	5,381	2,780
Greene	3,625	3,575
Hamilton	600	450
Herkimer	7,000	5,400
Jefferson	10,125	5,875
Kings	118,682	125,462
Lewis	3,478	2,818
Livingston	5,350	3,350
Madison	6,200	4,000
Monroe	38,804	21,503
Montgomery	6,575	4,800
Nassau	13,725	8,371
New York	111,205	138,468
Niagara	14,253	9,513
Oneida	17,900	14,400
Onondaga	24,500	18,100
Ontario	7,500	5,500
Orange	13,500	9,500
Orleans	4,949	2,513
Oswego	10,237	6,798
Otsego	5,735	4,725
Putnam	1,702	1,250
Queens	34,188	31,230
Rensselaer	13,325	18,134
Richmond	7,232	8,827
Rockland	4,803	4,131
St. Lawrence	12,825	5,175
Saratoga	7,400	4,800
Schenectady	9,241	3,714
Schoharie	2,965	3,645
Schuyler	1,957	1,617
Seneca	3,282	2,847
Steuben	11,500	9,000
Suffolk	12,629	7,350
Sullivan	4,200	3,000
Tioga	3,339	2,175
Tompkins	4,725	3,446
Ulster	11,372	8,772
Warren	5,050	2,830
Washington	7,243	3,921
Wayne	7,385	4,695
Westchester	37,365	25,000
Wyoming	5,163	2,852
Yates	2,938	1,950
Total	874,573	727,712
Militia vote (estimated)	3,000	2,000
Grand total	877,573	729,712
Plurality for Hughes, 147,861.		

CITY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.	E.D. Maj.
Manhattan	111,205	138,468	...
Bronx	40,168	47,552	...
Brooklyn	118,682	125,462	...
Queens	34,188	31,230	...
Richmond	7,282	8,827	...
Total	311,470	351,539	...

No election districts missing out of a total of 3,127.
Plurality for Wilson, 40,069.

MANHATTAN.

A.D.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	2,951	3,991	...
2	1,398	4,295	...
3	1,997	4,001	...
4	1,467	3,542	...
5	1,667	4,722	...
6	3,007	7,503	...
7	2,072	4,069	...
8	1,940	3,699	...
9	1,958	3,298	...
10	2,640	2,870	...
11	2,374	4,814	...
12	1,789	3,704	...
13	2,148	3,758	...
14	2,209	4,300	...
15	6,705	5,281	...
18	2,314	4,180	...
17	5,003	5,352	...
18	2,580	4,042	...
19	7,557	7,896	...
20	2,872	3,876	...
21	6,627	5,806	...
22	3,503	3,881	...
23	14,844	15,103	...
24	1,917	2,876	...
25	3,850	3,737	...
26	2,789	4,083	...
27	4,346	2,994	...
28	2,183	2,592	...
29	4,990	4,007	...
30, (part)	4,146	4,143	...
31	5,584	6,111	...
Total	111,205	138,468	...

No election districts missing out of a total of 836.

BRONX.

A.D.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.	E.D. Maj.
30, (part)	1,053	1,780	...
32	11,400	18,992	...
33	5,755	5,778	...
34	11,942	13,948	...
35	10,813	12,054	...
Total	40,163	47,552	...

BROOKLYN.

A.D.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,702	3,943	...
2	1,461	3,908	...
3	1,490	3,982	...
4	3,908	4,562	...
5	3,818	4,899	...
6	3,910	3,918	...
7	2,966	4,712	...
8	2,198	4,279	...
9	3,192	3,955	...
10	4,840	5,024	...
11	4,833	4,963	...
12	6,010	6,817	...
13	3,078	3,402	...
14	2,035	3,952	...
15	2,934	4,573	...
16	10,679	11,785	...
17	5,405	4,950	...
18	13,407	9,946	...
19	4,130	2,783	...
20	5,741	5,336	...
21	2,025	2,557	...
22	12,832	9,648	...
23	6,919	9,228	...
Total	118,682	125,462	...

QUEENS.

A.D.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	4,847	6,612	...
2	5,476	6,522	...
3	12,621	9,593	...
4	11,144	8,403	...
Total	34,188	31,230	...

No election districts missing out of total of 180.

RICHMOND.

A.D.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	7,282	8,827	...

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

County.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.
Albany	26,160	16,770
Allegany	6,047	2,995
Bronx	35,525	42,255
Broome	12,131	7,911
Cattaraugus	8,149	4,844
Cayuga	7,810	6,886
Chautauqua	16,181	6,570
Chemung	7,238	6,204
Chenango	5,118	2,950
Clinton	4,850	2,990
Columbia	4,850	4,250
Cortland	4,503	2,076
Delaware	6,007	1,273
Dutchess	10,665	7,824
Erie	52,373	43,000
Essex	5,448	2,451
Franklin	4,165	2,375
Fulton	6,138	4,272
Genesee	5,527	3,576
Greene	4,257	3,515
Hamilton	570	485
Herkimer	9,783	7,327
Jefferson	10,101	5,877
Kings	116,415	105,401
Lewis	2,758	1,946
Livingston	5,139	3,238
Madison	6,031	3,886
Monroe	37,457	22,986
Montgomery	6,604	4,947
Nassau	12,350	8,184
New York	103,242	130,646
Niagara	11,445	7,383
Oneida	23,362	19,596
Onondaga	29,498	17,546
Ontario	8,332	5,406
Orange	10,830	10,100
Orleans	4,736	2,489
Oswego	10,610	6,818
Otsego	1,967	1,705
Putnam	1,575	1,160
Queens	31,594	30,283
Rensselaer	14,101	18,613
Richmond	7,373	7,547
Rockland	4,540	3,780
St. Lawrence	16,990	9,210
Saratoga	6,908	5,457
Schenectady	9,344	9,350
Schoharie	2,820	3,060
Schuyler	1,974	1,560
Seneca	3,417	2,521
Steuben	12,075	8,515
Suffolk	9,804	5,851
Sullivan	1,776	1,351
Tioga	3,296	2,066
Tompkins	4,598	3,024
Ulster	11,559	8,754
Warren	4,429	2,704
Washington	6,999	3,486
Wayne	7,625	4,521
Westchester	36,000	25,560
Wyoming	5,236	1,821
Yates	2,867	1,895
Total	838,598	624,657
Militia vote (estimated)	3,000	2,000
Grand total	841,598	626,657

Plurality for Whitman over Seabury, 144,996.

CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
Manhattan	103,242	130,646	11
Bronx	35,525	42,255	16
Brooklyn	116,415	105,401	31
Queens	31,594	30,283	2
Richmond	7,378	7,547	0
Total	294,154	316,132	60

60 election districts missing out of total of 2,127.
Plurality for Seabury, 21,978.

MANHATTAN.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	1,798	2,726	0
2	1,199	3,829	1
3	1,712	3,880	0
4	1,265	3,353	0
5	1,660	4,445	0
6	2,927	2,411	1
7	2,072	3,696	0
8	1,488	3,392	0
9	1,920	3,029	0
10	2,218	2,357	0
11	2,150	4,393	0
12	1,508	3,678	0
13	2,054	3,526	0
14	2,078	4,060	0
15	6,519	5,168	3
16	2,159	4,065	0
17	5,237	5,094	0
18	2,927	5,097	0
19	6,778	7,195	0
20	2,859	3,763	0
21	6,383	5,527	1
22	2,900	4,012	1
23	14,090	14,375	0
24	1,856	2,524	0
25	3,760	3,543	0
26	2,782	3,555	0
27	4,027	2,705	1
28	1,977	2,823	0
29	4,947	4,007	0
30 (part)	3,556	3,914	0
31	5,502	5,405	0
Total	103,242	130,646	11

11 election districts missing out of total of 836.

CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

BRONX.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
30 (part)	963	1,179	2
32	7,723	8,483	17
33	3,929	4,441	3
34	8,109	8,785	15
35	7,917	9,002	9
Total	28,341	32,760	46

46 election districts missing out of a total of 269.

QUEENS.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,154	4,978	3
2	3,522	4,960	3
3	8,773	2,991	12
4	8,873	5,524	12
Total	24,022	22,253	30

30 election districts missing out of total of 180.

BROOKLYN.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,514	2,710	2
2	1,996	2,791	1
3	1,797	3,210	0
4	3,558	2,952	3
5	6,422	3,388	2
6	3,942	2,121	2
7	3,230	2,783	2
8	4,151	2,976	2
9	5,426	3,216	2
10	4,983	2,767	2
11	5,969	3,319	2
12	3,783	2,958	2
13	4,675	2,948	2
14	1,921	2,955	1
15	4,998	3,355	1
16	10,698	6,420	4
17	4,978	2,622	2
18	12,170	6,130	7
19	2,994	1,944	1
20	4,771	2,907	2
21	1,193	1,597	1
22	7,869	4,117	5
23	5,078	2,849	17
Total	112,221	75,618	119

119 election districts missing out of a total of 786.

CITY VOTE FOR SENATOR.

BRONX.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
30 (part)	10,144	12,148	6
32	6,819	8,876	1
34	10,824	1,255	2
35	8,782	10,587	6
Total	36,525	42,965	16

16 election districts missing out of total of 269.

BROOKLYN.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,866	3,272	1
2	3,500	3,344	0
3	1,619	3,543	0
4	3,698	3,617	2
5	6,230	4,246	1
6	3,851	5,052	1
7	2,854	3,918	0
8	2,284	3,956	0
9	4,751	4,068	1
10	4,940	4,855	1
11	4,719	4,572	1
12	5,186	5,424	1
13	2,994	2,985	0
14	3,018	3,126	0
15	2,824	3,955	0
16	10,999	9,952	3
17	5,501	4,943	1
18	12,922	8,754	2
19	3,370	2,572	2
20	5,493	3,201	1
21	1,530	1,995	1
22	12,026	7,838	5
23	6,378	6,257	7
Total	116,415	105,401	31

Thirty-one election districts missing out of total of 786.

QUEENS.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	4,568	6,985	0
2	4,496	6,001	0
3	11,005	9,421	0
4	10,955	7,956	2
Total	31,524	30,283	2

Two election districts missing out of total of 189.

RICHMOND.

A.D.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	7,378	7,547	0

STATE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

County.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.
Albany	26,400	18,180
Allegany	5,900	3,050
Bronx	28,241	32,760
Broome	16,000	13,000
Cattaraugus	7,500	5,900
Cayuga	9,084	6,662
Chautauqua	14,234	6,197
Chemung	6,955	6,957
Chenango	5,050	3,700
Clinton	3,900	2,900
Columbia	5,200	4,800
Cortland	3,600	1,400
Delaware	4,890	3,409
Dutchess	9,008	6,879
Erie	50,735	38,944
Essex	3,400	1,250
Franklin	4,500	3,000
Fulton	4,700	2,100
Genesee	5,318	2,887
Greene	5,700	3,102
Hamilton	480	450
Herkimer	5,900	4,200
Jefferson	7,400	2,400
Kings	112,321	78,619
Lewis	2,900	1,550
Livingston	4,600	3,000
Madison	4,500	3,550
Monroe	32,000	19,000
Montgomery	5,432	3,958
Nassau	7,400	7,000
New York	79,163	91,165
Niagara	14,250	9,500
Oneida	14,200	10,450
Onondaga	22,000	11,500
Ontario	6,100	3,100
Orange	10,100	6,200
Orleans	4,739	2,477
Oswego	10,500	6,100
Otsego	5,600	5,400
Putnam	1,558	981
Queens	24,022	22,283
Rensselaer	13,113	12,135
Richmond	5,023	6,047
Rockland	4,223	3,192
St. Lawrence	10,500	3,500
Saratoga	7,200	4,500
Schenectady	8,518	6,903
Schoharie	2,360	2,160
Schuyler	1,850	1,180
Seneca	3,310	2,600
Steuben	11,000	9,250
Suffolk	9,650	5,950
Sullivan	3,750	3,100
Tioga	3,370	2,160
Tompkins	4,400	3,084
Ulster	11,021	8,771
Warren	4,185	871
Washington	6,000	2,000
Wayne	5,870	2,174
Westchester	37,865	25,000
Wyoming	4,100	1,400
Yates	2,836	1,380
Total	766,250	598,090

Plurality for Calder, 167,160.

CITY VOTE FOR SENATOR.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.	E.D. Maj.
Manhattan	79,163	91,165	157
Bronx	28,341	32,760	46
Brooklyn	112,321	78,619	119
Queens	24,022	22,283	89
Richmond	5,029	6,047	9
Total	248,896	225,874	367

Plurality for Calder, 23,022.
367 election districts missing out of a total of 2,127.

MANHATTAN.

A.D.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	1,666	2,560	0
2	988	3,266	2
3	1,200	3,007	3
4	1,066	2,627	1
5	1,142	2,066	6
6	1,974	900	10
7	1,548	3,762	0
8	1,068	3,290	0
9	1,568	2,573	2
10	1,612	1,467	5
11	1,978	3,922	2
12	1,283	3,046	2
13	1,283	2,608	2
14	1,755	3,582	2
15	5,513	3,941	6
16	1,852	2,660	2
17	4,075	4,179	2
18	1,957	3,055	4
19	4,574	4,356	16
20	1,975	2,780	4
21	4,775	4,357	7
22	2,557	3,470	2
23	12,040	6,102	12
24	901	1,301	6
25	3,348	2,977	2
26	1,864	2,169	6
27	3,540	2,440	2
28	744	1,152	9
29	4,082	3,140	8
30 (part)	2,039	2,174	12
31	5,446	3,072	12
Total	79,163	91,165	157

157 election districts missing out of a total of 836.

BRONX.

A.D.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.	E.D. Maj.
30 (part)	963	1,179	2
32	7,723	8,483	17
33	3,929	4,441	3
34	8,109	8,785	15
35	7,917	9,002	9
Total	28,341	32,760	46

46 election districts missing out of a total of 269.

QUEENS.

A.D.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,154	4,978	3
2	3,522	4,960	3
3	8,773	2,991	12
4	8,873	5,524	12
Total	24,022	22,253	30

30 election districts missing out of total of 180.

BROOKLYN.

A.D.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,514	2,710	2
2	1,996	2,791	1
3	1,797	3,210	0
4	3,558	2,952	3
5	6,422	3,388	2
6	3,942	2,121	2
7	3,230	2,783	2
8	4,151	2,976	2
9	5,426	3,216	2
10	4,983	2,767	2
11	5,969	3,319	2
12	3,783	2,958	2
13	4,675	2,948	2
14	1,921	2,955	1
15	4,998	3,355	1
16	10,698	6,420	4
17	4,978	2,622	2
18	12,170	6,130	7
19	2,994	1,944	1
20	4,771	2,907	2
21	1,193	1,597	1
22	7,869	4,117	5
23	5,078	2,849	17
Total	112,221	75,618	119

119 election districts missing out of a total of 786.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	5,029	6,047	9

9 election districts missing out of total of 47.

CITY VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu-rality.	E.D. Maj.
1.	D. J. Riordan, D.*	3,852	2,135	11
2.	M. Lauchle, R. & P.	1,671	...	..
12.	L. Sanders, D.	2,493	...	..
13.	L. Block, R.	402	...	..
14.	W. London, Soc.*	2,619	71	21
15.	C. D. Sullivan, D.	2,256	...	..
16.	F. Dostal, Jr., R.&P.	2,390	134	18
17.	M. F. Farley, D.*	4,020	149	17
18.	H. G'Fdla, R.&P.	4,771	...	..
19.	M. F. Conry, D.*	12,044	5,209	5
20.	Wm. Henkel, Jr., R.	7,435	...	..
21.	F. J. Spaeth, D.*	10,229	1,148	10
22.	W. S. Taft, R. & P.	9,286	...	..
23.	J. F. Carew, D.*	8,349	910	15
24.	W. Bates, R. & P.	7,421	...	..
25.	R. G. Patten, D.*	9,442	...	..
26.	C. H. Francis, R.&P.	9,697	255	17
27.	Michael Schaap, D.	12,353	...	..
28.	W. M. Chandler, R.&P.	16,642	4,289	17
29.	B. Rosenblatt, D.	11,831	...	..
30.	M. Hillquitt, Soc.	1,472	...	..
31.	Isaac Siegel, R. & P.	2,010	170	22
32.	G. M. Hurlburt, D.*	9,967	2,192	26
33.	M. C. Ansorge, R.&P.	7,775	...	..
34.	H. Bruckner, D.&P.	16,429	9,062	33
35.	James A. Francis, R.	7,377	...	..
36.	D. C. Oliver, D.	14,554	...	..
37.	W. S. Bennet, R.&P.	16,122	1,568	47
38.	W. R. Ochsby, D.*	8,671	...	..
39.	B. L. Fairchild, R.&P.	7,513	842	24

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu-rality.	E.D. Maj.
3.	J. V. Flynn, D.*	10,908	1,497	6
3.	J. J. Chambers, R.&P.	9,371	...	..
4.	E. H. Dale, D.*	8,909	1,701	4
4.	Michael Stein, R.&P.	6,508	...	..
5.	J. P. Maher, D.*	11,343	1,382	9
5.	C. W. Phillipar, R.&P.	9,961	...	..
6.	C. L. Stengle, D.	15,471	...	..
6.	F. W. Rowe, R.&P.	25,334	9,847	10
7.	J. J. Fitzg'd, D.&P.	14,296	6,772	8
7.	R. W. Bowman, R.	7,524	...	..
8.	D. J. Griffin, D.&P.	19,068	7,720	17
8.	W. L. Morehouse, R.	11,348	...	..
9.	H. H. Torborg, D.& P.	2,846	...	..
9.	O. W. Swift, R.	4,258	1,412	91
10.	F. Wasserman, D.	3,234	...	..
10.	R. L. Haskell, R.& P.*	3,568	269	52

QUEENS.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu-rality.	E.D. Maj.
2.	C. P. Caldwell, D.*	22,686	4,493	7
2.	T. H. Burden, R.	18,193	...	..

PRESIDENT OF ALDERMEN.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	CURRAN Rep.	DOWLING Dem.	E.D. Maj.
Manhattan	76,646	99,291	161
Bronx	24,237	31,834	62
Brooklyn	96,886	91,653	129
Queens	22,812	27,522	27
Richmond	6,025	6,180	5
Total	225,616	256,480	384

Plurality for Dowling, 31,864.
384 election districts missing out of total of 2,127.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	CURRAN Rep.	DOWLING Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	1,817	2,283	2
2	852	3,422	2
3	1,016	3,068	4
4	1,163	2,788	0
5	1,216	3,200	3
6	1,000	806	10
7	1,308	3,857	3
8	855	1,495	7
9	1,489	2,898	1
10	1,445	1,635	5
11	1,598	3,675	4
12	1,649	3,191	2
13	1,334	3,024	3
14	1,728	3,779	1
15	6,147	3,987	3
16	1,220	2,847	6
17	5,042	4,283	2
18	1,996	3,594	2
19	5,127	5,157	16
20	1,563	2,961	5
21	4,611	4,322	6
22	2,983	4,010	1
23	12,161	11,142	11
24	915	1,779	5
25	3,371	2,507	3
26	1,628	1,923	5
27	3,427	2,084	4
28	546	894	11
29	3,903	3,087	4
30 (part)	1,529	2,112	14
31	3,003	3,064	13
Total	76,646	99,291	161

161 election districts missing out of total of 836.

BRONX.

A. D.	CURRAN Rep.	DOWLING Dem.	E.D. Maj.
30 (part)	606	1,218	2
32	6,716	9,637	19
33	2,882	4,098	9
34	6,734	8,261	21
35	7,347	8,650	11
Total	24,237	31,834	62

62 election districts missing out of total of 209.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	CURRAN Rep.	DOWLING Dem.	E.D. Maj.
1	3,380	3,119	2
2	1,873	3,007	2
3	1,178	3,520	1
4	3,103	2,965	5
5	6,029	4,090

DEMOCRATS LOSE 12 SENATE SEATS; HOUSE IS A TOSSUP

Only 4, Instead of 16, Democratic Senators in Congress —House May Be Tied.

GAIN FOR THE SOCIALISTS

Take Two Seats — Democratic Lineup 215, Republican 215.

DU PONT LOSES IN DELAWARE

Pomerene Pushes Herrick Hard in Ohio—Close Races Also in Nevada, Wyoming, and Minnesota.

Returns up to 4:45 o'clock this morning indicate that the Democrats will retain control of the Senate, but by a reduced majority. The outcome of the election for members of the House of Representatives is uncertain.

Figures compiled at the hour stated indicate that the next House will stand:

Democrats	215
Republicans	215
Socialists	2
Progressive	1
Prohibitionist	1
Protectionist	1

If the two major parties are tied in the House the two Socialists and the three representatives of minor parties will hold the balance of power. Changes in the results in districts are being reported constantly, however, and either the Democrats or the Republicans may get a majority over all, but by such a small margin that the successful party will be constantly in danger of having its ascendency overthrown on important measures.

The latest returns have shown gains for the Republicans, who at one time appeared to be nine or ten votes behind the Democrats in the Congressional elections. In the early part of the night the returns gave the House to the Republicans, but in the small hours of the morning results reported were revised and the revisions appeared to give the Democrats control. Later on the revised returns showed a Republican trend until the figures for the two major parties indicated a tie.

Meyer London of New York, Socialist, appears to have been defeated by a Democrat. He is the only Socialist in the present House. The Socialists, however, seems to have elected two of their party in Wisconsin. One of them is Victor Berger, who was the first Socialist elected to Congress. He was defeated for re-election two years ago.

The Democrats who now have a majority of sixteen in the Senate will retain control of that body by a majority of four from indications at an early hour this morning. This majority may be increased. Senator du Pont of Delaware has probably been defeated by Wolcott, Democrat.

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island was also defeated by Peter Goelet Gerry, the first Democratic Senator to be elected from Rhode Island in forty years. This was one of the great surprises of the Senatorial election. Senator Sutherland of Utah, one of the foremost Republicans of the upper house, was defeated by William H. King, Democrat.

The Republicans, however, made their gains of Senatorial scalps at Democrats. They have apparently elected nine of their candidates to seats now held by Democratic Senators. New and Watson, the Republican candidates for the Senate in Indiana, defeated Senator Kern, the chosen Democratic leader of the Senate, and Senator Taggart, Democrat, who was appointed to succeed the late Senator Shively.

Maryland will send France, a Republican, to the Senate in place of Lee, Democrat, who was not renominated. France defeated David Lewis, an ardent advocate of Government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, and a conspicuous labor leader in his State. In Nebraska the defeat of Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, by Kennedy, Republican, was a surprise.

William J. Bryan stumped Nebraska for President Wilson, but had nothing to say about Hitchcock. Bryan advocated prohibition and Hitchcock was on the wet side. The election of Frelinghuysen, Republican, in New Jersey, over Martine, Democrat, was expected.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

THE NEW SENATE.

(As it will be constituted after March 4, 1917.)

ALABAMA.	NEVADA.
J. H. Bankhead, D.†	F. G. Newlands, D.†
O. W. Underwood, D.†	K. Pittman, D.†
ARIZONA.	**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**
M. A. Smith, D.†	J. H. Gallinger, R.†
M. F. Ashhurst, D.†	H. F. Hollis, D.†
ARKANSAS.	**NEW JERSEY.**
J. T. Robinson, D.†	W. Hughes, R.†
W. F. Kirby, D.*	J. S. Frelinghuysen, R.*
CALIFORNIA.	
J. D. Phelan, D.†	**NEW MEXICO.**
M. Johnson, R.†	A. B. Fall, R.†
COLORADO.	F. A. Hubbell, R.*
C. S. Thomas, D.†	**NEW YORK.**
J. F. Shafroth, D.†	J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.†
CONNECTICUT.	W. N. Calder, R.*
F. B. Brandegee, R.†	**NORTH CAROLINA.**
O. P. McLean, R.†	F. M. Simmons, D.†
DELAWARE.	L. S. Overman, D.†
W. Saulsbury, D.†	**NORTH DAKOTA.**
J. O. Wolcott, D.*	P. J. McCumber, R.‡
FLORIDA.	A. S. Gronna, D.†
D. U. Fletcher, D.†	**OHIO.**
P. Trammell, D.*	M. T. Herrick, R.*
GEORGIA.	W. G. Harding, R.†,
Hoke Smith, D.†	**OKLAHOMA.**
T. W. Hardwick, D.†	T. P. Gore, D.†
IDAHO.	R. L. Owen, D.†
W. E. Borah, R.†	G. R. Chamberlain, D.†
J. H. Brady, R.†	H. Lane, D.†
ILLINOIS.	**PENNSYLVANIA.**
J. H. Lewis, D.†	B. Penrose, R.†
L. Y. Sherman, R.†	P. C. Knox, R.*
INDIANA.	**RHODE ISLAND.**
J. E. Watson, R.*	P. G. Geary, D.*
H. S. New, R.*	L. S. Colt, R.†
IOWA.	**SOUTH CAROLINA.**
A. B. Cummins, R.†	B. R. Tillman, D.†
W. S. Kenyon, R.†	E. D. Smith, D.†
KANSAS.	**SOUTH DAKOTA.**
W. H. Thompson, D.†	T. Sterling, R.†
C. Curtis, R.†	E. S. Johnson, D.‡
KENTUCKY.	**TENNESSEE.**
O. M. James, D.†	J. K. Shields, D.†
J. C. W. Beckham, D.†	K. D. McKellar, D.*
LOUISIANA.	**TEXAS.**
J. Ransdell, D.†	C. A. Culberson, D.‡
R. F. Broussard, D.†	M. Sheppard, D.†
MAINE.	**UTAH.**
F. Hale, R.†	R. Smoot, R.†
B. M. Pernald, R.†	W. H. King, D.*
MARYLAND.	**VERMONT.**
J. W. Smith, D.†	W. P. Dillingham, R.†
J. L. France, R.†	C. S. Page, R.‡
MASSACHUSETTS.	**VIRGINIA.**
H. C. Lodge, R.†	T. S. Martin, R.†
J. W. Weeks, R.†	C. A. Swanson, D.‡
MICHIGAN.	**WASHINGTON.**
W. A. Smith, R.†	W. Jones, R.†
C. E. Townsend, R.‡	M. Poindexter, R.‡
MINNESOTA.	**WEST VIRGINIA.**
K. Nelson, R.†	H. Sutherland, R.*
F. B. Kellogg, R.*	N. Goff, R.†
MISSISSIPPI.	**WISCONSIN.**
J. S. Williams, D.‡	R. M. La Follette, R.‡
J. K. Vardaman, D.†	P. O. Husting, D.†
MISSOURI.	**WYOMING.**
W. J. Stone, D.†	C. D. Clark, R.‡
J. A. Reed, D.†	F. E. Warren, R.†
MONTANA.	
T. J. Walsh, D.†	
H. L. Myers, D.‡	
NEBRASKA.	
J. L. Kennedy, R.*	
G. W. Norris, R.†	

Democrats	50
Republicans	44
Total	94
Democratic majority	6

*Elected yesterday. †Continuing in office. ‡Re-elected yesterday. §Already elected.

THE NEW HOUSE.

ALABAMA.	
1. G. L. Gray, D.*	8. W. B. Oliver, D.*
2. H. Dent, Jr., D.*	9. J. L. Burnett, D.*
3. H. B. Steagall, D.*	10. E. B. Almon, D.*
4. J. L. Blackmon, D.*	11. W. B. Bankhead, D.*
5. J. T. Heflin, D.*	

ARIZONA.	
At Large, C. Hayden, D.*	
ARKANSAS.	
1. T. H. Caraway, D.*	
2. W. A. Oldfield, D.*	
3. J. N. Tillman, D.*	
4. Otis Wingo, D.*	
5. H. M. Jacoway, D.*	
6. S. M. Taylor, D.*	
7. W. S. Goodwin, D.*	
CALIFORNIA.	
1. E. H. Hart, R.	
2. J. E. Raker, D.*	
3. C. F. Curry, R.*	
4. J. Kahn, R.*	
5. J. I. Nolan, R.*	
6. J. A. Elston, R.*	
7. D. S. Church, D.*	
8. E. A. Hayes, R.*	
9. C. W. Randall, Prohi.*	
10. H. Z. Osborne, R.	
11. W. Kettner, D.*	
COLORADO.	
1. B. C. Hilliard, D.*	
2. C. B. Timberlake, R.*	
3. E. Keating, D.*	
4. E. T. Taylor, D.*	
CONNECTICUT.	
1. A. Lonergan, D.	
2. R. P. Freeman, R.*	
3. J. Q. Tilson, R.*	
4. E. J. Hill, R.*	
5. J. P. Glynn, R.*	
DELAWARE.	
At Large, A. F. Polk, D.	
FLORIDA.	
1. H. J. Drane, D.	
2. F. Clark, D.*	
3. W. Lehoe, D.	
4. W. J. Sears, D.*	
GEORGIA.	
1. J. W. Overstreet, D.*	
2. F. Park, D.*	
3. C. R. Crisp, D.*	
4. W. C. Adamson, D.*	
5. W. S. Howard, D.*	
6. J. W. Wise, D.*	
7. G. Lee, D.*	
8. S. J. Tribble, D.*	
9. T. M. Bell, D.*	
10. Carl Vinson, D.*	
11. J. R. Walker, D.*	
12. W. W. Larsen, D.	
IDAHO.	
At Large, A. T. Smith, R.*	
At Large, B. L. French, R.	
ILLINOIS.	
At Large—M. McCormick, R.	
At Large—W. E. Mason, R.	
1. M. B. Madden, R.*	
2. J. R. Mann, R.*	
3. W. Wilson, R.*	
4. J. Colombiewski, R.	
5. A. J. Sabath, D.*	
6. J. McAndrews, D.*	
7. Niels Juul, R.	
8. T. Gallagher, D.*	
9. F. A. Britten, R.*	
10. G. E. Foss, R.*	
11. J. C. Copley, R.*	
12. C. E. Fuller, R.*	
13. J. C. McKenzie, R.*	
14. W. J. Graham, R.	
15. E. J. King, R.*	
16. C. Ireland, R.	
17. J. A. Sterling, R.*	
18. J. G. Cannon, R.*	
19. W. B. McKinley, R.*	
20. H. T. Rainey, D.*	
21. L. R. Wheeler, R.*	
22. W. A. Rodenberg, R.*	
23. M. D. Foster, D.*	
24. T. S. Williams, R.*	
25. E. E. Denison, R.*	
INDIANA.	
1. G. K. Denton, D.	
2. O. E. Bland, R.	
3. W. E. Cox, D.*	
4. L. Johnson, D.*	
5. R. Moss, D.*	
6. F. H. Gray, D.*	
7. M. Moores, R.*	
8. A. H. Vestal, R.	
9. F. S. Purnell, R.	
10. W. R. Wood, R.*	
11. M. Krauss, R.	
12. L. W. Fairfield, R.	
13. H. W. Barnhart, D.*	
IOWA.	
1. C. A. Kennedy, R.*	
2. H. E. Hull, R.*	
3. B. E. Sweet, R.*	
4. G. N. Haugen, R.*	
5. W. Good, R.	
6. C. W. Ramseyer, R.*	
7. C. C. Dowell, R.*	
8. H. M. Towner, R.*	
9. W. R. Green, R.*	
10. F. P. Woods, R.*	
11. G. C. Scott, R.	
KANSAS.	
1. D. R. Anthony, R.*	
2. E. C. Little, R.	
3. F. B. Campbell, R.*	
4. C. W. Miller, R.	
5. G. T. Helvering, D.*	
6. J. R. Connelly, D.*	
7. J. Shouse, D.*	
8. W. A. Ayres, D.*	
KENTUCKY.	
1. A. W. Barkley, D.*	
2. D. H. Kinchelose, D.*	
3. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D.*	
4. J. Johnson, D.*	
5. E. Sherley, D.*	
6. A. B. Rouse, D.*	
7. J. C. Cantrill, D.*	
8. H. Helm, D.*	
9. W. J. Field, D.*	
10. J. W. Langley, R.*	
11. C. Powers, R.*	
LOUISIANA.	
1. N. Brittain, D.*	
2. H. G. Dupre, D.*	
3. W. P. Martin, Prot.*	
4. J. T. Watkins, D.*	
5. R. F. Broussard, D.*	
6. J. Y. Sanders, D.*	
7. L. Lazaro, D.*	
8. J. B. Aswell, D.*	
MAINE.	
1. L. B. Goodall, R.	
2. W. H. White, Jr., R.	
3. J. A. Peters, R.†	
4. C. Hersey, R.†	
MARYLAND.	
1. J. D. Price, D.*	
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D.*	
3. C. P. Coady, D.*	
4. J. C. Linthicum, D.*	
5. S. E. Mudd, R.*	
6. F. N. Zihlman, R.	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1. A. P. Gardner, R.	
2. F. H. Gillett, R.*	
3. C. D. Paige, R.*	
4. S. E. Winslow, R.*	
5. J. J. Rogers, R.*	
6. A. P. Gardner, R.*	
7. M. F. Phelan, D.*	
8. W. Dallinger, R.*	
9. E. W. Roberts, R.*	
10. P. Tague, D.*	
11. O. H. Tinkham, R.*	
12. A. Gallivan, D.*	
13. C. H. S. Robinson, R.	
13. W. H. Carter, R.*	
14. R. Olney, D.*	
15. W. S. Greene, R.*	
16. J. Walsh, R.*	
MICHIGAN.	
1. F. E. Doremus, D.*	
2. S. W. Beakes, D.*	
3. J. M. C. Smith, R.*	
4. E. L. Hamilton, R.*	
5. C. E. Mapes, R.*	
6. P. H. Kelly, R.*	
7. L. C. Cramton, R.*	
8. J. W. Fordney, R.*	
9. J. C. McLaughlin, R.*	
10. G. R. Currie, R.	
11. F. D. Scott, R.*	
12. W. F. James, R.*	
13. C. A. Nichols, R.*	
MINNESOTA.	
1. S. Anderson, R.*	
2. F. E. Ellsworth, R.*	
3. C. R. Davis, R.*	
4. C. C. Van Dyke, D.*	
5. E. Lundeen, R.	
6. H. Knutson, R.	
7. A. J. Volstead, R.*	
8. C. B. Miller, R.*	
9. H. Steenerson, R.*	
10. T. Schall, R.	
MISSISSIPPI.	
1. E. S. Candler, D.*	
2. H. D. Stephens, D.*	
3. B. G. Humphreys, D.*	
4. T. U. Sisson, D.*	
5. W. V. Venable, D.*	
6. B. P. Harrison, D.*	
7. P. B. Quin, D.*	
8. J. W. Collier, D.*	
MISSOURI.	
1. M. E. Romjue, D.	
2. W. W. Rucker, D.*	
3. T. W. Alexander, D.*	
4. C. F. Booher, D.*	
5. W. F. Borland, D.*	
6. C. C. Dickinson, D.*	
7. C. W. Hamlin, D.*	
8. D. W. Shakleford, D.*	
9. C. Clark, D.*	
10. J. E. Nelson, R.*	
11. W. L. Igoe, D.*	
12. L. C. Dyer, R.	
13. W. L. Hensley, D.*	
14. J. J. Russell, D.*	
15. P. J. Dever, D.*	
16. T. B. Ruby, D.*	
MONTANA.	
At Large—G. W. Farr, R.	
At Large—J. M. Evans, D.*	
NEBRASKA.	
1. J. A. McGuire, D.	
2. C. O. Lobeck, D.*	
3. D. V. Stephens, D.*	
4. C. L. Sloan, R.*	
5. A. C. Shallenberger, D.*	
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R.*	
NEVADA.	
At Large—E. E. Roberts, R.*	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1. C. A. Sulloway, R.	
2. E. M. Wason, R.*	
NEW JERSEY.	
1. W. J. Browning, R.*	
2. T. Eckhardt, R.*	
3. H. Carson, R.	
4. E. C. Hutchinson, R.*	
5. J. H. Capstick, R.*	
6. R. N. Heath, D.	

Recapitulation.	
Democrats	218
Republicans	216
Prohibitionist	1
Progressive	1
Protectionist	1
Socialist	1
	436

NEXT LEGISLATURE FIRMLY REPUBLICAN

36 Republicans and 15 Democrats Will Be in the New State Senate.

103 G. O. P. ASSEMBLYMEN

Republican Gains in New York City —One Seat Won in Senate, Five in Assembly.

Returns from the Senate and Assembly elections give the Republicans control of both branches of the Legislature by more than a two-thirds majority. There will be 36 Republicans and 15 Democrats in the next Senate, and 102 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and 1 Socialist in the next Assembly. This is a net gain for the Republicans in the Senate of two seats. They gain five seats in the Assembly.

The lone Socialist who will sit in the next Assembly is Abraham I. Shipiacoff, the present Socialist member from the Twenty-third Assembly District in Kings.

Here is a table showing the make-up of the next Senate and Assembly:

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	G. L. Thompson, R.*	28.	H. M. Sage, R.*
2.	P. M. Daly, D.	29.	G. B. Wellington, R.*
3.	T. H. Cullen, D.*	30.	G. H. Whitney, R.*
4.	C. C. Lockwood, R.*	31.	W. Yelverton, R.
5.	W. J. Hotterman, D.*	32.	T. D. Robinson, R.
6.	C. F. Murphy, D.	33.	L. A. Emerson, R.*
7.	D. J. Carroll, D.*	34.	N. M. Marshall, R.*
8.	A. W. Burlingame, Jr., R.*	35.	E. R. Brown, R.*
9.	R. H. Lawson, R.*	36.	C. W. Wicks, R.*
10.	A. J. Gilchrist, R.*	37.	A. P. Brown, R.
11.	B. Downing, D.	38.	J. H. Walters, R.*
12.	J. Koenig, D.	39.	W. H. Hill, R.*
13.	J. J. Walker, D.*	40.	J. Hewitt, R.*
14.	J. A. Foley, D.*	41.	M. S. Holliday, R.*
15.	J. J. Boylan, D.*	42.	W. A. Carson, R.
16.	R. F. Wagner, D.*	43.	C. D. Newton, R.*
17.	O. L. Mills, R.*	44.	J. Knight, R.
18.	A. Ottinger, R.	45.	G. F. Argetsinger, R.*
19.	E. J. Dowling, D.	46.	J. B. Mullan, R.*
20.	S. A. Cotillo, D.	47.	G. F. Thompson, R.*
21.	J. J. Dunnigan, D.	48.	H. Graves, R.
22.	J. V. Sheridan, D.	49.	S. J. Ramsperger, D.*
23.	G. Cromwell, R.*	50.	L. W. H. Gibbs, R.
24.	G. A. Slater, R.*	51.	G. E. Spring, R.*
25.	J. D. Stivers, R.*		
26.	J. E. Towner, R.*		
27.	C. W. Walton, R.*		

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans elected	36
Democrats elected	15

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

ALBANY.		6.	C. D. Donohue, D.*
1.	C. F. Weish, R.*	10.	M. S. Seidler, R.
2.	J. G. Malone, R.*	11.	J. F. Mahony, D.*
3.	W. C. Baxter, R.*	12.	J. D. Kelly, D.*
ALLEGANY.		13.	F. F. Straub, D.
	W. Duke, Jr., R.*	14.	R. L. Tudor, D.*
BROOME.		15.	E. Simpson, R.
	E. B. Jenks, R.	16.	M. G. McCue, D.*
CATTARAUGUS.		17.	M. Bourke, R.
	De H. H. Ames, R.*	18.	M. Goldberg, D.*
CAYUGA.		19.	F. M. Armstrong, R.*
	L. F. Hager, R.	20.	F. Aranow, D.*
CHAUTAUQUA.		21.	J. J. Wilson, D.
1.	L. L. Fancher, R.*	22.	M. Bloch, D.*
2.	J. A. McGinnies, R.*	23.	E. Smith, D.
CHEMUNG.		24.	O. M. Kirman, D.*
	R. P. Bush, D.*	25.	R. McC. Marsh, R.*
CHENANGO.		26.	M. Levy, D.*
	B. Lord, R.*	27.	S. M. Meyer, R.
CLINTON.		28.	M. Wingate, D.
	W. E. Pierce, R.	29.	A. L. Bell, R.*
COLUMBIA.		30.	N. Merer, R.
	W. W. Chace, R.*	31.	J. Goldstein, D.*
CORTLAND.		32.	W. W. Evans, D.*
	G. H. Witter, R.*	33.	E. H. Miller, D.
DELAWARE.		34.	M. M. Fertig, D.*
	J. S. Allen, R.	35.	J. M. Callahan, D.*
DUTCHESS.		**NIAGARA.**	
1.	J. Deuel, R.*	1.	W. Hotchkiss, R.*
2.	F. L. Gardner, R.*	2.	A. V. Parker, R.*
ERIE.		**ONEIDA.**	
1.	A. Taylor, R.*	1.	A. H. Gutersbach, D.
2.	S. W. Slacer, R.	2.	J. M. Martin, R.*
3.	N. J. Miller, R.	3.	G. Wells, R.*
4.	J. M. Mead, D.*	**ONONDAGA.**	
5.	J. A. Lynch, D.*	1.	M. J. Soule, R.*
6.	A. Patrzykowski, D.	2.	H. J. Crane, R.
7.	E. G. Zeaner, R.	3.	G. R. Stevens, R.*
8.	H. A. Zimmerman, R.	**ONTARIO.**	
9.	N. W. Cheney, R.*		H. E. Wheeler, R.*
ESSEX.		**ORANGE.**	
	R. T. Kenyon, R.*	1.	W. F. Brush, R.
FRANKLIN.		2.	C. L. Hulse, R.*
	W. T. Thayer, R.*	**ORLEANS.**	
FULTON.			F. H. Lattin, R.
	B. Z. Kanaer, R.*	**OSWEGO.**	
GENESEE.			T. C. Sweet, R.*
	L. H. Wells, R.*	**OTSEGO.**	
GREENE.			A. J. Bloomfield, R.*
	H. Showers, R.	**PUTNAM.**	
HERKIMER.			J. P. Donohoe, R.
	E. O. Davies, R.	**QUEENS.**	
JEFFERSON.		1.	P. A. Leimgar, D
1.	H. E. Machod, R.*	2.	P. J. McGarry, D.*
2.	W. S. Augsbury, R.*	3.	W. H. O'Hare, D.*
KINGS.		4.	F. R. Hopkins, R.
1.	G. H. Erickson, R.	**RENSSELAER.**	
2.	P. H. Larney, D.	1.	J. F. Shannon, D.*
3.	F. J. Taylor, D.*	2.	A. Cowse, R.*
4.	S. A. Wells, R.	**RICHMOND.**	
5.	J. H. Cauldfield, Jr., R.		H. A. Seesselberg, D.
6.	N. D. Shapiro, R.*	**ROCKLAND.**	
7.	D. P. Farrell, D.*		W. A. Serven, R.*
8.	J. J. McKeon, D.*	**ST. LAWRENCE.**	
9.	E. F. Hills, R.	1.	F. L. Seaker, R.*
10.	F. M. Ahern, R.*	2.	E. A. Everett, R.
11.	O. R. Brennan, R.*	**SARATOGA.**	
12.	W. T. Simpson, R.*		G. T. Seelye, R.*
13.	M. T. Donnelly, D.	**SCHENECTADY.**	
14.	J. P. La Frens, D.*		W. S. McNab, R.*
15.	J. F. Twomey, D.*	**SCHUYLER.**	
16.	S. R. Green, R.		G. A. Parsons, D.
17.	F. A. Wells, R.*	**SCHUYLER.**	
18.	W. E. Touker, R.		H. J. Mitchell, R.*
19.	F. Boehm, R.	**SENECA.**	
20.	A. C. Flamman, R.*		L. W. Johnson, R.
21.	I. Mendelsohn, D.*	**STEUBEN.**	
22.	C. H. Duff, R.*	1.	S. E. Quackenbauch, R.
23.	A. Shipiacoff, Soc.	2.	R. M. Prangen, R.*
LEWIS.		**SUFFOLK.**	
	H. L. Grant, R.*	1.	De W. C. Talmage, R.*
LIVINGSTON.		2.	H. A. Murphy, R.*
	G. F. Wheelock, R.*	**SULLIVAN.**	
MADISON.			W. B. Voorhees, R.*
	M. E. allett, R.*	**TIOGA.**	
MONROE.			D. P. Witter, R.*
1.	J. L. Harris, R.*	**TOMPKINS.**	
2.	S. L. Adler, R.*		C. Fenner, R.*
3.	H. B. Crowley, R.	**ULSTER.**	
4.	F. Dobson, R.*		W. W. Chace, R.*
5.	F. W. Jodson, R.*	**WARREN.**	
MONTGOMERY.			H. E. A. Risterson, R.*
	E. C. Davis, R.*	**WASHINGTON.**	
NASSAU.			C. O. Pratt, R.*
	T. A. McWhinney, R.	**WAYNE.**	
NEW YORK.			F. D. Gaylord, R.
1.	J. J. Ryan, D.*	**WESTCHESTER.**	
2.	P. J. Hamill, D.	1.	G. Blakey, R.*
3.	C. B. F. Barra, D.*	2.	W. S. Coffey, R.*
4.	H. S. Schimmel, D.*	3.	W. W. Law, Jr., R.*
5.	M. McDonald, D.*	4.	F. D. Hopkins, R.*
6.	N. D. Periman, R.*	**WYOMING.**	
7.	P. F. McElligott, D.*		B. P. Gage, R.
8.	A. Goodman, D.*	**YATES.**	
			H. S. Fullager, R.*

*Re-elected.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans elected	103
Democrats elected	46
Socialist	1

The Republicans made gains in this city. In the present Senate the Republicans have seven members from New York City districts. In the next Senate they will have eight. Gains were made in the Assembly representation from Kings.

Here is a table showing how the boroughs will be represented in the next Assembly:

	Dems.	Reps.	Soc.
Manhattan	23	8	..
Brooklyn	5	14	1
Bronx	4	..	..
Queens	2	1	..
Richmond	1	..	..
Total	35	23	1

The Senate elections in this city furnished one big surprise. In the Eleventh Senate District, which for a number of years has been represented in the upper house of the Legislature by Christopher D. Sullivan, H. C. Fromberg, the Republican candidate, was declared a winner.

In the Thirty-second Senate District, Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was the Republican candidate, and won in a walk, although his nomination had been preceded by a lively primary fight, in which he vanquished Franklin W. Cristman, the present incumbent.

Senator Cristman had the backing of the Republican machine in his district, and his defeat in the primaries has been ascribed to the fight made upon him by the moving picture interests. Senator Cristman was sponsor for a bill to put a big tax on moving picture films which Governor Whitman vetoed.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the present Assembly, was re-elected from Oswego County, and in all probability will again be a candidate for the Speakership.

Governor elect Charles S. Whitman
(FROM © PHOTO BY PIRIE MACDONALD)

WESTCHESTER FOR HUGHES.

County Gives Him 13,000 Plurality and One of 11,500 to Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Westchester County rolled up nearly 13,000 plurality for Mr. Hughes, this being larger than the vote given to Roosevelt or Taft. National Committeeman William L. Ward, who is the Republican leader of Westchester County, said: "I believe that Westchester County will give Hughes at least 13,000 plurality. No other Presidential candidate ever received such a big vote in Westchester. He received at least 2,000 more plurality than any other Presidential candidate. It is a great Hughes victory."

The Republicans elected four Assembly-men—George Blakely of Yonkers in the First District, William S. Coffey of Mount Vernon in the Second District, Walter W. Law of Briar Cliff in the Third District, and Floyd D. Hopkins of White Plains in the Fourth District. Senator George A. Slater of Rye was re-elected, the other candidates elected by pluralities ranging from 8,500 to 1,200, were Lee Parsons Davis of Yonkers, District Attorney; Daniel J. Cashin of Yonkers, County Clerk; Frank L. Young of Ossining, County Judge, and V. Everit Macy, Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

Benjamin I. Fairchild, Republican, of Pelham, defeated Woodson R. Oglesby, Democrat and follower of Wilson, for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District and James W. Husted of Peekskill was re-elected Congressman in the Twenty-fifth District.

The $10,000,000 for Palisade and other parks got a 7,500 majority in Westchester.

Governor Whitman ran behind Hughes by about 1,500 votes in the county, this being attributed to the activity of Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, who conducted a campaign against the Governor throughout the county.

DEMOCRATS $200,000 IN DEBT.

Chairman Morgenthau of Finance Committee Announces the Deficit.

Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Democratic Committee, announced at National Headquarters yesterday that his committee had closed the campaign $200,000 in debt. Mr. Morgenthau said that $1,650,000 had been collected, but that the expenses of the campaign had been $200,000 in excess of that amount. He said he was not worrying about the shortage, as he confidently expected it would be made up by Democrats all over the country, no matter which way the election went.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening Mr. Morgenthau gave a dinner at the Biltmore to members of the party who had contributed $5,000 or more to the campaign fund. Among those invited were Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt and Vance G. McCormick, the National Chairman. Mr. Morgenthau, S. L. Shadburne, Jr., Bernard Baruch, and Chairman McCormick also engaged the Presidential suite at the Biltmore, and invited their guests of the evening and others to receive the returns there with them.

GREAT VOTE IN CITY; QUIET DAY FOR POLICE

The Balloting Begins Early and Is Carried On with Celerity Surprising to Leaders.

FEW FRAUD ARRESTS MADE

Suffragists Hand Out Literature and Serve Coffee and Sandwiches to Election Officials.

Voters of New York City went to and through polling places yesterday so early and so rapidly that leaders of both parties before noon asserted that their predictions of a record vote here undoubtedly would be fulfilled. The unusually large vote was influenced, it was said, by the pleasant weather. Voters cast their ballots more rapidly, it appeared to the election managers, than in any recent election. They were remarkably orderly, too, and the police reported that the whole day was "very dull," only a negligible number of arrests for disorderly conduct and other causes having been made. Up to noon the State Superintendent of Elections had received notification of but one challenge.

On the east side men were waiting at the polls soon after daylight. They cast their ballots with dispatch, few remaining at the polls longer than five minutes, and hurried away to other duties. In the election districts in middle and upper Manhattan the same rapidity marked the voting in the early forenoon, but later in the day the polling places were filled and lines of men stretched out into the street.

4,500 Policemen at Polls.

Nearly 4,500 policemen were on duty in and about the polls in the 2,127 election districts. In addition 160 patrolmen were held in reserve at Police Headquarters with a number of emergency wagons. The police arrangements were under the direction of Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham, who went to Police Headquarters at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and took charge until the arrival of Police Commissioner Woods.

Before they went on duty at the polls, the police worked hard transferring the 3,822,000 ballots and ballot boxes from the police stations to the voting places. One policeman remained inside the polling place, and another was stationed on the sidewalk. When voters began to arrive in crowds, the uniformed police were augmented by detectives in plain clothes, who mingled with the crowds.

Women of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and the Suffragists were out in force during the whole day. In the neighborhood of the polls the Suffragists distributed their literature, while the women of the Democratic and Republican Parties supplied the watchers at the polls with sandwiches and coffee.

When the polling place of the Sixth Election District of the Second Assembly District, in Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Streets, was opened at 6 o'clock there were eight men standing in line. Less than five minutes were taken by each voter to mark his ballot. Congressman Daniel J. Riordan, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and Tom Foley were at this polling place soon after it was opened, but they delayed casting their ballots, saying they desired to let the workingmen have the first chance.

When the polls of the Seventh Election District of the Third Assembly District, in Public School 108, Lafayette and Spring Streets, were opened, there were only three voters waiting, and all had cast their votes within fifteen minutes.

Public School 21, Elizabeth and Spring Streets, the polling place of the Thirteenth Election District of the Third Assembly District, eight men were in line, and they averaged three minutes in the polls. The total number of public schools and other public buildings used for polling places was 534.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Votes.

The voting in the morning was light in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, which include the east side from Twelfth to Fifty-fifth Street. At 9:30 o'clock only 135 men had cast their votes at 207 First Avenue, where Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy marked his ballots.

At 10 o'clock nearly 200 men had cast their ballots in the Twenty-second Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, the polls being at 824 Sixth Avenue. Isaac N. Seligman, banker, was in a booth only five minutes, and predicted a Hughes victory when he emerged. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose right to vote was only recently established by the Supreme Court following his return from the Mexican border too late to register, was another voter in this district. He was at the polling place about five minutes and declined to discuss the election.

Voting was light in the election districts of Washington Heights in the morning, but the polling places were crowded with voters in the afternoon.

In

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT, WILLCOX DECLARES

Republican Headquarters Claims Every Northern State, Except Possibly Ohio.

SEES REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

Early This Morning the G. O. P. National Committee Gave 300 Electoral Votes to Hughes.

"The victory is greater than we had hoped for, and it shows that the American people can be trusted to settle the great issues of a campaign," was the statement made by William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, when he was informed that Mr. Hughes had probably been elected. Mr. Willcox and about 400 other prominent Republicans and members of their families received the returns at the Republican National Headquarters, at 511 Fifth Avenue.

"The present outlook seems to indicate a clean sweep, and leaves no room for doubt," Mr. Willcox continued. "That means that Mr. Hughes is elected President and that both houses of Congress will be Republican. The American people are to be congratulated."

At 8 o'clock this morning Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee said:

"The fight is won, with about 300 electoral votes definitely in the Hughes column."

Reports that California and Ohio might end up in the Wilson column were being received at this hour. It was said at Republican Headquarters that at no time during the night had the officials there placed Ohio in the Hughes column and that they were not depending on it. Hughes had enough votes to win without either of these States, they said.

G. W. Perkins's Statement.

George W. Perkins was another of the men who had been active in the Republican campaign who spent the evening at the Republican Headquarters to hear the returns. When most of the States had been heard from he said on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Campaign Committee:

"Mr. Hughes carried every Northern State with the possible exception of Ohio, it appears from present reports. The crux of it all is that four years ago Mr. Wilson was chosen President in a three-cornered fight. All the world has since realized that if now, after four years' experience with him, the American people had deliberately chosen him again in a two-sided fight, it would have shown that the America of today was not the America of yesterday that the world had known. The value of this verdict to the American people can scarcely be overestimated."

Mr. Perkins sent a telegram to Alexander P. Moore, publisher of The Pittsburgh Leader, thanking him for election reports he had telegraphed, and adding:

"This is some night. Three cheers for the flag! Four years they tried to debase our party. This year they went much further and tried to debase our citizenship and put a yellow streak in the flag. But thank heaven they failed."

"I should like to get a message to Mr. Wilson asking him if he has found any interest in the campaign," Mr. Perkins said later, commenting on the returns as they came in.

Colonel George Harvey was another at Republican Headquarters. He looked with satisfaction at the bulletin board announcement that New York papers stated that Hughes was elected.

"I am reconciled," was his laconic remark.

It was Colonel Harvey who supported Mr. Wilson in 1912, but was asked by Mr. Wilson to keep his hands off. Frank Munsey was nearby when Colonel Harvey made his comment.

"I am not only reconciled—I am rewarded," Mr. Munsey said.

A short time afterward sandwiches and coffee were served and the Republicans held a love feast while continuing to watch the returns as they were announced and written on the bulletin board. This, however, wasn't the "Hughes chicken dinner" of which the Columbus Glee Club sang at Hughes meetings, it was stated by good authority.

Congratulates Hughes.

George Brokaw Compten, the National Chairman of the Hughes College League, was another of those who were elected. He sent a telegram to Mr. Hughes congratulating him "on behalf of 100,000 college men all over the United States." He added, "I congratulate you most heartily on the splendid vindication of all that you stand for. Your victory is the tribute of the American people to a man who has voiced their real fundamental feeling and whose public and private record is one of devotion to the best American ideals."

William Calder, the successful Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York, dropped in at the national headquarters late in the evening, and joined the Republican chorus of jubilation.

"It's a great victory," Mr. Calder exclaimed. Speaking of his own victory over Mr. McCombs, he said:

"Of course I am most heartily pleased, particularly with the handsome vote from Brooklyn. I shall strive to prove worthy of the confidence the people have placed in me. I wish to state to the people my gratification for their confidence."

Philip J. McCook, Vice President of the National Hughes Alliances, spoke in the absence of W. Cameron Forbes, its President. The latter had gone to Boston to cast his ballot.

"We have more than 700,000 members all over the country and I had been getting reports from them, and had been paying especial attention to the situation in the States that were being called doubtful," he said. "And so I knew in advance that for the past three weeks there hadn't been any doubt at all about who would win this election. The results are entirely gratifying."

State Leaders Pleased.

Gatherings similar to the one at Republican National Headquarters, but on a smaller scale, were held at Republican State Headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue and in the Republican County Committee Headquarters at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Both Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the State Committee and Samuel S. Koenig of the County Committee expressed themselves as highly gratified with the outcome of the election, but said that the result in State and county had been approximately as they had forecast before election. Mr. Tanner said that his reports indicated that Hughes, Whitman, and Calder had carried New York State by approximately 125,000.

Chairman Koenig of the County Committee said:

"Mr. Hughes has lost New York County by less than 25,000, as I predicted, and when the votes of the National Guard come in and are counted next month the New York County plurality for Mr. Wilson probably will be less than 20,000."

Among the persons who congratulated Mr. Willcox on the Republican results were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Jay Schieffiin, head of the Citizens Union; Frank H. Hitchcock, George W. Wickersham, George W. Perkins, William H. Hotchkiss, Robert Bacon, Herbert B. Parsons, George B. Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus, and a number of others prominent socially and politically.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the crowd in Headquarters increased until every room was jammed. The affair began to look like a society function. A large number of persons of social prominence came to hear the returns after theatres had let out.

Enthusiastic cheers greeted the announcement that Illinois had gone for Hughes.

"Another shadow on Shadow Lawn," the announcer—who had served as Mr. Willcox's publicity agent during the campaign—stated a short time later. "West Virginia is reported to have gone for Hughes."

The women as well as the men present cheered and laughed. Among the former were a number of the women who had gone West on the Hughes campaign train, including Miss Frances Kellor, Chairman of the Women's Hughes Alliance, which arranged the trip.

See Result of Silent Vote.

Oscar Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who took an active part in the Republican campaign and frequently delivered speeches at four or five meetings on the same night during the past two weeks, expressed surprise at the size of the Republican vote.

"In every great crisis of the country the plain people exhibit the greatest wisdom," Mr. Straus said. "This is the greatest tribute and main stay of democracy. I confess that I am very much surprised at the greatness of the vote, though Surface indications were not that it would be so large, but the silent, sensible vote of the country has again spoken."

Herbert Parsons of the Republican Executive Committee contented himself with calling it a "splendid victory."

Among the others who were present to hear the returns were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, William E. Chapin, Miss Elisabeth Cutting, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Helen Boswell, Chairman of the Women's Republican Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Stephen V. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Freeman, State Senator Ogden L. Mills, Miss Mary Antin, Charles B. Warren, William Hamlin Childs, and Dr. John Wesley Hills.

"MY WORK APPROVED," SAYS WHITMAN, ELATED

Governor Declares Election Is Due to Honest Management of State Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Governor Whitman received the election returns at the Executive Mansion. The Governor and Mrs. Whitman had as guests at dinner Major and Mrs. Hoppin, Colonel and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wilkinson of New York, and Colonel Barry Bulkley. To receive with them the returns they had invited an additional number of Albany people of prominence whom they entertained at supper.

The Governor was in the best of spirits and toward midnight he gave out the following statement:

"Of course I am gratified at the splendid indorsement of the State administration. I had no doubt, however, that the work of the administration would receive public approval when your citizens were fully informed of its character.

"I think that the result of the election here in New York, in so far as the State ticket is concerned, is largely due to the fact that the management of the State affairs has been honest and has been correct. Of course, we have been helped by the dishonest, unpatriotic and silly campaign conducted by my opponent and by his supporters.

"No man with any clear understanding of the situation could doubt months ago that the people of our land were ready to return to liberal Republican politics as represented by a majority of Republican voters in the nation. Mr. Hughes's election was undoubtedly certain from the day of his nomination. He represents all that is best in the Republican Party and in American citizenship."

Instead of sending telegrams, Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman exchanged felicitations over the long-distance telephone early this morning. Mr. Hughes felt greatly pleased at the election returns up to that hour, the Governor said.

Shortly after midnight the Albany Republican organization, headed by Ellis J. Staley, Chairman, serenaded Governor Whitman at the Executive Mansion. The Governor made a brief speech of a nature similar to the statement he had previously issued to the press.

No tabulation of propositions vote was made tonight. No total vote outside of Hughes had been tabulated because of lacking returns.

HUGHES, OUT EARLY, VOTES BALLOT NO. 13

Goes to the Polls in Time to See Shopkeepers Putting Their Wares on Display.

Charles Evans Hughes proved that he was not superstitious when he went early yesterday morning to cast his ballot, which happened to be number 13. His polling place in the Third Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District was in a little laundry at 716 Eighth Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. When ballot 13 was handed to him he smiled and exclaimed, 'A lucky omen."

The Republican candidate arose at 5:45 o'clock at the Hotel Astor, from which he had registered. He dressed without haste and an hour later walked three blocks to the polling place, accompanied by Carl D. Sheppard, Major Crussett, once his military aid, two Secret Service men and a half dozen reporters. It was so early that Mr. Hughes was in time to see the grocers and other business men putting out their goods for display. At Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street he was surrounded by a small crowd which followed him to the polls.

When some motion picture men asked Mr. Hughes to let them take some pictures of him, he complied obligingly. As he entered the laundry Mr. Hughes nodded recognition to the policemen on duty, and strode past counters piled with soiled clothes. He stepped into the first of five booths to mark his ballot and when he came out he again permitted himself to be photographed.

LEWIS DEFEATS O'NEILL.

Republican Elected District Attorney of Kings County.

Although the returns were still incomplete early this morning the indications were that Harry E. Lewis had been elected District Attorney of Kings County, defeating James T. O'Neill, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of less than 15,000.

The latest returns give Lewis 63,990 votes to 56,070 cast for his opponent.

LOSES IN HOME TOWN.

First Harrisburg Precinct Goes Against Chairman McCormick.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—The first precinct of the Fourth Ward, the home precinct of Vance C. C. McCormick, Democratic National Chairman, gave Wilson 98, Hughes 185.

Vote, Then Sail for Europe.

The American liner Finland sailed yesterday at 3 o'clock with 250 passengers, of whom 50 per cent. were Americans. Ten citizens in the first cabin, including John I. Waterbury, said they had been to the polls to cast their votes before embarking. The election returns were sent to the Finland by Marconi wireless last night from the Sea Gate station.

Champ Clark Wins by Big Vote.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo.—Champ Clark was returned to Congress today by one of the heaviest majorities ever given to him.

WILSON THE VICTOR, M'CORMICK INSISTS

Late News, He Says, Makes His Claim of Electoral Majority a Certainty.

REASSURED BY LATE NEWS

At Tammany Hall Interest Appears to Centre Only in Vote for Dowling and McIntyre.

At Democratic National Headquarters the atmosphere changed several times last evening. As early as 5 o'clock in the evening the party managers felt sure President Wilson was re-elected. Their optimism was based on the first returns from Kansas and Massachusetts. It appeared then that it was all over but the shouting. By 8 o'clock, however, an entirely different face was put upon the situation. By that time the big Republican pluralities began to show themselves, and when the indications piled up that New York State had gone to Hughes by between 100,000 and 150,000, gloom settled down upon the crowd assembled at National Headquarters to hear the returns.

At 3 o'clock this morning Chairman McCormick issued the following statement:

"We've got 'em. Wilson's vote is rolling up every minute. Wilson will have close to 300 votes in the Electoral College."

The following telegram was received early this morning by Mr. McCormick from United States Senator H. F. Hollis of New Hampshire:

"Returns from country districts give Hughes 24,114 and Wilson 24,218—more than half of the State figures. Strong Democratic cities to be heard from. Predict you will carry New Hampshire by 2,000."

It was announced at Democratic Headquarters that Democratic leaders all over the country had been notified to "sit tight"—that the fight had been won for Wilson, according to the best information received at headquarters.

It was announced early this morning at Headquarters that Wilson would receive 291 electoral votes and Hughes 240. This statement, it was said, was based on figures sent to the Democratic Committee from all parts of the country.

At 2:40 o'clock this morning Democratic National Headquarters became suddenly enthusiastic over a bulletin from San Francisco that President Wilson had carried California. A crowd of about 100, including Chairman McCormick, was on hand and the greatest rejoicing ensued. Every one shouted and threw hats into the air. Chairman McCormick wore a broad smile and simply said that he had stood by his prediction all night that the latest returns would show that the President was re-elected.

Democratic State Chairman Finley of Ohio telephoned Chairman McCormick at headquarters at 2:40 o'clock this morning that the Democrats would carry Ohio by 50,000 plurality.

State Chairman Kolbly of Indiana telegraphed: "Wilson ahead and holding lead. Expect to have figures within one hour."

Relics on the Far West.

"The fight is not lost," Chairman McCormick had said earlier. "From present indications the result will not be known until tomorrow. We have not yet heard from the States where the President is strongest. We have received hardly a word from the States west of the Rockies, and it is there that we figure President Wilson's strongest. If he carries all the Coast States, he can win, and we will not give up until we get the full returns.

"New York State is lost, and the indications are that New Jersey is gone also. We have carried Ohio but are not sure of Indiana. The manager of the Western headquarters at Chicago was just on the telephone and told us that there was still a chance of carrying Illinois. But giving up New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, we can still win, and I believe the final result will show that President Wilson has been re-elected."

At 1 o'clock this morning Chairman McCormick reiterated his assertion that President Wilson had been re-elected. He said:

"I have just been advised that the Republican Committee claims 294 electoral votes, based on the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

"This claim is ridiculous. We have carried Delaware. California is in doubt. We do not concede Indiana. We have carried Maryland. We are leading in North Dakota. Oregon most probably has gone Democratic. In South Dakota we are ahead. Washington seems certain for Wilson, so does Wisconsin. Returns received up to 1 o'clock indicate that President Wilson will have not fewer than 273 electoral votes. I have been assured that Delaware has been carried by a safe plurality by the President, and that the entire State ticket, including United States Senator, was elected."

The situation was doleful at Tammany Hall, where a number of district leaders and candidates had gathered, according to custom, to get returns. Little interest, however, was manifested in the Presidential election. Attention of the Tammany leaders was centred entirely on whether Frank L. Dowling had won the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen and John F. McIntyre been elected Judge of General Sessions. The closeness of the Presidential race in the city, where the Tammany vote was far below expectation, made the election of Dowling and McIntyre uncertain, and Tammany was worried.

"Knifing Wilson" Openly Discussed.

Charles F. Murphy had nothing to say up to midnight. He was at the Wigwam headquarters early in the evening, but went away with a few friends, and had not returned at 12 o'clock. It was openly discussed among the district leaders that the President had been "knifed" by the organization. In its anxiety to find out if Dowling and McIntyre had pulled through, few returns on the Presidential situation were read, even.

Shortly after midnight Mr. Murphy returned to Tammany Hall and issued this statement:

"The indications are that Mr. Hughes is elected. The result is a great surprise to me. I was confident that Mr. Wilson would be re-elected because he promoted such humane and beneficent legislation and made a splendid President. In my opinion, he has been misunderstood. However, the people of the country have spoken and there is no more to be said."

Morgenthau Gives a Dinner.

Invited guests of the Democratic National Committee members began to assemble at the headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building as early as 5 o'clock, and the first returns were received with cheers and handclapping. As the returns began to come in and the Hughes vote began to increase there was considerable depression until Chairman McCormick issued his first statement at 8:45 o'clock, which declared that he believed later returns would show that the President had been victorious.

The Chairman had been at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore given by Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had about thirty-five invited guests. These included all the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor and Secretary Daniels of the Navy.

At 10:40 o'clock W. J. Cochran, head of the committee's Publicity Department at Chicago, sent the following telegram to Robert W. Woolley, director of the committee's Publicity Bureau:

"Don't be deceived by the Republican claims. It is getting better every minute. The Chicago Daily News has just telephoned that the race is tightening."

That inspired Director Woolley to say that the committee expected 266 electoral votes for Wilson, basing the claim on State and County Chairmen from the New England, Middle West, and Northwestern States.

Mr. Woolley supplemented his statement later with the remark: "Remember 1892. In that year all of the election night figures had to be revised the next day, and the Republican victory landed Grover Cleveland in the White House."

A little later William F. Fraley, Democratic State Chairman of Ohio, reported to Chairman McCormick over the long-distance telephone that his State would go for Wilson by at least 75,000.

Samuel Seabury, the defeated candidate for Governor, arrived at his headquarters at the Hotel Breslin at 11:10 o'clock and was applauded. Addressing his friends, he said:

"I am glad to see you, and I won't miss this chance to express my thanks for your faithful work in the camp. It is inspiring to have had so many faithful volunteer workers. I have just sent a telegram to Governor Whitman congratulating him upon his election. I consider it an honor to have had you support me. Although we have lost this battle, we have started a progressive campaign of the finest kind of Democracy which in the end is bound to win.

"This little setback is a spur to greater effort in the future. I thank you most heartily. I do hope that President Wilson is re-elected, though at present we can not be sure."

WHITMAN, CALDER WIN IN THIS STATE

Continued from Page 1.

county 26,433 votes, and Wilson 18,757. The count in 1912 gave Wilson 17,235 Taft 20,418, and Roosevelt 4,487.

Hughes carried normally Democratic Utica by a majority of 208. He received 8,049 votes, against 7,746 for Wilson.

Another striking shift to the Republican candidate was in Mount Vernon, in Westchester, which elected a Democratic Mayor, but gave Hughes a majority of nearly 2,000, the vote for President being: Hughes, 4,433; Wilson, 2,393.

In 1912 New York, which went for Mr. Hughes yesterday by 150,000 or more, gave Mr. Wilson a plurality of 200,000 over Taft and 255,000 over Roosevelt. New York City, which gave Wilson a plurality of approximately 40,000 yesterday, gave him in 1912 a plurality of 124,000 over Roosevelt and 186,000 over Taft. The State gave Sulzer (Dem.) a plurality of 215,000 for Governor in 1912; yesterday it gave Whitman a plurality of more than 150,000. Whitman won by 138,000 in 1914 over Glynn.

Colonel Roosevelt's bailiwick, Oyster Bay, went for Hughes by a substantial majority, the vote being Hughes, 2,901; Wilson, 2,076.

Rochester went for Hughes by a plurality of 12,626. In 1912 Wilson carried the city by a plurality of 1,191.

William L. Ward, the Republican boss of Westchester, rolled up a majority of 11,000 for Hughes. Whitman ran behind Hughes in Westchester by fully 1,000 votes, this being attributed by politicians to the Governor's not insisting on the continuance of work upon the State charitable institution on the Mohansic watershed, against which New York City objected because of danger of pollution of the city's water supply. Politicians wished the institutions completed, because of the political plums to be made of the jobs of the employes.

A disappointment to the Democrats was the result in Buffalo, where they had claimed a victory. The city went for Hughes by a vote of 40,652 against 36,915, Whitman and Calder being close seconds to the head of the ticket. However, the Republicans had all along claimed the Erie metropolis, pointing to the fact that in 1914 Whitman got nearly 20,000 votes more there than did Martin H. Glynn, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Republicans lost two Congressmen in New York and gained one. George R. Luan, twice elected Mayor of Schenectady on the Socialist ticket, ran as a Democrat, and beat Congressman de Forest, Republican. In the Twenty-third District, in New York City, D. C. Oliver, Democrat, defeated Congressman William S. Bennet, Republican. In the Forty-second District W. F. Wadlow defeated Congressman Driscoll, Democrat.

Morris Hillquitt, the Socialist, was defeated in the Twentieth District, in New York City, by Congressman Siegel, and in the Twelfth District, on the lower east side, Meyer London, Socialist, was returned to Congress.

In Yonkers, Seabury polled more votes than Wilson, and Whitman ran behind Hughes and Calder. The vote for President was: Hughes, 8,795; Wilson, 5,940. For Governor it was: Whitman, 8,385; Seabury, 5,977. The vote for Senator was: Calder, 8,606; McCombs, 5,781.

To the totals of the State vote must be added the ballots of 5,000 militiamen on the Texas border. It is estimated that these votes will be divided, about 3,000 for Hughes and 2,000 for Wilson, the same proportion holding in the voting for Whitman and Seabury. These votes will be forwarded to Albany and distributed to the communities where the militiamen are registered. In addition, more than 5,000 officers and men who returned to this State after registration day will vote in their armories and their ballots will be forwarded to Albany.

Chautauqua rolled up an old-fashioned Republican majority, giving Hughes 14,643, against 6,728 for Wilson.

The victory of Mr. Calder marks a long fight for the United States Senatorship. He was just nosed out of the nomination when James W. Wadsworth was named by the Republicans two years ago, and elected. He had a carefully organized machine and based his campaign for election upon claims of long party service. He beat former Ambassador Robert Bacon for the Republican nomination.

Governor Whitman's campaign for re-election was based on his claims to having conducted an efficient administration from a financial standpoint. His assertions of reform were bitterly assailed by ex-Judge Seabury, who left the Court of Appeals to make the race. Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, campaigned against Mr. Whitman.

The indications at midnight were that, because of Seabury's small lead in New York City, Governor Whitman, despite the fact he ran behind Hughes in many up-State counties, would poll more votes in the whole State than the Presidential candidate.

100,000 GET RETURNS AT TIMES BULLETINS

News of Hughes's Apparent Victory Is Greeted by Outburst of Cheers from Throng.

CROWDS GAY AND ORDERLY

Returns Read to Big Gatherings in Uptown Hotels—Thousands of Police on Duty.

Shortly before 9 o'clock, when the white layers disappeared from the strata of lights on the flagstaff of The Times Building, leaving the red alone, and when the big red searchlight began to swing back and forth, telling of the apparent victory of Hughes, the crowds that had been drifting silently up and down Broadway for hours suddenly became vociferous in their cheers for the winner.

Up to that time the hundreds of thousands on the streets had been amazingly quiet; only very rarely did the hoot of a horn pierce the undercurrent of the shuffle of feet and the drone of motors. But when at last the uncertainty was over and the result was settled there was an outburst of noise of all sorts, and the vendors of rattles, buzzers, horns, feather dusters, and confetti began to do a county fair business.

The streets had been crowded since early afternoon, when the theatregoers began to assemble for the holiday matinees. The warm, Springlike night drew out many thousands who were glad of an excuse to get out in the open. By the time the crowds, leaving the theatres, had drifted into the restaurants there were new throngs of carnival makers on the streets, and from that time on the throngs grew thicker and thicker, and the movement of the mob slowed accordingly.

The contradictory reports that were bulletined in the early part of the evening were received in comparative silence.

Cheer Hughes's Gains.

Reports from Colorado and Cleveland cheered sporadic Wilson rooters, and the news from Cincinnati, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other Republican centres encouraged supporters of Hughes. But for the most part the crowd reserved its enthusiasm for the man who was going to win, and the first outbursts of cheering came shortly after 8 o'clock, when the Democratic leaders admitted the loss of New York.

Restaurant crowds seemed to be predominantly for Hughes from the beginning. All the hotels, cafés, and dining rooms in the central part of the city were crowded, and the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminals presented the unusual spectacle of swarms of people, many in evening dress, pouring into the city for hours after nightfall. Fifth Avenue was packed with motor cars as at the busiest hours of the day, and the streams of pedestrians pouring up and down looked enormous until compared with the surging swarms on Broadway.

Inspector Thomas Myers, head of the Traffic Division, had charge of the hundreds of police who controlled the crowds around the Times Square districts, and the throngs were kept moving without disorder all the way along. Over certain parts of Broadway, where the cuts for the subway construction are still fortified by only temporary supports, the police refused to allow the merrymakers to gather. The west side of Broadway was closed to all traffic, except crosstown, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth Street, and the east side from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh.

Great Crowds at Bulletins.

In front of The Herald Building a crowd was watching the bulletins over the subway construction shack just below Thirty-fifth Street. There were vast throngs gathered further up Broadway, where the two bulletin boards of THE TIMES collected crowds that jammed all traffic. Up the western side of Broadway the traffic grew steadily more crowded until it reached the sidewalks about The Times Building, where the crowds were packed in solid from the curb to within two feet of the building, leaving the narrowest of lanes through which up-and-down passersby slowly wormed their way. In the little plaza at the north end of The Times Building there was no movement at all, but a swarm of early comers, slowly growing as more and more were pushed into them from downtown, stood motionless watching the bulletins flashed on the big canvas hung high above the subway construction shack on the north side of Forty-third Street. Here bulletins followed each other every few seconds, as reports to THE TIMES were telephoned over to the operators from The Times Annex, and the lofty canvas screen was within the view of probably 100,000 people down Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

At the other end of Times Square, just south of Forty-seventh Street, was erected another TIMES canvas screen on which the returns were flashed from a machine in the window of one of the stores on the west side of Broadway, and here another crowd was packed tightly from sundown until past midnight. Around the jammed thousands at these two points other thousands circulated, going back and forth from one board to the other and pausing at

Now and again the police had to open lanes in the throngs moving up and down the pavements to let crosstown traffic through. Theoretically uptown traffic went on the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue and downtown traffic on the west, but in point of fact there was a narrow trickle of passers by going in the opposite direction on each side, and the growing impossibility of rapid motion led to more and more congestion despite the efforts of the police. Persons who wanted to get into or out of hotels and restaurants had a weary time pushing their way through, and the theatre crowds, when they poured out into the street, filled all Times Square until it looked like the exit of the Polo Grounds after a world's series game.

It was a well-behaved crowd, and the confetti and festive dusters were comparatively inoffensive. In the packed crowd at the apex of the Times Building there was considerable vigorous discussion that recalled, though on a much larger scale, the war debates that used to be held in the Fall of 1914 before the war bulletin boards on the Times Building; the election was in much to the merits of Wilson and Hughes, Whitman and Seabury, but dealt incidentally with the splendid weather, the discomfort of confetti in the ears, and the iniquity of tight shoes and sharp heels.

Thousands more watched the bulletins in Columbus Circle. James Dowd, a foreman living at 402 West Fifty-fifth Street, dropped dead there early in the evening.

In Park Row there was a big crowd on hand to see the bulletins of the downtown newspapers.

Big Crowds in City Hall Park.

City Hall Park was packed to overflowing, but the police, under Inspectors O'Brien and Dwyer, handled the crowds here, as well as those over the Brooklyn Bridge, with the minimum of trouble. The downtown crowds were more demonstrative than those in Times Square, and when The World's white searchlight announced shortly after 8 o'clock that President Wilson had probably been re-elected there was an uproar of cheering that was repeated a few minutes later when the news was reversed and the red light announced the election of Hughes.

There was a noticeable diminution in the number of bonfires on the side streets. Children lighted many of them here and there, but the precautions of the Police, Fire, and Street-Cleaning Departments prevented a good many and put out those that were lighted before they had an opportunity to do any damage.

Harlem turned out in its thousands along 125th Street between Third and St. Nicholas Avenues. Here, too, the swarms were for Wilson early in the evening, but promptly changed their allegiance when they were notified in the early returns that Hughes was leading in the Twenty-first Assembly District, in the old Republican stronghold in northeast Harlem, were solidly for Hughes, and they were prominent on the streets and vociferous in their approval of the result of the election. The crowds moved west on the south side of 125th Street and east on the north side, but around the corner on Seventh Avenue there was considerable [illegible] where thousands gathered to watch the Herald and American bulletin boards. Various centres on Washington Heights also saw big crowds collected.

Republican Serenade.

A crowd in Park Avenue seized the earliest newspapers with the headlines "Hughes Elected," stuck them on canes, and raised them high as triumphal banners. Then, headed by a band playing patriotic airs, they turned into Forty-second Street under the lee of the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, marched over to Fifth Avenue, picked up the Republican National Chairman, William R. Willcox, at the headquarters of his committee just above Forty-second Street, and then went in triumphal procession down the avenue to the Union League Club. Here the band played "America," and the marchers were joined by the crowd around the club in singing with heads bared. By this time the crowd had grown to 500, with a train of a dozen automobiles. It marched over to Broadway and up to the Forty-fourth side of the Hotel Astor, where everybody cheered for Hughes.

The slow progression of this column through Times Square caused such a congestion in the street at the north end of the Times Building that the policemen there called for help, and two mounted policemen rode their horses up on the sidewalk, steered them slowly sidewise, and pushed the throngs back from the curb.

Hotels and restaurants were all crowded to the doors with lively throngs of diners, dancers, and supper guests. In practically all of the cafés and dining rooms bulletins were read every two or three minutes, and in many of them bulletins were flashed on screens indicating the progress of the election. Many restaurants which were open to general guests at dinner had every table reserved from 9:30 on. In some of the rooms streamers, confetti, and other instruments of mirth brought in something of the atmosphere of a New Year's Eve party.

Col. Dady Arrived Too Late to Vote.

Colonel Michael J. Dady, former Republican leader of Brooklyn, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle one hour too late to vote. He said that it did not signify, because Hughes would be elected anyway. The Colonel, who has a big contracting business in Cuba, left Havana on Saturday. Travel 1,100 miles by sea to vote for Hughes. Heavy northeast gales delayed the Morro Castle, and made her eight hours late in arriving in New York.

DO YOU VISIT the properties you have placed your own mortgages on? Not often, we will bet a cent. We do better for you with Guaranteed Mortgages than you do for yourself. We keep systematic watch over the premises.

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160 Broadway, New York

185 Madison Ave., Cor. 40th St., Bkn.
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
160 Main St., Fl. Plains, N. Y.

Photo by E. Bruno, Bloomingdale Studios

Novel Hair Ornaments

are now the vogue, the illustration featuring the Castilian mode of imitation tortoise shell and exquisitely wrought with silver and solid gold scroll design outlined in crystal, moonbeam and sapphire rhinestones at $12.50.

Vying with it are the Barientos, La Casque, Goyescas and smaller hair ornaments in great variety priced 50c and upwards. A genuine treasure for the toilette! Pearl and rhinestone earrings and pearl necklaces are also fashion's favorites now.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

MICHAEL
200
Original Models of Exclusive
Tailleur Costumes
Dresses, Coats and Wraps
For Winter
Will Be Disposed of at a
50% Reduction
Sale Will Begin To-Day.
734 FIFTH AVENUE AT 57TH ST.
NEW YORK

A HUNTIN' trip with yo' trusty pipe is about as lonesome as a honeymoon without yo' blushin' bride.
Velvet Joe.

AND "Yo' Trusty Pipe" without VELVET!

It would never happen, if you knew VELVET.

You would remember that aged-in-the-wood mellowness VELVET gets from its two years of *natural* ageing.

You would remember there is a coolness and a smoothness to VELVET which only a *naturally* matured tobacco can have.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10c Tins 5c Metal-lined Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors

Truly a Cigar

It is not sufficient to ask for a mild cigar —specify *Jean Valjean* Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

'MY TRIUMPH,' SULZER SAYS.

Finds In His Impeachment Reasons for the Democratic Defeat.

"The result of the election," said former Governor Sulzer, "is that the people have again impeached the impeachers. Will Boss Murphy and his subbosses never learn?

"In 1913 the voters impeached the impeachers in the Mayoralty election. In 1914 the voters impeached the impeachers in the State election. In 1916 the voters have impeached the impeachers in the national election, and the cause of William Sulzer again triumphs. Will the impeachers never learn?

"When Boss Murphy threatened me with removal because I was determined to be honest and make good as the Governor I told the boss that if he stole my office he would never elect another Democrat while the memory of the outrage lingered in the hearts and the minds of decent Democrats. Boss Murphy must know this now, and Boss Murphy must go.

"As for Seabury, I am sorry for him, but I counseled him not to get off the bench as Murphy would drag him to defeat just the same as he did Glynn.

"As for Wilson—well," said Mr. Sulzer, "Wilson urged me to oust Murphy and clean up conditions in the State, and when I began in earnest to do so and the fight waxed hot Mr. Wilson went over to the impeachers and aided Murphy. That settled Wilson so far as New York, New Jersey, and a few other necessary States were concerned."

13 ARRESTS IN NEWARK.

Lodging House Proprietor Charged with Buying Vote for $2.

Detectives from the Prosecutor's office in Newark yesterday arrested thirteen men for illegal registry. Meyer Zemel, proprietor of a lodging house at 223 Market Street, was arrested on a charge of bribery. Zemel is a Republican. He was arrested on the complaint of Isaac Diamond, a Democratic challenger in the Seventh District of the Fourth Ward. Zemel was taken to the Court House, where he was released in $1,500 bail. Diamond charged that Zemel gave William Nolan, a lodger, $2 to vote. Nolan was also arrested.

The arrests for illegal registration were made in the Second and Fourth Wards. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Meyer Silitsky and held in $500 bail.

Voting in Newark and Essex County was heavy throughout the day. The polls opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M. There was a big crush of late voters in all of the polling places in Newark just before the closing of the polls. The workers in both the Republican and Democratic parties worked hard all day to get out the vote. Because of the large ballot there was much delay in getting the returns.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE DIES.

S. R. Barton of Nebraska Victim of Severities of Campaign.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 7.—S. R. Barton, a Republican, who represented the Fifth Nebraska District in the Sixty-third Congress, and was a candidate for re-election at today's election in competition with Congressman Ashton C. Shallenberger, died today.

Mr. Barton closed his campaign in this, his home city, last night with an open-air meeting. Exposure, as he stood with bared head addressing his home folks, is believed to have brought on the fatal illness. Severities of the campaign previously had affected his health. Mr. Barton leaves a wife and one son, Silas R. Barton, Jr. He was born in Iowa and reared on a Nebraska farm. He was in his forty-fifth year. He held the record in the Congressional session of which he was a member of the most constant attendance.

FIRST TOWN'S VOTE IS 23.

New Ashford, Mass., Beat the Country in Reporting Its Poll.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The first town in the United States to send in complete election returns today was New Ashford, in Berkshire County. The result was: Hughes, 16; Wilson, 7. The polls opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 10 o'clock. Four years ago the vote was: Taft, 7; Roosevelt, 6; Wilson, 4.

New Ashford is the smallest town in the State.

GERMANY REJOICING IN A JUBILANT MOOD

Crowds Gather in Restaurants, Shout, and Drink Toasts as Returns Come In.

ACCLAIM A HUGHES VICTORY

Not Since First Berlin Announcement of Jutland Fight Has City Seen Such Teutonic Rejoicing.

The largest crowds since the night after the German announcement of the Battle of Jutland gathered last night at the restaurants in this city frequented by German-Americans. They regarded the figures as assuring the victory of Hughes and celebrated quietly but with great heartiness.

A big crowd assembled shortly after 6 o'clock at Terrace Garden, where announcements were read from the ticker. The early returns, which seemed slightly to favor the re-election of President Wilson, were received in gloom. The returns indicating a shift to Hughes were received with delight. When newspapers in this city began to announce the election of the Republican candidate, the hall rang with deep-chested shouts of "Hughes, Hughes, Hughes," the guttural "ugh" being projected from the bottom of the lungs with true Teutonic vigor. Blares of fish-horns came from the younger generation which had not gained the mastery of the deep tones possessed by those who had spent their early life in Germany.

More sedate crowds gathered at Luchow's, in Fourteenth Street; at the Hofbrau and Kaiserhof, on Broadway; Alt Heidelberg, on Third Avenue, and the Pabst Restaurant, in Columbus Circle. Champagne was poured out in quantities rivaling those on the evening following the first arrival of the Deutschland and the battle of Jutland. The health of Hughes was drunk in French and German wine, Scotch whisky, and Dutch, Norwegian, and American beer. A popular toast was that Hughes should prove to be "the Bismarck of America."

At midnight last night, however, the excitement of the early returns had subsided. All of the German-American restaurants were turning throngs away, but the celebration inside was not uproarious. All the faces in sight were illuminated with a dignified enjoyment of the pleasing news, but it was not regarded as an occasion for wild revelry like that of the alleged destruction of the British fleet off Jutland.

At the Irving Place Theatre, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, and at the Yorkville Theatre in Eighty-sixth Street, both amusement places frequented by German-Americans, the election returns were received with great enthusiasm. There was a rush for the lobbies when the first extras were on the streets and little attention was paid to the plays after the news was received. There were expressions of unconcealed satisfaction on all sides, the women taking no small part in the general conversation.

Rudolf Erbsloh of 42 West Fifty-eighth Street, after hearing the returns, said:

"I returned from Germany a few months ago, and I am glad to say that I am glad that Mr. Wilson won. The German-Americans have been displeased with President Wilson in many ways, but particularly because we think that he has done much by act and deed to stir up a race hatred in this country which should not exist. We hope that Mr. Hughes will do better, and hope that he will not find it necessary to place Colonel Roosevelt in his Cabinet. I have met Mr. Roosevelt and was impressed with his personality, but think him a little too hasty for an executive."

Oscar von Bernuth of 57 West Sixty-eighth Street said:

"I am glad to see Mr. Wilson defeated. His attitude on the international question cost him the German-American vote. We do not consider that he has been neutral with regard to Germany. He forced Germany to stop her submarine war, but still permitted England to take the mails from neutral ships."

Dr. Andrew von Grimm of 227 East Sixty-eighth Street, Dr. Emmanuel Baruch of 35 East Seventy-seventh Street, and others expressed their satisfaction with the election. There was a frequent expression of the hope that Roosevelt would not be appointed to a post in the Hughes Cabinet.

VIEWS OF CITY PRESS ON THE ELECTION

Many Papers Attribute Big Hughes Vote to President's Foreign Policy.

Germany Divides with Wall Street.

From The New York World.

Germany divides with Wall Street and reaction the glory of yesterday's election.

The American people have decided that unity of citizenship is not essential to the nation and that a divided allegiance involves no peril to the Republic.

They have decided that they do not care for progressive government and would rather have corporation rule under the trusteeship of business.

They have decided as well that they prefer the probability of war with somebody to the probability of peace with everybody.

There can be no other meaning to the election of Mr. Hughes.

The American people have turned over their Government to a coalition of the most heterogeneous elements that ever combined to punish a President. Those that want war with Germany are allied with those that want an American foreign policy made in Germany. Catholics who want to overthrow the Carranza Government in Mexico and make the United States the official protector of the Catholic Church in Latin-American countries have combined with anti-Catholics who want to rebuke the President for having a Catholic Secretary. Progressives are in partnership with the Old Guard, and Western radicals have joined forces with Wall Street and the Stock Exchange. Theodore Roosevelt is yoked up with Boies Penrose, Joseph G. Cannon and the German-American Alliance.

Step In National Rehabilitation.

From The New York Tribune.

More than a year ago, standing in the presence of a hideous massacre, knowing that Americans, men, women and children, had been ruthlessly slaughtered by a German act, Woodrow Wilson told the world that the American people were too proud to fight.

In a moment of a great national election Mr. Wilson went before the people of the United States and asked them to indorse that sentiment, to confirm that declaration. He asked the American people to re-elect him because he had kept them out of war, without regard for which our failure and their failure to fight for which our failure and their failure to fight for which our failure and their failure to fight

Buy Our

10-20 YEAR

MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting about **5½%**

Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HOWE, President

55 Liberty Street

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Lv. New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (L. S. & M. S.)
Ar. Chicago 4.45 P. M. (Official Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Cor. West St. and Park Pl.
" 23d St. and 4th Av.
Brooklyn, 399 Fulton St.

The great volume of advertising offered for publication renders it necessary that copy for the daily edition of The New York Times, including cuts, matrices, or drawings, be in the Times Building before 6 P. M. of the day preceding date of publication—and that copy for the Sunday edition of The Times, including cuts, matrices, or drawings, be in the Times Building not later than Friday night.

FOR HUNGRY VOTERS

Urns of Coffee and Sandwiches on Silver Trays Bid for Suffrage Support in 1917.

1,500 WORKERS AT POLLS

Make Nonpartisan Plea for Ballot on Ground That Both Wilson and Hughes Are with Them.

Democratic women, Republican women, and just plain suffragists were all at the polls yesterday, standing the lawful 100 feet away, distributing literature for their candidates and their cause.

The suffragists were out in the greatest numbers, 1,500 of them covering practically all the polling places in the five boroughs. They handed out slips addressed to "Mr. Voter," telling him whether a Democrat or a Republican, that his candidate favored votes for women and that they hoped he would take the same stand in 1917 when they expect the question to come up again in New York. They took many signatures of men who promised to vote for suffrage and got others to give verbal pledges.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was at her home polls, in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, at 5:30 A. M.; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Woman Suffrage Party, was at the Second Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District at 7:30, and Mrs. Raymond Brown watched the Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District. At 620 Lexington Avenue, in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Ware Dennett, Miss Zona Gale, and Mrs. Emily C. Brewster in Brooklyn, the Democratic women were provided with an incident which happened Monday night and which they said was a good omen. A German cab driver applied to the Bureau for literature and decorations. He was going to use the decorations on his cab on Election Day and distribute the literature. He told them all his people were going to vote for Wilson for keeping the country out of war.

The Republican women said that Hughes voting No. 13 at his polling place showed that that was his lucky number. They issued thirteen leaflets for him, they said.

Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, First executive of the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee, gave out Democratic as well as suffrage literature.

The Republican women took sandwiches and coffee to the watchers at the polls, and Mrs. Nelson Henry and Mrs. Henry L. Schelling found a hungry lot in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. They had several automobiles, and overlooked the work from Mrs. Henry's car, in which was also Miss Frances Hoppin. The watchers in the Twenty-fifth were served in style, which, perhaps, helped to enhance their appetites. The sandwiches, wrapped in paper, were put out on a silver tray by Mrs. Schelling's butler and one of the chauffeurs. There was a big urn, and the coffee was served in paper cups in aluminium holders. By the time the fifteenth of the twenty-five polling places in the Twenty-fifth was reached the 600 sandwiches were gone, and an order was sent back for a new supply and ten gallons more coffee.

John Hurd, an old negro, known as the Mayor of Gay Street, who had brought out many negro votes, and who was at one of the polling places, a tailor's shop, 87 Sixth Avenue, was so overcome at the sight of the huge pile of sandwiches on a silver tray that nothing but a hymn could express his feelings. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," he murmured, clasping his hands. Mrs. Frank Dean, Mrs. S. Entwhistle and Mrs. Charles W. Fisk, Republican women, had charge of feeding the watchers at the polls in Brooklyn; Mrs. Stanley L. Ontt gave out sandwiches in the Twenty-third District, Mrs. Ell C. Smith in the Twenty-ninth, just back of the Plaza Hotel; Mrs. Alexander Jackson in the Fifteenth, Mrs. John Francis Yawger in the Nineteenth, and Mrs. Laura B. Prisk in the Thirty-first, while Miss Alice Waytes saw that the negro watchers were fed.

The New York city Committee of the Hughes Alliance, Miss Alice Carpenter Chairman, furnished sandwiches and beer and coffee and cake to 200 officers and executives of the various Hughes Alliance branches on the twelfth floor of the headquarters, 511 Fifth Avenue, last night, where they went on invitation to receive the returns. The City Committee closed its campaign stores on Monday night. It had three of them in Broadway, one at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, one in the Bronx, and one in Brooklyn. They took down an enormous number of enrollments for Hughes, estimated to be one-fourth of the enrollments in the entire State.

Democratic women were not feeding the watchers yesterday, but 100 women registered at the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee to visit the polls and distribute literature. Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, First

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WOMEN PLAN HUGHES AID.

Miss Keller Tells of Conference to be Called in Washington.

Miss Frances A. Keller, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance, issued a statement last night telling what Hughes's election means to women, as she believes. She said:

"The election of Mr. Hughes means that the women of America have their first big nationwide opportunity to help the Chief Executive of this nation put into effect a program of nationalism, Americanization, protection for working women and children, the distribution, education, and assimilation of immigrants, and other matters of vital interest to the homes of America. We now turn from the selfish, contented slogans of 'Prosperity and peace at any price' and 'He has kept us out of war' to real nation building in the homes and workshops and in the cities and rural districts of our nation. There is no woman so remote, so humble or so needy that we cannot somehow or other reach her with the gospel of nationalism and of a united America. We have much to do to heal the racial and class bitterness and misunderstanding and prejudice which the Democratic Party has deliberately fostered. We have much to do to rectify the mistakes and to overcome the neglect of these last three years.

"We have already begun. The women of the National Hughes Alliance will meet in Washington at the home of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot at 1615 Rhode Island Avenue on Nov. 17-18, next week, Friday and Saturday as soon as the voting

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VOTING THRILLS WOMEN.

Jane Addams and Others Call it an Impressive Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Characterizing their experience as "impressive" and "thrilling," the women of the city today, for the first time, voted for President of the United States.

Governor and Mrs. Dunne, with their daughter, Miss Mona Dunne, went early to a polling place, where Miss Dunne marked her first political ballot of any kind and Mrs. Dunne her first ballot for the Presidency. Mrs. Dunne and her daughter were in the booth less than a minute. The Governor took considerably more time in marking his ballot.

It was Miss Harriet E. Vittum's first opportunity to cast her vote for the Presidency, and she cast it for Hughes.

"I never felt my responsibility as a citizen more than when I cast that ballot," said Miss Vittum. The act of voting for President makes women as never before an actual part of their country."

"It was indeed a thrilling and impressive experience to be voting for President," said Miss Jane Addams after she had cast her vote for President Wilson. "I believe that every woman of America, as citizens, irrespective of whether they vote or not, should unite behind national issues and give public service to translate these issues into deeds.

"At a time when the President-elect and the Republican Party offer to women the first great opportunity for national service at a critical time in the nation's affairs, 'nonpartisanship' on the part of American women means the same thing in our national life as refusal on the part of American men to defend the country. Women have the same opportunity to conserve the ideals, traditions, standards, and honor of the nation as men have to defend them, and the highway is national service."

94, CASTS HER FIRST VOTE.

Mrs. D. E. Miller of Quincy and Great-Grandson Give In "Maiden" Ballots.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 7.—Mrs. D. E. Miller, aged 94, cast her first vote today.

She was accompanied to the polls by her great-grandson, Charles Lee Weems, who also cast his first ballot.

RETURNS BY WIRELESS.

De Forest Radio Laboratories Flashed Bulletins at Highbridge.

The Bronx produced an election-night innovation when, shortly after dark last evening, the De Forest radio laboratories in Highbridge began flashing returns by wireless. Amateur operators within a radius of 200 miles had been forewarned of the new information service and it was estimated that several thousand of them received the news, many through using the newly manufactured wireless telephones.

Some 200,000 persons, many of them minors, thronged the streets in the main thoroughfares of Bronx County. For the most part they were orderly, particularly after the police, who were on duty in force, had dissolved the more turbulent of their leisure powder and tickler. The temper of the majority seemed to be on the Wilson side early in the evening, but, after the manner of election crowds, the spirit changed as soon as news that Mr. Hughes was elected was generally accepted.

10c, 15c and 35c

Worth Keeping

Mix flour with RYZON and salt; sift them into a bowl. Beat yolks of eggs, add butter and milk. Add this mixture gradually to dry ingredients, beating thoroughly. When well mixed, fold in the whites beaten stiff. Pour from a pitcher into the center of a hot, well-greased waffle iron. Other fat may be used in place of butter, but the waffles will not brown as well.

You are sure to make the most deliciously light and wholesome waffles if you follow this recipe and use

RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

RYZON is made with a pure and better phosphate. Man *must* have phosphate in his food.

This is one case where it is strictly up to you

There's no reason for putting it up to your stenographer or office manager, just because your correspondence is all at sixes and sevens, thanks to the extravagance of the shorthand system. Your office manager does his share. You are responsible for the system he's working with.

Your stenographer does her share—likely a bit more. But it is your fault if you stick to a system that makes her write your letters *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. It is your fault if she has to leave her typewriter and sit at your desk taking shorthand dictation and *waiting* to take it, while her typewriter stands idle instead of turning out finished typewriting.

It is your fault if you keep on trying to adapt your dictation to the limitation of the shorthand system, with its personal inconveniences and exasperations; it is your fault if every letter costs a third more than it should. And it will go along being your fault until you dictate to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

From a Letter from
H. A. Hopf
Ass't. to the Vice-President
The Germania Life Ins. Co.

"It is a silent and efficient companion of every hour of the day or night. It is patient and will accommodate itself without a murmur to the highest practical speed of work. Especially does it bring about efficient thinking and procedure since it enables the executive to take up one matter and completely dispose of it, whether by the dictation of a letter or of instructions of various kinds to assistants, before turning his attention to the next matter of importance."

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally ....

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

The Largest Display of Genuine

Men's "Aquascutum" Overcoats

(Made in London)

ever assembled in America

The Lines of Kipling:

But there is neither East nor West, nor breed, nor birth,
But two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth"

can be amended thus:

"And if they are strong men in breed, achievement or birth, they meet on common ground in the matter of overcoats—they wear the Aquascutum."

For over half a century, the makers of the Aquascutum have served the British gentleman and the admirers of London tailoring in every degree of latitude and longitude.

Located at Regent Street (London's "Fifth Avenue") and "By Appointment Purveyors to His Majesty the King," they have been masterfully successful in a practical interpretation of "Britishness" applied to tailoring.

Result: the Aquascutum Overcoat, with its unparalleled "Londonness" of drape, of hand-weaves, of light-bodied, warmth-giving fabrics, tailored in original London models.

Naturally, the makers realize the importance of having their foreign representatives of commensurate standing.

Which explains why this Men's Shop is showing the most complete collection of Aquascutums in this hemisphere.

Men's Original London Models

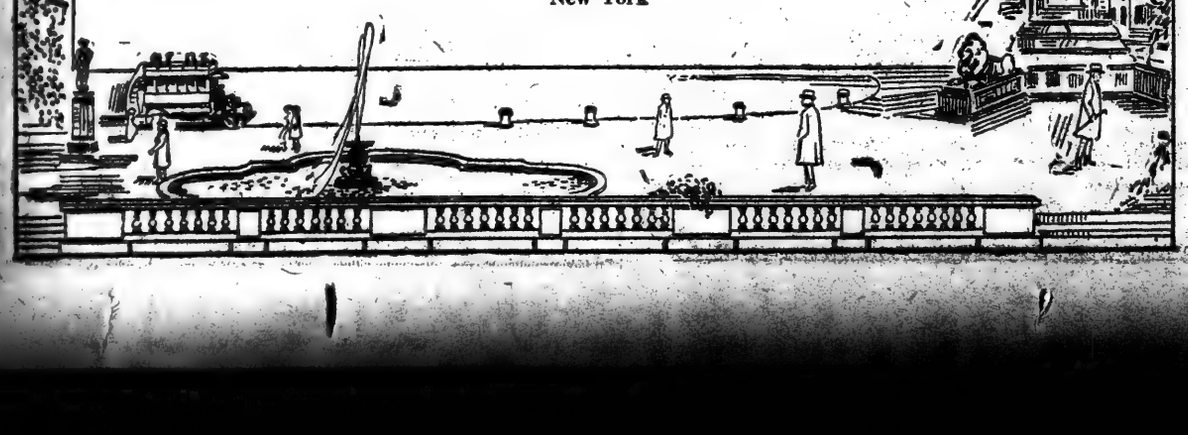
Every Model is Showerproof

London Walking Coats	London Raglans
London Motor Coats	London Loose-fitting Coats
London Great Coats	English Officers' Overcoats
London Box Model Coats	Aquascutum Rain Coats

24.00 to 45.00

Men's Clothing Shop

A Separate Shop—8 West 38th Street—*On the Street Level*
New York



E. S. SCHIEFFELIN COMMITS SUICIDE

Wealthy Member of Drug Firm Found Dead in His Room at the Hotel Empire.

AN ACCIDENT, FAMILY SAYS

Two Pistols Lie Near Him, Also the Tools for Cleaning Them—Maid Discovers Body.

Edgar S. Schieffelin, a cousin of William J. Schieffelin, the philanthropist, was found dead with a bullet in his brain in his apartment at the Hotel Empire yesterday morning. Mr. Schieffelin, who had celebrated his fiftieth birthday anniversary on Monday, lived alone. Near the body were two pistols, some gun oil, ramrods, and rags for cleaning. A brother, George Schieffelin, and two sisters, who hurried to the apartment from the Hotel Ansonia, and all of whom refused to talk for publication, insisted to the police and Coroner Healy that the shooting was accidental, but the Coroner, after an examination, declared the case a suicide.

Mr. Schieffelin had been connected with the prominent drug firm of that name, but during the last five years he had lived at the Empire and had not been active in business, it was said. He was an expert shot and a lover of firearms, of which he made a collection. After the passage of the Sullivan law, he filled a suit case with them, intending, according to P. Vincent Land, manager of the hotel, to dump them in the river. Whether he kept the two pistols found in his room yesterday, or whether he acquired them later was not known. The dead man left no note to explain his act. The body was discovered by a maid who entered the apartment, supposing its occupant had departed for his customary morning walk.

He was reported to be wealthy. In his room the police found a partially completed check made out to cash.

Puts Iron Pipe on Third Rail and Service Is Shut Off.

Charged with placing an iron pipe across the tracks of the B. R. T. subway a short distance from the Essex Street station yesterday morning, causing blinding flashes, extinguishing the lights and tying up traffic for more than half an hour, a youth, who said he was Samuel Goldford, 16 years old, of 24 Suffolk Street, was held in $5,500 bail for examination Friday by Magistrate Murphy in Essex Market Court. Following the extinguishing of the lights, it was testified that a number of men and women ran from the station to the street. Although several of them were trampled upon, none was seriously injured.

According to Samuel Levine, a guard, he saw Goldford and another boy about the same age jump from the end of the platform and run along the tracks for about twenty feet. He said he yelled to them, and when they paid no attention to him he jumped from the platform and followed. At the time a train was approaching from the Williamsburg Bridge, and he said he saw the boys lay the pipe across the tracks, one end touching the third rail, the other one of the tracks. A moment later, he said, there was a blinding flash, quickly followed by four others.

Magistrate Murphy learned that traffic was held up for half an hour following the short circuit, and he questioned the boy. Goldford wept copious tears, and pleaded that he was only a boy, and that his companion was the one that had caused the damage. The Magistrate said that under the existing penalty for interfering with passenger traffic on a street railroad Goldford could be sent to prison for twenty years.

Whyard's Conviction Affirmed.

NEW CITY, Nov. 7.—Word was received in New City today that the Appellate Division of the Second Department had affirmed the conviction of W. W. Whyard, Democratic boss and State road contractor, convicted and sentenced to the workhouse for alleged State road frauds. Whyard was indicted with Bart Dunn, Tammany leader, who served eight months for road grafting. Although indicted four years ago Whyard managed to escape the penalty. It is over a year since he was convicted by a jury before Justice A. S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court and sentenced to ten months. Whyard's counsel is now planning to carry his fight to the Court of Appeals for a new trial, the Appellate Division having decided against him.

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE TENANT

is the cheapest service offered in the business world. It doesn't cost the tenant a cent, although it frequently is necessary to make some mighty strenuous efforts in his behalf before he begins paying rent to the owner. In the after years, all during the term of his lease, Hess Service continues at the command of the tenant.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.,
907 Broadway, cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy 9062.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
IMPORTERS—CREATORS

New Paris Gowns
Evening Wraps
Fur Coats

You will find in these
Remarkable Selections of
Saks-made Overcoats
At $17.50 to $60

All the VARIETY that Woolens afford
All the MODELS that Ingenuity can design
All the VARIATIONS that Talent can suggest
All the EXCELLENCE that Skill can provide
All the VALUE that Direct-Tailoring ensures

¶ There has probably never been a season when woolens were so hard to get. There certainly has never been a season when Saks' could show so many! It is simply a case of overcoming obstacles, and overcoming them so completely as to exceed our best efforts in those seasons where no obstacles existed. The woolen market has literally brought the clothing business to its knees. It has served only to put Saks' more firmly on their feet!

¶ We have actually at this writing the biggest selection of overcoats in all our history. We are showing more variety in fabrics than ever before in our lives, and more models as a consequence of that variety. And in the matter of tailoring, whether you consider the cut, or the work of assembling, whether you look at their lines or their delicately matched skeleton linings, whether you consider them in detail or as a whole, you will find them as near perfect as human effort can produce, and equal in style to the smartest creations of Fifth Avenue Tailors.

Take a Look at These!

DOUBLE BREASTERS
In plain Oxfords and fancy cloths, in a variety of belted and plain or inversely pleated models, with variety in pockets.

FLY FRONTS
Shapely and box effects, as well as conservative styles, with plain or velvet collar, and full or skeleton lined.

ULSTERS
Imported and domestic fabrics, and imported and domestic makes, loose, or belted and shirred back.

BUTTON THROUGHS
Extremely shapely and loose back models, with self collar, slanting flap or patch pockets, and skeleton lined.

ULSTERETTES
Double Breasted, pleated and belted back styles and plain notch collar effects, in the new 47 inch models.

ENGLISH OVERCOATS
Those wonderful warmth-without-weight propositions, full of life and color, and cut on swagger Piccadilly lines.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Robes Manteaux Fourrures

La Maison Charles Klein
à Paris 13 Rue Royale
Monte Carlo
a l'honneur d'informer sa clientele qu'elle vient d'ouvrir une succursale
40 WEST 57TH STREET
sous la direction personnelle de
Madame Charles Klein

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Today and Tomorrow Will Be Among

Important Women's Suit Days

When we say tomorrow, we would have you know that all days are important days at Macy's; the prices are always "Lowest-in-the-City," the styles are always new and the suits are beautifully made of the most fashionable materials.

At $19.74
Cheviots, broadcloths and wool velours trimmed with velvet or near seal (dyed coney). Black, blue and colors. Lined and warmly interlined.

At $23.74
Broadcloths, tweeds and wool velours in plain colors and checks; velvet or fur trimmed. Also sport suits of wool Jersey, fur trimmed.

At $26.75
Velveteens, broadcloths, velour checks and gabardines trimmed with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), near seal (dyed coney); others without fur trimming.

At $33.75
Velours, Oxford mixtures and broadcloths; plain tailored suits, also fur-trimmed models in all desirable colors.

At $38.75
Velveteens, broadcloths, mixtures and wool velours. Conservative models finely tailored; others trimmed with rich furs.

At $43.75
Wool Velours, broadcloths and gabardines, trimmed with Scotch mole, Hudson seal, opossum and skunk. Very dressy models.

Suits at $47.75
Afternoon suits of lustrous broadcloths, silk velvets or high-grade velours. Unusual modes, many of them copies of imports. Trimmings of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), mole, skunk, etc. Lined with beautiful silks.

Suits at $58.75
Velveteens in all the new shades; broadcloths, chiffon velvets, velours and imported plaids. Reproductions of imported models, richly trimmed with handsome furs, reflecting Fashion's newest ideas.

All of these suits are warmly interlined and lined throughout with silks to match, or in contrasting colors. The styles embrace everything of note this season; coats are belted, Empire, flare or fitted; skirts circular, gored or pleated.

These suits have "Marching Orders"—and at these prices will move "double quick."
Other handsome Suits ranging in price from $68.75 to $324.00.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway

Artificial Pearl
Earrings

The enthusiasm with which earrings are being worn this season might be termed a Renaissance. All kinds of earrings are in favor, but the most popular style is a plain button or half round shape imitation pearl mounted on sterling silver or gold filled backs.

69c Large Artificial pearl earrings, ½-inch in diameter; gold filled backs.

$1.24 High lustre Oriental Artificial pearl earrings about ½-inch in diameter; gold filled backs.

$1.74 Unusually fine quality Oriental artificial pearl earrings with beautiful iridescent lustre. Sterling silver backs.

All the above earrings are for unpierced ears.

Others with gold filled or solid gold backs for pierced or unpierced ears, up to $5.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street

Silk-and-Cotton
Mull, 44c yd.
35 inches wide

It resembles China silk, this soft silky fabric, finely woven and light weight. Delightful negligees and slips may be made from silk mull, and many other charming things suggest themselves to the woman who sews.

White Pink Sky Blue
Myrtle Navy Copenhagen
Maise Gray Smoke
Tan Helio Wistaria
Nile Brown Scarlet
Black Reseda Mulberry

Macy's—Wash Goods Department, 2nd Floor

5,000 Yards of Fancy Striped
Outing Flannel, 8c yd.
27 inches wide

Mill Ends. Sold in pieces of about 12 yards only.
A large variety of white and colored stripes, pink and blue especially.
The above price is lower than the manufacturer's present cost.

Macy's—Flannel Department, 2nd Floor

La Madeleine

Welcome! A new boot that is sure to win the instant approbation of women who are fastidious about their footwear.

"La Madeleine" is a French model slightly modified to fit the American style. Instead of being buttoned from vamp to top, the distinguishing charactertistic of "La Madeleine" is a little buckle which fastens at the instep.

It is perfectly fitting, graceful in contour, made on a pleasing last in fashionable color combinations or all black. Colors: $8.89 Black: $6.94

A Sale of Evening Slippers, $1.98
A collection of discontinued lines and broken sizes, taken from our regular stock and marked at this low price for quick disposal.
Satins and leathers, some in colors. Not all sizes are included but there is a good range of sizes in the assortment.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear

Costume Blouses

Colors to harmonize with every suit **$4.74** Styles reflecting Fashion's latest whims

Assortments presenting individual interpretations of the Blouse Mode, in a wide range of fabrics, comprise the following:

Georgette Crepe with many tucks and square neck
Embroidered Georgette Crepe with Filet Lace Bands
Square neck Blouse of White Net, Fur-trimmed
(These three are illustrated)
Chiffon Cloth lined with white net
Georgette Crepe combined with satin charmeuse
Black and white lace combined with cable net
Peplum model of cream colored net
Georgette Crepe Blouses in Suit shades
Beaded effects in Georgette Crepe
French Hand-made Lingerie Blouses

Trimmings consist of fine tucks, pleatings, Valenciennes or Filet laces, colored beadings, novel buttons, vestees and contrasting collars.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

PROMISES

What a contractor promises to do and what he is competent to do may be totally different matters.
What this Company promises to do and what it is competent to do are one and the same thing.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1857
CHINA AND GLASS DECORATING
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

CHINA AND CRYSTAL SERVICES FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER

FURS have never been taken up with quite the enthusiasm of the present season.

A wide choice is afforded in Ermine, Kolinsky, Hudson Bay Sable, Skunk and Hudson Seal; in Capes, Collars, Collarettes and Muffs, in styles to conform with present demands.

The Foxes are unusually fashionable and prominent. Scarfs and Muffs of Silver, Cross, Natural Blue and various colors are shown in large variety.

Style Pamphlet on Request.

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Between 35th and 36th Sts.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 457 and 477-479

Offer ... for immediate selection

Latest Paris Fashions
The Largest and most Individual Collection Shown in America
Wonderful Gowns and Dresses
Exquisite Wraps
Ultra-Smart Suits
Handsome Fur-trimmed Coats
Demi-Saison Millinery
AND Luxurious Furs
For Social Events in town or at the Fashionable Winter Resorts

From this FACTORY we sell Pianos of highest quality at prices which cannot be duplicated, for we sell without the heavy expenses of separately conducted stores. Intending buyers should investigate our values before buying elsewhere.

Fischer Player Pianos
America's Finest
$595 upward, *value $700*

are a combination of the Fischer Piano, justly famous for exquisite quality of tone and unusual durability, AND a most wondrous player action, non-leakable and delicately sensitive.

Monthly Payments Pianos Exchanged

Fischer Piano Factory
417 W. 28th St J. & C. FISCHER Near 9th Av.
Oldest Piano Makers in New York
Motor Car Sent by Appointment

FRENCH SMASH LINE AT CHAULNES

Take German Positions on a Front of 2½ Miles South of the Somme.

CAPTURE TWO VILLAGES

Ablaincourt and Pressoire, with Supporting Fortifications, Conquered by Attackers.

PRISONERS TOTAL 72,000

Allies, Up to Nov. 1, Had Captured In Addition Over 200 Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The French took German positions on a front of four kilometers, (two and one-half miles,) extending from Chaulnes' Wood to southeast of Ablaincourt refinery, says the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight.

The villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoire and Ablaincourt Cemetery were captured. More than 500 prisoners were taken.

The French in previous attacks had captured Chaulnes Wood, and had pushed their lines to the outskirts of Ablaincourt. This latest stroke threatens to cut off the town of Chaulnes from the north.

The text reads as follows:

North of the Somme we progressed between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

South of the Somme we launched a brisk attack in the morning, which, despite the heavy rain, brought us important gains. On a four kilometer front we carried enemy positions from Chaulnes Wood to southeast of the Ablaincourt sugar refinery. The villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoire were brilliantly conquered by our infantry.

Pushing our lines eastward of Ablaincourt, we captured also Ablaincourt Cemetery, which was strongly fortified by the enemy, and carried our positions to south of the sugar refinery as far as the outskirts of Genrecourt.

We have taken during the day more than 500 prisoners, including several officers.

On the Verdun front there was intermittent cannonading. Elsewhere the day was quiet.

Up to the last of November, or for the four months' duration of the Somme battle, the Allies have captured 71,-832 men and 1,449 officers, according to the French War Office report this afternoon. The number of guns captured is given as 173 field guns, 130 heavy guns, 215 trench mortars and 981 machine guns. Of this total the French captured 40,796 men, 809 officers, 77 field guns, 101 heavy guns, 104 trench mortars and 535 machine guns.

Last night was barren of important happenings along the French front, there having been only intermittent cannonading on portions of the Somme front and on the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector.

German airmen dropped incendiary bombs on Nancy yesterday, but did no damage, according to the official statement. There were no casualties.

The British troops made slight gains in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt during operations last night. The official statement reads:

During the night we improved our position east of Butte de Warlencourt.

We successfully raided enemy trenches between Gommecourt and Serre, taking some prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties.

An enemy patrol south of Monchy was dispersed by our fire.

Heavy rains and strong southwesterly gales continue.

The night British report says the British front in the Les Boeufs area was severely shelled, and the German support and communication trenches in the neighborhood of Armentières and Wytschaete were bombarded. Rain fell all day.

Attacks Failed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the Somme front yesterday the British made an attack near Eaucourt l'Abbaye, but were immediately beaten back, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Although the British plainly intended to continue their attacks yesterday, it was only east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye that they succeeded in making their infantry leave their trenches. They were forced to return immediately. The British losses in killed on Nov. 5 were especially notable among the Australian division.

French attacks over ground covered with dead were renewed only in a limited way. The new attacks, launched between Les Boeufs and Rancourt in the evening and during the night, broke down for the most part early under our fire.

A German air squadron by a nocturnal bombing raid set on fire a large ammunition depot at Cerisy, on the Somme, southwest of Bray. Long-continued, heavy detonations were felt as far away as St. Quentin.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: The fire of French batteries located in the southern part of Rheims upon villages behind our front was answered by us, and in reprisal the town of Rheims was shelled.

In the Meuse sector, (Verdun front,) there were no important happenings

BIG JUMP IN COTTON.

Wild Market in Liverpool Closes with 140-Point Increase.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—A sensational advance in Egyptian cotton has occurred because of the adverse crop reports. There has been an almost daily appreciation in price for months, new records being constantly touched, but today the market went wild and closed at an increase averaging 140 points.

The advance in the last eight days amounts to fully 2 pence 3 farthings per pound.

DR. HOLLWEG TO SPEAK:

Chancellor Expected to Make Important Statement in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg is expected to make an important statement on Thursday, according to the semi-official Overseas News Agency.

On that day the main committee of the Reichstag, which has been authorized to meet during the recess, will assemble for the first time, and the Chancellor's address will be delivered before that body.

WARSAW MEETING THANKS THE KAISERS

Gratitude Expressed for Promised Autonomy and Chance to Fight Russians.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian and German manifestoes, regarding the creation of a Polish State, were discussed at a mass meeting in Warsaw today, after which the following telegram was sent to Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph:

"Mighty Monarchs: On this day, so felicitous for the Polish race, when it learns that it will be free with an autonomous State, its own King, and its own army, every liberty-loving Pole is impressed with the feeling of thankfulness to those who have freed the Polish people through their good-will and given to it a renewal of autonomous government. The victories of your invincible armies have liberated two towns equally dear to the Polish heart—Warsaw and Vilna.

"The agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary with regard to the Polish question gives us an autonomous national existence, the greatest benefit for a people, and also gives us the possibility of marching with all our forces against our traditional enemy, the Muscovite. We know that your purpose, most august Emperors, stands behind that which has been done and is an important element in this historic event. Therefore, we send your Majesties an expression of our gratitude and assurance that the Polish people will be able to prove faithful to its allies."

SILVER FOR DEUTSCHLAND.

Six and One-Half Tons, Worth $150,000, Delivered at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 7.—Six and one-half tons of silver bullion from the mint at San Francisco were unloaded here today at the railroad station by an express company and transported to the German merchant submarine Deutschland, moored at the State pier, for shipment across the ocean. The metal was conveyed through the streets in five open wagons, without armed guards, and few persons who saw the wagons suspected that $150,000 worth of property was being moved in that fashion.

Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, inspected the German Deutschland here today. It was her first visit on board a submarine. As the guest of Captain Paul Koenig, the Deutschland's commander, the Countess went into the vessel's lowest depths, looked through the periscope, and entered every compartment.

The Ambassador, who reiterated that his brief visit here was entirely a social one, accompanied his wife to the pier. He boarded the craft, but did not make the inspection with the Countess.

The Ambassador denied formally today that he has intrusted to Captain Koenig official mail addressed to the Emperor of Germany. It was learned, however, that certain mail matter from the German Embassy at Washington would be carried by the Deutschland on her next trip. The Ambassador and the Countess left here this forenoon for New York.

The crew of the Deutschland were entertained at Mystic tonight by the Frohsinn Club of that place.

TEND BRITISH WAR GRAVES.

Registration Units Work at the Front Under the Prince of Wales.

In an article which tells of the appointment of the Prince of Wales as head of a national committee which will care for the graves of officers and men of the British Army who have been killed in the war, the Official Press Bureau says:

"The Prince of Wales has, with the consent of King George, accepted the presidency of a national committee appointed to care for the graves of British officers and men after the war. Already an enormous amount of work has been done in France and Belgium, and more recently in Egypt and Saloniki and Mesopotamia, to care for and preserve the identity of such graves—'some corner of a foreign field that is forever England,' as Rupert Brooke so finely expressed it in the sonnet anticipating his own fate.

"Graves registration units work on all the battle fronts as a part of the British Army organization. Their duty is to register the position of graves and to see that they are marked with durable wooden crosses bearing a metal inscription giving the name, number, rank, regiment, and date of death.

"Early in 1915 it became necessary to make definite arrangements with regard to the provision of land in France for the burial of British officers and men. Up till then, and particularly during the retreat and the subsequent advance to the Aisne, burials had often taken place in isolated graves which were, wherever practicable, cared for with reverence and respect by the French peasants and owners of land, and in a few cases permanent concessions of land were offered. By this time, however, French civil cemeteries were being more regularly used, and it was also possible to arrange for special burial grounds. The Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries approached the French Government, through the French military authorities, on the matter. The French Government immediately expressed the desire to provide land for permanent resting places for British officers and men at the cost of the French nation, and a law was passed which gave effect to this generous impulse on Dec. 29, 1915. Since then, in co-operation with the French Army, the directorate has established authorized burial grounds immediately behind the British front and near the field ambulances, the casualty clearing stations, and the hospitals further back. Soldiers are employed under the officers of the graves registration units to look after these burial grounds. In the case, however, of a battle or severe fighting isolated burials necessarily still take place.

"The French Government further offered to maintain these cemeteries. The British Government has, however, in agreement with the French Government, undertaken to provide for their maintenance in perpetuity, and has appointed the national committee, with the Prince of Wales at its head, to care for the graves of officers and men after the war.

"The cemeteries in France, as a whole, are grass-sown and planted with flowers and shrubs, where military conditions allow, under the advice of the Director of the British Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Many considerations, among which is the desire felt at the front to avoid inequality of treatment, have made it necessary to forbid the erection of any permanent memorials during the progress of hostilities; the prohibited, as all tranport is required for material of war. The exhumation of bodies during the war is strictly forbidden by both the French and British military authorities."

New Austrian Loan 5 1-2 Per Cent.

VIENNA, Nov. 8, (via Amsterdam to London.)—The Finance Minister, Karl Marek, has announced details of the fifth Austrian war loan. This will be composed of 5½ per cent. bonds redeemable within forty years, and 5½ per cent. exchequer bonds payable within five and a half years.

RUMANIANS PUSH AFTER MACKENSEN

Bucharest Reports That Foe's Entire Line in Dobrudja Is Falling Back.

TEUTON SUCCESS IN NORTH

More Than 1,000 Rumanian Prisoners Taken in Red Tower Pass Region.

RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND

Force Austrian Front Back Several Kilometers in Transylvania and Recover Dedul Mountain.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 7.—The Rumanian forces in Dobrudja, which recently assumed the offensive against Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, are continuing their successes, the War Office announced today. Progress for the Rumanians along the entire Dobrudja front is reported. On the Transylvanian front the Rumanians advanced slightly in the Buzeu Valley. Violent fighting is under way in the region of the River Alt.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—In the region east of Kirlibaba, on the Transylvanian front, says the Russian statement from General Headquarters, a Russian attack resulted in the dismounting of two enemy guns and the capture of trenches with over 100 prisoners and two machine guns. It continues:

South of Dorna Watra we continue our successful operations in the valleys of the Dorsek and Poutna Rivers. We captured here within two days seven machine guns, fifteen officers, and 800 men.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the Transylvanian front, in the region of Tulghes, the Russians yesterday forced back Austro-German troops, it is announced officially. The Teutonic forces gained ground west of the Bodza Pass. Near Rothenthurm Pass the Austrians and Germans advanced and took more than 1,000 prisoners. Near Vulcan Pass further ground was gained. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Tulghes sector the Russians, after several attempts without success, gained ground at some places. West of the Bodza Pass road we recaptured lost positions at the point of the bayonet. In the Campulung sector there was a violent artillery duel. West of Tirgujuily Valley the Rumanians undertook without success six counterattacks during the night.

Southeast of Rothenthurm Pass, in the district of Spini, our attack progressed favorably. The enemy left ten officers and 1,000 men prisoners in our hands. Also south of Vulcan Pass we made progress.

The general situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—After several days' stubborn fighting near Tulghes, Transylvanian front, says the communication from general headquarters today, the Russians pressed back the Austrian front some kilometers. The Austrian troops evacuated Dedul Mountain, east of Kirlibaba, in the face of the massed fire of the Russian artillery.

GET RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEAD.

Germans Score Local Success on the Stokhod River.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of a Russian bridgehead on the Stokhod is reported by the War Office. On the northern part of the front, between Dvinsk and Lake Narocz, Russian artillery is displaying marked activity. The statement follows:

Eastern Front—Front of Prince Leopold: Between Dvinsk and Lake Narocz the Russian artillery displayed unusual activity. Weak hostile attacks northeast of Goduzishki (south of Dvinsk) and south of the Moscow road were easily repulsed.

Northeast of Verchy we captured without loss to us a small Russian bridgehead on the left bank of the Stokhod and brought in a number of prisoners.

SEIZE TURKISH ISLAND.

Allied Forces Occupy Leros, Off the Coast of Asia Minor.

LONDON, Nov. 7. — Entente allied forces have occupied the arsenal and Island of Leros, one of the Sporades, off the coast of Asia Minor, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

Russians Defeat Turks in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin: "On the Caucasus front we repulsed the Turks and occupied the village of Aymur, southeast of Kalku. We have arrested the Turkish offensive in the direction of Bedjar."

French Repulse Bulgar Attack.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Considerable activity to the east of the Lake Presba region, toward the western end of the Macedonian front, is reported by the War Office. A Bulgarian counterattack in the region of the town of German was repulsed. Elsewhere in this sector there was moderate artillery activity.

BRITISH PROTEST SINKING.

Twelfth Belgian Relief Ship, a Greek Steamer, Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Great Britain has addressed a note to the American and Spanish Ambassadors regarding the recent sinking of a Greek steamer carrying supplies for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told the House of Commons today.

Since the beginning of the Commission's work, it was said, twelve of its ships have been sunk, two or three of them being torpedoed, while the rest were the victims of mines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Will Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case to-day from your grocer or druggist? Served at hotels, clubs and restaurants. Remember the money back guarantee.—Advt.

LINER TORPEDOED HAD 700 ABOARD

P. & O. Boat Arabia Attacked While Bound From Australia to London.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia has been submarined.

She carried 480 passengers. All are believed to have been saved.

The Arabia was a twin-screw steamship of 7,933 gross tonnage, built at Greenock by Caird & Co., with her sister ships, Egypt and Persia, for the Bombay passenger and mail service, via the Suez Canal. She was reported bound from Sydney, New South Wales, Sept. 30, for London, sailing from Adelaide on Oct. 5. Gibraltar and Marseilles are ports of call for the line.

The Arabia was 499 feet 7 inches long, 54 feet 3 inches beam, and 24 feet 5 inches depth of hold. She had a speed of 17 knots, and was commanded by Captain A. B. Palmer. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company carry white officers and engineers, Lascar seamen, and Seedy boys, negroes from the west coast of Africa, as firemen, with white men and East Indian Portuguese in the steward's department. She would carry about 250 of a crew all told.

HIT 2 DREADNOUGHTS, SUBMARINE REPORTS

British Admiralty Statement Says They Were German Battleships of the Kaiser Class.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A claim that two dreadnoughts were hit by the British submarine which yesterday was reported launching a torpedo at and striking a German dreadnought in the North Sea is contained in a further report received from the commanding officer of the submarine, it was officially announced today. The two dreadnoughts were battleships of the Kaiser class. The official statement reads:

With reference to yesterday's communique, a further report has now been received from the commanding officer of the submarine. He now claims to have hit two dreadnought battleships of the Kaiser class.

The naval registers shows five dreadnought battleships of the Kaiser class, all completed between October, 1912, and August, 1913. Besides the name ship of the class, they are the Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiserin, Prinz Regent Luitpold, and Koenig Albert. The displacement of each is 24,700 tons, length 564 feet, beam 85 feet, and draft 27 feet. Their armament consist of ten 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twelve 24-pounders, and four anti-aircraft guns. They are equipped with five torpedo tubes, submerged. The Kaiser's best speed record is given as 23.6 knots.

Reports from British sources that the Kaiser was sunk in the Jutland sea fight last May were semi-officially denied in Berlin. It was stated that the Kaiser was only twice lightly hit by gunfire, one man being killed.

BRITISH NAVY LOSS HIGH.

German Estimate of 501,790 Tons in Battleships and Cruisers.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The sinking of a British small cruiser off the Irish coast by a German submarine has increased the total British losses in battleships and cruisers to 501,790 tons," says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. "This does not include British auxiliary cruisers, submarines, torpedo boats or guardships lost.

"According to the known strength of the British navy at the beginning of the war, it has lost 14 per cent. of its battleships, 30 per cent. of its armored cruisers and 14 per cent. of its protected cruisers. Thirty-nine ships of a total of 443,500 tons have been destroyed by German naval forces.

"The extent of the British losses is notable in view of the fact that at the beginning of the war the French navy's tonnage was 497,000 and the Italian navy's 335,000.

"Moreover, the British navy has lost 50 torpedo boats of 71,500 tons, and 76 submarines.

"The figures given take into consideration only those losses regarding which no doubt exists."

The reference in the foregoing to a British warship sunk off the Irish coast doubtless concerns the German Admiralty annnouncement on Nov. 5 that a small British cruiser of old construction had been sunk by a German submarine off the west coast of Ireland. The British Admiralty in its comment on the German report said it was evident that the announcement referred to the sinking of the British minesweeper Genista, the loss of which was officially announced on Oct. 26.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK FAILS.

Italians Hold Positions in Trentino —Quiet on Carso Front.

ROME, Nov. 7.—A surprise attack on Italian positions in the Adige Valley, between Loppio and Mori, was undertaken by the Austrians on Sunday night. The War Office announced today that the attempt was unsuccessful.

In the Travignola Valley the Austrians continued without success to attack Italian positions.

No changes of importance are recorded in the region between Gorizia and the Adriatic, where the Italian offensive movement has been under way. The statement says that there was reciprocal artillery fighting yesterday on the Julian front. The Italians dispersed hostile columns and continued to strengthen their line and to clear the battlefield. The weather is unfavorable.

GERMANY MAY OFFER TO PAY FOR LANAO

Belief in Washington That She Will Follow the Frye Precedent.

WAS FLYING OUR FLAG

Decision Hinges on Whether Cargo Was Absolute or Conditional Contraband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It is believed here that the case of the American ship William P. Frye may govern Germany as a precedent in settling the case of the steamer Lanao, sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Portugal on Oct. 28. Germany is expected to offer to pay for the ship if it is established that the vessel was sailing legally under the American flag and registry.

Lorin A. Lathrop, the American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, in a dispatch to the State Department dated Nov. 6, says that she was flying an American flag at the time of attack. His dispatch follows:

"The Philippine steamer Lanao, Manila, Saigon to Havre, carrying rice, was stopped thirty miles off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, by a German submarine on Oct. 28. The Lanao was destroyed by a bomb after the crew were removed to the submarine, the submarine commander stating that the cargo was contraband and he was compelled to sink the vessel. The crew was transferred half an hour later to the Norwegian steamer Tromp and landed at Cardiff. No injuries, no casualties. The Lanao was unarmed and flying the American flag."

Immediately upon receipt of this dispatch John E. Osborne, Acting Secretary of State, asked the American Embassy at London to send the fullest details of the sinking of the Lanao, with affidavits of the crew. The following dispatch was also received from Consul General Skinner at London:

"Lloyd's reports the American steamer Lanao sunk by a submarine and thirty of the crew landed at Barry by the Norwegian steamer Tromp."

The sinking of the Lanao, now that her status as an American vessel appears to have been established, raises a case similar to that of the sinking of the William P. Frye by the Prins Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 28, 1915. The Frye was bound from Portland, Ore., to England with a cargo of wheat which Germany held to be contraband of war.

The question as to the Lanao turns on the fact of whether rice, her cargo, is absolute or conditional contraband. The United States Government accepted the German Government's proposals regarding the settlement of the Frye case, pending the decision of the arbitration body to be appointed.

Although the State Department dispatches fail to mention the presence of Americans aboard the Lanao, the treatment accorded them by the German submarine commander appears to remove any danger of complication on that ground.

Regarding the right of the German submarine commander to destroy the cargo of contraband rice destined to a French or enemy port, there is no disposition to raise any question, but in the Frye case the German Government admitted that under Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, the ship itself should have been allowed to proceed after the removal of the contraband cargo.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—No transfer of the steamship Lanao had been registered at the American Consulate here, it was said at the Consulate today.

Lorin A. Lathrop, American Consul at Cardiff, has telegraphed to the Consulate here that the Lanao when sunk was still under Philippine registry and flying the American flag. Her transfer to the Norwegian flag was to have been made on her arrival in England.

Captain Mainland has telegraphed from Cardiff the following signed statement:

"The Lanao sailed from Hongkong under the American flag, which flew day and night and was flying when sunk. I heard rumors of sale, but nothing certain. The submarine captain gave a receipt for the ship's papers as from an American ship. The legal status of the vessel was Philippine registry under American protection, which gave the right to fly the American flag."

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 7.—Captain Mainland of the Lanao said today that he was acting on the assumption that try and entitled to fly the American flag.

The Captain had saved the ship's papers, which he has brought to Caraliff, showing that the Lanao was registered at Manila and thus entitled to fly the American colors.

Captain Mainland said he did not protest to the submarine commander against the sinking of the Lanao on account of her registry. Neither did he lodge a protest with American Consul Lathrop here.

PRESS DIRECTOR RETIRES.

Dr. Hammann Quits After Criticism of German Censorship.

Following the recent sharp attacks by members of the Reichstag and publicists in general on the manner in which the German censorship was being exercised, it is reported in German newspapers received in London that Dr. Hammann, the veteran director of the German Press Bureau, has retired from office. He has been succeeded by Major Deuteimoser, who has had charge of the special press bureau of the War Office since the outbreak of hostilities.

Dr. Hammann is said to have retired for "reasons of health," although it is intimated that other work will be found for him. Herr Hammann, who was in charge of press matters for the German Government for more than twenty years, entered office in 1894 under the chancellorship of Count Caprivi.

VILLA BANDITS KILL AMERICAN'S FAMILY

Chihuahua Agent Escapes After Chase—Wife, Daughter, and Woman Friend Dead.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 7.—Arthur Williams, agent for an automobile supply house in Chihuahua, reached here yesterday in a battered automobile after a chase by Villa bandits in another car, in the course of which a woman, whose name is unknown here, and Williams's little daughter were killed.

Williams's wife was killed in Chihuahua before the chase began.

EL PASO, Nov. 7.—A Mexican refugee from Chihuahua City, who arrived here last night, brought the report that Villa bandits had soaked the hair of two Mexican women in oil and had burned them at Santa Rosalia on Oct. 28. The refugee said he had talked with an eyewitness to the tragedy.

He also reported General Uribe, Villa commander, had declared at Santa Rosalia that he intended to kill all Americans and Chinese who were caught by his forces.

General Francisco Murgia, commanding the reorganized Carranza division south of Jimenez, is proceeding northward against the Villa bandits in the Santa Rosalia and Jimenez districts, according to a message received late today from General Jacinto B. Trevino by Mexican Consul Eduardo Soriano Bravo.

General Trevino denied the report that Villa troops had taken Torreon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The State Department was still without information today regarding the fate of the Americans reported murdered by Villista bandits in the Parral and Santa Rosalia districts. A number of letters were received at the department from relatives in the United States of those persons asking information as to their safety.

Officials said they expected to receive reports tomorrow from Mexico City and from British and French Consuls on the ground throwing light on the situation.

VILLISTAS STEAL $50,000.

Bandits Rob Agent of American Mining Camp Carrying Silver Bars.

EL PASO, Nov. 7.—Sixty-seven bars of silver belonging to an American mining camp at Parral, Chihuahua, are reported to have been taken from Edgar Koch, an agent of the company, by Villa bandits at Santa Rosalia on Oct. 27. The silver was said to have been valued at $50,000, and was being brought from Parral to the border.

Koch is said to be the German Consular agent in Parral.

Officers of the mining company here say they have had no confirmation of the reported robbery.

CARRANZA NOT TO RESIGN.

Will Stay First Chief Despite Candidacy for Presidency, He Says.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7.—General Venustiano Carranza announced to The Associated Press today that he would not resign as First Chief because of his candidacy for the Presidency of the republic. He said, however, that if he considered it advisable he would withdraw from his official post just before the Constitutional elections.

General Carranza added that up to the present time the relations between Mexico and the United States had not been strained.

SUB SINK IN SEA DUEL.

Submarine and Destroyer Fight While Transport Escapes.

ROME, Nov. 6.—An Austrian submarine and an Italian destroyer were sunk in a duel on the night of Oct. 16, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty today. The submarine had attacked a transport which escaped. The statement also gives further details of the attack of a destroyer flotilla on the harbors of Pola, the base of the Austrian fleet, and of Durazzo. It follows:

An Austrian submarine attempted on the night of Oct. 16-17 to torpedo one of our transports conveying troops, but was discovered and attacked by a convoying destroyer. The submersible and the destroyer sank while the transport reached its destination safely. The majority of the crew of the destroyer were saved, and two officers and eleven men of the crew of the submarine were made prisoner.

On the night of Nov. 1 our destroyers, after crossing boldly and successfully a mine zone and surmounting by their daring solid obstacles defending the Fasana-Pola Canal, [illegible] two torpedoes [illegible] large ship and were then [illegible] in the vessel's [illegible]

For two hours our [illegible] remained within a few hundred yards of the fort and strong citadel of Pola, and only withdrew when they had accomplished difficult and most delicate, dangerous, and arduous work. Numerous powerful searchlights beat the sky and sea and batteries opened random and futile fire.

On the night of Nov. 2, [illegible] our destroyers sank a large Austrian steamer anchored at Pirano, under the shelter of a fortified [illegible] zone. Enemy destroyers came out and were attacked by our ships, which forced their retreat. Our destroyers then returned safely to their base.

On Nov. 4 three enemy [illegible] appeared at dawn before Santa Fosca and began to bombard that town of the coast, although no military works are there. One of our armored trains rushed up, engaged and drove off the enemy. Two projectiles were hit, one was seen with a heavy list being assisted by others. The enemy destroyers [illegible] One railroad man being slightly wounded, and small damage done to private property.

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Natural Alkaline Water

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30,000 A YEAR MAKE THIS POSSIBLE

Only because this 6-30 Chalmers is built in quantity is the low price of $1090 possible. It is a quality car at a quantity price.

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Buy a good upright for $60.00. A reliable Player Piano for $175.00.

Many sold for down payment of only $5.00, then $1.50 per week.

Many have never been used, others cannot be told from new. All sold with written guarantee.

Most famous makes: Wurlitzer, Strad, Steinway, Apollo, Milton and Kimball.

Money back, should any instrument not be found exactly as represented. Remember the Wurlitzer 60-year-old reputation for conservative dealing.

Sale lasts only three days.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Player Piano Bargains		Piano Bargains	
$1000 Weber Metrostyle Pianola ..... Now	$350	$500 Hardman ..... Now	$175
$800 Hazelton ..... Now	$450	$400 Horace Waters ... Now	$200
$750 Emerson Angelus ..... Now	$275	$250 Wilber (Pease make) ..... Now	$150
$600 Strad ..... Now	$400	$450 Leckerling (Wissner make) ..... Now	$175

Music Rolls

1,500 slightly used Apollo Music Rolls, perfect condition, worth up to $1.25, at 15c each. Also hand played rolls, worth up to $1.50, at from 25c to $1.00 each.

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AMBITION has no rest! It is our consuming ambition to give our customers the best clothes that men, skill and materials can produce.

Our Fall and Winter overcoats for men and young men, strongly manifest this ambition. Manly styling of desirable patterns in superabundance; worthy materials and steadfast dyes abound; prices which have the true ring of value. Nothing has been left undone to make this season's offerings uphold our reputation for clothes satisfaction.

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A NEW IDEA OF COMFORT

Afforded in Reis Lavender Line Union Suits, Say Robert Reis & Co.

EIGHT EXCLUSIVE NEW FEATURES

Distinctly New Provisions for Comfort and Wear. Sold Everywhere.

[illegible] which conventions permit a man to enjoy [illegible] outdoor pursuit [illegible] counterpart [illegible] comfort of movement [illegible] which the unstarched collar gives to a man has been duplicated and made a day-in-and-day-out reality through the advent of Reis Lavender Line Union Suits, according to the statement of Robert Reis & Co., sponsors for this new idea in union suit construction. It is due, they state, to a scientific elimination of those features in old-style underwear which caused any petty annoyance, and to the introduction of new features and refinements which permit greater freedom of motion, and which the strict standards of high-class tailoring demands. The result, they claim, is a union suit which will give a man a newer and bigger idea of comfort, and which will bring thousands of new recruits to the already vast army of men who have learned to prefer union suits. After a man once wears a Reis Lavender Line Union Suit he can never bring himself to wear any other suit again.

[illegible] in proportion, except the Reis Lavender Line innovations in the special crotch construction. Just as a skilful tailor cuts trousers with extra fulness in the seat side of the crotch to insure unrestricted comfort, so the Reis Lavender Line Union Suits designed. This secures an exact fit at the very point at which the measurement is taken to determine the customer's size. The result of this is that Lavender Line Union Suits are cut loosely where looseness is needed, and fit snugly where comfort demands it. This feature is of primary importance because a garment without this special crotch construction must necessarily either bind uncomfortably or give an undesirable extra, bagginess of fulness. This special Reis Lavender Line feature means a maximum of comfort.

A second comfort feature of Reis Lavender Line Union Suits is the especially designed collar, so constructed as to put no end to the binding at the neck, a common fault in the old style underwear. Thanks to this new design, the collar in Lavender Line Union Suits is cut so generously full and roomy that even after dozens of launderings the top button can always be fastened without pulling, puckering or binding.

[illegible] SHOULDERS.

The [illegible] while extends all the way across the garment, instead of attending merely from the side of the neck, a common shortcoming), is semi-raglan in design. That is, it is designed to slope in such a way as to give the slim-and-trim military shoulder. This serves two purposes. First it eliminates those superfluous under-the-arm wrinkles; then, due to the fact that it is inserted with the elastic ribs running in the opposite direction from the body of the garment, it allows free "give-and-take" when bending, with absolutely no tug at the shoulder or the neck. This is an innovation which the wearer immediately appreciates.

FIFTH AVENUE TAILORING.

Reis Lavender Line Union Suits have refinements of finish which add to the sightliness and length of life of the garment. From neck to ankle these new style union suits bear the tell-tale earmarks of the highest class tailoring. They are double-seamed throughout with flat, lock-stitch seams which hold together with a bulldog's grip. The buttons are put on to stay with twenty-six strands of silken thread, and after the button is sewed on, the ends of the thread are stoutly tied in a double knot. They defy the maltreatment of laundries.

They are built to meet a standard, not a price, and are constructed to afford the maximum of wear. Lavender Line Union Suits are made in a number of styles and in a broad and inclusive variety of fabrics. No matter what weight or style fabric you prefer, you will find what you desire in the wide range of fabrics in which Lavender Line Union Suits are shown. The price, also, is satisfactory for you will find Reis Lavender Line garments priced at $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and upwards.

FITTED BY EXPERTS.

Proper fit, for many years an underwear bugaboo, has been made a scientific certainty with Lavender Line Union Suits. Through a unique system originated in the Lavender Line mills, your height, breadth, and weight have been reduced to a single unit. As a result of this, any dealer who sells you Reis Lavender Line Union Suits is an expert at fitting them. A single glance at his tape line, and he produces from his shelves a Lavender Line garment which is guaranteed to fit you with made-to-your-measure accuracy, whether you be short or tall, slim or stout. This absolute certainty of fit is another reason why Lavender Line Union Suits are ultra-comfortable.

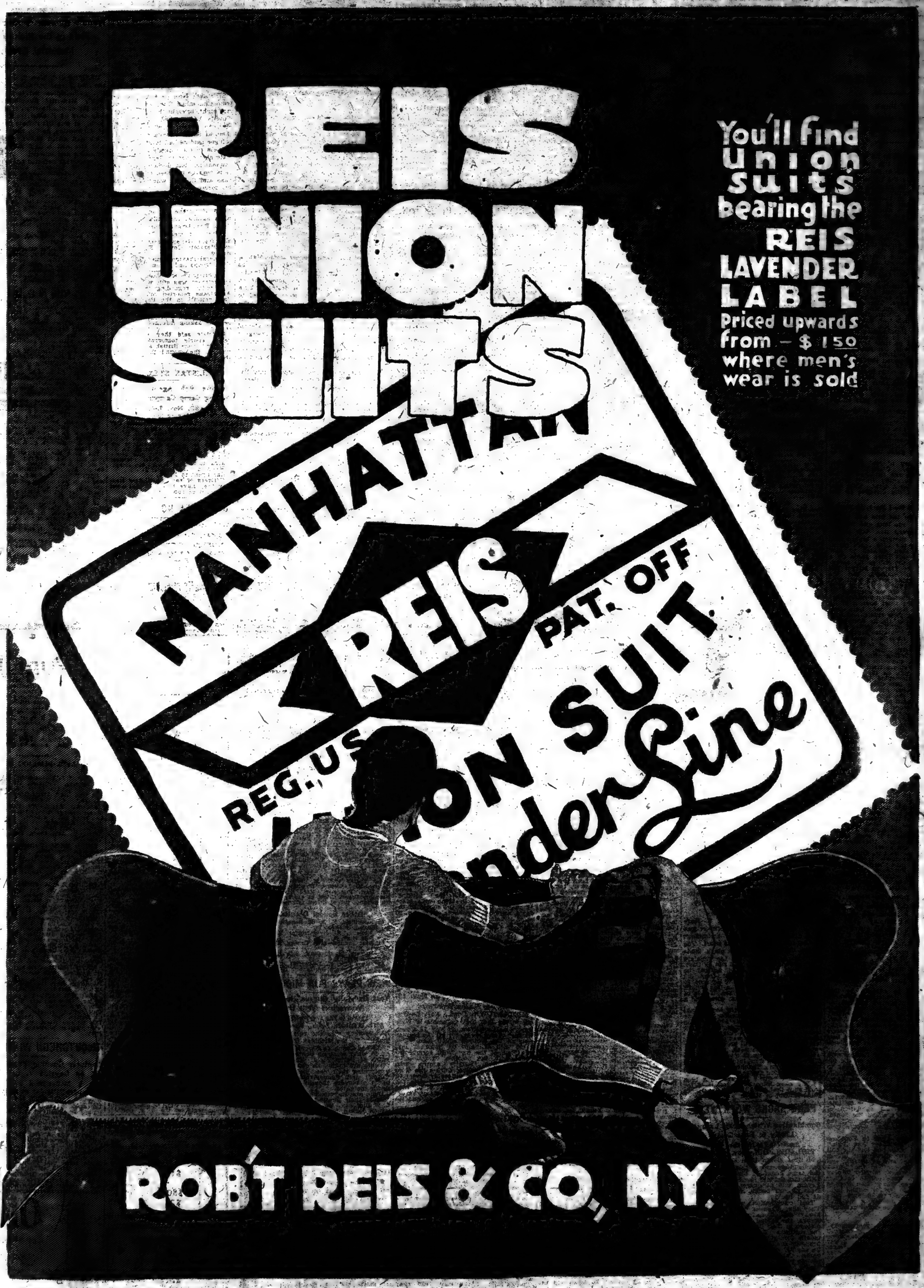
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Reis Lavender Line Union Suits are sold wherever men's wear is sold, and are enthusiastically recommended by a host of dealers whose past experience has taught them the real merit of Lavender Line garments.

If you already wear another style of union suit, let your dealer show you where Reis Lavender Line Union Suits differ from others; let him point out the additional provisions for your comfort which these new style garments offer you. Examine their spring needle knit fabrics—compare their tailoring. Then you can appreciate the fact that in Reis Lavender Line Union Suits you get, dollar for dollar, more real value than in any other underwear.

More Reis Lavender Line Union Suits are sold in Greater New York than any two other brands of union suits at a corresponding price. This is a fitting tribute to their merit, and a convincing endorsement of their real value.

GO TO YOUR DEALERS TO-DAY AND ASK FOR REIS LAVENDER LINE UNION SUITS!



GEORGETOWN BEATS FORDHAM—COLUMBIA IN SCORELESS TIE—N. Y. U. IS VICTOR

GEORGETOWN LAYS FORDHAM MEN LOW

Defeats Local Eleven, 13 to 0, and Takes Catholic College Championship Thereby.

LOSERS FIGHT TO THE END

Show Plenty of Pluck and Hold Southerners Scoreless for First Half, but Weaken at Close.

With the same men in its lineup that defeated Dartmouth two weeks ago, Georgetown came up to Fordham Field yesterday and won the Catholic college championship of the East by a 13 to 0 victory over the lighter Fordham eleven. Although baffled in their ambition to avenge their defeat of last year, the Bronxites put up a sturdy fight, and expert observers rate them as the best aggregation that has sported the Maroon since 1909. It was the first setback for the local men this year.

The Southerners scored their victory before the biggest crowd that ever assembled at Fordham Field. Over 10,000 students, alumni, and rooters of both sides completely surrounded the field in a cheering mass that gradually grew more solemn as Georgetown went into the lead in the last half.

Fordham played the best game it has shown this season, and for the first half had the visitors completely baffled in all their trick plays. Time and again the Blue and Gray runners tried out the Indian tactics of their coach, Exeline, the old Carlisle star, but the local linemen were on the job. Even when the hopes of the Fordhamites were almost blasted, late in the second period, with the ball on their 1-yard line, they held for downs, Dempsey kicking out of danger to midfield.

Treanor, the 150-pound Fordham centre, starred on the line, leaving the game only when he could barely stand. Lowe at tackle and the Maroon ends were also outstanding their rivals, but the Southerners found a hole at left tackle and directed their attentions there all through the last part of the contest.

The Fordham back field did excellent work, Erwig's open field runs, Dempsey's punts, and McNamara's headwork being of high grade, but the Southerners held the locals safe at the crucial moments. Georgetown's backs, especially Gilroy and McQuade, broke away for many telling gains that eventually spelled victory.

Only one display of real roughness marred the game. Cusack, the big Washington end, was banished to the side lines after punching Braney in the face while chasing a punt. This cost the visitors half the distance to the next line.

McNamara Runs Ball Back 15 Yards.

Georgetown won the toss and kicked off. The drive was long and high to Fordham's five-yard line, but McNamara came back through a broken field fifteen yards to the fifth chalk mark. The Bronxites then decided to kick when O'Connell lost three yards on a fake kick. With the ball at his seventeen-yard line the Maroon midget full back punted to midfield, and the thousands of Maroon rooters went wild when Braney dropped on the ball after Wall let it bounce off his shoulder.

Fordham then started an advance that surprised even the most hopeful of its adherents. The Bronx ends were completely outplaying their rivals, and with the Blue and Gray flanks completely boxed Erwig shot out for twelve yards off left end. The Bronxites kept up the hammering, and Sweetland made four yards off tackle. On the next play he followed with twelve more.

Exeline's men braced after O'Connell made five yards, and with only twelve yards to go, McNamara tried a forward pass. Maloney was on the job, however, and he intercepted the pigskin, while four of the Bronxites were waiting for it all around him. It was the turning point of the locals' hopes, and marked the downfall of the best chance they had for a score.

Wall, Georgetown's fullback, started to pound the line and on three tries made a first down. Cantwell received the ball for the visitors on a fumble, but O'Connell's try for a goal from the 40-yard line went awry, and Georgetown got the ball on the 20-yard line.

At this point the visitors' star, Gilroy, made his first big run, making 25 yards through centre, and on an exchange of punts the Blue and Gray team got the ball on the 48-yard as the period ended.

The best exhibition made by the Fordhamites came in the second period. With the ball at midfield, Gilroy and Wall started another march and got as far as the 21-yard line when McNamara intercepted one of their passes. It was the first time they had tried the aerial route. Later, a fumble a second spoiled a chance to work out of danger and once again the Blue and Gray siege guns got busy.

The Exedine tactics bore fruit in the last half. Georgetown received the kick-off, and on nine plays and an offside penalty on Fordham's first down Quade and Wall advanced from their own 30-yard mark straight across Fordham's line for the first touchdown.

A March Down the Field.

Gilroy started the advance by hitting left tackle for 9 yards, and made it first down on the next play. Wall was then called upon, and hit guard for 5 yards, which was increased to a first down an instant later, the Maroon losing ground by offside plays. Two attacks by Gilroy and McQuade accounted for another 10 yards. After Wall had hit Huggenwig for 15 yards, McQuade tried the other side of the line, going over the line on an 8-yard plunge. Gilroy's try for goal went wide of the mark.

Fordham tried to advance by line bucking, but the Georgetown forwards held, and Dempsey punted. Another advance by the Blue and Gray at this point was spoiled when Sweetland clutched a forward pass from Maloney. Two first downs were gained on straight line work by Fordham, and an exchange of punts as the third period ended saw Fordham balked in its last near approach to the Georgetown line.

Starting the last quarter Gilroy, with his whole line shielding him on the famous old Carlisle criss-cross, went to midfield in a 20-yard spurt. McQuade added 20 yards off right tackle, Lowe having been swung over to the other side of Fordham's defense, but 15 yards was lost by the rough tactics of Georgetown. Not warned sufficiently by this, Cusack then gave his exhibition of pugilism, and for a moment the Southern team was stopped, losing half the distance to its goal line. Cronin took Cusack's place.

Four first downs went to Fordham on the work of Dempsey and Ewing before the local team had lost the ball at midfield. Gilroy then made fifteen yards and McNamara seventeen, and the ball was brought to the 5-yard mark. With only three minutes to play the Southerners were balked in their direct line charges, Gilroy then dropped back apparently to try for a field goal, but instead he sent a perfect pass to Weyland at the corner of the field for a score. The game ended a minute later.

The line-up:

Georgetown, (13.)	Position.	Fordham, (0.)
Cusack	L. E.	Cantwell
McCarthy	L. T.	Huggenwig
Howalter	L. G.	May
Anderson	C.	Treanor
[illegible]	R. G.	Braney
O'Connor	R. T.	Lowe
Weyland	R. E.	Corcoran
Maloney	Q. B.	McNamara
[illegible]	L. H. B.	Erwig
McQuade	R. H. B.	Sweetland
Wall	F. B.	O'Connell

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Georgetown	0	0	6	7	—13
Fordham	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—McQuade, Weyland. Goals after touchdown—Gilroy, [illegible]. Substitutes—For Fordham: Dempsey for O'Connor, Caddell for Huggenwig, Murphy for Cantwell, Cantwell for Murphy, Perkins for Treanor, Finnerkin for Caddell, Kinnick for May. For Georgetown: Cronin for Cusack. Referee—Mr. Saunders, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Kuberski, Washington and Jefferson. Linesman—Mr. Bergen, Princeton. Periods—Fifteen minute each.

N. Y. U. UPSETS BUCKNELL.

Violet Conquers Heavier Opponent in Hard Game by 13 to 0.

Fighting gamely to the end the Bucknell football warriors, worn out by their recent game with Princeton, yesterday went down to defeat before the New York University team. The score was 13 to 0, and represented the work of the third period, when the Violets rushed their heaviest opponents off their feet. The first score was the result of a successful forward pass, Mackenzie to Carroll, and the second touchdown was made when Weinheimer ran fifty-five yards after intercepting a forward pass.

In the first half Bucknell was the aggressor, but generally, after a few hard earned gains, an incomplete forward pass forced them to kick or surrender the ball. The Violet, on the other hand, did very little gaining, with the exception of a few runs by Cann and Mackenzie, but aided by the frequent penalties of the Pennsylvanians and the kicking of Ted Cann, the ball was in neutral territory a good part of the time.

Toward the end of the second quarter the visitors threatened the New York goal when Hendren intercepted a forward pass on the Violet's 20-yard line. However, the Blue and Yellow was unable to advance the ball effectively. The end of the half stopped the possibility of a score.

In the second half the New Yorkers were visibly stronger, while the grind began to tell on the Pennsylvanians. They had gone in the game minus the services of four men, who had been hurt in the Princeton game, and during the first half Mangan, the quarter back, was forced off the field with a broken shoulder bone. The team never gave up fighting, and put up a battle which all but prevented New York University from scoring.

New York received the ball in the second half and forged ahead for the first touchdown. From midfield, where Weinheimer, after running 30 yards, was downed after receiving the kickoff, the entire backfield, composed of Mackenzie, Weinheimer, Cann, and Bernstein, helped with short gains on the right side of the line and brought the ball to the 5-yard line. One of these plays was a fake end run by Weinheimer, which netted 15 yards. Then Mackenzie threw a forward pass to Carroll over the line In preparing to kick the goal from touchdown the ball touched the ground before the kicker was ready and no score resulted. Then Bucknell received the kickoff, and on the second play attempted a forward pass. Weinheimer intercepted it and made a spectacular run up the field of 55 yards for a touchdown. Weinheimer kicked the goal.

Bucknell braced from now on, and, although unable to tally, prevented further N. Y. U. scoring. Forward-passing tactics were used frequently, but in most instances there were unsuccessful.

The line-up:

N. Y. U., (13.)	Position.	Bucknell, (0.)
Carroll	L. E.	Silverstein
Hoffman	L. T.	Peale
Ponterey	L. G.	White
Elias	C.	Gilbert
House	R. G.	Fisher
Sokolower	R. T.	Baker
Egan	R. E.	Dent
Mackenzie	Q. B.	Mangan
Hammerschlag	L. H. B.	Hendren
Weinheimer	R. H. B.	Heppler
Cann	F. B.	Baldorf

SCORE BY PERIODS.

New York University	0	0	13	0	—13
Bucknell College	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Carroll, Weinheimer. Goal from touchdown—Weinheimer.

Substitutions—New York University: Brigham for Ellis, Bernstein for Weinheimer, Buchsbaum for Hoffman, Weinheimer for Hammerschlag, Savage for House, McCulloch for Carroll. Bucknell College: Waddell for Mangan, Newcomb for Gilbert, Gearheart for Miller, Miller for Fisher, Detweiler for Heppler. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—A. Farrier, Dartmouth. Head linesman—A. P. Way, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Twelve and fourteen minutes.

YALE SCRUBS MALTREATED.

'Varsity, with Regular Backs Out, Makes Three Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Another day's rest was given Yale's regular back field, Neville, Carey, and Stewart being used in a twenty-minute scrimmage this afternoon. Harry Legore and Jim Braden practised drop-kicking behind the 'Varsity line. They expect to be in tomorrow's scrimmage lineup.

Rex Hutchinson was again switched from the back field to centre today, and John Callahan went to guard in place of Charley Galt, who has jaundice, and will be out of Saturday's game against Brown. Callahan played poorly at guard and will probably return to centre tomorrow. Hutchinson going to full back; Charlie Taft still limps, and Gates today filled his place at left tackle. Moseley getting Gates's former position at left end. This combination will undoubtedly begin Saturday's game. In place of Baldridge, Larry Fox was in excellent form at right tackle. Baldridge will be handled lightly this week, but expects to start against Brown.

Three touchdowns were scored today, the Varsity aiming to develop its whirlwind, straight football drive. The scrubs were unable to check the attack at any time in the afternoon. The feature of the ground-gaining was a fifty-yard quarter back run by Travis Smith. Otherwise the gains averaged between six and eight yards. Smith, Carey, and Neville scored the three touchdowns. The lineup was as follows:

TIGER TACTICS IN STADIUM.

Harvard Scrubs Find Princeton Plays Futile Against 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—Harvard's football drill this afternoon was long drawn out, but the scrimmage against the second team was short. The scrubs, using the Princeton plays, made no great headway, while the regulars scored one touchdown on a run by Case. The scrubs did much better against the substitutes, however, than they did against the 'Varsity, holding the second string team scoreless, while Bob Guild's boys got a touchdown when Woods of last year's freshmen team completed a forward pass.

The regulars had a very long signal drill, and have been working overtime to get precision in their attack. The 'Varsity line-up was changed a little today, Snow playing at right guard instead of Clark. Snow was slightly hurt last Saturday, but will be all right for substitute work this week.

Murray was again at quarter, and for a time Horween went into the back field with Casey and Thacher, thus making the combination the same as it was for the Cornell game. Horween has been getting back into shape, but it is far from sure that he will start Saturday's game instead of Minot.

PENN BACKS WORK WELL.

Combination Which Upset Lafayette Likely to Face Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Red and Blue eleven lined up against the scrubs in scrimmage this afternoon with the same backfield that shattered the Lafayette defense last Saturday. Jimmy Bryant was at quarter, Williams and Derr at half backs, and Hobey Light at full back.

This combination worked smoothly. They shot plays at the scrub line and always gained. After a drill with the scrubs, the second 'Varsity, with fresh players in their lineup, were opposed to the regulars. They used several Dartmouth formations, which the 'Varsity broke up easily. The line, however, will be slightly changed for the Dartmouth game. Captain Mathews will be back in his old place at tackle, and in all probability Henning and Ertresvag, who started the Pittsburgh game at guard, will be found flanking Lud Wray on Saturday. Little will be the other tackle and Miller and Urquhart will take care of the wings.

Howison Wins Second Block.

Leonard Howison, the Canadian billiardist, defeated Thomas Gallagher of this city last night in the second night's play of the 18.2 balk line tournament which is being conducted at Daly's Billiard Academy by a score of 800 to 136. The high runs were Howison, 44; Gallagher, 28.

COLUMBIA IS HELD TO SCORELESS TIE

Penalty Destroys Best Chance for Blue and White to Score on Game Stevens Lads.

Because three Columbia linemen almost choked a Stevens tackler into submission while Fred Dunn, the right halfback for the Morningside eleven, was running 59 yards for a touchdown, 6,000 persons who had spent two hours of the holiday afternoon yesterday watching the annual gridiron battle between the Morningsiders and the Hoboken engineers had to be disappointed by the scoreless outcome. This was only one of the thrills in the rough and tumble contest, but never again did either fighting machine come so close to a score.

Stevens had pounded and pushed Columbia literally all over South Field for one quarter and a half and during this time the New Yorkers had tried to advance the leather by rushes only twice. The engineers had been mowing Columbia tacklers down seemingly at will and the ball was near midfield. Sammy Webb had been responding to quarterback Musk's orders without a whimper but now he was nearing exhaustion. Columbia had punted on the few occasions she had possession of the ball in order to wear out the powerful attack of Stevens, and this superior strategy was giving evidence of success. The Hobokenites were weakening and Musk held a conference with Acting Captain Marshall and then decided to resort to the open game. He signaled for a forward heave and threw the leather himself, long and high over the players and toward Lofquist.

But Fred Dunn, who was playing halfback instead of end on the Columbia combination for the first game this season, was where Lofquist should have been, and he wound his arms around the prize of an intercepted pass. There was one opponent, Goodale, between him and the goal defended by Stevens. It was a run of nearly sixty yards, and he began to sprint over the chalk lines. Goodale closed in to head him off, but along with Dunn ran three Columbia linemen, husky, dangerous sort of players.

Goodale neared Dunn, and the trio sought to checkmate him. Columbia needed the touchdown for a victory, and Goodale needed to be eliminated from Dunn's path. Three men pounced upon him, and the red sweatered visitor from Jersey was buried for a second beneath the darker clothed New Yorkers. The single obstacle had been removed, and Dunn sped along for an easy touchdown.

But right here Fred Murphy, the umpire, who had been trailing the race, held up his hand and ordered the ball brought back to where Goodale had been eliminated. Murphy called it holding, designated Buddy Wilber as the chief offender, and penalized Columbia fifteen yards instead of allowing the score. There was never any doubt that Murphy was right.

There were many other times when a score seemed imminent, but something was always lacking. In the first quarter Stevens showed a power equal to that displayed by any other of the stronger elevens who have appeared on South Field this Fall. Columbia seemed never to have a chance against Sammy Webb. In the Stevens campaign following the kickoff, the Red and Gray machine worked from its own 20-yard line to Columbia's 1-yard mark—three feet only from a goal—and with the exception of four rushes all this line plunging was done by Webb. One lone forward pass netted a scanty twenty yards, but the rest of the distance came as the result of straight football. Columbia held on the threshold of their goal line, won the ball, and punted into midfield.

There was more determination which resulted in rougher play and tackling around the neck as the second half opened with still no score. But just as Stevens had been the aggressor throughout the opening two periods, Columbia was master of the game throughout a period in the last two quarters.

In the third period Columbia, principally on account of Dunn's dependable performance through the Stevens line, came within five yards of a touchdown. But McCabe called for a forward pass on a third down, and when it crossed the goal line it became a touchback and the ball went to Stevens on her own 20-yard line.

In the fourth period Columbia went as far as Stevens's 2-yard line, but the game was destined to end in a scoreless tie and luck was against the aggressor.

Because of the absence of Howard Miller to score drop kicks Columbia had tried to work the placement goal as a scoring possibility, and three times this was used in the last half. Dunn essayed once to break the tie and Cochran was called back from right end on two occasions. Both of his boots failed almost by inches.

Stevens's line-up about the middle of the game and became simultaneously a weaker team. He had been the keystone of all attacking power, but his retirement because of exertion and minor injuries was also accompanied by a departure of Columbia's linemen. Goldberg, playing right tackle at the start, could not withstand Webb's attacks, and Metcalf returned to this position. Wilber, the veteran regular, Cleveland also showed signs of wear for the first time this season and Van de Water went in for him. Columbia made eight changes during the battle.

In offense Stevens had all the better of the controversy. Ten first downs were made by rushes, exclusive of those made possible by forward passes or Columbia penalties, and nine forward passes were tried, one of which was successful. Columbia tried the forward pass six times, but all were incompleted or intercepted. Columbia was penalized for a total of eighty yards and Stevens lost sixty-five yards on misplays.

The line-up:

Columbia, (0.)	Position.	Stevens, (0.)
Kennedy	L. E.	Hopkins
Healy	L. T.	Ford
Donaldson	L. G.	Elzer
Brown	C.	Johnson
Cleveland	R. G.	Moelier
Goldberg	R. T.	Flockhart
Cochran	R. E.	Lofquist
McCabe	Q. B.	Musk
Monroe	L. H. B.	Marshall
Dunn	R. H. B.	Webb
I. T. Rosen	F. B.	Goodale

Substitutions—Columbia: Van de Water for Cleveland, Wilber for Goldberg, Brown for I. T. Rosen, Goldberg for Brown, Zychlinski for Monroe, I. T. Rosen for Zychlinski, J. Rosen for McCabe, Vollmer for Wilber. Stevens: Deghuee for Webb, Middleton for Johnson, Everett for Hopkins.

Referee—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—David L. Fultz, Brown. Linesman—E. T. Thorp, De La Salle. Field Judge—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

CORNELL OUT OF SLUMP.

Dr. Sharpe's 'Varsity Shows Real Scrap Against the Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Dr. Sharpe's 'Varsity jumped out of its slump and showed a return to form in a scrappy scrimmage against the scrubs this afternoon. The practice is still being continued behind the closed gates. For the remainder of the week the men will get lots of hard work, but practice will not be carried too far. Every man on the squad is again back in shape for the first time since early season, and the prospects of beating Michigan are the brightest in some time.

The 'Varsity team has spent much time since the Harvard game perfecting the plays it will uncover against the Wolverines this week following the scrimmages in the Stadium. Dr. Sharpe takes his men until well after 6 o'clock every night into the baseball cage, where the players try the formations. The Big Red 'Varsity is steadily rounding into the powerful machine that it was last year before this time and is prepared for a battle against Coach Yost's pupils here Saturday.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS WIN.

New York Soccer Team Beaten by Bethlehem in Hard Game.

The Bethlehem Football Club, holder of the dual national soccer championship, proved a big drawing card yesterday afternoon at Harlem Oval, where the eleven of the New York Football Club, now leading in the National Football League, was defeated by 3 goals to 2 after a hotly fought contest, the issue of which was not decided until the last minute of play. Most of the scoring occurred in the first period, at the end of which honors were even, with two goals credited to each side. The deadlock continued throughout the entire second half until, just before the whistle blew, Ratican, the former St. Louis star, headed the ball from a corner into New York's net.. The lineup:

Bethlehem, (3.)	Position.	New York, (2.)
Duncan	G.	Porter
Fletcher	R. B.	A. Robertson
Ferguson	L. B.	McWilliams
Campbell	R. H.	J. Robertson
Clarke	C. H.	Van den Eynden
Murray	L. H.	Nichols
McKelvey	O. R.	Pixtty
Pepper	I. R.	A. Vandewegle
Ratican	C.	Heminsley
Farrest	I. L.	Hayes
Fleming	O. L.	Cooper

Referee—C. Ward, Passaic. Linesmen—J. Borroughs and S. McDonald. Goals—Vandewegle, Van den Eynden, New York; Fleming, McKelvey, Ratican, Bethlehem. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes each.

CRESCENT SOCCERITES WIN.

Beat Staten Island Team 2 to 1—Results of Other Games.

Encountering their old time rival on their own grounds at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, the soccer players of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club suffered defeat, by 2 goals to 1, at the hands of the Crescent A. C. eleven. At half time, honors were even, each side having tallied one. Three minutes after the restart, Jackson, receiving the ball from Waters, in a scrimmage, tapped into the Staten Island net.

The lineup:

Crescent A.C., (2.)	Position.	Staten Isl'd, (1.)
Harvey	G.	Vigur
Rae	R. B.	De Wilde
Humphreys	L. B.	Craik
Hamilton	R. H.	Smith
Maclenon	C.	Banning
Philip	L. H.	Kistler
Titus	O. R.	Kaufman
Waters	I. R.	Davidson
Jackson	C.	MacPherson
Van Sauter	I. L.	Menzies
De Gauvenal	O. L.	Van Lear

The soccer team of the Montclair Athletic Club scored by default over Bensonhurst in the Field Club League yesterday, as the Brooklyn men at the last moment were unable to send a team. The Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn took the place of the absentees and suffered defeat by 5 goals to 0.

The West Hudsons defeated the Greenville eleven at soccer by 8 goals to 1 at Clark's Athletic Field in an American Football Association Cup match.

In the only high school championship soccer match played yesterday, Curtis High defeated Evander Childs by 1 goal to 0 at Curtis Field. The Bronx boys held the high school champions to a no-score game until six minutes from the end, when Meyerson, following up a good try by Strachan, placed the ball in the visitors' net and won the game.

Morris High soccer team had a walkover in their game with the team of Yonkers High School at Macomb's Dam Park, the Bronx lads winning by 7 goals to 0.

TIGERS FUMBLE BADLY.

Brilliant Plays Marred by Bungling with the Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Speedy Rush remained true to his policy of giving the Tigers plenty of work this week and sent his 'Varsity against the scrubs for a long scrimmage. Although the first eleven showed brilliant flashes the work was hardly encouraging, as fumbling appeared again, three such offenses being chalked up against the team.

The first touchdown was made in seven downs. Buzz Law, a former Tiger athlete who is now assisting in the coaching, kicked off to Driggs, who ran the ball back fifteen yards before he was downed. The long pass, Driggs to Wilson, netted the 'Varsity a substantial gain, and then a little brilliant work on the part of the backs soon carried the ball over. Following the first score the fumbling appeared, but the Tigers were able to recover the ball on all three of the occasions and a second touchdown was scored.

Fumbling has marred the work of the Tigers all Fall and is causing no small amount of worry to the Princeton coaches. In practically every game Princeton has shown a marked tendency toward this failing, in spite of all that Rush and his assistants can do.

ARMY KICKERS IMPROVING.

Tackling and Defensive Power Also Please the Coaches.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Army men resumed gridiron work today, a chalk talk on the mistakes of the Notre Dame game being followed by a brief session of real drill. All the 'Varsity men were back in their places. The kicking game shows improvement with each workout. Vladal, Oliphant, and Timberlake are all doing some splendid punting and goal kicking. Holmes was used in Meacham's place at quarter for nearly the whole of today's workout. Gerhardt, who showed signs of being lame and sore, gave way early in the drill to Kilburn, and Murphy was also sent in to pilot the 'Varsity for a short period. The tackling was better today, and the men in the line showed an improved defense, so that the drill was very satisfactory to the coaches.

WESLEYAN GETS A REST.

Coach Kenan Gives Regulars a Day Off Since Next Game Is on Nov. 18.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Owing to the fact that Columbia is Wesleyan's next opponent, on Nov. 18, Coach Kenan ordered a rest for all the regular men on the football squad here. The game with Williams on Saturday last left none of the men with serious injuries with the possible exception of Johnson, the 'Varsity centre, who wrenched his shoulder during the final period. Nothing has noticeably developed and he is expected to report with the team tomorrow. Only some of the men who did not get into the game on Saturday were in uniform yesterday and today.

LEHIGH REMEDIES FAULTS.

Coach Keady Also Drills 'Varsity in New Plays for Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 7.—Although the practice was light, Lehigh's men knew that they were receiving a full share of work from Coach Keady before this afternoon's drill was over. The moon was coming up over Old South Mountain when the men were sent to the field house. Part of the time today was devoted to remedying the faults that cropped out in Saturday's game, and then the new plays for Penn State were thoroughly rehearsed. The work of rebuilding the Brown and White team is being forced hard.

Otis Beats Ellis at Billiards.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Charles Otis won his game here tonight in the Interstate Three-Cushion League, defeating Charles Ellis, former world's champion, by the score of 50 to 44. The game was very fast, taking only fifty-eight innings. The high runs were 5 for each man.

Moore Still Ahead of Heal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—George Moore of New York remained in the lead tonight after the second block in the championship three-cushion billiard play with Hugh Heal of Toledo, by the score of 100 to 96. The score of tonight's block was Moore 50, Heal 32.

MORRIS HIGH BEATS COMMERCE ELEVEN

Gains 20 to 0 Victory and Poly Prep Defeats Brooklyn Prep —Other School Games.

Making its initial appearance of the season on a local gridiron, the Morris High School football team yesterday started its fight for the Manhattan schoiastic championship by walking over the High School of Commerce to an easy 20 to 0 triumph at the Polo Grounds. The Morris boys did not exhibit a real championship brand of football, but they had no trouble tearing the weak Commerce line to shreds at nearly every stage of the game.

The ball had only been kicked off in the opening period when Ingrasia grabbed it on his own 25-yard line and carried it forty yards before he was downed. Lembeck made ten yards around left end, and then another end run by Lembeck netted ten more. A number of short plunges brought the ball to the Commerce three yard line, and fullback Fogarty was shot through an opening in centre for the first touchdown. He kicked the goal himself.

The second Morris touchdown came early in the third period, when, on a double pass, Cooper fumbled for Commerce and Walsh, the Morris left half back, scooped up the ball and ran 30 yards around left end for the touchdown. Fogarty again kicked the goal. Lembeck made the final touchdown for Morris in the same quarter on a 30-yard run through left tackle.

Poly Prep virtually won the Brooklyn scholastic football championship when it defeated the Brooklyn Prep eleven at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a score of 6 to 0. The winning touchdown was recorded by Dutch Maloney, the speedy Poly quarterback, who smashed his way over the line in the last two minutes of the opening quarter. Brooklyn Prep attempted to turn the tide with a forward pass attack in the closing minutes of the contest, but the final whistle ended their rally with the ball on the Poly 18-yard line.

In the double-header at Ebbets Field Manual won from Erasmus Hall 13 to 0, and Boys' High defeated Commercial 20 to 0. Following are the line-ups and summaries of important scholastic games here yesterday:

Morris vs. High School of Commerce.

Morris, (20.)	Position.	Commerce, (0.)
I. Krasner	L. E.	Bold
Maher	L. T.	Sapperstein
Mulligan	L. G.	Roberts
Hicks	C.	Flood
Bruckner	R. G.	Hockner
Carney	R. T.	Schmaltz
D. Krasner	R. E.	Collins
Ingrasia	Q. B.	Cooper
Walsh	L. H. B.	Lippman
Lembeck	R. H. B.	Chalaire
Fogarty	F. B.	Johnston

Touchdowns—Fogarty, Walsh, and Lembeck. Goals from touchdowns—Fogarty, (2.) Substitutes—D. Mulligan for Lippman, Rasmman for Schmaltz, Widmer for D. Mulligan, Williams for Maher, Zerner for Bruckner, Reisig for D. Krasner, Rosenberger for Ingrasia, Lief for Rosenberger, Tear for Lembeck. Referee—Mr. Farrer, Dickinson. Umpire—Lieutenant MacElroy, Cornell. Head Linesman—Mr. Hastings, Cornell. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes.

Poly Prep. vs. Brooklyn.

Poly Prep, (6.)	Position.	Bklyn Prep, (0.)
Hewlett	L. E.	Maye
Fotherbridge	L. T.	Duffy
Stratton	L. G.	P. Etsel
Young	C.	Meni
Mahoney	R. G.	Harden
Lee	R. T.	Weldon
Raymond	R. E.	Schadrack
Maloney	Q. B.	Kelly
Macdonald	L. H. B.	P. Carlin
Blundell	R. H. B.	A. Maye
Redmond	F. B.	R. Carlin

Touchdown—Maloney. Substitutions—E. Keating for Ray Carlin, Langan for P. Etsel, Gunnison for Stratton, Sweeney for Langan. Referee—Mr. W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. T. Donnelly, Trinity. Head Linesman—Mr. T. Crawford, New York University. Time of quarters—Twelve and one-half minutes.

Manual Training vs. Erasmus Hall.

Manual T., (13.)	Position.	Erasmus H., (0.)
Doyle	L. E.	Wagner
Daisley	L. T.	Forsyth
Frost	L. G.	Sachs
MacLeod	C.	Souville
P. Belgas	R. G.	Peters
Carpenter	R. T.	Thompson
Courtney	R. E.	Booth
Jobin	Q. B.	Barasch
Blumgarden	L. H. B.	McPhee
Clark	R. H. B.	Carroe
Berry	F. B.	Memmott

Touchdowns—Clark, Jobin. Substitutes—May for Sachs, Freeman for Peters, Meisirel for Wagner, Wagner for Carroe, Phillips for Doyle, Moscacenski for Phillips, Logan for P. Sleger, Perkins for Berry, Berry for Perkins. Referee—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Hart, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Hennesy, Brown. Time of periods—Two of ten minutes and two of fifteen minutes.

Boys' High vs. Commercial.

Boys' High, (19.)	Position.	Commerce, (0.)
Spiers	L. E.	McGrath
Quail	L. T.	Taylor
Feigan	L. G.	Meister
Hoerle	C.	Awad
Smith	R. G.	Loth
Howard	R. T.	Snyder
Herman	R. E.	Kurzman
Daisley	Q. B.	Urban
Applebaum	L. H. B.	Dickman
Young	R. H. B.	Baldwin
Daniels	F. B.	Frugone

Touchdowns—Spiers, (2.) Quail. Goal from touchdown—Daniels. Substitutes—Mooney for Feigan, Selig for McGrath, Donaghy for Awad, Meister for Donaghy, Donaghy for Taylor, Ogden for Donaghy, Silliman for Ogden, Traver for Urban, Urban for Traver. Referee—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Hart, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Hennesy, Brown. Time of quarters—Two of ten minutes, two of fifteen minutes.

Other School Results.

At Bloomfield, N. J.—St. Benedict's Prep, 25; Bloomfield High, 14.

At Newark, N. J.—Barringer High, 35; East Side High, 0.

At East Orange.—East Orange High, 16; Montclair High, 0.

At Jersey City, N. J.—Central High Independents of Newark, 18; Lincoln High, 0.

NEW PLAYS FOR MICHIGAN.

Yost Carefully Guards the Tactics Wolverines Will Use.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Absolute secrecy was the rule in today's practice for the Michigan football team, and Head Coach Yost would say nothing as to what went on behind the closed gates of Ferry Field. The Wolverine coaches are taking no chances of news concerning their new plays getting to Cornell and Pennsylvania, and none but the players themselves is allowed inside the gates.

Dunn and Raymond have been coming fast in their punting duels this week, according to unofficial information which leaked out today. The former boosted his average during practice close up to the 55-yard mark. Yost is still uncertain as to the line-up he will send against Cornell, although he hopes to start both Sparks and Sharpe behind the line.

EASY WORK FOR COLGATE.

'Varsity Men Have Light Drill in First Practice Since Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Colgate 'Varsity was put through the first signal practice since the Yale game here this afternoon. Not much opposition is expected from Rochester Saturday, but the coaches ordered all men, with the exception of the back field, out for a short limbering-up drill. Spencer, Hubbell, and Gillo, who bore the brunt of the offense in the Yale game, were allowed another day of rest. Gillo, full back, still carries the limp which was apparent at New Haven Saturday. The experiment tried out at New Haven of numbering the players proved entirely satisfactory to the football authorities.

Lehigh's New Stadium.

The new Taylor Stadium at Lehigh University, which has been completed through the generosity of Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, will be used for the first time on Saturday, when Lehigh will play its annual football game against Penn State eleven. The regraded, reseeded gridiron is said to be one of the finest in the country.

BURNS VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Takes High Scratch Trophy in N. Y. A. C. Election Day Shoot.

After having done their duty as good citizens, the trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club gathered at Travers Island yesterday afternoon to decide the Election Day Handicap. The committee had provided an interesting program of a shoot at 200 blue rocks. Five prizes were offered for the best five scratch scores, and as many more trophies were provided for the handicap men. In addition there were minor prizes for the best work at each set of traps. The High Scratch Trophy was won by A. L. Burns, who had a total of 184 out of the possible 200 targets. Three tied for second place with totals of 183 targets. They were G. H. Martin, George J. Corbett, and Conrad Stein. Martin won the shoot-off.

The scores:

	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
A. B. Hubbell	180	25	205
S. P. Williams	182	20	202
E. R. De Wolfe	155	30	185
G. H. Martin	183	10	193
Conrad Stein	183	10	193
G. J. Corbett	183	10	193
J. H. Vanderveer	181	12	193
G. W. Thomson	182	12	194
A. L. Burns	184	8	192
B. E. Eldred	177	15	192
M. McVoy, Jr.	179	12	191
W. R. Delehanty	152	35	187
W. J. Smith	162	25	187
L. W. Thompson	169	15	184
S. J. Ham, Jr.	169	15	184
W. B. Ogden	171	12	183
J. F. Connors	146	35	181
G. S. McMahon	166	8	174
A. W. Walthers	142	30	172

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB.—Ladies' Putting Competition—First prize won by Mrs. C. H. Tuke, second prize won by Mrs. J. R. Mitchell. Selected Score Competition, Thirty-six Holes, Selected Eighteen to Count, Class A—Won by Frank W. Dyer, 6th, 0—69. Class B—Won by A. L. Pierson, 8d, 7—74. Class C—Won by George Satterhouse, 87, 12—75. Political handicap (each player uses one-half his club handicap in match play against par, and any hole played in par gives the golfer the number of votes by which the hole is designated—Democratic Division won by F. Gallagher with 99 votes; Democratic Division won by H. Johnston with 108 votes; Prohibition Division won by H. J. Wright with 109 votes.

GLEN RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB.—Best low gross prize for thirty-six holes won by G. B. Martin with 168. Best low gross prize for eighteen holes won by G. B. Martin with 79. Low net prize for thirty-six holes won by H. D. Smith with 161, 12—149. Best low net prize for eighteen holes won by C. W. Lindsay with 90, 25—71. Others to receive prizes in the thirty-six-hole low net competition were L. McCoy, 134, 34—150; C. G. Dodd, 173, 22—151; Frank Goodw

WU TING-FANG MADE FOREIGN MINISTER

China's Parliament Practically a Unit in Confirming His Selection.

WAS LONG MINISTER HERE

Is a Pronounced Liberal and Was in Sympathy with the Revolutionary Party.

PEKING, Nov. 7.—Wu Ting-Fang has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. His appointment was approved today by the virtually unanimous vote of Parliament.

Wu Ting-Fang was Chinese Minister at Washington for several years. Two previous selections of Premier Tuan Chi-jui for the foreign portfolio were rejected by Parliament because of the monarchical leanings of the men designated.

Under the guidance of Wu Ting-Fang the Chinese Foreign Office will be conducted by a man who his perhaps a greater degree of familiarity with American afairs than any other Chinese statesman. During his two terms of service as Chinese Minister at Washington he gained a national reputation for his picturesque personality and his wit. He was regarded at Washington as an exceptionally capable diplomat and a friend of the United States. During the Boxer uprising of 1900 he succeeded in getting through a message to the American Minister, Mr. Conger, who with his colleagues was in the compound in Peking, whose fate was a matter of concern to the State Department. His sympathies were manifestly with the United States during the troubles, and this led to his recall. In 1907 he was again appointed Minister at Washington, and was recalled in 1909.

Wu Ting-Fang is a pronounced liberal, and was in sympathy with the revolution which led to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, sharing in the work of forming a republican Government. After President Yuan Shi-kai announced his intention of becoming Emperor of China and the revolution started in South China, Wu Ting-Fang advised the President, a few weeks before his death last Summer, to retire from office.

As Foreign Minister Wu Ting-Fang's most important work probably will be in connection with the difficult questions of relations with Japan. He has been a sympathizer of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the southern revolutionary leader, and during the administration of Yuan Shi-kai did not take a prominent part in public affairs so that little is known in this country in regard to his attitude toward the differences between China and Japan.

BRITAIN INCREASES EXPORTS

Customs Report Shows She Is Sending Us More Cotton Goods.

Mobilization of the British textile industries, effected to regain trade lost temporarily as a result of the war and to gain new markets among those formerly held by Germany, is being reflected at New York in increasing importations of cotton goods, especially as shown in the latest import report issued by the Custom House covering the week ended Oct. 28.

The report showed, for example, that cotton cloth dyed in the piece had been received from England in the week to the value of $73,892, with smaller amounts from Scotland and Ireland. Other cloths received in liberal quantities from the United Kingdom were classified under the headings of unbleached, bleached, printed, and "other colored cloth," besides cotton handkerchiefs, embroideries, laces, nets and netting, curtains, cotton plushes, velvets, and yarns, and "other manufactures of cotton," all with a value of several hundred thousand dollars.

The improved position of Great Britain as an exporter of cotton goods to this country is shown in the Government statistics for the eight months of the present calendar year ended with August. In that period total imports of cotton cloth amounted to $7,546,427, of which the United Kingdom sent $6,539,279 worth. The gain made by the United Kingdom over the corresponding eight months of 1915 was considerably more than $3,000,000 and nearly $2,000,000 in excess of the same period in 1914.

According to the Custom House report, the week's imports of merchandise of all kinds reached $21,826,118. Goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses in this Customs district had a value of $4,770,861, while merchandise entered for the warehouses amounted to $2,450,182.

ALL THE THEATRES FILLED.

Election Night Audiences Pay Advanced Prices—Disorder at Garrick.

Mingled joy and sorrow was the lot of the theatre managers last night—joy because their playhouses were filled with the largest audiences of the season and sorrow because most of them had bet on Wilson.

"This means a lot to me," said John L. Golden to George C. Tyler, as a capacity audience poured into the Hudson to see "Pollyanna," the latter's attraction.

"Give a special matinée of 'Turn to the Right' and you'll get it all back," suggested Mr. Tyler to the half owner of that theatrical party.

The majority of current attractions gave special matinées, which were fairly well attended, the fine weather preventing the attendance from being larger. The same weather had the opposite effect on the night performances and there was not a vacant seat in any theatre along all Broadway's brilliant stretch. Poor plays that had never been given to full houses before "stood 'em up," and, besides, they charged advanced prices. In nearly every theatre $2.50 was charged for $2 seats, while some even got $3 apiece for orchestra seats. Only the cut-rate ticket men were inconsolable.

The traffic regulations, enforced to prevent the passage of large crowds in Broadway and Seventh Avenue, where the excavating for the new subway is in progress, caused considerable confusion when the audiences were bound theatreward. Lines of policemen were stretched across the sidewalks at the ends of each restricted block, and only those who asserted they were going to a playhouse within the block were allowed to pass. This kept the number of pedestrians in these stretches at a minimum, and at the same time increased the crowds to even greater proportions in the unrestricted stretches.

Patrons of the Globe Theatre had to make their way through a great crush gathered in Longacre Square to watch bulletins thrown by THE TIMES on a large screen in the square. The signals of light flashed from The Times building told of the trend of the vote while the audiences were going to the playhouses, but this did not prevent a rush to the lobbies between acts for the latest news.

At the Hippodrome the doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and from then until the show began returns were read from the stage. Horns and rattles answered the reading. Raymond Hitchcock stroked imaginary whiskers at the end of his curtain speech between the acts of "Betty" at the Globe, and informed the audience he would try to make them a good President. Returns were announced to the Century audience by Sam Bernard. The Columbia, Palace, Colonial, Alhambra, and other vaudeville and burlesque theatres kept their audiences informed on the progress of the count, and in addition to the regular performances, begun earlier, gave special performances that started at 11:30 o'clock and ran till 2:30 this morning. These performances were well attended in spite of the fact that it was all over but the shouting.

The Garrick was a scene of disturbance caused by dissatisfied members of an audience gathered there for a special concert that had been advertised by the management of the Théâtre Français. A program of vaudeville acts was given by French and English entertainers. One actor, apparently of German extraction, used a German accent which called forth catcalls from some of the auditors, many of whom were French. He finished his number without any more serious trouble. Some of the audience who did not understand French and who had been attracted within under a misapprehension as to the nature of the entertainment, demanded their money back when they reached the lobby. They were rather vociferous with their demands, and called upon a policeman to help them, but he assured them he had no authority.

Maude's Son-in-Law Was Decorated

Cyril Maude, the English actor appearing in "The Basker" at the Empire, received word yesterday from England that his son-in-law, Major William La Touche Congreve, who was killed in action in Northern France last Summer, had just been decorated with the Victoria Cross. Mr. Maude's younger daughter, Miss Pamela, and Major Congreve were married last June in London, and a month later the bridegroom was killed. He had received the D. S. O. and several other decorations before his death.

Georgina Diaz, Spanish Dancer, Here

Georgina Diaz arrived yesterday from Seville on the Spanish liner Montevideo to give exhibitions of Spanish dancing. She will dance the Jota, Bolero, Flameco, and other old-fashioned national Spanish dances in addition to those of the modern school at Seville and Madrid.

Carmen Alfonso, a Spanish lyric soprano, arrived on the liner to join a Spanish light opera company which is being formed in New York to tour South and Central America.

Anna Held Appears in "Follow Me."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Anna Held returned to the musical comedy stage last night at the Majestic Theatre in a musical comedy called "Follow Me." The piece is an adaptation of a German operetta by Felix Dorman and Leo Ascher. In Miss Held's support are Roy Atwell, Will P. Carlton, Letty Yorke, and Georgie Drew Mendum. "Follow Me" will be presented in New York Thanksgiving week.

MME. MIURA AS BUTTERFLY.

Japanese Soprano in Puccini's Opera with Boston Company.

The Boston-National Opera Company at its second performance last night at the Lexington Theatre performed Puccini's "Madama Butterfly." Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano of the company, sang the title rôle, as she did last season. Riccardo Martin sang Pinkerton, and Thomas Chalmers was the consul, Sharpless. The other artists included Mme. Leveroni and Messrs. Anadian and Boscacci, and Fulgenzio Guerrieri made his first appearance here as a conductor.

The principal interest of the performance naturally centred in Mme. Miura. Both vocally and histrionically she has built up the rôle from what she made it last season, and there is considerable charm in her work from the viewpoints of daintiness and picturesqueness. While some of her tones are still harsh and colorless, they are much less so than formerly. There were many times, especially in the second act, when she was entirely convincing and captivating.

Mr. Martin's singing of Pinkerton is familiar from the days when he sang it at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there is no essential change in it. Thomas Chalmers was a great element of strength in the cast as Sharpless, and Mr. Guerrieri, the conductor, was very satisfactory. The scenic settings were imaginative and effective.

HOBEY BAKER MOVES AWAY.

Goes to Philadelphia and Will Not Be Seen in Hockey Here.

Hockey enthusiasts will miss the playing of Hobey Baker at the St. Nicholas Rink this season, as the former Princeton star now resides in Philadelphia and will not be in the St. Nick line up. Baker has recently turned down an offer to become a professional from the management of Les Canadiens of Montreal.

Manager Kennedy of that team offered Baker a salary of $2,000 for the short hockey season, but the former college star refused to consider the offer. When the Canadian professionals played here last season they marveled at Baker's speed and agility on the ice. They classed him as being equal to the best of the Canadian players.

The Montreal manager considers that Baker would be a great attraction in Canada, as he is the first American player who has ever been sought by the Canadian teams, while many of the star players now in the game here received their hockey training in Canada. Baker is giving all his spare time now to aviation, and only recently qualified as a Government flier.

BUDA GODMAN SURRENDERS.

Woman Involved in West Blackmailing Case to be In Court Today.

Buda Godman, said to have been the leading woman member of the gang of blackmailers who have been operating throughout the United States, surrendered yesterday. She came around to the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, saying she was ready to confess to a charge of conspiracy. James Christian, another member of the gang, was also ready to admit his guilt.

There being no session of the court, Clerk William Leary, by order of Judge Thomas, continued the bail which they gave in Chicago, where they were arrested. Miss Godman and Christian went away together, with the understanding that they must appear in court this morning.

Both Miss Godman and Christian are charged with having taken part in the blackmailing of Edward R. West, Vice-President of the C. D. Gregg Tea and Coffee Company, out of $15,000. Miss Godman, posing as Buda Williams, a convent-bred girl, induced West to come here with her from Chicago. While they were together in a room in the Hotel Ansonia her confederates burst in and, under threats of prosecuting West for violating the Mann act, wrung the money from him.

One of the blackmailers was Homer T. French, who pleaded guilty about two weeks ago and was sentenced to prison for eighteen months.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

An Admirable Chamber Music Organization in Its 13th Season.

The Margulies Trio entered last evening upon its thirteenth season in the field it has cultivated so successfully and that it has made so peculiarly its own. Composers since the classical period, great and small, have put some of the finest and most delightful works into the form of the trio for pianoforte and strings, and the sonata for pianoforte and violin, or violoncello; and it is to these that Miss Margulies and her associates have so assiduously devoted themselves. The results have been some of the most artistic chamber concerts that are offered to this public.

The organization consists now of Miss Margulies, piano; Mr. Lichtenberg, violin, and Mr. Schroeder, 'cello, as it did last season. Their playing last night was beautiful in the finesse, spirit, and individuality of three admirable artists merged, and, so far as need be, subordinated, in a subtly proportioned and finely finished ensemble. The quality of the strings was beautiful, more beautiful than it has been at some of the Margulies Trio concerts.

They played Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70, No. 1, with a wholly sympathetic and discerning reproduction of the spirit of the music. Mr. Lichtenberg and Miss Margulies were heard in Grieg's C minor sonata for violin and pianoforte in a manner that greatly pleased the audience. The program ended with Arthur Foote's second trio, Op. 65, in B flat, music of much spirit, spontaneous, showing a genuine invention and accomplished skill in fabrication. It is, indeed, as Mr. Foote avows was his intention to make it, frankly melodious, and its melodies have individuality and character. The trio, though it may be neither great nor profound, is one to do honor to American musicianship. The three players gave it an admirable performance.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first matinee performance of "The Century Girl" will be given on Saturday. A matinee had been announced for today, but the crowding of trimming the performance made its cancellation seem advisable. After this week there will be regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Michio Itow, for a number of years associated with the Imperial Theatre in Tokio, is helping the Washington Square Players stage "Bushido," a classical Japanese play-let that will be a feature of their new bill next Monday. Mr. Itow arrived in this country recently from Europe, where he spent much time studying new methods in the theatre.

Edgar Becman will play the rôle of the Duke in Lavedan's "Catherine," with which the Théâtre Francaise will begin its new season on Saturday night at the Garrick.

Owen Davis's new play, "Mile-a-Minute Kendall," was acted for the first time on Monday night at Stamford. The play will be presented here late this month.

Sophye Barnard, who sang the prima donna rôle in "The Red Widow" when Raymond Hitchcock first appeared in that musical comedy, has been added to the cast of the Hippodrome show. A record of 21,000 seats sold during the day was hung up at the Hip yesterday.

Charles Urban's motion pictures of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's Grand Fleet will be shown as a feature of the Rialto program next week. At the Strand "The Flow Girl," featuring Mae Murray, will be the photoplay offering.

The Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Polyclinic Hospital will hold its annual theatre party on Monday night, Nov. 20, when its members will see the performance of "Turn to the Right" at the Gaiety. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Ernest E. Malcolm of 2,030 Broadway.

Century THEATRE, Bway, 62d St. & Central Park West.
Just North of Columbus Circle. Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., present
The Century Girl
THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW.
First Matinee Saturday
BEGINNING NEXT WEEK.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

Lyric B'way & 42d St. TODAY AND EVERY DAY MATINEE 2:30 TONIGHT 8:30
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
The Picture Beautiful
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Mat. today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
UPSTAIRS and DOWN
CORT THEATRE TOMORROW (THURS.) at 2:30
Also Nov. 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24.
THE YELLOW JACKET

LONGACRE Evenings at 8:15
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
WM. COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. 2, 3:30, 7:30, 9 P. M. 15-25-50c.
LAST 2 WEEKS of Great Thriller Film.
Masque of Life
It's BIG! IT'S ROMANTIC! IT'S EXCITING! IT'S DIFFERENT!

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 13, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ALICE BRADY in "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15
NAT. CARR, WHIRL OF SONG & DANCE, WILMER WALTERS & CO., OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c. $1.
Nan Halperin, Wm. H. Thompson & Co., Montgomery & Perry, Beatrice Herford, Hale & Paterson, Gus Edwards & Co., Pilcer & Douglas, Bert French and Alice Els, others.

YORKVILLE 86th Street, nr. Lexington Av. GERMAN THEATRE
Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Sun. at 2:15.
MIZI GIZI in DIE TOLLY DOLLY
Played 1000 Times in Berlin. (25c to $1.)

There are no ills in GNOME city

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 WEST 66TH ST.
ICE SKATING NOW OPEN
Admission 50c.

BROADWAY MARY PICKFORD
Theatre, at 41st "Less Than The Dust."
Next Week, NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES."

STRAND Broadway at 47th Street MARY PICKFORD
Doors open at 10 A.M. "LESS THAN DUST."
Orch. & Soloists, Dittmars'

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
FOLLIES OF THE DAY

Hundreds of GNOMES Have Invaded New York

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton. After the play see (Atop this Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:30.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & SAT. 2:30.
SIR CYRIL MAUDE "English actor at his best." —Sun.
"Sparkling comedy." —Telegram.
IN THE BASKER

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
SIXTH BIG WEEK.
BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & SAT. 2:20.
POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 43d St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Object-Matrimony
Full of Laughs.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44 ST. EVER. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's Comedy, MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Arms AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. MATINEES TODAY & SAT. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for all (4 Weeks) performances.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
UNDER SENTENCE
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
A WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
INTOLERANCE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS
WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.

Good Gracious Annabelle is rocking the REPUBLIC
W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty"
Best Show in Town! Famous Globe Chorus.

GNOMES are always happy. Are you?

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THE three Epoch-Making Discoveries in the manufacture of grand pianos are

1st, The French Repeating Action, 1821.
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—the most important of the three, as it pertains to tone production.

A Technical Description of this Epoch-Making Discovery from "The Scientific American" may be had on application.

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ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW. 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
MAT. TODAY LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. $1.50 & $2 EVENINGS AT 8:45.

Stunning!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Today.

48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:30. Tel. 179 Bryant. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30
George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30.
WM. HODGE in FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.
Seats selling 8 Weeks Ahead for Thanksgiving, Xmas and New Year's.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:25.
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.—World.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
RACHEL CROTHERS' SUNSHINE COMEDY.

Casino Broadway & 39th Evenings 8:15 $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

ASTOR THEA. 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN

PRINCESS 39th, n'r B'way. Evs. 8:45. Popular Matinee Today 2:30.
A Typical Princess Musical Hit.
"Go To It"

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
Wash'n Sq. Players Last Week of Present Bill.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c and 50c.
THE SILENT WITNESS

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
Friday Aft., Nov. 10, at 3.
Songs of the Soldiers of France.
Mr. Clayton Hamilton.
Sunday Eve., Nov. 12, at 8:30.
Les Jolies Chansons de France.
(Request Program)
Assisted by MARGARET FARNAM.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direct'n Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39 St.

CARNEGIE HALL
Elmendorf
SUN. EVE. at 8:30 DAYS IN SPAIN
MON. MAT. at 2:45
MARVELOUS ILLUSTRATIONS DONE IN COLOR BY MR. ELMENDORF.
TICKETS 50c to $1.50

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GIGANTIC PRODUCTION
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
These Prices.

New Garrick 35th St. & Bway. Tel. 6224 Greeley
GREAT GALA FRANCO-AMERICAN CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
With Old-Time STAR ARTISTS
Election Returns will be announced from the Stage. Reserved Seats, 25c. to $1.50.

Comedy Theatre, Sun. Eve., Nov. 12, at 8:30
Piano & Violin Sonata Recital
GASTON and EDOUARD Dethier
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $12. (Steinway Piano.)
Direction Musicians' Concert Management, Inc.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tonight Der Gatte des Fraeuleins
Friday & Saturday Evs. 8:15, WILHELM TELL.
BANDBOX 57th Street & 2nd Avenue. Evs. 8:15 and Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Last 7 Times Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

HORSE SHOW
Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for sale of seats and boxes for entire week of the show (Nov. 11 to 17) and reserved seats for any single performance.

ICE SKATING
ICELAND Sessions 10 A. M. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. except Sunday morning & Monday afternoon. BROADWAY AT 53D ST.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL Arthur Herschmann
Program of exceptional interest. Seats at Box Office

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OPERA TICKETS Phone 4188 Greeley
Subscriptions bought and sold for season or alternate performances.
JACOBS THEATRE TICKET OFF., Normandie Hotel, B'way, Cor. 38 St.

Gabrilowitsch
Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by
Ganz, Copeland, Powell, at the
DUO-ART PIANOLA RECITAL
This Afternoon at 3
Little Recital Salon
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night Mon., Nov. 13, at 8:15 (first time), Puccini's Fiancée.
Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Seats for OPENING PERFORMANCE can be secured ONLY BY MAIL. Orders must be accompanied by check or money order.
Wed. Eve. at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde.
Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun, Schlegel, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Eve. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut.
Alda, Perini; Caruso, Stracci, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi (debut.)
Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier.
Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor.
Alda, Perini, Delamoris; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, popular prices, 50c to $2. Alda, Mapleson, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Reisel. Cond., Papi.
SEAT SALE for all performances EXCEPT OPENING NIGHT, begins at BOX OFFICE Tomorrow 9 A. M. Tel. Bryant 10031-10033.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Seats now on sale.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

81 ST. THEATRE 81
On Broadway
Phone 3290 Schuyler
Now—Dorothy Gish in "Atta Boy's Last Race."
NEXT WEEK Begin Monday nine
THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
THE ENCOMPARABLE
'American Aristocracy'
More Thrills, Daring, Laughs Than Ever Before.
Better Than His Best.
Seats Now on Sale
Mat. Today, 10c., 15c. Eves., 15c., 25c., 50c.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Fri. Aft., Nov. 10.
Sun. Aft., Nov. 12.
SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER
"Lenore" Symphony, Raff; "Les Djinn" and Symphonic Variations, C. Franck.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
NEW SERIES AT CARNEGIE HALL
FIVE THURSDAY AFTERNOONS
FIVE SATURDAY EVENINGS
Schumann-Heink, Gluck, Leginska, Elman, Novaes, Choir Cathedral St. John.

PHILHARMONIC
Society of New York.
1916—SEVENTY-FIFTH SEASON—1917
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:30 and Next Fri. Aft., 2:30
SOLOIST MISCHA ELMAN
All TCHAIKOVSKY Programme
Tickets at Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Second Biltmore
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel, Nov. 10 at 11
FRANCES ALDA — JOHANNES SEMBACH
PASQUALE AMATO — JASCHA BRON
Res. Seats, $3; Box Seats, $5, now on sale at Biltmore Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft., Nov. 12 at 3
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
Mme. Frances ALDA
FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin Piano).
Management R. E. JOHNSTON. Seats at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 2:30
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON
ALMA GLUCK
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 (Knabe Piano)
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3.
PERCY GRAINGER Mgr. A. Sawyer. Steinway Piano
ONLY PIANO RECITAL UNTIL SPRING

COMEDY THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3
BOOTH Hambourg | BOBERT Maitland
Seats 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3:30.
Strauss-Pfitzner Program
MARCELLA CRAFT
Kurt Schindler at the Piano (Chickering)
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 14, at 3
Second New York Recital
RUDOLPH GANZ
Seats $1 to 50c at Box Office
Mgt. C. L. WAGNER. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3
THIBAUD The Distinguished French Violinist.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

BOOTH THEATRE 45th, W. of B'way. MATS. TODAY AND SAT.
PERFORMANCES BEGIN AT 2:15 AND 8:15 EXACT.
FAVERSHAM AND SHAW ELECTED!
Already Three Capacity Audiences Have Voted Unanimously for the Wittiest of All Shaw Comedies.
GETTING MARRIED
INTERPRETED BY A REAL ALL-STAR CAST
INCLUDING:
HENRIETTA CROSMAN, CHARLES CHERRY, HILDA SPONG, and WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
"'Getting Married' is a play to be visited again and again by the unmarried, the married, the divorced and the re-married."—Eve. Telegram

PUNCH & JUDY 49th St., Bway. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30.
Charles Hopkins-Mrs. Hopkins
MATINEE FRI. & SAT. AT 2:30.
NOW
Henry B. Dixey-Tim Murphy
TREASURE ISLAND
THE SUCCESS OF TWO SEASONS.

RIALTO DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY" 42d Kryssoll, 'Cellist; Soloists & Incomparable Rialto Orches.

BOSTON-NATIONAL GRAND OPERA CO.
LEXINGTON Theatre, 51st St. Ave.
'PHONE 5010 PLAZA.
TONIGHT at 8 L'Amore Dei Tre Re
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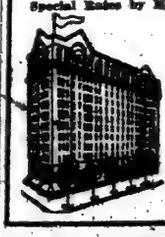

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1916.

THE ELECTION IN DOUBT.

The decision taken by the electorate in yesterday's voting is unexpectedly close.

After various shifts in the returns, which at first strongly indicated the election of Mr. HUGHES, the decision at this writing, 5 A. M., apparently depends upon the vote of California and New Mexico, still undecided. One or two other States are also close, but there is a good prospect that the victory may be President WILSON'S.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SENATOR-ELECT.

After the quick interment of his own Presidential boomlet, Governor WHITMAN hitched himself firmly to the Hughes boom. This was prudent politics, and the Governor's prudence has been rewarded. The high tide of reaction inevitably swept him in. His Democratic opponent, Mr. SAMUEL SEABURY, was scarcely a candidate to unify his party. A man of marked and various ability, the impression of his 'prentice days in radicalism and the somewhat eclectic character of his political philosophy invited question or hostility among conservatives, nor was he fortunate in all the methods of his campaign. He did, however, present one vital issue which, in happier political circumstances, should have stirred the thoughtful voters of the State.

He exposed the disorder of the State financial system, extravagance, waste, log-rolling, coupled with loose administration, political favoritism, the too long tolerated practice of making the complex and costly business of the State a mere annex of partisanship. Mr. SEABURY would have reformed all that. The reform must be had. Governor WHITMAN had a worthy intention and plan of budget reform. He did not insist on it. He did not fight extravagance resolutely. He let the politicians have their way. In his second term, will he not revive, with greater persistency and courage, his projects of reform? He has a fine opportunity. He can make his second administration a notable advance on his first. The temptation to yield to political considerations will be less. Why should he not have an honorable ambition to correct and repair the weaknesses of his first term and illustrate his second by constructive labor for economy, administrative coordination and reform? His re-election is not to be taken as a mandate of popular approval. It is rather an incident in a widespread upheaval.

It is only just to say that the Stivers law and the legislation for the physical training of children and the military training of youth of high school age were sound acts, which the Governor can be proud of and which Mr. SEABURY pleased only pacifists by attacking.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER, the Republican Senator-elect, is a fortunate as well as an amiable man. Whatever his merits and his popularity, it was not on account of superior ability that he was selected instead of Mr. ROBERT BACON in the Republican primary or elected yesterday over Mr. WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS. Evidently this is the year of golden mediocrity. However, Mr. CALDER has had a ten years' training in the House of Representatives, and THE TIMES hopes that the interests of the State, as well as of the nation, will be attended to by him faithfully and diligently, and the Senate has long ceased to be an arena of the gladiators of intellect.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Whatever slight changes in the composition of the State Legislature may be shown in the later revised returns, it will remain largely Republican, with a majority of about two-thirds in each House. In this city most of last year's members of the Assembly have been re-elected, and there will be few changes in the Senatorial delegation from this part of the State.

The single Progressive vote in the Assembly last year will be eliminated, Mr. HAMILTON FISH of Putnam giving place to a Republican. It is likely that the Socialist member, Mr. SHIPLACOFF of the Twenty-third District of Kings, will not return to Albany next Winter. But these changes are unimportant, as they will not affect the political control of the Legislature.

THE ILLINOIS WOMEN VOTERS.

The theory of the woman suffragists that, when accorded the right to vote, the women will vote independently of the men and cast their ballots according to their own convictions is not borne out by the returns from Illinois, where the votes of the women are counted separately. The women of that State voted squarely with the men on the main issue. Their voting nearly doubled the cost of the election and greatly increased the labors of the poll clerks, but the only way it affected the result was to make the Republican majority of Illinois larger than it would have been. Without the votes of the Republican women, who were Republican because of their environment and family influences and traditions, Mr. HUGHES would have carried Illinois by more than 50,000 majority. Yet there was no actual reason why the women of Illinois should have come out so strongly for HUGHES against WILSON. Both candidates avowedly favor the general extension of the ballot to women.

There is certainly no valid argument for the extension of suffrage in this result. Where 1,300 votes were cast by Illinois men for HUGHES 1,000 votes were cast for him by women, and that is about the proportion of women to men among the voters. Where there were 2,100 male votes for HUGHES there were 1,700 votes cast for him by women. The lesson of Illinois is, therefore, that woman suffrage tends to increase the number of voters without measurably affecting the result of the voting. How does that benefit the State or tend to elevate politics?

MR. CURRAN DEFEATED.

Mr. FRANK DOWLING will be President of the Board of Aldermen another year, his opponent, Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN, whose fitness for the position is not to be questioned, having been defeated by a substantial majority. Tammany will derive much satisfaction from this victory, and the citizens who hoped that enough voters would be practically interested in the cause of good municipal government to assure Mr. CURRAN'S election will be correspondingly dejected. But the defeat will not materially affect Mr. CURRAN, who will continue to exert his good influence in the Board of Aldermen and will retain the respect and admiration of all who believe that the business of the city should be conducted in a business-like way without regard to party politics.

Nor will the retention of Mr. DOWLING in the Board of Estimate in any way impair the usefulness of that body in the coming year. The election of Mr. CURRAN was desirable as an earnest of the public intention to continue a nonpartisan administration of city affairs. His defeat will be regarded as a good omen by Tammany, which hopes to regain control of all the city offices. The people will have an opportunity to decide next November whether Tammany's hope is to be realized.

STEEL TRADE HEREAFTER.

Those who seek information as to industrial conditions here in the future may find significant facts in current reports of the great steel industry which show dates of delivery on large new orders. It has been well known that foreign orders placed several months ago involved deliveries during the first half of 1917, but now we learn of new contracts for shipment in the second half of that year, and even in 1918. While 100,000 tons of steel were recently ordered for delivery in the second half of next year, there is said to be an expectation that the quantity will be increased to 800,000 tons.

In addition there are inquiries for 150,000 tons of plates to be used in building ships here and abroad, with agreements for the delivery of the bulk of this material in 1918. Japan is looking for 60,000 tons, and some of our own shipbuilders have orders that will keep them busy for two years to come. At the same time there is a notable increase of domestic orders. In October the railroad companies called for nearly 21,000 cars, but in one week now the number ordered is 15,968. A still larger demand from both domestic and foreign sources in the remainder of this month and in December is foreseen.

Our steel mills have been at work to the limit of their capacity, using the increased output of mines and furnaces. The terms and the size of recent orders show that the current rate of production will surely be maintained for more than a year to come. If the war should end within the next twelve months, there would be orders for steel raw material to be used in rebuilding.

EAST AND WEST.

How little they know of the United States who only know the East! Also, how little they know of the United States who know only the West! For example, The Houston Post remarks:

> Texas has produced this year more intrinsic wealth than the State of New York in any ten years of its history, and Oklahoma has contributed to the actual needs of humanity in 1916 more than the Empire State in any five years.

In Texas and Oklahoma they seem to think that New York produces only stocks and bonds in which only Wall Street deals, and makes its ill-gotten gains out of the losses of all outside Wall Street. Leaving Wall Street and its paper values out of the computation, it may be mentioned that the increase of the resources of New York State national banks, according to the last statement, was $2,646,000,000. Five times that makes thirteen billions, which The Post thinks is less than Oklahoma contributed to the actual needs of humanity this year.

Texas is another matter, and a different standard is necessary. Setting aside both Wall Street and the banks, because of the sometimes fictitious values of securities and credit, and taking manufactures as something more closely related to human nature's daily needs, it appears that the values produced in this city alone in 1914 reached $2,292,882,000. If the comparison is on the basis of New York State's production of manufactures for ten years, it appears that Texas produced this year something like thirty-eight billions of wealth. If The Post doubts these figures, its quarrel is with the census, not with us. If The Post stands on its own figures, it seems that it ought to explain the calamity cry which is louder from Texas than from bleeding Kansas these later years.

It is Texas which thinks that the Treasury ought to valorize its cotton and find cheap money for its farmers and build warehouses to enable them to hold their crops at a time of twenty-cent cotton, dollar corn, and two-dollar wheat. We make no boasts for New York, and are glad that Texas thinks itself so much richer and so much more the benefactor of humanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Trade Customs Beyond Investigation.

Should the Federal and local investigators succeed in proving the truth of their suspicions about the recent advance in coal prices it would be unfortunate for those convicted of conspiracy, but as affection for "coal barons" is confined, practically, to the baronial circle, there would be no public lamentation.

The cries of lamentation would come from a far wider area if the investigators could "do something" about the "trade custom" in many if not all commercial lines of making any rise in wholesale prices an excuse for raising retail prices anywhere from five to twenty times as much. In that, apparently, no element of conspiracy is involved. It would be superfluous, every retailer taking it for granted that his competitors have the multiplicative habit as strongly as himself. This confidence is not often betrayed, but the unanimity of action that follows is, as it were, automatic, and therefore innocent in the eyes of the law.

Closely related is another habit of retailers—that of raising all prices because a real scarcity does increase the cost of certain commodities. That, too, hits the consumer hard in both pocket and temper, and though he bears it, as he does so many other things, with a semblance of resignation, the bearing is not ornamented with many grins.

An Opposing of Two Credibilities.

Those of us who have no present means of ascertaining the exact truth in what the Germans are calling "the second Baralong case" can yet apply to it certain tests, and from the results attain, if not final and definite conclusions, at least some probabilities so high that they will serve much the same purpose. The first of these tests is to ask whether, or not many like charges have been made in the past against the defendants—in this instance the men of the British Navy.

The obvious answer is that even the Germans, with all their hatred of the British, call this the second case of similar inhumanity in a war that has already lasted for over two years, and in a war, too, that has been marked by scores and scores of acts on the part of German crews of submarines and Zeppelins well calculated to explain, if not to justify, retaliation in kind. In the circumstances two "cases," even if proved, would be what the doctors call "sporadic"—indicative not of an emotional epidemic, nation-wide, but the idiosyncrasy of one or a few men.

The Belgian "atrocities" are of a wholly different degree of credibility. They are great in number and are confirmed by literally a cloud of witnesses. In "the second Baralong case" there are only two to testify, and their testimony is enormously weakened by the fact that they are still alive—that they were rescued—though nothing would have been simpler or safer than to allow them to drown, if that had been the ordered or agreed policy of the men who sank the submarine with the rest of its crew.

The complaint that the undersea boat was beguiled to destruction by the flying on her enemy of a neutral flag—that is, of course, absurd, as that form of deception is a stratagem of long-established legitimacy, and its presentation as a grievance would be possible only for a people that recognizes the law of military necessity as valid for itself alone. The British account of this incident agrees substantially in everything except deductions with that of the two German survivors. Both accounts, therefore, are presumably true. That the deductions vary widely is a familiar phenomenon, in no need of interpretation.

His Tenure of Office Was Short.

When one remembers how recently the letters and dispatches from Germany were filled with confident predictions that, as President of the Food Regulation Board, ADOLPH VON BATOCKI would solve the problem of giving every German enough to eat, the announcement that another man has been put in his place indicates that even in the home land of efficiency mistakes are sometimes made.

Von BATOCKI, we were told again and again, was just the man for the position. His record and reputation were such that everybody knew that when he undertook this task it was as good as performed, and he himself gave out not a few interviews in which, without undue modesty, he explained his plans for making futile England's desperately wicked desire to starve Germany into submission. He admitted that it wouldn't be an easy job, but he evidently had no more doubt as to the adequacy of his powers than had the infallible and inspired ruler who from the whole German population had selected him for this important post.

But, if the report of his deposition is true, the wonderful von BATOCKI promptly proved to be a failure—a failure so nearly complete that it has not been deemed necessary to use the familiar euphemism and say that ill-health compelled his deeply regretted retirement. Instead, it is announced that he has been demoted to a minor place in the board of which he was the all-powerful head—and that he is expected to resign rather than suffer such a humiliation!

His successor is one General GROENER, and there is interest in the fact that this name is complicated by no honorific. A plain soldier he, apparently, and there is not even a hint as yet that for being Germany's provider and distributor of food General GROENER has other training than in the simple military art of taking what one wants wherever one can find it, and doing with it whatever one pleases.

The English will observe this change with attentive eyes. It may be taken by them as hinting that their blockade has not been quite the vain thing so many and such high German authorities have declared it to be—that they are the objects of bitterest Teutonic rage, not merely because of evil intent, as has been stated, but because they have shown a certain amount of efficiency themselves in carrying out their dreadful purpose. And it always has been more than a little mysterious why Germany was so wrathful over a blockade that didn't block.

SUFFRAGE A STATE RIGHT.

E. P. Wheeler Says Constitutional Amendment Would Be Unjust.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The active campaign that the Republicans are waging in support of a protective tariff draws special attention to the importance of the Congressional elections. Whatever independent Democrats may think of Mr. Wilson's executive policy, we adhere to the principles of the party on the subject of the tariff. It is especially important that the Democratic candidates for Congress should have the full support of their party. William F. McCombs, for the United States Senate from New York, is a man of high character and ability, and should receive the active support of all Democrats.

In the Seventeenth Congressional District in New York City another issue has been raised by the two candidates, which deserves careful consideration from every resident. The Republican candidate, Lindell T. Bates, comes out in his platform favoring the submission by Congress to the States of the Constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. John F. Carew, the present member, voted against the suffrage amendment in the present Congress, and if elected, is pledged to vote against it in the next.

Whatever one may think on the question of political suffrage for women, it is obviously unjust and opposed to every Democratic principle that a minority of States, from a point of population, should impose their will upon the majority simply because the latter live in a few States and the minority reside in States which, when the vote is taken by States, would have the majority on that vote. There is, perhaps, no subject on which it is more fitting that the voters of each State should decide than that of the suffrage. This has been regulated by each State according to its judgment as to what was best for the people ever since the founding of the Government. The only exception is the amendment giving the suffrage to the negroes. It is now agreed by both whites and blacks that this was a great mistake and that it would have been far better to leave the regulation of this subject to each Southern State.

Mr. Carew has been a very useful member, and is entitled to the support of his constituents.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York City, Nov. 2, 1916.

Babylonian Relics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Assyriologist, I am astonished to observe the importance attached by your reporter to the "discovery" by Dr. Langdon among the collections of the University of Pennsylvania's Museum, at Philadelphia of an order for flour in ancient Babylonia. These orders and contracts for every conceivable kind of article are the commonest literary remains known today to all who are interested in the ancient civilization of the Euphrates Valley. We have scores of them at Columbia University, and they are to be found in every collection of Babylonian tablets. For example, I have just opened upon a similar order for wheat flour, published by Dr. Nesbit in his Drehem Tablets, dating from quite as ancient a period as the tablet described by Dr. Langdon.

Furthermore, the "textbook tablet" mentioned in your statement and described as having been used by Babylonian school children is almost as common an article as the order. Dr. Schell in his "Excavations at Sippar" has already published a large collection of these bethumbed survivals of an extinct education, and Professor Hilprecht, the founder of the University of Pennsylvania's collections, himself published a multiplication table which probably belongs to the same set as the one exploited by Dr. Langdon.

J. DYNELEY PRINCE.
Columbia University, Oct. 30, 1916.

Ford Cars at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know how far other statements made by Mr. McAdoo may be correct or incorrect, but his assertion that Henry Ford never took a "war order" is absolutely at variance with information given to me at the Ford factory in Detroit a few weeks ago, for they told me there that a vast number of chassis had been supplied to the Allies, who put their own military bodies on them; and I must say that from what I saw in France last year of Ford cars in military use, either this statement of the Ford factory is true or the Allies must have bought a huge number of Fords of other people. It particularly interested me, in view of Mr. Ford's well-known views on war, to hear from an official source that he was not averse to selling cars to carry ammunition to the front, or for other purposes of war.

Of course, he may have been told they were all for ambulances, but in any case it would be satisfactory to hear what justification the Secretary of the Treasury has for his statement that no war orders were taken at the Ford factory.

LAWRENCE GRANT.
New York, Nov. 5, 1916.

A Lack of Broadway Expresses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why must the people living in the section of our city where it is necessary to use the Broadway line of the subway wait as long as ten minutes night after night at the Seventy-second Street station for an express train, while three West Farms trains come in and take the people living in the upper east side to their homes? Usually the second, and sometimes the third, Bronx train will be only partially filled, and when a Dyckman Street train or a Van Cortlandt train arrives it is packed to the doors, and the crowd assembled at the Seventy-second Street station at times finds it an impossibility to get on the train, and is forced to wait another seven, or sometimes ten, minutes, only to meet with a like fate. Is there any particular reason for this during the rush hours from 5:15 to 6:30 P. M.?

A STRAPHANGER.
New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

AS PICTURED IN GERMANY.

What One Officer Has Been Told of the Plight of England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Dr. C. F. Aked's article in Sunday's Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He says, "In England and in Germany there is more talk of peace than there has been since the war began." This statement, so far as England is concerned, is evidently made with the intention of "clouding the issue" with neutrals. There is no talk of peace in England, and the statesman in England or Canada who would suggest peace under the present status quo of the belligerents would become very unpopular, to say the least, and, indeed, would be fortunate if he escaped actual bodily harm.

If, as Dr. Aked states, "the rooted belief of the Germans is that Germany has been ruthlessly and wantonly attacked," then it is because the German people have been ruthlessly and wantonly lied to by their rulers and statesmen. Neutral nations know this full well, and this is the reason the sympathy of neutral nations, so much sought after, does not pour out to Germany in her present straits.

As an illustration of the misrepresentation which is carried on by the German authorities, let me cite the fact that a young friend of mine, who has been with the British Aviation Corps in France, was recently recalled to Canada on account of the serious illness of his father. He told me that shortly before he left France a German aeroplane was obliged to descend within the English lines. The officer in charge of the machine inquired what was to be done with him, and on being informed that he would shortly be sent to an internment camp in England he laughed at his captors and told them, with all sincerity, that it could not be done, as the English Channel was full of German submarines and England was completely isolated by German warships and half London had been destroyed. He could not be convinced that this was not the truth, so great was his confidence in the integrity of his superior officers from whom this information had come. And yet we are told by Professor Adolph Lasson of Berlin University that "as for us [Germans] we are truthful. Our characteristics are humanity, gentleness, conciliation, the virtues of Christ. In a world of [illegible] we represent love, and God is with us."

Dr. Aked begins his "apology" with a false hypothesis. His arguments, therefore, lack the force which only truth can supply. I, like Dr. Aked, take no responsibility for the figures, but it may not be out of place to inform him that the Allies have 26,000,000 men under arms, and as many more twice over allied women give them freely to die in order that the deceit and dishonor inherent in the German Nation, practiced in this war and in the events that led up to the war, and which Germany under the guise of Kultur has tried to force on an unresponsive world, may be uprooted and blotted out, and the institutions of freedom and democracy, which are based on truth and honorable dealing, may live and be perpetuated. In the words of a famous American General, the Allies will "fight it out on these lines if it takes all Summer."

J. W. SMITH.
Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 26, 1916.

Fall in the Shakespeare Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The loveliest spot in the park," as the Shakespeare Garden has come to be known, is particularly lovely just now. The frost, which the garden's friends have been dreading nightly, still holds off, and, in consequence, we have the unusual condition of the Summer flowers still blooming, while their autumnal sisters are coming into the garden in their beautiful golden brown and yellow gowns. There is to be seen the Lilium roseum, which is a rare and beautiful Japanese lily, and the French marigolds are showing up bravely.

There were over five thousand people who came last Sunday to enjoy the blossoms and plants, and at the closing hour they were still coming. Come meet Miss Lydia, that striking chrysanthemum beauty, with her brick-dust coloring. She is a newcomer and should be made to feel welcome, and do not forget the wallflower, that "sweetest flower that grows." She attracted so much attention last Sunday that she was quite overcome, but offered no objections to all the admiration she received. Hurry, hurry, before Mr. Frost spreads his comfortables of ermine and sable over these fair ones, and tucks them away for their long Winter's nap. The garden is situated near the West Drive, about opposite Seventy-ninth Street, and just back of the Swedish schoolhouse. It is also just south of the southwest corner of the reservoir.

G. GLEN GOULD.
New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

The High Cost of Hats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a contribution on the subject of the "tipping abuse" and its bearing upon the "high cost of living," permit me to draw attention to an ordinary straw hat that was purchased by the writer on June 1, 1916, for the sum of $3.50, and worn for a period of 107 days, during which time it was twice cleaned at a cost of 25 cents for each cleaning, thus bringing the total actual cost of the hat to $4.

Now, I take all of my breakfasts and most of my luncheons at restaurants where hats can be hung up while at meals, without cost; yet the tips paid, presumably for the service of caring for my hat while eating only a part of my luncheons and my dinners, during a period of only 107 days, amounted to $13.95, or more than three times the cost of the hat, including the two cleanings. On this basis it is probably safe to say that the average cost to the average man living in New York who takes his meals at restaurants and hotels is at least $25 per annum for the insignificant service of caring for his hat during the limited periods of time while he is eating his meals.

R. G. WARD.
New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

Indian Names for Battleships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorial article entitled "Naming the War Ships," and I heartily agree with the opinions therein expressed. "How to name the ships of our vastly extended navy is an interesting question." A glance down the list of the names of our naval ships does undoubtedly give the impression that "they had been accepted by a weary man as a choice of evils."

It seems to me that from among the men of the race longest identified with our history—the noble red men—and from their tribes, most befitting titles could be found for applying to our warships. From early childhood the lives of the foremost Indian chieftains have inspired intense admiration in Americans. They are the ideal embodiment of the greatest battle prowess of their time.

What names could imply the idea of indomitable fighting force in the American mind equally with Powhatan, the powerful sachem of Virginia; or Pontiac, "the Red Napoleon," chief of the Ottawas; or Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees, (or Shawanese,) and celebrated fighter, diplomat, and orator; or Black Hawk, noted warrior chieftain of the Sacs and Foxes?

I am writing this to ask THE TIMES to insist that the armored cruisers bearing the names Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia still continue to bear them, and that the four dreadnoughts to be laid down in 1917 be named Powhatan, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Black Hawk.

D. W. H.
New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

Interest in Better Accounting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may be interested to know that in five days after the news article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 23 referring to our booklet, "Fundamentals of a Cost System for Manufacturers," we received 4,500 replies. Ninety per cent. of the inquiries were on letterheads of business firms, which shows, first, the pulling power your paper has with business men, and, second, the keen interest that has been aroused in our campaign of education for better accounting methods.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman Federal Commission.
Washington, Nov. 6, 1916.

OUR NICARAGUA TREATY.

How It Has Aroused Enmity and Distrust in Central America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial entitled "Colombia's Protest" you say: "To the protests of Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala against our treaty with Nicaragua has now been added one from Colombia." Also: "The attitude of Colombia and the four Central American republics doubtless has due consideration at Washington. Probably it would not be difficult to dispose of all the protests by additional agreements.

"We desire the goodwill of these countries and of all South America. We hope to retain after the war the recent great increase of our trade with the southern continent. While the good-will and friendship of South America should be sought for other reasons besides those relating to trade, the interests of our foreign commerce call for just and tactful treatment of all questions which tend to excite enmity or distrust in that part of the world."

In Central America they view Washington's adoption of the "ninety-nine-year lease" clause in the arrangement of the Nicaragua canal and Fonseca Bay business as an evasion—and on the part of Nicaragua as a violation—of the spirit of the agreement between the five Central American States that requires unanimous consent to relinquish territory.

They hardly expected a great nation like the United States to take advantage of her power over weaker States in such a manner, and you are right that it has tended to excite enmity and distrust.

The Central American States had become convinced that the Fonseca Bay concession and the Nicaragua canal had become a political necessity on this continent, and were quite ready, before the Senate passed the Nicaragua treaty, to come to an amicable agreement on those points, and had even proposed more favorable terms, for which they expected no money consideration.

Such a plan was proposed to Washington about the last of April or early in May of this year, but its receipt remains unacknowledged.

Latin-American sentiment is very much like a spider's web in conducting vibrations, and the neglect of the Central American proposal has produced effect. Made in good faith and in line with genuine Pan Americanism, it is unfortunately contrasted with the attitude of the United States in dealing with stronger European nations over disagreeable diplomatic questions arising from the war.

DAVID TALBOT.
New York, Nov. 5, 1916.

The Allies' Right in Saloniki.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's paper you answer a correspondent regarding the "right of occupation" by which the troops of the Allies landed at Saloniki. One, and perhaps the most important, ground you did not mention. Great Britain, France, and Russia assisted Greece in getting its independence from Turkey about 1820, and they were parties to the treaty at the close of the War of Greek Independence, and in that treaty guaranteed the independence and integrity of the new Greek Kingdom. From the very nature of this duty it required them to land troops whenever they considered the independence or integrity of Greece threatened, and that this was distinctly recognized is shown by the provision that no troops belonging to one of the guarantors "shall be allowed to enter the territory of the new Greek State without the consent of the two other courts"; the permission of Greece was not necessary. Thus these three powers not only had the right, but it was their duty under that treaty, to land in Greece if they considered it necessary to fulfill the terms of that treaty, the only requirement being that all three agree, and that they undoubtedly did. There can, therefore, be no violation of neutrality in their action; the only thing which can properly be discussed is whether they were right in considering that the integrity and independence of Greece were threatened. But there again they were the sole judges under the treaty. It should be remarked that Greece and Turkey were, of course, parties to the treaty.

R. W.
New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

Russia and South America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 6 a report was published concerning Russia's plans of colonization in South America which is a complete misrepresentation of the true facts. M. Bounimovitch, a Russian banker, had been asked by prominent Russian commercial houses to see whether direct relations could not be established for exporting from South America to Russia such products as coffee, cocoa, rubber, tanning barks, redwood, &c. So far as this the item was quite truthful.

But the statement that a commission of twelve Russians "came to Washington for certain letters of introduction" is a complete fabrication, as I alone went to Washington—to get some information from the Pan American Union. Everything that concerns the question of colonization of South American republics with Russian Poles is an absolute fabrication. It is evident that the idea of sending out a million people from Russia, especially Poles, and, moreover, subsidized by the Government to leave the country, is of such nature that only a party opposed to Russian interests could spread it.

JOSEPH DALINDA.
New York, Nov. 8, 1916.

Austrians Prisoners of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned Austrian prisoners of war address you in the hope that among your worthy readers there may be some willing to send us some picture postcards, which favor we would naturally reciprocate. As collectors and admirers of transatlantic landscapes, these would give us great pleasure here, and we should be most grateful. Thanking you in advance for a kind reception to our request, we are

Yours sincerely,
HANS OBENDORFER.
VIKTOR SETTE, from Vienna;
JOSEF PILZOL, from Meran;
Prisoners of war at Pleischanka, Siberia.

Blinding Searchlights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the drivers of automobiles make a practice of dimming their lights as they stop in front of railroad gates? Saturday evening, approaching the dangerous Long Island crossing in Queens, I was so blinded by the street car lights shining from the other side of the track that I could not see that the black and white striped gates were down until very close to them. Were it not my habit to "stop" and "listen" my party would almost surely have been driven on to the tracks in front of the approaching train.

M. M. CURKLAND.
West Hempstead, L. I., Nov. 6, 1916.

THE DYING YEAR.

It was but yesterday I walked within
the grove
By all deserted. Even the birds had
flown,
Though all the Summer long each songster strove
To charm the heart of her who was
his own—
His dear, sweet mate. And as I
walked alone
I closed my eyes upon the swaying
forms
Of wind-shorn branches ashen shrubs,
and thought
How softly had old nature's fingers
wrought
These mighty changes. Not by raging
storms,
Nor cruel tempests, had come verdure
sere,
But slowly, lovingly, as though the
year
Had been with calm of triumph sweetly fraught.
And as I walked this thought came to
my mind,
Would that mankind such subtle peace
might find!

LURANA SHELDON.

WHEN GERMANS VOTE AT HOME.

Observations Drawn from a Long Experience There—A Supplement to Dr. Bohn's Articles.

By THE COUNTESS VON KROCKOW.

Sangerties, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The articles by Frank Bohn published in THE NEW YORK TIMES provide the missing link to an understanding by the American people of the German political situation. For that understanding has remained suspended hitherto, in a state of wonderment, between the fact of the Socialists in Germany fighting might and main in a Government-made war and the fact of their polling an overwhelming vote, 4,000,000 voices, in favor of abolishing standing armies by substituting a militia system, and by making war dependent on a popular vote, (Sections 2 and 3 of the Resolutions of the Social Democratic Congress in Gotha.)

This contradictory outcome now finds its explanation in the bold confession of a Socialist, to the effect that degeneracy afflicts German Socialism, that its party leaders have been betraying their party, and the party its principles.

M. Jaurès, four years ago, at the convention of the Internationalists held in Switzerland, thundered his reproaches at the German delegates for this very reason, ascribing it, as does Mr. Bohn, to the want in their national history of a revolutionary basis. "It was the mission of the great political revolutions, which lie at the root of modern civilization," says Bohn, "to do more than secure political government for western Europe and America. Those revolutions were themselves a part of a tremendous moral revolution."

In other words, Social Democracy in Germany has been all along a matter of mental conception, an intellectual ideal or thing of the understanding, rather than a passion of the soul. Such passion possessed too few individuals in 1848, when a revolution began, to overbear the major number of individuals, whose souls were still in the grip of feudal traditions. Force beat the revolution down, and the crafty cunning of statesmen kept it cowed, till with the advent of Bismarck such of the new doctrines of social democracy as could serve the purposes of government were adopted, while the desire for such others as could only serve the people themselves was subtly and systematically sapped by substituting in its place a sense of satisfaction and pride in the State and its military power. This pride and satisfaction were moral drugs. And as a man's body degenerates under the influence of narcotics and stimulants, so the soul of the German people degenerated under the influence of these Government-made drugs, so that there exists today even a smaller minority of individuals than in 1848 passionately responsive to democratic calls for political progress.

That the calls keep on being proclaimed in the platform of the Social Democratic Party, everybody knows; and what composes the calls everybody may likewise know, for they are printed on leaflets at every recurrent election period, and repeated like the articles of a ritual at all democratic meetings.

So long as I lived in Germany (thirty years) I gathered the leaflets slipped under our house door and read them. Each successive leaflet varied a little. The earlier ones contained the fundamental demands for a republic, and a true Parliament with Ministers responsible thereto, together with minor demands. Some of which latter ones were omitted in later issues, the Bundesrat having meanwhile adopted them in its own secretly determined on forms, (the Bundesrat sits in secret,) and these forms had proved acceptable in most cases to the politically undeveloped people.

Take for example the case of what used to be a foremost plank of the Social Democratic platform—universal, equal, direct right of election and voting with secret balloting.

Manhood suffrage had been granted in the Imperial Constitution. After a prolonged term the right to secret balloting was likewise conferred by an imperial law. Yet what was continuing in substance behind the screen of the form of this law?

It happened that on the night of an election subsequent to the passage of this law I gave a dinner party, at which the Landrat, or Governor of our Circle was late. "He is seeing how the voting went," said my guests. "But how can you know so early the way the election went?" I asked, as he took his seat at last by my side. "It is not the general vote that concerns me," he replied, "but those of the citizens of my Circle;" and, looking across the table, he announced to the Countess Countess D. that her grocer had cast his ticket for the National Liberal candidate. A boycott of that grocer was thereupon determined by her and the whole company; society should give their patronage to him no more! Other names of anti-Tory voters were disclosed by the Governor. "But," I exclaimed, "how can you know how every man voted? I thought the Reichstag had passed a secret balloting law."

"The Reichstag purposes, but we dispose," was the Landrat's cryptic answer. And when I asked my husband later what it meant, his guess was to the effect that the policeman had probably had orders to look at one ballot before admitting the next comer access to the ballot box to deposit another. Certain it is that the authorities in Prussia continue to learn what ballot individual voters cast. And the Landrate who "manage" their Circles best are the men who enjoy promotion. This very Landrat, as I may mention, was a man whom the Government had sent from Berlin, and posted upon the Circle in the face of a law requiring Landrate to be local landholders.

But when the will of the Government cannot be carried through one way another way is blasted, the Government feeling as little respect for its own laws as for international laws. Indeed, its war and diplomatic ways are but its customary home ways in magnified disguises.

So soon as the local landholders were made aware that the new Landrat had been dispatched, (on the report of intelligence agents,) in order to suppress the spread of Socialism and Liberalism in the Circle, they ceased murmuring over the invasion of their legal rights and embraced him. They had all along carefully kept any "burgerliche" from learning that their rights were being invaded from Berlin.

Indeed, my long experience revealed that this is ever the way. The aristocracy in Prussia feels with the Government, its members and their satellites are, in fact, the Government, so that, on becoming aware of any ruse against the people being on foot, they join in the conspiracy spontaneously, their combined action being as ruthless in purpose as it is almost always suave and benevolent in form.

Now, given a people whose souls had never been deeply infused with a passionate love of liberty, then subject it during forty years to suggestions from a clear, self-determined, superior will, as powerful as it is fertile in inventions and devices, and what else could result than such moral captivity as we see Germans in everywhere?

"We shall pass the compulsory national insurance bill," said a Minister of State to my husband, "because it will keep men at home whom we need for the army." To the people the bill was represented to be an act of paternal care for their welfare. And so on ad infinitum.

For a long period of time the followers of the men of '48, inheritors as they were of an intuition toward liberty, felt and exercised suspicion of the benevolent Government that while talking of its people's welfare was ever binding its dear subjects tighter and tighter in a network of multitudinous, daily prohibitions which accustomed them to senseless restraint. But the suspicions were bought off by salaries, or drugged to silence by flatteries from the great of the land, or allayed by delusive legislative grants, or overwhelmed by the contagious passion of patriotism whipped up by government in the world about them.

The whole situation is instructive from a politico-historical point of view, beyond any which this generation is likely to witness again.

ALIDA VON KROCKOW.

PROPAGANDA FAILURE.

Lessons from German Efforts in Greece and America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Patrie, an Athens paper, states that Germany has expended $47,000,000 on press propaganda abroad during the last two years, $10,000,000 falling to the share of the Dernburg-Albert Agency in New York, and even larger sums to the Schenck Press Bureau in Athens. The Patrie remarks that the German nation, which is the ultimate payer, received poor value for its money, since the flood of dull and hackneyed pamphlets issued by the German information services in America and Greece have been little read, and less appreciated by the general public, which they were meant to persuade and educate. The propaganda tragedy ended with Dr. Dernburg's departure, followed by the exit of Baron Schenck. The two gentlemen now give Germany the benefit of their superior knowledge of the respective countries to which they were once attached.

The Athenian press, however, deals more gently with the German propagandists than the New York papers. The Scrip, an Athenian daily which is widely read in society circles, eulogizes in its issue of Sept. 7 the ex-leader of German pens and tongues in Greece as an "ardent and veritable Philhellene who was anxious to transplant his country's ideals into classical soil." But King Constantine, who can surely not be charged with

MRS. J. S. HUYLER WEDS W. W. J. COOKE

Widow of Candy Manufacturer Who Left $2,000,000 Marries Philadelphian Aged 33.

THE BRIDE HAS FOUR SONS

Her Eldest, Frank de K. Huyler, Is Three Years Older Than the Bridegroom.

Mrs. John S. Huyler, widow of the candy manufacturer, who left an estate of more than $2,000,000, was married quietly on Monday evening to William Wilbur James Cooke of Philadelphia. The news of their marriage will come as a surprise to the friends of the couple both in this city and in Philadelphia. Although their engagement is said to have existed some time, their friends had no intimation of it.

The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, at 804 East 166th Street, and was witnessed only by a small group of relatives. Mrs. James R. Bruce of Philadelphia attended the bride and Mr. Manuel of that city acted as best man.

The bride wore a black velvet tailored suit trimmed with fur and a black and silver hat. She carried no flowers.

There was no reception, and shortly after the ceremony Mr. Cooke and his bride left on a brief honeymoon, without disclosing their destination. They plan to spend part of their time in this city and part in Philadelphia. The bride's home is at 302 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Cooke is 33 years old, and has been a widower for two years. His first wife was Mrs. Jane L. Jackson of this city. He is the son of Mrs. M. E. Cooke, and resides at 4611 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Jennie MacMinn of that city is his sister.

Mr. Huyler died on Oct. 1, 1910, in his sixty-fifth year, at his country home in Rye, N. Y., and was survived by his widow and four sons, Frank de K. Huyler, Coulter D. Huyler, David Huyler and John S. Huyler, Jr. He was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his benefactions to charity were said to have aggregated $150,000 a year. In the mission work he was connected with the McAuley and Water Street Missions and the Hadley Mission on the Bowery.

His father, David Huyler, started in business with a bakery in Greenwich Village, and the family lived over the shop. He took over his father's business after his death, and made and sold his own candy, which was the beginning of his fortune.

Mrs. Cooke was Miss Rosa Lee before her first marriage. Her eldest son, Frank de K. Huyler, is about 36 years old.

MARRIED IN PANAMA CITY.

Miss Jacqueline Sylvester of New York Wed Guy F. Jennings Oct. 18.

The marriage of Guy Francis Jennings, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Jacquelin Sylvester, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horace Sylvester of New York, took place in Panama City, Canal Zone, on Oct. 18. Mrs. Jennings has been living in Panama for several months. She is a sister of Miss K. H. Sylvester of 1 Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Jennings, who for a time lived in this city, is in business in Panama, and he and his bride will make their home there. It was a quiet wedding, and only a few friends attended it.

Breakfast to Bridal Pair To Be.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Major Gen. Barnett and Mrs. Barnett entertained a large breakfast company at Marine Headquarters today in compliment to Miss Wallis Warfield and Lieutenant E. W. Spencer, Jr., of the Aviation Corps of the United States Navy, who are to be married tomorrow in Baltimore. The breakfast was served in the large sun parlor overlooking the parade ground. A section of the Marine Band played during the breakfast, and later dancing. Among the guests, many of whom motored from Baltimore, were the mother of the bridegroom-elect, Mrs. E. W. Spencer, and Mrs. J. Freeman Rasin, mother of the bride; Mrs. Charles Phillips Hill of Baltimore, Mrs. William Sturgis of New York, and the young people of the bridal party.

Miss Ettari Weds Albert Dechiara.

Miss Ida Louise Ettari, daughter of Professor Francisco Ettari of New Rochelle, was married last night by the Rev. Andrew J. Roche in the Church of the Holy Family, New Rochelle, to Albert Dechiara. She was attended by Mrs. Fred S. Rice, Miss Lilian Bean, and Miss Viola Rice. The best man was Baron Vincent Finizio, and the ushers were Oscar Ettari, Hector Ettari, Fred H. Rice, and Guido Accettella. The bride's father is professor of Spanish, French, and Italian in New York City College. Among the wedding guests was State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley.

Miss Winifred Scripture Engaged.

Mrs. Edward W. Scripture of 55 Central Park West has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Winifred Scripture, to Percy Custer Fleming of this city. Miss Scripture was graduated from Bryn Mawr and made her début three years ago. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among those arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle were:

Colonel Michael J. Dady, Mrs. Dady, William Fay, Henry Garcia, Lewis Creel, Harry M. Lynch, Mrs. M. Marshall, Malcolm Parkins, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Willard, Mrs. C. E. Kamke, Miss Maud Kamke, H. Stuart Kamke.

MRS. KNITTEL ASKS DIVORCE

Testifies About Trapping Her Husband in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Helen W. Knittel, daughter of the late Colonel Louis T. Brown, a former partner of Andrew Carnegie, took the stand today in her divorce suit against her husband, Charles A. Knittel of Philadelphia. She told of trapping Knittel with a woman named Kitty Murray in an apartment in Oriental Avenue. Mrs. Knittel also mentioned four other women on the stand and charged her husband with being unduly familiar with each.

Attorney William I. Garrison explained that a check given to Miss Kathryn Abrams, who was named in the petition as Kitty Murray, with which to pay the rent for the apartment in which Knittel was trapped with her, was in part payment of money recovered in a suit in which Knittel successfully represented the girl. He showed in evidence other checks drawn to Miss Abrams amounting to about $400.

Abe McCollum, a life guard; Herbert Crawford, his ten-year-old stepson, and John Barnett, 12 years old, testified to having seen Knittel at the beach with different women.

The trial was adjourned until Tuesday.

WHITE SULPHUR ELECTION FUN

Colonists See Returns and Themselves in Moving Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 7.—The Greenbrier ballroom was the rendezvous of the colony this evening when election returns were flashed upon a screen and interspersed with moving pictures of society at Greenbrier and the White taken during the early part of the season. The orchestra gave a program of patriotic airs, and there was plenty of merriment and noise from tin horns and other noisemakers as the news arrived of the election.

Among prominent society people having tables were J. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Albert Morris Bagby, Julian L'Estrange, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee Hall, Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. John Logan and M. and Mme. Elias Alsbertin, Duchess de Chaulnes and Duc Emmanuel de Chaulnes, Thomas H. Powers, Miiss Julia Berwind and Miss Harriet Deaver, Mr. and Mrs. George Lovett, Kingsland and Frank D. Frazier.

Arriving from New York today was Montgomery Roosevelt, who drove a party of friends to The Pines for tea.

William F. Hines of New York did the eighth hole in one stroke today while playing golf with Jason Noyes of New York. This hole, "redan," named from its similarity to one at St. Andrews, Scotland, is 180 yards long.

Arrivals at the Greenbrier included Mrs. William W. Watt and Miss Watt of Richmond, who drove to the Log Cabin for tea. F. L. Dunne and G. Keates of Boston, H. H. Tammen, Dr. F. W. Keaney and Otto Floto of Denver, Col., E. Dennis, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Talbot of New York.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung to be Hostess.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung is to give a large dinner tomorrow night at the Ritz-Carlton, taking her guests afterward to the Boston-National Grand Opera's premiere of "Iris" at the Lexington Theatre. Tovia Kittay, the Russian singer whom Mrs. Breitung and her friends have sponsored, is to appear in the opera.

BEATS WOMAN; STEALS HAIR

Needle Peddler Attacks Mrs. Potts in a Jersey Farmhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Attacked while alone about 10 o'clock today in her farmhouse near Kinston, Mrs. Chester Potts was beaten into unconsciousness by a needle peddler, whom she had ordered away. When she regained her senses her black hair, which was thirty-six inches long, had been clipped off close to the scalp.

The assailant struck the woman over the head with a blunt instrument, saying as he did so, "I have often done this to women before." Mrs. Potts lay unconscious for two hours until her husband returned from the fields. She gave a description of her assailant, and he was traced to the railroad station at Monmouth Junction, where he had boarded a train for Philadelphia. County Detective Ferguson notified the police. Mrs. Potts is in a serious condition.

Her assailant had been seen about the place yesterday, and it is believed made the attack with the specific intent of stealing her hair.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Richard Kelso, 15 years old, of 504 Ferry Street, was instantly killed on Monday evening when he was struck by a Lackawanna train at the east end of the Bergen Tunnel.

JERSEY CITY.—The police reserves were called early yesterday morning to the Martin Bakery Company at 314 Mercer Street, where the drivers had gone on strike. The company adjusted the differences and the men returned to work.

NEWARK.—Dominic Reggo, 6 years old, of 127 Clifton Avenue, died yesterday in the City Hospital from burns received while playing with matches.

NEWARK.—Fire Captain Michael J. Fagan of Engine Company 24 was hurt yesterday morning when he fell from the second story of a house in which there was a fire.

ELIZABETH.—Walter Reid of 624 Madison Avenue, a foreman for the Elizabethtown Gaslight Company, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday in the County Criminal Court after pleading guilty to systematically robbing gas meters.

BLOOMFIELD.—The Board of Education is considering the advisability of closing the schools on account of an outbreak of scarlet fever among the teachers and pupils. The fourth teacher's case was reported yesterday and more than twenty pupils have the disease.

MONTCLAIR.—Emerson P. Harris yesterday suggested methods by which the people of Montclair might prevent the waste of money and material at a meeting of the Montclair Women's Club.

BLOOMFIELD. — Councilman Edward J. Hughes, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Town Council, has preferred charges against Deputy Tax Collector Emanuel Swartz, alleging that he threatened to arrest certain persons unless they paid back taxes and other extra sums he had assessed.

ELECTION CROWDS IN SUBWAY TIE-UP

Short Circuit, Flash, and Burning Insulation Cause Panic, Then Stop Trains.

DYNAMITE STORY DENIED

Many Suffer from Smoke and Hundreds Grope to Emergency Exits —Thousands Jam Stations.

A fire in the Lenox Avenue division of the subway just below the 110th Street station that started at 11:15 o'clock last night placed more than 2,000 persons in peril and tied up traffic on the greater part of the system for a considerable time just when the homegoing election night traffic was at its height. About thirty-five persons were overcome by smoke, several so completely that they had to be taken to a hospital for treatment. One man had his leg broken.

The motorman of a northbound train of seven cars saw a blaze on the track when his train was near 108th Street. The flames, as it developed, were from burning ties, grease, and paper which had caught from a sheet of flame caused by the light wires becoming short-circuited. The lights in the train were extinguished by the short circuit, and while the emergency storage battery lights were turned on the smoke was so dense that the passengers were virtually in darkness.

Meanwhile two other seven-car trains and then a third one approached in the rear of the stalled train. They, too, were crowded with persons returning from the theatre district. The trainmen ordered all passengers, many of whom were children, to walk southward through the cars and from the end of the last train along the track to an emergency exit at 104th Street and Central Park West, where they were assisted to the street by policemen summoned from four stations.

Some of the subterranean pedestrians wandered on past this exit and finally reached the junction station at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, while still others left the crossover tracks for the uptown Broadway track, where the two lines meet, and straggled to the air at the station at 103d Street and Broadway. This caused great confusion among the ambulances sent from the Polyclinic, Harlem, and Knickerbocker hospitals.

Many of those who made the underground trip were slightly overcome by smoke so that they had to rest upon reaching the surface before proceeding to their destinations, some were removed to neighboring houses, where first aid was administered, while several were so seriously affected that they had to be taken to hospitals. Among the latter were Robert and Beatrice Robinson of 633 Lenox Avenue, who were taken to the Polyclinic; Mary Hill, who was removed to the Knickerbocker, and Ignatz Friedman of 12 West 117th Street, who suffered a fractured leg.

The third-rail power was cut off as soon as possible after the accident was discovered, but not before the passengers had faced the peril of contact with the current. The fire itself did not amount to much and was soon extinguished, although it made a vicious smoke that gave the firemen some trouble at the start.

Its most serious aspect, aside from the injury of the passengers, was the inconvenience it caused many thousands of home-bound revelers.

Fire Chief Kenlon answered the first alarm and sent in a second. He was then found that no more apparatus was needed, but that men were and four special calls for ten men each were sent to various divisions. These men assisted the police under Inspector Daly in rescuing the passengers.

Northbound trains from Brooklyn Bridge were stopped at 11:30 o'clock and from then until partial service was resumed almost an hour later there was great congestion at the stations between Fourteenth Street and Seventy-second Street. At Times Square the crush was so great that policemen were stationed at all entrances and the sale of tickets was stopped.

Rumors that the fire was first discovered there was a rumor that another dynamite explosion had been perpetrated, but this was flatly contradicted by Interborough officials and by the report of Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, whose inspection showed that the fire was caused by a short circuit.

Traffic on the entire subway was resumed at 1 o'clock this morning after repairs had been made to the tracks and the smoke had cleared from the Lenox Avenue tunnel.

HARDEN WARNS MILITARISTS

Tells Germans Statesmen Must Decide the Issues of the War.

German military men and advocates of jingoism in general are cautioned to confine their activities to their own special field of labor and not interfere with the statesmen of the empire, who are supposed to be in charge of the diplomatic and political side of the war, by Maximilian Harden in an article in Die Zukunft of Oct. 21. After citing a long quotation from Clausewitz and inquiring if "a hundred years after Clausewitz there are Germans who doubt the fact that war is still to be able only as the instrument of policy, Herr Harden, as translated by The London Times, proceeds:

"The politician alone can and must decide how the war is to be conducted—at what point with the staking of the whole forces, and at what point with caution. The politician before the first shot is fired must seek a plain answer to two questions. What do I desire to do, and what can I do, against the enemy? If he is fighting against a coalition, a third question rapidly hooks itself on to the second question. How am I to separate those who are united against me not by love, but by hatred? If, so far as watchful human intelligence can judge, he is able to destroy one of his enemies—and especially if this one is the most dangerous, because of his constant readiness for war—then let him direct his field army with unbrealable violence against this one, and leave the others, who would have remained quiet had it not been for the flashing of the always half-drawn sword of the one, time to see the embarrassment of their friend and the strength of their enemy.

"If all the enemies are so strong that for a sober mind there can be no idea of destruction, and it will be necessary after the war to go on living with all of them as important world partners, still thornier questions arise. Which enemy threatens me with the danger of isolation among the alien races, civilizations, and creeds? Which threatens the most serious injury to the economic system of my country? Which of them might be reconciled after considerable loss of life, but could never be reconciled after visible humiliation? Where, therefore are decisive blows to be desired, and where are they to be avoided in order that a peaceful settlement may remain possible? Is not precisely here such a settlement, with untarnished honor and profitable increase of prestige, to be preferred to the long-drawn quarrel suggested by hatred—hatred which destroys but never creates?"

U. S. Consul Brissel Dead in Bagdad

Charles Frederick Brissel, United States Consul in Bagdad, Turkey, since June, 1914, died there in his thirty-seventh year, according to advices received from the State Department yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Brissel of Ridgewood, N. J. He was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio. Mr. Brissel was connected with the consular service for the last four years and had previously been a Vice Consul. In addition to his parents, he is survived by three brothers.

L. & N. Buys Rolling Stock.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Announcement was made today that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad had placed orders for $10,000,000 worth of rolling stock. It includes 5,000 gondolas, eighteen coaches and baggage cars, and eight locomotives. The new equipment will be manufactured in the shops of the Louisville & Nashville both here and at New Decatur, Ala., and by Pittsburgh, Penn., Mount Vernon, Ill., and Jeffersonville, Ind. concerns.

TO INSURE WAR WORKERS.

Britain Will Safeguard 1,500,000 from Unemployment After War.

Under the caption, "Safeguarding 1,500,000 Workers," the Official Press Bureau in London has issued an article in which it is stated that in anticipation of a wave of unemployment which may follow the war the British Government has decided to extend the operations of the State Unemployment Insurance act. The statement reads in part:

"In certain trades specially affected by the demands incidental to the supply of munitions and in which there is, therefore, a grave risk of serious dislocation on the cessation of war demands, all workpeople are to be insured whether they are individually employed on war work or not. These trades are the manufacture of ammunition, fireworks, and explosives; chemicals, including oils, lubricants, soap, candles, paints, colors and varnish; metals and metal goods; rubber and goods made therefrom; leather and leather goods; brick, cement, and artificial stone, and other artificial building materials; sawmilling, including machine woodwork, and the manufacture of wooden cases.

"Apart from workpeople in these scheduled trades the act insures all munition workers as such. Briefly this means that all workpeople engaged in making or repairing any kind of article for naval or military use for the Allies will be insurable. This will include men and women engaged in making uniforms, brushes, tents and an infinite number of things which complete the equipment of soldiers and sailors.

"The voluntary scheme of insurance embodied in the new act will remain in operation for five years from the present date, or for three years after the termination of the war, whichever may be longer. The rates of contribution and benefit are the same as in the original act of 1911, which applied to the building, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Contributions at the rate of ten cents a week will be paid by means of unemployment insurance stamps affixed to an unemployment book by the employer, who may then recover the workman's share by deduction from his wages. The benefits amount to $1.68 a week up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any twelve months. On and after Sept. 4 it will be an offense to employ workpeople in any of the trades mentioned above or on munitions work without paying the unemployment insurance contributions due."

BARONESS HASPERG DEAD.

Daughter of the Late Commodore McVickar Dies Abroad.

The Baroness Edith von Hasperg, wife of Baron Gustave von Hasperg and a daughter of Commodore William H. McVickar, one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club, who died in 1886, died on Sunday at her home abroad. She was his second daughter and first married the late James Andariehe, while his eldest daughter married Lord Grantley. On June 9, 1910, she was married in the American Church in Paris to Baron von Hasperg, and since then had resided abroad.

The Baroness von Hasperg was a member of one of the oldest families of this city and was descended from Archibald McVickar, who came here and went into business before the revolution.

Obituary Notes.

EDMUND ALLEN, one of the founders and for many years the senior member of the firm of Allen, Lane & Scott, printers of Philadelphia, died on Sunday night at his home there in his ninety-seventh year.

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS, head of the firm of E. B. Reynolds & Co., wholesale woolen merchants of this city, died on Monday at his home in New Rochelle in his sixty-seventh year.

Captain ADDISON W. SHUTE, commander of the steamship C. W. Morse of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, died on Sunday in Bar Harbor, Me.

RUFUS K. MULFORD, cloth merchant and inventor of Palm Beach cloth and a resident of Mount Vernon, died on Monday at his summer home in North Conasset, Mass. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

WILLIAM S. PRITCHARD, son of the late Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Pritchard of Phillipsburg, N. J., died in Wilmington, Del., in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. NELLIE McGRATH, wife of John McGrath, a resident of Summit, N. J., for thirty years, died suddenly on Monday at her home there.

JAMES W. HAGAMAN, a resident of the Lafayette section of Newton, N. J., for many years, died on Monday at his home there in his eighty-sixth year. Funeral private.

ADRIAN VAN HOUTEN, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a resident of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM H. SOULE, former head of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., yesterday. He was 76 years of age.

GEORGE L. SUYDAM, formerly editor of The Register of Bordentown, N. J., and Superintendent of the California State Printing Department in Sacramento, Cal., died there yesterday in his seventy-sixth year. His brother, Frank M. Suydam, is a deputy in the New Jersey State Prison.

Mrs. HARRIET SACKETT DUELL, wife of Charles H. Duell, formerly a Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, died on Monday at the home of her son, Holland S. Duell, in Yonkers. She was a daughter of the late Judge William A. Sackett of Saratoga Springs and a great-granddaughter of Major John Buttrick, who led the Continental farmers at the battle of Concord Bridge. Mrs. Duell was in her sixty-third year. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three sons and a daughter.

JOHN CLARKE, for the last fifty years in the real estate and insurance business in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home; 322 Myrtle Avenue. Mr. Clarke is survived by his wife, three daughters, and three sons, one of whom is the Rev. James F. Clarke of Williamstown, Penn.

Dr. EUGENE ALEXANDER FREIS, a practicing physician in Brooklyn for nearly thirty years, died on Monday at his home, 274 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, aged 56 years. Dr. Freis was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at one time was head surgeon of the old Chambers Street Hospital in Manhattan, and later was a surgeon at Ward's Island. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and left a widow and one daughter.

JOSEPH NEUBAUER, who served in the Fifth New York Regiment of Heavy Artillery during the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 850 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. He belonged to Kolten Post, No. 37, G. A. R., and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

HENRY WARREN NELSON, a salesman, died at his home, 775 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his twenty-sixth year. He left a widow.

RICHARD VAN WYCK WICKS, 55 years old, a descendant of an old Long Island family, died at Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of his sister, 522 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, this evening. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY S. BIER, wife of John Bier, and long a member of St. Benedict's R. C. Church in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 140 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bier was born in that borough sixty-nine years ago, and had lived there all her life. Besides her husband she left four sons and two daughters.

PETER THERRIO, a retired contracting carpenter of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough since 1847, died at his home, 201 Marion Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, at the age of 93 years. He was a native of Nova Scotia and is survived by his wife and a daughter.

RICHARD GUNDRY, 48 years old, a musician and head of the Gundry's Orchestra playing in the Greenpoint Theatre, died in the Kings County Hospital on Monday from apoplexy. Mr. Gundry was born in Greenpoint and formerly was connected with the Drum Corps of Barbara Fritchie Post, G. A. R. He lived at 40A Jewell Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow and a daughter.

LEWIS H. D. FRASER, who died at New Marlboro, Mass., on last Saturday, was connected with the Fraser Tablet Company of which his father, Dr. Horatio N. Fraser, is the President. Mr. Fraser was born in this city thirty-eight years ago and after graduating from the Columbia University and the New York College of Pharmacy he enlisted as a chemist in the United States Navy and served on the battleship Newark during the Spanish war. Mr. Fraser lived at 218 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow, a son and twin daughters.

Mrs. EMMA DANA LARASON, widow of Robert G. Larason, an importer, died on Monday at her home, 1,980 Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. She was 74 years old and was born in Philadelphia, Penn.

Mrs. MARY A. GROMLING, 67 years old, a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Monday at her home, 1,610 Bushwick Avenue. She was an active member of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and of the women's societies of that church.

DANIEL D. LINDSAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lindsay and a grandson of former Representative George H. Lindsay, who for many years was one of the Democratic leaders in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,117 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was in his twenty-third year.

HENRY W. RANGER DIES IN HIS STUDIO

Dean of American Landscape Painters Stricken Suddenly in His 59th Year.

WINNER OF GOLD MEDALS

His Pictures in the Metropolitan Art Museum and Many Galleries of Europe.

Henry Ward Ranger, dean of American landscape painters, died suddenly in his studio at 27 West Sixty-seventh Street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was 58 years old.

Cardiac trouble was the cause of Mr. Ranger's death. He returned to New York from a sanitarium at Watkin's Glen, N. Y., last Thursday, and was in cheerful spirits up to early afternoon yesterday, when he felt a slight nausea as he was about to go for a walk. He lay down on his bed and in a few moments was dead.

Mr. Ranger's pictures hang in many of the public art galleries of the country, including the Metropolitan Art Museum and the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, as well as in many private galleries. His work was greatly admired by the late J. P. Morgan, who had a deep respect for Mr. Ranger's powers as a judge of art.

Born in Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. Ranger received his education in the public schools of that city and in Syracuse University. He was self-taught in art. He assimilated various forms of landscape painting by travel and study in France, England, and Holland.

Mr. Ranger had a Summer home in Noank, Conn., and the shores and hills of Connecticut were the subjects of many of his paintings. While the critics said that the first of the Ranger paintings were untrue to nature, this criticism was not often heard after his maturity. His work was generally known for portraying the force rather than the delicacy of nature.

Among his finest pictures are "High Bridge" and "Spring Woods," in the Metropolitan Museum; "Sheep Pasture," in the Pennsylvania Academy; "Top of the Hill," Corcoran Gallery, Washington; "Bradbury's Mill Pond, No. 2," National Gallery, Washington. Mr. Ranger took gold medals at Charleston in 1902 and in Philadelphia in 1907. His paintings also hang in several museums of Europe. He was elected to the National Academy of Design in 1906. He was also a member of the Lotos Club. For many years he had been a friend of Sir Alfred East of London.

It had been Mr. Ranger's custom to spend the Winters in Porto Rico, and he had a large circle of friends at San Juan.

In 1884 Mr. Ranger married Miss Helen E. Jennings of Syracuse. She died in Geneva, Switzerland, in June of 1915. They had no children.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Rogan Dies on Train

The Rev. Dr. James W. Rogan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Red Bank, N. J., for the last six years, dropped dead yesterday on the Black Diamond Express, between Jersey City and Newark, N. J. He was in his sixty-second year, and had held pastorates in Bristol, Tenn., and Flemington, N. J. Dr. Rogan built the $65,000 Church in Red Bank. He was President of the Monmouth County Federation of Churches and a former Moderator of the Monmouth Presbytery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

COCKS—STOKES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, at the Chapel of St. George's Church, New York City, by Reverend Karl Reiland, Gertrude Eleanor Stokes to Rowland Ellis Cocks.

JENNINGS—SYLVESTER.—In Panama City on Oct. 18, Jacqueline Sylvester of New York to Guy Francis Jennings, formerly of Birmingham, Ala.

Engaged

FLEMING—SCRIPTURE.—Mrs. Edward W. Scripture of 55 Central Park West has announced the engagement of her daughter, Winifred, to Mr. Percy Custer Fleming of the National City Bank of New York.

Died.

BARKLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, in his 59th year, Wallace Dowd Barkley, son of the late Hugh and Phoebe J. Barkley. Funeral private, from his late residence at Stamford, Conn.

BARNES.—Suddenly, Nov. 7, Lily May, beloved wife of John Howard Barnes, in the 44th year of her age. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Friday, 2 o'clock.

BLATT.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, in his 78th year, Samuel, beloved husband of Matilda, (nee Pollack,) and our dear father. Funeral from his late residence, 1,201 Park Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim of New York, and New York Isaiah Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAENDER.—At his home, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 4, Philip, beloved husband of Lizzie Braender, nee Benty, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 20 North Broadway, on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Members of Telutonia Lodge, No. 617, F. and A. M., also members of Arion Society of New York, are invited.

BRISSEL.—Oct. 31, 1916, at Bagdad, Turkey, Charles Frederick Brissel, American Consul at Bagdad, age 36 years, son of Marcus and Mary M. Brissel. Memorial service at 100 North Maple Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Friday, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M. Interment on arrival of body from Bagdad.

BURLEE.—Suddenly, on Nov. 7, William J., in his 55th year. Funeral from his late residence, 49 Ann St., Port Richmond, N. Y.; thence to St. Mary's Church, at 10 A. M., Thursday morning, Nov. 9. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery. Richmond, (Va.,) papers please copy.

COHEN.—Louis T., suddenly, 602 West 139th St., Nov. 7. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIDSON.—Lottie, beloved wife of Lewis J. Davidson and mother of Harrie Davidson and Eva Cushner, on Nov. 7, 1916. Funeral from her late residence, 12 Morgan St., Elmhurst, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

DUELL.—On Nov. 7, Harriet Sackett, wife of Charles H. Duell. Funeral services on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9, 1916, at the residence of her son, Holland S. Duell, Ardenwold, Yonkers, N. Y. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:10 P. M., arriving at Greystone station at 2:40. Interment at Cortland, N. Y.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, Ardelia Esther Holmes, wife of Mr. George C. Edwards, at her residence in Bridgeport. Funeral was held Saturday afternoon.

HARDY.—Nov. 6, 1916, Mrs. Mary Low Hardy, 1,062 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Manlius, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 8.

HIGGINS.—Alvin Dyer, suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at Thompsonville, Conn. Notice of funeral later.

HITCHCOCK.—Mrs. Elizabeth H., widow of Burritt Hitchcock of New Haven, on Nov. 6, at her home, 601 West 168th St., New York City. She is survived by her daughter, Miss Jessie E. Beers. Funeral services will be held at the above address on Nov. 8 at 9:30 A. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

JONES.—On Nov. 5, Geraldine, dearly beloved daughter of Mary and the late Charles Jones. Funeral from her late residence, 53 West 51st St., Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

KOPLIK.—Isidor, passed away at 5:10 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 7. Member of the Composite Lodge, 810, F. A. M. Funeral services on Thursday morning, between 10 and 12, at the Temple Emanuel of Borough Park.

LUDWIG.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., Emily Cooper, wife of Charles H. Ludwig, in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, Madison Hill Road, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 10, 2 P. M.

McALLISTER.—On Monday, Nov. 6, Captain James, aged 72 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,294 President Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 9, thence to St. Ignatius's Church, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10:30 A. M.

RANGER.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Nov. 7, at his residence, 27 West 67th St., Henry W. Ranger. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROTH.—Suddenly, Nov. 5, 1916, Katharina, beloved wife of John Roth. Services at her late residence, 365 East 22d St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 1 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SCHIEFFELIN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 7, Edgar S. Schieffelin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At Sound Beach, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, Charles Edward Smith, in his 71st year. Funeral private.

STURGES.—On Nov. 7, Alida Reed Sturges, aged 55, wife of William T. Sturges. Funeral services at her late residence, 510 East 16th St., Flatbush, Thursday at 4 P. M.

SULIVAN.—Margaret N., entered into rest Nov. 7, 1916, at her home, Margaret N., the beloved wife of Daniel M. Sullivan and mother of Mrs. John Bosquett and Dr. Margaret Sullivan. Funeral from her residence, 64 Laidlaw Av., Jersey City, Friday, Nov. 10. Solemn high mass, church. Kindly omit flowers.

SWAN.—Suddenly on Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, Cordelia E. Swan. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 45 Fort Greene Place, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, at 5 P. M. Maine papers please copy.

VON HASPERG—Edith, most beloved wife of Gustave Von Hasperg (nee McVickar), suddenly on Nov. 6th. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Ave. and 21st St., at 11 o'clock Thursday, Nov. 9. Interment private.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, in his 71st year, Amos Willets Wright, eldest son of the late Dr. Aron and the late Mary W. Wright. Funeral private. Interment at Westbury, L. I.

ALLEN.—Ellen, 13 Stanton St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BARRY.—Rose, 6 West Fordham Road, Nov. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAUER.—Gottlieb, 168 West End Av., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BENEDICT.—Mary A., 123 East 118th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CAVANAGH.—John F., 370 West 56th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

Died.

CONWAY.—Katharine, 133 West 90th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today.

DANAHER.—Timothy, 888 2d Av., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FLANNERY.—Mary, 426 East 138th St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

FLYNN.—Peter, 428 West 34th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GLENNEN.—Edward, 331 West 125th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today.

GOODMAN.—William F., 803 East 156th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KINGSLEY.—Catherine, 517 West 171st St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KLAM.—Philip, 504 East 17th St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KLEIN.—Katherine, 170 Willis Av., Bronx, Nov. 6, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEE.—Mary, 379 East 144th St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McNULTY.—John F., 349 East 34th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAHONEY.—James, Nov. 6. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 10 A. M.

MANSON.—Frank H., 20 East 127th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today.

MOORE.—Charles, 17 Tompkins St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMALLEY.—Mary, Nov. 6, aged 74. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

WAGNER.—Philip E., Oakwood, S. I., Nov. 6, aged 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WEST.—Irene, 107 West 98th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Johanna, 107 Wolcott St., Nov. 6, aged 55. Funeral today.

BIER—Mary S., 149 Sumpter St., Nov. 5, aged 69. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CANAVAN—James, 113 Walcott St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY—James, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 5, aged 40.

DENICH—George W., Jr., 462 16th St., Nov. 6, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOWLING—William F., 49 Willow Place, Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DUFFY—Joseph J., 81 Hooper St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

DUFFY—Thomas F., 692 Humboldt St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FARRELL—Robert, 8802 Manhattan Av., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FREIS.—D.

BOSTON CAR LEAPS BRIDGE; 50 DEAD

A Crowded Trolley Plunges Through Open Draw Over Fort Point Channel.

MANY PINNED ON BOTTOM

Twelve Persons Rescued from Water by Tugs—Bodies Found by Divers.

MOTORMAN DENIES BLAME

He Declares the Light Protecting the Opening Was Not Burning.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Nearly fifty persons lost their lives tonight when a crowded passenger car of the Boston Elevated Street Railway plunged through an open drawbridge into Fort Point Channel, just outside the South Station terminal.

Twelve other persons were rescued from the water by fireboats and tugs. One man, Thomas J. Gannon, died after being brought to shore. Five bodies were found with grappling irons.

Shortly before midnight thirty bodies had been removed from the car. There are still others in the car.

Gerald Walsh, motorman of the car, who jumped before it went over the edge of the draw, asserted that the accident was due to the fact that there was no light on the gates protecting the opening, with the result that the car crashed through the fence and into the channel. He thought there were between fifty and sixty passengers aboard.

Crew of the Car Arrested.

Walsh and George McKeon, the conductor, who also leaped and so saved his life, were arrested on technical charges of manslaughter. The conductor was unconscious and the police were unable to learn exactly the number of his passengers.

Some of the rescued people estimated the number of passengers at upward of fifty. J. Harvey White, publicity agent of the Boston Elevated Railroad, in a statement issued soon after the accident, said his information agreed with that of the police that about forty persons were unaccounted for.

The channel is thirty-five feet deep at the point where the car went down.

Most of the passengers were employes of the Western Electric Company's factory in South Boston, and were returning to their homes from work. Many women and children were included in the number. The car was of the closed type, with a narrow door at each end, so that escape was impossible, except for those who happened to be standing on the platforms.

The first assistant draw tender, Timothy J. Shea, who was in charge of the bridge, disputed the statement of the motorman that there was no light at the draw. Shea said that the usual red signal lights were on the gate. He was not sure, he said, whether the arc lamp on the bridge was lighted.

Says Draw Had Signal Lights.

The draw tender said that he received a signal about 5:25 P. M. from the tow boat William G. Williams, which was going up-stream with a lighter in tow.

"I was in the controlling house," said Shea, "and I took all the usual precautions. There were red lights on the gate. I opened the draw and the tugboat started to come through. Suddenly my attention was attracted by a crash and screams. As I looked around the car went right through the gate of the draw and plunged into the channel. Only the rear trucks remained on the rails, the body of the car breaking away from these trucks and disappearing under the water.

"I yelled to the men on the tugboat to let the line of the lighter go so that she would drift down where her crew might be of assistance in rescuing some of the passengers. Two of the assistant bridge tenders, John F. McKeon and John J. Fitzgerald, jumped into row boats and picked up three men, who were swimming. George Litchfield, in another boat, also rescued a man, and the tugboat crew picked up another. All were put ashore and sent to hospitals.

Floating Derrick Sent to Aid.

A ten-ton floating derrick from the Charlestown Navy Yard was brought to the bridge by the United States tug Iwana, and preparations were made for lifting the car. It was considered doubtful, however, whether this could be accomplished, as the car weighed approximately twenty tons, according to railroad officials, and was believed to be too heavy for the derrick.

Three divers in the employ of the T. A. Scott wrecking company were sent down to assist in locating the submerged car. The two bodies recovered with grappling irons were identified from papers in the clothing as those of Antonio Dellapella, 25 years of age, of 236 Commercial Street, and George Vinke of 9 Wall Street.

Bodies Rescued by Divers.

Later an eighty-ton crane belonging to the T. A. Scott Company was brought into position over the car. The divers, returning from an examination, reported that the car was standing upright on the bottom, and that they could see many bodies jammed against its windows and about the doors. Preparations were made immediately for the divers to begin the work of recovering the bodies before the machinery of the big derricks was put in operation. The divers said that the car was in about twenty-five feet of water.

It was more than five hours after the car went down that the divers started the actual removal of the bodies within it. One of them worked inside the car, passing each body as he came to it out to another diver, who raised it to the police boat Guardian at the surface. Ten bodies were thus taken out very quickly and were transferred to the police boat. Later they were sent to the North Grove Street Morgue. All the bodies first recovered were those of men.

Thousands of spectators lined the approaches to the bridge, watching the work of the police, as revealed by the searchlights. Lines of police kept the crowd away from the bridge itself, and those who desired to view the bodies to see if any relatives had lost their lives in the accident were directed to the Morgue.

The Dead.

Forty-four bodies had been recovered by divers and by the police with grappling irons at a late hour. The list of identified dead included the following:

DELLENTI, VINCENZO, Hanover Street, Boston.
RUGGIO, DIEGO, Hanover Street, Boston.
VERGE, AUSTIN E., Halifax, N. S.
DABIOKI, V., Roxbury district.
PRICE, THOMAS, Roxbury district.
CROSSLAND, JAMES, Medford.
CURTIS, WILLIAM B., Somerville.
RICHARDS, L. J., Medford.
SHANNON, WILLIAM J., Boston.
WILLIAMS, LUTHER, 832 North King Street, Hampton, Va.
WENCUS, GEORGE, Boston.
RIGGIO, ANGELO, Boston.

The Injured.

Following is a list of the injured who jumped from the car as it fell, or fought their way to the surface after it reached the water:

SMITH, ARTHUR, Arlington.
MacDONALD, JOHN, Roxbury district.
ANDERSON, IVER, West Somerville.
KENNT, CARL, Rangely, Me.
DELAPIANO, LEANDER, East Boston.
JANESSA, PASQUEL, Boston.
ROBERTSON, FRED, Reading, Superintendent of the Wireless Specialty Company, South Boston district.
McKEON, GEORGE, South Boston, conductor of car.
GRIFFIN, FOREST H., Boston.

Their injuries were mainly minor cuts and bruises. Two of the men said they smashed windows and leaped from the car as it struck the water. Others seemed uncertain how they escaped.

Mayor James M. Curley ordered an investigation of the accident to begin tomorrow morning. The bridge will be kept closed to traffic pending the investigation, and the wrecked car will be lifted from the water by cranes and floated to the navy yard at Charlestown, where it will be examined.

KILLS CHUM BY ACCIDENT.

Boy of 15 Shot as He Hunts Chipmunks with Friend in Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Charles Scurmazzo, 15 years old, of 167 Albion Avenue, this city, was accidentally shot and instantly killed today while hunting with his chum, Louis Schaffer, 17, of 161 Albion Avenue. Schaffer, who is the only support of his mother, was admitted to $1,000 bail by Recorder William Young, on a charge of manslaughter.

The boys, with Hugh Firth, 22, of 161 Albion Avenue, were hunting chipmunks, and Scurmazzo was trying to chase the out of a stone wall. Schaffer said he had the shotgun pointed toward the ground, but that when Scurmazzo jumped up quickly he struck his head against the barrel, the blow causing Schaffer to pull both triggers, the entire charge of both barrels striking Scurmazzo.

TELEPHONE CO. BUYS 36TH STREET SITE

Cliff Street Deal—Church Gets Dominick Street Corner—Big Bronx Deal.

As a site for a new telephone exchange building, the New York Telephone Company has purchased from various owners the nine old dwellings at 206 to 222 West Thirty-sixth Street, fronting 165.3 by 100 deep, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; close to the Pennsylvania zone centre. Plans for the new building are being designed by McKenzie, Voorhees & Gwelin. The Telephone Company took title to the property this week.

Church Gets Dominick Street Corner.

Charles S. Coffin, who recently purchased for the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, the old house at 17 Dominick Street, from Mrs. C. Kruse, has acquired the adjoining house at 15 Dominick street, northwest corner of Varick Street, from the same owner. The two houses have a frontage of 50 feet and adjoin the Varick Street house, in the rear of the Spring Street church.

The church interests now own the Varick Street block front on the east side and it is planned to improve the property with a model apartment house. Pepe & Brother were the brokers in the Dominick Street sale.

Sale in Cliff Street.

The business building 48 Cliff Street, 25 by 100, near Fulton Street, has been sold by William A. White & Sons for Henry E. Pellew of Washington, D. C., to Ianis, Speiden & Co. of Hornell, N. Y., who recently leased, through the same brokers, the building for ten years. After alterations, they will occupy it for offices and a laboratory.

Private House Sales.

The four-story dwelling at 24 East Seventy-eighth Street, 15 by 100, has been sold by William A. Boyd.

The dwelling at 2-9 West 128th Street, 16 by 100, has been sold by Mary E. Birkbeck. The broker was Louis F. Burnholtz.

Thomas J. Diamond has sold the three-story house at 449 East 118th Street, 19.9 by 100.10, to Salvestor and Leonard Castellano.

Swedish Church Buys in Harlem.

The building of the Lenox Avenue Union Church at 74 West 126th Street, 25 by 100, has been purchased by the Swedish Harlem Lutheran Church. The Leonard Morgan Company acted as brokers.

Broadway Block for Columbia Bank.

The Columbia Bank, whose downtown branch is at 407 Broadway, has leased for new quarters the small block on the west side of Broadway, between Lispenard and Canal Streets, 36.6 on Broadway by 126.1 on Lispenard and 127.5 on Canal Street. The property has been leased from the Brandreth estate, which will erect a two-story building for the bank. Plans were projected some time ago for a ten-story building on the site.

Walter P. Bliss Buyer of the Bradley Martin House.

Walter P. Bliss is the buyer of the Bradley Martin house and gardens on Eighty-seventh Street, just off Fifth Avenue. Mr. Bliss has been occupying, under lease, a house on lower Park Avenue.

The Bradley Martin house is five stories and stands on a plot 76.9 by 100.8, part of which is used as gardens. The property was held at about $500,000.

Bronx Sales.

A dwelling on the north side of Wilson Place, 100 feet east of Barker Avenue, on a plot 25 by 105, has been purchased by Charles L. Ullman from Ell Lahm.

Builders Buy Bronx Corner.

A good deal was closed in the active section of the Bronx in the sale by Richard H. Scobie for Hartley Haigh of the northwest corner of 188th Street and Webster Avenue, containing a parcel of seven lots, 175 feet on Webster Avenue and 100 on 188th Street. The buyers were A. Hamilton & Son, builders, who will improve the property with apartment houses at a cost of about $260,000.

New Jersey Development Scheme.

Negotiations for a big development at Chester, N. J., said to involve about $1,000,000, are in progress. A man named Melick, representing a large corporation, has closed negotiations for the 150-acre Black River Farm in the valley between Chester and Hackelbarney. He has also interested owners in the vicinity in a project to flood 1,000 acres to form a lake four miles long, for which water would be dammed back in the direction of Hackelbarney from Black River.

The farm owners are to retain title to the property and the corporation the waterright. It is said that the intention is to furnish hydro-electric power eventually for Morris, Hunterdon and Union Counties.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for N. S. Riesenfeld the four-story dwelling at 313 West End Avenue to Mrs. F. M. Packer.

The Houghton Company has leased to Nora H. Stubbs the three-story dwelling at 103 West Seventy-eighth Street for Grace Meehan.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the last remaining apartment in 116 East Fifty-eighth Street for Mrs. B. Farquhar Curtis to Mrs. S. Alley.

NEW HAVEN'S NEW EMBARGO

Finds Overshipments Responsible for Delays and Non-Use of Cars.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Central New England Railway last night issued embargoes on various goods. J. C. Halliday, Superintendent of Transportation, explaining the embargoes to shippers, consignees and agents, issued a statement saying:

"In regard to embargo of this date, the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing at Louisville, Ky., indicates a shortage of cars in various portions of the country, due to a large extent to over-shipping, resulting in an increasing accumulation and congestion Demand is made on railways and shippers to reduce this misuse of cars.

"For the last several weeks unloading on the New Haven has been running close to 5,000 cars per day, higher by 10 per cent. or more than for any previous period. Except in a few individual cases, there have been no embargoes in effect for the last eighteen weeks. The movement of many commodities, particularly hard coal and bituminous coal, during the previous several months has been in excess of similar movement during the same period a year ago.

"There is a total of 49,068 cars on the line, an increase of 2,777 since October 15, and notwithstanding the excellent unloading and the current daily movement of between 3,000 and 14,000 cars through the different gateways and terminals, the New Haven Road has at the present time 975 cars under demurrage, averaging about five days per car; is holding 558 cars at destination ready to place when unloading tracks are relieved of cars ahead; is holding Lehi cars set out at intermediate stations and terminals, and is confronted by an accumulation on connecting lines of 2,921 cars. This represents a total of 6,369 standing cars which are of no benefit to shippers or consignees and which deprive other industries of that number of cars.

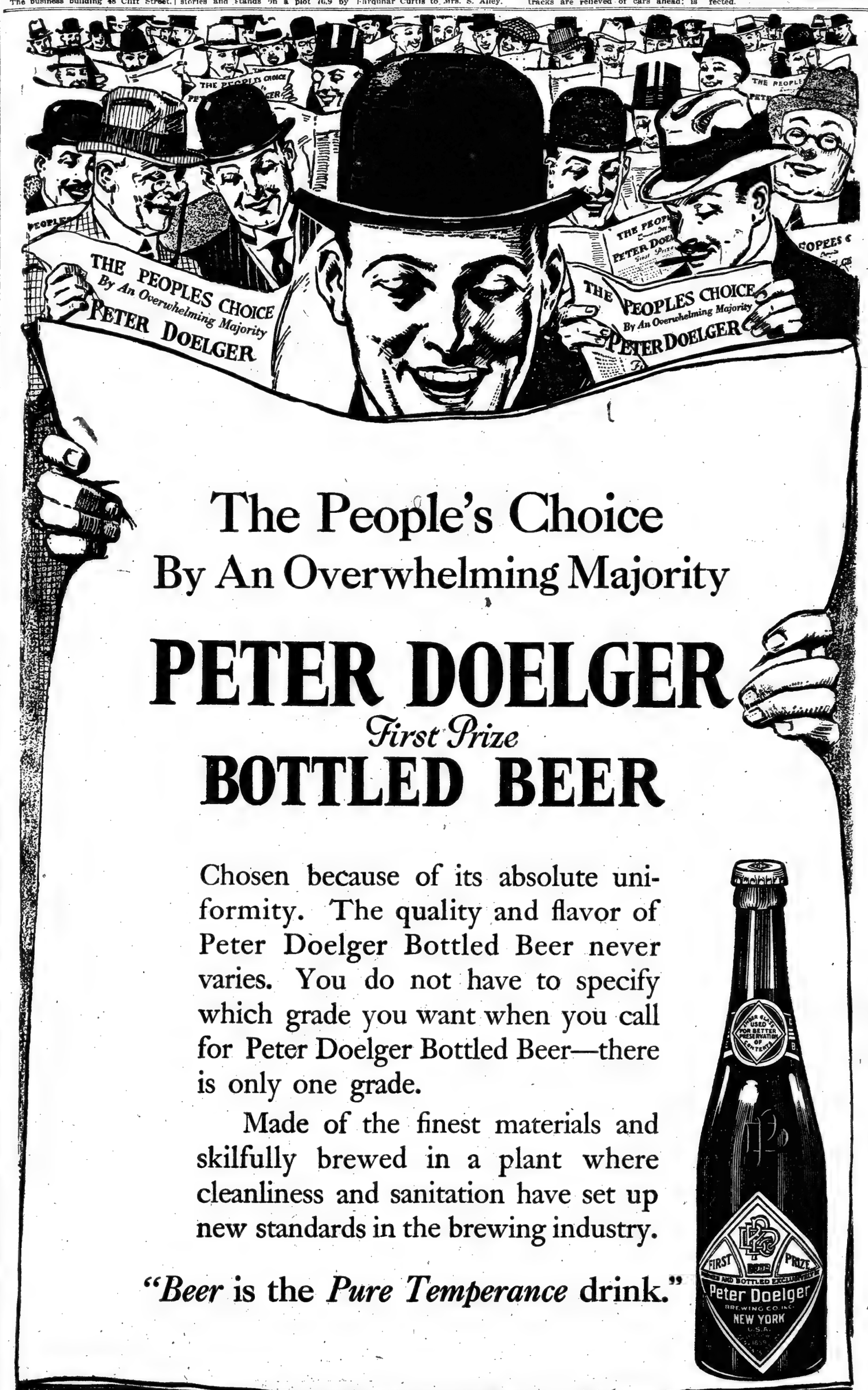
"On account of their accumulation, embargo is placed on all carload and less than carload traffic coming to these companies from connecting lines via Maybrook, N. Y.; Harlem River, or through the Brooklyn terminals and other lines, except perishables and live stock, freight for the United States Government, freight for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Central New England Railway, news and book print paper, coal and fuel oil."

Steel Freight Tariffs Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Freight tariffs proposing increased rates ranging from 5 to 7 cents per hundred pounds in the iron and steel traffic between Chicago, Florida, St. Louis and Kansas City and Des Moines, St. Paul, Duluth and other points in the western trunk line territory were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission today from Nov. 10 until March 10, pending investigation. The tariffs provided for cancellation of the present commodity rates on iron and steel articles in carloads between these points.

Grand Trunk Raises Pay.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—The announcement was made here today by the Grand Trunk Railway system that the award of the Board of Conciliation granting an increase of pay to the maintenance-of-way employes of the system in Canada had been accepted. The award gives the men an increase of 25 cents a day, and foremen 20 cents. About 2,300 employes are affected.



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Made of the finest materials and skilfully brewed in a plant where cleanliness and sanitation have set up new standards in the brewing industry.

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WOOING TRADE THAT CAN'T BE HELD

In a carefully prepared article in the Annalist this week, H. J. Davenport of Cornell University reviews in detail the conditions that will cause the loss of a large part of our South American trade after the war.

EQUIPPING THE GREAT NORTHERN WITH ELECTRICITY

Proof that the work that great men do lives after them is to be found in the announcement that plans for the electrification of the Mountain Division of the Great Northern, prepared by the late James J. Hill, are about to be carried out.

OTHER ANNALIST FEATURES

Reports of Trading on all the important Exchanges in North America;

Bids and offers on more than 1,000 unlisted issues in the Open Security Market;

Interpretive Discussions of important phases of our commercial and industrial life; and

Authoritative Reviews of the Stock, Bond, Cotton, Grain, Money and Foreign Exchange Markets, written by men who are acknowledged leaders in these fields.

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THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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How to Sell Real Estate

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The New York Times:

The above published in The New York Times was the only advertisement from which we received a reply of several that were published in other New York newspapers.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

The abbreviation "cases vs. cases" means "cases versus cases or against."

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—83—F. J. Torrance, trustee, &c., et al., pltfs., v. First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.—Passed temporarily.

70—C. [illegible] Dean, applt., v. R. B. Davis, Jr., trustee, &c., et al.—Argument concluded for appellant, and case submitted for appellees.

71—The Belt Railroad Co., applt., v. H. W. C. Mulligan.—Argument commenced.

77—Illinois Central Railroad Co., pltff., v. R. H. Peery.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 8: Nos. 77, 79, 75, (and 76,) 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in room 453, P. O. Bldg.

Johnston<Stewart.
Re Menzin.
E N Rowell Co<
Koehl Co.
Corn Exch<Patterson.
Intern RR<U S.
Pittsb & E Coal Co<
Geo Urban Mfl Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kushma<Carnegie St. U S<Guggenheim Exp.
Ruddack<L V RR Co.
Parrie O & G Co<
Globe & Rutgers.
Gray<Mayer.
Friedman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth, Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.

Van Kannay Rev. Hager<Goth Nat Bk.
Door Revolving Door Picture Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Motions:
Musium<Leh V Coal
Spengeman, as trus<
Lucy Kingsland
Artha.
Rakauskas<Erie R R.
Remawith<Erie R R & Penn Coal Co.
Weller Coal Co<
Carolina Coast Prod
Ramawich<Erie R R & Penn Coal Co.
Herman, et al<Phila & Read C & I Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 242 P. O. Building.

White, as trus<Upper Hudson Stone Co.
Bick, as trus<Same.
Salgfried<City of Oran.
White Star Towing<
Kingdon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Loughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

White<Leach.
Valenti<Messenger, (2)
Smith<S I Land Co.
Kapances<Ocean SS.
Wood<Fiske.
Farber Cont<Eastc Const.

APPELLATE TERM—Lehman, Whitaker and Finch, JJ., at 10 A. M.—Appeals from judgments of the City Court and appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Chancuid<Same.
Biagioli<Same.
Nelson<Pasinsky.
Mont L & W Pk Rice Can Ass<Assets R Co.
Schwartz<Schwartz, Lichtenstein<Mfl Co<
Lichtenstein, (2.)
Schiff<Kashowitz, (2.)
McDermott<Pat Scaf.
Halpern<Rice.
Model<N Y Mfl Co.
Ludin<Levy Dairy Co.
Wylie<Same.
Mack<E & P Packing.
Frank<Mayer.
Cohen<Keller.
Re Scanlon.
Hunt<Mackey.
Re Grace.
Re Lincoln Trust Co, (Bennett.)
March<Brigante.
Bonders<Weinberg.
Lowenfel<Sullivan.
Gerber<Eubel.
Kamrowski<Kamrowski.
Re Greenberg.
P & E<Shn Theart.
Leavitt<Lambert.
Steinberg<Ellis.
Ger Sav Bk<Rankin.
Sotowsky<D, L & W R R.
Stanonsek<same.
Chefan<same.
Poshensky<same.
R Lewis, Inc<W J Rich Dev Co, (2.)
C N Y<P C Indl Cor.
Fernandez<Fernandez.
Shockley<Copper.
Rancourt<Rancoroni
Brown<Kessler, (2.)
Hyde<Hyde.
Union T<Moriarty.
Parker<T & Tench.
Mast<Car Tow Supply.
Sweet<Lyons. (2.)
Buering<Buering.
Sawyer<Reid.
C G Fischer Inc<Schubert.
Lewenthal<Lewenthall.
Zipkin<Zipkin.
Miller<Miller.
Welch<Yeomans.
Waters<same.
Manisof<Tansill.
Wix<Wix.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Wambold<Ger Hosp.
Kirschner<Seaman.
Chessington<Schnatz.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

March Mfg Corp<US Sanitary &c.
Klein<Tumpkins.
Watson<Dwyer.
Goodman<Westcott Union Tel Co.
Re Mt Vernon Tr Co.
Fribourg<Fribourg (2)
Eisemann<na.
Salomon<same.
Robinson<Robinson.
Solomon<Solomon.
Fribourg<same.
Fribourg<same.
Re Conveyance.
Tompers<Tompers.
Siegel<Ward & Co.
Gries<Gries.
Meisa<Meisa.
Kahn<Kahn.
Preferred cause:
Kaplan<Kaplan.
General calendar:
Rainish<Rainish.
Gerlach Realty Co<
Placid Realty Co.
Dressler<Beard.
Loudon<Ginsberg.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Greenberg<Kane.
Haviland<Steinfels.
Nat Casing<Hammond.
Demayo<Larward.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Rice<Chesebro Bros.

Supplementary calendar:

Goldberg<Shanan.
Margolies<Gee Co,
Cassell<N Y Ry.
Dohlan<Standard Co.
Podishen<C I & B RR
Feldman<Washburn.
Swasey<Weisbecker, (2.)
Barry<Siegel.
Pallillo<Stark.
Lauri<Water Co.
Caciatore<McGovern.

Kessel<Clermont.
Vanslet<Schwartz.
Dillon<Iris Works.
Kelly<Cycle Co.
Edwards<Cuneo, (2.)
Maher<Hospital.
Rosenstein<Ushkow, (2.)
Stuart<Haff.
Wiener<US Realty Co.
Pompeian Co<Nicelle.
Christman<CNY.
Brown<Rosehill Corp.

Day calendar at 3:30. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call and assigned as required to the various trial parts at 3:30 P. M. unless adjourned by the court as hereinafter provided. Attorneys desiring postponements must file affidavits showing "cause" pursuant to Rule 7 with the Clerk of Part III. before 11 A. M. and serve before 11:30 A. M. a copy thereof upon the opposing attorneys, who may file answering affidavits before 1 P. M. Rulings upon applications for postponement will be filed with the Clerk before 3:30 P. M.

Gross<Browning.
Mansfield<Mazzarelli.
Green<Dickie.
Kimpf & Langhoff Co<Mass B & I Co.
Villepigue<Rickart-Finlay Realty Co.
Central Brew Co<Montecello Wine, &c.
Moriarity<Levin Bros.
Philip<Peerless F P.
Frohman Amuse Co<
Blinkhorn.
Sonn Bros Co<Staab.
Bronson<Bloch.
Rummell<Blanchard.
Marcus<L Metzger & Co.
Graf<Kaplan.
Del Mar<Del Mar.
McKenna<Doherty.
Altoria Rty, &c, Co<
Ill Surety Co.
Vilinsky<Anderson.

Trubenbach<Skinner.
Silverman<US Hoffman Co.
Fischer<Berlin.
G Tennant Sons & Co<
Brown.
Kilborn<Uraniine Rty.
Steckendorf<Jordan.
Cohn<Steiner.
Sandler<Latham Hotel
Bachmann<Ritter.
Bacon<Modern Pen Co
Same<Chapman.
Springer<Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Stockum<Lambert H E.
O'Dea<Woods.
Salzer<Feldstein.
Higdon<Kneuper.
English Lumber Co<
Parshelsky Bros.
Case on.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:

Stuart<Birdsall.
Ercolina<Brew Co.
Katz<Hardy.
Arnold<City N Y.
Schulsinger<
Westcott.
Meier<N Y Rys.
Kurland<Krieger.
Jacobs<Chopak.
Tobias<Lewis, (2.)
Gabriel<Sullivan.
Eisner<Un Ry Co.
Segal<Smith, (2.)
Stern<Pechter.
Weinstain<121 Canal.
Feldberg<Floerschein.
Carola<Meade Co.
Lee<424 St Ry.
PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lang<Belt Line RR.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hoykendorf<Bradley.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bolger<Jacobs.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Natawitz<J C Cunningham.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Horwitz<McDermott.
Sacher<Postal Transf.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stewart<Boericke.
Sigman<N H RR, (2.)

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schwartz<Armour, (2.)

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Supplementary calendar:

Inq—Vetter<Holbrook.
Inq—Sotham<Vacuum Corp.
Inq—Kaempfer<Mendelson.
Inq—Ward<Werner.
Inq—Scheid<Kipper.
Inq—Cent Trust Co<Welslin.
Inq—Shubert Co<Isman
Inq—Baldwin<De Fosse
Wellin Co<Mitsul.
Hart<Pfitzer.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.

Alexander Co<Golod.
McKegney<Surety Co.
Norwich<Wares.
Nichols<Wharton.
Ely<Securities Co.
Bronston Co<Vogel.
Vernon Co<Siocum.
Blanck<Miller.
Spencer<Colima Co.
Levy<Moskowitz.
Drosnes<Film Co.
Hubbell<Harris.
Rodgers<Gray.
Wickstrom<Peck.

Day calendar at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call and assigned as required to the various Trial Parts at 3:30 P. M., unless adjourned by the court as hereinafter provided. Attorneys desiring postponements must file affidavits showing "cause" pursuant to Rule 7 with the Clerk of Part XIV before 11 A. M., and serve before 11:30 A. M. a copy thereof upon the opposing attorneys, who may file answering affidavits before 1 P. M. Rulings upon applications for postponement will be filed with the Clerk before 3:30 P. M.

Aronowitz<Town Taxi Co.
Brassel<Thos Harrington Sons Co.
Tappenbeck<Sparks.
Schoff<Prowsler.
Kass<Hamburger.
Paterson<Grimwood.
Levison<Hirsch.
Stern<C N Rys.
Kabelkin<Schwartz.
Dembin<Jackson Bros.
Palley<Wilkening.
Scabenos<N Y Ry.
Gelula<Same.
Samponas<Same.
Glicksman<Same.
Tunick<Am Fidelity.
Pheips<Faiella Const.
Alex Grant Const Co<Shanfield.
Weinberg<Altman.
New Process Corp<
Bapp.
Dreyer<Loeb.
Doeiger<J Hoffman Brew Co.
Auerbach<Rabiner.
Rorenman<Bloom.
Hansen<Lowndes.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hanson, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pashinsky<A Goodman & Son, Inc.
Sullivan<Bradley Cont.
Aronowitz<Kalen.
Marblestone<Rehermann.
W P Chase Co<McCarthy.
Richmond<Griffenhagen.
Saposnek<Linch, (2.)
Hochberg<same.
Jacobson<Same.
News Wear Co.
Cohen<Moritz.
Abelow<Bradley Cont.
Baum<Cohen.
Bonn<Powells.
Arscott<Ruchman.
Foltner<Wasseman.
Luriek<Curley.
Kaufmann<N Y Rys.
Rosenblum<Burns.
Marotta<Marrilla.
Smith<Goldman Cont.
Minor<C RR of N J.

Stamford<same.
Rosenweig<Brosner.
Zimmerman<Int R T.
Burke<Marcus.
Sternberg<Florsheimer
Droutman<Hochron (2)
Pictorial Review Co<
Gransky.
Cohen<Chinanese.
Levine<Katz Bros L G
O'Hare<Butler.
Kane<NY Rys.
Heimel<Linda Amuse.
Buckley<P Doeiger Brew Co.
Kleinbaum<Sykes Rity Corp.
Kaufman<Klein.
Mangold<NY Rys.
Fenton<same.
Lee<same.
Cassel<Scher.
Pomerantz<David.
Musacchio<Amendola.
Fixel<Barmeister.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side are not present. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Morrissey<Bloch.
Crevoling<Ely Rity.
Schwartz<Adams.
Behlert<Charles.
Durante<Clausen-Flanagan Brew Co.
Blumberg<Gunthner.
Wolly<Murtha & Schmohl Co.
Tyrness<Lowenthal.
Alpert<Borden's Cond Milk Co, (2.)
Krautz<same, (2.)
Levy<NY Rys.
Scharf<Folig.
Kelnan<Int Gas, &c.

Reichbach<Rosenfeld.
Burton-Thompson Co<
Callahan.
Shulman<Knick Ice.
Lichtenstein Millinery Co<Simpson.
Leshkowitz<Weingarten, (2.)
Masciandoro<Schnourmacher.
Finnerty<Goldstein (2)
Hamburg<Hyman (2.)
Kupfesberg<Nicholove.
Gordon<Erlanger.
Woolman<Capital Gum

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Francis<Dalberg.
Bway Art Upholstering, &c, Co<Prunce.
Silberman<Guttmann.
Gluckman<Same.
Farkas<J Hess Co.
Marx<Greenberg.
Ill Pub Co<Wilson.
Jones & Adams Coal Co.
Spooner<Brokaw.
Bros, (2.)
Meyer<Galland.
Edelson<Ortner & Turim.
Stern<Hopkins.
Tim<Howes.
Stroway<Struckhausen.
Romeo<Lopes.
Ettlinger<Ludin.
Chant<Jacobs.
Kopnick<Bauer.
Levy<Dubbe, (2.)
Lipkowitz<Hoffman.
Esposito<Beaver.
Farbman<same.
Walsh<same.
Saposnek<Same, (2.)
Hochberg<Same.

Joseph P O'Connell, C Wesley Ripperger, Russell Stiles, John H Schulze, Joseph I Weissman, Ralph A Woodend.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals, and have complied with their provisions, upon producing and filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the said rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law:

Bernard S Barron,
Harry Francis Byrne,
Mahlon Benjamin Doing,
Sarah Dukore,
Melvin N Greenhall,
Hyman Goldstein,
Morgan King Harris,
Justin T Jansen,
Hyman Joondeph,
Samuel Kramer,
Vito Lanza,
Herbert Spencer Leman,
Abraham Levine,
Edward J McPike,
William Henry Moller,
Harold St L O'Dougherty,
William W Opperman,
Clarence A Rossel,
Martin Roth,
Herman Schoenfeld,
Sol Silverstein,
David A Ticktin.

PART III.—Part I. Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinwall, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Gibbons<Zimmerman.
Boylan<B, QCo & SRR
Reidy<Terrence.
Clodfelter<Booth.
Pharo<B H RR.
MacDougall<Loeser & Co.
Raymond-Hadley Co<
Keesel Co.
Roberts<Lincoln S A.
Nelligan & Smith<Wolfe.
Peter<Lalance & Crosjean Mfg Co.
O'Flaherty<Buckley-Newhall Co.
Vita<Victory Cont.
Nivois<Nassau RR.
Flynn<B H RR.
Mehaffy<N Y Con RR
Weinstein<Doscher et al.
Sternberg<N Y Rys.

Tehsmann<Tehsmann.
Re Miller, (Ormsbee.)
Re Malbone St, (Di Santo.)
Gabriel<Kiwim.
Altman<Oakes.
Schultheis<Schultheis.
Jeffards<Carr.
Re Quimby.
Zeller<Sarkisian.
Moore<Moore.
Allocco<Schneider.
Murcken<Keritzky.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Hulse<Hulse.
Stoddard<Kelly, (4.)
Reimen<Keifer.
Werber<Krauss.
Beattie<Rose.
Cortland Savs Bk<Woodhull.
MacMurray<same.
Faigin<Faigin.
Re Coney Auto-Maze, (Felhel.)
Re McCunn, (Hotchkiss.)
Santacroce<Gimbel Bros.
Ratajzca<Seyfried.
—<Boncorvo.
Mercken<Kuritzky.
Amundsen<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Stoller<Klein.
Mayer<Long Isl Home
Degan<Det Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Ratajczak<Seyfried.
Perkinson<Perkinson.
Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Rosen.
Van Auken.
Adragna.
Gold.
Quartin.
Johnston.
Nelson.
Manson.
McKelvy.

Rosenfeld.
Henkin.
O'Brien.
Puchalski.
Roser.
Schelnfeld.
Hoyt.
Williams.
Sinclair.
Fahlenkamp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.

Fay<Fay, (demurrer.)
Wise<Wise.
Palmer<Nelson.
Cooper Co<Naumberg.
Kuritzky<Doscher.
Doscher<Engel.
Stein<Brodsky.
Schert<Schert.
Plato<Emshermer.
Steinbrink<Vause.
Huber<Esterve.
Pisani<Castellano.
Mahnken B M<Mantel.
Federici<Federici.
Cullen<Smith.
Klatte<Beyer.
Cornell Co<Graber.
Kupneck<Klimeck.
Waldron<Waldron.
Highest number reached, 3,527.

Mesorole<Mesorole.
Domanico<Ea S & L.
Hoffman<Hoffman ano.
Cuppies Cord<CNY.
Kuntzch<Kuntzch.
Pine<Ptne.
Spengler<Spengler.
Clark<Clark.
Greene<Bender.
Wallens & Paiters, Inc<Walls.
Kugler<Nathan.
Keating<Keating.
Coyle<Coyle.
Solway<Solway.
Reynolds<Schulte.
Zampardelli<Zampardelli.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cowing, J.; Part II., Cowing, J.; Part III., Cowing, J.; Part IV., Cowing, J.; Part V., Cowing, J.; Part VI., Cowing, J.; Part VII., Cowing, J.

Dallacarva & Aroto<Poole.
Finkelstein<B H RR.
Daley<Daley.
Dougherty<Commrs Palisades Pk et al.
Dermody & Cosgrove<B Q & sub RR.
Mishkin<Altman et al.
Adolph<B H RR.
Schaefer<Westcott.
Ritter<Ritter.
Peoples Trust<Kern.
Bender<Schaumburger et al.
Kings Co L<C N Y.
Dugne<Stevenson & Co et al.
Kravitz et al<Adelberg.
Baldwin<Van Nostrand.
Cohen<Schwartz.

Banzhaf<B H RR.
Hahn<Naz E RR.
O'Connell<Straight.
Anderson<Nas Elec RR.
Lore<L I Col Hosp.
Ritter<Hettschelmar.
Mayn<Ackerman.
Coffey<S, Q C & Sub RR.
Jacobson<Martin.
Reilly<Bklyn H RR.
Bendobe<C I & B RR.
Security Bank<Schwabler.
Feldman<Wagner.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Convey<B'way Stg.
Pidwesky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Koehler<Same.
Kuch<Adler.
Booth<Nas Elec RR.
Burns<Same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Fannie J Cowen,
Henry G Scholl,
Tripp Yellin,
James Sweeney,
Philip Schweichert,
Cecila Schwartz,
Henry Weber,
Henry Metzinger,
Theresa Weber.

Administration of:

Mary Rinker.

Accounting of:

Sylvania I White,
Candac G Tappan,
Michael Hart,
Charles Lawless,
Samuel Sanderel,
George W Hoell.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Inq.—Finkensieper<
Cummings.
Horowitz<Pastka.
Riordan<Amer Soc Prev Cruelty Anim.
McManus<C I & B RR.
Gryzbek<Sasna.
Shertritas<B Q C & Sub RR.
Cunningham<Nas Elec RR.
Singer<Sama.
Peterson<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Sagan<Nas Elec RR.
Heffernan<Heffernan.
Ott<Ring.
Hefferman<Becker.
Fannon<N Y Con RR.
Dragon<Ely Realty Co.
Thursby<Trang Devel.
Topper<Nas Elec RR.
Hauser<Chapin.

Dunbarg<B H RR.
Hahn<Naz E RR.
O'Connell<Straight.
Anderson<Nas Elec RR.
Lore<L I Col Hosp.
Ritter<Hettschelmar.
Mayn<Ackerman.
Coffey<S, Q C & Sub RR.
Jacobson<Martin.
Reilly<Bklyn H RR.
Bendobe<C I & B RR.
Security Bank<Schwabler.
Feldman<Wagner.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Convey<B'way Stg.
Pidwesky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Koehler<Same.
Kuch<Adler.
Booth<Nas Elec RR.
Burns<Same.

Inq.—Finkensieper<
Cummings.
Horowitz<Pastka.
Riordan<Amer Soc Prev Cruelty Anim.
McManus<C I & B RR.
Gryzbek<Sasna.
Shertritas<B Q C & Sub RR.
Cunningham<Nas Elec RR.
Singer<Sama.
Peterson<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Sagan<Nas Elec RR.
Heffernan<Heffernan.
Ott<Ring.
Hefferman<Becker.
Fannon<N Y Con RR.
Dragon<Ely Realty Co.
Thursby<Trang Devel.
Topper<Nas Elec RR.
Hauser<Chapin.

Lore<L I Col Hosp.
Ritter<Hettschelmar.
Mayn<Ackerman.
Coffey<S, Q C & Sub RR.
Jacobson<Martin.
Reilly<Bklyn H RR.
Bendobe<C I & B RR.
Security Bank<Schwabler.
Feldman<Wagner.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Convey<B'way Stg.
Pidwesky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Koehler<Same.
Kuch<Adler.
Booth<Nas Elec RR.
Burns<Same.

Highest number reached on regular call 240.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:

Carl Huhn,
Louis T Runciman,
Ludwig Fried.

Wills for probate:

John T Smith,
Emily A Root,
George H Seymour,
Minnie Kranz,
Mary E Zimmerman.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Beatty<English—Albert Cohn. Leonard<Gibson—Charles M. O'Keeffe. Kavanaugh<Ochsner—Orson D. Raynor. East River Sav. Inst.<Lillian Realty Co.—Edgar Hirschberg.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Welch<Johnson et al.—Emil E. Fuchs.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

City of Yonkers<
Federal Sugar Co.
Gerlich<Ganse.
Ginsburg<Woolworth Co.
Kings Co Lighting Co<C 10 Mfl Co.

Enumerated day calendar:

Martin<Herzog.
People<Richardson.
Same<Baker.
Same<Whitman.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
People<Cohen.

Admission to the Bar—Candidates for admission to the bar, whose names are appended will file at 10 o'clock A. M., with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, evidence of good moral character:

William B. Bailey,
Joseph Glass,
Michael Hertzoff,
Stewart Maurice,
Henry P Miller,
G Blaine Nissen,

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals, and have complied with their provisions, upon producing and filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the said rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law:

Abraham Levine,
Edward J McPike,
William Henry Moller,
Harold St L O'Dougherty,
William W Opperman,
Clarence A Rossel,
Martin Roth,
Herman Schoenfeld,
Sol Silverstein,
David A Ticktin.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Jaffe<Jaffe.
Re Alpert (Moskowitz) (2.)
Batterman<Guida.
L Mattarella<Hamberger.
V Matterella<same.
Hefferman<Becker, (Action No 2.)
Gillen<Magan.
Peterson<Morgan.
Lieberman<Lieberman.
Lindsay<Lindsay, (2.)
Greegan<Bunking.
Same<Hunt.
Briscotto<Nas El RR.
Bell<Bell.
Louis Dejonge Co<
Bauman.
Pethevlez<So Pacific.
Brille<Un Pacific RR.
Hill<Hickson.
Rigg<Rigg.
Heinzle<Fleitman.
Re So Bklyn Saw Mill
Davis<Diamond.
Tracktman<Tedesco.
Ardbaum<Ardbaum.
Esler<Kirsch.
Re White, (Hirschberger.)
Re Sterling Operating.
Gross<Gross.
Hernly<Hernly, (2.)
Re Gerry Av (Altman)
Chivers<Chivers.
Klotz<Koffler.
Birnhak<E J Wile & Co.
De Nicola<Woods.
Crespi<Dwork.
Re 46th St. (Whalen.)
Block<Block.
Famous Tire & Rub Co<Fuerth.

Tehsmann<Tehsmann.
Re Malbone St, (Di Santo.)
Gabriel<Kiwim.
Altman<Oakes.
Schultheis<Schultheis.
Jeffards<Carr.
Re Quimby.
Zeller<Sarkisian.
Moore<Moore.
Allocco<Schneider.
Murcken<Keritzky.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Hulse<Hulse.
Stoddard<Kelly, (4.)
Reimen<Keifer.
Werber<Krauss.
Beattie<Rose.
Cortland Savs Bk<Woodhull.
MacMurray<same.
Faigin<Faigin.
Re Coney Auto-Maze, (Felhel.)
Re McCunn, (Hotchkiss.)
Santacroce<Gimbel Bros.
Ratajzca<Seyfried.
—<Boncorvo.
Mercken<Kuritzky.
Amundsen<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Stoller<Klein.
Mayer<Long Isl Home
Degan<Det Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Ratajczak<Seyfried.
Perkinson<Perkinson.
Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Rosen.
Van Auken.
Adragna.
Gold.
Quartin.
Johnston.
Nelson.
Manson.
McKelvy.

Rosenfeld.
Henkin.
O'Brien.
Puchalski.
Roser.
Schelnfeld.
Hoyt.
Williams.
Sinclair.
Fahlenkamp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.

Fay<Fay, (demurrer.)
Wise<Wise.
Palmer<Nelson.
Cooper Co<Naumberg.
Kuritzky<Doscher.
Doscher<Engel.
Stein<Brodsky.
Schert<Schert.
Plato<Emshermer.
Steinbrink<Vause.
Huber<Esterve.
Pisani<Castellano.
Mahnken B M<Mantel.
Federici<Federici.
Cullen<Smith.
Klatte<Beyer.
Cornell Co<Graber.
Kupneck<Klimeck.
Waldron<Waldron.
Highest number reached, 3,527.

Mesorole<Mesorole.
Domanico<Ea S & L.
Hoffman<Hoffman ano.
Cuppies Cord<CNY.
Kuntzch<Kuntzch.
Pine<Ptne.
Spengler<Spengler.
Clark<Clark.
Greene<Bender.
Wallens & Paiters, Inc<Walls.
Kugler<Nathan.
Keating<Keating.
Coyle<Coyle.
Solway<Solway.
Reynolds<Schulte.
Zampardelli<Zampardelli.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinwall, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Gibbons<Zimmerman.
Boylan<B, QCo & SRR
Reidy<Terrence.
Clodfelter<Booth.
Pharo<B H RR.
MacDougall<Loeser & Co.
Raymond-Hadley Co<
Keesel Co.
Roberts<Lincoln S A.
Nelligan & Smith<Wolfe.
Peter<Lalance & Crosjean Mfg Co.
O'Flaherty<Buckley-Newhall Co.
Vita<Victory Cont.
Nivois<Nassau RR.
Flynn<B H RR.
Mehaffy<N Y Con RR
Weinstein<Doscher et al.
Sternberg<N Y Rys.

Dallacarva & Aroto<Poole.
Finkelstein<B H RR.
Daley<Daley.
Dougherty<Commrs Palisades Pk et al.
Dermody & Cosgrove<B Q & sub RR.
Mishkin<Altman et al.
Adolph<B H RR.
Schaefer<Westcott.
Ritter<Ritter.
Peoples Trust<Kern.
Bender<Schaumburger et al.
Kings Co L<C N Y.
Dugne<Stevenson & Co et al.
Kravitz et al<Adelberg.
Baldwin<Van Nostrand.
Cohen<Schwartz.

Banzhaf<B H RR.
Hahn<Naz E RR.
O'Connell<Straight.
Anderson<Nas Elec RR.
Lore<L I Col Hosp.
Ritter<Hettschelmar.
Mayn<Ackerman.
Coffey<S, Q C & Sub RR.
Jacobson<Martin.
Reilly<Bklyn H RR.
Bendobe<C I & B RR.
Security Bank<Schwabler.
Feldman<Wagner.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Convey<B'way Stg.
Pidwesky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Koehler<Same.
Kuch<Adler.
Booth<Nas Elec RR.
Burns<Same.

Inq.—Finkensieper<
Cummings.
Horowitz<Pastka.
Riordan<Amer Soc Prev Cruelty Anim.
McManus<C I & B RR.
Gryzbek<Sasna.
Shertritas<B Q C & Sub RR.
Cunningham<Nas Elec RR.
Singer<Sama.
Peterson<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Sagan<Nas Elec RR.
Heffernan<Heffernan.
Ott<Ring.
Hefferman<Becker.
Fannon<N Y Con RR.
Dragon<Ely Realty Co.
Thursby<Trang Devel.
Topper<Nas Elec RR.
Hauser<Chapin.

Lore<L I Col Hosp.
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Coffey<S, Q C & Sub RR.
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Security Bank<Schwabler.
Feldman<Wagner.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Convey<B'way Stg.
Pidwesky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Koehler<Same.
Kuch<Adler.
Booth<Nas Elec RR.
Burns<Same.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 1252.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nathan<Harrison.
Pankewicus<Nichols Copper Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 200.

Richmond County.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Coughlin<Scully.
Handy<Robertson et al.
Markham<McKenna.
G Kimber<S I Mid Ry.

B Kimber<S I Mid Ry & Rich L & RR.
Baker et al<Perry et al.
Burke<Mass Y & M Ins Co.

The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day:

J Herskowitz<Schimmel.
M Herskowitz<Same.
Wears<Rich L & RR.

Jones<Same.
Norton<Fischer.
Mull, as adm<S I R T Co.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably fair; moderate to fresh e. winds.

Ga.—Fair in interior and probably showers on coast Wed. Thurs. fair, fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers on e. coast; fresh and strong e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; fresh s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed. Thurs. probably showers and cooler; fresh s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Wed., probably followed by showers in w. Wed. night. Thurs. probably showers and cooler.

Ohio—Probably fair Wed. Thurs. rain and cooler; strong s. winds.

Ind.—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers and cooler Wed. Thurs. probably rain and colder; strong s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain and colder Wed.; Thurs. shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably rain or snow and colder Wed.; Thurs. clearing; fresh shifting winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. rain; colder in n. w. portion.

Ark.—Unsettled Wed.; colder in w; Thurs. fair and colder.

E. Tex.—Rain Wed.; Thurs. rain in e., fair in w., colder in n.

Okla.—Cloudy Wed., colder in w.; Thurs. fair and colder.

W. Texas.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.

South and Central America Mails.

Jamsica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Tivives....Nov. 8

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Panama .....Nov. 9

St. Lucia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via St. Lucia, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 7 A. M.—Stephen R. Jones.....Nov. 10

North Brazil and Iquitos, via Para and Manaos, at 9 A. M.—Cuthbert..Nov. 10

French and Dutch Guiana, via Cayenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, at 12 M.—Fagersand.....Nov. 10

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saramacca.....Nov. 10

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Calamares .....Nov. 11

MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED.

More book advertising (403,048 agate lines) than all the other New York morning newspapers combined is the record of The New York Times for ten months of 1916.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Wm R Montgomery<Wilson M

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

BOSTON — 115 Devonshire St. — 17 Wall St. — NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

The Power of Invested Money

is the incentive that has made many a man and woman economize, and even forego some of the so-called necessities of life, in order that they may possess sound bonds in either large or small amounts. For those who wish to eliminate the element of speculation from their investments, we would suggest placing their money in any one of a strong list of conservative securities we have chosen with this specific purpose in mind.

Send for this List No. 140

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

Investment Literature

For Gratuitous Distribution

Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds.
Write for Booklet No. 1583

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market.
Write for Circular No. 1584

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
Write for Circular No. 1585

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY — BOSTON — CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$100,000

Hudson County, N. J.

Gold 4½'s

Due 1930—1966

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Exempt from New Jersey personal property taxes

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

Prices to yield 3.95%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

For Your Wife and Children

It has probably taken you years to accumulate your fortune, whether large or small, the result of persistent labor and shrewd judgment.

Some day you must surrender it. Will your wife and children be equipped with a knowledge of the rudiments of finance to carefully conserve your legacy?

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American Stocks Are Dull, but Steady in Tone.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was quietly steady and most of the business was in the war loan, colonial stocks and Courtaulds at firm prices. The French loan and rubber shares hardened a fraction. American securities were dull but steady. There were a few markings in the low-priced shares.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Nov. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,111,964	$71,350,196
Ord. internal rev.	5,364,771	142,916,7 4
Income tax	203,006	13,495,542
Miscellaneous	1,410,071	26,469,350
Total	$10,089,835	$254,731,355
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	3,570,212	79,612,237
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	4,213,679	90,680,292
Expenditures	13,660,048	334,343,592

British Trade Shows Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Board of Trade figures for October show increases of £13,000,000 in imports and £12,746,000 in exports. The chief increases in imports were food, £6,036,000, and cotton, £3,000,000, and the leading gains in exports were in manufactured goods, including cotton textiles, £3,000,000, and woolens, £1,500,000.

Quiet Day on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

Public Utility Stocks

American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
American Pr. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Appalachian Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Com.
Nor. States Pr. Com., Pfd. & Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Portland Ry., Lt. & Pr. Com.
Puget Sound Traction Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
United Light & Rys. Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Wisconsin Edison

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Chesapeake & Ohio

Operating Results for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1916

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Coal Carried . 26,493,800 tons
Train load . . . . . 1,003 tons

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Texas and Pacific Railway Company

Second Mortgage Income Bonds

Receivers of the above named Railway Company have been appointed and it is announced that a Readjustment Plan will shortly be promulgated which affects the above described bonds.

It is therefore imperative in order that the undersigned Committee may properly and effectively protect the rights of the holders of such of said Second Mortgage Income Bonds as are not owned by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, but are independently held, that same be deposited immediately with The New York Trust Company as Depositary under a Deposit Agreement dated February 7, 1916.

The Committee has extended the time within which it will receive bonds to November 8, 1916, after which date no bonds will be accepted without penalty, unless the Committee deems itself warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of bonds should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who fail to deposit their bonds under said Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

Bonds should be deposited in negotiable form with all coupons appertaining thereto and appropriate Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

Dated: New York, October 30, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
16 Broad Street, New York.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
OWEN D. ROBERTS,
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REORGANIZATION
OF
Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

To Holders of the Bonds, Coupons, Obligations and Stock hereinafter mentioned:

A Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916 for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit, issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, between the depositors of securities who should become parties thereto in the manner therein provided and the Committee thereby constituted for First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Toledo Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company and First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana (hereinafter collectively termed Divisional Bonds) who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, unless the holders of more than one third in amount of the certificates of deposit outstanding under said Agreement dated June 3, 1912, within the time limited in accordance ther-with, shall file written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited Divisional Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Refunding Mortgage Bonds may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds, accompanied by the required coupons, with the Depositaries (or Agents of Depositaries) for bonds of the respective issues under the respective Agreements dated April 6, 1914 as amended, June 3, 1912 and April 8, 1912, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under said respective Agreements.

Holders of Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes dated February 9, 1912 and February 28, 1912 of Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, and due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914 pertaining to Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing the same under said Plan and Agreement receiving therefor certificates of deposit. Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes must be accompanied by Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively acquired by the holders of said Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes at the sales of February 17, 1915 and December 6, 1915.

Holders of Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures and First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Pere Marquette Railroad Company in order to obtain the rights of purchase offered under said Plan and Agreement by the Purchase Syndicate therein mentioned must deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, and at the time of deposit there must be paid in cash for account of the Purchase Syndicate, in respect of each $1000 principal or par amount thereof deposited in the case of (a) Collateral Trust Notes, the sum of $70 (b) Debentures, the sum of $66.50 and (c) First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock the sum of $17.50 and at the same rates for other principal or par amounts. Collateral Trust Notes must be accompanied by coupons of September 1, 1912 and subsequent coupons and Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary for interests in Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, for interests in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively received by the holders of Collateral Trust Notes in the distribution of securities by the Committee constituted under the Agreement dated May 3, 1912 of holders of Collateral Trust Notes upon the termination of the affairs of said Committee. Debentures must be accompanied by the coupons of July 1, 1912.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASE.

Depositors of Collateral Trust Notes, Debentures and Stock making the aforesaid payment will be entitled, as provided in said Plan and Agreement, to receive Subscription Warrants, either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such deposit and payment, and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping and upon payment at the rate of $43.75 for each $1000 principal amount of Refunding Mortgage Bonds, represented by their certificates of deposit, will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement to receive Subscription Warrants either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such payment and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Divisional Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Application Certificates only.

Holders of Application Certificates in order to avail of the offer of the Purchase Syndicate set forth in said Plan and Agreement must detach the Application Forms annexed thereto, properly fill out and file the same accompanied by a payment in cash equal in amount to $17.50 in respect of each share of Prior Preference Stock applied for. Application Certificates in case of allotment and as soon thereafter as practicable will be exchangeable for Subscription Warrants.

All deposits of securities under the Plan and Agreement and payments required in connection therewith must be made on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Astor Trust Company issued under the Agreement dated June 24, 1916 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Collateral Trust Notes and other securities, and Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Debentures, who desire to accept the benefits of said Plan and Agreement, may deliver their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed for transfer, if registered, to the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement for Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures, who will for their account surrender the same against the delivery under the Plan and Agreement of the securities represented thereby without requiring the payment by such holders of their share of the expenses and compensation of the respective Committees constituted by the respective agreements under which their said certificates of deposit were issued.

All payments required of holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds as a condition of receiving Subscription Warrants must be made on or before the close of business on DECEMBER 4, 1916.

On or before the close of business on DECEMBER 16, 1916, Application Forms must be filed accompanied by the required payment in respect thereof.

The Reorganization Managers give notice that all deposits and payments must be made promptly on or before the days specified.

All deposits and payments under the Plan and Agreement must be made to the appropriate Depositary thereunder as follows:

Depositary for all Divisional Bonds:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary also for
Flint & Pere Marquette Port Huron Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
Flint & Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary also for
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
24 Broad Street, New York.

Depositary for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
22 William Street, New York City

Depositary for Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
14 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary for Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary for all other Securities and for Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

All payments made under the Plan and Agreement as a condition of Deposit, or in respect of Subscription Warrants or Application Forms must be made to
All Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will be issued by
All Application Forms must be filed with
} CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement to which reference is hereby made for a full statement of the terms, conditions and provisions thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. **ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.** **EUGENE V. R. THAYER**
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Underlying Bonds Protective Agreement, dated 6th April 1914, as amended, between the Committee therein named and the holders of bonds who should become parties thereto, for the following bonds:

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due December 1, 1921;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Port Huron Division) First Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1939;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1939;

Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due May 1, 1931;

Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1946;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Toledo Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937;

Grand Rapids Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1924;

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1931;

Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York and The New York Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended, who does not approve the said Plan and Agreement may on or before December 1, 1916, surrender his respective Certificates of Deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Dated at Boston, October 30, 1916.

E. V. R. THAYER,
Chairman.
ARTHUR ADAMS,
S. T. CRAPO,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
FRANCIS R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

JOHN G. MILBURN,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951, issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement of June 3, 1912.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, may within the thirty day period prescribed by said Agreement, file with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary, at its office, 22 William Street, New York City, a written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the certificates held by him. Unless holders of outstanding certificates issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, for more than one-third in amount of bonds deposited under said Agreement shall file such written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner and within the period in said agreement of June 3, 1912 prescribed, said Plan and Agreement shall be effective and binding on all holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

EDWIN S. MARSTON,
Chairman.
CHARLES W. COX,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
A. R. KUSER,
THOMAS N. McCARTER,
C. MINOT WELD,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Committee.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, due 1955, issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, and with Old Colony Trust Company, the Agent of the Depositary under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8 1912, may on or before December 1, 1916, upon surrender to the Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, at its office, 14 Wall Street, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, withdraw from said Agreement dated April 8, 1912, Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his Certificate of Deposit upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Chairman.
GORDON ABBOTT,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
P. R. CLOPE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. J. LISMAN,
Committee.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Five year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and other securities, issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916, between the Committee therein named and the holders of said notes and securities who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to Holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned, the acceptance by them, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated April 8, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of securities under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned committee has terminated said Agreement dated June 21, 1916.

Any Holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said agreement, dated June 21 1916, may at any time hereafter upon surrender to the Depositary, Astor Trust Company at its office, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit receive securities in the amount and of the character represented by such Certificate upon payment to the Depositary at the rate of seventy-five cents for each one thousand dollars of Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company or Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, therefor represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement, dated June 21, 1916.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

E. R. TINKER,
Chairman.
G. M. P. MURPHY,
HENRY J. COCHRAN,
Committee.
WHITE & CASE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures of Pere Marquette Railroad Company issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee therein named and the holders of said debentures who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to depositors of debentures under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912, the acceptance, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated April 8, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of debentures under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned Committee has terminated said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8 1912, may at any time hereafter, when entitled to receive the Debentures, surrender to the Depositary, Guaranty Trust Company of New York at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or to the Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, of his Certificate of Deposit with a properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, receive debentures to the amount and of the character represented by such Certificate of Deposit upon payment at the rate of Nine and 50/100 Dollars ($9.50) for each One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) face amount of Debentures, represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement of April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
Secretary.
INGRAHAM, SHEEHAN & MORAN,
Counsel.

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NOTICE TO
NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY
Bondholders—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, successor Trustee under Supplemental Mortgage and Deed of Trust of February 28th, 1906, securing the payment of Five million dollars ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on November 17th, 1916, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of One hundred and five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents ($105,815.74). Sealed proposals will be received at the Trust Department of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 14th, 1916, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
by CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 20th, 1916.

Lake Superior Corporation
Proposals for Bonds

The undersigned, successor Trustee under the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Deed of the Lake Superior Corporation, dated May 21st, 1904, upon direction of said Corporation, invites tenders of bonds issued under said Mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of $104,826.75. Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on November 15, 1916.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
By Calvert Brewer, Vice President.

PEORIA LIGHT COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
of
Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article THIRTEEN of the Collateral Trust Deed from Peoria Light Company to the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1904, securing the above Bonds, notice is hereby given that the Peoria Light Company has elected to pay and redeem on January 1, 1917, said Bonds, Nos. 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 261, 362, 366, 377, 405, 406, 407, 554, 605, 726, 727, 787, and 788, and that holders of said Bonds are required then to present said Bonds, with the coupon maturing January 1, 1917, and all subsequent coupons, for redemption and payment at the office of the undersigned, 16 Wall Street, City of New York, N. Y., whereupon said Bonds will be paid and redeemed at 105 per cent of their par value ($1,050 per Bond), and interest accrued to said date. From and after January 1, 1917, interest on said Bonds will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New York, November 1, 1916.

Western Pacific Railway Company Foreclosure.

NOTICE OF FINAL PAYMENT BY SPECIAL MASTER.

Notice is hereby given that the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in the cause entitled "The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, complainant, against Western Pacific Railway Company et al., defendants," in Equity No. 169, has fixed the sum finally payable with respect to each $100 face amount of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company out of the proceeds of the sale of the property sold at foreclosure pursuant to the decree of foreclosure entered in said cause, and that the undersigned will be prepared to make payments in accordance with the order of said Court as follows:

To the persons named in the receipts heretofore issued by the undersigned representing bonds upon which an initial payment of $34 per $100 face amount of bonds has been made, or to their assigns, on surrender to the undersigned of such receipts and the redelivery of said bonds bearing a notation of such payment.....

To the holders of bonds (not deposited under the Plan of Reorganization and utilized in payment of said purchase price) upon which such initial payment has not been made, upon presentation to the undersigned of said bonds (with the coupon maturing March 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons) for stamping thereon the notation of such payment and redelivery.....

Said receipts or bonds shall be presented at the following times and places at the following times respectively:

1.—At Room 808, Post Office Building, Mission and 7th Streets, San Francisco, California, on or before October 28, 1916.

2.—At the office of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Illinois, from November 9, 1916, to November 11, 1916, inclusive.

3.—At the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, from November 13, 1916, to November 23, 1916, inclusive.

4.—At the office of Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, from November 27, 1916, to November 29, 1916, inclusive.

5.—At the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York (London Branch,) 95 Gresham Street, London, E. C., England, from December 18, 1916, to December 23, 1916, inclusive.

6.—At the office of A. Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland, from January 1, 1917, to January 10, 1917, inclusive.

The payments aforesaid will be made at the above places at or about the respective times specified.

FRANCIS KRULL, Special Master.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED
FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 9th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,296.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the NATIONAL SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with the Indenture of the NATIONAL SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the Buffalo Loan, Trust & Safe Deposit Company (now Buffalo Trust Company) as Trustee, dated March 15th, 1904, the following bonds

Nos. 17	485	956
52	496	957
78	509	960
98	537	984
117	556	1006
152	592	1007
176	633	1033
206	653	1092
229	667	1093
241	696	1125
274	739	1156
286	760	1163
292	761	1256
295	768	1278
296	799	1327
407	805	1410
418	807	1416
473	907	1426
481	918	1453

have this day, October 30th 1916, at the office of the Buffalo Trust Company, Buffalo N. Y., been drawn for redemption at one hundred and five per cent (105%) and accrued interest, payment of the same to be made on the first day of December, 1916, and presentation and surrender thereof, with all unpaid coupons attached, to said Trustee. Interest on the above bonds will cease December 1st, 1916.

BUFFALO TRUST COMPANY,
AS TRUSTEE.
MYRON S. HALL, Vice Pres. & Secy.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK OF HOLLY SUGAR CORPORATION:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount of funds in the Sinking Fund of Holly Sugar Corporation is Three Hundred and Twelve Thousand Dollars ($312,000.00), and that Holly Sugar Corporation will use and apply such funds on December 1, 1916, in the purchase of shares of preferred stock as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Corporation, to such extent as the funds in the Sinking Fund may permit, *at the lowest prices at which such shares may be offered for sale to the Corporation*, but at a price not to exceed One Hundred and Ten Dollars ($110.00) per share, and the amount of all unpaid and accrued dividends thereon.

Sealed offerings are hereby invited to be made to Holly Sugar Corporation at the office of its Transfer Agent, The Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., within five days after the date of the last publication of this notice.

The last day on which offers will be received is November 13th at twelve o'clock noon.

Such offers shall state the number of shares offered for sale, and the price at which such shares are so offered, and shall be signed by the holders thereof.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Transfer Agent of Preferred Stock of Holly Sugar Corporation.
New York, N. Y., November 1, 1916.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders and Registered Owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds of Third Avenue Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 2368 Third Avenue, corner of 180th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing inspectors of election,

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Sliders & Chassis, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 8230

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

LOFT.—Wanted, 12,000 square foot loft or over, above 27th St. Apply Philip Brous Company, 144 West 27th St.

AUCTION SALES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
FIXTURES
Valuation of $110,000.00
of A. D. Matthews Sons
known to be one of Brooklyn's largest department stores, will be sold at public auction
By CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
To-day, Wed., Nov. 8th, at 10:30 A. M.,
on premises, Fulton, cor. Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; entrance on Livingston St. Typewriters, Adding and Addressing Machines, Comptometers, etc. Also entire contents restaurant in basement, which has only been installed recently, and a large stock of stationery; also the entire printing shop. For further particulars 'phone Main 5527.
ORIENTAL RUGS
For money advanced on Oriental rugs and carpets just received from China and the Orient.
CHARLES SHONGOOD
Auctioneer
will sell Friday, Nov. 10th, 1916, at 11 A.M.
At 539 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
a very fine line of Oriental rugs and carpets such as Persians, Chinese, Kazaks, Imperial Kermanshah, Ferrahan, Circassian, Kurdistan, Camel's Hair, Cashmere, Babylonian, Sarooks, and others too numerous to mention.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
An Entire Building
Except store
For Light Manufacturing
Seven lofts; 80 foot frontage; three elevators; 100% Sprinkler System; labor law requirements complied with.
In Non-Restricted Zone Near 6th Ave.
Unusual opportunity for large concern desiring to consolidate its business under one roof. Interesting details as to rent, etc., furnished by
E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5939 Hanover. 52 William St.
Brokers protected.

Pictures to Keep.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Want Columbia or Botany's French serges, also jobs in dress goods. Telephone Franklin 1778.

COATS.—Western jobber looking at Spring lines infants', children's, and juniors' coats. Madison Square 2410, or address D 162 Times.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples. Lieberman & Dorf, 504 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Dress contractors; a well-known dress house is ready to look at silk dresses for the Spring season; state class of goods made; must furnish own styles. Address Box R 393 Times Downtown.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 836 6th Av.

MADRAS.—White corded; can use any quantity. L. Leff, 46 White St., City.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—B. S. L. Joseph Mercantile Co., Paragould, Arkansas, is open for lots of men's and boys' low end clothing in suits or odd garments. 303 5th Av., Room 1907.

PETTICOATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on silk and cotton petticoats; Wednesday, 9-12. Standard Merchandise, 42 East 23d.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 364 Times Annex.

RARITAN.—Open for raritan 1077 plaid and 1386 in green and wine at a price for cash. Chelsea 5698.

SERGES. — We are interested in 7,801 and 7,614 serges; spot cash; state colors; quantity no object. F 39 Times.

SKIRTS.—Western jobber buying wash and wool skirts for Spring. Thursday morning, Room 412, 1,122 Broadway.

VELOUR SUITINGS. — Will pay cash for burgundy and green. Farragut 616.

WASH SATIN.—We are open for a quantity in flesh; spot cash. Sarasohn & Sons, 12 West 17th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING.—Will sell three-inch strips below mill price. Farragut 616.

BEAVERS, near furs, 3 inch and 1¼ inch; $5 per yard. National Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

BOLIVIAS. — Velours, 544, and others, Greeley 4379.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 315, all colors, Forstmann-Huffman Columbias in navy and black. Goldstein & Newburger, 237 4th Av.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H., plum and all shades; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st. Gramercy 5757.

BROADCLOTH, all qualities and all shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3048.

BROADCLOTH.—Brown, plum, navy, green, botany. Telephone 2074 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH, botany, for sale; all colors. Farragut 9339.

CHINCHILLA.—All makes chinchilla for sale cheap. S. Miller & Son, 127 West 28th.

COATS—5,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery. Silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collar, cuffs, and bottom, 45 in. long, $10 net; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Best seal plush coats, cut full, lined with guaranteed satin; large reversible collars, banded with Chase's beaver, 1,000 on the racks at $15; velour coats for juniors and ladies, $5.75, $6.75, $7.50; also big assortment of girls' coats, 6 to 14, to retail for $3 and $6. American Maid Coat Co., 37 W. 20th St.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS.—Bolivia broadcloth, velour mixtures, plushes, and Velour de Nords on the racks for your selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Ladies' Esquimette plush coats, muffion and chases beaver trimmed, $15 to $25, for immediate deliveries. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—See our No. 1,814, Bolivia or wool velour; large Kit Cooney collar and cuffs, half Sol satin lined, $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th.

COATS.—Bolivia, broadcloth, velours, mixtures, plushes, on the racks for your selection. Hiller Brothers & Hiller, 6 West 18th.

COATS, $5.75 up, all lined; beaver trimmed. $9; positively unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—Silk plush, nutria trimmed collar, cuffs, and bottom, $10.50; also higher price. Copeland Cloak & Suit Co., 38 West 26th.

COATS.—See our No. 1,813, Bolivia or wool velour, large seal collar, half Sol satin lined, $18.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes; latest styles; lowest prices; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Over 3,000 on the racks for immediate delivery; all wanted fabrics and colors. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Broadcloth and wool velours; all shades; immediate delivery; from $8.75 up. M. Kananack, 24 West 17th.

COATS.—Plush, 5,000 plain and fur-trimmed, at reasonable prices for immediate delivery. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—An early morning call assures a better selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Children's, ladies' caricules, mohairs, mixtures, and sports. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's coats for immediate delivery. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS, the kind you want, for immediate delivery, at your prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Big values, wonderful styles, plush and Velour DuNord cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats leads them all; at a price. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—10,000 plush and cloth coats for immediate delivery. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS.—Salts; stand back for the plush; me for the workmanship. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Cloths and pile fabrics, for immediate delivery. Masur, 131 West 35th St.

COATS.—Salts esquimette plush, the best; we have them. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 128 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwits, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—Silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Your choice esquimette plush coats for today's delivery. 80 East 11th St.

COATS, plush and cloth, for today's delivery. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th St.

COATS. — Closing out odds and ends; low prices. 1,204 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS.—Job of coats to close out. Bronner Cloak and Suit Co., 16 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, plush, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush and velour, to close out. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

CROCHET SILK for knitted bags; all colors, on spool; attractive prices. Logan Textile Co., 874 Broadway, Room 1006.

DRESSES.—Silk serge velveteen and evening dresses in stock to sell at a price. Simpson Bros., 39 W. 32d St.

DRESSES, coats, desirable goods sold as jobs. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 serge and silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Phone Chelsea 1313.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a small price. Murray Hill 8673.

DRESSES.—Job, serge silk; close out at price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—To close out at price. Modern Costume Co., 28 East 22d.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ESQUIMETTE PLUSHES.—Pearson's fancy plushes; Chase's three-inch beaver. Madison Square 2410.

FOX SETS.—Red, on hand, $8.50, and others. D. Berger, 19 East 8th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

FUR.—Have lots of 5-inch Hudson seal, 1-inch skunk, 4-inch Jap mink, and 1-inch ermine, and 1 dozen ermine collars, and 600 yards of Roth & Bloom's broadcloth, mostly Burgundy, to close out. M. & H. Rantner, 2 West 32d st.

GARTERS. — Lisle and silk, double grip, cheap. Latham, 165 Broadway. 8190 Cort.

INFANTS' COATS.—2-6, at $5.50 and $13.50 a dozen; corduroys. Copeland Cloak & Suit Co., 38 West 26th.

MIXTURES.—Rollinsons and Pearson's fancy mercerized plush; quilled linings. Greeley 4379.

PLUSH.—Nutria and Fitch, 54 inches wide, Blumenthal's mill price. Liebman & Hurwits, 133 West 21st.

PLUSHES for immediate delivery. Saltsman, Stahl & Berman, 29 E. 22d.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

RARITANS. — No. 142 gray chinchilla at $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 130 Spring St. Spring 1987.

SALTS.—Beaver, plush, scrippe, 1½ inch and 5 inch; very reasonable. Chelsea 6122.

SERGE.—17 pieces Juilliard, 54221, black, at $1.07½ net cash. F 38 Times.

SKIRTS.—Sub-manufacturers on wash, woolen skirts, having 40 machines, desires connection with large manufacturers, jobbers; satisfaction guaranteed. Bedford Skirt Co., 758 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, serges, corduroys, and mixtures at $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th St. 'Phone Gramercy 1363.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, bulk, carded, large quantities, immediately. Mad. Sq. 3358.

STEEL BEADS.—We have quantity of Size 3 Star Brand for sale. Guthman Solomons Co., 100 West 31st.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, 78, most of them fur-trimmed, will close out cheap. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—120 broadcloth, velour; fur trimmed; close out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SUITS. — Job, better grade, cheap, to close out. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

THROW SCARF in Hudson seal (plush) and block mole. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

TRIMMINGS.—50,000 yards Paisley and Persian trimmings for dresses and millinery trade. Phone Gramercy 5852.

TRIMMING.—Chase's 3-inch black fur trimming for immediate delivery. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Will accept reasonable offer for 50 boxes 37-inch Blumenthal and 20 pieces 50-inch Saltz black silk velours. Telephone 2967 Madison Square.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Hleumenthals, 39 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 920, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

VELOUR COATINGS. — Burgundy brown, green taupe, for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Phone Stuy. 3781-3469.

VELOURS.—Have all colors in wool, including Burgundy, to sell. Weinstein & Sorito, 104 West 25th. Phone Farragut 9805.

VELVETEENS.—36-inch twill back; all colors; immediate delivery; will sell cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

REPORT ON CAR SHORTAGE.

Louisville & Nashville Explains Embargo Against Other Lines.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—A statement which is intended to throw considerable light on the car shortage situation has been filed with C. C. McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is here to preside at the Commission's formal inquiry into the subject tomorrow. The statement which was filed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad shows the percentage of cars on a number of lines on Oct. 1 to the total number owned ranged from thirty-three for the Queen & Crescent route to 307 for the Central New England Railway. The statement was offered in justification of the Louisville & Nashville's recent embargo against cars going to other lines.

In the case of the Long Island Railroad, according to the statement, the per centage of cars on its line Oct. 1 to the number owned was 311; for the Boston & Maine, 153.9; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 126.1; Boston & Albany, 113.7; Philadelphia & Reading, 121; Erie, 119; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, 174; Lake Erie & Western, 154; Michigan Central, 125; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 180; Vandalia, 130; Wabash, 125; Southern, 109; Sunset Central, 121 Grand Trunk, 125; Pere Marquette, 134; Big Four, 107.

Railroads where the number of cars on their lines showed a percentage less than the total number owned by them included the Louisville & Nashville, 65; Baltimore & Ohio, 96; Mobile & Ohio, 58; Queen & Crescent, 33; Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, 70; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 75; Union Pacific, 88; Southern Pacific, 82; St. Louis Southwestern, 45; Pennsylvania, 98.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

116th St, 106 East, s s, about 60 ft e of Park Av, 6-story tenement; Metropolitan Savings Bank against George McKee et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys, Denis A. Spellissy, referee; due, $38,726.31; taxes, &c., $2,622.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Ford St, s s, 100 ft e of Tiebout Av, 64.7x 100.6x—x100.9, vacant; City of New York against Tiebout Avenue Co. et al.; action 2. Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; James J. Walker, referee; due, $1,122.08; taxes, &c, $249.45.

183d St, 545 East, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, 5-story brick tenement; George Innes, jr., et al, executors, against Johanna C. Velji et al; Ira H. Tennent, attorney, 92 William St; Benjamin F. Greenthal, referee; due, $14,190.36; taxes, &c, $344.84.

189th St, East, s s, whole front between Prospect Av and Crotona Av, runs e 196x s 100x w 95x n 100x w 100x n 90 to beginning, vacant; City of New York against Sarah E. Willett et al; Action 2; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; Harry N. French, referee; due, $20,168.99; taxes, &c, $3,208.67.

Tiebout Av, e e corner of Ford St, 24.9x 100, vacant; City of New York against Tiebout Avenue Co. et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $1,049.76; taxes, &c, $272.02.

Crotona Av, e s, 90 ft s of 189th St, 100x 100, vacant; City of New York against Sarah E. Willett et al; Action 1; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; Harry N. French, referee; due, $5,535.96; taxes, &c, $1,374.17.

By Joseph P. Day.

238th St East, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100, vacant; City of New York against Caroline Cole; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Building; Victor H. McCutcheon, referee; due, $640.08; taxes, &c., $134.70.

Mapes Av, 2,077, w s, 118.2 ft s of 180th St, 22x100, four-story brick tenement; Elizabeth K. Upham against Giosue Galiani et al.; Merrill, Rogers & Terry, attorneys, 100 Broadway; Enos S. Booth, referee; due, $11,548.06.

By James J. Donovan.

Union Av, w s, 150.2 ft s of 166th St, 25x100, vacant; Francis J. Cox against Rose Solomon et al.; Jno J. O'Brien, attorney, 150 Nassau St; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $2,890.85; taxes, &c., $105.92.

NEW WINE IMPORT RULE.

Stamps to be Filed and Canceled When Inspection Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Treasury Department today issued regulations in regard to imported still wines and sparkling and artificial carbonated wines subject to internal revenue tax under the provisions of the Revenue act of Sept. 8, 1916.

The stamping of such casks or cases will not hereafter be required. On receipt of the entry, the Collector will indorse a certificate under his official seal, setting forth that the required revenue stamps covering the wine described have been purchased. The stamps will remain filed with the duplicate entry, uncanceled until a report of the gauge or inspection of the wine.

When the amount of tax has been determined a sufficient number of the retained stamps to cover the tax will be permanently affixed to the duplicate entry and duly canceled.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, sweaters, underwear; 43 Leonard.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler, Thomas & Co.; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; Imperial.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; A. Gehring, dry goods; 364 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Goodman, dress goods, silks, handkerchiefs; L. Michaels, furs, goods, underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss L. Hochheimer, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Oehs & Frank; J. Frank, waist and dress materials; Imperial.
BALTIMORE.—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Horan, petticoats only; Mr. Miller, boy's clothing; Mr. Phillips, sporting goods; Miss Murphy, cheap serge dresses; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, perfumes; Mr. Michaels, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Heller, men's clothing, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; J. J. Reardon, boys' clothing, men's hats; J. J. Gallagher, men's clothing; J. King, ladies' dresses; Miss Peck, petticoats, undermuslins, kimonos; Miss Houghey, misses' suits.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. Klein & Co.; W. Klein, wool skirtings; Latham.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—F. D. Abernethy, general mdse.; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Shoninger, Hernsheimer Mfg. Co.; H. Bishop, infants', children's, juniors', misses' coats, Spring; 35 W. 31st.
CHICAGO—Riley-Scobart-Grossman Co.; W. H. Garvey, general mdse.; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Keene Suit Co.; C. W. Keene, suits, coats, dresses, waists; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; O. J. Schaible, domestics, blankets; 230 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Neuster Co.; Max D. Neustetter, coats, suits; Miss E. Keene, domestics; 384 5th Av.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stampfer Co.; J. F. Stampfer, coats, suits, novelties; 334 4th Av.; Waldorf.
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Wasbutzky Bros.; G. A. Wolf, coats; 72 Madison.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Grauman, plush coats, jobs suits; 1,140 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. Rosenblum & Sons; H. Rosenblum, wash wool, skirts, Spring; 1,123 B'way.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; F. Novitzki, hosiery, knit goods; 258 Church; Cumberland.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; H. J. Summerfield, millinery; 13 E. 22d.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubels; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Hertzfeld, Phillipson & Co.; W. L. Rouse, muslin underwear, infant's wear, kimono's; 31 Union Sq.
MILWAUKEE—Hertzfeld, Phillipson Co.; W. L. Rowse, notions; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. R. Collins, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Adolph Landower & Son, J. Landower, dress goods, linens; 395 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Leader Mercantile Co.; M. Cohen, jobs serges, gabardines, poplin suits; 36 W. 32d.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hamel Dry Goods Co.; L. Hamel, jobs suits; 1,140 Broadway.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Titlebaum; S. W. Berger, cloaks, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 243 W. 23d.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Cox Hat Co.; H. C. Cox, hats; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. F. Montague, gloves; G. R. Dunn, art embroideries; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; Miss Perrett, plush coats, 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; Miss Solomon, jobs silks waists; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—The Earls Store; J. A. Hudson, girls' juniors' cloth coats, cheap velveteen gowns; A. Weinberg, jobs suits, plush coats; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Lewin, Neiman Co.; H. A. Koch, Miss Loeb, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—T. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; S. J. McCollom, clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, suits; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—The Kaufmann Dry Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; L. D. Dale, jobs coats, suits, dresses, W. Bien, ready-to-wear; 28 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Co.; E. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 452 4th Av.; Imperial.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, corsets, knit, muslin underwear; D. H. Young, domestics, wash goods; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Victor Ullman & Co.; V. R. Ullman, piece goods; 47 White.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. Kohn, basement goods; 1,261 B'way; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. M. C. Wood, infants' wear, boy's clothing; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, knit goods, gloves; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. A. McLaughlin, trunks; 37 W. 36th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Merc. Co.; Miss F. Horne, waists, muslin underwear; 1,239 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; W. H. H. Neal, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss E. Kennedy, art department; L. H. Simons, men's, boys' clothing; 43 W. 28d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; T. E. Mack, domestic; C. L. Bast, boys' clothing; R. C. Gatchel; men's furn goods; H. E. Huntsberry, men's clothing; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. MacFarquhar, toys, baby carriages; 215 4th Av.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Jorde Bros.; W. P. Jorde, dry goods; Breslin.
YORK, Penn.—C. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. H. Smith, millinery; Mrs. C. Chronister, muslin, underwear, house dresses; 334 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; H. S. Wiest, dry goods; A. Chronister, linens; 315 5th Av.

Rare Value—$5,500, Easy Terms
$4,000 May Remain on First Mortgage.
Artistic All-Year Home
Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY
Plot 100 by 150 Feet.
Large veranda and separate entrance porch, large living room, with huge open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Four large bedrooms, tiled baths and storage room.
An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior and all modern conveniences; laundry, extra toilet; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls paneled in hard woods.
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Tel. 1528—Cort.

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Home Investment
Little Cash; Balance Like Rent.
One and two family; 4th Av. Subway, Brooklyn; garage space; $4,500-$5,250. G. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7449.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Rain on Tuesday there were light local rains in the upper lake region and from Missouri to the Mississippi Valley; some local snows in the North Rocky Mountains and north plateau regions; generally fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country. The weather remained unseasonably warm in the Southern States on Tuesday. In the United States, the South Atlantic States, the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the region of the great lakes. The pressure is abnormally high over the Atlantic States and the Gulf States, and low over the Rocky Mountain, South Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley. Their weather will continue Wednesday and probably Thursday in the Atlantic States, although local rains are probable on the east Gulf coast. The temperature will rise Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and it will fall Wednesday and Thursday in the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday—North Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming north, fair weather; Middle Atlantic, gentle to moderate variable, fair weather; South Atlantic, fresh to strong northeast and east, overcast weather; East Gulf, fresh and probably strong east, generally fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Southern New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday probably fair.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday; warmer in south portion Thursday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain in the north.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday; Thursday probably fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Probably fair Wednesday; Thursday rain and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	35	45	4 P. M.	52	55
9 A. M.	33	44	6 P. M.	48	51
9 A. M.	37	46	9 P. M.	43	49
12 M.	47	52	11 P. M.	41	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.52 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.46 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10	550 W. 114 St.; Columbia University	Slight
4:30	536 E. 9 St.; not given	Slight
7:00	179 St. and Hudson River; Seabury Machine Shop	Slight
9:00	60 White St.; not given	Slight
10:00	314 W. 59 St.; Anna Wells	Slight
11:00	Stanton and Forsyth Sts. (bonfire)	None
P. M.		
12:20	102 E. 102 St.; Ellen Mercer	Slight
11:35	236 E. 28 St.; not given	Slight
P. M.		
12:35	9 1 St., (truck;) A. Albert	Slight
1:20	123 Greenwich St.; R. T. S. Consul Co.	Slight
1:40	135 St. and Park Av.; John Funk	Slight
4:05	103 8 Av., Martin Meyer	Slight
4:30	Front of 267 W. 10 St. (bonfire)	Slight
6:00	Front of 42 Trinity Pl. (bonfire)	Slight
8:20	Front of 352 E. 118 St. (bonfire)	Slight
8:14	Front of 216 E. 70 St. (bonfire)	Slight
8:30	36 Cannon St.; annex to P. S.	Slight
4:40	575 Grand St.; 3 Av. R. R.	Slight
1:40	Front of Pier 14, N. R., (truck) Fair Lennon & Co.	Slight
7:15	264 W. 117 St.; Van Buren & Co.	Slight
7:30	N. cor. 65 St. and Av. A; Chesebro, Whitman & Co.	$500
7:30	230 W. 83 St.; John Higgins	Slight
7:20	119 Washington St.; Mrs. Laughlin	Slight
6:15	11 Minetta St.; not given	Slight
5:30	2,213 Houghton Av.; John Fox	Slight
8:50	170 St. at N. River; D. L. & W. R. R. (car)	$5,000
9:15	507 E. 163 St.; D. Rube	Slight
9:30	226 Willis Av.; M. Kauffman	Slight
7:35	177 St. at Jerome Av. (vacant lot)	Slight
6:—	149 St., bet. 7th and 8th Av., Astor Estate	Slight
9:50	140 W. 94th St., Michael Donovan	Slight
10:45	127 Washington St., Albert Sieve	Slight
11:05	33 E. 56th St., (tar barrel)	Slight
11:55	191 Division St.; M. Shapiro	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Following promotions of officers of Cavalry arm announced: T. G. Donaldson, Lt. Col., Cav., to Col., 7th; Beach Mallory, Maj., Cav., to Lt. Col., 2d Cav.; A. Gray, Lt. Col., Cav., to Col., attached 14th Cav.; Maja. O. B. Meyer, 14th, to Lt. Col., assigned 14th; C. J. Symmonds, 8th, to Lt. Col., assigned 6th; C. W. Watson, 2d, to Lt. Col., 7th; M. C. Shallenberger, 6th, to Lt. Col.; D. O. L. and G. P. White, 7th, to Lt. Col., assigned 17th. Captains—C. E. Stodter, 17th, to Maj., D. O. L.; A. M. Millard, 11th, to Maj., D. O. L.; T. H. Drake, to Maj., H. O. Willhard, 5th, to Maj., assigned 5th; L. R. Holbrook, to Maj.; J. P. Wade, 2d, to Maj., attached 2d; E. R. Heisberg, 6th, to Maj., assigned 6th; W. Bell, 14th, to Maj., D. O. L.; A. G. Lott, 15th, to Maj., assigned 12th; E. L. King, 2d, to Maj., D. O. L.; S. F. Dallam, 7th, to Maj., assigned 7th; W. Kelly, Jr., 8th, to Maj., D. O. L.; H. C. Whitehead, 12th, to Maj., assigned 10th; W. D. Chitty, 1st, to Maj., assigned 12th; A. E. Kennington, 10th, to Maj., D. O. L.; E. P. Orton, 5th, to Maj., D. O. L.; R. P. Forney, to Maj., F. R., 1st; to Maj., assigned 12th; H. H. Slevert, 11th, to Maj., assigned 11th; G. E. Mitchell, 6th, to Maj., assigned 6th; P. A. Murphy, 1st, to Maj., assigned 8th, and F. T. Arnold, to Maj., assigned 16th. 2d Lieuts.—C. P. Stearns, 3d, to 1st Lt., assigned to 3d, and J. R. Hill, 18th, to 1st Lt., assigned 13th.

Orders of Oct. 18 directing Maj. M. C. Buckey, C. A. C., to proceed to Ft. Hunt, Va., amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Washington, Md.

Promotions in F. A. Arm: W. D. Newbill, Lieut. to Lt. Col.; M. McClosky, Maj. 3d, to Lt. Col., 2d, and C. E. Bradburn, 2d Lt., 8th, to 1st Lt., 8th.

Col. H. H. Ludlow, C. A. C., from coast defenses of the Columbia, proceed to San Francisco to headquarters of Western Dept.

Maj. F. S. Armstrong, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav.

Maj. E. F. Geddings, M. C., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temp. duty in Southern Dept.

Transfers of officers of Inf.: Capts. E. S. Sayer, 21st, to 11th, and T. B. Magbee, 11th to 21st.

Capt. S. Bonnaffon, 3d Inf., will join 22d Inf. for duty.

Maj. C. A. Martin, Inf., will proceed to San Francisco and sail on first transport for Honolulu for duty in Hawaiian Dept.

Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, or his commissioned assistant, will make one visit to West Point, N. Y., to inspect coast armament and mobile artillery material there, then to his station.

Capt. C. E. Wheatley, Q. M. C., upon arrival in United States will report to Sam Houston for duty as assistant to the Quartermaster of Southern Dept.

Maj. R. S. Granger, Q. M. C., upon arrival in United States to Ft. Sam Houston for duty assistant to Quartermaster of Southern Dept.

Fort Riley, Kan., is designated as the permanent station of Capt. L. Brown, Jr., Cav.

Orders of Oct. 31, relating to 1st Lt. W. Harper, retired, and Capt. J. Schick, 26th Inf., revoked.

Commanding General, Western Dept., will designate and detail an officer as Quartermaster of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to relieve Maj. M. Baldwin, retired, who will proceed to Ft. Lawton, Wash., for duty as Quartermaster; also of construction work at Ft. Lawton, relieving Capt. J. Schick, 26th Inf., of those duties.

Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., retired, is assigned to active duty at Ft. Snelling, Minn., in charge of property and funds pertaining to Q. M. C.; also of Q. M. depot at St. Paul, Minn., relieving Maj. J. Palmer, ret., who will proceed home and report to the Adjt. Gen. Maj. Palmer is relieved from further active duty.

Maj. W. H. Davis, M. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed Aug. 24, to examine officers and determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators, in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, vice 1st Lt. P. J. Genn, M. C., relieved.

The board appointed to meet on the Canal Zone, in orders of Jan. 7, for examination of officers of Engr. Corps to determine their fitness for promotion, is dissolved.

Four boards appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of June 12, for examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, are dissolved.

The board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination of field officers, in orders of June 12, is dissolved.

A board is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination of such field officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for board: Cols. I. A. Haynes, C. A. C.; G. W. Mayer, Inf., and W. C. Brown, Cav.; Capt. H. Rowtekes, M. C., and 1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C.

Orders of Oct. 21 relating to Maj. W. T. Johnston, cav., revoked. He will report to Col. I. A. Haynes, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Lt. Col. M. W. Wood, retired, is relieved from duty in Western Dept. and will proceed to his home and report to Adjt. Gen. of army. He is relieved from active duty.

Capt. W. M. Craigie, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo.

Capts. C. A. Trott, Inf., and J. H. Barnard, 17th Cav., are detailed as Professors of Military Science and Tactics at the Univ. of Illinois.

1st Lt. S. C. Prince, cav., is attached to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, as an aviation student; to San Diego, Cal.

Name of Capt. J. S. Davis, Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Missouri, vice Capt. A. M. Ferguson, Inf., now at Helena, Mont., is relieved from assignment as Secy., Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will join 14th Inf. for duty.

Capt. Lloyd Ashton, Sig. Corps, is detailed as Recorder of the board appointed in orders of July 31 to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service and mobilized, vice Maj. E. Swift, C. A. C., relieved.

The Depot Quartermaster, Ft. Keogh, Remount Dept., Mont., or his commissioned assistant, will make such visits as may be absolutely necessary to points in Ft. Keogh reservation on business pertaining to inspection and purchase of remounts for the army, than to his station after each visit.

Orders of Oct. 19, relating to 1st Lt. W. G. Merrill, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. C. G. Chapman, aviation officer, Sig. Corps, now on temp. duty in this city, will proceed to Mineola, N. Y., for temp. duty at Sig. Corps aviation school there, then to this city.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. M. Selby, M. R. C., accepted.

Maj. W. Mitchell, aviation officer, Sig. Corps, will make not to exceed three visits to the Curtiss Aviation Station, Newport News, Va., for duty with aviation service then return to this city after each visit.

The board appointed to meet at Columbus, N. M., in orders of May 20, for examination of officers of Engr. Corps, is dissolved.

1st Lt. J. McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., D. C., and report to commanding officer, Ft. Myer, Va., for duty.

The Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn., or one of his commissioned assistants, will make such visits as may be necessary to Clearfield, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of refrigerators, then to his station after each visit.

1st Lt. S. C. Graves, 16th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. L. Quickel, M. R. C., to active duty, and proceed to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. A. H. Bryant, C. A. C., will proceed to Letterman General Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. K. Rhinehardt, 17th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. J. T. Watson, 28th Inf., is relieved from his present duties and detailed as Inspector Instructor with the N. G. of Maryland. He will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for station.

2d Lt. G. R. Simpson, 9th Inf., will report to Col. M. F. Waltz, 19th Inf., President of an army retiring board, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination by the board.

Capt. K. P. Williams, Inf., is relieved from duty with National Guard of Oregon, and detailed for duty with N. G. of Kansas as Inspector-Instructor. He will proceed to Topeka and report to Gen. Hall.

2d Lt. G. G. Wineman, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed with rank from Sept. 28, and now awaiting orders at Grand Forks, N. D., will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Dec. 5 for Manila for duty in Philippine Dept.

A board to consist of Maj. Gen. T. H. Bliss, General Staff; Brig. Gens. W. A. Mann and E. Swift, and Cols. S. L. Faison, Inf., and J. Carter, Cav., is appointed to meet at the War Dept. in this city Nov. 7 to recommend officers for detail as members of the General Staff Corps.

Capt. D. D. Pullen, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from duty at the Military Acad., about Dec. 1, then to Detroit, Mich., for duty.

1st Lts. G. E. Lovell, Jr., Cav., and J. L. Dunsworth, C. A. C., now at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., will report to the President of the board appointed Aug. 24, for examination to determine their qualifications for rating as Junior Military Aviators in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps.

Resignation of 1st Lt. L. Lightner, 2d Inf., Virginia, Nov. 5, accepted.

Orders of Oct. 17, amended to read: Capt. G. C. Shaw, 30th Inf., on completion of duty as National Matches at State Camp, Florida, will return to Plattsburg, N. Y., and resume a status of absence with leave.

Commanding Officer, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., will designate and detail an officer to relieve Capt. W. R. Harrison, ret., from duty as Q. M. and C. of that post. Capt. Harrison will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Maj. E. P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., will make, prior to Dec. 31, not to exceed two visits to Schenectady, N. Y., and not to exceed one visit each to Utica, Poughkeepsie, and Ilion, N. Y., and Pittsfield, Mass., on business pertaining to operations of the Ord. Dept., then to his station after each visit.

Capt. F. E. Schnyder, Ord. Dept., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Leaves: Capt. R. Dickinson, ret., 3 days; 1st Lt. G. F. Lewis, Corps of Engrs., 1 month; Maj. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. J. Pierce, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. Shippam, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. A. Baird, C. A. C., 1 month and 10 days; 2d Lt. C. A. Bishop, Philippine Scouts, 1 month; Capt. W. A. Castle, Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. J. A. Brice, C. A. C., 1 month; Capt. R. D. Black, Corps of Engrs., 14 days' extension; 1st Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. J. W. Pettit, Inf., 2 months; Capt. A. N. McClure, Cav., 6 months; Maj. E. J. Wallace, C. A. C., 10 days, and Capt. A. M. Ferguson, Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders L. M. Emoths, the hydrographic office, to command the Chicago; H. Ellis, to hydrographic office, Navy Dept.; J. H. Comfort, Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind., to the Kentucky as executive officer; Jan. 3 and S. S. Keyes, the Kentucky, Jan. 3, to Wyoming.

Lt. K. Whiting, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., to the Washington.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. D. Murray, Naval Insp. of Aeronautic Material, Boston, Mass., to the Washington; G. Whitehead, to the Florida; C. K. Bronson, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, to the Washington; E. Buckmaster, the Vermont to the Tacoma, and E. F. Clement, from command of the Chicago to Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26.

Ens. T. A. Solberg, the New Hampshire, to the Tacoma; R. L. Vaughan, the Missouri, to the Olympia; D. C. Woodward, the New Hampshire, to the Tacoma, and R. H. Maury, the Ohio, to the Olympia.

Paymaster H. de F. Mel, to Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15.

Civ. Engrs. K. Smith, Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I., to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Dec. 5, and S. Gordon, Philadelphia Yard, to Naval Station, Newport, R. I., Nov. 14.

Boatswain C. L. Greene, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Rainbow.

Mach. M. G. Robbins, Philadelphia Yard, Nov. 15, to the Missouri.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Eagle at Charleston, Montana at Napaugus Bay, Nanshan and Neredn at San Diego, Orion at Guam, Pittsburgh at Puget Sound, and the Raleigh at Mare Island.

Sailed—Baltimore, Dubuque, and San Francisco, Hampton Roads for Cherrystone Light; Connecticut, Kearsarge, and Pennsylvania, Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Grounds; Culgoa, Port-au-Prince for Cape Haitien; Davis, Newport, to sea; Glacier, Acapulco for Gulf of Fonseca; Oklahoma, Tompkinsville for Southern Drill Grounds; Sacramento, Port-au-Prince for Sanches, and the Supply, Cavite for Shanghai.

The Salem has been directed to proceed to Philadelphia to be placed out of commission, instead of to Boston, as published yesterday.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, well furnished. Apt. 51.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Completely furnished, seven rooms, two baths, southern exposure; near Drive; immediate possession; adults; reasonable. Superintendent.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. TO COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $45, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 17w West 72d. Bedgn 796.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4293.

EIGHT-ROOM apartment, nicely furnished; overlooks Park. Particulars telephone Murray Hill 4383.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE; $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HIGH CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 174 West 72d St. Phone 648 Columbus.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 86th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. Take 86th Av bus, street cars; references absolutely required.

WEST END AV., 709, (94TH ST.). Studio; fine piano; or bachelor suite.

Will sublet remaining two years of five-year lease at $1,500 per year; this rental secured only because of long term; apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; ground floor; new house, 490 West End Av.; will also dispose of complete furnishings, including autotone player-piano and elegant Oriental rugs. Address Eugene L. Kohlberg, 162 Water St., New York City.

Unfurnished—East Side.

APARTMENT—1ST EAST 84TH ST. Two rooms, bath; steam; electricity; $38. JAMES, 20 West 31st St.

STUDIO for rent; very large and light rooms. 50 East 80th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

INTERIOR DECORATORS, ATTENTION! 358 MADISON AV., between 52d and 53d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5790.

178 MADISON AV., between 34th and 35th Sts., non-housekeeping apartment of 2 and 3 rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rental, $60 with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5790.

Unfurnished—West Side.

117TH ST., 128 WEST.—Six rooms; southern exposure; unfurnished, $75; furnished, $110; elevator. Holland.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Three handsome, 2-room suites, with private baths; high-class references.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession.

115TH ST., 315 WEST, 1 Block from Elevated and Park.—Extremely attractive apartments of 4 and 5 rooms; every modern convenience; $750 to $810.

153D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, all outside rooms; unusually attractive; $35 to $55.

176TH ST. WEST. (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartments; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av. Long. is dissolved.

177TH, WEST, (southwest corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 228 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Duplex superintendent.

THE HUNTINGTON, 234-238 West 21st St. Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM, 782 to 746 St. and Central Park West. One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms. And one of ten rooms.

THREE ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house; West 70's; couple or business desired; references. Address Lo. 182 9th Av.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 128. — Two-room studio apartment; fine north light; $60 month.

Bronx.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining New York University. 2,226 LORING PLACE. bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace. Loring Construction Co., Owners, 507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED in apartment hotel or first-class boarding house, furnished suite, three-bed rooms, living room, and bath, with board for three grown people and one child; Brick Church or East Orange preferred; must be convenient to railroad. G. W. Caldwell, 30 Church, New York. Telephone Cortlandt 1615.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Executive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Unfurnished.

FOUR ROOMS and bath, $20-$25; preferably in Upper Manhattan. F 43 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room, with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

86TH, 12 EAST.—Front parlor; connecting bedroom; comfortable private home; telephone. Curran.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, elegant room; all conveniences; private family; private house. Plaza 3800.

LEXINGTON AV., 660, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; refined home.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautiful, furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5188.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences. L.

68TH, 125 WEST. — Front room, adjoining bath; South Americans accommodated.

68TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable; Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

69TH ST., 118 WEST, WEST HALL.

Large room with dressing room and private bath, southern exposure, steam heat.

70TH, BROADWAY.—Handsome room; lavatory; business man; appointment; telephone. Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; Southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor home; rooms single or suites; private bath.

72D, 152 WEST.—Residence for girl students; refined surroundings, choicest location; references.

73D, 260 WEST.—Guests at hotels, tenants furnished rooms, accommodated with table board. Stand you long for; never tire of plenty variety; $5 to $6 per week; inspection invited; parlor dining room; separate tables.

74TH, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 194 WEST.—Large room; furnished or unfurnished; electricity; high class; references.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, telephone, $4.50 $6, $10.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; private baths, continuous hot water, electricity; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room; also small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome, comfortable, homelike room, southern exposure; hot water heated; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large, southern exposure, 3 windows; steam, electricity; continuous hot water.

79TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room, small room; opposite subway; reference.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

85TH, 142 WEST.—Large front room; running water; well heated; near subway, L; conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Bright large, small suitable rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Suite, parlor; bedroom, private bath, dressing room; expensively furnished; suitable for two, three; board optional; exclusive.

106TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—To one desiring a real home, large front room, all conveniences. Beidler.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Front room, water, electricity; also sunny back parlor. 5598 Riverside.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive suite, also single room, refined home; moderate. Virtue.

117TH, 418 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; very reasonable. Hale.

116TH, (Claremont.)—Riverside, Columbia; large outside room. Telephone 5135 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Corner room, overlooking Columbia campus, in bachelor apartment; single or double Call 401 West 118th, Lawrence.

116TH ST., 400 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; elevator; corner; apartment 42.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior accommodations; exceptionally furnished. Apartment 43.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Light, attractive single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apt. 41.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite, smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Refined American couple offers furnished room, $3. Apt. 16.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

151ST, 518 WEST.—Comfortable, newly furnished; phone, elevator, electricity; $3 up. Demers.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Unusually attractive room, large and well furnished; very desirable; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside, apartment 3.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (113th.)—Rooms, beautiful view; adjoining bath; references. Apartment 21.

50 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. Large bedroom, sitting room; well furnished.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH ST.—Second-story suite of two rooms and bath; private American home; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 0631.

MADISON AV., 812. Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

107TH, 40-42 WEST.—Rooms well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

61ST, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms with private bath; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

86TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—PARLOR, DINING, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms; very finest Hungarian table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; one flight; references exchanged.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

77TH ST., 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A good place to live. All new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large second-story front room; board; southern exposure; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent table; electricity; Jewish family.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; electricity, hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Charming house; large, sunny room; private bath; also single room.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Room for two, private bath; small rooms; excellent board.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; private bath; superior table; electricity.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; table board.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; L, Park; table boarders.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Refined house; excellent French cuisine; free Spanish classes evenings; references.

100TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, refined home for two refined gentlemen; near Riverside; exceptionally large rooms, bath, telephone; board optional; references given, required.

107TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Beautiful Riverside nearby, Audubon, bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $3 to $12 per week; $15 up two. Audubon 2751.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown. N. Y. Fare 5c.

50 Cozy Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Library. Weekly $14-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms overlooking Drive, with superior board, $12-$15 weekly. Telephone 7728 Morning. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 286.—Quiet front room, with board; $7; phone. Pinnertv.

TABLE BOARD, 73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; subway; references.

WEST END AV., 698.—Very large, attractive room, private bath, with dressing room, suitable several persons; automatic elevator; references; table guests.

Brooklyn.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for single business man; large, heated room; sitting room if required; bath, hot, cold water, telephone; electric light; board optional; home cooking; no other guests; scrupulously clean; English couple; situated on Sea Beach subway, 22 minutes City Hall. R 856 Times Downtown.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, Jewish, wants board and room in refined boarding house, west side; $12. T. N., D 171 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

SPEND Fall and Winter at beautiful Heathcote Hall Club, 40 minutes Grand Central; home comfort for families or individuals; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson, Phone 3161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.—Fine air, pleasant rooms, good board and reasonable terms for the Winter months in beautiful Caldwell. Mrs. M. E. Jacobus, Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL to operate Remington typewriter in a publishing office; shorthand not necessary; must be neat, accurate, and careful; $9 to start. F 44 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, washing and ironing; must have references; salary $35. Address 1,020 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Filing and mailing clerk who thoroughly understands her work and can locate filed items promptly. R 863 Times Downtown.

MATRON, white, take charge ladies' retiring room, railroad station, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles; state age, experience, and references. S 202 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted; competent for child six months old; must be reliable, good disposition, and best of references; generally useful; no other need apply. Write Mrs. F. C. Smith, 128 Murray Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

NURSE, undergraduate attendant or ward maid for institution, pay, $22 a month. Address Box 81, Millbrook, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and train successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 710, 105 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER.

Experienced young lady, between 20 and 28, who can take dictation rapidly, transcribe neat letters, and handle general office details; must be refined, neat in appearance, and well educated; splendid opportunity for one capable of growing into office assistant to department head of large firm in this city; good salary to start and rapid advancement as soon as ability to handle the work has been demonstrated; reply at once, giving experience, age, telephone number, and salary at which you are willing to begin; letters treated confidentially if you are now employed. Address R 891 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

8 HURT AS TROLLEYS CRASH.

Motorman May Die—Passengers Cut by Glass in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 7.—A heavy fog, coupled with a misunderstanding of signals, was responsible today for a head-on collision between two trolley cars of the Union line, owned by the Public Service Corporation, at West Front Street and De Kalb Avenue. Five persons were injured, one perhaps fatally. The fronts of the cars were wrecked. George Waldron, motorman of an east-bound car, suffered fractures of both legs and was hurt internally. He was caught in the wreckage of the motor box on his car. He was taken to the Muhlenburg Hospita, where it was reported this afternoon his condition is serious. Joseph Horn, conductor of Waldron's car, suffered a fracture of the left leg, and also was taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital. Edward Nelson, motorman of a west-bound car, was injured about the legs and chest, but went home. Charles Bruger of Lincoln and Giuseppe Tori of Plainfield, passengers in the west-bound car, were cut by flying glass and bruised. They went home. Waldron pulled his car from a siding after a west-bound car had passed on the single-track line. He did not notice, it was said, a trailer following the first car and he crashed into it. Neither car was traveling at high speed.

Six Inches of Snow in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—A heavy snowstorm raged today over Western and Northern Colorado. Reports from the western slope indicate the heaviest storm of the season. Montrose reported six inches of snow. In Denver a heavy snowstorm which began this morning continued after noon.

Why Not Investigate Made To Measure Clothes? $25

You really ought to see our $25 Suitings before you buy. They are remarkable value. Men who wear them say they've never seen their equal.

The assortment seems almost unlimited, and contains materials from the best known foreign and domestic looms.

Have your clothes made for you; start by examining our special $25 offerings in both suits and overcoats.

Full evening dress-suits, $45. Tuxedo suits, $40. Silk lined throughout.

Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

ARROW COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1

Write for Catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

Monroe Clothes

MONROE CLOTHES at $15 mean freedom from costly clothing bills.

It pays to buy good clothing but **good** does not necessarily mean **expensive.**

Since the Monroe idea of Clothes at $15 became an established fact, thousands of New Yorkers have found that they can save money, and still dress as their position in life demands.

Many who have doubted Monroe advertisements have been forced to believe Monroe Clothes. There's no getting away from the quality!

Think!—

We ourselves manufacture Monroe Clothes. That means one profit saved.
We sell only on low rent second floors. That means expense saved.
Monroe Clothes are always one price—$15.
There's never a mark up one month for a mark down the next. You pay the BOTTOM price every time.

Are you thinking right now of paying $25 or $30 for a winter suit or overcoat? Look first in the nearest Monroe Shop. You can get better value here for $15 than you have ever thought possible.

Don't take our word for it! Come up and see for yourself—to-day!

Remember the Monroe Guarantee stands back of every Monroe garment.

$15

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

"JUST ONE FLIGHT UP"

42nd ST., Cor. B'way.—Times Square.
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
BERGEN AVE., Cor. 149th St., Bronx
125th ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
COURT ST., Cor. Montague St., Brooklyn
NEWARK, 151 Market Street

Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P. M.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT"

I Told You So!!!

When it comes to picking winners we never make a mistake—25,000 Overcoats and Suits for Men and Young Men, AND EVERY ONE A WINNER from every standpoint—Style, Service, Satisfaction and, above all, VALUE.

Overcoats and Suits

Specially Priced

At $15.00

IN OVERCOATS—Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, plaid-back gray meltons, black kerseys, neat grays, brown, tan and dark green mixtures. Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Oxford and blue Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-Fitting Coats, Chesterfield models and light-weight blacks and Oxfords, well made and extremely serviceable.

IN SUITS—This season's newest and smartest models—butternut browns, regimental stripes, Dublin greens, gunmetal grays, Autumn browns, silver striped blues, dapple grays, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

Overcoats and Suits, Special at $20

IN OVERCOATS—Big, warm ulsters in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single-breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and hundreds of wonderfully smart blacks and Oxfords in form-fitting and Chesterfield models.

IN SUITS—Smart, snappy models for young men and men who feel young; and neat, conservative, dignified designs and models for men of more moderate taste and temperament, many of them silk lined, all of them wonderfully good value at $20.00.

Brill Brothers

47 Cortlandt Street, 279 Broadway; 44 East 14th Street; 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; 1192 Main Street, Bridgeport; 791 Broad Street, Newark; 125th Street at 3d Ave. Open Evenings until 9

These 5 Brill Stores Open Saturday evenings: 14th Street—125th Street—Brooklyn—Newark—Bridgeport

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT"

A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE IS EASY TO "DIGEST"

No word can describe that mean feeling which often follows smoking a poorly-blended but otherwise good cigarette. Such a cigarette might be called "indigestible." ¶ On the other hand, Fatimas always give *comfort.* They "digest" easily, smoothly as only a delicately balanced Turkish blend cigarette can. ¶ And best of all, Fatimas leave a man feeling fine and fit—yes, even after a long-smoking day. ¶ That's why men call Fatimas "sensible".

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

Julian Street begins his newest "American Adventure" by proving that the country is not standardized. Europeans claim, and ends it with a most delightfully ludicrous description of his attempt to ride a spirited horse with four fair daughters of Virginia looking on. "A Day in West Virginia"—with Wallace Morgan illustrations—is in this week's

Collier's NATIONAL WEEKLY

Georges TWO New York Stores

Well— it's all over

—and regardless of what the next four years may hold in store for this big country of ours, as good Americans, let each man of us put his shoulder to the wheel and PUSH to promote the best interests of these United States.

Without regard to personal feelings or party affiliations, the slogan of every true patriot should be—"America First."

Cut shows a modified form of the Pinch-Back Overcoat. A wonderfully swagger, comfortable garment and correct for every overcoat occasion. In dozens of popular materials.

Whatever May Be Your Desire in OVERCOATS

—it's here. From the young chap's Pinch-Back to the conventional Chesterfield for the man of quiet tastes.

And in every rich warm overcoating: Plain light and dark materials; blue, brown and green flannels; and handsome novelty woolens. Whatever your fancy dictates, you'll find it here. At $15 to $40.

Georges TWO New York Stores

42 West 34th, Bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

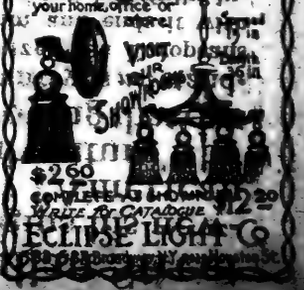
Broadway at 36th, Marlborough Hotel Building

Both Stores Open Evenings

Out of Town Stores:— Brooklyn Philadelphia Boston Providence Peoria Buffalo

ECLIPSE LIGHT CO. FIXTURES FROM OUR FACTORY

OUR CUSTOMERS' SERVICE DEPARTMENT will be glad to solve your illuminating problems for you and submit ideas for the lighting of your home, office or store.



$2.60 COMPLETE AS SHOWN $12.20

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

ECLIPSE LIGHT CO.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

FOURTH EDITION—4 A. M.

THE WEATHER

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,474. .... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT

ELECTION UNSETTLED; WILSON 251, HUGHES 247; DEPENDS ON CALIFORNIA AND MINNESOTA

HOUSE IN DOUBT; DEMOCRATS HOLD SENATE BY 12

Uncertain Which Party Will Dominate in the Lower Branch of Congress.

SOME SENATE SURPRISES

Lippitt, Sutherland, and du Pont Defeated—Clark Loses to Kendrick.

NEW BALANCE OF POWER

Prohibitionists, Progressives, Protectionists, Independents, and Socialists Seated.

The control of the House of Representatives, which at midnight seemed to have been transferred from the Democrats to the Republicans, may be shifted back to the Democrats, according to later returns. It is now uncertain which party will dominate.

The present Democratic majority in the House is 21. Last returns indicated that the House would stand:

Republicans	215
Democrats	213
Socialist	1
Progressive	1
Protectionist	1
Prohibitionist	1
Independent	1
Doubtful	2

This means that even if the Democrats carry the two doubtful districts the Republicans will have a majority of two over the present party in power, but not a majority over the combined opposition. Representative Meyer London, Socialist, has been re-elected from the Twelfth New York District. Returns at an early hour Wednesday morning indicated that Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord, Socialists, had been elected to Congress from Milwaukee districts. This morning's figures show that the Republicans had elected a solid Congressional delegation in Wisconsin. They also elected a solid delegation in Iowa.

Democrats Hold Senate.

The next Senate will be safely Democratic. The latest figures indicate that the Senate in the Sixty-fifth Congress will stand:

Democrats	54
Republicans	42
Democratic majority	12

These figures are based on the probable election of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, in Nebraska; A. A. Jones, Democrat, in New Mexico, J. B. Kendrick, Democrat, in Wyoming, and Senator Atlee Pomerene, Democrat, in Ohio. Returns up to an early hour Wednesday morning seemed to show conclusively that Hitchcock had been defeated by John L. Kennedy, Republican, and that ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, Republican, had triumphed over Pomerene. Meagre returns from New Mexico have indicated the election of Frank A. Hubbell, Republican, but last night the election of Jones was indicated by the returns. Mr. Jones is a former Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He will succeed Senator Catron, Republican.

The Senatorial elections furnished many surprises. The greatest of these was the defeat of Senator Lippitt for re-election in Rhode Island by Peter G. Gerry, Democrat. Rhode Island was considered one of the banner Republican States of the Union. Mr. Lippitt was the successor in the Senate of Nelson W. Aldrich.

Changes in New York.

A considerable number of changes in the New York delegation to Congress will take place as a result of Tuesday's election. William M. Calder, Republican, who will succeed Senator James A. O'Gorman, represented a Brooklyn district in Congress for many years. He became a candidate in the Republican Senatorial primaries in 1914, but was defeated by James W. Wadsworth of Genesee, who was elected to the Senate over James W. Gerard. Calder made a remarkable run Tuesday, leading his ticket by a wide margin and getting a substantial majority in the Democratic stronghold of Greater New York. His Democratic opponent, William F. McCombs, was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1912 and managed Woodrow Wilson's campaign for President in that year.

There will be several changes in the New York delebation in Congress as a result of Tuesday's election. Thomas G. Patten, who has represented the Eighteenth District in Congress as a Democrat, was defeated by George B. Francis, a Republican. The Eighteenth is a district of the upper west side lying between Central Park and the North River.

In the Twentieth District Isaac Siegel, who was elected to Congress in 1914 as a Republican, was defeated by Bernard L. Rosenblatt, Democrat. William S. Bennet, Republican, who represents the Bronx Congressional district, was defeated by Daniel C. Oliver, Democrat.

Congressman Michael F. Farley, Democrat, was defeated in the Fourteenth District by F. H. La Guardia, Republican.

Up-State Archie D. Sanders, Republican, of Stafford, won the contest in the Thirty-ninth Congressional District

Continued on Page 5.

Governors Elected

DEMOCRATIC.

Arizona	George W. P. Hunt
Arkansas	Dr. Charles H. Brough
Colorado	Julius C. Gunter
Florida	W. V. Knott
Georgia	Hugh M. Dorsey
Louisiana	Ruffin G. Pleasant*
Missouri	Frederick D. Gardner
Montana	Sam V. Stewart*
Nebraska	Keith Neville
New Mexico	E. C. De Baca
North Carolina	Thomas W. Bickett
Ohio	James M. Cox
South Carolina	Richard I. Manning*
Tennessee	Tom C. Rye*
Texas	James E. Ferguson*
Utah	Simon Bamberger
Washington	Ernest Lister*
West Virginia	John J. Cornwell

REPUBLICAN.

Connecticut	Marcus H. Holcomb*
Delaware	John G. Townsend
Illinois	Frank O. Lowden
Indiana	James P. Goodrich
Iowa	W. L. Harding
Kansas	Arthur Capper*
Massachusetts	Samuel W. McCall*
Michigan	Albert E. Sleeper
Minnesota	J. A. A. Burnquist*
New Hampshire	Henry W. Keyes
New Jersey	Walter E. Edge
New York	Charles S. Whitman*
Rhode Island	R. L. Beeckman*
South Dakota	Peter Norbeck
Vermont	Horace F. Graham
Wisconsin	Emanuel L. Philipp*

*Re-elected.

PROHIBITION FAVORED BY FIVE MORE STATES

One-Half the Union Now in the "Dry" Column—Big Cities Vote Against It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League at Westerville, a suburb, today reported it had information that the dry forces had won State-wide prohibition fights in five States at yesterday's election. The States named were Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, and Nebraska—Michigan by 80,000.

With the addition of these States, Anti-Saloon League officials said, twenty-four States, one-half the Union, are now in the dry column.

HELENA, Mont.—The prohibition amendment in Montana appears to have been carried by more than 15,000 majority.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Prohibition was defeated in seven of the eleven localities in which the proposition was voted upon in the State. Baltimore city voted against it by a majority of 43,000. Annapolis rejected it by 500, while Havre de Grace, where racing is going on, went "dry" by 22 votes. Hagerstown voted dry.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The overwhelming vote in St. Louis against prohibition apparently defeated the amendment to make the State "dry." With the total vote of St. Louis and Kansas City reported, and a few rural votes in, the count was 49,561 for and 178,785 against prohibition.

This city voted 13,272 for the proposition and 140,900 against. Kansas City, which five years ago gave a majority of almost three to one against the proposition, this year voted 31,000 for and 30,000 against.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A tremendous vote was cast in San Francisco against the State amendment to impose rigid restrictions on the sale and use of alcoholics. There had been a good majority for the proposition all day.

Amendment No. 1 for complete prohibition did not seem at any time to be a winner.

REPUBLICANS WIN NASSAU.

Elect Entire County Ticket by Varying Majorities.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 8.—Returns today from Nassau County show that the entire Republican ticket for local offices was victorious yesterday. The pluralities range from a few hundred votes to more than 3,500, the heaviest since the county was established, nearly eighteen years ago. John J. Graham, the Democratic nominee for Surrogate, was defeated by from 300 to 400 by Leon Howell, Republican.

James P. Niemann, Democratic candidate for County Judge, who is also serving out a term of six years, was defeated by about 1,200. Lewis J. Smith, the present District Attorney, who ran on the Republican and Progressive tickets, will be Judge Niemann's successor. Daniel J. Hegeman, Democratic nominee for County Treasurer, was defeated by William E. Luyster of Glen Cove.

For Sheriff, Phineas A. Seaman, county detective, was elected. Earl J. Bennett, Controller of the county, defeated Dr. D. N. Bulson of Rockville Centre. Thomas S. Cheshire, the Republican nominee for County Clerk, had no opposition.

WYOMING.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 8.—With about fifty small precincts still to hear from Wilson leads Hughes by 4,588 in Wyoming, and the Republicans concede that he has carried the State. Governor Kendrick is 2,823 ahead of C. D. Clark in the race for the Senate. Congressman Mondell is probably re-elected, the returns indicating that he has defeated John D. Clark by about 750 votes. It is not expected that further returns will materially change the result in the case of Mondell. Wilson's plurality may reach 5,000.

Fleischmann Yeast and Cold Lizzie open May, 1917. Inquire Sherwood Air Line, 1185 B'way.

LONG VIGIL FINDS BOTH CANDIDATES SURE OF VICTORY

Hughes Goes for an Auto Ride with Wife—The Wilsons Play Golf Together.

TUMULTY TAKES NO SLEEP

Force at Summer Executive Offices Stays on Duty All Night, Watching the Returns.

HUGHES READS BULLETINS

In Headquarters at Hotel Astor He Encourages Those Who Watch With Him if Spirits Flag.

While the Democratic managers claimed early yesterday morning that President Wilson had been re-elected, Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, refused to give up the fight. He felt that the returns from California and Minnesota indicated that he would carry both of these States and would be elected.

Those who had laid wagers on the result of the election held back and awaited the official count. While the excitement over the result of the election was at its height, President Wilson played golf and Mr. Hughes went for an automobile ride. Both candidates appeared confident of election.

During the long day of conflicting reports which alternately seemed to assure him victory and then to snatch it from him, Mr. Hughes, in his apartments at the Astor Hotel, remained apparently calm and unruffled. He rallied his assistants at times when their spirits flagged, but refused steadfastly to make any statement until he was definitely assured of the outcome.

Only once was there any official indication of Mr. Hughes's state of mind. That was at 7 o'clock in the evening, after a short conference with William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. When Mr. Willcox came into the hotel corridor from Mr. Hughes's room he said with a smile:

"I am confident that Mr. Hughes is elected and he shares that belief. We want only that to which we are entitled, but we intend to have that."

Intended No Innuendoes.

The Chairman added that this was merely a statement of fact, and was not to be construed as any indication that he or Mr. Hughes believed the Democrats sought any advantage which was not fair. He declared that neither he nor the nominee was indulging in any wild speculation, or intended to be drawn into any false position through too roseate views.

Mr. Hughes began his day at 8:15 o'clock, when he waked to be told that the victory which had appeared so certain the night before now was undecided through a remarkable shifting of political balances in the West. He listened without comment to the reports brought to him by Laurence H. Green, his secretary, and after breakfast studied the bulletins as they were flashed over the private wires, occasionally discussing their significance with his son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Just before noon Mr. Hughes's three daughters, who came to New York for Election Day, went back to school. Miss Catherine went back to Wellesley College and Miss Helen took Miss Elizabeth, 9 years old, back to the National Cathedral School in Washington. Mrs. Hughes rivaled her husband in calmness.

After luncheon the candidate, who had been hailed as President-elect the night before, and his wife went automobile riding on Riverside Drive and Pelham Parkway. During the two hours and a half they were out they were recognized and saluted by hundreds.

No Eight-Hour Day for Watchers.

On his return Mr. Hughes again went to reading reports, which alternately seemed to assure him that California and Minnesota were safe, and then to veer them to his opponent.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, who has been almost constantly with Mr. Hughes since Tuesday, was at the telegraph wires again last night. It was not until 10 o'clock in the evening that the bulletins from California and Minnesota seemed to indicate positively that they would give Mr. Hughes majorities, and then the reports were greeted with yells of joy. Two of the secretaries to Mr. Hughes rushed with them into Mr. Hughes's room.

Mr. Hughes laughed at the enthusiasm of those messengers and read the reports. Then he said:

"Now, you young men haven't been to bed for twenty-four hours. You go to sleep."

"No, us," retorted Mr. Sheppard. "We're not out for any eight-hour day," which made Mr. Hughes laugh again.

Mr. Hughes retired at midnight last night without making any statement.

WILSON SURE OF VICTORY.

Tumulty Claims California, Minnesota, Kansas, and New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 8.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, predicted certain victory for

Continued on Page 3.

State Pluralities

Republican

Connecticut	5,000
Delaware	800
Illinois	185,000
Indiana	8,000
Iowa	65,000
Maine	5,100
Massachusetts	21,000
Michigan	40,000
Minnesota—Doubtful.	No est.
New Hampshire	200
New Mexico—Doubtful.	No est.
New Jersey	59,000
New York	110,000
North Dakota, (doubtful—est.)	1,000
Oregon	7,000
Pennsylvania	180,000
Rhode Island	4,800
South Dakota	8,000
Vermont	17,000
West Virginia, (doubtful—est.)	3,000
Wisconsin	21,000
Total	740,900

Democratic

Alabama	70,000
Arizona	6,000
Arkansas	35,000
California—Doubtful.	No est.
Colorado	40,000
Florida	40,000
Georgia	75,000
Idaho	10,000
Kansas	25,000
Kentucky	27,000
Louisiana	45,000
Maryland	20,000
Mississippi	70,000
Missouri	30,000
Montana	5,000
Nebraska	30,000
Nevada	5,000
North Carolina	15,000
Ohio	75,000
Oklahoma	25,000
South Carolina	55,000
Tennessee	30,000
Texas	150,000
Utah	15,000
Virginia, (est.)	15,000
Washington	15,000
Wyoming	4,000
Total	933,000

HUGHES GETS JERSEY BY 59,000 PLURALITY

Gains Made in Legislature in Addition to Governorship and Senatorship Victories.

GERMAN INFLUENCE SHOWN

Hudson County Gives President Less Than 3,000 Lead—Good Roads Proposition Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—New Jersey Republicans yesterday not only carried the State for Charles E. Hughes by a plurality of over 59,000, but they elected Walter E. Edge as Governor and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen as United States Senator, retained their proportion of eight Representatives in Congress to the Democrats, four, and they also increased by seven votes the party control of the Legislature on joint ballot. They won the Senatorship in eight of the nine counties, and apparently have elected forty-four of the sixty Assemblymen.

Edge will have about 60,000 plurality over H. Otto Wittpenn, and Frelinghuysen has defeated James E. Martine, the Democratic candidate, by 75,000 or more.

With sixty districts missing out of 1,893, the vote for President was: Wilson, 207,458; Hughes, 266,719.

The vote for United States Senator in the same districts was: Martine, 162,394; Frelinghuysen, 227,641.

The vote in the same districts for Governor was: Wittpenn, 168,686; Edge, 237,757.

Republican Congressmen were elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth districts, the Democrats carrying the Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth.

Republican Senators were elected in Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Mercer, Morris, and Ocean. The Democratic nominee won in Hudson.

There will be fifteen Republicans and six Democrats in the Senate at the coming session of the Legislature.

Mercer County elected a Board of Freeholders of seven members to take the place of the present one of twenty-three members, and all the new officials are Republicans.

Incomplete State returns on the Egan road building referendum indicate its adoption by a majority of about 90,000.

The totals of votes for Presidential election by counties were as follows, with 97 districts missing:

County.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Atlantic	3,778	3,264
Bergen	11,499	15,492
Burlington	6,067	5,124
Camden	14,585	13,442
Cape May	1,545	1,483
Cumberland	4,457	3,453
Essex	84,061	84,057
Gloucester	2,475	3,765
Hudson	45,067	42,845
Hunterdon	3,319	4,200
Mercer	10,631	14,200
Middlesex	9,772	11,508
Monmouth	10,714	11,001
Morris	6,718	8,105
Ocean	1,647	1,579
Passaic	17,988	15,782
Salem	2,156	2,677
Somerset	2,829	3,443
Sussex	3,008	3,995
Union	9,815	12,276
Warren	4,351	5,470
Total	268,522	293,972

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BOTH SIDES READY TO FILE CONTESTS IN CLOSE STATES

Chairmen McCormick and Willcox Employ Counsel and Set Watchers.

MAY DEMAND RECOUNTS

Leaders of Both Parties Still Declare Themselves Sure of Victory.

LONG NIGHT AND DAY WAITS

Few at Either Headquarters Have Slept Since Monday—McCormick Goes Home to Rest.

With the result of the Presidential election still in doubt, a contest in States where the vote is close seemed certain last night, regardless of which side wins. The campaign managers of both the leading parties were then preparing to take their fight into the courts in case of an adverse decision on the face of the returns.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick after a conference with United States Attorney General Gregory and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo retained John B. Stanchfield and De Lancey Nicoll to represent the National Committee in any legal proceedings that may be found needful for the protection of the party interests.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee, after consulting with George W. Perkins and Republican leaders actively identified with the Hughes campaign, sent word to the National Committeemen in all States to retain the best lawyers available to represent their organizations and look out for the party interests in any recount proceedings that may be commenced in close States.

From both the national headquarters in this city orders were sent to party managers and candidates in all States where the count of the vote has not been completed to adopt every possible safeguard to prevent fraud in the interest of rival candidates.

The Democratic campaign managers actually have ordered quo warranto proceedings looking to a recount started in New Hampshire. Late returns last night indicated that the result in five other States would be so close as to call for recount proceedings by the party losing on the face of the returns. These States were West Virginia, North Dakota, New Mexico, Minnesota, and California. In all it appeared to be a neck-and-neck race between the two candidates.

There was tense interest at both headquarters all day yesterday. Great crowds surged in and out of the assembly rooms where the returns were being chalked up on big blackboards.

McCORMICK ACTS PROMPTLY

Orders Ballots Guarded and "Victory Safeguarded."

National Democratic leaders took prompt measures yesterday because of the closeness of the election to have the ballot boxes in the uncertain States amply guarded and the count protected. Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee admitted last night that there was a likelihood of a recount of the votes in one or two of the extremely close States and that attorneys had already been engaged to represent the committee.

This action was taken in the afternoon after a conference of Chairman McCormick, Henry Morgenthau, William G. McAdoo, Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney General, John B. Stanchfield and DeLancey Nicoll. Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Nicoll were called in as special counsel to represent the National Committee in any legal steps it may be found desirable to take. Chairman McCormick would not discuss what the first move would be, but he had already sent a telegram to every Democratic State and county chairman and every Democratic candidate for Congress in the close States to be on the alert. This is the message:

"President Wilson has been re-elected. Our opponents are desperate. You must personally see that the ballot boxes are guarded and the count protected and nothing left undone to safeguard this victory."

Chairman McCormick did not charge that his opponents might attempt corruption or the stuffing of ballot boxes, but he said he was not taking any chances. As a result of Attorney General Gregory's visit to headquarters, it was reported that no matter whether President Wilson or Mr. Hughes was elected, it was considered certain that when Congress meets in December its first action will be to consider the enactment of the Corrupt Practices bill which failed of passage at the last session, as well as the authorization of a Congressional investigation into the political expenditures of the recent campaign, regardless of party lines or interests.

Word came from Bridgeport, Conn., last night that the Democratic State Committee, through Chairman David Fitzgerald at New Haven, had made a request for verification of the returns in Fairfield County, where Hughes received 45,000 votes or a plurality of 5,000 over Wilson. Bridgeport, which is in

Continued on Page 7.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage Direct to you from the Farm. Prepaid 10 lbs. $2.50. Booklet free. Adv.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Total, 531; necessary to a choice, 266.

ON THE FACE OF THE RETURNS.

State.	WILSON. Vote.	State.	HUGHES. Vote.
Alabama	12	Connecticut	7
Arizona	3	Delaware	3
Arkansas	9	Illinois	29
Colorado	6	Indiana	15
Florida	6	Iowa	13
Georgia	14	Maine	6
Idaho	4	Massachusetts	18
Kansas	10	Michigan	15
Kentucky	13	New Hampshire	4
Louisiana	10	New Jersey	14
Maryland	8	New York	45
Mississippi	10	Oregon	5
Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	38
Montana	4	Rhode Island	5
Nebraska	8	South Dakota	5
Nevada	3	Vermont	4
North Carolina	12	West Virginia	8
Ohio	24	Wisconsin	13
Oklahoma	10		
South Carolina	9		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	20		
Utah	4		
Virginia	12		
*Washington	7		
Wyoming	3		
Total	251	Total	247

*Vote for deceased Democratic elector may give one elector to Hughes.

DOUBTFUL.

WILSON LEADING.		HUGHES LEADING.	
California (By 4,410 votes.)	13	Minnesota (By 803 votes.)	12
North Dakota (By 1,348 votes.)	5	New Mexico (By 253 votes.)	3
Total	18	Total	15

California and Minnesota Still Close, Wilson Leads in One, Hughes in Other

North Dakota Also Close With Wilson Leading—New Hampshire Goes for Hughes by 200 and a Recount Is Demanded

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—With votes from more than 100 precincts in Los Angeles locked up for the night and the San Francisco returns virtually complete, 5,347 precincts of 5,917 in California give Wilson a plurality of 4,410. The vote was: Hughes, 435,486; Wilson, 439,896.

The latest returns, with only seven precincts missing, show that Wilson carried San Francisco by a plurality of 10,404.

Despite the figures in favor of Wilson, local Republican headquarters tonight express confidence that Hughes would carry the State.

Wilson took the lead in the returns late in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock his plurality on the returns available at that hour was 1,538, and subsequent counts recorded raised it to 2,945 and then to 4,694. Then it fell to 1,409.

Thomas McAleer, County Registrar of Voters, locked the ballots of Los Angeles City and County in a vault, around which Deputy United States Marshals were stationed as a guard, and announced tonight that the tabulation of returns would be resumed tomorrow morning. The ballots of 118 precincts in Los Angeles City and County remain to be recorded on the returns for President.

The count of the ballots of the other 1,097 precincts gave Hughes 122,062 votes and Wilson 104,835.

Three hundred and seventy-seven precincts out of 428 in Los Angeles County outside the city give Hughes 45,424, Wilson 29,296—a Hughes plurality of 16,128. Six of the eight Southern California counties—Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Orange—with only six precincts for all six missing, give Hughes a plurality of 4,883.

Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, predicted tonight that Hughes would carry California by a small plurality. Mr. Rowell's statement follows:

"Figures gathered by the Los Angeles office of the Republican State Committee, covering more than 1,000 precincts, and close estimates of the remaining precincts now remaining indicate that Hughes will carry Los Angeles County by 23,000. The Los Angeles office estimates that this lead will be increased 12,000 more by other Southern California counties. If these figures are borne out by the final count, Hughes will carry California.

"Our figures on San Francisco indicate a majority of little, if any, above 15,000 for Wilson."

O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, issued the following statement late today:

"Basing my opinion upon verified reports from every county in California, I confidently assert that President Wilson will carry California by 15,000."

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Thursday, Nov. 9.—Charles E. Hughes was leading President Wilson in Minnesota early today, but his margin was so slight that it was believed virtually complete reports from the State would be necessary to determine definitely the outcome.

When 2,505 precincts out of a total of 3,024 had reported, Hughes was leading by 803 votes, the count standing: Wilson, 162,283; Hughes, 163,088.

Hughes had been gaining steadily at the rate of about sixteen a precinct in the country precincts, absorbing the majority of 15,000 given to Wilson in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth.

Virtually all the large normally Democratic counties have reported, and most of those still to report have usually gone Republican. Normal political conditions, however, have failed to be maintained, except in a few instances. Judging, however, from the trend in districts neighboring on those yet to be heard from, it is believed Hughes will have a slight plurality.

When the closeness of the vote became evident last night, several State officials expressed the belief that the definite outcome would not be known until the votes cast by the Minnesota guardsmen at the Mexican border had been tabulated.

The guardsmen's vote was taken Tuesday by special Commissioners, appointed by Governor Burnquist under the provisions of a law enacted by the recent special session of the Legislature. It is not expected that these returns will be entered in their proper precinct records before next week. Unofficially, it was estimated that the guardsmen's vote aggregated 2,800.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, N. D., Thursday, Nov. 9.—At 6 o'clock this morning the result of the vote in this State for Presidential Electors was still in doubt, owing to the lack of returns from 122 precincts.

The figures at that time were: Wilson 50,305, Hughes 49,057.

At midnight, after being behind several hours, Wilson again took the lead. Returns from 1,506 precincts out of 1,850 in the State gave Wilson 43,968, Hughes 45,959.

Early yesterday Wilson had a lead on the face of the returns, but this speedily changed to a slight plurality for Hughes.

Hughes swelled his plurality to 1,500 when complete returns from Emmons County gave him 1,040 votes to 579 for Wilson. Democratic leaders declared they were undisturbed by the change in complexion of the vote, asserting that the lead would revert to Wilson before returns were complete.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 8.—Complete returns announced by Secretary of State Edwin C. Bean at Concord tonight give Hughes a plurality of 161, the smallest plurality ever attained in a Presidential contest in the State. The figures are: Hughes, 43,856; Wilson, 43,695.

In connection with this the Secretary of State says:

"The vote for Presidential electors in New Hampshire is probably the closest of any State in the Union. It will be necessary to await complete official certificates from the town and ward clerks to determine to an exact vote the status of the candidates. One hundred and twenty of the certificates are lacking out of 294. The Secretary of State's office feels that it would not be safe to say that either Hughes or Wilson has carried the State until the official returns are more complete."

The vote of the New Hampshire militiamen now on the border may decide the result of the election in this State. There are 1,375 militiamen from here in Texas, and their ballots have not yet been counted.

Late tonight the Republicans asserted that Hughes's plurality in this State was 200, with two towns missing. These towns aggregate twenty-three votes.

In contradiction of that announcement George E. Ferrand, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, gave out figures indicating a plurality of 228 for Wilson. Chairman Ferrand's statement said that with thirteen towns missing Wilson had 42,464 votes; Hughes, 42,320. Newspaper figures, with two small towns in the White Mountains missing, gave Hughes a lead of 524.

A recount of the vote for Presidential electors will be demanded by the Democratic State Committee, according to information received tonight. It was learned that on account of the closeness of the result the committee was directed by the National Committee to call for a recount at once and obtain the best available counsel to assist in the work. The National Committee is said to have guaranteed all the expenses of the recount aside from that which in the course of events would fall upon the State. As far as is known here, no charge of fraud has been made.

The result of the Presidential vote in this State, which had been generally regarded as safely Republican, was in doubt all day. Early returns gave Hughes a plurality of 1,869 votes over Wilson.

At 3 o'clock Secretary of State Bean announced that, with seven small towns to hear from, Hughes had a lead of 494.

Henry W. Keyes, Republican, has been elected Governor by a plurality of 8,500 over John C. Hutchins, Democrat. The two Republican Congressmen—Cyrus A. Sulloway and Edward H. Wason, were re-elected.

NEW MEXICO.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 8.—A sudden shift from Wilson to Hughes developed late tonight as belated returns from distant counties were received here. These gave to the Republican candidate a lead of 236 in 338 out of 386 precincts. The count stood: Hughes, 14,764; Wilson, 14,536.

Chairman Arthur Seligman of the Democratic State Committee tonight said that on the basis of reports received from all parts of the State Wilson had carried New Mexico by a plurality of 2,000. Republican leaders gave out no figures, but did not concede the State by Wilson. A conference of Republican leaders was held in Santa Fé tonight,

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON IN CALIFORNIA

Has Lead of 4,410; Hughes Now First in Minnesota.

NORTH DAKOTA CHANGES

Wilson Ahead 1,248 Votes There and Loses Lead in New Mexico.

CONTEST SEEMS CERTAIN

Democrats and Republicans Both Take Action to Recanvass Close States.

PART OF COUNT HALTED

Los Angeles Ballot Boxes Are Locked Up Under Federal Guard Over Night.

HUGHES BELOW HIS PARTY

And Wilson Ran Behind Ticket in Home State — Deaths Complicate Results.

The Presidency is still in doubt, but the courts may have to settle it. Both parties yesterday took preliminary measures, the Democrats retaining John B. Stanchfield and De Lancey Nicoll as counsel and the Republicans instructing the State Chairmen in all the doubtful States to retain counsel. A recount has already been demanded by the Democrats in New Hampshire.

At 2:30 A. M. President Wilson had 264 votes assured, and Mr. Hughes had 254, with 38 in doubt in four States—California, 13; Minnesota, 12; North Dakota, 5, and New Mexico, 3. Mr. Wilson can win by carrying either California or Minnesota and also one of the two doubtful States. Mr. Hughes can win with California and Minnesota, but if he only carries one of them he will have to get both the smaller States in addition. He is in the lead now in Minnesota.

Wilson's lead in Minnesota, originally 10,000, steadily decreased all the evening until at 2:30 A. M. it reached the vanishing point, and Hughes now leads by 803. California, as yet, is nobody's State; for though Wilson is in the lead, the returns which put him there have come from the part of the State where he is strongest, and much less has been heard from Southern California, where Hughes is supposed to be strongest. Still less has come from the northern part. As for New Mexico, only 350 precincts out of 835 have been heard from, and Hughes's lead there is too small to give any indication of the final outcome.

At 2:30 A. M. Hughes led in Minnesota by 803 and in New Mexico by 238. In the other doubtful States Wilson led in California by 4,410 and in North Dakota by 1,348.

Swings in Two Big States.

Interest centred on the two big States of California and Minnesota, for with either of them Wilson would come out in two or three votes of a majority, while without one of them Hughes would have no chance. Minnesota was in the Wilson column yesterday morning. In the afternoon the Wilson majority began to come down, and it was steadily whittled further hour by hour through the night, until it disappeared altogether.

California, which on Tuesday night had seemed safely in the Hughes column, was thrown into the doubtful list with daybreak by a sudden turning in of an unexpected block of Wilson precincts. It was this which gave rise to the Democratic belief that California had gone for Wilson, and to general Democratic jubilation. But it soon appeared that these precincts were in and about San Francisco, a part of the State which Wilson had carried handsomely—his plurality in San Francisco is 15,000—and which the Republicans had conceded to him. It was therefore evident that this did not necessarily indicate a Wilson gain throughout the State, and thereafter the returns from California were watched nervously by both sides.

As returns came in from other parts of the State Hughes's chances began to look up, and State Chairman Chester H. Rowell claimed the State for Hughes

The Republicans finally rested their hopes on Southern California. They carried Los Angeles County, but the returns were incomplete from the other parts of the immense territory comprised in the southern part of the State. Finally word came that the count in Los Angeles had been stopped for the night and the ballot boxes locked up.

But meanwhile that part of Los Angeles County which lies outside of the city reported a Hughes majority of 10,188, and right on the heels of this came the news that six of the southern counties had given him a majority of 7,000.

Even if Wilson carried either Minnesota or California, he would need only the three votes of New Mexico to win, the course of that State was followed with intense anxiety.

North Dakota, which had apparently gone for Wilson, became doubtful during the day and with California, Minnesota and New Mexico, made a total of thirty-three doubtful votes. West Virginia remained shaky throughout the evening, but at midnight the chances favored Hughes by a safe though small plurality which, unless disturbed by later returns, might remain at 3,000. In North Dakota the slight swing away from Wilson was maintained.

Indiana was claimed by the Democrats as doubtful, but there seems to be no sufficient reason. At 1:30 A. M. 2,901 precincts out of 3,143 in Indiana had given Wilson 305,138 and Hughes 311,-607, with Hughes leading by 6,561.

It may be that the vote of the soldiers on the Mexican border will determine the election. That will not be the case if California is the pivotal State, probably, for the majority in that State is not likely to fall so low that her 460 soldier votes will affect it. But Minnesota, which see-sawed from Wilson to Hughes last night, and was for Wilson by 386 at midnight and for Hughes by 256 an hour later, has 4,047 men on the border, and West Virginia, where Hughes has apparently not more than 1,000 majority, has 1,038. New Hampshire also may be swung to Wilson if there should be a strong vote for him among the 1,375 men she has in Texas. A dispatch from McAllen, Texas, to THE TIMES says that the total vote of the Minnesota brigade is indicated as 2,084, apportioned as follows: Minnesota Artillery, 1,000; First Infantry, 506; Second Infantry, 473; Third Infantry, 601. An unofficial ballot in the First Regiment went three to one for Wilson, but the officers say that in the other units the Republican vote was predominant.

Death as a Factor.

With the election so close, importance attaches even to individual electors. There appears to be a possibility that, although Wilson carried Washington, Hughes may get one of that State's seven votes. The death of A. Stream, a Democratic candidate for elector, shortly before election, and the substitution of E. M. Connor in his place on the ticket, came so late that in many counties the name of Stream, not Connor, appeared on the ballot. All votes cast for Stream will be invalid.

A similar question may arise in Missouri, in which State an elector committed suicide before election. In West Virginia an elector withdrew.

Though most of the great States of the Union went for Hughes by large majorities, the small majorities cast one way or the other by the smaller States were a curious feature of the result. Delaware went for Hughes by only 856 and was long in doubt. The Democrats actually claimed New Hampshire, so small was the Hughes majority there.

It was also noticeable that Hughes was weaker than his party in the smaller States of the East. Vermont gave him only 17,000, Maine only 9,000, Rhode Island 4,800. Vermont emphasized her vote by giving Graham, the Republican candidate for Governor, 25,000, and by re-electing Senator Page by an even larger plurality.

The most mixed result of all, however, was not in the East but in the West. Washington went for Wilson, but re-elected Senator Poindexter, Republican, and also re-elected Governor Lister, Democrat, and chose a solid Republican Congress delegation.

Kansas made it plainly manifest that the Progressive vote had not been coaxed back, so far as Hughes was concerned. That State went for Wilson, but at the same time re-elected the Republican Governor, Capper.

Two of the figures most constantly in the public eye in the present Congress were defeated for re-election. They both came from Illinois. One was Frank Buchanan, the labor leader, who was indicted for his pro-German activities, which were alleged to have transgressed the bounds of law, and who retaliated by getting Congress to investigate United States District Attorney Marshall of this city with a view to his impeachment. The other was Clyde H. Tavenner, noted for his opposition to an army and navy of any size and his semi-socialistic oratory. Both were Democrats.

Congress is to have its first woman member. She will be Miss Jeannette M. Rankin, a tall and red-haired Republican, who was elected Representative-at-Large from Montana. Montana went Democratic, and it was presumably the woman vote which saved this one Republican candidate from the defeat.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—With the cities complete and 576 precincts missing in the country Wilson has a lead of 28,904, which assures that he will carry the State handily. The missing precincts are very scattered and are about evenly divided. Even with an unexpected adverse vote in these precincts Wilson is certain of a plurality.

Returns from 2,883 precincts out of the 3,459 in the State gave Wilson 349,749 to 320,845 for Hughes. The lead of F. D. Gardner (Dem.) for Governor went to 4,852 tonight, when returns were received from 2,877 precincts. Gardner's vote was 338,458 and the vote of Henry Lamm (Rep.) was 328,,806.

Senator Reed had a plurality of 26,536 over Walter S. Dickey, Republican nominee for United States Senator, in 2,844 precincts.

Jackson County, in which is Kansas City, complete gave Wilson 44,229; Hughes, 32,819.

The City of St. Louis gave Hughes a plurality of nearly 10,000.

IOWA.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Hughes will carry Iowa by 65,000, acording to estimates based upon returns from practically one-half of the State. In 1,150 precincts out of 2,297 Hughes has 144,-409; Wilson 313,130.

Returns from 1,067 precincts for Governor give Harding, Republican, 151,019 and Meredith, 90,555. Harding's plurality probably will be 128,632. Republicans elect the Congressman in every district with the probable exception of the Eleventh, where indications are that Congressman A. L. Steele has been re-elected over George Scott by a small margin.

UTAH.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 8.—As the returns from outlying precincts come in it appears that Wilson's plurality in Utah should be close to 16,000. King, for Senator, and Bamberger, for Governor, are running well alongside the President. Thus far only one county, a small one, shows in the Republican column, although three remote counties, also small and usually Republican, are not yet in with their full returns.

There is no longer any doubt that the entire Democratic State ticket has gone through from 10,000 to 15,000 strong, and indications are that the Democrats will have a majority in both houses of the Legislature. It appears that little remains to the Republicans in this Legislature save their hold over Senators.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 8.—Additional returns tonight continue to pile up a commanding lead in Colorado for President Wilson, and the figures indicated that a majority of the Democratic State candidates had been swept into office with the Presidential vote, although by smaller pluralities.

Based upon returns received up to 9 o'clock tonight, conservative experts placed President Wilson's plurality in Colorado at 50,000. Out of 1,451 precincts in the State 1,163 gave Wilson a lead of 44,719 votes.

TEXAS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 8.—The full State Democratic ticket was elected by a majority ranging from 150,000 to 175,000. Senator Charles Culberson ran far ahead of the remainder of the ticket, according to incomplete returns.

WILSON GETS OHIO BY ABOUT 75,000

Democrats Make Clean Sweep, Electing Cox Governor and Pomerene Senator.

CAPTURE THE RURAL VOTE

His Support of National Prohibition Lost Herrick Support of Liberals.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Estimates of Wilson's plurality in Ohio range from 70,000 to 80,000. A conservative figure seems to be 75,000. The Democratic leaders say the entire Democratic State ticket will be elected, with a gain of at least three Congressmen and a Legislature in harmony with the new administration.

Returns from 4,436 of the 5,578 precincts in Ohio at noon gave Wilson 464,-823; Hughes, 386,032.

For Governor, 4,461 precincts gave Cox, (D.) 45,221; Willis, (R.) 423,234, a Democratic lead of 11,987.

For Senator, returns from 4,147 precincts gave Pomerene, (D.,) 391,077, and Herrick 374,931.

The Democrats tonight said Pomerene would win by upward of 30,000. They estimated Cox's lead at 10,000.

The Senatorial campaign had a national prohibition feature. Months ago, when the Anti-Saloon League announced that Mr. Herrick was pledged to national prohibition, the Liberals decided to desert him, although they followed him earnestly when he was a candidate for re-election for Governor in 1908 and was defeated.

The strength of the Democrats this year was largely in the rural districts.

The new State officers below Governor are: Earl D. Bloom, Lieutenant Governor; A. V. Donahey, Auditor, re-elected; Chester Bryan, Treasurer; W. D. Fulton, Secretary of State; Joseph McGhee, Attorney General; James G. Johnson and Maurice H. Donahue, re-elected Supreme Court Justices.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The outstanding feature of the election in Massachusetts was the great tribute paid to President Wilson by Republicans who voted for him. As Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, said tonight, if he had made a speech in this State he would probably have carried the electoral ticket. As it was, he polled 247,327 votes, only 21,034 less than Hughes, while the Republican candidate for Governor had a plurality of 46,078, and Senator Lodge had 32,040 votes more than Fitzgerald. The President carried Boston by 18,825, which is 500 ahead of the party ticket. McCall, who headed the ticket with 274,-853, ran 6,462 ahead of Hughes, and 8,377 ahead of Lodge.

The Congressional delegation, which now stands twelve Republicans and four Democrats, will stand eleven Republicans, four Democrats, and one Independent. The Independent is Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, who defeated Representative Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea by 3621 votes.

Incomplete returns indicated the probable acceptance by the voters at yesterday's election of propositions for a convantion to be held to revise the State Constitution, and for a revision of the primary laws, restoring the principle of party enrollment at State primaries.

MAINE.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—With forty-one small places missing, Hughes has 68,545 votes in Maine, against 63,427 for Wilson, or a margin of 5,118 for the Republican candidate. In 1912 the missing towns gave Taft 258, Roosevelt 874, and Wilson 482.

VERMONT.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 8.—Revised returns of the election gives Hughes a plurality of 17,000, his total vote being 38,000, or about 5,000 less than the vote polled four years ago by the Republicans and Progressives combined. This is the smallest plurality given to a Republican Presidential candidate since the civil war, except in 1912, when the Progressives were in the field.

Wilson received a few more than 21,000 votes, being the largest total given a Democratic Presidential nominee since the civil war.

Horace F. Graham, Governor-elect, has a plurality of over 25,000, and Senator Carroll S. Page is re-elected by an even larger vote.

RHODE ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—With all the returns in, Rhode Island gives Hughes 44,159, Wilson 39,353. The plurality for Hughes is thus 4,806.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, Republican, has been re-elected by a plurality of about 13,000 over Addison P. Munroe, Democrat.

Senator Henry F. Lippitt was defeated by Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, by 6,300.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Charles E. Hughes carried Connecticut over President Wilson in yesterday's election by a plurality of a little more than 5,000.

George P. McLean, Republican, was returned to the United States Senate by a plurality of 7,917 over Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Democrat.

The plurality of Holcomb, Republican, for Governor, over Beardsley, Democrat, was 12,224.

Four of the five Republican Congressmen were re-elected, P. Davis Oakey, of the First District being defeated by former Congressman Augustine Lonergan, the Democratic candidate.

The Republicans retain control of the State Legislature, but the Democrats made slight gains in both branches.

The complete vote was: Hughes, 105,-324; Wilson, 99,832; for Governor—Holcomb, 109,056; Beardsley, 96,015; for Senator—McLean, 105,264; Cummings, 97,347.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—As additional election districts are heard from, Hughes's plurality in Pennsylvania continues to grow. Returns from 5,649 districts out of 6,968 give him a plurality of 160,839 over President Wilson, of which 125,463 were contributed by Philadelphia and Allegheny County, which takes in Pittsburgh. The total figures for the 5,649 districts are: Wilson, 419,225; Hughes, 580,064.

Returns from the Congressional districts, which may be changed by the soldier vote, show that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats made any net gains among the Congressmen elected.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 8.—Democratic leaders are elated over the big gains made in the party vote throughout Pennsylvania. Late returns indicate that the Republican claim of 200,-000 will not materialize. The Democrats expect to see this reduced to about half. They assert tonight that the State, outside of Philadelphia County, cast a plurality for President Wilson. They gained 21,000 in Allegheny County, and two of the Republican candidates for Congress, William H. Coleman and Dr. Barchfield, will have to get a large majority in the soldier vote at the border to defeat Clyde Kelly and Guy Campbell, respectively, who are both a few votes in the lead. Fayette County, the home of State Chairman William Crow, has gone Democratic. With about 2,000 districts to hear from, Hughes's plurality over Wilson appears to be about 125,000.

DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—According to complete, but unofficial returns, Hughes has carried the State by a plurality of 1,158. In the contest for United States Senator Josiah O. Wolcott, Democrat, has beaten Senator du Pont, Republican, by 1,909 votes. Representative Miller was defeated by Albert F. Polk, Democrat, by 47 votes.

The plurality of John G. Townsend, Republican candidate for Governor, is 1,952.

The Republicans are believed to have elected their State ticket, with the possible exception of the candidate for Attorney General.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 8.—Hughes's lead over Wilson in West Virginia was suddenly increased by 1,038 votes just before midnight by the returns from McDowell, one of the southern counties of the State. This made his total plurality over Wilson 3,505, the greatest since the count of the vote began. The vote, with later returns embracing 1,804 out of 1713 precincts, stands: Hughes, 118,000; Wilson, 104,-586.

Returns from 1,286 precincts for Governor give Cornwell, (Dem.,) 111,103, and Robinson, (Rep.,) 110,850. For United States Senator, 1,285 precincts give Chilton, (Dem.,) 106,488, and Sutherland, (Rep.,) 112,262.

Indications point to Democratic loss of United States Senator and Democratic gain of one and possibly two Representatives. M. M. Neely (Dem.) is re-elected in the First District. George M. Bowers (Rep.) is defeated for re-election in the Second District by Sam V. Woods. Stuart F. Reed (Rep.) was elected in the third. Judge Null (Dem.) won over Harry Woodyard (Rep.) in the Fourth, a Democratic gain. The re-election of Adam Littlepage (Dem.) in the Sixth is in doubt, but Edward Cooper (Rep.) was re-elected in the Fifth.

Late returns on the woman suffrage amendment indicate its defeat by a 2 to 1 vote.

TENNESSEE.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—President Wilson has carried Tennessee by a plurality conservatively estimated at 30,000, running ahead of the Democratic State ticket 7,000 votes.

GEORGIA.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—Georgia is Democratic by 75,000 or more, as against some 68,000 majority in 1912. The party leaders claim a majority of 90,000. Hugh Dorsey, Democratic candidate for Governor, has received an overwhelming vote, but substantial balloting was done for Roscoe Pickett, Republican candidate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Wilson electors have a plurality of 55,000 in South Carolina. Opposition to the Democratic nominees was, as usual, inconsequential.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—The majority for Wilson in this State is at least 45,000. The majority in nearly every Democratic county has been increased. There is no decrease in the majority for every one of the Democratic Congressmen, and the Democratic majority in both houses of the Legislature has been increased. The vote is the largest ever polled.

FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—Out of 45,000 votes counted, Wilson leads by approximately 40,000. Sydney J. Catts, a Democrat, running independently for Governor, leads W. A. Knott, Democrat nominee, by 5,000. Park Trammell (Dem.) goes to the Senate.

ALABAMA.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8.—With many country districts not reported Wilson's plurality in Alabama is 67,451. It will swell to 71,000.

KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—With all counties reported Kentucky gives Wilson 27,015 plurality over Hughes.

ARKANSAS.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—Wilson's plurality in Arkansas will probably be more than 35,000.

The bill to repeal State-wide prohibition will lose by more than 2 to 1. The initiative and referendum amendment for which Senator Owen of Oklahoma and Bryan campaigned last month will probably fail by a small majority.

KANSAS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—President Wilson's majority in Kansas will be 25,000. The Democrats elect five Congressman and the Republicans three. Governor Capper and the entire Republican State ticket is elected by from 40,000 to 100,000. The women threw their votes to President Wilson on the fear of war with Mexico if Hughes was elected.

Charles H. Sessions, Republican State Chairman, made the following statement:

"We appealed especially for help for Hughes and the Congressmen, but $1.75 wheat, the 'kept us out of war' cry, and the Adamson law made it impossible for us to turn the tide."

Chairman Hubert Lardner of the Democratic State Committee said:

"It was a great victory, due to a systematic, energetic campaign."

Returns from 1,809 out of 2,474 precincts in Kansas give Wilson 243,177; Hughes 214,182. In the Governor's race, with 1,654 State precincts heard from, the figures were Capper, 226,875; Lansdon, 130,760.

MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 8.—With 90,000 votes accounted for, Wilson leads in Montana by approximately 5,000. Myers, Democrat, is elected United States Senator over Pray, Republican, by about 2,000. The Congressional Representatives will be Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican, and J. M. Evans, Democrat.

The race for Governor is still in doubt, Stewart, Democrat, has a lead of 1,400 over Edwards, Republican. Indications point to the election of Stewart.

The total vote of Montana in 1912 was 79,910.

ARIZONA.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 8.—The Republican State Committee concedes Arizona to Wilson, but gives no figures. Democratic Chairman Stoneman claims the State for Wilson by from 6,000 to 8,000. The woman's party campaign against President Wilson, Senator Ashurst, and Congressman Hayden was of no avail. The Democratic women stood for Wilson and the Democratic Congressional ticket, which also received strong support from Republican women. Senator Ashurst will defeat Ribbey, Republican, by at least 7,000. Hayden, Democrat, is re-elected over Eads, Republican, on the face of returns, by 12,000.

Governor Hunt was in a close fight for re-election, with incomplete returns from Cochise County, with its big vote of copper miners, which should favor him.

Arizona adopted the most stringent [illegible] amendment in the United States, making it unlawful to have liquor in one's possession.

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 8.—With one-third of the total precincts in the State reporting today, President Wilson had a comfortable margin over Hughes in Oklahoma. The count from the 700 of 2,578 in the State gave Wilson 84,527, Hughes 31,037. Democratic leaders claimed Wilson would carry Oklahoma by a plurality ranging from 35,000 to 45,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—While Hughes was leading by more than 8,000, with only 182 of the 3,143 precincts in the State unaccounted, the Democratic State headquarters tonight refused to concede a victory in the State to the Republican candidate.

Later returns, embracing 2,900 precincts out of 3,143 in the State, reduced the Hughes plurality to 6,561, the vote being: Wilson, 305,138; Hughes, 311,-697.

Returns for Governor from 1,645 precincts give Adair (Dem.) 283,219 and Goodrich (Rep.,) 286,068.

Still later, with reports from 2,881 precincts, many of them official, the totals showed Hughes 319,157 and Wilson 310,796, a plurality of 8,421 for Hughes.

Hughes's lead was slightly below that of Goodrich (Rep.) over Adair (Dem.) in the Gubernatorial race, and also under those of Harry S. New and J. E. Watson, (Reps.,) who unseated John W. Kern and Thomas Taggart in the United States Senate. The vote on Governor for 2,767 precincts, several of them official, was: Goodrich, 296,173; Adair, 293,385. The Senatorial vote for 2,685 precincts was: New, 285,141; Kern, 279,-487; Watson, 288,338; Taggart, 279,256.

Congressional returns tonight indicated that the Republicans probably would have eight representatives in the lower house and the Democrats three, with one contest undecided in the First and Eleventh Districts.

The Prohibitionist and Socialist vote, with complete returns from twenty-three of the ninety-two counties in the State, was not so large as was expected, it was said tonight. Both the Prohibitionist and Socialist candidates for Governor polled larger votes than did Hanly and Benson, the respective candidates for President. The Progressive vote was light.

NEVADA.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 8.—President Wilson carried Nevada by about 5,000.

With both Republican and Democratic State headquarters claiming a victory, the result of the Senatorial fight was still in doubt at noon, on the face of incomplete and meagre returns from all parts of the State. Pittman, Republican, had a lead of approximately 300 votes over Platt.

E. E. Roberts, Republican, is re-elected to Congress.

IDAHO.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 8.—Wilson's plurality in Idaho may total nearly 10,000, according to estimates tonight.

Wilson's lead of over 6,000 out of more than 60,000 votes increases as returns come in. The total vote will run from 110,000 to 115,000.

For Governor, Alexander, Democrat, leads with 32,976, against Davis, Republican, with 30,904.

The count of 408 precincts out of 748 in Idaho gave Hughes 38,780, Wilson 48,371.

WISCONSIN.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8. — Wisconsin, one of the States conceded as doubtful by estimators of both parties up to election night, has from the moment the vote-counting began been steadfastly and surely for Hughes, constituting one of the surprises of the surprising election. Tonight, with three-quarters of the precincts of the State reporting, and the balance from thinly-populated sections of the north country rural and forest regions, Hughes led by more than 21,000, and there was no chance of this lead being overcome. It is more probable that the 20,000 will be increased to 25,000 or more.

The surprises in the national vote extended to individual counties. Seven counties, heavily populated by Germans, which were Democratic in 1912, reversed their showing this Fall, and gave majorities for Hughes.

Milwaukee was a notable exception, giving to Wilson 6,000 plurality in the face of a Republican majority to every other State, legislative, and county candidate, with the exception of a Socialist prosecutor. The State will send a solid Republican delegation to Congress, three Democrats being defeated, and an apparent Socialist victory being converted into defeat by complete returns. Governor E. L. Philipp's plurality closely approaches that of Mr. Hughes.

The Socialists increased their representation in both branches of the Legislature by one member in each house, and will have nine members in the House and three in the Senate. Outside Milwaukee, the Socialists cast only a small vote, as did the Prohibitionists.

WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—President Wilson's plurality in Washington will not fall below 12,600, and it is possible that it will reach 15,000. Returns from 1,844 precincts out of 2,285 give Wilson 149,252, Hughes 136,543.

Senator Miles Poindexter, Republican, has been re-elected by a majority of 50,000. Governor Ernest Lister, Democratic, has been re-elected by 5,500. Four Republican Congressmen have been elected. Representative Dill, Democrat, is leading in the Fifth District. Washington voted heavily against modifying the prohibition law by permitting the manufacture and sale of beer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. Dak., Nov. 8.—It was estimated late tonight that this State would give Hughes 3,000 to 5,000 plurality over Wilson.

Prohibition has been carried by 20,000 or more, and equal suffrage by probably 10,000.

The State Republican ticket is elected by 20,000 or more.

DOUBTFUL STATE TO DECIDE ELECTION

Continued from Page 1.

the purpose of which could not be learned.

Former First Assistant Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones has defeated Frank A. Hubbell for United States Senator, running ahead of his ticket. W. B. Walton, Democrat, of Silver City, has apparently defeated B. C. Hernandez for Representative, and E. C. Debaca seems to have been elected Governor over H. O. Burnsum by approximately the same majorities as those given to Wilson.

DEMING, N. M., Nov. 8.—Luna County, New Mexico, including Columbus, the scene of Francisco Villa's raid, gave Wilson 604 votes and Hughes 529. About 376 ballots are still to be counted.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns from all sections of Oregon but one sparsely settled county give Hughes a plurality of 7,272. The vote was: Hughes, 108,868; Wilson, 99,826.

With returns complete from 288 of the 378 precincts in Multnomah County, which includes this city, at 11 o'clock tonight, Hughes's lead over Wilson in the county had increased to 5,781 votes. The vote for Hughes was 27,818, Wilson's vote was 24,086. If Hughes maintains this ratio he will have a plurality of 5,000 votes in Multnomah County.

The Hughes lead early this afternoon with 374 of the 1,680 precincts heard from, was 4,000. Later it fell to 2,932, but was raised to its highest figures by subsequent returns.

"We will carry the State by a safe majority," said Sam White, Democratic Chairman, at noon.

C. L. McNary, Republican Chairman, said: "The State will be found safely Republican when the returns are in."

HUGHES'S PLURALITY 185,000 IN ILLINOIS

Lowden Leads Dunne by 150,000, Only Men Being Allowed to Vote for Governor.

VOTES OF WOMEN EVEN

Republicans Gain Four Congressmen—Tavenner and Buchanan Swamped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Republican pluralities in Illinois kept on growing today as late returns came in. Hughes's margin over Wilson has climbed to the 185,000 mark, with possibilities that it may exceed even that.

Colonel Frank O. Lowden's plurality over Governor Dunne appears to be ranging around the 150,000 point. He raced ahead of Hughes on the men's vote, women not voting for Governor.

The vote of the city of Chicago, complete for President, shows the following:

Wilson—Men, 211,669; women, 130,091; total, 341,690.

Hughes—Men, 220,886; women, 135,150; total, 356,036.

Benson (Socialist)—Men, 21,747; women, 6,684; total, 28,431.

Reimer (Soc. Labor)—Men, 593; women, 377; total, 970.

Hanly (Proh.)—Men, 659; women, 624; total, 1,283.

Women cast slightly less than 40 per cent. of the total vote, or about 650,000 in the entire State, according to estimates.

The Illinois Congressional delegation will probably land twenty-one Republicans to six Democrats, a Republican gain of four.

Republicans elected all their late officers, and, with one exception, elected their entire ticket in Cook County, including Chicago.

Republicans will have seven more than a constitutional majority in the next Illinois Senate. They will have a margin of about nine votes in the House.

The Republicans made their gain in Congressmen through the defeat of William Eliza Williams, Congressman at Large; Frank Buchanan, labor leader, in the Seventh District; Clyde Tavenner, the small army and navy advocate in the Fourteenth District, and Claude U. Stone in the sixteenth District.

Niels Juul virtually swamped Buchanan in the Seventh District by a plurality in excess of 10,000. Buchanan's activity in behalf of the German propaganda and his indictment in that connection at New York were weapons used against him.

Down-State, William J. Graham was returned a winner by about 400 votes the vote is Tavenner 21,563 and Graham only four precincts to be heard from the vote is Tavenner 21,552, and Graham 21,964. A recount probably will be asked for.

In the Peoria district—the Sixteenth—Clifford Ireland, Republican, was elected over Claude U. Stone, Democrat, by an estimated margin of 600 to 1,000 votes.

The Cook County returns, supplemented with incomplete figures from down-State, indicate that McCormick and Mason, the two Republican winners for Congressmen-at-large, ran well along with the Republican Presidential aspirant. William Eliza Williams, Democratic incumbent, went to defeat by 75,000 votes.

NEBRASKA.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—Wilson is constantly increasing his gain over Hughes in Nebraska, and with one-third of the returns received indications are that his majority will run probably to 80,000. The figures received give Wilson 40,198 and Hughes 84,166.

With 25 per cent. of the returns in the Senatorial contest Hitchcock, (Dem.,) has 49,421, and Kennedy, (Rep.,) 41,137. For Governor Neville, (Dem.,) 51,191; Sutton, (Rep.,) 43,650.

With 25 per cent. of the votes received the count on Prohibition indicates that the State-wide prohibition amendment has carried by at least 25,000.

The Congressional delegation remains as formerly, three Democrats against three Republicans, six of the members being re-elected.

MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Complete returns from all the counties and Baltimore city give Wilson 133,211 votes and Hughes 113,773, a plurality of 19,438 for Wilson. Early returns from the First Congressional District indicated the election of Duer, Republican, over Price, Democratic incumbent, but the unofficial returns give Price a majority of forty-five. Republican Chairman Tait issued a statement tonight that if this is not changed by the official count, a contest will be made on the ground that Worcester County, United States Senator Smith's home, had violated the Election law in issuing one ballot as a sample, and at the last moment substituting another. It is charged that the Democrats were advised of the change but the Republicans kept in ignorance thereof. Worcester County gave Price 375 majority. All county chairmen have been directed to witness the official count.

PRAISE FOR WOMEN VOTERS IN ILLINOIS

Learned How to Mark Ballots in "Schools" and Took Little Time at Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Approximately 900,000 women in the State of Illinois cast their first vote for a President of the United States yesterday. They went to the polls in great numbers, despite the fact that they could not vote for State officers, Congressmen, or many of the local candidates whose contests aroused much interest.

In Chicago 130,051 women voted for Wilson and 135,150 for Hughes. In the country towns of Cook County, of which Chicago is a part, 13,810 women voted for Wilson and 21,962 for Hughes. Complete figures from down-State are not yet available, but the woman vote in the State outside of Chicago and Cook County was in much the same proportion.

"Illinois women voters showed the way to the women of the country by giving Hughes a strong majority of their votes," said Harriet B. Vittum, Illinois representative on the Board of the women's organization of the Hughes Alliance. "With the fate of the two candidates for President still hanging in the balance, we can pause a moment to look over the results in Illinois.

"Nothing could be more gratifying, from my standpoint, than the tremendous weight with which the women of Illinois have stood by the tradition of our State. Illinois women may justly feel proud of their first vote for President. No matter who wins we can never lose.

"The returns indicate that in Republican wards the women were more Republican than the men, and that in Democratic bailiwicks they exhibited a kindred faithfulness to the dominant party of the neighborhood. The women voted for Wilson and for Hughes generally in the same ratio as the men.

"Election officials in Illinois pay a fine tribute to the women for the businesslike way in which they handled the ballot. As a rule they were much faster than the men. Some critics say this was because they voted straight tickets, but this was not borne out by the returns.

"In many districts schools of instruction had been maintained for several days. The woman who never voted before went to one of the schools, learned how to mark the ballot and dashed to the polls, where there were long lines of voters waiting for a chance to get in the booths. The women refused to be advanced in the line and took their chances with the men waiting for their turn.

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CURB, EXCITED, BETS, HEDGES, BETS AGAIN

Wagers to a Total of $250,000 Made During the Day at Ever-Shifting Odds.

10 TO 8 ON WILSON AT END

Hughes Favorite for a While at 2 to 1, but Prices Fluctuate Till He Is Only a 1 to 3 Choice.

The most exciting day's betting ever held on the Curb occurred yesterday. More than $250,000 was wagered, nearly as much as on Monday, most of that put up yesterday being based on confidential advices from California, Minnesota, and other doubtful States, which were often conflicting and frequently soon reversed. Bet after bet made on "inside information" was "hedged" a little later when fresh statements came by wire.

The odds were the most sensitive ever remembered in connection with betting on the Curb. Hughes and Wilson each changed from favorites to longshots several times during the day. Nearly every telegram or telephone message received on the Street seemed to give the odds a new tilt, and the market on the candidates resembled the ringside betting on a hard-fought prizefight.

It started with Hughes as the favorite at 10 to 8 and quickly went up to Hughes the favorite at 2 to 1. On good news from Minnesota, the Democrats began taking bets, and when the word had got around that Minnesota "looked like Wilson," he went up, point by point, until he became the favorite at 2 to 1, and Republican money became exceedingly scarce, though a few small bets were placed at 3 to 1.

Closes at 10 to 8 on Wilson.

Hughes news from California and more cheerful tidings for Republicans from Minnesota emboldened the Hughes backers to get out their money again, and the odds shifted back to 2 to 1 on Wilson, to 10 to 6, 10 to 7, and then 10 to 8. More telegrams came in to cause a Republican panic and the odds went back to 2 to 1 on Wilson. More guesses from Minnesota and California on what the final returns would be saved the Republicans from demoralization. Toward the close of the day Hughes again got back to even money, but Wilson closed a favorite at 10 to 8.

A profile of the rise and fall of the odds from minute to minute would have zigzagged like a seismograph record of a considerable earthquake. A large part of the betting was due to covering by bettors who feared for the wagers previously laid.

While it is estimated that more than $2,000,000 has been placed in the last week on the Curb through betting commissioners, there will be few big winners and losers, it was reported, because such a large proportion of the bettors have hedged on account of fear, or else deliberately have bet at favorable odds on one and then on the other, in order to clear a profit either way.

The prevalence of hedging resulted in doubling the profits of the betting commissioners, who collect 2 per cent. from both sides on each bet, or a total of 8 per cent. of the sum wagered if both men hedge. If the total money placed on the Curb amounts to $3,000,000 during the campaign, as is estimated, the betting commissioners will clear $120,000.

Large sums are reported to have been bet on the Stock Exchange, but these have been kept secret.

Bets Paid Prematurely.

None of these bets, or of those made by sporting men at hotels and cafés where betting has been lively, have been collected prematurely. A huge sum which could only be guessed at changed hands on Tuesday night between friends, when the early returns led impulsive bettors to pay their wagers immediately.

The New York cafés and restaurants will profit if there is a final reversal of the first assignment of victory to Hughes. It is safe to say that most of the money that changed hands between individuals on Tuesday night was spent over the bar and at restaurants by the supposed winners, and it would appear to be human nature that the final winners, if they get back their own and their opponents' money, will spend it as lightly.

Playing in the greatest luck apparently are the proprietors of the restaurants frequented by German-Americans, who reaped their harvest on Tuesday night and cannot lose, even though it should appear that their patrons were too forward in drinking the health of Hughes.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, will probably be the biggest winner on Wilson at long odds, if the President is re-elected. On Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, when the election had been generally conceded to Hughes by newspapers on the early returns, Mr. Brady, who was at the Hotel Astor with a party, said he was still convinced Wilson was a winner and that he would take a bet on Wilson if the odds were long enough.

A wealthy broker offered to bet $25,000 to $1,000 on Hughes. Brady took the offer instantly and checks for the two sums were posted with a broker in the Hotel Astor.

QUEENS IN FORM LOCALLY.

Though for Hughes and Whitman, County Elects Democratic Officers.

With the exception of the Assemblyman in the Fourth District and an Alderman to serve for an unexpired term, the local Democratic ticket won in Queens, although the county, for the first time in fifty years, went Republican in the State and national vote.

The Democrats elected Charles Pope Caldwell for a second term in Congress. Peter A. Daly, Democrat, was elected State Senator. In the First Assembly District Peter A. Beininger, Democrat, was elected; Peter J. McGarry, Democrat, won a fourth term in the Second Assembly District, and William H. O'Hare, Democrat, was elected for a third term in the Third Assembly District. In the Fourth District, where George E. Polhemus, Democrat, was running for a third term, he was defeated by Frank E. Hopkins, Republican.

A hot contest was waged for the Surrogate's office between Daniel Noble, Democrat, who was running for a fourth term, and Thomas F. Doyle, Republican. Noble carried the county by 4,754 plurality.

Hughes carried the county by 2,882 plurality and Whitman by 1,868 plurality. Calder's plurality was more than 3,500. In the fight in the Seventieth Aldermanic District to fill out an unexpired term, George E. Goetz, Republican, defeated Arthur Wenige, Democrat.

San Francisco Votes for Open Shop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—An amendment to the San Francisco charter, prohibiting picketing, appeared tonight to have been adopted. Complete returns from 644 precincts out of 684 showed 66,743 for the measure and 63,407 against. The amendment was fathered by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which raised a fund of $1,000,000 to fight for the "open shop."

STOCKS FLUCTUATE WITH VOTE RETURNS

Steel Common Goes to 126 and Central Leather to 110, Both Record Prices.

NEAR 2,000,000-SHARE DAY

But Close of the Feverish Session Comes with but Slight Net Gains or Losses.

The political sentiments of traders in stocks found play in quick changes of market positions as Hughes appeared to gain in the election returns at one moment and as Wilson's growing strength was indicated the next. A flood of buying orders at the opening, evidently predicated on the early reports of a Hughes victory, carried the leading speculative issues forward from 1 to nearly 3 points, but within a half hour the current swung sharply the other way.

Business all day was transacted on a tremendous scale, the turnover being close to 2,000,000 shares. The professional element was governed by the fluctuations of betting odds on the Curb and turned from buying operations to short sales, or vice versa, as the trend of wagers reflected the receipt of State returns.

After settling back to positions close to the opening prices at 11 o'clock, stocks were lifted under the biggest surge of the day, with Steel common and Central Leather the centres of trading, both going to new high records. Steel sold up to 126 and Central Leather rose more than 7 points, to 110.

The day's transactions in Steel amounted to 660,000 shares, the largest total for this stock in many weeks. After establishing these records, and lifting the general industrial list substantially, the trend gradually became reversed as betting became fairly stable at 10 on Wilson to 8 on Hughes, and, except for strong spots here and there, prices were weak at the close.

In this table is presented the more prominent issues with comparisons. The railroads, it is seen, were inclined to sag, but selling was not pronounced in any of them.

	Open.	Close. Monday.	Yest'y High.	Net Decl'e.
Amer. Loco....	98	98	98	
Amer. Smelt....	112	113¾	113¾	2
Anaconda	98½	98	99¼	1
Cent. Leather.	104⅛	102⅝	110	*4⅛
Col. F. & I....	56	54	56¼	.
Crucible Steel..	94¼	93¼	95¼	1¼
Inter. Paper....	66⅝	64	67½	*1
Int. M. M. pf..	117¾	117½	121⅜	*1⅜
N. Y. Central..	109¾	109¾	110	1¼
Reading	111¼	110⅝	112	⅜
Union Pacific..	152	151⅛	153⅝	⅛
U. S. Steel....	124½	123⅝	126	*1
Utah Copper....	113⅞	113⅞	114½	⅝

*Gain.

Feverish was the word to describe conditions in the Street. Bankers, brokers, exporters, and stock traders watched the news tickers constantly. In the first two hours after the Stock Exchange opened more than 100 inquiries about the election were received by telephone at the financial office of THE TIMES, and this pace was maintained during the remainder of the day. Brokerage offices contained greater crowds than any other day this year.

On the Exchange the mass of brokers around the floor was packed and forth without cessation, and excitement pervaded the whole floor. Long after the close of business the tickers were surrounded by groups of men who hoped to learn before going home that the contest had been decided.

In London the early reports conceding the election to Hughes were apparently considered of more favorable import than here, as numerous American stocks were bid up to prices higher than the best quotations established on the New York Stock Exchange. This bullish sentiment was made known through cables to local arbitrage houses. An explanation of the sharp upturn in London was that cables telling of the true state of affairs in the Presidential contest were delayed until some time after business in stocks had gotten under way.

W. L. WARD HOLDS RULE.

Westchester Republican Boss Says He's Satisfied.

The Republicans in Westchester County had a landslide for the county ticket. Daniel J. Cashin, re-elected County Clerk, received 14,170 plurality. Lee Parsons Davis, elected District Attorney, had a plurality of 15,068, while County Judge Frank L. Young was re-elected by a plurality of 14,128.

National Committeeman William L. Ward, who is Republican leader in Westchester, said: "It was the biggest Republican victory in the history of the county. It is my firm belief that the final returns throughout the nation will show that Mr. Hughes has been chosen President."

MICHIGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Returns from 1,892 precincts out of 2,280 in Michigan give Hughes 221,858, Wilson, 188,136. Detroit, contrary to the hopes of the Democrats, gave Hughes a plurality on the face of the latest returns.

VOTE SELLERS RELEASED.

No Statute to Hold Them, Say Federal Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A number of men arrested here by the Federal authorities on election day and who were said to have made confessions that they received money for their ballots were released this evening on instructions from the Department of Justice in Washington. The Government officials decided to free the men because there is no statute governing their case.

They were notified, however, to hold themselves subject to subpoena at any time to appear before the Federal Grand Jury. While there is no Federal law prohibiting the sale of votes, the statutes provide punishment for any one who conspires willfully and deliberately with others to corruptly influence any election."

The Federal authorities intend to use the men arrested here as Government witnesses against others said to be higher up. It was said the extent and manner of the election frauds here was amazing.

ASK THE TIMES FOR NEWS.

Many Thousand Election Inquiries by Telephone.

The feverish interest in the outcome of the election was apparent last night in the telephone switchboard room of THE NEW YORK TIMES, where requests for information were coming in at times at the rate of thirty a minute.

To all requests the same reply was given—"No results as yet. No further information." The closeness of the Presidential race made it impossible to give out anything definite. Furthermore, the unceasing appeals for news were so clogging THE TIMES wires that it was difficult to get messages in or out on more imperative business. A TIMES reporter tried in vain for thirty minutes last night to reach the office by telephone.

The calls began to come in as early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when many New Yorkers awakened to find that the outcome was in doubt. They continued steadily during the afternoon and increased rapidly early in the evening. The greatest rush was from about 8 to 10 o'clock last night. A large percentage of the calls were from women.

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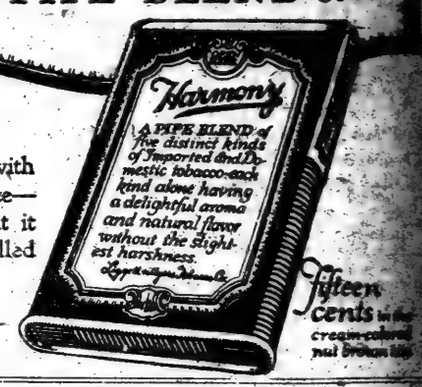

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$17.50 to $60.

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WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS

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AT 38.00

A special collection of high class tailleur suits assembled from the regular stock and offered at the special price of 38.00 for Today only.

Included in this gathering of distinguished modes are plain tailleur, demi-tailleur and more dressy types developed in VELVETEENS, VELOURS, BROADCLOTH, GABARDINE, CHECKS AND MANNISH FABRICS.

Many are enriched with fur accentuations of Hudson Seal, Skunk, Raccoon, Scotch Moleskin and blended Muskrat.

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Cravenetted Wool Tweed Coats

A general utility coat for fair or rainy weather, in brown, blue, green or gray colorings; belted model with new French shoulders, convertible collar, body silk lined. *Special* 18.50

Rubberized Charmeuse Satin Coats

New button-front belted model, in seal brown, navy, taupe or black; double straps crossed at back; convertible turn-over collar. *Special* 25.00

Rubberized Crepe de Chine Coats

Loose slip-on model with new triple cape collar, in amethyst, Normandy blue, bottle green, taupe or black; adjustable collar forms revers when opened. *Special* 29.50

Rubberized Cashmere Coats

Slip-on mannish raglan model of wool cashmere, in castor, navy, black or Oxford; convertible collar. *Special* 9.50

Scotch Plaid Rubberized Serge Coats

New button front, belted, circular model, in rich colorings; adjustable crushed collar. *Special* 14.50

London-made Oil Silk Coats

Featherweight, dust and rain proof slip-on model, in mole, sea green, leather brown, purple, navy or dark green; Japanese silk lined. *Special* 18.50

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The similarity of Tecla Pearls to deep sea Pearls extends even to the limitations which surround the source of supply!

Just as Nature controls and limits the supply of the ocean-borne Pearl, we also control and limit the supply of the famous Tecla Pearl.

Tecla Pearls can be bought only in the Tecla *ateliers*, or from our accredited representatives in Philadelphia and San Franscisco.

For neither Tecla Pearls nor deep sea Pearls have ever been cheapened by inordinate use.

Tecla Pearl Necklaces in graduating strands with diamond clasp $75 to $350

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15 Years On This Corner

LABOR VOTE FAILED TO TURN TO WILSON

Returns Show That Great Industrial Centres Gave Mr. Hughes Best Support.

GOMPERS'S PLEA FUTILE

New York, Chicago, and New Jersey Prove Adamson Law Took No Strength from Republicans.

President Wilson did not receive the united support of organized labor which its leaders promised him, and that feature of the election was much discussed yesterday by politicians of both parties, as well as by officials of trade unions.

The labor vote failed the President in New York, where the Democrats expected its aid to give them a majority of 75,000 or 100,000 in New York City, and a majority in Buffalo. It failed the President in Illinois, which the Democrats had claimed in the hope that the great industrial centre of Chicago, normally Democratic, would give the President a big margin. Instead Hughes carried Chicago and Illinois. The Democrats had based their hopes in Indiana largely on the prospect of a big Democratic labor vote in Indianapolis. In northern New Jersey, where there is a large railroad and general industrial vote, the Democrats had expected the labor vote to help them carry the State; but in Newark, with its great labor population, the Republican majority was larger than normal.

It was in New York City that the returns point to the greatest failure of the force of organized labor to follow the direction of their leaders in supporting Wilson. Practically every labor organization in the city had gone on record in favor of President Wilson, because of the Adamson law and the other humanitarian legislation of his Administration. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, came here on Sunday to urge united support for Wilson.

While, of course, it is impossible to tell just how organized labor voted, an idea may be obtained from a study of the returns for New York City. In the city Wilson got a plurality of about 90,000, whereas it would have been about normal if Wilson had gotten a plurality of 75,000. In New York City organized labor claims from 90,000 to 100,000 voters. It was the statement of labor leaders just before election that this vote was normally equally divided between the Republican and Democratic parties, but that Wilson would get from 80 to 85 per cent. of it. On the face of it, this means that Wilson would get 80,000 labor votes in the city above the party division. But Wilson carried the city by only 40,000, and it cannot be claimed that this 40,000 included 80,000 votes given him by labor, for the reason that labor was bitterly opposed to the re-election of Governor Whitman and was pledged to Seabury. But Seabury carried the city by only 21,000, which is evidence that organized labor did not support the Democratic State ticket to which its leaders had pledged it.

"I cannot understand it," said Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, last night. "While we can't tell exactly how the working man voted, it seems that at least in this city they did not give the Democratic ticket the help that had been expected."

None of the Democratic leaders wished to comment on the labor vote for publication, but it was generally said that the result was a proof of the truth of the old saying that organized labor is a poor political friend.

The Republicans said that the action of trades unions in the balloting proved the truth of their campaign statements that the labor vote of the country could not be delivered by its leaders.

LONDON CROWDS EAGER FOR ELECTION NEWS

War Situation a Secondary Question in Press, Which Attempts to Explain "the Puzzle."

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 9.—The American elections occupy leading positions in both the news and editorial columns of the London papers this morning, and the war news finds itself crowded into a secondary position for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

The papers devote from one to five columns to what they call the "American election puzzle." Some of the editorials stretch into nearly two columns in an endeavor to explain the whys and wherefores of the dramatic finish to the campaign. In the streets, hotels, and clubs little else but the election was discussed today, and the bulletin boards were scanned by eager crowds in search, not of war communiques, but of the latest election news.

It is evident, as the morning papers point out, that the Presidential contest has been followed with more interest in Great Britain than any since the Republic was founded, and that the man in the street has, as never before, made himself acquainted with the issues involved and with the personalities of the candidates.

The editorials generally emphasize, as they have repeatedly during the last two months, that the election, whatever its issue, is not likely to affect to any marked degree the foreign policy of the United States or its attitude toward the war. Thus The Times, after a painstaking discussion of the views of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes and domestic politics, says:

"But whatever the course of America's domestic politics and whoever her President, we trust and believe that she will continue to give the legitimate support, moral and material, which she has afforded throughout the war."

The Daily News says: "The election of 1916 has clothed itself with characteristics worthy of the historic times in which it has fallen. In its sustained uncertainty it has carried to a fitting climax the alternating vicissitudes of the campaign. One fact remains certain, namely, with the field shared by two candidates of honor and integrity, a President of honor and integrity will necessarily rule at the White House during the next quadrennium as in the past quadrennium."

SUFFRAGISTS ENCOURAGED.

At the headquarters of the National Woman's Campaign Committee of the Republican National Committee Miss Helen Varick Boswell and a few other women were present yesterday, recovering from the reaction after the joy in believing the night before that Hughes had been elected.

"If we have lost it merely means that we must work harder again," said Miss Boswell.

"We have won anyway," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, speaking for the suffragists. "We cannot lose. We always make a little progress whatever we do, and now we have South Dakota. As to which man is elected President, it is thumbs up, thumbs down with me. With either man we have to make a fight."

"Both Presidents have come out for us," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. "We only ask that the other men in the country follow their examples."

"Of either man who wins we only ask that he keeps his promises to us," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of the State Suffrage Party.

STATE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

County.	HUGHES Rep.	WILSON Dem.
Albany	32,435	18,757
Allegany	6,151	3,184
Bronx	40,163	47,552
Broome	11,431	9,095
Cattaraugus	5,858	6,597
Cayuga	7,855	6,327
Chautauqua	14,723	7,127
Chemung	6,267	7,229
Chenango	3,156	3,880
Clinton	4,945	4,030
Columbia	4,971	4,907
Cortland	4,463	2,753
Delaware	6,311	5,068
Dutchess	11,026	8,904
Erie	53,107	45,323
Essex	3,604	2,853
Franklin	5,420	3,787
Fulton	5,705	4,077
Genesee	5,670	2,788
Greene	3,914	3,857
Hamilton	600	559
Herkimer	8,024	6,358
Jefferson	11,259	7,126
Kings	118,682	125,462
Lewis	3,462	2,898
Livingston	5,259	3,549
Madison	5,875	3,986
Monroe	39,575	21,911
Montgomery	6,698	5,213
Nassau	13,725	8,371
New York	151,306	188,468
Niagara	11,775	7,921
Oneida	19,806	17,004
Onondaga	27,551	20,163
Ontario	7,482	5,278
Orange	14,235	11,126
Orleans	4,850	2,315
Oswego	11,250	6,559
Otsego	5,853	5,973
Putnam	1,702	1,280
Queens	34,188	31,230
Rensselaer	16,275	15,292
Richmond	7,282	3,827
Rockland	4,805	4,131
St. Lawrence	10,480	5,278
Saratoga	7,964	6,741
Schenectady	9,699	5,979
Schoharie	3,121	3,884
Schuyler	1,941	1,611
Seneca	3,282	2,847
Steuben	10,618	8,756
Suffolk	13,285	8,775
Sullivan	4,299	3,640
Tioga	3,339	2,715
Tompkins	4,275	3,446
Ulster	10,700	7,774
Warren	4,334	2,811
Washington	7,243	3,931
Wayne	7,304	4,614
Westchester	34,291	23,500
Wyoming	4,890	2,777
Yates	2,936	1,851
Total	873,046	763,753
Militia vote (estimated)	3,000	2,000
Grand Total	876,046	765,753
Plurality for Hughes	110,293	

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

County.	WHITMAN Rep.	SEABURY Dem.
Albany	26,169	16,770
Allegany	6,047	2,605
Bronx	37,541	44,715
Broome	11,230	7,718
Cattaraugus	8,815	5,282
Cayuga	8,246	5,686
Chautauqua	14,046	5,676
Chemung	7,312	6,270
Chenango	5,120	2,777
Clinton	4,960	2,960
Columbia	4,358	4,300
Cortland	4,618	2,942
Delaware	5,547	4,340
Dutchess	10,541	7,709
Erie	51,896	42,638
Essex	4,285	1,876
Franklin	4,982	2,825
Fulton	6,138	3,589
Genesee	5,465	2,504
Greene	4,278	3,332
Hamilton	570	485
Herkimer	7,628	5,597
Jefferson	11,102	5,960
Kings	121,033	109,372
Lewis	3,070	2,047
Livingston	5,032	3,154
Madison	5,651	3,225
Monroe	37,940	23,033
Montgomery	6,605	5,024
Nassau	12,832	7,582
New York	104,899	132,221
Niagara	11,638	7,193
Oneida	19,890	16,263
Onondaga	28,300	16,724
Ontario	7,158	4,569
Orange	12,104	10,324
Orleans	4,722	2,171
Oswego	10,408	6,062
Otsego	5,794	5,010
Putnam	1,575	1,160
Queens	32,042	30,520
Rensselaer	16,537	15,258
Richmond	7,370	7,547
Rockland	4,540	3,795
St. Lawrence	9,931	3,251
Saratoga	8,540	6,720
Schenectady	9,348	9,519
Schoharie	1,917	2,252
Schuyler	1,970	1,590
Seneca	3,417	2,621
Steuben	10,784	7,870
Suffolk	12,489	10,202
Sullivan	3,981	3,306
Tioga	3,401	2,168
Tompkins	4,598	3,024
Ulster	10,082	7,053
Warren	4,289	2,657
Washington	6,666	3,196
Wayne	7,634	4,521
Westchester	32,813	21,427
Wyoming	4,646	2,353
Yates	2,862	1,376
Total	845,477	695,007
Militia vote, (estimated)	3,000	2,000
Grand total	848,477	697,007
Plurality for Whitman	151,470.	

STATE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

County.	CALDER Rep.	McCOMBS Dem.
Albany	25,389	14,754
Allegany	5,710	2,406
Bronx	28,341	32,760
Broome	8,662	4,571
Cattaraugus	5,691	3,176
Cayuga	8,482	5,960
Chautauqua	11,936	4,647
Chemung	1,932	1,021
Chenango	2,970	1,078
Clinton	3,938	2,700
Columbia	3,853	2,970
Cortland	4,082	1,848
Delaware	5,614	3,461
Dutchess	10,611	7,675
Erie	51,720	39,594
Essex	3,999	1,526
Franklin	4,676	2,564
Fulton	5,293	2,290
Genesee	3,706	3,102
Hamilton	480	450
Herkimer	7,427	5,047
Jefferson	5,136	2,478
Kings	112,321	78,619
Lewis	2,886	1,978
Livingston	3,336	1,689
Madison	5,516	2,839
Monroe	38,804	19,843
Montgomery	6,460	4,479
Nassau	12,883	7,277
New York	99,759	118,010
Niagara	11,250	6,677
Oneida	5,480	5,453
Onondaga	27,384	15,096
Ontario	6,991	3,979
Orange	9,413	6,015
Orleans	4,361	1,901
Oswego	3,000	1,650
Otsego	5,092	4,552
Putnam	1,554	981
Queens	24,022	22,283
Rensselaer	14,496	12,842
Richmond	5,029	6,047
Rockland	4,223	3,102
St. Lawrence	3,954	2,153
Saratoga	4,772	3,488
Schenectady	7,821	6,006
Schoharie	778	988
Schuyler	1,915	1,590
Seneca	2,552	1,719
Steuben	6,845	5,014
Suffolk	11,090	6,111
Sullivan	3,785	2,929
Tioga	2,987	1,830
Tompkins	4,502	2,750
Ulster	9,770	5,968
Warren	3,607	1,872
Washington	2,057	700
Wayne	7,644	4,495
Westchester	20,294	12,467
Wyoming	4,381	1,222
Yates	2,756	1,219
Total	720,536	531,843
Plurality for Calder	188,693.	

MEXICO WATCHES RETURNS.

Crowds in the Capital Excited Over Our Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—The excitement over the American election continues here. Crowds thronged the streets watching the bulletin boards. The German colony was enthusiastic over forecasts of a Hughes victory. The foreign diplomats refuse to express any opinion on the election.

Many street speeches were made tonight, the speakers asserting that Wilson has been the friend of Mexico.

Socialists' Man Elected Mayor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Thomas Van Lear, who was indorsed by the Socialist Party, was elected Mayor of Minneapolis over Otto C. Langum by a majority of approximately 3,000, according to complete returns today. Both candidates were running on non-partisan tickets.

THE CITY VOTE.

Wilson Led by 40,069, Seabury by 21,462, Calder by 24,049, Dowling by 31,888.

Here are detailed revised figures on the city vote:

PRESIDENT.

Recapitulation.

Borough.	Hughes. Rep.	Wilson. Dem.	Majorities. Hughes. Rep.	Majorities. Wilson. Dem.
Manhattan	111,508	138,448	.....	27,253
Bronx	41,563	47,552	.....	7,989
Brooklyn	118,862	125,462	.....	10,780
Queens	34,188	31,230	2,958	.....
Richmond	7,362	8,327	.....	1,596
Total	811,470	851,539	3,958	47,027

Manhattan.

A.D.	Hughes. Rep.	Wilson. Dem.	Majorities. Hughes. Rep.	Majorities. Wilson. Dem.
1	2,051	2,891	.....	840
2	1,398	4,295	.....	2,897
3	1,097	4,001	.....	1,907
4	1,467	3,543	.....	2,076
5	1,957	4,722	.....	3,065
6	3,007	2,503	504	.....
7	2,072	4,069	.....	1,997
8	1,540	3,600	.....	2,059
9	1,956	3,298	.....	1,342
10	2,450	2,670	.....	220
11	2,574	4,014	.....	1,440
12	1,769	3,704	.....	1,935
13	2,148	3,758	.....	1,610
14	2,585	4,396	.....	1,091
15	6,706	5,231	1,424	.....
16	2,114	4,190	.....	1,586
17	5,603	5,852	251	.....
18	2,590	4,042	.....	1,152
19	7,557	7,896	.....	841
20	2,572	3,576	.....	1,004
21	6,627	6,766	761	.....
22	3,583	3,881	.....	298
23	14,844	15,103	.....	259
24	1,917	2,876	.....	959
25	3,630	3,757	113	.....
26	2,725	4,683	.....	1,244
27	4,846	2,904	1,852	.....
28	2,183	2,592	.....	409
29	4,990	4,007	983	.....
30	4,146	4,143	3	.....
31	5,664	6,111	.....	547
Total	111,205	138,468	5,179	30,597

Bronx.

A.D.	Hughes. Rep.	Wilson. Dem.	Majorities. Hughes. Rep.	Majorities. Wilson. Dem.
30 (part)	1,053	1,780	.....	727
32	11,490	13,892	.....	2,382
33	5,795	5,778	17	.....
34	11,542	13,948	.....	2,406
35	10,163	.....	.....	.....
36	10,813	12,054	.....	1,741
Total	40,163	47,552	17	8,406

Brooklyn.

A.D.	Hughes. Rep.	Wilson. Dem.	Majorities. Hughes. Rep.	Majorities. Wilson. Dem.
1	3,702	3,943	.....	241
2	1,461	3,908	.....	2,447
3	1,499	3,982	.....	2,483
4	1,908	2,662	.....	754
5	6,318	4,830	1,488	.....
6	3,914	3,913	1	.....
7	2,668	4,712	.....	2,044
8	2,913	4,378	.....	1,466
9	8,192	9,666	.....	1,474
10	4,840	5,024	.....	184
11	4,853	4,963	.....	110
12	6,010	6,317	.....	307
13	3,078	3,402	.....	324
14	2,703	4,532	.....	1,829
15	2,934	4,573	.....	1,639
16	10,697	11,785	.....	1,088
17	5,405	4,050	1,355	.....
18	13,407	9,940	3,467	.....
19	4,156	2,783	1,367	.....
20	5,741	3,596	2,145	.....
21	2,023	2,557	.....	532
22	12,852	9,648	3,184	.....
23	6,919	9,228	.....	2,309
Total	118,682	125,462	12,957	19,015

Queens.

A.D.	Hughes. Rep.	Wilson. Dem.	Majorities. Hughes. Rep.	Majorities. Wilson. Dem.
1	4,647	6,612	.....	1,965
2	5,476	6,622	.....	1,146
3	12,621	9,593	3,028	.....
4	11,144	8,403	2,741	.....
Total	34,188	31,230	5,769	2,811

GOVERNOR.

Recapitulation.

Borough.	Whit'an. Rep.	Seabury. Dem.	Majorities. Whit'an. Rep.	Majorities. Seabury. Dem.
Manhattan	104,869	132,221	.....	27,322
Bronx	37,541	44,715	.....	7,174
Brooklyn	121,053	109,372	11,681	.....
Queens	32,042	30,520	1,522	.....
Richmond	7,378	7,547	.....	169
Total	302,913	324,375	13,203	34,685

Manhattan.

A. D.	Whitman. Rep.	Seabury. Dem.	Majorities. Whitman.	Majorities. Seabury.
1	1,798	2,726	.....	928
2	1,291	4,127	.....	2,836
3	1,712	3,880	.....	2,168
4	1,265	3,333	.....	2,068
5	1,660	4,445	.....	2,785
6	2,682	2,528	159	.....
7	2,072	3,936	.....	1,864
8	1,488	3,392	.....	1,904
9	1,920	3,029	.....	1,109
10	2,218	2,857	.....	639
11	2,281	4,520	.....	2,239
12	1,508	3,675	.....	2,167
13	2,054	3,526	.....	1,472
14	2,073	4,050	.....	1,972
15	6,519	5,103	1,416	.....
16	2,139	4,035	.....	1,876
17	5,327	5,094	233	.....
18	2,907	3,957	.....	1,350
19	7,024	7,508	.....	484
20	2,539	3,768	.....	1,204
21	6,505	5,366	1,139	.....
22	3,022	4,188	.....	1,166
23	14,069	14,575	.....	285
24	1,638	2,814	.....	1,176
25	3,760	3,543	.....	217
26	2,782	3,555	.....	773
27	4,212	2,812	.....	4,400
28	1,077	2,323	.....	546
29	4,647	4,007	.....	640
30, pt.	3,932	3,854	.....	22
31	5,502	5,605	.....	103
Total	103,809	132,221	4,480	32,907

Bronx.

A.D.	Whitman. Rep.	Seabury. Dem.	Majorities. Whitman.	Majorities. Seabury.
30	973	1,619	.....	646
32	10,801	13,084	.....	2,283
33	4,956	5,779	.....	823
34	11,068	12,902	.....	1,834
35	9,701	11,431	.....	1,730
Totals	37,541	44,715	.....	7,174

Seabury's plurality, 7,174.

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Whitman. Rep.	Seabury. Dem.	Pluralities. Whitman.	Pluralities. Seabury.
1	3,811	3,446	365	.....
2	1,580	3,344	.....	1,764
3	1,419	3,343	.....	1,924
4	3,913	3,929	.....	16
5	6,482	4,357	2,125	.....
6	4,043	3,245	798	.....
7	2,854	3,918	.....	1,064
8	2,284	3,856	.....	1,572
9	8,567	8,235	332	.....
10	5,018	4,462	556	.....
11	4,934	4,521	413	.....
12	6,416	5,567	849	.....
13	2,934	2,925	9	.....
14	6,018	7,186	.....	1,168
15	2,024	3,985	.....	1,061
16	11,211	10,138	1,168	.....
17	5,380	3,766	1,614	.....
18	13,319	10,072	3,247	.....
19	3,722	2,853	3,247	.....
20	5,610	3,415	869	.....
21	2,015	2,127	.....	12
22	12,808	8,306	4,502	.....
23	7,221	7,110	111	.....
Totals	121,053	109,372	20,784	8,701

Whitman's plurality over Seabury, 12,083.

Queens.

A. D.	Whitman. Rep.	Seabury. Dem.	Majorities. Whitman.	Majorities. Seabury.
1	4,568	6,395	.....	1,827
2	4,996	6,501	.....	1,505
3	11,665	9,431	2,234	.....
4	10,813	8,193	2,620	.....
Total	32,042	30,520	4,854	3,332

Whitman's plurality, 1,522.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Recapitulation.

Borough.	Calder. Rep.	McCombs. Dem.	Pluralities. Calder.	Pluralities. McCombs.
Manhattan	99,759	113,910	.....	14,151
Bronx	34,928	39,798	.....	4,870
Brooklyn	135,778	86,698	49,080	.....
Queens	31,515	27,617	3,898	.....
Richmond	6,498	7,440	.....	942
Total	308,478	279,763	52,778	23,963

Calder's plurality, 28,715.

No election districts missing.

Manhattan.

A. D.	Calder. Rep.	McCombs. Dem.	Pluralities. Calder.	Pluralities. McCombs.
1	1,906	2,550	.....	644
2	1,168	3,718	.....	1,550
3	1,507	3,553	.....	2,046
4	1,121	2,794	.....	1,673
5	1,553	416	1,137	.....
6	2,762	1,668	1,094	.....
7	1,843	3,762	.....	1,919
8	1,457	2,569	.....	1,112
9	1,694	2,876	.....	1,182
10	2,228	2,091	137	.....
11	2,152	4,276	.....	2,124
12	1,402	3,344	.....	1,942
13	1,785	3,348	.....	1,563
14	1,919	3,826	.....	1,907
15	6,496	4,589	1,907	.....
16	1,065	3,172	.....	1,807
17	5,350	4,451	899	.....
18	2,481	3,694	.....	1,213
19	6,930	6,645	284	.....
20	2,330	3,414	.....	1,084
21	5,039	4,050	1,089	.....
22	2,885	2,783	.....	948
23	14,075	13,004	1,071	.....
24	1,469	2,319	.....	850
25	3,709	3,233	476	.....
26	2,565	2,779	.....	214
27	4,027	2,662	1,365	.....
28	1,786	2,288	.....	502
29	4,620	3,713	1,907	.....
30, pt.	3,856	3,681	175	.....
31	4,250	4,908	.....	658
Total	80,738	114,220	13,741	37,223

McCombs's plurality, 14,581.

No election districts missing.

Brooklyn.

A. D.	Calder. Rep.	McCombs. Dem.	Pluralities. Calder.	Pluralities. McCombs.
1	4,180	2,945	1,235	.....
2	1,797	2,956	.....	1,159
3	1,290	2,619	.....	1,329
4	1,220	2,343	.....	1,123
5	7,022	2,590	4,432	.....
6	4,222	2,998	1,224	.....
7	3,070	2,987	948	.....
8	2,812	3,146	.....	334
9	11,734	6,476	5,258	.....
10	5,940	3,472	2,468	.....
11	6,235	3,887	2,348	.....
12	5,826	3,817	2,009	.....
13	2,948	2,504	443	.....
14	2,182	2,624	.....	439
15	3,067	3,474	.....	417
16	12,715	7,966	4,749	.....
17	6,150	7,781	1,378	.....
18	15,090	7,069	8,021	.....
19	3,758	2,371	1,385	.....
20	5,791	2,887	2,904	.....
21	1,982	1,618	364	.....
22	13,949	8,195	5,754	.....
23	7,245	5,166	2,079	.....
Total	135,778	86,698	51,064	3,784

Calder's plurality over McCombs, 48,180.

No election districts missing.

Bronx.

A. D.	Calder. Rep.	McCombs. Dem.	Pluralities. Calder.	Pluralities. McCombs.
30 (part)	854	1,537	.....	683
32	10,045	11,788	.....	1,743
33	4,476	5,184	.....	708
34	10,190	10,833	.....	643
35	9,363	10,457	.....	1,094
Total	34,928	39,798	.....	4,870

McComb's plurality over Calder, 4,870.

No election districts missing.

Queens.

A. D.	Calder. Rep.	McCombs. Dem.	Pluralities. Calder.	Pluralities. McCombs.
1	4,227	6,001	.....	1,664
2	4,540	6,158	.....	1,613
3	11,502	8,440	3,062	.....
4	11,246	7,153	4,113	.....
Total	31,515	27,817	7,175	3,477

Calder's plurality over McCombs, 3,698.

No election districts missing.

PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Recapitulation.

Borough.	Curran. R.	Prof.	Dowling. A. D.	Dowling. I.L.	Majorities. Curran.	Majorities. Dowling.
Manhattan	96,305		121,740	.....	25,535	
Bronx	42,905		42,163	.....	9,658	
Brooklyn	111,660		104,852	6,808	.....	
Queens	27,287		30,875	.....	.....	3,588
Richmond	6,920		6,535	82	.....	
Total	276,580		306,468	6,890	35,778	

Dowling's plurality, 31,888.

No election districts missing.

Manhattan.

A. D.	Curran. R.	Prof.	Dowling. A. D.	Dowling. I.L.	Majorities. Curran.	Majorities. Dowling.
1	1,534		2,632	.....	.....	1,098
2	1,066		3,793	.....	.....	2,727
3	1,499		3,982	.....	.....	2,483
4	1,908		2,662	.....	.....	754
5	6,318		4,830	1,488	.....	
6	1,163		2,788	.....	.....	1,625
7	1,582		4,337	.....	.....	2,755
8	2,499		1,758	741	.....	
9	1,449		4,342	.....	.....	2,893
10	1,375		3,622	.....	.....	1,247
11	1,534		3,051	.....	.....	1,517
12	2,000		2,245	.....	.....	245
13	1,949		4,404	.....	.....	2,455
14	1,283		3,502	.....	.....	2,219
15	1,623		2,454	.....	.....	831
16	1,709		3,911	.....	.....	2,112
17	6,774		4,323	2,451	.....	
18	1,773		3,980	.....	.....	2,207
19	3,422		4,541	881	.....	
20	2,351		3,814	.....	.....	1,463
21	7,033		6,627	406	.....	
22	2,132		3,688	.....	.....	1,556
23	5,648		5,183	465	.....	
24	2,391		4,170	.....	.....	1,779
25	14,083		13,221	862	.....	
26	1,270		2,486	.....	.....	1,216
27	4,139		2,835	1,304	.....	
28	2,606		3,044	.....	.....	438
29	4,226		2,451	1,775	.....	
30, (part)	1,817		2,253	.....	.....	436
31	4,873		3,666	1,007	.....	
30, (part)	3,094		3,905	.....	.....	811
31	5,057		5,051	6	.....	
Total	90,298		121,740	9,848	35,380	

Dowling's plurality, 25,532.

No election districts missing.

The Bronx.

A.D.	Curran.	Dowling.	Majorities. Curran.	Majorities. Dowling.
30	888	1,578	.....	690
32	9,253	12,499	.....	3,246
33	3,783	5,614	.....	1,831
34	9,613	11,489	.....	1,876
35	8,968	10,983	.....	2,015
Total	32,505	42,163	.....	9,658

No election districts missing.

Brooklyn.

A.D.	Curran.	Dowling.	Majorities. Curran.	Majorities. Dowling.
1	3,507	3,284	373	.....
2	4,486	3,338	.....	1,953
3	1,360	3,808	.....	2,488
4	3,640	3,596	44	.....
5	6,220	4,220	2,000	.....
6	3,776	2,747	1,029	.....
7	2,847	4,605	.....	1,758
8	1,880	4,028	.....	2,148
9	7,719	8,492	.....	773
10	4,946	4,218	728	.....
11	4,984	4,018	966	.....
12	5,154	5,488	716	.....
13	2,357	2,938	.....	581
14	1,715	3,032	.....	1,317
15	2,382	4,101	.....	1,719
16	10,336	10,062	284	.....
17	3,531

HOUSE IN DOUBT, SENATE DEMOCRATIC

Continued from Page 1.

over Henry D. Danforth, National Progressive. Daniel Driscoll, Democrat, of Buffalo, who is in his fourth term in Congress, lost to William R. Waldow, Republican.

Situation in Indiana.

It had been freely predicted that even if Indiana was carried by Mr. Hughes, ex-Congressman James E. Watson, Republican, would be defeated by Senator Thomas Taggart. Another prediction voiced by a considerable number of people was that Harry S. New, Republican, would defeat Senator John W. Kern, the Democratic leader of the Senate, who was a candidate for re-election. New won handsomely, and the returns show that Watson was not out to any great extent.

The defeat of Senator du Pont in Delaware by J. O. Wolcott, Democrat, was expected. Senator du Pont's defeat is attributed to a factional row in the Republican Party in his State. In Delaware's next door neighbor, Maryland, Representative David J. Lewis, Democrat, was defeated by Dr. J. Erwin France, Republican, and this in the face of the fact that Maryland will cast its electoral vote for President Wilson. Elections in the past twenty years have shown that Maryland is a very conservative State and it is probable that Lewis lost votes in his own party through the fact that he was a strong advocate of Government ownership of public utilities.

While it had been predicted that Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, Republican, would not be re-elected, there was a feeling that he would pull through. Mr. Clark has been Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Democrats suffered a loss in West Virginia through the defeat of Senator Chilton by Representative Sutherland, candidate of the Republicans for Senator. In Utah Senator George Sutherland, Republican, was defeated for re-election by William H. King, Democrat. Utah was regarded as a solid Republican State. It was one of the two States which cast their electoral vote for William H. Taft in 1912. Senator Sutherland is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of the upper house, whose judgment is greatly in demand when important questions are before that body. King is a Mormon and Sutherland a Gentile. It was reported that the Mormon Church, which has been credited with favoring the Republicans in national elections, decided to take no part in the Senatorial contest.

Doubt had been expressed that Senators Ashurst of Arizona, Reed of Missouri, Myers of Montana, and Pittman of Nevada, all Democrats, would be returned, but all of them were re-elected to the Senate, according to the latest returns.

President Wilson's triumph in Ohio appears to have carried through Senator Pomerene, Democrat. It was supposed until last night that ex-Governor Herrick had won the Senatorial contest in the Buckeye State.

Whether Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., has been elected to Congress has not been definitely determined. Returns before midnight gave her the election, and in response to an inquiry Miss Rankin telegraphed THE TIMES: "I am elected." Later returns indicated that Miss Rankin had been defeated. Should she win her contest she will be the first woman elected to Congress. Miss Rankin is a Republican.

One of the interesting features of the unusual election held Tuesday is that the vote of National Guardsmen now on the Texas border will determine the Congressional contests in two districts in Western Pennsylvania. Representative William H. Coleman of McKeesport, Republican, was elected by a majority of twenty votes cast in his district, and Representative A. J. Barchfeld, Republican, was defeated by nineteen votes cast in Pittsburgh. Members of Pennsylvania National Guard commands from Pittsburgh voted Tuesday at the places where they were stationed along the border, and the fate of Coleman and Barchfeld will not be known until the soldier votes have been officially canvassed.

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, Democrat, who was indicted in New York for alleged complicity in efforts to interfere with the shipment of munitions of war to Europe, has been defeated. Representative Clyde H. Tavenner, Democrat, also of Illinois, who voted against preparedness measures and made speeches in the House attacking the Navy League, shared Buchanan's fate. The Navy League has charged that these speeches were distributed by the millions throughout the country by Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer. The Navy League has sued Mr. Ford for libel for publishing extracts of Tavenner's speeches in newspapers.

W. W. Bailey Defeated.

Another notable pacifist in the House, Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, also lost his seat. Mr. Bailey is a close friend and supporter of William J. Bryan and was regarded as Mr. Bryan's spokesman in Congress. The defeat of Representative John J. Casey, Democrat, in the Wilkes-Barre district, was a surprise. Casey was strong with the labor element, which usually dominates this district.

William E. Mason, who was at one time a United States Senator, has been elected from Illinois as Congressman at Large. His successful Republican running mate is Medill McCormick, who went over into the Progressive Party with Colonel Roosevelt and returned to the party before the Progressive convention in Chicago.

Until more complete returns began coming in last night it remained a toss up whether the next House of Representatives would be controlled by the Republicans or Democrats. Last night and up to an early hour this morning the reports of the results in Congressional contests indicated that the Republicans would have a majority over the Democrats, but would not have a majority over the Democrats in combination with members of minor parties and representatives of independent movements. Later on the returns indicated that the House would be Democratic and then there was a sudden swing back which at one time showed that the two major parties would be tied with two Socialists, a Progressive, a Protectionist and a Prohibitionist holding the balance of power.

Early Wednesday morning, a dispatch came from Boston that Fuller, Independent, had defeated Representative Ernest W. L. Roberts, Republican, in the Ninth Massachusetts District. Roberts is one of the veteran members of the House and has had little trouble in past contests. Fuller's chances of election were regarded as so slight that his name was not carried on the printed list of candidates for Congress prepared by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

THE NEW SENATE.

(As it will be constituted after March 4, 1917.)

ALABAMA.
J. H. Bankhead, D.†
O. W. Underwood, D.†

ARIZONA.
M. A. Smith, D.†
H. F. Ashurst, D.‡

ARKANSAS.
J. T. Robinson, D.†
W. F. Kirby, D.*

CALIFORNIA.
J. D. Phelan, D.†
H. Johnson, R.*

COLORADO.
C. S. Thomas, D.†
J. F. Shafroth, D.†

CONNECTICUT.
F. B. Bradegee, R.†
G. P. McLean, R.†

DELAWARE.
W. Saulsbury, D.†
J. O. Wolcott, D.*

FLORIDA.
D. U. Fletcher, D.†
P. Trammell, D.*

GEORGIA.
Hoke Smith, D.†
W. W. Hardwick, D.†

IDAHO.
W. E. Borah, R.†
J. H. Brady, R.†

ILLINOIS.
J. H. Lewis, D.†
L. Y. Sherman, R.†

INDIANA.
J. E. Watson, R.*
H. S. New, R.*

IOWA.
A. B. Cummins, R.†
W. S. Kenyon, R.†

KANSAS.
W. H. Thompson, D.†
C. Curtis, R.†

KENTUCKY.
O. M. James, D.†
J. C. W. Beckham, D.†

LOUISIANA.
J. E. Ransdell, D.†
R. F. Broussard, D.†

MAINE.
F. Hale, R.¶
B. M. Fernald, R.¶

MARYLAND.
J. W. Smith, D.†
J. E. France, R.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
H. C. Lodge, R.†
J. W. Weeks, R.†

MICHIGAN.
W. A. Smith, R.†
C. E. Townsend, R.‡

MINNESOTA.
K. Nelson, R.†
F. B. Kellogg, R.*

MISSISSIPPI.
J. S. Williams, D.‡
J. K. Vardaman, D.†

MISSOURI.
W. J. Stone, D.†
J. A. Reed, D.‡

MONTANA.
T. J. Walsh, D.†
H. L. Myers, D.‡

NEBRASKA.
G. W. Norris, R.†
G. M. Hitchcock, D.‡

NEVADA.
F. G. Newlands, D.†
K. Pittman, D.‡

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
J. H. Gallinger, R.†
H. F. Hollis, D.†

NEW JERSEY.
W. Hughes, D.†
J. S. Frelinghuysen, R.*

NEW MEXICO.
A. B. Fall, R.†
A. A. Jones, D.*

NEW YORK.
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.†
W. M. Calder, R.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
F. M. Simmons, D.†
L. S. Overman, D.‡

NORTH DAKOTA.
P. J. McCumber, R.‡
A. S. Gronna, D.†

OHIO.
Atlee Pomerene, D.‡
W. G. Harding, R.†

OKLAHOMA.
T. P. Gore, D.†
R. L. Owen, D.†

OREGON.
G.R. Chamberlain, D.†
H. Lane, D.†

PENNSYLVANIA.
B. Penrose, R.†
P. C. Knox, R.*

RHODE ISLAND.
P. G. Gerry, D.*
L. B. Colt, R.†

SOUTH CAROLINA.
B. R. Tillman, D.†
E. D. Smith, D.†

SOUTH DAKOTA.
T. Sterling, R.†
E. S. Johnson, D.†

TENNESSEE.
J. K. Shields, D.†
K. D. McKellar, D.*

TEXAS.
C. A. Culberson, D.‡
M. Sheppard, D.†

UTAH.
R. Smoot, R.†
W. H. King, D.*

VERMONT.
W. P. Dillingham, R.†
C. S. Page, R.‡

VIRGINIA.
T. S. Martin, R.†
C. A. Swanson, D.‡

WASHINGTON.
W. Jones, R.†
M. Poindexter, R.‡

WEST VIRGINIA.
H. Sutherland, R.*
N. Goff, R.†

WISCONSIN.
R. M. La Follette, R.‡
P. O. Husting, D.†

WYOMING.
J. B. Kendrick, D.*
F. E. Warren, R.†

Democrats	54
Republicans	42
Total	96
Democratic majority	12

*Elected yesterday. †Continuing in office.
‡Re-elected yesterday. ¶Already elected.

THE NEW HOUSE.

ALABAMA.
1. O. L. Gray, D.*
2. S. H. Dent, Jr., D.*
3. H. B. Steagall, D.*
4. F. L. Blackmon, D.*
5. J. T. Heflin, D.*
6. W. B. Oliver, D.*
7. J. L. Burnett, D.*
8. E. B. Almon, D.*
9. G. Huddleston, D.*
10. W. B. Bankhead, D.

ARIZONA.
At Large, C. Hayden, D.*

ARKANSAS.
1. T. H. Caraway, D.*
2. W. A. Oldfield, D.*
3. J. N. Tillman, D.*
4. Otis Wingo, D.*
5. H. M. Jacoway, D.*
6. S. M. Taylor, D.*
7. W. D. Goodwin, D.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. G. F. Lea, D.
2. J. E. Raker, D.*
3. C. F. Curry, R.*
4. J. Kahn, R.*
5. J. I. Nolan, R.*
6. J. A. Elston, R.*
7. D. S. Church, D.*
8. S. A. Hayes, R.*
9. C. W. Randall, Proh.*
10. H. Z. Osborne, R.
11. W. Kettner, D.*

COLORADO.
1. B. C. Hilliard, D.*
2. C. B. Timberlake, R.*
3. E. Keating, D.*
4. E. T. Taylor, D.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. A. Lonergan, D.
2. R. P. Freeman, R.*
3. J. Q. Tilson, R.*
4. E. J. Hill, R.*
5. J. P. Glynn, R.*

DELAWARE.
At Large, A. F. Polk, D.

FLORIDA.
1. H. L. Drane, D.
2. F. Clark, D.*
3. W. Kehoe, D.
4. W. J. Sears, D.*

GEORGIA.
1. J. W. Overstreet, D
2. F. Park, D.*
3. C. R. Crisp, D.*
4. W. C. Adamson, D.*
5. W. S. Howard, D*
6. J. W. Wise, D.*
7. D. M. Lee, D.
8. S. J. Tribble, D.*
9. T. M. Bell, D.*
10. Carl Vinson, D.*
11. J. R. Walker, D.*
12. W. W. Larsen, D.

IDAHO.
At Large, A. T. Smith, R.*
At Large, B. L. French, R.

ILLINOIS.
At Large—M. McCormick, R.
At Large—W. E. Mason, R.
1. M. B. Madden, R.*
2. J. R. Mann, R.*
3. W. Wilson, R.*
4. J. Colombiewski, R.
5. A. J. Sabath, D.*
6. J. McAndrews, D.*
7. Niels Juul, R.
8. T. Gallagher, D.*
9. F. A. Britten, R.*
10. G. E. Foss, R.*
11. L. C. Copley, R.*
12. C. E. Fuller, R.*
13. J. C. McKenzie, R.*
14. W. J. Graham, R.
15. E. J. King, R.*
16. C. Ireland, R.
17. A. Sterling, R.*
18. J. G. Cannon, R.*
19. W. B. McKinley, R.*
20. H. T. Rainey, D.*
21. L. E. Wheeler, R.*
22. W. A. Rodenberg, R.*
23. M. D. Foster, D.*
24. T. S. Williams, R.*
25. E. E. Denison, R.*

INDIANA.
1. G. K. Denton, D.
2. O. E. Bland, R.
3. W. E. Cox, D.*
4. L. Dixon, D.*
5. E. Sanders, R.
6. D. W. Comstock, R.
7. M. Moores, R.*
8. A. H. Vestal, R.
9. F. S. Purnell, R.
10. W. R. Wood, R.*
11. M. Kraus, R.
12. L. W. Fairfield, R.
13. H. W. Barnhart, D.*

IOWA.
1. C. A. Kennedy, R.*
2. H. E. Hull, R.*
3. B. E. Sweet, R.*
4. G. N. Haugen, R.*
5. J. W. Good, R.*
6. C. W. Ramseyer, R.*
7. C. C. Dowell, R.*
8. H. M. Towner, R.*
9. W. R. Green, R.*
10. F. P. Woods, R.*
11. G. C. Scott, R.

KANSAS.
1. D. R. Anthony, R.*
2. C. Little, R.
3. P. P. Campbell, R.*
4. Dudley Doolittle, D.
5. G.T. Helvering, D.*
6. J. R. Connelly, D.*
7. J. Shouse, D.*
8. W. A. Ayres, D.*

KENTUCKY.
1. A.W. Barkley, D.*
2. D. H. Kinchloe, D.*
3. R.Y. Thomas, Jr. D*
4. B. Johnson, D.*
5. S. Sherley, D.*
6. A. B. Rouse, D.*
7. J. C. Cantrill, D.*
8. H. Helm, D.*
9. W. J. Field, D.*
10. J.W. Langley, R.*
11. C. Powers, R.*

LOUISIANA.
1. A. Estopinal, D.*
2. H. G. Dupre, D.*
3. W. P. Martin, Prot.*
4. J. T. Watkins, D.*
5. R. J. Wilson, D.*
6. J. Y. Sanders, D.*
7. L. Lazaro, D.*
8. J. B. Aswell, D.*

MAINE.
1. L.B. Goddall, R.†
2. W.H. White, Jr. R.†
3. J. A. Peters, R.†
4. I. G. Hersey, R.†

MARYLAND.
1. J.D. Price, D.*
2. J.F.C. Talbott, D.*
3. C. P. Coady, D.
4. J.C. Linthicum, D.*
5. S. E. Mudd, R.*
6. F.N. Zihlman, R.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. A.T. Treadway, R.*
2. F. H. Gillett, R.*
3. C. D. Paige, R.*
4. S.E. Winslow, R.*
5. J. J. Rogers, R.*
6. A.P. Gardner, R.*
7. M. F. Phelan, D.*
8. W. Dallinger, R.*
9. A. T. Fuller, Ind.
10. P. Tague, D.*
11. G.H. Tinkham, R.*
12. A. Gallivan, D.*
13. W. H. Carter, R.*
14. R. Olney, D*
15. W. S. Greene, R.*
16. J. Walsh, R.*

MICHIGAN.
1. F. E. Doremus, D.*
2. M. R. Bacon, R.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R.*
4. E.L. Hamilton, R.*
5. C. E. Mapes, R.*
6. P. H. Kelly, R.*
7. L.C. Cramton, R.*
8. J.W. Fordney, R.*
9. J.C. McLaughlin, R.*
10. G. R. Currie, R.
11. F. D. Scott, R.*
12. W. F. James, R.*
13. C. A. Nichols, R.*

MINNESOTA.
1. S.Anderson, R.*
2. F.F. Ellsworth, R.*
3. C. R. Davis, R.*
4. C.C. Van Dyke, D.*
5. H. B. Lundeen, R.
6. H. Knutson, R.
7. A. J. Volstead, R.*
8. C.B. Miller, R.*
9. H. Steenerson, R.*
10. T. F. Schall, R.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1. E. S. Candler, D.*
2. H. D. Stephens, D.*
3. B.G. Humphreys, D*
4. T. U. Sisson, D.*
5. W. A. Venable, D.*
6. B.P. Harrison, D.*
7. P. E. Quin, D.*
8. J. W. Collier, D.*

MISSOURI.
1. M. A. Romjue, D.
2. W.W. Rucker, D.*
3. J.W. Alexander, D.*
4. C. F. Booher, D.*
5. W. P. Borland, D.*
6. C.C. Dickinson, D.*
7. C. W. Hamlin, D.*
8. D. W. Shakleford, D.*
9. C. Clark, D.*
10. J. E. Meeker, R.*
11. W. L. Igoe, D.*
12. L. C. Dyer, R.*
13. W.L. Hensley, D.*
14. J. J. Russell, D.*
15. P. D. Decker, D.*
16. T. L. Rubey, D.*

MONTANA.
At Large—H. B. Mitchell, D.
At Large—J. M. Evans, D.*

NEBRASKA.
1. J. A. McGuire, D.
2. C. O. Lobeck, D.*
3. D. V. Stephens, D.*
4. C. L. Sloan, R.*
5. A. C. Shallenberger, D.*
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R.*

NEVADA.
At Large—E. E. Roberts, R.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. C.A. Sulloway, R.*
2. E. H. Wason, R.*

NEW JERSEY.
1. W.J. Browning, R.*
2. I. Bacharach, R.*
3. T. J. Scully, D.*
4. E. C. Hutchinson, R.*
5. J. H. Capstick, R.*
6. G. L. Fake, R.
7. D.J. Drukker, R.*
8. E. W. Gray, R.*
9. R. W. Parker, R.*
10. F.R. Lehlbach, R.*
11. J. J. Eagan, D.*
12. J. A. Hamill, D.*

NEW MEXICO.
At Large—B. C. Hernandez, R.*

NEW YORK.
1. F. C. Hicks, R.*
2. C. P. Caldwell, D.*
3. J. B. Flynn, D.*
4. H. H. Dale, D.*
5. J. P. Maher, D.*
6. F. W. Rowe, R.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D.*
8. D. J. Griffin, D.*
9. O. W. Swift, R.*
10. R. L. Haskell, R.*
11. D. J. Riordan, D.*
12. M. London, Soc.
13. C. D. Sullivan, D.
14. F. H. LaGuardia, R
15. M. F. Conry, D.*
16. F. J. Dooling, D.*
17. J. F. Carew, D.*
18. G. B. Francis, R.
19. W. M. Chandler, R.*
20. B. I. Rosenblatt, D.
21. G. M. Hulbert, D.*
22. H. Bruckner, D.*
23. D. C. Oliver, D.
24. B. L. Fairchild, R.
25. J. J. Husted, R.*
26. E. Platt, R.*
27. C. B. Ward, R.*
28. R. B. Sanford, R.*
29. J. S. Parker, R.*
30. G. R. Lunn, D.
31. B. H. Snell, R.*
32. L. W. Mott, R.*
33. H. P. Snyder, R.*
34. G. W. Fairchild, R.*
35. W. W. Magee, R.*
36. N. J. Gould, R.*
37. H. H. Pratt, R.*
38. T. S. Dunn, R.*
39. A. D. Sanders, R.
40. S. W. Dempsey, R.*
41. C. B. Smith, D.*
42. W. F. Waldow, R.
43. C. M. Hamilton, R.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. J. H. Small, D.*
2. C. Kitchin, D.*
3. G. E. Hood, D.*
4. E. W. Pou, D.*
5. C. M. Stedman, D.*
6. H. L. Godwin, D.*
7. L. D. Robinson, D.
8. R. R. Doughton, D.*
9. E. Y. Webb, D.*
10. Z. Weaver, D.

NORTH DAKOTA.
1. H. T. Helgesen, R.*
2. G. M. Young, R.*
3. P. D. Norton, R.*

OHIO.
1. N. Longworth, R.*
2. V. Heintz, R.
3. W. Gard, D.*
4. B. F. Welty, D.
5. N. W. Matthews, R.*
6. C. C. Kearns, R.*
7. S. D. Fess, R.*
8. J. A. Key, D.*
9. I. R. Sherwood, D.*
10. R. M. Switzer, R.*
11. H. C. Claypool, D.
12. C. Brumbaugh, D.*
13. A. W. Overmyer, D.*
14. E. R. Bathrick, D.
15. W. C. Mooney, R.*
16. R. C. McCulloch, R.*
17. W. A. Ashbrook, D.*
18. D. A. Hollingsworth, R.*
19. J. G. Cooper, R.*
20. W. Gordon, D.*
21. R. Crosser, D.*
22. H. I. Emerson, R.*

OKLAHOMA.
1. T. A. Chandler, R.
2. W. W. Hastings, D.*
3. C. D. Carter, D.*
4. T. D. McKeown, D.
5. J. B. Thompson, D.*
6. S. Ferris, D.*
7. J. B. McClintic, D.*
8. D. T. Morgan, R.*

OREGON.
1. W. C. Hawley, R.*
2. N. J. Sinnott, R.*
3. C. N. McArthur, R.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
At Large—T. S. Crago, R.*
At Large—M. M. Garland, R.*
At Large—J. R. K. Scott, R.*
At Large—J. McLaughlin, R.
1. W. S. Vare, R.*
2. G. S. Graham, R.
3. J. H. Moore, R.*
4. G. W. Edmonds, R.*
5. P. E. Costello, R.*
6. C. G. P. Darrow, R.*
7. T. S. Butler, R.*
8. H. W. Watson, R.*
9. W. W. Griest, R.*
10. J. R. Farr, R.*
11. T.W. Templeton, R.
12. R. D. Heaton, R.*
13. A. J. Dewalt, D.*
14. L. T. McFadden, R.*
15. E. R. Kiess, R.*
16. J. B. Lesher, D.*
17. B. K. Focht, R.*
18. A. S. Kreider, R.*
19. J. M. Rose, R.
20. A. R. Brodbeck, D.
21. C. H. Rowland, R.*
22. E. E. Robbins, R.
23. B. Sterling, D.
24. H. W. Temple, R.*
25. H. A. Clark, R.
26. H. J. Steele, D.*
27. N. L. Strong, R.
28. O. D. Bleakley, R.
29. S. G. Porter, R.*
30. Doubtful.
31. J. M. Morin, R.*
32. Doubtful.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. G. F. O'Shaunessy, D.*
2. W. R. Stiness, R.*
3. A. Kennedy, R.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. R. S. Whaley, D.*
2. J. F. Byrnes, D.*
3. F. H. Dominick, D.
4. S. J. Nichols, D.*
5. D. E. Finley, D.*
6. J. W. Ragsdale, D.*
7. A. F. Lever, D.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.
1. C. H. Dillon, R.*
2. R. C. Johnson, R.*
3. H. L. Gandy, D.*

TENNESSEE.
1. S. R. Sells, R.*
2. R. W. Austin, R.*
3. J. M. Littleton, R.
4. C. Hull, D.*
5. W. C. Houston, D.*
6. J. W. Byrns, D.*
7. L. D. Padgett, D.*
8. T. W. Sims, D.*
9. F. J. Garrett, D.*
10. H. Fisher, D.

TEXAS.
At Large—T. S. McLemore, D.*
At Large, Daniel E. Garrett, D.*
1. E. Black, D.*
2. M. Dies, D.*
3. J. Young, D.*
4. S. Rayburn, D.*
5. H.W. Summers, D*
6. R. Hardy, D.*
7. A. W. Gregg, D.*
8. Joe H. Eagle, D.*
9. J. N. Mansfield, D.
10. J.P. Buchanan, D*
11. Tom Connally, D.
12. J. C. Wilson, D.
13. M. Jones, D.
14. J. L. Slayden, D.*
15. J. M. Garner, D.*
16. T. L. Blanton, D.

UTAH.
1. M. H. Welling, D.
2. J. H. Mays, D.*

VERMONT.
1. F. L. Greene, R.*
2. P. H. Dale, R.*

VIRGINIA.
1. W. A. Jones, D.*
2. E. E. Holland, D.*
3. A. J. Montague, D*
4. W. A. Watson, D.*
5. E. W. Saunders, D.*
6. C. Glass, D.*
7. T. W. Harrison, D*
8. C. C. Carlin, D.*
9. C. B. Slemp, R.*
10. H. D. Flood, D.*

WASHINGTON.
1. J. F. Miller, R.
2. L. H. Hadley, R.*
3. A. Johnson, R.*
4. W. L. La Follette, R.*
5. C. C. Dill, D.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. M. M. Neely, D.*
2. S. V. Woods, D.
3. Stuart F. Reed, R.
4. A. A. Null, D.
5. B. Cooper, R.*
6. A. B. Littlepage, D.*

WISCONSIN.
1. H. Cooper, R.*
2. E. Voight, R.
3. J. M. Nelson, R.*
4. W. J. Carey, R.*
5. W.H. Stafford, R.*
6. J. R. Davidson, R.
7. J. J. Esch, R.*
8. E. E. Browne, R.*
9. D. G. Classon, R.
10. J. A. Frear, R.*
11. I. L. Lenroot, R.*

WYOMING.
At Large—F. W. Mondell, R.*

*Re-elected. †Elected in Sept.

Recapitulation.

Democrats	213
Republicans	215
Prohibitionist	1
Progressive	1
Protectionist	1
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Doubtful	2
	435

CITY PRESS COMMENTS ON THE NATION'S VOTE

Newspapers Find Lessons for Both Parties and Candidates in the Balloting.

Taking the election of Mr. Hughes for granted, the New Yorker Herold, under the caption, "A New Spirit Will Enter the White House," said editorially yesterday afternoon:

"The election of Hughes goes far beyond the limits of a mere Republican victory. Any one who wished to size up the result of the Presidential election solely from a narrow party standpoint would overlook the main points that were before the eyes of a majority of the voters yesterday.

"When the complete result of the election is available it will show that the American people have pronounced a sentence of annihilation upon the unneutral and pro-British policy that has had its seat in Washington during the last two years. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency was weighed in the balance by the electorate and found wanting because he had made himself guilty of a great wrong toward the interests of the country by handing American commerce over to the tender mercies of the British. He was found wanting because, instead of being the President of all the people, he had heaped insults upon a part of the nation and had sown the seeds of dissension in the ranks of the population. A President could hardly make himself guilty of greater sins, and it was to be foreseen that the electorate would use its authority to see that the place once occupied by Washington and Lincoln was filled from another quarter.

"Citizens of German origin have no occasion to conceal their satisfaction over the result of the election. They did what they could to bring it about, not because they were of German origin, but because they said that our country, with its mixed population, must finally suffer great damage through a policy of unneutrality and because they did not expect the Government to show favors to Great Britain, or to Germany, or to any other power, but to follow a firm American policy. This is what Hughes promised and this is what brought him the majority of the votes. The German element fought and won this electoral battle, shoulder to shoulder with other Americans. Even though the two years of the war have often brought us, as American citizens, depression and heart burnings, we now think of that without bitterness. Election Day has shown us that the majority of our non-German fellow-citizens want nothing to do with the campaign of malice carried on in Administration circles and in a part of the press against the German citizens.

"Hughes will be the next President. The Herald can point with pride to the fact that it recommended the nomination and election of this man of rare worth already on Dec. 22, 1915. A firm and nonpartisan spirit will enter the White House together with Hughes which contrasts strongly with the one to which we were obliged to accustom ourselves during the last four years."

In another editorial the Herold admits that President Wilson was a powerful opponent, but it goes on to say that the support lent to Hughes by the German voters was more than enough to counterbalance the votes of the farmers, munition workers, and railroad men who were expected to line up for Wilson.

The New-Yorker Staats-zitung was more cautious in its evening edition, and, without positively asserting that Hughes had been elected, contented itself with pointing out what a brilliant victory the German-Americans had won in New York State.

A New Era in American Politics.

From The New York World.

The old alignment of States which had decided so many Presidential elections had given its electoral votes to Mr. Hughes, and apparently President Wilson was hopelessly beaten.

Then something happened. The West spoke—the West that the Republican campaign managers had contemptuously disregarded.

The West has indeed spoken, and nothing better has happened in a generation than this shifting of the political balance to a section which still maintains the old ideals of the Republic, which is not owned by its pocketbook, and which has never made a god of its bank account. To elect a President without the sordid assistance of New York, and hardly less sordid assistance of Illinois, would be a double triumph. Even to lose the Presidency by a small margin in such circumstances would be a moral victory that Mr. Wilson could always remember with pride. Whether he wins or loses in the final count of the States that will decide the result, his leadership has wrought a mighty political revolution in the United States. The cash register patriotism of New York has been spat upon by a virile American West that is keeping the faith of the fathers.

That in itself is a smashing victory for American democracy, and The World welcomes it as the beginning of a new political era in the United States.

Some Unworthy Phases of a Remarkable Political Contest.

From The New York Herald.

For the partisan, whatever his predilections, there has been ample opportunity for rejoicing at some time since the closing of the polls on Tuesday. Looking back upon the campaign as a whole, however, there is not much to inspire rejoicing in the heart of the American who believes that politics in this country should be kept upon a high plane.

It is for others more directly interested to apportion the responsibility for the "manhandling" Mr. Hughes's campaign received from the start. The Herald contents itself with calling attention to the fact. At a time when earnest work should have been under way some of the shining lights of Republican management were dividing their time between congratulating themselves upon the certainty of victory and striving to find a way to take to themselves all the credit therefor, incidentally excluding from participation in campaign work others whose knowledge and experience should have been gladly welcomed. The results of incompetent Republican management are seen in the returns from States assumed to be "safe."

How much Mr. Hughes was to blame for this condition it is not possible to say.

In Strenuous Times Keep Calm.

From The German Herold.

In such strenuous times it is well to keep calm and not fall into the blunders of the gentlemen at Democratic Headquarters, who conferred with the Attorney General and then announced that they would do something terrible if the Republicans tried to "steal the election." The Republicans are not thinking of any such thing—at least not more than the Democrats.

Above all, we note that even if Mr. Wilson goes into office again by a few votes his victory will not be such that he can pride himself on it. He has as the head of the country a tremendous official body on his side; he has bribed at the last hour the railway unions by the eight-hour day, and has not been very cautious in the choice of his means. If by hook or crook he is again elected it is clear that there can be no talk of enthusiasm for him.

LONG VIGIL FINDS BOTH CONFIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

the Democratic national ticket this evening when he reached the Executive Offices to receive the election returns from the States whose records were still incomplete. He authorized the following statement:

"We are now certain of President Wilson's election by a safe majority in the Electoral College. The President is certain of California and Minnesota. Besides these, North Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, New Hampshire, and West Virginia are ours. The Republicans are not sure of a single State west of the Mississippi, except Iowa, which they have won by a greatly reduced plurality."

He retired at 11 o'clock tonight after learning the results of the balloting in the remaining doubtful States so far as the returns showed. He made no comment.

After a night and a day of anxious watching, the Administration officials settled down at the Executive Offices here for this evening, which they thought would decide whether President Wilson or Charles E. Hughes was to be President of the United States for the next four years. Their confidence of victory has been growing all day.

For Secretary Tumulty and the rest of the White House staff there has been neither sleep nor even momentary rest since the election returns began to come in late yesterday afternoon. Their vigil has been continuous and they are prepared to keep it up tonight and until they learn definitely the final outcome of one of the closest elections the nation ever has had.

President Wilson, too, received such significant returns as appeared during the early part of the evening, but he was outwardly the least disturbed of the interested persons here. All through the trying test of the last day and night he has been as calm and unruffled as though he had nothing personal at stake.

It is certain that none of the officials and newspaper correspondents who gathered in the Executive offices last night will ever forget the experience. The dramatic intensity of it would be hard to equal the period from 8 o'clock last evening, when the overwhelming Hughes pluralities in the Eastern States made the President's defeat seem inevitable, till sunrise this morning, when the States west of the Mississippi had gradually piled up their Wilson votes until they threatened to overturn Hughes's early lead.

All through this Secretary Tumulty never once admitted the defeat of his chief, even at the darkest moment, that about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, when it was manifest that Illinois and New York, with New England and New Jersey, had rolled up Hughes majorities that totaled hundreds of thousands. It is doubtful whether he or any of the other men in the office had any theory which gave them real confidence in the face of such stunning odds, except that they refused to believe that the President could receive such a humiliating rebuke.

With Chairman Vance McCormick they stood pat on their predictions of victory. In the midst of the reports that Hughes's election was being flashed from all the towers in New York, their confidence began to gain some slight foundation. Very feeble it was at first—a hint here and there that Kansas or Utah was showing unexpected Democratic strength, but it served to lighten the gloom a trifle. The anxious but undismayed watchers began to study their tables of electoral votes to see whether all hope was gone. Checking off here and there a State which it seemed possible to save from the wreckage, they formulated a scheme of electoral votes which would still elect the President, and, to their growing delight, the returns began to fit into their schedule.

By 2 o'clock in the morning, when the first meagre returns from the Far West were beginning to come in, Secretary Tumulty began confidently to predict an overturn and the whole atmosphere of the offices was changed. The feeling of suppressed excitement grew as it became certain that a number of normally Republican States had been carried by the President, and all thought of sleep was forgotten. The corridor was filled with a stream of messenger boys flowing steadily to and from the telegraph operators with bulletins. It was not until long after sunrise that any member of the staff consented to leave the building long enough even to get a bite of breakfast.

All day today Secretary Tumulty and his assistants have remained at their posts, receiving and analyzing the returns from the critical States in the Far West which must give the final decision. The Secretary has kept in close touch with Democratic Headquarters in New York, and the confidental reports which they have exchanged have put him in an optimistic mood tonight. He looks weary about the eyes from lack of sleep, but insists that he can't take any time off until he knows the verdict.

The President himself retired early last night, and consequently missed the remarkable turn to the better which his cause made shortly after midnight. Like a great many other citizens, he went to sleep last night with little encouraging news on which to base his hopes for re-election. Secretary Tumulty called him on the telephone early this morning and told him the good news which had replaced the early reports of a country-wide Republican landslide, and the President expressed his pleasure.

The President played golf this morning with Mrs. Wilson. Although several encouraging bulletins came in his absence, no attempt was made to inform him of them. The President has requested particularly that only information that was really significant and decisive should be telephoned to him, so that he might be spared the waste of time necessary to attempt to analyze conflicting and inconclusive telegrams. He spent this afternoon at work in his study in Shadow Lawn, where he was kept informed of tonight's developments.

While driving along the roads with Mrs. Wilson this morning the President was greeted by many persons who congratulated him on what they regarded as his certain victory. At several places he was cheered by pedestrians who recognized him. The President remains as serenely confident of his election as ever, and unquestionably believes, with his advisors, that the States remaining doubtful this evening will return him to office with a substantial majority.

Secretary Tumulty and the Executive Staff were so tired after their long vigil that they closed the offices at midnight and went to bed. They had decided it would be impossible to get complete returns from California and Minnesota tonight.

Hope of carrying West Virginia was further spurred today by the receipt of a telegram from Senator Chilton of West Virginia addressed to the President, which read as follows:

"I did not want to wire you until I had something definite. I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart and rejoice with the country that we are still going forward and not turning back. You carry West Virginia and we will guard it and see that you get it. We elect our State ticket, a Legislature, and will have certainly three and possibly five members of Congress out of the six. I am elected by a safe majority, and I owe it to your splendid Administration."

The offices were flooded with telegrams today, congratulating the President in advance on the victory which all his advisers here regard as assured.

The offices here are buzzing with anticipation of the final decision. A telegram was received late this afternoon from J. Harvey McCarthy, a California Progressive, saying that Earls Express, a Republican paper published in San Francisco, would predict that Wilson would carry California.

Whether he is re-elected or not, President Wilson will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Williamstown, Mass., where he will attend the christening of his grandchild, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowes Sayre. With Mrs. Wilson he will motor to Atlantic Highlands, where they will board the Presidential yacht Mayflower and steam to Rhinecliff on the Hudson. They will take a train there for Williamstown at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

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TREACHERY CHARGES FIND MURPHY MUTE

Leader Refuses to Comment on New York City's Failure to Support President Wilson.

WILSON MEN THREATEN

May Take Revenge in Next City Election—District Leaders Put Blame on Hyphen Issue.

No explanation came from Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy yesterday regarding the light Democratic vote cast in the city on Tuesday. The Tammany Chief remained in seclusion all day and made no answer to the charge that the organization had "knifed" the President and had confined its attention principally to electing its local candidates. When asked if there was to be any comment upon the election, Secretary Thomas F. Smith said:

"If there is any statement to be made on the results in the city, it will have to come from Mr. Murphy."

But Mr. Murphy did not appear at Tammany Hall and neither did any of his lieutenants.

Tammany district leaders, however, hotly resented the charge of disloyalty. They said the small vote was due principally to the fact that the German-Americans and Irish-Americans did not support the ticket. These voters, the leaders said, did not like President Wilson, and nothing could make them vote for him. But this explanation did not allay the resentment of the President's friends, who expected that the organization would do its duty.

The 40,000 plurality in the city for the Democratic Presidential candidate, it was pointed out, did not represent all the shortcomings of the organization, for about 15,000 voters did not properly belong to Tammany, but represented elements favorable to President Wilson but not to Tammany. The Tammany plurality, it was stated, could not be computed at any more than 25,000. Many Democrats threatened to "get even" with Murphy next Fall for what they termed his treachery.

"It was Murphy's turn this year to show his resentment," said a prominent Independent Democrat, "but our turn will come next year. Let Murphy look out then."

The Tammany leaders who showed more interest in the fate of their local candidates than they did in the President's fortunes received cold chills yesterday when it looked for a time as if John F. McIntyre had been defeated for Judge of General Sessions. McIntyre barely got through. Frank Dowling, who ran against Henry H. Curran for President of the Board of Aldermen received the largest plurality of any of the Tammany candidates. William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, was beaten in the city by his opponent, William M. Calder.

One Tammany leader made this explanation of the unsatisfactory Democratic vote:

"Tammany is not to blame. President Wilson has offended a great many voters, ordinarily Democratic, in the city and they simply could not be driven to the polls to cast their ballots for his re-election. This is a city with a large foreign-born population, among whom are Germans, Austrians and Irish, and in a world crisis like that of the last two years it was essential to party welfare, and particularly to the welfare of the Democratic party candidates, that the sensibilities of these foreign-born folks be tenderly regarded.

"The hyphen issue should never have been emphasized. When President Wilson sent that stinging telegram to Jeremiah O'Leary, he perhaps treated O'Leary properly, but he incurred the resentment of a lot of men with Irish names. These men thought that O'Leary had been picked out for castigation because his name stood out as that of an Irish-American, and necessarily that of a so-called hyphenate.

"When the complete returns are available it will be seen that Mr. Wilson has suffered a similar loss of Democratic votes in Hudson County, N. J., which for years has been a Democratic stronghold because of the votes of foreign-born Teutons and Irishmen, who are naturalized Americans. President Wilson may have gratified many native-born Americans who resented O'Leary's activities when he rebuked the anti-British agitator, but he did not help himself among thousands of Democratic voters whose Gaelish sentiments moved them to bitter resentment toward the man who offends their natural sympathies.

"Tammany didn't knife Wilson. It was simply impossible for the organization to get out the vote for him or to hold Democratic voters in this city in line for the President. As to Mr. McCombs, he was a comparatively unknown man running against a man who has been electioneering for the United States Senate for years. He is personally known to thousands of voters. McCombs is well known to the organization leaders as the National Chairman of four years ago, but the rank and file did not know him.

"The charge of organization treachery may lie more justly as regards Judge Seabury. From the popular Democratic point of view there was nothing against Seabury and everything in his favor, but he had brought down upon himself the ill-feeling of Mr. Murphy because of the candidate's too vigorous resentment of stories of a personal intimacy with Murphy, based on their having been photographed together while chatting with friends in a motoring-golfing group. He had also the ill-feeling of W. R. Hearst and the hostility of the Hearst newspapers. Tammany, in my opinion, can only be called to account for the deficiency in Seabury's vote, and Hearst's attacks are responsible for a great deal of that deficiency."

Another Tammany leader said that Murphy was deceived as to the city's vote. This leader said that Murphy really wanted a big vote for Wilson in the city because of the effect it would have upon the Mayoralty election next year, but that the President's unpopularity with the rank and file of the organization because of his attitude toward Tammany could not be overcome.

PRAISE FOR WOMEN VOTERS.

Suffragists Here Proud of Independence Shown in Franchise States

Without waiting to decide which party had won in Tuesday's election, a number of women who have been active in the campaign and have been ardent advocates of suffrage tried yesterday to analyze the vote of the new women voters of the West. The reports indicated that the Chicago women had divided their support in about the same ratio as the men, 130,051 voting for Wilson, 125,150 for Hughes, and 6,664 for Benson. Complete figures from other places in which women were casting their first Presidential election votes were not yet available, but it was reported that in California also they had divided in about the same manner as the men.

Miss Alice Carpenter summed up the opinions that were expressed on the question of how they voted.

"They voted according to their own individual ideas, just as most of the men did," Miss Carpenter said. "The fact that they did not vote as a group shows positively that the women's vote cannot be 'delivered.' I think that the rest of the election results received thus far show that it is futile to expect to deliver any group vote in this enlightened day. The industrial centres seem to have gone for Hughes, and the women, who, many said, would vote for Wilson on the ground that 'he kept us out of war,' voted for whomever they chose."

REPUBLICANS GAIN MORE LEGISLATORS

Two-thirds Majority in Both Houses Can Override Governor's Veto.

Revised returns show that the next Senate in this State will be composed of 37 Republicans and 14 Democrats, more than a two-thirds majority for the Republicans and a gain of three seats for the Republicans over the present representation in the present Senate.

In the Assembly there will be 101 Republican members, 48 Democrats, and 1 Socialist, A. I. Shiplacoff, who was re-elected from the Twenty-third Assembly District in Kings. This is a gain for the Republicans of three seats, of which two were lost by the Democrats and one by the Progressives.

Tuesday evening's returns showed H. A. Cotillo, Democrat, elected to the Senate from the Twentieth District, which is part of Manhattan. Later returns reversed the result in this district and showed that J. Steinberg, the Republican member, had been elected.

In the Assembly more complete returns than could be obtained on Tuesday night made several changes in the membership as listed in THE TIMES.

In the Fourth District of Kings, P. A. Sidcardle, the Democratic candidate, had been re-elected over S. A. Weiss, the Republican.

In the Sixteenth District of Kings C. Joseph, the present Democratic incumbent was re-elected over S. R. Green, the Republican candidate.

In the Twenty-first New York District, H. C. Mitchell, the Republican candidate, won over J. F. Wilson, the Democratic nominee, who had a majority on the early returns.

In the Thirteenth New York District, T. F. Gould, the Democratic nominee, showed up a winner in the revised returns over Nathan Meyer, the Republican candidate, who seemed to have won from the latest returns obtainable on Tuesday night.

Sullivan County will send Seymour Merritt, the Republican nominee, and not W. B. Voorhees, the Republican candidate, to the Capitol.

In the Second Assembly District of Ulster County Assemblyman J. P. LeFevre, who was a candidate for re-election, on complete returns was found to have been defeated by J. B. Palmer, the Democratic candidate.

The re-election of Speaker Sweet makes it certain that he again will be a candidate for the Speakership. Assemblyman Simon L. Adler of Monroe, who was floor leader in the present Assembly, has been re-elected, and in all likelihood will be retained in that position, while Assemblyman J. M. Callahan of the Bronx, who was re-elected, will continue as minority leader of the next Assembly.

In the Senate some Republicans look for a contest between Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe, who was re-elected, and is Chairman for the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Senator Elon R. Brown of Jefferson, the present Temporary President of the Senate, also re-elected, for that position of honor and influence. Senator Robert F. Wagner of this city will be leader of the Democratic minority in the next Senate, a position he filled at the legislative session this year.

NO COUNT OF MILITIA VOTE.

Ballots Are Being Taken to Albany for Tabulation.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 8.—No official count of the ballots cast by the troops of the New York Division could be obtained here today because Henry G. Adams, head of the Election Bureau, who came here to conduct the voting, was not able to tabulate the vote cast by the hundred and more companies. Failure to add the count of the ballot was due to the action of the First Cavalry and the Twenty-third and Seventy-fourth Infantry Regiments in sending their ballot boxes and poll books direct to the Secretary of State.

After waiting until this morning to received the boxes from the three regiments, Mr. Adams sealed the other votes up and started for Albany. The Election Bureau has the numbers of the boxes sealed by Mr. Adams, as well as those closed up and sent independently by the three regiments, and it is not likely that any of the votes will be lost on the way. Many officers and other voters have expressed the opinion that the methods of conducting the election were lax and that the system of checking the number of votes wit hthe poll books was inadequate.

Efforts to get an estimate of the vote failed because the troops were scattered in twenty-five camps over 100 miles of territory. In addition there were almost 125 polling places, since every company, troop, and battery and even smaller units had a separate ballot box. It is believed, however, that the vote was about 5,000, and that the trend will be Republican.

BOTH CANDIDATES GOT HYPHEN VOTE

Returns Indicate German-Americans Were Very Nearly Evenly Divided.

VIERECK BLAMES ROOSEVELT

Jews Censure Tammany for Wilson's Small Plurality in the City.

The German-American vote, which cut such a large figure in the campaign, disappeared on election day. The centres of German-American population, with the exception of Cincinnati, cast their votes against Hughes, who was almost the unanimous choice of the German-language press.

Hughes lost Milwaukee; he lost St. Louis. He carried Cincinnati, but by far less than its normal Republican plurality. There was evidence that Wilson had been knifed by German-American Democrats in some of the districts of Hoboken, but this was hardly perceptible in the State returns. The Democratic vote slumped in all parts of this city, but the slump was but little more pronounced in Queens and in districts in Manhattan where men of German birth or ancestry are numerous.

A close analysis of the vote, precinct by precinct, in German-American districts, may make it appear that ballots were cast now and then to punish Wilson for not favoring an embargo on munitions, but a survey of the returns by States fails to disclose where the hyphenate vote threw a single electoral vote to Hughes. Either there was no hyphen vote or it was canceled or more than canceled in its own territory by anti-hyphen votes.

Wilson had less than the normal Democratic pluralities, but he ran well ahead of Hughes in all but two of the Manhattan Congressional districts, where an active campaign was made by German-Americans. Generally speaking, the President did about as well in the district where the German influence was strong as in the other districts. In the Congressional districts in which the German-American newspapers and propagandists made their principal campaign in this city Wilson received a total of 50,495, against 39,160 for Hughes. These districts were the Third, Fourth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third. In the Twentieth, for instance, where German-American influence was so strong that Isaac Siegel, the Republican incumbent, made a campaign partly on the issue that he had favored the McLemore resolution while his Democratic opponent, Rosenblatt, carefully considered German-American susceptibilities, President Wilson got a large plurality, his vote being 3,876, to 2,872 for Hughes.

Different explanations of this were offered by German-American leaders yesterday, but the leading one was that Hughes in the latter part of his campaign had failed to measure up to German-American expectations in his own speeches and had been much injured with that element by the association of Colonel Roosevelt with his campaign.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, said yesterday that a careful analysis of the results showed him that both candidates had been rebuked and disowned by the German-Americans. Viereck, who opposed Wilson bitterly, did not support Hughes through the campaign. He and his followers took the position that the Republican candidate's indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt and some of his utterances as to foreign policy showed him to be as unsympathetic to German-American sensibilities as President Wilson.

Mr. Viereck said that certain other influences counted in the Middle West, principally the support of the German-American brewers in Milwaukee and St. Louis and the German anti-Prohibitionist element, who had constructed a theory from some of the utterances of President Wilson that he was an ardent advocate of personal liberty and would not suffer any Federal agency to be used in furtherance of the crusade of the "dry."

In its official interpretation of the election The Fatherland will say this week:

"There would have been a landslide for Mr. Hughes on the strength of his Philadelphia declaration for the enforcement of all American rights if Mr. Hughes had repudiated Theodore Roosevelt. A large proportion of the electorate was firmly convinced that Theodore Roosevelt was as much a candidate as Charles Evans Hughes. To them a vote for Wilson was a vote against Roosevelt. If Mr. Hughes is defeated he owes his defeat to the Colonel.

Claims Victory Either Way.

"It is too early to analyse the local returns in the various States, but judging from present appearances the election has been a triumph for Americanism in every State of the Union. Incidentally, it has been a triumph for German-Americans. If Mr. Wilson is defeated, the hyphen is the hatchet that has decapitated his hopes. If Mr. Hughes is defeated he is defeated because he permitted his Machiavellian adviser, Theodore Roosevelt, to drive the German-American vote into the Wilson camp. It is highly significant that a new essential election is left in doubt at a time when the German-American element is in unrest. To deny a connection between the events is to repudiate logic."

The German-American blacklist on Congressmen who had voted against the McLemore resolution or similar measures and the indorsement of those whose record was approved gave the hyphen no ground for claiming to be a political power in this city. The strongest favorite of all with the German-Americans was William S. Bennet. His election the last time he ran was considered a political victory by German-Americans because he asked for votes on the straight issue that a vote for him was a vote in repudiation of the Wilson Administration. His failure at this election was a blow. Many of the candidates for Congress who were considered sure of winning before they started bore the German-American indorsement, but there are no clear indications that any were particularly benefited by this stamp of approval. Martin Ansorge, who sent out a notice to the voters of his district that he favored an embargo on munitions and who were every German-American indorsement, was defeated by Congressman G. M. Hurlburt, who voted to table the German-American resolution.

The returns gave some surface indications that there had been success in the strong campaign for Wilson which has been made among the Jewish voters, who number 150,000, according to Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Jewish Chronicle, who thinks that they voted four to one for President Wilson. The Jewish daily, the Warheit, yesterday said that the Jewish vote had been five to one for Wilson. The best indication that the Jewish vote went for the President was contained in the returns from the Twelfth Congressional District, where the proportion of Jewish voters is said to be heaviest. Although Meyer London, the Socialist, was returned to Congress from this district, Benson received only a small vote. Wilson received 8,704 for President, against 1,750 for Hughes. The vote that the Jewish vote failed to bring the plurality for the President in Manhattan to a greater figure was generally blamed by Jewish leaders upon Tammany.

WHITMAN CARRIED TICKET.

Republicans Retain State Offices—Hiscock and Pound Judges.

With Governor Whitman the entire Republican State ticket was elected with substantial pluralities. Edward Schoeneck of Syracuse was re-elected Lieutenant Governor, Francis M. Hugo of Watertown, Secretary of State; Eugene M. Travis of Kings, State Controller; James M. Wells of the Bronx, State Treasurer; E. E. Woodbury of Jamestown, Attorney General; Frank M. Williams of Goshen, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Few figures for the minor State officials from the up-State counties have been compiled. In the city vote James L. Wells, Republican, who was re-elected Treasurer, ran well ahead of his ticket, defeating Cohen, the Democratic candidate, by 23,611. Kreuser, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, led Schoeneck by 23,841. Stage, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, led Hugo by only 1,445, and Masters, the Democratic candidate for Controller, led Travis by 4,905.

Frank H. Hiscock was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals with a plurality over Justice Almon F. Jenks estimated about 100,000. Westchester County gave Hiscock a plurality of over 11,000 in a vote of 29,643 for Hiscock to 18,000 for Jenks. Orleans County went for Hiscock by 2,749, Ontario by 3,982. St. Lawrence gave him a plurality of over 7,200 and in Schenectady his plurality is estimated at over 7,700. Jenks carried Oswego County by the close margin of 80 votes, giving Jenks 6,108 and Hiscock 5,028, according to the latest returns. Hiscock carried Albany County by over 1,200.

Cuthbert W. Pound has been elected as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals over his Democratic opponent,

CLOSENESS OF VOTE A REMINDER OF 1876

Hayes-Tilden Contest Recalled by the Long Uncertainty Over This Election.

A 4-MONTH QUARREL THEN

The Cleveland-Blaine Race, Also Historic, Was Won by a Narrow Margin in New York.

Close national elections always recall the historic contest of 1876, when Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, was declared elected President by a margin of one electoral vote over Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, almost four months after the election. On election night in November, 1876, Tilden's election was announced in the first editions of all the newspapers, and at 1:30 o'clock was conceded by the Republican leaders. THE NEW YORK TIMES was the only newspaper to announce the election of Hayes in its last edition of the morning after Election Day.

The other memorable instance of close national elections was in 1884, when it was not known until Friday after Election Day whether Grover Cleveland or James G. Blaine had been chosen President, and then the contest was decided in New York State by a margin of 1,100 votes. It was at this election that John Y. McKane, the Democratic boss of Coney Island, who later went to Sing Sing for over-zealous political activity, gave the Cleveland ticket a plurality in Gravesend that exceeded by 2,000 the total number of men, women, and children in the town, which was 5,000.

The contest of 1876 which brought wholesale charges of fraud, gun-play, intimidation and murder, some of which were almost proved, started on election night when it became apparent on the returns not to be doubted that Tilden had 184 electoral votes and Hayes 165, with twenty votes doubtful. One hundred and eighty-five were necessary for a choice. The twenty doubtful votes were distributed in Oregon, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina.

By sun-up of the next morning both Republicans and Democrats started after those twenty votes. If the Republicans got them all it meant that Hayes would be elected by a margin of one electoral vote.

The heat of the contest was in the South, and particularly in Louisiana. In that State the Democratic electoral candidates received a majority of the votes cast, on the face of the returns, but Republican returning boards alleged that the Democrats had used shotguns to terrify negroes, who would have voted the Republican ticket, had practiced other irregularities, and accordingly, to even matters up, they threw out enough Democratic votes to make it appear that the Republican electors were chosen.

In South Carolina, the Republicans had the electors on the face of the returns, but the Democrats charged fraud and started a contest, the ballot boxes being guarded by troops. In Florida both sides laid claim to victory and the claims were so bemuddled that it seemed impossible to make any decision without another election. In Oregon, the Republicans appeared to have carried the State, but the Democrats claimed that inasmuch as one of the Republican candidates was a Postmaster at the time the Republican ticket was illegal.

For a month conflicting claims and accusations flew through the contested Southern States. Delegations of Republicans from the North went down to see fair play and received a welcome from the Democrats that was not cordial. Tilden was accused of having been responsible for the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Democratic politicians in Louisiana.

Congress met Dec. 1. The Constitution said that in case of a contest "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." The Senate was Republican and many influential Republicans declared that the Constitution gave the Republican President of the Senate the right to count the votes. The Democrats asserted just as positively that no count would go unless the House, which was Democratic, participated.

Finally a joint committee decided upon a bill providing that the conflicting returns be submitted to an electoral commission of fifteen, composed of five Representatives, five Senators, and five members of the Supreme Court. There was an important clause in the bill which said that the finding of the commission was to stand unless rejected by "separate action of both houses."

The Senate, being Republican, named three Republicans—Edmunds, Morton, and Frelinghuysen—and two Democrats—Thurman and Bayard; the House, being Democratic, named three Democrats—Payne, Hunton, and Abbott—and two Republicans—Garfield and Hoar. Two Democratic Justices—Clifford and Field—and two Republicans—Strong and Miller—were named, and to them was intrusted the selection of a fifth and final member of the commission. They chose Justice David Davis, but he refused to serve, and Justice J. P. Bradley was then named, he being supposedly an independent.

When the disputed votes of the four States were submitted to the commission, it voted every time, eight to seven, in favor of the Republicans, the vote being on straight party lines, with Bradley lined up with the Republicans. The Democratic House rejected the Commission's findings, and the Republican Senate confirmed them. Therefore, all of the twenty disputed electoral votes were given to Hayes and on March 2, 1877, nearly four months after election day, Hayes was declared to have been chosen as President by the people of the United States. The Commission was bitterly critised, but that did not change the election and Hayes was inaugurated on March 4, 1877.

There will never, in all probability, be a repetition of the 1876 contest, for in 1887 Congress passed a law providing that each State should designate a tribunal to settle any contest over electoral votes, and that, unless such tribunal or both houses of the State Legislature should reach a decision, the vote of the State concerned should be disregarded.

The dispute of 1884 on Election night simmered down to New York. The newspapers of the next morning gave Cleveland a plurality of 10,000 in the State. Each morning it was reduced by more complete returns until on Friday it seemed pretty well established that Cleveland had carried the State by slightly more than 1,000 votes. But the Republican leaders refused to concede the State until eleven days after election day, when the final canvass of the New York County vote showed Cleveland had carried the State by 1,100 votes.

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ROFRANO CASE TO GO TO JURY SATURDAY

Defense Closes Its Evidence and Counsel Are to Begin Summing Up Today.

STATE WITHHOLDS WITNESS

Chauffeur Who Was Expected to Tell of Murder Conferences Fails to Take the Stand.

Counsel in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, accused as chief plotter in the murder of Michael Gaimari, probably will begin summing up today and give the case to the jury on Saturday. Martin W. Littleton closed the evidence for the defense yesterday, after calling additional character witnesses, among them Arthur Brisbane, the editor. Assistant District Attorney Brothers had not quite finished his evidence in rebuttal at recess, but told Justice Bartow S. Weeks that he did not expect to take more than a half hour longer this morning.

Mr. Brothers walked away when a reporter tried to ask him about the "disinterested" witness said to be held in reserve by the State. The witness, said to be James Knox, a chauffeur, was expected to testify that he had driven Rofrano to the home of Joseph Brundini in Brooklyn on one of the days when murder conferences are alleged to have been held. Knox was in the office of the District Attorney yesterday, but did not appear in the court room. There is still time, however, for him to be called as a witness, and if his testimony is what has been predicted, it will, according to the State, establish the much desired connecting link between the defendant and Brundini, his co-defendant. It will also, in the view of the prosecution, identify him definitely with the murder conferences.

Friends of Rofrano were jubilant when Mr. Brothers failed to call Knox to the stand yesterday, asserting that it indicated that the chauffeur's story had not come up to expectations.

One of those who testified for the prosecution yesterday was ex-District Attorney Charles E. Perkins. It was in his term of office that Michael Gaimari was killed, and it was upon Mr. Perkins that Rofrano called when he heard that he was accused in connection with the murder. Mr. Perkins admitted that Rofrano had called upon him as the latter had asserted from the witness chair, and had begged to be permitted to go before the Grand Jury.

"He told me that he had nothing to do with the murder, and that Gaimari had been killed in a gambling feud," said Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Brothers also called two policemen in connection with the escape from prison of Salvatore Curica, "the man of many lies," as he has come to be known in the case. It had been the contention of the State that Curica had been assisted in making his escape, so that he could repudiate a statement made by him to Mr. Brothers involving Rofrano in the murder. Curica, after repudiating the statement in Newark, returned to the Fifty-third Street prison.

The purpose of calling the two policemen was to prove that Curica had not returned alone, as he had testified, but that he was accompanied by three men who were in sympathy with Rofrano. One of these so-called friends of Curica and Rofrano was called into the court room, but the policemen disappointed the Assistant District Attorney by their failure properly to connect him with Curica's return.

The policemen admitted that they had seen an automobile with four men drive up to the Fifty-third Street prison on the night in question, but neither identified Curica as the man they had seen going into the prison.

Before resting the case for the defense Mr. Littleton called Magistrate Freschi to the stand to deny testimony given early in the trial by Joseph La Salle, one of the gunmen who had testified against Rofrano. La Salle told of having been present at a dinner when Rofrano urged those present to help him work against Gaimari, his alleged political adversary in the Second Assembly District. The gunman testified that Magistrate Freschi had been at the dinner, but the latter emphatically denied this yesterday.

SAYS WAR AIDS UPLIFT HERE

Children's Aid Society Sees Good in the "Blockade of Immigration."

Only three children of the 7,000 boys and girls in the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society suffered from infantile paralysis during the epidemic, it was announced in the annual report issued yesterday by the society. The teaching staffs attribute the general good health of the children to the schools' sanitary and wholesome condition. In the report of the society, which this year covers the period of its work for nine months only, due to the recent law requiring fiscal reports of charitable institutions to be made on June 30, annually, Secretary Brace makes this reference to the educational work:

"We are encouraged in our fight against inefficiency and ignorance because we feel that the immigrants are really being educated through their children. If the uplift forces in New York could count on a continuance of the present blockade of immigration, the worst of the evils of poverty could undoubtedly be ended in a few years."

The care of the individual child is being more highly developed by the society each year, it is announced. In connection with the educational work the children are materially benefited through the health home, Summer home and camp for boys.

During the nine months 396 orphans and deserted children were placed in family homes, and 3,436 children in families were under the supervision of the society.

BOTH SIDES READY TO FILE CONTESTS

Continued from Page 1.

Fairfield County, was the only large city of the State carried by the Republicans. The voting here was registered by machines. The Democratic leaders do not allege that there was anything wrong in the voting or in the returns, but demand a recapitulation as a matter of verification of the count, in view of the fact that Wilson carried all the other cities of the State.

Chairman McCormick at 1:30 o'clock this morning issued the following statement in reply to one issued by Chairman Willcox:

"President Wilson was re-elected, and Mr. Willcox showed that he is aware of that fact. His wail in reply to some imaginary person that some one expects Mr. Hughes or his managers will try to secure the election through fraud is worthy of the best traditions of the Republican Party. The public has had a chance to judge the conduct of the campaign of the two candidates, and I am perfectly willing to let the people decide which side will resort to desperate methods."

Chairman McCormick, who was at National headquarters for twenty-four hours with only an hour's sleep said last night that there had never been a doubt in his mind that President Wilson would win. He said he did not think it would be necessary for him even to change his original estimate of the electoral votes given on Tuesday night. The President was sure of 288 electoral votes, he said, and he thought it might go as high as 304.

"I haven't changed the claim of 288 I made Tuesday night and all day today," said Chairman McCormick, "and the returns are still coming in.

"But Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee claims 278 votes for Mr. Hughes," Mr. McCormick was told.

"That's rot," said the Democratic Chairman. "California is safe and President Wilson will get New Hampshire and West Virginia. Both State Chairmen in those States confirm this. We have got New Mexico and also North Dakota."

"How about Oregon?"

"That State is very close, but Wilson has a good chance of carrying it. I just received a telegram from there saying that one section which is normally Republican has been turned completely over."

"Have you anything to say about the vote in New York State?" Chairman McCormick was asked.

"No," said the Chairman, as his smile disappeared. "I haven't had time to analyze the returns yet, as I have been devoting all my time to the Western States. Neither have I had any time to study the result in New York City." The National Chairman put on a stern look as he reflected upon Tammany's small vote.

Mr. McCormick was asked if the vote of the soldiers now on the border would have any effect on the result in Minnesota.

"I don't think so," he said, "but I can't tell. I think the last returns show that we will carry the State, no matter what the soldier vote should be."

"Will you demand a recount in any of the close States?"

"It is a little early to say just what we shall do about that," was the reply. "We shall wait until the official canvass is made, of course. The vote in New Hampshire is very close, our last estimate of the plurality being only 152. It may be that a recount there will be necessary."

"Have you taken any steps to prepare for a contest?"

"Certainly. We have got into touch with all persons connected with our organization and authorized them to obtain counsel and see that we get a square count. We are carefully watching every place where anything unusual might occur."

The Chairman said the last reports showed Indiana to be close, but he said the Democrats did not claim it. He said he had kept President Wilson advised over the telephone all day as to developments and had told him that he was re-elected.

The Democrats at National Headquarters made up yesterday in their enthusiasm for their gloom of Tuesday night when the early returns showed Hughes to be leading. About 100 sleepy enthusiasts who did not leave headquarters at all Tuesday night were joined by several hundred more during the day, and every bulletin chalked up on the big blackboard in the room adjoining Chairman McCormick's private office was greeted with a yell that could be heard a block away. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when it was announced that the President had certainly been elected, the Chairman was lifted bodily upon a table and forced to make a speech.

"I congratulate the country on the election of Wilson," he said. "The members of the National Committee and the staff which assisted the Committee during the campaign deserve the greatest credit."

Mr. Morgenthau also made a short speech in which he congratulated the country on the re-election of the President. Then there were cheers for the President, Chairman McCormick, Mr. Morgenthau and finally for the people of the West, to whom the Chairman declared the success of the campaign was due. An hour later further good news was received, and Chairman McCormick gave out this statement:

"President Wilson was re-elected yesterday by the people of the United States. He will have 304 votes in the Electoral College, and this number may be increased by belated returns from doubtful States. The victory is emphasized by the reluctance of the enemy to admit defeat and is a complete repudiation of the unfounded claims sent over the country by the Republican National Committee last night."

The joy grew greater as the day proceeded. By noon the rooms were jammed, and when a telegram from O. K. Cushing, California State Chairman, was received saying the Democrats had carried the State the crowd formed into a cheering procession to the street. Sheriff Kinkead, the "fighting Sheriff" of Bayonne, and John J. Fitzgerald, ex-Mayor of Boston, found a band somewhere and a real parade was started. It went first to the Republican headquarters at 511 Fifth Avenue, where Chairman Willcox was serenaded, and then to the Hotel Astor, where Mr. Hughes has headquarters. All during the day Chairman McCormick was in communication with Democratic leaders in the doubtful States, advising them to watch the ballot counting closely and get in the latest returns.

Mr. McCormick went to his home at Harrisburg last night for a few days, and members of the committee's Publicity Bureau gave a dinner to Director Robert Woolley at the Waldorf.

"The election of 1916, with the victory of President Wilson is now a matter of history," said Colonel E. M. House yesterday. "Our eyes and our thoughts are now on the future. President Wilson has not only been re-elected, but he will carry California, Minnesota, and New Mexico, as well as New Hampshire. I make this statement on the basis of that sixth sense which any man who has dabbled in politics for forty years is bound to develop."

At Democratic Headquarters it was said at midnight last night that the Democratic State Chairman of North Dakota had wired to Chairman McCormick that Wilson's majority of 1,000 in that State had been maintained all day, and ridiculing the claim of the Republicans that Hughes had been ahead at any time.

It was also stated that The San Francisco Chronicle, a Republican newspaper, had given California to Wilson. The Democratic State Chairman of West Virginia had notified Mr. McCormick that West Virginia would give Mr. Wilson a majority of 3,000.

Word was received from Fred Lynch, National Committeeman for Minnesota, that Minnesota was sure for Wilson by about 1,000.

REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT, TOO.

Willcox Wires State Leaders to Prepare to Protect Interests.

After a day tense with excitement, during which the feelings of the Republican campaign managers had fluctuated between fears and hopes while the result of the Presidential election hung in the balance, they took steps to fortify themselves against an adverse decision by seeking legal aid to "protect the interests of the party in close States."

This decision was reached after a conference among Chairman William R. Willcox, George W. Perkins, Frank H. Hitchcock, Charles B. Warren, Republican National Committeeman for Michigan, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

Word went out last night to National Committeemen in all close and doubtful States to retain lawyers to look after the party's interests. The only inferences drawn from this by the handful of Republican leaders beyond the inner circle whom the report reached was that steps would be taken to contest the election and petition the courts for a recount of the vote in such States.

Republican leaders whose memory reaches back far enough declared last night that not even in 1884, the exciting Cleveland-Blaine year, when the result was determined by a plurality in this State slightly above 1,100 for Grover Cleveland, had excitement run so high or the result remained so much in doubt on the day following election as it did this year. The only parallel politicians with long memories could point to was the Tilden-Hayes election in 1876, when the result in four States—Oregon, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana—was questioned. That election finally was decided months after by an electoral commission created by the House of Representatives, on which eight Republicans and seven Democrats were appointed. Hayes, the Republican nominee, got 185 votes to Tilden's 184 in the Electoral College.

When the pale light of early dawn shone in through the windows at Republican National Headquarters in the tall office building at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where the politicians only two or three hours before had joined in a great celebration of a Hughes victory which the early returns seemed to make certain, Chairman William R. Willcox and his aids were still there studying election returns, which by that time had become anything but cheering to Republicans.

As nearly as the fuller but yet far from complete returns could be translated into a tangible story, five States at that time remained doubtful. They were: California, with 13; Minnesota, with 12; Oregon, with 5; North Dakota, with 3, and New Mexico, with 3; or together 36 votes in the Electoral College. Of these States the earlier returns had given Minnesota and North Dakota to Wilson, and Oregon to Hughes, while California and New Mexico, according to these early reports, remained in the balance. From "safe" Democratic States President Wilson appeared to be assured of 251 votes, fifteen less than necessary to choice, and Hughes 242, or twenty-four less than the necessary majority.

The Republican campaign managers figured that there were three combinations that might carry their candidate to victory. Mr. Hughes could win by carrying California and Minnesota, or by carrying either, together with the other three States in the doubtful group.

They began at once to do their part to hurry results from the doubtful States. For fully half an hour a long distance telephone wire remained opened between the office of Chairman Willcox at Republican National Headquarters in this city and San Francisco while he was consulting with Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of California. Mr. Rowell assured him that the Republican leaders on the Pacific slope felt sure California would land in the Hughes column.

In the meantime George W. Perkins was talking over another wire to Alvin T. Hert, National Committeeman for Kentucky, who is in command at Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee in Chicago. Mr. Hert said his reports from State Chairman Thornton of Minnesota and State Chairman William Lemke of North Dakota indicated that these States were going for Hughes.

The day was not far advanced when anxious seekers for information began to flock into the big assembly room at Republican National Headquarters in quest of information. A majority of these were Republicans who had retired happy in the belief that their candidate had won the sweeping victory the early returns indicated. They were a downcast lot as they stood in gloomy groups about the big blackboards where the fluctuations favorable or adverse to the Republican nominee were being chalked up as the returns were coming in and watched the slump in Hughes's chances.

In the inner room where Republican leaders were conferring with Chairman Willcox and his aids an air of tense excitement prevailed. Chairman Willcox and his lieutenants were fagged out with much watchful waiting, but still clung to their posts. So great was their fatigue that when the Chairman, accompanied by some friends, went out for breakfast his assistants locked themselves in his private office and fell asleep in their chairs.

It went all day by ups and downs, with the odds in favor of one candidate or the other fluctuating and the feelings of the leaders and headquarters staff fluctuating with them. There was something akin to the spirit that pervades the headquarters of a commanding General back of the front while a momentous battle is in progress, in the air at Chairman Willcox's headquarters.

Early in the afternoon when Chairman McCormick at Democratic National Headquarters had sent out a statement claiming that President Wilson had been re-elected and a bunch of Wilson enthusiasts had started to parade through the streets with a band, the air of Tammany" fell harshly upon the ears of the gloomy Republican watchers as the parade marched by the building. But soon after the reports from Oregon, North Dakota, Minnesota, and even California became brighter and every one began to cheer up. The reports were read in the inner sanctum of Chairman Willcox to a group of distinguished Republicans by Charles B. Warren, the National Committeeman for Michigan, before they were given to the crowd in the assembly room.

Among those who gathered there were former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Frank H. Hitchcock, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Senator Ogden L. Mills, Controller William H. Prendergast, George Harvey of The North American Review, Charles H. Sherill, former Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, Secretary James W. Reynolds of the committee, Robert H. Fuller, who was secretary to Mr. Hughes when he was Governor; George W. Perkins, James R. Sheffield, Frank Munsey, Philip Roosevelt, Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Herbert L. Satterlee, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Dr. David Jayne Hill. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., was in and out listening to the reports in which his father's political fortunes were so deeply involved.

Chairman William R. Willcox before leaving headquarters early yesterday afternoon to get a little rest claimed that both Minnesota and California surely would be for Hughes. When he returned to his post at 6 o'clock in the evening reports from these States were still being received, with President Wilson leading in both. Chairman Willcox was asked if he had any statement to make. He shook his head.

"I shall have no statement to make," he said, "until the returns from doubtful States settle beyond doubt the question of who has been elected."

Mr. Willcox then left headquarters and went to the Hotel Astor, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes at dinner. On returning, he said:

"I believe that Mr. Hughes has been elected, and he shares that view. We ask only what is fair; we want only what we are entitled to, and that we propose to have."

Until shortly before midnight it was still a gloomy group at Headquarters.

The crowd which watched the bulletin board, however, was ready to leap when that on election night, said it, for many of the same persons who had sat up until after sunrise to hear the returns.

At 11 o'clock, however, the Republicans received news that set them cheering. A bulletin was posted that California completes returns, gives Hughes 3,000. Later this bulletin was proved to be without foundation. Soon after bulletins from Minnesota brought high enthusiasm to the gathering. One was that Wilson's lead of 1,000 in that State had been cut down to 600 and that about 600 districts were yet to be heard from. It was also announced that for an hour each district reporting in Minnesota had been adding an average of ten to the Hughes vote. This was accounted for by the belief that the rural districts of Minnesota were for Hughes and were the last districts to send in their returns.

The announcer computed that at the rate Hughes was going in Minnesota at that time he would carry that State by between 5,000 and 6,000, and while many in his audience shook their heads, they nevertheless cheered.

Another bulletin to the effect that Governor Hatfield had just telegraphed that West Virginia was finally in the Hughes column with 5,000 majority added to the enthusiasm that the bulletin had created, and a number of persons left for home, again convinced that Charles Evans Hughes was to be their next President.

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Between May, 1909, and May, 1911, $480,000 worth of glove leather was shipped here by Karplus & Hornberger, exporters of Berlin, to their agent at Gloversville, N. Y. On the ground that the leather had been undervalued to the extent of $181,028, the Government sued the exporter for the full amount, and yesterday a jury before Judge Manton of the Federal District Court returned a verdict for the Government. Collector Malone has attached some money belonging to the defendant company, which will be applied to the payment of the claim. Any goods shipped here by the concern will be attached [illegible] satisfied.

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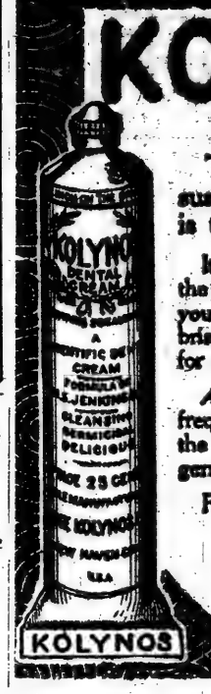

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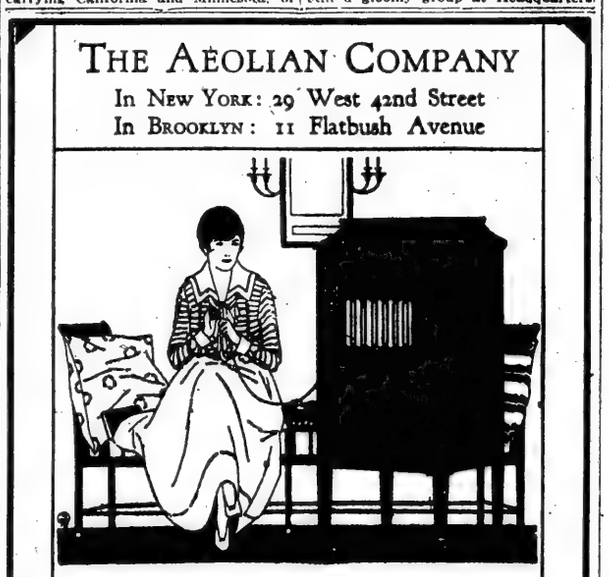

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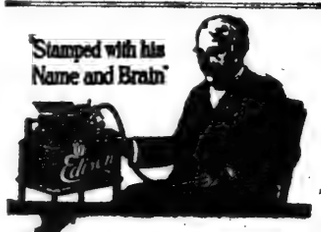

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TOOK 659 GERMANS IN CHAULNES BATTLE

French Spend Day in Fortifying New Positions and Replying to Foe's Artillery.

BRITISH FRONT INACTIVE

Berlin Admits the Loss of Villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoire.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Stormy weather on the Somme front again today, and there was little beyond artillery activity on both sides. The French forces spent the day in fortifying their new positions north of Chaulnes, which they captured yesterday. The total number of prisoners taken in this operation is announced today as 659.

North of the Somme, says the official report from Paris tonight, the French artillery scattered the enemy gathering to the east of Saillisel.

South of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse there was an intense artillery duel.

The total number of prisoners taken by the French south of the Somme yesterday was 659.

The Germans last night shelled heavily the British positions west of Beaumont-Hamel, on the Somme front north of the Ancre, the War Office announced this afternoon. A German raid in this district was unsuccessful. The weather is stormy.

The British official statement tonight says.

There was artillery activity against our whole front south of the Ancre.

The weather continues stormy.

Germans Admit French Advance.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British attacks between Le Sars and Gueudecourt, on the Somme front, last night were broken up by the German fire, the War Office announced today. South of the Somme the Germans lost possession of the village of Pressoire. Following is the announcement:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: North of the Somme during the day the activity of the fighting did not exceed moderate limits. In the night British attacks between Le Sars and Gueudecourt failed under our fire.

South of the Somme the French attacked on both sides of Ablaincourt. Our advanced detachments in the southern part of Ablaincourt were pushed back, and the village of Pressoire was lost. The northern wing of the attacking enemy forces was repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: There were lively artillery duels in the Meuse sector.

SAYS ALLIES LOST HEAVILY.

Berlin Describes Fighting on Nov. 5 as a "Day of Death."

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via Wireless to Sayville.) — "A day of death in France." Nov. 5 is thus characterized by the war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, according to the Overseas News Agency, which quotes from the article as follows:

"Again the British shortened their sector, but even on the shortened front the British were forced to engage a division of minor value, which was sent against positions that could not be reached by picked men even at the cost of destruction.

"On this day also an attack near Gueudecourt could not be launched in consequence of the German curtain of fire which held the troops in the trenches and swept the ground where assemblies were taking place with ghastly certainty. The French finally were able to develop attacks at certain places. Evidently in order to animate the courage of the men in the trenches rather than from confidence that the attempt to break through would succeed, the enemy had gathered behind the front cavalry and field guns, which, it was intended, were to cross the destroyed trenches of the opposing forces and roll up from where the breach was made the German front north and south.

"This great thrust resulted in a great day of death for the storming columns. They entered the German trenches only to the northeast and southeast of Sailly, where they were defeated in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting, while other storming columns, in complete disorder, fell back to their own trenches.

"Three times a hopeless attack against Le Transloy was launched. The French troops were decimated by the German fire and the attempts were then abandoned. The Somme district presented a terrifying field of dead. The German artillery fire was excellent everywhere against the troops in the crowded trenches. It routed the cavalry squadrons and broke down field batteries which had been only waiting for the signal to attack.

"The French also suffered heavy defeats in the powerful engagements between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes."

TURKS TELL OF SUCCESSES.

Say Prisoners Taken on an Anatolian Island Will Be Hanged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7, (by Wireless to Berlin and Sayville, Nov. 8.)—Minor operations on the Caucasus and Tigris fronts are reported in the Turkish War Office announcement today, which says:

Caucasus Front—Skirmishes on our right wing resulted favorably for us. Hostile reconnoitring attempts on our left wing were repulsed.

On Nov. 4 and 5 we made a surprise attack on the island of Kecova, West Anatolia, which for a long time has been the rendezvous for bandits who, under the assistance of a hostile fleet, have attacked and looted our coast. We killed over 100 bandits and made prisoners, who will be hanged.

A hostile airplane was shot down by one of our fliers in the vicinity of Smyrna. The occupants fell into the sea and could not be rescued.

Our volunteers routed a hostile squadron near Felahie. Later two battalions of infantry sent as a reinforcement were driven back. The enemy suffered heavy losses, while ours were insignificant.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—The War Office today made public this bulletin:

On the Caucasus front a Turkish battalion which made an attack in the direction of Ognott was repulsed.

GUN FIGHTING ON TRENTINO.

Italians Evacuate Observation Posts in Face of Austrian Fire.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Austrians directed a heavy bombardment yesterday against Italian positions in the Trentino, on Monte Pasubio and Monte Vanoi, says today's official report. The Italians evacuated observation posts on the slopes of Cima di Bocche.

On the Carso Plateau there were reciprocal bombardments. The Italians continue to collect much booty abandoned by the Austrians in the course of the recent Italian drive, finding yesterday a mountain gun battery of four pieces.

Austrian airmen made a raid along the Lower Isonzo. The military works at the entrance to Pirano Bay, in Istria, thirteen miles southwest of Trieste, were attacked by Italian aeronauts.

Austrians Take Fifty Prisoners.

VIENNA, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

On the Italian front quiet is reported at Gorizia. In the Fleims Valley, in the course of Italian attacks in the Col Bricon sector and against the Bocche position, the Austrians took fifty prisoners and two machine guns.

BELGIUM TO PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION

Government Says 15,000 Belgian Men and Many French Civilians Have Been Taken Away.

HAVRE, Nov. 8.—The Belgian Government has decided to protest to neutral governments against the deportation of Belgians and their alleged employment at forced labor in German factories and in military work at Verdun.

The Documentary Bureau of the Belgian Minister of War, in making this announcement, says the Government has positive information that 15,000 Belgian men and a number of French civilians forcibly were taken between Oct. 15 and 24 from various parts of Belgium, the two Flanders and the regions of Tournai and Mons.

"These unfortunates," says the note, "were crowded in open cars, exposed to intemperate weather and sent as cattle to various destinations, certain of them to Germany and others to the Verdun front. There can be no doubt that most of them will be employed on work of a military character. The Belgian Government has decided to protest solemnly to neutral countries against this particularly abominable violation of Article 3 of The Hague Convention."

LILIUOKALANI VERY ILL.

The Death of Hawaii's Former Queen Is Expected Momentarily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, is very ill at Honolulu and her death is expected momentarily, according to information received here today.

Since the signing of her formal abdication of the throne of Hawaii on Jan. 25, 1895, after her arrest as a participant in the plot to overthrow the republic which had been set up by S. B. Dole, Liliuokalani sought for fifteen years to regain her sovereignty. When her dream of restoration was finally given up at the end of a long, unsuccessful siege at Washington, she petitioned for the million acres of crown lands which had been taken over by the republic.

She never succeeded in this, and finally withdrew from Washington, living thereafter at Honolulu on the $4,000 a year voted to her by the Hawaiian Legislature. Her house was the resort of royalists, and within her own doors she kept the state of a Queen with a small but devoted court. To Americans, however, she is Mrs. Lydia Dominis. She is the author of "Hawaii's Story," a book in which her remarkable intellect was fully displayed. She is a composer of hundreds of Hawaiian songs, many of which have become popular in the United States.

CHALONER ASKS BED IN AUTO

Petitions Court Here for Motor Sleeping Car in Which to Travel.

John Armstrong Chaloner, formerly Chanler, who is insane in New York but sane in Virginia, where he has an estate called Merry Mills at Cobham, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a petition asking that Thomas T. Sherman, the committee of his property, be directed to purchase for his use a "sleeping car" automobile, costing $1,700.

Chaloner said in a petition drawn by himself that he had suffered from a nervous affection of the spine for seventeen years, which made it impossible for him to sit in a chair more than an hour at a time, but did not interfere with horse-back riding, of which he was fond. He said he has been accustomed to go to Richmond, eighty miles away, for about ten days each month, and that it was not only inconvenient, but almost impossible for him to ride in a railway coach. He can't ride horseback to Richmond, he said, because twenty miles is about as far as he cares to travel that way. He submitted an affidavit by Dr. John S. Davis of the University of Virginia, stating that the use of the proposed car would aid his affliction.

AMERICAN SHIP SHELLED BY U-BOAT

The Columbian of the American-Hawaiian Line Sends Wireless Call for Help.

IS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Under Charter by Another Company and Bound for Italy with a Cargo of Steel.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The American-Hawaiian steamship Columbian, of 8,579 tons gross, is sending out wireless telegraphy calls for help, stating that she is being shelled by a submarine.

The first news that the steamship Columbian had been attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean was received in New York in a dispatch from Lloyd's in London to the New York Maritime Exchange, which stated that she was being shelled and was sending out calls for help.

The Columbian sailed from this port on Oct. 18, under the command of Captain Curtis, with a crew of 120 men, the majority of whom were Americans. She called at Boston and embarked 1,500 horses for St. Nazaire, France, where she arrived on Nov. 2, leaving that port the following day for Genoa with the cargo of steel she had brought from New York.

One of the officers on the American, of the same company, which is loading at the foot of Twenty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, said last night that the chief officer of the Columbian was named Porter, and that he was from Massachusetts, and the chief engineer was named Simpson, who had his home in Brooklyn. He did not know their initials. The crew of the Columbian numbered about fifty white men, he added, and the others were no doubt horsemen shipped in Boston to look after the horses sent to St. Nazaire. These make the round voyage in the ship, and are signed on the ship's articles.

The Columbian was under the American flag, and had her name and flag painted on each side of her hull, and was unarmed.

She was built by the Union Shipbuilding Company in San Francisco in 1907 for the sugar trade to the Hawaiian Islands, and had been chartered by the France and Canada Steamship Company of 120 Broadway. Neither the American-Hawaiian Company nor the charterers had received any message from Captain Curtis and knew nothing of what had happened to the Columbian except the report received at the Maritime Exchange.

The Columbian is a twin-screw steamship of 8,580 gross tonnage, 472 feet 3 inches long, 57 feet 2 inches beam, and 32 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

Blow Up French Shell Depot.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—A great French ammunition depot at Cerisy, on the Somme, was destroyed in the course of the raid made on Monday night by a German aerial squadron, the War Office announces. It is said a series of fires and explosions was caused by bombs dropped by the raiders. Other aerial raids on the same night inflicted damage in about twenty places behind the French lines where Russian soldiers were billeted.

HENDERSON GETS NEW POST

Labor Leader Appointed Chief of Ministry of Pensions.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, has been appointed Minister of Pensions, a post recently created.

HEARST PAPERS UNDER BAN.

Their Circulation in Canada Prohibited After This Week.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 8.—The Hearst papers have been placed under the ban in Canada. These publications have been prohibited from circulation from Saturday next. The heavy penalties of the War Measures act will apply to any one having them in possession after that date. Facilities are also denied the International News Service.

An explanatory memorandum issued this afternoon says:

"The Postmaster General of Canada has issued a warrant under the provisions of the War Measures act whereby the Hearst papers have been refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way.

"No person in Canada is to be permitted after Saturday next to be in possession of the newspapers or of any issues of them, and any person in possession of them shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment."

The managers of the Hearst papers in New York and the managers of the International News Service said yesterday that they had not been advised of the action of the Canadian Government. They expressed no surprise, however, at the report, and considered it a natural sequence to the action of the British Government some weeks ago, which put the ban on the International News Service in England. They were not inclined to believe that the Canadian order would injure their service seriously.

POWER PLANTS MAY CLOSE.

West Complains of Coal Shortage at Hearing on Car Embargoes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Representatives of industrial plants, public service corporations, and commercial organizations were the first witnesses to be heard in connection with the formal investigation begun here today by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the methods of exchange, interchange and return of freight cars by the railroads of the country.

Commissioner C. C. McChord is presiding at the hearings, which are the outgrowth of an informal inquiry held here last week into the country-wide railroad car shortage.

Among the witnesses who appeared today was D. F. Hurd of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland. He said that many industrial and public service plants throughout a large part of the North and Northwest soon would be forced to suspend operation unless embargoes upon the movement of their cars to foreign lines were lifted by southern coal carrying roads. These embargoes are the result of the refusal of northern and eastern lines to return other cars, when empty, according to officials of the southern roads involved.

GASES OVERCOME FIREMEN.

Helmet Squad Called to Rescue Ten Men from Blazing Cellar.

Poisonous gases in the flaming subcellar of the paper warehouse of Richard C. Loesch & Co., at 78 Beekman Street, imperiled the lives of two battalion chiefs and eight firemen last night while efforts to subdue the fire were in progress. Not until the Rescue Squad with its oxygen helmets had manned the hose lines was the fire extinguished.

Acting Battalion Chief Timothy Crowley was the most seriously affected of those who dropped in the choking smoke. He was unconscious for two hours in Volunteer Hospital before he was revived. The others were revived on the sidewalk near the burning building. A number of the firemen were overcome while trying to drag out comrades after whom they had stumbled as they groped their way in the thick smoke.

Only the paper stock in the subcellar was consumed.

ARABIA TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING

Liner's 437 Passengers Saved by Other Vessels, the British Admiralty Announces.

TWO OF THE CREW KILLED

Women and Children Numbered 169 —One American Known to Have Been Aboard.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia received no warning from the submarine which sank her in the Mediterranean on Monday, according to a statement issued this morning by the Admiralty, which says:

The homeward-bound Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Arabia was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean at about noon on Nov. 6. The vessel had 437 passengers, including 169 women and children.

All the passengers were saved by various vessels which were diverted to the scene of the disaster. Two engineers are missing, and are believed to have been killed by the explosion. The remainder of the crew were saved.

The announcement of the rescue of the passengers was a great relief to the people of England, who generally knew of the sinking of the vessel yesterday. At that time rumor gave credence to the report that the loss of life had been very heavy. Details of the sinking and the rescue of the passengers are not yet available, but it is believed the great precautions taken by liners passing through the Mediterranean for the safety of their passengers account for the fact that none was drowned.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company has no list of the passengers, and consequently is unable to say whether there were any Americans on board.

The loss of the Arabia recalls the destruction of the Persia, of the same line, in the Mediterranean less than a year ago, causing the death of 119 passengers and 217 members of the crew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, today cabled the State Department the news of the torpedoing of the P. & O. liner Arabia. It has been generally reported that the P. & O. steamers are all "defensively" armed. Such was the case of the Persia, which sank in the Mediterranean some months ago.

The attitude of the American Government in the matter probably will depend upon official advices as to whether any Americans were aboard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Paul R. Danner of this city, an American citizen, was a passenger on board the British steamer Arabia, reported sunk Nov. 6 in the Mediterranean by a submarine without warning.

Danner, who is a Harvard graduate and 28 years of age, has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in India for a number of years, and, according to his parents, he was returning in the Arabia to spend a furlough at home.

STEAMER SEATONIA SUNK.

Captain Taken Prisoner by U-Boat —The Crew Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Seatonia has been sunk, the crew saved, and Captain Pattison has been taken prisoner, says Lloyd's agency.

Lloyd's also announces that the Norwegian steamer Reime has been sunk. She was 1,913 tons gross register and was built at Sunderland in 1912.

The Seatonia left Montreal some time in October, stopped at Mulgrave Town, Newfoundland, and left there on Oct. 20 for Barry, Wales. She belonged to the Seatonia Steamship Company of West Hartlepool, England, and was of 3,533 tons. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1898.

TELLS OF ALAUNIA'S LOSS.

Captain Benison of Cunarder That Hit Mine Here with the Saxonia.

Captain H. M. Benison, who commanded the Cunarder Alaunia when she was sunk by a mine in the English Channel on Oct. 19, arrived here yesterday in charge of the Saxonia, bringing the first details of the disaster to this port.

He said the Alaunia was about two miles south of the Royal Sovereign Lightship, near Beachy Head, about 4:30 in the morning, when the mine struck her aft and exploded with terrific force. Captain Benison said it was a German mine which had been laid by a submarine over night right in the track of ships bound up Channel. He saw a mine sweeper explode one three hours after his ship had been struck.

"I ordered the twelve boats to be lowered," Captain Benison continued, "and had the crew get into them, because it is difficult to know just how long a ship will be afloat after she is struck. The fifth engineer was in the tunnel at the time. He saw the tail shaft go up with the stern into the air, and he came on deck in quick order. In twenty minutes a patrol boat was alongside, and half an hour later we were surrounded by destroyers. When ninety of the crew of 180 on the Alaunia had got away in the boats a patrol boat came alongside and took the remainder on board. The steamship kept afloat until 9:30 in the morning, and I would have had her towed into shallow water if the tugs had arrived in time. When they eventually came out from Newhaven the decks of the Alaunia were awash, and, with the heavy cargo in the bottom of the hold, there was no chance to save her."

Fred Morris, the second steward, and Whit., the coal passer, were killed through falling overboard while getting into the boats and striking their heads against the side of the ship. The two stewardesses were in the water over half an hour, and had nothing but their night dresses. One of them had left the Cunard service and was living in New York. She was making the round voyage on the Alaunia as a holiday by permission of Captain D. J. Roberts, the Marine Superintendent, to see her relatives in London. Mrs. Scott, one of the stewardesses, is on board the Saxonia.

TWO ADMIT BLACKMAIL.

Buda Godman and Man Held in $10,000 Bail.

Buda Godman, known also as Alice Williams, and James Christian pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Thomas of the Federal District Court to having engaged in a conspiracy to impersonate Government officials for the purposes of blackmail. They were held in $10,000 bail each. Their trial has been set for the December Term of the court.

The defendants are accused of having blackmailed Edward R. West, Vice President of the C. J. Gregg Tea and Coffee Company, out of $15,000. Both of them are said to have been active members of the blackmailing gang which the police of various cities in the United States have been rounding up for several months. Miss Godman and West came here from Chicago. It was alleged they were together in the Hotel Ansonia, when the woman's confederates broke in and wrung the money from West by threatening to prosecute him under the Mann White Slave Act.

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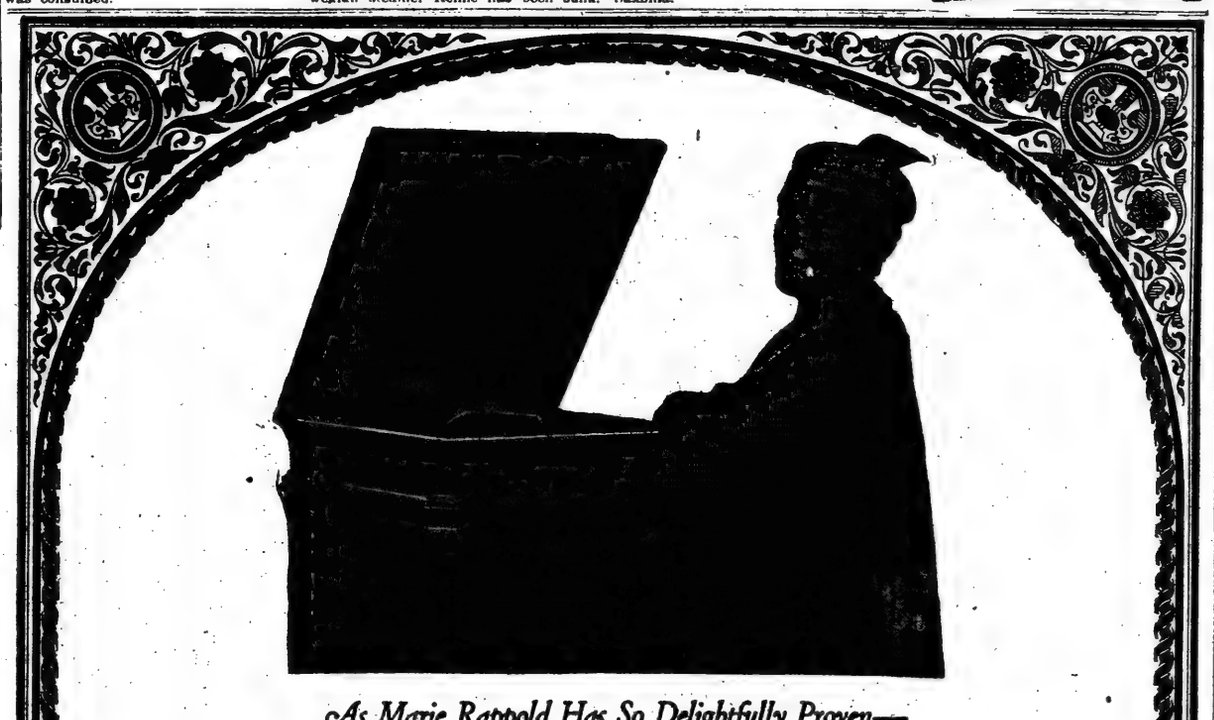

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EXPECTS REFORMS IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Secretary Zimmermann Predicts Government Will Become More Popular.

MAY COPY AMERICAN IDEAS

Says Feature of Change Will Be Direct Responsibility to People Through Members of Reichstag.

The following interview with Eugen Zimmermann, Germany's Chief Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, obtained by Herbert Bayard Swope, appeared in The World yesterday:

"It would be useless and dangerous to deny," said Herr Zimmermann to me, sitting at his desk in the Foreign Office, Wilhelmstrasse, 76, "that the trend of political thought in Germany today is toward liberalization. Unless, because it is true that the trend exists, and dangerous because a denial would indicate opposition to the consummation of this thought.

"I do not mean to say that the plans now being formulated are not meeting with antagonism, for the Conservatives and certain of the other political divisions are strong in their opposition, but I am sure that the bulk of the best thought in Germany today is in favor of effectuating the political changes that liberalization postulates, and I feel quite sure that these changes are certain to come.

Reform May Precede War's End.

"It is possible that a certain measure of reform will be put into practice before the war has reached an end, but I should say that the real body of the reformation will not be taken up until after peace. My belief on this point is due to the fact that under the conditions now existing we are doing very well; perhaps better with a concentration of power than would be the case if the power were scattered. Further, the fact that our enemies are talking of forcing internal reforms upon us would make it seem as if such reforms would be a price of peace, and while we are anxious for the changes to come, we want them to come at our will and not under duress or coercion.

"The vast changes that Germany has undergone since the Franco-Prussian war have been due in no small measure to the form of government under which she has lived. It may be doubted if any other structure would have been successful in bringing her to the position of world power which she now occupies. With her giant growth has come a change in her political philosophy. By easy stages her people have fitted themselves for an active participation in the affairs of government greater than was allocated to them at the refoundation of the Empire, when, naturally, her former government was empirical. The old Kaiser and Bismarck adopted that type which in their opinion was best suited for the purpose Germany had. How well they builded is now a matter of history. The country has outgrown its political swaddling clothes and is now ready to have its political responsibility divided among the many instead of the few.

Ministers Now Bureau Chiefs.

"Along just what lines this change shall come is still a matter of discussion. There are, however, certain elemental considerations the acceptance of which is understood. In this class are included the reforms of the suffrage in Prussia, which still employs the plural voting system, and in some of the smaller German States, where the form of government is still autocratic.

"The important feature of the change will be the erection of direct responsibility of Government to the people through their representatives in the Reichstag. Under the present system there is actually no such responsibility. The Chancellor is at the head of the political government. He owes his responsibility to the Kaiser, by whom he is created. The various Secretaries are not actually Ministers of the Cabinet in the common understanding of that term. They are merely bureau chiefs of the Chancellor, who is not only nominally but actually their chief and to whom their responsibility is alone due.

"This condition was reaffirmed by the Chancellor in his speech in the Zabern affair, when he pointed out that the Government was not answerable to the Reichstag for the course it pursued, but was answerable alone to the Emperor.

"There is a definite belief in Germany today—and a belief that may not be far from realization—that the Government should be answerable to the Reichstag, thus making it responsive to the popular vote. Perhaps the most effective way of bringing this change about would be to amend the Constitution of the confederated empire, with the permission and approval of the Kaiser and the various ruling Kings and heads of the confederated States by whom the Constitution was granted.

"In creating the responsibility of the Chancellor to the people it would be likewise necessary to organize a Cabinet, the members of which should have powers similar in their nature to those held by the Cabinet officials of America, France, and England. The creation of such a form would obviate the present charge that Germany does not possess a popular Government and would give opportunity for the effective participation of many minds which now are lacking a mode of expression.

"Up to this point I am in sympathy with the outline of the reforms that I have sketched, but my approval stops short of accepting a plan that would involve the downfall of the Government each time the Reichstag passed a vote of lack of confidence.

"It must be borne in mind that there are in Germany today something like twenty-five separate political organizations. This number is unwieldy and dangerous to successful execution of Governmental projects because of the facility with which opposition could be welded together on one pretext or another to overthrow the Ministry. Therefore, since Germany does not possess the two-party system such as is to be found in the politics of England and America, and as the German political issues are largely internal rather than foreign, it is my idea that in the creation of the new form of Governmental responsibility there should be given to the Government a fixed tenure of office similar to that which America possesses, where the Cabinet is emplaced for four years.

"Perhaps the plan would work out in such a way as to give the members of the Reichstag a definite term of service and make the service of the Ministry coincident with that period. I would, however, depart from the practice now in vogue in America, and give the members of the Ministry seats in the Reichstag, as is the system in other countries today. Through this plan they would be in a position to explain and defend their official acts and, as executives of the people's will, have the opportunity of setting forth their plans and policies to the representatives of the people."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Tuesday the French gave an eloquent reply to the recent statement of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as to their waning power. Although for some days they had been fighting desperately on the Somme front, and in addition had but finished up their work of restoring the solidity of their Verdun defensive positions, there was still enough vigor and sufficient resources to strike, and strike hard, at a third section of the front—that of Chaulnes, which for some time has been practically neglected.

This attack was different from any which the French have yet delivered. An entirely new offensive scheme was tried out, apparently with good success. This scheme was based on a sudden infantry attack without the intense artillery preparation which has marked all other operations on the west. In order that such a method could be successful, the trenches must be practically denuded of infantry. Experience has shown on the western front that no attack against existing trenches can be successful without plentiful use of artillery, unless it can be predetermined that these trenches at the particular point selected for the attack have been drained of their defenders. It has been difficult enough to forge ahead even with the artillery at their command.

While there is an absence of details, it is extremely probable that the sudden stroke at Verdun has been duplicated. The French must have had information that the German lines at Ablaincourt and Pressoire had been weakened by withdrawals. Otherwise they would not have dared such an attack as that which they launched. Having this information, they failed to give the usual warning of the attack by means of a heavy artillery bombardment, but struck quickly in a surprise movement and before the Germans could bring up the supports, broke through their positions and rushed these two towns.

When the relation between the villages of France with the many positions for both infantry and machine guns which they afford, and the German defensive scheme is realized, the importance of these two villages becomes apparent. They may very rightly be regarded as the keys to the Chaulnes position on the north. On the west and north Chaulnes is completely covered by the French lines. There is now no village, however small, between these lines and a line due east from the city. More than this, the French advance has carried their lines to within less than a mile of one of the few remaining routes out of the city toward the east, that is the road from Chaulnes to Marchelepot. This road then is under the close range fire of the French artillery, so that, except at night, its use for the transferring of men or supplies is a hazardous operation. The ground between the French lines and this road is open and flat, both being about 100 meters above the sea. It is, in fact, a small table land.

The next push should bring the French lines up to the highway itself. But it appears that the French are after something much more important than a highway. The principal means of communication between the Chaulnes district and the Somme front proper is the railroad which runs northeast from Chaulnes to the Somme, and thence up the Somme Valley to Peronne. It is by means of this road that the Germans have effected the transfer of troops to one section or other as occasion demanded. The French now are about two miles and a half from this road and well to the east of Chaulnes. If they can reach the railroad all rail communications between the Germans north of the Somme bend and those in the south will be severed except by a very roundabout way over a narrow-gauge road which comes down well to the east of the Somme Valley.

In this move also the French are paving the way for an enforced German retirement much greater than any that has yet been forced. It is noticeable that the French, after the advantages gained as a result of the fall of Combles, have made no attempt to force their lines ahead against Peronne. The position is three-quarters surrounded, but no effort has been made to complete the circle. If the French can take Chaulnes, and thereafter push their lines from Barleux south within a mile or two of the river, the capture of Peronne then will have far reaching effect. Not only will it mean the taking of one small town and a few hundred prisoners. It will mean also that all of the German forces on the western bank of the river between Chaulnes and Peronne will be outflanked, and while this alone will probably not cause them to fall back across the stream, the amount of pressure necessary to effect this will have been reduced to a minimum.

The thing that enables the Germans to hold their present lines west of the river between Peronne and Barleux is the gun positions which they hold undisturbed on the east bank of the stream. It is improbable, if not impossible, that the Germans have anything more than light field guns on the west bank of the river between these points. The range is too short for heavy artillery, as the French lines are but two miles from the river itself. With Peronne out of the way, these gun positions will be uncovered one after the other. Then the Somme will lose its value as a defensive screen and the Germans will be forced to establish their lines on the east bank. At the present rate of progress this may and probably will be a long time ahead. It is, however, but one of the larger elements of the Somme fighting.

There is another argument to be found in the ease with which the French took these two towns of Ablaincourt and Pressoire. Much has been written of the decline of German numbers. Some of it has been believed, and much of it credited to the desire of the writer rather than to the actual condition. The theory of the decline in numbers is, however, borne out in every detail of the fighting, both at Verdun and at Chaulnes. If the Germans had sufficient reserves in France, they would be able to feed their battle line from depots in the rear. This they are certainly not able to do.

We have seen German statements of the presence of the Brandenburg division of Douaumont fame, fighting on the Somme. We have seen the Verdun front in general stripped of men until the lines were too thinned out to hold. We now see another section of the front weakened in exactly the same way and for the same reason. May there not be something after all in the expectations of the Allies that sooner or later they will break through?

GERMAN WAR LOAN FABLE.

Story Which Gave Rise to the Potsdam Plate Contribution Tale.

Just a column on the front page is devoted by the Kölnische Zeitung to an interesting fable concerning a certain Herr Shirker, who would not help to bring up bricks and timber when his Fatherland was threatened by a gap in a dam.

When the work was finished and the dam repaired, and "at last the high tide was over and the sun was shining again on the fields covered with flowers and fruit," the neighbors who helped to repair the dam could only express disgust by spitting when they met Herr Shirker, who had refused to work even when offered an excellent reward.

This is one of the hundreds of heartrending appeals with are flooding the press to Herr Shirkers who refuse to fill the gap in Germany's financial seawall by contributing to the war loan.

Side by side with the war loan there is running a scheme for voluntary gold collection, to which the Imperial family have just given a fillip by contributing gold plate from Potsdam. The Empress has ordered all the gold plate and other articles which can be replaced by less precious material, and which have no "historical or art value," to be handed over. Many objects of a more personal nature belonging to members of the Imperial family have also been given. The Frankfurter Zeitung hopes that this excellent example will be followed by the other German courts.—London Chronicle.

RUSSIANS CHECK ATTACKS.

Throw Austro-Germans Back in Fight on the Stokhod.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, (via London.)—An Austro-German attack in Volhynia, near Sitovichi, on the Stokhod, was repulsed by the Russians, the War Office reports. An attempt of the Teutonic forces to advance in the region of Ostrovolos Settlement also was defeated.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A communication from Army Headquarters today says there is nothing to report from the Russo-Galician front.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY STILL FALLING BACK

Bucharest Reports Rumanian Offensive Movement in Dobrudja Gaining Headway.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE RAPID

Bistricedra Valley, Near Rumanian Border, Reached—Teutons Regain Positions in Bodza Pass Region.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 8.—The Rumanian forces in Dobrudja, continuing their offensive movement, have made a further advance toward the south, it is announced officially. All along the Danube yesterday there was artillery and infantry firing.

The town of Sulina, at the mouth of the middle estuary of the Danube, was attacked by seaplanes, one of which was brought down.

On the Transylvanian front, in the vicinity of Prahova, an Austro-German attack was repulsed. Violent artillery fighting occurred in this region, as well as in the Buzeu Valley. The situation is unchanged along the northern Rumanian front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—A further advance by the Russians west and south of Mount La Muntelu, south of Dorna Watra, near the Rumanian border, was announced officially here today. The Russians reached the section of the Bistricedra Valley, from Belbor to Hollo.

Austro-Hungarian forces east of the Jiul Valley have received reinforcements and assumed the offensive. In the direction of Predeal and the Alt, Teutonic attacks continue. The situation along the Danube is unchanged.

BERLIN, Nov. 8. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Rumanians gained further ground yesterday on the Transylvanian front, in the Tulghes sector, it is announced officially. Near Bodza Pass the Austro-German forces recaptured positions taken recently by the Rumanians. The statement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—The Tulghes sector again yesterday was the scene of lively fighting. The enemy gained further small advantages. At the head of Bodza Pass parts of our positions on the heights taken during the last few days by the Rumanians were recaptured from them. Hostile attack on Tatarhavas Pass were repulsed. Our success in the district of Spini was further consolidated and the number of prisoners was increased.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—There were no events of especial importance.

VIENNA, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The Austrians repulsed Russian attacks southeast of Szuruk Pass, Transylvania, and regained all their former positions on both sides of Bodza Road, according to the official communication from General Headquarters today. The Russians gained ground northeast of Tulghes.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The death of General Dragalina, Commander of the First Rumanian Army, from a recent wound received in battle is reported in a Bucharest dispatch to the Wireless Press.

STOP BULGAR RUSHES.

Serbs Hold New Cerna Positions Against Three Attacks.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Bulgarians took the offensive yesterday against the Serbians in the Cerna River region, on the Macedonian front southeast of Monastir. They made three attacks, the War Office announces, and were repulsed. They retired to their own trenches, leaving many dead on the field.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Macedonian Front.—Hostile attacks in the Cerna bend were without success. There was spirited artillery fighting in the Belaschitza sector and on the Struma front.

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MRS. BOISSEVAIN VERY ILL.

Two Transfusions of Blood Made in Effort to Save Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the woman suffrage leader, who collapsed while delivering a political address in this city a short time ago, lies in a critical condition in the Good Samaritan Hospital, having suffered several sinking and fainting spells. Two transfusions of blood have been effected with the purpose of overcoming a serious condition of anaemia.

The attending physician this afternoon expressed the hope that the treatment would be successful. He stated that the transfusion had been accomplished in each case with absolute success. The first transfusion was made on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Boissevain's sister, Miss Milholland, who came here from the East with her on her political campaign, giving of her blood. The second, today, was from the veins of Mrs. Boissevain's husband, who had hurried across the continent on receipt of the news of her breakdown.

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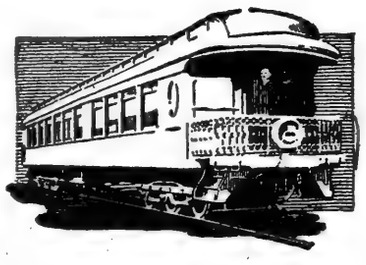

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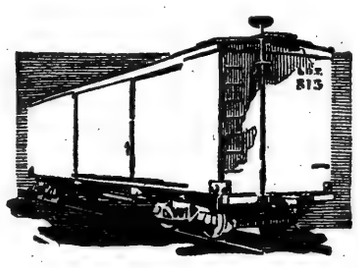

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LEADING ELEVENS ROUNDING INTO TOP FORM AS CRUCIAL GAMES DRAW NEAR

MURRAY IS LIKELY TO PILOT CRIMSON

Improvement So Rapid He Will Probably Start at Quarter Against Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Not satisfied that the 'Varsity team defenses against Princeton's plays had been worked out sufficiently, the Harvard coaches sent their regulars against the scrubs this afternoon for a brisk defensive drill. The team, however, had a lot of ginger on defense, and the second team players, although driven hard by Reggie Brown, the Crimson's strategy man, were unable to make very much headway. This work over, the regulars were lined up against the substitutes for what developed to be a very hard scrimmage for this late date.

The first team worked with a will in its plays, but did not score except for a field goal, which Horween made from the 35-yard line. Horween has been working at dropkicking all Fall, and, although not so good as Bond, will do in a pinch if he is able to get into the game against the Tigers on Saturday. The 'Varsity's chance for a score was made possible only because C. Coolidge recovered a substitute's fumble on the 30-yard line.

In the 'Varsity lineup today Snow again was at right guard instead of Clark, who played with the substitutes. Clark has been rated as the first-string man all Fall, but in the late season Snow, who has had 'Varsity coaching for two years, has been improving very fast, and he has entirely recovered from his injury sustained in the Virginia game. The chances are about even now that he will begin the game against Princeton.

Bill Murray again was at quarter, Robinson being on the field, but doing no work. Murray's progress has been marked, and it is an open secret now that he will start the game against the Tigers and will take a lot of beating before he will have to relinquish his place to Robinson for the Yale game.

Flower was with both the first team and the substitutes as kicker this afternoon, practically meeting Horween in the kicking duel when working behind the protection of the 'Varsity line. Flower now appears to be in good trim and will be available surely for the game Saturday. There is a growing confidence at Cambridge that the Crimson will win Saturday, notwithstanding the team has had no real opposition for the past five weeks.

ROPE DRILL FOR THE GREEN.

Dartmouth Off for Penn Game Without Scrimmage Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 8.—Coach Cavanaugh's no scrimmage policy was in force again today, and he will send the big Green team against Pennsylvania Saturday without having had any scrimmage this week. The men are all trained down fine, and the coaches do not desire to take any chances on injuries before what promises to be a hard contest with the Philadelphia collegians. Unwilling, however, to let the men off without a rigorous workout Cavanaugh ordered the dreaded rope drill, and for twenty minutes the squad charged under the rope with the coaches crying to the players to run lower and buck harder. Several of the heavier men on the squad were unable to keep up the pace and were forced to drop out before the drill ended.

Merrill is still unable to take his position at guard, but Youngstrom is filling in, and is very likely to start against Penn Saturday. He is tall, ruggedly built, and extremely aggressive. His charging, both on defense and offense, is severe, and has done much to win him his place on the 'Varsity. Edwards was shifted to Thielscher's place at right half today, and Poole was sent in to the signal drill at full back. Poole has been handicapped by minor injuries this year, but now that he is in good condition and is working with the 'Varsity, it is expected that he will be a valuable asset to the team.

Gerrish has been kicking during the layoff of Thielscher. He seems to be improving somewhat, but if the regular punter cannot start Saturday the Green team is sure to feel his loss. The squad will leave here tomorrow for Philadelphia.

SECRET PRACTICE AT PENN.

'Varsity Tries New Plays for Use Against Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The secret sign was hung out when the Pennsylvania football squad took part in a hard scrimmage on Franklin Field this afternoon. Long before the season opened Coach Folwell announced that there would be no secret drills, but evidently this has not worked out to the satisfaction of the aggressive Penn tutor.

Before the scrimmage the 'Varsity tried four new plays. Twenty minutes of this drill was sufficient to convince Folwell that these plays were good enough to use against the Hanoverians.

Klem Urquhart is still suffering from the split lip he received in the Lafayette game, but the injury has healed rapidly enough to permit his starting against Dartmouth on Saturday. In case he does not get in the game, Al Crane, a high jumper, is next in line, with Ray Young, brother of Lou Young, former Red and Blue Captain, a third choice.

STIFF WORKOUT FOR ARMY.

'Varsity Men in Good Condition After Notre Dame Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Army eleven was put through a stiff workout this afternoon which lasted well into the moonlight. Excepting Weems, who was hurt while substituting at centre for Captain McEwan in Saturday's game with Notre Dame, the 'Varsity men were all in the lineup. "Big" Mac alternated with Stokes, a promising lad who is showing much merit of late at the centre position. The 'Varsity used Place, Oliphant, and Vidal to carry the ball this afternoon in a short offensive drill. Oliphant got away for one of his sensational runs. On the defense the 'Varsity found some trouble in stopping Cole and Witters, scrub backs. The former is looming formidably and bids fair to be used considerably as a first string backfield man.

Near the end of the practice the 'Varsity was drilled on some new formations, which will be launched for the first time against Maine, after which the coaches sent all hands into the blocking and tackling machines.

On an adjoining field the Army's Cullum Hall team added another victim to its rapidly growing list by winning a well-played game from White Plains High School. The final score was 20 to 0.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Hunt's Point S. C.—Jim Smith vs. Sailor Grande; Bobby Sanders vs. Joe Sloers. Both ten-round bouts.

Lyceum A. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Jack Doyles; Paul Doyle vs. Danny Fields. Both ten-round bouts.

Claremont A. C., Brooklyn—Billy Kipke vs. Tim O'Neil. Ten rounds.

New York A. C.—Amateur boxing; preliminary trials.

ELI SUBS TO FACE BROWN.

Coaches Decide to Save Most of Regulars for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Yale presented only a substitute team in its midweek game against the Freshman team today, and the coaches said tonight that a number of the first string players will not be sent into the line-up against Brown next Saturday. The coaches have had to choose between resting several players and getting them into condition for the Princeton game next week on Saturday or sending them against Brown and taking a chance on the Princeton match, and they have decided to use many substitutes against Brown and to disregard the outcome of that match.

It was learned tonight that Left Tackle Taft, Right Guard Gait and Half Back Bob Bingham will be unable to play against Brown. Baldridge, Legore and Quarter Back Smith were rested today, but it is not yet certain whether any of them will be used against that team. The coaches today decided to use Callahan at guard, instead of at centre, and to retain Rex Hutchinson at centre. Braden will almost certainly start the Brown game in Hutchinson's position at full back.

The eleven which will be sent against Brown will not be selected until Friday night. The Freshmen today held the 'Varsity to a single touchdown, made by Quarter Back Laroche. They held the 'Varsity once on downs at their 5-yard line, and once received the ball on Carey's fumble at their 10-yard line. Only an intercepted pass, hurled by Ashley, but grabbed by Carey of the regulars, prevented the Freshmen from scoring.

A thirty-yard run by Quarter Back Ashley of the Freshmen was the most brilliant feature of the ground gaining for the afternoon. John Hall and Foster Rockwell joined the coaching staff. The line-up today:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Callahan; right tackle, Fox; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Laroche; left half back, Carey; right half back, Neville; full back, Stuart.

LONG, HARD TOIL AT ITHACA.

Cornellians Hopeful of Victory Over Michigan Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The longest practice of the season was held by the Cornell team in the stadium and in the baseball cage today. The men ran through their plays until after 7 o'clock and they wore a tired but hopeful expression as they went to the showers.

Everything is optimistic around the Cornell quarters and hopes have been rapidly rising in the last few days of a victory over Michigan Saturday. The coaches say that the team is in the best condition and playing its best game of the season. In 1914 and 1915 Cornell defeated Michigan, both games being played in Ann Arbor. The team which played today was the same which started the Harvard game, with the exception of Captain Mueller, whose place was filled by Hoffman.

Ellenberger played at Eckley's place at right end and indications are that he will be the first choice in Saturday's game at this side of the line. It looks as if Ryerson would be the choice at left end. His heavier build and more certain tackling make him appear more likely than Zander to stop the plunging Michigan backs. Miller and Anderson played at guard, but Tilley and Bard will be held in readiness to relieve them if they weaken before the Michigan offense.

Gillies and Jewett, the tackles, were back in shape together for the first time in three weeks. They, with Carry at centre, will complete the make-up of the 'Varsity line.

Shiverick will be back at quarter this week, while Speed, who called the signals against Carnegie Tech last Saturday, will be shifted to halfback. Whether it will be Benedict or Hoffman that will be benched to make way for Speed has not been announced, but it looks as if Benedict, because of his valuable kicking ability, will be the man kept, with Hoffman ready to replace Captain Mueller at fullback.

YOST POLISHING HIS TEAM.

Wolverine Kickers in Shape for Battle with Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 8.—The gates to Ferry Field were closed tight this afternoon while Michigan was putting more polish upon the formations specially designed for the edification of the Cornellians on Saturday.

Aided by a slight wind, Morrey, Dunne and Raymond were booting sixty and sixty-five yards on almost every attempt, and both boys were placing their kicks with good precision. Dunne also shone at drop-kicking, putting over several 45-yard goals, some of them from angles. Captain Maulbetsch was place-kicking before the gates were closed, and the leader was experiencing success as far back as the 40-yard mark.

Yost has not given out any statement as to his exact lineup as yet. Whether Sharpe or Zeiger will start at right half and whether Boyd or Gracey will begin at left guard no one with the possible exception of the force of coaches knows.

The team will hold its last practice on Ferry Field tomorrow afternoon, leaving Ann Arbor at 9:45 in the evening for Geneva, N. Y. Yost will give his Wolverines a work-out Friday afternoon on the Hobart gridiron at Geneva.

FORDHAM CRACKS INJURED.

O'Connell and Lowe Badly Battered in Game with Georgetown.

The real cost of Fordham's plucky fight against the husky team of Georgetown at Fordham Field Tuesday was not known until yesterday when the Maroon followers were thrown into dismay by the announcement that O'Connell, their star full back, and Lowe, the best tackle who has ever sported the colors of the Bronx institution, may be unable to play for the rest of the season.

O'Connell was knocked out in the second period. He was painfully battered on the right side and was unable to get about yesterday. It is feared that he may have received a broken rib, and arrangements have been made for an X-ray examination today. Lowe was also in sore straits yesterday, and Trainer Weber states that he too will be put under examination today. Early in the third period Lowe was stunned for a moment, but persisted in going back into action, only admitting after the contest that he had been unable to use his left side at all during the last half of the game when Georgetown made all its score. It is feared that he may have a broken collarbone.

The other Fordham men were a tired lot yesterday, and all practice was postponed until today. As the next game is at Worcester a week from Saturday no hard work will be in order for the next three days.

UNION HAS LONG PRACTICE.

Hard Work Marks Preparations for Game with Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Union College football squad put in a long afternoon of hard, consistent work in preparation for the Amherst game next Saturday. The team survived the 45 to 0 victory over R. P. I. with no serious injuries. Wittner and Mudge will alternate at quarter back, and Powell, who has shown up well in practice, will occupy the centre of the line. The fast Garnet back field has been tearing holes in the scrub line, and Captain Rosekrans continues to be dangerous within forty-five yards of the goal posts.

TIGERS SHOW DASH IN LIGHT PRACTICE

Coach Rush, Pleased with Improvement, Lets 'Varsity Off with Easy Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—There was improvement in the work of the Princeton eleven this afternoon, and Coach Rush, apparently satisfied with the manner in which his charges were performing, did not allow as hard a practice as has been the order all this week. Most of the afternoon was spent on signal drill and getting the team into smooth working order, for tomorrow's practice is the last that the team will have in the Stadium.

In the short scrimmage which was allowed the first-string eleven showed much more encouraging form than yesterday, when coaches and players were much discouraged. The fumbling which appeared yesterday and threatened to spoil the Tigers' offensive play was absent, and there was a decided improvement in the work of the backfield.

Jack Eddy and Moore, both of whom seem fairly certain now of starting against the Crimson, were the stars in the practice. Eddy got away for a touchdown in the first minute of the scrimmage. On the kickoff he received the ball on his own 15-yard line and dodged his way through the entire scrub team for a touchdown. Moore got his chance when the 'Varsity started to carry the ball, however, and got away for many long gains.

Both Tibbott and Brown were rested this afternoon. George was used in the place of Brown, and probably earned his opportunity to get in the Harvard game by his unusual plunging. Driggs, Moore, and Eddy completed the backfield. Georgi is a drop kicker of more than usual ability, and was used behind the line during a brief workout in this department of the game.

PITT TURNS DOWN OFFERS.

Panthers Receive Many Requests for Post-Season Games.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—The athletic authorities at the University of Pittsburgh have been busy recently refusing offers for post-season duels with various rival college teams. Offers have been pouring in from promoters who desire to pit the famous Warner machine against some other crack eleven for a game later than Thanksgiving, but all have been promptly refused by the Pittsburgh management, which has announced repeatedly that under no conditions whatsoever will the Pitt players be permitted to take part in a post-season game. The Pitt schedule ends on Thanksgiving, when the annual game with Penn State occurs, and that ends football for the year, so far as the locals are concerned.

The huge crowd expected at the W. & J.-Pitt game this week will be more truly representative of Western Pennsylvania, probably, than any other which gathers in this city. The 19-0 score by which Warner's boys defeated W. & J. last year was the widest margin of victory obtained by either team for many years, and marked the first contest in which the local eleven had defeated its rivals since 1911. The Pitt rooters, while confident of success this year, believe that Captain Peck's team will find it harder to score on W. & J. than any of the opponents met up to this time, as Metzger's team has been coming fast and is in prime condition for this contest.

This will be the last game in which the Red and Black will have to face several of Pitt's most noted players, as Captain Peck, Thornhill, and Herron finish their courses this year, and Soppitt, star of the last two years' games with these rivals, has been forced out of football by the injury received in the Navy game a month ago. Pitt will sorely miss these four remarkable linemen, who rank among the topnotchers which this district has produced.

Thornhill, Peck, and Herron seem likely to be included in many All-American selections this year, as their work has been a feature of practically every one of Pitt's games, and Eastern critics who have watched their work class them as among the best they have ever seen. Warner has a great task before him to produce for the 1917 Panthers players to fill the shoes of these four crack players, as well as of the three or four excellent substitutes who go out with this year's graduating class.

WARNER DRIVES PITT HARD.

Puts Squad Through Severe Secret Drill for W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—Coach Warner of the Pitt squad got down to real business today in preparing the team for the W. & J. game on Saturday and put them through a hard workout of two hours' duration that reminded them of the strenuous times before the Pennsylvania contest. Today's practice was in secret, but when the boys came off the field they admitted that the old coach had forced them to the breaking point, as some of them had stalled off a little over the easy game against Allegheny last week, and two of the regulars were warned that their places might be taken by substitutes on Saturday unless a little more vigor were displayed.

Sies, Miller, and Gougler were worked out in punting, so that the place of Andy Hastings can be taken by a competent man in case he is not able to don his uniform against the Red and Black. He hurt himself in the first two minutes of play on Saturday, and was unable to get into the practice today. Gougler is very clever at booting the ball over the goal posts from anywhere inside the 45-yard line.

W. AND J. HALF BACK HURT.

Nuss Will Be Unable to Play in Pitt Game Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 8.—It was definitely announced at Washington and Jefferson football headquarters tonight that Furman Nuss would not be able to start in the game against Pittsburgh next Saturday. Injuries received in the Yale game have failed to respond to treatment as rapidly as had been expected. The brilliant half back has not been in a practice since the New Haven clash, and Coach Metzger said tonight that he would start Fain, the husky Southerner, in his place. It was also stated that Lally, first substitute quarter back, would not be able to play against Pittsburgh on account of an injury. The Washington and Jefferson coaches devoted their entire time today to building up the defense with the exception of a short period at the close of the afternoon, when some new forward pass formations were tried. There was no scrimmage, but the 'Varsity was coached in going down the field under punts and kick offs and in forming interference for the catcher.

30 Cross-Country Teams Entered.

More than thirty high schools have made nominations for the Columbia University annual interscholastic cross-country meet for Saturday over the Columbia Riverside Drive hill and dale course. Several of the teams have visited the course for practice trials and yesterday the Morris High School aggregation of harriers went over the stretch. The Gustavus T. Kirby cup is the trophy in competition.

COLUMBIA LOSES HEALY.

Star of Blue and White Team Injured in Stevens Game.

Captain Jeff Healy of the Columbia eleven has been lost to the team for the rest of the year on account of injuries received Tuesday in the game with Stevens on South Field. In the last play of the game Healy was blocked when going down under a Columbia punt and had to be helped off the field with an injured left knee. It developed yesterday that several of the ligaments around the joint had been torn, and it is likely that a cartilage has been broken, and Head Coach Metcalf announced last night that there was absolutely no chance of Healy's playing football again.

Healy is the veteran left tackle, and has been the mainstay of the Columbia line of defense. Since football was reestablished in the Fall of 1915, after an absence of nine years, Healy has been the single lineman who has never needed a substitute, and his work has consistently made him the star of the squad.

There were no drills on the field yesterday except for the 'Varsity substitutes and class players, and a long blackboard talk occupied an hour late in the afternoon. Several members reported on the sick list, and although some of the injuries are of an unknown quality, the indications last night were that all except Captain Healy will be able to play Saturday against Swarthmore. Work for the rest of this week will be devoted more toward strategy and tactics than to increasing the physical strength of the squad by hard workouts and scrimmages.

SWARTHMORE IS HOPEFUL.

Expects Eleven to Go Through Season Without Defeat.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Swarthmore still believes it has a team this year that is going through the entire season without a defeat. There are three more games to be played. Columbia at New York on Saturday, Dickinson in Swarthmore on the 18th, and Haverford at Haverford on the 25th. Each of these games will be a good, hard test.

The 'Varsity had a day of rest this week, while the scrubs had a signal drill. The practice of the first-string players was mainly in handling a wet ball, as Coach Roper does not wish any repetition of the fumbles which occurred in the Hopkins game. The practice was cut rather short, as Roper wishes to take no chances on the team going stale with the Columbia game so near at hand. No injuries occurred during the Hopkins game. Donnelly will not be able to take his position at centre next Saturday, as his knee is not yet in satisfactory condition.

BROWN DEFENSE IS STRONG.

'Varsity Makes Stand Against Second Team, Using Yale Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The Brown 'Varsity put in what will probably prove the most strenuous practice of the week this afternoon, following a vigorous dummy line scrimmage with a real scrimmage against a strong second team, using Yale plays and formations. The feature of this scrimmage was the stand that the 'Varsity made on its 1-yard line, holding off charge after charge before the seconds could push the ball over, and then the touchdown was questionable. This, by the way, was the only score of the afternoon, although the 'Varsity had the ball dangerously near its opponents' line on several occasions.

Huggins directed the play of the 'Varsity from the quarter back position, and the little fellow showed great skill in handling the team. Hillhouse was at full back and Pollard and Annon were the halves, although the former retired in place of Eddie Murphy, who has been doing good work with the scrubs. Owing to Conroy's slight injury Murphy will probably be retained on the 'Varsity squad. Barring eleventh hour injuries, Brown will be in good condition for its annual Yale clash Saturday and will enter the game with plenty of confidence. Brown is unquestionably much stronger than a year ago, when Yale was defeated.

NO BROWN-BOSTON GAME.

Athletic Authorities Deny Report of Post-Season Contest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The story printed in several of the Boston papers that Brown was considering a post-season game with Boston College to be played in Boston Dec. 9 is denied by the athletic authorities at Brown. Professor F. W. Marvel, Athletic Director, stated this morning that he had received no communication from Boston College and had given the possibility of such a game no thought. Brown will close its season with a game with Colgate in this city on Thanksgiving Day, and from all indications the meeting of these two teams will draw the biggest crowd of spectators ever assembled at a game in this city.

LAFAYETTE 'VARSITY UPSET.

Scrubs Spring a Surprise and Outdo First Line Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 8.—Lafayette practiced until dark on March Field this afternoon in preparation for the game that is to be played with Albright on Saturday afternoon. Most of the practice period was consumed by a scrimmage between the 'Varsity and the scrubs in which the latter outdid the former, chiefly by means of the forward pass, which received its force and direction from J. Diamond. One reason for the scrub achievement was that the 'Varsity had a new back field. Brandes, who became a back field man only last night, Martin, McDonnell, and Leininger composed the combination. This new quartet did good offensive work, but lacked on the secondary defense. Brandes has a lot of power in running, but must improve his selection of the openings to use. Leininger is developing into a fine thrower of the passes. Hutchinson was used at the end of the line in place of Woodruff, who is still out of the game. Ernst resumed his place at guard. Weldon is reported as doing well.

N. Y. U. PRACTICE SLIPSHOD.

Violet 'Varsity Shows Effects of Hard Game Against Bucknell.

In the scrimmage yesterday at New York University the 'Varsity line played ragged and listless football. The only redeeming feature of the playing was the work of the substitute backfield, of which Mackenzie, at quarter back, was the only regular. No scoring was allowed by the coaches, but the 'Varsity was constantly on the offensive. The line showed the effects of Tuesday's hard fight against Bucknell.

As the days are growing shorter, the team is being more and more handicapped because many of the squad have late hours and cannot report for practice until the daylight is almost gone. Yesterday Howard Cann, whose injured shoulder kept him out of the Bucknell game, was on the field, and played, but the coaches would not allow him to run with the ball. Provided no one is injured in the few remaining practices before the Colby game on Saturday, the entire Violet 'Varsity will probably face the Maine collegians.

Seventy Amateurs to Box.

Seventy entries have been received by the committee in charge of the New York Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament, to be held at its gymnasium, tonight and Saturday. Among those entered are the Metropolitan and National champions.

CHICLET VICTOR IN PIMLICO HANDICAP

Son of Spearmint Defeats Leochares and Flittergold in Hard-Fought Race.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Chiclet, L. Wood's colt, which has been performing so consistently during the Autumn meetings, won the second Pimlico Fall Handicap at one mile and forty yards, which was the principal attraction at the Pimlico track this afternoon. The son of that great English stallion, Spearmint, defeated a fine field, including Leochares and Flittergold, which came along in the order named.

Chiclet's victory was no easy one, as the youngster had to give up his best to defeat the field which opposed him. Runes and Daddy's Choice were the first to get away, and for a while this pair led the field. Chiclet, however, was right up with the leaders, with Leochares and Flittergold also in the first division. At the half mile post Runes fell back and Daddy's Choice momentarily took the lead, but the Hera's entry was only able to hold the position for a few yards, as Robinson, who had the mount on the winner, brought Chiclet up in a determined rush and as the runners passed the six furlong post the winner was in the lead by half a length.

Both Leochares and Flittergold challenged Chiclet, but the latter had plenty of speed and shook off the other contenders as they came alongside. But it was always an open race until the last forty yards, when Robinson started to urge Chiclet in earnest. The colt responded gamely and came on to win by a comfortable margin.

G. H. Stetson's Sixty-four, which has won his last two jumping races at Pimlico easily, annexed the Patapsco Steeplechase, a selling handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over a two and a quarter mile course. Onwa, a two-year-old, graduated from the maiden class, when he won the all ages claiming race.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.
Intriguer, E. F. Whitney's br. g., 115 pounds, by Cyclades-Diplomacy. $9.90, $6.50, $5. (J. Metcalf).....1
Lantana, G. Preece's ch. f., 107, $40.50, $11.80, (L. Lyke).....2
Otsego, J. T. Ready's b. c., 110, $3.90. (E. Ambrose).....3
Polonium, Little Cottage, Flare, Gold Bond, Sargon II., Kimberly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Patapsco Steeplechase, selling, purse, $700; two miles and a quarter. Time—4:22.
Sixty-Four, G. H. Stetson's b. g., 6 years, 141 pounds, by Migraine-Merry Papoose. $6.20, $4.70, $4. (D. Byers).....1
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7, 147. $6.90, $4.70, (H. Crawford).....2
Mesbach, S. L. Josephal's br. g., 5, 137. $4.50, third, (S. Bush).....3
Early Light, Bachelor, Gray Leg, Racebrook, Dixon Park, Golden Vale also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, all ages, purse $700, claiming; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.
Onwa, C. Raynor's ch. c., 2 years, 95 pounds, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, $8.80, $4.30, $3. (J. McAtee).....1
King Martin, L. Wood's b., c., 4, 116, $4.30, $3, (F. Keogh).....2
Sea Urchin, N. Macfarlane's ch. g., 3, 105, $3.20, third, (E. Crump).....3
Shooting Star, Passion, Woodfair, Ampere II., Capital Prize, Agnes G., Kingling II., Rebel also ran. Tyrant scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Pimlico Fall serial handicap No. 2; with $1,000 added; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:42.
Chiclet, L. Wood's b. c., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Spearmint-Nature, $11.50, $3.90, $8.10. (F. Robinson).....1
Leochares, W. P. Orr's b. g., 6, 130, $3.50, $3.10, (E. Haynes).....2
Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 5, 115, $4, third, (J. Ambrose).....3
Runes, Daddy's Choice, Gainer, Ninety Simplex also ran. Xylon scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, free selling handicap for non-winners at the meeting; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Brookfield, N. L. Snelson's br. g., 6 years, 95 pounds, by Yankee Gun-Black Tail. $36.90, $11.90, $4.60, (E. Crump).....1
True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 5, 110, $3.40, $2.90, (E. Haynes).....2
Blue Cap, E. Herr's ch. f., 3, 108, $3.50, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3
Estimable, Minstrel, Salon, Edna Kenna, Huda's Brother, Dr. R. L. Swarenger, Sherwood, Cannonade, Freda Johnson, Surpristag, Alizamaba also ran. Vermont, Amazon, Shrapnel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, claiming, purse $700, six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.
Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Giorifier-Sallie Washington, $4.90, $3, $2.60, (F. Keogh).....1
Tyrant, W. F. Burch's b. c., 110, $3.70, $2.90, (R. Trozier).....2
Glorine, Nassau Stable's b. f., 107, $8.80, (F. Robinson).....3
Wall Street, Supernal, Surbank, Hasty Cora, Grand Jury, Bright Star also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Caswell Handicap, selling, for non-winners at the meeting; purse $700; one mile and one-eighth. Time—1:54.
Syrian, J. Livingston's b. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Electioneer-Chiolets, $8.90, $4.10, $2.80, (J. Metcalf).....1
Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 7, 113, $3.20, $2.40, (C. Fairbrother).....2
Old Broom, G. W. Glick's b. g., 4, 111, $3.20, (L. Mink).....3
Cliff Field, Napier, Yodeling, Madame Herrmann also ran. Solid Rock scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Selling; handicap; two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ting-a-Ling, 114; Sherwood, 101; Lord Byron, 90; Ben Hempron, 88; Wet Sail, 101; Gloaming, 128; Superstition, 104; Etruscan, 113; Garnet, 100; Lorac, 106.

SECOND RACE—The Elkridge Steeplechase; three-year-olds; two miles. Brooks, 132; Socony, 132; Masterful, 132; Bet, 140; Marshena, 132; Raconteuse, 132; The Brook, 132; Simon Jones, (imp.,) 132. Sage entry.

THIRD RACE—The Juvenile Handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Bondage, 122; Friendless, 122; Jock Scot, 113; Manokin, 117; Bullion, 112; Gloomy Gus, 116; King Bagot, 108; Nebraska, 124; Cadillac, 110; Hyannis, 111; Lottery, 110; Straight Forward, 122.

FOURTH RACE—Selling; handicap; four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Captain Parr, 109; Stalwart Helen, 95; Abara, 114; Buzz Around, 107; Mento Park, 101; Borax, 106; Song of Valley, 104; Athena, 115; Charles Francis, 116; Napier, 95; Blackford, 100; Tie Pin, 113; Bonanza, 109; Harry Lauder, 106.

FIFTH RACE—The Jockey Club Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. The Decision, 117; Anita, 115; Julia L., 114; Venetia, 109; Celto, 117; Sand Hill, 112; Xylon, (imp.,) 119; Eagle, 115.

SIXTH RACE—Selling; handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Armament, 106; Handfull, 101; Disturber, 99; Stalwart Helen, 97; Between Us, 112; Ed Bond, 101; March Court, 95; Solid Rock, 105; Sevillian, 107; Obolus, 101.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling; handicap; two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Tom Elward, 101; Anxiety, 107; O'Sullivan, 105; Golden Lot, 110; Shrapnel, 98; Royalist, 105; Corsican, 122; Amazon, 112; Water Lily, 116; Monty Fox, 107.

PENN STATE IN SCRIMMAGE.

'Varsity Tallies Seven Touchdowns Against Freshmen.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Penn State's stalwart freshman eleven, fresh from its triumph over the University of Pennsylvania yearlings, could not hold the 'Varsity today. Captain Clark and his teammates scrimmaged for forty minutes against the best defense the freshmen could offer, and the regulars tallied seven touchdowns. Five resulted from forward passes hurled to the backs and ends. Higgins, Ege, and Gross figured prominently in the scoring.

Jeff Clark celebrated his return to rough work by tearing through the freshman line for long gains. Whenever Hess or Ewing successfully turned the freshman ends, it was Clark who took out the tacklers for them. Neither Robb nor Beck took part in the signal work or the scrimmage. Both of them needed a rest, and they were sent to the training quarters after a couple of turns around the track.

BAR FRESHMEN SWIMMERS.

Aquatic Plans at Pennsylvania Upset by New Rule.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Making freshmen ineligible for the 'Varsity swimming team at the University of Pennsylvania has considerably upset the plans of Coach George Kistler and the managers of the swimming affairs at the university. They have a lot of fine first year ability which has now been made useless for this year's campaign. This has acted as a douch on the whole team.

In order to offset this feeling the alumni have arranged to give a banquet to the entire swimming squad at the Hotel Walton on Saturday evening next to try and arouse the old Penn spirit in the sport. Kistler, Manager Purdy, and Captain Russell will talk to the squad, particularly to keep up the spirits of the freshmen, for whom a special schedule has been arranged.

For the 'Varsity team this schedule has been prepared: Dec. 15, College of the City of New York at New York; Jan. 13, Princeton at Princeton; Jan. 19, Yale at Philadelphia; Feb. 16, Yale at New Haven; Feb. 23, College of the City of New York at Philadelphia; March 2, Princeton at Philadelphia; March 9, Columbia at New York; March 16, Columbia at Philadelphia, and March 24, individual championships at Philadelphia.

WILLIAMS NAMED CAPTAIN.

Chosen as Leader of Swimming Team at Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—H. DeC. Williams, '17, of Daytona, Fla., has been elected Captain of the Brown swimming team for this season. Practice is now being held twice a week in the pool under the direction of N. V. S. Mumford, Captain of the 1910 team, who will coach the team until after the football season, when Coach Huggins will again take charge. With a nucleus of seven of last year's team and many promising swimmers among the freshmen, the prospects are much brighter than in several years.

ELI TO TEST NEW COURSE.

Yale Crews Will Row Over the Housatonic on Saturday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Yale will try out its new rowing course over the Housatonic on Saturday if the weather proves pleasant. The shells are already at the temporary boathouse, and two university crews, the first sophomore and the first freshman, had a spin in them today. The work was for the purpose of making the crews familiar with the course. No attempts at speed were made, these being reserved for next Saturday, when there will be a number of trials between different crews over the two-mile course, which will be used for the races in the Spring.

NEW EXHIBITORS AT SHOW.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Belmont Make Entries in Hunter Classes.

Among the new exhibitors at the National Horse Show, which opens on Saturday in Madison Square Garden, are Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Belmont. They have made fourteen entries in the hunter classes and will be among the leading exhibitors in this division. Mrs. Belmont, who was Miss Hurlburt of Warrenton, Va., has entered her thoroughbred jumper, Belray Visit, in the class in which ladies must ride. All the entries are in the name of the Belray Stables.

Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, formerly Miss Helen Manice, is a newcomer in the saddle horse classes. In the same category, among Philadelphia exhibitors, are the Misses Anna and Jean Lister Austin of Rosemont, and Miss Isabelle Wanamaker of Merion, hitherto prominent only as an exhibitor of harness horses.

Louis Lee Haggin of Lexington, Ky., is among those who will make their first appearance with the exhibitors of trotting road horses. Another is R. G. Harriman of Syracuse, Mr. Haggin has a brown mare called Cheetah, which has swept everything before her in Kentucky this season, and he will show her against the champions of Edward T. Stotesbury and William M. V. Hoffman.

New exhibitors of polo mounts include Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Meyer, Miss Ethel Norton, Willard D. Straight, Milton Erlanger and John L. de Saulles, one of the latter's entries being the gray mare Vinilia, bred in Chili, South America.

COLLIE SHOW LIST OUT.

Many Valuable Prizes Offered for First Annual Exhibit Nov. 27.

The recently organized Collie Club of New York has issued the premium list for its first annual show on Nov. 27 at Bryant Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. The new club already has stimulated the interest in this breed to a large extent and made possible a specialty show of collies for the first time in the vicinity of New York. Most of the prominent breeders and owners of collies are members of the club which has elected the following officers: Patrick Tully, President; John D. Tietjen, Vice President; Leighton Lee, Secretary, and Thomas F. Morris, Treasurer.

There are eighteen regular classes listed for the show at Bryant Hall, consisting of events for puppies, novice, American bred, limit, open, and winners. The specials are more numerous, prizes being offered for twenty-two classes. Several valuable challenge cups will be in competition and there is a long list of club specials. The Collie Club of America gives its recognition to the show by offering the Collie Club of America trophy, valued at $200, for the best American bred collie exhibited by a member. A silver medal will be given to commemorate each victory for this trophy. J. Harry Rushton offers, through the Asbury Park Kennel Club, the Woodcraft Kennel Trophy for the best dog or bitch, any breed. This trophy has been in competition since Aug. 28 last and ends with the Asbury Park show in 1917, one of the conditions being that the winner must be exhibited at the next Asbury Park show.

REBUILDING LEHIGH TEAM.

Good, Right Tackle, Will Be Back for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 8.—All the heavy work that Lehigh will do before the Penn State game was accomplished today. It consisted chiefly of a scrimmage and a rehearsal of fundamentals. Coach Tom Keady is progressing in his efforts to rebuild the team, but he has as yet reached no definite decision as to the ends, centre, and half backs. Tomlinson alternated with Herrington today at Wysocki's right half back position, while Pons alternated with Robinson at centre. The good news was received that Bob Good, right tackle, will be back in time for the Penn State game. Good was called home just after the Muhlenberg contest. With Good back, Richards can again be used at one of the ends, but Gulick or Frain may get a chance.

There was no attempt to score touchdowns in today's scrimmage, but the coach did try to teach the men what plays to make when the ball was near the opponents' goal. New plays were worked out also to some extent. Considerable time was spent in getting the men to crouch lower in making charges. Brunner today was sent to a corner of the field to practice drop-kicking and placements. Brunner's toe has been a great means of bolstering up Lehigh's scores against opponents lately. In placement kicking he was successful four out of five attempts.

C. J. FENDT DRIVES DINGEE TO VICTORY

After Trailing in First Heat Winner Trots Fast Half Mile on Speedway.

Dingee, owned and driven by C. J. Fendt, carried off the blue ribbon in the 1:04 class trot, the feature of the postponed matinee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. After trailing the entire distance in the first heat, Dingee displayed a reversal of form in the following two, and won both in easy

'PENDENNIS' DONE IN MOVING PICTURES

Thackeray's Romance, Revitalized, Delights Great Audiences in London Theatre.

ALL ITS FEATURES SHOWN

A Notable Production That Reflects Great Credit on Both Actors and Photographers.

The difficulty, in some instances the impossibility, of adapting the standard novel to the stage seems about being overcome by the "movies." A few of Scott's novels—notably "Guy Mannering," with Charlotte Cushman as Meg Merrilies—many of the Dickens novels—only one of Thackeray's—"Vanity Fair," with Mrs. Fiske as Becky Sharp—have had success as acted dramas. Now the "movies" come along and the trick of producing the master fictions before the naked eye is as easy as falling off a log. "In a little film show down in the Strand," a London letter tells us "they are reeling off 'Pendennis' to crowded and delighted audiences."

"Pendennis," which does not lend itself to the uses of the stage—too long, cumbrous and introspective—may very well be depicted on the screen. It was undoubtedly an apt selection for the experiment of commandeering the great Romancists. The history of Thackeray's hero is the history of most of the young fellows of our day who have literary talents and ambition. His follies are those of his condition and temperament; a widow's boy; a country lad; enthusiastic, bright and fickle. That he should fall in love with old Costigan's daughter was inevitable. The lad who has not fallen in love before he is 17 has nothing in him; and Pen had, as we know, a deal in him.

The old Major comes all the way from London. It is dreadful, forsooth, this idea of one of the Pendennises marrying an actress; for the elder of the stock—the dead Pendennis, Pen's father—has been an apothecary and surgeon, and the honor of the family cannot brook such a misalliance. So Major Pendennis—a compound of the military, diplomatic and cockney elements in the British character—hurries down to intervene; and he wastes an amount of ammunition on rather small game. It is usually best to let these matters take their course. The likelihood is that Pen and the Fotheringay would have tired of themselves had they been left alone. Nevertheless the Major discharges his mission handsomely, and it must be allowed by fair-minded readers that he is, all in all, a most admirable person of his class; not a popular, although a numerous class; a class, however, which society could not well get on without; its bootjacks and hatpegs, which it uses and abuses.

It makes one young again to have those old stories revitalized, and their popularization by the movies ought to teach the actuality young much they are likely never to know without. In this connection one likes to recur to them—especially to "Pendennis"—a most human story. What a toyshop it is and what pretty, familiar puppets! The second stage of Mr. Pen's love-life—to proceed with the narrative—proved, as it should, progressive. Miss Amory is certainly an improvement on Miss Costigan. The one spoke only the lines of others which old Bows taught her to speak; the other made her own lines, and was indeed, like the younger Miss Tecksniff, "a gushing thing," with white shoulders and pale cheeks and languid eyes, a very killing style of person to impetuous youths; in short, a poetess! Young Pendennis displayed throughout this flirtation a weak and generous spirit. The truth is that there was much in common between the two; but the thing was clearly impossible. One part of the mission of women is sacrifice, and here was one whose theory of life was to sacrifice everything but herself, and so she lost it all because she paid nothing.

In this world, if you get love, you must give it; if you make money, you must risk it. Miss Amory was cool and dexterous; but she was niggard and penny-wise, and so she makes a useful figure to the moral of the piece. So, we begin to know Laura better, as Pen did, and to appreciate her affectionate nature and pure womanhood, in spite of her quiet and simple ways, and to love her heartily.

The affair with Blanche Amory closes Pen's rustic existence by the River Brawl; and next we have our Prince of Fair Oaks, having failed at Oxford, transported to chambers in London, where he begins his literary life, with Warrington for a companion; and what a life it is to be sure!

Where is the man of letters who does not look back with a sneaking, half-bashful regret over those young days and nights of noble toil and splendid ambition; when to write the best histories, the best tragedies, the best poems, the best romances, the best essays, was his business and confident belief; no doubt about his genius; no doubt about his success; no distrust of the world; rose color to look upon; rose water to drink, and a little sentiment now and then to season it with, and oceans of innocent gush. The stage is Aladdin's garden, and all the fruit and flowers are red. Old Bows in the orchestra is a magician. Little Pimpette is an angel. There is no end to the variety, and not yet satiety; for who can weary of these dazzling footlights, this ravishing music, and these droll songs in the roof garden after the play is over? Cakes and ale. Indeed; but also books and work, tragedies, histories, rhapsodies!

In writing the novel of "Pendennis," Thackeray confesses that he had the novel of "Tom Jones" in his mind's eye; and if the later book fall short of its great prototype in power, amplitude, and purpose, as it does undoubtedly, much of the deficiency may be set down to the conventionalism of modern life. The distance is not nearly so great between the two writers; for the author of "Pendennis," hardly less than Henry Fielding, had a wondrous wise and detective genius, the keenest natural love for truth, the bravest sense of honest dealing in all things, thorough detestation of hypocrisy, and the happiest satirical gift of laughing it to scorn, joined to tenderness, charity, and grace, which everywhere bubble up like running springs from the bottom of Some deep, still well of water.

There is this fine passage in the "Sentimental Journey": "If nature has so wove her web of kindness that some threads of love and desire are entangled with the piece, must the whole web be rent in drawing them out? Whip me such stoics, great Governor of Nature, said I to myself. Wherever Providence shall place me for the trials of my virtue; whatever is my danger, whatever my situation, let me feel the movements which arise out of it and belong to me as a man, and if I govern them as a good one I will trust the issue to Thy justice: for Thou hast made us, and not we ourselves." This seems to be the moral of Pendennis, wherein it differs materially from the moral of Tom Jones, but Tom Jones was a foundling of the eighteenth century, whereas Pendennis was a gentleman of the nineteenth.

All honor to the movies if they are going to revive the age of romance in the popular heart. The novel that was once an event is hardly now an incident. Journalism has become the only wear. Yet journalism owes much to fiction. Both the novel writers and newspaper writers pick up a deal of knowledge of books and knowledge of the world during their up-and-down, rough-and-tumble way of life, and if too much of it be composed of mere decoration it yet answers a purpose and, directed by painstaking, hardworking ability, achieves sometimes immense success. Nor is this undeserved; as who shall say that Dickens has not done as much good as John Stuart Mill, and Thackery as much good as Thomas Carlyle? Yet Dickens was never a student as Mill was, and Thackery roamed about as his fancy led him and enjoyed himself heartily.

The weary scholar and the work-a-day drudge are often heard to complain of their lot in life. Not infrequently they make comparison between their labor and that which supplies occupation merely to their more fortunate brethren, novel writers and verse writers. But the argument is not all on one side. Neither novel writing, nor newspaper writing, is easy writing. We hear of Scott writhing with pain, as he gives out to an amanuensis that brilliant dialogue between Rebecca and the Templar. We hear of Dickens coming from his four or five weeks' seclusion with the "Chimes" in his hand; "wan, nervous, and quite broke down." There are many examples which show that one line of literary work is hardly worse or better than another, except as the pen is guided by the inspiration of aptitude and love.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PERCY GRAINGER'S RECITAL.

An Interesting and Varied Program of Pianoforte Music in Aeolian Hall.

Percy Grainger is bound by none of the crusted conventions in program making from which pianists find such a singular difficulty in extricating themselves. Not only for this reason but even more for the quality of his performance, the recital which he gave yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall (a benefit for the Manassas Colored School) was exceedingly interesting. His playing showed more beauty and technical finish, more continence, more artistic charm, than any playing he has hitherto done for this public. Not before has he played with such a subtle beauty of tone. Daring greatly, he began with the first book of Brahm's "Paganini" variations, music that in the hands of an artist becomes something much more than a set of difficult technical problems. Equally venturesome was his demonstration that Bach can delight a modern audience with his clavier music as he wrote it, represented by his Partita in B flat; and Bach needs not to be thundered with the assistance of Liszt, Tausig, d'Albert, or Busoni to be enjoyed.

Mr. Grainger played Chopin's "Barcarolle," op. 60, as it is not often played; not as a brilliant and overpowering piece, but sweetly, tenderly, with only an occasional emergence into brilliancy and fire, and throughout with a tone of iridescent beauty and variety of color and with crystalline clearness. And Mr. Grainger's reading carried conviction with it. Depending much for their success upon this sort of beauty and variety in tonal color, which he lavished upon them, were two compositions of Cyril Scott—"The Garden of Soul Sympathy" and "Bells," both pieces of pure impressionism in music, the latter a not too obvious following of the suggestion in its title.

The other numbers on the program involved the folk-song influences which are gaining a greater and greater hold on composers, and with which Mr. Grainger himself is so conspicuously identified. This spirit was represented not only by direct transcriptions of folk songs, but also by music either based on or more or less directly influenced by popular tunes. Of the first sort were four arrangements by Julius Roentgen of old Dutch peasant songs and country dances—arrangements in which the harmonic additions seemed to grow naturally out of the old tunes and to do them no modern violence. Another was Mr. Grainger's own setting of a sea chanty "One More Day, My John," aiming at a somewhat more pianistic effect, but also without violating the naturalness of the tune. Finally, there was Mr. Grainger's transcription for piano of Sir Charles Stanford's orchestral settings of two Irish tunes from the Petrie collection, enchanting tunes, most skillfully employed, to which must be added another of the same sort which Mr. Grainger has played here before and which he gave as an extra piece.

Of the second category was Isaac Albeniz's "Eritaña," wherein that Spanish-French-English composer has sought to afford a glimpse of the Spanish coloring and atmosphere in an inn, like Lillias Pastria's "Near the Ramparts of Seville," though the doings in Eritaña are somewhat less exciting than in the more famous one. Also to be put in this category is Mr. Grainger's own "Gay but Wistful." It is a transcription by himself—a very skillful one—of a movement of his orchestral suite, "In a Nutshell," played at the Norfolk Festival for the first time last June. In this, as Mr. Grainger says, he has used no popular tunes, but has attempted to write a tune "combining a music hall flavor with that London blend of gaiety with wistfulness so familiar in the performance of George Grossmith, Jr., and other vaudeville artists." Whether or not the local flavor has been accurately reproduced, the character that Mr. Grainger was aiming at is conspicuously there. It is a tune with enough of individuality in its popular character to give it artistic distinction. Not all composers of this day and generation can come by such a one, and the form of its treatment is as felicitous as the invention itself.

The spirit and vitality of Mr. Grainger's playing of all these things, those of the great composers as well as those for which the "folk" were in various measure responsible, made them all delightful, and he found a richly characteristic expression for each. They showed his artistic powers in a most engaging manner.

'Cellist and Baritone in Recital.

Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, and Robert Maitland, baritone, gave a recital together yesterday afternoon in the Comedy Theatre. Both have been heard here before. Mr. Hambourg played a suite by Giuseppi Valentini, an eighteenth century composer, which was not a very interesting specimen of the period, and had evidently been subjected to extensive modern editing. Mr. Hambourg devoted a good deal of anxious care to it, especially as regards the technique of his left hand. His other offerings were smaller pieces. Mr. Maitland sang songs in German, English, and French in excellent style, with artistic appreciation of their musical significance, and with good diction. The tonal quality of neither the instrument nor the voice was helped by the hangings of stuff that surrounded the artists on the stage.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance in this country of Horace Annesley Vachell's comedy, "The Lodger," will be given Saturday night in Allentown, Penn. When it was produced in London at the Haymarket, it was called "Who Is He?" A company of English players including Lionel Atwill, Phyllis Relph, Beryl Mercer, Harry Ashford, Harold De Becker, Frederick Annerley, and Frank Howson will appear in the piece, which will be seen here in December. Ernest Shuter, Inc., is making the production.

The time for the rise of the curtain at the Booth has been brought forward to 8:15, because of the length of "Getting Married." This latest Shaw play's engagement will continue indefinitely.

The Century Theatre Club will discuss "Turn to the Right" at its meeting at the Hotel Astor tomorrow afternoon. Two hundred and fifty members of the club saw the matinee performance of the comedy yesterday.

The first of a series of ten special matinee performances of "The Yellow Jacket" will take place this afternoon at the Cort.

Lucile Watson, who has been playing with the Dolly Sisters in "His Bridal Night," will return to the city at the end of the week to begin rehearsals in a short play, entitled "Lotus," in which she will be seen shortly in vaudeville. Rockcliffe Fellowes and Joseph Chipman will appear in her support.

Cathleen Nesbitt, who played one of the principal roles in "Hush!" during its brief engagement at the Little Theatre, has been engaged for the leading feminine role in "Such is Life," the comedy in which the Shuberts will star Sam Bothern.

The Somme battle pictures, recently shown at the Strand, will be exhibited all day Sunday at the Astor.

Carrie King arrived yesterday from Paris. She brought with her some manuscripts of playlets acted at the Grand Guignol for presentation at the little playhouse being prepared in East Thirty-fourth Street for the exploitation of this type of play.

Chin-Chin, the baby elephant, has returned from her travels and has been added to the Hippodrome show.

Mollie Bee at the Lyric will give a recital of some of her stories Monday afternoon, Nov. 20, at the Princess.

Marie Dressler has retired from the cast of "The Century Girl." The performance has been shortened so that it is over before midnight now.

Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will be presented tomorrow and Saturday nights at the Irving Place in honor of the poet's birthday. The last performance of Tolstoi's "The Living Corpse" will be given Saturday afternoon.

John E. Kellerd will begin a tour of the principal cities in Shakespearean repertoire on Nov. 27. Charles B. Hanford will play Brutus to Mr. Kellerd's Mark Antony.

'LOVE OF THREE KINGS' SUNG

Riccardo Martin and Luisa Villani in Montemezzi's Opera.

Montemezzi's "The Love of the Three Kings" was given by the Boston-National Opera Company at the Lexington Theatre last night as the third performance in its engagement there. The cast was the same as that of the company's presentation of the work last season, with the exception that Riccardo Martin sang Avito. Curiously enough this rôle, though two different companies have presented the work, had never been sung in New York before save by Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, whose performance still remains unforgettable. The other principal singers were Luisa Villani and Messrs. George Baklanoff, José Mardones, and Ernesto Giaccone. Roberto Moranzoni conducted again.

The performance was a very fine one in most respects. Mr. Martin was its weak spot. The beautiful love scene in the second act was marred by his unyielding vocal style and his manner of performing the stage business. The blame for the latter should perhaps be shared with the stage director, but however that is, the fact remains that where deftness and ease were required, Mme. Villani seemed uncertain what Mr. Martin was going to do, and he of how he was going to do it. As a result, the lovely music which Montemezzi has given the orchestra alone during the scene was robbed of much of its effect because the attention was distracted from it.

Mr. Baklanoff and Mr. Mardones, a fine pair of singers, and Mme. Villani, when they held the stage, made their scenes deeply impressive. Mr. Meranzoni, the conductor, deserves credit for much of the effectiveness of the performance. It remains a mystery how such a good conductor as he could have misjudged the acoustics of the house so far as to let his orchestra play as much too loud as it did on the opening night, and there were traces of the same fault in the first act last night. But he made amends by his evident understanding of the beauties and refinements of Montemezzi's score and his fine expression of them.

As for the opera itself, which there is no good reason for thinking may be heard here again this season, it holds still all the attractions for discerning listeners which, when it was produced three seasons ago at the Metropolitan, secured it recognition as one of the most significant operatic works a modern composer has written.

GOVERNOR BAZAAR GUEST.

Will Attend Fete of Sixty-ninth Regiment Tonight.

Major Philip E. Reville, in charge of the depot unit of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and one of the managers of the relief bazaar now being held in the Sixty-ninth Armory, at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, said last night that Governor Whitman will be guest of honor at the bazaar tonight. The depot battalion will leave the armory at 8 o'clock tonight and march to the St. Regis Hotel and act as an escort for the Governor to the armory.

The managers of the bazaar have designated next Tuesday night as G. A. R. Night, and a special program has been arranged. All the G. A. R. posts of New York, Brooklyn, and the Bronx and the allied and auxiliary bodies and the Spanish War Veterans will be represented.

Last night the chief feature was fancy dances by a class of children.

"Capt. Kidd, Jr.," Premiere Monday

A new play by Rida Johnson Young, entitled "Captain Kidd, Jr.," will be presented by Cohan & Harris next Monday night in the Cohan & Harris Theatre. In the cast will be seen Edith Taliaferro, Zelda Sears, Adele Rowland, Otto Kruger, Ernest Stallard, Charles Dow Clark, Charles Brown, Elmer Grandin, Lincoln Plumer, Westcott B. Clark Edward Snader, Alf De Corsey. The play was originally called "Buried Treasure" when it was first produced out of town. On the same date "Object—Matrimony" will be transferred to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, and "Rich Man, Poor Man," the attraction at that playhouse, will take to the road.

Benefit for Children of Petrograd.

An entertainment for the benefit of the destitute children of Petrograd will be given next Monday afternoon at the Princess Theatre under the patronage of the wife of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, the Russian Consul in New York. Yvette Guilbert and others. Among those who will appear on the program will be Marie Tempest, Mme. Guilbert, Minna Gale Haynes, Mme. Pilar-Morin, Roselle Knott, Mrs. McAlister Smith, Hilda Englund, Regina Vicarino, Gareth Hughes, M. Edouard and Mlle. de Kurylo of the Imperial Theatre, Warsaw. An act of "Go To It" and Oscar Wilde's "The Happy Prince" will be features of the program.

Edmund Breese in 'The Scapegoats.'

The Edmund Breese Production Company, a new theatrical firm, will make its first production at Norwalk, Conn., on Nov. 17, and after a brief tour the play will be presented in New York. It is a mystery play by Carlyle Moore, author of "Stop Thief," entitled "Scapegoats." Mr. Breese will play the principal rôle, and his support will be Carleton Macy, Henry Duggan, James Crane, Frederick Forrester, Robert Fraser, Isabelle Lowe, Blanche Shirley, and Lillian Kemble. James Shesgreen, for a number of years Margaret Anglin's manager, holds a similar position in the new concern.

GIRLS EXPLOSIVE WITNESSES

Will Be Sent to Baltimore to Testify in Robbery Case.

Judge Thomas of the Federal District Court issued an order yesterday for the removal of two young women, Rae Bernstein and Annie Smith, from New York to Baltimore, Md., where they are wanted as witnesses against Jacob Miller and Leon Kramer, awaiting trial on the charge of having violated the Interstate Commerce law by carrying dynamite on a passenger train.

The men were arrested here on Oct. 28 on the charge of having robbed a jewelry store in Baltimore of $25,000 worth of goods. When their trunks were examined and the dynamite found they were turned over to the Federal authorities.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein, who asked for the removal of the two women, said that they had been with the prisoners about the time the alleged crime was committed. They denied this, and said that they were in Philadelphia at the time. They consented to go to Baltimore because they said they wanted to establish their innocence.

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George Broadhurst's melodrama, "Bought and Paid For," which ran for more than a year at William A. Brady's Playhouse when that theatre was new, reached the screen yesterday when a movie version of the play was exhibited at the New York Theatre. Mr. Brady, who produced the play, staged the picture, too, and to make it still more of a family institution, he starred his daughter, Alice Brady, in the rôle created by Julia Dean when the drama was the talk of the town.

"Bought and Paid For" has been translated into a photoplay a little above the average, though it is in no way unusual. It is well acted by Miss Brady and Montague Love, the English actor, who was a member of Cyril Maude's company when he first played "Grumpy," and by Francis X. Coulan, who acted Frank Craven's original rôle of Jimmy Gilly, a part he also played on the stage. Jimmy stood out in the play as a remarkably shrewd bit of character drawing, and a great deal of the original flavor of the slangy shipping clerk has been retained in the picture. The use of many of Jimmy's speeches in the form of subtitles has helped materially in bringing out the humor of the rôle.

The film has been staged in the usual movie manner with apartments bursting with shellacked palms, flowing fountains, and Rogers groups indicative of great wealth.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1916.

THE ELECTION IN DISPUTE.

The extraordinary closeness of the voting in several States makes it practically certain that whatever may be the apparent result as at first declared upon the face of the returns, the election of either candidate will be questioned and disputed. It appears at this writing that Mr. WILSON has 251 electoral votes securely held; Mr. HUGHES at present appears to have 247. In Minnesota and in California the total of the votes cast has not at this writing been reported, and both States are exceedingly close. The result is close also in Indiana, West Virginia, New Mexico, which is now said to be certainly for WILSON, North Dakota, and New Hampshire, with the returns still incomplete. Mr. WILSON will win the election if he gets California or Minnesota and one other of the States still in doubt. Mr. HUGHES must have both Minnesota and California, or either one of them and at least six votes from other doubtful States.

The plurality for WILSON in Minnesota dwindled for some hours last evening from above 4,000 to 360, and then gave place to a small HUGHES plurality. In California the WILSON plurality diminished in a like manner, but the Democratic Committee felt confident that this plurality would be increased by returns from districts believed to be strongly Democratic.

The unofficial declaration of 161 plurality for HUGHES in New Hampshire will, of course, be made the basis for a demand that the votes be recounted. There is no evidence of fraud or of attempted fraud on either side. But both National Committees have engaged counsel, both are vigilantly scrutinizing the returns and the gathering of the returns in the doubtful States, where their appointed representatives have received strict instructions. It is not to be expected that with the great office of the Presidency at stake declared pluralities of a few hundreds either way will pass unchallenged, or that vigilance will be relaxed until the result has been ascertained beyond all doubt. It is not impossible that disputes may arise and contests be begun that for some time will keep the country in doubt as to which candidate has been elected President.

"INTERESTS" IN POLITICS.

Politics throws its roots as deep into the past as a pine tree sends its roots into the ground. That is the explanation of the most persistent and broadest division of the States into Democratic and Republican classes. Slavery made the South agricultural and, therefore, Democratic, through the Democratic tendency toward freedom of trade. The South always had to sell its produce cheap, and always had to buy its manufactures dear, whether it bought them abroad or in the manufacturing North. In either case the price included the duty. Manufactures are increasing in the South, but there is yet no such sentiment for protection as that which influences the Northern States. Even the States along the Mexican border retain their Democratic sympathies unaffected by the Mexican question.

The manufacturing North is, in the main, Republican, with such exceptions this year as Ohio. Ohio's manufactures are rapidly altering its agricultural characteristics. The Granger States have always been radical on the railway question, but that does not make it clear why Minnesota loses its old-time Republican majorities and becomes a "close" State, or why Ohio should not have been attracted by Mr. BRYAN'S protectionism. It is difficult to explain Kansas. It has thrown its electoral vote five ways in seven chances, and is a law unto itself. Border questions no more affect the Northern than the Southern border. That is the more surprising because along the Canadian side of the border there is deep feeling over the question of greater freedom of trade with the United States in agricultural products.

There is an Eastern and Western division of the vote as well as a Northern and Southern. West of a line from Louisiana to Minnesota the Republican vote has become increasingly doubtful. Questions local to the Far West, such as the depressed condition of the lumber industry, the relations of the nation to the Orient, are strong in the Pacific States, but the partisan effect of such issues is tangled. The clearest division between East and West is financial rather than industrial. The West is still debtor to the East, although rapidly enriching itself, and believes more strongly than the East in the efficiency of legislation in controlling financial operations of all sorts. "Blue sky" legislation is characteristic of the West and Democracy rather than of the East and Republicanism. The same is true of the guarantee of bank deposits and similar questions. Laws upon such topics have taken their place beside anti-railway laws in the West, while the East has shown stability in its views to the contrary. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the fact that "the interests"—using the phrase in the narrow and obnoxious meaning—are influential in keeping the Eastern States Republican. That is as sure as the division of the vote into Eastern and Western camps. The fact is on the record. The trend of politics lies as much in the operation of factors of this sort as in mere partisanship, and the explanation will endure in the future as it has in the past. The economic determination of politics is as well worth considering as the economic determination of history, of which more is heard.

FROM EMPIRE TO DEMOCRACY.

It would be a great change for Germany to cast aside imperialism, and with it the outworn doctrine of divine right, to make the "Government," that is, the Chancellor, responsible to the Reichstag, not to the Kaiser, to make the Kaiser himself the servant and executive of the people, not their master, to establish the veritable rule of the people as it exists in England, France, and the United States today. That change is surely coming, it is inevitable, for divine right and imperial sway are grotesque anachronisms in a nation made up of intelligent people, but the transformation may be wrought much earlier than has been expected, indeed very soon. It is plainly foreshadowed in the interview given by Chief Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ZIMMERMANN to Mr. SWOPE, the correspondent of our neighbor The World, who has recently returned from Germany. Mr. ZIMMERMANN is a statesman of great ability and prominence in Germany. That he should have given such an interview and authorized its publication is in itself highly significant, but the import of his language is unmistakable.

"It would be useless and dangerous to deny," said Mr. ZIMMERMANN, "that the trend of political thought "in Germany today is toward liber-"alization." There is antagonism, certainly the Prussian landed aristocracy, the conservative and military class, will not consent without a struggle to the overthrow of the imperial system which gives them great influence and privilege. But the conclusion is irresistible, from what Mr. ZIMMERMANN said, that the demand of the people is one not to be denied. "There is a subsurface movement of vast political portent," says Mr. SWOPE.

The immediate change, the change that may come before the conclusion of peace, is indicated with all frankness by Mr. ZIMMERMANN:

> The important feature of the change will be the erection of direct responsibility of Government to the people through their representatives in the Reichstag. Under the present system there is actually no such responsibility. The Chancellor is at the head of the political Government. He owes his responsibility to the Kaiser, by whom he is created.

The various secretaries are "merely bureau chiefs," and to the Chancellor alone they are responsible. It was during the discussion of the Zabern affair that the Chancellor pointed out that "the Government was not an-"swerable to the Reichstag for the "course it pursued, but was answer-"able alone to the Emperor." This change is all-important. It is the very essence of liberalization. When the Ministry is made answerable to the body of legislators elected by the people, then the Prime Minister, or Chancellor, becomes the head of the Government and the people become their own rulers. It matters not what the man who wears the crown may call himself, whether Emperor or King, though the imperial title would be an absurdity, and though for custom's sake he may speak of "his" people and call them his subjects, they are not in truth his subjects at all, they are his masters, and their own. England has a King, but England is a democracy, like the United States. It is governed through a responsible Ministry.

"A certain measure of reform" will be accomplished before the war has reached an end, according to Mr. ZIMMERMANN. The real body of the reformation will be deferred until peace comes. That is not so certain. "Sub-"surface movements of vast political "portent" do not shape themselves to anybody's prediction or anybody's convenience. The world has wondered why this change did not take place long ago in Prussia; it should have resulted from the revolution of 1848; it has wondered why the Germans have so long endured imperialism and militarism. They are united, wonderfully united for the prosecution of the war, but their endurance is sorely tried and liberalizing reform and the end of the war may have a relation one to the other not yet suspected in imperial circles.

It has been the belief of THE TIMES, long ago expressed, that the German people would ultimately and by a common movement seek freedom and peace. We appealed to the men of German race in this country, who have had experience of freedom, to use their influence to that end among the Germans of the Fatherland. That counsel may to some extent have been heeded, but the organs of German-American opinion scornfully rejected it; they have been furiously, blindly, devoted to imperialism and the military ideal. The voting on Tuesday in centres where there is a large German-American population gives very solid reasons for doubting whether the readers of the German-language newspapers have shared their opinions. It seems to us that the German-language papers could print no more important news than these letters of Mr. SWOPE published by The World. Surely they ought to give space in their columns to news from the Fatherland vastly more interesting to their readers than anything they are now printing.

"KNIFING," BUT NOT BY TAMMANY.

There is nothing in the returns to support the contention made in some quarters that Mr. WILSON failed to receive the loyal support of the Democratic organization in the city. The revised figures for all the boroughs give him a majority of 40,089. Mr. DOWLING, the candidate of Tammany Hall for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, for whose election it may readily be believed the organization did its best, secured in the same territory 30,888. ROBERT L. LUCE, Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court in Manhattan and the Bronx, was defeated, utterly, running 35,000 behind Mr. MULLAN, candidate of the Republicans and Progressives, and 20,000 behind his own Democratic running mate for the two contested Supreme Court vacancies, Mr. MITCHELL, who was elected.

There is everything to indicate that Mr. WILSON received in the city all the votes the organization could muster for him. The causes of the phenomenal Democratic slump in the city must be sought elsewhere. The safest assumption is that division upon questions ordinarily non-political, and foreign, certainly, to the issues of normal American politics, accounted in the main for the local result. An examination of the appended table of the votes and pluralities of the candidates for President, Governor, Senator, and President of the Board of Aldermen will serve to dispel illusions about "knifing" by Tammany:

	Wilson-Hughes.		*Dowling-Curran.*	
Manhattan—				
Wilson	138,468	Dowling	121,740	
Hughes	111,205	Curran	96,208	
Wilson	27,263	Dowling	25,532	
Brooklyn—				
Wilson	125,462	Dowling	104,852	
Hughes	118,682	Curran	111,660	
Wilson	6,780	Curran	6,806	
Bronx—				
Wilson	47,552	Dowling	41,163	
Hughes	40,168	Curran	32,505	
Wilson	7,389	Dowling	8,658	
Queens—				
Wilson	31,230	Dowling	30,875	
Hughes	34,188	Curran	27,287	
Hughes	2,958	Dowling	3,588	
Richmond—				
Wilson	8,527	Dowling	6,838	
Hughes	7,282	Curran	6,920	
Wilson	1,595	Curran	82	
Totals—				
Wilson	351,539	Dowling	305,468	
Hughes	311,470	Curran	274,580	
Wilson	40,069	Dowling	36,388	
Seabury-Whitman.		*McCombs-Calder.*		
Manhattan—				
Seabury	132,221	McCombs	118,010	
Whitman	104,899	Calder	99,759	
Seabury	27,822	McCombs	18,251	
Brooklyn—				
Seabury	109,872	McCombs	86,608	
Whitman	121,053	Calder	125,778	
Whitman	11,681	Calder	40,080	
Bronx—				
Seabury	44,715	McCombs	39,796	
Whitman	37,541	Calder	34,528	
Seabury	7,174	McCombs	5,270	
Queens—				
Seabury	30,526	McCombs	27,817	
Whitman	32,042	Calder	31,515	
Whitman	1,522	Calder	3,698	
Richmond—				
Seabury	7,547	McCombs	7,440	
Whitman	7,378	Calder	6,498	
Seabury	169	McCombs	942	
Totals—				
Seabury	324,875	McCombs	279,768	
Whitman	302,913	Calder	306,478	
Seabury	21,462	Calder	28,715	

THE FEDERAL CLEARANCE SYSTEM.

The Federal Reserve check clearance system is growing larger and cheaper. In New York City the clearing house items of the Federal Reserve Bank are now in a minority to the out-of-town items cleared. For the month ended with Oct. 14 the daily average of the bank's clearing house items was 3,858 and of out-of-town items 31,716. This is particularly interesting to the drawers of small checks, for the total of out-of-town checks cleared here was only $202,478,082, against $320,035,719 for the smaller number of clearing house items.

The number of items is important, for the charge is per item, not per cent., and has fallen to 1 cent. The Richmond bank reports a cost of clearing of 3.18 cents per $1,000. Fifteen thousand banks are now clearing over 200,000 items daily. The average cleared daily is $97,666,107. Until this system was established business men paid an average of $2 per $1,000 for cashing checks which ought to have been paid to them in full by their drawers, and for a service which the banks are performing at a cost small in comparison. The charge is for the transmission of money, and the money is not transmitted for the most part. The transfer under new and old systems alike is by book entries, generally speaking, the banks not being express companies.

The new system is making its way on its merits, there being nothing compulsory about it. But nonclearing banks are finding themselves asked for cash over their counters, and they are finding it more convenient and cheaper to clear than to pay cash. The cost to the Federal banks is so trivial that there is a suggestion that perhaps it will be absorbed among miscellaneous expenses, and that even the small charge now made to bank customers may disappear. This will be more popular with bank customers than with the banks, which have been protesting against the loss of their perquisite.

The weekly clearings between Federal banks at Washington through the gold fund established there for that purpose are also making quiet progress worth attention and approval. On a recent day $158,000,000 was cleared with the use of less than ten millions of gold. On that day the gold fund totaled $158,558,000, but the work was done by bookkeeping entries. In the words of the circular statement: "The economical working "of this system is apparent, and its "potential usefulness to the country "is manifest."

UNNECESSARY LITIGATION.

For several months a joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the State Bar Association has been considering plans for the prevention of unnecessary litigation, and now a report has been submitted to the two organizations. The greater part of it consists of rules for the guidance of business men, although many others will find them useful. These rules relate to contracts of all kinds, wills, methods of arbitration, and the duties of executors. We are impressed by their clearness and simplicity. Every man engaged in business should read them. And they should be known to every one who has made or intends to make a will. Undoubtedly they will be published in a form convenient for general distribution.

The committee's aim is to prevent litigation by directions concerning action which is the cause of it and by agreements reached before suit; also to promote settlements by arbitration, or otherwise, after disputes have been taken into court. There is much litigation which could be avoided by obedience to the rules set forth in the report. It increases the cost of business and thus imposes an unnecessary tax upon the public. It may be that the work undertaken by this joint committee was suggested by what the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, has accomplished in the last few years by good advice and wise action in hundreds of commercial disputes. It has had the support of many prominent members of the bar, and we are confident that the beneficial effect of the recommendations made will be seen for a long time to come.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seeking News by Telephone.

Much as the telephone is valued by everybody and enormous as is its potential utility, that perhaps most wonderful invention of the nineteenth century is not yet old enough to have produced a sufficiently widespread recognition of its intrinsic limitations, especially in newspaper offices. This leads to occasional misuses and excessive demands, the result of which is failure to secure all the advantages that would follow if every resort to this precious form of communication were at once wise and considerate.

These reflections are prompted by the fact that the present election has been one of the times when the telephone, besides creating precious, almost priceless, facilities for the newspapers, has also caused not a little inconvenience to them—so much of it, indeed, that it has been found necessary in many offices to emphasize, by the adoption of new rules in regard to the answering of inquiries, the fact that the first task and duty of a newspaper is to send out information in printed form. Nothing, obviously, can be allowed seriously to interfere with the accomplishment of that purpose, and there has been much of such interference in the last two days because a great number of people have "called up" what ever happened to be their favorite paper and asked for election news.

Their desire for information is legitimate and even commendable, and there is in every office an inclination to satisfy it whenever the possibility to do so exists. So numerous have these inquiries been, however, that they have overwhelmed the newspaper wires, to the frequent preventing of their use for the collecting of news through the established channels, as well as to the taking up of the time of the office staff to an intolerable extent. The consequence has been a forced withdrawal, for the present, of a privilege the exercise of which by the public would tend both to delay the issuing of the paper and to make its contents inferior to what they would otherwise be.

In other words, the place to look for election news is in the paper or on the bulletin boards. It cannot be given to individual callers for it over the telephone.

A Good Plan, but It Didn't Work.

A peculiarity of this Presidential election is that for once a long established and usually successful method of determining from scanty data the results of the balloting has worked less efficiently than it was confidently expected to do by those familiar with its possibilities.

Everybody has noticed, presumably, that in most elections correct announcement of defeats and victories for the principal candidates is made soon after the returns begin to come in. That can be done when conditions are not exceptional, because from the first few returns, when due consideration has been given to the sort of voting group from which they come, there can be deduced something more than a probability as to what has been done by other groups of the same kind. In any one State, for instance, the influences that have been exerted on its several farming communities in the immediate past have been much the same, and when returns from a few dozen or scores of them show for a particular candidate a gain or loss, as compared with the candidate of the same party at the last election, the chances are that the farmers all over that State have changed their minds to about the same extent. Like reasoning and computation apply to the cities, and the experts in such calculation can often come amazingly close to the total vote of a State, though they have heard from only a small part of it.

That the plan proved fallacious Tuesday evening and led to announcements that afterward had to be withdrawn or modified was due to the confusing effects of wholly unfamiliar issues and to recent large displacements of population. It was no longer safe to view a man as a farmer or a mechanic or an urban capitalist, for he was also vehemently interested in the outcome of the war in Europe. So, too, broad areas once largely or wholly agricultural have recently been turned to manufacturing and have a large infusion of new inhabitants.

The result of these and other changes was that the settlement of the Presidential contest was too soon admitted by all the pencil experts in newspaper offices, and by all of them outside except the few whose business it is to claim victory and deny defeat on what may be called general party principles. Newspapers used to do the same thing, but now most of them seek only to tell the truth and to do it as soon as possible. Hence, alas! we all went wrong for hours and did our exulting or lamenting too soon.

Nobody Was Hurt or Troubled.

Another opportunity for commending the New York police is provided by their handling of the election night crowds on Broadway and in its vicinity. And there were some new dangers against which precautions had to be taken—dangers due to the fact that in many places, just now, there are huge caverns under both street and sidewalk. The covering of these abysses is sufficient for ordinary traffic, but there was proper disinclination to subject it to the strains brought to bear by great masses of humanity in motion, and hence the established habits of election night multitudes had to be subjected to a considerable amount of interference by the police.

This decidedly delicate task was performed with skill and tact, so that no tempers were seriously ruffled and no unnecessary irritations were excited. In other words, the police were intelligently efficient, and knew how to get obedience without making any offensive display of force. There were no accidents and no panics, and clubs were not trumps.

But some of the credit must go to the crowds. They showed a commendable amount of cheerful docility, and, as they heeded requests, there was no need to give stern orders. And, seemingly, everybody in the crowds was happy. They had all seen Presidents come and go before, and they were fairly confident that the United States would survive, whatever the result of the election might be. That conviction conduces to equanimity, whether your own man wins or loses, and the New York crowd is made up largely of practical philosophers.

A REPLY TO HALIL BEY.

Examination of the Charge That Armenians Are to Blame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make a few remarks regarding a statement made by Halil Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, and recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. There is a natural tendency in every human being to exculpate himself from a culpable act. Halil Bey proves this psychological fact in saying, in behalf of his Government, that "Armenians had none but themselves to blame for all their woes."

A retrospective view of all the events, in chronological order, will prove the absurdity of such a statement. The Minister, whose sympathy for the Armenians is fully appreciated, has a rather hard task in trying to justify his Government in committing the crimes which will stain the honor of the Osman for generations. The Bey is kind enough to admit that the Armenians are the most progressive element in the empire, and yet he fails to give the real reasons why such a progressive race should be treated with a policy of extermination and annihilation. Is it because they are not coreligionists, or is it because they are an impediment in the path of the retrogressive element—a moral force protesting against misrule and injustice and advocating equal rights?

Whatever may be the case, Halil Bey utterly fails in telling the truth when he makes the statement that, "in spite of all the precautionary advices, Armenians rose when Russians invaded Asia Minor." What a ridiculous and erroneous statement! How could a non-existing force rise? Nothing but the ghosts of the dead and the cry of the dying could have risen against the Government. Armenia was almost evacuated and deprived of the flower of her life before the war began; all the able-bodied men were serving in the Turkish Army. The young Armenian, during the Balkan war, had fought side by side with his Turk compatriot and given his life for the country; only children, women, and old men were left behind. The Turkish Cabinet had already compensated the faithful services of those prominent Armenian Ministers whom the Bey liked so well by murdering them or sending them into prison and exile. These men would have done anything within the limits of honor and reason to avoid a catastrophe. Halil Bey himself and the world at large know very well the reconciliatory spirit of the Armenians, who, after being subjected for centuries to the maltreatment—massacres, murder, and plunder—of an abominable Government, gave their assistance and hearty cooperation to the Young Turks when the Sultan was deposed and a constitutional form of government proclaimed.

Assuming for a moment that some did resort to self-defense, does this justify the Government in using the most barbaric and cruel means toward the deportation and extermination of the helpless and innocent?

H. W. SERABIAN.
New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

FOR TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS

Mrs. Wharton Explains the Work of the Franco-American Sanatoria.

Paris, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Since the publication of my letter asking for help for the French tuberculous war victims I have heard that there was some uncertainty in America as to the specific object of our undertaking and as to its relation to other enterprises of the same kind in France.

In especial, I have been asked in what way our Franco-American tuberculosis sanatoria differ from the Government sanatoria organized by the French Ministry of the Interior, (under the Superintendence of M. Brisac,) for which the Duchesse de Richelieu has made so successful an appeal in the United States. I can best answer by quoting from our circular:

> The Tuberculous War Victims' Sanatoria work in direct connection with the French Government, receiving tuberculous soldiers when they leave the Government sanatoria and keeping them till they are cured.

It will be seen that the two enterprises are neither conflicting nor on parallel lines. Our work is, in fact, designed to supplement the Government sanatoria, to care for the soldiers when they leave the latter, and to prolong their treatment until they can return to their ordinary life without danger to the community. The tuberculosis menace is so terrible in France that every serious endeavor to remedy it should be warmly supported; but the public is naturally right in wishing to be sure that the organizations it assists do not overlap.

Here is the verdict of M. Justin Godart, Under Secretary of State for Department of Health of the French Ministry of War, on the work we have undertaken:

> Your organization will constitute a highly valued and beneficent support to the work of caring for the many soldiers who, as a result of the war, are menaced with tuberculosis or have already developed it. In this respect I especially commend your plan of creating, in different parts of France, a series of sanitary stations. No pains will be spared to insure to your undertaking, together with whatever support it may require, that independence which I agree with you in regarding as essential to its success and to the efficacy of its action. I need not add that from now on you are authorized to announce that the co-operation of the Tuberculeux de la Guerre is accepted by the Service de Sante and the work placed under its patronage.

Let me add to this explanation my warmest thanks for the response already made to my former letter. Our trying-out hospital has now been open for three weeks, and our first sanatorium of 100 beds will be opened before Christmas, and I earnestly beg for donations to found single beds, ($600,) or wards of twenty beds, ($12,000.)

Gifts of money should be sent to Walter Berry, Treasurer, 14 Rue Saint Guillaume, Paris.

Gifts in kind should be addressed to the office of the "Tuberculeux de la Guerre," 61 Rue de Varenne, Paris.

EDITH WHARTON.

Alarming Our Neighbors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article this morning entitled "Colombia's Protest" spoke very wisely of the expediency of cultivating the friendship and good-will of the Latin American countries. The good-will has an economic value when we consider that Colombia and the other republics are among our most important customers. In this connection it might be appropriate to remark that the campaign oratory of the last few months has not been conducive to such good understanding. It is unfortunate at any time to make foreign policies the bone of contention between parties; Republicans and Democrats are supposedly divided only upon questions of domestic policy, and under ordinary circumstances present a united front to foreign countries. A suspicious neighbor like Colombia may find it hard to realise that the noisy advocacy of war with Mexico or the continued denunciation of doubtful outrages committed by Mexicans upon American citizens, or the assertions that we have acted with perfidious intent in our dealings with Mexico and Haiti are largely the disturbances of election time. If there is anything neither party wants it is to carry our arms into Mexico and to bring war to a country, now struggling with its own turbulent population. The country needs help, not threats of aggression. War would benefit no one, least of all the United States.

It is to be hoped that Nov. 7 will mark the end of the present type of oratory, and that denunciations of our policy toward Mexico will cease to be headlined in the public prints. As THE TIMES has said, our relations with our Southern neighbors require more just and tactful treatment.

HARRIET FOX WHICHER.
Amherst, Mass., Nov. 4, 1916.

Miss Bori.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many Spaniards who daily read THE TIMES will not fail to appreciate the glowing tribute you pay to Miss Lucrecia Bori, the operatic artist, and will join their hopes to yours that she may recover her melodious voice.

A. TARTAVULL.
New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

PRESCIENCE.

One thinks of many things at times like this,
While waiting in the trenches to attack—
Of half-forgotten griefs, an hour of bliss,
A waltz one had, a hunt behind the pack!

They say a dying man lives over all
His life in just the passing moment's space;
It may well be that one about to fall
May live old joys—revisit some loved place.

If that be so, then, when our cresting charge
Sweeps o'er yon trench line, as it shall, and soon,
I'll pause a moment by a river's marge
And watch the waters 'neath the peaceful moon.

Then she shall steal beside me and her hand
Be clapsed in mine an instant ere we part.
So—at the last—I'll know and understand
All that was hidden in her wilding heart.

* * * * *

The Captain's passing down the line! I feel
The battle thrill that tingles through the air!
He cautions us to silence and cold steel—
We're moving out to storm the German lair!

* * * * *

We're almost on them and they're silent still!
Perhaps they're sleeping!—Heavens, what a flare!
They've thrown the whole of hades down the hill—
They've swept the smoking, shaking hillside bare!

* * * * *

'Tis strange; I'm cold—numb to my finger tips!
The fighting must have ceased—I hear no roar!
I'm conscious but of kisses on my lips,
And faint, far waters lapping on the shore!

G. G. A. CHILD.

THE WILL OF FRANCE AT THE DECISIVE HOUR.

The Reply of Senator Berenger to the Confident Assertions of German Press and Public Men.

By HENRY BERENGER,
Senator of France and Secretary of the Army Commission.
Translated from the Matin.

The great events which are passing in Europe are not the result of circumstance. They are the reward of will. It was because our armies willed that they did not perish on the Marne, later on the Yser, and finally before Verdun. It is because we have willed to survive victory that we have established behind our armies an arsenal commensurate with our armies, which, no more than they, can either be destroyed or exhausted. It is because M. Aristide Briand willed the unity of front and unity of action that he has been able successively to rally under our flags, by this lucky symbol, all the free people of France.

It will be an historic honor to our President of the Council to have given, by the clairvoyant force of will, to our country the diplomacy for her war—a diplomacy capable of inspiring heroism in our soldiers and work in our factories.

Those who, like us, for many months, have exercised upon his acts the parliamentary control with the independence and energy which belong to it, should today especially render to M. Aristide Briand that homage due the complete statesman of our warring France. Hence, we are able to place full confidence in the head of our government and should even encourage him to inspire anew among all that indomitable will to win which is already, for our enemies, the token of their defeat.

But the task is yet far from being completed. The more the completion seems favorable the more should we redouble our efforts to advance it.

However glorious the sun may rise, in 1917, not a Frenchman should forget that in October, 1916, the invader is still in France; that the Boches are still twenty leagues from the capital, and that they still blacken by their infamies ten of our departments.

Nor should we ever ignore the fact that Germany goes on extracting from her mines and ours more coal for her engines and factories, more iron for her cannon, her shells, and her rails.

If they lack bread and meat they do not lack oil and steel. Nor do they lack laborers, for they have our prisoners and our outraged population.

We must expect assaults of fury still more violent, as their self-deception becomes more bitter.

Their angry declaration of war against Rumania, their grotesque celebration of the return of the Deutschland, their fetichistic supplanting of Falkenhayn by Hindenburg, and their endless manifestoes concerning universal annexation, all proclaim among those disappointed barbarians the supreme crisis of Pan-Germanic delirium.

To become convinced of this it is only necessary to read the enemy's papers—the Tag, which advertises a great offensive in the west in order to impose "a German peace"; the Frankfurter Zeitung, which announces for Germany "the end of the great period of the strategic defensive" and the advent "of positive operations"; the Deutsche Tageszeitung and the Tägliche Rundschau, which comment in the same precise manner on the declarations of the chief of the German General Staff on the Somme.

The time is not, therefore, one which should alone keep us strictly vigilant. It should still more cause us to redouble the activity in our chancelleries, in our general staffs and in our making of the materials of war. We should ask our Governments to press home, without delay, our advantages of the entire eastern front as well as those on the western. We should profit by the daylight which is still long, and let the great guns of all our armies speak—those of Saloniki and the Struma, like those of the Alps and the Somme.

No isolated front, no independent considerations, whether in the Balkans or elsewhere, should either obscure or obstruct the general conduct of the operations of the Entente.

How can we forget that in a few weeks the port of Archangel will be closed, and that it is of the greatest importance to the Entente—to every member of the Entente—to have established, before this period, between Russia and us the Mediterranean supply line for food and munitions?

The concentrated Rumanian and Russian armies, the army of Saloniki—so powerful today with more than 400,000 troops, supplied with guns and all necessary material, trained and drilled during long months in its intrenched camp—ought to be fully ready to realise the most just and decisive views of M. Aristide Briand by co-operating without delay with the general operations of the Entente.

More than ever we should impose everywhere on our enemies that diplomatic and military initiative which all recognize as the superiority of a force indomitable in its right.

We must bring to their knees those who have boasted that they would force Europe to hers. The people of Paris and of France—this great people, one and inseparable since the memorable days of the Marne—have well understood the lesson of the eleventh hour.

In these days of anniversaries France does not forget her great dead in the renaissance of life which represents the European coalition today very nearly complete.

Without those who sacrificed themselves in the days of threatened catastrophe, where now would be the munitions of the factories, the treaties of diplomats, and the successful results of the alliances?

More now than ever before may their example be present among us! May each one of us remember that the final decision will alone belong to the best armed and to the best organized!

Austro-Germany is already vanquished diplomatically. It remains to be beaten this in a military sense.

If to bring this about we must make more guns and shell, and if to make them we need more workers and more machines, and if we have to send forth more soldiers, workmen, and tools, why, let us ask of our civil and military chiefs what we have asked of them before—the decision, always the decision!

HENRY BERENGER,
Senator and Secretary of the Army Commission.

WHY OFFICERS RESIGN.

A Militiaman Answers the Charge That They Lack Patriotism.

New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last week you have published some very harsh things about the eight hundred and odd National Guard officers who have resigned since their regiments were called out for border service. I should like to demonstrate that the motives which impelled most of those resignations are a greater disgrace to the honor of the nation than to that of the individuals who have acted upon them.

When the National Guard was called out last June, officers and men alike thought that war was imminent, and very willingly threw their personal interests to the winds. Any one of those officers who are now publicly accused of cowardice could have escaped there and then by refusing to take the Federal oath. Whatever may be our present opinion of their courage, we must concede that there was one occasion, at least, on which they were not found wanting.

When the guard reached the border war had seemingly been averted and every one hoped to get home in the course of two or three months. The first hint that our service might be considerably prolonged was contained in an announcement, made by General O'Ryan at the end of July, to the effect that the New York State guard might remain in Texas until next year. That utterance called forth my letter of July 30, (published by you on Aug. 6,) in which I predicted the collapse of the guard and the advent of universal military training.

Three more months have passed and many regiments which were among the first to reach the border are still there. Others which arrived later have been relieved, and there are still others which have not left their home States and appear to have been excused from border service entirely. The general impression seems to be that the guardsmen now on the border are there for an indefinite stay.

The only reason which has been given by the Administration for the retention of the guard in Texas and elsewhere is that the bandit raids have ceased since its arrival. Northern Mexico is in a state of anarchy and will probably remain so for years. As long as this condition exists there will always be the possibility of raids by bands of irresponsible Mexican criminals which the popular mind seems to confuse with the forces of the Carranza Government. If the United States is committed to a policy of non-intervention (to avoid confusing ourselves we will disregard Pershing!) it becomes its absolute duty to prevent those criminals from crossing the frontier to murder or rob its citizens. This is a form of police duty which most of us do not consider to be properly the work of the National Guard and is certainly not the purpose which we had in mind when we voluntarily took the Federal oath in June. It is our belief that for many years to come there will be need of a permanent border patrol. Such a force cannot be created from the National Guard nor, apparently, from the regular army, which is now, as always, numerically, weak. Our feeling is that it can be raised if proper inducements are made in the way of pay, but we see no signs of action and are correspondingly depressed.

Do you wonder that we chafe at the overwhelming sacrifice which we alone in this whole nation are asked to make? Many of us have given our time, our income, our future and, in fact, our all without hope of relief, while thousands of men of military age have obligations, and of little immediate economic value, escape entirely. Is it really surprising that those who are fortunate enough to be officers consider the national demands unreasonable and escape through the only avenue which is open to them? Let those condemn them who sit at home wielding the pen and sacrificing little but ink to their ideals. We who remain on the border doing our duty with very mingled feelings and a great contempt for the national conscience will exonerate them, believing that if this country ever really needs men most of these ex-National Guard officers will come forward just as readily as or more so than the vast majority of their fellow countrymen. They, at least, have already done just a little more for the flag than 99 per cent. of those who wave and applaud it.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

The German War Cots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May not the verisimilitude of Dr. Richard Gottheil's story, as told under the head "War France Aggressor"—when the Koelnische Zeitung is quoted as having said frankly: "Circumstances often compel us to swerve from the right path and to answer lies by lies. This is the only way to silence the liars. When our soldiers' strong arms have prevailed, we shall be glad to return to our habit of strict frankness"—find support in the following citation, equally brutal in its frankness, from the German War Book, (Chap. II.):

> Bribery of the enemy's subjects with the object of obtaining military advantages, acceptance of offers of treachery, recruiting of deserters, utilization of the discontented elements in the population, support of pretenders and the like, are permissible; indeed international law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of the crimes of third parties (assassination, incendiarism, robbery, and the like) to the prejudice of the enemy.

Considerations of chivalry, generosity, and honor may denounce in such cases a hasty and unsparing exploitation of such advantages as indecent and dishonorable; but law, which is less touchy, allows it.

These amazing admissions suggest that the editor of the Koelnische Zeitung and the compilers of the War Book must have enjoyed, if they ever read the essay in anti-Literary days, the cynical humor of De Quincey's "Murder as a Fine Art." That essayist held murder objectionable because ultimately it led to indecorum. When a man once begins to commit murder habitually, he contracts, very soon in the assassin corner, a black little of robbery, "and from that he goes on to drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination."

G. L. BLUMER.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 5, 1916.

A Shipping Revival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to record my appreciation of the editorial article entitled "American Shipping Revival"? It is excellent that there should be a revival of the business of building ships in American yards, but we are still a long way from enjoying an "American Shipping Revival," which can only be said to exist when all classes of freight producers unite in the insistent demand that the control of the ocean transportation of American products shall be in American hands and the go

MISS GREER, KIN OF BISHOP, IS A BRIDE

He Performs Marriage Ceremony of His Granddaughter and Robert C. Myles, Jr.

IN CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN

Chancel of St. James's Chapel Like a Garden—Bride Walks with Father—A Quiet Wedding.

The wedding of Robert C. Myles, Jr., a son of Dr. Robert Cunningham Myles and Mrs. Myles of 875 Park Avenue, and Miss Dorothy Greer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer of 126 East Fifty-sixth Street and Lawrence, L. I., and a granddaughter of the Right Rev. David H. Greer and Mrs. Greer, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights. It was a small wedding—although a large one in St. Bartholomew's Church had been planned—owing to mourning, and none except relatives and a few close friends were asked.

The ceremony took place in St. James's Chapel, the chapel built in the Cathedral in memory of the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter. It is much larger than any of the other chapels, and the chancel was turned into a garden by the arrangement of tall growing plants and large white ball chrysanthemums as though growing in a garden. Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short frock of white satin shirred full around the waist, with a folded girdle. The court train fell from the shoulders, where it was held with pearl clasps, and a Medici collar rose from it at the back, forming a ruff affect. The long tulle sleeves were trimmed with cords and the gown was embroidered in pearls. The voluminous tulle veil fell from a coronet of tulle and orange blossoms and flat folds at the back, the top of her blonde coiffure being left unveiled. Her flowers were lilies of the valley and white orchids. The bride's only attendant was her little cousin, Miss Constance McLane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. McLane, (Miss Mary C. Greer,) who wore a white mull frock with many ruffles, a blue sash, and a small brown tulle hat wreathed with flowers, and carried a wicker basket filled with yellow roses.

Mr. Myles had his brother, Beverley R. Myles, for his best man, and the ushers were Charles G. Moller 3d, O. Carley Harriman, Edward H. Clark, and Francis Brooks of Boston, the last a cousin of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at Bishop's House, the home of the Rev. Dr. Greer and Mrs. Greer. Those who received included Mrs. Greer, the bride's grandmother, in gray velvet and embroidered gray chiffon, with hat to match; Mrs. Lawrence Greer, in brocaded blue chiffon; Mrs. Myles, in dark blue satin and georgette crêpe, and Miss Jean Greer, in gray chiffon trimmed with fur.

Mrs. Myles was a débutante of less than a year ago, and her engagement was announced on Dec. 31, 1915. Mr. Myles was a student at Yale and was to have been graduated last June, but left the university to go with the banking firm of Harriman & Co. On his father's side he is a descendant of Paul Russell, of Providence, England, who founded the family of that name in New England, of which James Russell Lowell was a member.

LIEUT. SPENCER MARRIES.

Aviation Instructor Weds Miss Warfield—Naval Men Ushers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The marriage of Miss Wallis Warfield, daughter of Mrs. John Freeman Rasin, to Lieutenant E. Winfield Spencer, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Spencer of Chicago, took place this evening at 6:30 o'clock, before an assemblage of society from several cities, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Edwin Barnes Niver, officiated.

The bride, who since making her debut two Winters ago has spent the time chiefly in Washington with her relatives, General and Mrs. George Barnett, wore a gown of white chiffon velvet. Her uncle, Davies Warfield, gave her in marriage. Mrs. William Sturgis of New York was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lelia Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Barnett, and Miss Mary Graham both of Washington. Miss Ethel Spencer of Chicago, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Virginia Hughes of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Mercer Taliaferro of Upper Falls, Md., and Miss Emily Merryman and Mary Kirk of Baltimore.

Lieutenant Spencer's best man was his brother, Dumaresque Spencer of Yale. The ushers, all of whom were of the Navy, and, with the bridegroom, wore the full dress uniform of their service, were Lieutenants H. T. Bartlett, Godfrey Chevalier, Norman Scott, John Aloit, Kenneth Whiting and George Cook.

A reception followed at the Stafford. After a short honeymoon trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spencer will go to Pensacola, where the former is instructor in aviation.

MISS ECKHARDT A BRIDE.

Weds Henry Rowland Mygatt in the Church of St. Elizabeth.

The marriage of Henry Rowland Mygatt, a son of the late D. S. Dickinson Mygatt, and a great grandson of the late United States Senator Daniel S. Dickinson, and Miss Mildred Loretta Eckhardt, a daughter of Mrs. Susanna V. Eckhardt, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock in the Church of St. Elizabeth, at Broadway and 187th Street, the Rev. F. A. Fadden performing the ceremony.

The bride's sister, Miss Louise V. Eckhardt, was her maid of honor and only attendant, and Walter J. M. Donovan was the best man. A wedding breakfast for about twenty-five people at the McAlpin followed the ceremony. The honeymoon will be spent in Canada, and the young couple will live in this city.

Mrs. Mygatt's mother was formerly Miss Susanna V. Kennedy of an old Putnam County family, distinguished for philanthropic and church work. Mr. Mygatt is a nephew of the Countess de Rougemont of France.

Prince Boncompagni and Bride Here

Prince Boncompagni and his bride, who was formerly Miss Margaret Draper of Washington, D. C., will arrive here today, and will be at the Ritz-Carlton until they sail for France on the steamer Espagne on Saturday. They plan to go direct from Paris to Rome. Mrs. William F. Draper is to see them on board, and after a few days in town will return to Washington.

DIAMONDS

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CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Adolph Lewisohn, to Display Enormous Plants in Museum Tonight.

Six trucks of enormous chrysanthemum plants, the finest lot ever shown by any one in the country, guarded by mounted police, came down from Adolph Lewisohn's Heatherdell Farm, Ardsley, N. Y., yesterday afternoon to be placed on exhibition at the Fall Chrysanthemum Show of the Horticultural Society of New York, which opens at the American Museum of Natural History tonight.

There are four great pyramids or circles, solid masses of blossoms, a pink and a white one, between twelve and thirteen feet in diameter, and a couple of white ones more than ten feet each in diameter. Two pillars of chrysanthemums, yellow and pink, are ten feet high and four in diameter at the base. Two great fans of chrysanthemums are unique, being in two colors, one bronze and white and the other yellow and white, each side one color. They are twelve feet in diameter by seven high.

The pink circular plant which occupies the central place in the big foyer of the Museum, and shows the maximum of perfection to which the chrysanthemum may be brought, is contrasted with two small hanging baskets on either side containing the original little yellow chrysanthemum from which all the others have been developed. The baskets hang from rustic branches and are part of the collection grown by John Canning, the Lewisohn gardener.

The plants are the biggest feature of the show.

NEWBOLD-HECKSCHER.

Daughter of Mrs. A. S. Heckscher Weds in Old St. David's.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—The wedding of Miss Anna Massey Heckscher, daughter of Mrs. Austin Stevens Heckscher, and Richard Sydney Newbold, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Da Costa Newbold, was quietly solemnized at noon today in Old St. David's Church, near Devon, Penn. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. James H. Lamb, performed the ceremony.

Miss Heckscher's brother, Richard M. Heckscher, gave her in marriage, and she had as her attendant her sister, Mrs. Edwin O. Perrin of New York, while John Da Costa Newbold, Jr., acted as his brother's best man. A small breakfast at the country home of the bride's mother at Devon followed the ceremony.

Bridal Pairs In Election Night Dance

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 8.—A dance at the Homestead followed the election returns last night, and among the dancers were more than a dozen bridal couples who arrived here for their honeymoons on Election Day. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. F. Hoxsey, who motored here from Lowell, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel O. Church of South Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe D. W. De Mott of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Craig of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Piper, Jr., of Minneapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rowland of Baltimore.

Arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Miss Beatrice Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Stillman, Mrs. F. C. Gobel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baerwold, R. F. Furdy, and Miss M. E. Bodwell of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hardenburg of Bernardsville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. William Heyburn, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Percey Legge, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Marshall, Swarthmore.

Miss Katharine Place Weds Today.

Miss Katharine Place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place, and James Fairchild Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of this city, are to be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the church, is to officiate. A reception will follow at the Hotel Biltmore. The father of the bride-elect is Vice President of the New York Central Railroad.

Martin-Douglas Wedding on Nov. 14

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Douglas of Paso Robles, Cal., and Winthrop Martin of New York, will take place on Nov. 14, in St. James's Episcopal Church in Paso Robles. Mr. Martin is a son of Mrs. John L. Martin of Scarsdale, N. Y., and a younger brother of Varick Dey Martin. The couple's engagement was announced last August.

Miss Ferris Weds Louis Enricht.

Miss Adelaine Ferris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ferris of this city and Babylon, L. I., and Louis Enricht, Jr., son of Colonel Louis Enricht of Farmingdale, L. I., were married yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

After a trip through the South, the couple will live on Long Island. Mr Enricht is a graduate of Columbia. Their engagement was announced just a few days ago.

Miss Mildred E. Waite Engaged.

Mrs. William Eager Waite of Castleton Park, New Brighton, S. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred Eleanor Waite, to William Edward Diehl of New Britain, Conn. No date has been announced for the nuptials.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers for Copenhagen—The Arrivals.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. are:

Saul Aguilar, Argentine Consul at Copenhagen, Mrs. Aguilar, H. Anderson, Gerald Brooks, C. E. Berglund, Peter Bech, John H. Colville, Felix Cole, United States Consul at Petrograd, Mrs. Cole, Roland A. Durkee, United States Consul at Constantinople, Dr. E. M. Dodd, Walter Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fox, Miss Helen T. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick V. Greene, Jr., Percy K. Hudson, Miss A. L. C. Haupte, Lincoln Judd, Ernest J. Kendrick, F. L. Maguire, Miss Edith Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nyeboe, William J. Pike, United States Consul-General at Coburg, Germany; Mrs. Josephine Pollak, Rudolf Schoenfeld, United States Consul at Fiume, Austria; Miss Jean Wells, Robert Warnock.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Saxonia were:

Mrs. Eva Anderson, George A. Anderson, Mrs. Bertha L. Batten, Miss Violet Bowden, Miss Charlotte Boyce, Miss Lillie Boyce, Mrs. H. R. Brown, Miss Emmie Brownhill, Andrew T. M. Burnett, Lewis Walker Butler, Miss K. S. Compton, Mrs. G. M. Cortantine, Miss Norah Crehan, W. N. Dunn, Miss B. M. Furlong, Rose G. Garland, Mrs. Ella Gormley, Mrs. Eleanor Harkness, Rev. David Harries, Mrs. Harries, Miss Violet Harrison, Alfred Hayman, Matthew Heyes, J. T. R. Hicks, Mrs. W. Jaffe, F. E. Johnson, Mrs. L. E. Jones, Mrs. Margaret McBeth, Mrs. Lucy E. Mendes, W. H. Mortimer, J. O'Donnell, Henry R. Ovenden, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peters, Leonard A. Priestley, Mrs. Annie A. Ratcliffe, Miss M. Redmond, A. M. Simonds, Arthur E. Thrush, Mrs. Florence Stackhouse, Miss Elizabeth Stackhouse.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Some of those who sailed yesterday for Panama on the Tivives were:

Miss S. Angel, Miss E. Angel, Mrs. B. W. Bowie, Miss B. Bowie, William Brodbeck, Z. Crawford, C. D. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kellogg, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy, Miss M. Pirie, Sir John Pringle, E. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Willard.

Some of those booked to sail today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are: Colonel and Mrs. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bright, Mrs. G. D. Baker, Miss Margaret Bradley, F. W. Burke, Professor and Mrs. H. C. Bumpis, W. D. Bell, W. A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Driscoll, Brig. Gen. S. A. Denison, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. G. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hamilton, Count d'Ivry, R. E. Jones, H. P. Kittredge, Aubrey Lightenhouse, E. L. May, Dr. and Mrs. M. P. Norton, Mrs. C. Pavitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rollings, Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Remy, C. W. Roberts, Miss R. Ritchie, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Steadman.

Among those arriving yesterday from Havana on the Havana were:

J. D. Corts, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn H. Curtiss, M. P. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Miss Sara Fordent, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Henderson, S. Nash, F. Torre, Mrs. Ida Whitman, Mrs. M. Wills.

A FEDERAL SURGEON ON HEALTH REFORMS

Dr. Ramus Makes Some Interesting Predictions Regarding Future of Public Vitality.

EXPECTS FOOD SUPERVISION

Which Will Mean Grappling with the Political Powers—A New Index of Greatness.

Dr. Carl Ramus, a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, has contributed an article to the current issue of the International Journal of Surgery on "The Future of Public Health," in which he gives an insight into the development and present activities of the Federal medical organization with which he is connected and makes some interesting prophecies regarding its future work. He believes that it will only be a short time before the question of the nation's food will come under public health supervision, as well as the problem of conserving the eyesight of school children. He also says that alcoholism and crime will become integrals of the category embraced in the term "public health matter."

The writer asserts also that future national domination will not be measured by military strength and wealth, but by public education, public sympathy and public health, the three concrete representations of the evolution of psychology denominated by knowing, feeling, willing.

"In former times," says the writer, "the claims of nations to greatness were based almost entirely on their military power and their wealth, meaning of course the power and wealth of a few and the practical enslavement of all the others. Occasionally, where despots affected interest in learning or art, then learning and art were added to the things held in respect. But power was then the outward equivalent of civilization, as indeed it is today in the writings of some of the modern German philosophers.

"In our time power and wealth still hold their places, but they no longer, in themselves, are the criterion of national greatness. With our more enlightened people the greatness or smallness of a nation or State is now mainly judged from three factors that were unknown or held in contempt by most of the ancient Governments. They are: Public education, public sympathy, and public health.

"There is no better argument for the fact of progressive social evolution than this subtle and vital shifting of position of the standard of national greatness. The obvious advances that have been made in education, sympathy, and health are the best proofs of a rapid evolution in all three of the elements of human psychology—knowing, feeling, willing.

"Public health, then, is one of the signs of the times. Its slogan is 'Prevention.' The public health of the future will go far beyond the narrow limits now marked off by the contagious and infectious diseases. With present results and increasing understanding it does not seem rash to say that the handling and elimination of communicable diseases represent merely the first elementary steps. The real public health activities of the future are concerned with the welfare of the people in relation to food, education, work, amusement and environment; in other words, they are vitally bound up with the evolution of economic conditions. A recent and very interesting publication along this line is Bulletin of the United States Public Health Service, No. 83, entitled, 'Tuberculosis Among Industrial Workers,' by Surgeons Robinson and Wilson.

"The beginnings of this wider public health movement are already before us. The United States Public Health Service was first an organization for the treatment of sick sailors. Later it took over the medical inspection of arriving immigrants. In 1893 it was given charge of the Federal quarantine. After an interval of nineteen years a new era began for the service when Rupert Blue became Surgeon General. He foresaw that public health was a far wider thing than the management of contagious diseases and epidemics, and he laid his plans with that in view.

"First he caused to be brought about several badly needed reforms in the organization of the service in the matter of compensation, allowances and promotions. This stopped the frequent resignation of valuable officers and made the service again attractive to young men of ability and of promise. Having now a corps he could depend on to stay with him, Dr. Blue was in a position to enter the larger field of public health work when the occasions should arise.

"Thus, without in any way interfering with the prerogatives of State Boards of Health, the Public Health Service was soon in active co-operation with the local authorities all over the United States, and in disease matters of the greatest common interest that the Federal Government had never before concerned itself with.

"In the larger view everything that affects the personal health, safety, and efficiency is a public health matter; for example, even the carelessness which leaves an obstruction where it might cause some one to fall and be injured.

"Consequently, the time is near when the very important question of food will come more or less under the public health supervision. And then, naturally, the first thing to attend to will be the denatured food articles that have been foisted on us for so many weary years—white flour, white rice, white sugar. Many people now know that animals fed exclusively on white bread will soon die; while others fed exclusively on whole wheat bread will live and thrive. Also, it is more or less commonly known that beri-beri may result from a diet composed mainly of polished rice.

"Lastly, Surgeon Goldberger of the Public Health Service has apparently proved that the terrible pellagra is due to the lack of essential food elements in the diet. The remarkable and ridiculous part of the situation is that when those of us who know better desire to buy natural flour, rice, and sugar we have to pay more for them than for the wretched denatured products.

"Right here, of course, is where the Public Health Service will have to face its worst enemy—politics. Millions of dollars are invested in factories and refineries where wheat, rice, and sugar are denatured for the deluded public. If many people learn the truth about the denatured stuff that is sold to them they will begin to demand the real articles, and after that it will be only a question of time when the operators will have to go out of business. Hence it does not take a seer to predict the course that will be adopted by the operators when their time of reckoning comes.

"Some may take the view that, as there is still considerable contagious and quarantinable disease in the world, in spite of scientific knowledge of its causation, it is too soon to take up the immense problems so intimately connected with economics. Actually, the difficulty here is the same as will be met with in food—politics. There is no longer any sanitary problem to be solved as to the causation and elimination of many of the contagious diseases, notably those known positively to be carried by mosquitos and flies.

"We know the causes and we know the cures. The problem is entirely political. A wealthy man or corporation owns an area of low-lying land which breeds mosquitos. He is ordered by the Board of Health to drain his land. Usually it costs the owner less to hire a political boss than to drain his land, and the Board of Health is silenced. It is much the same proposition about slaughter houses, which breed flies. It costs less to satisfy politicians than Boards of Health!

"Judging from the past and the present, we may be absolutely certain that such a state of affairs will not be tolerated much longer—any more than slavery or piracy would be tolerated now. Human conscience has evolved beyond the last two, and is near the place where it will repudiate rotten politics. And then the communicable diseases will vanish, like slavery and piracy.

"Another matter that will receive attention from the public authorities of the near future will be the eyesight of school children. Some years ago it was painfully common to see very many children wearing glasses—many more than we see now. Why were there so many of them, so comparatively few now, and none at all in kindergarten a score ago? Was the introduction of a new craze or fad. There is no call to weep for thinking that children's eyes were greatly worse twenty years ago than they were a hundred, except, indeed, for the added agonies caused by the imposition of useless and absurd subjects for study which was rather more common twenty years ago than now.

"Any oculist can find some slight abnormality in almost every eye. When the craze was on it was thought that defective eyes on a large scale were becoming alarmingly common and that glasses were absolutely necessary. Now we know better, realizing that nature easily adjusts herself to moderate defects. But sanity did not come until hundreds of thousands of children's eyes had been ruined by wild and reckless use of glasses.

"It is becoming insistently evident that the only true wealth of nations is the efficiency of their human life. Efficiency is inseparable from health. At present the authorities consider this only as far as public health and safety are affected by violence and by a statutory number of communicable diseases. This is inconsistent with the larger view of health and efficiency. As surely as that the sun rises the time will come when personal health will be the care of the State.

"Economically nothing could be more stupidly wasteful than the present way of charging up the health of a family to the scant wages of the father. In well-ordered States of the future, public health will be counted as one of the chief assets. Medical treatment should be as much the vested right of every citizen as is now rough police protection. Policemen are paid by the State or city. Physicians should be public servants, paid from public funds, with some reasonable arrangement which would allow people to have the doctors of their choice.

"As the public responsibility develops—the community conscience, according to Jane Addams—alcoholism and crime will also become public health matters. Overwork, overeducation, and, in fact, every state or condition which has any bearing on health and happiness, will be seen to be proper subjects for such supervision."

MRS. CRANE GAVE $72,000,

Mother of ex-Senator Made Bequests to Massachusetts Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 8.—By the will of the late Mrs. Louise F. Crane of Dalton, mother of ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, $72,000 is given to public institutions. The House of Mercy Hospital and Berkshire County Home for Aged Women in Pittsfield each receive $15,000; First Congregational Society of Dalton, $10,000; Young Men's Christian Association of Dalton, $5,000; Dalton Public Library, $3,000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5,000; Woman's Board of Missions, $5,000; Missionary Association, $5,000; Mount Holyoke Female College, $5,000; Perkins Institute for the Blind, $5,000.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will return to New York tomorrow after the season at Thistlewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease will close their estate on Nov. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham have gone to Groton. They will pass the Winter in Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned to Ventfort Hall from South Carolina today.

JAMES N. GALLATIN DIES.

A Former Broadway Figure Who Married "Al" Adams's Daughter.

James Nicholson Gallatin, son of the late James N. Gallatin, President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, died on Tuesday at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in his thirty-ninth year. His grandfather was Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jefferson.

After leaving Columbia College Mr. Gallatin spent a large sum of money in making a tour round the world and on his return to New York he started a Bohemian career on Broadway. In the Spring of 1902 he became engaged to Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, divorced wife of De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, but the betrothal was broken. On June 10 of the same year "Jack" Gallatin, as he was known, eloped with Miss Pauline Munroe Cory, a New York girl who lived with her mother at the Burlington Hotel in Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and married her at the Church of the Ascension.

They separated on their honeymoon in the Highlands of Scotland and in August, 1903, Mrs. Gallatin obtained an absolute divorce.

After running a brokerage office in Wall Street, Mr. Gallatin went on the stage and then opened a florist shop in Fifth Avenue. In January, 1907, he was married to Ida Robinson Adams, daughter of the late "Al" Adams, the policy king, at Providence, and they lived together in New York until the second Mrs. Gallatin divorced him in August, 1911. Mr. Gallatin was a member of the Lambs Club.

Capt. Alexander V. Fraser, U. S. N.

Captain Alexander V. Fraser, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Plymouth, Mass., on Sunday, in his eighty-first year. He was a son of Captain Alexander V. Fraser. During the civil war Captain Fraser was with the Gulf Squadron on the sloop of war Brooklyn under command of Admiral Farragut. He received a medal from Congress for bravery in battle and was later promoted to first assistant engineer and finally retired as chief engineer with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He was formerly for sixty years a resident of Brooklyn and was long stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Fraser was a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

TO FILE CERTIFICATES.

Lawyers Must Vouch for Would-Be Attorneys.

Each of the following candidates for admission to the Bar must file with the Appellate Division before Nov. 18 his certificate from the State Board of Examiners and affidavits from at least two attorneys practicing in the Supreme Court testifying to his good moral character and the facts upon which such knowledge is based:

Abeg, Walter.	McManus, John Alexander.
Barrett, John J., Jr.	McHugh, Francis V.
Bailie, Earl Conklin.	Mantinband, Jacques.
Cronig, John F.	Mendes, William E.
Cooper, Byron H.	Morrill, Russell De Witt.
Cooper, Morris, Jr.	Middleton, E. Willoughby.
Clark, William.	Peaks, Mary Bradford.
Couts, John Franklin.	Pearce, Charles Chester.
Clinch, Watt W.	Quigg, Murray Townsend.
Cassidy, Laurence L.	Reedy, John S.
Demuth, Frank Wolf.	Ryba, John.
Davis, Emerson F.	Schoppers, Albert.
Donahue, James J.	Schwartz, Charles.
Ettinger, Richard P.	Scheel, George G.
Geer, Cranforth, Jr.	Sabbatino, Peter F.
Hunicke, Clarence C.	Schwartz, Abraham L.
Hornblow, Arthur, Jr.	Vreeland, Hamilton, Jr.
Hurwitz, Robert S.	Webb, Vanderbilt.
Harvey, George L.	Woods, James E.
Jerard, Alfred J.	
Knauth, Arnold W.	
Kircher, Chas. G., Jr.	
Levenson, Abraham I.	
Levis, Arthur B.	
Lindridge, Harrison.	

The following applicants must file with the Clerk of the Court proof that they have pursued the study of law by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney for at least one year continuously between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.:

Atwater, William Cutler, Jr.	Kraus, Leo.
Abrahams, Samuel K.	McGurk, Francis A.
Allenberg, Sydney L.	Simons, Leo Kraus.
Billups, Pope B.	Majewski, Sigismund Walter.
Byrne, Richard S.	Miller, Myer.
Barger, Harmon W.	Macy, William.
Douglas, Margaret.	Nickolopoulos, Artur.
Dorfman, Samuel W.	Potter, Michael.
Dash, Charles H.	Peacock, Lambert K., Jr.
Foley, Samuel J., Jr.	Rotman, Benjamin.
Farels, James R.	Siegel, Dayle P.
Griffin, John G.	Steuer, Max.
Goldstein, Moses J.	Schlesinger, Walter C. B.
Jacques, Hoyt C.	Taylor, Horace N.
Kohn, Harold.	
Klapper, Solomon L.	

The affidavits testifying to the good character of the applicants must be made by lawyers known to a member of the Committee on Character, and any information on the subject may be sent to any of the following members of the committee: David Leventritt, Chairman, 115 Broadway; Howard Townsend, 32 Cedar Street; George Hal Royce, 149 Forty-first Street; John A. Hillery, 52 Wall Street, and Gustav E. Kissel, 40 West 45th Street.

GERMANY EXPLAINS EXILE CASES ANEW

Rebukes France for Not Earlier Protesting Against "Transplanting" Populations.

QUOTES THE HAGUE RULE

Says People in Occupied Territory Would Have Starved and Harvests Have Been Ungathered.

Because the French Government waited three months before issuing its formal protest to neutral countries against the removal by the German authorities of some 20,000 inhabitants of the cities of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing from their homes last April for the purpose of compelling them to do farm work in the occupied part of France, the German Government, in an official statement printed in the North German Gazette, charges the French Government with having made its complaint merely in the hope of intensifying the hatred of the French people for the Germans and of inducing some neutral powers to enter the lists against Germany.

The publication of the protest of the French Government caused considerable comment in many neutral countries, and there was talk of action in favor of the deported civilians, most of whom were women and children, by the United States, Spain, Holland, and the Vatican, but the only power that took definite steps to this end was Spain, whose repeated representations to the German Government obtained a promise that the deported persons would be sent back home as soon as possible after the Fall harvest work was done, according to a cablegram from Paris printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 8.

The statement by the German Government, in which the act of deportation is referred to as "Verpflanzung," (transplanting), which was briefly mentioned in a cablegram at the time it was issued, reads as follows:

"During the last third of April, 1916, the supreme administration of the German Army transplanted some 20,000 inhabitants of the northern French cities of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing to the country. There is no doubt but that the French Government learned of this measure within a very brief time. Only a short while after the carrying out of this measure the supreme army administration took occasion to enter into correspondence with the representatives of the neutral Government residing in this matter in question. Besides, the Gazette des Ardennes (the newspaper printed in French by the Germans in the occupied territory) has been transmitting communications from the transplanted persons of their relatives since the early part of June. Despite this, the French Government took no stand in the matter and only at the end of July, consequently, after about a quarter of a year, made it the starting point of a systematic campaign of incitation against Germany which has spread over the whole world.

"The reception that these calumnies have found, particularly in neutral foreign lands, affords a fresh incentive for the following detailed exposition:

Neutral Aid Inadequate.

"The actual facts in the course of the affair are follows:

"In spite of the praiseworthy provisions taken by the Spanish-American Relief Committee, the matter of feeding the inhabitants of the populous cities of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, in the industrial part of Northern France, was encountering constantly increasing difficulties. Because of the shortage created by the internationally illegal English blockade, food from Germany for the inhabitants of occupied France was available only in insufficient quantities. Furthermore, at the beginning of the year, in view of the repeated threats by the British that they would tighten the blockade, it was impossible to tell how long, if at all, the bringing in of American supplies would be allowed by England. Therefore, if the supreme army administration wished to insure the feeding of the urban population of Northern France in all future emergencies, it was necessary to take energetic measures. In view of the fact that as a consequence of the English blockade large numbers of the city population were without work, while on the other hand, even with the comparative density of population in the rural districts a scarcity of labor was evident there, the transplanting of part of the urban population to the land was such an energetic measure without automatically.

"An appeal to the inhabitants of the cities asking them to volunteer to work for pay at cultivating the land and gathering the crops met with no success. Therefore, the only thing left to do was forcibly to draft the city people who were able to work. The city commandants in the three northern French cities announced the coming transplanting in a proclamation which was also imparted verbally in the town halls concerned and explained to the local authorities. In this proclamation the reasons for the measure were made public and special attention was directed to the fact that the persons who were to be transplanted would be sent to the interior of the occupied provinces of France and there, far behind the front, would be employed in agricultural work, but not in military tasks, for pay and with their maintenance fully assured. Each of those transplanted was to be allowed to take forty-six pounds of baggage with him, and the people were advised to get this baggage ready at once.

Calls It a Military Measure.

"The selection of those to be transplanted had to be begun without delay, as the failure of the attempt to get volunteers had already resulted in time being irretrievably lost. The transplanting was a military measure, an action in connection with the war, and was, indeed, unavoidable, for its object was the supplying of labor essential for the insuring of the harvest. The extraordinary favorable April weather necessitated a speeding up of Spring cultivation. This was what decided the time for the selection, which, by the way, was not begun at 3 o'clock in the morning, as is asserted in the enemy and neutral press, but at 5 o'clock, after the populations had already been ordered in the proclamation not to leave their homes before 6 o'clock in the morning. A good-sized group of people was gathered together and at the rendezvous. They were first of all fed from the field kitchens that had been established in various numbers. Then those who by reason of their appearance or special claims in evidence were unavailable or otherwise unadapted for the work were sorted out by the officers in charge of the selection with every possible regard for their personal and family affairs and allowed to return to their homes. During this work of selection the committees were represented by special commissioners, or the delegates of the Red Cross. As a general thing only such young girls were taken along as had been already accustomed to standing upon their own feet and earning their living by their own efforts. All possible consideration regarding the care of old persons was also shown.

"In so far as families, women, and children were concerned, the persons transplanted were acquainted with the inhabitants of the country places to which they had been sent under the supervision of the local authorities and under an understanding with them. The single men were brought together in labor colonies.

Says Workers Were Selected.

"Although already during the arranging of the manner of transportation, a material percentage of those who had been originally ordered to go had been released, a special investigation service was instituted after the arrival of transports had been accomplished for the purpose of examining any hardships and reasons from circumstances either even

looked at that time or long to leave the locality in question as a result of this investigation. Lists of the transplanted persons were sent back.

"The result of the transplanting has been a greater exploitation of the soil and an increase in the harvest. The majority of those sent to the country are fully satisfied with their position, as is evinced by the hymn of remarks, especially as their reception by the country folk was extremely friendly, their food good, and their earnings sufficient. The complaint of a lack of communication with their relatives has been followed by the installation of a regular service for the exchange of news. A great many of these people have declared their readiness to stay in their new places of abode even after the harvest has been gathered and the work of preparing the soil for the new crops finished.

Justified by Law.

"From the standpoint of international law, the measures adopted by the military administration of the occupied district appear to be fully justified by Article 43 of The Hague Rule for Land Warfare, which reads as follows:

"After legal authority has actually passed into the hands of those occupying the country, the latter are under obligation to take all measures possible to restore public order and to maintain the course of public life, and, indeed, according to the laws of the occupied country, in so far as there exists no insurmountable hindrance.

"There is no doubt that the provision for the insuring of the feeding of the population belongs to the work of maintaining public order and public life. But, owing to the circumstances prevailing, this could only be done through the agricultural output of the occupied territory itself. If production was endangered, and if there also was a particular lack of the labor power necessary for the work on the land, then it was necessary to use every available means to prevent a state of distress. In the matter of deciding what measures should be taken in such cases, the laws of the land are the first factor to be taken into consideration, according to the article quoted; but if these laws fail, then, according to the final words of the article, the occupying power has the right to adopt its own supplementary measures in the case of the difficulty created in the case at hand the only way to do away with a state of distress was to compel a part of the population to work in their own interest. That it really was a case of distress, and that the measures taken were military measures for the attainment of the object aimed at were imperative and efficacious, is amply proved by the exposition of the circumstances of the case.

"When the French Government only after a quarter of a year came forward with its complaints against the measures adopted by the German Army administration this affords the clearest kind of evidence that it was not a matter of mitigating the alleged sufferings of the inhabitants of Northern France, a question of creating sentiment adverse to Germany among its own and neutral peoples, and that it had saved this means for a time when the French Government thought it was in need of stronger material for incitement. This time came at the end of July. The comparatively insignificant results of the Somme offensive that had been undertaken with an enormous display of force and announced with an enormous amount of noise, the prospects of a third Winter campaign, the impending opening of the French Chamber of Deputies, and, finally, the wish to mobilize more neutral nations against the Central Powers, all these were plainly the reasons that induced our enemies now to bring out the indignation that they had kept in cold storage for a quarter of a year and rage over it.

"This object would never have been accomplished through a truthful presentation of the occurrences. Because, in the cause of this, the enemy propagandists saw themselves obliged to resort to the expedient, as reprehensible as it is common to them, of giving the desired 'punch' to the exposition of the circumstances by the addition of sensational inventions. The assertion that the persons transplanted had been sent, not to France but to Germany, and that, furthermore, they had been forced to work in the trenches or in the munition factories, was particularly adapted to this end. The limit was reached in the assertion expressed in a letter from Professor Bossi of Genoa to the Popolo d'Italia of Aug. 26 to the effect that the women of Lille had been sent to the country for the purpose of immoral traffic with German soldiers.

"All these assertions bear the self-inflicted brand of being a shameless web of lies, the sole object of which is to drag the German name and the reputation of the German Army in the mire once more, to revive the sinking war spirit of the Entente countries and to incite the neutrals against us."

General Stith Bolling.

General Stith Bolling, a veteran of the Confederate Army, died recently at his home in Petersburg, Va., in his eighty-third year. When the civil war began he enlisted in the cavalry as a private. He passed rapidly through the grades of Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, and finally was promoted to Brigadier General by the Governor of Virginia. General Bolling was wounded six times during the war, and was at Appomattox Court House at the surrender. He refused to surrender and got through the enemy's lines with his command and tried to join General Johnson, but the latter had surrendered before he reached him. General Bolling served as Postmaster of Petersburg for twenty-four years under six Administrations, and in 1884 was elected Grand Commander of the Confederate Veterans of the State of Virginia.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. L. H. THOMAS, an inventor, is dead at his home in Jersey City. He was eighty years old and was born in

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Queer Behavior of a Market That Tried to Keep Abreast of Returns.

With one eye on the stock ticker and the other on the news tape, Wall Street passed through one of the strangest sessions in its history yesterday. The result of the election seemed certain beyond question when most people retired on Tuesday night, and the sudden change in front shown by the Western returns Wednesday morning upset all calculations. This was seen first in the cancellation of a great many orders just before the opening, but the orders withdrawn were replaced in most cases by others, and the wide fluctuations that reflected the swing, now toward Hughes and now toward Wilson, as the day wore on, were accompanied by the biggest business the Stock Exchange has seen since Sept. 25. The day's total was about 2,000,000 shares, but the net result of the price changes was surprisingly slight for such an excited session.

There were times yesterday when it looked as though Hughes had been able to retain enough of the doubtful States to give him the election, and priced moved rapidly forward, only to fall back again a few minutes later with the receipt of more disturbing news. The final spurt, coming just before the close, was made when the re-election of Wilson appeared to have been accomplished. As the betting odds current at that time were from 8 to 10 to 7 to 5 in favor of Wilson, the theory that the market would follow the election news closely suffered.

At the high point of the day the average price of fifty active stocks stood at a new record, a full point above the previous high record, but at the close the average showed a net loss from Monday's last prices of about ⅝. At the high point United States Steel sold at 126, the best figure ever reached by this issue, but from that level the price declined to 121⅞, recovering again to 124¼, one point above Monday's last price, at the close. The closing was irregular, with the industrials faring better than the rails.

Considering the wide fluctuations that were made by most issues, the net changes from Monday's final prices, generally considered to have been made on the expectation that Hughes would win, were small. Steel swung through a range of 4½ points and closed with an advance of 1 point; Utah Copper fluctuated 1½, closing with a net loss of 1 point; Central Leather sold 6⅜ above its low price and retained 4½ points at the close. The range of some of the other issues which were prominent for their activity, with their final gains and losses, was just as striking. Westinghouse moved 2½ and showed a decline of 1 point; Union Pacific fluctuated 2⅞ and lost ½; American Car and Foundry, 3⅜, with a decline of 2⅝; American Smelting 3 points, with a loss of 2½; American Locomotive ranged over 3⅛ points and closed unchanged, while Baldwin's range was 4¼, with no change at the close. Crucible's swing covered 5¼ points, with a net loss of only ¼, while Marine preferred, fluctuating 5½ points, retained a lead of 1⅜. Reading lost 1⅝.

No one had ears for anything but election news, which swept through the financial district from all quarters. Little interest was manifested in the Government crop report, in the war news, even though that included a very brief account of the sinking of the Columbian, an American vessel said to be flying the American flag, or in the October statement of the Kennecott Copper Company, showing only 7,800,000 pounds produced, against 8,000,000 in September and 10,750,000 in July. It was exclusively an election market, with the results still to be written into prices.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

American Securities Advance and Then Decline Later.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Money was abundant and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market maintained a good tone on the war news, and most of the business was in allied bonds, rubber stocks, and Canadian industrials at steady prices.

American securities were marked up one to two points and were fairly active early on reports of Hughes's election, but the uncertainty of the result later, caused business to slacken, and prices eased off before the opening of Wall Street, which was awaited with interest.

There was no such excitement today among traders in American securities as there was in the days before the war, when dealers assembled as early as 8 o'clock in the morning after an election to engage in heavy transactions based on the outcome. This was due to the fact that Treasury restrictions prevent all but cash transactions. At the opening the market was influenced by the early reports of the election of Hughes. The leading American stocks were marked up $1 to $2 on the expectation that values would be run up in Wall Street.

Quiet Day on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Trading was quiet on the bourse today.

Three per cent. rentes 81 francs 10 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes.

Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,305,125	$72,131,338
Ordinary internal rev..	7,370,125	144,821,618
Income tax	249,048	15,541,582
Miscellaneous	1,545,039	26,004,319
Total receipts	$12,457,339	$257,098,858
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	4,267,353	80,909,377
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	5,028,827	91,495,440
Expenditures	16,724,602	337,408,236

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has ruled that contracts for St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, prior lien mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1950, series A; adjustment mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1955; income mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1960, "when issued," must be settled on Thursday, Nov. 16. Only temporary bonds for $1,000 will be a delivery. Adjustment mortgage bonds and income bonds must be delivered with October coupon attached or the equivalent in cash. Notice regarding settlement of "when issued" contracts for the prior lien bonds and the new stock will be given at some future date.

It is expected that the Finance Committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, at its meeting this afternoon, will consider, among other refunding plans, one calling for an additional issue of preferred stock to be given to preferred stockholders in lieu of back dividends. Payment on the back dividends is to be made in full, according to this plan, on the basis of par for the new stock. This plan, which has the support of a large group owning a large proportion of the preferred, would necessitate a special stockholders' meeting.

Books close today for the special meeting of the Western Maryland stockholders, on Nov. 17, to vote on the plan of readjustment announced last week by President Gray.

The National Bank of South Africa, R. H. Saunders, Agent, has removed from 6 Wall Street to 10 Wall Street.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	2,021,464
Same day last year	1,242,277
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	175,613,319
Same period last year	148,961,701
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	150	100	Adams Express 4s	146	146	146	146	—1
72	73¼	1,000	Ajax Rubber	73	74½	72	73	+1
12¾	12⅞	400	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	400	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	11,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅛	29½	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
85½	86	1,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85⅝	86⅝	85⅝	86	+1
85½	86	400	Amer. Agri. Chem	89¾	89¼	85½	86½	—2¾
103¼	104	8,600	Amer. Beet Sugar	104	106½	102½	106¼	— ¾
185	195	100	Amer. B. S. & F. pf	199	190	190	190	—9
68	69½	9,000	American Can	68	69½	68	69	—1½
111	114	300	American Can pf	114	114	111	114	+ ⅛
98⅝	99	16,000	Amer. Car & Fdry	71¾	71⅝	68	68⅞	—1¾
53⅝	55	400	Amer. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞	—1⅞
100	102	100	Amer. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	101	102	+ ⅛
133	136	200	American Express	136	136	136	136	+ ⅛
16¼	16¾	3,200	Amer. Hide & L	16½	17⅜	16	16½	+1¼
70	71	1,000	Amer. H. & L. pf	72	72	71	71	— ⅛
28½	29	700	Amer. Ice Secur	29	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
21	22	200	Amer. Linseed	21	22	21	21	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	900	Amer. Linseed pf	58	58½	57½	58	+ ¾
93	93½	40,375	Amer. Locomotive	95	96	92½	93	...
108	109	200	Amer. Loco. pf	106¼	108¼	106½	108¼	...
110¾	111	22,050	Amer. Smelt. & Ref	112	113½	110¾	110¾	—2
117½	119	100	Amer. S. & Ref. pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ½
140	143	100	American Snuff	143	143	143	143	—1
64½	65	4,200	Amer. Steel Fdry	66	66	64½	64¾	— ¼
119¾	120	7,300	Amer. Sugar Ref	120¼	122	119¾	119¾	—1½
133½	134	500	Amer. Tel. & Tel	133½	133¾	133½	133¾	+ ¼
228	229	100	Amer. Tobacco	229	229	229	229	— ⅛
107	108½	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
53⅜	54	29,800	Amer. Woolen	56½	58⅝	53½	55⅝	+ ⅜
98	99	500	Amer. Woolen pf	98½	99	98½	99	+ ⅜
51⅜	51⅝	16,500	Amer. Writ. Paper	53½	53¾	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
53½	54	6,100	Amer. Zinc	54½	55	53½	53⅝	+1½
82½	83¾	1,500	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	85	85	82½	82¾	— ½
97	97¼	73,500	Anaconda Copper	98½	99¾	96⅜	97	—1
66¾	67¼	100	Associated Oil	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ½
106¾	107	6,000	At., Top. & S. F	108	108	107	107	— ¼
100	100¾	600	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¼	— ⅝
123½	124½	100	At. Coast Line	124	124	124	124	...
106⅜	107	4,400	At. Gulf & W. I	107⅛	109¼	106	107⅛	+ ½
70¼	71	400	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72¾	71	71	— ½
88	88½	18,800	Baldwin Locomo	88¾	90¾	86⅝	88	...
88	88¾	5,000	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89¾	88	88¼	— ½
158	159½	100	Barrett Co	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	156½	+1¾
665	679	400	Bethlehem Steel	684	684	684	684	+8
84½	85	100	Bklyn Rap. Tran	85	85	85	85	...
73½	77	100	Brown Shoe	75¼	75¼	75¼	76½	+ ⅛
99	102	200	Brown Shoe pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
7¾	9	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9	9	9	9	+1
84½	85	100	Burns Bros	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
67	67½	3,800	Butte & Superior	68½	69	67	67	—1½
22⅞	23⅛	900	Cali. Petroleum	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅛
173	173½	900	Canadian Pacific	174	174½	173½	173¾	— ½
107¾	107½	37,700	Central Leather	104¼	110	103¾	107¼	—4½
115	116	100	Central Leather pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
105	106	100	Chandler Motor	105¾	105¾	103½	103½	+ ⅞
68¾	69¾	7,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	70	70	68¾	68¾	— ½
15	15½	1,500	Chicago Gt. West	16	16	15	15	—1
43½	43⅝	1,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	46	46¼	45½	45½	— ⅛
95	95⅞	4,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅜	97	95⅜	96⅝	— ⅜
126½	127	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	...
129	130	500	Chicago & N. W	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	129¾	+ ⅜
34	34½	38,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	36	36½	34	34	—1½
22⅝	22⅝	3,800	Chile Copper	23	23	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
63	63½	20,000	Chino Copper	65	65¾	62⅝	63	—1⅞
58	60	100	Clev., C., C. St. L	60	60	60	60	...
54	54½	12,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	56	56¾	54	54	...
35½	35¾	200	Colorado Southern	36	36	35⅜	35⅝	+ ¼
61	62	100	Col. South. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	...
43	43¼	20,100	Colum. Gas & El	46¼	46¼	43½	43⅝	—1⅝
47	47¼	100	Computing Tab Rec	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
23	24½	900	Consol. Inst. Cal	22½	22½	22½	22½	—2
139	139½	2,300	Cons. Gas, N. Y	139½	140	139	139	— ⅛
123¼	126¼	1,100	Cons. Gas Balt	126¾	127¼	125½	125½	—1
1¾	2¼	100	Con. G. Balt. rights	2	2	2	2	...
102¼	103	2,500	Continental Can	103½	103¾	102¼	103	— ⅜
18¾	19	6,100	Corn Prod. Refin	20	20¼	18⅝	19	— ⅝
95½	96¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
91⅞	92	50,700	Crucible Steel	94½	95¼	90	92	—1¼
122	124	200	Crucible Steel pf	124½	124¾	124	124	+1
71	71¼	24,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	72½	73	71	71	—1
98¼	98¾	1,200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	99	99	98¼	98¾	— ¼
95	96½	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
152½	153½	100	Delaware & Hud	155½	155¾	155½	155⅝	— ⅛
238½	240	200	Del., Lack. & West	240	240	240	240	— ⅝
21	22	200	Denver & Rio G.	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
45	47	800	Denver & Rio G. pf	48¾	48¾	46	46	—2
146	149	19	Detroit Edison	149	149	146	149	...
45½	46	2,500	Distillers Secur	46¼	46¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
24½	25	600	Dome Mines	24½	24¾	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	15⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
38¼	38⅝	18,700	Erie	39¾	39¾	38¾	38⅝	— ⅝
53⅜	53½	1,500	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53½	53½	— ⅛
182½	183⅜	3,200	General Electric	183⅝	184	182	182½	— ⅛
124	128	200	General Motors pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ⅛
71¼	72	1,700	Goodrich, (B.F.)Co	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	— ½
92½	94	400	Granby Consol	94	94	94	94	+ ½
118	119¾	1,500	Great Northern pf	119¾	120	119	119	— ⅛
42⅜	43	5,800	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P	43¾	44¾	42¾	43	— ⅜
53⅜	53⅝	2,400	Greene-Can. Copper	54	54	53½	53¼	— ⅛
101	102	800	Gulf States Steel	99	104	99	102	+4¼
101	105	1,100	Gulf St. Steel 2d pf	98¼	104	98¼	104	+6
108¼	108⅝	500	Illinois Central	108	109	108	108½	— ⅛
67½	67¾	38,200	Inspiration Copper	68	68¾	67	67½	— ⅛
18¾	18⅞	1,500	Interboro Con	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
75	76¼	800	Interboro Con. pf	78½	77	76½	76½	+ ⅛
23½	25	2,400	Inter. Agricul	23	23	23	25	+ ⅛
55½	56	1,000	Inter. Agricul. pf	55¾	57¼	55¼	56½	— ½
117	119	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
42⅜	43½	45,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t r	41	45¼	40¾	42¾	+1½
116¾	119½	58,600	Int. Mer. M. pf. t r	117¾	121¾	116¾	119¾	+1½
51	51¼	14,500	Inter. Nickel	51¾	52	50¾	51	— ⅛
64¾	65	29,300	Inter. Paper	66¾	67¾	63	65	+1
104	105¾	3,500	Inter. Paper pf	106¾	106½	104½	104¾	+ ¼
27¼	27⅝	1,400	Kansas City South	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
76½	77¼	500	Kelly Spring Tire	77¾	77¾	77	77	— ½
54	54½	58,500	Kennecott Copper	55¼	56¾	53¾	54¼	— ½
91¼	92	22,000	Lackawanna Steel	93½	98¾	90	91¾	+ ⅛
114	115	900	Laclede Gas	112¾	114¾	112½	114	+2
25	26	400	Lake Erie & West	25½	26¾	25½	25½	...
50	55	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	55	55	54½	54½	+ ½
41	42	1,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	43¼	41½	41½	— ⅛
83¼	84	8,100	Lehigh Valley	84½	84¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
290	305	50	Liggett & Myers	301½	301½	301½	301½	— ½
25	26¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26½	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
86	88	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+1
136	137	200	Louis. & Nash	137	137	137	137	+1
86	87	100	Mackay Cos	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ½
65	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ½
81¾	82	9,600	Maxwell Motors	83¾	83¾	82	82	—3
84¼	85	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	85½	84¼	84¼	— ½
58	58½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	58¾	58¾	58	58¼	— ½
71	71½	900	May Dept. Stores	70¾	71¾	70¾	71½	+1
110¾	111	20,200	Mexican Petroleum	113¾	114	110	110¾	—1½
39⅝	39¾	5,870	Miami Copper	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
34	34½	50	Mid. Steel & M. pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅝
8¼	8½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
10½	11	900	Missouri Pacific	11½	11½	10¾	10¾	...
10⅜	10⅝	13,300	Mo. Pacific t r	11	11½	10¾	10⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	27⅝	6,500	Mo. Pacific w i	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
57½	58	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
33	33¾	7,000	Nat. En. & St. Ce	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
97½	99½	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	+1½
63	63	2,700	Nat. Lead Co	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
25⅝	25⅞	10,000	Nevada Con. Cop	25¾	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
158	159½	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	161	161	159½	160	+ ¼
108¾	109	11,720	N. Y. Central	109¾	110	108½	108½	—1½
60¾	61	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62	60¾	61	— ½
30¾	31	2,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	31¾	32¾	30¾	30¾	—1¼
142¾	142½	3,500	Norfolk & Western	144¾	145	142¾	142½	—1¼
86½	87½	100	Norfolk & West. pf	87	87	87	87	— ½
112	112½	4,000	Northern Pacific	113	113¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
82	83	1,500	Ohio Cities Gas	83¾	84	82¾	82¾	— ¾
6½	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
93⅞	94	100	Owens Bottle Mach	94	94	94	94	...
25¼	25⅜	5,100	Pacific Mail	28¼	27	25¼	25¼	— ¼
57⅝	58	5,600	Penn. R. R.	58¼	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
112	113¼	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	112	112¾	112	112	—1¼
16½	17	200	Peoria & Eastern	17	17⅜	17	17¼	...
40¾	41¼	300	Philadelphia Co	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
42¾	42⅞	4,500	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of d	43⅜	43⅜	41	42¾	+ ⅛
74½	74⅞	14,950	Pressed Steel Car	76½	77¾	74	74	—1½
105	107	300	Pressed Steel C. pf	106	106	106	106	+2
54¼	55	4,200	Railway Steel Sp	54⅝	56⅜	53½	54¾	+1⅛
29⅜	30	47,100	Ray Con. Copper	30	30¾	29¾	29¾	...
109¾	109¾	85,100	Reading	111¼	113	108¼	109⅜	— ⅝
43	45	200	Reading 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1⅜
78⅝	79	42,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	81	82⅜	78	79	—1½
114⅝	115	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
24¾	25¼	1,700	St. L. & S. F. w i	25⅜	25⅞	24⅝	25	— ⅝
26¾	27	800	St. Louis Southw	27	27	27	27	...
50	55	100	St. L. Southw. pf	50	50	50	50	—8
76	78	200	Saxon Motor	77¼	77½	77	77	— ¼
17¾	17¾	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
39½	39⅝	400	Seab. Air Line pf	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
31	31⅜	1,800	Shattuck-Arizona	32¾	32¾	31	31	—1
79	79¼	8,700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	78¼	82½	76	79¼	+4½
101¼	101½	16,100	Southern Pacific	102	102¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	19,700	Southern Railway	29¼	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
68¼	68⅝	2,225	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69¾	68¼	68⅝	— ⅛
105¾	106¼	200	Standard Milling	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
129	129¼	4,900	Studebaker Co	129	130¾	128	129¼	+ ½
67	68	400	Stutz Motor	68	68	67	67	—1
23⅛	23⅞	1,700	Tennessee Copper	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
224	226	1,600	Texas Co	228	228	225	225	—3
17⅜	18	3,000	Texas & Pacific	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ¼
157½		100	Texas Pacific L. T	158	158	158	158	+8
53	53¼	1,700	Third Avenue	54¼	54½	52¾	53⅜	—1½
53¼	54	1,000	Tobacco Products	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53¾	— ⅛
15¼	15⅜	600	T., St. L. & W. pf. t r	15¼	15¾	14¾	15	— ⅛
13¾	14	2,700	Union B. & P. Co	14¾	15¼	13¾	14	— ¼
104	105	1,900	Un. Bag. & P. Co. new	105	108	103	103	— ¼
75⅝	76¾	200	Un. Bag. & P. Co. pf	78¾	78¾	76½	76¼	— ¼
151	151¼	32,700	Union Pacific	152	153⅝	150¾	151¼	— ⅛
82⅜	83	550	Union Pacific pf	83¼	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
100	100¾	500	United Cigar Stores	101	101	100	100	— ⅛
161¾	162¼	1,500	United Fruit Co	163	163¾	163	163	—1¼
10⅝	10¾	200	United Rys. Invest	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
21	22	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	22	22	22	22	+1
26	26¼	1,200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25¾	26¼	25¾	26½	+ ¼
65½	67	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	67	67	67	67	+2
142	143½	5,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	145	145	141	142	— ⅜
1¾	2¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
60	60¼	5,700	U. S. Rubber	61¾	62	60¾	60¾	— ¼
110	111	1,500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	110¾	110¾	— ¼
73¼	75	6,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	75	75¾	73½	73⅝	—1¼
51	51¼	1,100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
124	124½	620,400	U. S. Steel	124¼	126	121¾	124¼	+2⅛
121¾	121⅞	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	121⅜	122	121⅜	121⅞	— ¼
112¾	113	28,800	Utah Copper	113⅞	114¾	113¾	113⅝	— ¼
19	19⅛	300	Utah Securities	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	...
45¼	46	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	46¾	46¾	45¼	45½	— ⅛
56	57½	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	57	58	57	58	+1
15¼	15¼	1,800	Wabash	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
57½	57¾	5,100	Wabash pf. A	58¼	58¼	57½	57½	— ⅛
30¾	31	5,700	Wabash pf. B	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
132	135	500	Wells Fargo Exp	135¾	135¾	132¾	132¾	—2½
28¾	29	300	Western Maryland	29¼	29¼	28	28	+1¼
102¾	103	1,900	Western Union	103½	104¼	102¾	103¾	+1⅛
65½	66	26,500	Westingh. E. & M	67¾	67¾	65	65½	— ⅞
3½	3⅝	1,000	Wheeling & L. E	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3	3¼	300	W. & L. E. 1 t r	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
55	55¾	2,300	White Motor	55	56	53½	55	...
42¾	42⅝	9,700	Willys-Overland	43¼	43¼	41¾	42¼	— ⅜
102¾	103¼	300	Willys-Overland pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
140¾	142	800	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	142¾	144¼	140¾	142	— ¼

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
25 railroads	99.70	94.96	94.22	— .53
25 industrials	117.22	114.19	114.35	— .15
50 stocks	101.46	98.27	99.70	— .35

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Nov. 8	101.46	98.27	99.70	— .35
Nov. 7	Holiday.			
Nov. 6	100.47	98

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6s, 1922

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
230	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	69	68½	68½	69½
160	Am. W. W. & E. part. pf	25	24¼	24	26
775	Cent. States Elec.	27	25½	26½	27½
240	Cities Service	319	315	316	319
120	Cities Serv. pf	93	92¾	92¾	93
	Com. Power	85½	84	84	85¾
360	Conwith. P. pf	93	91	91	93¾
180	Elec. Prop. pf	55½	54½	54	56
15	North States P.	105½	104¾	104	106
125	Pacific G. & E.	60¼	59½	59¾	60½
260	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	52	51	51½	52¾
865	R. Ry & L. pf.	83	79½	80	83

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	32	35
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf	49	51
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	382	385
†American Light & Traction pf	110	113
American Power & Light	74	76
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	40	44
American W. W. & E.	9½	9¾
American Public Utilities pf	74	75
Atlantic P. P. pf	83	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	86	..
Baton Rouge notes	99¼	..
Carolina Power & Light	39	52
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	79
Central States Electric pf	90¼	92½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	100	101¼
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122½	125
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire D. E. pf	90	94
Federal Light and Traction	17	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	95	96
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	93	100
†Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	92	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf	..	33
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	56	61
Northern States Power pf	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric	49¼	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	91	94½
Ozark P. & W.	44	45
Pacific G. & E. pf	90½	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	20	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	62¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Republic Railway & Light	51	52
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp., general pf	85	95
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	13¾	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	43¾	..
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Railway, Light & Power	13	13¾
Tenn. Railway, Light & Power pf	52	53
United Gas & Electric	9	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	70	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	17
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf	79	80
Western Power	18½	19
Western Power pf	70	71
West. Penn. pf	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1951	99¼	100¼	
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..	
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	94¼	95½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	98¾	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96¼	..	
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '43	98	102	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75½	78½	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94¼	95½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	93½	98	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..	
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93¼	96	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99¾	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	93	..	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	115	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	92½	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98	
†Ex dividend.			

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	865	875	865	900
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	480	460	480
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	540	550	540	550
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	110	115	110	115
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	133	143	133	143
Galena-Signal Oil	174	176	174	176
Illinois Pipe Line	220	225	223	225
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11¼
National Transit	18	20	18	19
N. Y. Transit	205	215	205	215
Northern Pipe Line	106	108	106	108
Ohio Oil	375	380	377	382
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	16¼	16¾	16¾	17
Pierce Oil cv. '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	500	495	500
Prairie Pipe Line	293	297	296	298
Solar Refining	375	390	375	380
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	217	222
South Penn. Oil	455	460	455	460
Southwest. Penn.	115	118	115	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	353	357	353	357
Standard Oil of Ind.	800	810	810	815
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	550	535	545
Standard Oil of Ky.	810	820	810	820
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	560	540	550
Standard Oil of N. J.	610	620	605	610
Standard Oil of N. Y.	236	238	238	240
Standard Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	93	95	94	96
Vacuum Oil	325	335	315	320
Washington Oil	40	45	40	42

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	42.85	43.00	42.25	42.50
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Spelter	11.00	....	10.80	....
Antimony	13.00	13.50	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*65.00	*68.00	*63.00	65.00
Iron, No. 1 X f'dy	25.50	24.00	23.00	25.00
*Nominal.				

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¼@28¾c, fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 26@26½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	134	0	0	134	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	119	0	0
Tin, spot	193	10	0	193	15	0
Tin, futures	184	15	0	184	5	0
Spelter	58	15	0	58	5	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, quarterly $1 a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Crescent Pipe Company, regular quarterly 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent, and an extra 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Studebaker Corporation, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

United Cigar Stores Company of America, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100⅝	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100⅝	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea. 6s	95½	
Do 1st pf	97½	98
Ad Rumely	15½	17
Do pf	31½	35
Am Ag Ch pf	101	102
Am B'knite	44	45
Do pf	51	53
Am B Sug pf	100	100½
Am B S & pf	99	100
Am Sm pf A	99	100
Do pf B	93	96
Am Snuff pf	107	108
Am Sug R pf	120	123
Am T. & C.	62	66
Am Arbor	..	90
Do pf	..	95
Assets R.	3	3½
Asso Dry G	23	28
Do 1st pf	68	75
Do 2d pf	47	60
Bald Loco pf	107	108
B & O pf	75⅜	76
Barrett Co pf	117¼	120
Batop Min.	1¾	2
Beth Steel pf	135	149
B Un Gas	131	134
B, R & P.	97	100
Do pf	110	..
Beh Term.	110	113
Butt'l's Co.	24	27
Cal Pet pf	50½	51
Canada So.	57⅜	59
Case (J I) pf	97⅞	98½
C R R of N J	300	350
Cent Leather	73	74
Do pf	98	99
Cent Foundry	6	7
Do pf	30	32
Cent Leather	123	..
Cent Sug	25	26
Cent Teresa	70	72
Chic Pneu Tool	73	75
Chic Rys.	18	..
Chic Rys. Ser. 2	26	28
Chic Rys. Ser. 3	4	4
Chic Rys. Ser. 4	2	3
Chic Rys. Ser. 5	1	2
Chic Title & Tr.	220	230
Chic Pneu. Tool	73	73
Chic Rys. Ser. 2	26	28
Chic Rys. Ser. 3	4	4
Chic Rys. Ser. 4	2	3
Chic Rys. Ser. 5	1	2
Chic Title & Tr.	220	230
Comwlth. Edis'n	144	145
Diamd. Match	128	130
Hart, S. & M.	88½	89
Illinois Brick	93	97
Lindsay Light	19½	20
Mont.-Ward pf	116	118
Nat. Carbon	300	310
Page Wire	14	15
Prestolight	130	137
Public Service	114	116
Public Serv. pf	102	103
People's Gas	112	113
Sears-Roebuck	233	234½
Strawboard	40	42
Swift & Co.	147	147½
Swift & Co. rts.	14½	14¾
Union Carbide	167¾	168
Union Paperb'd.	86½	86¾
Va.-Car Ch pf	111	112½
W. Md. pf	45	48
W. E. & M. 1st pf	74	76
Weym-Bru.	..	110
Do pf	115¾	124
W. & L. E. 1st pf	5	7
Do 2d pf	3	4
Wis Cent.	53	54½
W'hse'h (F W) pf	125	..
Wor Pump	52	54
Do pf A	94	100
Do pf B	57	60
K C, F S & M pf	73	..
K C So. pf	61	61¾
Kelly S T pf	97	100
K & D M.	4	6
Do pf	..	80
Kings Co El L & P	137	138
Lig't & M pf	123¾	124
Long Isl'd.	33	35
L-W Big St pf	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	223	235
Do pf	118½	119½
Man Beach	1¾	3
Man Shirt.	44	47
Do pf	110	130
May Dept S pf	106	108
Mex Pet pf	96	97¼
Mich Cent.	130	140
M, St P & S S M	123	125¾
Do pf	133	135½
Do 1	74	83
Mo, K & T pf	15	20
Mon Power pf	97	99
Do pf	117	120
M Ward pf	118¼	..
Mor & Es	..	80
N C & St L	130	140
Nat Bis pf	126½	130
Nat Lead & S.	84	84½
Do pf	110	115
Nat Ld pf	112½	113½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	28	30
Do 2d pf	6	7
N Y, C & St L	87	87½
Do 1st pf	71	80
Do 2d pf	65	66
N Y Dock	9	14½
Do pf	30	32
N Y, L & W	123	..
Norf So	25	26
North Am.	70	72
N W Tel	82½	90
Owens B M pf	116	120
Pabst B pf	92	..
Pac Coast	60	70
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac T & T	33½	35½
Do pf	96½	100
Pullib-Mail	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	93
P, C, C & St L	81	82
Do pf	..	88
Pitts Coal	13	20
Do pf	102	112
Do cts	102	106½
Pitts, Ft W & C	138	..
Do spec	145½	..
Pitts S pf	104½	104¾
P. S. N. J.	131	..
Plim'n Co.	167	169
Quicksilver	2¾	3⅛
Do pf	3½	3¾
Ry Stl Spg pf	100½	101½
Rdg 2d pf	46½	47
Rems & S.	172½	..
St L & S F pf, w i	48	50
Sears-R.	231¼	233
Do pf	126	126½
S-S S & I pf	100	108¼
S P R Sug	223	225
Do pf	112	115
Std Milling pf	91	94½
Studebaker Co pf	112	115
Tob Fr pf	103	106
Tol, St L & W pf	8½	10
Do cts	8½	10½
Do pf	15¾	18
Twin City R T.	96	97
Do pf	130	135
Under-Typ	103	110
Do pf	116½	122½
U C Mfrs.	45	50
Do pf	106¼	108
U C Stores pf	116¼	120
U S Expr	20	21
U S I Alco pf	104	106
U S R & I	30	33
U S R & R pf	1¾	2¼
Va.-Car Ch pf	111	112½
W. Md. pf	45	48
W E & M 1st pf	74	76
Weym-Bru.	..	110
Do pf	115¾	124
W & L E 1st pf	5	7
Do 2d pf	3	4
Wis Cent.	53	54½
W'hse'h (F W) pf	125	..
Wor Pump	52	54
Do pf A	94	100
Do pf B	57	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
185	Adventure	....	....	....	....
715	Ahmeek	106	112¼	106	112
80	Alaska Gold	12½	12½	12	13
50	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
445	Allouez	71¾	72	70¾	72
3,585	Am. Zinc	54	55	53½	53½
5,440	Arizona Comb	14⅝	15¾	14⅝	14⅝
280	Butte-Balak	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
90	Butte & Sup	65½	66¾	65	65
1,305	Cal. & Ariz	80	81	80	80
10	Cal. & Hecla	590	590	590	590
110	Centennial	21	21	21	21
235	Chino	64½	65⅝	64	64
2,498	Cop. Range	72⅜	72⅝	71	71
270	Daly-West	2⅜	..	2⅜	3
1,255	East Butte	16¾	16¾	16	16
180	Franklin	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
165	Granby	94⅝	95	94	94
10	Gr'ne-Cananea	54	54	54	54
140	Hancock	14	14	14	14
585	Island Creek	62⅝	63½	62½	62½
1	Island Cr. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
320	Isle Royale	35	35	34⅝	34⅝
415	Lake	13½	13½	13	13
135	La Salle	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
115	Mason Valley	7	7	6¾	6¾
660	Mass. Con.	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜
185	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4	4
5	Miami	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼
110	Mohawk	97¼	97¼	97	97
365	Nevada Con.	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
200	New Arcadian	7	7	6¾	6¾
330	New Idria	14½	15	14	15
1,035	North Butte	23	23½	23⅜	23
575	North Lake	2¼	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞
625	North Star M.	11	11	11	11
100	Ojibway	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
450	Old Dominion	73	73	72	72
245	Osceola	92½	94	92¼	94
2,210	Pond Creek	19⅝	20	19	19
205	Quincy	93¼	93⅝	93½	93½
79	Ray Con.	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30
220	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Shannon	9½	9½	9	9¼
100	South Lake	6	6	5½	5½
350	St. Mary's Ld.	85	85½	85	85
983	Sup. & Boston	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
40	Superior Cop.	16	16	16	16
20	Tamarack	43½	43½	43½	43½
285	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
1,610	U. S. Smeltg.	75¾	75⅞	74½	74½
295	U. S. Smelt. pf	51¾	51¾	51	51
355	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,665	Utah Con.	17	17½	17	17
150	Utah Copper	113⅜	114¼	113½	114½
910	Utah Metals	8	8	7¾	7¾
110	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Winona	5	5½	5	5½
170	Wolverine	47¾	48	47½	48

RAILROADS.

100	Bos. & Albany	180	180	180	180
18	*Bos. Elev	80	80	79	79
10	Bos. & Me	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
45	C. J. & S. Y. pf	105	105	105	105
10	Fitchburg pf	78	78	77½	77½
77	Mass. Elec. pf	33	33	33	33
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
20	West End	58	58	58	58
10	West End pf	75½	75½	75¼	75¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

105	Am. A. C. pf	102	102	102	102
5	Am. Pneu. S	2	2	2	2
190	Am. Pn. S. pf	13	13	13	13
90	Am. Sugar	120¾	122	120	120
20	Am. Sugar pf	120¾	121½	120¾	121½
120	Am. Woolen	56¾	56¾	55	55¼
831	Am. Wool. pf	99	99½	98¾	99½
20	Amoskeag	79	79	79	79
5,595	A. G. & W. I.	106¾	109½	106¾	106¾
970	A. G. & W. I. pf	72	73¾	72	72
45	Cuban Cement	24	24	24	24
70	Edison	232	232	232	232
6	Gen. Electric	103	103	103	103
10	McElwain pf	100	100	100	100
1,815	Mass. Gas	90	90	93¾	94½
11	Mass. Gas pf	83	83	83	83
100	Mex. Tel.	1	1	1	1
600	Nova Sco. St.	142	144	142	143
118	N. E. Tel.	120	120	120	120
905	Punta A. Sug.	54½	58	55	55
2	Pullman	160	160	160	160
275	†Swift	147	147	144½	144½
2,175	Swift rights	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
100	Terrington	88	88	88	88
20	Terrington pf	33	33	33	33
404	United Fruit	135¼	144	135¾	135½
304	United Shoe	95	96	97½	97½
3,625	Ventura Oil	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
305	West. Union	104¼	104¼	103¾	104¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A.G. & W. I. 5s	86	86	86	86
2,000	Am. T. & T.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
1,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
5,000	C. B. & Q. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	86	86	86	86
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼
2,000	N. E. G. Y. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Punta A. S. 6s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
10,000	Uni. F. 4½s '35	97¾	98	97¾	98
1,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	110	110	110	110
4,000	West. Un. 5s	102	102	102	102

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1⅛	Humboldt	4	5
Am. Oil	.30	.31	Iron Blos.	1⅜	1⅝
Begole	1¼	1⅝	Iron Cap.	7½	8
B. St. Gas	.14	.17	Ir. Cap pf	7	8
Bing. Min.	9¼	9¾	Jar. Verde	1⅛	1⅛
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝	La Rose	.50	.60
Bos. Corb.	70	75	Majestic	.55	.60
Bos. Ely	.65	.75	MoK. Dar.	.56	.58
Bos. & M.	.82	.90	Mex. Met.	.55	.57
Bos. & Ar.	2¾	2⅞	Mol. Tung.	3¼	3⅝
Butte & L.	.58	.59	Nat. L. & S.	.62	.66
Butte & D.	.95	1	Nev. Doug.	1⅞	2
Cal. Corb.	1	2	New Balt.	2⅜	3
Calavera	5¼	6	New Corn.	18⅞	19
Ch. Copper	.14	.16	New U. E.	.75	1¼
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Nixon	.32	.34
Con. Cop.	2⅜	2⅞	Oneco	.80	.90
Con. Aris.	2⅜	3	Onondaga	.90	1
Cr. Reserve	.46	.49	Ohio Cop.	.22	.26
Cortez	.35	.40	Pilot Butte	.07	.10
Davis Daly	5⅝	5¾	Pne C Min.	2⅜	3
Davis	.42	.43	Ray Hero.	4⅜	5
Earle	1⅜	1⅝	S'W. M. Lp.	4¼	5
Ely Con.	4¼	4⅝	Sm. M. pf	3¼	4
Fortuna	.14	.16	Trump	2⅞	3
Gold Coin	.13	.14	Un. V. Ex.	.30	.33½
Horna. Oil	.30	.32	Yukon Gld	2¼	2½
Houghton	1¼	1⅜			

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	130	130	130	130
20	Cambria	45	45	45	45
280	Elec. Storage	72	72¾	71	71¾
100	General Asp	31	31	31	31
100	Gen. A. pf	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾
52	Key. Tel. pf	68	68	67	67
24,097	Lake Sup.	25¾	27¾	25¾	27¼
188	Leh. Nav.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
235	Lehigh Val.	84¾	85	84¾	85
4	Nor. Central	89	89	89	89
870	Penn. R. R.	58½	58¾	58¾	58¾
45	Penn. Salt Mfg.	68½	68½	68½	68½
110	Phila.

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The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company

PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of:

First Consolidated Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company issued under the Deed of Trust dated September 1, 1899, to the Mercantile Trust Company (herein called "First Consolidated 4% Bonds");

First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Company;

Unsecured claims against said Company;

Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, for said securities and claims:

NOTICE is hereby given that the properties of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company have been sold under the decree of foreclosure and sale entered April 1, 1914, and have been purchased in the interest of the Reorganization Managers for the purposes of the Plan and Agreement, and that the Reorganization Managers **HAVE DECLARED THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OPERATIVE.**

The time for the deposit of the above-mentioned securities and claims **HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL NOVEMBER 15, 1916**, after which date no further deposits will be accepted, except upon such terms as may be imposed by the Reorganization Managers.

The Reorganization Managers have arranged that holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock, instead of paying the amount of the assessment in full on the date which shall be designated in the call for such payment, may, at their option, pay on such date $12 for each share of stock deposited by them and have the remaining $15 for each such share advanced to them, such advance to be repaid on or before six months from such date, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and to be secured by the shares of stock of the New Company to which the holders of the Certificates of Deposit would be entitled upon making such payments in full.

Printed copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

October 31, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers

BYRNE, CUTCHEON & TAYLOR,
HENRY W. DeFOREST,
Counsel.

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	American Brass
50	Continental Insurance
50	Empire Steel & Iron
20	Farmers Loan & Trust
25	German Alliance Ins.
50	Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100	Ingersoll Rand Pfd.
25	New Jersey Zinc
50	Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100	Nichols Copper
50	National Fuel Gas
100	Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
100	Thompson-Starrett Com.
4	Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	American Brass
50	Childs (Best.) Com.
30	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
100	Eastern Steel Com.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Germania Insurance
50	Home Insurance
50	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
50	Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
100	Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
20	Phelps Dodge & Co.
25	Sugar Manufacturing
100	Spalding Electric Com.
5	Winchester Repeating Arms

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50 Chalmers Motor	200 Curtis Aeroplane
50 Carbon Steel	500 North Am. Pulp & P.
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50 Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.	100 Electric Properties

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H. S. Polhemus & Co.
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Throughout the day the extraordinary condition of uncertainty regarding the result of the Presidential election was the dominating influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. United States Steel common occupied the most prominent position in the market operations. More than 80,000 shares of that issue changed hands, it accounting for about one-half of the business. Many other prominent stocks made good gains early and then reacted.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
960	Allis-Chalmers.	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28⅛
780	Am. Best Sug.	104	106½	103⅞	102½
340	Am. Can	63⅝	64½	63⅛	63¼
600	Am. Car & Fy.	70½	71¼	68½	69
130	Am. H. & L..	16⅝	17⅜	16½	17⅛
300	Am. H. & L. pf.	72	72½	71	71⅜
140	Am. Ice Secur.	29½	29½	29	29
5,640	Am. Locomo..	93½	96¼	92⅝	92⅝
1,900	Am. Sm. & Ref.	113⅜	113⅜	110⅝	110⅞
110	Am. Sugar	130½	123¾	120	120
190	Am. Woolen	57	57¼	54¼	54¼
12,750	Anaconda. Cop.	96⅞	99½	96⅜	97⅛
90	At., T. & S. F.	108½	103¼	108	108
2,820	Baldwin Loco..	88¼	90	88½	88½
160	Balt. & Ohio..	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89¼
100	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
70	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68¼	68	68
6,880	Cent. Leather.	105	110	103⅝	107¼
80	Ches. & Ohio..	69	69½	68⅝	68⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	96	96⅝	96	96⅜
960	C., R. I. & P..	36½	36¼	34	34½
40	Chile Copper..	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
470	Chino Copper..	64	65	62¾	62¾
420	Col. Fuel & I..	56	56	53⅞	54
120	Columbia Gas..	46⅛	46⅛	44⅛	45¼
100	Corn Products.	20	20	19	19
7,350	Crucible Steel.	94½	95	90½	92¼
690	Cuba Cane..	72½	72	71¼	71⅜
150	Dist. Secur..	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½
690	Erie	39¾	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
30	Gt. North. Ore	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43¼
200	Greene-Can	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
1,470	InspirationCop.	68¼	68⅝	67	67⅛
2,050	Int. Mer. Mar.	41¼	45	41	45¼
3,290	Int. Mer. M. pf.	117⅝	121¼	117¼	119¼
440	Int. Nickel	31⅜	33¼	30⅞	30⅞
1,500	Int. Paper	65¾	67	63¾	64⅛
1,950	Kennecott Cop.	55⅜	56⅛	53⅝	54⅜
340	Lack. Steel	91⅞	95⅞	91⅛	91⅛
140	Lehigh Valley	84⅜	84⅜	82¾	83¼
240	Maxwell Mot.	84	84	82	82
1,960	Max. Petrol	115¾	114¾	110¾	110⅝
640	Miami Cop	40⅝	40⅝	39⅜	39⅜
190	N. Enam. & St.	35⅜	35⅜	34	34
50	Nat. Lead	69⅜	69⅜	68¼	68¼
180	Nevada Con	26½	26¼	25¾	26
960	N. Y. Central	109⅜	110	108⅝	108⅝
190	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62¾	62¾	60⅜	60⅜
160	N.Y., Ont. & W.	82	82½	81⅜	81⅜
60	Norf. & West.	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜
20	Northern Pac.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
180	Oat. Silver	6½	6¾	6¼	6½
190	Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅜	25¼	25½
70	Pitts. Coal Tr.	45	46¼	45	45¼
290	Pr. Steel Car.	75½	76	75¼	76
190	Ry. Steel Spg.	54⅜	56	54⅛	55⅛
1,520	Ray Con	30	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝
4,780	Reading	112	112	109¾	109¾
2,240	Rep. Iron & S.	81¼	82¾	79⅝	79⅞
170	Southern Pac.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅛
350	Southern Ry.	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
470	Studebaker	129¼	130¾	128	128⅛
50	Tenn. Copper	22	22	22	22
70	Union Bag	15	15	12⅝	12⅝
3,750	Union Pacific	152	153⅛	150⅝	151½
150	U. S. Ind. Alc.	144½	144⅞	142	142
190	U. S. Rubber.	61½	61⅝	60¼	60¼
83,930	U. S. Steel	124¾	125⅞	121¾	123⅜
960	Utah Copper	114	114¼	113	113
10	Wabash pf. A.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,970	Westing. El.	67½	67½	65	65½
370	Willys-Overl'd.	43¾	43¾	42	42¼

MINING STOCKS.

100	Batopilas	.02	.02	.02	.02
150	Belmont	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
100	Daly	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
300	Florence	.34	.34	.34	.34
3,100	Gypsy Queen.	.07½	.07½	.07	.07
300	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Jumbo Ext.	.32	.32	.32	.32
1,000	Jumbo Jr.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
500	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
1,900	Silver Pick.	.25	.25	.23	.23
200	Ton. Exten.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
800	Union Cons.	.62	.62	.61	.61

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,001,648 shares of stocks and $290,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 135,151; oils, 104,537, and mining, 761,960. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	‡Aetna Expl.	11	11	10½	10⅝
400	Am. Su. Tob.	25	25	24½	24½
3,000	‡Am. Wr. Pa.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
200	Atlantic Steel.	97½	100	97½	100
100	Br.-A. T. Cord.	20	20	20	20
100	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	‡Cal. Packing.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
200	‡Cal. Shipbdg.	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾
150	‡Car. L. & P.	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	‡Carfb. Steel.	115	115	112	112
500	Carwen Steel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	‡Cent. Fdry.	17	17	17	17
800	‡Cen. Fdy. pf.	32	32	32	32
1,500	‡Chal. Mot. w.i.	34¼	34¼	33½	33½
2,800	Char. I. of Am.	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝
1,500	Ch. I. of A. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Chev. Motor.	193	193	190	190
1,300	Corp. R. & R.	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
25	Curtiss Aeropl. v. t. ctfs.	20	20	20	20
1,235	Emer. Phono.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13
200	Enger M. Car.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	‡Gen. Mot. w.i.	165	166	160	160
60	Guant. Sugar.	79	79	79	79
1,400	‡Hart Bell Co.	4½	4½	3⅝	3⅝
350	H. & B Car.	41⅝	41⅝	41	41
280	Holly Sug. pf.	99	99	98½	98½
8,500	‡Imp Carb. C.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
850	Intcont. Rub.	15⅜	16	15½	15⅝
2,800	‡Jop. O. Sp. new	43	47	40	43
100	Kath. Bz. pf.	10	10	10	10
100	Kelsey W. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
600	Key. T. & R.	16	16⅜	15¾	15⅞
1,000	‡Lake Tor. Bz.	12	12⅜	12	12
300	‡Lake Tor. Bz. 1st pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Man. El. Sup., w. i.	39	39	35½	35½
1,250	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	70	71	66	66
850	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	90	90	86	86
200	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
500	‡Maxim Mun.	7¾	7¾	7	7½
300	‡Mex. P. Exp.	20	20¼	20	20¼
20,600	‡Midvale St.	70¾	71	68½	68⅝
5,000	‡Nat. Auto.	42½	43⅜	42½	43
5,000	‡N. Y. C. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
300	N. Y. Trans.	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
22,100	N. Am. Pulp & Paper.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
15,000	‡Pierce-Arrow	60	65	55	55½
41	‡Poole E. & M.	108	108	105	105
100	‡Pugh Stores Corp. w. i.	10	10	10	10
100	‡Rep. Mot. T.	72	72	72	72
100	Seaboard Steel & Mang.	29½	29½	29½	29½
10	‡A. O. Smith. pf. w. i.	97	97	97	97
100	Smith & Terry Trans. pf.	10½	10½	10⅝	10½
700	‡Spicer Mfg.	47½	47½	47	47
100	Sp'field Body.	99	99	99	99
3,000	Subm. Boat. v. t. ctfs.	43⅝	43⅝	42	42
7,500	‡Tran. Wms. Steel Forg.	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44½
1,300	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,400	U.S. S'ship.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,500	‡U. S. Tung.	27	28	27	28
2,800	‡United Mot.	65¼	65¼	63	63½
4,000	‡Un. A. St. C.	49½	49¾	48½	48¾
1,000	Un. Profit Sh.	1	1	1	1
100	‡W. Pac., w. i.	20½	20½	20½	20½
50	‡W.F.pf., w. i.	48	48	48	48
2,000	‡W.F. P., w. i.	59	59	57½	57½
800	W.F.C.v.t.c.s.	1¼	1¼	1	1
6,800	‡W.-M. Air. C.	24	24½	23½	23⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12	Illinois P. L.	230	227	227	+ 5
300	Ohio Oil Co.	385	375	375	— 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡A.P.-L., (pr.)	69	69	69	69
850	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
500	‡Con. Mex. O. (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Con. & Co. (Oil Ref.).	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝
2,900	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	*15	13⅝	13⅝
9,500	‡Federal Oil.	*4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
500	Gen. Ref. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Houston Oil.	20	20	20	20
1,700	‡Inter. Petrol	11¼	11¼	11	11
2,000	†Midwest Oil.	42	48	42	48
2,800	N.Y.-Okla. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	Oil & Explor.	1	1	⅝	⅝
2,800	††Okla. Oil.	10	11	10	10⅝
3,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,025	Okla. Pr. & Ref	11	11½	10⅝	11
11,800	†Omar O. & G.	68	68	68	68
300	‡P'p'ips O. & R	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
500	Seq'h O. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,100	‡Sinclair Oil.	54⅜	55½	54⅜	55
2,000	‡So. Oil & Tr	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
1,500	‡Un. West. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,000	†Utah Petrol. Co. (a pros.)	58	58	50	50
5,000	Vac'm G. & O.	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
8,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2½	2½	1⅞	2
150	W'land O. & G.	5	5	5	5
24,900	††West End Oil & Gas.	54	54	54	54
3,000	‡Wyom'g Pet.	2	2¼	2	2⅛

MINING STOCKS.

9,600	†Alaska Mines	86	87	85	87
7,400	††Alas.-West.	45	46	44	45
3,150	‡Ariz. Copfide.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	††Atlanta	9½	10	9½	10
7,600	Big Jim	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
6,500	Big Ledge Cop.	7⅜	*7¾	7¼	7½
58,000	‡Blisbee Cop. (ar' cop.)	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
12,000	Bos. & Mon.	87	87	83	83
33,375	Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	15⅜	18⅜	14½	15
3,000	Butte Deroit.	98	98	98	98
500	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
150	‡Cal'veras Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,500	‡Caledonia	47	48	47	48
1,700	‡Cal. - Treadwell Gold, (a pros.).	77	78	77	78
15,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅜
2,000	Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
3,000	Cerro de Pas.	44	45	43	43
1,500	‡Crown Res.	48	50	48	50
1,400	‡Cons.-H'stead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18,000	Con. Ariz. Sm	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞
7,000	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,250	Creson C. G.	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½
100	Darwin L. & Sil. M. & D.	14	14	14	14
9,500	Dun.-Ariz. C. (a pros.).	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
7,000	‡Emma Cop.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
5,500	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	4⅝	4⅞
1,000	‡G'field Cons.	57	57	57	57
500	††G'field Mer.	7	7	7	7
4,200	††G. Can. G.	14	14	14	14
60,000	‡G'monster M.	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞
2,500	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min.	80	80	75	80
100,000	††Hull Cop.	88	93	76	77
2,850	Hecla Mining	8	8⅜	8	8⅛
1,000	††Indep. Lead	10½	10½	10½	10½
400	†Iron Blos.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Jer. Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2¼
700	††Jim Butler.	91	92	91	92
1,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	31	33	31	32
2,100	‡L. Prieta M. C. (a pros.).	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
6,000	La. Cons.	70	70	68	70
1,500	Magma Copp.	49-51	51	49¾	49¾
2,400	††Marsh Min.	9	9	9	9
1,625	MarysvilleG. M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†McK.-Dar.	59	59	59	59
84,000	†Miami Cons.	68	98	68	74
500	‡Mojave Tung	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
700	††Mont. G. M.	85	85	83	85
5,000	††MotherLode	38	38	37	37
44,550	Monster Chief	⅜	1	⅜	⅞
11,000	††Newray M.	98	1⅛	98	1⅛
300	New Ut. Bing	1	1	1	1
200	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Niplssing	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2,000	Ohio Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	Ohio.new w.i.	1½	1½	1½	1½
17,000	††OldEm. Leas.	38	38	35	38
2,000	††Oro	4	4	4	4
700	††Pearl Jennie	76	76	76	76
38,000	‡Pitts-Jerome Cop. (prop).	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
5,500	††Prog. M. Ass.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20,000	††Ray Hercules	6	6¼	4⅝	4⅝

Public Utility Stocks

Appalachian Power Com.
Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Arizona Power Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Kansas City Lt. & Pr. Com.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Puget Sound Traction Com.
Portland Ry., Lt. & Pr. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
United Light & Rys. Pfd.
Western Power Com.
Wisconsin Edison

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Pr. & Lt. 6s, 2016
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 5s, 1936
Gt. Western Pr. 5s, 1946
Lincoln Gas & Elec. 5s, 1962
Milwaukee Ry. & Lt. 5s & 4½s
Standard Gas & Elec. 6s, 1935

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Marlin Arms
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Kiely & Horton
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We Will Buy

100	Amer. Tb. & St. Com. & Pfd.
150	Bucyrus Common
50	Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100	Manati Sugar Pfd.
25	N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.
100	Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
100	Remington Typewriter Com.
25	Semet Solvay
25	Standard Coupler Com.

We Will Sell

25	Amer. Tube & Stamp. Com.
10	Atlantic Power & Light Pfd.
100	Barney & Smith Car Pfd.
100	Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
50	Consolidated Pr. Htg. Co.
100	Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
25	Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
50	Elec. Properties Corp. Com.
200	Hale & Kilburn Com.
50	Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
50	Standard Coupler Pfd.

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Central Trust Co., Am. Water Wks. & El. Com. & 1st Pfd.
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Investors' Pocket Manual and Monthly Quotation Record Mailed on Request.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY will be held at the Union [illegible] Thursday, November 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Chalmers Motor Corporation

(Incorporated Under The Laws of The State of New York)

Authorized 600,000 Shares, No Par Value

No Bonds **No Preferred Stock**

To be offered for Public Subscription, 264,000 shares

PRODUCTION: Production is at present running at the rate of 25,000 cars per annum. It is estimated that 30,000 cars will be produced during the year 1917.

EARNINGS: Current earnings are running at the rate of $2,500,000 per annum, or approximately $5.40 per share. For the year commencing Jan. 1st, 1917, the company expects to earn $3,000,000, and which is equivalent to about 19% on the subscription price.

FINANCES: The new company will have no bonds or preferred stock, and no liabilities except strictly current accounts. The net assets of the company, exclusive of good will

TO THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY 6% Gold Mortgage Bonds, due December 1st, 1916, extended to June 1st, 1917.

Notice is hereby given as provided in Article Second of the Indenture dated November 30, 1899, of the American Malting Company to Walter G. Oakman and George R. Turnbull as Trustees, as supplemented by Article Sixth of the Extension Agreement dated September 4, 1914, that all of the outstanding 6% gold mortgage bonds have been called for redemption and will be paid on and after December 1, 1916, at par upon presentation at the Trust Department of the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway. After December 1, 1916, interest on the above bonds shall cease. The coupon due December 1, 1916, should be collected in the usual manner.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
LEWIS E. FRANKLIN,
as Substituted Trustees.

By GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated New York, October 28, 1916.

Referring to the above notice, holders of the above bonds may exchange their holdings, receiving in exchange for each of such bonds one First Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bond, and in addition $25 in cash, and such additional sum as will adjust the difference in interest to date of deposit on the coupon due December 1, 1916, upon the surrendered bond.

Holders desirous of making this exchange should present their bonds to the Trust Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY,
By W. B. FRANKLIN, President.

Dated New York, October 26, 1916.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION.
Ten Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement, dated September 14th, 1912, made by The Utah Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee, to secure the Ten Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee there under, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit One Million Two Hundred Thousand Three Hundred Fourteen Dollars and Thirty-two Cents ($1,200,314.32).

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York city, until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, November 17th, 1916.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on November 17th, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on November 24th, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, November 3rd, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UTAH FUEL COMPANY SINKING FUND.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article XII, of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 23rd, 1916, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $23,729.73. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals, which must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for Sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker, or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, October 30, 1916.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it bonds as per description described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, November 1st, 1916.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First 4½% Mortgage of the above Company, has on hand the sum of $18,036.42, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on November 28, 1916.

Dated, November 8th, 1916.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

Apply in person only between 9 and 2.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon the Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on November 27, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, November 10, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

New York, October 26, 1916.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 15.
New York, November 8, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the fifteenth consecutive quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, payable December 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record as of the close of business November 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will not be closed.

J. DUNHILL, Treasurer.

THE DOME MINES COMPANY LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
No. 43 Exchange Place, New York.

November 6th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent (Fifty Cents per share), payable December 15th, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Monday, November 20th, 1916.

J. R. DeLAMAR, President & Treasurer.

COSDEN & CO.,
Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 3, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 5% on the stock of the company, payable on the 23d day of November, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1916. Stock books will be closed at the close of business on November 15, 1916, until the opening of business November 24, 1916.

E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, issued and outstanding, payable December 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 29th, 1916.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated, November 8th, 1916.

124TH CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent., payable December 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Thursday, November 9, 1916.

R. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

Chicago, October 19, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 31st, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., November 11th, 1916.

D. F. BENNETT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the main office of the company, No. 366 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, November 16th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. S. ADAMS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE BARAHONA COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Front Street, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1916, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

HOWARD J. PULLUM, Asst. Secretary.

November 8, 1916.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION FORCES COTTON UP.

Sensational Advances in Liverpool Cause Rise of 34 Points in New York.

BULLISH CENSUS REPORT

Ginning Figures, Far Below Those of Last Year and the Year Before, Tend to Help Prices.

Although cotton prices yesterday moved with a degree of uncertainty that reflected more or less confusion concerning certain factors, the undertone at times was very steady and the market made a sharp gain. At one time prices had registered a maximum advance of 40 to 45 points over Monday's closing. Part of this upturn was lost before the close, but final quotations were 31 to 34 points net higher.

The census report on ginning was somewhat overshadowed by a sensational advance in Liverpool, where prices were 33 to 34 English points above Monday's closing. Over our Election Day the English market became wildly excited over the situation in Egyptian cotton, and the market in this commodity advanced more than the equivalent of 2c per pound overnight. This represented one of the wildest movements on record and was largely responsible for the sharp advance in the quotations on American cotton. The close in Liverpool was unsettled, at an advance of 25 to 41 English points compared with Monday.

The Census Bureau placed the amount of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1 at 8,619,063 bales, thus indicating a ginning of 1,813,007 bales since Oct. 18. These figures for the period compare with 1,671,000 bales last year, and 2,207,000 bales two years ago.

This showing was construed as bullish, and the local market opened at an advance of 15 to 38 points. Trading was very heavy, but there was a good deal of liquidation by the old bull element. The West was credited with selling freely, some of the liquidation coming as far as California. Spot firms were good buyers during the first hour.

B. S. Castles issued another bullish interview yesterday, stating that he had bought 10,000 bales of cotton and he believed the price was going to 25 cents a pound.

No one has any idea of the percentage of the crop ginned up to Nov. 1, although some Southern wires say the proportion will run as high as 88 per cent. Some Texas advices say that 90 per cent. has been picked. The Oklahoma Board of Agriculture estimates the crop at that State at 628,000 bales, but the Southwestern traveler of S. M. Weld & Co. takes the view that more than that amount has already been picked.

Market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.40	19.54	19.36	19.46@19.48	19.12@19.12
Jan.	19.45	19.55	19.31	19.44@19.46	19.10@19.12
Mar.	19.53	19.69	19.45	19.55@19.60	19.23@19.25
May	19.63	19.84	19.57	19.73@19.77	19.38@19.40
July	19.69	19.83	19.63	19.73@19.75	19.39@19.42
Oct.	17.50	17.75	17.50	17.73*	17.33*

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points advance; middling, 19.40c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were firm, firm, 19 points advance; New Orleans, 19.75c; Galveston, 19.10c; Savannah, 19½c; Memphis, 19c; Augusta, 19.13c; Houston, 19.10c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.90	18.98	18.71	18.84@18.85	18.52@18.53
Jan.	19.02	19.10	18.85	18.98@18.99	18.67@18.68
Mar.	19.25	19.30	19.07	19.22@19.25	18.90@18.92
May	19.38	19.49	19.26	19.41@19.42	19.10@19.12
July	19.60	19.60	19.50	19.52@19.54	19.21@19.23

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 26 points advance, at 11.53d. Sales, 18,000 bales; receipts, 15,000, all American; closed unsettled.

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.40c; March, 19.58c; May, 19.38c; July, 19.09c. The market was due to open today 1@2¼ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,242	10,870	385,502
New Orleans	10,980	7,151	373,862
Mobile	146	290	9,746
Savannah	4,679	4,965	164,089
Charleston	990	1,100	55,756
Wilmington	343	942	39,743
Norfolk	3,421	8,124	75,541

Last Year. 288,589 268,557 20,116 202,019 88,756 39,381 81,940

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Week.	Year.	Last Year.
Augusta	937	1,912	187,825	176,656
Memphis	4,807	11,101	219,805	219,390
St. Louis	....	5,049	....	9,210
Houston	12,867	6,736	261,241	133,335

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,750 to 11,750		11,769	6,454
New Orleans	5,000 to 7,000		12,644	5,597

Exports yesterday were 12,358 bales. Total thus far for this season, 1,911,885 bales. Total last season, 1,517,686 bales.

Elect Bankers' Trust Directors.

The Bankers' Trust Company, which lost a large number of its Directors by resignations tendered in compliance with the Clayton act, is beginning to fill vacancies on the board. Yesterday, the membership of the board was increased by the election of Cornelius N. Bliss and Thomas Cochran, the latter President of the Liberty aNtional Bank.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110¾	111¼	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	110	110¼	110	110¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Apr., 1966	105	105¼	104¾	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾	105¼	104¾	105
4½s	Mar., 1963	104¾	105	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1980	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1955	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¾	101	101¾
4s	Nov., 1936	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	96	..	96	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	94	..	94	..
3½s	May, 1954	94	..	94	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1900	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1928	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.80	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.80	..	3.80	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.85	3.80	3.85	3.80
3½s	1930-1938	3.85	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1936	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1926	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 9, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Chartered 1798.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, November 3, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
E. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

		Increase.
4th week Oct.	$17,115	*$336
Month of Oct.	67,194	*492
July 1-Oct. 31	204,361	*2,138

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week Oct.	$310,971	$309,171
Month of Oct.	2,395,578	613,550
July 1-Oct. 31	7,870,007	1,179,606

WESTERN MARYLAND—

4th week Oct.	$240,901	$58,991
Month of Oct.	1,111,622	175,712
July 1 to Oct. 31	4,303,676	697,670

*Decrease.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for September—

	1916	1915	1914
Gross	$366,060	$371,065	$236,402
Net	152,079	76,961	90,779
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,978	*26,134	*5,629
3 mos. gross	825,168	756,092	181,009
Net	247,560	178,642	181,008
Def. aft. chgs.	10,968	121,788	91,577

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for September—

	1916	1915	Increase.
Gross	$183,594	$168,334	$15,260
Net after taxes	58,699	53,371	5,328
Sur. aft. chgs. & dep.	16,623	11,952	4,671
3 mos. gross	590,839	545,797	45,042
Net aft. taxes	211,177	189,445	21,732
Sur. aft. chgs. & dep.	83,755	65,666	18,089

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER (and Salmon River Power) for September—

Sept. gr., 1. ped. power	101,343	74,329	27,014
Net	68,056	50,922	15,134
Total income	69,770	51,590	17,680
Bal. aft. taxes & rentals	56,244	45,943	10,302
9 mos. grs., less pchd. power	946,589	688,032	258,557
Net	690,102	500,515	186,587
Total income	726,257	515,648	210,712
Bal. aft. taxes & rentals	599,605	462,555	137,050

Interest on first mortgage bonds of both companies for nine months including bonds about to be issued for construction of new steam generating station was $349,969, which included $18,525 on bonds held in the sinking fund.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	$1,048,585	$802,142
Op. exp. & taxes	579,348	520,068
Net earnings	464,238	372,084
Int. on underlying sec. and other int.	85,500	81,261
Balance	$75,930	290,822
Int. on $1,200,000 6 per cent. notes	72,000	72,000
Month of September	1915.	1915.
Gross earnings	91,498	79,027
Op. exp. & taxes	49,058	41,945
Net earnings	42,439	36,082
Int. on underlying sec. and other int.	7,812	7,129
Balance	35,127	28,952
Int. on $1,200,000 6 per cent. notes	6,000	6,000

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

CRUCIBLE STEEL CO. OF AMERICA for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	1915	1914.
Total profits	$16,522,748	$5,220,921	$2,991,602
Rep. and dep.	1,915,240	1,464,616	1,316,322
Int. on scrip and bonds of sub. cos.	895,282	634,112	609,486
Res. for accidents	794,570	48,442	50,754
Total chgs.	3,305,093	2,147,171	1,976,562
Net profits	13,223,655	3,073,750	1,015,039
Preferred div.	2,125,000		1,750,000
Surplus	11,098,655	3,073,750	*734,961

*Deficit.

Sales of the F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. for October, 1916, were $7,981,069, with sales for the ten months ended Oct. 31 of $65,-772,975, a gain in sales of the old stores for October was $403,217, with a gain for the month at all stores of $811,956. Gain in the sales of the old stores for the ten months was $5,174,877, with a gain in sales of all stores of $8,746,694.

Express.

WELLS FARGO & CO., as report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	$4,239,219	$3,477,462	$761,757
Express priv.	2,171,210	1,806,294	364,915
Total transp. revenues	2,068,009	1,671,167	396,841
Non-trans. rev.	94,612	92,633	1,978
Total op. rev.	2,162,621	1,763,801	398,820
Total op. exp.	1,808,650	1,576,265	232,385
Net oper. rev.	353,971	187,536	166,435
Taxes	37,969	34,711	3,258
Oper. income	314,409	151,943	162,466
Mileage—			
Steam roads	77,833	77,516	316
Other lines	29,650	37,072	*7,422

*Decrease.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98½	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'26	94½	95	6.42
Argen. Govt.	Dic.	Feb.21,'17	98½	98¾	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'17	101¼	101½	4.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1919	100¼	100¾	4.37
City of Que.	5	Oct. 15,'21	98¼	98¾	6.30
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	100½	100¾	4.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100½	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¾	100¾	4.64
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	96¾	100½	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1920	103	103½	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100½	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¼	100¾	6.35
Do rubles	5½	Aug.14,'26	93	95	7.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	Mar., 1926	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¾	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.90
Am. F. S. L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb. 1918	100¼	100¾	4.03
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¾	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.10
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	2.00
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98¾	4.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.35
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.70
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	100¾	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	100¾	100¾	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103½	5.35
Drigg-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Drigg-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Drigg-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
Esrt. P. & L.	5	Mar.1,'18	98	100	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100½	3.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101½	4.38
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¼	100	4.70
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¼	101¾	3.55
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¼	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98¼	98¾	6.80
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98	98½	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	3.90
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	5.87
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	100¼	5.00
Penna. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	101¼	101¾	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Mct. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89¼	90	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.75
U. C. of S.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101¾	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.75
Win.R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98¾	99¾	5.40
W. V. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¾	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.35
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson.	1916-'21	4½	4.50	4.35
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk.	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
Ill. Central.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.15
Louisville & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Mich. Central.	1916-'30	5	4.85	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'32	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.80
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pac.	1916-'26	4½	4.20	4.15
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.35

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Miller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For account of whom it may concern: $247,000 Grand Trunk Company first mortgage convertible gold bonds, $100,000 lot.

200 shares Casualty Company of America, $10 each, and 15 shares Casualty Company of America, $10 each, $500 lot.

87½ shares Woodmere Realty Company, $100 each, $10 lot.

200 shares New York and Queens Electric Light and Power noncumulative preferred, 79½.

$10,000 Buffalo City Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947, Columbia Trust Company certificate of deposit, 34.

30 shares Clasons Point Land Company, $100 each, 18.

10 shares Canadian Car and Foundry Company preferred, $160 each, 80.

5 shares Old Colony Club Corporation preferred, and 5 shares Old Colony Club Corporation common as bonds, $100 each, $105 lot.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET.

Ship Steel Bought for as Far Ahead as Last Half of 1918.

Politics have had no effect on the buying of iron and steel, and the rise in prices continues. On leading finished steel products, such as plates, structural shapes and bars, some mills are refusing to make quotations for next year, except on sectic amounts to cover contracts in the hands of manufacturing consumers.

The Iron Age in its issue of today says:

"The pig iron market shows a continuance of the excited conditions of the past two weeks, with further sharp advances in price. At the same time, the action of steel products has reconfirmed the predictions of higher prices and of full occupation of the mills throughout 1917.

"October pig iron output exceeded all expectations. It is the furnace companies' habit to make a spurt in that month and in this case all records were broken with a total of 3,506,949 tons or 113,189 tons a day, against 3,202,366 tons in the thirty days of September, or 106,745 tons a day. The large steel companies, particularly in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts, strained for great outputs, were unhampered by the coke shortage which affected some merchant stacks.

"Car orders are growing as prices rise. In the last three weeks fully 30,000 cars have been placed and builders are now beginning to choose between offers, for deliveries for the first half of next year and on tank cars for all of 1917."

The Iron Trade Review will say today:

"The excitable trading in pig iron has gone through another week and has added prices another $1 to $2 a ton on the average in all districts under heavy buying and a steady shrinkage in offerings by the makers. Many furnaces have joined the ranks of those producers with no metal to sell this side of July and buyers are forced to bid constantly higher figures to induce the acceptance of orders. Plate makers are fairly swamped with tonnage from the shipyards, and car builders and one large independent boosted his price this week $15 a ton. There has been buying of ship steel in the East as far ahead as the second half of 1918, which sets the pace for extended future orders up to this time. Equipment orders by the railroads still are mounting, and the total of awards of this character for the last week was the largest yet shown."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Thirty-seven corporations having aggregate capitalization of $8,744,950 were chartered today. They include:

International Motor Truck Corpn., motors, cars, locomotives, autos, machines, aeroplanes, 71,046 shares, $100 each; $4,636 shares no par value; carry on business with $7,572,790. (Tax paid $6,294.) A.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

Government Estimate Puts Corn Yield at 2,647,508,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Preliminary forecasts of the country's principal farm crops this year were completed today in the November crop report of the Department of Agriculture. The estimates of this year's harvest, statistics of last year's final output and the average output for the years 1910 and 1914, inclusive, in million of bushels, i. e., 000's omitted, follow:

Crops.	1916 Estimate.	1915 Crop.	5-Year Average.
Corn	2,647,508	3,054,535	2,702,457
Wheat	607,557	1,011,505	729,223
Oats	1,229,182	1,540,362	1,157,961
Barley	185,536	237,009	184,208
Rye	41,294	49,190	37,868
Buckwheat	11,447	15,769	17,022
Potatoes	288,664	359,103	360,772
Sweet potatoes	61,983	74,268	91,117
Hay, tame, (tons)	86,155	85,225	96,234
Hay, wild, (tons)	20,070	21,491	.....
Cotton, (bales)	11,637	11,192	14,259
Tobacco, (lbs.)	1,145,530	1,060,587	991,038
Flaxseed	15,300	13,846	18,053
Rice	33,160	28,947	24,378
Peaches	39,911	63,460	45,752
Pears	10,377	11,216	11,184
Apples, (bbls.)	67,096	76,670	65,966
Sugar beets, (tons)	7,416	6,511	5,391
Kafirs	61,024	114,460	.....
Cranberries, (8 States)	437	423	.....
Beans, (5 States)	9,924	10,278	.....
Onions, (14 States)	11,060	10,369	.....
Cabbage, (6 States)	824	658	.....

Corn: Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 89,686,000 bushels, compared with 96,009,000 bushels a year ago, and 104,460,000 bushels the average of the preceding five years.

Final estimates of the year's crops and their value, as estimated by prices paid to farmers on Dec. 1, will be announced by the Department of Agriculture on Friday, Dec. 15.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, at its regular semi-monthly meeting, held yesterday, authorized the listing of the following securities:

Pan American Petroleum and Transport Co. $10,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

United Drug Co. $5,066,350 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, $9,099,-900 6 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $19,977,700 common stock, and to be added $2,413,650 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, $9,200 6 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $72,300 common stock on official notice of issuance, making the total amounts authorized to be listed: First preferred stock, $7,500,-000; second preferred stock, $9,100,000, and common stock, $20,050,000.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., temporary certificates for $7,500,000 ordinary stock on official notice of issuance in exchange for present outstanding certificates, permanent engraved interchangeable certificates to be substituted on official notice of issuance and to be added on or before July 1, 1917, the $7,500,000 ordinary stock, making the total amount to be listed $15,000,000.

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. $4,964,500 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock and $4,552,300 common stock, upon official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding certificates of deposit of Bankers Trust Company, with authority to add $35,500 preferred stock and $447,700 common stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, or in exchange for stock of American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. of New Jersey, making the total amount authorized to be listed: Common stock, $5,000,000; preferred stock, $5,000,000.

Cuba Cane Sugar Co., 500,000 shares of common stock, without nominal or par value, on official notice of issuance upon conversion of 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock, making the total amount authorized to be listed 1,000,000 shares of common stock, without nominal or par value.

INDICTS CEMENT MAKERS.

Grand Jury Accuses Them of Trust Law Violation.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 8.—The names of sixteen Pacific Coast cement manufacturers accused of forming a trust in violation of the Sherman act were made public today by Federal officials, indictments having been returned Oct. 27 by a United States Grand Jury.

Those named as defendants are W. G. Henshaw, President, and Tyler Henshaw, Vice President of the Riverside Cement Company, Riverside, Cal., and San Francisco; G. T. Cameron, President, and F. H. Muhs, manager of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, Davenport, Cal., and the Standard Portland Cement Corporation of Napa and San Francisco; John C. Eden, President, and A. A. Sutherland, Treasurer, of the Superior Portland Cement Company of Concrete and Seattle; A. F. Coats, Pfesident of the Washington Portland Cement Company of Concrete and Seattle; Alexander Baillie, resident agent, and W. P. Cameron, general manager, Olympic Portland Cement Company of Bellingham and Seattle; R. P. Buchart, President, and Clark M. Moore, sales manager of the Oregon Portland Cement Company of Oswego and Portland; S. H. Cowell, President, and W. H. Grotge, Secretary of the Cowell Portland Cement Company of Cowell and San Francisco; F. G. Drum, President, R. B. Henderson, Treasurer, and Frank W. Eerlin, general manager, of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, Consolidated, of San Francisco.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chicle and Pigments Were Among the Articles Classified.

The Inter-ocean Forwarding Company lost, before the Board of General Appraisers, in a contention relating to the classification of developed photographic plate negatives of glass which were assessed by the collectors at 30 per cent. as manufacturers of glass. Entry was claimed at 15 per cent. as photographic dry plates as unenumerated manufactured articles. The board, by Judge Sullivan, decided the Collector made the correct classification, that officer being affirmed.

Crim & Wemple, representing G. W. Sheldon & Co., claimed that importations of chicle should be given entry at 15 cents per pound as crude chicle. The Collector held that the commodity was both refined and advanced in value. It had been coagulated and ground. Judge McClelland, finding against the claims of the importers, held that it seemed to be the fact that the processes to which the chicle had been subjected before importation were "beyond that necessary to the proper packing" thereof. As the merchandise was held to be advanced in condition and value, the Collector was affirmed in taking 20 per cent. duty.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, protested the Collector's return on merchandise invoiced as "Tuscan red, No. 4,076, D. X." Duty was levied at 20 per cent. under the provision for lakes. The claims included 10 per cent. as oxide of iron, the same rate as pigments, 15 pe. cent. under paragraph 63, or at 10 or 15 per cent. under the catch-all porovisions of paragraph 385. Judge McClelland said the trend of the examination of the importers' witnesses and testimony seemed to indicate a purpose to establish a difference between a "lake" and a "color lake." It was held that the term "lakes" was sufficiently comprehensive to include all lakes, this view apparently being confirmed in the case of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co. vs. the United States. In affirming the Collector, it was held that his classification appeared to have been fully warranted.

Fensterer & Ruhe were partly sustained in claims affecting drinking glasses composed of blown and molded glass, the former chief value, and of casseroles, plates and dishes composed of earthenware, colored, and enameled. Duty at 45 per cent. was taken on the glasses under the blown glass ware provision, while the earthenware articles were taxed 40 per cent. as colored and enameled earthenware. The board sustained the claim for 30 per cent. on the earthenware, it being held as to the latter that no proof was submitted.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEARSKIN CLOTH.—White wanted for spot cash. Telephone Gramercy 5124.

BOLIVIA, F. & H. 5711; cash paid for plum and Burgundy. 6205 Madison Square.

CHIFFON PANAMAS.—Can use immediately; all colors. Phone Greeley 6407.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples. Lieberman & Dorf, 564 6th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's and infants' coats for Spring, 2 to 6, 6 to 14; Friday morning, 9 to 12. 116 West 32d, Room 1612.

COATS.—Jobs in sport coats; must be values; $3-$5.75; wanted coat suits, must be greatly reduced. J 57 Times.

COATS.—Cash for coats, bath robes, sweaters. J. Kaplan, 110 Washington St., Hoboken.

DRESSES.—Dress contractors; a well-known dress house is ready to look at silk dresses for the Spring season; state class of goods made; must furnish own styles. Address Box R 393 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Dress contractors, we are ready to look at silk and serge dresses for Spring. "Opening," 40 Times Downtown.

KNIT AND MUSLIN wearables, waists, children's wear, flannel goods, and other merchandise wanted by Syndicate Co. 25-50-Cent Stores; manufacturers only. D 190 Times.

LEOPARD-SPOT STROOKS, No. 1,685. Madison Square 1541.

MADRAS.—White corded; can use any quantity. L. Left, 46 White St., City.

POPLINS.—Cash; write which mills goods, style, number, and quantities of each color. F 67 Times.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 364 Times Annex.

SERGES.—We are interested in 7,301 and 7,614 serges; spot cash; state colors; quantity no object. F 39 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEACHCLOTH.—For sale, about 800 yards bleached white 31-inch beachcloth, 9½c.; about 800 pounds bleached remnants, ¼ to ¾ yard lengths, at 15c. per pound; about 500 pounds gray cotton remnants, 1 to 29 yards, at 2½c. per pound. Becker, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

BEARSKIN CURL, white. Max Mayer, Inc., 352 4th Av.

BEAVER TRIMMING.—Chase's 3-inch beaver for immediate delivery. Murray Hill 1902.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan, gray, for immediate delivery. Ruskind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH, all qualities and all shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3048.

BROADCLOTH for immediate delivery. Tausick & Co., 22 West 19th.

BUTTONS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice pearl, ivory-covered buttons suitable for cloaks, dresses, skirts, and trimming stores. 7 West 30th St., 1st floor.

CHIFFON VELVET, $3 net. J 55 Times.

COATS.—Best real plush coats, cut full, lined with guaranteed satin; large reversible collars, banded with Chase's beaver; 1,000 on the racks at $15; velour coats for juniors and ladies, $16.75, $18.50; the big assortment of girls' coats, 6 to 14, to retail for $5 and $6. American Maid Coat Co., 37 W. 20th St.

COATS.—5,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collars, cuffs, and bottom, 46 in. long, $10 and other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Pick them off the racks. That they are right in price and style is proven by the fact that we have opened over 900 new accounts this season. J. P. Slater, 114 West 28th St.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th.

COATS.—Bolivia, broadcloth, velours, mixtures, plushes, etc. Not too far your inspection. Hiller Brothers & Hiller, 6 West 18th.

COATS.—See our numbers 1,318 and 1,314; we consider these the two best coat values in the market. J. P. Slater, 114 West 28th St.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes; latest styles; lowest prices; immediate delivery. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush, 5,000 plain and fur-trimmed, ready; sensible prices for immediate delivery. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—How many can you use in Esquimette? We will surprise you in quality, price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Corking good values in velour plush and Bolivia coats on the racks. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—On hand; for immediate delivery; also suits to close out. Oxford Cloak Co., 142 West 24th St.

COATS.—300 children's and infants' coats to close out; all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 133 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's coats for immediate delivery. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, to close out cheap; retiring from business. 45 West 34th St., Room 800.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS, the kind you want, for immediate delivery, at your prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Big values, wonderful styles, plush and Velour DuNord cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur trimmed, $6.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—10,000 plush and cloth coats for immediate delivery. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—To protect your customer buy Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush; fur-trimmed and fur effects, ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, plush and cloth, for today's delivery. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, ladies'; all kinds on hand, cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, plush, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—French serge, to close out; poplin suits; wool velour coats, $7.50. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—300 serges and 50 wool Jersey, to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 French serge, value up to $14, for sale at $5.50. Tarter & Siegal, 124 West 18th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge and evening dresses in stock to sell at a price. Simpson Bros., 39 W. 32d St.

DRESSES, coats, desirable goods sold as jobs. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 serge and silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Phone Chelsea 1813.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a small price. Murray Hill 3073.

DRESSES.—Job, serge silk; close out at price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

FLOWERS.—We have about 100 dozen artificial flowers to close out at a factory price. Universal Novelty Works, 147 West 23d.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

GOODS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice 10 pieces Roman stripe woolen, also cotton goods suitable for skirts, reefers; cloak and suit trade. 7 West 30th St., 1st floor.

LAPINEX.—Peerless, esquimette; immediate delivery; right prices. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st St.

PERCALES.—Piqua and indigo blue, turkey red percales; will sell cheap; also domestic Georgette; all shades, $1.15. D 196 Times.

PLUSH.—Nutria and Fitch, 54 inches wide, Blumenthal's mill price. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

PLUSH COATS. Immediate Delivery. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 E. 33rd St.

PLUSHES, 50-60 Philadelphia for sale. Telephone Mad. Sq. 4782.

PLUSHES.—Fifty pieces of 40-40 plush for sale. Gramercy 2050.

PLUSHES.—Peerless T10, 60 pieces, 54 net. Phone Orchard 6548.

PLUSH.—Immediate delivery, $2.50 net cash. Bedford Woolens, Madison Square 2195.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9128.

SALTS.—Beaver plush strips, 1¼-inch and 5-inch; very reasonable. Chelsea 6122.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 7301, 87½c; 6301, 83½c net cash; all colors. Spring 6106.

SILK DRESSES AND WAISTS to close out in quantities at a price. Novelty Waist and Dress Co., 118-118 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice stock of high-grade skirts; special opportunity for department stores. 7 West 30th, 1st floor.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, serges, corduroys, and mixtures at $1.50. H. E. Schwartz, 13 West 30th St. Phone Gramercy 1363.

TAILING goods, frosty, in some cases mills are already sold ahead until May, with others having the opportunity to accept business that far ahead if they want to in the face of the present condition of the raw silk market. For the moment, at least, the situation at Yokhama is causing some uneasiness here, especially among certain concerns that are said to have taken business for late deliveries without being fully covered on their raw materials. There has been no marked change in the character of the demand of late, taffetas, Georgette crepes, foulardes, and similar weaves being well up in the running. A profusion of fancies is called for in the business taken to date.

Gray Goods Buyers Mark Time.

Buyers of gray goods here were inclined to mark time yesterday, pending the settling of the Presidential struggle, and as this procedure seemed agreeable to sellers, there was not a great deal of business done. Very little trading in print cloths was reported for delivery past Feb. 1. Spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported in a limited way at 8 cents, while December-January shipments of 39-inch 68-72s sold at 9 cents. Second-hand offers to sell at a little less than the market, which were reported on Monday, were apparently withdrawn yesterday. The situation in print cloths was reflected in coarser yarn goods, where there was little doing during the day. Closing printcloth prices, which were more or less nominal, follow:

36-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-78s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8½c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Underwear Lines Priced Higher.

A leading Southern line of men's ribbed cotton drawers, shirts and union suits was opened yesterday for the Fall, 1917, season at prices which showed an average advance of 50 per cent. over those asked a year ago this time when the 1916 quotations were given out. So far as could be learned, this was the only line priced yesterday, though it was said that some Northern-made goods of a similar nature would be priced in the next week or so. In one case it was said that the opening was planned for next Wednesday. While prices have not yet been made on leading lines of underwear for next Fall, the chances are that this will be done soon. One well-known concern reported yesterday that definite information regarding the time of opening would probably be available within the next day or two. While it was said that, on the average, jobbers' orders for the Southern goods opened yesterday were no larger than those placed last year, they were no smaller, which seemed to show that goods are needed, and that wholesale buyers have become more or less reconciled to the necessity of higher prices.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR WOOL.

Sales for Week Were 15,000,000 Pounds—Higher Prices Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Every kind of wool is strong, and during the week under review it didn't seem to make much difference which way the election was going as far as the wool market was concerned. Sales for the week were 15,000,000 pounds. The week under review was more active than any for a long time. Business was transacted at advance prices, and there is every indication that these high figure will continue. The urgent need of the dealers to get something to sell as well as the scarcity of the wool has forced prices higher than they have been for some time. The market has a more solid foundation than any previous high market has had.

"The coming heavyweight season in the woolen and worsted goods market is expected to be a particularly good one. The demand for woolen suitings has been specially active. There has also been a very good demand for staple overcoatings. The woolen goods market appears to be on the brink of a relatively big increase in the demand. At no time in recent months has the woolen goods market appeared more satisfactory.

"While the cotton goods market was considered remarkable a number of weeks ago, today it is in an even more remarkable condition, the prices strong and tending upward, and with the demand reasonably strong, in view of the high quotations which are noted."

Crossbred Wool in Demand.

London, Nov. 8.—The 7,700 bales offered at the wool auction sales today were mostly crossbreds and they were readily absorbed by the home trade at firm prices. A few New South Wales scoured merinos sold at 4s 5d and Victorians brought 4s 2d.

Mail Goes on Deutschland.

Prominent importing houses were notified yesterday from the German Embassy that mail destined for Germany and to be carried by the merchant submarine Deutschland must be on board by 10 o'clock today. A number of letters were received by business houses in this city which were brought by the Deutschland on her last trip across. The New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation received word from its Leipsic representative. The German fur buyers, it seems, prefer to have the sales in this city rather than in London.

Dress Goods Quiet.

The trade in dress goods has assumed a quieter trend. A large amount of orders has been booked for the Spring season. Immediate business is slack at the present time, the garment manufacturers supplying their fabric needs of the moment with goods from stock. In the coating branch of the trade the style seems to be entirely devoted to cloths with a nap finish. Color is selling quite a quantity of merchandise. In the suiting end the demand has been for more or less staple fabrics. Color is the all important item with buyers.

More Woolens Needed?

Trade has been at more or less of a standstill during the last week in the men's wear woolen market. This is ascribed to the election. A brisk demand is expected to start up toward the close of this week. The clothiers, according to all reports, have been doing an exceptionally heavy business on overcoatings, and anything adaptable in the way of overcoatings is grabbed up by the piece goods buyers. With the volume of orders for next Spring now on the books of the manufacturers, the mill agents feel that the clothiers have not made arrangements for all the woolens they will need. Supplementary orders are therefore awaited.

Crude Rubber Prices Firmer.

The continued lack of big buying in the local crude rubber market is having no bad effect on prices. Things were especially quiet yesterday, the trade apparently having adopted a "watchful waiting" policy for the time being. Brazilian sorts continued firm under the scarcity of supplies in leading primary markets, as well as here, up-river fine being quoted at 82½ cents for spot, and 82 cents for afloats to arrive soon. Up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball were firm but on the same basis of 47½ cents a pound. The plantation rubbers were steady to firmer. For first latex, spot, 68 cents was asked, while for similar shipments of smoked sheets the price quoted was 61½ cents.

Duty on Carbonic Acid Capsules.

The Treasury Department has requested Assistant Attorney General Hanson to appeal to the Customs Court a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the question of the assessment of additional duty on carbonic acid gas and capsules containing the same. It appeared that because of an advance by the Appraiser on the capsules, the value of the entire shipment was increased and additional duty was assessed. The board on the other hand, in reviewing the issue, held that no additional duty accrued, on the theory that the capsules were "containers" and consequently not the subject of appraisement. As the issue is a novel one, the department desires the question to be thrashed out in the court.

Coal Rates Continue High.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that there has been less demand for premium coal in the local anthracite market during the last few days, with the result that prices on domestic sizes have stopped advancing, though they have not declined owing to the very settled shortage offering for sale at the loading ports. Production was materially reduced last week by a series of holidays more or less local to the mining region, and the election day shutdown has brought about a further curtailment of output. It had been anticipated that this interruption of supply would have the effect of forcing the market still higher, but there have been other influences at work to prevent this. Bituminous prices have been maintained at high levels during the last week, with the main tendency still upward.

Bleached Goods Buying Keeps Up.

While there has been a falling off over the Election Day period, leading handlers of bleached goods say that buying keeps up surprisingly well considering the length of time over which it has been spread and the higher prices that are now being asked for the finished cloths. One reason for this is said to be that big buyers realize that, in spite of the advances that have been made, standard lines of bleached cloths are still low when the cost of the goods in the gray is considered, as well as the higher bleaching cest, &c. Some of the larger buyers, especially in the Central West, are said to be buying certain constructions of goods in the bleached state entirely, where they used to get them in the gray and have the bleaching done themselves, because they have found it cheaper to do so. At least one leading line of 4-4 bleached goods is still a cent or so under the 1907 price.

Silk Business Shows No Halt.

Little fault is to be found with the business that is being done in the local silk trade these days. Houses that sell direct to the retail trade, as well as the jobbers, report the stores to be

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES.

Yesterday 34@3½ per cent. for the best names Monday...3¼@3½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress and Waist Makers Lunch.

Yesterday saw the start of the noonday luncheon of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. There were about twenty members present. Norman Hapgood was the speaker. The topics discussed were of a general nature and had no relation to the business of dress and waist manufacturing. It is the intention of the association executives to hold these luncheons at the Hofbrau Haus weekly, and to have present small groups of manufacturers.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Monday...3¼@3½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arrivals must be duly registered at this column by 10 o'clock A.M. 1916.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waltman Bros.; M. G. Wasman, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Miss Weber, neckwear, leather goods; Miss M. Kempa, ladies' wear; 31 Union Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; miss M. H. Schofield, embroideries, laces; 18 W. 36th.

BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Bauer, shirts, overalls, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. W. Strouse, shoes; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china toys; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. Hochschild; dry goods; 230 5th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; A. R. Taylor, bath robes, yardage, blankets; Prince George.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 20th.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Turpay, tailored coats, suits; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; Miss B. Armstrong, waists; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing; Miss M. Lee, misses' girls' coats, underwear, E. L. Pendergast, silks; Miss J. E. Rowell, corsets; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, coats; C. G. Robinson, china, glassware; Mr. Lawson, perfumery; Miss A. O'Hearn, misses' suits; A. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, ready-to-wear; S. Falk, boys' clothing; R. F. Dean, notions, toys, toilet, fancy leather goods; Miss M. Fleming, art goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, trimmings; 343 Church; Murray Hill.

BOSTON.—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. A. Keough, men's clothing, basement; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Bader, upholstery goods, rugs; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Olvens; Miss J. Clossey, waists, dresses, skirts; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Looby's; J. M. Looby, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; C. E. Alexander, basement goods; 23 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss O'Leary, waists, dresses, suits, skirts; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, women's muslin underwear, waists, basement; 13 East 22d St.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; S. Carson, linens, white goods; J. Y. Pearce, men's furn. goods; W. Woods, table linens; Mr. Hilgendorf, sheets; C. Davies, dress goods; G. Bush, wash goods; Miss A. E. Hayes, Miss O'Neil, underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 115 Worth St.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. A. Brooks, sweaters; J. Wagenknight, R. Johnson, furniture; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. Bloch, ladies' neckwear, veilings; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. H. Rubel, furn. goods, gloves, trunks; 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Consolidated Millinery Co.; F. Hengesch, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Cohen Sales Co.; A. Cohen, representing; Grand.

CINCINNATI—Artistic Garment Co.; M. Levine, dress goods; Grand.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; 200 5th Av.; Gregorian.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staarker, toys; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. E. Snell, furs; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Mrs. G. G. Humphreys, misses' garments; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss H. Hearon, trimmed millinery; 230 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, O.—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. F. Bannon, domestics; 230 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Fair Co.; J. E. Morris, notions, millinery; J. L. Tapp, general mdse.; W. E. Coker, dry goods; 1,239 B'way; Continental.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beardsley Allen Co.; G. F. Beardsley, dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Hodges, domestics; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; F. Arons, mfg. dept., overalls, clothing; 19 East 24th.

DAYTON, O.—L. Hudson Co.; G. Preston, general mdse.; basement; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, silk waists; basement; 354 4th Av.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; B. B. Cone, toys, novelties; 96 John.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. A. Menard, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Wallick.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; L. Milligan, carpets; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. S. Hesser, embroideries, furs; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allrich D. G. Co.; I. C. Hahn, notions, furnishing goods; 258 Church; Great Northern.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Imperial.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; A. N. Scharff, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Hirsch & Wolff Millinery Co.; Miss F. M. Priestley, millinery; 381 Broadway.

KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin, Phillips Co.; W. S. Phillips, notions, laces; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. Eby, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

LEBANON, Penn.—Haak Bros.; W. Haak, general mdse.; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Fusenot Co.; Mr. Ray, shoes; 470 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. S. Vetter, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; Mr. Adler, jobs serge dresses, silk suits; 72 Madison Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss Bena, waists; 1,170 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; W. B. McLean, furn. goods; 366 Church.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Herman Bros., Lindauer & Co., D. Katz, shoes, shirts, overalls, underwear; 43 Leonard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corgin, woolens; Coldbrewood.

OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; E. E. Cassill, jewelry, leather goods; Brotzell.

PHILADELPHIA—Blaumer's; Miss Baker, jobs children's coats; Miss Meyers, fur coats, furs; 16 E. 20th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blaumer's; Miss Cohen, jobs coats, suits; 15 East 20th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, Mrs. Robinson, jobs coats, suits, basement; 116 W. 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Glass & Hall; J. E. Hall, furs; C. L. Olcott, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss M. McMahon, misses coats, suits; B'way & 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,361 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. Desmond, kimonos, silk petticoats, children's garments; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss H. H. Gevenger, waists, basement; 1,361 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; E. Gattman, ready-to-wear basement; 1,361 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; William McKelvey, notions, fancy goods; 48 Leonard St.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. McDonald, notions; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; G. Wolk, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Kaufmann, misses' coats, suits, basement; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; P. L. Cohen, milliner; 1,261 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; M. G. Hardin, upholstery goods; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; A. L'Hommie, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—M. Seiler & Co.; F. Seiler, notions, hosiery; 41 Leonard.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. C. Arbogast, notions, laces, ribbons; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; F. W. Aldred, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; G. A. Melin, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Gano & Gage; W. P. Schultz, silks, dress goods; W. Blen, ready-to-wear; E. M. Schwartz, linens, domestics; Mr. Dale, coats, dresses, basement; 23 E. 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Wm. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. H. Scott, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va. — Burke-FitzSimons-Hone Co.; Miss E. Taylor, colored skirts; 220 5th Av.

ROME, Ga.—Lanham & Sons Co.; J. H. Lanham, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing; ribbons, laces, furn. goods; Herald Square.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution; A. H. Woodruff, domestics, blankets; 75 Leonard.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Decker-Patrick Co.; W. G. Patrick, piece goods, women's furnishing goods; 1,133 B'way; Leonard.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; S. Carr, clothing; 43 Leonard.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; A. Cameron, silks, dress goods; 315 5th Av.; Gregorian.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kyle, waists, house dresses; 358 Broadway.

SPARTANSBURG

DIDN'T WANT BOERS IN EAST AFRICA

Captured Archives Show German Governor Discriminated Against Those There.

DE WET TURNS ON REBELS

Testifies Against Treason Prisoners Who Asked Him to Lead Another Rebellion in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 18.—Letters found in the Government archives at Dodoma, German East Africa, when that town was occupied by the British forces, and published in the South African papers, are having a marked cooling effect on the pro-German ardor of the irreconcilable Afrikander element. Those documents, which are composed of original correspondence between Dr. Schnee, Governor of German East Africa, and various officials of his administration show that the Boer settlers there, who formed a considerable colony, were regarded as undesirable aliens and discriminated against contrary to the law of the colony, which provides that all white settlers are to be treated on an equal footing.

In a letter signed by the Governor himself, dated Dar-es-Salaam, July 25, 1913, and addressed to the Commissioner of Revenue at Kondoa-Irangi, Dr. Schnee says:

"I wish to point out to you that, though it is true that under Article 5, Section 2, of the Kongo law we are not supposed to treat Boers on a different footing from German or other European settlers, nevertheless our experience with them in the Aruscha district has shown that it is not advisable to allow them to settle in any region where game is plentiful. Nor is it wise to allow them too far from the seat of a Magistrate's office, where they would be out of control and be able to give rein to their poaching instincts."

Attached to this letter was a communication signed by Graf von Gotzen for the Imperial Governor, which reads:

"From reports thus far received concerning the Boers and half Boers, (halb Buren,) it seems doubtful whether they would form fit and desirable settlers. Both from the experience gained at Aruscha and from the attempt made to use Boers in the defense of our borders, I have decided that in future no Boers are to be allowed to settle outside the area of the already established Boer settlements, and such only between Meru and Mara and between Nyassa and Tanganyika Lakes, and to forbid further encroachments on their part in any other direction, except in particular cases, where such permission might serve some Government object.

"For the above reasons I feel obliged to refuse permission to Boers to hire or purchase ground, as requested, until at any rate I have been able to satisfy myself of the desirability of each separate applicant. In this connection I request military stations in future to attach a precise report concerning each individual."

De Wet as a Cold Douche.

Another factor in dampening the spirits and curtailing the activities of the Afrikander extremists who have been trying to foment a second rebellion is the uncompromising attitude against it of General Christian De Wet. After the old fighter, with many of his supporters, had been released on parole last Spring from the long term of imprisonment to which they had been condemned for their part in the first revolt early in the war against Germany, his public utterances at Boer celebrations in his honor caused not a little resentment on the part of the Unionists, coupled with the fear that he would not live up to his oath to refrain from political agitation during the period of his sentence. Events have proved this suspicion to have been without justification. One demonstration of this was furnished interestingly last Friday at Bloemfontein, where he appeared in court as a witness at the preliminary examination of Christian Peter van der Merwe and Gerrit van Niekerk Schonken, accused of high treason.

His physiognomy never for a moment relaxed its accustomed austerity as he told how he had been approached, evidently with the idea that he would not hesitate to break his word and head the proposed new rising. With characteristic caution, he requested that his testimony, which was given in Dutch, should be recorded in that language as well as in English. "Not that I wish to be narrow-minded," he explained, "but a word may be wrongly translated and make a difference." Incidentally, he admitted that he had commented sarcastically on the slowness of the Government agents in getting wind of the conspiracy which had been developing for some time. De Wet had been ill at Bloemfontein and had gone to Durban to recuperate, when early one morning he was approached on the beach there by the two accused. Apparently they did not doubt that they had only to make formal solicitation to enlist him as the leader of the movement. "Johanneasburg and Pretoria are so well organized," he was told, "that both places can be taken at any time, Government and all."

He turned on his heel and walked away without deigning to reply.

Subsequently they called on him at his home in Bloemfontein, and Schonken again introduced the subject, saying that, as the people regarded the General as their father, his interviewers had come to see him about the plans under way for another rebellion.

Their reception appears to have been grimly cold; for De Wet testified that he answered:

"Are you and van der Merwe going about organizing a second rising?"

To this leading question Schonken responded cautiously:

"I cannot say yes to that, nor can I say no."

"Well," commented De Wet, breaking off the interview abruptly, "if I had been going about in connection with another uprising, as you have been doing, I should have been in jail long ago. I am surprised that the Government has not yet arrested you."

When it became known that the General had been summoned as a witness in the high treason proceedings, van der Merwe went whining to him.

"What will become of my poor, sick wife if I am put in jail?" he wanted to know.

"I am sorry for your wife, but you have only yourself to blame," replied the General curtly, and he refused to discuss the matter further.

Gerhardus Snyman de Bruyn, a farmer of Bloemfontein, testified that on Aug. 1 van der Merwe called on him and told him that De Wet had been made acquainted with the plans for the rising, and that the General had said that if matters were as stated he would be with them heart and soul. Later the accused told the witness that Commander Neser was to organize in the Cape; that Generals Victor of Vryburg would go to Potchefstroom to organize there, and that General Muller with General Eloff would take Pretoria.

Botha Denounces Agitators.

That the movement had made some progress was shown by remarks concerning it made by the Premier, General Louis Botha, in an address the other day at a meeting of the South African Party in the Free State, held at Bloemfontein.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that efforts are being made to foment a second rising. The whole story will be made public in time and people will then be able to see for themselves. Persons are now going about the country and by secret oaths are swearing in other people to take part in a rebellion. They may be of little consequence, but it causes me deep grief, for while some are still in jail others are doing that sort of thing. An end will have to be put to it.

"I ask you to realize that those who are misleading these people can be of no manner of assistance to them, for they cannot even help themselves. The strongest men behind the movement ought to feel thoroughly ashamed of themselves. A second rebellion could never succeed, and its only effect would be to blacken the Afrikander people and to do them harm."

Apropos of De Wet, the following penpicture of this most wily and resourceful of the old Boer leaders, contained in a new biography of Premier Botha by Harold Spender, recently published, describes him as he still is to all who come in contact with him:

"Never did I set eyes on a man who seemed to stand so much alone. His face was a study in resistance—it recalled one of those graven visages far up the Nile, hewn out of the very rocks, ancient leaders in the land of Africa. His body then seemed all muscle—thickset, pillarlike in its erectness, four square to all the winds that blow. Looking on him, one could understand the fear that he inspired in his own men when he rode on through the night, wrapped in his own thoughts, devising one of those schemes of escape, almost miraculous in their cunning, which perplexed empire and puzzled a planet. He spoke only in Dutch, and then only in few words. He still regarded all Englishmen with a dour reserve that rarely softened or melted. Only on one or two occasions have I seen his face light up with enthusiasm, and that was always when he recalled one of his own achievements in evasion."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice, that pursuant to an order of Stanley W. Dexter, referee herein, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell to the at public auction, at 10:30 A. M. on said premises, at Round Brook, New Jersey, the contents of the factory of the bankrupt, including chemical machinery, apparatus, appliances, fixtures, etc., used in the manufacture of carbolic acid crystals, and the right to complete a certain land contract, etc.

WILLIAM LESSER, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GREENSPAN, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 17, 1916, Court House, at 10:30 A. M., at 63 Hester Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of piece goods such as woolens, cashmeres, serges, vesteds, etc., also desk, chairs, safe, cash registers, partitions, fixtures, etc.

DANIEL GREENWALD, Receiver.

BLAU, LEVALD & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN J. GARBEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 283 East 134th Street, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lumber, machinery, bar and saloon fixtures, safe, desk, etc.

HARRISON LILLIBRIDGE, Receiver.

ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 581 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general line of canned goods, corn, peas, tomatoes, fruits, cereals, vinegar, ciders, etc., cash register, counters, chairs, shelving, fixtures, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer, 339 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ESTATE OF JEANNE G. DE OSORIO, an incompetent person.—Leonard B. Schwartz, Committee.—Order of Supreme Court, County of New York, signed by Justice F. K. Pendleton, Oct. 23rd, 1916. Charles Shongood, auctioneer, will sell at the right, title and interest of the Committee in the personal property of said incompetent, consisting of household furniture such as tables, chairs, rugs, bed, bedding, sewing machines, crockery, racks, desks, etc., stored at the American Storage Co. at 247 West 69th St., N. Y. City, at 2 P. M. on this day, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1916. IRVING KATZ,

Attorney for Committee, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,818.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SMITH, individually and as a member of S. SMITH & CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Smith, individually and as a member of S. Smith & Co., are hereby given notice that on November 8d, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, November 20th, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 4, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,809. —In Bankruptcy.—ADELE F. HUHN, Bankrupt.

Adele F. Huhn was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 21, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,650. Notice is given that MAX KISELGOFF, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 11, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankrupt No. 23,507. Notice is given that FRANCES D. KAUFFMANN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 11, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEIGERWALD et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

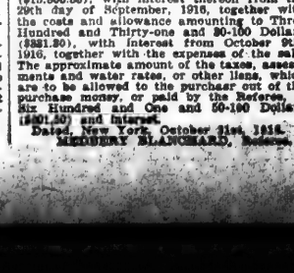
BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet in a southerly direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 83-100 Dollars ($15,803.83), with interest thereon from the 29th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 80-100 Dollars ($331.80), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

PRAIRIE DOG WAR IS ON AT THE ZOO

Army of the North, Led by Smudge, Has Best of It So Far.

FIGHT WHEN SUN SHINES

Nobody Has Found Out as Yet Just What Started All the Trouble.

The war in Europe no longer holds first place in discussion among keepers in the Zoological Park in the Bronx. The park now has a war of its own, and while there has as yet been no casualties, the bitterness of warfare is not lacking. This war is between opposing clans in the prairie dog inclosure, and it is carried on with the industry characteristic of a feud in the Kentucky mountains.

To quote Charley Snyder, the principal keeper, "the little animals are always at it when the weather permits." The most surprising thing about it is, the keepers say, that the prairie dogs are usually most peaceful. Just what started the feud no one knows.

It was Keeper Snyder who first noticed that the animals were in a state of war. As he was crossing from the bear pits one day last week his attention was attracted by the chattering of the prairie dogs. He went over to the settlement and there he found that two opposing forces had met near the centre of the inclosure and appeared to be intent upon telling each other a few plain truths. Sometimes the remarks appeared to be too frank, for the animals would rush at each other and there would be a lively mixup for a few seconds. The skirmish ended when several of the dogs lost their balance and tumbled over backwards.

"The war is on," Snyder reported seriously to Curator of Reptiles Raymond L. Ditmars.

In response to Mr. Ditmars's inquiry Snyder told him what he had just seen. From a close study of the little animals Snyder believes that the animals occupying the northerly burrows of the village have declared war upon those living in the hillocks near the southwestern side of the inclosure. The leader of the army of the north is Smudge, a war-like old prairie dog, who has been in the park almost as long as Snyder. Always noted for his aggressive disposition Snyder believes that it was Smudge who started the war. The northern side had the best of it at the start, for Smudge has always been a believer in preparedness. Before beginning hostilities the Smudge party built a barricade of sand in front of their end of the village.

When war was declared Smudge led his followers over this barricade, and the actual fighting has been on that side of their "trench." Though taken by surprise, Snyder reports the dogs at the south end of the inclosure rallied to the call of those first attacked, and since then they have conducted very spirited defense. Their leader appears to be a large Canadian prairie dog. He is usually at the fore whenever there is any trouble, and it is apparent, Snyder says, that the others act under his orders. Snyder is also the authority for the statement that Smudge keeps sentinels posted to prevent the opposing army from surprising his force and rushing the barricade.

"A battle is really worth coming to see," said Snyder. "It is amusing because no one is really hurt. It is a sort of football engagement, with a few timid ones chattering from the mouth of their homes. There is very little doing in the morning. It is too cold. Just as soon as it warms up the watcher will see old Smudge appear at the entrance to his burrow. The dogs on sentry duty will run up to him, and I really believe that they report conditions outside the barricade.

"This done, Smudge will chatter a second or two, and his army will begin to appear. When all is ready Smudge leads them out. Then the opposing clan issues from their stronghold. As in preliminary there is much popping in and out of heads, shaking of black-tipped tails, shrill calls of squatting sentries and other war-like manoeuvres.

"The method of attack consists in rushing at an adversary that has been sitting up, chattering taunts, taking a position in front of him and talking back. When the taunts become too personal one or the other will give a shove that will send his enemy tumbling backward. When the other recovers his balance and slightly he will shove back, and for a time the two will engage in shoving each other about. In the end one will give up. A retreat by any one of the combatants is considered a decisive defeat.

"If a dog dives into a burrow the victor leisurely fills up the mouth of the hole with loose dirt. He packs this down by butting the ground with the top of his head. The entombed and intimidated animal seems to be ashamed to dig his way out for at least an hour or more.

It is interesting to watch the victors with squeals of delight, hard at work, packing down the earth in the entrance to the hole of the defeated ones."

Snyder holds that the Smudge clan are jealous because the animals at the south end receive a ration or share of the attention and admiration of the visiting public.

"How will the war end?" one of the visitors asked Snyder.

"The cold weather will end hostilities," he replied. "Even now the battles are confined to the middle of the day when the sun shines."

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, from 134th to 135th Sts., —x90. all; Riverside Drive Realty Co. with Wayside Realty Co., 2,799 Broadway, extension lease from 21 to 30 years from April 1, 1914, Oct. 21, 1916; attorneys, Shannon & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. $1

BROADWAY, e, 2,391 s w corner of 86th St, store; Alfred A. Herman to Peter Theophine, 2,391 Broadway, 4½ years from Oct. 1, 1916 ..... $8,000

CHARLES ST, 46, all, with option to purchase for $15,000; Archibald S. Mulligan, Kansas City, Mo., to H. Ledyard Towle, 12 West 8th St, and Frank T. Johnson, 110 East 18th St, 6 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Farrell & Asch, 55 Liberty St. $1,650

HENRY ST, 312 and 314, all; George Lesser to Abraham Daroff, on premises, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; S. Lesser, 59 Avenue D $5,200

MADISON AV, 1,576, s w corner of 109th St, store and part cellar; Marie E. L. Mosemann and another, executors, &c., to Albert Jacobson, 1,574 Madison Av, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Abraham Harris, 233 Broadway $1,200

MADISON ST, 202 and 204, s e corner of Rutgers St, corner store and basement, &c.; Sarah Bennett et al. to Sarah Goldstein, 100 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St. ... $1,836

PARK ROW, 97 and 99, all; David McInnes to Joseph Mazzeo, 70 New Chambers St, 7½ years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, S. Kalisch, 299 Broadway $5,900

2D AV, 40, dining room, basement, &c.; Samuel Leder to Maurice Adelson, 216 West 111th St, and another, 10 years from Nov. 15, 1916; attorneys, Wilner, N. & K., 299 Broadway $4,500

68TH ST, 466 and 468 East, all; Charles Clark to Abraham Leibowits, 337 East 98th St, et al., 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916.... $720

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 149th St, store; People's 149th Street Market, Inc., to Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 80th St, 3 years from Oct. 15; attorney, Willys-Overland Co., 150th St and Gerard Av. $4,350

COURTLANDT AV, 777, store, &c.; Bernhard Dressel and another to Nicola Ruocco, 326 East 149th St, 3 years from Nov. 1; attorney, Schaefer & Son, 753 Courtlandt Av.. $300 to $720

PROSPECT AV, 1,386, store, and 197th St, 883 East, Apartment 18; Joseph Shenk to Louis Yankofsky, 881 East 167th St, 5 years from Sept. 15, 1916; attorney, Louis Yankofsky, 1,181 Prospect Av $1,200

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

*(d) This character means cross or defendant.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—702—Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, &c., appellant, v. the United States.—Dismissed, with costs.

77—Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff, v. R. H. Peery.—Argument concluded.

78—City of Owensboro, Ky., appellant, v. Owensboro Water Works Company of Owensboro, Ky.—Argument commenced.

79—The James Clark Distilling Company, appellant, v. the Western Maryland Railway Company et al., and

76—Same v. the American Express Company et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Call for Nov. 9: Nos. 75 (and 76), 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, (and 92 and 93,) and 94.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 403, P. O. Building.

Corn Products Refining Co. v. Patterson, Intern RR CU S.

Pittsb & E Coal Co v. Geo Urban Mill Co.

N Y C & H R RR v. Sullivan.

Outlook Envelope Co v. Gen Paper Goods Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 307, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Kushma v. Carnegie St.

Parris O & G Co v. Globe & Rutgers.

Friedman v. Penn RR.

U S v. Guggenheim Exp.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth, Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.

Hager v. Goth Nat Bk.

Jackson v. Degnon Cont

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Building.

Case on—White v. Upper Hudson Stone Co.

Seigfried v. City of Oran.

White Star Towing v. Kingdon.

Newtown Creek Tow Co v. Hilston.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Naturalizations.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Morris Park Estates v. Day &c.

Cary v. N Y Rys.

Re Willis.

Macon v. Macon.

Graham v. Bisbee, (2.)

Hill v. Greeley Sq Hotel.

Feinstein v. Schwartz.

Hogg son Bros v. Spiekerman.

Spark v. Kessner.

Re Balch.

Longiaru v. Brown.

Magee v. Fish.

Fernandez v. Murray.

Mirsky v. Williams.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Lehman, Whitaker and Finch, JJ., at 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Herrmann v. CNY.

Bradstreets Coll Bur v. The Bradstreet Co.

Re Steel Motor Tr Co v. Sofield.

Re Perot.

Re CNY (Old Pier No 8.)

Gould v. Texas & Pac Ry Co.

Duffy v. Ament.

Eckerson v. Burch.

Riesel v. Riesel.

Kight v. Kight.

Stern v. Coram.

Murtha v. McMullan, Snare & Triest.

Sanpe v. Wartels.

Powell v. McKee.

Levy Dairy Co v. Thousand Island Farms, Inc.

Woodlawn Cemetery v. McLean.

Martin v. McMullan, Snare & Triest.

Re McGrath.

De Bearn v. S Fld & Guaranty Co.

Levy Dairy Co v. 1,000 Island Farms.

Stein v. Casualty Co.

Stern v. Stern.

Blaws Jewelry Shop v. La Velle Jewelry Shop.

Pinchetti v. Bklyn Heights RR.

Ninigret Mills Co v. Von Bayer.

Farmer v. Keller Farmer Co.

Open Cabinet Co, Inc v. Empire Mtg Co.

Re Walsh v. Woods.

Navarro v. Navarro.

Cohen v. Bruce.

Alexander v. Travis.

Carroll v. Carroll.

Maiden Lane Rty Co v. A J Robinson Co.

Erlich v. Jenkins.

Mindil v. Gunning & Selling.

Sovis v. Sovis.

Soc y for Relief of Poor Widows v. Daub.

Adams v. Hart.

Boroschek v. Davis.

Bournoville Co.

Lahrer v. Bachrach.

Beebe v. Lewis.

Sagracomo v. Franklin Brew Co.

Re P A Hardy Co (Canal).

Re Duboeque v. Robertson.

Baruch v. Baruch.

Cole v. Bird.

McBride v. Greenberg, Thompson v. Ottinger, (2.)

Lawyers' Mtg Co v. Glick.

Eder v. Lindo.

Grad v. Intl Text Book.

Re E Fucini & Co, Inc.

Mortland v. Chem Co Stein.

Coutts v. Schlesinger.

Wolf v. Int R T.

Teister v. same.

McGregor v. same.

Marcus v. same.

Hayner v. same.

Gately v. same.

Raynor v. same.

Booth v. same.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions.

Siegel v. Ward & Co.

Gewirtz v. Nat. Credit Office.

Greenberg v. Goldberg & Greenberg.

Sama v. Goldberg.

Gibson v. Hitchcock (3.)

Severin v. Menczer.

Greenberg v. Goldberg.

McCarthy v. McAllister Steamboat Co.

Klein v. Cushman.

Knauth v. Am Bureau of Foreign Trade.

Germania L I Co v. Key Ry Co.

Lauer v. Lauer.

Horn v. Oppenheimer.

Demurrer:

Ackerson v. Myers.

Preferred causes:

Sheridan v. Sheridan.

Kaplan v. Kaplan.

Grand jury calendar:

Truden v. Truden.

Dressler v. Beard.

Fein v. Weinstein.

Silverman v. Millowitz.

Wade v. Wade.

Blauvelt v. Bergeron Awning Co.

Trats v. Trats.

Mitchell v. Bogart.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Supplementary calendar:

Margolies v. Gas Co.

Dohisn v. Standard Co.

Feldman v. Washburn.

Swasey v. Welsbecker. (2.)

Lauri v. Water Co.

Caciatore v. McGovern.

Vansiel v. Schwartz.

Pompeian Co v. Nicelis.

Steimber v. Postal.

Buehler v. Horton.

Shippert Int R T.

McCue v. Uterhart.

Lombardi v. Bartoli.

Same v. Parisi.

Silberberg v. Dietz.

Greller v. Cohen.

Silverman v. Gas Co.

No day calendar at 3:30.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lang v. Belt Line RR.

Ruhl v. Stuyvesant Auto T Co.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Moberly v. Bradley.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Christman v. CNY.

PART XI.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M.—Wiener U S Rty Co v. Republic Co.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.—Sigman N R RR, (3.) Teitelbaum v. Richman, (2.)

PART XIII.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.—Schwartz v. Armour, (3) Kalman v. Eckert, (2.)

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Supplementary Calendar:

Mt Kaemper & Sons v. Chandelson.

Wells Co v. Hund.

Blumenkron v. Blumenkron.

Alexander Co v. Geled.

McKeever (Surety Co. v. Vernon Co v. Slocum.

Bisek v. Miller.

Levy v. Moskowitz.

Dreamer Film Co.

Mabell v. Harris.

Wickstrom v. Fenz.

Mazzarelli v. Mazzarelli.

Stumpf & Lauriat Co v. Mayo B & I Co.

Villepigue v. Rickart.

Finlay Realty Co.

Central Brew Co v. Monticello Wine, &c.

Mooney v. Levin.

Frohman Amuse Co v. Blinchorn.

Sonn Stea Co v. Staab.

Bronson v. Hoch.

Malorta Rty, &c, Co. v. Ill Surety Co.

Vilinsky v. Anderson.

Fischer v. Berlin.

Day calendar at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

The following cases will be deemed "ready" without a formal call and assigned as required to the various Trial Parts at 3:30 P. M., unless adjourned by the court as hereinafter provided. Attorneys desiring postponements must file affidavits showing "cause" pursuant to Rule 7 with the Clerk of Part XIV before 11 A. M., and serve before 11:30 A. M. a copy thereof upon the opposing attorneys, who may file answering affidavits before 2 P. M. Rulings upon applications for postponement will be filed with the Clerk before 3:30 P. M. Affidavits will not be received by the clerk unless the County Clerk's index number and calendar number are indorsed thereon.

C. Tennant Sons & Co. v. Brown.

Kilborn v. Ursuline Rty.

Seckendorf v. Jordan.

Cohn v. Steiner.

Bachman v. Ritter.

Bacon v. Modern Pen.

Same v. Chapman.

Springer v. Low's Rapid Dyers & Cleaners et al.

Stackum v. Lambert.

Heisting Engine.

Salzer v. Feldstein.

Miller v. Kreuter.

English Lumber Co v. Parshelsky Bros.

Klein v. Fenster.

N E Casualty v. Slingerland.

Rothleder v. Mut Elec Prot.

Cole v. Anderson.

A. R. Bates v. Brownstein.

Dansig v. Milstein.

Berkshire Apartment Assoc. v. Taylor.

Reitman v. Sobel.

Lolne v. Lolne.

Porter v. Lent.

Beutscher & Ross.

Daum v. Eisenbee Film.

Crown Fi M Goldstein v. Schachne v. Weidenfeld.

Seaboard Trading v. Paetzold.

Oliva v. Priore.

Pomeroy v. Harris.

Galef v. New Star Straw Hat Works.

Lorber v. Rader.

Smith, Jr. v. American Dock.

Van Loan v. V J Heden & Sons.

Hellenic Transp v. Equit Trust.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Crombie v. Illinois Surety Co.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Powers v. CNY.

Kornbley v. Waters.

Nichols v. Warton.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills for probate:

Elizabeth Tobin, Agnes McGirr, Mac J Mayer, Alex Rothschild, Giuseppe Russo, Jennie A Pollack.

TRIAL TERM—(October term continued)—Cohalan, S.—Case on. No day calendar.

Ernest N G W Woers.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Nellie S H Farmer, Jennie Kaufman, Harry Ruderman.

Emanuel Jacobs, Margt G Ostermere, Louis Stern, Phebe J Leask, Wm L Skidmore, Henry Splitdorf, Annie E Ogilby.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Case will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

N Y Steam Co v. Madison Av R E Co.

Rosenberg v. Fire Adjst.

Wachsman v. Schleiffer.

Rose Costume Co v. NY Co.

Watterson v. Alford.

Stewart v. Williams.

Kamble v. same. Clear.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10. A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Keller v. Levins.

Abrams v. Sheftman.

Weiner v. McCormack.

Rothchild Rity Co v. Jimed.

Karp v. McEvilly.

Pinas v. Modern Cloak, &c. Co.

Goldstein v. Devaney.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sternberger—Sternberger—James B. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—O'Brien—Fogarty—Wilbur Larremore. Re Drangie—Ralph S. Wolcott. Re Kornbluth—Ralph S. Wolcott. Re Kobler—Ralph S. Wolcott. U. S. Life Ins. Co.—Liftman—Charles W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—City N. Y. 45 and 45½ Division St.—Medbury Blanchard. Rose Prelander (2)—Timothy J. Murray. U. S. Trust Co.—Hickok—John J. Kirby. Hagan—Lane—George J. Gillespie. Re Markowits (Steinberg)—Louis A. Cuvillier.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Hagen—Hagen—Harry N. Wessel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—John A. Brown, Jr.—Morris J. Komowitz—Patrick A. Gaynor.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Susan A. K. Sinks—Adele M. Comyns—Christian H. Schierloh.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Lawyers Mtg Co v. Pragnell.

Kessler v. Morris Hgts Realty Co.

Lewits v. Lewits.

Schalier v. Krenstein.

Moss v. Erie RR Co.

Mauffer v. Gordon.

Minneff v. Claremont Iron Works.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Inq.—Miller v. Kraus.

Repetti v. Adams-Flanagan Co.

Quinlan v. Rodgers & Hagerty Co.

Universal Hid Co v. Rosenthal, (3.)

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Pizzutiello v. Muiligan.

Miller v. Stuve (2.)

Scotto v. T. Hogan.

Sussman v. Market & Harlem Auto Tr.

Levington v. Robitsek.

Galiana v. Galiana.

Kelly v. Berrold.

Mautner v. Brown.

Curry v. Can Un Gas Co.

Doherty v. Terry & T.

Berixin v. Polonsky.

Gottingham v. Int R T.

Highest number reached on regular order, 240.

Part II.—Tierney, J.

O'Connor v. Rodgers & Hagerty.

Pastofsky v. Inter R T Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No cases business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Guy, J.

N Y Talking Machine Co v. Bogart.

Hopkins v. Manhattan Coast Co.

TRIAL TERM—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Thomas, J.—Lowe—Burrough—Ellsworth S. Healy, Wendt—Benson—Joseph I. Berry.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Victor Beaver v. John E. Griffiths et al.—John J. Mackin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumeration of day calendar at 1 P. M.

Flynn (Yonkers RR. Co.

Peo, &c (Cohen.

Same (Wale.

Same (Rankowitz.

Crown Lands Co (McKeon.

Barker (Steers.

Springfield Cemetery (Elbrook.

Herman.

Laurie (Kelly.

Magnussen (L. I. Ladder Co.

Schwab (Schwab (3.)

Kinlen (Runyon.

Campbell (Brown.

Marvin (Central RR.

Genna (Simadelli.

Peo, Nat Bk (Egbert.

Gilbert (Phila & Rdg. Coal Co.

Fitzgerald (Bklyn Institute.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Baskt (

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys Cliff Street Building Held at $180,000—Former Nordica Home in Ninth Street Sold Again—Fifth Avenue Burden Home Transferred—Leasing Activity.

Real estate men were evidently more interested yesterday in the Election Day results than in realty market conditions. Of the few deals reported, the one of chief interest involved the purchase of the new five-story building at 27 Cliff Street, in the far downtown district. The structure fronts 27.1 feet on Cliff Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Fulton Street, and extends to Ryder's Alley, 164.7 feet deep on the southerly line, a plot of about 4,250 square feet.

The building was recently completed by Thurston & Braidick and has been purchased by Selg Goldstein for investment. It is leased on a long term and the property has been held at $180,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker. It sold to Mr. Goldstein a few years ago the property at 60 Cliff Street. Stoddard & Mark represented the sellers as attorneys and Ascher & Goldstein the buyer.

Buys Lower Fifth Avenue House.

In the lower Fifth Avenue section the three-story dwelling at 6 West Ninth Street 22.3 by 93.11, was purchased by August Zinsser, President of the Yorkville Bank, who will occupy it after alterations. It was sold by R. F. Childs through J. Irving Walsh, as broker. The residence was the former home of Mme. Nordica. It adjoins the Berkely apartment house on the Fifth Avenue corner.

Operators Buy West Side Dwelling.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, bought from the estate of Laura H. Smith, 146 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2. Laurence McGuire negotiated the sale.

Burden Residence Transferred.

Title was recorded yesterday from I. Townsend Burden to Edward B. Cloot of the former Burden residence at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street, covering a plot 100 by 100.

Long Island.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sold a tract of woodland in Broad Hollow Woods, Wheatley Hills, L. I., for the estate of Oliver Titus. This property has been sold to the same client who last month purchased from the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company its woodland adjoining the above. The property adjoins the estates of Beekman Winthrop and E. D. Morgan.

Recent sales at Howard Beach Estates by Smith & Richmond have been made to E. L. Enggren, L. F. Van Dyke and Robert Kuck.

Sells $75,000 Groton, Conn., Estate.

Joseph P. Day has sold for Henry C. Rowe his Eastern Point property of about twenty-eight acres at Groton, Conn., opposite New London. It has a frontage of 2,200 feet on New London Harbor, and was held at $75,000.

Commercial Leases.

George R. Read & Co. leased the five-story building 192-194 Chambers Street for the Consolidated Fruit Corporation; also the six-story building 448 Greenwich Street to Butler Brothers.

Bleiman & Co. have leased the store and basement of 30,000 square feet at 682-684 Broadway for the estate of Helen C. Juilliard to Springarn Brothers for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased to Crane & Co. of Chicago for Lee & Fleischmann the westerly store in the building under construction on the site of the Berkeley Lyceum at 23-25 West Forty-fourth Street, running through the block to 22 West Forty-fifth Street. The store is 50 feet wide on Forty-fourth Street and 25 wide on 45th Street.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., have leased the sixteenth floor at 19-23 East Twenty-fourth Street to the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company and the parlor floor at 64 Madison Avenue to Tribbs & Manket.

Private Dwellings Leased.

William B. May & Co. have leased 26 East Seventy-third Street for the Barney Estate Company to George Doubleday, in conjunction with Cruickshank & Co.; 22 West Fifty-second Street for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to George W. Schurman; 39 West Fifty-sixth Street for George C. Smith to Dr. Hermann Biggs, and 27 East Thirty-eighth Street for Herbert A. Sherman as agent to Mrs. Minnie D. Meicham.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased the dwelling at 530 West 143d Street for the Gramercy Investing Company to Henry M. Gollhardt.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Edgar A. Levy to Frank B. Porter the four-story and basement, nineteen-foot dwelling at 116 East Seventy-second Street, which Mr. Levy bought to protect the light of the twelve-story apartment house which he built at the southeast corner of Park Avenue adjoining.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Charles H. Ayres will speak on the Terrens law before the members of the Harlem Property Owners' Association this evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has placed fourteen mortgages aggregating $105,000 on fourteen plots in Bronx Borough west of Jerome Avenue and north of Burnside Avenue to the Clemilt Realty Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

116th St, 106 East, s s, about 80 ft e of Park Av, 6-story tenement; Metropolitan Savings Bank against George McKee et al; A. B. & W. Hutchins, attorneys, Denis A. Spellissy, referee; due, $38,726.31; taxes, &c., $2,622; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Ford St, s s, 100 ft e of Tiebout Av, 64.7x106.6—x103.9, vacant; City of New York against Tiebout Avenue Co. et al.; action 2; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; James J. Walker, referee; due, $1,122.98; taxes, &c., $249.45; to the plaintiff for $262.

183d St, 545 East, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, 5-story brick tenement; George Innes, Jr., et al, executors, against Johanna C. Veiji et al; Ira H. Brainerd, attorney, 92 Williams St; Benjamin F. Greenleaf, referee; due, $14,190.38; taxes, &c., $344.84; to the plaintiff for $100.

180th St, East, s s, whole front between Prospect Av and Crotona Av, runs e 108x s 190x w 95x n 100x w 100x n 90 to beginning, vacant; City of New York against Sarah E. Willett et al; Action 2; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; Harry W. French, referee; due, $20,168.99; taxes, &c., $8,206.87; to the plaintiff for $200.

Tiebout Av, s e corner of Ford St, 24.9x100, vacant; City of New York against Tiebout Avenue Co. et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $1,049.76; taxes, &c., $272.02; to the plaintiff for $900.

Crotona Av, e s, 90 ft s of 180th St, 100x100, vacant; City of New York against Sarah E Willett et al; Action 1; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Bldg; Harry W. French, referee; due, $5,535.96; taxes, &c., $1,374.11; to the plaintiff for $200.

By Joseph P. Day.

230th St East, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100, vacant; City of New York against Caroline Cole; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Building; Victor H. McCutcheon, referee; due, $840.68; taxes, &c., $184.70; to the plaintiff for $250.

Mapes Av, 2,077, w s, 118.2 ft s of 180th St, 22x100, four-story brick tenement; adjourned sine die.

Simpson St, 900, e s, 50 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100, five-story flat; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Hibbard Holding Corp. et al; S. T. Stern, attorney; due on judgment, $10,946.61; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mtg, $60,000; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Union Av, w s, 150.2 ft s of 168th St, 25x100, vacant; Francis J. Cox against Rose Solomon et al; Jno J. O'Brien, attorney, 150 Nassau St; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $2,890.85; taxes, &c., $105.92; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

232d St, 304 East, s s, 75 ft e of Second Av, 25x65.5, three-story tenement; Lilly Neuman against Bernard Green et al.; Bullowa & Bullowa, attorneys; Jno. De W. Warner, referee; due, $5,967.21; taxes, &c., $875.75.

14th St, 819-21 West, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 50x204.8, to 15th, $24-6 West, four four-story tenements; Harrie Seely, executrix, against Edward L. Larkin et al.; Hatch & Clute, attorneys; Edward F. Maloney, referee; due, $33,695.98; taxes, &c., $3,885.30.

West Broadway 585, e s, 125 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, four-story lodging house; Louis McLahens et al, against Jno. M. Williams et al; Adolphus D. Pape, attorney; Wm. T. Van Alstyne, referee; due, $19,197.58; taxes, &c., $1,700.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Sherman Av, 79, s e corner Dyckman St, 100x100, two five-story tenements and stores; St. Clair Realty Co. against J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., et al; Edward S. Frith, attorney; William M. Seabury, referee; due, $24,480.32; taxes, &c., subject to two mortgages aggregating $94,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Parker St, 1,513, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x125; Ella. Freutel against Alfonso De Salvo et al.; Adolph E. Gutgsell, attorney, 38 Park Row; John J. Brady, referee; due, $8,989.01; taxes, &c., $158.58.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, 2,249, w s, 306.6 ft s of 183d St, 18.6x70.7x18.4x72.1, two-story and basement brick dwelling; Corporate Mtg. Co. against Vera W. Schramm et al.; Henry D. Patton, attorney, 27 Cedar St.; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $1,299.14; taxes, &c., $300; subject to mortgage, $8,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Crosby Av, w s, 100 ft s of Waterbury Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x26; Karl Gilbrechet, 336 East 154th St., owner; George J. Hof, Jr., 371 East 158th St., architect; cost, $2,000.

8th Av, 2,970, for a one-story foundry, 54x22; New York Central Railroad Co., owner; T. J. Horton Co., 90 West St., architect; cost, $900.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

74th St, 503 East, to a three-story power station; Manhattan Railway Co., owner; H. G. Stott, Supt. of Motive Power, architect; cost, $20,000.

59th St, 600 West, to a three-story power plant; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; H. G. Stott, architect; cost, $15,000.

93d St, 44 East, to a four-story dwelling; Robert M. Jung, 52 Vanderbilt Av, owner; Goldwedel & Tatten, 45 East 57th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, 243, to a five-story store; Ralph M. Ward, 78 Murray St, owner; William F. Henstreet, 25 Dey St, architect; cost, $15,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Morris Wolf against Rembrandt Realty Co. et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. H. Schwarz.

BROOME ST, 72 and 74; John A. Brown, Jr., against Morris Konovitz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. H. Comstock.

EDGECOMB AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x90; John A. Cisco, trustee, against Henry M. Oergra et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Lockwood.

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 53.8 ft s of 186th St, 17x62.6; Lawyers Title & Trust Co., as trustee, against Eugene L. Louis et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

20TH ST, n s, 180.11 ft w of 1st Av, 25.8x92; Henry H. Jackson against Edith A. Mohrmann et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Jackson.

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Kottek et al, executors, against Max Wachaman et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. R. Schwars.

105TH ST, 307 East; Ignatz Rosenberg against Sarah Gens et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. Godnick.

106TH ST, 58 West; Joseph Greissgrow against Theresa M Ruckert et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Kohn.

Bronx

GRAND AV, w s, 330 ft s of West 180th St, 20x100; Emma Nordlinger against John La Spina et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Nordlinger & Charlton.

LOT 16, Block 25, map of Pelham Park, and other properties; Edward T. Mulligan against John P. Wenniger et al, partition suit; attorney, C. N. Horstmann.

STEBBINS AV, 1,241; Victor Beaver against Edward Griffiths et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.

We Will Offer at Public Sale the Premises Known as No. 15 North Broadway, White Plains, to Settle the Estate of John Newland, Deceased.

The property consists of a plot fronting on North Broadway, of 73½ feet, and is 305 feet in depth, on which there is an improved frame dwelling, with slate roof, containing fifteen rooms, billiard room and three bath rooms, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electric light, parquet floors, oak trim; garage for three cars, with complete chauffeur's quarters.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000 at 5½% held by the Westchester and Bronx Title Company. Terms, 10% at the time and place of sale, the balance in cash above the present mortgage in thirty days, at which time the deed will be delivered.

The sale will be held on the premises

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, AT 3:30 P. M.

The location on North Broadway at this point is superb. The grand old trees and the city park make it one of the most attractive locations in White Plains and yet within only a few minutes' walk from the station, stores, churches and schools.

The house will be open for inspection daily.

For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply to the auctioneers.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc.,
Depot Plaza. Tel. 2676 2677. White Plains, N. Y.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:35 A. M.; 12.00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

Artistic New Dwelling

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingle; roof of Spanish tile; very handsome residence. Reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ESTATE AUCTION SALE

TO DISCHARGE LEGACIES,

Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. W. COR. 128TH ST. AND 3RD AVE.

A one-story taxpayer, with stores; size 99.11x116. Legacies and expenses of sale payable from proceeds are $53,500, at which upset price the premises will be offered. 1917 tax assessment, $86,000.

DAVID ORR, Esq., Atty., 40 Wall St., N.Y.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auct'r.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO OWNERS:—

Do not allow the management of your apartment house to worry you. We will assume full charge, keep it rented and make it pay.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Home Investment

Little Cash; Balance Like Rent.

One and two family; 4th Av. —Subway, Brooklyn; garage space; $4,500-$5,250. G. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

HOUSE HUNTING?

Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 rooms, for sale or rent, money terms.

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
2176 66th St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE

WE WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF JOHN NEWLAND,

deceased, a private dwelling of 15 rooms, billiard room, sleeping porch and three baths,

Situated on North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

This Sale Will Be Held on the Premises on Saturday, November 18th, at 3:30 P. M.

Send for descriptive booklet, terms and full details.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., AUCTIONEERS,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Divis'n N. Y. Central
All improvements, including sewers and gas.
12-room Fireproof Italian Villa.
9-room Georgian Colonial.
7-room Attractive Stucco.
Photo and Particulars on request.
Tasker-Halstead Realty Co., Tribune Bldg.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,980; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—8698.

—Specialists In—
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Nash & Marvin 527 5th Av.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Seven-room all-year cottage; ideally located; large plot; no assessments. All improvements, including electric light and steam heat. Less than 30 minutes out. Will make terms to suit you. F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St., City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$55 Huntington Lots

FULL SIZE. FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

Only $5 Down & $2 Monthly.

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace; comb enclosed porch, gas, elec. and sewerage; large, shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 80 minutes' walk to restricted sanded bathing beach, clubhouse, pier, and station; only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated, best neighborhood; fine plot laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Waterfront Farm Bargain

Fine 115 acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views, fertile, mostly cultivated; orchard, double highway frontage; excellent surroundings; $150 acre. HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building, New York.

$17.50 PER MONTH

Buys my artistic bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, electricity; large plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

A REAL PROFIT FARM

80 acres, level, fertile productive soil, 40 miles New York, 1½ miles to station, 5 acres woodland, 9-room house, 2 barns, one 40x60; shade trees, fine orchard, $285 per acre; owner will divide. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street, New York.

FORCED TO SELL.

Modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME.

Price, $5,500. Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

R. K. DYAS,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

MONTCLAIR MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE, $15,000

Delightfully situated; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, sleeping porch, sun porch; decorations unusually attractive; every appointment.

J. W. PLANSON 55 HARRISON AVENUE. (Ph. 2624 Mts.)

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farms!

Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!

80 East 90th St., Park and Madison Aves.
11 ROOMS; CHEAP RENT.
Will Decorate to Suit.

TRAUBE, 1402 Lexington Ave., 92d St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

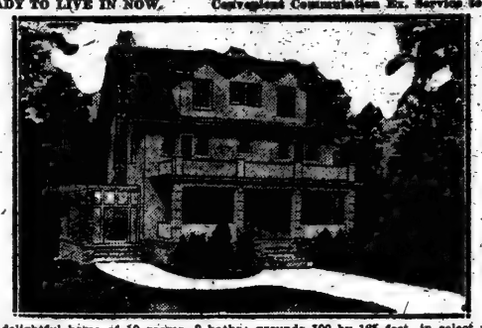
HYGIENIC ENG. CO.

Insanitary Cesspools are a Menace
Install Our
HYGIENIC SYSTEM

$3,500—EASY TERMS

and First Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOME NEAR WATER

READY TO LIVE IN NOW. Convenient Communication Ex. Service to City.



A delightful home of 10 rooms, 2 baths; grounds 100 by 165 feet, in select neighborhood; beautifully situated on hill crest, commanding water view; elev., 300 ft.; contains living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen, library, butler's pantry on first floor. Four bedrooms, 1 tiled bath on second floor. Three bedrooms, bath on third floor. Near country club, golf, tennis. Ideal water sport, skating, ice boating, tobogganing; canoeing, bathing and fishing in Summer. See this property, compare it with any priced at $12,000 near N. Y. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. Send for photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way. Tele. 1521 Cort.

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Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$28 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

Four New Buildings Ready for Inspection

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Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214.

Take Queensboro subway at Grand Central Subway station to Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Take Flushing or College Point car at Plaza to Jackson Avenue and 25th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95

655 West 160th St.

4 Large Rooms $42

Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

AMHERST,

204 West 110th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800

430 WEST 118th ST.

Terrace Court,

202 Riverside Drive.
One 6-room apartment, including two maid's rooms and three baths.
Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d St. Phone: Columbus 8967

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $40

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An Entire Building

Except store
For Light Manufacturing

Seven lofts; 80 foot frontage; three elevators; 100% Sprinkler System; labor law requirements complied with.

In Non-Restricted Zone Near 6th Ave.

Unusual opportunity for large concern desiring to consolidate its business under one roof. Interesting details as to rent, etc., furnished by

E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover. 53 William St.
Brokers protected.

15-19 E. 26th St.
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Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Floors and Showrooms

373 FOURTH AVENUE

with L to 26th St. For high-class mercantile tenants only; no manufacturing. Floors contain about 8,000 sq. ft. gross. Fine light, no obstructing columns; fireproof building, sprinklers. Separate freight entrance.

WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
41 Park Row. Tel. 5900 Cordt.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.

New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

On 5th Av., Near 50th St.

Ideal for Bachelor or Couple.

Corner Apartment, 2 large rooms, each 21x15, with bath and foyer, facing on 5th Av.; handsomely and completely furnished, including maid service; two grand pianos, fireplaces and high class restaurant; immediate occupancy. Particulars E. De Fiore, 20 West 50th Av., Phone 6th. Madison Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500

Large, sunny rooms with best light and air and splendid view of river. Near Subway Station.

DECORATIONS TO SUIT.

Apply to Owner on Premises
Telephone Morningside 488.

A Few Choice—

Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 5 & 6 ROOMS & bath; also extra maids' rooms.

Most convenient residential location in the city; close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story, fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Unusually Large Rooms
100 feet of Windows on Street and Avenue.
MODERATE RENTAL.

Rockingham

S.E. Corner Broadway and 56th St.
Also apartment suitable for physician.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants Restricted.
Call at above address only.

Consult us if you need an unfurnished apartment. If we haven't what you require we will find it for you.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

THE PLAZA

795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
Corner 150th Street.
7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartment.
High Class Service.
RENT $60.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,

$60.00 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

High Class Apartments

44 EAST 34TH, AT MADISON AV.
2 unusually large rooms, bath; 1,200, 1,400.
Two studios, north light, $720, $900.
Magnificent mantels, fireplaces, woodwork, high ceilings.
Ames, 26 West 31st, or Premises

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED—
MOORADA APTS.,
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.

4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $53
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

FINDLAY AV. & 170TH ST.

JUST COMPLETED. FACING PARK.
2 BLOCKS EAST OF GRAND CONCOURSE.
Every modern improvement; up-to-date transit and school facilities; 5 minutes to Jerome Av., 5 minutes to 3d Av. L., 8 blocks to 167th St. crosstown cars; reasonable concessions to desirable tenants; rents $27, $28, $29, $30, $31, $32, $33, $34, $35. Apply on premises.

4-5 Rooms

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

196th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Avs.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes. 198th St. 2d Av. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 6%. M. A. Israel, Jr., 14 De Lemur Co., 32 Nassau.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Wanted a building and permanent loan of $65,000, 5 per cent. 5 years, on business property, value $120,000, centrally located; no brokers. D. L., 2,000 3d Av.

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ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
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LEWIS S. PARSTON, (INC.)
Tel. 747b Cortlandt. 135 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

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REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1123
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4861.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year-home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 241 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 3028 Murray Hill. 80 Richmond Hill

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath; steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 3800 Madison Square.

All-year-round Home at Quaker Ridge, New Rochelle, for Sale—Colonial dwelling, 11 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, chauffeur's room; acre of ground; all kinds of shrubbery; near golf club and transportation; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, 168 Times.

SCARSDALE RENT FURNISHED for the Winter, very reasonable rent only to first class party; house contains 10 rooms and 3 baths; well furnished. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS

in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

HARTDALE, 21 acres; stone and shingle house not quite complete; high location; shade; view. A bargain at $30,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Rent—possession immediately—at $50 a month, 7 rooms, large grounds, exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$24 monthly buys beautiful furnished water front bungalow; elegant view of water from all sides, and fronting on private waterway; 5 good-sized rooms and bath; porch is wide and entire length of house; owner cannot occupy, and can be sold with or without furnishings; a small cash payment will be accepted from reliable party; only 40 minutes out; house less than six months old; genuine bargain to interested party. B. Altman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water; schools and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

AT COLD SPRING HARBOR.—Beautiful hilltop acreage, water front; just right for a fine estate. I. W. Valentine, 378 4th Av. Phone 1958 Madison Square.

Beautiful waterfront bungalow on plot 40x160; all modern improvements; also several waterfront lots; easy terms; no brokers. Address K. A., 164 Times.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (38d,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed, liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.—$9,000 value for $7,500; residence 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; big living room, bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium; steam, electricity; perfect order; near golf club; $500 cash, balance as rent. Frank Hughes-

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Pressure remains abnormally high over the Atlantic States and over far western districts, and it is low over a narrow belt extending from Texas northeastward to the Great States. This distribution has been attended by rains in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Middle Plains States, and Texas, and on the North Pacific Coast. Heavy rains fell in Iowa, Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Temperatures continue abnormally high in nearly all districts east of the Mississippi River, while colder weather has overspread the Plains States and the interior of Texas.

In the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England fair and continued warm weather Thursday will be followed by increasing cloudiness on Friday, with probably local rains and cooler weather by Friday night. In Northern New England, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region the weather will become unsettled Thursday and be followed by local rains Thursday and Friday and colder weather Friday in the South Atlantic States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts Thursday and Friday will be moderate to fresh southwest, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast fresh east, overcast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local rains and colder in north. Friday overcast and colder, probably rain.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local rains.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair; continued warm Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local rains and colder.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably followed by local rains, colder. Friday, clearing, colder.

Northern New England—Overcast Thursday, probably followed by rain at night. Friday, rain and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	40	43	4 P. M.	53	58
6 A. M.	38	42	6 P. M.	49	56
9 A. M.	42	44	8 P. M.	49	53
12 M.	55	54	11 P. M.	47	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 48, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Lost.
12:20—Colonial Park and 149 St....	Not given
9:17—Front of 437 W. 16 St., (wagon;) Thomas Blake.....	Slight
P. M.	
2:00—457 W. 31 St; Knickerbocker Chocolate Co.....	Slight
6:10—536 Brook Av.; M. Randall Co....	Slight
4:28—119 W. 12 St.; not given.....	Slight
4:50—409 E. 75 St.; Mary Spelzeo.....	Slight
5:40—503 Grand St.; Raymond Fisher..	Slight
7:50—349 W. 36 St. (vacant lot;) Chevrolet Motor Co.....	Not given
8:00—351 W. 170 St.; P. Meyerowitz..	Slight
8:10—305 E. 31 St.; Mary Byterman...	Slight
8:25—51 Madison Av. and 141 St.;) (barn.) J. O. Gould.....	Slight
8:35—74 Beekman St.; Richard Loresch..	$200
8:55—Riverside Av., & 230 St.; Dwight Estate	Slight
10:40—84 E. 4 St.; Saskowitz & Reisser.	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class for practical instruction in the various activities required for physical training teacher in playground work will be held at Neighborhood Centre 168, Brooklyn, Throop Avenue and Whipple Street. The class will start on Thursday evening of Nov. 14, and will meet every Tuesday, from 8 to 10:30 P. M. Miss R. Zuckerman will be in charge.

The Board of Education yesterday approved of the action of President Willcox in getting the Board of Estimate to include in the budget for 1917 the sum of $10,000 for an Executive Manager for the board. Thomas W. Churchill spoke and voted against the resolution.

The case of Samuel Cohen, who took an examination for teacher in economics and whose examination paper was identified and a rating of only 64 given him, was yesterday referred by the Committee on High and Training Schools with instructions to make a full investigation of the matter and report on it to the Board of Education.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell was at the Board of Education Hall yesterday. He will not leave his home in Flushing until the advent of bad weather.

The High and Training Schools Committee will grant the request of the President of Queens and a committee of 100 citizens for a public hearing in reference to the proposed discontinuance of the Jamaica Training School for Teachers.

District Superintendents O'Shea and Wade, whose terms of office will expire on Dec. 31, 1916, have been nominated by the Board of Superintendents to succeed themselves. The nominations were referred yesterday to the Committee on Nominations.

The Acting City Superintendent will announce this week that candidates for license for promotion may elect as the optional academic subject any one of the subjects designated in Group I to L, in the announcement of Sept. 25, or any one of the following languages: Group L, French; Group M, German; Group N, Italian; Group P, Spanish. It is probable that the subject of Latin will not be included in the announcement. Candidates electing a language as the optional subject will be required to report for the paper in English on Dec. 1. The written examination on the language will be conducted on the afternoon of Dec. 15. No candidate will be permitted to appear on Dec. 1 to take one of the optional papers to be given on that afternoon, and to appear on Dec. 15 as a candidate electing a language as the optional subject.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Resignation of 2d Lt. J. E. Slack, 1st Inf., Minnesota N. G., accepted. Capt. J. K. Herr, Cav., is assigned to 4th Cav.

1st Lt. J. Q. A. Brett, Q. M.—C. is announced as holding station in office of the Q. M. General of the army, that office having been the station of 1st Lieut. Brett at this time of his acceptance of his commission as a 1st Lt. Lt. in Q. M. C.

Navy.

Commander C. J. Lang, the Utah, to command the Raleigh.

Lt. Commanders E. B. Larimer, Puget Sound Yard Nov. 21, to the Vermont as Executive Officer, and C. T. Owens, the Vermont, to the Utah as Executive Officer.

Lt. C. E. Wood, the Hannibal, home wait orders.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. N. Hinkamp, the Florida, to the Olympia, Nov. 7; E. G. Thomas, the Celtic, Dec. 8, to the Fulton for submarine instruction; J. G. Stevens, the Vestal, Dec. 1, to the Celtic, Dec. 8; J. Garnett, the Fanning, to the Tacoma as Navigator; G. M. Cook, to the Tacoma as Engineer Officer; E. W. Tod, the Washington, to the Hannibal as Executive Officer, and T. M. Tipton, the Connecticut, to the North Dakota.

P. A. Surgns. G. W. Shepard, Receiving Ship at Norfolk, Va., to Training Station, St. Helena, Va., and H. A. May, to Naval Hosp., Annapolis, Md.

Chief Gunners E. Wenk, to the Olympia and W. A. Cable, to Washington Yard.

Chief Mach. W. T. Robinson, the Missouri, to Philadelphia Yard.

Chief Pay Clerks A. Hesford, the Prairie, to Receiving Ship at New York, and C. L. Bahrendt, Receiving Ship at New York, to Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., via Dec. transport.

Pay Clerk W. T. Williams, to the Prairie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda at Cavite; Davis at Newport; Kanawha and Pennsylvania at Southern Drill Grounds; Oklahoma at Hampton Roads, and the Warrington at Boston.

Sailed—Burrows, Philadelphia for Newport; Eagle, Charleston for Guantanamo; Salem Port-au-Prince and Philadelphia; West Virginia, Acapulco for Salina Cruz, and the Yorktown, Mulege for Topolobampo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An open competitive test has been ordered for foreman boiler maker.

The physical test for electrical steel draftsman will be held tomorrow. There are 164 candidates.

Applications for mechanical draftsman, (electrical,) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 16.

Applications for resident physician, male, grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M., Nov. 17.

Applications for health inspector, (food,) will be received until 4 P. M., on Nov. 14.

United States.

The commission announces, for Nov. 28, an examination for electrometallurgist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 a year. The duties will include investigations of metallurgical and chemical processes which have to do with the treatment of ferrous and non ferrous ores, and the preparation of chemicals for metallurgical processes. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, professional experience, publications, official reports, or thesis. The applicant must show his education has included courses in chemistry, metallurgy, and general engineering in a college or university of recognized standing and that he has had at least five years' experience in electrometallurgical and electrochemical operations. As a part of his electrometallurgical experience he must have worked with both electrolytic and electrolytic processes. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the day of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. T. J. Dempsey, 163, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Act. Captain, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 11; Sergts. W. F. Shea, 13, to Training School, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Patrol. F. G. Whiteside, 276, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 8 A. M., Nov. 8, and until further orders.

To C. O. Squad from prects. indicated, as chauffeurs, 8 A. M., Nov. 8, to 8 A. M., Dec. 30: J. H. Van Etten, 10; C. W. Vliet, 38; B. F. Hess, 165; L. J. Anderson, 281; J. Wallace, 29; L. P. Sharp, 140; E. J. Halligan, 275.

To Bur. of Tel. from prects. indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10: A. W. Eucker, 62; W. J. Browner, 148; F. J. Brickley, 168; W. T. De Young, 81; J. J. Boyan, 160; G. Farrell, 172.

To Training School from commands indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9: C. E. Kerrigan, 3; D. E. King, 77; C. J. Kemmer, 160; J. McKeever, Traffic B; J. E. Cunningham, Traffic C; P. J. Reilly, 38; J. R. Finnen, 153; M. M. Byron, 273; P. A. Woll, Traffic B; J. J. Seery, Bur. Tel.

Assignment Discontinued—Serg. G. E. Kreutzer, 10, to Train. School, (temp.) 4 P. M., Nov. 8.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay.)—Patrol. L. L. Moore, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 30.

Resignation Accepted.—Patrol. R. Swift, 28.

Fire Department.

The following candidate for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., today for special mental examination: Fire. 1st gr., F. P. Cox, Eng. 248.

The following Probationary Fireman will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M., today—W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 12.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: Nov. 13, at 10 A. M., Eng. 24; at 1 P. M., Eng. 293. Nov. 14, at 10 A. M., Eng. 39; at 1 P. M., Eng. 280. Nov. 15, at 10 A. M., Eng. 70; at 1 P. M., Eng. 282. Nov. 16, at 10 A. M., Eng. 75; at 1 P. M., Eng. 240. Nov. 17, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 6; at 1 P. M. H. & L. 107. Nov. 18, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 24; at 1 P. M. H. & L. 132.

Special Leave—Cap. E. G. North, Eng. 58, 48 hours. 8 A. M., Nov. 9.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

77TH, 301 WEST.—South room, bath, single, running water; excellent table; electricity.

79TH, 114-152 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephoned; booklet; references.

72TH ST., 121 WEST. (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—" A good place to live." All new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, up to date and modern; reference; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

88D, 5 WEST.—Second floor, other rooms, parlor dining; electricity; newly furnished, decorated.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; electricity, hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; finest table parlor dining.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Charming house; large, sunny room; private bath; also single room.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room for two, private bath; small rooms; excellent board.

91ST, 50 WEST. — Beautiful large, medium rooms; private bath; superior table; electricity.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; table d'hote.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7210 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; L, Park; table boarders.

93D ST., 670 (West End Av.)—Double and single room, couple or gentleman.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 320 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Forte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.

50 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.

THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Drive, with superior board, $12 and $15 weekly. Telephone 7126 Morningside. Payne.

TABLE BOARD.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; subway; references.

BOARD WANTED.

FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, a large, sunny sitting room and bedroom, with board, which must be first-class; private bath; west side, between 72d and 96th Sts.; state price. D 185 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select, refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.

Invalids, chronic, nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BEST & CO.
35th St. and 5th Av.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

to learn the business of retail selling in specialty house; start as messengers with good salaries; good care; permanent positions; rapid advancement to stock and clerical positions; it depends on you.

Apply in person or by mail, Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BILLERS
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S;
ON CUSTOMERS' CHARGE LEDGERS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly familiar with double entry bookkeeping and English exchange; must be accurate and with a neat hand; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; only those having above qualifications. Call on Dental Mfg. Co., 220 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER to manage office; year's experience essential; rapid advancement. Fine & Levy, 98-100 Bleecker St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; state moderate salary; chance for improvement. R 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography. Lee Bros., 106 East 125th St.

COOK, &c.—Girl to cook and do laundry work with family of two in Sea Gate; pleasant surroundings; $30. Phone Coney Island 2532.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced file clerk for position in fileroom of well-known publication; graduate of filing school preferred. Address, giving age, references, salary expected, and telephone number. Y 224 Times Annex.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK; MUST BE OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR 36TH ST. FERRY AND QUEENSBORO TUBE.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, experienced, white maid, for general housework; good wages and home. 423 West 120th; Morningside 8070.

HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced general housewoiker, family two adults and child, small apartment; good wages. Apt. 5-E, 393 West 97th.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl wanted for general housework; white or colored; assist with child. Morningside 7814. Apt. 57.

MANICURESS, experienced, wanted; good wages; bring tools. 87 2d Av. Madam Fisher.

MILLINERY OPERATORS ON LADIES' LONG SEASON WEEK WORK ONLY. APPLY READY FOR WORK, FELTENSTEIN-JOFFE, 11 EAST 37TH ST.

NURSE wanted; competent for child six months old; must be reliable, good disposition, and best of references; generally useful; no other need apply. Write Mrs. F. C. Smith, 193 Murray Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

NURSE for small baby; reference. Call afternoon or evening, 106 Central Park West, Apt. 1-A.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE wanted for child 5 years and assist with older children; French; need not speak English. Apply Thursday and Friday A. M. at 12 East 92d St.

NURSE, undergraduate attendant or ward maid for institution, pay, $22 a month. Address Box 81, Millbrook, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, preference given Spanish speaking, to go to country; three children, one going to school; give experience, references, salary expected, &c. R 373 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and Stenographer.—A good position is open for an exceptionally intelligent and energetic young lady. Address, stating references and salary desired, Superior, K 207 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, good at figures, for office of manufacturing concern; one with high school education preferred. Apply S. M. Bixby & Co., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30 possessing more than ordinary tact and ability to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 710, 103 West 94th St.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day as extra on Saturdays. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN
WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING AND TAKING CARE OF BIRDS, &c., WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut Christian, high school education; four years' technical experience; legible penmanship, quick, grasping ideas, exceptionally neat; excellent references; $12. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; good penmanship; experience and reference; $10. Answer own writing. J 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced; salary $8. Eclipse Harris Film Co., 126 West 46th St., Room 907.

STENOGRAPHER.—Shorthand. Apply 1,493 Broadway, Room 315.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 847 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

Employment Agencies.

FRENCH & ENGLISH STENO.—Rapid dictation, general correspondence, downtown steamship office, $20-$23.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge double entry books, out of town position, $15.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, some little experience; excellent opportunity, $10.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR & BILL CLERK.—Prefer one familiar little clerical work, $12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR & BILL CLERK Rapid, accurate at figures, $15.

BILL CLERK.—Royal machine, good at figures, $10.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

TYPIST.—Young lady who can speak German; preferably export experience; $15; stenographer-dictaphone operator; thoroughly competent, with executive ability and personality; advancement; $20; many other openings at $12-$15. Call, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10 to $23.
CLERKS, FROM $9-$15.
BOOKKEEPER—SAFEGUARD SYSTEM.
TYPISTS—VERY FAST.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Corner Nassau. 42d St. Office, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 15.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15; billers, stenographers; numerous positions unfilled. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER. — $15-$18; stenographer, knowledge Spanish; many openings; Pan-American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-le Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lesson and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
This week only. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; position assured. Est. 1884. GAFFET'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT
AND OFFICE MANAGER
wanted immediately; capable of assuming complete responsibility for bookkeeping, accounting, cost analysis, disbursements, and credits of growing concern embracing several lines of business; only those who have made good in a similar position and with unimpeachable record need apply; no notice will be taken of replies which do not state age, full details of previous positions and duties and some idea of salary expected, which must be moderate for first six months; excellent opportunity for active, wideawake man who is looking for the future; successful applicant will be required to spend several months in New England before taking up duties in New York. Permanency. Y 228 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, check drivers, making out shipping and express receipts, trace freight; must be experienced; hours 7:30 to 5:30. Apply L. Barth & Son, 84 Cooper Square.

BILLERS
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S, ON CUSTOMERS' CHARGE LEDGERS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced cost clerk, for large manufacturing plant; must be qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. J 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man for stock broker's office; no other need apply; give references and state salary expected. J. D., 142 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Middle-aged man wanted, bookkeeper and stenographer. Apply own handwriting F 48 Times.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
8 EAST 22D ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF NEAT BOYS IN SHOWROOM, ALSO STRONG BOYS TO CARRY SALEMAN'S SAMPLES.

BOY.—Wanted, a strong, active boy, 16 to 18 years; one used to packing and the use of a Dix mailing machine preferred; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,234, New York Post Office.

BOY, intelligent, well educated, for office of publisher; $25 monthly to start, with definite advancement; excellent opportunity for serious boy who wants to succeed. 461 4th Av., 10th floor.

BOYS.—In wholesale grocery, to be generally useful; good chance for advancement; salary $6; hours 8 to 5:45. Apply by letter, Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York.

BOY, 16 to 18 years, for work in office of large manufacturing company; public school graduate, with at least two years high school. J 22 Times.

BOY wanted for office; about 17 years of age; good chance for advancement. Call office, 504, 17 West 42d St.

BOY, 16 years old, wanted by large electrical supply house; salary $6 per week. K 208 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of dry goods commission house; bright American boy; chance for advancement, J 52 Times.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale house; good chances for advancement. P. O. Box 1,884.

BOY, American, between 14 and 15, to act as office and errand boy. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

BOYS, 14 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, ADDRESS WHOLESALE, 347 TIMES.

BOY, 16, clerical work in office; exceptional opportunity. J. Galin, 1,123 Broadway.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for export office; give full particulars in application. K 221 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST wanted who is now employed making nigrosine; good opportunity with established color house; interview in evening. Box X 375 Times Annex.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in making compact face powders and rouges. K 215 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, about 19 years of age, in office of large manufacturing plant; must be rapid and accurate at figures; state experience and salary desired. J 23 Times.

COUPLE, (white,) for place half hour from Grand Central; man as butler and useful house man; wife as cook; experience and first-class reference required; state wages. F 63 Times.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED. Young men, 21 years of age or over, required as helpers or drivers on express wagons. Apply Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Dept., 30 Trinity Place, N. Y. C.

EFFICIENT MAN.—Old established curb brokerage concern known as one of the largest desires the services of a competent efficiency man with wide experience, capable of taking charge of correspondence, stenographic, filing and statistical departments; permanent position and advancement to right party; must have qualifications; state where employed for past 10 years and salary expected. Address K 236 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIANS.—Good jobs offered competent wiremen for out of town jobs. Call after 9:30 A. M., Room 544, 96 Church St.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced tinsmith estimator who can secure work. Apply by letter, stating experience, salary desired. Plata Sheet Metal Works, 1,078 First Av.

ESTIMATOR by large firm of electrical contractors. F 51 Times.

FIREMAN wanted, colored or white; apartment house work; call with references between 9 and 11 A. M., 306 West 97th St., basement.

JOB PRESSMEN.

WANTED, SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESSMEN; GOOD PAY AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO., EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT. — OFFICE OF WELL-KNOWN ACCOUNTING FIRM; WRITE WELL; ACCURATE AND QUICK AT FIGURES; NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK; MUST STATE AGE, SALARY, AND FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS "PERMANENT," F 66 TIMES.

MAN wanted; must be experienced on ticket punches, cutting dies, assembling, &c.; a good proposition for the right man; will pay transportation. McGill Ticket Punch Co., Chicago.

MASON FOREMAN wanted, experienced on reinforced concrete and brick work. F 70 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (HEATING AND VENTILATING) WANTED.
Salary $1,200 to $1,600.
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 16, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; technical, 6; mathematics, 2. Requirements: Actual experience as mechanical draftsman, laying out, computing, drafting or other related work incident to construction or operation of mechanical appliances used in heating installations; minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (SANITARY) WANTED.
Salary $1,200 to $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building to Nov. 16 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; technical, 6; mathematics, 2. Requirements: Training and experience as mechanical draftsmen, actual experience in laying out, computing, drafting or other related work incident to construction or operation of appliances for water supply drainage and plumbing, or similar experience. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

MEN, solicitors, convincing talkers, best proposition, merchants, physicians, dentists, hotels; contracts pay $5; commission basis; collections. Emergency Service, 68 William St.

NEWSPAPER advertising solicitor, living in Baltimore, to canvass a special line of business for a leading New York publication on commission; good opportunity. X 329 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, a bright boy; one who is willing to learn and do what he is told; splendid opportunity. Apply A. J. Caselar & Co., 1,140 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Insurance; high school education; good references required. K 222 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER competent to handle solicitors; must be possessed of executive and organization ability, expert on letter dictation; prefer one experienced in handling stock salesmen; exceptional opportunity for advancement; state qualifications and experience fully and salary expected. Address D 186 Times.

ORDER CLERK, having a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted by investment house; give references. Box K 290 Times Downtown.

PRINT SHOP FOREMAN.—Large New England printing establishment has opening for high-grade production man; must have general knowledge of printing business; splendid opportunity; in replying give full particulars regarding past and present employment, age and salary expected. X 217 Times Annex.

Prominent music publishing house wants
SALES MANAGER
Having experience and initiative.
Must be capable of organizing, managing, and taking entire charge of selling force and demonstrators.
State age, references, and salary expected. F 68 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give liberal co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience, and references in letter. C. S., 80 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man as specialty salesman for New York City territory; must be well educated, present a good appearance, and be willing to work hard; the position would be steady, and offers an attractive future with a well-established manufacturing corporation; small salary and liberal commission will be paid; men without selling experience will be considered; no attention will be paid to letters that do not state applicant's experience and qualifications fully. K 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN between 25 and 35 years of age, well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance against commission. J 21 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to take high-class men's shirt line, out-of-town territory, on strictly commission basis. Y 227 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tabl, 2 Stone Street.

SOLICITOR.—Business school; experience and character essential; good opportunity; salary and commission; write fully. R 395 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS wanted; commission basis; must have good references. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., 274 East 2d St.

STOCK CLERK.—Ambitious young man, thoroughly experienced in factory stock keeping; one who is looking for a bright future. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN, having New York clientele, can secure permanent connection to handle excellent investment issue; liberal commission; no advances. Thurston, 35 East 10th St.

WANTED
Mechanical Draftsman (Electrical)
Salary $1,200 to $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 16 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience 2; Technical, 6; Mathematics, 2. Requirements: Actual experience as Mechanical Draftsman, laying out, computing, drafting or other related work incident to construction or operation of appliances for generation or utilization of light and power. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.
MOTORMEN
and
CONDUCTORS.
Permanent Positions.
Good Runs.
Pay while breaking in
Apply at office of
THIRD AVE. RY. CO.
130th St. & 3rd Ave.
Office open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a downtown commercial stationery concern to run errands and learn the business. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, K 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, who has had experience 4n circulation department of a magazine. B 237 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN in bookkeeping department in large dry goods house; good chance for advancement. J 58 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.

BUYERS—Experienced dry goods buyer; also man thoroughly experienced in buying both domestic and imported toys; salary according to experience.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER—Man who has had experience in employment of manufacturing concern, familiar with employing office help; salary $1,800.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT—Man with broad experience in public accounting; must be a high grade senior; salary $2,500 to $3,000 to start.

COST ACCOUNTANTS—Can use 2 or 3 young men who have had good factory cost accounting and efficiency experience; $1,800-$2,000.

SALESMEN—A1 man on drawn steel products, familiar with the trade, metropolitan district, $1,500; also one on pumping machinery, engines, &c., able to drive Ford car, $1,200 and expenses; (2) experienced tea men knowing the jobbers in Greater New York, $1,200-$1,800.

TRAFFIC CLERK—For out of town position, formerly local railroad agent, $1,800 year.

EXPORT BUYER—Experienced on general merchandise, $1,800 year.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Apply in person only between 9 and 2.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
One BANK (Junior), $45 month, lunches.
One OIL COMPANY, Traffic Dept.; experience necessary; $18.
One BANK (Spanish-English); $22.
Three EXPORT, (Spanish-English); $25.
One STEAMSHIP, (French-English); $25.
Also BOOKKEEPERS as follows:
One (INSURANCE, Jersey City); $20.
One (STEAMSHIP,) Italian; $20.
Two (BANK); $65-$75 month.
One (COAL); $75 month.
One JUNIOR Clerk, (Insurance); $540 and lunches.
One CLERK, (College Man preferred,) for Marine Dept. Insurance; $10-$15.
MANY excellent openings with BANKS, EXPORT and MANUFACTURING companies, for High School graduates; $30-$45 month.
LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICIAN, $16-$18.
OTHER CALLS for TYPISTS, BILLING, and ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS.
OFFICE BOYS, $5-$7.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Reiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

CURB TRADERS, clearing house clerks, bookkeepers, brokerage experience, $15-$40; board runners, $12; stock runners, $9. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.

MEN, LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, the high - paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentists are in great demand. Individual instruction; no book study; short course. Free booklet "BHW" gives details. Dentists Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms; New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable 4 weeks' course; evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS wanted to sell THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, the best and most successful publication for children; five new volumes will be issued this Fall; every one of the many thousands of subscribers will be anxious to complete their set by adding these volumes and thousands more will need the new CHILDREN'S HOUR for Christmas; liberal commission; attractive plan of sale. Call at once, Houghton-Mifflin Company, 16 East 40th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wishes advertising or publicity work; 5 years' experience; salary, $5,000; references given. B 235 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; accurate, reliable; 5 years' experience; references. K 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography; excellent references; salary, $15. D 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; stenography, typewriting. D 143 Times Downtown.

COOK.—French woman who is capable, economical, and has excellent references, seeks position as first cook in large boarding house or club. Address M. D., care Janitor, 382 3d Av.

COOK or General Housework.—North of Ireland girl; apartment American family. 229 East 114th St. Dolan.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, children's

REPORT VILLISTAS IN BATTLE AT DORADO

Obregon Orders More Carranza Troops Against Bandits in Chihuahua.

FISHER'S DEATH CONFIRMED

American Physician Was Stabbed at Santa Rosalia—Mexicans Leave Ojinaga.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 8.—Unconfirmed reports of a battle between the Villa bandits and the reorganized Carranza troops at Dorado, Chihuahua, between Parral and Jiminez, Friday and Saturday have been received here by United States Government agents and by Carranza officials.

General Alvaredo Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, has ordered another division from Coahuila to proceed against the Villa bandits in Chihuahua, according to a message from him to Mexican Consul Eduardo Soriano Bravo here today. These troops will reinforce the recently organized division under General Francisco Murgia, which is proceeding northward from Escalon.

A foreigner who arrived here from Santa Rosalia late last night confirmed the report of Dr. C. H. Fisher's execution by Villa bandits at Santa Rosalia following the capture of the town by the Villa troops on Oct. 6. The foreigner said that Dr. Fisher was stabbed to death by the bandits.

The foreigner also confirmed the report that Villa bandits cut the ears from many Carranza soldiers and unspeakably mutilated the Carranza officers. Villa was reported to be at La Generala Ranch, near Parral.

PRESIDIO, Tex., Nov. 8.—A report that 150 bandits, said to be followers of Francisco Villa, are at La Mula Pass, south of Ojinaga, Chihuahua, has caused much excitement across the river in the Mexican border town. Many Mexican families are leaving Ojinaga for Presidio, and the Mexican customs authorities have brought their records to the American side of the border.

Preparations are being made by the Carranza garrison under Colonel Riojas to defend the town, and the Carranza officers are reported to be sending their families across the line in anticipation of a fight with the bandits.

EL PASO, Nov. 8.—A report was received here late last night from Chihuahua City that Edgar Koch, German consular agent at Parral, either was killed or was being held for ransom by Villa bandits in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia. Koch is believed to have started from Parral with the $50,000 worth of silver bars for an American mining company.

DIAZ MEN HOLD RAILROAD.

13 Cars Carrying Carranza Troops Missing Near Santa Lucrecia.

PUERTO, Mex., Nov. 8.—The adherents of Brig. Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President, General Porfirio Diaz, hold the Tehuantepec Railroad south of Santa Lucrecia. Since Friday last a train of thirteen cars with Carranza troops aboard has been missing.

On Oct. 23 rebel forces attacked a train, killing nine soldiers and wounding eleven. The passengers were robbed.

PROMOTION BOARD NAMED.

Daniels Selects Nine Members of Board of Rear Admirals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Daniels has designated nine members of the Board of Rear Admirals to select line officers due for promotion. The board consists of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, and Rear Admirals Austin M. Knight, Nathaniel R. Usher, Frank F. Fletcher, Walter McLean, Augustus F. Fechteler, Albert Gleaves and Albert W. Grant.

The board will convene at the Navy Department on Dec. 2. All promotions to the grades of Commander, Captain and Rear Admiral of the line of the navy, including the promotion of those Captains, Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders who are carried as additional numbers are to be made by selection from the next lower grade on the recommendation of the board.

The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the number of vacancies in the grades of Rear Admiral, Captain and Commander to be filled during the following calendar year, including the vacancies existing at the time of the convening of the board and those that will occur by operation of law from the date of convening until the end of the next calendar year, and with the names of all officers who are eligible for consideration for selection together with the record of each officer.

No officer can be recommended for promotion unless he receives the recommendation of not less than six members of the board. Not more than ten Captains can be appointed in any one year.

SUIT TO TEST ADAMSON LAW

Union Pacific Begins Action in Federal Court in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company filed suit in the Federal Court here today to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law recently passed by Congress and known as the Adamson act. Thomas S. Allen, United States District Attorney, and four Union Pacific trainmen representing the different railroad brotherhoods, are made parties defendant.

The bill of complaint alleges that the law is unconstitutional because it is not a proper regulation of interstate commerce, because it violates the guarantees of the fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and because it is unworkable as applied to existing conditions under which the trainmen are operating. The bill of complaint is a printed document of considerable size, and contains copies of all the schedules under which the trainmen work.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Pass Book No. 128,001 of the East River Savings Institution; payment stopped. Finder please leave at the bank, 201-3-5 Broadway, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST or stolen, Bank Book No. 536,819 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—In or about the Waldorf-Astoria, election night, diamond and sapphire bar pin. Handsome reward. Return to Cashier Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Bar pin, diamond and onyx; onyx missing on one side. Leave at Hotel Savoy office, 5th Av. and 59th St. Reward.

LOST—A small female Pekingese dog, evening Nov. 6; white, with tan spots. $25 reward if returned to 55 West 55th, to Superintendent.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, set with diamonds, Nov. 8, between 41st and 118th Sts.; reward. K. C. Lawrence, 456 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Fur-lined coat, between Queensboro Bridge and East 54th St. Return to 26 West 37th St. Reward.

LOST—Election night, in New York, ribbed cigarette case, with monogram E. A. S.; liberal reward. D 187 Times.

LOST—On Thursday eve, Nov. 2, long black caracul scarf; reward. Communicate Breeze & Smith, 96 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond vest button, Monday evening, at or near Century Theatre; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 50 Times.

LOST—Pearl and diamond earring, Saturday, Nov. 4; substantial reward. Riverside 8613.

LOST—Monday, diamond crescent breastpin, gold setting; reward. Nicholson, 2 W. 33d.

Lost and found cats and dogs.

LOST—Bull terrier, female, white, with brown spots; answers name of Nellie; big reward. Modern Dye Works, 422 9th Av.

BOSTON WRECK COSTS LIVES OF FORTY-FIVE

All Bodies Removed from Car Which Plunged Into Channel —Toll May Reach Fifty.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Forty-five persons, all of them men, were known today to have lost their lives in yesterday's disaster, when a crowded electric car plunged through an open drawbridge into Fort Point Channel in the South Boston district. Twelve persons escaped and of these ten were so badly injured they were sent to hospitals for treatment. Conductor George McKeon, one of the injured, said he had rung up sixty-two fares and city officials expressed the fear that others outside those whose bodies were found were missing.

The car, which had plunged head first into the mud at the bottom of the thirty-foot channel, was raised early today by a powerful floating crane after all the bodies had been removed by divers.

Most of those who escaped were standing on the platforms. Among them was Miss Lillian Frank, the only woman known to have been on the car.

Not more than three or four persons, it is believed, escaped from inside the car. The divers said that when they first explored the wreck the windows were smashed and blocked with the bodies of the drowned. That the men trapped within the car fought madly for their lives was shown by numerous cuts and bruises.

Sue Ex-Collector to Recover Tax.

Charles W. Anderson, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, was sued in the Federal District Court yesterday by the Metropolitan Trust Company, which demands $5,604, alleged to have been charged against the company for income tax and collected without authority and under duress. Similar suits, filed by the Home Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $1,728 and $60,558 respectively, were answered yesterday by United States Attorney Marshall, who denied that the tax was levied or collected without authority.

BOMB ON AEROPLANE KILLS TWO OFFICERS

Naval Lieutenants at Indian Head Victims of Premature Explosion in an Experiment.

WRECK FALLS IN POTOMAC

Theory Advanced That Explosive Struck Machine When Being Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In an attempt to launch a bomb from their aeroplane at the Indian Head Proving Grounds this afternoon, Lieutenant Luther Welsh, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Clarence K. Bronson, U. S. N., were killed by the premature explosion of the missile. The wreckage of the machine and the bodies of the two men fell into the Potomac River.

The men were engaged in experimenting with bombs for use against vessels, according to the Inspector of Ordnance at Indian Head, who added:

"The bomb detonated immediately beneath the aeroplane. It was being launched by Lieutenant Welsh and apparently struck some part of the machine. It was seen to detonate and the aeroplane broke in two and fell into the river. Hardly any trace of aeroplane or passengers has been found yet."

A search party proceeded at once to the scene of the wreck, the Navy Department announced, and dragged the river. Nothing has been recovered but a portion of one seat of the aeroplane and a part of the tail.

Lieutenant Bronson, at the time of his death, was detailed for aviation instruction at the Curtiss Aviation Station, Newport News, Va. He had been attached doing the last two years to the aviation school at Pensacola. He was piloting the machine when the accident occurred. Lieut. Welsh was detailed as ordnance officer to the Indian Head proving grounds.

Lieut. Bronson was born in Bushnell, Ill., July 21, 1888, appointed a midshipman June 15, 1906, from New York and graduated in 1912. He was assigned to the battleship Michigan and in 1914 was ordered to the Mississippi for aviation duty, and later sent to the Pensacola station Nov. 23. He was promoted to Lieutenant, junior grade, last year. Last September he was ordered to Newport News, Va., to undertake a course of instruction in aviation at Curtiss Aviation Station.

Lieutenant Welsh was born in Kansas City, Mo., June 30, 1889, apointed midshipman July 2, 1906, and graduated in 1909, number four and a "star" in his class. He was assigned to the Missouri and later to the North Dakota. He was detailed to the Bureau of Ordnance for temporary instruction at George Washington University in 1911. Later he continued his course at various steel plants. In 1913 he was promoted to Lieutenant, junior grade, and became aid on the staff of the commander of the Third Division of the Atlantic fleet. He was assigned to duty at Indian Head in March this year.

DR. TULIN COMING HERE.

Swedish Airman to Watch Building of Transatlantic Airplane.

Special to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The well-known Swedish aeronaut, Dr. Tulin, today left Malmoe for America to superintend the construction of a gigantic aeroplane, in which Captain Sundewall intends to attempt to cross the Atlantic. Dr. Tulin, it is expected, will then try to build a similar airplane in his own workshop at Landskrona with the purpose of crossing the Atlantic in it.

GIVE WATCH TO KOENIG.

New London Honors the Commander of the Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 8.—Fully two thousand persons attended a reception in the Municipal Building tonight in honor of Captain Koenig of the merchant submarine Deutschland and his crew. Officers of the Eastern Forwarding Company and members of the crew of the Willehad also attended. A gold watch, bearing the seal of the city, was presented to Captain Koenig, and his men received silver match cases and fountain pens.

The submarine will be loaded tomorrow, and it is understood she may make her dash homewafd Friday afternoon.

It was reported tonight that the German war submarine U-57 was expected off Pleasure Beach—fifteen miles to the westward—on Friday, but there was no confirmation.

$25 Has Very Big Purchasing Power Here

It will buy an exceptionally good suit or overcoat made to your own measure.

See an array of exclusive patterns, the best from foreign and domestic mills; select what you like, and then have your garments made so that each detail pleases you perfectly—that's the way to secure the strictly well-dressed effect. We guarantee to satisfy you—that is surely what you want.

Full evening dress suits, $45. Tuxedo Suits, $40. Silk lined throughout.

Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

An open letter to

James W. Gerard

American Ambassador to Germany

Dear Mr. Gerard:

Few men are ever placed in the trying position that you occupy today. As America's Ambassador to a country torn with strife, as well as the representative of every other country that is at war with Germany, you have come through a severe ordeal with dignity and honor. It is a sterling tribute to your capability and fineness of mind.

Therefore it is with distinct pride that I address this letter to you. While I am only advertising a cigarette, nevertheless a cigarette has its uses and its pleasures, else why is it that the American people annually spend $120,000,000 to buy them? This sum of money proves that the cigarette is a great, big institution and one of our leading industries.

And of all the brands manufactured, I think the LORD SALISBURY more nearly approaches the ideal cigarette of a cosmopolitan country than any other cigarette now in existence. And the most potent reason for this is that

The LORD SALISBURY Cigarette, made and guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company, is the *only* 100% pure All-Turkish-tobacco cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15 cents for 20. Is it not the reasonable cigarette?

Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P. S. Send now for a package of Lord Salisbury. Learn for yourself why they are popular.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

The double-breasted great-coat

One of our special styles for young men

GOOD STYLE hasn't been sacrificed to comfort; but comfort is the first consideration in such a garment; warmth, and the luxurious feeling of rich, fleecy wool.

You'll get these coats in the finest imported and American all-wool weaves; with such tailoring as such fabrics are entitled to.

Be sure our label is in the coat; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

You may want a Hart Schaffner & Marx great-coat or a dress overcoat; a medium weight for mild days or a heavy, storm-defying ulster.

Whatever your wishes, in style, in material, in colorings, you can gratify them here in these famous clothes

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Fellow Chambers Entrance, Cor. 47th

Third Ave., Cor. 125th 846-848 West 125th St. Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, colder; tomorrow, overcast; strong west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,475. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WITH 272 ELECTORAL VOTES, WILSON WINS; GETS CALIFORNIA, NORTH DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO

GERMANY FAVORS LEAGUE OF PEACE WITH CONDITION.

But Bethmann Hollweg Says the Entente Allies Must Renounce Their Annexation Schemes.

DENOUNCES "BRUTE FORCE"

Abolition of "Aggressive Coalitions" Put as First Step Toward International Harmony.

ANSWERS VISCOUNT GREY

Asserts That England Plunged Europe Into War by Encouraging France and Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Answering Viscount Grey, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in the course of his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag today said:

"Germany is at all times ready to join a league of nations—yes, even to place herself at the head of such a league—to keep in check the disturbers of peace."

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg announced today before the Main Committee of the Reichstag that after the end of the war Germany would cooperate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league. The Chancellor also presented a new version of events in the last days before the outbreak of the war, particularly in connection with Russia's mobilization and efforts to avert hostilities.

The Chancellor, according to the Overseas News Agency, connected the two subjects in his speech, and in doing so replied to the speech made by Lord Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to foreign newspapermen, in which he said that the origin of the present war must influence peace conditions, and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks if the present war really were forced upon Germany. Of course, Lord Grey at once added that Germany's interpretation of the origin of the war was incorrect, and that the war was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe.

Little Faith in Arbitration Courts.

Referring to the question of an international league for the preservation of peace, the Chancellor said:

"We never concealed our doubts whether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations, such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we now and in peace must define our position with regard to this question.

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as is within human power, will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

"Germany will honestly co-operate in examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution, and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, shall create political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principle of justice and free development, not only on the Continent, but also on the seas, must be made valid. This, to be sure, Lord Grey did not mention."

Denounces British "Brute Force."

The Chancellor pointed out that Lord Grey's ideas in regard to international guarantees of peace seemed to possess a peculiar character, in that they took into consideration only British wants. Neutrals, who during the war had to accept in silence British domination of the seas, were to form a union after the war when, England hoped, she would have conquered Germany, in order to guarantee that the British plans should prevail under the new conditions. The Chancellor said it was known on reliable authority that in 1915 Great Britain and France promised to Russia dictatorial domination of Constantinople, the Bosporus and the west shore of the Dardanelles, with the hinterland, and that Asia Minor should be divided among the Entente powers. These plans, he continued, probably were of interest for neutrals, who were expected to guarantee this order of things. The British Government, he asserted, has kept silent in regard to these plans, in spite of questions asked in Parliament.

"Such a policy of brute force," the Chancellor added, "cannot be the basis of an efficient international league for peace.

"These are the plans of our enemies

Continued on Page 6.

Suffrage Amendment Defeated in Two States

Woman suffrage amendments were evidently beaten in the two States that voted on the question last Tuesday. In South Dakota, with 200 precincts still to be heard from, the vote stood 22,934 for and 25,248 against the amendment.

West Virginia, the other State to vote on the proposition, rejected it overwhelmingly. The returns from 843 out of the 1,713 precincts in the State showed 32,887 for and 72,463 against it.

ASQUITH EXPOUNDS ESSENTIALS OF PEACE

Must Insure Security of Weak, Liberties of Europe, and Free Future of World.

TRADE OF NEUTRALS SAFE

German Talk of Wall Against It Called Childish Fiction—Ready for Next Channel Raid.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Henry Dunn, was given at the Guildhall tonight, and was attended by Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and men prominent in the military and naval world, among them Lord Fisher, Chairman of the Invention Board; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters.

The leading speech of the evening was delivered by Premier Asquith, who, in alluding to peace, declared this nobody had greater reason than Great Britain to desire peace, but that it was desired on only one condition—that the sacrifices of the war should not have been made in vain. A feature of the speeches was the warm tribute of admiration on the stand made by Rumania and the expression of the opinion that although the attack on Rumania had not yet been defeated, it had been successfully stayed.

Turkey a "Subservient Agent."

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a reference to Turkey, which country he described as a subservient agent of German interests and ambition, as was instanced, he said, by the fact that by lifting a finger Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead looked on unmoved, acquiescent and possibly even complacent.

"That," said the Premier, "is a significant sample of what a continuance of the rule of Germanic Turkey in Europe will mean."

Mr. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt, however, on the continued Entente allied successes and said the British Navy was ready, and more than ready, whenever opportunity was offered to it.

With regard to the Greek situation Mr. Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente Allies went to Saloniki as friends of both Greece and Serbia, he said. Their sole desire was to prevent Greece from becoming enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures had been taken were dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming the centre of German propaganda and intrigue.

Declaring that the Entente Allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier, Mr. Asquith, asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller States.

"Greece," Mr. Asquith continued, "first lit the torch of liberty in Europe and withstood the inrush of eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

Dealing with the general situation, Mr. Asquith said:

"Let there be no illusion about our enemies. They are great organisers and fine fighters in the field. They are also, if not skillful, yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where they have a double motive—to divide the Allies and capture neutral opinion."

No Designs Against Neutrals.

In this connection Mr. Asquith characterized the German suggestion of a sinister design on the part of the Entente Allies to combine against neutral countries and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade as childish fiction, which could only mean that the Allies were bent upon economic suicide. He said it ought to be unnecessary to affirm that when the time came for peace nothing would be more essential for the Entente Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals.

Alluding to the different methods of propaganda which he said were employed at different places with a view to dividing the Allies and influencing

Continued on Page 6.

$16,500 SEATS FOR PUBLIC
Entire capacity of the Hippodrome for the next seven weeks, including Christmas week, go on sale today. Five box offices —Adv.

WON'T CONCEDE WILSON VICTORY WITHOUT RECOUNT

Both Sides Should Be Anxious to Remove All Doubt, Willcox Says.

FOUR STATES IN QUESTION

New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, and California Returns Scrutinized.

THE OLD GUARD CONFERS

Willcox Not Invited to Meeting of Crane, Barnes, and Others Ignored in the Campaign.

The Republican campaign managers will not concede the State of California to President Wilson until after the result of the official count of the vote which is scheduled to begin on Monday has been announced. And even then it is more than likely that if the result of the official canvass should give the State to the President they will go into the courts and ask that the ballot boxes be reopened and the ballots recounted.

After a conference with Charles E. Hughes, in which former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham participated, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee announced last night that California was only one of four States in which recount proceedings were probable. The other States are New Hampshire, New Mexico and North Dakota. In New Hampshire and New Mexico Mr. Hughes was leading on the late returns yesterday, but it was assumed by the Republican leaders that in the event of their winding up in the Hughes column, the Democrats would ask for a new count under the auspices of the courts.

"I think there ought to be a recount in those four States," said Mr. Willcox. "I assume the other side is just as anxious as we are to have any cloud on the title removed by a recanvass in States where the vote is close. Just think of it! There are States where in 400,000 votes or more the margin of the winning candidate promises to be 400 votes or less. Where the election of a President of the United States hinges on such a slender plurality I think the natural thing would be to have a recount."

Seek New Hampshire Recount.

In New Hampshire, where the vote fluctuated all day yesterday slightly in favor of the two candidates in turn, the Republicans took the preliminary steps looking to a recount while the odds seemed to favor Mr. Wilson. Republican National Committeeman Frank W. Estabrook, who has been attached to National Headquarters here, hurried home and took charge of the situation when it seemed to indicate that the State might be lost to the Republican nominee. He sent word last night that he had retained lawyers who were procuring from the Town and County Clerks certified copies of the vote returned from the various voting precincts.

The Old Guard Republican leaders held an important conference at the Hotel Manhattan last night which Chairman Willcox was not invited to attend. The leading spirits at this gathering were men who while they are shrewd and experienced in political campaigning have not been consulted much in connection with the campaign for the election of Mr. Hughes. Among those present were W. Murray Crane, the Republican leader in Massachusetts; United States Senator John W. Weeks from that State, who has been in charge of the Republican campaign throughout the country for the recapture of the United States Senate; William Barnes, and former Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, Charles B. Warren, the Republican National Committeeman from Michigan, was the only man at the conference who has been attached to the staff of Chairman Willcox at Republican National Headquarters.

Gloom pervaded the meeting of the Old Guard. They had been in close touch with Republican leaders in States which were catalogued as "doubtful" and had learned that in California, where the electoral votes were essential to a Hughes victory, there was little hope that the Republican nominee would come out ahead. From North Dakota, where a Hughes majority was regarded as safe, but where it had changed into a majority for President Wilson, word had come from United States Senator McCumber that the best to be expected was about an even break between President Wilson and the Republican candidate.

"There should be no man in the White House with a clouded title," said one leader. "It seems to me that the recount is the only means to clear the title by definitely establishing the fact that the ballots have been counted right."

It is understood that this view has the

Continued on Page 2.

Truthful, Unexcelled, Responsible. Get the New York Evening Post tonight; 1 cents. —Adv.

News of Wilson's Election Sent to Him by Wireless

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—To President Wilson aboard the yacht Mayflower, en route to Williamstown, Mass., this message was wirelessed shortly before midnight tonight by Secretary Tumulty:

"I am here surrounded by the loyal Democrats of old Monmouth, and beg leave to send you our greeting and congratulations. The cause you have so nobly represented has at last triumphed, and we greet you. Our hearts, our thoughts and our affections go to you."

M'CORMICK JOYFUL AT NEWS OF VICTORY

Crowd in Democratic National Headquarters Cheers as California Goes to Wilson.

HIS OPTIMISM UNFLAGGING

Chairman All Day Had Claimed 288 Votes, and Announced: "We've Got It Sewed Up!"

Scenes of growing jubilation at Democratic National headquarters here, which were in evidence throughout the day yesterday, reached a culmination last night when word was received that THE TIMES had bulletined that California had gone for President Wilson, and that the President was re-elected. Face to face with the success which they had hoped for confidently for many anxious hours, several hundred Democratic workers, including many women, cheered, leaped into the air, clapped their hands, and slapped each others' backs in an excess of the delight of victory.

When the result in California became definitely known, the Democratic National Committee issued [illegible]

"The President has carried the country by a popular plurality of from 200,000 to 300,000. With an electoral vote of 272 absolutely sure, and with Minnesota, West Virginia, and New Hampshire still to be decided, to say there will be any contest is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

"There is nothing to add to our statements previously made. We have claimed the re-election of President Wilson since early Tuesday morning. We knew we had it. We have been fighting especially for the Western States."

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left headquarters at 11:30 o'clock saying that he was satisfied that the President had been re-elected.

The large crowd at Democratic Headquarters that had been watching the returns all evening broke loose into a riot of applause when the California result was posted. Hundreds in the street immediately fell in behind several bands and a parade was started down Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue. After a march of only a few blocks, however, the paraders returned to headquarters and soon dispersed.

Close on the California information came the news from Republican Headquarters that Republican Chairman Wilcox "had nothing to say." The pent up enthusiasm broke its bounds again and again. For many of those in headquarters it meant rest for the first time in seventy-two hours. Many others had not slept for two days.

The crowd at headquarters had one short period of anxiety when the news came from Republican headquarters at 5:30 o'clock that Mr. Hughes was ahead in California by 298 votes. A correction of this report was soon received, however, and the crowd cheered again. Chairman McCormick had said at noon:

"It's all over, boys. We are going to clean them up, and I still stick to my figures that the President will have 288 electoral votes. The New Hampshire vote has been counted, and it is in our favor. The count is still going on in the other States, but in California we are running well ahead and we will get it. There is no question about that. We have got it sewed up! President Wilson is re-elected beyond any shadow of a doubt."

President Was Confident.

During the day many well-known Democrats called upon the Chairman and congratulated him. Among them were Alton B. Parker and Morgan J. O'Brien. The Chairman denied that they had called in connection with possible recount proceedings. He said he had called up President Wilson at Shadow Lawn frequently and told him how things were proceeding. He said the President informed him that he was thoroughly satisfied that he had been re-elected.

A telegram was received at headquarters from Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who is in California, saying that the State was safe for the President, no matter what anybody might say to the contrary. Word also came from the National Committee's Western Headquarters in Chicago that a message had been received that The San Francisco Chronicle and The Los Angeles Times, both Republican newspapers, had conceded Wilson's success in the State. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo added his quota of comfort by showing a telegram he had received from J. B. Coulson of California, a personal friend, which read:

"Fully convinced that it is impossible to overcome President's lead of over 4,000 in California."

Regarding Minnesota, Chairman McCormick said he was content to accept the estimate of Frederick B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman for that State, who had advised him over the telephone that the President's plurality there would be 500 at least. This, he said, would include the soldier vote which had been checked up as far as possible by local leaders who were familiar with conditions. The count in Minnesota was proceeding slowly, Mr. McCormick said, because the system there permitted the mailing of votes, and many of these had not been received.

"The final count will show Minne-

Continued on Page 2.

Fresh, Savory Doerfler Sausage. Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Can you get Doerfler's?—Adv.

WILSON AHEAD IN CALIFORNIA BY OVER 3,100

Republican Chairman Concedes State on Face of the Returns.

36 PRECINCTS ARE MISSING

These Cannot Change Result, Reached After Day of Great Political Tension.

FULL RECOUNT IS CERTAIN

Both Sides Carefully Watching the Canvass—Much Talk of a Split Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—California has given her electoral vote to Woodrow Wilson.

The Republican Chairman, C. H. Rowell, admitted at 8:25 o'clock tonight that, barring some exceptional errors in the count, the President had carried the State.

Mr. Rowell conceded the State after reviewing returns showing a plurality of 2,970 for Wilson, with only forty-eight scattered precincts of the 5,870 in the State not complete. These figures were: Wilson, 465,194; Hughes, 462,224.

These returns showed forty-two of fifty-eight counties in the State completed. In all but ten counties in the State returns had been back-checked and corrected. The possibility of error was thus reduced to a minimum.

Returns were received later from further [illegible] Wilson throughout today; the standing continued so close that politicians of both parties declared tonight that only the official count would settle the contest.

Errors in the transmission of returns from several precincts in Minnesota were discovered late tonight, changing the standing somewhat in the Presidential contest. In 2,939 precincts out of 5,024 in the State the corrected figures gave Hughes 176,345 and Wilson 175,511, a lead of 1,034 for Hughes.

Most of the remaining precincts to be heard from are in counties where Wilson has a plurality. Wilson's rate of gain, however, is not likely to cut his opponent's plurality down to below 500.

Except for President, Minnesota delivered its customary big Republican majority, as shown in the pluralities of Governor Burnquist and Frank B. Kellogg, candidate for the United States Senate. Republicans also were uniformly successful on the rest of the State ticket.

Hughes's lead in the State was threatened several times today by returns from the northern part of the State, but always some other section added the necessary votes to the Republican candidate's column to keep him ahead.

The closeness of the vote attracted intense interest throughout the State, which normally has questioned only the size of the plurality of the Republican candidates. Bulletin boards in all the larger cities held throngs all day.

Several prominent politicians expressed the belief that the vote cast by the Minnesota guardsmen at the Mexican border would be the deciding factor in the Presidential contest.

The State Canvassing Board is to meet next Tuesday to check the tabulation sheets sent in by local officials to county auditors, and by the county auditors to the Secretary of State, who takes charge of them. At that time the result of the guardsmen's vote will be known.

So far as can be learned no extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard ballot boxes in any precinct. State officials well acquainted with gathering of returns in Minnesota advance various reasons for the delay in hearing from some of the district. In some of the counties the distances are great. One precinct in Cook County is forty miles from the county seat, with poor means of transportation.

Returns from a village on The Lake of the Woods must be brought across Canadian territory to the county seat of Beltram County. Some of the election officials in small towns mailed their tabulation sheets without notifying the County Auditors of the result. Some, more learned in local rights and figuring that Minnesota would give its usual Republican majority for the national ticket, delayed counting the Presidential returns.

Some of the country election judges apparently locked up their ballot boxes without counting the votes. Several counties reported that returns "from certain precincts were unavailable, as the boxes had been sealed and sent to the depot for shipment to St. Paul."

Fred P. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota, telegraphed President Wilson this afternoon that Minnesota would give him a plurality of 1,000. Later he said what he had said before, that Wilson would carry Minnesota "by from 500 to 1,000," but that the vote of the State's National Guardsmen on the Mexican border would be necessary to decide the contest. Of these 3,600 guardsmen 2,136 voted, and the Commissioners taking the vote are reported as saying two-thirds of them voted for Hughes. These ballots will not be counted until next Tuesday.

Federal authorities today began an investigation of alleged election frauds in Minnesota. Accompanied by a large staff of special agents, Hinton G. Clabaugh of Chicago, Chief of the Western Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, arrived in St. Paul early in the day. After a conference with officials at the United States District Attorney's office he went to Minneapolis to "nose around a little," it was said.

The Federal authorities are said to have received numerous complaints of fraudulent voting, stuffing of ballot boxes, and irregularities in counting the votes. One small lumber camp near

Continued on Page 4.

Plaza at Middle and Half Moons each day 10th. Inquire Boulevard for Lots, 116th Street. —Adv.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

Total, 531; necessary to a choice, 266.

State.	WILSON Vote.	State.	HUGHES Vote.
Alabama	12	Connecticut	7
Arizona	3	Delaware	3
Arkansas	9	Illinois	29
California (By 3,121 votes, 36 precincts missing.)	13	Indiana	15
Colorado	6	Iowa	13
Florida	6	Maine	6
Georgia	14	Massachusetts	18
Idaho	4	Michigan	15
Kansas	10	Minnesota (By 1,084 votes, 85 precincts missing.)	12
Kentucky	13	New Hampshire (By 151 votes, 28 precincts missing.)	4
Louisiana	10	New Jersey	14
Maryland	8	New York	45
Mississippi	10	Oregon	5
Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	38
Montana	4	Rhode Island	5
Nebraska	8	South Dakota	5
Nevada	3	Vermont	4
New Mexico (By 1,750 votes, 105 precincts missing.)	3	*West Virginia	8
North Carolina	12	Wisconsin	13
North Dakota (By 1,618 votes, 28 precincts missing.)	5		
Ohio	24		
Oklahoma	10		
South Carolina	9		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	20		
Utah	4		
Virginia	12		
*Washington	7		
Wyoming	3		
Total	272	Total	259

*Vote for deceased Democratic Elector may give one Elector to Hughes.

*Substituted elector's name omitted from some ballots; may give one elector to Wilson.

☞ No States are classified as doubtful in the above table. Under the close States the latest returns are given.

Hughes's Lead Is Up in Minnesota; Wilson Holds N. Dakota, New Mexico

New Hampshire, on Latest Returns, Shows a Hughes Lead of 131, With Twenty-five Districts Missing—Democrats Claim the State.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Two nights of unofficial canvassing have failed to take Minnesota from the doubtful column of the Presidential race.

Charles E. Hughes maintained a slight lead over Woodrow Wilson throughout today; the standing continued so close that politicians of both parties declared tonight that only the official count would settle the contest.

Returns were received later from further [illegible] missing to thirty-six. The totals in the 5,884 precincts available at a late hour were: Wilson, 465,899; Hughes, 462,538. This would make Wilson's plurality 3,131.

After conceding California to Wilson, Chairman Rowell talked by wire with George W. Perkins in the office of the National Republican Committee in New York, and later gave out this statement:

"While the face of the returns as compiled by The Associated Press shows Wilson ahead in California, so many startling changes have happened in the count during the last twelve hours that it will not do to reach final conclusions on anything less than final information. The official count begins Monday, and we shall watch the counting of every vote in every county seat in the State.

"I estimate that there will be a difference of 4,000 or 5,000 between the high and low man on the electoral tickets, and this is greater than any possible majority in California. This means a split electoral vote."

O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee:

"From the information we have received from all counties in the State we confidently expect that President Wilson's majority in California will not be less than 3,200."

The result in the State was made certain after a day of great tension, with hopes rising and falling in the rival political camps as the added returns changed the small but continuing plurality for Wilson over Hughes.

Starting the day with a lead of more than 3,000, Wilson lost ground as additional Los Angeles County precincts were heard from, and a rectification of figures was made in Alameda County. These, benefiting Hughes by 1,930 votes, cut the Wilson lead to 600 votes soon after noon.

In the late day, however, remote districts came in with consistent Wilson pluralities, until at night a decisive Democratic lead was re-established.

Mountain fastnesses and desert wastes hid most of these missing precincts. To many of these there was no telephonic communication. Humboldt County, in the extreme northwestern part of the State, awaited anxiously returns from eight precincts, reached only by stage. For more than 500 miles the snow peaks of the Sierras blocked communication in a half score of counties, passes and trails being drifted over.

The large cities and the fertile valleys which reach for hundreds of miles north and south from San Francisco were well accounted for, as were the seacoast counties in the main.

Up to a late hour today few of Sierra County's sixteen precincts had been heard from, and twenty-six of the other mountain district, Tuolumne County, were likewise missing. Lack of telephone communication was largely responsible for the delay. These same districts elected James D. Phelan, Democrat, to the United States Senate two years ago, after ex-Congressman Joseph R. Noland had been in the lead more than twenty-four hours on urban returns.

Efforts are being continued tonight to bring in the few remaining isolated precincts. These are two or three to the county in most instances.

One precinct on the border of Lake Tahoe might be missing for days, it was said. The telephone was broken, and all efforts to communicate from Placerville, forty miles away, were fruitless.

The concession of the State to Wilson on the face of the returns altered in no way the determination of both parties to keep a sharp watch on the semi-official count by County Clerks and the final official count by the Secretary of State.

With a plurality of not less than 3,000

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Duluth is said to have turned in over 3,000 votes.

"The charges must be pretty serious, or the investigators would not come here at this time," said Alfred Jaques, District Attorney, who conferred with Mr. Clabaugh this morning. "I understand Mr. Clabaugh will distribute his agents throughout St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth in order to keep a close tab on the situation."

On instructions from Democratic Headquarters in New York, Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman, has instructed all the Democratic County Chairmen in Minnesota to employ legal aid in the election fight.

"The grave importance of Minnesota's vote," said Mr. Lynch, "and the fact that the fate of the nation for the next four years may depend on what Minnesota does, brought about this action. We don't want any suspicion to attach to the counting of the votes. The election will be conducted legally and honestly if we can have it so."

Republicans discredit the charges of fraud and are following a policy of watchfulness.

Claims Minnesota for Wilson.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Hughes leads Wilson in Minnesota 700 votes at this time, with 120 precincts to be heard from. These are mainly in the northern part of the State, in the woods, and are remote from railroads. Ordinarily these precincts are Republican, but this year, so far as reported, these people have been voting for the President. They are mostly foreigners and but few Germans are among them. When these precincts are in Hughes will have about 300 plurality in this State, subject to minor errors in the returns, which should about balance.

To offset this our report claims that the Minnesota troops on the border will give the President 900 majority, and the so-called absentee vote of this State will give the President about 300 more. Under one of our laws a voter temporarily absent from his precinct may send his vote in by mail and have it counted where he lives. It is under this law principally to railroad employes absent on their runs and traveling men. Twelve hundred of these votes are registered, and we think 900 of them will be voted. From returns already in they vote two to one for the president.

"I think I am safe in claiming this State for Wilson by 500.

F. B. LYNCH,
Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 9.—North Dakota's five votes in the Electoral College were conceded to President Wilson late tonight by William Lemke, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, when returns from all but thirty-three precincts in the State gave the President a plurality of 1,360 over Hughes.

Later returns received up to the time when the tabulators ceased labor for the night, reduced the missing precincts to twenty-eight. The totals in the 1,631 precincts available at that time were: Wilson, 54,449; Hughes, 52,851. The President's lead thus being 1,618.

Forty per cent. of the unreported precincts are in counties that have been giving Wilson majorities, about 30 per cent. are in counties in which Hughes has been leading, and the remaining precincts are districts that have favored neither candidate decisively.

While Mr. Lemke estimated Wilson's plurality in the State at less than 900, Fred McLean, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, asserted that the President's vote would exceed that of Hughes by 1,400.

Returns from several precincts will not be available for the official canvass, as the ballot boxes in these districts have been sealed up by the election officials and will not be opened until the official canvassing boards meet next week.

When Wilson's plurality in the State mounted to 1,500 this afternoon, several leading Republican newspapers conceded that he had carried the State. Returns from 1,745 precincts out of 1,836 in the State gave Wilson 53,125 and Hughes 51,380.

Charges that attempts were being made to tamper with the ballot boxes in a number of precincts in the western part of the State were laid before United States District Attorney Hildreth this afternoon by United States Mar-

Continued on Page 4.

CALIFORNIA DECIDES

Result Was in Doubt Till Republicans Gave It Up at 11:25 P. M.

MINNESOTA STILL CLOSE

Hughes's Lead Going Up There; Wilson Gains in Other Close States.

CONTESTS ARE PROMISED

Charges of Fraud Are Already Under Investigation in Some Districts.

ONE CITY PLAYS BIG PART

Women and Progressives of San Francisco Deciding Factor in National Result.

HOUSE CONTROL IN DOUBT

Minor Parties May Have Balance of Power—Senate Is Safely Democratic.

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall have been again elected President and Vice President. Soon after 11 o'clock last night all the doubtful States, except New Hampshire and Minnesota, had given Wilson such a steady lead that his election was no longer in doubt. When, at 11:25, the news came that Chester H. Rowell, the Republican State Chairman in California, had conceded the State to the Democrats, the disputed election of 1916 was no longer in dispute.

Wilson's indicated vote in the Electoral College is 272, that of Hughes being 259. With 272 votes in sight, President Wilson has six to spare for a possible split of Electors in California, or a sudden reversal in New Mexico.

Yesterday morning the States in doubt were California and North Dakota, in which Wilson was leading by small pluralities; Minnesota and New Mexico, in which Hughes was leading by still smaller ones. Later in the day New Hampshire, which had been given to Hughes, became doubtful, and New Mexico swung over to the Wilson column.

After that the only hope of the Republicans was in California, which Hughes must carry, in addition to Minnesota. But the California returns, as they kept on coming in, only served to strengthen Wilson's assurance of the State. He did not gain much, but he did not lose, and with every new return the hope of hearing from some Hughes stronghold which would overturn the Wilson plurality became fainter. When the southern part of the State was nearly all on record, and had failed to cut Wilson down any further, while the northern part confirmed his plurality, it became certain that California had given the Democrats the victory in the nation.

All the news of the day was Wilson news. The back settlements of New Mexico, which were so long coming in, reversed Hughes's apparent lead when they did come, and turned the State over to Wilson by what, for that sparsely settled State, is a large majority. Hughes lost nothing in Minnesota, but the hope of a change in North Dakota was not realized, and the dwindling of his plurality in New Hampshire until the Democrats were claiming the State was the finishing blow.

San Francisco Did It.

California, however, was the pivot on which the election of 1916 swung. The big vote for Wilson in San Francisco was what gave Wilson his first lead. But that was not decisive, and Republican hopes turned to Los Angeles, which responded with a Hughes majority that was slightly in excess of San Francisco's Democratic majority. It all depended then on the northern and southern parts of the State, and there the Progressive vote failed Hughes and gave the State to Wilson. But without the City of San Francisco Woodrow Wilson would have had to quit the White House on March 4 next.

It is San Francisco which has elected Wilson. His lead in California up to

date is about 3,000, and San Francisco went for him by 15,000. The women and the Progressives did the trick; the women in San Francisco voted for Wilson three to one. They paid no attention whatever to the attempt of the Women's Party to solidify them as a sex and vote them against Wilson in conformity with its wishes. As for the Progressives, when Mr. Hughes was in California he was in the same hotel with Governor Johnson, but did not call on him or send for him, and the fact was bruited over the State; and Johnson carried San Francisco, and Hughes lost it. That lost handshake changed history and made a Democrat President of the United States, results never before achieved by any handshake given or withheld.

The results in the pivotal States will be decided by majorities so small that a recount may be necessary and is almost sure to be demanded. In California Wilson is 3,131 ahead, in North Dakota, where it is an unusually close election, Republican votes have been thrown out, by 1,500 in New Mexico by 1,700. In New Hampshire Hughes is ahead by only 131, and in Minnesota by 1,934. The Republicans last night announced their intention to contest all the close States, and the courts will have the last word on the Presidency.

The Democrats have demanded a recount in Los Angeles. In San Francisco neither party has taken any steps to safeguard the count, which is proceeding under the surveillance of United States Deputy Marshals.

The Republicans may demand a recount in North Dakota, where it is charged many Republican ballots were thrown out because the voters marked a cross opposite the name of Hughes as well as opposite the names of the electoral candidates.

As soon as it became evident that New Hampshire was in doubt, the Secretary of State announced that he would declare none but certified returns, and thereafter proceeded with extreme caution. At the close of the afternoon he suspended the count and announced that it would not be resumed until today. At that time, with twenty-five precincts unreported out of 294, the certified returns gave a plurality of 131 for Hughes.

Federal investigators from the Department of Justice have already invaded Minnesota and begun to examine charges of fraud in that State. The investigation began yesterday under the direction of Hinton G. Clabaugh of Chicago, chief of the Western Division of the Bureau of Investigation. It is alleged that one small lumber camp near Duluth turned in 3,000 votes.

Possibility of Split Votes.

The possibility of split electoral votes is looming up, and citizens who thought it would make no difference in the general result if they scratched some Elector whom they did not like are becoming factors in the situation. In California one of the Republican candidates for Elector, J. W. Wallace, was a prominent Prohibitionist, and voters who did not like his principles are said to have scratched him.

Secretary of State Jordan considers a split vote as likely that he has invited both parties to have representatives present when he makes the official count. However, a split vote is considered less probable in California than in some other States because in that State a square is placed on the ballot in which the voter places his mark for the electoral ticket as a whole.

In Washington, which went for Wilson by 12,000, he may lose an elector, and it will take the official count to determine whether he has or not. Sream, a Democratic candidate for elector, died, and in some of the counties there was not time to place on the ballot the name of his substitute, Connor.

In West Virginia Scott, a Republican elector, Dawson, resigned, and the name of his substitute, Scott, failed to get on the ballot in several counties. West Virginia is so close that this probably means the loss of one vote to Hughes.

Indiana was not so well disposed toward Hughes as toward her local candidates. His majority is about 6,000, but Watson and New, the Senatorial candidates on the Republican ticket, carried the State by 12,000.

The irony of nomenclature is to be found in the fact that Roosevelt County, New Mexico, went for Wilson by 455. The worst of it is that the name is not an accident; the Roosevelt after whom the county was named was Theodore Roosevelt.

The Congress Situation.

President Wilson will have trouble in dealing with the Sixty-fifth Congress. The returns indicate that, while his party will control the Senate by a majority of 12, it will not control the House. There are 435 seats, and it will take 218 to control that body. The Democrats appear to have elected 211 and the Republicans 216. Three seats are in doubt, and there is 1 Socialist, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Independent, 1 Progressive, and 1 "Protectionist."

The Republicans, on the face of the returns, have a plurality and can elect a Speaker unless the representatives of the minor parties combine with the Democrats. A fight for the Speakership between the two parties is assured. It will be the first time such a thing has happened since before the civil war.

WIRELESS GIVES WILSON THE RESULT

News Flashed to the President on Board the Yacht Mayflower.

ON WAY TO WILLIAMSTOWN

Goes to the Christening of His Grandchild—Returns to Washington Sunday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The President and Mrs. Wilson left here late this afternoon in a motor car to board the Mayflower at Atlantic Highlands, travel by water to Rhinecliff, N. Y., and there at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning take train for Williamstown, Mass., to attend the christening of Mr. Wilson's grandchild, the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowe Sayre. The President will arrive in Washington at 9:15 o'clock Sunday night.

A wireless message flashed to the Mayflower, at 11:30 o'clock tonight, carried to the President the assurance that he had been re-elected. The message was sent by Secretary Tumulty after he had been in communication with Democratic Headquarters in New York and had been told that there was no longer any doubt of the result.

Mr. Wilson had left word that he was to be notified by wireless as soon as the result might be known, but he had insisted that no returns not definite and conclusive were to be sent to him. Secretary Tumulty had obeyed, and the notice of his success was the first word the President received after boarding the Mayflower.

Mr. Wilson spent today playing golf and motoring with Mrs. Wilson in the morning and working in his study in the afternoon. He displayed the same calm which has characterized his attitude in the trying time of the last two days, and those who saw him found him smiling and apparently undisturbed.

Accompanying the President and Mrs. Wilson to Williamstown are Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician.

Attaches Not So Calm.

Though confidence in the Executive offices remained undimmed early this evening, the strain caused by the uncertainty was manifest in the faces of all the officials here. They remained smiling outwardly, but the real feeling of all of them was voiced by Secretary Tumulty when in reply to a question as to how the President was taking the situation, he replied, "Calmly as can be. A great deal better than I can."

Telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in at the offices all day, most of them regarding the President's election as assured.

Miss Margaret Wilson, who is stopping at Shadow Lawn with her father, showed particular interest in the returns. Before the President was up Miss Wilson called the Executive offices. The early reports showing Mr. Wilson leading in California, North Dakota, and New Hampshire, three of the doubtful States, were carried by her to the President.

Told He Was California.

President Wilson today received this telegram from Gavin McNab, Democratic National Committeeman from California:

"I have the honor to inform you that California has decided to cast her thirteen votes for the man who stands for the rights of men, women, and children first, and secondly, for the rights of property—Woodrow Wilson. California feels that her thirteen votes are a lucky number for humanity, progress, and the nation."

President Wilson was informed at 10:25 o'clock this morning in a telegram from Senator Hollis of New Hampshire of the change in the New Hampshire returns giving Mr. Wilson a lead of ninety-three votes, Senator Hollis declaring that Mr. Wilson had carried the State by that plurality.

"Congratulations," the telegram concluded.

VIEWS OF CITY PRESS ON WILSON'S ELECTION

Result Hailed as a Great Personal Triumph for the President and His Policies.

From the New York World.

Woodrow Wilson is re-elected President of the United States by the votes of the American people.

But again the Republicans are making preparations to defeat in the Electoral College a President whom the American people have elected at the polls.

Again the American people have received an impressive warning that the Electoral College is a menace to the political stability of the United States.

Even more important at this time than the meaning and the lesson of President Wilson's re-election is the danger to American peace and safety which is involved in the conflict that is again created by the existence of an Electoral College.

Twice has this crude and clumsy piece of mechanism thrown the election of a President into the House of Representatives. Once it brought the country to the verge of another civil war. This year it has produced a situation in which the election of a President could be turned by a handful of votes in a handful of States.

The returns from forty-eight States show that President Wilson is re-elected. A majority of the qualified voters of the country at the polls have so determined. But a trifling error of tabulation might change the legal result.

The certification of a Presidential elector here or there might change the result. A trifling technicality of the election law in one State or another might change the result. What is worse, a contest on this ground, narrowing down to a question of a few votes in three or four States that are almost evenly balanced, is a temptation to fraud and disruption which should never be tolerated.

A Triumph for Mr. Wilson.

From The New York Tribune.

On election night, when the returns from those States which have hitherto been regarded as pivotal in national campaigns indicated a large majority for Mr. Hughes, The Tribune editorially wrote of the result that it was a repudiation of Mr. Wilson and an answer to his declarations of policy and purpose. The returns which have subsequently been received have demonstrated clearly that The Tribune was mistaken in its conclusions and that, far from a repudiation of Mr. Wilson, the returns that are now at hand constitute the most remarkable personal indorsement that has come to a Democratic President since the days of Andrew Jackson.

It is relatively a minor thing whether the few hundred votes that will decide the electoral votes of California and Minnesota fall to Mr. Wilson or to Mr. Hughes. The very fact that these great Republican States have been in doubt to this moment indicates the extent of the failure of the Republican candidate and his party and not less clearly the amazing triumph of Mr. Wilson.

It is possible to debate the question as to whether the larger part of the result was due to Mr. Hughes's personal failure as a candidate and his resolute refusal to meet the great questions of the campaign fairly and bravely, or to a general enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson and for his policies. But such a discussion is in the main academic. However much importance one may attach to Mr. Hughes's failure, only deliberate and intentional injustice could obscure the extent of the personal triumph of Mr. Wilson.

Wants Votes for All Women.

From the New York Herald.

A startling possibility of the Presidential contest has been that the result might be determined by the representation in the Electoral College of a State which made no provision to enable its citizen soldiery, sent to the Mexican border on national duty, to vote, although the votes of these soldier citizens might have turned the scale. Other States provided against the enforced disfranchisement of their soldiers, but New Hampshire did not.

Here another deplorable inequality in our election system reveals itself to shock the American spirit of fairness, the American love of fair play.

While the fact cannot be determined with accuracy until there is an analysis of the official vote, the present indication is that the result in California will have been decided by the votes of women. The same situation may be disclosed by analysis of the results in some other far Western States. We do not know. But we do know that it is little short of national scandal that women should be allowed to vote in some States and not in others—that the selection of a President and a national administration should be committed into the hands of women voters in one State or group of States when women of other States are denied the voting privilege.

OUR ELECTION NEWS MYSTIFIES PARIS

Some of the Editors Chide Us for Misleading Reports of the Result.

ODD ERRORS BY THE PRESS

Several Newspapers Announce "Sir Whitman Appointed Governor of New York."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—"Coup de théâtre" is the expression used by most of the newspapers today to explain the unexpected turn of the election tide after announcing a victory for Hughes. It is also generally remarked that whichever candidate finally is elected the result can hardly be viewed as a real victory or defeat for either party.

The election news has been the leading feature of the press during the last twenty-four hours, and interest continues very keen. The significance of the present electoral crisis is pointed out by L'Echo de Paris, which remarks: "Despite all wise calculations, despite so many excellent intentions, the United States is passing through a crisis worth watching. To be sure, it will emerge without harm, and no American will have the impression of having run the least danger, but why—because the Allies are holding Germany encircled. It is owing to our submitting to the necessities of war that we make it possible for our American friends to enjoy with impunity the liberty of an election. Probably nobody on the other side of the Atlantic will think of this, but we do well to remember.

"There are institutions which enfeeble nations; others which strengthen. The day for a choice will come. On that day let us remember the experiences of others as well as our own.

Temps Chides United States.

The Temps again devotes an editorial to the election, and begins by gravely reproving the precipitation of its transatlantic colleagues in announcing as a certainty what still hung in the balance. It maintains the opinions expressed yesterday when Hughes's election apparently was assured, and remarks:

"The verdict of the United States has a right to our deference. This deference will be shown, but we reserve the liberty of judging those who refuse to judge us."

Referring to the support of American intellectual spheres to the Allies, the writer continues: "American idealism is with the Allies and sooner or later it will win the day. It would have pleased us to see its victory affirmed by an act. A drawn result, or what practically amounts to that, of which the official conclusion now awaits, shows that the complexity of material interests, of race atavism, and political combinations still considerably obscure the vision of the situation. This matters little. When one is in the right, victory is only a question of time. America, so often insulted by the German press, will remain by the Entente Powers the friendly neutral she has been so far, for nothing on one side will modify the [illegible] refined by our moderation and upright ness."

The erroneous news that Myron T. Herrick had been elected caused widespread satisfaction among the American colony, among whom his record of services rendered to his countrymen during the crisis of the early war days will never be forgotten.

"Lord Hughes as Ambassador."

Despite the sincere interest shown by Parisians in the American election, it is evident that hazy notions still prevail with the man in the street regarding the land of unlimited possibilities.

"Is it true that Lord Hughes is appointed American Ambassador to France?" was a question put to me today by a worthy citizen.

This question, after all, is not so surprising in view of the fact that a number of the leading papers announced that "Sir Whitman has been appointed Governor of New York."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The American election is being followed with the deepest interest, the news having the place of honor in most morning papers. The commentators, mindful of the dramatic surprise of yesterday when the supposedly certain Hughes victory was turned into a possible defeat, are reluctant to commit themselves.

The majority of the comments is similar to that of Stephen Pichon, in The Petit Journal, who expresses the belief that the victory of either candidate will have little effect on American policy as far as the big questions interesting France are concerned. It is also pointed out that the present Administration will remain, in any event, in power until March 4, and that many things may happen between now and then.

The Matin remarks that while a victory for Mr. Hughes might mean a more vigorous international policy it would also mean a protectionist regime. The Matin comments that this change, while unimportant in time of war, might be awkward for French business interests on the return of peace.

MARSHALL TO WILSON.

Quotes From Shakespeare in Extending His Congratulations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—A quotation from "Romeo and Juliet" was incorporated in Vice President Marshall's telegram of congratulation to President Wilson tonight. The telegram follows:

"'Tis not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough and 'twill serve.

"Mrs. Marshall joins me in heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Wilson and yourself."

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GERMANS WORRIED; HEAR HUGHES WINS

Convinced by First Bulletins of Republican Victory, Berlin Is Shocked and Surprised.

TURN TO PRAISE OF WILSON

Press Expresses Fear of Roosevelt's Influence—Still in the Dark as to Returns.

The following dispatch from THE TIMES *staff correspondent in Berlin was written on the first news of the result of the election, when Germany was convinced that Mr. Hughes had been elected:*

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via Sayville.)—The first bulletin of Hughes's election, received here this morning, came as a shock of surprise and puzzled Germans, from high official circles down to the man in the street, particularly as to the possible effect on future German-American relations.

The press is featuring every available scrap of election news and the biography of the President-elect, but editorial comment is as yet restrained, because the press, like the public, is hopelessly at sea regarding the larger significance of Hughes's triumph over Wilson, for whom a decidedly more friendly spirit has sprung up here lately.

I was able to sound opinion in diplomatic and official circles today, and found a conflict of two ideas, of hopes and fears. First, a tendency to hope and believe in the truth of the characterization of Hughes as a man of unswerving, uninfluenceable justness and high integrity; second, an uneasy feeling as to the rôle Roosevelt may play in the new Administration. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the election, after all, was purely America's private affair, and that there was, after all, nothing to do but wait and see what influence, if any, Mr. Hughes's election would have on America's policy regarding relations with Germany. German optimism is slowly inclining the people to hope for the best.

A German statesman said to me: "After all, Mr. Hughes's election is in reality purely a domestic affair of America's. To us Hughes is still a sealed volume."

An official of the Foreign Office remarked: "We haven't been able to make much of the often-conflicting extracts from the campaign speeches. Mr. Hughes is an unwritten page. One must quietly await developments."

Among all sorts of people there is lively interest and speculation as to whether Colonel Roosevelt will have a seat in the Cabinet, while in diplomatic circles interest centres chiefly in speculation as to whether or not Hughes will take sharper action against England in the blockade, blacklist, and mail interference questions and whether his policy will be unfriendly toward Germany. The last reports of Mr. Hughes's speeches made a generally unfriendly impression here. Certain it is that Hughes's election was not unadulterated joy to thinking Germans, and I heard many expressions of opinion today tinged with regret. In some quarters I also heard the hope expressed that Hughes's election would not mean the passing of Ambassador Gerard, whose hard and good work in helping to maintain peaceful German-American relations has come to be more and more appreciated here since his departure.

The Tageblatt says: "It is improbable that the main cause of Wilson's defeat is to be sought in questions of foreign policy. Hughes's criticism of Wilson's attitude toward Germany was cautious and did not go so far as to attack Wilson's peaceable tendencies. Like Wilson, Hughes declared Americans' rights under international law in the foreground, arriving at conclusions which, however, do not justify us in believing that in these pending controversial questions Hughes would come nearer to the German standpoint than Wilson. But he also said something which must be interpreted as not sharing his predecessor's efforts to maintain peace and, if possible, to have a share in bringing about peace. On this point we must regard Hughes as still a blank page and we would not like to take the snap judgment of identifying him with Roosevelt's warlike tendencies. Only in the event that it became apparent that Hughes was inclined to pay heed to Roosevelt's claims on him would we be justified in drawing certain conclusions.

"The return of the Republicans to power will naturally mean a change in the great transatlantic Commonwealth to imperialistic and militaristic policy, but a vote of confidence in warlike tendencies should not be interpreted from yesterday's election, but rather, absurd as it sounds, as a notice to Republicans to continue the Democratic program of peace and prosperity.

"Wilson will remain in office four months and then we must patiently wait and see whether Hughes in calm, clearsighted, cautious suggestions will not continue Wilson's work of guiding the destinies of a country in obedience to the currents of public opinion."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says: "Examining Hughes's campaign speeches, without prejudice, one cannot assert that his attitude toward foreign policy differs markedly from Wilson's. Like Wilson, Hughes announces his intention of observing the strictest neutrality and with all emphasis to champion American rights.

"We believe that yesterday's election will make little difference in America's attitude toward Germany. If the German-Americans voted for Hughes, they did it less from enthusiasm for him than hatred against Wilson. Hughes's election is of advantage to us only in so far as it will prevent Wilson, until his departure from office, from making any decisive step which would tie the hands of his successor. In other words, that it is a certain guarantee that in the next four months America will continue neutral."

Germania says: "For the present America's foreign policy will continue in the old groove, but even after Hughes comes to the helm, a great overturn is hardly to be expected. Wilson's re-election might, however, have been the more unfavorable result, since he would have concluded from his re-election that the nation approved his policy, which one might almost call a war policy."

GETS ELECTION FIGURES IN SHELL-SWEPT VAUX

Correspondent's News Creates Intense Interest Among the Defenders of the Fort.

FORT VAUX, on the Verdun Front, Nov. 8, (via Paris.)—News of the Presidential election in the United States was communicated by wireless telegraph to the correspondent of The Associated Press in Fort Vaux today and created intense interest amid the activities of defense preparations and under a very severe German bombardment.

The French were engaged in restoring the fort to its original condition and strength. Lieutenant Dilot related to the correspondent how he had entered the works while they were still supposed to be occupied by the Germans. He approached a machine gun embrasure under cover of darkness and inserted his head. He saw nobody and proceeded to search further. He then found that the entire garrison had departed. The French were able to occupy the fort without a shot.

Evidence was discovered in the shape of a program drafted by the German commander, von Engelbrechten, dated Oct. 21, for strengthening the position so as to permit the Germans to prepare for a further attack upon Verdun. The details comprised the erection of barricades in the interior, in order to permit of its defense in sections; also the construction of a new exit and galleries, the erection of barbed-wire entanglements, and the excavation of a tunnel, fifty feet of which had been completed.

The French have already advanced their lines well to the front of the fort, thus opposing any attempt at a counter-attack by the Germans, who would be obliged to seek a position in marshy ground, where it would be impossible to entrench. Vaux was the sole strong point occupied by the Germans, from which it would be possible to execute a counterattack with any probability of success, and they are constantly showing their vexation over its loss by throwing thousands of shells into it; but these have not affected the stability of the position.

UNION LEAGUERS ARE LOTH TO ADMIT DEFEAT

Its Members Bewildered by the Strange Disclosures Contained in the Returns.

Within the ancient precincts of the Union League Club, some 500 rock-ribbed Republicans celebrated last night the election of Charles E. Hughes to the Presidency. Sturdily, almost stubbornly, a little group of them in which former Senator Elihu Root, President of the club, was a conspicuous figure, assured a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there must be something wrong with the election figures.

The club members were buoyed up by a report from Republican National Headquarters that, with only a few precincts uncounted, Mr. Hughes was leading in California. They looked with skepticism upon later figures received in the newspaper office. Some of the more elderly decided not long after 10 o'clock that there was no use staying up so late. So they called their cars and went home with cheery declarations that it would be just as well to get up and read the news of victory in the morning. Henry C. Quinsby, Secretary of the organization, said:

"There are no tears and no regrets here. There is not a member of this club who has lost his faith in the American people; not one of us who does not believe that in the end the American people will have been found to have understood and to have done what was right."

A dozen club members, prominent in the city, studied eagerly the latest returns scribbled on a telegraph blank for their perusal, and seized upon every hope. Before the survey of the figures seemed to have removed the last grounds for their optimism, some of them suggested that the vote of the guardsmen on the border might turn the tide.

The New Mexico figures particularly perplexed the gray-haired men in evening clothes, who wandered back and forth between the bulletin board in the lounge and the very unpleasant statistics on the telegraph blank. That a State so close to the Mexican turmoil, so incensed at the Wilson policy in that country as all border States were supposed to be, could possibly have cast a majority of its ballots for the re-election of the President caused more than one hand to shake with bewilderment.

Elihu Root laughed heartily when he was told that Roosevelt County, N. M., had gone for President Wilson by a majority of 455. A few moments later, still hopeful, he left the club.

At a business session of the club last night General Anson G. McCook was made an honorary member—an honor seldom conferred upon others than former Presidents of the United States. The distinction was conferred upon General McCook because of his services in the civil war and in celebration of his forty years' membership in the club.

GUARDSMEN MAY TURN MINNESOTA

Canvass of State's Border Troops Made by Times Man Shows Wilson Sentiment.

LEAD OF 200 PROBABLE

May Be Much Larger, Straw Vote Indicates — Minnesota Alone Affected by Border Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 9.—If the margin of votes between the totals of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson in Minnesota is smaller than 600, the 2,136 ballots cast by the four regiments of National Guardsmen, now on the border, under a special act passed by the Legislature only a week before election may swing the State to the Democratic column.

From a straw vote taken in the First Minnesota Infantry and from conversation with Minnesota men, from commanding Generals to recruits, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES has formed the opinion that Mr. Wilson will lead in the count of the border ballots by at least 200 votes.

Of the ballots cast the First Regiment had 506. In the straw vote 872 votes were cast, despite the desire that only qualified voters participate. Mr. Wilson received 590, Mr. Hughes 282. Colonel Earle D. Luce believes that the Wilson votes among the total of 506 will run at least two to one, perhaps three to one, and that the same proportion will hold in the 360 cast by the First Minnesota Artillery, a regiment composed of the same class of men from Minneapolis and St. Paul that the infantry unit has in its personnel, a class of soldiers that corresponds closely to the Seventh New York Infantry and the First New York Cavalry.

Asserting that his regiment was normally Republican, Colonel George E. Leech of the Artillery refused to accept the prediction of Colonel Luce. He said he believed the number of Republican votes would at least equal that of the Democratic. Most of the officers of the regiment are Republicans.

In the Third Minnesota only two of the fifty officers are not Republicans. But the opinion that the Wilson votes will outnumber those of Hughes at least two to one is shared by Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, in command of the camp at Llano Grande, and his Chief of Staff, Major W. A. Babcock, as well as by Brig. Gen. F. E. Reache, commanding the Minnesota troops, and many other officers, who have heard of the straw votes taken in many companies in the Minnesota regiments.

General Reache readily gave permission to THE TIMES reporter to take a straw vote of the regiments of the Minnesota Brigade, but the plan was balked by Colonel H. V. Eva of the Third Minnesota. He conferred with his officers and explained that it was the unanimous opinion that a straw vote should not be allowed. It was his belief, as well as that of all his officers, Colonel Eva said, that the 961 votes in the command would go for Hughes at least two to one. General Reache, who was promoted recently from the Colonelcy of the Third Regiment, said he was sure the unit, normally Republican, would throw the majority of its votes to Wilson.

Because a stirring instorm had made the roads almost impassable for automobiles and because of lack of time it was not possible to take a straw vote of the Second Minnesota or make any sort of canvass of the sentiment of the unit. Its official vote is 473. Soldiers who exercised the THE TIMES automobile from the heavy gumbo mud several times were about evenly divided in their support of the candidates.

Neither was it possible to take a straw vote in the artillery, because the reporter reached the camp of the regiment late tonight after making a circuit of 150 miles over heavy roads in order to visit the four scattered camps of the regiments which are now on a four-day hike. Colonel Leech promised to give every aid in taking a vote, but it will be impossible to make a canvass of the regiments tomorrow, for their hike will take them still further apart and still further from any telegraph line.

Both Sides Claim Border Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—How Minnesota's vote will be cast in the Electoral College probably will not be determined until next week, when the 2,136 votes of her National Guardsmen on the border are counted.

Democrats say the Guardsmen's vote will turn the tide to Wilson. The Republican leaders say it will increase Hughes's total vote.

It is reported from Llano Grande, Tex., where the Minnesota troops are stationed, that the First Regiment, members of which came from St Paul and Minneapolis, gave Wilson a majority of 400. This is unofficial and can not be verified, because every ballot cast is required to be sealed and kept secret until counted.

It is doubtful if the artillery regiment will be friendly toward Wilson, because their trip to the border was delayed several months and much feeling was engendered against the Administration during their enforced stay in the mobilization camp. The two other infantry regiments are from sections of the State which have given Hughes slight pluralities.

Another factor which may have a slight effect on the final result is the vote of absentees. The Minnesota law provides that absent citizens may vote in any precinct in Minnesota in which they happen to be on Election Day if they have a certificate showing they are eligible to vote from their home precincts. These votes are sealed and forwarded to the Auditors of the counties in which they absentee voters reside, and are counted when the official canvass is made. As a rule only commercial travelers take advantage of this law, and the number voting in this way Tuesday is estimated at about 500. It is predicted this vote, when counted next week, will be found to be about evenly divided, or in favor of Hughes.

Minnesota Alone Affected.

Possibility of the result of the national election being affected by the votes of National Guardsmen mobilized along the Mexican border disappeared yesterday in all but one State—Minnesota, which has about 6,000 soldiers at the front, with 2,136 voting. The vote of the North Dakota guardsmen at the border was counted with the other ballots Tuesday. The State troops, voting under the law giving the same privilege to all legal voters absent from the State, made out their ballots several days before Election Day and they were forwarded to the proper precincts and tabulated with the other returns.

New Hampshire's 1,876 men on the border appear to have lost the suffrage after a wrangle which has excited the State for weeks. At Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon it was said that a message had been received from Concord that the New Hampshire soldiers had voted and that their votes were being sent North, but this could not be confirmed.

California had only 480 men at the front, and these were mustered out in time to vote. Those of the 1,100 New Mexicans in active service who happened to live in the border counts in which they were stationed cast their ballots, but not the others. West Virginia's 1,058 were not allowed to vote. New York's 11,000 men at the front whose votes will not be counted until Dec. 19, of course will make no appreciable difference in the enormous majorities piled up in this State.

HUGHES HURT IN CALIFORNIA

Failure to Meet Governor Johnson There Resented by Progressives.

In connection with the Democratic victory in California, which left Charles E. Hughes with little or no chance of election, some political observers last night recalled the trouble which occurred there when Mr. Hughes toured the State in August. The personal management of the California campaign while the candidate was there was taken over by the Old Guard leaders and bitter factional feeling was stirred up between Republicans and Progressives, the latter under the leadership of Governor Hiram W. Johnson.

Mr. Hughes was in California from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23 and during that time he did not meet Governor Johnson, although the two were at the same hotel in Long Beach near Los Angeles on Aug. 20 at the same hour. It was reported then that Mr. Hughes did not know Governor Johnson was in the hotel. At any rate his tour was so managed that they did not meet.

The presence at all times, wherever Mr. Hughes went, of William H. Crocker and Frank Y. Keesling, National Committeeman and State Chairman, some observers felt widened the breach which has always been bitter between the followers of Johnson and the old-line Republicans. Chester Rowell, the present State Chairman, who to the position when Governor Johnson swept the primaries later on, said at the time that he felt the manner in which the Hughes tour of California had been managed might have a serious effect on the Progressive vote.

M'CORMICK JOYFUL AT NEWS OF VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

sota absolutely sure for the President," added Mr. McCormick.

New Mexico, he added, also was safe. Senator Walsh in Chicago, he said, received a telegram from the New Mexico State Chairman that the President would have a safe plurality. West Virginia, Chairman McCormick admitted, was close, but he said he would not concede it to the Republicans, but would fight to the end. Mr. McCormick also put North Dakota in the Democratic column. Late advices, he said, showed that the President was cutting down the Hughes plurality. At noon the Chairman received this telegram from H. Hildreth of Fargo, N. D., National Democratic Committeeman: "Practically complete returns give Wilson 50,345 and Hughes 49,057. Wilson's plurality at 3 A. M. was 1,248. The State is for Wilson."

No matter which way New Hampshire goes the Democrats will insist upon a recount; Chairman McCormick said. The latest reports, he said, showed that the President would win by a small margin. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire wired during the morning that complete returns filed at the State House in Concord gave to the President a plurality of 96, and that a recount would increase this figure. At 2:45 P. M. Mr. McCormick announced that he had been told over the telephone by State Chairman Ferrend that with all the ballots counted Wilson had carried the State by 115 votes.

Henry Morgenthau, Treasurer of the National Committee, said a recount would be demanded in New Hampshire in spite of the fact that the figures showed President Wilson was in the lead. Instructions to the Democratic State Committee there to demand the recount had already gone forward, he said. A committee of lawyers in New Hampshire, it was announced, had been formed to watch the vote-counting and to protect the interests of the Democrats.

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WON'T CONCEDE WITHOUT RECOUNT

Continued from Page 1.

full approval of Chairman Willcox. He said yesterday that practically the only means of putting the quietus on the Democratic cries of fraud was by a recount in the so-called doubtful States.

Say Democrats Cried Fraud First.

"The Democrats began crying fraud before election," said Mr. Willcox. "In view of the history of their party, it ill becomes them to raise a cry of this kind. We have not brought in the United States Attorney General nor the United States District Attorneys to help count the vote in any State, realizing that that is a function with which the State authorities alone should deal. We are quite willing to stand by the verdict of every vote properly cast and counted. We want no vote that has not been so cast, and we shall take steps to see that our opponents claim no other."

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who, it is expected, will take an active part in mapping out the recount program in doubtful States, said last night that there was little likelihood that the contest would come before the House of Representatives for final arbitrament in this instance, as it did in the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876. The present House, which would be the arbiter, has a Democratic majority.

Mr. Wickersham asserted that the legislation enacted by Congress in 1887, very different from any of the developments in that historic contest, made the States sovereign in pronouncing judgment in a recount on the Presidential vote and that only in the case of a tie that might result from the death or retirement or the refusal to vote on the part of Electors, or in case a State should return two sets of Electors, as might be possible as a result of factional fights, would the House be called on to give a decision.

"In such a case the House of Representatives would have the right to reject the returns from a State, but it cannot go behind the returns and investigate any irregularities that might be charged," said Mr. Wickersham. "In case an election is thrown into the House the vote is cast by States, each delegation meeting separately and deciding on a choice. In the meantime the Vice President, who would be selected by the Senate, would become the de facto President."

The big assembly room at headquarters of the Republican National Committee, with its huge blackboard on which returns were chalked up as they came in, was again thronged throughout the day by a crowd eagerly and some somberly watching the incoming reports. It was late in the afternoon before these were of a nature at all cheering to the crowd.

In the mob that surged in and out a very large proportion had come to lay eleventh-hour bets on the election. It was noticed also that there was a heavy sprinkling of professional gamblers and agents for bookmakers in the crowd. Whenever new returns came in these men would rush to the dozen or more telephones in the adjoining newspaper room, to which they had free access, and telephone the new returns to the headquarters of their employers as a basis for new betting odds. There was some betting in the crowd, too. Two young men who were caught in the act of making a bet and actually putting up the money were speedily ejected.

Hoped for Split on Electors.

Early in the day, while it was still expected that Mr. Hughes would carry North Dakota, the Republicans were hoping strongly that even if President Wilson should carry California, the State might send a split delegation to the Electoral College, as it did four years ago, and that this might save the Republican candidate from defeat.

The campaign managers figured on two combinations which might help Mr. Hughes win. One was a split delegation from California with three Electors for Hughes, one Republican Elector from Washington, whose election is looked for as a result of the death of one of the Democratic Electors, New Mexico's three, North Dakota's five, and Minnesota's twelve. This added to the 247 electoral votes of which Mr. Hughes seemed assured would have given him the exact necessary majority of 269 in the Electoral College. This combination left New Hampshire out of the Hughes column. With New Hampshire back in line the leaders figured that Mr. Hughes could win without North Dakota, which seemed in doubt.

Chairman Willcox returned to Republican Headquarters at 11 o'clock last night and went into conference with several of the leaders. Afterward he issued the following statement:

"We are still waiting for complete returns from the close States, but up to the present moment, as far as results are concerned, there is no change from last night."

An hour earlier a notice had been posted on the bulletin board saying "No more bulletins." Most of the crowd left then, but a few minutes later a dispatch headed "Western Union" was posted saying that Hughes was leading by 1,095 votes in California. That cheered the crowd up, and there was great applause, but only a few minutes later it was announced that the bulletin was not correct.

Among those who visited the headquarters were Elihu Root, Frank A. Munsey, Henry L. Stimson, Frank L. Hitchcock, and George W. Perkins.

As he was leaving, Mr. Root was asked if the Republicans conceded Wilson's election. He replied: "I don't know," and would say nothing further. The others were equally reticent.

STATES CERTIFY ELECTORS.

Power of Congress Over Disputed Returns Is Limited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Government officials here were deeply interested in and not a little concerned over today's announcements from Democratic and Republican campaign leaders that contests might be expected, with a possibility of legal proceedings, over the votes for Presidential electors in several of the close States.

Examination of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Revised Statutes discloses that Electors are plainly regarded as State officers, under State jurisdiction. The Revised Statutes provide that the Electors shall meet in each State and "give their votes" on the second Monday in January following election, at places to be designated by the State Legislatures. In the ordinary course of proceedings, where the right of all Electors to sit is uncontested, the votes of all States would be counted in the House on the second Wednesday in February, and this would be the legal end of the election.

The Statutes further provide that where a State shall have laws made prior to the election determining methods by which controversies or contests over Electors shall be settled, whether by judicial proceedings or otherwise, these laws "shall be binding and shall govern in counting the electoral vote." Officials here were under the impression that it would be found that all the States that may be involved in contests have laws of this character.

When Congress meets to receive the votes it is still possible for a majority to reverse a certified results from any State in certain cases. As the votes are read to the joint session, the statutes give the right to any member of either House to object, the objection to be considered in separate session. Where only one return has been made from a State, Congress cannot overturn the certified result, except the two houses concurrently may reject any vote where it appears not to have been given by the properly chosen Electors.

Where more than one certificate for a State has been sent the vote of those Electors who the two houses shall concurrently decide have been supported in a contest by the proper State authorities shall be received and accredited. Where there has been no determination of a contest by State authorities and there is more than one certificate returned, the choice as to those properly selected is with the two houses. If the two houses disagree, the certificate signed by the Executive of the State concerned shall be binding and the votes so certified counted.

Should contests and recounts over Tuesday's elections, before State canvassing boards or in State courts, consume such time that the Governors would be unable to certify the final result by the time Congress meets in February, it was believed by legal experts here that the final canvass could be held open until March 4.

INQUIRY IN CONNECTICUT.

Republicans' Alleged Use of Money to be Investigated.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—Homer S. Cummings, State's Attorney for Fairfield County, today announced that he would cause an investigation to be made of reports of alleged excessive use of money and excessive employment of election workers in the county in Tuesday's election. He was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Cummings said he was not prepared at present to name any individual in his charges, nor would he say what form the investigation would take. He had evidence, he said, to support charges that money had been used lavishly by Republicans especially in Bridgeport, and especial attention would be given to conditions in that city.

Connecticut gave a little less than 6,000 plurality for Hughes, about 4,000 of which came from Fairfield County, which contains about one-fifth of the State's population, and is a large industrial community, in which Democratic leaders had pred

MINOR PARTIES HOLD BALANCE IN HOUSE

Neither Democrats Nor Republicans Likely to Have a Majority Over All.

SPEAKERSHIP IS IN DOUBT

Either of the Major Parties May Need Independents' Support to Organize.

Complete returns from all States which elected Senators on Tuesday make no change in the political complexion of the next Senate as given in THE TIMES yesterday morning. The next Senate will stand:

Democrats	54
Republicans	42
Total membership of Senate	96
Democratic majority	12

Whether the Democrats or the Republicans will have a greater number of members in the next House of Representatives is uncertain. From all appearances neither side will have a majority over the combined opposition, which will include a Socialist, a Progressive, an Independent, a Protectionist, and a Prohibitionist. Practically complete returns from 432 of the 435 Congressional districts, with the results in three districts doubtful, indicate that the next House will stand:

Republicans	216
Democrats	211
Progressive	1
Prohibitionist	1
Protectionist	1
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Doubtful	3
Total membership	435

Minor Parties Hold Balance.

With three doubtful districts it is evident that at this time it cannot be told with certainty whether more Democrats than Republicans or more Republicans than Democrats have been elected to the next House. The five Representatives of minor parties or independent movements will certainly hold the balance of power. The Prohibitionist was indorsed by Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, and defeated a candidate who ran as an independent. In the last Congress this Prohibitionist sided on most questions with the Democrats. The Protectionist is from Louisiana, and will vote with the Republicans on questions affecting the tariff.

The Socialist will probably vote with the Democrats on questions affecting the organization of the house. The Independent defeated a Republican, but is credited with Republican leanings himself. The Progressive is expected to be on the side of the Republicans on most party questions. It probably will be necessary for the major party which has elected most members to obtain the aid of some of the representatives of minor movements to elect a Speaker and effect the organization of the House.

Two of the doubtful districts are in Pennsylvania and one in North Carolina. Representative W. M. Coleman, Republican, has apparently been elected in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania District over C. H. Arnold, Democrat, by 20 votes. Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, has apparently been elected over Representative A. J. Barchfeld, Republican, in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District by 19 votes. Pennsylvania State troops now on the Mexican border voted on Tuesday, and the result of the elections in the Thirtieth and Thirty-second Districts of the Keystone State will remain in doubt until the soldier ballots have been received and officially canvassed.

Britt Has a Chance.

The result of the election in the Tenth North Carolina District is now in doubt. This district is represented by Congressman James J. Britt, Republican, who had previously been reported defeated by Zeb Weaver, Democrat. Returns up to an early hour this morning show that it is not certain whether Britt or Weaver won.

While the indications are that Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican candidate for Congress in Montana, has been defeated by H. B. Mitchell, Democrat, her election is claimed by the Montana Republican State Committee, and an official count may be necessary to determine the outcome.

The latest returns indicate that in the next House the Republicans may have a majority of five, but this lead could be balanced by a combination of Democrats, Prohibitionist, Protectionist, Independent, Progressive, and Socialist. Should the outcome in the three doubtful districts be in favor of the sitting members, the Republicans will have 219 representatives, as against 211 for the Democrats. Two of the three doubtful districts, however, may go to the Democrats, which would leave the standing of the two major parties in the next House as follows:

Republicans	217
Democrats	213

Speakership in Question.

It would be necessary in these circumstances for one of the major parties to make an arrangement with members of the minor parties in order to give the major party control of the House organization. As matters stand now it is uncertain whether Champ Clark of Missouri, Democrat, or James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican, will be the Speaker of the next House. In the circumstances it may be possible for the representatives of minor parties to insist upon the Speakership going to some other Democrat than Clark or some other Republican than Mann.

The greatest surprise of the Congressional election was the defeat of Representative Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts, Republican, one of the oldest members of the House in point of service, by A. J. Fuller, Independent. Mr. Roberts has been in Congress since March 4, 1899, and is serving his ninth consecutive term.

Representative C. H. Randall of Los Angeles, Cal., who was elected to the House two years ago as a Prohibitionist, has been re-elected as a Prohibitionist - Democrat - Republican-Progressive. He is frequently classified as a Democrat, but in the Congressional Directory for the present Congress calls himself a Prohibitionist.

Representative W. P. Martin of Louisiana, who was elected to the present Congress as a Progressive-Protectionist, and who changed his political designation to Protectionist, has been re-elected under that designation. His opponent, was W. O. Martin, Democrat. Congressman Martin was the first non-Democrat elected to Congress from Louisiana in twenty-five years.

Representative Thomas V. Schall, who is totally blind, has been re-elected as a Progressive from the Tenth Minnesota district. He had a Republican and a Democratic candidate against him.

No doubt remains that Representative Meyer London has been re-elected to the Twelfth New York District on the Socialist ticket. He defeated Louis M. Block, Republican; Leon Sanders, Democrat, and Solomon Suffrin, National-Progressive.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN THE NEW HOUSE

	Present House			Next House							Gain	
	Democratic	Republican	Minor Parties	Democratic	Republican	Prohibitionist	Protectionist	Independent	Progressive	Socialist	Doubtful	Democratic	Republican
Alabama	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	3	3	5	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Colorado	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	10	16	1	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Indiana	11	2	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Iowa	1	10	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	6	2	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kentucky	9	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	7	..	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Maryland	5	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Massachusetts	4	12	..	4	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	2	11	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Minnesota	1	8	1	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	11	2	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	4	8	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
New Mexico	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	14	24	1	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
North Carolina	9	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
North Dakota	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	9	13	..	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Oklahoma	7	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oregon	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	6	30	..	5	29	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Rhode Island	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	8	2	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vermont	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	9	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	1	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	3	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wisconsin	3	8	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Wyoming	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	229	197	9	211	216	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	28

Total membership of House—435.
Necessary for majority—218.

VOTERS IGNORE BLACKLIST.

Nearly All Candidates Proscribed by Staats-Zeitung Are Re-Elected.

Study of the make-up of the New York City delegation to the next Congress as shown in the complete election returns seems to demonstrate that, instead of being a handicap, the blacklist placed by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung upon the members of the last Congress who voted to table the McLemore resolution aimed at warning American citizens from traveling in allied merchantmen, was a help to those candidates.

Of the fourteen representatives designated by the Staats as "Congressmen who do not deserve our support," all but three were re-elected Tuesday, and in almost every case by a materially increased vote. In the Sixth District, (Kings,) for instance, Frederick W. Howe polled 28,869 votes, as compared with 22,282 in 1914. In several other districts the gain of the candidates picked out for the targets of "German thrown" was proportionately as large, while the three men who were defeated, Michael F. Farley, Fourteenth; Thomas G. Patten, Eighteenth, and Woodson R. Oglesby, Twenty-fourth, lost by comparatively small pluralities.

The eight Congressmen listed as fair by the Staats because they had voted for the McLemore resolution were all re-elected, except William S. Bennet of the Twenty-third District, (Manhattan).

The Representatives pointed out for defeat by The Staats-Zeitung last Thursday were:

Dist.
1—Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.
2—Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem.
5—James P. Maher, Dem.
6—Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.
8—Daniel J. Griffin, Dem.
9—Oscar W. Swift, Rep.
10—Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.
11—Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.
14—Michael F. Farley, Dem.
15—Michael F. Conry, Dem.
17—John F. Carew, Dem.
18—Thomas G. Patten, Dem.
21—G. Murray Hulbert, Dem.
24—Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem.

Those who were listed as worthy of German-American support were:

Dist.
3—Joseph V. Flynn, Dem.
4—Harry Howard Dale, Dem.
7—John J. Fitzgerald, Dem.
12—Meyer London, Soc.
19—Walter M. Chandler, Prog.
20—Isaac Siegel, Rep.
22—Henry Brockner, Dem.
23—William S. Bennet.

HUGHES SILENTLY RETIRES FOR NIGHT

Returns from Theatre, Hears Wilson Has Won, and Says Nothing.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Presence of C. W. Wickersham Taken to Indicate That Republicans Are Preparing a Legal Fight.

Charles E. Hughes had started for bed in his apartment in the Hotel Astor when The Associated Press bulletin was received at 11:20 o'clock last night containing the news that President Wilson had carried California and so had won the election. Word was carried to him at once, but he did not emerge from his room and declined to make any comment.

With Mrs. Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., the Republican candidate had spent the evening at the Long Acre Theatre, where William Collier is playing. They had walked to the theatre, and Mr. Hughes was recognized and cheered by many persons in the streets.

The Hughes party occupied a box and, in the course of the performance, Collier, replying to the request of a girl character that he take $10,000 of her money and double it in two days, remarked:

"I believe I've found a way."

"Is it safe?" demanded the girl, and Collier, glancing toward Mr. Hughes, exclaimed:

"I don't know. I'm not willing to say until I get the result from California."

Mr. Hughes and the others laughed appreciatively and the audience applauded.

No one at Mr. Hughes's headquarters would comment on the result after Mr. Hughes had declined to do so, but it was felt that contests were likely in several of the doubtful States.

Mr. Hughes held a series of conferences at his rooms in the Hotel Astor yesterday with a few of the men who have managed his campaign. It proved a day of varying emotions for the candidate and his followers. Mr. Hughes refused to comment upon the situation. The others would not give up the fight, and National Chairman William R. Willcox and George W. Perkins, coming out of the conference rooms late in the afternoon, persisted in their predictions of victory.

Mr. Hughes received both favorable and unfavorable bulletins with apparent calmness. At 11 o'clock in the morning he tossed aside a bundle of dispatches and went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Hughes. He returned at 1 o'clock and spent the afternoon in going over the situation with Mr. Willcox and other leaders. In the evening he attended the performance of the comedy, "Nothing But the Truth," in which William Collier is starring at the Longacre Theatre.

There was a flurry of excitement at the hotel at 8:45 o'clock when former Attorney General George W. Wickersham appeared and went into conference with Mr. Hughes. Mr. Willcox, Travis H. Whitney, and ex-State Senator Everett Colby, Progressive leader of New Jersey. This gathering was taken as an indication that the Republican managers were preparing for a legal fight, involving recounts in the close States, which might continue for months.

Mr. Wickersham smiled, and announced that he was a volunteer. He would not discuss his presence at the conference. Mr. Willcox, on leaving the Astor, said that there probably would be contests in several of the States and that steps were being taken to guard the interests of Mr. Hughes. At that time he predicted Mr. Hughes's election.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock George W. Perkins hurried into the hotel. He said Mr. Hughes would win. He had just received word by long distance telephone from Chester Rowell, Republican State Chairman of California, that the State would go for Hughes by a small margin. It was understood that California might split its electoral vote, giving two or three to President Wilson, it was said.

While these optimistic statements were being given out the telegraph wires brought messages indicating that President Wilson was gaining in California and that the State probably would go to him by a small plurality. No comment was obtained from the leaders about these conflicting reports.

Late in the afternoon the dispatches received seemed to indicate that the result might hinge on the California vote, and the messages from the coast were awaited with impatience. At one time the lead of President Wilson was cut down to 500 in these private dispatches, and there was a feeling of optimism. Then, as districts in the northern section were received, the President's lead climbed steadily. These reports left the leaders collected in the rooms torn between hope and fear. It was a situation which tested the nerves of every one severely.

Mr. Hughes remained in his rooms and did not see anyone except the few leaders. When Mr. Willcox and Mr. Wickersham left Mr. Hughes appeared for a moment at the door to say good-bye. He was smiling then and showed no trace of worry in his words or actions. Then he went back to have supper with Mrs. Hughes.

There was no letup to the excitement at the suite of rooms on the eighth floor of the Astor. The telegraph wires and private telephones were busy, with practically no interruption. Messengers ran back and forth carrying the dispatches and those who were not admitted to the room where Mr. Hughes sat figuring out percentages in the adjoining rooms.

The men who were with Mr. Hughes were practically all old-time friends. They included Mr. Willcox, Mr. Whitney, and Robert H. Fuller, his Secretary when he was Governor. They endeavored to keep up the spirit of optimism even when the reports were unfavorable.

By evening the strain began to tell upon all and the first period of comparative calm came when Mr. and Mrs. Hughes left for the theatre. He smiled at the little crowd of faithful friends who were in the hallway, but made no comment.

ARABIA'S PASSENGERS LAND.

198 from Torpedoed Liner Are at Malta and 84 at Port Said.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Of the 437 passengers on the Peninsular & Oriental Line steamship Arabia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on Monday, 198 have been landed at Malta and eighty-four at Port Said.

This was announced in an official statement given out here today, which adds that although bad weather prevailed all the passengers and crew were transferred to boats in twenty minutes.

ALBODON.

Dental CREAM is Better Than Paste

Pastes are doughy, gritty, putty-like, and quick to harden.

Albodon is a CREAM. It will not "cake" or harden.

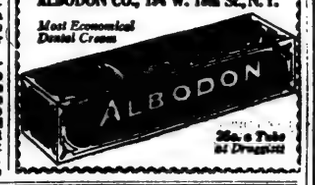
It is free from grit and coloring matter, and safely antiseptic. *A very fine article for children.*

Albodon contains the highest percentage of cleansing and polishing properties, so it is certain to clean your teeth best.

Trial tube free on request to

ALBODON CO., 154 W. 18th St., N.Y.

Most Economical Dental Cream



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FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 FOR 15¢

Give Us a Chance at Your Business!

We have the biggest collection of

SAKS OVERCOATS

ever shown and can make good

Prices $17.50 to $60

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¶ We made these overcoats ourselves, from bench to buttonholes, and we know what's in them. We know what discrimination governed the selection of the FABRICS, what taste and intelligence dictated the MODELS, what skill entered into the TAILORING, what conscientious scruples conserved the VALUES!

¶ Nothing has escaped us that could promote elegance in the tailoring and economy in the price to you. No expense has been spared which could contribute to the cut, none tolerated which would burden the cost. And the net result is a line of overcoats, made by the house that sells them, and combining the custom individuality of Fifth Avenue tailoring with the great price advantages of efficient production.

¶ We bought our fabrics ahead of the big rise in woolens. We secured our deliveries ahead of the shortage. And the tremendous volume of our fabrics shows that we are well ahead of the game!

Ulsters — Ulsterettes — Trench Coats— Double Breasters — Single Breasters— Button Throughs—Fly Front Models and Imported Coats from Dear Ol' Lunnon!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

"Truly a Cigar"

There is only one reason why a man smokes strong tobacco—He has not tried Jean Valjean. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 62½

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

5c More For Phoenix Silk Hose

WITH raw silk scudding skyward, *Phoenix Silk Hosiery* faced the Fork in the Road of raising the price a little or lowering the quality a lot, and "pulling the cotton over your eyes."

5c more per pair for *Phoenix Silk Hosiery* means the same pure silk, with no adulterating with chemicals, or loading with tin.

The sightliest, shapeliest, longest-wearing *Pure Silk Hosiery*, made in America.

Men's 55c and upward
Women's 80c and upward

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

Getting the right shoe is half the battle where foot troubles are present. You cannot obtain more foot comfort than that afforded by the Hurley A C Combination Last.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel; corset fitting at instep; comfortable forepart. With or without arch props.

Hurley Shoes in all the newest models—all leathers, including the new rich Cordovan shades—obtainable only by the use of the best leathers.

$6 to $10

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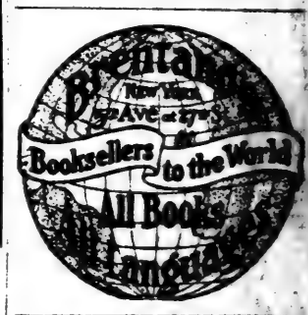

CLAIM 350,000 HANLY VOTES.

Prohibition Chairman Says Hughes Could Have Got Many.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman of the Prohibition National Campaign Committee, today issued a statement in which he said the Prohibition vote would reach 350,000 and that had the Republican Party and its nominee said anything against the liquor traffic enough Prohibitionists would have voted the Republican ticket to have assured Mr. Hughes's election in earlier returns. Mr. Stewart said:

"Returns from our vote are slow in coming in, but we have heard enough to justify us in expecting the final total of votes polled for Mr. Hanly, the Prohibition candidate for President, to reach 350,000. Mr. Chafin, our candidate four years ago, polled 208,000 votes.

"So close was the race between Hughes and Wilson that the increased vote which Hanly received in several States, if given to the loser, would have changed the result. Many Progressives who believe in Prohibition turned to Hanly rather than Hughes because of the attitude of the latter on the issue in which they are interested."

Stutz Co. Must Pay for Dead Driver

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court today sustained an award made under the Employers' Liability act in this State to William P. Morgan, a professional auto driver, who was killed while driving a Stutz at the Brighton Beach races. The car was owned by the President of the Stutz Company, but Morgan, who proved to have been in the employ of the company, they the company is held responsible for compensation to his widow.

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SANITOL
FOR THE TEETH
POWDER or PASTE

You'll be surprised to find how pleasant the SANITOL habit is. Makes teeth white.

Recommended by Dentists.

It's White Because It's Pure

Highest Award—Panama-Pacific Exposition

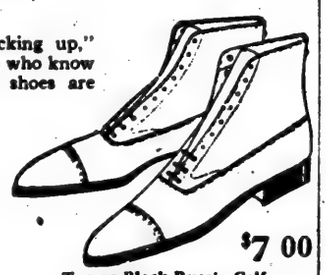
An unparalleled Assortment of Men's "Banister" Shoes

Same Price, Same Quality, as last season

What makes this display doubly noteworthy is the fact that "Banister" quality is still offered at last season's price, for we "prepared" in time against the certain rise in leather and labor costs.

Every conceivable shoe need, as to taste, model or last.

An opportunity for "stocking up," welcomed by prudent men who know that next season quality shoes are bound to cost more.



$7.00

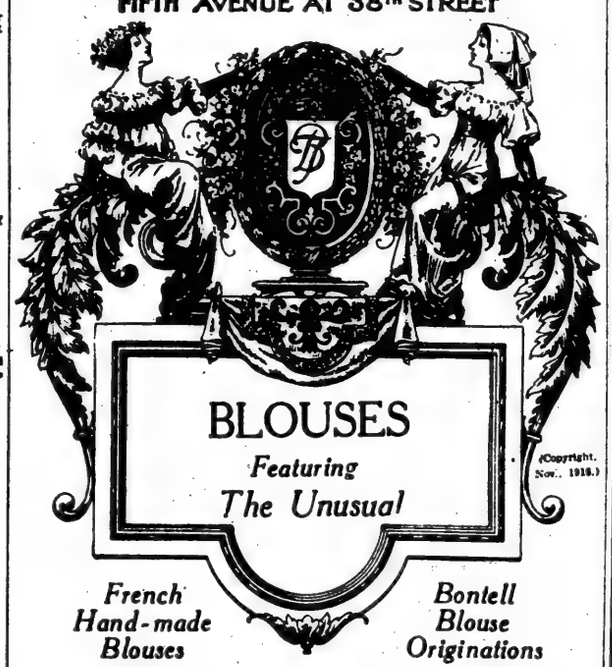
Tan or Black Russia Calf. Small invisible eyelets.

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



BLOUSES
Featuring The Unusual

French Hand-made Blouses — *Bontell Blouse Originations*

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INTRODUCING A NOVELTY IN

Georgette Crepe BLOUSES

A restrained simplicity is the theme in the styling of these blouses—the simplicity that is so distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. The accent lies in the embroidery treatment which takes form in large motifs done in metallic thread. *12.50*

Double Frill Georgette BLOUSES

These blouses are developed from an exceptional quality of Georgette Crepe in Lavender, Orchid, Rose, Beige and Chinese Blue. *5.50*

French HAND-MADE BLOUSES

11.50 13.50 15.00 to 45.00

Types that reveal the latest style-diversions of the noted Paris blouse makers. Modes that are unusual and exclusive with this shop. Developed in batiste, voile and linen.

Also hand-made Paris Blouses of Chiffon cloth and crepe de chine 18.50 25.00 35.00

The Father and Son Points of View

BOTH want value—but their ideas on the subject are different.

* *

In these clothes, the red-blooded young New Yorker finds the style that is the prime essential, in his mind.

* *

The father finds the actual, intrinsic value in the woolens and the workmanship.

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The two elements of clothes desirability are one and inseparable in these Weber and Heilbroner suits and overcoats.

Every particle of intrinsic value that can be put in ready-for-service clothes has been put in these.

Comparison will demonstrate it to you.

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Suits, $20 to $45.
Overcoats, $20 to $58.

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241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave

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MANHATTAN SHIRTS
$1.75 to $7.50

We carry the Year Round a Complete Line of this Well-Known Shirt That Gives Such Satisfactory Service

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SALES MANAGER AVAILABLE.

Executive, young, energetic, possessing initiative, who has been sales manager of large corporation for seven years, seeks opportunity where compensation will be commensurate with results. Basis $7,500 per year.

E. F. L.,
Care of LORD & THOMAS, 225 W. 42d St., N. Y.

'DRY' MEN JUBILANT OVER ELECTION GAIN

Anti-Saloon Propagandists in New York Indicate Next Fight Will Be Here.

CLASS PREJUDICE CHARGED

Pointed for Brewers Points to Michigan as Example of Coercion of Poor.

Anti-saloon propagandists in New York are jubilant over the showing made in the prohibition vote in the election. Returns in leading form showed that four States—Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas, and South Dakota—had been added to the "dry" column. In addition to this the anti-liquor interests claim the election of "dry" Governors in Utah and Florida, in both of which legislative legislation has been passed and vetoed by former Governors.

Representatives of the liquor interests attended the gains made by the temperance movement, but professed not to be disturbed by it. They were considerably cheered by the report of the vote in New York State, where, they variously estimated, from 1,000 to 5,000 "wet" majority was confidently predicted by the anti-saloon interests that the question of national prohibition would come before Congress and be voted on before another presidential election, and that a prohibition amendment was carried in New York State. The liquor interests' representatives here disputed this.

William H. Anderson, Secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, said that the only way in which the political parties could avoid making the liquor question an issue at the next election would be for Congress to put the question before the States previous to that time.

"The question is one of morals and not of partisan politics," said he. "It can not be made an issue in a general election, but I believe that it will be raised Congress acts."

Will Carry Fight into New York.

Speaking of the situation in this State, Mr. Anderson said: "The Anti-Saloon League considers that the passage of progressive legislation on the liquor question is assured in this State."

He said that he believed that Michigan, Utah and Ohio would go "dry" within the year. No prohibition fight had been made in Ohio this year, he said, because the fight which was being waged in Michigan.

In Maryland the "dry" advocates claimed a gain of three counties and were satisfied with this showing.

Secretary Hugh F. Fox of the United States Brewers' Association said that until the returns were in, and he had the opportunity to analyze them, he did not care to express any opinion on the question. "When I express an opinion," he said, "I want it to be an intelligent one."

William H. Hirsh, counsel for the United Brewers' Association, was not so reticent. He said he believed that the returns were entirely against the question of national prohibition coming up before Congress in the near future.

Confident State Will Stay "Wet."

"The States which have voted 'dry,'" he said, "have done so because of local conditions. They have shown by this action their ability to deal with the problem in their own way, and I have no doubt whatever that they will be allowed to exercise their right to decide the question for themselves. By the same token we give to others the privilege of doing what they want to do, and we will always insist that they shall not interfere with us in our own State."

HUGHES LEAD GROWS IN MINNESOTA

Continued from Page 1.

chal S. J. Doyle. Mr. Eldreth said he would begin an investigation immediately.

It is known that some Republican ballots were thrown out, but just how many or why only investigation will show.

North Dakota's militia vote is already in. Under the absent voters' law these ballots must be in the election officials' hands by the day of election. There is no probability of North Dakota's electoral vote being split.

Friends Known, Says Republicans.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—Instances known where Republican ballots properly marked were thrown out. In several districts Democrats had absolute control of election board. Large Democratic majorities in some counties for terms on basis of registered vote. Recount would probably show State Republican.

W. J. PRATHER,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—With all but about seventy small scattering precincts in, The Bismarck Tribune, the Republican State organ, concedes that Wilson has carried North Dakota by 1,000 majority.

There can be no split. All electors in this State are chosen collectively. All three Republican representatives are re-elected and McCumber, Republican, is re-elected Senator by over 15,000 majority.

F. O. HELLSTROM,
Chairman Democratic State Committee

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 9.—After a series of bewildering changes, President Wilson late tonight had a substantial lead over Charles E. Hughes in the New Mexico returns.

Returns from 889 of the 896 precincts in New Mexico give Hughes 30,405; Wilson, 32,185; making the President's lead 1,780, a slight reduction from previous figures.

New Mexico made no provision for the vote of National Guardsmen at the border, and only those who were able to go home on furlough could vote. Several hundred guardsmen at Columbus, N. M., registered, giving Columbus as their residence, but these votes were challenged and not counted. This vote was practically a tie.

There is little chance that the electoral vote of this State will be split, as the number of ballots scratched on electors is negligible.

At the instance of District Attorney Summers Burkhart, special agents of the Department of Justice, have been sent to New Mexico and are watching closely for any evidences of election frauds. Canvassing of the vote at Santa Fe will begin next week.

The day began with Hughes slightly in the lead, the Republican candidate having taken first place away from Wilson late in the night. Soon, however, the advantage shifted to Wilson again, returns from 411 of the 638 precincts giving him 22,446 and Hughes 22,268, a lead of 86. Then in a short time Hughes regained first place, 453 of the 638 precincts giving him 26,429 and Wilson 22,702, a plurality of 781. At the next development Wilson took a material lead.

For United States Senator, 326 of the 638 precincts give Hubbell, Republican, 18,459; Jones, Democrat, 19,055. For Congress these precincts give: Hernandez, Republican, 19,441; Walton, Democrat, 18,551; for Governor, Bursum, Republican, 19,308; De Baca, Democrat, 18,136.

The Democrats late today asserted that practically complete returns from twelve of the twenty-six counties of New Mexico gave Wilson 18,775 and Hughes 13,176. They said that several of the counties yet to be compiled were strongly Republican and would materially reduce Wilson's lead, but that there were also some strongly Democratic counties to report. At that time they claimed New Mexico safe for Wilson by not less than 1,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, Nov. 9.—Returns from fifteen out of twenty-six counties in New Mexico, many complete, give Jones, Democrat, 20,972; Hubbell, Republican, 16,696, for the United States Senate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—After a day of shifting from one side to the other, the vote of New Hampshire for Presidential electors remained in doubt tonight. Certified returns to Secretary of State Bean from 269 precincts out of a total of 294 give Hughes a lead of 121.

During the day Secretary Bean added unofficial newspaper figures to the 240 precincts that he then had in hand, and the State then completed showed a lead for Wilson of 117. Later the Secretary decided that he would make no more totals in this way and would announce only the certified tabulations from time to time.

It is unofficially reported that the figures of the Secretary of State's office, with press reports from the twenty-five precincts not yet officially announced for, give Hughes a plurality of only seven in the State.

The totals for the 269 districts officially returned are: Hughes, 40,284; Wilson, 40,207. The Secretary stopped counting when these totals were made, and upon giving them out announced that all certified returns received had been counted, and tabulation would not be resumed until tomorrow.

All day errors in the original count were being discovered as official returns came in.

"One clerk in Ward Eight, Concord, reported the vote of that place as Hughes, 225; Wilson, 88," said Mr. Bean. "Our knowledge of local conditions made us doubt this result. Investigation showed that it should have been: Wilson, 225; Hughes, 84. We are scanning the returns very closely, realizing that the slightest error may change the result not only in the State, but in the nation."

The returns are being delivered to the Secretary of State by special delivery mail on the official blanks. No matter what the result as finally announced, a recount is inevitable. The Democrats have made no formal demand for this, and are not expected to, if Wilson gets a plurality. Today, however, George A. Fairbanks of Newport, Republican candidate for Presidential elector, began proceedings for a recount.

Philip H. Faulkner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued a statement saying in part:

"The claim that New Hampshire has gone for Wilson is unsubstantiated by any returns in our possession.

"Fully 40 per cent. of the town clerks throughout the State have rendered no official return of the vote in their communities on Tuesday, but such unofficial figures as we have, verified in every quarter of the State, indicate that Mr. Hughes has carried New Hampshire by something less than 100 plurality.

"We have well fortified information of irregularities in the counting of votes in many quarters and we have today instituted proceedings for an inspection of all the votes cast in the State on Tuesday, as our law provides."

The ballot boxes will be brought to the Capitol and placed in the State vaults, pending the opening of the official inspection. According to the usual legal procedure, the count would not be begun for fifteen days, but it said tonight that some other way might be found to expedite it.

It was learned today that John Howard, a special agent of the Department of Justice, has been put in charge of Government agents here with a view to watching the tabulation of votes. He is acting under the direction of George W. Anderson, Federal District Attorney at Boston, who said tonight that he had received instructions to watch the situation in New Hampshire closely.

Twelve hundred New Hampshire National Guardsmen who are on duty at the Mexican border, were unable to vote in Tuesday's election because of a lack of legislative provision to this end. The expediency of calling the Legislature in special session to authorize balloting by New Hampshire soldiers serving outside the State was considered, but was decided negatively.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 9.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Complete returns at State House show Wilson carrier New Hampshire by 98 votes. Recount will increase plurality.

HENRY F. HOLLIS,
United States Senator.

Claims State for President.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE TIMES.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—President Wilson will carry New Hampshire by more than 100 votes. The official figures, with 25 towns and wards missing, give Hughes 40,336 and Wilson 40,303.

Unofficial figures from the remaining 25 precincts will bear out the tabulations announced by Secretary of State Bean today, which give Wilson a lead of 121, with the vote of the State complete.

So far, in the official count, President Wilson has shown a gain over Mr. Hughes, this gain being more than that claimed by the Democratic State Committee. Several of the precincts in which the official returns are still lacking went strongly for President Wilson.

The official figures are almost identical with those compiled at Democratic Headquarters, all changes discovered in the official tabulation being favorable to the President. There is absolutely no doubt regarding New Hampshire, at no time have the Democrats made any extravagant claims, their totals being based on returns from the most reliable sources.

The 1,700 soldiers on the Mexican border will not vote, the Governor and Legislature having made no provision whereby they could cast their ballots for President. Republican newspapers in their evening editions concede the State to Wilson.

Every precaution has been taken to protect the ballots. Attorneys and special agents are in touch with all towns and cities to see that the ballot boxes are properly sealed and certified. The majority of the ballot boxes are now on their way to the office of the Secretary of State.

No charges of fraud are being made nor have they been made. The Democratic State Committee have taken only the necessary measures to safeguard the ballots. The Democrats will not demand a recount in face of the favorable returns for Wilson.

The final official result will coincide with the combination of official and unofficial returns which give New Hampshire to President Wilson.

(Signed.) GEORGE E. FARRAND,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov 9.—Hughes was leading Wilson in West Virginia by 3,096 votes tonight, with 99 precincts to be heard from, the total vote was: Hughes, 135,269; Wilson, 132,176. During the last twenty-four hours Hughes continued to maintain a lead in the neighborhood of 2,000, and early tonight when remote districts began to come in the vote for him was increased.

Practically all the districts now missing are in the mountain districts, where communication is difficult. In many instances there are no telephones, and in several no railroads, trolleys, telephone, or telegraph. These precincts are taken to the county seats in automobiles where it is possible to travel the roads, and in not a few instances, over the mountains on muleback. It is expected that the complete vote for the State cannot be obtained for several days.

Returns from 1,610 precincts out of 1,713 for Governor gave Robinson, (Rep.,) 133,194; Cornwell, (Dem.,) 134,740. Returns from 1,591 precincts for United States Senator gave Sutherland, (Rep.,) 133,492; Chilton, (Dem.,) 128,873.

When the complete vote of Grant and Preston Counties were received tonight they showed gains for Mr. Hughes larger than in any similar instances since the vote began to be counted. The Hughes total was increased by more than 1,900 votes from these two counties. These counties are in the lumber and coal regions of the State, and are sparsely settled.

One Democrat and one Republican have been elected to Congress—Neeley from the First District and Woodyard from the Fourth. Both won by a small margin, Neeley having but 731 votes more than his opponent, while Woodyard was only 331 ahead.

The Second, Third, and Sixth Districts are to be completed. In the Sixth Littlepage (Dem.) is leading. In the Second Bowers (Rep.) is leading Woods (Dem.) by 1,406 votes, with fifty-six precincts to hear from, while in the Third Reed, (Rep.,) with seventeen precincts missing, is leading Alderson (Dem.) by 632. In the Fifth District Cooper (Rep.) is ahead of Wiles (Dem.) by 397 votes, with 111 precincts missing.

The Democratic State Committee tonight alleged that attempts had been made in several places to tamper with ballot boxes. The committee issued instructions to every county in West Virginia to guard the boxes with the greatest care.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE TIMES.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 9.—In reply to your telegram for a statement from State Chairman Shaver on the situation, would say it is not advisable to make a statement at this time. The result on President will be extremely close. In case Hughes carries the State he will likely get but seven electoral votes, as the name of one Republican elector was left off the ticket in several counties. This situation was brought about by the resignation of Republican Elector J. W. Dawson, and S. A. Scott, who took his place, failed in several counties to get his name on the ballot.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—President Wilson's plurality in Washington jumped above the 10,000 mark today when returns were received from counties which previously had been meagerly reported and which went strongly for the President.

With 280 precincts to be reported, all widely scattered, President Wilson was leading Mr. Hughes by a margin of 10,568 votes. Returns from 2,065 precincts of the 2,388 in the State gave Hughes 141,570, and Wilson 152,138.

One of Washington's electoral votes may go to Mr. Hughes because of the sudden death of A. T. Stream, one of the Democratic Presidential electors. The name of E. M. Connor was substituted on some of the ballots, but not enough, it is believed, to insure his election.

Governor Lister, Democrat, apparently will defeat Henry McBride, Republican, for Governor by more than 10,000 votes.

Senator Miles Poindexter, Republican, who was re-elected, will have the largest plurality on any ticket.

FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 9.—Sidney J. Catts, the Independent Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of Florida by a majority of over 10,000 over W. V. Knott, the regular Democratic nominee.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Both Republican and Democratic State Committees tonight were claiming the election of their candidate for Governor of Missouri.

Returns from all but 272 of the 3,450 precincts give Gardner, Democrat, 359,740; Lamm, Republican, 355,785, making Gardner's plurality on precincts received 3,962.

No returns had been received from Barry, Bollinger, Dade, Ozark, St. Clair, and Taney Counties. These counties are difficult of access.

The Republican State Committee claimed Lamm's election by about 900 votes and the Democratic Committee insisted that returns from missing precincts would not reduce Gardner's lead to less than 5,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—With only 139 scattering precincts out of 3,143 in Indiana not reported, Hughes was leading Wilson by more than 6,500 late tonight. It was generally believed that the President would be unable to overcome the margin. The vote—330,191 for Wilson and 326,743 for Hughes—was said to be one of the largest ever cast in the State, and the combined vote of the two candidates when all returns were in was expected to total approximately 700,000.

James F. Goodrich, (Rep.,) for Governor, with fewer than 100 precincts remaining to be tabulated, was leading in his contest with Representative John A. M. Adair, (Dem.,) by almost 14,000 votes. The race for the two Indiana seats in the United States Senate was closer than that for Governor, but James E. Watson, (Rep.,) was leading Senator Taggart, (Dem.,) by 11,548, and Harry S. New, (Rep.,) had a lead over Senator Kern, (Dem.,) of 11,923.

Complete returns in the contests for the thirteen places in the National House of Representatives were slow in arriving, and the few reported in the night did not change the relative standing of the candidates.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—Fifty counties complete out of ninety-six in Nebraska give President Wilson a plurality of 22,904 over Hughes. The vote is: Wilson, 96,912; Hughes, 73,998. Earlier figures giving Wilson a plurality of 30,000 contained duplications. The counties not heard from are expected to increase the President's lead.

Sixty-five counties complete for United States Senator give Gilbert H. Hitchcock, Democrat, 115,772; John L. Kennedy, Republican, 108,191; Hitchcock's plurality, 10,581.

For Governor, forty-seven counties incomplete and partial returns from sixteen others give Keith Neville, Democrat, 100,780; A. L. Sutton, Republican, 97,123.

Three Democratic and three Republican Congressmen have been elected.

NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Latest complete unofficial returns in New Jersey increase the Republican pluralities and show that the party gained two members in the National House of Representatives. Unofficially, Hughes carried New Jersey by 52,525 plurality. Walter E. Edge was elected Governor over H. Otto Wittpenn by 58,736, and Joseph I. Freilnghuysen won the United States Senatorship from James E. Martine by 61,168.

The only Congressional districts in which the Democrats were successful were the Eleventh and the Twelfth. Hughes carried seventeen of the twenty-one counties, President Wilson winning in Hudson, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren. Edge won in eighteen counties, Hudson, Hunterdon, and Warren having gone for Wittpenn. Freilnghuysen carried seventeen counties, Martine taking Hudson, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Little strokes fell great oak."

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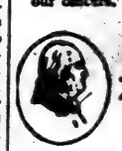

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OVERCOATS—more extensive in variety, more exclusive in materials, and more distinctive in models than we have ever shown. Single and double breasted loose-back and form-fitting coats, double-breasted PADDOCK coats, ULSTERS and ULSTERETTES with half belt or with belt all around; with slash, flap or patch pockets, and quarter or full lined with satin or silk; also some wonderfully good double-breasted MONTAGNACS, satin lined and velvet edged.

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SUITS, $15.00 TO $40.00
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Smart Norfolk Suits for Boys Special at $7.50

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OFFER FOR TO-DAY

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Slip-on and Double-Breasted Models
Sizes 9 to 18 years.
In plain or fancy weaves, grey, brown or heather mixtures, also navy blue; worsted linings.
14.50

Small Boys' Overcoats
English Navy Model
3 to 10 years.
Of navy blue, grey or heather Chinchilla, navy emblem and buttons. Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined, body worsted lined.
12.50

Boys' Mackinaws
6 to 18 years.
Norfolk model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in grey, blue, green, red or brown colorings.
8.75

Boys' Winter Suits
of Entirely All-Wool Fabrics
With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years.
New Model Norfolk Suit of all-wool tweed or cheviot in gray or brown colorings.
Special **8.75**

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1,000 Dozen
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Our regular standard grades—prices fully 1/4 below actual present value

Hemmed Ends, blue and red borders,	size 18x36	dozen	2.50
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Complete stocks of the celebrated Old Bleach and Dew Bleach Irish Linen Towels, from $8.50 per dozen up to the finest grades

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Novelty Veils of Fancy Mesh with wide Chiffon borders — black, white and colors; each **85c and 2.75**

Chiffon Veils, hemstitched, in a variety of the newest Color Combinations. *Value $2.95* **2.25**

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A Special Lot, newest shapes, exceptional qualities, draw string and frame models, Black and Colored Velvets, fine Silks, also in Leathers and Steel and Jet Bead Trimmed and Knitted Silk. *Values $6.50 and $7.50.* Special, **5.00**

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Silk Motor Veiling, made exclusively for us. Black, Purple, Dark Green, Brown, Navy and Mole. *yard* **1.50**

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Moire Taffeta Hair Ribbons, 6 inches wide, of an unusually good quality, in the most desirable shades of Pink, Blue, Red, Rose, Navy, Lavender, also in White and Black. *Value 38c yard.* **28c**

Flowered Ribbons, 8½ inches wide, beautiful designs, especially adapted for Bags and Fancy Articles and Girdles—light and dark colors. *Value $1.50 yard.* **1.10**

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Most Attractively Priced

White Broadcloth Collars, Sailor back,	2.75
White Broadcloth Collars, deep rolling collar,	2.25
Georgette Crepe Fichus, double ruffle,	2.75
Georgette Crepe Collars, Sailor back,	3.00
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Men's Derbies Reduced Today and Saturday to $1.95
Formerly $5, $4 and $3

¶ The proportion of $5 hats is much larger than is usually the case in an offering of this kind. That's why we give those hats formerly priced $5 priority over those that were $3 and $4.

¶ Not one hat is damaged and there are no "seconds" in the selection. They are all from our regular stock, reduced for quick disposal as a result of a readjustment of our stock.

¶ The name of a prominent London hatter in the Band of many of these hats bears the same relation to a derby as a $5 bill to a man's pocket book.

The colors: Jet Black, Aldine Brown, Malay Brown, and Onion Skin Brown.

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One of the most popular of the perforated wing-tip shoes for young men. Made in mahogany Russia calfskin with heavy single soles.

Men's winter shoes of the same Alexander quality as of old. New and never-old styles made throughout of leather—worth mentioning with substitution rampant.

FEAR A SPLIT VOTE IN PICKING ELECTORS

Personal Preferences Govern Some Men in Selecting Those Who Name the President.

MAY AFFECT THREE STATES

California, Washington, and West Virginia Offer a Chance for Complications.

As the steadily increasing returns from back districts bring the estimate of the vote in the various States down to a closer degree of accuracy, the chance grows that the election may turn on that least obtrusive feature of Presidential elections, the elector. While the news comes in of the wavering of the vote from one column to the other, there remains the possibility that the exercise of personal favor, or more often of personal disfavor, on the part of the voters, may result in the division of the electoral vote of one or more States between Hughes and Wilson.

This has happened eleven times in the last thirty-six years. California has done it four times, Maryland twice, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, and Oregon each once. This year it appears to be possible in California, Washington, and West Virginia; and while Californian political experts decry the likelihood of its occurring if one Presidential candidate—or rather his highest elector—gets a plurality of as much as 2,500 there is a case in record—Oregon, in 1892—where the high man on the Republican electoral ticket got more than 8,000 votes more than a Populist elector who was also chosen.

This, to be sure, happened in an election where there were three major parties, the Populists that year getting 22 electoral votes to the Democrats 277 and the Republicans 145. But in 1896, when the Populists and Democrats combined, one Democratic elector was chosen in California with a vote less by 2,070 than that of the highest Republican.

Presidential electors are usually caosen primarily for their absolute reliability, and the chance that a Republican elector would vote for a Democratic candidate, or vice versa, is practically nil. Yet even that has been talked of this year in California, where politics still retain a more temperamental and personal tinge than in most other parts of the country and party lines are in a state of constant flux.

Outside of California the chances for a split vote this year are two—West Virginia and Washington. A. Stream, a Democratic elector, in Washington, died so shortly before the election that there was no time to place the name of his substitute, E. M. Connor, on the printed ballot. Connor's name was printed on slips, given out all over the State, but many Democratic voters appear to have neglected to use these, and the latest returns indicate that seven Democratic electors were chosen in Washington, but that Connor was beaten and Hughes will get one vote.

In West Virginia, apparently carried by Hughes, Wilson may get this vote back. J. W. Dawson, nominated for elector by the Republican State Convention, resigned, and S. A. Scott was chosen in his place. Over most of the State Scott's name was duly printed on the ballots, but in some counties this was overlooked and there is a chance that he may have been beaten by the most popular Democratic elector.

California split its electoral vote in 1880, 1892, 1896, and 1912. At the last election the Roosevelt ticket, listed as regular Republican, elected eleven electors, and the Democrats got two. The highest vote for a Roosevelt elector was 283,610 and for a Wilson elector 283,436, so that the State was listed as giving Roosevelt 174 plurality. One of the Roosevelt electors, beaten at that time, was Lieutenant Governor Albert J. Wallace, who as Acting Governor has given offense to many citizens by commuting death sentences. He is a candidate for Republican elector again this year and is receiving much bitter opposition on account of his leadership of the Prohibition forces, as Wilson has an excellent chance to get one vote from California, even if the other twelve go for Hughes.

In 1896 McKinley got eight votes in California, his highest elector receiving 146,888, and Bryan got one, who polled 144,618 votes.

In 1892 California gave one elector to Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, with 117,062 popular votes, and eight to Cleveland, the highest of whose electors got 118,174. In 1880 James A. Garfield got one vote from California, with 80,348 popular votes, and the other five went to Hancock, the highest popular vote for a Democrat being 80,426. One of the Democratic electors on this occasion was Judge Terry, who still had many bitter personal enemies on account of his political quarrels in the early days of the State, in one of which he shot Senator Broderick in a duel; and he was generally knifed by the Democrats.

Maryland split its electoral vote in 1904 and again in 1908. In the latter year Taft took two votes, with the highest vote for an Elector on his ticket reaching 116,513, and Bryan got the other six. But his highest Elector polled only 115,908, so, technically the State gave a plurality of 605 for Taft, though Bryan got three-fourths of the electoral vote. In 1904 Roosevelt got one Elector in Maryland, who received 109,497 votes, and Parker seven. The highest of these received only 100,446, so that the Republicans nominally carried Maryland by 51.

In 1896 McKinley won twelve votes and Bryan one in Kentucky. The respective highest popular votes were 218,171 and 217,890.

The year 1892 was the big one for split electoral votes, due to the Populist third ticket, which won a good deal of favor. Besides California, already mentioned, four other States split their representation in the Electoral College that year. Michigan gave Harrison nine votes and Cleveland five. In this State the Populists combined with the Democrats, forsaking their own candidates, Weaver and Field. The highest Democrat-Populist Elector got 222,627 votes and the highest Republican 222,708.

In North Dakota each of the three parties, Republican, Democrat and Populist, got one elector. The Democrats and Populists were combined, voting 17,700 for their high man against 17,506 for the Republican elector.

Ohio gave twenty-two votes to Harrison, the highest popular vote being 405,187, to one for Cleveland with 404,115.

Oregon gave Harrison three electors, the highest of them getting 35,002 votes. Many Democrats voted for one of the Populist electors, who was elected with 26,965 votes. The highest Democrat received only 14,243.

In the multiple-ticket election of 1860, just before the civil war, New Jersey divided her electors between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The Republicans elected four, with a highest total of 58,224 votes, while Douglas got three electors, the highest of whom received 62,801. Here was an instance where nearly 4,600 voters split the electoral ticket, showing that California may yet turn in a divided delegation.

A PROTEST, SAYS PARKER

Calls Wilson's Election a Declaration Against Old Guard.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—John M. Parker, who was the nominee of the Progressives for Vice President, issued this statement tonight:

"President Wilson's re-election is an emphatic protest of the West and the South, particularly of the West, against the domination of the Old Guard Republicans. It is a new declaration of political independence, which means much for the future prosperity and welfare of the nation."

TAMMANY LOYAL, HE SAYS.

Rep. Hulbert Declares Organization Has Proved Its "Regularity."

Representative Murray Hulbert, who was re-elected from the Twenty-first New York District, said yesterday that the charge that Tammany had been disloyal to President Wilson in Tuesday's voting was unfair.

"The suggestion that the President was not loyally supported by the Democratic organization in New York County is an insult to the intelligence of any one who can read or understand the English language," he said. "The vote given to Woodrow Wilson in comparison to that given to Frank L. Dowling, as editorially reviewed in today's NEW YORK TIMES, gives the lie most convincingly to those who hope to continue to gain political prestige by attempting to renew the strife between Tammany Hall and the Wilson Administration.

"Tammany Hall has been without patronage practically for seven years. This year it got little help of any kind from the National Administration, and yet its followers, because of their loyalty to the organization and its leader, Charles F. Murphy, were 'regular' as always."

JAPAN WILL GIVE UP ISLANDS IN SOUTH SEA

TOKIO, Oct. 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Associated Press learns that Japan has agreed not to make a part of her demands in the peace conference which will follow the war the right to hold permanently the South Sea islands which were wrested from Germany at the outbreak of the war. Several of these islands, which belong to the Caroline and Marianne groups, lie not far from the American island of Guam, the American terminus of the Pacific cable. It is understood the United States has informally expressed a desire that these islands should not become the permanent property of the Japanese Empire.

Inasmuch as they were captured through the joint operations of the British and Japanese fleets, it is understood the United States first took up the question with Great Britain and that a joint suggestion was made by Great Britain and the United States that Japan should not insist upon the permanent maintenance of the islands.

In view of Japan's promise to accede to the joint request, it is believed likely that Japan at the peace conference will seek compensation in some other direction, perhaps in the affirmation of her rights in the Chinese peninsula of Shantung, of which Kiao-Chau is the great naval base.

The islands in question are now administered by the Japanese Government.

WOMAN VOTERS FAIL TO FOLLOW LEADERS

Suffrage States Mostly Favor Wilson, Despite Indorsement of Hughes.

VOTED AS THE MEN DID

Chicago, Which Separates Returns, Shows Men and Women Voting Same Sentiments.

Leaders of the cause of woman suffrage in this city believed yesterday that the votes of women in the West had re-elected President Wilson, although the conclusion forced the admission, as Alice Chittenden Hill, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, charged that the women's vote could not be delivered by its leaders. Miss Hill last night issued this statement:

In all the uncertainty which surrounds the final outcome of the Presidential election one point stands out clearly, which is, that woman suffrage, indorsed by the two large political parties in their national platforms, merely on the ground of political expediency, did not prove to be an issue in the campaign.

The Republican leaders who made a special effort to capture the woman vote must be greatly chagrined at their failure to swing the woman suffrage States to their candidate. The Republican candidate for President made the highest possible bid for the support of the women voters through his personal indorsement of the Federal amendment—and lost it.

Illinois, where the women voted for President for the first time, is a normal Republican State, which swung to Wilson in 1912, but is now back in the Republican column. The State would have gone for Mr. Hughes without the women's votes.

Montana, which went for Roosevelt in 1904 and Taft in 1908, gave its votes for Wilson in 1912, and did not swing back to the Republican column through the woman vote.

Nevada, which voted for Roosevelt in 1904, is usually found in the Democratic column and still remains there.

Utah, the great Mormon woman suffrage State, is unexpectedly found in the Democratic column this year, since it is usually regarded as a Republican stronghold.

Wyoming, in the Republican column in 1904 and 1908, turned to Wilson in 1912 and also gave its electoral votes to him on Tuesday.

Washington, Republican in 1904 and 1908 and Progressive in 1912, now swings to Wilson.

Colorado, Arizona, and Idaho are all Democratic, as they were four years ago, while California still hangs in the balance.

Let us hope that as a result of this election, future candidates for any political office will not be terrorized by the threat that the woman vote can be "delivered" against them unless they indorse woman suffrage.

The effort to turn the woman vote to Charles E. Hughes resulted from his indorsement of a Federal suffrage amendment to which President Wilson declined to pledge himself. The Congressional Union adopted resolutions pledging itself to work for the defeat of all Democratic candidates. The organization has its greatest strength in the Western States, and it conducted a vigorous campaign for Hughes, but, apparently, was able to hold the women in line only in Oregon.

Inability to count the women's vote separately prevented suffrage leaders from determining with finality whether or not Hughes might have carried other of the suffrage States had it not been for the woman vote, but as matters stood last night Wilson seemed to have garnered 44 of the 91 electoral votes of suffrage States, and Hughes 34, with California's 13 votes still in doubt.

The vote in Chicago, the only place where women vote separately and are counted separately, seemed to bear out the anti-suffragist theory that the woman vote merely duplicates that of the men. Hughes carried both the man vote and the woman vote in Chicago by slight pluralities. Both sexes divided their vote between Hughes and Wilson in about the same percentage. But the Chicago woman vote did not show that the women exactly followed the men. A study of the precinct returns indicated that, where Wilson sentiment was strong, the women gave him a slightly greater percentage of votes than the men did, and that, where Hughes was strong, the women outdid the men in voting for him. The total woman vote of Chicago was cast thus between the two Presidential candidates: Hughes, 185,160; Wilson, 180,061.

There was nothing to indicate that the women in Chicago responded more readily to pacifist arguments than the men did, and no evidence that any special plea to the women in favor of any candidate was effective. A few days before election Dr. Anna Howard Shaw predicted that the argument that President Wilson had kept the country at peace would be shown by the returns to have been very strong with the women of Chicago. Most of the suffrage leaders of the East, though officially neutral, were strongly for President Wilson.

They did not approve the Congressional Union's campaign against Democrats because they thought that women could get the vote by Federal amendment only if they had the friendship and co-operation of both political parties, and that, if Hughes were elected and pushed a Federal amendment through to the vote, it would be killed by the Democrats who had been estranged. Regret that the vote had swerved from the course laid down consequently was not as keen here as elsewhere.

One thing apparently demonstrated by the election was that it is not difficult to bring women to the polls at a general election. Reports from all suffrage States are that the women polled a surprisingly large vote. In Chicago 270,291 women voted on Tuesday, against 154,750 who voted at the primaries in 1915. A big woman vote was reported in Utah in spite of snowstorms.

Woman suffrage leaders in this city looked forward with enthusiasm yesterday to the seating of "the lady from Montana" in the House of Representatives. This is Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., who, if elected, will be the first woman who has ever sat in Congress. Reports yesterday indicated that she had perhaps an even chance of election, although Miss Rankin had wired to THE NEW YORK TIMES claiming her election. At any rate, Miss Rankin made a close run on the Republican ticket in a State which went heavily Democratic. If elected, Miss Rankin, who has great oratorical power and a striking presence, with the advantages of good looks and brilliant red hair, is likely to make a figure at Washington.

The suffragist leaders of this city were enthusiastic yesterday over the prospect that South Dakota would become the thirteenth State to adopt suffrage. The defeat of suffrage in West Virginia by a considerable margin was anticipated because of the fight being made in that State by the "wets" to get back into power.

LANSING INQUIRES INTO U-BOAT ACTIVITY

Awaits Replies to Questions Concerning Attacks on Vessels That Carried Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing admitted this afternoon that he was awaiting a reply from Germany to an inquiry regarding the character of the campaign of the German naval submarine U-53, which sank five steamers off the New England coast several weeks ago, after having put in at Newport, R. I., for two hours. Mr. Lansing said the inquiry was dispatched to Germany shortly after the U-53 had completed her work of destruction off Nantucket Shoals.

Indications are that the State Department is closely watching the submarine activity now going on in the waters of the war zone. The department is still waiting to hear from the German Government in reply to the inquiry regarding the sinking of the British horse ship Marina and the British steamer Rowanmore, both of which carried Americans among the crews.

Mr. Lansing said he had received additional advices from London regarding the sinking of the Marina, but that the evidence was still too inconclusive and incomplete to present the case to the German Government. It was learned authoritatively that the German Admiralty has not yet received any report on the sinking of the Marina, but is confident that Germany's Sussex pledge has not been violated.

It is probable that the department will shortly forward an inquiry to Germany regarding the sinking of the steamer Lanao off the coast of Portugal several days ago, which was flying an American flag at the time of attack. The question of the registry of the vessel at the time of sinking is still in doubt.

WHITMAN ATTENDS BAZAAR.

Attended by Guardsmen, He Rides in Procession to 69th Armory.

Governor Whitman was the guest of honor last night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Bazaar at the Armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Preceded by the officers and men of the Depot Unit of the regiment, in command of Major Philip E. Riviile, the Governor, riding in an automobile, was escorted down Fifth Avenue to the Armory.

Large crowds followed the procession down the avenue, many people thinking that the presence of the soldiers in uniform indicated that President Wilson, and not the Governor, was in the procession. Governor Whitman was recognized by few people in the streets, but acknowledged the occasional cheers by raising his hat.

In the Armory, moving pictures were taken of the Governor and a battalion of the Women's League for Self Defense, while a military band played selections from the "Chocolate Soldier." All units of the G. A. R. and the allied and auxiliary bodies and the Spanish War Veterans were represented.

TIFFANY & Co.

WATCHES AND WATCH BRACELETS

PLAIN, JEWELED AND ENAMELED

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are prepared to receive orders in their

Dressmaking Salons

On the Third Floor, for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns

developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.

A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made

At Very Attractive Prices

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

Fashionable Winter Apparel

Will place on Sale TO-DAY—New models of ***Misses' Strictly Tailored Suits*** *(not fur trimmed), of English bruella, silver velour, wool velour or Oxford mannish suiting* **29.50 to 59.50**

Misses' Winter Suits

Of broadcloth, wool velour, Bolivia cloth, duvet de laine, silver velour, checked velour, velveteen or chiffon velvet. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

24.50 to 245.00

Misses' Winter Coats

Of Bolivia cloth, wool velour, broadcloth, tweeds or plush; also cloth, silk or velvet evening wraps *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

18.50 to 215.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum furs

Of wool velour, broadcloth or Callot checks, in a diversity of new winter styles and colors, also velveteen or corduroy suits; fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Winter Coats

With or without fur trimming

Of wool velour, tweeds, crepe cheviot, wool or seal plush, plain tailored or trimmed with seal, skunk opossum, raccoon or Lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Ten distinct models, richly fur trimmed

Of wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine or silver velour, in gold, rose, mahogany, burgundy, brown, green, Belgian blue or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **59.50**

Misses' Winter Coats

Cape collars of fur or fur trimmed

Semi-fitted or belted models of Bolivia cloth, plush, broadcloth or wool velour, in burgundy, green, brown, taupe, navy or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Girls' Velour Coats

Box model with collar of nutria fur

Box slip-on model, in navy, brown or green wool velour, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined. 6 to 13 years. *Special* **16.50**

Girls' Zibeline Coats

Collar of natural raccoon fur

Russian belted model of zibeline in green, brown or navy; collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* **18.50**

At Reduced Prices TO-DAY

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits

Of wool velour, broadcloth or velveteen in burgundy, green, brown, mahogany, navy or black, also checks, with moleskin; Hudson seal, beaver, natural or skunk raccoon or silver coney fur. 14 to 20 years.

Reduced to **25.00**

Much Below Their Former Prices

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Satin Dresses

Embroidered with beads

In benjais blue, brown, navy, prune or black, bodice embroidered with beads, Georgette collar edged with mole coney fur, self corded pannier skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' Navy Serge Dresses

With plaid silk waist

Of navy French serge with plaid silk blouse and tie, slashed bretelles and cuffs of serge, adjustable collar of Swiss embroidery, box pleated serge skirt. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

Misses' Evening Gowns

Silk net over self color chiffon taffeta

In pink, turquoise blue, maize, orchid or white; taffeta silk girdle, net tunics picoted with silver thread. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Girls' Afternoon Dresses

Of serge combined with plaid silk

Navy or green serge coatee with long loose side panels; collar, pointed cuffs and skirt of navy and green plaid silk. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **16.75**

Misses' Velveteen or Chiffon Velvet Dresses

New straight line or waist models of velveteen or chiffon velvet in the fashionable winter shades; many are combined with satin or Georgette and trimmed with fur, embroidery or beads.

18.50 to 79.50

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Macy's Has Solved Your Winter Overcoat Problem

When you step off the elevator at the Fifth Floor your Overcoat troubles disappear.

This year's stocks, chosen from the lines of America's Leading Clothing Manufacturers, contain an assortment of styles and fabrics so varied that even the man of the most exacting ideas in dress will approve of them.

Whether you want to spend $14.75 or $64.50,—and no matter what you do pay—it will be less than you will pay elsewhere for a garment of equal quality.

The Models

Not the creations of one designer—but the very best style thoughts of those men who are setting the Overcoat Fashions of the entire country—for surely the out-of-towners look to New York men for their suggestions.

Double-breasted Overcoats in box and semi-form fitting styles.

Chesterfields, conservative style; others closely fitted.

Button-through Models, in loose or form fitting styles.

Smart Pinch Backs
Ulsterettes
New Ulsters
With plain or belted backs.

The Prices

$24.75
$19.75
$17.50
$14.75

Other Overcoats of Imported and Domestic fabrics.
$29.75 to $64.50

The Fabrics

American and foreign mills were drawn upon by the expert designers who modeled these garments. Fabrics were selected because of their warmth and their service giving qualities. Plain colors and mixed effects in warm, lightweight weaves.

Vicuna Kersey
Cheviot Worumbo
Whitney Montagnac and Crombie.

Some lined with silk, others with silk yokes and sleeves and skeleton bodies. Sewn with silk.

When Overcoat Weather Comes—it sends no advance reports. You know New York Winters—Why be caught napping?

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Silk

is one thing,
Style is another.
Sometimes they are combined
As in Pussy Willow.
There's something chic
About Pussy Willow—
Something original in the patterns,
Something luxurious in the quality.
They call it Style,
Another name for
Good old-fashioned
Quality,
Combined with ultra-modern
Taste.
The name on the selvage
Guarantees Two Years' Wear.
Look for it.
Insist.

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile" "Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"

"The New Silks First"—

Trade Mark names protected by law

Advertisers

Advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Office before 6 P. M. daily if insertion following day is desired.

GERMAN GUN FIRE VIOLENT AT VERDUN

Douaumont-Vaux Sector Heavily Bombarded—Curtains of Fire on Somme.

FRENCH REPEL AN ATTACK

Drive Germans Back at Sailly-Saillisel—British Use Gas Near Armentieres.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—There was a violent German bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux sector of the Verdun front today, but no action of importance on the Somme, according to the French War Office night report.

A German attack on Sailly-Saillisel, on the Somme front, last night was repulsed after a brief hand-to-hand encounter. There was great activity of the artillery during the night.

The text of the French night report reads:

On the Somme front there were no important operations. There were artillery duels and minor infantry engagements near Sailly-Saillisel and south of Pressoire, in which we cleared several positions and captured prisoners. Prisoners confirm reports that the enemy suffered heavy losses at Saillisel.

The enemy artillery violently bombarded the Douaumont-Vaux sector. Our artillery replied. On the remainder of the front nothing occurred.

Following is the French afternoon communiqué:

On the Somme there was great reciprocal artillery activity. Nervous German infantry asked for a large number of curtains of fire. In the evening the enemy attacked our line at Sailly-Saillisel and was driven back after brief hand-to-hand fighting.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The British official statement issued tonight says:

This morning we discharged gas east of Armentières and bombed the enemy's trench line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville).—German artillery yesterday defeated several efforts of the French and British to make advances on the Somme front, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British and French attempts to attack between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes, as well as to the south of the Somme near Pressoire, were almost without exception stifled by our curtain of fire at their inception.

LORD LUCAS MISSING.

Captured or Killed by Germans While Reconnoitring in Airplane.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Baron Lucas of Crudwell, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, and formerly Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, has either been captured by the Germans or killed on the French battlefield, according to The Evening Star.

Lord Lucas was reconnoitring over the German lines in France in an aeroplane, the newspaper says, and was obliged to descend behind the German lines owing to a gale.

Lord Lucas was born in 1876, and succeeded as Fifth Baron Dingwall and Eighth Baron Lucas of Crudwell in 1905. He also was a co-heir to the Barony of Butler. The Baron was a Captain of the Hampshire Yeomanry, a flying officer in the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps, and for some time was Honorary Colonel of the Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery.

From 1905 to April, 1908, Lord Lucas was Private Secretary to the then Secretary for War Haldane, and in 1908-11 was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War and a member of the Army Council. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1911 and Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1911, becoming President of that Board in 1914.

BAVARIAN PRINCE SLAIN.

Henry, Nephew of King Louis, Falls in Battle on French Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis and commander of a battalion of the King's Own Infantry, has been killed in battle. The Prince's mother has gone to the front to bring back the body of her only child.

Prince Henry was 32 years old, a Major in the Bavarian Guards, and unmarried. He was reported to have been wounded on the battlefield last June.

Don't be discouraged! Help your sick skin with

Resinol

In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has helped thousands of sick skins. In the great majority of cases, it stopped the itching, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly trouble away.

To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Health Inspector (Food)

Salary $1140 to $1320

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 14, at 4 p. m. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 5; Oral, 2. Requirements: Experience in handling or manufacturing food products, or in chemical or biological laboratory, or equivalent experience. Age from 21 to 40 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GERMANY FAVORS LEAGUE OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

for annexation, to which must be added Alsace and Lorraine, while I have never designated the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war.

No More "Aggressive Coalitions."

"The first condition for the evaluation of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests ought to be that no more aggressive coalitions be formed," the Chancellor continued, "Germany is at all times ready to enter a league of peace which will restrain the disturber of peace.

"The history of international relations before the war stands clear before the eyes of all the world. What made France join with Russia? Alsace and Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did England join them? Because Germany had become too strong for her, by peaceful toil. And what did we want? Lord Grey says that Germany with her first offer of Belgian and French integrity wanted to purchase from England permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased. Even to the most insane person in Germany it never occurred to assault France in order to rob her of her colonies. It was not this which was Europe's doom, but the fact that the British Government favored French and Russian plans of conquest, which could not be obtained without a European war."

Says England Encouraged France.

The Chancellor stated that Lord Grey by giving his explanations to the foreign newspapermen showed that he now held the same opinion as Germany always had in regard to the importance of the origin of the war. For both these reasons, he said, it was necessary once more to discuss the question of the origin of the war.

He referred to the situation on July 30, 1914, two days before Germany declared war on Russia. The German Ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to request Austria-Hungary most urgently to reach an understanding with Russia, making it clear that Germany did not desire to be drawn into a world-war in consequence of disregard of her advice. Austria-Hungary agreed to Germany's suggestion, he said.

"With this," the Chancellor continued, "compare the following steps taken by Lord Grey, (British Foreign Secretary): On July 2, 1914, the Russian Ambassador at London said that German and Austro-Hungarian circles were under the impression that England would remain quiet. Lord Grey replied: 'This impression is removed by the orders which we gave to the main fleet.' On July 29 he informed the French Ambassador of a confidential warning which had been given to our Ambassador in London that Germany ought to be prepared for quick decisions of England, which meant England's participation in the war. Could Lord Grey suppose that such a disclosure made to the French Ambassador would be of service to the cause of peace? Was not the French representative obliged to consider this disclosure as a promise of armed assistance in case of war? Must not France have been encouraged by this to give to Russia a promise of the unconditional fellowship in war asked for so urgently for days? And must Russia not have been strengthened to the utmost by this certainty of a British and French alliance in her intentions to wage war?

"The Russian answer to the morning conversation of Lord Grey, indeed, came as quickly as was expected. On the evening of the same day, July 29, M. Sazonoff (Russian Foreign Minister) instructed the Russian Ambassador at Paris to express to the French Government sincere thanks for the declaration given to him by the French Ambassador that Russia could count completely upon the assistance of France.

Says Viscount Grey Ignores Facts.

"Thus on the night of July 30 Russia was faced by the following situation: Austria-Hungary yielded under German influence, which cleared the road toward peace. At the same time Lord Grey's disclosure to Paul Cambon, (French Ambassador at London,) assured Russia of the armed assistance of England and France, by which only the possibility of war was given to Russia. Russia decided upon mobilization and war. Who has been guilty of this decision, full of fate?"

The Chancellor said that Lord Grey had not mentioned all these facts, but directed the attention of his audience to unessential details.

"The Hague Arbitration Tribunal offered by the Russian Emperor," continued the Chancellor, "no doubt sounds very serious, but the offer was made when Russian troops were already sent to move against us.

"As to Lord Grey's own suggestion of the conference he himself had substituted for our mediation. This has been repeatedly explained in the Reichstag. And the Belgian question—before a single German soldier had set foot on Belgian soil Lord Grey had already told the French Ambassador, as related in his report: 'If the German Navy should enter the Channel or pass the North Sea with the intention of attacking the French coast or French Navy and harass the French merchant marine, (gentlemen, "harass") then the British Navy would act in order to protect the French Navy in such a fashion that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.'

"In the same manner who proclaimed that the sailing of our navy would be a casus belli, can that very same man still asseverate sincerely that only the violation of Belgian neutrality had forced England against her will into war?"

The Chancellor then took up the question of Lord Grey's statement that Germany had asked England to condone the violation of Belgian neutrality.

"I challenge Lord Grey," he said, "to examine the fact in his own Blue Book and in his records."

Russian Mobilization "Fateful."

"The action which made the war unavoidable," he said, "was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30-31, (1914.) Russia, England, France, the whole world, knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization. Truth makes headway. An English scholar of world fame recently said: 'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its origin, especially about the facts of Russian mobilization.' It is no wonder, therefore, if Lord Grey could not leave the Russian mobilization unmentioned."

Lokal-Anzeiger's False Report.

The Chancellor recalled the fact that on Thursday, July 30, 1914, the Lokal-Anzeiger early in the afternoon issued a special edition with the untrue report that the German Emperor had ordered mobilization. The Chancellor added that every one in the Reichstag committee knew that the sale of this special edition was prohibited immediately by the police, and that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs immediately informed the Russian Ambassador by telephone that this news was untrue.

"I may state further," said the Chancellor, that the Russian Ambassador, indeed, had sent a cipher telegram to St. Petersburg as soon as the special edition was issued, and that the telegram, according to the Russian Orange Book, read: 'I understand that an order for mobilization of the German Army and the German Navy has been proclaimed at this moment.' After the explanation given by Secretary von Jagow over the telephone, this telegram was followed by a second telegram not in cipher: 'I beg you to consider my last telegram as null and void. Explanation follows.'

"A few minutes later the Russian Ambassador sent a third telegram in cipher which, according to the Russian Orange Book, stated that the Foreign Minister at that moment had telephoned that the news of the mobilization of the army and navy was untrue, and that the special edition had been confiscated. The quick action of Secretary von Jagow, which is confirmed by the official Russian Orange Book, giving Ambassador Swerbeew's telegram set right the wrong news and in itself refutes Lord Grey's assertion that we intentionally desired to deceive Russia in order to cause her to mobilise."

The Chancellor added that the German Postal Administration had made certain that, judging from the times at which they were dispatched, the three telegrams of the Russian Ambassador must have reached St. Petersburg at about the same time. He continued:

"At all events, the incorrect report had been set right before the Russian Government ordered a general mobilization.

The Chancellor then recalled that the Russian Emperor's reference to Austro-Hungarian mobilization could be no excuse for a general Russian mobilization, since Austria-Hungary then had mobilized only eight army corps against Serbia, to which Russia on July 29 already had replied by mobilizing thirteen army corps. Only after the general Russian mobilization did Austria-Hungary, on the morning of July 31, order a general mobilization.

Germany the Third to Mobilise.

As to Germany, after the news of the general Russian mobilization, it did not mobilize at once, but at first only proclaimed a state of threatened danger of war, which was by no means mobilization. This was communicated to the Russian Government, and it was added that mobilization must follow if Russia did not stop all war measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours and if it did not inform Germany in clear fashion that this had been done. Thus Russia once more received time, even when, as a result of Russia's guilt, war already seemed unavoidable. Likewise, Russia's allies and friends had the possibility of still taking their influence with Russia, in the same direction as Germany with her ally, Austria-Hungary.

Russia, said the Chancellor, gave no answer. England remained silent to Russia. France, through her Prime Minister, on the evening of July 31, merely declared to the German Ambassador that Russia had now mobilized, and ordered her own mobilization some hours before Germany did. The Chancellor continued:

"As to the so called defensive character of the Russian general mobilization, I may state here, in the most explicit fashion, that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian Government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph verbatim: 'From the highest place it is ordered that a proclamation of mobilization is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany. Against Germany, gentlemen, against Germany!'"

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg continued: "Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

WHAT VISCOUNT GREY SAID.

Asserted That Russia's Mobilization Followed a Report of Germany's.

In his speech delivered as the guest of the Foreign Press Association at the Hotel Cecil in London on Oct. 26 Viscount Grey said:

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilise. That, I understand is what is represented in Germany as the justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her. Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany complained until after Germany had refused a conference, and never made it until after a report had appeared in Germany [the Lokal-Anzeiger report referred to by the Imperial Chancellor] that Germany had ordered mobilisation, and that report had been telegraphed [uncensored] to Petrograd. As a matter of fact, it was the story of 1870 over again. [References to the Ems dispatch forged by Bismarck.] * * *

"Never at any time was there a suggestion that a French or an English soldier should enter Belgium unless it was to prevent the violation of her neutrality, which had been undertaken by Germany. We pointed out that all efforts to avoid war in 1914 failed because you could not have peace without good will and because in Germany there was a will to war and not the will to peace. * * *

"What was their policy and plan? It was to be a short and successful war. The war was all thought out in Berlin. There was a time table. So long to get to Paris, so long to defeat France, and so long to defeat Russia.

"And England? The plan was that England was to keep out of the war. But if we did enter into the war, it was not thought that our expeditionary force would be sufficient to upset the enemy's plan."

According to the German White Paper, on July 30, 1914, the German Ambassador at Vienna had instructed Austria to reach an understanding with Russia. According to this White Paper, and to the Austrian Red Book, Austria had agreed; but, according to the White Paper, the difficulty of Austria's proceeding in the matter was due to Russia's mobilisation.

On July 31 Russia presented the formula to London which the German Ambassador there deemed too late. It was:

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her armies upon Serbian territory, and if, recognising that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great powers examine the reparation which Serbia could accord to the Government of Austria-Hungary without injury to her rights as a sovereign State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to maintain her expectant attitude."

There is no published record of the fact that Austria ever received the foregoing, and on Aug. 1 Germany sent her twelve-hour ultimatum to Russia to demobilise not only in regard to Germany, but also in regard to Austria.

In his speech in the House of Commons Aug. 3, Viscount, then Sir Edward, Grey, explained how Germany had attempted to "bribe" England to stay neutral, but that England could not remain inactive if Belgium was invaded, and that the British fleet must take precautionary measures to prevent hostile operations against the North Sea coast of France, and had so informed the French Government.

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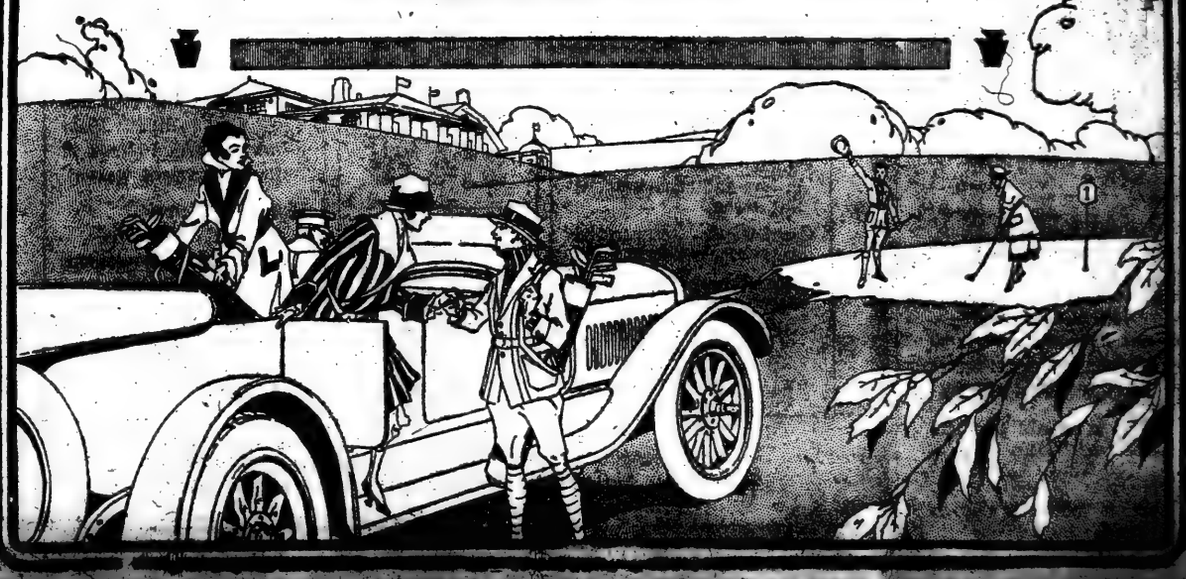

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BURNING TOWNS AS HE GOES

Hirsova and Topal Set on Fire by the Retreating Bulgar-Turk-German Army.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN NORTH

Teuton Forces Report Capture of Surdolu, in Rumania, 16 Miles from the Hungarian Border.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The transference of the famous Russian General Sakharoff from Galicia to the Dobrudja front in command of the Russo-Rumanian army has been followed by the swift rolling back of the entire line thrown across the province by Field Marshal von Mackensen, with his mixed Bulgar-Turk-German forces. How rapid is the retreat of the latter is gathered from the official announcement by Bucharest that the invaders have been driven not only from Hirsova on the Danube, where the army was aided by a gunboat flotilla, but from Topal, twelve miles south of that town, and only thirteen miles north of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad.

Heavy fighting is in progress along the Transylvania border.

A semi-official statement from the Rumanian capital says that German claims of captures from the Rumanians between Oct. 1 and Oct. 21 were exaggerated. In comparison it is claimed that the exact figures of Austro-Germans taken by the Rumanians in the same period were 5,822. The Rumanians also captured 25 cannon and 88 machine guns, as well as much booty.

Following is the text of the Bucharest official report:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—In the Trotus Valley an enemy attack four miles north of Goioasa was repulsed.

At Table Butzi, Bratocea and Predelus and in the Prahovo Valley fighting continues.

In the region of Dragosavele an enemy attack on the left bank of the Alt was repulsed. The combat continues south of Titesti and Racovitza. On the remainder of the front there was nothing to report.

Southern Front—There was great enemy artillery activity, especially along the Danube River.

Dobrudja—Hirsova has been reoccupied with the assistance of Danube naval forces. Before retiring the enemy set fire to Hirsova and also to the village of Topal.

A bulletin issued by the Petrograd War Office reads:

On the Danube front our troops, after driving back the enemy's advanced detachments, progressed southward. The village of Hirsova on the Danube has been set afire.

Transylvania—East of the Buzeu Valley the Rumanians pushed back the Germans, capturing one machine gun and 100 prisoners.

In the Jiul Valley enemy attacks were repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops which have invaded Hungary on the northern Transylvanian front, in the Georgeny Mountains, were repulsed yesterday, the War Office announces. In Rumania, near Rothenthurm Pass, the Austro-German forces captured hill positions and also the town of Surdolu, sixteen miles from the border. In Dobrudja advanced forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army retired. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—In the northern Georgeny Mountains Russian attacks were repulsed. Near Belbor and in the Tulghes sector the Germans by spirited attacks repulsed Russians who had advanced. Southeast of Rothenthurm Pass our attacks continue. The Balesti sector has been crossed, and Surdolu, with the heights adjoining on both sides, has been captured. We took about 150 prisoners and also captured two cannon. Rumanian counterattacks in this region were as fruitless as in the Predeal sector and in the Vulcan Mountains.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Advanced reconnoitring detachments avoided an engagement with hostile infantry, as they had been ordered to do.

RUSSIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Artillery Fire Increasing in Intensity on Zuckzow-Tarnopol Railroad.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—An official statement issued today by the Russian War Department regarding operations on the western front says:

South of Dorna Watra and Belbor fighting continues. South of the village of Hojis the Austrians counterattacked.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German official statement dealing with operations on the eastern front, says:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On both sides of the Zuckzow-Tarnopol railroad the artillery engagement was considerably increased in intensity.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For a number of days reports have reached us daily to the effect that Mackensen was being driven back in Dobrudja. The rate of this retrogression was not given. Details were lacking; only in rare instances were the names of towns mentioned. Just where the troops were fighting, just what the location of the battle line was unknown. Yesterday's report, however, did much to clear the air, although some clouds were still left. We find the right wing of the Rumanian Army at Topal, twelve miles south of Hirsova. The location of the left wing is unknown, but from the nature of the fighting in this section it is probably not far behind.

The Dobrudja campaign has been a campaign of changing tactics. In its earlier days, Mackensen concentrated his efforts along the Danube against the Rumanian right flank. The Rumanian counterattack was delivered along the Black Sea against Mackensen's right. Neither was particularly successful for a while, and the campaign lapsed into what appeared to be a siege operation. Then Mackensen struck another blow, this time along the sea. The point of this attack was probably dictated by the fact that it was regarded as the weaker of the two wings. Mackensen had found the going hard along the Danube, but nevertheless his activities had probably drawn heavily on the other sections of the Rumanian line in order that the right might be reinforced. When the blow came against their left, the Rumanians were found to be in no condition to repel it, and before any help could be sent, Mackensen had literally crashed his way through to Constanza. Holding this terminus of the railroad, it was relatively a simple matter to advance along the road to Cernavoda, and so gain possession of the entire railroad as far as the river.

Apparently there seemed to be a chance of delivering a staggering blow if the pursuit of the defeated army were pushed. Accordingly, Mackensen drove his army northward at a truly amazing rate of speed, the Rumanians retreating as rapidly. There seemed to be no chance for them to escape, hemmed in as they were by the almost impassable Danube, with no bridges across which their men and guns could be taken, literally pinched between the sea on the one side and the river on the other, it appeared that they were caught in a trap and that Mackensen would eliminate Rumania at one stroke. Critics of the war already saw Mackensen on his way to Odessa, the entire Russian army now in Galicia taken in flank by a movement through Bessarabia, the retirement of the entire Russian line from Riga to the Carpathians and an entire change brought about in the theatre of the war in the east.

And then something happened. Mackensen was first halted, trembled a short time in his new positions, (some fifteen miles north of Hirsova, as near as we can estimate his extreme northern advance,) and then began to fall back. We now find him about twenty-five miles south of his greatest advance and still falling back. The Rumanian attack has apparently been delivered against his left flank instead of, as before, against his right, and has been up to the present just as successful as was Mackensen's attack along the sea. Mackensen's left has apparently been badly defeated, and the Rumanians have advanced as far south as Topal, on the Danube, twelve miles north of Cernavoda.

This shows what has happened so far as territorial considerations are concerned. But these are of the least importance. We are still a long way from knowing what has really occurred. It would do much to solve the problem if we knew whether the same Meckensen strength which drove the Rumanians back from the Cernavoda bridge was defeated by the Rumanians in this latter fighting, or whether it was an army weakened by withdrawals and consequently forced to fall back in order that its line might be shortened. Remember that Dobrudja is an hour glass, and its narrowest point is the line joining Constanza and Cernavoda. Therefore, as Mackenson retreated from the north, his line was constantly contracting, and it will continue to contract until it reaches the railroad. When this is passed, if it is passed, the line will again lengthen out until it reaches its maximum along the southern Dobrudja boundary.

Either one of three things, aside from territorial considerations, has happened: The Rumanians have administered a not inconsiderable defeat to Mackensen's full force, Mackensen has voluntarily retired to shorten his line of communications as well as the battle line itself, or he has weakened his forces to send aid to von Falkenhayn in Transylvania with the purpose of enabling the latter to overcome the Rumanian resistance and link up with Mackensen by cutting across Rumania. Let us consider the latter theory first.

Rumania realizes as we do in this country, that because of the extreme difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of forcing a crossing of the lower Danube, Dobrudja, aside from the railroad at Cernavoda, is of little value to Germany or any one else. Rumania also knows the situation in Transylvania, has a keen appreciation of the dangers of a successful invasion from this quarter and knows, approximately at least, the strength of von Falkenhayn's army and the power of her own resistance. In the case of Transylvania she must play the game absolutely safe; she cannot afford to take the slightest chance. With these facts in her possession could she afford to expend her energies in fighting for what is admittedly not worth while since it is without military value, if the Transylvania situation were not perfectly satisfactory? If in the opinion of the Rumanian, French and Russian strategists who are in control, there were danger in Transylvania would Rumania not have drawn from her forces in Dobrudja to the point where they were able to defend the passage of the Danube and nothing more in order that her full strength might be exerted at the point of greatest danger?

It is therefore improbable that Mackensen has been weakened to aid the Germans in Hungary. Large forces cannot be transferred from one active front to another without the other side being made aware of the fact. As to the other possibilities of the present situation we are not in a position to say much as we know but little. It is a fact which has been frequently stated in this column that that section of Dobrudja north of the railroad is without value. It would therefore be entirely reasonable for Mackensen to fall back even though the Rumanian pressure were not sufficient to force him back. We may possibly find the answer to the puzzle in future happenings on the Transylvania front.

BELGIUM DENOUNCES LABOR DEPORTATION

Its Foreign Minister Protests Against Germany's "Organized Slave Trade."

DRAFTING ABLE-BODIED MEN

Baron Beyens Says They Are Exiled by the Thousands to Free Germans for Fighting.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Charges that the German Government is rounding up and sending to unknown destinations practically all the able-bodied men in occupied Belgium are made by Baron Beyens, Belgian Foreign Minister, in a statement issued by him today. Baron Beyens says:

"The German Government is rounding up in large numbers in the towns and villages of occupied Belgium, such as Alost, Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, and Mons, to name only the first to be victims of the measure—all men fit to bear arms, rich and poor, irrespective of class, whether employed or unemployed. Hunchbacks, cripples, and one-armed men alone are excepted. These men are torn in thousands from their families; 15,000 from Flanders alone are sent God knows where. Whole trainloads are seen going east and south.

"The German authorities seek to justify these deportations by pretending that it is the duty of the occupying power to make, in accordance with The Hague Convention, the necessary regulations to establish public order and public life. They affirm that the unemployed must not fall a charge upon public charities, and that work whereon they are employed has nothing to do with the war. Those who are really responsible for th estagnation and decay of Belgian industry are, according to the Germans, workmen who prefer to live on charity rather than on the proceeds of their labor, and England, who prohibited the importation of raw materials into Belgium.

"Is it necessary to answer that there would be no lack of work in Belgium if the Germans had not made a clean sweep of raw materials, copper and oil, in the factories, as they will perhaps make a clean sweep tomorrow of all leather belting, which must now be declared in detail; if they had not requisitioned in masses machinery, parts of machinery, and machine tools? If, finally, they had not placed prohibitive duties on metal goods exported to Holland, in order to keep them out of the market—the only one remaining open as a competitor for German industry? Is it necessary to add that industries cited by the Germans as having no connection with the war, such as quarries and limekilns, furnish the German Army with materials for concrete wherewith to fortify and consolidate trenches?

"If they desired to use the arms of our workmen to repair and maintain roads, would it be necessary to deport them like cattle, instead of employing them in the neighborhood of their homes and families? The truth is that Germany, by these corrallings of Belgians, intends to liberate an equal number of German workmen to fill the gaps in the regiments of their armies.

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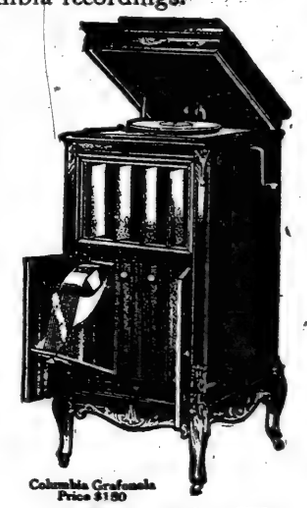

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Downtown.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
C. E. Gorham, Inc., 60 Flatbush Av.
Feivel Geist, 205 Bridge St. (Concord St.)
McEnery Fur. Co., 86 Myrtle Av. (Lawrence St.)
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St. (State St.)
Pease Piano Co., 34 Flatbush Av.

South Brooklyn.
Atlantic T. M. Co., 144 Hamilton Av. (Richards St.)
R. W. Olson & Co., 617 5th Av. (17th St.)
Michaels Bros., 5th Av. and 9th St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 7th Av. (Union St.)

Bay Ridge Section.
Duckman's Music Store, 5,050 3d Av.
R. W. Olson Co., 7,210 5th Av.
Sarokin Bros., 4,917 12th Av.
S. Fisher, 5,116 5th Av.

Williamsburg Section.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Av. (Calyer St.)
Jos. Sheiman, 380 Grand St. (Rodney St.)
John Stojowski, 18 Harrison Av. (Hooper St.)
B. & H. Stein Co., 73 Graham Av. (Moore St.)
Plaza Furn. Co., 180 Hamburg Av. (De Kalb Av.)
H. Hinderman, 1,473 Myrtle Av. (Bleecker St.)

Central Brooklyn.
C. H. Lace, 449 De Kalb Av. (Franklin Av.)
Jacob Orman, 700 St. John's Place (Rogers Av.)
Kane & Raisler, 1,080 St. John's Place (Kingston Av.)
Chas. Wittenberg, 540 Chauncey St. (Rockaway Av.)

Bushwick Section.
John C. Schwarz, 1,321 Broadway (Grove St.)
Wm. P. Phelan, 1,583 Broadway (Hancock St.)
Mills Bros., 1,720 Broadway (Cooper St.)
Wm. Rubinstein, 896 Knickerbocker Av.

Bushwick Section (Cont.)
Leon Brick, 1,806 Pitkin Av. (Christopher St.)
H. Wolfson, 751A Sutter Av. (Miller Av.)
Starke Bros., 3,122 Fulton St. (Norwood Av.)

Flatbush Section.
R. W. Olson & Co., 926 Flatbush Av., (Clarendon Road.)
Norman W. Harrington, 1,218 Kings Highway.

Long Island.
Max Brunkin, 265 Steinway Av., L. I. City.
A. S. Gould, 53 Main St., Flushing.
United Music Sales Co., 43 E. Jackson Av., Corona.

JERSEY CITY.
Andrew Brunton, 197 Newark Av.
T. Burton Coyle, 871 Bergen Av.
S. Pollack, 376 Ocean Av.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Av.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193 Jackson Av.

NEWARK.
Griffith Piano Co., 805 Broad St.
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Donald Co., 89-91 Market St.
Chas. F. Gorham, Inc., 869 Broad St.
Louis Konwiser, 123 Hamburg Place.
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Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Av., Paterson.
The Ackerman Store, 197 Main St., Hackensack.
H. A. Curtis, 310 Main St., Orange.
Adolph Gerst, 1,116 Washington St., Hoboken.
J. Hammer, 867 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth.
B. Montalvo, Jr., Perth Amboy.
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Nunn Piano Co., Dover.
I. J. Plaut Co., Plainfield.

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Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1,993 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
L. C. Gerkin, Hitaggville, S. I.
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Little Music Shop, Inc., 135 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM. SUNDAY, MARCH 4?

Inauguration Day Question Is Causing Official Discussion In Washington.

NO LAW COVERS THE POINT

But Hayes and Jackson, in Similar Situation, Took the Oath Saturday, March 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The fact that March 4, Inauguration Day, falls in 1917 on Sunday is causing more or less academic discussion. The matter has been considered informally by many officials and by members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Congressmen who stand close to President Wilson. No one has reached a definite conclusion as to the precise legal solution.

The outgoing President usually holds office until noon of the day of the inauguration of his successor. Probably a law or State paper signed by him on March 4 before noon would be held by the courts or by Congress to be legal and of full force and effect. Likewise, any similar action by the new President in the afternoon of that day would be of full legal force. Secretary Lansing, on whom would fall the responsibility of acting as President ad interim, according to the view of some authorities, has acknowledged that he has reached no conclusions regarding the technicality and knows of none reached by others. He also feels quite sure that no situation will arise nor will any necessity be likely which will impose on him the brief authority of a Chief Magistrate.

Attorney General Gregory is another member of the Cabinet whose attention has been drawn to the perplexing question of who would be President in the Sunday interval. His view is that no precedent exists under which to formulate a legal opinion as to the necessity for any intermediate holding of the office.

Little light is afforded by examination of the law provided by Congress to meet the contingency of the failure for any cause whatever of a President to perform the duties of his office. This law was drawn by the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and went into effect in 1886. It provides that in case of "the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President elected."

In case there should be no Secretary of State, or he should be unable to act, then the Secretary of the Treasury should act, and so on in turn, if each member of the Cabinet according to priority of the office should be unable to act, the one next lower should be President pro tem. This law, however, was not enacted to meet what will happen March 4, 1917, which is not regarded as a legal official or legislative day.

This is not, either, the first time March 4 has rolled around on Sunday. The first inauguration of Andrew Jackson fell on the day of rest. So did Rutherford B. Hayes's inauguration. In those cases the oath of office was taken on March 3, the Saturday before the actual beginning of the term of office, and the new President moved into the White House on Monday, the 5th, which, of course, avoided all criticism from good people who did not believe in moving into a new house on Sunday.

In short, the legal view of induction into office seems to depend on the qualification of the principal rather than the time or place of inauguration. Andrew Johnson took the oath of office as President at the Kirkwood House within an hour after the death of President Lincoln, and later repeated it before the United States Senate. Congress has fixed the time when a term of office begins, and if the President-elect has taken the oath of office in the proper and legal manner any time before his term begins he is regarded as qualified to enter on his duties whether they begin on Sunday or any other day.

If Mr. Hughes were elected President and should take the oath of office on Saturday, March 3, 1917, he would ipso facto be President of the United States according to law and precedents at the stroke of high noon March 4, even if he should happen to be listening to the benediction from Dr. Greene in Calvary Church, or himself singing the doxology.

TWO SOCIALISTS IN ASSEMBLY.

J. A. Whitehorn Elected in Brooklyn, as Well as A. I. Shiplacoff.

Brooklyn politicians were surprised yesterday when it was found that Kings County had elected another Socialist to the Assembly. The tabulated returns from the Twenty-first District showed that Joseph A. Whitehorn, the candidate of the Socialist Party, had won with a plurality of 40 votes. Abraham I. Shiplacoff, Socialist, was re-elected Assemblyman in the Twenty-third District. He and Whitehorn will be the only Socialist members of the Legislature.

The Twenty-first was regarded as a Democratic district, and Assemblyman Isaac Mendelsohn, Democrat, was confident of re-election. It was thought that he had won until the Socialist vote was counted. Whitehorn received 1,739 votes and Mendelsohn 1,699. The vote for Richard Nessler, Republican, was 1,504.

Not the least surprised of the politicians was Assemblyman-elect Whitehorn himself. He said yesterday that, while he hoped to finish second, he had not expected to be elected. Whitehorn is 37 years old, and a native of Rumania. He came to this country in boyhood, and for several years supported himself by selling newspapers on the streets. While in the employ of a clothing firm in this city he studied law in the evening classes at New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He lives at 235A Vernon Avenue.

WHITMAN SPENT $1,000.

Governor Is the First Candidate to File His Expense Account.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Governor Whitman was the first candidate to file his election expense account with the Secretary of State. It set forth that he received nothing "except as reported by the Whitman Campaign Committee," and that he contributed on Oct. 10 $1,000 to Otis H. Cutter, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee.

The second certificate was filed by Theodore Douglas Robinson, the Republican and Progressive candidate for State Senator in the Thirty-second District. He received nothing and contributed $650 to the Republican Committees of Fulton, Lewis, and Herkimer Counties.

Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury states that he received nothing and contributed $1,147, all but $2 for postage going to political organizations, including $1,000 to the Republican State Committee.

COLONEL HAS NOT GIVEN UP.

"I'll Stick It Out Till the Last," He Says Grimly.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Colonel Roosevelt early this evening had by no means given up hope that Hughes might come out ahead.

"I'll stick it out till the last," he said grimly.

He would make no further comment. The Colonel remained close to his telephone all day. He had few visitors.

ASQUITH EXPOUNDS ESSENTIALS OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

opinion in favor of a separate peace, Mr. Asquith said:

"I desire to declare without hesitation or reserve that the Allies are fighting in a common cause; that for the purposes of war their interests are identical, and that a victory securing those interests is, in our judgment, the only condition of a lasting peace."

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said he desired to mention that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany was prepared to concede anything to the demand of the Allies for the reconstruction and independence of Serbia.

Alluding to what he termed the propaganda conducted in Russia, to the effect that Great Britain's only desire to prolong the war and prevent any sort of peace was because she was making huge profits by exploiting her allies unscrupulously, the Premier said:

"For us, who know what terrible sacrifices we are paying in precious lives, in the unceasing, pitiless drain upon our reservoir of potential promise and vitality—who have greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only—that the war with its vast waste, its sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying example of courage and unselfishness, shall not have been in vain.

No Question of Separate Peace.

"There can be no question of a separate peace, and peace, when it comes, be it soon or late—and I will not disguise from you for a moment my conviction that the struggle will tax all our resources and our whole stock of patience and resolve—the peace must be such as will build upon sure and stable foundations the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world."

Mr. Balfour briefly denied the statements that the British Navy had accepted a passive role in the war, saying the Germans had refused to allow their ships to meet the British. Referring to the recent raid by German torpedo craft in the English Channel, Mr. Balfour said:

"It did not disturb our transport services for a moment."

The First Lord of the Admiralty said he would not say that such a raid could not be repeated, but that if it were the Germans would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy losses.

SHIP MADAWASCA ASHORE.

British Steamship Runs Aground in Corral Bay, Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9.—The British steamship Madawasca is ashore at Corral Bay.

The Madawasca, 4,210 tons gross, is owned in London. She sailed from Calcutta Sept. 4 for Peru, touching at Newcastle, New South Wales, on Oct. 5.

MME. MIURA SINGS IRIS.

Excellently Portrays Mascagni's Heroine—New Tenor Appears.

It was made apparent last night, when the Boston National Opera Company gave its first performance here of Mascagni's "Iris" at the Lexington Theatre, that within the year separating her first and her present appearance here, Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano of the company, has gone far in making herself an accomplished artist instead of merely a piquant personality. Her presentation of the pathetic heroine of Mascagni's opera was full of fine touches of characterisation, deftly and surely carried out; an impersonation that made the fragile figure of Iris stand out as a consistent picture and a deeply moving one. It would be hard to imagine her work in the second act improved upon. From the musical standpoint, while admiration must be a little more tempered, it was noticeable, even more than at her first appearance in "Madama Butterfly" on Tuesday evening, that she had been studying diligently and had vastly improved her voice.

In last night's performance Tovia Kittay, a new tenor, appeared for the first time here at Osaka. He is something of a puzzle. While in his middle voice the quality, perhaps inelegantly termed "bleating" for want of a better word was often in evidence, there were other times, especially in the high notes, when better "covering" of the tones produced an unusually fine and warm tone. Then, while he was novice enough to let his nervousness force him into singing half an air entirely wrong and sometimes a whole tone away from the key of the orchestra, bringing about utter disaster, there were other times when his spontaneous and easy phrasing were delightful for the moment. As he is probably one of the younger singers appearing in a principal operatic role, it seems possible that if he can wipe out his present serious faults of tone production his voice will be a valuable one.

José Mardones, as the blind father, and Thomas Chalmers, as the villain, Kyoto, did some excellent work. The development of Mr. Chalmers has been evident in its advancing stages from his appearances here since the days when he sang with the Century Opera Company. While he has perhaps not yet acquired all the technique of villainy that could have been used in his part, his acting nevertheless had a place of value in the ensemble. The conducting of Mr. Moranzoni, whose orchestral players seem to get less reliable with each succeeding performance, was excellent. A word is due the excellence of the stage settings and costuming, and there were times when the work of an intelligent stage direction was in evidence.

FEARS FOR RAPPAHANNOCK.

Halifax Anxious About Furness Liner, Twenty-three Days Out.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 9.—Anxiety was expressed in shipping circles tonight for the safety of the Furness Line steamer Rappahannock, which sailed from here for London twenty-three days ago. Furness, Withy & Co., agents of the steamer, have received from London two cablegrams saying that no news of her has been received there and indicating that some apprehension is felt.

The theory that the steamer might have met disaster in the hurricane recently reported in the Atlantic was dismissed by the local agents as improbable. They pointed out that the Rappahannock was a notably good sea boat, and other steamers less seaworthy than she passed through the gale safely and reached their destination.

The steamer has [illegible] barrels of apples, besides a general cargo.

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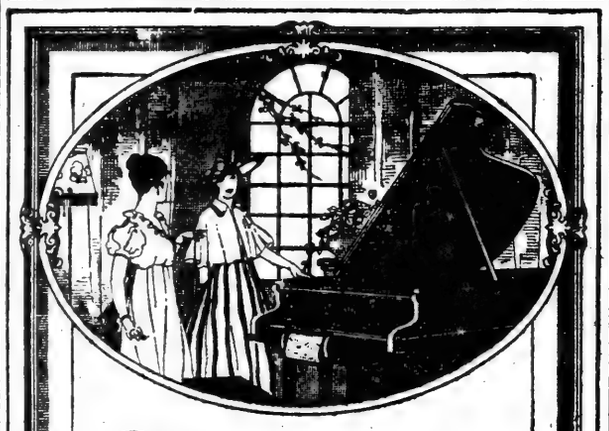

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ISSUE NOV. 9th

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ALL NEWS STANDS

MAYOR TESTIFIES IN ROFRANO CASE

Mitchel Is Unable to Disprove Alibi Set Up by Politician on Trial for Murder.

LITTLETON BEGINS TO SUM UP

Attacks the District Attorney's Aids for Unfairness to His Client—Case May End on Saturday.

After calling Mayor Mitchel as a witness in the effort to disprove an alibi advanced by Michael A. Rofrano, on trial for complicity in the murder of Michael Gaimari, the State rested its case in rebuttal in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, announced that he had no additional witnesses to offer, and he was in the midst of summing up the evidence in the case when Justice Bartow S. Weeks adjourned court until this morning. It was obvious from the extended and oftentimes bitter address being made by Mr. Littleton that he did not expect to finish before noon today, and that it would be Saturday morning before the case went to the jury.

Mayor Mitchel's testimony related to a report alleged to have been made to him by Rofrano on Feb. 18, 1915, in a matter affecting the Street-Cleaning Department, of which at that time the defendant was a deputy. The date was important because, according to the defendant's accusers, Rofrano held a murder conference on the telephone on that day with one of the conspirators in the plot to kill Michael Gaimari. The defendant had denied this, asserting that at the time specified he was in his law office at 198 Broadway dictating to his stenographer the report to Mayor Mitchel.

The Mayor testified that he was not able to fix the day he received the report. He said he thought it was some time between Feb. 17 and Feb. 23. Although he had made diligent search, he asserted, he could not find any record that might clear away the confusion. He said, on cross-examination, that he had had occasion at one time to investigate charges against Rofrano, but so far as he could then discover, the defendant's character was satisfactory.

Mr. Mitchel followed as a witness James Knox, the "disinterested" witness whom the State had held in reserve for many weeks. Knox, a chauffeur, testified that he drove Rofrano in an automobile to the neighborhood of Fourteenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, some time in the Winter of 1915. This is in the neighborhood of the home of Joseph Brundini, where some of the murder conferences were alleged to have been held.

The Assistant District Attorney questioned Knox in an effort to show that he took the defendant to Fourteenth Avenue some time in January, 1915, when the alleged murder conferences were held, but the chauffeur could not recall the date.

Mr. Littleton, in summing up, reiterated his attack on the District Attorney's staff for, as he alleged, having permitted itself to be used by Rofrano's enemies in the present case. The lawyer's obvious purpose was to explain why Rofrano, a shrewd lawyer and a political leader, had left the jurisdiction of the State authorities on the day before he was indicted.

"I cannot escape the conviction," Mr. Littleton said at one point, "that there is evidence here of desperate unfairness to this defendant. I leave it to you gentlemen of the jury if there has not been more zeal and hostility in this case than in almost any case that has come under your observation."

The lawyer for the defense contended that the office of the District Attorney was legitimately subject to criticism when, in a desire to obtain a conviction, it resorted to vindictive or unfair methods such as, according to Mr. Littleton's view, had marked the prosecution of Rofrano.

"I seek no personal quarrel with Mr. Brothers, the Assistant District Attorney in the case," said Mr. Littleton, "but I am not inclined at this moment to forgive John T. Dooling for capturing our witnesses and questioning them before they appeared here."

Mr. Littleton laid stress on the alleged absence of a motive inspiring Rofrano to encourage the murder of Gaimari, and he commented savagely on the character of the gunmen who had testified against the defendant.

MACALUSOS LOSE WARD.

Little Girl Reared by Dancers Sent to Convent by Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Macaluso, dancers at Rector's and elsewhere, were directed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan to give up the custody of Elvira Martini, who is being reared as their own child, and is being cared for by a nurse and governess at the home of the Maciusos at 113 West Forty-seventh Street. The dancers have an income of $1,000 a week, they say, and are able to give the child every luxury.

The case came before Justice Cohalan on a habeas corpus proceeding brought by Mrs. Annie Martine, whose husband was a ragpicker, and who deserted her and her infant child when she came to America from Italy several years ago. Mrs. Martini said she entered the employment of the Macalusos, and that because of her inability to care for the child they took the little girl until she was able to provide for her. She asked for the child recently, and told the Court that she was threatened with imprisonment if she insisted on taking her daughter.

Agents of the Children's Society appeared in the case and produced evidence that the child should be taken from the Macalusos, and also that Mrs. Martini was not able to provide for the little girl properly now. The Court then directed that Elvira be placed in the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of Rosary until the mother is able to provide for the little girl. The Macalusos are to have the privilege of seeing her if they pay for her maintenance.

Evidence presented by the Children's Society agents was to the effect that the child's morals were not sufficiently protected by the Macalusos. Antonio Macaluso was indicted in 1909 in connection with charges made by a Philadelphia builder, at which time Carl Fischer Hansen, an attorney, since disbarred, was also involved. Macaluso fled the country and remained in France for five years. The indictment was dismissed later because of inability to get the necessary witnesses.

INDICT 7 FOR DYNAMITING.

One Accused in Plot of Street Car Men Not Yet Arrested.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against the six men who were arrested last Friday, charged with having placed the dynamite which exploded in the subway near the station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. The indicted men are William Herlihy, Benjamin Hamilton, Louis Kulla, James J. Murnaugh, George Pollack and Thomas J. McGuire. With the exception of McGuire all of the defendants are members of the carmen's union. The Grand Jury also indicted a seventh man who has not yet been arrested.

The Grand Jury inspected the books of the local of which the indicted men were members, but could not trace any payments of money to the defendants. In several of the confessions made to the authorities it was alleged that money had been forthcoming from the union with which to purchase the explosive.

BARES TRAFFIC HERE IN LOTTERY TICKETS

Federal Arrests of Sailors Disclose Sales Reaching $500,000 a Month.

WOMAN IS AMONG AGENTS

Drawings in Hamburg, Germany, Are Paid Through Local Banks, Surveyor of Port Finds.

Evidence gathered by Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rush during the last week indicates that more than $500,000 a month is being paid by persons in this city for tickets entitling them to chances in the monthly lottery drawings in Hamburg, Germany. In June, 1912, the postal authorities discovered that the lotteries in Germany, Spain, Cuba, France, and Sweden were soliciting trade in this country. Efforts to stop the illegal traffic took the form of a fraud order on all such mails, and it was supposed that the attempt to get people here to gamble in the chances had been checked.

Mr. Rush has learned, however, that the only effect of the order was to change the form of plying the lottery business in this country. Discovery of the new method came about through the vigilance of Customs Officers J. Lynch, G. M. Barron, and H. Holtgrewe.

Just after nightfall on Nov. 1 they were loitering on the pier of the Scandinavian-American Line in Hoboken when they saw two sailors leave the steamship Oscar II., and walk stealthily up the pier inward the street. Thinking the men were seeking to smuggle goods ashore, they arrested them.

The prisoners were searched, and concealed in their clothes were several bundles of lottery tickets. When the sailors were arraigned before United States Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City, they gave their names as Gustav Johansen and Johan Olsen. In default of $1,000 bail each, they were locked up. In each package of tickets were found the name and address of the person to whom it was to be delivered.

Mr. Rush investigated and soon had evidence enough to warrant drastic action against a number of the persons who dealt in lottery tickets.

Mr. Rush learned that two banks in this city handled all the money collected here, and after settling with the winners sent the balance to Hamburg. During his investigations Mr. Rush found that one of the lottery ticket dealers, who kept a cigar store, was also engaged in the business of selling unstamped cigars. The investigation also revealed that the biggest dealer of all in the lottery tickets was a woman. She is said to be an artful operator and in charge of a number of agencies. So far, all of the information gathered related only to the business of the Hamburg lottery.

The deliveries were made sometimes through the mails and sometimes by the messengers themselves, according to the exigencies of the occasion. The packages found on the prisoners were to have been delivered personally. Surveyor Rush declined to discuss the investigation he has been making further than to say:

"I have sufficient evidence on which to prosecute a number of the agents who have been selling the tickets in this city and in some of the cities in New Jersey. But I cannot talk about it until the Department of Justice has taken action. There will have to be co-operation between the United States Attorneys in three districts in order to round up all of the persons involved."

The estimate that $500,000 worth of lottery tickets was bought every month in this city was based on the value of the tickets taken from the two prisoners, but the impression is that the total amount exceeds this sum.

TO EXAMINE WOMAN WRITER.

Mrs. Burnett Townsend Must Answer Under an Order in a Libel Suit

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and other books, was directed by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday to testify as to her standing as "a prominent and famous character in the literary world, a person of great influence and social standing, and of large wealth."

The order for Mrs. Townsend's examination was obtained by Mrs. Annie P. Fahnestock of Washington, D. C., her niece by marriage, in a suit for $50,000 damages for libel because, as the plaintiff alleged, Mrs. Townsend wrote a letter on Feb. 21, 1915, in which she described Mrs. Fahnestock as a "slanderous, ill-bred meddler, a shrew and brawler, and subject to brainstorms."

Mrs. Fahnestock said the letter was written to her sister, Mrs. Emma Prall Knorr. Mrs. Townsend admitted writing a certain letter, but said it was provoked by Mrs. Fahnestock's statements concerning her mother-in-law, Mrs. Edith Mary Jordan, sister of Mrs. Townsend.

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Adjustable drawer bands on all except $1.25 grade.

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330	Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	1.75
3005	Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight** (double thread)	per garment	2.00
90	Natural Gray Wool, **light weight**	per garment	1.25
C. B.	Imp., Natural Gray Worsted, **light weight**	per garment	1.75
A	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light weight**	per garment	2.00
G./H.	Natural Gray Worsted, **medium weight**	per garment	2.00
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	2.50

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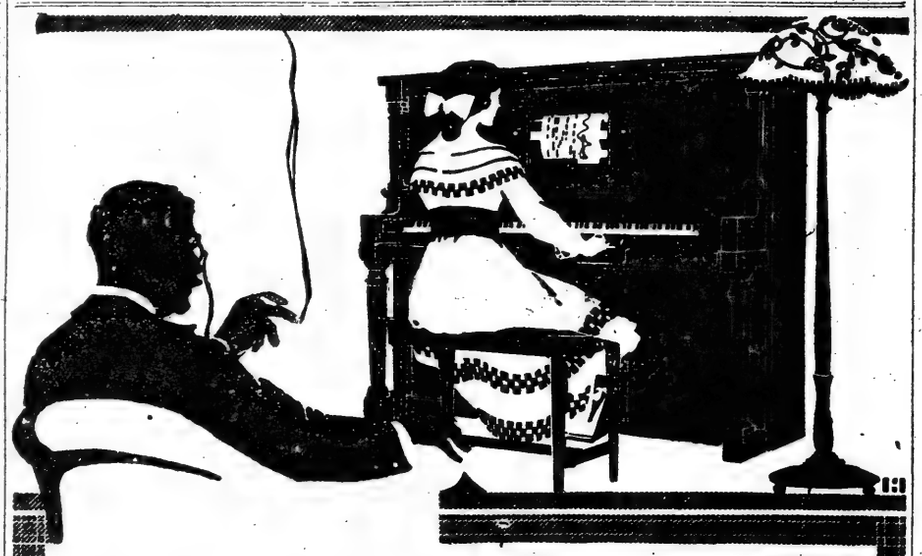

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HARVARD AND PRINCETON PUT ON FINISHING TOUCHES FOR THEIR ANNUAL BATTLE

JOHN HARVARD IS READY FOR TIGER

Crimson Eleven Takes Final Drill in Preparation for Tomorrow's Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Harvard football team is now ready to go into the Princeton game Saturday. Today's drill was the last before the match, as tomorrow there will be just a little limbering up before the field is turned over to the Princeton team, which will arrive here in the afternoon.

The squad was out early today, the coaches putting the finishing touches on the position play, the kickers going through a long drill, and then the regulars and first substitutes lining up against each other for a short scrimmage in which the new plays planned for the Tigers were worked out to the general satisfaction of the coaches. Later the Stadium was opened to the undergraduates, who saw the team drill on plays for the first time except before a game.

There was a lot of enthusiasm, the students trooping to the field with their band, and all of the 'Varsity players being cheered to the echo. The 'Varsity ran through its offense as it did yesterday, with Murray still at quarter, Horween at half back, and Snow at right guard. Horween handled himself well, and his kicking is said to be as good as it was before he was hurt.

Snow, although he weighs 12 pounds less than Clark, is a 200-pounder, and as he has played with the team three years and is finding himself, he is expected to put up a stalwart game against the experienced Jersey line Saturday.

Robinson has a lame leg and cannot play this week, although hopes are entertained of his return in time to fit himself for the game against Yale two weeks hence.

After the 'Varsity had finished its work today the Freshmen and 'Varsity scrubs played a short match, and then the 'Varsity coaches made up a team and ran up and down the field, much to the amusement of the crowd. Harvard is very confident that it can win the Princeton game, although this year's team is not rated as nearly so good as last year's team, which had all it could do to beat Princeton 10 to 6. The reason for the Crimson's great confidence is apparently that the coaches consider the Tigers not so strong as they were in 1915, and also that the team made up of veterans will not be able to come up to top form quickly after a slump which has lasted about three weeks.

Harvard, however, while it feels sure it can stop the Tigers' attack, as shown in Princeton's games this year, believes that Rush will have something radical in the way of an attack. Also, the fact that Harvard's defense has had no test in the past month occasions some little misgivings.

CORNELL'S FINAL WORKOUT.

Early Wagers on Michigan Game Are at Even Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—There will be no favorite in the betting on the Cornell-Michigan game this year judging from the early wagers laid. A small delegation of Michigan students arrived in town to-day ahead of the Michigan team, which went through a practice on the Hobart College campus in Geneva this afternoon. The Michigan squad will be brought here tomorrow by Coach Yost and will remain in retirement until it is time to go to the field Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Sharpe held the last Cornell practice this afternoon. The 'Varsity tried out all of the new plays with success against the scrubs, and the first eleven held the scrubs in attempts to use the Michigan formations. There was no change in the 'Varsity line.

In Captain Mueller's place at full back, Fischer, a sub who was recently taken from the line to the backfield, had his first real trial on the 'Varsity. His work was so good this afternoon that the coaches may decide to give him a chance against Michigan Saturday. Mueller has not been in scrimmage this week, owing to injuries, but will start the game Saturday.

The Red 'Varsity showed skill this afternoon in the use of the forward pass. The team may open the aerial attack against Michigan, but unless it becomes absolutely necessary, will for the most part stick to straight football.

Jack Moakley, the Cornell track coach, had the linemen in a long drill at getting a speedy start this afternoon. The men are still a bit slow in getting under their opposition.

SEND-OFF FOR WOLVERINES.

Great Enthusiasm Attends Departure for Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9.—Amid a riot of enthusiasm not approached since the 1914 team left for the Harvard game, Michigan's football men left tonight for Ithaca, N. Y. Continuous cheers from more than 3,000 students and masses of Ann Arbor residents lasted until the Michigan Central train was out of sight. Besides the twenty-five 'Varsity men and Head Coach Yost, with assistants Pontius and Douglass, officials of the Michigan Athletic Association accompanied the team. Twenty-six scrubs and two special trains filled with rooters from the student body, and Detroit and Jackson alumni supporters will leave tomorrow. The team will hold light practice on the Hobart College gridiron tomorrow afternoon, and will arrive in Ithaca just before noon Saturday.

The coach stated today that Sharpe's injuries sustained last night will keep him out of Saturday's fray. This news has not kept down the confidence of the Wolverine rooters, however. Raymond will replace Sharpe and do part of the punting. Sparks will start the contest at quarter back.

SHIFT IN ARMY'S LINE.

McEwan and Butler Still Out, Stokes and Schlenker Replacing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Army's workout today was of the heavy order, and lasted until darkness put a stop to it. All the big fellows were out except Captain McEwan and Butler. The absence of these two veterans necessitated a shakeup in the front line. Stokes displayed good form at centre, and Schlenker was sent in at Butler's tackle job.

The return of Redfield to right end after an absence from hard work for a month was another feature of the practice. Redfield's fast down-the-field work and hard tackling were sufficient to convince the coaches that he has not slowed up any during his enforced absence. Shrader, Lewis, Mullind, Ford, and Rundell were all used at intervals at the other wing position. Place, Oliphant, and Vidal carried the ball. A lengthy session for the second-string men on some new plays indicated that the coaches will probably start the reserves against Maine on Saturday, although no definite announcement to this effect has been made.

RUTGERS PRACTICES AGAIN.

Work Resumed After Long Rest to Offset Overtraining.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 9.—The first practice of the week by the Rutgers football team was held this afternoon, work having been called off previously by Coach Sanford in the belief that the men were overtrained. John Whitehall, who has been substituting in the back field since Kelly was injured, was hurt again yesterday when he sprained his ankle slightly. Wallace will take his place against West Virginia on Saturday. Sanford put the men through a short scrimmage, against a scrub team, who has been practicing West Virginia plays all this week. The 'Varsity defense was much stronger than it was a week ago and the coaches believe that they will have little difficulty with the Southerners.

YALE 'VARSITY IS RESTING.

No Work for First-String Players Until Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Until next week the Yale football coaches insist that the first-string players shall do nothing except rest, having no daily practice and staying on the side lines in the game scheduled with Brown on Saturday. Practically a substitute eleven will be sent against the Providence collegians.

Today only two regulars were in the 'Varsity line-up, Quarter Back Travers Smith and Half Back Harry Legore. Captain Black, Gates and Hutchinson may play part of Saturday's game, but they will be excused from practice till then. They did not report at the Bowl today. There is no chance that Charley Taft and Galt will play against the Brunonians.

Robert S. Bingham, veteran half back, who has been out of the game for two weeks on account of illness, will be unable to play any more this season. This was announced tonight by Dr. Greenway, the team's medical adviser. Bingham has an organic weakness and the physician told him that to play further would be dangerous to his health.

This afternoon the scrubs defeated the makeshift 'Varsity combination by two touchdowns to one. Howell van Nostrand, the former 'Varsity quarter back, ran the scrubs brilliantly and interfered cleverly for Half Back Effie Waite, the ground-gaining hero of the afternoon. Nearly all the long runs which paved the way for the scrubs' two touchdowns were made by Waite, and he went over the goal line for both scores on end runs of 20 and 15 yards respectively. After the scrubs had scored twice Travis Smith, acting captain of the 'Varsity, appealed to the regulars not to be whitewashed, and they braced and carried the ball the length of the field for a touchdown. Legore and Carey each registered a 15-yard gain, taking the ball to the scrubs' ten-yard line, whence Legore plunged across for a tally.

The visiting coaches included Carl Flanders, Pudge Heffelfinger, Paul Veeder and Foster Rockwell. Because of the death of his mother Heffelfinger has been called to his home in Minneapolis.

Today's 'Varsity line-up was as follows: Left end, Lynch; left tackle Coxe; left guard, Callahan; centre, Leisenring; right guard, Vorys; right tackle, Fox; right end, Church; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Carri; right half back, Legore; full back, Stuart.

BROWN LINEUP DOUBTFUL.

Captain Farnum and Purdy May Not Play Against Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Brown held its last real practice in preparation for the Yale game this afternoon, and at its conclusion the coaches expressed satisfaction and were optimistic. Today the workout was devoted principally to signals, with four elevens running up and down the field, although for about ten minutes the second team, which has a game tomorrow, scrimmaged with the 'Varsity. One touchdown was made on a long run by Purdy, aided by splendid interference.

The second team, which had the ball in its possession most of the time, found difficulty in making consistent gains. Just what the Brown lineup will be Saturday is uncertain. Coach Robinson's chief hope is to bring his squad through without injury to any of the men counted upon for service in the Harvard game one week later. As a result, Captain Farnum and Purdy may be kept out of the Yale game. Jimmy Murphy, who will play quarter in case it is decided not to take chances with Purdy, ran the team brilliantly in the Rutgers game, and his work all season has been better than at any time since he first joined the squad, two years ago. There are several capable substitutes for Captain Farnum at guard, where the big fellow now seems to be a fixture. As a matter of fact, Brown was never so well off for substitute material this year and it would be difficult to say just who comprise the real 'Varsity eleven.

QUAKERS HAVE AN OUTING.

'Varsity Goes to Wayne to Get Ready for Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Fifteen members of Penn's 'Varsity eleven, in charge of Coach Bob Folwell, went to Wayne this afternoon, where they were put through a stiff drill on the field of St. Luke's School. The players will remain at Wayne until Saturday morning.

Special attention was paid by Folwell in today's workout to the kicking of Jimmy Bryant, the Red and Blue quarter back. This was done in an effort to counteract the work of Cannell, the Dartmouth quarter back, said to be one of the cleverest handlers of kicks in the East this season. After the kicking practice several new plays, which will be sprung on the Green team, were tried. Folwell said he was pleased with the ginger displayed by the men.

The fifteen men who went to Wayne are Captain Mathews, Little, Henning, Ertresvaag, Wray, Miller, Urquhart, Bryant, Ebert, Williams, Light, Berry, Quigley, Bell, and Berg.

HOPES OF GREEN RISE.

Announcement That Regular Backfield Will Face Penn Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach Cavanaugh announced here today just before the team left for Pennsylvania that the regular Green backfield, Gerrish, Thielscher and Duhamel will start the game Saturday.

The announcement bolsters up the hopes of Dartmouth followers. Thielscher will do the punting in the Penn game and this fact in itself will boost Dartmouth's chances of carrying off the honors.

In a short practice here today Coach Cavanaugh laid stress upon line defense when the opposing team drops into kicking formation. This work is done with a view toward hurrying the Pennsylvania punters and if possible blocking the ball. Dartmouth has had much success with this style of defensive play this year and it is very probable that it will cause Pennsylvania no little trouble Saturday.

The line-up: Left end, Dusossoit; left tackle, Trier; left guard, Neely; centre, Gile; right guard, Youngstrom; right tackle, Cotton; right end, Austin; quarter back, Cannell; left half, Gerris; right half, Thielscher; full back, Duhamel.

WESLEYAN RENEWS WORK.

Begins Strenuous Preparations for Columbia Game Nov. 18.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The Wesleyan football squad resumed activities here in earnest this afternoon in preparation for the Columbia game in New York on Nov. 18. The practice opened with a strenuous workout for the linemen on tackling dummy. The back field men practiced in catching and running pack of punts. Special emphasis was placed upon the ends going down under kicks, and in their open field tackling.

'Varsity and second teams were then formed, and a snappy signal drill was engaged in. No new plays or formations were tried, and it is the plan of the coaches to perfect the plays on hand for Columbia.

It is quite probable that no changes will be made in the line-up for the final game of the season. Lawson at quarter back or at half back is fast rounding into shape, and will be worked considerably to determine his real ability.

Union Has No Fear of Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Union, confident of victory against Amherst Saturday, lined up today for a hard scrimmage with the second team. A long signal drill followed. Captain Rosenkrans's line plunging and open-field running was the feature as usual. Travis, who is improving steadily, will probably start the game on Saturday.

ALL PRINCETON IS ON THE SIDELINES

Whole College Turns Out for Final Practice and Will Go to Cambridge for Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Princeton's undergraduates and a host of former Tiger gridiron stars turned out this afternoon to view the Princeton eleven in its final practice for the Harvard game in the Stadium. Enthusiasm over Saturday's contest has reached great heights here, in spite of the unusual interest in the election, and about three-fourths of the college marched down to the field. Tonight a mass meeting was held in Alexander Hall to give the team a good send-off. Sam White, who brought Princeton a championship in 1911, Big Bill Edwards, Parke S. Davis, Howard Henry, Ross McClave, and many other stars of former days were among the favored ones allowed to watch the eleven in its secret drill in the early part of the afternoon.

The entire squad of coaches, players, trainers, and rubbers will leave Princeton tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock. Eddie Hart, captain of the 1911 championship team, and Hobey Baker, who was captain in 1913, will accompany the squad to Cambridge. Hart has remarkable power in instilling fight into the spirit and determination into a team, and his appearance on the bench at Saturday's game may be of great help to the Tigers. A brief practice will probably be held for the entire squad late in the afternoon in the Harvard Stadium, so that the players can accustom themselves to the conditions there.

No scrimmage was allowed at today's practice, most of the time being spent in perfecting the offensive plays that will be used against Harvard. Moore, Brown, Driggs, and Eddy composed the backfield most of the time, and this will probably be the combination which will start against the Crimson. Toward the end of the practice the 'Varsity was sent against the scrubs for a short dummy scrimmage. Harvard formations, as far as they are known here, were used by the second-string men.

Although Coach Rush has been unwilling to announce his line-up, or even any probable one, some idea of how the Tigers will go on the field could be gathered from today's practice. McGraw was used at the one doubtful tackle and he will probably start Saturday. McGraw is heavy and fast, but so far he has shown no power to tackle high, which has counterbalanced his ability to cover punts and to break through the line when on the defensive. McLean will probably be at the other tackle, while Nourse, Gennert, and Captain Hogg will compose the centre trio.

Two sets of ends were used on the first team, Hinkley and Wilson receiving the first call, while Funk and Winn were sent in a little later. The first pair will probably start the contest and give way to the Funk and Winn combination later in the game. Highley and Wilson are both fast and aggressive, but they are rather light and wear out faster than the other pair.

Ames ran the second team through its signals today. There is hardly any probability that he will start at quarter back, but he will probably be sent in to relieve Eddy in case relief is necessary. Comey, another strong candidate, would probably go at the positon if he was not handicapped so much by lack of weight and experience.

Princeton will seem like a deserted town tomorrow night, as most of the undergraduates are planning to see the game. The enthusiasm which exists throughout the college could hardly be called confidence, but there is hope. Rush and his assistants are, as usual, unwilling to commit themselves as to the probable outcome of the game.

ONLY EASY WORK FOR PITT.

Panthers to Put Full Powers Against Traditional Foe, W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 9.—Coach Warner let his men off with a light workout today, contenting himself with special lessons in the ways and means of attack and defense against the style that Sol Metzger has in training the Washington and Jefferson team. There is no doubt that the game Saturday will abound in speed and spectacular plays, as the Red and Black team is the most ancient rival of Pitt, and it is only in the last three years that Pitt has been able to hold the Washington boys back.

When the Pitt squad trotted out of the training house this afternoon Warner began at once on formations and signal work. The whole plan of team direction has been changed since the Pennsylvania and Allegheny games because of the presence of the W. & J. scouts, and after the scrubs had scrimmaged with the regulars today a secret practice followed. Pitt will present her full strength, except Soppitt, who is out altogether. Sies will be displaced by Stahl, the Bellefonte Academy boy. Sies will no doubt get in during the game, either in the line or backfield, where he worked today.

SWITCH GARNET FORWARDS.

Swarthmore Line Is Shaken Up by the Coaches.

SWATHMORE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The followers of the Garnet eleven were surprised today when Coach Billy Roper shifted McGovern from tackle to centre. The change was due to the difficulty of finding a man who could satisfactorily fill Fred Donnelly's shoes. Donnelly was injured in the Ursinus game. Clarke and Ridpath have each taken a try at the pivot position, but McGovern is an iron man at defense and Roper seems to think that a general shakeup in the line will improve matters. Ridpath has taken McGovern's place at left tackle.

Stowe is out on account of a painful bruise on his side, and the guard positions were held today by Clarke and Wilson. Captain Endicott was in togs, but did not take part in the scrimmage. Dr. Mercer spent several minutes in instructing the back field in a new system of forward passing. The line received a thirty-minute drill at charging and opening up holes. During the practice there was an open-air mass meeting on the sidelines, where the student body practiced cheers to encourage the team in Saturday's battle with Columbia.

LEHIGH BOLSTERS DEFENSE.

Coach Keady Prepares 'Varsity to Withstand Penn State Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 9.—There will be no more hard work for the Lehigh eleven prior to the Penn State game, the last heavy work having been accomplished today, when Coach Keady spent most of his time in building up a defense calculated to meet the strong Penn State offensive.

The scrubs, which all week have been coached in Penn State's plays, in a scrimmage were allowed to demonstrate them against the 'Varsity. Honors were even. Frequently Coach Keady would call a halt and hold an impromptu session of field tactics, during which the men were quizzed on what they would do during certain critical periods if they should arise during a game.

Wesley Martin, than whom Lehigh has had few better punters, arrived today to help perfect Brunner's style. This lad is booting the ball consistently for averages of fifty yards and more, and, with additional individual coaching, it is believed he will be able to increase that distance. Brunner also devoted a great deal of time to drop kicking today, being singularly successful, in that he made fifty out of sixty attempts, the distances varying from thirty to forty-five yards. Quist and Maginnes are causing the coaches some worry, as they are not recovering from their injuries as fast as was hoped for, and they may not be able to start in Saturday's game.

TALE—PRINCETON.

Limited number of seats—public sale—Carolina Horse—up and Saturday—beginning Saturday, 9 a.m.—Adv.

VOLLMER TO PLAY TACKLE.

Swimmer Chosen for Capt. Healy's Place in Columbia Line.

No relief for the weakened Columbia eleven was in sight at yesterday's long practice on South Field. Captain Jeff Healy was confined in bed with an injury to his left knee that is certain to keep him from games for the rest of the season, and the daily report from the physicians in charge of Howard Miller, quarter back, showed that Miller's condition is less favorable than was hoped. Instead of the possibility that he will play in at least the last game or two on the schedule, it is practically admitted that there is no hope that he will enter the N. Y. U. battle on Nov. 25.

Practice yesterday was centred on an endeavor to provide a dependable substitute for Captain Healy at left tackle in time for the Swarthmore game tomorrow. Head Coach Metcalf alternated practically the entire squad of line rushers at guard and tackle positions. There was no hard work, but until long after twilight the 'Varsity regulars charged against second eleven in dummy scrimmaging.

After practice Metcalf announced he had selected Vollmer, the swimmer, to take Healy's berth. Vollmer himself was injured last week and was not expected to finish the season. Donaldson will continue as left guard and Brown will be returned to his place at centre. Cleveland will remain at right guard, and Goldberg or Raegener will start at right tackle tomorrow.

FORDHAM LOSES TWO MEN.

O'Connell and Lowe Out for the Season with Broken Bones.

With several of its regulars absent, the Fordham University football team yesterday had its first workout since the Georgetown game on Tuesday. The X-ray examination of Lowe and O'Connell, which was made in the afternoon, confirmed the fears of the rooters, and it is believed that both of the Maroon stars are lost for the season.

O'Connell, who was hurt when Fordham held Georgetown on the 1-yard line, has three fractured ribs on his left side. Although in pain, he refused to remain in the infirmary, and surprised everybody by showing up at practice for a short while to get an idea of the new plays which are being prepared for Holy Cross.

Lowe's injury turned out to be a smashed collar bone. His loss will be a big setback to the Maroon, as he was the best lineman on the team. Hendrick, who was out with a case of blood poisoning for two weeks, was in his place yesterday.

Only one episode yesterday relieved the gloom that has settled over Fordham during the last few days, and that was the reappearance of Calnan in the line-up. Calnan was the regular quarter back in the Lafayette game, but was forced out with a fractured ankle. However, he appeared to be in good shape after his month's rest, and will probably get in against Holy Cross. The practice lasted only an hour.

N.Y.U. SCRUBS SHOW POWER

Give the Violet 'Varsity a Hard Rub in Practice.

The scrubs gave the 'Varsity a hard rub yesterday at New York University.

The playing of the regular line was poor, and time and again the scrubs broke through. Jordan and Goldberg, the guards, showed up so well that they threaten to displace the regulars. The 'Varsity back field consisted of Weinheimer at full back, Howard and Ted Cann at half back, and Mackenzie at quarter back.

Although Howard Cann's injured shoulder was strong enough to permit him to scrimmage yesterday, it is doubtful whether the coaches will put him in the Colby game. It is expected that he will be saved for the Columbia game, which is now only two weeks distant. Captain Bernstein did not put in an appearance yesterday, and it is probable that Coach Eustis will save him also for the Columbia contest, as the centre has had a bad knee and he will not be in the line-up on Saturday. Tedd Cann will probably play against Colby.

STEVENS PILOT STILL SORE.

Musk Nor Hopkins Likely to be in Lineup Tomorrow.

The Stevens squad was put through its first workout since the game at Columbia on Tuesday. All the regulars were in uniform with the exception of Musk, the quarter back, and Hopkins, end. They are the lightest men on the Stevens squad and both were somewhat bruised in the Election Day game. Neither is expected to get in Saturday and in all probability Harter will run the team against the Aggies. Carlson will probably start at end. Rodgers moved the giant up from the third team today and the way he tore into the scrub plays was extremely pleasing to him. The scrubs sought to launch a general attack through his position, but after a few plays abandoned their plan.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Opening Tournament of the Season Begins at N. Y. A. C.

The amateur boxing season at the New York A. C. opened last night, when the preliminary trials in the club's opening tournament were decided. The bouts, staged in the spacious gymnasium, attracted a large gallery, and a larger entry of aspiring young amateur boxers, and the competition was interesting. The lighter classes attracted the greatest number of competitors, and the contests in these divisions were the liveliest. Several of the exhibitions ended abruptly before the prescribed distance had been traveled.

Leading competitors in the evening's entertainment were George Etcell, Union Settlement R. C., metropolitan champion at 115 pounds, and Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, formerly metropolitan welterweight title holder. Both won their respective bouts in big time, Etcell disposing of Tom Loughlin, Jersey City, in one round, while Gleason, competing in the middleweight division, registered a decisive victory over Abe Silverstein, Union Settlement A. C., in two rounds. The tournament will be concluded tomorrow night. The summaries:

106-Pound Class, (preliminary trials.)—Archie Walker, Adonis A. C., won from T. Attle, unattached, one round; G. Gennetti, unattached, defeated M. Seidman, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; T. Murphy, unattached, won from J. McCloskey, unattached, three rounds, (referee disqualified McCloskey for fouling;) Sam Snyder, New West Side A. C., defeated Mike Costello, unattached, one round; Edward Halloran, unattached, won from James Fryan, Faugh-a-Ballagh A. C., one round; Jimmie Devlin, St. Jerome A. C., defeated Leo Vorheiser, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; Fred Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., defeated Nat Forman, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, Second Trials.—Abe Davidson, Pennant A. C., defeated Arthur Hirschberger, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Max Kaufman, Rutgers Street Gymnasium, defeated Edward Walsh, Wesley House, three rounds, judges' decision; Willie Gripple, St. Joseph's Club, defeated Harry Leneroon, Rutgers Street Gymnasium, two rounds, referee's decision.

135-Pound Class, Second Trials.—George Shuman, Seminole Club, defeated Hugh Gaynor, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; Jim Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Jack Koch, unattached, one round, referee's decision; George Shapiro, Educational Alliance, defeated Meyer Wein, unattached two rounds, referee's decision; Frank Millash, unattached, defeated Louis Aidrin, Norwegian A. C., one round, referee's decision.

158-Pound Class, Preliminary Trials.—Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Abe Silverstein, Union Settlement, two rounds, referee's decision.

MISKE KNOCKS OUT O'NEIL.

St. Paul Boxer Floors Chicagoan in the Sixth Round.

Billy Miske, the St. Paul light heavyweight who gave the local boxing enthusiasts a rude shock recently by earning the honors over Battling Levinsky in a ten-round bout, scored another surprising victory last night at the Clermont A. C. in Brooklyn when he knocked out Tim O'Neil of Chicago in the sixth round of their scheduled ten-round bout. O'Neil recently stood off Jack Dillon for ten rounds. He was outclassed from the first bell until his seconds threw in the sponge in the sixth round.

CELTO NIPS XYLON IN A CLOSE FINISH

Jockey Club Handicap at Pimlico Track Is Captured by J. S. Tyree's Colt.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—With the Jockey Club Handicap as the attraction of the day, there was a large mid-week crowd at the Pimlico course this afternoon. The track conditions and admirable weather were favorable to first-class racing and the majority of the events furnished interesting contests.

The Jockey Club Handicap is for three-year-olds and upward, at seven furlongs. In a rousing good finish the honors went to J. S. Tyree's Celto, which nosed out L. Wood's Xylon, with Anita, from the Bedwell Stable, receiving the short end of the prize.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Gloaming, W. Shannon's ch. c., 4 years. 120 pounds, by star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $7.00, $2.80, $3.80. (C. Butwell)..... 1
Ting-a-Ling, R. T. McKeever's ch. g., 5, 114, $2.70, $2.60. (E. Ambrose)..... 2
Etruscan, E. G. Vivell's ch. g., 4, 115, $3.20, third. (F. Robinson)..... 3
Sherwood, Lord Byron, Wet Sail, Garnet, Superstition, Lorace also ran. Ben Hampson scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Elkridge Steeplechase; with $2,000 added; two miles. Time—3:54.
The Brook, H. W. Sage's br. g., 3 years, 142 pounds, by Troubeck-Hattie, $11.90, $5.40, $5.70. (T. Tuckey)..... 1
Bet. W. R. Coe's b. f., 3, 140, $5.90, $4.10. (W. Blake)..... 2
Simon Jones, H. W. Sage's ch. c., 3, 132, $6.70, third. (D. Holly)..... 3
Brooks, Socony, Masterful, Marshena, Raconteuse also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; free handicap; the Juvenile Handicap; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:13 4-5.
Cadillac, J. K. L. Ross's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Toddington-Winnie G., $17.30, $7.00, $4.10. (F. Robinson)..... 1
Manokin, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 117, $9.60, $5.70. (J. Butwell)..... 2
Jack Scott, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 113, $3.30 third. (A. Keogh)..... 3
Bondage, Friendless, Gloomy Gus, King Baggot, Hyannis, and Straightforward also ran. Bullion, Nebraska, and Lottery scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.
Bonanza, M. Shields's b. g., 7 years, 109 pounds, by Broomstick-Ophirdale, $6.80, $4.00, $3.50. (E. Haynes)..... 1
Charles Francis, W. Fosbinder's b. g., 4, 116, $4.90, $3.60. (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Captain Farr, R. Farr's b. g., 4, 109, $6.10, third. (F. Robinson)..... 3
Stalwart Helen, Abara, Buzz Around, Menlo Park, Song of Valley, Napier, Blackford, Tie Pin, and Harry Lauder also ran. Borax scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Jockey Club Handicap, with $700 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:27 4-5.
Celto, J. R. Tyree's blk. c., 3 years, 117 pounds, by Cait-Toots, $21, $6.90, $5.90. (C. Fairbrother)..... 1
Xylon, L. Wood's gr. c., 4, 119, $4, $2.80. (F. Robinson)..... 2
Anita, H. G. Bedwell's b. f., 3, 113, $3.60 third. (J. Butwell)..... 3
The Decision, Julia L., Venetia, Sand Hill, and Eagle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting, free selling handicap, purse $700; one mile and one-eighth. Time—1:56.
Armament, H. J. Morris's b. g., 5 years, 106 pounds, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, $8.10, $2.80, $2.40. (R. Ball)..... 1
Sullivan, Joseph Schuttinger's b. g., 5, 106, $2.50, $2.20. (A. Schuttinger)..... 2
Solid Rock, J. Livingston's b. g., 3, 105, $2.60, third. (F. Robinson)..... 3
Handful, Disturber, Ed Bond, March Court, Cyclus also ran. Stalwart Helen, Between Us scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Amazon, F. E. Brown's blk. f., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Yankee-Bold Girl, $8.00, $5, $3.80. (J. Brown)..... 1
Anxiety, F. W. Coleman's ch. g., 4, 107, $1.00, $6.70. (R. McDermott)..... 2
Tom Elward, D. A. O'Meara's br. c., 3, 101, $6.90, third. (J. McTaggart)..... 3
O'Sullivan, Golden List, Corsican, Water Lily, Money Fox also ran. Schrapnel, Royalist scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; maidens, two years old; six furlongs. *Daybreak, 104 pounds; Magnetina, 100; Bendlet, 113; Bar of Phoenix, 113; Lucida, 113; Otsego, 112; Sweeter Than Sugar, 104; Charmingly, 108; Delos, 112; Bright Star, 109; Rebel, 106; Merchant, 112; *Booties Baby, 104; Freshet, 109, and Capital Prize, 112.

SECOND RACE.—The Emerson Steeplechase; maidens; three years old and upward; two miles. Runaway, 149 pounds; Torero, (imp.,) 144; Aviator, 149; *High Hunter, 139; Chevron, 144; Martasha, 144; Klix, 149, and Red Rose, 139.

THIRD RACE.—The Bowie Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Fair Mac, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Half Rock, 106; Rhoda Malden, 106; Boling, 106; Kilmer, 95; Dovedale, 90; Berrildon, (imp.,) 105; Short Grass, (imp.,) 128, and Holiday, 118.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Lady Little, 107 pounds; Dramaturge, (imp.,) 110; Camilla Mullens, 89; Captain Ray, 92; Sea Urchin, 110; Pinch, (imp.,) 112; Billy Oliver, 110; Mary Powell, 89; Melodrama, 92, and Turmoil, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—The Roland Park; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Maree Henry, 118 pounds; Benevolent, 126; Colonel Vennie, 114; Prince Hermis, 100; Holiday, 116; Oratorium, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Superstition, 100 pounds; Jack Hanover, 100; Man Slayer, 106; Repton, 98; Scorpil, 105; Fairly, 108; Jack Reeves, 104; March Court, 96; Sand Bar, 108; Thrill, 100; Fredg Johnson, 105; Lady Little, 97; Oakhurst, 100; Voluspa, 95; Uncle Will, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Man Slayer, 110 pounds; Trumpeter, 110; Porin, 110; Gray Squirrel, 112; Rake Off, 110; Curraghaleen, 110; Grand Opera, (imp.,) 110; †Lottery, 93; Red Wing, 112; Tioga, 92. †Widener entry. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

HERRMANN IS RESENTFUL.

Says Request of Fultz Anent Injury Clause Is Unwarranted.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, today issued a statement replying to a request by David Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, that some players' contracts be changed to prevent players injured in the services of a club from being suspended without compensation during their illness. Mr. Herrmann's statement says, in part:

"This request on the part of Mr. Fultz, in my judgment, is wholly unwarranted and uncalled for and creates a false impression in the mind of the baseball public, to wit: That they may be given to understand that the practice now is that players injured in the service of a club, after a certain period, may be suspended without compensation. This is not a fact, and the commission has at all times ruled that a player must be compensated when injured in the service of a club, regardless of the length of the period of his injury, or else be given his release after a certain period."

Hudson County K. C. Show Dec. 6.

The Hudson County Kennel Club will hold an open match show at Union Hill, N. J., on Dec. 6. There will be classes for nearly all breeds and the club officials have received assurances that there will be a number of entries from New York in addition to the large contingent of the members. There will be afternoon and night sessions and a list of judges will be announced shortly.

DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL

MAHER, GREAT JOCKEY, DIES

American Rider Made Wonderful Record on British Turf.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Danny Maher, the American jockey, died at a nursing home in London early today after a lingering illness, which caused his retirement from the turf three years ago.

Danny Maher's record as a rider of thoroughbreds has never been surpassed. In England he was the star performer for the nine years prior to his retirement. In this time he rode three Derby winners, his mounts being Rock Sand, Cicero, and Spearmint. He also captured The Oaks in 1906 with Keystone II., the Doncaster St. Leger in 1908 with Rock Sand, and the same classic in 1909 with Sargacio.

Maher would never have attained the success that he did had he not gone to Europe. His unwillingness to take chances gained for him the reputation of being a timid rider, but he possessed an intuitive knowledge of pace that was well-nigh infallible.

The late Pierre Lorillard recognized Maher's remarkable gifts, and, purchasing his contract in the Autumn of 1900, sent him to Great Britain to ride for the English division of his own stable. From that moment Maher's success was assured, and he became the most popular jockey the British turf had known since Fred Archer's time.

Maher retired from the turf in 1914 with a fortune of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and until his death lived the life of a country gentleman on an estate which he had bought near Newmarket. Maher had only been in England two or three years when he won the regard of Lord Rosebery and Lord Derby, two of the most powerful of British sportsmen, and they have never tired in showing him marks of their favor.

REVIEWS GIRLS' SWIMMING.

Miss Epstein States Life Saving League's Position on Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many recent comments in the New York press touching on the present and proposed status of women swimmers, and the frequent mention of the National Women's Life Saving League in connection therewith, seems to call for a statement of our position.

In your own article of about a week ago you credit the writer with the statement that two years ago the league would have been willing to undertake the handling of women's swimming matters in the United States, but no longer cared to do so. As a matter of fact, the league stands ready today, as it always has, to do anything and everything in its power to further swimming among women. However, the A. A. U.'s connection during the last two years has considerably changed the face of the situation. In the first place, we are known throughout the country (due largely to the excellent work of Miss Galligan) as a competing and not a governing body. It hardly seems probable that our recent competitors will be particularly anxious to come under our wing, so to speak, at this time.

Whether or not the A. A. U. relinquishes control, there is absolutely no doubt that eventually a women's organization will be formed to supervise the sport, but if we are left to our own resources now, totally unprepared to meet the situation, much harm could and probably would come to it. Surely, the A. A. U. is sufficiently interested not to desire that. On the other hand, if they retain control, and the officials in the various districts will secure the co-operation of competent women, interested in the game, practically relieving them of all work and responsibility in connection therewith, we will, in a comparatively short time, have a nucleus which would lead to just such an organization as that advocated by the A. A. U., without a dangerous, unprotected period intervening.

CHARLOTTE EPSTEIN,
Chairman Athletic Branch National Women's Life Saving League.
New York, Nov. 9, 1916.

YOAKUM IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Benny Leonard at the Harlem S. C.—Other Bouts.

Stanley Yoakum of Denver, who comes to this city with a reputation as a leading contender for the lightweight championship, will make his début before metropolitan boxing enthusiasts in a ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club, 136th Street and Madison Avenue, tonight. Yoakum, a rugged type of boxer, will try conclusions with Benny Leonard, New York's leading lightweight. It will be Leonard's first local appearance since his knockout victory over Ever Hammer out West. Another ten-round bout will bring together Jimmy O'Hagen, the Albany middleweight, and Kid Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J.

Several improvements have been made in the construction of the Harlem Club, among them being the erection of an entire new set of iron boxes in place of the old wooden box seats. Also three entrances

'THE YELLOW JACKET' AUGUSTLY REVIVED

New York Has Another Honorable Chance to See This Exquisite Chinese Fantasy.

FOR TEN MATINEES ONLY

The Coburns' Admirable Company Includes the Original Property Man and the Original Daffodil.

THE YELLOW JACKET, A play in three parts by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn for a series of matinees at the Cort.

Property Man	Arthur Shaw
Chorus	Mr. Coburn
Wu Sin Yin	Howard Kyle
The Jung Fan	Beatrice Wood
Tso	Beatrice Prentice
Tai Fah Min	Albert Bruning
Chee Moo	Mrs. Coburn
Lee Sin	George Farren
Suey Sin Fah	Mabel Wright
Ling Won	Henry Buckler
Wu Hoo Git	George Gaul
Wu Fan Din	Schuyler Ladd
Yin Suey Gong	Albert Bruning
Mow Dan Fah	Mabel Valet
Yong Boo Kow	Winifred Ridgley
See Quee Fah	Beatrice Wood
Chow Wan	Beatrice Prentice
Moy Fah Loy	Margaret Carroll
See Not	Victory Bateman
Tai Char Shoong	Henry Buckler
The Widow Ching	Margaret Calvert
Maid	Winifred Ridgley
Git Hok Gar	Howard Kyle
Lov Gong	George Farren
Kom Loi	Henry Buckler

"The Yellow Jacket" was augustly revived yesterday afternoon—the first of a series of ten perfumed matinées which will be distributed through November's calendar on all the week-day afternoons when "Upstairs and Down" is not preempting the stage of the Cort Theatre. Although this was the revival of a comparatively recent play which did not thrive on its first and only other visit to this city, it was an event of exceptional importance and significance. This quaint and memorably beautiful Chinese play withdrew somewhat disconsolately from the Fulton Theatre a little less than four years ago after a gallant but profitless engagement; in the interim, it has visited all the great cities of this country and Europe and it returns to us with an international prestige. Its return is an instance of that rare occurrence—a second attempt to make New York accept a play. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn had so abiding a faith in the charm of "The Yellow Jacket" that they decided to give it another try. Or rather to give New York another try. For it was New York that failed when, early in 1913, Hazelton and Benrimo's fantastic play had to be withdrawn.

"'The Yellow Jacket' is a wonderful play," Charles Frohman said, "and it will be seen all over the world." And he was right. For a while it toured with the original company, and then it was absorbed into the répertoire of the Coburns, and here and there in this country it has been played ever since. It ran at Mr. Frohman's theatre in London for 150 nights. Munich, Vienna, Budapest—these and all the provincial cities of the Central Empires received it after Reinhardt produced it at his little theatre in Berlin. Then came Moscow and Petrograd. Only last Spring it was presented in Madrid and received there with a sort of critical ecstasy.

So, having traveled further probably than any other play of American authorship, "The Yellow Jacket" returns to New York. It has always been felt that it was withdrawn just before its tide would have turned. Not many people went to see it at the Fulton, but those who did, went a dozen times each. Volunteer press agents took up the good cause. They felt that, coming into New York on the eve of an exciting election and rudely jostled by half a dozen more conspicuous new plays, it had never had a fair start. Columbia professors talked their heads off, and George M. Cohan observed chastely that it was "a whale of a play." Even with this last indorsement the wave of interest came too late, and "The Yellow Jacket" was withdrawn just when every one had about decided to go to see it. A number of tardy folk felt outraged at its abrupt departure, and probably some of them are represented among those who have virtually bought out the Cort for the first six of the ten matinées. Indeed, the interest is so vigorous that there is small doubt the play could run on and on if by December the entirely artificial shortage of theatres is sufficiently relieved to provide one for "The Yellow Jacket."

"The Yellow Jacket" is a story of mother-love, rake's progress, young romance, and retribution that is of universal appeal. It is a reworking of ancient Chinese materials and is presented in the ancient Chinese way—or in the ancient Chinese way liberally accented for the enlightenment and the diversion of the Occidental playgoer. Much has already been said and written about the curious complexity of its appeal to us. We are at once amused by its outlandish conventions and yet touched and delighted by its moments of beauty despite the alien idiom in which it is expressed. We love it for its quaintnesses and respond to its drama in spite of them. In particular we rejoice in "The Yellow Jacket" as a purely aesthetic adventure, an artistic *tour de force* of re-creation in an ancient other-world beauty. It is this that makes smiling in our hearts.

The present performance is augustly admirable. Original enthusiasts for "The Yellow Jacket" will learn with pleasure that two all-important members of that original cast remain—Arthur Shaw as the bored and intensely invisible property man, and Schuyler Ladd as the exquisite Daffodil. Mr. Coburn is honorably successful in Perugini's rôle of Chorus, and Mrs. Coburn acceptable as Chee Moo. Albert Bruning doubles successfully as the wicked father-in-law and the still wickeder Purveyor of Hearts—two rôles played originally by Reginald Barlow, who is now down at the Thirty-ninth Street in the title rôle of the charming "Old Lady 31." Howard Kyle is excellent as Wu Sin Yin, and Beatrice Prentice is particularly pleasing as Tso and as the celestially meretricious Autumn Cloud. Only George Gaul as Wu Hoo Git is disappointing. He is youthful and romantic enough, but he is also a trifle too bumptious, and he permits himself to appear augustly—not to say obviously—amused by the proceedings. That will never do.

The original décor remains. It all goes to make this Chinese play a thing of beauty. The authors, who doubtless wept enough tears to fill a crystal vase when their piece was shouldered out of New York, must have been honorably exalted by the warm welcome that met it yesterday afternoon. "The Yellow Jacket" has come back to town. May it be here this time for many moons!

Hughes Sees "Nothing but the Truth."

Charles Evans Hughes, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes and Charles Evans, Jr., saw William Collier in "Nothing But the Truth" last night at the Longacre. The Hughes party arrived just before the first curtain, and when the audience saw them making their way to one of the boxes it arose en masse and cheered. The applause lasted for several minutes, during which the Republican Presidential candidate bowed from the front of the box.

MANAGERS TO FIGHT SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Seek to Open Theatres on Gala New Year's Eve, Which Falls on Sabbath This Year.

MAY COMBAT VAUDEVILLE

Plan "Sacred Concerts," If Their Efforts for a Special Ruling for Legitimate Houses, Fail.

A meeting of managers of the legitimate theatres of New York will be held next Tuesday at the Hotel Astor to consider the problem presented by New Year's Eve falling on Sunday night this year. New Year's Eve from time immemorial has been the biggest night in the year for the playhouses; on that festive occasion a special scale of increased prices is adopted and every seat is sold.

The Sunday closing law, which forbids the performance of plays on the Sabbath and restricts the kinds of acts that can be given at so-called "sacred concerts" in vaudeville theatres, music halls, and motion picture theatres, makes a general opening of theatres impossible that night without a special dispensation from the Police and License Departments.

For more than a month managers of the legitimate theatres which must remain idle every Sunday night, have been canvassing the proposition of ways and means of reaping the annual harvest of revelers' gold this year. At first the clever suggestion of raving the public celebrate two New Year's Eve on Saturday and Monday nights, just as the Fourth of July comes in for a double observance once every seven years, was made, and then the realization came that there could be only one midnight separating 1916 and 1917.

The managers have been making suggestions about giving a special performance on the gala night in the hope that some one would step forward and wink official approval, but to date there has been not a wink. On the other hand, a feeling has got abroad that in the event of any attempt to abrogate the law the penalty, usually a cancellation of the offending theatre's license, will be enforced. The principal champion of a strict enforcement of the closing law is the Sabbath League, whose last interference with a proposed entertainment was in the case of Maud Allan, the dancer, who had announced a recital for a recent Sunday night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The league put its foot down and would not allow Miss Allan to put her's down, and there was no recital.

One of the prime movers in the movement to open all theatres the night of Dec. 31 is William A. Brady. Mr. Brady has always been opposed to the Sunday closing law, particularly as it is now enforced. It is common knowledge that a Sunday night rarely passes that the law is not violated in one or more of the theatres which give "sacred concerts" regularly. Sometimes dancing acts are given, which is forbidden by the statute; often the players appear in costume and the curtain is raised and lowered and the settings changed, also against the law.

At their meeting Tuesday the managers will discuss the possibility of having a special ruling made, giving them the right to present dramatic and musical plays in costume on the holiday eve. As an alternative they will consider the proposition of giving "sacred concerts" in every theatre, demanding that the music halls, vaudeville and motion picture theatres, which openly violate the letter of the law, be made to keep within it or that they be given the same privilege.

Mr. Brady has already announced his intention of giving entertainments of some kind in his playhouses in case the regular attractions in them at the time cannot be presented. There is some feeling among a certain group of managers of making the present situation the occasion of breaking open the Sunday night proposition and having it settled in a way they say will be fairer to the dramatic managers.

The present arrangement, these managers aver, is distinctly discriminatory in that it diverts the whole volume of business on Sunday nights into a few theatres. These theatres, they assert, are enabled to earn large sums, in some instances sufficient to pay their annual rent, as a result of a discrimination which allows them to violate the law at certain periods while holding the other theatres to a strict accountability.

A TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.

Philharmonic Society, with Mischa Elman, Heard by a Great Audience.

The Philharmonic Society, with the assistance of Mr. Mischa Elman, aroused a widespread popular interest in the Tschaikowsky program given at its second concert last evening in Carnegie Hall. The hall was completely filled, and the sign "All seats sold" was conspicuously displayed. The program was made up of three pieces: the overture of "The Voyevode" and the fifth symphony for the orchestra, and the violin concerto, played by Mr. Elman. The overture rarely appears upon even "all Tschaikowsky" programs, and had something of the interest of novelty. The fifth symphony has been one of the Russian master's works most often played by the Philharmonic Society in recent years, and the performance of it was on familiar lines.

Mr. Elman has often played the concerto, also; but not in the mannered and erratic way in which he played it last evening. He did some strange things with its rhythms, sometimes to such a degree that Mr. Stransky, whose strong point is not at best the accompaniment of solo players, found it hard to keep the orchestra with him. Mr. Elman often did strange things, too, with the cantabile passages in producing exaggerated and lachrymose effects. Of course, there was the enormous brilliancy and technical certainty in his playing that the audience enjoyed and heartily applauded.

MR. HERSCHMANN'S RECITAL

A Program with Interesting Novelties for Baritone.

Arthur Herschmann, baritone, who has deserved and won commendation in recitals he has given in New York, offered a program last evening with several new and unfamiliar songs on it at Aeolian Hall. An air from Handel's "Belshazzar" and a cantata in the old meaning of the word—a composition for solo voice in several sections—by the same master, Italia Carissa Amorosa, were among the most important; there was a group of German songs by Hans Moser, Arthur Heyland, and Von Wolkowsky-Biedau, whose names are not household words, said to be given for the first time in America. There were songs in English, including the air "Ope Modo Vivitur" from Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima," and in Italian.

Mr. Herschmann's voice was not in so good condition as when he was last heard here. It was not always under perfect control in its placing; and there was trouble with its upper tones, which were often deficient in beauty of quality. Mr. Herschmann's artistic intentions were in evidence, as well as his sympathy with a variety of styles, and his desire to introduce an element of novelty into his program. The cantata by Handel was sung in an arrangement made by Dr. Otto Kinkeldey for pianoforte and organ, as were the air from "Belshazzar" and Professor Parker's air.

WILL DISTRIBUTE FILMS.

Superpictures, Inc., Is New Company Headed by W. W. Hodkinson.

Superpictures, Inc., is the name of a new motion picture sales and distribution company chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware with $6,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The officers of the new company are: President, W. W. Hodkinson, formerly President of the Paramount Pictures Corporation; Vice President, Frederick L. Collins, President of the McClure Publications; Secretary, Holland S. Duell; Treasurer, Raymond Pawley.

The announcement is made that within a short time the company will be in control of one of the largest distributing organizations in the country. Its first releases will be seven pictures made by the McClure Company, featuring Nance O'Neil, H. B. Warner, Ann Murdock, Holbrook Blinn, Charlotte Walker, and other stars. The company will not confine its activities to any group of producers, but will distribute the films of various studios.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Adele Rowland has been added to the cast of "Her Soldier Boy," the musical play in which Clifton Crawford and Margaret Romaine will be seen here shortly.

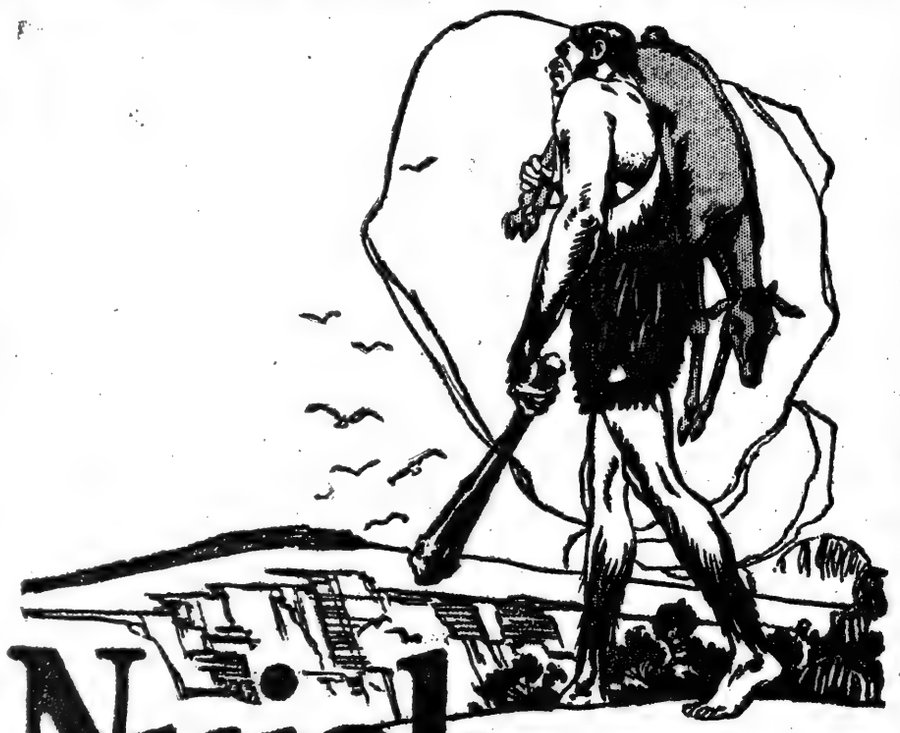
The cast of "Such Is Life," the comedy by Harold Owen, in which Sam Sothern will be starred, will include Ferdinand Gottschalk, Cathleen Nesbitt, Ann Cleaver, Kate Serjeanston, Nancy Rower, Edward Douglas, and Bradley Ward.

Emma Dunn will have as her guest at tomorrow afternoon's performance of "Old Lady 31" the woman who was the inspiration of the character of Angie Rose in Louise Forsslund's story of that title, from which the play was made.

At Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam at 12:30 o'clock this morning Eddie Cantor interrupted his monologue to say that THE TIMES had announced the re-election of President Wilson. The orchestra immediately struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the audience arose and cheered.

Dixie Girard and Joseph Parsons introduced a new song called "Honeymoon in a Motor Boat" in the Brighton Beach scene at the Hippodroms yesterday.

Members of the First Field Artillery of New York, just back from the Mexican border, will march from the Armory at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, headed by their band, this afternoon to the Strand to be the guests of the theatre management at the regular performance.



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Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow.

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Moving from Cohan & Harris Theatre
OBJECT—MATRIMONY

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THE FLAME

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Wed. Eve, 7:45, Tristan and Isolde. Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Weil, Brauh. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Eve. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Aida, Perini; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi (Debut).
Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Gerita, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor. Aida, Perini, Lelaunois; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, popular prices, 75c to $3, Aida, Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
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Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Seats now on sale.
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Prices.

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Last 3 Times Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

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AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30
Strauss-Pfitzner Program MARCELLA CRAFT Kurt Schindler at the Piano (Chickering)
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

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MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK!
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After the play see [illegible] (Above This Theatre)
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"Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

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Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

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A farcical adventure by Rida Johnson Young.

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MAJOR PENDENNIS
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Arms AND THE Girl

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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano Used.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 13, at 8:15
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1916.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

An electoral victory that counts its determining pluralities by hundreds gives no occasion for empty exulting and delivers to the victor no compelling mandate. When the decision taken by 16,000,000 American voters in the choice of their Chief Executive remains in doubt forty-eight hours after the balloting has ceased and the delicate balance during those hours of uncertainty is swayed this way and that by returns from small and remote precincts, the joy of the victorious party and its candidate must be sobered by the consideration that the result might have been changed by the working of the slightest forces or even by a belated campaign argument.

For President WILSON, however, since he appealed to the country upon his record of public achievement, the victory is veritably a vote of confidence. It is an express approval of his acts, his policies, his Administration. No issue was settled, because no issue was raised by Mr. HUGHES. From his own utterances the country reached the conclusion, it could reach no other, that in Mr. WILSON'S place he would have adopted Mr. WILSON'S policies, that if elected he would continue Mr. WILSON'S policies. The voters had before them two candidates very much alike, both worthy of trust, both able, both distinguished. That goes far to explain the closeness of the vote and of the decision. The electorate chose Mr. WILSON because it knew him better, understood him better, because it was averse to a change.

It is only when we put out of view the slender majorities in the States so long in doubt, only when we cease to think of Mr. WILSON'S triumph in terms of votes in the Electoral College and contemplate his plurality in the popular vote, that we reach a true measure of the pronounced indorsement he has received from the people. In 1912 Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOSEVELT together had a plurality of 1,311,441 over Mr. WILSON. In this election Mr. WILSON has gained much more than a million votes from the forces that opposed him four years ago. In the face of that prodigious showing of gain in the confidence of the people, how petty and futile all the campaign attacks upon him now seem, how void of merit the criticism of his policies at home and abroad!

It was altogether and purely an American choice, made for American reasons, upon considerations that concern our own affairs only. There was much of the old-time party division, even. Republican New England, Republican New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois spoke with a clear and strong voice for a Republican President. The South declared, as it always does, for a Democratic President. It was in the West and beyond the Rocky Mountains that reversals of established party form were registered. In those States, where the Republican forces were much shaken and disordered by the Roosevelt foray, by a doubtless growing inclination toward principles and practices more progressive than those of the Republican Party, and by a belief that popular Government should be in fact a Government for all the people and for all the States, not for the special protection of any interest or to give effect to the views prevailing in great States or any group of great States, there was an astonishing change, a transformation. The States of the West, in a new political alliance with the States of the South, decided the election. That is a geographical and political fact of which party managers will necessarily take notice.

The spirit of THOMAS JEFFERSON, could we imagine a spirit submitting to a newspaper interview, would express a deep and solemn joy at the outcome of this election. JEFFERSON believed that the party he founded and of which he has been for more than a century the tutelary saint, should be and should continue to be the party of the people. He believed in the soundness of the people's judgments, he trusted them, he was a popular chieftain, oftentimes supplementing his declarations of confidence in the people by extreme expressions of distrust in that other class of which the Federalist Party was so largely made up. The people triumphed on Tuesday and it was a Jeffersonian triumph. They turned away from the party hitherto in the majority, that is a lineal descendant of the Federalists, they gave their votes to a candidate who may be called the political heir of JEFFERSON. The South and the West united for a reaffirmation of JEFFERSON'S political philosophy. It is fortunate for the country, it is of good augury for the Democratic Party, that this triumph was won, not with a leader like Mr. BRYAN, who was not only popular but Populist, that the popular plurality was given to no reckless radical, "ambitious, unsteady, unsafe," that the exponent today of the philosophy of JEFFERSON is WOODROW WILSON, wise, moderate, experienced, capable.

"HALF THE UNION DRY."

Two worthy Drys, former Governor HANLY of Indiana and Dr. LAMBERTH of Tennessee, have run or walked on that quadrennial Quixotism, the national Prohibition ticket. The wonder grows why the agitation for prohibition by a Federal amendment is kept up when State prohibition has made such remarkable conquests. According to the Anti-Saloon League, five more States, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, voted in favor of prohibition amendments Tuesday. Eighteen States already dry were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia. Thus twenty-three States, almost "one-half of the Union," as the Anti-Saloon League boasts, are dry.

It is to be noted, however, that the tendency of some of the new prohibition enactments has been away from absolute prohibition. A certain moderate monthly allowance of liquor, beer, and wine is permitted. People who want to drink can do so in their homes; the public saloon, with its invitations and temptations to excess, is put out of the way. This compromise, this concession to private habit kept private, may not be satisfactory to extreme prohibitionists, but it may serve to lessen an acknowledged evil. Enforcement must depend, of course, on public sentiment, and juries are sometimes blind to the facts. But limited prohibition, in Alabama, for instance, is surely preferable to the rigid "Maine law" system, which, in Maine cities, is notoriously dishonored all or most of the time. On the other hand, in Kansas thirst is swallowed up, so to speak, in the general virtue of a community which is morally almost homogeneous. "Blind tigers," "speak-easies," "bootleggers," spring up, but enforcement is not difficult where prohibition is accepted as a sort of corollary of the moral law. The substitution of strong and vile drink for beers and wines, on account of the greater bulk of the latter, has often been cited as a typical result of prohibition. Presumably the "near" prohibition, the rum-quota, States avoid that.

It will be interesting to see how prohibition will work in a city of the size of Detroit. Meanwhile, in States where public restriction of private habit is not relished, prohibition, inhibition of immoderate drinking, is actively and generally practiced. Public opinion, the practice of society, the interest of self-preservation, social usage, and the zeal for business and professional success are immitigable reasons for sobriety; and voluntary prohibition by the will is growing more and more common. Elective prohibition rests on a sounder basis than prohibition by exterior will, by the law of a majority. Indeed, the old Adam is so strong in some abstainers that compulsory prohibition would probably send them scurrying for "the old familiar juice." Forbidden fruit is sweetest.

THE WOMEN WHO VOTED.

The effect of the votes of the women in the States where the privilege of voting has been accorded to them will be closely studied. The early returns, except those from Illinois, throw very little light on the drift of the feminine vote, but in Illinois the women, with few exceptions, must have voted as the men in their families voted. This was apparent the day after election. Late returns, however, illustrate the point more clearly. To be sure, while the women cast about 40 per cent. of the total vote in Chicago, they cast something less than 25 per cent. of the vote for the Socialist candidate and they cast nearly 50 per cent. of the vote for the Prohibitionist ticket. That proportion, in each case, is clearly understandable. For Mr. HUGHES and for President WILSON, however, the women's vote was just about 40 per cent. of the men's. There is in the Chicago returns no sort of proof of the assertion that the women supported Mr. HUGHES because he favored a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. There is, on the other hand, no proof that the women were inclined to vote for President WILSON because they believed that a Republican victory might precipitate war with Mexico. The women, it seems, voted as Democrats and Republicans according to the traditions of their domestic environment or the influences to which they were directly subjected.

In other words, they voted just like the men, increasing the number of ballots cast and the election expenses without benefiting their sex or the State in any way. To be sure, the whole subject is worthy of the closer study which can only be made in the woman suffrage States with the official returns to judge from. In Kansas it is declared that women voted for WILSON for the sake of national peace, but many men in Kansas voted for WILSON who had never before voted the Democratic ticket. The overturn in Kansas was not due to the women voters. It remains to be proved that their votes appreciably affected the general result.

The only States which voted on Tuesday on the question of suffrage extension were West Virginia and South Dakota. The majority against giving the women the right to vote in the former promises to be uncommonly large when the returns are all in. The 60,000 or so votes out of 90,000 against the proposed amendment to the State Constitution shown by the early returns cannot be overcome. In South Dakota returns from three-fourths of the State give the victory to the anti-suffragists. New York must vote again on this question next year. There is no doubt about the result.

THE OPEN-SHOP VOTE.

The further labor leaders go in appealing from the law to the people for the approval of their schemes for benevolence at the cost of others the worse they fare. The closed shop has been denounced as inhumane by law, but never until this election has it been submitted to an electorate. In San Francisco a ballot was taken upon an amendment to the charter forbidding picketing. San Francisco has suffered from labor troubles above most other cities, and the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce raised a fund of $1,000,000 in support of an open-shop campaign. Almost complete returns show 66,743 for and 63,407 against the proposal to protect workingmen in the right to work without the license of those of their own class who assume to deny them that right.

As the dispatches read, the issue bears somewhat too much the complexion of a contest between men and money. Rich as the trade unions are, they have no such funds to spare as the Chamber of Commerce is said to have commanded. On the other hand, the unions have means of enforcing their will which money cannot buy, and should not be allowed to buy. A fair ballot on a labor question could not be held anywhere, least of all in San Francisco, unless the ballot were protected by other means than the law alone. Even after this first ballot in favor of the open shop it may be doubted that the decision will settle the point. There is likely to be need of expensive support of the mandate after its adoption, for trade unionism never surrenders any more than the Old Guard.

There have been countless decisions supporting injunctions and forbidding the boycott. Yet within a few days Mr. GOMPERS handed down a decision overruling the Supreme Court regarding injunctions, and asserting that Congress had repealed the law against boycotting. No doubt he knew of the conviction of the Boston agriculturists who had cited the Clayton law in their defense, asserting the likeness of their acts to the acts of unions, but that made no difference. San Francisco may have beaten the closed shop at the polls, but it will take more than that to enable non-union men to work if the unions dislike it. Considering the nature of the claim of the unions to shut shops against those wishing to work, the San Francisco election is none too favorable. A majority of 3,000 in a vote of 130,000 on an issue involving fundamental rights of citizens is rather cautionary than decisive.

THE VOTE FOR CURRAN.

Generally speaking, a candidate who is defeated is supposed to lose prestige. A little comparison of the vote by Assembly Districts for President of the Board of Aldermen will show that Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN has every reason to felicitate himself on having gained the support of many independent voters. The contest he was forced to make as a Republican candidate in a Democratic city in a year when national and State issues absorbed nearly all of the attention of the voters was not one in which a fair test could be made of the disposition to support a nonpartisan municipal government. But the recognition of Mr. CURRAN'S fitness in some of the districts was significant.

In the Sixth Assembly District of Manhattan, for instance, where Mr. HUGHES'S majority was 504 and Governor WHITMAN'S 159, CURRAN ran 741 ahead of his opponent. In the Fifteenth Manhattan District, where HUGHES had a majority of 1,424 and WHITMAN one of 1,416, CURRAN'S majority was 2,451. In the Seventeenth District CURRAN had 881 majority, against 251 for HUGHES and 233 for WHITMAN, and in the Twenty-seventh, where HUGHES had 1,852 and WHITMAN 1,400, CURRAN'S majority was 1,775.

While the total vote for President in the Greater City was more than 666,000, the vote for President of the Board of Aldermen was only about 581,000. Mr. CURRAN had a majority of 5,615 in the Eighteenth Brooklyn District, which was carried by WHITMAN by 3,247, while in the Fifth Brooklyn District, which Mr. HUGHES carried by 1,488, CURRAN'S majority was 2,000. These are illuminating figures. They show that in spite of the fact that the minds of the great body of voters were fixed so closely on the main issues, there were independent voters in many districts who had the municipal situation in mind. There is no encouragement for Tammany in the Curran-Dowling vote; there is ample encouragement in it for Mr. CURRAN. Recognition can scarcely be withheld from a man who made such a splendid showing as a candidate under the most disadvantageous conditions.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT PRICES.

An "immediate and thorough investigation of the high cost of living" is to be made in all parts of the country by order of the Department of Justice, whose local representatives and agents have already begun the work. Notice is given that wherever an increase of price "is found to have been due "to conspiracy or other unlawful "action," those responsible for it will be punished to the full extent of the law.

Such an inquiry should be made, although in all probability it will show that very few, if any, of the price advances have been caused by illegal conspiracy. In response to many complaints, the Department some time ago made an investigation concerning wheat, but found no unlawful combination. It is true, however, that a great many persons believe that conspirators or "trusts" are responsible for the upward movement. An official report showing the real causes will have a good effect upon public opinion.

It will show, for example, how crop shortage and the abnormal foreign war demand have raised the prices of wheat and flour. Owing to a small yield, the price of cotton is now 19½ cents a pound, and this advance has sharply affected the cost and selling prices of cotton goods. This year's crop of potatoes was only 288,000,000 bushels, against last year's 359,000,000 and a recent average of 360,000,000. Explaining price changes, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture points to this reduction and to recent large purchases by foreign Governments in Maine and elsewhere. Foreign demand has increased the prices of all manufactured goods composed of or containing metals, with copper at 30 cents a pound and many steel products showing an advance of about 100 per cent. Exports and a declining home supply have increased the price of meat. The effect of a foreign demand for leather and shoes is seen in our market. It may be that unlawful acts will be disclosed in the coal trade, but indications at present are that the additions to prices have been due mainly to lack of labor at the mines, forced reduction of output in recent months, and insufficient shipping facilities. It is noticeable that charges of conspiracy are also made in Canada, where a special committee is considering complaints that price advances really due to the war have been caused by "combines."

In pursuing and completing the investigation ordered by the Attorney General there should be no delay that can be avoided. An official statement is needed to satisfy complainants and to dispose of beliefs or suspicions that may be unwarranted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Delay of Returns Unnecessary.

It is far easier to find explanations than to find excuses for the slowness with which too many States have collected and announced their vote this year. In all of these dilatory States there are, of course, many small communities more or less remote from any railway, and not a few where there is no telegraph office, and in each of these sequestered hamlets there is presumably a feeling that the few votes cast by their citizens will not make enough difference in the totals to create any very strong obligation to hurry off the returns in troublesome or expensive ways. The not unnatural inclination, therefore, on the part of the responsible officials is to take their time about the performance of their duties. In other words, they do not drive to town just to carry their part of the vote, but wait till they have some other errand to take them there.

The harm thus done in any one instance is microscopic, but it is the aggregate of such delays that creates such a period of uncertainty as has existed for the past two days—an uncertainty that is not only an annoyance to the whole country but involves some really serious dangers. It is in such periods that bitterness of feeling is aroused, and fierce accusations are exchanged—not without reason, either, for the delays do provide opportunities for fraudient manipulation of the missing votes, and, whether those opportunities are utilized or not, there is the appearance of evil.

Now, as a matter of fact, the prompt making of returns is well within the realm of possibility for so nearly every city, town, and village in the country that the exceptions are not worth counting. There is always a telephone not very far away in these days, and over it the vote can be sent in with quite enough of authenticity to serve all immediate purposes, for a telephone message can be identified as to origin to a high degree of probability, and though the official documents may not come till later, they will still be in time for that final and formal count to which, in most cases, nobody except those who make it pays any attention.

The way to insure promptness in making election returns is to penalize delay when it extends beyond a reasonable point, and the limit, especially in States like California, Minnesota, and New Hampshire, need not extend beyond a single day at most.

Nobody Mentioned Cowards.

A National Guardsman who, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, undertook to refute criticism of the 800 and odd guard officers who have resigned since their regiments were sent to the Mexican border, wrote not a little that was true in their defense, but he ignored the one real count in the indictment that has been found against them. More than that, with some heat he denied, on their behalf, the charges of cowardice—a charge which nobody has made or thought of making, a taunt of which they have never been suspected.

They went to what they thought to be "the front" with as little thought, everybody knows, of the immediate and prospective dangers as could be expected of any soldiers in the world, and everybody knows, too, that they have resigned, not because they are afraid of getting shot, but because they are weary of making heavy sacrifices of personal interests in a form of service which they are unable to see as a national emergency of a kind sufficiently grave to warrant the demand for such sacrifices from them.

All this is obvious enough, but what our correspondent forgot is that these officers not only assumed, quite voluntarily, the task of performing any military task the Government might need or demand, but they—or some of them, with the rest consenting—prevented the creation of just such a force as their defender says, correctly enough, should now be guarding the border from bandit forays. That they do not like the work they undertook to perform is not a good reason for abandoning it, and this is a late day for discovering that there are other things for an army to do than to risk or lose lives in battle.

Their dissatisfaction with the conditions in which they find themselves is perfectly comprehensible, but the work they were doing somebody must do, and it was they who took good care that there should be nobody else to do it. That is the whole case against them, and it is not at all lightened by irrelevant references to folk who stay at home and write about the resignations.

Illinois Law Peculiar.

As reason for releasing certain wretches arrested out in Illinois for selling their votes to other wretches as yet unnamed, it is announced that there is no law under which they could be held! This is in effect a declaration that while it is a crime in Illinois to buy votes, it is not a crime there to sell them—a distinction hard to base on any of the accepted definitions of bribery.

Certainly it was not recognized some years ago in Ohio, when something like a majority of the voters in one county of that State confessed—under strong pressure of indubitable evidence against them—that they had been taking money for their votes. Every one of them submissively accepted the penalty imposed by a stern Judge—the penalty presumably provided by Ohio law—and it is hard to believe that Illinois is without a like protection against corrupt practices.

It is a fact, of course, that the bribetaker is not quite as bad as the briber-giver, but he is a decidedly miserable specimen of humanity, and he ought to be taught better behavior in what is probably the only way he would understand.

The Service of the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article "With Their Eyes Open" seems to me to sail wholly to grasp the situation as it presents itself to those affected by the drafting of the National Guard into the Federal service, for you have left out of account what Charles Peguy called "la mystique de l'action."

The training of the guardsmen in the piping times of peace means something more than the mere acquiring of the manual of arms, for the background of all of the training is the obligation to place it at the service of the State if this is required; the sense of this obligation becomes a habit of thought, the knowledge that the summons to service will be an extreme measure makes of it when it comes a mandate of such compelling force as to amount to conscription. No one can resign in the face of immediate need.

On the other hand, Lincoln's first call for volunteers—that is, for civilians from which to form an army to meet an impending danger—was for three months. The National Guard is a body of civilians who have voluntarily submitted to training for the common defense. During four months they have paced the border many of them have sacrificed large interests, all of them have been wrested from civil obligations, not a few of them are vulnerable to the demoralization that comes from an inactive life in camp. The wastefulness, the injustice, the stupidity of a measure which maintains under arms a body of civilians, irrespective of their value to the community, their obligations for other service, their fitness for this, is apparent. To carp at the guardsmen is to lose the significance of a costly experience. It is the Government that has bungled.

ISABELLA P. MacKAY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1916.

Chichester at Manila.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter, which speaks for itself, is just at hand from a noted Englishman who has been a warm friend of our country. HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
New York, Nov. 8, 1916.

Oct. 21, 1916.
Trafalgar Day.

Dear Wise Wood: Recent episodes off Nantucket have reminded me of a certain dinner which was given early in 1900 by the merchants of Cape Town to Captain Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., who had done very well for them in the early part of the South African war.

After dinner his health was proposed, and the United States Consul, present in an unofficial capacity, said: "And let me assure you, Sir Edward, my countrymen can never forget what you did for them at Manila in 1898, and if only you will come to my country I can promise you a welcome that would make Lieutenant Hobson blush."

Sir Edward's reply was: "My only regret about that day is that I unnecessarily cleared my decks for action."

I need say no more.

A Remarkable Group of Boulders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the collection of boulders which has recently been exposed on the high ground about half a mile east of the Queensboro Bridge. This is a collection of boulders ranging from two to four or more feet in diameter, which from the number of the specimens and the closeness with which they lie together, makes a very striking picture. Most of them consist of trap rock and were transported from the Palisades of the Hudson by the glacier which covered this part of the country in Pleistocene times, perhaps 20,000 years ago. There are also boulders of granite, Manhattan schist, gneiss, and, in fact, of specimens of all the rocks to be found to the northwestward, in New Jersey, and Manhattan Island, and the Bronx. There is in the Museum of Natural History in New York City a collection made by the writer of rock specimens from the glacial drift at Jamaica and Hollis, L. I. This collection is almost a duplicate as regards the kinds of rock, of the set of specimens of rock taken from their native beds in Manhattan and the Bronx. DAVID T. MARSHALL, M. D.
Hollis, L. I., Nov. 6, 1916.

"You All" in the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the New Testament the expressions "You all, ye all, we all, they all" occur often. So that for their recognition as English we have the authority of King James the Scholar, as well as the colloquial Greek of the first century. May not the fact that the Bible is the chief source of language impressions account for the prevalence of the expression? PAUL T. SHULTZ.
Stapleton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1916.

From Collector Malone.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—California is absolutely safe. Warmest congratulations on the great fight of THE TIMES for the President. WILLIAM PHILO MALONE.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CLAIMS.

The President of the National Association on the Election.

New York, Nov. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The returns indicate that the women's vote in the Western States was practically indentical with that of the men of their families. This is most impressively shown in Illinois, the only State where the votes of men and women are counted separately.

Had women not voted, the result of the election apparently would have been the same—at less expense to the people and with less bother to the women.

The evidence shows that suffragists were not able to "deliver" the women's vote anywhere to the candidate they favored. "Sex solidarity" in this election has proved a myth, as the anti-suffragists prophesied it would.

The so-called "Woman's Party" failed completely to make good its claims with the women voters. It failed absolutely to carry out the purpose for which it was organized—to defeat the Democratic candidate in the States where women vote.

It had no effect whatever upon the election—unless its methods were responsible for the fact that the man it was organized to defeat carried the State of its birthplace, Colorado, the State of its militant President, Nevada, and most of the other States in which it was active.

Western women voters have shown no preference for a candidate who favored the Federal suffrage amendment.

The war cry of the Woman's Party against the President, "He Kept Us Out of Suffrage," did not influence the women voters. No astute politician hereafter can be bluffed or threatened by the alleged "women's vote." There is no such commodity for anybody to "deliver."

One peculiarity has been noticed in Illinois which may also obtain elsewhere. In many Republican districts the women were more Republican than the men. In many Democratic districts the women were more Democratic than the men. This would seem to indicate a more intense partisanship, where it exists, among the women voters, but no general party preference.

The woman in politics and the woman trying to get into politics have contributed nothing to politics, but increased election costs, more expensive and spectacular stunts, more bitter partisanship and bigger bluffs than the men have made.

The dignity, power, and status of woman in public life have not been elevated. Politics has not been purified. The exhibit at this election shows suffrage is an expensive experiment to the State and a burden of no benefit to women.

Latest reports indicate that the anti-suffragists have won an overwhelming victory in West Virginia, and will carry South Dakota by a safe margin.

Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The South and the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a great day for the solid South. The Republican Party, inspired by the vindictive spirit of Thad Stevens and Zach Chandler, crucified and humiliated us with carpet-bag rule and attempted to destroy us politically with the Force bill. In this election they invaded the sanctity of the Supreme Court for a candidate, and fifty years after Appomattox sought to revive sectional hatred.

The solid South with a son of Old Virginia has changed all this, and now in a sympathetic and natural alliance with the great West notifies New York and the East that the solid South can no longer be used by Democratic politicians of that section to nominate Presidential candidates of their own choice without regard to the interests of the rest of the country. This election sends to the rear pro-Germans and pro-Jews, pro-Allies and pro-Irish and proclaims the doctrine of pro-America for Americans. The Chairman of the Republican National Committee, I see, still calls us "the enemy."

Yes, the South is the enemy of all sections and all persons, however small, who attempt to divide our common country by preaching the doctrine of sectionalism and the superiority of wealth and financial power over any true American, however humble he may be. THOMAS F. RYAN.
Oakridge, Va., Nov. 9, 1916.

Morale of Plattsburg Camps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Plattsburg Idea" obtained a splendid impetus this year, but it is about to be ruined by an error of judgment. The men who gave a month to studying the necessities of preparedness, gave their money as well as their time, and were glad to do so. They paid their own expenses for the most part. As a result they were earnest in the work, and the slackers in the camps were few and soon eliminated.

By refunding the expense, as it is now planned to do each year, there will be attracted to these camps a much inferior class of men whose main object will be a free vacation at the Government's expense, and who will have neither the spirit nor the inclination to get all they can out of the work.

The refund of expenses is a legislative error. PLATTSBURGER.
New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

A Woman at the Polls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an educated woman who grew up in a Republican environment and who has become a Democrat chiefly on the tariff question, and who ardently desired the re-election of Mr. Wilson, it was very hard yesterday, after acting as my husband's chauffeur to the polls—it was very hard, I repeat—to have to sit outside while he was voting and observe persons whose mentality in some cases was obviously inferior to my own enter the polls. HELEN WILLISTON BROWN.
White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1916.

How Will Hexamer Explain?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be rather interesting to know Dr. Hexamer's opinion about the German-American strongholds—Cincinnati and Milwaukee—voting strong for Wilson, while Wisconsin voted for Hughes, so much the more because German wards in Milwaukee voted for Wilson. Have not German-Americans threatened to show Mr. Wilson what they would do on Nov. 7? ROBERT W. KIEWERT.
Milwaukee, Nov. 8, 1916.

THIS NOVEMBER.

I've always watched the signs of Autumn come
With sudden, wistful fear,
But not this year!
I used to feel Love's richness pass me by
With southbound birds down each November sky.
Today, each gold or crimson leaf that studs
The subtly lessening green
Of the forest's screen
Becomes a flaring torch or glowing coal—
Lights fuel on the hearthstones of my soul.
I've no more need for poetry of pen
Or lip; I made my poems when
I had not lived this fairest one of all:
Now, there's no time—
Head, heart and sense
Are brimming with infinitudes of rhyme,
But Love makes poems small.
Does Winter cross tomorrow's frost-bright hill?
What do I care?
Is not my shelter still,
In safest keeping, everywhere?
EDNA MEAD.

PICKS NEW BRIGADIERS.

President Selects Marine Corps Officers for Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Five officers of the United States Marine Corps have been selected by President Wilson for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, under the Naval Appropriation bill. They are Major General Commandant George Barnett, Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, Colonel John A. Lejeune, and Colonel Eli K. Cole.

Before taking their new rank the officers must pass the required physical and mental examination. General Barnett and Colonel Lejeune will take their examinations at once. Colonel Waller will be examined on his return to the United States on leave in the near future. Colonel Pendleton and Colonel Cole will be examined on their return from duty in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

General Barnett was born in Lancaster, Wis., Dec. 9, 1859. He was appointed a naval cadet in June, 1877, and was graduated from Annapolis in the Class of '81. He was assigned to the Marine Corps, and was appointed Second Lieutenant July 1, 1883. He was promoted First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1890; Captain, Aug. 11, 1898; Major, March 3, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 28, 1905, and Colonel, Oct. 11, 910. He was appointed Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps Feb. 25, 1914, for a period of four years.

Colonel Waller was born in York County, Virginia, Sept. 28, 1856. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps June 16, 1880. He was promoted First Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1885; Captain, June 14, 1898; Major, July 25, 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1903; Colonel, March 11, 1905; brevetted Lieutenant Colonel July 13, 1900, and advanced two numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle with Peking relief column.

Colonel Pendleton was born at Rochester, Penn., June 2, 1860. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in October, 1878. He was graduated into the line of 1882. He was assigned to the Marine Corps, and was appointed Second Lieutenant on July 1, 1884. He was promoted First Lieutenant June 28, 1891; Captain, March 3, 1899; Major, March 3, 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 1, 1908, and Colonel, May 23, 1911.

Colonel Lejeune was born in Pointe Coupee Parish, La., Jan. 10, 1867. He was appointed a Naval Cadet in May, 1884, and was graduated with the class of 1888. He was assigned to the Marine Corps on July 1, 1890. He was promoted First Lieutenant Feb. 26, 1902; Captain, March 3, 1899; Major, March 3, 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, May 13, 1908, and Colonel, Feb. 25, 1914.

Colonel Cole was born in Carmel, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1867. He was appointed a Naval Cadet in September, 1883, and was graduated with the class of 1888. He was assigned to the Marine Corps on July 12, 1890. He was promoted First Lieutenant June 5, 1902; Captain, March 3, 1899; Major, March 3, 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, May 13, 1908, and Colonel, Sept. 27, 1914.

GARY FOUND JAPAN KINDLY.

Sees No Reason to Fear Irreconcilable Differences.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, who recently returned to New York from a tour of Japan, was the guest of the Japan Society at luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. Among those present were many leading business and professional men of New York, as well as prominent Japanese. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, presided, and the only other speaker besides Judge Gary was Dr. T. Iyenaga, Director of the East and West News Bureau.

Judge Gary's speech was in part the story of his visit to Japan, and he painted a picture in every respect pleasing.

"Japan is strong, healthy, virile, and progressive," said Judge Gary, "and is destined to be one of the greatest of nations. One of her principal assets consists in the sublime loyalty of all her people to their country, represented by their Emperor. They believe, as I do, that he is a good man, who desires to protect and promote the welfare of all his people, and they are quite willing to die, if necessary, in his cause or at his command.

"It was my endeavor to ascertain the real sentiment of the people of Japan toward the people of the United States and to inform them what I believed to be the feeling of the American people generally toward the Japanese. I wish to say that I have no doubt the leading and controlling men in Japan earnestly desire to maintain cordial, close, and continuous relations with the people of the United States. It seems to me, if we ever have serious trouble with Japan, it will be as much the fault of the United States as it is the fault of Japan, and perhaps more.

"But there is not going to be any irreconcilable difference between these nations. Both are equally anxious to avoid it. Both desire peace and tranquillity, friendship and fraternity."

TO EQUIP FOR AMAZON.

Dr. Rice's Yacht Coming Here for Coal and Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The steam yacht Alberta, with Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice and Ernest How of Newport aboard, steamed to New York tonight. Members of the Royal Geographical Society of England will join the party at New York for a scientific expedition to the Amazon. The region to be covered will be in part that which Dr. Rice explored in 1901.

The start from New York will probably be made on Nov. 15. While in New York the Alberta will be coaled and provisioned. Everything necessary for exploration work is now on board the Alberta, or will be placed there while the yacht is in New York. The equipment includes numerous instruments, which were received this week from the Royal Geographical Society of England.

Tribesmen will meet the party in the Amazon for the land explorations.

Captain F. W. Baldwin commands the Alberta, which is owned by Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of New York. She has a crew of fifty-four in all. From Barbados the Alberta is first expected to sail for Para, thence to Manaos and Iquitos, ports on the Amazon. She will probably return to New York next May. Her speed is 18 knots.

Dr. Rice, in discussing his trip tonight, said that the main object of the expedition was topographical. Investigations will be carried on of diseases peculiar to the Indians of the Amazon, and a study will be made of the bird and fish life and the large mammals peculiar to South America. The expedition will explore the Casiquare Canal, which brings the waters of the Orinoco into the Amazon basin.

The staff which will accompany Dr. and Mrs. Rice includes William T. Councilman, Professor of Pathology at Harvard; Ernest Howe of Newport, geologist; Earl F. Church of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, topographer, and John W. Swanson of New York, a wireless expert.

Mrs. Rice was formerly Mrs. George D. Widener, and was widowed by the Titanic disaster. She is the daughter of the late William L. Elkins.

GRAIN STANDARDS RULES.

Copies Now Available at the Department of Agriculture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Secretary of Agriculture has issued rules and regulations governing the administration of the United States Grain Standards act, effective Dec. 1, 1916.

The regulations define terms, provide for the licensing of inspectors, appeals from inspectors' decisions, the reference and disposition of disputes as to grade, the taking of samples in appeals and disputes, the assessment of departmental fees and charges, the making of reports on shipments of uninspected grain, the holding of hearings governing misgrading and misrepresentations as to grade, and other procedure under the act.

Copies may be had by grain dealers, shippers, millers, and other interested persons by application to the Depart-

ROADS BEGIN FIGHT AGAINST 8-HOUR LAW

Santa Fe Follows Union Pacific in Asking Injunction to Stay Act Going Into Effect.

EASTERN LINES TO TAKE PART

National Conference Committee Meets Here—Santa Fe Charges Arbitrary Increase of Wages.

With the filing yesterday in Kansas City, Kan., of the Santa Fé Railroad's injunction suit against the Adamson eight-hour law and the starting of a suit by the Union Pacific in Omaha on Wednesday, the railroads of the United States began their fight against the eight-hour law. After a meeting yesterday of the National Conference Committee of the Railways at the Grand Central Terminal, it was learned that a number of other suits against the eight-hour law would be filed next week, among them being actions brought by several large Eastern railroads.

The railroads deferred court action against the Adamson law until after election so that no political significance would be given to the railroad attorneys' condemnation of the act. Railroad Presidents who were Democrats believed that sharp criticism of the act would have hurt President Wilson, and their Republican colleagues agreed with them that it would be better to wait until after Nov. 7. Again, the railroads wished to avoid all allegations that their fight against the Adamson law had any political motive and was not based entirely on the merits of the case. High railroad officials said yesterday that the fact that the first of the suits was filed while the result of the election was in doubt showed that there was no politics in the situation.

In the two months since the law was passed many of the highest-paid lawyers in the United States have been studying the law in a search for something unconstitutional in it. The plea of confiscation, it was said, would not be effective in a suit brought before the law was put into operation, and so the injunction suits will be largely based upon the allegation that the law violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution in that it affects the making of contracts for labor between the railroads and their employes, and that it is not a proper regulation of interstate commerce. If the injunction actions fail suits of another nature may be brought after the Adamson law goes into effect on Jan. 1.

Arguments in About Three Weeks.

In most cases it will take about three weeks for the injunction suits to come up for argument, it is said. This will bring the matter to an issue about the time of the opening of the short session of Congress. If at that time the Democrat

GLORIOUS FLORAL SHOW IN MUSEUM

Bush Plants in Horticultural Society's Display Have Never Been Surpassed.

RARE ROSES AND ORCHIDS

Adolph Lewisohn, Clement Moore, and Mrs. Constable Among Winners—American Institute Exhibit.

The most beautiful exhibition that the Horticultural Society of New York has ever given was opened last evening to its members and friends in the Museum of Natural History. The magnificent bush plants which are staged in the big foyer hall of the museum, wonderful masses of color against the gray walls, the experts say have never been surpassed.

Of these the principal pieces are the great bush plants and the pillars and fans from Heatherdell Farm, the Adolph Lewisohn estate at Ardsley, with others by F. E. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., and W. B. Thompson of Yonkers, effectively backed by a beautiful collection of palms exhibited by Mrs. F. A. Constable of Mamaroneck.

From this central exhibit last evening the visitors passed down the corridor of the east wing of the museum, where was exhibited a fine collection of roses and carnations. In the long hall back from the foyer were the orchids, an exhibition by Clement Moore of Hackensack, large in numbers and fine in quality—prize winners. There was a charming little table of orchids exhibited by Samuel Untermyer, another prize winner, the blossoms banked in delicate masses of maiden-hair fern.

Joseph A. Manda also took prizes for orchids, and a beautiful new orchid took a first prize for Julius Roehrs—a blossom of dark green and green and white stripes.

Gold Medal For Begonias.

Near the entrance to the west wing of the museum was an exhibit of Winter flowering begonias, shown by John Scheepers of New York, which was awarded a gold medal. In this wing is the exhibition of greenhouse plants of W. B. Thompson, which took the first prize and called forth many exclamations of admiration from the visitors. There were many tall, drooping plants in the exhibit, and the combinations of color were excellent, red and green and white, with a touch of blue in the background and in the foreground many colors; small ranges of trees in fruit, full-flowered spirea, lilies of different kinds, with foliage plants.

Mrs. F. A. Constable took the first prize for a big vase of chrysanthemums, an effective arrangement, deep bronze-yellow blossoms, with a few of dark red, and there and there a branch of barberry or other red-leaved plant. Turning north down another corridor at the end of lines of chrysanthemums was another beautiful arrangement of flowering plants from the J. B. Duke farm, Somerville, A. A. MacDonald, gardener. At the back of this was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition, a tree attached to the branches of which, apparently growing in their natural parasitic way, were yellow flowering orchids. Below were different kinds of flowering and foliage plants, lilies in bloom, and all clustering around a beautiful little fountain. The Duke farms took a number of prizes for chrysanthemums, one for American Beauty roses, and had on exhibition some hothouse grapes and melons so perfect that many of the visitors thought they were artificial.

On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be an exhibition of table decorations, among those showing being Mrs W. G. Nichols, Mrs. John H. Flagler, E. T. Meyers, Huntington, L. I., Henry Gaunt, Jericho Cove; Mrs. Payne Whitney of Manhasset, and Adolph Lewisohn. The exhibition will be open to the public today and tomorrow from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 in the evening, and on Sunday from 1 to 5 P M

American Institute's Show.

There are many prominent names in the list of prize winners at the eighty-fifth annual floral exhibition of the American Institute, which opened yesterday, and will continue through this evening. The show is a beautiful one, well arranged, and there is music.

Among those taking first prizes are Ralph Pulitzer for six big white blossoms, Japanese incurved; Richard Sutro, Tuxedo Park, collection of Japanese anemone seedlings, all colors; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Convent Station, N. J., twenty-four blossoms, in twenty-four varieties, beautiful large blooms; Howard Gould of Port Washington, ten blooms in very dark crimson; also first for six blossoms Japanese reflexed, in white. Mr. Gould also took first prize for a beautiful exhibit of flowering begonias, for a magnificent collection of rex begonias, and also in the roses for a collection of fifteen red blossoms, for another of fifteen white, and for one of twelve American Beauty roses.

Ten great bronze chrysanthemums took the first prize in that class for Percival Chubb; another first for ten blooms, any color, went to Mr. Chubb, and he showed pink, white, and yellow. Mr. Chubb took first for six varieties of one blossom with ten-inch stems; for six tall pink Beauties and the same honor for six beautiful white chrysanthemums; twenty-four beautiful white blossoms with long stems took a first for Mr. Chubb. Mrs. Payne Whitney took a first for Japanese incurved blossoms, dark red.

A special bush chrysanthemums, "Garya," white single petaled flowers with bushy yellow centre, took a first for Ralph Pulitzer, who carried off first honors also for ten chrysanthemum plants, one big blossom each.

Mrs. Brown, Prize Winner.

In growing plants Mrs. John Crosby Brown of Orange, N. J., took first prize for a specimen bush, bronze; the same honor for another crimson bush and also for a tall standard chrysanthemum in pink.

Daniel Guggenheim, Elberon, N. J., took first for five beautiful blossoms, yellow incurved Japanese, yellow; W. B. Thompson carried off the honors for a standard chrysanthemum plant. C. W. McAlpin for ten vases of pompons in different colors, and Herbert L. Pratt for twenty vases of hardy chrysanthemums. Mr. Guggenheim also carried off three firsts for as many vases of roses.

There were some fine vegetable exhibits, and William R. Coe took a silver vase for a collection of forty-two different varieties. In this lot there were parsnips four feet long and Chinese cabbages, looking more like lettuce, nearly three feet long. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly took a first for twelve kinds of vegetables, including mushrooms and asparagus. J. Cook of Hackensack, N. J., took first for the best arrangement of six kinds of vegetables. C. K. G. Billings of Oyster Bay took honors for a special big drooping fern.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE EXHIBIT

Drawings Show Its Work in Improving Industrial Conditions.

A new exhibition of charts and drawings to illustrate the work of the Consumers' League in New York was opened yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Women's City Club at the Vanderbilt Hotel. The exhibit showed several phases of the work of the league in its efforts toward the improvement of industrial conditions for women and girls, and will be used for publicity and lecture propaganda.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Willard Straight, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Morris Kellogg, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, members of the Governing Board of the league, were in charge of the exhibition and reception.

DR. C. F. COLLINS MARRIES.

Weds Mrs. Helena G. Lefferts in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Dr. Charles Farnham Collins of 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Helena Gillet Lefferts of 39 West Fifty-fifth Street were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Italian Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burch in the presence of a few relatives. The bride, in a moleskin cloth costume, topped by a moleskin hat, walked with her brother-in-law, Marshall C. Lefferts, who gave her in marriage. Dr. Collins was unattended. When they return from their bridal trip Dr. Collins and his bride will occupy an apartment on Park Avenue.

Mrs. Collins's first husband was Louis Eugene Lefferts, who died in Switzerland on July 26, 1911, while traveling with Mrs. Lefferts and their children. He had been the Captain of Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G. Mrs. Collins has three sons, Allen, Gillet, and Halleck Lefferts, the latter a student at Yale.

Dr. Collins is a brother of Dr. Howard D. Collins. He was graduated from Yale in 1883, and is a member of the Union, University, and Century Clubs.

GO DRIVING AND MARRY.

Lewis Luckenbach and Lillian Lundbeck Surprise Parents.

Lewis Luckenbach, a son of Edgar F. Luckenbach, head of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, of Seagate, L. I., and Mrs. Luckenbach, and Miss Lillian Lundbeck, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hilmer Lundbeck of 363 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, went driving last Monday afternoon and returned married. The ceremony was performed in New York by the Rev. Percival J. McIntire of 782 West End Avenue. So far as their parents knew, there was no engagement between the young couple. He is 22 and she is 19, but they had been acquainted for some time. The bridegroom is a member of the Riding and Driving Club. His father was at one time the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundbeck have forgiven their daughter and son-in-law, who have left Brooklyn for a honeymoon trip. Efforts to reach the bridegroom's parents last night were unsuccessful. It was said at their residence that they were out of town for a few days.

The bride's father is head of the Swedish-American Line.

Jas. O. Spearing Weds Miss Mead.

Miss Edna Belknap Mead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris B. Mead of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., and James Orloff Spearing of New York, were married last night in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, by the Rev. Arthur Romeyn Gray of New York, assisted by the Rev. George Albert Hanna, rector of the church. The bride's father gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Alexander King of Bayonne, as matron of honor, and the Misses Amelia Colby of East Orange and Constance Frehn of New York as bridesmaids. The best man was the Rev. R. Bland Mitchell of New York. There was a special music service before and during the ceremony by Miss Gertrude Hall. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Harriet L. Muir Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Muir of this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Louise Muir, to Karl Schroder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Schroder of Amsterdam, Holland. No date has been set for the wedding.

Taussig-Lawrence Engagement.

Mrs. George Taussig of Englewood, N. J., formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Marianna Wright Taussig to Augustine Hicks Lawrence, youngest son of Mrs. Joseph Dainger-field Lawrence of Staten Island. No date has been set for the wedding.

HAGGARD—FOLEY.

Mrs. P. J. Foley of New Haven, Conn., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Josephine Cecilia Foley, to Howard Wilcox Haggard of Rockville, Ill., which took place at her home on Monday last.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. Hicks Arnold Weatherbee of New York and of Miss Marie M. Foley, a student at the college of New Rochelle.

Mr. Haggard was graduated from Yale, class of '14, and is a student at the Yale Medical School.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from George Amborn for a mountain boy who is in financial need, and $1 from Anonymous, $2.55 from Edgar & Adele Samuel toward the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

MISS PLACE BRIDE OF JAS. F. ADAMS

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place Weds in the Church of the Messiah

AMIDST CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Bridesmaids in Deep Apricot Shades Matching Their Bouquets —Reception at the Biltmore.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Place, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place of 268 West Seventy-seventh Street, and James Fairchild Adams, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, the pastor, the Rev. John Haneys Holmes, performing the ceremony. The church chancel was gay with masses of pastel-colored chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves, combined with farleyance ferns and growing plants.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore an ankle-length frock of white satin, the skirt laid in wide kilt plaits, the front panel being of tulle. The low corsage showed satin bretelles, and the full tulle sleeves were bound above the elbow with satin to form two puffs. The veil of Brussels lace was held over her black hair with a coronet of lace and orange blossoms, and her flowers were lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The maid of honor, Miss Dorothy Cobb, was in pale pink taffeta, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Dorothy Taylor, Marion Holden, Katharine Barcus, Ellen Finley, Althea Rudd, Eveleth Derby, Katharine Biggs, and Hazel Benedict, were in deep apricot shades, almost matching the sheaf bouquets they carried of small apricot, orange, and brown chrysanthemums. Their frocks were made alike—mid short skirts of the taffetas, with straight, long tunics of brown tulle broken by a star-pointed top tunic of white lace embroidered in silver. The corsages of lace and tulle over taffeta had square-cut necks, outlined by narrow brown velvet ribbon tied at the back in cravat bows with long ends, and bands of the velvet also outlined the top of the wide apricot girdles. The lace sleeves were finished in silver. The girls all wore large, round, brown hats with velvet crowns, and the wide tulle brims had clusters of silver roses at the right side.

Mr. Adams's best man was Eberhard Faber, and the ushers were his brother, Darwin J. Adams, Hermann G. Place, and Willard F. Place, brothers of the bride; also Howard Froelich, Reuel B. Kimball, Blaine Stevenberg, J. Vincent Forrestal, and Andrew Fletcher, Jr. A small reception followed at the Biltmore. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Adams will live in New Kensington, near Pittsburgh, Penn., where Mr. Adams is in business.

Mrs. Adams was graduated from Vassar last June. Her father is Vice President of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Adams was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1915. The engagement was announced in the Winter of 1915.

Fraternity Honors Goethals.

General George W. Goethals was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Delta Upsilon Club last night and was presented with "The Shield of Recognition" for distinguished service at the Aldine Club. General Goethals told of his work on the canal and with moving pictures described its progress. Discussing the purchase of the canal strip, the General said: "The only mistake we made, as I told Colonel Roosevelt, was that we didn't take it all. We got a strip ten miles wide. As it either had to a city controlled by a foreign Government, and we will always have trouble."

Diplomats Sail on the Oscar II.

The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. sailed for Copenhagen yesterday afternoon with four United States Consuls and three foreign diplomats among her cabin passengers. They were: Felix Cole, Consul at Petrograd; Roland A. Purkes, Consul General at Constantinople; William J. Pike, Consul General at Coburg, Germany; and Rudolph Schoenfeld, Consul at Fiume, Austria. The others on board were: Saul Aguilar, Argentine Consul at Copenhagen; Leonardo Bravo, Chancellor of the Cuban Legation at Christiania, and Albert De Basanez, Cuban Consul at Petrograd. Dr. E. M. Dodd of Montclair, N. J., with Miss Helen T. Grove, and Miss Jean Wells also sailed on the Oscar II. on their way to Persia for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

"Tod" Burnett's Wife Asks Divorce.

The matrimonial affairs of Charlton R. Burnett, known as "Tod" Burnett in Broadway when he was acquiring a reputation as a spender, are to be aired again in a divorce suit filed yesterday by Belle Burnett. Burnett sued his wife for divorce some years ago, but lost. His wife then got a separation. Burnett refused to pay $10 a week allowed her and in 1911 stayed in Ludlow Street Jail for a while.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of the Passengers for Liverpool—The Arrivals.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic were:

Travers Allan, James H. Ardern, Miss B. M. Y. Biggs, A. C. Cooper, William J. Elliott, Horace C. M. Fitton, J. G. Fordham, W. O. Harter, William Kennett, Alfred H. Lofft, George Macbeth, Charles Magee, Mrs. F. T. Maspin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice, Andrew Ritchie Gordon, B. G. Scott, R. W. Smyth, Charles E. Sowden, E. Taylor, Mrs. H. T. Thompson, Miss M. Thompson, Alfred Wilson, the Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Worcester.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Espagne were:

G. Biddle, Mrs. C. Blauvelt, Mrs. E. Bloxham, Mrs. H. Biren, Miss Ada Butler, D. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole, Clarence Cabell, Benedict Carter, Mrs. R. Clark, Miss A. Coleman, Miss C. Diez, Mrs. Donnell Swan, F. L. Fedts, Mrs. Chester Gross, John W. Harrington, C. H. Henderson, Miss Elizabeth George, Hector Dufrasne, Mrs. C. King, Max Linder, Junius S. Morgan, Miss M. Martin, Mrs. F. Parsons, Dr. T. T. Porter, Mrs. A. Stewart, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Miss Caroline Wilson.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla on the Munson Line steamship Munamar were:

William Barr, Joseph Beham, R. T. Bowen, George Burton, Miss M. Bryant, Rufus Danforth, William P. Hancock, C. T. Morton, F. C. Osborn, R. A. Prentice, Amos M. Stone, F. M. Wolf.

LOW PRICES FOR PAINTINGS.

115 Works of English Royal Society Members Bring $4,230.

The first of two evenings' sales of the paintings of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors of England took place at the American Art Galleries last evening. The prices were low, bringing dollars it was said at the close of the sale where in England under normal conditions they would bring pounds. It was, according to the statement of the President, Alfred Parsons, in a preface to the catalogue, a representative exhibition of the work of the society and the first time that as a body it had exhibited its work outside of its own galleries.

During the sale a woman in the audience, who bought a number of the pictures, sent up a note to Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby, which he read. It said:

"Can't you possibly say that these are men who are war victims, and it is a shame that we who live in security should profit by their misfortunes?"

The returns for the 115 pictures sold were $4,230. The highest price of the evening was given by Seaman, agent, for "Marlow-on-Thames from the Complete Angler' Gardens," by Charles Gregory, $160. "Love Birds," by Henry Henshall, went to William T. Baird for $100, and the same buyer paid $155 for "Autumn in the Vale," by William T. Woods. "By the River Lee, County Cork," went to K. Stenhope for $100; Edwin S. E. Whitman paid $100 for "Cherry Trees on Buckingham Common," by Alfred Parsons; the Rosenbach Company gave $100 for "Bolton Abbey," by Ernest A. Waterlow. The sale will be concluded this evening.

LEFT $500 TO MILLIONAIRE.

James Herbert Moore Remembered Marshall Field in His Will.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—From the vaults of the Wallworth County Court at Elkhorn, Wis., was brought to light today the will of James Hobart Moore, who died July 17 at Lynn, Wis. The instrument, suppressed until today, it is said, at the request of the widow, disposes of an estate of more than $10,000,000. It was drawn in 1905.

Among the bequests are several for $500 each. The recipients of these include Marshall Field, who died several years ago leaving an estate of $100,000,000.

Mr. Moore, with his brother, organized the Diamond Match Company and they were active in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

MRS. WILSON LEFT $1,386,914

Broker's Widow Gives Bulk of Her Estate to Her Daughter.

The estate of Mrs. Caroline Augusta Wilson, widow of Henry Suydam Wilson, member and officer of the New York Stock Exchange, who died April 19 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,386,914. She gave $617,649 to her daughter, Mrs. Alice L. Harlan, and $590,206 to her grandson, Henry S. Reynolds. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Adeline Poillon, got $35,000. She gave $25,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital and $10,000 each to the New York City Mission, Free Home for Girls, and Wilson Industrial School for Girls.

The bulk of the estate consisted of securities valued at $1,175,725.

ARTIST CHASE LEFT $40,000.

Widow and Eight Children to Share Estate in Absence of a Will.

William M. Chase, the painter, who died on Oct. 25, left an estate estimated at only $40,000. He made no will. His wife, Mrs. Alice Gerson Chase of 234 East Fifteenth Street, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, asking to be appointed administratrix. She will share the estate with six daughters and two sons.

Mrs. Chase said in her petition that her husband had $25,000 in personal property and about $15,000 in real estate.

Joseph W. Ogden Left a Million.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—Joseph W. Ogden, who died in New York Oct. 27, left $7,000 to local institutions. To the Memorial Hospital is left $5,000, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals $1,000 and to the "Fresh Air Society, with which Miss Louise Shelton is connected," $1,000, evidently referring to the Summer Shelter. All the rest of the estate, which is estimated at $1,000,000, is left to near relatives. Mr. Ogden resided in Morris Township, his estate fronting on South Street and Loantaka Terrace.

Leaves Park to New Rochelle.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—According to the will of Mrs. Lydia W. Thorne of New Rochelle, filed with Surrogate Sawyer of White Plains today, and which disposes of an estate worth close to $150,000, the city of New Rochelle will receive her country estate known as "Davenport Grange," on Davenports Neck overlooking the Sound, upon the death of her sister and nephew, to whom it is left for life. It is her direction the property when it goes to the city is to be transformed into a park for the benefit of the public.

Bequests to Brooklyn Charities.

The will of Catherine E. Brown, who died Oct. 21 at St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn, left many charitable bequests. She gave $1,000 each to the Catholic University, St. Patrick's Cathedral School, and St. Gabriel's Church, and $500 each to St. Francis Xavier's Church, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Francis's Hospital, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Blind, and St. Rose's Home for Incurable Cancer. The residuary estate goes to first cousins and friends.

George Isham Scott Left $584,225.

George Isham Scott, retired banker, who died Oct. 29, 1915, left an estate appraised yesterday at $584,225. The bulk of the property went to his daughter, Jeanne Marie Scott, in trust, and on her death it goes to her issue or heirs at law. The larger part of the estate consisted of securities.

Vanderbilt Memorial for Trinity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The corporation of Trinity Church tonight accepted a white marble memorial tablet from Mrs. Vanderbilt for her son, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost on the steamship Lusitania, which will stand on the north wall of Trinity. A large American flag and Rhode Island State flag, the gifts of Mrs. Robinson in memory of her husband, Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson, to be hung in Trinity, were also accepted.

William J. Burlee.

William J. Burlee, shipbuilder and bank President, died on Tuesday at his home, 845 Hamilton Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Parkersville, Penn., and came here thirty-one years ago. Mr. Burlee organized the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, of which he was President at the time of his death, in 1898.

William H. Little Dies at 100.

William H. Little, a retired commission merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 142 West Eighty-second Street, in his 101st year. He was a native of Windham, Me., and came to this city when 20 years old. Mr. Little was first connected with Arnold, Hearn & Co., which later became Arnold, Constable & Co. A son and daughter survive him.

TO DISCUSS MEXICAN AFFAIRS AGAIN TODAY

Joint Commission Will Resume Its Sittings—May Take Up Submarine Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 9.—It is believed that the subject of alleged German submarine operations in Mexican waters will receive attention from the members of the American-Mexican Commission when it resumes its sittings tomorrow.

There is also some talk of reviving the Mexican demands for the withdrawal of the troops under General Pershing, but the Mexican Commissioners are not believed to be ready to risk antagonizing the Government by pressing the matter at this juncture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—State Department officials expect to learn by tomorrow the fate of the Americans reported to have been murdered by Villista bandits several days ago at Parral and San Rosalia. The Mexican Government has ordered its military commanders near those towns to make every effort to obtain news of the situation there.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 9—Ten wealthy British residents of Chihuahua, half of their number women, arrived at Juarez tonight with other refugees They reported that the foreign consuls, including the British, still remained in the city, although few of the foreign colony, except the Germans, were staying behind.

Three moving vans brought the trunks and personal belongings of Mrs. Trevino, wife of General Trevino, the Carranza Commander at Chihuahua, and Mrs. Gonzales, wife of General Gonzales, Commander in Juarez, from Juarez to the American side late today.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 9.—Severe fighting between Carranza and Villa soldiers at Santa Rosalia, with the Villa men victorious, is reported by persons reaching the border from Monterey. The body of General Fortunato Maycotte, a Carranza commander, is said to have been brought to Monterey, and several wounded officers are reported as having arrived there.

POWELL GIVES NEW WORK.

Young Pianist and Composer Plays His "Sonata Teutonica."

At a preliminary concert of the Society of the Friends of Music at the Ritz yesterday afternoon John Powell, the young American pianist and composer, provided the program by playing for the first time here his "Sonata Teutonica," preceding the performance by an explanatory talk In this talk Mr. Powell gave some idea of his general musical philosophy and dwelt in some detail on the problem of self-expression for the composer. The latter he tried to his sonata, expounding its structure and playing the principal themes to show their relation to the work and to his theories. At the top of the program the words "The ocean is in the drop as the drop is in the ocean" were placed, and in reference to them Mr. Powell explained his idea that each movement should reflect the thematic material of the whole work.

The sonata itself is in three movements, of which the second consists of variations on a German folksong. Most of those who heard it yesterday were apparently unable to make a definite judgment as to its merits. It is long—perhaps one is justified in thinking, too long—and rather complicated in structure. Perhaps the composer was misled by trying to get too much into one Sonata. Certain excellencies were easily recognisable, and in its treatment of the folk theme the commendation due an ambitious and high-minded task sincerely done.

Fernando Carpi, New Tenor, Here.

Fernando Carpi, a new Italian lyric tenor for the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday from Florence via Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne, accompanied by his wife.

He has sung four seasons at Covent Garden Opera House in London, one season at the National Opera House in Paris, and also at La Scala in Milan and the Constanzia in Rome. He is a son of Carlo Carpi, who toured the United States thirty years ago as tenor with Adelina Patti under the management of Colonel Mapleson. Fernando Carpi is 35 years old.

Old Sexton of St. George's Is Dead.

Robert Riley, assistant sexton of St. George's Church for forty-five years, a friend of the late J. P. Morgan, and known to many prominent men and women here, died on Wednesday at his home, 309 East Eighteenth Street, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Ireland, and came here fifty years ago. Mr. Riley is survived by two daughters. His body will lie in state at the church from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. today.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER A. HINCK, formerly in the woolen business, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year. He was a native of Germany and came to this country in 1853.

Mrs. ETHEL GLADSTONE SIGEL, wife of Frank Sigel 2d, grandson of the late General Franz Sigel of civil war fame, died yesterday at her home, 37 Sherman Avenue, Yonkers, in her thirtieth year. She was a daughter of the late Morton C. Smith, Treasurer of the American Rank Note Company, and was born in this city.

GEORGE J. BRACKNER, a member of the New Jersey Assembly, died yesterday at his home, 94 Franklin Street, Jersey City, in his fifty-fourth year. He was an undertaker and was formerly Coroner of Hudson County and a member of the Jersey City Street and Water Board. His wife survives him.

Mrs. WILLIAM M. CUMMINS, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there, leaving her husband and daughter.

Mrs. JOHN KELLY, whose husband was Overseer of the Poor of Summit, N. J., for twenty years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Thomas, in that village, in her eighty-seventh year.

CARL O. LILJEROS, an inventor and an officer of the Athania Steel Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Clifton, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He left a widow and five children.

WHITFIELD C. COOPER, for many years an undertaker in Rye, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home in Port Chester, N. Y.

SYLVESTER STILES, for thirty years with the Westcott Express Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Hoboken, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

EDWARD CONSTABLE, a baker in Flushing, L. I., for many years, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital.

Miss ANNA SMITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi A. Smith of Whitestone, L. I., died yesterday at her home there. She was a graduate of the Flushing High School.

RICHARD TUERS, for many years a resident of northern Montclair, N. J., died on Wednesday night at his home there, in his seventy-ninth year, leaving three brothers.

JAMES YOUNG, 57 years old, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 13 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, leaving four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. JANE S. VANDERVEER HOVEY, widow of Christopher P. Hovey, a restaurant owner of Brooklyn, and a daughter of the late Jerome Vanderveer, died on Tuesday at the home of her niece, 283 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 77 years old and was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. RACHEL LA TOURETTE PROVOST, wife of Edgar Provost, died at her home, 1,007 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 80 years.

JULIUS C. BISHOP, a well-known hotel man and formerly proprietor of the Long Island House in Centre Moriches, L. I., died at his home in that town on Tuesday. Mr. Bishop was the owner of the Seneca Lodge, which he ran as a Summer hotel. He was 69 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ANASTASIA B. KENNEDY, 83 years old, widow of William Grenville Kennedy, died at her home, 813 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, leaving four sons and a daughter.

Mrs. METTA C. M. BOGEL, a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for fifty years and an old member of the German Lutheran Church of St. Paul, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,141 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year. She was the widow of Claus H. Bogel.

Mrs. CELIA BISSELL WALDRON, widow of the Rev. Albert Waldron of Dansville, N. Y., died yesterday at her home, 357 Union Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 79 years. She was a daughter of the late Norman and Ruth Ward Bissell and was a lineal descendant of Governor Artemas Ward. Her son is in command of the Colonial forces during the Revolutionary period.

Mrs. ADELINE E. ROGERS, wife of William E. Rogers, died in the Jamaica Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. She was 43 years old and lived at 225 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

JOSEPH F. BURNS, a sporting writer for The Globe and The Sun, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,615 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 40 years.

Mrs. AMELIA COHEN SIMON, widow of Jacob Simon, a fruit merchant, died on Wednesday from diabetes at her home, 626 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Simon was 56 years old. On Election Day she witnessed the marriage of her daughter, Minnetta Beatrice, to James F. Landers. The wedding was originally set for Christmas Day, but was hastened at the request of the dying woman. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

THOMAS BARNETT MILLER, for many years a member of the shipbuilding firm of Alexander Miller & Brothers, in Jersey City, died on Wednesday at his home, 59 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. He left a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. HILDA S. SINGLETON PETRY, wife of John A. Petry and a daughter of Joseph M. Singleton, died at her father's home in Lakehurst, N. J., on Tuesday, and the funeral services will be held in Rockville Centre, L. I., tonight. She was 25 years old.

Mrs. VIRGINIA EMERY, widow of William Emery, a book publisher, died on Tuesday at her home, 344 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, from heart disease. She was 82 years old, and is survived by four daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

OGILVY.—To Dr. and Mrs. Charles Ogilvy of New Rochelle, a son, Nov. 9.

Married.

BYRNE—SEXTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wilmington, Del., by the Right Rev. John J. Monaghan, Bishop of Delaware, assisted by the Rev. Father Leonard, Mary Agnes, daughter of Michael Sexton, to Frederick J. Byrne of New York City.

COLLINS—LEFFERTS.—Nov. 9, at Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Burch, Mrs. Helena Gillet Lefferts to Charles Cox Farnham Collins.

COOKE—SPOONER.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Spooner announce the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte Anne, to Captain Stuart V. Cooke of the Canadian Ordinance Corps, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Nov. 2, 1916, at 4 P M.

EDHOLM—MURPHY.—At noon on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1916, Edith M. Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Murphy, to Charles G. Edholm, at the Flatbush Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JACOBSON—WOLF.—Nov. 5, Florence A. Wolf to Harry S. Jacobson.

Brooklyn.

KELLOGG—DE LONG.—Nov. 8, Sara De Long to Carl I. Kellogg.

Died.

ABROMET.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, in his fiftieth year, John C. Abromet, at his late residence, Blue Point, L. I. Funeral services at Patchogue, L. I. Interment at Indianapolis, Ind. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—At Watch Hill, R. I., Nov. 9, after two months' illness, Davis Carneal Anderson, son of the late Lars and Catherine Longworth Anderson. Funeral and interment at Cincinnati.

BAKER.—Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, at Carmichael, Md., Elizabeth Browning Baker, widow of the late James Baker, formerly of New York City and Lawrence, L. I. Funeral services Friday. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BARRETT.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, John A. Barrett, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Maplewood, N. J., 3 o'clock, Friday, Nov. 10. Interment at Rutland, Vt.

COHEN.—Suddenly, Harry M., beloved husband of Jennie T. Cohen. Funeral at convenience of family.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 2,170 Broadway, Meyer Coleman, in his 76th year, beloved father of Jacob, Aaron, Nathan, and Mirian C. Nordeman. Notice of funeral hereafter. Baltimore and Cleveland papers please copy.

DICKEY.—at Highland Falls, N. Y., Alton B. Dickey, aged 28 years.

DOWD.—Suddenly, Nov. 7, James Dowd, aged 79 years, native County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 402 West 56th St., on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Paulist Fathers' Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av.

GALLATIN.—At Saranac Lake, Nov. 7, 1916, James Nicholson, beloved son of Elizabeth Dawson and the late James Gallatin. Funeral services private.

GOODSON.—George A. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

HAM.—On Nov. 8, Frances Louise Ham, beloved daughter of Mrs. Charles Ham. Funeral services at 600 West 139th St., Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

HINCK.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 9, 1916, Christopher A. Hinck, aged 85 years. Funeral service will be held at his home, 205 Grove St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

KEENEY.—Sarah, on Nov. 8, daughter of Sarah Shopter and the late Nelson Henry Keeney. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., at her home, 48 West 94th St. Interment private.

KENNER.—Thursday, Nov. 9, Phillip Kenner, at residence, 372 1st Av., beloved husband of Dora, and beloved father of Anna, Tillie, Marcus L., Abraham J., and Irving. Funeral according to Hebrew Orthodox rites, at noon today, from late residence. Please omit flowers. Friends please pay last respects.

KENNEY.—Suddenly, Nov. 9, Bartholomew F., beloved husband of Mary E. Kenney, (nee Hoey,) and ex-Alderman of Ninth Ward. Funeral from late residence, 735 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St. where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

KIRBY.—Nov. 8, Emma J. Kirby, widow of John B. Kirby, formerly of Amenia, N. Y. Funeral at residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Camp, 1,072 Union Av., Bronx, at 4 P. M. Friday.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, Carrie Hobby, wife of William Davies Lewis. Funeral service at her late residence, 205 West 85th St., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Kensico.

LITTLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at his residence, 142 West 82d St., William Hanson Little, in the 101st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Friday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Greenwood, Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

LIVONIUS.—Alfred von, on Nov. 9. Funeral service at his late residence, 243 West 115th St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

McMASTER.—On Nov. 8, 1916, Nathaniel McMaster, M. D., at his late residence, 63 East 90th St. Funeral services on Saturday morning at 10 A. M., in St. James's Episcopal Church, 71st St. and Madison Av. Interment Ocean View Cemetery, Staten Island. Toronto,

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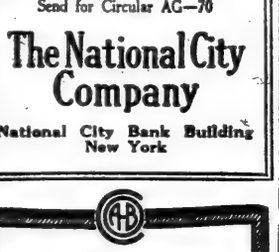

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Specialties Move Sharply Upward in a Session Confused by Political Uncertainty.

It looked at times yesterday as though the stock market had given up waiting for a determination of the election results, and was going ahead along the lines marked out last week. The issues whose popularity comes from the prospect of big earning arising out of the extraordinary war conditions forged rapidly ahead, while others, among them some of the leaders in activity, fluctuated, now up and now down, according to the moment's election news. On the whole it was a strong market, although it was not clear even at 3 o'clock which way the deciding electoral votes of California and Minnesota would be cast.

There was a marked falling off in activity, although the day's total again ran easily over 1,000,000 shares. Dealings in Steel were only a little more than half the amount done on Wednesday. This issue proved more susceptible to the political news than most of the list, and after opening with an overnight gain of ⅞ it dropped back to 122⅛ with the growing conviction that Wilson had carried California. It closed at 124, only ¼ below Wednesday's final price. That, however, was raised suddenly in the last few minutes of trading by short covering, so that yesterday's level represented better buying support than the price changes indicated.

Attention was centred very largely upon the ease with which certain of the specialties moved up, entirely without regard to the trend of the election. Central Leather advanced without any real reactions, opening at 108⅝ and selling up to 119, the closing price, on very active dealings. Allis-Chalmers became active, both issues advancing 4 points. American Locomotive also sold up 4 points, closing at 97, and American Writing Paper 4½. Baldwin sold at 90, but dropped back to 88¼ at the close. International Paper moved from 64 to a new high price at 70; Lackawanna Steel gained 3⅝ and South Porto Rico Sugar 3⅜. Most of the rails lost slightly on the day's movements, and the closing was irregular.

Exchange on several European points declined, marks dropping an eighth below Wednesday's price to the lowest point seen in a month. Rubles sold at 20, but closed at 20.00. Delay in completing the Russian loan has given rise to reports that the amount will be only half that provisionally decided upon, although bankers in close touch with the matter said that the situation had undergone no real change in the last few days.

Politics dominated business to the exclusion of everything else, but it was apparent that traders had become impatient over the wait to learn who has been elected and were buying stocks that they thought should sell higher no matter which way the decision goes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2¼

Time.

60 days.....3 @3½ | 5 months.....3¼@3½
90 days.....3¼ | 6 months.....3¼@3½
4 months.....3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼

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30 to 90 days.....3 @3½
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.75½	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.93⅝	69.93⅜	69.93⅜	—.06¾
Cables	70.00	70.00	70.00	—.06¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅜	5.83⅞
95.28 Berlin	69.93⅝	70.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23¾	5.22½
19.295 Greece	10.48	10.53
5.1826 Italy	6.69	6.68
20.26 Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45 Russia	29.90	29.95
26.79 Scandinavia		
.... Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
.... Stockholm	28.43	28.50
.... Christiana	27.65	27.75
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14 Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
China—		
.... Hongkong	56.00	55.10
.... Peking	85.00	85.12½
.... Shanghai	80.00	80.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.15	43.25
32.46 Rio	23.74	23.84

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅞	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $718,537,987; balance, $80,273,468; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,388,815.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .1525 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34½d, up ⅛d; in New York, 71¼c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 53⅝@58⅝c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	17,870,000
Silver in hand, decreased	295,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	155,744,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	53,835,000
[illegible] increased	54,526,000
[illegible] increased	55,790,000
[illegible] decreased	14,121,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,494,846
Same day last year	942,138
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	177,108,165
Same period last year	149,903,839
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64	65	200	Acme Tea	65	65	65	65	...
74	74½	1,700	Ajax Rubber	73	73	73	74⅛	+1⅛
12	12⅞	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅝
7	7½	700	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	...
32⅝	32⅞	42,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	34¼	29	33⅜	+4
89¼	90¼	11,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86½	92	86¼	90	+4
88	88¾	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	87⅝	88	87⅛	88	+2⅝
43	44	100	Am. Bank Note	44	44	44	44	...
102¼	103½	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	103½	104	102¼	102¾	—1
190	194	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	194	194	194	194	+4
63	63¼	6,100	Am. Can	63	65⅝	62⅝	63	...
114	114⅝	42,500	Am. Can pf	114	114	113⅞	114	...
70⅝	70⅞	10,300	Am. Car & Fdry	69	71	69	70⅝	+1½
54½	54⅝	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+1⅞
16⅝	16⅞	3,400	Am. H. & Leather	17¼	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅞
72½	73	3,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71	74½	71	72⅝	+1⅝
28⅞	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
26½	27	16,400	Am. Linseed	26¼	27⅜	25½	26½	+1⅜
59¾	60	15,900	Am. Linseed pf	58	60⅝	57½	60	+2
97	97⅛	48,800	Am. Locomotive	94	98¾	92⅝	97	+4
109	110	400	Am. Locomotive pf	106	109	106	109	+ ½
9½	10	200	Am. Malt	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
111	111¼	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	111½	110⅝	111⅜	+ ½
117	117½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
99¼	101¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. A	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ⅞
65¾	65¾	3,800	Am. Steel F'dries	64¾	66	64¾	65¼	—1
119½	120⅝	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	119⅝	121¼	119½	120⅝	+ ⅜
133½	134	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅝	134⅞	133⅝	134	+ ⅞
226	229¾	200	Am. Tobacco	229¾	229¾	229¾	229¾	+ ⅝
107½	108½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	...
55	55½	14,500	Am. Woolen	55	56¼	54⅝	55	+1⅛
98⅝	99⅛	200	Am. Woolen pf	99¼	99¾	98⅝	99¼	+ ⅛
53⅞	55⅝	82,100	Am. Writing P. pf	52½	57½	52½	55⅞	+4
54½	54⅝	4,700	Am. Zinc L. S	54½	55½	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
82⅝	83⅜	700	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	84	84	85	83	+ ½
97⅜	97⅝	27,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	97⅝	98⅝	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅝
106¾	107	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	107	107⅞	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
107½	108¼	4,200	At., Gulf & W. I	108	109	106½	106	+ ⅜
71	72	500	At. Gulf & W. I.pf	72	72	71	71⅜	+ ⅜
88½	88¾	19,700	Baldwin Loco	88¼	90	86¼	88⅞	— ½
88	88½	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛	— ⅛
75⅛	75⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
157	158	700	Barrett Co	159¾	160¾	158½	158½	—1½
655	675	10	Bethlehem Steel	680	680	680	680	...
84½	85¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
84	84½	500	Burns Brothers	84½	84½	84	84	— ¼
110	113	100	Bush Terminal	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
67	67¼	5,100	Butte & Superior	68	68¾	66¾	67	...
50½	51	100	California Pet. pf	50½	50½	50½	50¼	— ½
173	173½	400	Canadian Pacific	173	175	172¾	172¾	— ½
88	90	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	88	88	+3
118½	119	140,075	Central Leather Co	108¾	119	108½	119	+11¾
115	116⅜	400	Central Leather pf	116	116	116	116	...
105	105¾	400	Chandler Motor	105¼	106¾	105¼	106¼	— ¼
68½	68¾	8,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	68¾	69	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
17	18¾	200	Chicago & Alton	17¾	17½	17¼	17½	—2⅜
25	27	100	Chi. & Alton pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1
15	15¼	1,800	Chi. Great Western	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
46	46¾	3,000	Chi. Gt. Western pf	45	46⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	95	93¼	95¼	+ ⅛
125¼	127	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	125¾	125⅞	125¾	125¾	—1½
129½	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	129¾	129½	129½	129½	— ¼
35⅞	35½	18,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	35	36	34⅝	35¼	+1¼
22½	22⅝	400	Chile Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
64	64½	9,300	Chino Copper	64	64½	63⅝	64	+1
110	110⅜	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	111	111	111	111	+ ½
55½	55⅞	16,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	56¼	53¾	55⅝	+1½
42¾	44¼	6,200	Columbia Gas & El	43¾	44⅝	43½	44	+ ⅛
47	50	600	Comput. Tab. Rec	48	48	48	49	+1½
23½	24½	100	Con. Inst. Cal. M'n	24	24	24	24	+1½
120½	120⅝	500	Consol. Gas, Balt	125⅝	126¼	125⅝	126¼	+ ¾
...	...	500	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	...
102½	103	600	Continental Can	103	103	102¼	103	...
19¼	19½	3,200	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
95	95½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1
92½	92¾	37,100	Crucible Steel	92¼	94	91¼	92⅞	+ ½
123½	124⅛	300	Crucible Steel pf	123¼	124	123¼	124	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	11,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	71¾	72¼	71¾	71⅝	+ ⅛
98⅜	99¼	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98⅞	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ⅛
107	112	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
152½	153½	100	Delaware & Hud	152½	152½	152½	152½	—3
20½	22	400	Den. & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	...
47½	48	2,600	Den. & Rio. Gr. pf	47	48	48	48	+2
2,200	45¾	2,200	Distillers' Securities	45½	45¾	45	45	— ½
24½	25	700	Donne Mines	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
94	95	700	Driggs-Seabury	94	96⅝	94	94½	+3½
13¼	13⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	5,300	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
53	53⅛	800	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	53¼	53⅛	— ⅛
44	44½	100	Erie 2d pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
43	44	420	Gaston, Wms. & W	44½	44½	44	44	—1
181	182	800	General Electric	182¼	182½	182	182	— ½
71½	71¾	2,750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¾	71¾	71⅛	71½	— ⅛
93	94	300	Granby Consol	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
119	119¼	400	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¼	119	119¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	23,900	G. N. Ore ctfs	43¼	45⅛	42¾	44⅞	+1⅞
53⅜	53⅞	900	Greene-Cananea	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	+ ¼
106½	110	400	Gulf States Steel	101½	105	101½	105	+3
101	105	300	Gulf States S. 1st pf	101	108	101	103	+2
106⅜	110	900	Gulf States S. 2d pf	102	106¾	102	106	+2
106⅜	106⅝	800	Illinois Central x d	106½	106⅝	106½	106¼	— ⅛
10,700	67⅝	10,700	Inpiration Copper	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	19¼	1,350	Interboro Consol	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅜
76	77	500	Interboro Con. pf	76	77	77	77	+ ⅜
25⅜	25	800	Int. Agricultural	25⅜	25⅞	24½	24½	— ⅝
56	56¼	200	Int. Agricultural pf	56⅜	56¾	56	56	— ¾
56	56⅞	70	Do., odd lot	55¼	55⅞	55½	55½	— ⅛
78¼	79½	100	Int. Harvester Corp	78½	78½	78½	78⅞	+ ⅛
110	...	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	112	112	112	112	+2
43¼	43⅝	38,500	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅞
120⅜	120⅝	56,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.r	119½	120⅝	119½	120⅝	+1½
51	51⅛	5,500	Int. Nickel	51	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+ ⅛
64	70	54,800	Int. Paper	64	70	64	68⅝	+3¾
104½	105¼	5,800	Int. Paper pf	107	107	104	105¼	+ ½
28	28	900	Kansas City South	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	...
61½	61⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	...
77½	77¾	700	Kelly Spring Tire	77½	77¾	76¼	76¼	— ⅝
54½	54⅝	21,100	Kennecott Copper	54½	55	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	100	Keokuk & Des M	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
127⅜	127½	100	Kings Co. E. L.& P	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	— ⅝
95	96¼	32,000	Lackawanna Steel	91½	96¾	91½	95	+3¾
116	117	300	Laclede Gas	114⅜	116	114⅜	115	+1
24¼	25⅛	300	Lake Erie & West	24¼	24¼	24	24	—1⅛
50	54	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	54	54	54	54	— ½
41½	42	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	42	42	40⅝	41½	— ⅝
83½	83⅞	1,800	Lehigh Valley	83⅜	83⅞	83½	83½	+ ⅛
24	25½	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	25	25	—1½
223	234	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	225	225	225	225	...
118	119½	50	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
70⅛	70⅝	10,400	Maxwell Motors	81	81½	79½	79½	—2½
83	84¼	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	...
52⅜	54	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½	—1
71	71½	500	May Dept. Stores	71	71½	71	71	— ½
106½	110	100	May Dept. St. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+1⅝
110½	111	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	111	111¾	110	110¼	...
96	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	—1
39¼	39⅝	2,000	Miami Copper	39⅝	40	39½	39⅞	...
124	125	400	M., St. P. & S. M.	124	124	124	124	...
8⅜	8⅝	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18	20	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	—2½
10⅜	10⅞	1,500	Missouri Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅞	1,600	Mo. Pacific t r	10½	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
27½	27⅞	3,800	Mo. Pacific w i	27¼	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	+ ¾
57⅛	58	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	...
98	99	100	Montana Power	98	98	98	98	—1⅞
84	84¼	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84¼	84½	84½	— ¼
34½	34⅝	6,900	Nat. Enameling & St. Co	33¾	35¼	33½	34⅞	+1¼
68¾	69¼	100	Nat. Lead Co	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
26	26⅛	7,000	Nevada Con. Cop	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
159½	159⅝	700	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159½	159	159½	— ⅛
108½	109	5,600	N. Y. Central	108⅝	109¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
37	37½	900	N. Y., C. & St. L	37	37	36	36⅝	...
32	35	100	N. Y. Dock pf	32	32	32	32	—3
61	61	1,650	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅝
31¼	31½	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	31¼	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
142¼	143	800	Norfolk & Western	143	143	142¾	142¾	+ ⅛
87½	88	30	Norfolk & W. pf.	87½	87¾	87½	87½	+ ⅛
117½	118	1,900	Northern Pacific	112¾	118	112¼	112¾	+ ¼
82⅝	83	800	Ohio Cities Gas	82⅝	83½	82⅝	83½	+1
6⅞	7⅛	2,000	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
93⅞	94½	100	Owens Bottle Mach	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
25½	26	1,100	Pacific Mail	26	26½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
35½	36⅛	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	—1½
98½	99½	1,885	Panama R. & T. pf	98	99	98	98½	...
57⅝	58	3,400	Penn. R. R	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	16⅜	100	Peoria & Eastern	16½	16½	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
41¼	41⅝	200	Philadelphia Co	41	41⅝	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
41½	42	2,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42⅜	42⅞	41½	41½	—1¼
158	...	4	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	158½	158½	158½	158½	...
104	105	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	104½	104½	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	10,300	Pressed Steel Car	75	76⅞	73	76¼	+1½
54¾	55	3,820	Railway Steel Sp	55	55⅜	54¾	55	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	16,100	Ray Con. Copper	29⅞	30¼	29¼	30	+ ¼
109¼	109¾	11,600	Reading	109¾	110¼	109¼	109¾	...
46¾	47	200	Reading 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅜
78	81¾	32,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	79	81¾	78¾	79¾	+ ⅜
25	25¼	2,900	St. L. & S. F. w i	25	25	24¾	25	...
27	27¼	1,000	St. Louis Southw	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
50½	51	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	50½	51	50½	51	+1
103	105	300	Seaboard Air Line	101½	105	101½	105	+3
101	108	101	Seaboard Air Line pf	101	108	101	103	+2
102	106¾	102	Seab. Air Line pf	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
233	235	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	233	233	233	233	+1
31	31¼	1,700	Shattuck-Arizona	31½	31⅝	31	31	...
80¼	80½	12,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	80	81½	76½	80½	+1½
...	...	500	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	—2½
101⅜	101⅝	3,000	Southern Pacific	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101¼	+ ⅛
220	225	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	224	224	224	224	+3¾
28	29	3,000	Southern Railway	29½	29½	28½	28½	...
68⅝	68⅞	700	Southern Ry. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	...
128	128¾	5,200	Studebaker Co	130	130	128	128	—1½
67	68	300	Stutz Motor	67	67	67	67	...
22	22¼	800	Tennessee Copper	21⅝	22⅛	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
224	225	400	Texas Co	225	225	224½	224½	+ ½
17⅜	18¼	1,400	Texas & Pacific	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ½
53⅜	53⅝	1,100	Tobacco Products	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
8	10	200	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
95	97	100	Twin City R. T	96	96	96	96	...
14½	14½	1,100	Union B. & P. Co	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
104	106	700	U. B. & P. Co. new	105	107	105	107	—2
75⅝	77¼	800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	75⅝	77¼	75⅜	77½	+1⅝
151½	151¾	14,000	Union Pacific	151½	151¾	150⅝	150⅝	— ⅝
82	83	100	Union Pacific pf	82

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
950	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	69¼	68½	68½	69½
185	Cent. States E. ..	26½	25	25	26½
258	Cities Service	316	314½	310	313
385	Cities Service pf.	93	92½	92½	93
475	Com'wealth P. pf.	65	64½	64	66
530	Com'wealth P. pf.	85½	84½	84	85½
350	Electric Prop.	54½	53½	53¾	54½
90	Pacific G. & E.	80¾	80½	80½	80¾
215	Rep. Ry. & L. pf.	61	60¾	60¾	60¾
150	T. Ry., L. & P.	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
100	T. Ry., L. & P. pf.	52¼	52	51¾	52½
100	Western Power	18¾	18¼	18	19

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	85
American Cities	8	15
American Cities pf.	48½	50¾
American Gas Co.	120	128
American Gas & Electric	152	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	362	364
†American Light & Traction pf.	110	113
American Power & Light	75	76
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	9¾	9¾
American W. W. & E. pf.	24	29
American Public Utilities pf.	74	76
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	93	..
Baton Rouge notes	96½	..
Carolina Power & Light	29	33
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	79
Central States Electric pf.	50¾	52½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	91	93
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	100	101¼
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	89	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	93½	95
El Paso Electric	122¾	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf.	90½	100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light and Traction	18	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	35
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	210
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
†Illinois Traction	44	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	80	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	32½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	61	64
Northern States Power	104	105
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	98
Northern Texas Electric	49¼	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	45
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	20	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	67½	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	23	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Railway & Light	51½	54½
Securities Corp. General	18	28
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf.	106	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	43½
Tampa Electric	131	135
United Gas & Electric	9	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80
†Western Power pf.	70	71
West. Penn. pf.	105	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100¾
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Chin. G. E. 1st 5s, 1950	100½	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. C. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95¼	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98½	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1924	98¾	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1921-23	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	93	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	94
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75¾	78¾
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	94½	95½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96	98
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	93½	96
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93½	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..
U. S. S. & M. 6s, 1926	111	116
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	92½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While still generally under the repressive effect of the ungertainty regarding the result of the Presidential election, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at times gave signs of breaking away from the election influence. Not changes at the end of the day displayed irregularity, but there were more stocks up than down. United States Steel common was the most active issue.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Allis-Chalm.	29¼	34	29¼	32½
240	Am. Beet Sug.	103½	104	102¾	102¾
220	Amer. Can.	63¾	63¾	62¾	63½
370	Am. Car & Fdy.	69¾	71¾	69¾	70½
110	Am. H. & L.	17½	17½	16¾	17¼
100	A. H. & L. pf.	73	73	72¾	73½
170	Am. Linseed.	27	27	27	27
50	Am. Linsd. pf.	59½	60¼	59½	59¾
5,240	Am. Loco.	93¾	98	92½	97
340	Am. Smlt. & R.	111¾	111¾	110¾	111¾
5,010	Anaconda Cop.	97½	98¾	97½	97¾
80	A. C. & F.	107	107	106½	107
1,120	Baldwin Loco.	88½	90¾	88¾	88¼
100	Bataplias	2	2	2	2
90	Butte & Sup.	67¾	68	66¾	67
15,150	Cent. Leather.	108½	119¾	108¾	119
20	C. & N.W. pf.	46	46	46	46
1,150	C., R. I. & P.	35¾	36½	35	35¾
90	Chino Cop.	84	84½	83¾	83¾
1,210	Col. Fuel & I.	54¾	56¾	54	55¼
50	Columbia Gas.	44	44	44	44
70	Corn Prod.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
3,990	Crucible Steel.	92½	94	91½	92
240	Cuba Cane Sug.	72½	72¾	71¾	71¾
110	Dist. Securities	45½	45½	45	45
100	Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
40	Goodrich Co.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
320	Gt. Nthn. Ore.	44	46	44	44½
60	Greene Cananea	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
60	Interboro Cons.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	Inspir. Cop.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
3,810	L. M. M. pf.	119¾	122¾	119¾	121
150	Int. Nickel.	51¾	51¾	51	51¾
1,010	Int. Paper.	64¾	69¾	64¾	65¾
100	Kennecott Cop.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
780	La. & Steel.	92	92	92	92
30	Lehigh Valley.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
280	Maxwell Motor.	81¾	81¾	79¾	80
690	Mexican Pet.	111¾	111¾	109¾	110¾
20	Miami Copper.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
60	Nat. En. & S.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
20	Nevada Cons.	26	26	26	26
190	N. Y. Central.	109	109	108¾	108¾
30	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾
150	N. Y., O. & W.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
125	Ont. Silver.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
20	Pitts. Con. tr.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Pr. Steel Car.	74½	76¾	74½	75¾
250	Ray Consol.	30¼	30¾	30	30¾
1,530	Reading	108¾	110¾	109¼	109¾
600	Rep. Iron & S.	79¾	81¾	78¾	79¾
40	Shattuck Ariz.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
20	Sloss S. S. & I.	78½	78½	78½	78½
40	Southern Pac.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾
40	Southern Ry.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Studebaker.	129¾	129¾	127¾	128
90	Union Bag.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,870	Union Pac.	151¼	151¾	151	151¾
80	U. S. Ind. Alc.	142¾	142¾	142	142¾
100	U. S. Rubber.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
27,220	U. S. Steel.	120¾	121¾	120¼	121¼
640	Utah Copper.	115¾	117	114¾	115¾
50	U. Rys. Inv.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
270	Westinghouse El.	63¾	63¾	62¾	63¾
1,120	Willys Overl'd.	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Belmont	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
500	Florence	.51	.51	.51	.51
450	Gold'd. Cons.	.56	.56	.56	.56
1,000	Gypsy Queen	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
300	Stern Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
300	Silver Pick	.54	.54	.54	.54
400	Tona. Ext.	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
200	Union Con.	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,000	United Gold.	.18	.18	.18	.18

CONFER ON NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Williams Meets Examiners Assigned to This District.

With the view of keeping in closer touch with the condition of national banks in New York, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has arranged period conferences with the national bank examiners assigned to this district. Mr. Williams spent more than three hours yesterday with the examiners at the Custom House in the office set aside for the Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles Starek, the chief examiner in this district, was not present, his place being taken by Governor Richmond, who is in charge of the New York office during Mr. Starek's vacation.

Controller Williams said he was pleased with the reports submitted and that he would leave today for Washington.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
2s, 1946	101¾	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea		
1st pf.	97½	98
Adams Ex.	140	150
Ad Rumely pf.	84	84½
Am Ag Ch pf.	101½	102
Am B N pf.	51	53
Am B Sug pf.	100	100½
Am B S & Fdy ctfs.	106¼	108
Do pf.	..	100
Am C & F pf.	116	118
Am Coal.	85½	..
Am Cot O pf.	101	102
Am Exp.	135	136
Am Hide & L. pf.	47	49
A S pf, B.	93	95
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am Sug R. pf.	120	122
A. T. & O.	43	44
Ann Arbor.	..	80
Do pf.	..	63
Assets R.	7	8½
Assoc Oil.	68½	67½
Asso D G.	23	28
Do 1st pf	65	75
Do 2d pf.	47	50
All C. L.	123	124½
Bald L. pf.	107	108
Barrett Co pf.	117½	119
Batop M.	1¾	2
Beth Steel pf.	140	149
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	78	80
Do pf.	98	105
Bruns Ter.	8	9
B, R & P.	97	100
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	106¼	107¼
Butt Co.	22	25
Calif Pet.	32½	33
Can So.	57¼	59
C R R of N J	300	350
C & S A Tel	144	150
C & N W pf.	175	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	132	140
C, C, C & St L.	58	50¾
Do pf.	82½	84
Cl & Pitts.	48	..
Do spec.	48	..
Colo Fuel.	70	70½
Col & So.	85	85½
Do 1st pf	61	62
Do 2d pf.	45	50
Cons Gas.	139	139¾
Cont C pf.	113	114
Cont Ins.	58	60
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug.	230	235
D & Co pf.	96½	97
D, L & W.	240	242
Det Ed.	147	148
Det U Ry.	116	120
Dia Match.	128½	..
D, S S & A pf.	6	7
Elec S B.	68½	72
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	15	22
Do pf.	41½	44
Gen Ch.	320	325
Do pf.	113½	117
Gen Mot.	780	875
Do pf.	124½	125
Gidrich (B F) Co pf.	112	114
G & S T.	111	..
Helme (G W) Co.	175	185
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	137
I H, N & T.	117	119
Do pf.	119	122
Int Nick pf.	108	..
Iowa Cent.	7	8
Do pf.	9	15
Jewel Tea.	80	90
Do pf.	110	111
K C, Ft S & M pf.	74	76½
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98½
Do 1st pf.	114	117½
Kelly S T pf.	97	100
K & T M pf.	..	50
Kinney & Co pf.	90	95
Lig & M.	260	265
Do pf.	128½	131
Long Isl.	35	55
L-W S 1st pf.	87	88
new pf.	87	90
Do 2d pf.	66	70
Louis & N.	134½	137
M'kay Cos.	86	87
Do pf.	95½	97½
Mag Chief.	110	115
Man Elev.	120	123
Max Motor.	51	52
Do 1st pf.	111	120
Mich Cent.	110	115
M & St L new	53¾	54¼
M, St P & S S M pf.	128½	130
Do 1 l.	75	80
Mon P pf.	117	120
Mon W pf.	114½	..
Mor & Es.	..	80
N, Q & St L pf.	125	130
Nat Bis.	133	137
Do pf.	124½	130
Nat C & S pf.	110	115
Nat Enc pf.	97½	100
Nat L pf.	112½	113½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	28	30
Do 2d pf.	5	7
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	71	80
Do 2d pf.	58¾	60
N Y Dock.	9	14½
N Y, L & W pf.	122	123
Norf South	25	27
North Am.	71½	72
N W Tel.	82½	83
Owens B M pf.	116	120
Pabst B pf.	92	95
Pac Coast.	60	75
Do 1st pf.	90	95
Do 2d pf.	76	80
Pac M pf.	86¼	90
P T & Tel pf.	99¾	100
Peo G, C.	111	112
Pett-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf.	..	80
P, C, C & St L.	80¼	82
Do pf.	98	98
Pitts Coal.	41	50¼
Do pf.	106	110
Do ctfs.	106½	109½
Pr S & F pf.	97	100
P, S. N. J.	131	..
Pman Co.	167	169
Quicksilver	2½	3¾
Ry Sec Sur pf.	101	102
Rep I & S pf.	42	45
Rens & S.	172½	..
Rep & S pf.	114½	115
R, L & P pf.	45	50
Saxon M.	16	17
Seaw-R pf.	128	129½
So P S pf.	116	118
St'd Milk.	105	106
Do pf.	92	94½
Studeb Co pf.	112	115
Tenn Av.	53½	55½
Tob P pf.	108½	109
T St L & W pf.	8	10½
Do pf.	15½	19
Do ofts.	15½	19
T O R T pf.	127	135
Und Typ.	105	110
Do pf.	114½	120
Un Drug.	60	65
Do 2d pf.	56	60
Un Cig M.	45	49
Do pf.	108½	109
Un Oil.	8½	9
Do pf.	19½	20
U S Exp.	79	81
U S Ind A pf.	105	108
U S R & pf.	80	85
U S R & Imp.	80	85
U S R & Rep pf.	1¾	2½
U S R 1st pf.	110½	112
Utah Sec.	10	19¾
W F Exp.	182½	190
W U Tel.	44	50
W & A M 1st pf.	76	76
Weyn-Bru.	310	..
Do pf.	114½	120
Willys-Over pf.	100¾	101¾
Wis Cent.	63	64½
Woth (F W) pf.	128½	..
Wright Pump pf. A.	96	100
Do pf. B.	..	61

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-26	4	99¼	4.30
Buf, Roch. & P.	1916-25	4½	99½	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Chi. & N. W.	1916-26	5	99½	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-26	5	99½	4.35
Del. & Hudson	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-26	5	99½	4.30
Ill. Central	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1916-26	5	99½	4.30
Mich. Central	1916-26	5	99½	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-26	5	99½	4.30
Mo. Pacific	1916-26	5	99½	4.30
Mobile & Ohio	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Norfolk & Western	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Northern Pac.	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-26	5	99½	4.30
Southern Pac. Lines	1916-26	4½	99½	4.30
Southern Ry.	1916-26	5	99½	4.30

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Ahmeek	110	111	110	111
600	Alaska	12½	12¾	11¾	12
1,350	Algomah	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
50	Allouez	72	72	71¾	71¾
3,625	Am. Zinc	54¾	55¾	54¼	54¼
10	Am. Zinc pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼
6,140	Arizona Com.	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¼
60	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67½
1,811	Cal. & Ariz.	80	85¾	80	85¾
5	Cal. & Hecla	585	585	580	580
280	Chino	84¼	84¼	83¾	84
1,002	Copper Range	71¾	72	71¾	72
80	East Butte	16	16¾	16	16¾
150	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
60	Granby	94	94	93¾	93¾
10	Greene Cananea	54	54	54	54
100	Inspiration	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
355	Island Creek	63¾	63	62	63
348	Isle Royale	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
180	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
200	La Salle	5	5	5	5
60	Mass. Con.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
175	Miami	40	40	40	40
50	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
180	Mohawk	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Nevada Con.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
280	New Idria	14	14½	14	14½
460	Nipissing	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
615	North Butte	22½	23	22¾	22¾
700	North Lake	2	2	2	2
5	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,020	Old Dominion	72¾	73	72¾	74¼
5	Osceola	93¾	93¾	93¾	94½
485	Pond Creek	19½	19½	19	19
260	Quincy	93	94	93	94
290	Ray Con.	30	30½	30	30¼
400	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
110	Shannon	9	9¼	9	9¼
155	St. Mary's	89	89	88	88
8,195	Sup. & Bos.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7½
70	Sup. Copper	15	15	15	15
51	Tamarack	48	48	48	48
78	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
800	Tuolumne	65¢	80¢	67¢	67¢
880	U. S. Smelt.	74	74½	73½	74
260	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51½	51	51½
300	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
725	Utah Con.	16¾	17	16¾	17
1,525	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
595	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6	6
225	Winona	5	5½	5	5½
62	Wolverine	48	49	48	49

RAILROADS.

22	Bos. & Albany.	180¾	180¾	180	180
53	Boston Elev.	79	79	78	78
154	Bos. & Maine.	43	43	42	42
13	C. J. & S. F. pf.	106¼	106¼	106	106
5	Fitchburg pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
125	Mass. Electric.	4¾	5	4¾	5
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60½	60½	60½	60½
4	Vt. & Mass.	112	112	112	112
45	West End.	87	87	87	87
25	West End pf.	74	74	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

88	Am. A. Ch. pf.	128	129	129	129
450	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2	2	2	2
40	Am. F. Ser. pf.	13½	13½	13	13
47	Am. Sugar.	121¾	121¾	119¾	119¾
60	Am. Woolen.	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¼
90	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
1	Amoskeag.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
40	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
5,105	A. G. & W. I.	109½	109½	107¾	108¼
30	A. G. & W. I. pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½
150	East Bos. Land.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
5	Mergenthaler.	165¾	166¼	165¾	163½
405	Mass. Gas.	94½	94½	94	94
15	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
40	Mis. Riv. F. pf.	25	25	25	25
270	Nov. Sco. Bd.	143¾	145	143¾	144
506	New River.	25	25	24¾	24½
714	New River pf.	80	80	80	80
10	N. E. Tel.	129	130	129	129
150	Nips Say.	162	162	162	162
275	Punta A. Sugar.	55	55¼	54	54
7	Pullman.	169½	170	169½	170
185	Swift.	145	145¾	143¾	145
500	Swift rights.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
523	Torrington.	46½	46½	46½	47
386	United Fruit.	162¼	162¾	162¼	162¼
175	Unit. Shoe Ma.	58	58	57¼	57¼
90	Unit. S. Ma. pf.	30	30	30	30
1,000	Venture Oil.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
43	West. Union.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103

BONDS.

$15,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	86	86	85

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BULLS PUSH COTTON ABOVE 20 AGAIN

May Option Rises to Within 3 Points of Season's High Level, Reached on Oct. 25.

SPOT ADVICES VERY STRONG

Texas and Other Southern Markets Tell of Heavy Demand and No Inclination to Sell.

Aided by strong bull support and stimulated by favorable reports from Southern spot markets, cotton made another sharp advance yesterday to the highest levels that have been reached this season, with one exception. As a matter of fact, the March option went to within 5 points of the high record established on Oct. 25, and January sold within 8 points of the figure of that day. The May option touched 20.01, compared with its previous high level of 20.04. The close was steady, at a net gain of 14 to 18 points on the more active months.

Liverpool was a little lower than expected, and one private cable said: "Market very small; opening good on Continental buying of new crop; eased later under long liquidation and break in Egyptian, despite good spots."

The local market opened steady at a decline of 3 to 7 points, and was somewhat irregular in the early trading. Early in the afternoon prices advanced very sharply, with buying heavy and rather more general. Spot advices were very strong. Texas wires reported an enormous European demand, with offerings light. Charleston wired: "Spots scarce; extremely hard to find sellers, with buyers for both domestic and export at full prices."

The Waldorf interests were credited with buying freely on the advance which took place about the noon hour. The limited selling was easily absorbed. It was also reported that southern shippers who had been carrying hedged cotton in warehouses were covering the hedges as they sold the actual cotton.

Theodore H. Price in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance says: "It is more and more apparent that the futures market no longer dominates the value of cotton. The attitude of the Southern holder is the determining factor. There is no doubt that he can hold indefinitely if he is disposed to do so, but with cotton at 19 cents a pound, and a large acreage in prospect next year, common sense, in which he is not lacking, would seem to indicate the wisdom of accepting present prices."

The British Board of Trade returns on exports of yarns and cloth during October show shipments of yarns for the month amounting to 14,000,000 pounds, against 13,711,000 pounds for the same month last year. The total exports for the season are 149,000,000 pounds, against 158,000,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth for the month were 386,000,000 yards, against 367,000,000 yards last year. Total exports of cloth for the season are 3,800,000,000 yards in excess of last year to the end of October.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.43	19.67	19.38	19.56@19.58	19.45@19.48
Jan.	19.38	19.72	19.35	19.58@19.61	19.44@19.46
Mar.	19.48	19.86	19.48	19.73@19.75	19.55@19.60
May	19.68	20.01	19.67	19.89@19.92	19.73@19.77
July	19.08	20.01	19.68	19.86*	19.73@19.75
Oct.	17.65	18.00	17.80	17.91@17.93	17.73*

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance; middling, 19.60c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 10 points advance: New Orleans, 18.88c; Galveston, 19.35c; Savannah, 19½c; Memphis, 19.12c; Augusta, 19.13c; Houston, 19.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.79	19.10	18.79	19.00@19.01	18.84@18.85
Jan.	18.93	19.29	18.92	19.15@19.17	18.98@18.99
Mar.	18.21	19.53	19.17	19.39@19.41	19.22@19.24
May	19.42	19.71	19.41	19.59@19.60	19.41@19.42
July	19.52	19.85	19.52	19.71@19.72	19.52@19.54

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points decline, at 11.45c.

Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 7,000; American nil; closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.45	10.45	10.31	11.34½	11.36
Mar.-Apr.	10.51½	10.51½	10.38	11.41½	11.41½
May-June.	10.56	10.57	10.47½	11.50	11.48
July-Aug.	10.56½	10.57	10.48	11.50	11.47½
Oct.-Nov.	10.57	10.58½	10.54	10.60	10.49

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.44c; March, 19.56c; May, 19.74c; July, 19.74c. The market there was due to open today 6@7½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,909	6,854	381,742	278,710
New Orleans	6,649	5,597	380,483	273,725
Mobile	275	531	10,021	20,337
Savannah	5,009	4,062	165,980	206,518
Charleston	2,005	931	68,027	89,687
Wilmington	606	768	33,154	49,149
Norfolk	3,848	2,045	74,063	83,028

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,530	2,845	139,255	177,758
Memphis	7,234	12,531	224,581	226,680
St. Louis	1,179	3,144	17,986	10,445
Houston	6,145	6,893	259,561	182,899

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,500 to 8,500	15,315	8,221
New Orleans	12,500 to 14,000	11,160	10,324

Exports yesterday were 35,346 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,947,231; total last season, 1,535,284.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD—		Increase.
Fourth week October	$82,900	$8,068
Month of October	235,849	24,623
July 1-Oct. 31	977,232	135,781
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—		
October gross	6,275,665	462,630
Four months' gross	25,353,269	3,094,930
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
Fourth week October	1,767,145	189,065
Month of October	5,730,625	716,115
July 1-Oct. 31	21,882,873	2,882,714
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—		
October gross	1,061,240	285,239
Four months' gross	5,266,921	923,711

Miscellaneous.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY'S quarterly reports—

After ended:	Sep.30,'16.	Jun.30,'16.	Mar.31,16.
Net value zinc	$1,731,670	$2,879,568	$4,337,415
Net value lead	190,699	246,341	284,393
Miscel. inc.	14,757	22,775	21,427
Total value	1,936,527	3,148,682	4,623,148
Operat'g costs, taxes, &c.	388,625	1,086,653	1,068,203
Profits	937,901	2,002,029	3,554,940

CHINO COPPER quarterly reports—

	1916. 3d Qtr.	1916. 2d Qtr.	1915. 3d Qtr.
Net profit	3,366,541	3,136,278	1,303,846
Miscel. inc.	78,750	85,690	51,668
Total	3,445,291	3,221,968	1,355,414
Divs. paid	1,937,455	1,937,455	452,455
Surplus	1,487,836	1,284,514	902,959

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY (and subsidiary) for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.
Gross	2,718,668	2,085,524
Expenses	1,332,660	903,377
Net	1,386,207	1,181,856
New York Dock R'y	30,562	51,054
Total net	1,416,770	1,130,802
Charges and taxes	881,642	905,997
Surplus	535,127	224,805
*Loss.		

UTAH COPPER quarterly reports—

	1916. 3d Qtr.	1916. 2d Qtr.	1916. 1st Qtr.
Net profit from operation	10,283,878	8,675,433	6,156,414
Other income	*90,082	132,599	68,105
New Cons. div	1,000,500	750,375	500,250
P. & G. div.	675,000	400,000	225,000
Total net	12,049,460	9,958,317	7,079,830
Dividends	4,873,470	4,873,470	4,061,225
Surplus	7,175,990	5,084,846	3,018,605

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Atlantic Refining	850	860	850	860
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	480	460	480
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	553
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	115	110	115
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
Galena S. Oil com.	175	178	174	178
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Illinois P. L.	225	230	220	230
Indiana P. L.	100	105	100	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11¼
National Transit	18	20	18	20
N. Y Transit	205	215	205	215
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	377	382	375	380
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	15½	16¾	16¼	16¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G.	495	505	495	500
Prairie P. L.	295	298	293	297
Solar Refining	375	390	375	390
Southern P. Line	215	220	215	220
South Penn. Oil	450	460	455	460
Southwest Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	555	560	553	557
Standard Oil of Ind.	805	815	800	810
Standard Oil of Ks.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	610	630	610	630
Standard Oil of Neb.	545	555	540	560
Standard Oil of N. J.	620	625	610	620
Standard Oil of N. Y.	238	240	236	238
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	425	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	93	95	93	95
Vacuum Oil	340	350	325	335
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Evidences that the British Government was a heavy buyer of November contracts in the Winnipeg market, where the price advanced to $2 for that position, as well as reports that there was also active foreign buying in the West, caused a very sharp upward movement in the wheat market yesterday. The late positions made new high records, and at the close of the day values were 2¾@3¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 northern was quoted at $2.27½; No. 2 hard, $2.05½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.12½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.15¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	1.90¾	1.87	1.89¾	1.87¾	1.03½
May	1.92¾	1.89½	1.92¾	1.89	1.04¾
July	1.56¾	1.54	1.55¾	1.53¼	...

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, prices making new high records and closing with net gains of 2¾c to 3¾c. The trade was disposed to take a bullish view of Wednesday's Government report, and Europe was apparently in the market for American corn. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.10¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	91½	89¼	91¼	88¾	59¾
May	93¾	90¾	93¾	90	62¾
July	93¾	91	93½	90	...

OATS.

The oats market advanced with wheat and corn and on renewed export demand, sales being placed at about 700,000 bushels, making nearly 1,750,000 during the past two days. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 61½ to 61¾c; No. 2 white, 60¾ to 61¼c; No. 3 white, 60¼ to 60¾c; No. 4 white, 59¾ to 60¼c; fancy clipped white, 63¼ to 63¾c; ordinary clipped white, 62¾ to 63¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	56¾	55¾	56	55	38¼
May	59¾	58¾	59¾	58¾	39¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and strong with buying by both commission houses and packing interests, prompted largely by the pronounced strength in the grain markets, especially corn. The hog market was firmer, and receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000 for the day, with 26,000 estimated for Friday. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
December	17.17	16.70	17.05	16.75	8.92
January	16.17	15.70	16.15	15.75	9.00
Ribs—					
January	14.25	14.05	14.20	14.05	8.90
Pork—					
January	26.80	26.25	26.70	26.25	14.07
May	...	...	...	26.80	16.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday, with fluctuations narrow. After opening 1 to 3 points lower, prices steadied up a point or two on some positions, but there was no aggressive buying, and the market later eased off again, closing at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported of only 19,250 bags. The local market for spot coffee was quiet, with prices on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	...	...	8.25@8.27	8.28
December	8.31	8.31	8.30@8.31	8.33
January	...	...	8.34@8.35	8.36
February	...	...	8.38@8.39	8.39
March	8.44	8.42	8.41@8.43	8.43
April	...	...	8.40@8.47	8.48
May	8.53	8.51	8.51@8.52	8.52
June	...	...	8.56@8.57	8.58
July	8.64	8.60	8.61@8.62	8.63
August	...	...	8.65@8.66	8.69
September	...	...	8.70@8.71	8.72
October	8.76	8.76	8.74@8.75	8.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was stimulated by the strength in cotton and lard and prices were strong, closing 6 to 25 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 44,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	12.35 Nom.	12.45
November	12.45	12.40	12.45@12.50	12.39
December	12.70	12.45	12.71@12.75	12.57
January	12.81	12.38	12.58@12.59	12.50
February	...	...	12.58@12.65	12.40
March	12.68	12.56	12.62@12.64	12.40
April	12.94	12.76	12.85@12.70	12.40
May	12.94	12.65	12.69@12.71	12.48
June	...	...	12.70@12.80	12.50

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures ruled generally quiet throughout the day with the volume of business small. The opening was generally unchanged to 2 points higher, but a little scattered selling by trade interests caused values to sag but price changes kept within a narrow range and the close was net unchanged to a decline of 3 points. Sales for the day 2,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.54	5.54	5.52@5.58	5.54
December	5.23	5.20	5.20@5.21	5.20
January	4.66	4.64	4.62@4.64	4.63
February	4.38	4.36	4.36@4.37	4.36
March	4.34	4.34	4.34@4.35	4.34
April	...	...	4.37@4.39	4.37
May	...	...	4.40@4.42	4.41
June	...	...	4.43@4.45	4.44
July	...	...	4.46@4.48	4.48
August	...	...	4.49@4.51	4.51
September	4.50	4.50	4.51@4.53	4.54
October	...	...	4.54@4.55	4.57

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, 7.50c to 7.60c for fine granulated. Trading was light, although there were fair withdrawals on old order. The reentry of operators and local refiners in the market for raw sugar has firmly established the spot price for Cubas at 5½c cost and freight, equal to 6.52c delivered, basis 96 degrees. The sales included 12,000 bags St. Croix from store to operators at 5¼c in bond, equal to 6.25c delivered. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; Molasses, 5.65c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,513 packages. Further advances were established on practically all grades of butter, and the market has quite a firm tone at the higher rates. Supplies are coming forward moderately and the buying interest is still fair, considering the extreme figures that are now ruling. The export demand is perhaps the strongest feature at present. It looks as if the shipments this week will run close to 15,000 packages. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 36@36½c; extras, (92 score,) 37¼@37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@35½c; thirds, 33¼@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 36¼@36½c; extras, 35¾@36c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 34@34½c; thirds, 33@33¾c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 36¼@37c; good to prime, 34¼@35½c; common to fair, 30½@34c; process, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31¾c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, firsts, 31@31¼c; seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 29@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29½c; lower grades, 28@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,726 cases. Receipts include a quantity of storage stock, and the arrivals of fresh gathered eggs continue light, with a small proportion of strictly fine to fancy qualities. The demand, however, was rather quiet, and while the higher grades are rated firm with a fair movement, the offerings appear to be sufficient at about previous quotations. Storage eggs are held with confidence, and the market shows a firm tone as quoted. Nearby white eggs continue in comparatively light supply, but the demand is light and of a selective character; fancy new laid qualities of good size meet some demand, but receivers report only a limited outlet for these and the lower qualities are of extremely irregular value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 42@44c; extra firsts, 40@42c; firsts, 37@39c; seconds, 35@37c; thirds and poorer, 31@34c; dirties, No. 1, 30¼@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@29½c; undergrades, 28@28c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and immune paid, 33@34½c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31@31¾c; lower grades, 28@30¾c; dirties, 26@29c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western brenners whites, fine to fancy, 42@48c; ordinary to good, 40@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@49c; nearby white pullets, 45@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western browns, 45@52c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@44c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98½	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94¾	95	6.42
Argen., Govt. Dic.	6	Feb. 21,'17	98½	98¾	4.30
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'17	101¼	101½	4.60
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.37
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15,'21	98¾	98¾	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	100½	100¾	4.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1,'21	99¾	100¼	4.94
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	6.35
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14,'26	295	297	...
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	98	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.90
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.03
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¾	4.40
Amacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.10
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	2.95
A.V.R.L & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98¾	4.25
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100½	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¾	5.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100¼	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100¼	100¾	5.85
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103¼	103¾	5.43
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	100	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100½	100¾	3.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.43
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.00
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¾	100¾	3.50
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	98¾	98¾	6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.70
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	3.98
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	5.57
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.53
Penn. Co.	4½	June 6, '21	101	101¼	4.19
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89¾	90	10.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.25
U. R. G. & S.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¾	101½	3.95
Winouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.75
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾	5.95
W. U. Tel. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100½	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. Fg. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	197	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	275	285	275	285
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	620	640	620	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	120	125

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 994,550 shares of stocks and $845,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,695; oils, 128,690, and mining, 752,165. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Explo.	11	11	10¾	10¾
200	‡Am. D. Syn.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
8,500	‡Am. W. Pap.	7¾	9	7¾	8¾
600	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., pref.	20½	20½	20	20½
400	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	‡Butter. Jud.	74	74	74	74
100	‡Cal. P. Corp.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
70	‡Carbon Steel.	112½	112½	112½	112½
400	‡Carwen Steel.	14½	14½	14½	14½
8,000	‡Chal. M.	34	34	33	34
1,500	‡Char. I. Co. of Am.	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
1,200	Chevrolet M.	191	191	185	185
3,500	Corp. R. & H.	5¾	3¾	5¾	5¾
575	Emer. Phon.	13	13	12¾	12¾
200	Enger M. Car.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,500	Grant M. Car.	8	9	8	9
500	‡Hart Bell Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
550	Has. & B. Car.	41½	*42½	41½	41½
350	Holly Sug. pf.	98½	99½	*98½	99½
2,700	‡Imp. Carb. Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Int. Rubber.	16	16	16	16
100	Kel. Wheel pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
300	‡S. S. Kresge	13¾	13¾	13	13
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	12¾	12½	12	12
300	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	66	66	65	65
1,200	Mar. Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	97	99	97	98
5,200	‡Maxim Mun.	7¼	7¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	20¾	20	20¾
16,200	‡Midv. Steel.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾
10,100	‡Nat'l Auto.	43	44½	42¾	43¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. rts.	1	1	1	1
10,000	N. A. F. & P.	14	14½	13¾	14
4,500	‡Pierce-Arrow	55¾	55¾	55¾	55½
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
60	‡A. O. Smith Corp., w. l.	43	43¼	43	43¼
250	‡A. O. Smith Corp. pf., w. l.	97	97	97	97
200	Smith & Terry Transp pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
500	‡Spicer Mfg.	47¼	47¼	47	47
100	‡Spicer M. pf.	102	102	102	102
500	‡Steel A. Cor.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	19¾

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

American Cotton Oil Company, regular semi-annual 3 per cent. on preferred and regular quarterly 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Atlantic Refining Company, regular quarterly $5, payable Dec. 5 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., 1½ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 25.

Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, quarterly 2¼ per cent. on common, and 1½ per cent. on preferred. The preferred dividend is payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 9, and the common is payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 6.

Southern Pacific, 1½ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Underwood Typewriter Company, quarterly 1½ per cent. on common. The company has been paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on its junior issue. The regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred was also declared, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Union Pacific, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Edison Co. Floats Bond Issue.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—A bond issue of $2,000,000 has been floated by the Edison Storage Battery Company of West Orange. The Fidelity Trust Company of Newark is acting for the bondholders. Involved in the reissuing of the bond series is the specification of properties now held by the battery company. This has made necessary for bookkeeping purposes the transfer of some of the properties by the Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	.80	Overman	.03
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.18	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.31
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.59
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.09	Mexican dollars	.54
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Florence	.30
Halifax	.50	Gifield Consol	.57
Jim Butler	.04	Gifield Merger	.00
McNamara	.03	Great Bend	.11
Midway	.22	Jumbo Extension	.31
Mizpah Exten	.17	Jumbo Junior	.10
Monarch Pitts	.13	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.21	Red Lion	.16
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.21
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	4.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	1.20
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.21
C. O. D.	.02	Packard	.48
Comb. Fraction	.05	Rochester	.60
Gifield B. B.	.06	Round Mountain	.35
		White Caps	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Pgot.	8¾	9⅛	Portland	.194	195
Granite	.80	85	Golden C.	.240	241
Elkton	9¾	12	Vindicator	....	170
Isabella	2⅜	2¾	Gold Dol.	2	3
El Paso	.39	50	U. G. M.	.20	21½
McKinney	.28	32	Gold Sov.	4	6
Findlay	.3	4½			

Banks Bid High for City Deposits.

Milo R. Maltbie, the City Chamberlain, has made the allotment of city deposits for the quarter beginning Nov. 1. He has arranged to receive from banks and trust companies interest on the deposits at rates ranging from 2 per cent. to above 3 per cent. Mr. Maltbie is out of town, but it was said yesterday that the number of banks bidding high rates of interest was larger than at any other time since the plan of having the banks canvassed was put into operation.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Texas Company subscription receipts for capital stock; New York Central Lines equipment trust of 1907; Guaranty Trust Company Series of 5 per cent. certificates; Pennsylvania Company 3½ per cent. guaranteed loan of 1901 Gerard Trust Company certificates; New York City $1,025,000 3½ per cent. consolidated stock; $300,000 3 per cent. dock bonds and $1,500,000 registered 4 per cent. assessment bonds. It has admitted to the list: Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; United States Mortgage and Trust Company certificates of deposit for general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent bonds stamped as to advance of November 1, 1916, interest; Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad Company; United States Mortgage and Trust Company certificates of deposit for first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1962, stamped as to advance of May 1, 1916.

National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation of New York has taken over the assets and physical property of the National Motor Vehicle Company of Indiana and elected the following Directors: Arthur C. Newby and Stoughton A. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Otto J. Thomsen, Leonard Snider and Buell Hollister of New York.

Subscriptions for Chalmers Motor Company stock at $55 a share, being taken by J. S. Bache & Co. and Charles D. Barney & Co., will close Nov. 13, or earlier, at the discretion of the bankers.

Underwood Typewriter Company has acquired by purchase the 4,000 shares of its preferred stock necessary to complete the cancellation of $1,000,000 par value of that issue.

The Peabody foreclosure petition against the Rock Island Railroad has been continued until Dec. 11.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 1,000,000 common shares of the North American Pulp and Paper Company, without par value.

L. H. Palmer of Baltimore has been appointed General Manager of the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company, succeeding W. B. Rockwell, deceased.

At the annual meeting of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company yesterday George M. Haven was elected a Director to succeed Rudolph Keppler, resigned. Other Directors were re-elected.

Frank K. Dolbeer, formerly of the financial department of the Victor Talking Machine Company, has been elected Treasurer of the Willys-Overland Company to succeed Walter Stewart, resigned. Mr. Stewart continues as a Director of the company.

Holt & McWilliam have opened a department for trading in foreign securities, in charge of J. Santilhano, recently with the Guaranty Trust Company.

Taylor, Smith & Hard have admitted Arklay King to the firm as general partner.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation reports net earnings for October of $124,409, or at the rate of $1,494,000 per year, equivalent to $14.93 per share.

The White Motor Company Directors yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., putting the issue on an 8 per cent. basis. It has been paying 7 per cent.

George Edward Allen, Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking, has been appointed Secretary of the newly organized State Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Fifty corporations having aggregate capitalization of $943,650 were chartered today. They include:

E. A. Couturier Co., Ltd., band instrument, musical instrument, $300,000; W. N. Barlow, M. G. Lathrop, E. A. Couturier, 98 West Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon.

New York Cast Stone Block Corp., Buffalo, waterproof cast building, burial vaults, cement specialties, $75,000; H. J. Koenig, F. J. Schrey, C. L. Kurth, 435 Best St., Buffalo.

Eastern Car Distributors, Inc., autos, service stations, $100,000; H. S. Martin, J. A. and G. S. Morrow, Hotel Astor.

Leroy Lime and Crushed Stone Co., Inc., Leroy, quarrying, contracting, $50,000; W. G. J. and J. L. Heinlech, Leroy.

First Typographic Co., Inc., public stenographic, $50,000; A. H. Slack, D. Rigney, M. C. Weiland, 136 Broadway.

L. P. Ross Co., Inc., Rochester, rubber, leather goods, $25,000; G. H. Mayo, H. B. Hubbard, W. H. Porter, 67 Mortimer St., Rochester.

L. Callanan & Co., Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $25,000; D. Kaplan, D. Pinclyck, J. J. Callanan, 68 West 11th St.

Arkansaw Leasing Corp., prospecting, developing copper mines, mining, $50,000; C. F. Riddle, C. Marvin, W. K. McNamara, Huntington, Penn.

Haiborana, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $25,000; A. J. Brett, G. C. King, J. H. Halloran, 218 Sixth Av.

Penn Cambria Corp., Troy, coal, products, $20,000, E. Decker, H. L. and A. D. Derrick, 837 7 Av., Troy.

Chester Clothing, Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $15,000; N. Fay, A. F. and C. W. Krone, 139 W. 104 St.

Lethbridge & Co., Inc., Half Moon, insurance brokers, realty, $20,000; G. S. White, A. E. and A. E. Lethbridge, Jr., 95 William St., Manhattan.

Bloomfield Clay and Sand Co., Inc., sand, gravel, clay, quarries, $15,000; G. W. Stuart, W. S. Barlow, F. L. Sage, 507 5 Av.

Eagle Photoengraving Co., Inc., photoengraving, $12,000; D. Keohan, F. Keurnjian, H. G. Hammahan, West Hoboken, N. J.

Derrick Motor Sales Corp., Buffalo, realty, construction, motors, engines, machines, cars, boats, vehicles, $10,000; F. H. Stanley, H. L. and R. L. Derrick, 1,241 Main St., Buffalo.

Car Owners Service Corp., autos, $10,000; F. and F Englander, G. Suss, 111 Bway.

The D. and W. Machine Co., Inc., machinery, tools, hardware, motors, $10,000; H. N. Kelly, R. G. Chase, A. L. King, 431 Homestead Av., Mt. Vernon.

B. Salmanson & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, $10,000; H. H. Brotsky, H. M. Kaplan, B. Salmanson, Providence, R. I.

The Bootery, Inc., footwear, $10,000; E. B. Bender, W. P. Jessup, G. O. Castell, 5 Nassau St.

Bente Cafe, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $10,000; J. C. McEachen, I. Moll, G. H. Bent, 283 Bowery.

W. J. Snyder Co., Inc., engravers, supplies, $10,000; S. Kline, K. L. and J. W. Taylor, Leonia, N. J.

W. S. Roberts Motor Corp., autos, accessories, $10,000; H. Saucier, T. Wilson, W. E. Roberts, 1,833 Broadway.

A. Schmid, Inc., auditing, accounting, $10,000; H. Hauser, C. F. W. Graef, A. Schmid, 402 Grand Av.

Oliver D. Bailey, Inc., theatres, opera houses, moving pictures, $5,000; H. S. Richaldson, J. P. Parsons, J. Noel, 129 Claremont Av.

Breindel, Schapire & Co., Inc., Bronx butchers, $10,000; H. H. Brotsky, H. Sohs Siro H. Breindel, 2,052 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Peerless Braid Mills, Inc., braids, trimmings, merchandise, $5,000; S. Hellinger, M. Wellman, 2,540 Cambreling Av., Bronx.

M. M. Finn, Inc., engraving, plate printing, power embossing, steel die stamping $5,000; A. Jebbett, W. M. and J. H. Finn 823 W 194 St.

Snap Fastener Sales Co., Inc., machines brass rolling mills, fasteners, $5,000; B. Bass, J. Danziger, I. S. Louis, 35 Nassau St.

Walter Schediler Co., Inc., photo engraving, lithographing, $5,000; R. Cabrevajo, N. Hansen, W. Schediler, Clarkston.

R. K. Realty Corp., building material, contractors, realty, $5,000; A. H. and W. J. Karp, J. J. Robbins, 217 W. 46 St.

Allen & Arnink Transportation Corp., Albany transport people for hire, $5,000; W. G. Allen, B. H. and H. Arnink, 318 Orange St., Albany, N. Y.

Marna Investing Corp., loan money on mortgages, operate hotel, apartment house $5,000; A. C. Thomas, O. S. Carrell, B. Dutcher, Hartsdale.

Brofman & Van Gelder, Inc., millinery, $5,000; I. Brofman, A. and D. A. Van Gelder, 30 Eldert St.

Hirdane Import and Export Co., Inc., merchandise, products, $5,000; H. Waldman, M. Radin, R. Hirschson, 518 West 149 St.

Overseas Syndicate, Inc., merchandise, raw material protecting, developing industries, shipbuilding, motors, contractors, 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $5,500; P. Jennings, J. Cueve, B. B. Colby, Montclair, N. J.

Authorizations: Hudson Packing and Paper Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., $100,000. Representative, H. Pickens, 253 Broadway, New York.

Smokeless Piston Ring Co., Inc., Lexington Ky., machinery, devices, $3,000. Representative, B. Wilson, 580 West 36th St.

Firefly Film Corp., Richmond, Va., motion pictures, $1,800,000. Representative, Butler Graham, 165 Broadway, Manhattan.

Cosmic Chemical Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., chemists, $800,000. Representative, O. W. Talley, 74 Cortlandt St., New York.

Capital increases: American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $130,000; Gordon Dewitler Institute of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $35,000 to $75,000; A. H. Stier Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $15,000; Young Commission Corp., New York, $8,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: North American Sugar Corp., Manhattan; H. E. Rennie Ice Co., Inc., Malone; 20 East 51st Street Corp., New York; Bay Ridge Glass and Picture Frame Co., Brooklyn; Merger Upper Saranac Association by Upper Saranac Co., Inc., Franklin County.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Charters filed: Kinder Chf Store, New York, Co., Jersey City; capital, $100,000; Albert J. Glenner, Luther Marsh, William L. Layne, Camden.

Triumph Ribbon Mills, Passaic, manufacture and deal in silks, ribbons, &c., $50,000; Frederick Cribier, Henriette Cribier, Weehawken; George Hilliare, Clifton.

Reuter Rubber Co., Newark, manufacture rubber goods, $250,000; George J. Reuter, Alfred Strauss, Fred. Seligman, Newark.

Victor Fertilizer Co., Camden, manufacture and deal in fertilizers, $40,000; Herbert J. Koehler, J. F. Sutton, K. L. Fraiser, Camden.

American Color Mfg. Co., Passaic, manufacture and deal in colors, chemicals, drugs, $100,000; Arthur B. Smith, Claude G. Francis, Elvin H. Killheffe, Passaic.

J. J. O'Connor Co., Inc., Jersey City, deal in barrels and packing devices, $100,000; Robert C. Norton, A. E. Patterson, Jersey City; John A. Wernock, Bayonne.

Deitire Rubber Co., 145-149 East State St., Trenton, manufacture such goods, $25,000; Alexander Trupp, John R. D. Bower, Catherine P. Hornyak, Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 9.—Charters filed: Lesser Bros. Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobiles, aeroplanes, motor boats, &c., $10,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George E. Mapp, Manhattan; S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia (Penn.) incorporators.

Republic Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., acquire lands containing mineral gases, coal, and other minerals, $3,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, R. B. Wright.

Kaltenbach & Stephens, Inc., manufacture raw material for the manufacture of silks and silk products, $2,500,000; Ernest J. Kaltenbach, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James B. Stephens, Montclair, N. J.; Charles E. Kaltenbach, Cranford, N. J.

Wyoming Central Oil Co., drill for oil and produce its products, $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Du Pont Land Co., to acquire real estate, timber lands, &c., $1,250,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman H. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Henry Sanders Cocoa and Chocolate Sales Agency, Inc., New York, manufacture all kinds of chocolate goods, $500,000; V. C. Bogardus, H. H. Waller, Morris Freidberg, all of New York.

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $625,000

Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 58th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

Interest on Deposits

Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Sa e

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 20 earn from December 1st.

Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS

38 Park Row, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% 35 YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE MUTUAL LIGHT & WATER COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1948:

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above-described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue on November 28th, 1916, provided such purchases can in its opinion now be made advantageously, the sum of Two thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars and twenty-seven cents ($2,275.27.)

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before November 17th, 1916, at three o'clock P. M. Bonds accepted must be delivered on November 20th, or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, President.

New York, November 1st, 1916.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

To Holders of the Bonds, Coupons, Obligations and Stock hereinafter mentioned:

A Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916 for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit, issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, between the depositors of securities who should become parties thereto in the manner therein provided and the Committee thereby constituted for First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Toledo Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company and First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana (hereinafter collectively termed Divisional Bonds) who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, unless the holders of more than one third in amount of the certificates of deposit outstanding under said Agreement dated June 3, 1912, within the time limited in accordance therewith, shall file written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited Divisional Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Refunding Mortgage Bonds may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds, accompanied by the required coupons, with the Depositaries (or Agents of Depositaries) for bonds of the respective issues under the respective Agreements dated April 6, 1914 as amended, June 3, 1912 and April 8, 1912, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under said respective Agreements.

Holders of Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes dated February 9, 1912 and February 26, 1912 of Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, and due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914 pertaining to Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing the same under said Plan and Agreement receiving therefor certificates of deposit. Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes must be accompanied by Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively acquired by the holders of said Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes at the sales of February 17, 1915 and December 6, 1915.

Holders of Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures and First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Pere Marquette Railroad Company in order to obtain the rights of purchase offered under said Plan and Agreement by the Purchase Syndicate therein mentioned must deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, and at the time of deposit there must be paid in cash for account of the Purchase Syndicate, in respect of each $1000 principal or par amount thereof deposited in the case of (a) Collateral Trust Notes, the sum of $70 (b) Debentures, the sum of $66.50 and (c) First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock the sum of $17.50 and at the same rates for other principal or par amounts. Collateral Trust Notes must be accompanied by coupons of September 1, 1912 and subsequent coupons and Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary for Interests in Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, for Interests in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively received by the holders of Collateral Trust Notes in the distribution of securities by the Committee constituted under the Agreement dated May 3, 1912 of holders of Collateral Trust Notes upon the termination of the affairs of said Committee. Debentures must be accompanied by the coupons of July 1, 1912.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASE.

Depositors of Collateral Trust Notes, Debentures and Stock making the aforesaid payment will be entitled, as provided in said Plan and Agreement, to receive Subscription Warrants, either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such deposit and payment, and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping and upon payment at the rate of $43.75 for each $1000 principal amount of Refunding Mortgage Bonds, represented by their certificates of deposit, will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement to receive Subscription Warrants either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such payment and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Divisional Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Application Certificates only.

Holders of Application Certificates in order to avail of the offer of the Purchase Syndicate set forth in said Plan and Agreement must detach the Application Forms annexed thereto, properly fill out and file the same accompanied by a payment in cash equal in amount to $17.50 in respect of each share of Prior Preference Stock applied for. Application Certificates in case of allotment and as soon thereafter as practicable will be exchangeable for Subscription Warrants.

All deposits of securities under the Plan and Agreement and payments required to accompany the same must be made on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Astor Trust Company issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Collateral Trust Notes and other securities and Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Debentures, who desire to accept the benefits of said Plan and Agreement, may deliver their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed for transfer if registered, to the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement for Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures who will for their account surrender the same against the delivery under the Plan and Agreement of the securities represented thereby without requiring the payment by such holders of their share of the expenses and compensation of the respective Committees constituted by the respective agreements under which said certificates of deposit were issued.

All payments required of holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds as a condition of receiving Subscription Warrants must be made on or before the close of business on DECEMBER 4, 1916.

On or before the close of business on DECEMBER 18, 1916, Application Forms must be filed accompanied by the required payment in respect thereof.

The Reorganization Managers give notice that all deposits and payments must be made promptly on or before the days specified.

All deposits and payments under the Plan and Agreement must be made to the appropriate Depositary thereunder as follows:

Depositary for all Divisional Bonds:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary also for
Flint & Pere Marquette Port Huron Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
Flint & Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary also for
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
24 Broad Street, New York.

Depositary for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
22 William Street, New York City

Depositary for Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
14 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary for Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary for all other Securities and for Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

All payments made under the Plan and Agreement as a condition of Deposit, or in respect of Subscription Warrants or Application Forms must be made to
All Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will be issued by
All Application Forms must be filed with
} CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement to which reference is hereby made for a full statement of the terms, conditions and provisions thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Underlying Bonds Protective Agreement dated 6th April 1914, as amended between the Committee therein named and the holders of bonds who should become parties thereto, for the following bonds:

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds due October 1, 1920;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds due October 1, 1920;

Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds due December 1, 1921;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Port Huron Division) First Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds due April 1, 1939;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1939;

Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds due May 1 1931;

Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1946;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Toledo Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937;

Grand Rapids Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1924;

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds due August 1, 1931;

Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana First Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York and The New York Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended, who does not approve the said Plan and Agreement may on or before December 1, 1916, surrender his respective Certificates of Deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended

Dated at Boston, October 30, 1916.

E. V. R. THAYER, Chairman.
ARTHUR ADAMS.
S. T. CRAPO.
FREDERICK H. ECKER.
FRANCIS R. HART.
HENRY R. HOYT.
R. WALTER LEIGH.
OLIVER PRESCOTT.
H. F. WHITCOMB.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

JOHN G. MILBURN,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951, issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement of June 3, 1912.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, may within the thirty day period prescribed by said Agreement, file with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary, at its office, 22 William Street, New York City, a written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the certificates held by him. Unless holders of outstanding certificates issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, for more than one-third in amount of bonds deposited under said Agreement shall file such written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner and within the period in said agreement of June 3, 1912 prescribed, said Plan and Agreement shall be effective and binding on all holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
CHARLES W. COX,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
A. R. KUSER,
THOMAS N. McCARTER,
C. MINOT WELD,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, due 1955, issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, and with Old Colony Trust Company the Agent of the Depositary under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8 1912, may on or before December 1, 1916 upon surrender to the Depositary Bankers Trust Company, at its office, 14 Wall Street, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, withdraw from said Agreement dated April 8, 1912, Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his Certificate of Deposit upon payment by him Certificate of Deposit upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman.
GORDON ABBOTT,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. J. LISMAN,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Five year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and other securities, issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916, between the Committee therein named and the holders of said notes and securities who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to Holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned, the acceptance by them, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which is filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, Depositaries under said Agreement dated June 21, 1916. To facilitate the deposit of securities under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned committee has terminated said Agreement dated June 21 1916.

Any Holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said agreement, dated June 21 1916, may at any time hereafter upon surrender to the Depositary, Guaranty Trust Company of New York at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., or of his Certificate of Deposit duly properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, receive debentures to the amount and of the character represented by his certificate of deposit, of Pere Marquette General Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company or Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, therefor, represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement, dated June 21, 1916

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

E. R. TINKER, Chairman.
G. M. P. MURPHY,
HENRY J. COCHRAN,
Committee.

WHITE & CASE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures of Pere Marquette Railroad Company issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee therein named and the holders of said debentures who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to depositors of debentures under said agreement, dated April 8, 1912, the acceptance by them, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which is filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, Depositaries under said Agreement dated April 8, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of debentures under said Agreement the undersigned Committee has terminated said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912, may at any time hereafter upon surrender to the Depositary, Guaranty Trust Company of New York at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., or of his Certificate of Deposit duly properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, receive debentures to the amount and of the character represented by his certificate of deposit, of Pere Marquette General Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company or Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, therefor, represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement dated June 21, 1916

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

E. R. TINKER, Chairman.

AMERICAN PORTS MAY RIVAL LONDON

Merchants' Association Investigator Wants Pier Facilities Improved.

MORE WAREHOUSES NEEDED

To Handle Cargoes Sent to This Country from Other Lands for Transhipment.

New York has, according to a report made by H. McL. Harding of this city to the Merchants' Association, an opportunity of becoming one of the principal transhipment ports of the world, equaling London, where cargo for all parts of the world is received and transferred to ships bound for nearly all ports.

"On account of the war," Mr. Harding writes, "the American dollar is now expected to replace the English pound as the medium of exchange throughout the world. The larger ports of the United States have the opportunity of taking on themselves this function of the ports of London, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Antwerp.

"From a study of the history of navigation, it is learned that this transhipment traffic went from Venice to Portugal and Spain, then to Hanseatic League ports and from them to the Dutch ports of Holland. England took it by force from Holland, but before the war Germany was making great progress in obtaining an important share.

"Only a few years ago, if goods were to be shipped from the United States to South America, Africa, or to Australia and to almost any foreign country, the goods were first shipped to London, and at that port were transferred to ships sailing to these countries.

"London therefore became a great distributing centre for the whole world, a kind of a clearing house for cargoes.

"Below London, on the Thames, down the river, were constructed the great Tilbury terminals called docks, with sheds, warehouses, and other terminal facilities. Besides these were the Alexandria docks and others.

"While a certain amount of the cargo of a ship might be for England, yet the amount generally was small in proportion to that which was to be transhipped into other vessels, as for Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, or for the Mediterranean ports, or for North and South America, Africa, and for every country where there might be a port.

"From the great London docks full cargoes for ships could be made up for anywhere. To hold the merchandise, whether awaiting ships or to get a full shipload, warehouses of great capacity were erected.

"Everything was done to make the shipment of goods through the Thames terminals easy, safe, and generally advantageous. Bills of exchange and through bills of lading for almost everywhere could be there obtained. The expenses at the great Thames docks were reasonable. Warehouse receipts were issued which were negotiable securities.

"There is now coming another shifting of this transhipment centre. As it was transferred by Italy to Northern Europe, and then to England by wars of conquest, now this great business of transshipment is moving peacefully to another world port, that of New York. It is not sufficient to have this opportunity offered to this Port of New York, but provision must now be made to receive it and retain it. This business cannot be held today by warships as in the past, but only by offering superior facilities for the rapid and economical discharging and reloading of vessels, holding sheds and storage warehouses and those features which will attract commerce."

BANK IN GREECE IS NEEDED.

American Branch Would Promote Trade Between U. S. and Athens.

"An American branch bank in Athens would promote trade between the United States and Greece as well as all the Balkan countries in the opinion of Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, American Consul General at Athens. Mr. Weddell, who is on leave of absence, is spending a few days at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce conferring with business men interested in trade with Greece.

"An American branch bank," he said yesterday, "is in great demand. To have branches in a number of the Balkan countries would also strengthen trade conditions. At present there are too many difficulties and formalities in the way. A bank would make the way clear for the Greek business man as well as the American."

Mr. Weddell said he could not discuss cases where, it was alleged, American exporters were discriminated against by the British authorities in getting goods into Greece. One of the complaints by American manufacturers had to do with the shipment of forty automobiles for Greek purchasers. Although these cars reached New York ready for shipment, the Commercial Department of the British Legation at Athens objected to the cars being sent to the purchasers on the ground that they were to be used for "joy" riding. This department, it was said, was composed of British merchants interested in the promotion of British trade in Greece. The British Embassy at Washington regarded the objection as weighty and refused permits for the automobiles to go forward.

Mr. Weddell said the Greek currant crop was smaller this year, with the result that prices would be higher. American exporters desiring to make a success in the Greek market were advised by the Consul General to make their sales through agencies, and not try to do a direct business.

FOUR BOARD SEATS SOLD.

Prices Range Between $74,500 and $75,000—New Members Elected.

Four memberships on the New York Stock Exchange have been sold, it was announced yesterday, at from $74,500 to $75,000. The previous sale was at $78,500.

The seats posted yesterday for transfer were those of Maurice Rothschild to Joseph D. Frankel, Charles E. Schafer, deceased, to Henry L. D. Lewis, Percy E. Donner to Frank B. Keech, and Charles E. Milmine to Walter L. Richter.

Howland S. Davis and Coleman B. McGovern have been elected to the Exchange.

Results

The New York Times

You may be interested to know that in five days after the reference in The New York Times of July 23 to our booklet "Fundamentals of a Cost System for Manufacturers," we received 4,500 replies. Ninety per cent. of the inquiries were on letter heads of business firms, which shows, first, the pulling power The Times has with business men, and, second, the keen interest that has been aroused in our campaign of education for better accounting methods.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman Federal Commission.
Washington, Nov. 6, 1916.

NO MAIL FOR DEUTSCHLAND.

Submarine Has No Waterproof Containers—Koenig Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The German cargo submarine Deutschland, now at New London, Conn., will carry no mail to Germany on this return trip, although permission had been granted by the United States Post Office Department, the German Embassy said today. Inability to obtain the necessary waterproof containers for the mail was the reason assigned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 9.—Just what day or hour the submarine Deutschland will leave here for her return trip to Bremen is a conjecture. Captain Koenig has promised to take his craft out of the harbor awash in broad daylight, so that every one may have a view of the submarine.

The Deutschland has not yet received the full complement of cargo that she will carry across the Atlantic, and the Eastern Forwarding Company officials say she will not leave for a few days. Both British and French warships are believed to be cruising off Montauk and Block Island, lying in wait for the submarine, and it would not surprise New London if the submersible quietly took her departure under cover of darkness.

Captain Koenig was installed in the Order of Hermann Soehne tonight at Lawrence Hall in the presence of fully 1,500 men and women.

CLOSE RESIGNS FROM BANK.

President of the Orange Second National Disagrees with Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—Charles M. Close, President of the Second National Bank, Orange, resigned this morning. Further than to say that a difference of opinion over the business policies of the bank caused him to resign Mr. Close would make no statement. The Board of Directors was also not inclined to make a statement further than saying the bank was in good financial condition.

Mr. Close, who resides in Maplewood, came to the Orange institution seven years ago from the North American Trust Company in New York to take the position of cashier. Although his resignation will take effect immediately, it is understood his successor will not be elected until January.

NO CANADIAN STEEL MERGER

Unlikely at This Time in Spite of Heavy Stock Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 9.—Investigation leads to the conclusion that there will be no immediate amalgamation of the various steel interests of the Dominion, such as has been reported. There has been extremely heavy buying of Dominion Iron stock lately, and American shareholders in Nova Scotia Steel have recently acquired large holdings in Dominion Iron.

It is considered not improbable here that the next six months may see a large amalgamation of Canadian steel interests, but whether this would be under American direction or control is not discussed.

WON'T SELL SHORT BEACH.

Oyster Bay Votes Not to Dispose of the Island to Hewitt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—By a vote of more than two to one in the election Oyster Bay defeated the attempt of Peter Cooper Hewitt, the New York inventor, to buy Short Beach, an island owned by the town, near Long Beach.

Hewitt said he wanted the island for a Summer home, and offered $5,000 for its fifty acres. The people of this neighborhood believed he wanted to develop the property into a resort similar to Long Beach.

PLAN CAR SERVICE REVISION.

Railroads Hope to Make New Rules to Correct Current Abuses.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—That a revision of the car service rules of the country's railroads is under consideration was brought out in the testimony of George Hodges, Chairman of the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association, who appeared today at the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry into the exchange and return of freight cars.

Such a revision, designed to correct certain abuses, had already been prepared, he said, and would be placed before a meeting of the association at Denver on Nov. 15.

The primary cause of the existing car shortage, Mr. Hodges said, was the unusual volume of export shipments, coupled with the irregularity of steamship arrivals, resulting in the holding of cars for long periods at seaports.

FOG DELAYS BAY SHIPPING.

Steamboat Priscilla Touches Bottom Off the Battery.

Traffic in the upper and lower bays was impeded for several hours yesterday morning by a thick fog which hung low down on the surface of the water and caused considerable delay to incoming steamships and to the ferryboats.

The steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River Line, inbound with many passengers, went aground off the sea wall as she was rounding the Battery to go to her pier at the foot of Warren Street, North River. In snawer to her whistles for assistance the tugboat Wade and the tugboat New Yorker came and and towed her out into midstream, and she proceeded to her pier without assistance. The vessel was not damaged.

Brokers Pay Bonus to Employes.

The Stock Exchange firm of Carlisle, Mellick & Co. distributed a bonus of two weeks' salary yesterday to each of its 250 employes. The distribution amounted to about $12,000, and was made in recognition of the long hours and hard work put in by the clerks in the present big stock market. The firm is one of the group of odd-lot dealers whose business has caused much extra labor for the office force. This is the second bonus paid in the last two months.

Bliss and Cochran on Board.

Two more of the vacancies on the board of the Bankers' Trust Company through resignations forced by the Clayton act, forbidding interlocking directorates, have been filled by the election of Thomas Cochran, President of the Liberty National Bank, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat. probably fair; fresh shifting winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri.; cooler in n. and cent. Sat. cloudy, probably showers in s.; fresh shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. probably fair; moderate n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri., cooler in s. Sat. probably fair, moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Tenn.—Fair Fri., colder in e. Sat. cloudy and colder.

Ky.—Fair Fri. Sat. unsettled and colder.

Ind.—Fair Fri. Sat. unsettled and colder, probably rain, turning to snow in extreme n.; strong s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy, probably followed by rain and colder; fresh s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat. probably rain, turning to snow and much colder; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled and colder, probably rain, turning to snow, Fri. Sat. snow flurries and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w.

La.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. Sat. fair.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, colder in w.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. Sat. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. Sat. fair, colder in n.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., probably followed by rain Fri. night. Sat. rain or snow and much colder.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F and H or Botany green, brown, plum, navy. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. 5145 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades, wanted; spot cash. S. A. Francke & Co., 36 West 25th St.

CAMBRIC.—Will buy 64 cambric with spot cash. J 61 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's and infants' coats for Spring, 2 to 6, 6 to 14; Friday morning, 9 to 12. 116 West 32d, Room 1612.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples. Lieberman & Dorf, 504 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Dress Contractors: Well-known dress house is ready to look at silk and serge dresses for early Spring; must furnish own styles. D. A., 401 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors with silk and serge dresses for Spring; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 40 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs in high-class silk and serges. Farragut 2359.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 364 Times Annex.

RARITAN wanted, 1677 cloth; also Kelly rafter, 12,500 cloth. D. Strauss, 53 East 8th St.

SATINS, Skinner's; will pay cash; any quantity. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

SERGES.—We are interested in 7,301 and 7,614 serges; spot cash; state colors; quantity no object. F 39 Times.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Can use quantity; mail samples with full details. S 224 Times Downtown.

SHIRTS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on men's shirts; Friday, 9-12. Standard Merchandise Co., 42 East 23d.

SUITS.—Spot cash for jobs of suits; quantity no object; must be good values. 4th floor, 45 West 27th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHANS. — Salt's K814-K200, Furtex baby lamb, chinchilla. Abraham Cohen, 36 West 25th St.

CLOTH.—Lymansville No. 513; all shades; for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 3452.

CLOTHS.—We are open for Jersey cloths of all kinds. Lipshita Brothers, 130 West 25th.

COATING VELOURS, all colors, to close out; Chase's wool plush. Madison Square 9783.

COATS.—5,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collars, cuffs, and bottom, 45 in. long $10 net; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS.—Ladies Esquimette plush coats, muffion and chases beaver trimmed, $15 to $25, for immediate deliveries. Ulin Bros., 65 East 11th St.

COATS, $3.75 up, all lined; beaver trimmed, $9; positively unmachable values; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—Bolivia, broadcloth, velours, mixtures, plushes, on the racks for your selection. Hiller Brothers & Hiller, 6 West 18th.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 38 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Corking good values in velour plush and Bolivia, coats on the racks. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—300 children's and infants' coats to close out; all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS. — Metalam, Uralam, mixtures, infants', children's, sport coats, ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Big job in up-to-date coats; all colors and assorted sizes. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, to close out cheap; retiring from business. 45 West 34th St., Room 800.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, Bolivias, and plushes; immediate delivery; $8.75 up. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Big values, wonderful styles, plush and Velour DuNord cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—In stock, fur and beaver, trimmed in Esquimette Plush. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today Esquimette Plush Coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, Plush, Plush.—Plush in Esquimette will surprise you. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, plush and cloth, for today's delivery. Joe Korostous, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, plush, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

COATS.—It's no use; Esquimette Plush is the best. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

CORDUROY.—9,000 narrow, copen, brown and navy, also 613. Plush seal stripes, cheap. Gramercy 2871.

DRESSES.—Children, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14, mace of all wool and cotton serge, corduroy, gingham, also samples to close out. S. Rosenman & Co., 15 W. 21st.

DRESSES.—500 all-wool serge dresses, latest styles, to close out at $3. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—300 serges and 50 wool Jersey, to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 French serge, value up to $14, for sale at $5.50. Tarter & Siegal, 124 West 18th.

DRESSES.—100 wool Jerseys to close out, desirable styles and colors. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge and evening dresses in stock to sell at a price. Simpson Bros., 30 W. 32d St.

DRESSES, coats, desirable goods sold as jobs. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk and serge, Annetta Dress, 118 West 25th St. Farragut 3083.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, serge silk; close out at price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk velvet to close out. Modern Costume, 28 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, to close out at a sacrifice. Farragut 9814.

FLOWERS.—We have about 100 dozen artificial flowers to close out at a sacrifice. Universal Novelty Works, 147 Prince West 23d.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juillard 54231; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Bers & Co., 38 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

FURS.—Red foxes to close out, $8.50, and others. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

GEORGETTE WAISTS.—Sacrifice high-grade lot. Top floor, 124 West 18th. Chelsea 3917.

GOODS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice 10 pieces Roman stripe voile, also many cotton goods suitable for skirts, reefers; cloak and suit trade. 7 West 30th St., 1st floor.

HOSIERY YARN.—For sale, about 25,000 lbs. light natural gray merino hosiery yarn, 18s, single, on cones, about 40% wool; about 11,000 lbs. 11s, single, white cotton hosiery yarn on cones; about 5,000 lbs. 16s, two-ply combed Egyptian yarn, skeins, for prompt shipment; about 50,000 lbs. white cotton hosiery yarn, 8s to 16s, single, February deliveries. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1398.

LACES.—Venise laces, Spring patterns; close out at any price. Friedman, 42 East 12th.

MATALAMS.—H. and H., Salts and Dobson, for sale; quite reasonable. Farragut 2846.

PLUSHES.—4040 wool plushes, Matelamb, wool velours; Pearson Flapper, Eclat. Abraham Cohen, 36 West 25th St.

PLUSH.—Nutria and Fitch, 54 inches wide, Blumenthal's mill price. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

PLUSH.—B-1 quality; Dobson sibelins, white chinchillas. Bolivias, 4879 Greeley.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

PLUSHES for sale. S. W. Steel & Co., 2 West 14th St.

PLUSH.—Rusch Co.'s No. 50, $3.45 net cash; Bedford woolens. Madison Sq. 2195.

POPLINS.—Burgundy; fine quality; also astrachans, all colors; reasonable. Greeley 4879.

RIBBON.—No. 9 red and navy, 2½ cents per ligne. Max Mayer, Inc., 852 4th Ave.

SALTS.—Beaver plush strips, 1½-inch and 5-inch; very reasonable. Chelsea 6122.

SERGE.—Julliards cream, 54251, $1.20 net. Madison Square 7227.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice stock of high-grade skirts; special opportunity for department stores. 7 West 30th, 1st floor.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, serges, corduroys, and mixtures at $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 18 West 20th St. Phone Gramercy 1395.

SKIRT contractors, only those doing first-class work; use own or will furnish material. Skirts, 114 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS.—Fine job of silk skirts to close out at $8.25. S. & K. Skirt Co., 9 W. 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 230 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, bulk, carded, large quantities immediately. Mat. Co., 366 5th Ave.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—100 F. & H. broadcloth, velveteens, and velours, $18.50 to $27.50, to close out at a reasonable price. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Silk sport suits and sport coats, contractors wanted, bring samples all day. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th, top floor.

SUITS.—120 broadcloth, velour; for trimmed; close out. B. Lasker, 122 West 36th.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for immediate delivery; also caps and scarf sets. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City.

THROW SCARF in Hudson seal (plush) and block mole. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Blumenthal's, 36 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 620, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Have all colors in wool, including Burgundy, to sell. Weinstein & Sorito, 164 West 25th. Phone Farragut 9605.

VELOUR.—Brown and navy, F. and H., 1 piece each. Farragut 3646.

VELVETEENS.—36-inch twill back; all colors; immediate delivery; will sell cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

[illegible] and 3

RESIDENT SALESMAN on Pacific Coast to represent New York manufacturer making strong line of silk and cotton waists and dresses; must have entree to large consumers; commission basis. Address Box K 235 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Pattern maker and cutter, knows his business thoroughly. F 102 Times.

WAISTS.—Southern salesman to carry exceptional strong line of silk and cotton waists and dresses; must have entree to large consumers; good opportunity for a good man; commission basis. Address Box K 236 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Paisley Designs for Spring.

Opinion differs in the silk trade regarding a continuance of favor for paisley designs for next Spring. Those who hold that these designs will be popular believe that the run on them started late enough this season to swing them over to next year. They add that the novelty of the designs compared with the usual order of patterns will also have a lot to do in deciding the question in favor of the paisley prints. A prominent ribbon man asserted that prospects look good for designs of this sort in his line because they have not been featured quite as strongly as in the broad silk end.

More Colors for Textile Trade.

The committee in charge of making out a range of colors for the Textile Color Card Association of the United States will shortly add several new shades to those already issued in the Spring color card. The card, when brought out, drew complimentary comment from all the trades for which it was intended. The committee hopes to go further in its work of supplying the textile trades with the latest information on the color situation. Some sort of bulletin service, it is said, has been proposed and will probably be adopted. Colors, members of the committee believe, will be the all important item in the styles for next Spring.

Sport Clothes Call for Suits.

One of the strong arguments advanced to support the prediction that suits will regain favor next Spring has to do with the sport clothes idea. A prominent manufacturer pointed out that, with every indication that the vogue will be even greater than it has been, suits are the logical garments. The sport clothes idea, he said, can scarcely be carried out in dresses, and for that reason the suit manufacturers ought to do a very large volume of business. Style tendencies also favor suits in this respect, he added. Straight lines and narrow skirts are promised, and the colors will be strictly along sport lines.

Raw Silk Markets Quieter.

The Yokohama raw silk market, which continued its advance up to the end of last week, has quieted down again, and prices have eased off to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent. from the highest levels paid for the medium and cheaper silks. The best ones continue firm at last prices. Sales for the week there amounted to 3,300 bales, with stock increased to 15,000. Cables received from Canton by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that the market continues strong, with an upward tendency as the result of good European buying. Partly due to demand, and partly to a sharp rise in exchange, tussah silks are quoted at record prices in Shanghai. Other silks are firmly held there. A drop in production is looked for at Milan after the turn of the year as a result of the limited supply of dry cocoons. The uncertainty of the Japanese market and the usual Election Day dulness combined to keep business small here. Prices, however, were steady enough.

Clothing Demand Keeps Up.

While the political excitement has had some effect in slowing up trade, the clothing manufacturers have nothing to complain of with the business they are doing. The only difficulty seems to be in acquiring a sufficient amount of materials with which to make up the record orders that have been put in for next Spring. Ordinarily, if the volume of business taken in was for so large an amount, so the manufacturers say, there would be some discounting to the figures in order to allow for overbuying on the part of retailers fearful of not getting full deliveries. In the present circumstances, however, the clothiers believe that the orders they have booked are all bona fide and represent the actual needs of their customers. There is still noted a higher standard in the demand. The retailers in their purchases have shown that people appear to be willing to pay more for their clothing.

Opium Goes Up in Price.

The most notable event in the drug market during the last week, according to Drug and Chemical Markets, was an advance by leading interests of 50 cents a pound on opium, due to the continued small arrivals of the gum from abroad and the decidedly small quantities held here. Morphine and codeine were firmer, in sympathy with the rise in opium, while makers of resublimed pyrogallic acid announced a noteworthy rise in prices. Second hands put up an advance of about 10 cents a pound on potassium permanganate. The market for botanical drugs was strong, while the better grades of gum arabic went up about a cent a pound. Russian ergot, menthol, and Norwegian codliver oil were among the declining articles. The last named fell off $5 a barrel.

May Soon Get British Wool.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been informed that the resumption of the issue of licenses for the export of wool from the British Empire is receiving the consideration of the British authorities, and that intimation of the Government's intention as to the season's clip is expected very soon. In view of former difficulties the Alliance recommends that those expecting to import through it should refrain from purchasing privately or in anticipation of the expected decision.

Will They Alienate Accounts?

The question was raised yesterday as to whether or not trouble is being laid in store for some of the big wholesale dry goods houses by the almost philanthropic way in which they have been selling certain merchandise, notably knit goods, below the cost of replacement from the mills. The contention was advanced that, when the comparatively low-priced goods now in stock in these houses are disposed of, and when the present rush is gone, they are going to lose out. It was asserted that new accounts which have been attracted by low-price bait will then doubtless go back to their "first loves," for the same reason that they dealt with those houses in the first place, while the tendency on the part of buyers for old accounts to shop around in an endeavor to find lower prices will probably result in many of them being hooked by special offerings put out by competing wholesalers. In the meantime, the first jobbers are losing profit which is rightfully theirs.

Trouble in Filling Orders.

The decreased quantity of foreign-made gloves available this year as a result of the continuance of the war abroad, together with the shortage of domestic glove leathers and the higher prices that are being asked for them, has caused an unusually heavy run this year on secondary distributers of this merchandise. The result has been that several lines are already sold out, or are very close to it, and great difficulty is being found in filling the repeat orders that are coming to hand. Not only the ordinary range of street gloves for both sexes is affected, but the shortage is being felt all the way from dress handwear to the kind of gloves that are used by teamsters and others engaged in rough work. Heavy wool gloves and mittens are no better off.

Gray Goods Not Very Active.

While buyers and sellers in the local gray goods market were a little more disposed to trade yesterday than on Wednesday, the continued uncertainty regarding the name of the next President kept business smaller than would probably have been the case under other conditions. Printcloth business was taken for deliveries running up to May, where mills were optimistic regarding the future, but from all accounts the bulk of the trading was for shipments within the next ninety days. In this were sales of 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, 38½-inch 60-52s, and 27-inch 64-60s at the prices quoted below. There was a little more snap to trading in coarse goods also, but it was said that for the most part there was little feature to the business done in this end of the market. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾@	38½-inch, 64-60s	.8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.7c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	.5¾c

*Asked.

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BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

KASSOUF, MONTRAN & BUCLINI. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Kassouf, Nasiro Montran, and Solomon Buclini, composing the firm of Kassouf, Montran & Buclini, dealers in laces at 23 Rector Street. Judge L. Hand appointed George Ferris receiver, with a bond of $1,500. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,300.

BERNSTEIN & LASKE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Bernstein and Michael Laske, composing the firm of Bernstein & Laske, livery and boarding stable at 79 and 81 Mangin Street. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $3,000.

WENTZEL A. BRIDGEMAN, a clerk, of 572 West 187th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,949 contracted in Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Maplewood, N. J., and Boston, and no assets.

SAMUEL RICH of 3,681 Broadway, floor walker in a restaurant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,219 and no assets. He was formerly of the Harlem Casino Restaurant Corporation, and in the restaurant business on 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue.

KATIE F. VANNEMAN of 122 East Thirty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,148 and assets $101, consisting of an automobile, $100, subject to a debt of $250, and cash in bank $1.

ARTHUR L. BRAUS, Judge Learned Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Arthur L. Braus, formerly a dealer in cloaks, suits, and women's aparel at 7 East Thirteenth Street, with a chain of nineteen retail stores in this city, Brooklyn, and various States. He conveyed five stores to a corporation in which he held all the stock, but he afterward turned over this stock to his trustee in bankruptcy. Liabilities were $221,371.

JOSEPH ROTH.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph Roth, trading as Joseph Roth Manufacturing Company, dolls and toys, at 57 East Eleventh Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar.

SADIE GURYAN.—Judge L. Hand has appointed George Gray Zabriskie receiver for Sadie Guryan, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 121 Park Row. Eleven creditors requested the appointment of Alfred A. Wood. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

HALLANAN DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Judge L. Hand has authorized Abraham S. Gilbert receiver of the Hallanan Dry Goods Company at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street to continue business for thirty days, with permission to apply for an additional thirty days, to take advantage of the holiday trade.

ABRAHAM POLLACK, dealer in cloaks, suits, and millinery, at 1,442 First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,618 and assets $2,505, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $300; deposit on lease, $500, and books, $5.

ADOLF MARCOR, a grocer, at 868 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles Fiedler.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Barbara Fritchle Shop, a restaurant at 1,775 Lunt Avenue. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $4,765; assets, $10,805.

The Adcraft Company involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Dubois Paper Company and others with claims aggregating $816.07. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County (amounts $100 and over).

Allaback, John C.—K. C. Baum.....$407.47
Aggelakos, Nicholas D.—A. Angelopoulos 235.76
A. G. Kaufman Mfg. Co., Inc.—E. F. Kerwan 1,776.76
Apfel, Ignace—R. Amsterdam.....2,250.96
Atkinson, Geo. H.—C. O. Merritt.....651.85
Allen, Sterling—C. E. Edgerton.....100.00
Barnard, Oliver H.—P. A. Tuna.....1,145.97
Bach, Max & Oscar—A. V. Meeks.....359.91
Billingheimer, Joseph—Plasa Improvement Co. 793.86
Boyle, Harry J.—A. Bauman.....831.85
Bryant Motor Co.—Travelers' Ins. Co.....237.06
Bauer, Theodore H.—L. Koemmenich.....548.91
Bowersock, Fred H.—Barclay Realty Co.151.41
Blank, Adolph A.—E. E. Kolmer.....126.91
Conover, Eva S.—M. Beltzer.....341.17
Calnaze, Harry—N. Y. Telephone Co.....131.17
Cassetta Giovannina—G. Riccio, costs..110.52
Connelly, Mary—H. Morrissey.....156.71
Callanan, James J., and estate of L. J. Callanan, Inc.—Droste & Snyder, Inc..124.11
David Duncan & Son Corp.—Seale, Peacock & Kerr of N. Y. 457.05
Drullard, Harry L.—C. R. Schramm.....187.27
Ess & Ess Photo Co., Inc.—Alexander Holden Paper Co., Inc. 1,383.77
Emry, Jeanne—O. C. Schmidt et al.....139.84
Eckhardt, Louise—F. Frey.....345.88
Flynn, Wm. B.—A. C. Gruver 149.81
Ferguson, Grace L.—F. De Wolfe et al.291.03
Foss, Bernard J.—J. Dwan.....371.41
Flynn, Mary—M. Murphy.....134.19
Goldman, Herman—S. S. Kresge.....57.48
Gallin, Henri M.—Madison Square Press, Inc. 106.71
Gaydeul, George P.—J. L. Lyttle.....7,901.01
Gibson, Martha W. and William J. Fowler—American Radiator Co.....166.74
Haenke, J. Martyn—H. A. Kaplan.....1,006.61
Same—Same 382.11
Homecrest Building Co., Inc., Vincenzo Messineo, and Carmell Naso—M. Kusel et al. 200.25
Hettrick, John T.—Julius Bohm & Son, Inc. 1,728.45
Hirschfield, Bennett—J. A. Bernstein..171.85
Hotchkiss, Edwin C.—J. Storer.....8,078.00
James Reilly's Sons Co.—O. B. Potter Properties, Inc. 1,059.88
Jose Molina, Inc.—M. Fernandez et al..159.99
James A. Logan Buffet Co.—A. M. Finlayson et al. 138.86
J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., and John La Spina—John C. Orr Co. 280.63

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Nelson L. Enoch of New York City and Roscoe Walsworth of Boston, Mass., were admitted to practice.

85. H. H. Gould et al., appellants, v. Hyde Park Water Company et al.—Passed, and alias citation granted on motion of counsel for appellants.

86. F. J. Torrance, trustee &c., et al., plaintiffs, v. First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.—Dismissed with costs and mandate granted on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

78. T. James Clark Distilling Co., appellant, v. the Western Maryland Railroad Co. et al.; and 76. Same v. the American Express Co. et al.—Argument concluded for appellant.

82. Illinois Surety Co., appellant, v. F. Miller et al.—Argument concluded for appellees and case submitted for appellant.

83. Vandalia Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. N. G. Stringer.—Argument commenced for plaintiff. Court declined to hear counsel for defendant.

87. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. S. Clough et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 10.—Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92, and 93.) 94, 95, 97, 98 (and 259, and 260,) and 99.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Pittsb & E Coal Co< / Geo Urban Mill Co. / N Y C & H R RR< / Saltzkahn< / Outlook Envelope Co< / Gen Paper Goods Mfg Co. / Stromberg Motor Devices Co< / Ambrosius<Arnbro.

Re Berthond. / Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. / Sperling. / Safety Car Heating< / Gould Coupler Co. / Silver<Morris & Canvas. / Re A. D. Matthews Sons.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Parrie O & G Co< / Olcbe & Rutgers. / Friedman<Pena RR. / U S<Guggenheim Exp.

Harris<Erie RR. / Amata<Lehigh V RR.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Erie, RRCS S Tuscan Bluse. / Boyuk<Azarrad. / Bryant<Harrison. / Talin & Evans< Hellenic / Hellenic<Brinkburn. / Austin<Force. / Distilling Co<Rice. / Kuhnhold<Navigazione Generale. / Edwards<Stern (2.) / Stand H & V Co< / Chic Car Heating. / Firemen's Fund Ins Co<Compania Transatlantic. / Steier<Kull.

Leonard<Green. / Adams<Rockefeller. / Kirn & Faderstof< / S S Lansing. / U S<One Coat. / Only Trans< / S S Ada. / Page<Don Jones. / Schey<Giovanni. / Rogers<Helprin. / Re S P Co No 16. / Bay<Seamin Soc'y. / Scandinavia Belt Co< / A & R Wks. / Cork<Flagg. / Andrews<Slave & Timber Co. / Federal<Egyptian.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Perfect Player Action<Horace Waters Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg.

Case on—White Star Tow Co<Kingdon. / Siegfried<City of Oran. / Newtown Creek Tow Co<Hilaton.

Newark & N Y Tow Co<Coast Transit. / Michael & ano<88 Barom &c. / Fox<Steamtug Stamford et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Disclargers< / B J McAllister. / Adrian M Duffie, / Emma Damran, / Sina Basin. / Compositions: / David Alpert, / H Kaplan et al Columbia G & E F Co.

Max Blumen. / Motions: / David Alpert, / A Eisenson, / Expert Auto Case Co, / Meyer Hart.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Beach. / Longaru<Brown. / Fernandes<Murray. / Mlranker<Williams. / People<Sabatino. / Kraskiell< / Universal Tool Steel Co. / Re McDonogh. / Rosen<Bradley Con. / Herman<NY Edison.

Re Vanneck. / Gaffney<Kelly. / Johnson Heating Co< / Bd of Ed, Nas Co. / Manheimer<41.241 / Broadway Co. / Postal Tel-Cable Co< / Assoc Press, (6.)

Appeals from Appellate Term—First Department—Leventritt, Whitaker and Finch, JJ., at 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Castino<Castino. / Abrahams<Abrahams. / Weichselbaum & Fruit. / Gildner<Ottenberg. / Schionia<Gotz. / Keck<Szabo. / Julkoff<Cohnkal. / Monder<Cotten. / De Konang<Smith. / Conners<Monmouth Holding Co. / Patten<Neuberger. / Re Miss Spencer Scholl Society. / Luccia<Degnon Con. / Coddington<NY Rys. / Butler<Asma. / Brumberg<same. / Diarnbrone<same. / Caven<same. / Fedevley<same. / Boger<same. / Chasanoff<same. / Perrington<same. / Holzman<same. / Gresholz<same. / Cox<same. / Gang<same. / Re East 218th St. / CNY<Broadway Window Cleaning Co. / Edut, Butcher & Rose, Inc<Kraft, (2.) / Soffientini<Soffientini. / Tynan<N & W J Peck. / Groverman<Columbia Knick Tr Co, (2.) / Goldberger<Levy. / Allman<Truck Co. / Steves<Northern Bk. / Smith<Smith. / Wallerstein<Siering. / Re Wall. / Zuckerowitz<NY Rys. / Pochefsky<same. / Furedy<same. / Eterno<same. / Dean<same. / Cohen<same. / Giordano<Hearn, Jekonsky<Hillside Coal & Iron Co. / Decker<Decker. / Fieser<Szabo. / Re J B Greenhut & Co, (Supt. of Bldg.) / Buchan<Buchanan. / Harris<Sheridan. (2.) / Wetzel<D. L. & W RR. / Kramik<E. & J Burke Co, Ltd. / Johnson<Johnson. / Bryan<Singer. / Schlesinger<Smith. / Katzef<Browning. / First Nat Bk<Oman.

Rosenberg<B H RR. / Opaque<Town & County Estates. / Titus<C P,N & E RRR / Fadstein<Columbia Ice Box Co. / Busch<Muller, (2.) / Mutual Life Ins Co< / Century Rty Co. / De Moro<Tull. / Tukawitz<East 11th St Heating Co. / Rodman<Hart. / Berger<Berger. / Am bm & Ref Co<Barrett, (Salmon<Barrett. / People, &c<Hughes. / Eisenstein<Eisenstein. / Tobias<Gottlieb, (2.) / Re Jacobson, Kaufman & Parker, Inc. / Sonders<Weinberg. / Guaranty Trust Co< / 2d Av R R. / Nicholas<Nicholas. / Silverman<Goldsmith Bros. / Zipkin<Zipkin. / Henry Romelke, Inc< / Ernesto Sabatini. / Catherine Reed. / Serafino Piana. / Thomas S Doyle. / Mary Masin. / Michael Mele. / Thos R Strobridge. / Kecik Meilker. / Joseph Isaacs. / Henry Bischoff. / Harry P Braisted. / Jacob Cane. / Thos S Doyle (2.) / John T Brady. / Wm H Smith. / Elizabeth Kehoe. / Frieda M Young. / Henry Kahn. / Adelaide Lagassi &c. / William Kramer. / Patrick Fay. / Kate Cassidy. / Charles H Carr. / Catherine C Kerwin. / John W Grindle &c. / Roland D Jones. / Jonathan Marsh. / Philip Leisenheimer. / Louis Maier. / Clarissa Ferris, Inf. / Cleveland Ferris. / Elizabeth Ferris. / Louis Tobias. / Nellie Downer. / Margaret H Millar.

Ascolian Co<O'Shaughnessy. / D. Buhre & Co< / Lens. / Austin Nichols & Co< / Carbin. / Silver<Plahkin. / Little<Vermilyea. / Goldberg<Aitkan. / Loebell<Nat Blue Print Co. / O'Leary<Phillips. / Geiger<Weingartan. / Gruenberg<Kilbourne & Clarke Mfg Co. / Schwartz<Lahm. / Nachman<Edelstein. / Rader<same. / Thursby<Ward. / Meltzer<Prime Hat Co. / Fid & Cas Co<Strauss. / A. P. Dienst & Co< / Hopkins. / Edwards<Nat Surety Co.

Liepold<Ivy Courts Realty Co. / Bohlaser<Bienstein. / Stern<Nelson. / Hays<Stern. / Boroe<NY Rys. / Rabinowitz<same. / Walsh<Eagle W W Laundry Co. / Brassel<T. Harrington Sons & Co. / Levin<Brown. / Silver<Mermelstein. / Ward<A. Buschbaum Co. / Becker<Brinkworth. / Sileo<Corniglia. / Roth<J. Volk H W Co / Herman<Brady, Ziegler<Vogel.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Fred'k Boehm<Port Morris Chem Wks. / De Moro<Tull. / Bowdoin<Bowdoin. / Flocco<Flocco. / Ribnick<Ribnick. / Demurrer: / CNY<Ingraham. / Preferred cause: / Sheridan<Sheridan. / Undefended divorces: / Gaffiin, / Finney, / Fels, / Reid, / Booth, / Amanna, / Goodman, / Messina, / Driscoll, / Frederick, / Byers, / Simonvi, / Bennett, / Kleeberg, / Hodges, / Green, / Moore, / Wenzel, / Hampton, / Levin, / Antoine,

Lynch, / Mautner, / Freitag, / Meyer, / Keilam, / Levyaloy, / Dyett, / Della Bella, / Verci, / Morris, / Teague, / Beecroft-Boller, / Marks, / Sokolsky, / Packer, / Lemonek, / Bauerberg, / Wohlmuth, / Titterton, / Godfree, / Schimerling, / Cohen, / Osteyee, / Steinberg, / Wallis, / Reynolds, / Fodor, / Wilkins, / Mitchell, / Moira. / General calendar: / Lauer<Lauer. / Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Joes<Conclave. / Levers Accty Mach Co< / Joe Froggatt & Co, / Nechamkus<Harary.

McGibbon & Co<Huhn. / Gluck<Blauner. / Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Supplementary calendar:

Waldman<Washburn. / Cacciatore<McGovern. / Vadis<Chenvavis. / Buehler<Horton. / McCrea<Uterhart. / Silberberg<Dietz. / Greller<Cohen.

Facella<Macleod. / Kurland<Krieger. / Cerola<Meade Co. / Schiro<same. / Fantina<McMullen, Snare & Triest.

Day calendar at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call and assignment as required by the various Trial Parts at 10:30 A. M., unless adjourned by the Court or otherwise provided. Attorneys desiring postponements must file affidavits showing "cause" pursuant to Rule 7 with the Clerk of Part III. before 11 A. M., and serve before 11:30 A. M. a copy thereof upon the opposing attorneys, who may file answering affidavits before 1 P. M. Rulings upon applications for postponement will be filed with the Clerk before 3:30 P. M. Affidavits will not be received by the clerk unless the County Clerk's index number and calendar number are indorsed thereon.

De Zeo<Goldsmith. / Brockman<Tepfer. / Pope<NY Rys. / Nessel<Holbrook C & R Corp. / Adamson<NY Herald. / Tirrell<same. / Imperial Film Exch< / Kaleen Co. / Rastivo<Castle Bros. / Cuvier<Barton. / Furedy<NY Rys. / O'Reilly<Co. / Loeloff<CNY & R T / Subway Const Co. / Weiss<B R T (2.) / Pugliese<A B See El. / Nicastro<Deckman. / Latin<R T Sub Const / Mahlman<Nass El RR. / Coronato<Calosi. / Saldioco<Baldwin. / Batkevich<Cacchiatelli. / Collom<Vall Scenic Const Co. / Moore<Schanch & CNY. / Wagner<Chapin. / Streicher<Int R T. / Pearl<Harris. / Weinstein<Harnister Truck Co. / Heinz<Alexander. / Buxbaum<Durham Rity Corn (2.) / Erbech<Charson. / Curran<Cudlitop. / Gavin<Atlantic Amuse. / Poppic<Geyer & S. / Carotenuto<Matzke.

Robert W Eastman, / Susan Lord, / Jacob Blumenthal, / Joseph J Fisher, / Mary C Hofman, / Dora S Horwitz, / Leopold Beyer, / Mary H Stiger, / George R Walgreve, / Annel Seery, / Sabato Di Domenico, / William Kramer, / Claus Brandt, / Frank J Dunham, / Thos G McFarland, / Joseph Goldberg, / Robert W Eastman, / Richard Teegat, / Alice Leigh, / Sarah Beckingham &c, / Jos M McFadden, / Roland D Confirey, / Wm J Blumann &c, / Charles A Stech, / Katharina Langeloth, / Francis E Klenke, / Peter E Mellus, / Elizabeth Connolly, / Wm T R Miller, / Marcella Diaz, / Leopold Lefkowitz, / Mary P Soiffday, / Constance E Gianotti, / Frank B Furlong, / Hulda Sternkopf, / Ferdinand C Ruttman, / Benno Neubergar, / Frank L Blackwell, / Ellen S Lennochan. / Estates of: / Samuel Green (Issue of Fact.) / Thos Dranger (same.) / Louis Rosenheimer (same.) / Louis G Koster (same.) / James W Vickers (same.) / John Caulfield (same.) / Ruth G Dolese (same.) / Henry Truberg (same.) / Henry Pasinsky, (same.) / Solomon Cohn (same.) / John T Burns (same.) / Bryan McCahill (same.) / Dorothy Reichbach (same.) / Wills for probate: / Alexander Morton, / Rose Connord. / Pauline Hoffman. / David Weisshelmer. / Mary F. Armitage, / Mary Hamman, / Elizabeth McNulty, / Nicholas Fuhlendorff.

Highest number reached on the regular call 3,584.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lydon, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Cropsey, J.

Adolph<B H RR. / Dunigan<Mastellone et al. / Hooper<City of New York et al. / Walsh<Burnet. / Slote<Nassau RR. / McGrath<B H RR. / Youngsandowsr< / Nassau RR. / Von Laarc High Ground Dairy Co. / Sloe & ano<Bassett. / Dickstein<So Bkn Ry. / Cohen<Ness. / Flynn<Iba Bros & Sands. / Kanter<Cohn et al. / Levigula<Herman. / Kelly<C I & B RR. / McGuire<S Bklyn Ry. / Robrecht<City of NY Lion / Hydro / Co<Schmitt. / Von Dollen<Cossy I & B RR. / Lapides<Horn. / Longardine<Rabito. / The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Goldman<Hartman. / Campbell<Meybohm. / Weichard< C I & B RR et al. / Lubin<Odell. / Dailey<Bush Term Co. / Franz<B Q Co & Sub RR. / Pearlman< / Cooperahlag. / Miller<Owens. / Mc / Mc<Quistion. / Rabinowitz<Levy. / Tulia<Barwin Rity Co. / Johnson<Nassau RR. / Hart<Weaker. / Moore<Cranford Co. / Va / B, Q Co & Sub RR. / Bilyan<NY Con RR. / Strubar<NY Mun Ry. / London<Pfeffer. / Quinto<Soe Prev Cruelty Animals. / Bendslewicz<Liebmann's Sons Brew Co. / Bahrs<Steeplechase Co / Pacher<Steckmann. / Lawyer<Hastie et al. / Whipp<Conrad Construction Co. / Morrongiello<Roberts. / Manderville<Ehrich Bachariam. / Highest number reached on regular call 3,584.

Robert W Eastman, / Susan Lord, / Jacob Blumenthal, / Joseph J Fisher, / Mary C Hofman, / Dora S Horwitz, / Leopold Beyer, / Mary H Stiger, / George R Walgreve, / Annel Seery, / Sabato Di Domenico, / William Kramer, / Claus Brandt, / Frank J Dunham, / Thos G McFarland, / Joseph Goldberg, / Robert W Eastman, / Richard Teegat, / Alice Leigh, / Sarah Beckingham &c, / Jos M McFadden, / Roland D Confirey, / Wm J Blumann &c, / Charles A Stech, / Katharina Langeloth, / Francis E Klenke, / Peter E Mellus, / Elizabeth Connolly, / Wm T R Miller, / Marcella Diaz, / Leopold Lefkowitz, / Mary P Soiffday, / Constance E Gianotti, / Frank B Furlong, / Hulda Sternkopf, / Ferdinand C Ruttman, / Benno Neubergar, / Frank L Blackwell, / Ellen S Lennochan. / Estates of: / Samuel Green (Issue of Fact.) / Thos Dranger (same.) / Louis Rosenheimer (same.) / Louis G Koster (same.) / James W Vickers (same.) / John Caulfield (same.) / Ruth G Dolese (same.) / Henry Truberg (same.) / Henry Pasinsky, (same.) / Solomon Cohn (same.) / John T Burns (same.) / Bryan McCahill (same.) / Dorothy Reichbach (same.) / Wills for probate: / Alexander Morton, / Rose Connord. / Pauline Hoffman. / David Weisshelmer. / Mary F. Armitage, / Mary Hamman, / Elizabeth McNulty, / Nicholas Fuhlendorff.

Highest number reached on regular call 3,584.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cohalan, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Lydon, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.

Dunigan<Mastellone et al. / Hooper<City of New York et al. / Walsh<Burnet. / Slote<Nassau RR. / McGrath<B H RR. / Youngsandowsr< / Nassau RR. / Von Laarc High Ground Dairy Co. / Sloe & ano<Bassett. / Dickstein<So Bkn Ry. / Cohen<Ness. / Flynn<Iba Bros & Sands. / Kanter<Cohn et al. / Levigula<Herman. / Kelly<C I & B RR. / McGuire<S Bklyn Ry. / Robrecht<City of NY Lion / Hydro / Co<Schmitt. / Von Dollen<Cossy I & B RR. / Lapides<Horn. / Longardine<Rabito. / The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Goldman<Hartman. / Campbell<Meybohm. / Weichard< C I & B RR et al. / Lubin<Odell. / Dailey<Bush Term Co. / Franz<B Q Co & Sub RR. / Pearlman< / Cooperahlag. / Miller<Owens. / Mc / Mc<Quistion. / Rabinowitz<Levy. / Tulia<Barwin Rity Co. / Johnson<Nassau RR. / Hart<Weaker. / Moore<Cranford Co. / Va / B, Q Co & Sub RR. / Bilyan<NY Con RR. / Strubar<NY Mun Ry. / London<Pfeffer. / Quinto<Soe Prev Cruelty Animals. / Bendslewicz<Liebmann's Sons Brew Co. / Bahrs<Steeplechase Co / Pacher<Steckmann. / Lawyer<Hastie et al. / Whipp<Conrad Construction Co. / Morrongiello<Roberts. / Manderville<Ehrich Bachariam. / Highest number reached on regular call 3,584.

Solomon<Werbelovsky et al. / Gourland<B H RR. / Farrel<Nas R R. / Weiner<Heyne. / Hemmann<Wallaston Realty Co. / Quartucci<Bradkin Rty Co et al. / Mallett<Longo. / Haberly<CNY et al. / Hall<B H R R. / Goldman<Mackus. / Fonti<Nassau R R. / Pinto<N Y Consol RR / Cantolupo<B H R R. / Eisenner<Berg. / Osborne<Johnson. / Swan<N Y Consol RR / Swig<B H R R. / Peavey<Parker Pen Co. / McAtamney<B H R R / Hirschman<same. / Duckett<Harrison et al. / Reggiano<Peterseil et al. / Tures<Nassau R R. / Ball<CNY et al. / Gold<Sherman et al. / Cavalari<Nassau R R. / Smilowitz<CNY. / Carl<N Y Consol RR. / Salomon<De Kleyn Ry Co.

Pfirman<Pfirman. / Chase<McBrearty. / Sullivan<Sullivan. / Siesel<Heisenbuttel. / Reimer<Brumer. / Clark<Clark. / Brantz<Eagle Svgs & L Co. / Kuntsch<Kuntsch. / Mack<Special Machine & Tool Co. / Salomon<Perkins. / Thompson<Brady. / Korabrowski<Rice. / Wilmot<Wilmot. / Hohsfield<Richsfield. / Weinberg<Rodgers & Hagerty. / Greenberg<Wilson. / Peoples Pulpit Assn< / Purdy et al. Comrs. / Erzinger<Erzinger. / Downey<Downey. / Handler<So 3d St Bldg Corp. / Mass<Special Machine & Tool Co. / Salomon<Perkins. / Thompson<Brady. / Korabrowski<Rice. / Wilmot<Wilmot. / Hohsfield<Richsfield. / Greenberg<Wilson. / Peoples Pulpit Assn< / Purdy et al. Comrs. / Erzinger<Erzinger. / Downey<Downey. / Handler<So 3d St Bldg Corp. / Mass<Special Machine & Tool Co. / Salomon<Perkins. / Thompson<Brady. / Korabrowski<Rice. / Wilmot<Wilmot. / Hohsfield<Richsfield.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Ehrlich, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, J.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Re Milliken Wall Paper Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Schlesinger<Graner.

Enumerated day calendar.

Peo Nat Bk<Egbert. / Gilbert<Philia & Rdg Coal Co. / Fitzgerald<Brooklyn Institute. / Laurie<Kelly. / Marus<Central RR. / Peo &c<Barker. / Lang<Munheim. / Doscher<Vermeyer & Liebmann.

Di Dio<B H RR. / McDonal<Bernheimer Co. / Re Clapp. / Ring<Winola Yarn Co. / Lamphear<Lamphear. / Morrison<Kraus. / Flawn<N Y C & H R RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Prandon-Sylvestre Realty Co. / Tucker<Tucker. / Thomashelsky< / Thomashelsky. / Wm Filene's Sons Co< / Wilson. / Re Deutsche Evang Lutherisch &c Kirk. / Edison El Illum Co.< / Thatcher. / Cashdi<Di Maio. / M McGeary<Southern. / W M<Geary<same. / Adesso<Caputo. / Wright<Wright. / Kitchen<Kitchen. / Baldwin Bldg Corp< / Wisdom. / Pines<Washington. / Re Masterson. / Marschall<McGarvey. / Tracy<Sloane. / Conklin<O'Connell. / Robinson Amus Co< / Brghtn Bch Casino. / Butler<Butler. / Meyer<Meyer. / Cavanaugh<Meyer. / Burck<Burck. / Macauley<Macauley. / Robinson<Robinson. / Klotz<Klotz.

Werber<Krauss. / Rabczak<Segfried(3). / Re 24th, 25th & 23d Sts. / Re West 37th St. / Nisbett<Trautman. / Bildbraut<Gwydee. / Keepers<C I & B RR. / Re Coney Auto Maze Corp (Solbel.) / Fucini<Carassa. / Mele<Antonelli. / Gluck<CNY. / Castle Co, Inc<Irwin. / N Y Towel Supply Co< / Kelly. / Levin<Rappaport. / Famous Tire & Rubber Co<Fuerth. / Arankes<Munson Steamship Line. / Normoyle<Wolfe. / Becker<Goldman. / Dreicer<Palmer. / Eisenbach<Potshelsky. / Geverens<Greenpoint Amusement Co. / Bevacqua<Deutscher. / McKenney<McKenney. / Cohen<Nassau E RR. / Nisbett<Trautmann. / Klotz<Koffler.

Preliminary conferences will be held in accordance with the rules of the courts:

Rosenschein<Burtis. / Castelluccio<Standard Exp. &c. Co. / Carr<Ray Auto Renting Co. / Papal<Hershowitz. / The Ansonia<Goodman. / McBride<O'Connell. / Cherof<Schewer. / Greenhouse<Winkelman. / Vaupetten<N Y Rys. / Karp<same. / Zannelli<same. / Roest<same. / Buckerman<Meyerbeck. / Reiter<Scher. / Emerald<Stremel. / Oppenheimer<Ratkowsky.

Richmond<Reilly Co. / Crevit Assn. / Coughlin<NY Rys. / Phillipse<L I RR. / Levy<Klein. / Ricci<Briggs (2.) / Pirolo<Baum & F (3.) / Weiner<Hopp. / Simon<Realty Mare / Bartoli<Peacock (2.) / Scott<CNY. / Meinhard<Holbrook C & R Corp. / McMillan<same. / Crreland<Int R T. / Newman<NY & Q Co Elec, &c Co (2.) / Goldman<Horton Ice Cream Co. / Werner<Int R T Co. / Susewein<Bradley Cont Co. / Granucci<Cons Gas. / Morris<Int R T Co. / Davis<Stevens. / Secofsky<Strauss. / Elsner<Union Ry.

Auto T Co. / Ruhl<Stuyvesant / Auto T Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Rosenberg<Fire Adjst. / Rose Costume Co<NY Coat Co.

Part II., for trial. / Altman<Kinstler. / Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Pinelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Hirsh & Scofield, Inc.<Gusmer — Edward C. O. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Sherwood <McClelland — Wm. A. Sweetser, Carroll <Glynn — Owen S. Tierney. Mente<Benjamin—Timothy J. Murray. Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.<Ringham—Timothy J. Murray.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Glasel <Burke — Warren B. Hunting, Lippman<Cofola — Edward C. O'Connor. Matter of Egelko (Halpin)—Ralph S. Wolcott.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Henrietta Goldberg < Isidore Kempner—James E. Landon, William H. Sage < Helena Arfken—Alfred Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Lewits<Lewits, (2.) / Thatcher<Thatcher. / Levy<Cohen. / Fuld<Clarke. / Re McGuire. / Keilbert Const Co< / Frey. / Dunmerling<Municipal Asphalt Co. / Cohen<N Y Rys. / German Savs Bank< / Meixel. / Jacobs<Jacobs. / East River Savs Inst< / Grim.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. Day<Day.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J. Case on—Pizzutiello< / Mulligan. / No day calendar.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Short Cause Calendar. Columbia Wax Prod Co<Salvation Match. / De Hart<Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Re Milliken Wall Paper Co.

Rose Feather & Flow Co<Gastman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Schlesinger<Graner.

Enumerated day calendar.

Peo Nat Bk<Egbert. / Gilbert<Philia & Rdg Coal Co. / Fitzgerald<Brooklyn Institute. / Laurie<Kelly. / Marus<Central RR. / Peo &c<Barker. / Lang<Munheim. / Doscher<Vermeyer & Liebmann.

Di Dio<B H RR. / McDonal<Bernheimer Co. / Re Clapp. / Ring<Winola Yarn Co. / Lamphear<Lamphear. / Morrison<Kraus. / Flawn<N Y C & H R RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Prandon-Sylvestre Realty Co. / Tucker<Tucker. / Thomashelsky< / Thomashelsky. / Wm Filene's Sons Co< / Wilson. / Re Deutsche Evang Lutherisch &c Kirk. / Edison El Illum Co.< / Thatcher. / Cashdi<Di Maio. / M McGeary<Southern. / W M<Geary<same. / Adesso<Caputo. / Wright<Wright. / Kitchen<Kitchen. / Baldwin Bldg Corp< / Wisdom. / Pines<Washington. / Re Masterson. / Marschall<McGarvey. / Tracy<Sloane. / Conklin<O'Connell. / Robinson Amus Co< / Brghtn Bch Casino. / Butler<Butler. / Meyer<Meyer. / Cavanaugh<Meyer. / Burck<Burck. / Macauley<Macauley. / Robinson<Robinson. / Klotz<Klotz.

Werber<Krauss. / Rabczak<Segfried(3). / Re 24th, 25th & 23d Sts. / Re West 37th St. / Nisbett<Trautman. / Bildbraut<Gwydee. / Keepers<C I & B RR. / Re Coney Auto Maze Corp (Solbel.) / Fucini<Carassa. / Mele<Antonelli. / Gluck<CNY. / Castle Co, Inc<Irwin. / N Y Towel Supply Co< / Kelly. / Levin<Rappaport. / Famous Tire & Rubber Co<Fuerth. / Arankes<Munson Steamship Line. / Normoyle<Wolfe. / Becker<Goldman. / Dreicer<Palmer. / Eisenbach<Potshelsky. / Geverens<Greenpoint Amusement Co. / Bevacqua<Deutscher. / McKenney<McKenney. / Cohen<Nassau E RR. / Nisbett<Trautmann. / Klotz<Koffler.

Preliminary conferences will be held in accordance with the rules of the courts:

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Richmond<Reilly Co. / Crevit Assn. / Coughlin<NY Rys. / Phillipse<L I RR. / Levy<Klein. / Ricci<Briggs (2.) / Pirolo<Baum & F (3.) / Weiner<Hopp. / Simon<Realty Mare / Bartoli<Peacock (2.) / Scott<CNY. / Meinhard<Holbrook C & R Corp. / McMillan<same. / Crreland<Int R T. / Newman<NY & Q Co Elec, &c Co (2.) / Goldman<Horton Ice Cream Co. / Werner<Int R T Co. / Susewein<Bradley Cont Co. / Granucci<Cons Gas. / Morris<Int R T Co. / Davis<Stevens. / Secofsky<Strauss. / Elsner<Union Ry.

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SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

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Part II., for trial. / Altman<Kinstler. / Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Pinelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Hirsh & Scofield, Inc.<Gusmer — Edward C. O. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Sherwood <McClelland — Wm. A. Sweetser, Carroll <Glynn — Owen S. Tierney. Mente<Benjamin—Timothy J. Murray. Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.<Ringham—Timothy J. Murray.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Glasel <Burke — Warren B. Hunting, Lippman<Cofola — Edward C. O'Connor. Matter of Egelko (Halpin)—Ralph S. Wolcott.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Henrietta Goldberg < Isidore Kempner—James E. Landon, William H. Sage < Helena Arfken—Alfred Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Lewits<Lewits, (2.) / Thatcher<Thatcher. / Levy<Cohen. / Fuld<Clarke. / Re McGuire. / Keilbert Const Co< / Frey. / Dunmerling<Municipal Asphalt Co. / Cohen<N Y Rys. / German Savs Bank< / Meixel. / Jacobs<Jacobs. / East River Savs Inst< / Grim.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. Day<Day.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J. Case on—Pizzutiello< / Mulligan. / No day calendar.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Short Cause Calendar. Columbia Wax Prod Co<Salvation Match. / De Hart<Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Re Milliken Wall Paper Co.

Rose Feather & Flow Co<Gastman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Schlesinger<Graner.

Enumerated day calendar.

Peo Nat Bk<Egbert. / Gilbert<Philia & Rdg Coal Co. / Fitzgerald<Brooklyn Institute. / Laurie<Kelly. / Marus<Central RR. / Peo &c<Barker. / Lang<Munheim. / Doscher<Vermeyer & Liebmann.

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APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Prandon-Sylvestre Realty Co. / Tucker<Tucker. / Thomashelsky< / Thomashelsky. / Wm Filene's Sons Co< / Wilson. / Re Deutsche Evang Lutherisch &c Kirk. / Edison El Illum Co.< / Thatcher. / Cashdi<Di Maio. / M McGeary<Southern. / W M<Geary<same. / Adesso<Caputo. / Wright<Wright. / Kitchen<Kitchen. / Baldwin Bldg Corp< / Wisdom. / Pines<Washington. / Re Masterson. / Marschall<McGarvey. / Tracy<Sloane. / Conklin<O'Connell. / Robinson Amus Co< / Brghtn Bch Casino. / Butler<Butler. / Meyer<Meyer. / Cavanaugh<Meyer. / Burck<Burck. / Macauley<Macauley. / Robinson<Robinson. / Klotz<Klotz.

Werber<Krauss. / Rabczak

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Vincent Astor Makes $400,000 Lease in Astor House Building—Bowman Will Pay $175,000 Per Year for Hotel Commodore—Private House Sales—New Jersey Buyers.

An important lease in the downtown centre by Vincent Astor was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. To the Exchange Buffet Corporation he leased the Vesey Street store and basement in the Astor House building, which Mr. Astor recently erected on the lower half of the Broadway frontage formerly occupied by the old Astor House. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, and will represent an aggregate rental of about $400,000. The space includes 5,700 square feet on the ground floor and about 3,800 square feet in the basement.

The lessees will spend about $50,000 in alterations and will sublease the ground floor. They control about thirty lunch rooms in the city. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the lease.

Pays $175,000 a Year for New Hotel Commodore Lease.

The lease was renewed yesterday for $175,000 a year of the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Forty-second, Forty-third Streets and the former Depew Place with the Commodore Hotel, to be erected there, to the Bowman Hotel Corporation, of which George M. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels, is President. The lease is made by the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, the holding company for the New York Central Railroad in real estate. The lease is for twenty-one years from Jan. 1, 1916, with the privilege of two twenty-one year renewals at 2 per cent. of the total cost of construction, 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction and 91 per cent. of the taxes.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Stuart Hirschman sold to Meta K. Hirschman 313 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17.1 by 90.10.

Christian C. Cramer sold to Mary B. Pottebaum 443 East Eighty-fourth Street, a three-story house on a lot 18.9 by 102.2.

Operators Resell Lexington Avenue Property.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold to George M. Clarke 1,233 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building on a lot 22 by 65, located between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. The sellers acquired the property several weeks ago. J. Irving Walsh negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

The Knap & Wasson Company sold to an investor in the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street a four-story tenement, on a plot 22 by 60, for Elizabeth A. Burggraf. This is the first time in thirty-five years that the property has changed hands, the same being a cash transaction.

The five-story tenement house at 244 Delancey Street, 25 by 75, was given by Reig Goldstein in part payment to the Cliff Street Corporation, H. A. Mark, President, for the 27 Cliff Street building. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

Franklin R. Bruns purchased from Phillip Feuring 2,328 Morris Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 150.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold for Frank Hall the one-family detached house, 1,172 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, to a client for occupancy.

An investing client of the Leonard Morgan Company purchased from the Phelps Holding Company, 1,200 Sutter Avenue, a three-story flat on a lot 20 by 100.

Daniel H. Jackson sold to a client of Wendel Sekler the southeast corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue S, Brooklyn. A three-story residence and a garage on a plot 120 by 131.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 feet on Union Avenue to Frank H. Roeder, and a plot 40 by 100 feet on Kinsey Avenue to Elizabeth McQuinn.

New Jersey.

J. K. Moore sold the two-family dwelling at 88 Oakwood Place, Orange, N. J., for Robert Vogel to John W. Wilkinson for investment.

The Colonial residence in the west side of Upper Mountain Avenue, near Bellevue Avenue, Montclair, has been purchased by William C. Cannon, Esq., a New York lawyer. The residence, which is considered one of the best types of colonial architecture in Montclair, is situated on a plot of land having a frontage of 125 feet and extending to a depth of over 200 feet. The property has been held at $35,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

James Healey has purchased for improvement from the New York Suburban Land Company a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue, Garwood, N. Y.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh has sold for Arthur Crane to a client the three-family dwelling at 177 Broad Street, Newark. It was held at $10,000. The property was originally owned by Philip Kearny, and later passed into the hands of Levi P. Morton. Mr. Stoutenburgh also sold for E. J. Schwarz the dwelling at 1,042 George Street, Plainfield, held at $5,500.

Commercial Leases.

William F. Fuerst, Inc., has rented to the Durland Company the building at 242 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store, basement and subcellar at 205-209 Lafayette Street to Charles W. Williams & Co. for a term of years.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 49 to 55 Amsterdam Avenue to Samuel M. Bach for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for the O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., the ground floor store at the southeast corner of Trinity Place and Rector Street in the Empire building, also for the same owners the store at the southeast corner and Astor Place. Both leases are for ten years.

Egbert Mills leased the double store at 2,815 Eighth Avenue, for Henry Hughes, to James V. and Joseph V. Galima.

Charles B. Van Valen has leased for Crum & Forster offices at 95 William Street to the New Jersey Fidelity & Plate Glass Insurance Company of Newark, one of the large companies in the State.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 406 Madison Avenue to the French Bureau.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, 8 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story American basement, on a lot 22 by 100, to Philip W. Livermore of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Houghton Company has leased for Sophia G. Cane, represented by Melville H. Cane, the five-story American basement house, 254 West 105th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, to Mrs. M. Schwartz.

Lawson Purdy to Talk on Realty Conditions.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, will speak on the subject of general realty conditions at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, to be held this evening in the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The address will be followed by a discussion on realty conditions from the owners' viewpoint.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for altering El Dorado apartment house, Central Park West, at the southwest corner of Ninety-first Street, into small suites at a cost of $50,000. George and Edward Blum are the architects.

Snowber & Smith were the brokers in the recent deal by which William B. Ellison acquired the properties at 902 West End Avenue and 257 West 104th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 304 East, s s, 75 ft e of Second Av, 25x50.5, three-story tenement; Lilly Neuman against Bernard Green et al.; Bullowa & Bullowa, attorneys; Jno. De W. Warner, referee; due, $5,967.21; taxes, &c., $875.75; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

14th St, 519-21 West, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 50x206.6, to 15th, 824-6 West, four four-story tenements; Harrie Seely, executrix, against Edward L. Larkin et al.; Hatch & Clute, attorneys; Edward F. Maloney, referee; due, $23,035.96; taxes, &c., $3,885.30; to the plaintiff for $72,253.

West Broadway 585, e s, 125 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, four-story lodging house; Louis McLahens et al. against Jno. M. Williams et al.; Adolphus D. Pape, attorney; Wm. T. Van Alstyne, referee; due, $19,197.58; taxes, &c., $1,700; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Sherman Av, 79, s e corner Dyckman St, 100x100, two five-story tenements and stores; St. Clair Realty Co. against J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., et al; Edward S. Frith, attorney; William M. Seabury, referee; due, $24,480.32; taxes, &c., subject to two mortgages aggregating $94,600; to the plaintiff for $114,384.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,982 and 1,994, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x93.2, 2 four-story tenements and stores; adjourned to Nov. 16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Parker St, 1,134, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x125; Eliz. Freutel against Alfonso De Salvo et al.; Adolph E. Gutgsell, attorney, 58 Park Row; John J. Brady, referee; due, $3,903.01; taxes, &c., $1,188.30; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, 2,249, w s, 306.6 ft s of 183d St, 18.6x70.7x18.4x72.1, two-story and basement brick dwelling; Corporate Mtg. Co. against Vera V. Schramm et al.; Henry D. Patton, attorney, 27 Cedar St; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $1,299.14; taxes, &c., $300; subject to a mortgage of $3,500; to the plaintiff for $3,600.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

165th St, 862 East, s s, 37.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, 18.3x80, three-story front tenement; Moses Mendelsohn et al. against Adolph Hamm et al.; Charles S. Sinsheimer, attorney, 51 Chambers St; John J. Hynes, referee; due, $5,489.63; taxes, &c., $278.25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 106 ft s of Gleason Av, for a one-story brick garage, 36x17; Fred Lubecker, 1,159 St. Lawrence Av, owner; T. J. Cunningham, 709 Tinton Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, to an eight-story apartment; A. L. Newmann, 111 Palmetto St, Brooklyn, owner; G. and E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 175 ft n of s s of 170th St, 25x103.3; Adolph Wurzburger to Gotham Theatre Corp., 35 Nassau St, Sept. 30, receipt from Oct. 17, 1916; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 32 Nassau St.....$1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 141st St, 39.11x100; Lenox Av, s w corner of 142d St, 39.11x100; Martin Marks to 100 West 142d Street Corp., 135 Broadway, mtg $125,000, Oct. 8; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,223, e s, 80.2 ft n of 83d St, 22x62.2; Edgar B. Taylor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to George M. Clarke, 24 East 74th St, all liens, Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 84, e s, 150.8 ft s of Canal St, 25x100; Loretta M. and Genevieve C. Doherty to Raffacle Prisco, 2,068 East 17th St, Brooklyn, bond and security, Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10

SAME PROPERTY; Leo V. Doherty, Brooklyn, to same, bond and security, Oct. 16; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; lots 4 to 7 of 112th St, 18.11x100; Elizabeth Desseker to Marie Walther, 623 East 150th St, mtg $17,000, Nov. 6; attorney, Charles Kuntze, 2,804 3d Av.....$1

148TH ST, 519 West, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Lydia M. Cowles, now Lydia M. Moran, to Rose Abraham, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 8; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

AVENUE D, w s, extends from 12th to 18th Sts, 216x—, Unionport; J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., to G. H. Realties, Inc., $68 and $70 Broome St, Nov. 9; attorney, O. Greenberger, 368 Broome St.....$100

BARKER AV, e s, 200 ft s of Julianna Av, 50x125; Mary J. Skillman to Emma Skillman et al.; 85 Wilson Av, Sharon, Penn., Oct. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

[illegible] St, Nov. 12 and 1,074, e s, 97.10x On to Dorothy Yockel,

1,074 Franklin Av, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

GILBERT PLACE, n w corner of Third St, 20x100; Meehan Construction Co. to Hortman Miller, Tuxedo, N. Y., April 13; attorneys, Muller, K., L. & T., 50 Broadway...$1

LOT 24, map of Hudson Park; Domenick Vastano to Paul Langan, 1,861 Bronxdale Av, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$900

LOT 51, Block 38, map of Morris Park; Jacob W. Sproule to Benjamin H. Lennon, 853 Cauldwell Av, mtg $730, Nov. 9; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1

LOT 52, Block 38, same map; Jacob W. Sproule to Anna Sproule, 315 Main St, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 9; attorney, same...$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft of Field Place, 25x150; Philip Feuring to Franklin R. Bruns, 2,328 Morris Av, mtg $7,000, July 14; attorney, F. P. Trautman, 122 Nassau St....$100

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 182d St, 166.1x153.10x73.4x146.1; James C. Gaffney to Paltz Realty Co., Inc., 1,148 Tiffany St, mtg $8,500, Dec. 17, 1915; 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St.....$5,000

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; Josephine Houser to Mary J. Skillman, 3,349 Olinville Av, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Emma Skillman to same, Oct. 7; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mabel S. Lindenborn to same, Oct. 8; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Wilson to same, Sept. 29; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward M. Skillman to same, Sept. 27; attorney, same.....$100

PARK AV WEST, s w corner 182d St, 18.6x76.4; Bartholomew Schiavone to William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av, mtg $3,600, Nov. 8; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av...$100

RIVER AV, n e corner of 184th St, 49.9x83.8x65.8x95.1; Petit Building Co., Inc., to Key Building Co., Inc., 50 Chambers St, mtg $46,500, Nov. 3; attorney, Henry M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, s s, 78.8 ft e of 198th St, 25x123.2x25.1x121.10; 523 Fifth Avenue Realty Corp. to Esther Reinheimer, 49 West 70th St, mtg $7,500, Nov. 7; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, 226 East, s s, 243 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75, Nov. 9; Moses A. Horowitz to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$9,500

32D ST, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2, Nov. 8; Arthur B. Westervelt, Tenafly, N. J., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$60,000

100TH ST, 237 and 239 West, n s, 165 ft e of West End Av, 30x100.11, Nov. 9; William E. Curtis to Charles H. Phelps, executor, 412 West End Av, due Jan. 2, 1922.....$24,000

104TH ST, 115 to 121 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 65x100.11, Nov. 3; The G. D. G. Realty Co. to Sarah Arner, Spring Valley, N. Y., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway...$3,000

143D ST, 153 and 157 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, Nov. 9; Right Realty and Security Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of Marble St, 54x87.3; Timothy McGrath to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 8, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$3,500

FRANKLIN AV, 1,072-4, e s, 27.10x201.9; Dorothy Yockel to North Side Savings Bank, 3,230 3d Av, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell, 38 Park Row....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sanders Realty Co., 198 Broadway, prior mtg $10,000, Nov. 9, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney...$6,000

LOT 168, map of Penfield property; Margaret Brett to Margaret Benedetto, 200 South 10th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 6, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. A. Carretto, 10 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$900

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 182d St, 106.1x153.10x73.4x146.1; Paltz Realty Co., Inc., to James C. Gaffney, 1,147 Tiffany St, prior mtg $8,500, Dec. 17, 1915, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St.....$5,000

SEDGWICK AV, n w corner of 182d St, runs w 127.4 to e s of Hampden Place x n 150.2x e 85x n 180.2x e 83.4x 100.3x w 170.7x n 4.9x w 236.10 to Cedar Av x s 334.1x e 36.11x e 220.10 to avenue x n 196.3x w 85.8x n 122 to street x 153.7; also Cedar Av, s w corner of 184th St, runs w 247.8 to e s Harlem River Terrace x s 747.7x e 232.5 to avenue x n 737.6; William D. Peck to Walter L. Crow, 15 East 126th St, supplemental to 5 mtgs aggregating $18,000, Nov. 6, due as per bond in said 5 mtgs; attorney, Walter L. Crow, 13 East 126th St.....

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 75, s front, basement and second loft; Lewine & Kempner, Inc., to Anthony F. Viscardi et al., on premises, 15 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$2,925

BROADWAY, 4,225, store and cellar; Julius and August Kuhn to Emil Oppenheimer, Mountain Lakes, N. J., 3 5-12 years from Dec. 16; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St.....$7,700

BROADWAY, 430, n e corner of Howard St, store, 24x92, and basement, 25x50; Giraud F. Thomson, trustee, to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, 3 5-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$5,500

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 11 and 12, or Broadway and 59th St, 201 West, second floor, 51 feet on Broadway and 34 feet on 59th St; also space occupied by fruit stand, or space on 59th St, s of Broadway, 5.9x2.2, and show window; August Schonhard and another to Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, from Nov. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1922; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway.....$3,350

MANHATTAN AV, 10 to 16, all; Shenk, R. & C. Co. to Isaac Specter, 51 East 129th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Gross & S., 299 Broadway.....$14,000

42D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, runs w 275 to e s of Depew Place x n 208.4 to point 75 n from s s of 43d St, closed, x e 275 to Avenue x s 208.4 to beginning, and New York Realty and Terminal Co. to Bowman Hotel Corporation, 21 years from Jan. 1, 1916, two renewals of 21 years each, 2 p. c. on total cost of construction and 6 p. c. per annum on cost of construction and 91 p. c. of taxes, &c.; attorneys, Bobbage & Sanders, 111 Broadway; grand rent.....$175,000

89TH ST, 111 to 117 West, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, four houses, all; James A. Simmons to Sol Freidus and Morris Steinburg, 3,624 Broadway, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$4,000

122D ST, 148 West, all; Caroline H. Field to Harry S. Purdy, 150 West 122d St, 3 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, G. P. Fall, 76 William St.....$1,000

125TH ST, 262 West, west store and part of cellar; John Tyo and Thomas P. Fowler to Jacob Goldschmidt, 1,361 Madison Av, and Hy Goldschmidt, 159 West 118th St, 4 8-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, J. & H. Goldschmidt, 262 West 125th St.....$6,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 201-7, two buildings; Cream City Holding Co. to Leon Weinshank, 201 Brook Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, S. Goldschmidt, 136 Broadway.....$1,000

FORDHAM ROAD, n e corner of Cambreling Av, all; Rudolf A. Breidenbach to Rosa De Pippo, 2,512 Cambreling Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, E. Califano, 4,521 3d Av.....$650

187TH ST, 7354, store; Antonio Esposito to Frank Viggiano, 2,302 Beaumont Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, C. Guidone, 160 Broadway.....$264 and $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV A, 34; Samuel Sideroff against Bernard Trusch, owner; Abraham Grossman contractor.....$75

MULBERRY ST, s e corner Park Row, 72.1x24; Jacob Rubin against Essie Silverstone; Fannie Epstein and Nettie Morris, owners and contractors.....$57

87TH ST, 305 and 307 East; Morris Perlman against Joseph Sonfin Co., owner; Louis S. Harris, contractor.....$72

87TH ST, 303 and 307 East; Abraham Gersten against Joseph Bonsin, owner and contractor.....$120

88TH ST, 24 East; Alonso B. See against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$1,275

47TH ST, 5 East; Zouri Drawn Metals Co. against Cenire White Co., owner; James Quinn Construction Co., contractor....$150

Bronx.

165TH ST, 1,115 East; Decorative Concrete Works against Ronalo Construction Co. and Arthur Kutler, owners and contractors..$100

238TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 53.4x175.2; Kittanning Sale Co., Inc., against 5,780 Broadway Bldg. Co., Inc., and John Doe, owners; 5,780 Broadway Bldg. Co., Inc., contractors.....$960

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,321-1,323; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilpod Hld. Co., Inc.; Nov. 4, 1916.....$215

MORRIS AV, 1,818; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilpod Hld. Co., Inc.; Nov. 4, 1916.....$206.62

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; Joseph Lagana against Michael Massaro et al.; Oct. 31, 1916.....$65

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; Henry C. Silleck, Jr., against Michael Massaro et al.; Nov. 1, 1916.$192.68

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; Hudson Wood Working Co. against Michael Massaro et al.; Nov. 8, 1916.....$60

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, s e cor. Hudson St, runs s 73.3 x e 9.4 x s 2 x e 10 x s 95 to West 11th St, x e 50 x Bleecker st, x n 102.1 x w 87.10 to beginning; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Frank W. McGurk, executor, et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

ESSEX ST, 57; Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal [illegible] of America against [illegible] M.; Dorr

closure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Auerbach & Cornell.

PARK AV, s e corner of 121st St, 75.7x80; Julia A. Low against Thal Realty Co. et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

WATER ST, 338 and 338; Margaret A. Norris against Charles E. Page et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

2D AV, 1,822; Henrietta Goldberg against Isider Kempner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Baker.

11TH ST, 55 West; Bernhard Feifer against Anna Stein et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. M. Hyman.

175TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; Margaret J. Becker against Emma E. de Veer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x100; Marion Hattatorrie Haines Emlen against Adolph F. Bungtorf et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOT 169, map of Gleason property, situated in 24th Ward; William C. Arnold against Daniel J. Dillon et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOT 38, Block 3,077, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Margaret Robinson et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 27, Block 3,088, Section 11, same map; same against L. Josephine Moses et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 49, Block 2,846, Section 11, same map; same against Alfred Von Roth et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 18, Block 2,844, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Elbert C. Smith et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 35, Block 3,110, Section 11, same map; same against Michael Byrne et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 72, Block 3,100, Section 11, same map; same against William E. Corcoran et al., action same; attorney, same.

LUDLOW AV, n e corner of Pugsley Av, 21.1x200.4; Jennie B. Van Brunt et al., as trustees, against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY NORTH, n e s, 312.1 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 58.4x200.3; Morland Mtg. Co. against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

PUBLIC PLACE, s e corner of Virginia Av, 75.9x144.1; Henry W. Van Wagenen et al. against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

TOPPING AV, 1,235; Bronx Av, w s, 150 ft s of 183d St, 50x103.4; Catherine V. Boyle against Anna Hansen et al., (partition suit;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

TREMONT AV, s s, 105.1 ft w of Zerega Av, 58.7x100; Laura E. Jones against John C. Fisher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

TREMONT AV, s s, 105.1 ft w of Avenue A, 58.7x100; Morland Mortgage Co. against John C. Fisher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

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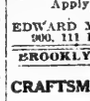
BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES WITH GARAGE



in stucco and brick; with and without garage; all improvements. On West 11th St., 2 minutes from Kings Highway Sta., Sea Beach Subway. 23 sold; only 4 left. See these wonderful little homes, or send for full set of photo postals and terms. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Only $6250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with and without garage; all improvements; beautiful street; only 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach subway; 23 sold, only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes today, or send for full set of photo postals and terms. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,500 Below Cost

Will sacrifice at $2,500 below cost exceptionally fine 9-room house, which was just completed, and is ready to move in. Will sell to quick buyer at $6,500. An exact duplicate of this house built elsewhere sold for $11,000. Nothing like it for the money anywhere. Terms to suit. Plenty of room for garden or garage.

House contains 2 baths, 5 bedrooms; Mott's extra fine plumbing, porcelain tub, tiled bath; hardwood trim, parquet floors; imported brick fireplace, breakfast-porch, sleeping-porch. Wired throughout for vacuum cleaner, fans, over-bed lights; handsomely decorated; bevelled plate glass mirrors on doors; wash basins in bedrooms; model kitchen; ample storeroom. Plenty of real closets, complete laundry finished. Hot water heat. Instantaneous water heater. Address:

Mrs. SHARP, Park Ave. Hotel, 33rd St. New York City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOME, $20

monthly, new house, 6 rooms and bath; everything the finest, built on similar plan and order of latest $10,000 and $15,000 homes; only 30 minutes out, in best section; fine large plot, must sell, a big sacrifice; possession at once; $850 cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

Phone 89 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

[illegible]ND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$55 Huntington Lots

FULL SIZE. FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED

Only $5 Down & $2 Monthly.

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil, high elevation; great poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work; bank, stores, schools; four out; only $100 cash necessary; easy off balance, $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BOGOTA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on the 28th day of December, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods, all not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

270 CONVENT AV.,

Southwest Corner 141st.

New 10-story fireproof apartment house nearing completion, adjacent to City College; convenient to subway and "L" stations, surface, and bus line.

3 Rooms and Bath.....$600

4 Rooms and Bath.... 650 to $750

5 Rooms and Bath..... 780 to 1,020

Open for inspection; representative on premises.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 W. 72d.

530 West 157th St.

Two Very Choice Apartments of

6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents, $58 to $70.

An up-to-date Apartment, complete in every detail, largest rooms in Washington Heights; half block from 157th St. subway station. Inquire Supt. on premises.

2-5-7 ROOMS.

One suite suitable for Doctor.

All improvements—Hall service

Apply 465 W. 157th St., or

Tel. Fordham 3423

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 19th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania" and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and

Whereas, the said petitioner filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 19th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $180,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A disturbance now in the Northwest will advance southeastward and be followed by a pronounced change to colder weather within the next thirty-six to forty-eight hours in the North Rocky Mountain region and the North Plains States and by Saturday in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The cold weather will be of several days' duration in these regions.

It is probable that this change to colder weather will overspread the Northern and Middle States east of the Mississippi River by the end of the week.

General rains have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Gulf States, and the North Pacific Coast and rains and snows in the North Rocky Mountain region.

The weather continues warm throughout the Atlantic States, while colder weather has overspread the lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Gulf States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley.

In the lake region the weather will be overcast and unsettled, with probably rain Friday night and Saturday, probably turning to snow in the upper sections.

Temperature will be lower Friday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and decidedly cold weather will overspread the lake region and the Ohio Valley Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be strong west, showers, followed by fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting, overcast, showery weather.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England.—Partly cloudy; colder Friday; Saturday overcast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair, colder Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Western New York.—Fair Friday, Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain; much colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	45	47	4 P. M.	61	69
6 A. M.	46	48	7 P. M.	58	66
9 A. M.	47	47	9 P. M.	47	62
12 M.	60	59	11 P. M.	44	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature 60 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum 44 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity 98 per cent; at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:40	45 Church St.; Dainty Maid Lunch and others	Slight
5:35	485 Park Av., (auto;) Willard & Co	Slight
9:55	122 W. 28 St.; Benjamin Borick	Slight
11:27	350 E. 100 St.; Sigmund Ashman	Slight
P. M.		
12:40	167 W. 145 St.; Frank Hess	Slight
2:40	51 W. 37 St.; Dr. Frank Parker	Slight
4:15	108-10 W. 48 St.; Friars Club	Slight
4:30	1,000 W. 34 St.; James F. Burroughs	$500
4:30	127 Delancey St.; H. Greenberg	Slight
4:55	862 Caldwell Av.; Jas. Drucker	Slight
5:15	940 Tiffany St.; Morris Ornstein	Slight
5:47	44 St. & East River; Weisbart & Rudman	Slight
6:20	Ogden Av. & 170 St.; not given	Slight
6:40	509 W. 184 St.; Fred Plump	Slight
8:40	45-47 Lispenard St.; Max Wax	Slight
8:50	Front 285 W. Broadway (wooden-ties on north-bound car tracks) Interbo. R. R.	Slight
8:50	204½ E. 53 St.; Samuel Glass	Slight
10:10	1,694 Broadway; Hat Nook	Slight
10:30	1 Av. & Boston Road; elev. R. R. car	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Examiners will receive until Dec. 9 applications from women candidates for license as supervisor of domestic art in evening schools. The salary is $6 an evening.

A class in household efficiency is being formed at the Williamsburg Evening High School. Marcy Avenue and Keap Street. It will study cooking, nutrition, and foods. Mrs. Lillian Meeker will have charge.

A meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 165, "The Audubon," will be held at the schoolhouse, Audubon Avenue, between 168th and 169th Streets, Manhattan, at 8 P. M., on Nov. 15. Steps will be taken to continue the campaign for the erection of an addition and an auditorium to the school.

The Student Council of Hunter College has appointed Margaret Wells as Chairman of the Hunter Church and Settlement Magazine Subscription Bureau. The Council voted to investigate the college rule against intercollegiate basket ball, and to give the Young Women's Christian Association the use of the Students' Exchange on Dec. 8.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Hunter College has arranged to conduct classes at the Lenox Hill Settlement, to help at the Light House, and to send reading material to the Seaman's Church Lighthouse, and to the children in hospitals.

The following alumnae of Hunter College have received substitute licenses to teach in city high schools: Florence Dalton French, Helen C. Fischhofer in German, Jeannette Armstrong and Althea E. Wattlaufer in history, Edith W. Isles in mathematics, Lillian E. Buchan in music, and Mary E. Himmelman in Spanish.

The New York City Teachers' Association has elected delegates and alternates to the convention, which elects members of the Teachers' Council.

Permission has been granted to Mary A. Conlon, Principal of P. S. 30, the Bronx, to be absent from duty without loss of pay from Nov. 20 to 24, inclusive, to visit the schools of Cleveland.

The Board of Education has recognized the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association as entitled to representation in the Teachers' Council.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 2d Lt. E. E. Cameron, 4th Inf., Nebraska; 2d Lt. C. E. Kinskey, 3d F. A., New York; 1st Lt. R. H. Morse, M. C., Nebraska; 2d Lt. F. E. Calvert, 3d Inf., Indiana; 1st Lt. A. S. Monroe, 1st Separate Battalion, Wyo.; 1st Lt. E. S. Burns, 74th Inf., New York; Capt. D. F. MacKenzie, 2d Inf., Minnesota; 1st Lt. H. G. Pamment, M. C., Ohio; Maj. O. C. Ahlers, M. C., Texas; 2d Lt. M. H. Peek, Corps of Engrs., Cal.; 1st Lt. A. J. Swofford, 4th Inf., Texas, and 1st Lt. F. E. Burbach, 3d Inf., Wisconsin.

1st Lt. W. E. Watkins, M. R. C., from duty Fort Barrancas, Porto Rico, Dec. 1, then to his home and report to the Adjt. Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. L. D. Wildman, Sig. Corps, to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Maj. W. A. Burnside, 20th Inf., is detailed to take field officers' course in aviation at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.

Maj. L. C. Scherer, Cav., Q. M. C., will report to Col. I. A. Haynes, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. E. S. Penney, M. R. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., in orders of Oct. 6, to examine applicants for commissions as reserve ordnance officers. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his station.

The permanent station of Capt. J. M. Cummins, 35th Inf., is designated as Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. S. H. Wheeler, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, is detailed a member of the board appointed in orders of Oct. 7 to examine enlisted men of the Sig. Corps for rating as aviation mechanicians, Vice 1st Lt. F. M. Bowen, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, relieved.

Following are detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the division specified and will join it: Capt. S. J. Ely, 17th Cav., 10th Div., El Paso, Texas; 1st Lt. E. C. McNeil, 14th Inf., 11th Div., El Paso, Texas, and Maj. A. Palen, 12th Inf., 12th Div., Ft. Sam Houston, and Capt. G. V. Strong, Cav., 13th Div., Llano Grande, Texas.

Capt. K. M. Parker, Cav., is assigned to 6th Cav.

1st Lt. W. W. Doe, 15th Inf., is transferred to 20th Inf.

Maj. B. Lindsley, Q. M. C., will visit the mill of the Fuld & Hatch Company, Albany, N. Y., on business pertaining to the manufacture of underwear, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. R. Harmon, C. A. C., is attached to Aviation School, Signal Sig. Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the school.

1st Lt. H. Abbey Jr., 10th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. J. F. Miller, Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Leaves—Capt. P. H. Sheridan, Cav., 4 months; 1st Lt. V. E. Watkins, M. R. C., 4 months; Maj. H. P. Wilbur, C. A. C., 7 days; 1st Lt. D. H. Cowles, 22d Inf., 1 month and 20 days; Capt. R. M. Parker, Cav., 1 month, and 1st Lt. L. B. Bender, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

1st Grade Lieut. P. M. Bates, the Milwaukee, to fitting out the L-7 and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. Cochran, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the New Orleans.

P. A. Surgn. N. T. McLean, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Asst. Surgs. W. S. Weitzel, M. R. C., resignation accepted, and W. W. Wickersham, the Prairie, to Marine Expeditionary Forces, Santo Domingo.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surg. E. W. Lacy, the New Jersey, to the Olympia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Colgon, at Monte Cristi; Hancock, at Santo Domingo City; Jason, at Norfolk Yard; Oklahoma, at Plantation Flats, and the West Virginia, at Salina Cruz.

SAILED—Annapolis, San Diego for La Paz; Mayflower New York Yard to sea; Nereus, San Diego for Tiburon, Olympia, Charleston, for Hampton Roads; Proteus, Hampton Roads for Boston, and the Yorktown, Topolobampo, for La Paz.

The Commander, Cruiser Force, has shifted his flag from the Prairie to the Hancock.

Coast Guard.

Capts. A. L. Gamble, the Apache, to Assistant Inspector at Boston; F. A. Levis, the Seneca, to wait orders, and A. J. Hendelson, orders of Sept. 7 amended to command the Onondaga instead of the Yamacraw.

1st Lt. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan, the Tampa, to wait orders.

2d Lts. M. W. Torbet, of Engrs., the Seneca to the Unalga, Dec. 1. Leave on route: S. A. Allen, of Engrs., the Unalga to the Onondaga, Nov. 20; C. H. Jones, to engineering duty on the Gresham, and C. P. Kendall, to line duty on the Gresham.

3d Lt. J. F. Farley, to engineering duty on the Yamacraw, and W. J. Trell of Engrs., to line duty on the Yamacraw.

Keepers H. Wilcox, from Sta. No. 57 to Sta. No. 58, and G. W. Gatafield, from Sta. No. 299 to Sta. No. 288.

Machinists Wolfe, the Wissahickon, to the Itasca; J. F. Meades, the Guthrie, to the Wissahickon, and L. Axelson, the Bear, to the Guthrie.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FINCK, Mrs. ANTOINETTE, (Feb. 12, 1915;) net estate, $155,895. George Finck, Emily Elliott, John Finck, Adam Finck, and Antoinette Wright, sons and daughters, or descendants, received the bulk of the estate. Assets: 151 East Houston Street, $60,000; 130 East Nineteenth Street, $50,000; 138 East Nineteenth Street, $50,000; deposits, $16,836; personalty and jewelry, $1,464; mortgages and notes, $25,235.

SCOTT, GEORGE ISHAM, (Oct. 29, 1915;) net estate, $541,253. Jeanne Marie Scott, daughter of the decedent, received a life estate in $583,838. Under the will personal effects, valued at $357, were given to twenty-four relatives and friends. Assets: One-third interest in land at Yonkers, N. Y., $5,000; bank, $15,317; life insurance, $19,356; interest in the estate of George B. Scott, $2,200; a claim against Wrenn Brothers & Co., $4,126.

WILSON, Mrs. CAROLINE A., (April 19;) net estate, $1,310,358. Alice L. Harlan, daughter, received $617,640; Harry S. Reynolds, grandson, $260,200, and Adeline L. Hollins, stateroom-in-law, $33,000. There were legacies to four employes. The assets were: 1 East Thirty-ninth Street, appraised at $77,500; stable building and lot, 212 West Thirty-fifth Street, $25,750; bank, $41,061, contents of residence, $27,443; notes and mortgages, $44,473; stocks and bonds, $1,175,725.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for mechanical draftsman (heating and ventilating) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 16.

Applications for junior alienist, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 15.

The commission will hold the following promotion examinations: From laborer to foreman of laborers, Grade 2, Brooklyn, and from laborer to watchman, Docks Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 22 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant agrostologist, after men only, to fill a vacancy at a salary ranging from $1,000 to $2,040 a year, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties will be to take charge of the technical and agronomic grass investigations that are being conducted primarily on the Arlington Experimental Farm, Rosslyn, Va. In this position the department requires the services of a man with special training in the botany of grasses, including the taxonomy of economic species, and also a thorough training in agronomy as applied to grasses. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in agrostology, thesis, education, and experience. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 10: Patrol. A. Kleinmeier, 28 to 26, assign. to bicycle duty discont.; A. H. Johnson, 172, bicycle duty; Bicycle Patrol. E. Winter, 172 to 28.

Temporary assignments: Inspectors E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., to command 14 I. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., to command 11 I. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 9 A. M., Nov. 10. Patrol. H. Bolger, 74, to O. C. Squad, duty in corridors Manhattan Headquarters Bldg., 15 days, 12 P. M., Nov. 11; E. Buchman, 164, to 12 I. D., duty on maps, 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10, vacation.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector S. A. McElroy, 11 I. D., 1 day, 9 A. M., Nov. 10, balance of vacation. Capt. J. J. Savage, commanding 14 I. D., 20 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 10, vacation.

Resignations accepted: Patrol. W. L. Moran, 3c, and R. Hansen, 149.

Fire Department.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 10: T. Murtagh, H. & L. 22; D. A. Sullivan, No. 2, H. & L. 13; T. Howe, Eng. 245; P. J. Marron, Eng. 93; F. Heckendorn, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

The following Engineers of Steamer and First Grade Firemen are promoted to the rank of Lieut., to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 10: Engs. of St.: J. McEvoy, Eng. 1; J. S. Mulligan, Eng. 56; J. A. Light, Eng. 278. Firem., 1st gr.: A. Beckman, Eng. 48; M. N. Conway, No. 2, Eng. 31; J. F. Vrabeck, Eng. 273; G. F. C. Hauser, H. & L. 24; X. Carlin, Eng. 276; J. Duffy, H. & L. 5; E. A. Mattson, Eng. 264; J. H. Carmichael, H. & L. 107; D. J. Sullivan, Eng. 287, (1st Sec.)

The following first grade firemen are promoted to the position of engineer of steamer, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 10: J. Lasky, Eng. 17; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 219; P. F. M. Kuveke, Eng. 53; J. J. Gillon, Eng. 23; R. H. Meinhold, H. & L. 145; W. F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 147; D. Schumacher, H. & L. 146.

Assignments, 8 A. M., Nov. 10, Capts.: T. Murtagh, Eng. 22; D. A. Sullivan, No. 2, Eng. 13; P. J. Marron, Eng. 93; T. Howe, Eng. 245; F. Heckendorn, Eng. 214.

Lieuts.: E. A. Mattson, Eng. 13; M. N. Conway, No. 2, Eng. 6; F. X. Carlin, Eng. 32; G. F. McEvoy, Eng. 34; A. Beckman, Eng. 45; J. J. Mulligan, Eng. 54; J. A. Light, Eng. 214; J. F. Vrabeck, Eng. 221; D. J. Sullivan, Eng. 253; J. P. Duffy, H. & L. 6; G. F. Hauser, H. & L. 12; J. H. Carmichael, H. & L. 104.

Engs. of St.: J. F. Dreeland, Eng. 228, to Eng. 278; E. L. J. Loftus, Eng. 278, to Eng. 228; A. F. Quinn, Eng. 290, to Eng. 213; H. J. Garner, Eng. 213, to Eng. 290; W. J. McClellan, H. & L. 149, to Eng. 257; W. R. Bender, Eng. 257, to H. & L. 149; J. Schulman, Eng. 158, to H. & L. 76; C. W. Prestin, H. & L. 76, to Eng. 158; C. A. Howard, H. & L. 253, to Eng. 206; J. E. Murphy, H. & L. 206, to Eng. 253; J. S. Foster, H. & L. 88, to Eng. 80; M. A. Rice, H. & L. 80, to Eng. 38.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st gra. H. C. Schryver, H. & L. 44, (disrespect to superior officer,) two leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gra. W. T. Sheehan, H. & L. 1, (absence without leave,) decision reserved; Fire. 1st gra. T. F. Murtha, Eng. 36, (under the influence of liquor,) four leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gra. M. T. Robinson, Eng. 49, (same,) decision reserved.

Dismissed from the Dept., 8 A. M., Nov. 10, Fire. 1st grs. W. T. Sheehan, Eng. 12, (absence without leave.)

Special leaves: Eng. of Str. A. Brignoli, Eng. 154, 12 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Fire. 2d grd. D. W. Mortimer, H. & L. 181; 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 11.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor floor, private bath; other rooms.

55TH ST.—Second-story suite of two rooms and bath; private American home; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 218.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR, DINING, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms; very finest Hungarian table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; one flight; reference exchanged.

72D, 122-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

157th, 322 WEST, (West End Av.) — Two front rooms; subway, bus; board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished. Phone 0613 Butler.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. Riverside 1887.

77TH, 301 WEST.—South room, bath, single, running water; excellent table; electricity.

77TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—" A good place to live." All new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—THE GEORGEAN. Rooms, board and general service are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; electricity, hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

87TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; finest table parlor dining.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Charming house; large, sunny room; private bath; also single room.

90TH, 52 WEST.—Room for two, private bath; small rooms; excellent board.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; table board.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7277 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; L Park; table boarders.

97TH, (Broadway.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; congenial surroundings. Telephone 9811 River.

106TH, 344 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Min. Downtown M. Y. Fare 5c.

50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.

THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking drive, with superior board; $12-$15 weekly. Phone 7726 Morningside; Payne.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, experienced, wishes to connect with commercial house, to take charge of general books; university graduate; highest credentials; salary, $50. K 241 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wishes advertising or publicity work; 5 years' experience; salary, $3,000; references given. B 235 Times Annex.

A1 BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' manufacturing experience all phases, payroll and cost work; $18-$20; Christian. F 61 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined, middle-aged widow, desires position involving care of children in desirable environment, or as companion. S. M. L., 628 East 26th St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Neat, colored; city or suburbs. 48 West 96th, care of Johnson.

DAY'S WORK.—Irish Protestant wants day's work, cleaning, in private family only; best references. Telephone, before noon, 604 Academy.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER.

A Long Island man, closing New York office, desires to retain expert stenographer-secretary with reliable concern; executive ability; attends all details; pleasing personality; salary $25. Lenox. 110 West 54th.

FRENCH COUPLE wishes position care of bachelor apartment or small family; wages $60. Write Concierge, 1,294 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK by Protestant; all plain cook. Write 1 Wood Street, Paterson, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, possessing English, German, Russian and Italian languages, business and literary talent, desires position of real but strenuously character. F 75 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young Southern lady wishes connection as social secretary and companion, or secretaryship in private office; references. F 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut Christian; high school education; 4 years' technical experience; legible penmans; quick grasping ideas; exceptionally neat; excellent references; $12. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, TYPIST.—Young lady possessing initiative, executive ability, desires position in managerial capacity; capable handling correspondence. F 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate, neat, willing and obliging; experienced; 58. Catherine Furby, Candler Building, Room 1606, Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.

Competent, accurate, desires position part time; mornings preferred. L. A., K 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; executive and secretarial experience; pleasing and quiet appearance; $20. Miss C., Tel. John-4716.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' commercial experience; accustomed details; exceptional references. K 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long experience, accustomed to responsibility; excellent references. K 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, brokerage, insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, K 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; references; $12. R 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, adaptable, pleasing personality, Alma Bloch, 3,676 Broadway. Audubon 9213.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant, expert filer, with 5 years' experience; Christian; salary $10. L. H., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE TECHNICAL GRADUATE, with technical and business experience in Western mining field, desires position where training will be useful; will go connected, and excellent references. F 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced in office detail, including office managing, systematising, credits, correspondence, and sales; worked 7 years with last employers, a large manufacturing and sales organization; who will furnish splendid recommendation; permanent position desired where merit will be recognized. K 240 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St. Room 1,362. Telephone Cortlandt 7904.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—install simple and complete systems; straighten out books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $3 monthly upward; books opened, closed systematized, investigation, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $3 Dale, 12 West 37th St.

A SCHOOL SALESMAN.

Principal, teacher, (24;) productive sales ability; brainy, college-bred American of genuine business initiative, seeking opportunity to win on merit alone; highly recommended. Y 233 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, EXPERT, WISHES POSITION DURING NIGHTS, SUNDAYS. MOORE, 119 WEST 47TH.

A YOUNG MAN,

27 years old, Yale graduate, with good viewpoint, an active mind, a neat appearance, wants to work himself and his ability. Y 236 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor. K 2.3 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (32,) wishes position; 13 years' experience; Christian; $20. K 229 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) high school graduate, some knowledge typewriting, desires position after school, all day Saturday. F 71 Times.

BUILDER.—Thoroughly experienced builder, being in the building business for 27 years, as superintendent or foreman, or to take full charge of construction. F 77 Times.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC.

Gentleman very highly recommends his chauffeur after five years of faithful and efficient service. Columbus 8144. Write A. B., 20 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; neat appearing young man desires position with private family preferred; recently employed as demonstrator for reliable automobile concern; no objection to long hours; moderate salary; willing to go anywhere. Blahs, 426 E. 66th.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write W. Murphy, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, ten years' driving experience private families, eight, nine different makes of cars; sober, reliable, prompt; excellent references. William Stryffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, (27,) single; long experience Buick 1916, Hudson Super Six, Twin Six Packard, and other; any extra work. Auerhahn, 11 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (26,) single; experienced all cars; does own repairing; salary moderate; city, country. B. George, care Haglan, 208 West 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR; young colored man; own repairs; good references. King, 137 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position; one who knows his business; 4 years in last position. F 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; married; city or country; best of references; moderate salary. M., 392 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family preferred; 7 years last position. F 58 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Rushing correspondence with large business concern in Russian export and import, 25, desires position with an import and export house or manufacturing concern; best references. J. P., 49, 334 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Thoroughly experienced American salesman, speaking Spanish and Portuguese, with big clientele in principal cities of South America, is returning to that country shortly; would be willing to carry some first-class side lines on a straight commission basis; very highest New York references. Answer X 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (22,) well educated and of exceptional ability, wants position as salesman; 6 years' business experience; speaks German and English fluently. F 89 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, seeks connection with a live concern; well recommended. K 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN AND WINDOW DRESSER, 25, three years' experience, gent's furnishings. F 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young, aggressive; one who can secure results; seeks connection. F 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—English; just returned from Brazil; corresponding French, German, Portuguese; good knowledge Spanish; offers his services; salary $35 weekly. Apply Franklin, 81 West 103th. Apt. 48.

STENOGRAPHER, good English education, fast dictation; transcribes accurately and rapidly; will work hard for advancement; $12. William Grimm, 220 West 42d. Boom 1,005. Bryant 1319.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college graduate, desires position as clerk or office assistant in reliable house. K 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) intelligent, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position. F 84 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) thoroughly reliable, real estate experience, collection, management of property; best credentials; bonded. F 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with executive ability, desires position where good efforts will be appreciated. F 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position evenings; experienced salesman, insurance, theatrical. F 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, educated, experience office, stock shipping, desires position. F 72 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving. Buick D. 45, 1916; Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-3, 1916; Flat, 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arena Chauffeurs' Agency, 210 West 80th St. Phone 6964 Circle.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR

in whom you may enjoy full confidence; a clean record assures prompt attention and safety; we are licensed agents and automobile experts; ability and character thoroughly investigated; positions filled on short notice. Blue List—Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Bldg., 58th St. and Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1496-6.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A GENTLEWOMAN with photo experience, of pleasing personality, over 35 years of age, as assistant to reception room. Apply Marceau Studio, 634 5th Av.

BILL CLERK; one who can operate typewriter; $9 to start. S 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; experienced in the manufacturing line; preferably cloaks and suits. J 64 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady wanted as assistant and English correspondent; must understand the Italian language perfectly; references required. J 67 Times.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK; MUST BE OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR 44TH ST. FERRY AND QUEENSBORO TUBE.

LORD & TAYLOR require the services of several experienced fur saleswomen. Apply Superintendent's office, 7th floor, 9 to 11.

MODEL for ladies' waists and dresses; prefer 36; state measurements. F 106 Times.

NURSE, &c.—Young lady, with knowledge of kindergarten work, to care for two children from 2 to 6 on Monday, Thursday, Saturday. Apartment 6A, 456 Riverside Drive.

NURSE wanted for child 5 years and assist with older children; French; need not speak English. Apply Thursday and Friday A. M. at 12 East 92d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, preference given Spanish speaking, to go in country; three children, one going to school; give experience, references, salary expected. &c. R 373 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking French, who understands Montessori principles, for two children under four. Y 237 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be absolutely accurate and fast; bring written application. Apply Room 5,022, Metropolitan Life Bldg., 1 Madison Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady to attend switchboard, file, typewrite, and assist in office; salary to start, $8 weekly. Address K 250 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES, $1.50 day as extra on Saturdays. Weisbecker, 296-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHERS or TYPISTS.—We pay $1.50 a thousand for addressing; several now doing 2,000 a day; positions permanent. Apply Room 5,022, Metropolitan Life Bldg., 1 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced general office work; salary to start, $800 a year. Herman Riensler Co., 24 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; state age, experience, and salary. J 62 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4335. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WAIST FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10 AND 12 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT WAIST FINISHERS; GOOD PAY AND LONG SEASON. APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK.

WAIST TRIMMERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10 AND 12 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT WAIST TRIMMERS; GOOD PAY AND LONG SEASON. APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK.

Employment Agencies.

TYPIST—Do copy work, downtown insurance company, $10.

FRENCH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER—Take rapid dictation; both languages; $20.

SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE stenographer positions, for competent girls; good education; $10.

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry, prefer manufacturing experience, $15.

CASHIER—To take charge of cash and do clerical work; $8.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

BOOKKEEPER, $18; typist, telephone, Elliott-Fisher, and dictaphone operators, general secretarial worker; free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $15-$18; stenographer, knowledge Spanish; many openings; Pan-American Agency, 39 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHERS, also typists; refined American clerks. Credential Employ. Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS (dictaphone,) $25-$18; others $10-$8. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, $12; typists, publishing, $9. Call David Agency, 17 West 42d.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York;
individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on position; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A BRONX MANUFACTURER offers exceptional opening to a young man trained big enough to recognize the importance of a position requiring steady attention to detail in the inspection, counting, banding, and labeling of stock; must have the personality necessary to control boys and be willing to work as well as supervise; this is a responsible position; the ability to fill it may be found in a young man from 18 to 35 years; give age, experience, references, and salary; state religion. J 60 Times.

A COLLEGE trained young man, with special aptitude for figures and for investigating facts, can find with rapidly-growing manufacturing company in this paper goods line a position in its cost department, offering exceptional opportunity for advancement and good future

ELECTION DOUBTS STIMULATE BETTING

Curb Brokers and Uptown Speculators Stake Nearly a Million More on Result.

WILSON STEADY FAVORITE

California's Shifting Count Made Odds Fluctuate, but They Close 2 to 1.

What with the shifting returns from California, New Hampshire and other States classed as doubtful, the Curb almost forgot oil stocks and "war brides" yesterday and bet instead on the election. President Wilson was the favorite all day. Estimates of the amount of wagers ran all the way from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Because of the rush, no accurate record could be kept.

There were three periods of great excitement on the Curb—one just before noon, when news from the West favorable to Wilson sent the odds on him from 10 to 8 to 2½ to 1; again, early in the afternoon, when the reports that Hughes seemed sure of New Hampshire on the recount and also of Minnesota, sent the odds back to 10 to 8 on Wilson, and finally, an hour before closing, when reports that Wilson's margin in California was growing, sent the odds on the President up to 2½ to 1. When the Curb closed the odds were quoted at 2 to 1, with no Hughes money in sight. It was said by brokers that the transactions in election bets exceeded in volume the Curb trading in stocks yesterday.

The Curb presented a lively scene. Broad Street was filled with a surging mass of men who fought to get to the centre where a group of betting commissioners stood, prominent among them Ed McQuade and Fred Schwade, who in the first part of the day held a large amount of Hughes money offered by Stock Exchange houses.

A large part of the betting yesterday, as was the case Wednesday, represented the activity of brokers in watching the odds and hedging. With the odds short they took the short end, and when they swung to longer odds "covered," only to "scalp" some more when the odds swung back. A good bit of this work has been going along ever since the betting livened up on the Curb two weeks ago.

Clerks Signal Latest News.

All during the Curb session clerks in the open windows above the trading circle stood with telephone receivers at their ears catching the latest flashes from news services and signaling to the brokers on the street. A reduction of Wilson's lead in California sent the odds one way; good news for Wilson from Minnesota sent them another. There were charges made of efforts to manipulate the market. One report of a bet of $100,000 on Wilson received such credence that a ticker service sent it out as having been made by a prominent Stock Exchange firm, which it named. Ten minutes later the ticker denied the report.

The betting on the Curb started at 10 o'clock with Wilson a 10 to 7 favorite, the Hughes men demanding 2 to 1. In the first hour more than $50,000 was bet at 10 to 7. Then favorable Wilson news started to come in from the West, along with the report that New Hampshire had switched to the Democratic column, and the Wilson odds soared to 2½ to 1. Then the Curb began to bet on the result in California. The odds on Wilson started at 10 to 9 and varied from that figure to 2 to 1, back to 10 to 6, with one bet of $10,000 at even money, and closed at 2 to 1 on Wilson. This was before the news was received of the whittling down of the Wilson lead in California.

When favorable Hughes news was received early in the afternoon the odds went to 10 to 8 on Wilson, and then when the tide seemed to turn to Wilson the odds shifted, and finally shortened on Wilson until about 2 o'clock they were betting 2½ to 1 for big bets and little bets were being laid as high as 3½ to 1. One bet of $2,000 against $7,000 was made that Wilson would carry both California and Minnesota. The betting closed at 2 to 1 on Wilson.

Uptown Bettors Favor President.

An interesting sidelight on the election betting is that one commissioner, who has wagered hundreds of thousands of dollars of other people's money, stands to win or lose two boxes of lollipops, having "rounded out" all his bets because he got weary of the shifting odds.

A remarkable factor in the betting uptown was that the apparent swing to Hughes late in the afternoon brought little response. At the Waldorf-Astoria, where more than $50,000 was bet yesterday, the odds didn't take cognizance of the change. The betting there followed the Curb odds closely, and last night the election of Wilson was so much taken for granted that the odds on him were quoted at 1 to 4 with no takers. One man well-known along Broadway appeared at the hotel last night with large bundles of bills saying he was almost ready to pay his bets on Hughes. This man is said to stand to lose $200,000. Most of the commissioners stand to win no matter who is the next President.

Tex Rickard, who bet $100,000 on Ohio going for Wilson, spent most of yesterday in a telephone booth talking to a "correspondent" in California. He laid long odds against Hughes all day.

Bets on Ohio were paid yesterday about the Waldorf. One young man, who only a short time ago was a newspaper reporter, said he had collected $31,000 won on Wilson carrying Ohio, and stood to win $42,000 more if Wilson is re-elected.

Perhaps the hardest of all election bet losers are those persons who in the excitement of supposed victory early Wednesday morning quoted long odds on Hughes and were taken. Hundreds of bets at 10 to 1 were made in cafes.

WILL GIVE DANCES IN JAIL.

Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram's Plan for Women Prisoners in Queens.

Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, wife of the former Public Service Commissioner, and friend of the feminine wrongdoer, has obtained the consent of Commissioner Lewis of the Department of Correction to hold weekly dances for the female prisoners in the Queens County Jail. There are ninety women in the jail at present, but this number frequently runs as high as 130 when the overflow from Blackwell's Island is sent to Long Island City.

For some time Mrs. Cram has been a frequent visitor at the jail, where she gave helpful talks to the women prisoners. Now a handsome upright piano, her gift, is installed in the chapel where the dances are to be held.

Mrs. Cram will play the piano herself for these dances, which are to be held every Friday afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock. A professional drummer will accompany her.

SOCIALISTS PROUD OF PARTY'S SHOWING

Leaders See in Election Vote an Indication of Its Becoming a National Factor.

ESTIMATED AT 1,500,000

Legislators Named Over Widely Scattered Territory, but Only One Congressman.

Although the returns on the Socialist vote throughout the country are still meagre, there was plenty of optimism at State headquarters at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street yesterday. Reports indicated an increased vote, and this was taken as an indication of the growth of the party. Socialists here professed to be looking forward to the time when socialism would be a national issue, or when the party would hold at least a measure of the balance of power.

Returns indicate, it was said at headquarters, that there has not only been an increase of 25 per cent. in the Presidential vote, but an increase of 30 per cent. on the State ticket vote. The total party vote throughout the country is estimated here at between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000, as against 916,000 in 1912.

Socialists say that the returns would indicate that the party has elected two State legislators in California and two in Minnesota. Thomas H. Van Lear, the non-partisan candidate for Mayor in Minneapolis, who had the Socialists' indorsement, has been elected by a majority of 5,000.

The most encouraging reports come from Milwaukee, a Socialist stronghold. In Wisconsin two State Senators and seven Assemblymen were elected, according to advices received here. The party also carried into office the Board of Supervisors and a Sheriff. Reports here were that Representative Victor Berger of Milwaukee had been defeated.

Reports received by the German Socialist newspaper, the Volks Zeitung, indicated the election of a State Legislator in Vermont, the first Legislator to be elected by the Socialists in that State. In Providence Dr. Reed has been elected a member of the Legislature in Haverhill, Mass., another unexpected thing happened—Morrell, a Socialist, was elected to the State Legislature. The report reached New York yesterday that in Florida the people sent a Socialist to the State Legislature. In Montana one Legislator was elected and two are reported to have been re-elected.

Reports received from Oklahoma Socialists were encouraging. A wire received from the State organization announced that there had been an increase in the Socialist vote in the State. Six Sheriffs and a county administration are reported to have been elected.

It was reported also that a Socialist had been elected to the Legislature in New Mexico, two in Washington, and one in Utah. As to the result in Chicago the news was not encouraging. Two Socialists were defeated for the Legislature.

In the little town of Haledon, N. J., the Socialists elected August Bruckman Mayor. Interest centred in this election because it was in Haledon that meetings were held at the time of the strike in the Paterson silk mills.

Word from Nevada shows that Grant Miller, Socialist candidate for the United States Senate, was defeated.

A noticeable feature of the Socialist vote in this State, it was said, was the percentage of increase in the State rather than in the city. Two Assemblymen were elected here, Shiplacoff in the Twenty-third Assembly District and Whitehorn in the Twenty-first Assembly District, the former by 1,600 votes and the latter by a small majority. Socialists here are disappointed in the defeat of Morris Hillquit in the Twentieth Congressional District. Meyer London was re-elected to Congress.

NEW STIELOW HEARING.

Governor Again to Review Convicted Man's Case.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Governor Whitman today fixed Nov. 28 as the date for a public hearing in the case of Charles F. Stielow, who has been reprieved several times and who now is under sentence of death for the murder of Charles D. Phelps in Orleans County, in March, 1915.

The hearing was granted on application of several persons who have been active in efforts to obtain a new trial for the convicted man.

Gives Union Right to Pick Members

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Justice Swayze in the Supreme Court handed down a decision this afternoon refusing to grant a mandamus compelling the National Alliance of Billposters, a labor organization, to admit Louis Frank to membership. The court held that it did not have the power to force one man's companionship on another. "It would be quite impracticable," said Justice Swayze, "for the court to undertake to compel men to receive into their social relationship one who was personally disagreeable, whether for a good or bad reason."

LOST AND FOUND.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Factory No. 73-759, five-passenger touring; N. Y. License No. 85306. Stolen 2 A. M., Nov. 9, from front of 127 Park Side Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mud guards in bad shape. Communicate with R. Wilmerding, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Telephone John 2554.

LOST—Certificate No. B88031, for 10 shares Great Northern Railway preferred stock, issued in the name of Walter Scott. If found, kindly notify K 265 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold brooch with small diamond, bird shape, 1¼ inches long, at Healy's restaurant, 66th St. and Columbus Av., Nov. 7. Apply at office, Hotel Ansonia; reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Election night, in New York, ribbed cigarette case, with monogram E. A. S.; liberal reward. D 187 Times.

LOST—On Thursday eve, Nov. 2, long black caracul scarf; reward. Communicate Breese & Smith, 961 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond vest button, Monday evening, at or near Century Theatre; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 50 Times.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, with diamonds and sapphires; reward. Beattie, 530 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Monday, diamond crescent breastpin, gold setting; reward. Nicholson, 2 W. 33d.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond pin, two circles connected by straight bar. Return to Ritz Hotel.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Bull terrier, female, white, with brown spots; answers name of Nellie; big reward. Modern Dye Works, 422 6th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs

LOST.—"Sport," IRISH TERRIER, smooth red hair; liberal reward. Return Mrs. A. W. Clarke, 315 West 82d St.

JERSEY LAWYER DISBARRED.

R. G. Brown Accused of Misconduct in Getting Divorce Evidence.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—A memorandum of the Supreme Court was filed today granting the application for an order, made through the Attorney General's Department, to strike from the roll as an attorney at law the name of Robert G. Brown of the Jersey City law firm of Butler & Brown.

Brown handled the divorce case of Lambert vs. Lambert, in the Chancery Court, representing the husband. He engaged several men, one of whom was named Fay, and a woman detective to watch Mrs. Lambert. Through the woman detective, it is declared, Brown planned trips for Mrs. Lambert and his aids, one of the trips being to Rockaway. Automobiles were provided by Brown, it is alleged. The memorandum of the Supreme Court says testimony indicated that on several of the occasions arranged Mrs. Lambert was guilty of misconduct with Fay, one of the men engaged by the counsel. By Brown's own evidence he aided and abetted in the commission of the statutory offense by the wife, the Supreme Court states.

Counsel for Brown argued that the attorney was trained as a spy before he became a member of the bar and earned his living in that capacity, and in effect had done no more than prosecuting attorneys do in administering the criminal law.

Special—
Satin-Stripe Border Handkerchiefs
65c
a Box of ½ Doz.
Friday and Saturday Only

White Damasee Handkerchiefs with white satin borders and corded effects. Full size; quarter inch hem.

A man *always* needs handkerchiefs—but he seldom has a chance to get handkerchiefs like these—at 65c the ½ doz.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

while many are side-stepping the "will it fade" issue.
ny
$2.00 SHIRTS
FOUR FOR $7.50
are fast color. Anderson pledges himself for it—so do I. In that we are safe—so are you.
The colors have stood a grueling test.
Wm. G. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway, Cor. Worth St.
25 Cortlandt St. near Church St.

Remarkable Purchase
Great Opportunity
$22.50

Before buying ready-made clothing, call and see what good clothes you can have made for as little or less.

This is opportunity week. Forty styles of suitings and overcoatings, bought low, are now offered at both stores, at much less than you would ordinarily be asked to pay.

There are blue, black and gray staples, and a number of fancy novelties. In every instance fit, finish and satisfaction are strictly guaranteed.

Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Twenty-Five Dollars

You've always thought of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes in terms of Quality, haven't you? Very naturally—everybody does.

But have you ever thought of them in terms of Price?

Do you *really* know how reasonably priced they are? Not relatively—actually. Do you know that for $25—in a Wallach Store—you can pick and choose from literally thousands of the newest and smartest

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Varsity Fifty Five Suits at $25—for young men—the smartest, snappiest styles made for youthful figures. In Blues, Grays, Browns, Greens. Plenty of conservative styles, too—special models at $25 for stout men, thin men, short men, tall men.

And the overcoats at $25! The Varsity Six Hundreds for the younger men; big, cheery greatcoats for men who drive a car; new Chesterfields, as dignified as their namesake; new ideas in smart, loose, comfortable coats.

Pay $25—it's a price most men like. If you want to pay $20, or $22.50, or $28, or $30, you will find wide selections—but no matter what price you pay, you always have our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings.

and in addition—SERVICE!

WE do not sell you just a Victrola, but in addition render a service that enhances the pleasures you will derive from your instrument.

Landay Victrola Service embraces such things as carrying a complete stock of all styles of Victrolas in all finishes, so that a perfect match can be made with your furniture.

Testing and inspecting of the Victrola before delivery to insure its playing perfectly.

Courteous, intelligent attention and assistance by qualified salesmen.

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SPECIAL OFFER
This $75 Victrola with 3 75c. records, 1 $1.25 record, 1 10-in., 12-page Record Album (90c.) and 1 Dust-off Record Cleaner (25c.); Total $79.65.
FOR ONLY $5 DOWN
Balance in small weekly or monthly payments.
OTHER VICTROLAS $15 to $400
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Landay BROS. INC.
4 Stores
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The Tobey Furniture Company was established in 1856. A list of its customers at both the New York and Chicago Stores during the last sixty years would be almost a roll call of the prominent men of America.
The TOBEY Furniture Co.
Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

You well dressed college men! Learn what $15 will buy in MONROE CLOTHES!

At first glance a college man is immediately impressed with the *style* of Monroe Clothes. There's nothing doubtful about a Monroe model. You simply know it's right.

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Like hundreds of others you'll ask us "How on earth can you afford to sell clothes like these for $15?" You'll get a straight answer. *Low selling costs mean low selling prices.* Every Monroe garment is made in a Monroe work shop; there's no manufacturer's profit to pay. A low second floor rent, a cash only policy and always one price of $15 mean tremendous savings which we share with you.

Get acquainted with Monroe Clothes today. Drop in at one of our shops with several friends and look over the new winter suits and overcoats. It will give you a new idea of the buying power of $15.

Come up and see Monroe quality!

Our Eighth Monroe Clothes Shop opens to-morrow, 258 Bay St., Jersey City.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, much colder today and Sunday; strong west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,476. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

$11,000,000 ENDOWS MEDICAL SCHOOL IN CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Rockefeller Boards Give $2,000,000 to $9,000,000 Fund Already Provided.

WILL TRAIN SPECIALISTS

New Department Will Equal the Advanced Schools of Berlin and Vienna.

TO ABOLISH RUSH COLLEGE

Eminent Men on New School's Faculty Will Devote Their Entire Time to the Work.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary of the General Education Board, announced last night that the board and the Rockefeller Foundation had jointly appropriated $2,000,000, which would be added to money and property worth $9,000,000, for the founding of a medical department in connection with the University of Chicago, which is expected to make it the greatest school for the education of specialists in the United States.

Starting with an endowment of $11,000,000, the largest possessed by any medical school in the country, the Medical Department of the University of Chicago will be conducted by a staff of professors and assistants who have no private practice and who give all their time to the school. The most eminent men in the various fields of medicine will be invited to take places on the staff.

The purpose of the endowment is to create in America a school which will make it unnecessary for advanced students, or for physicians seeking to become specialists, to study abroad. It is expected eventually to build up at Chicago an institution such as exists at present nowhere in America and is to be found at present only in Berlin and Vienna.

Cover All Fields of Medicine.

All fields of medicine will be taught. Only students who have previously specialized in physics, chemistry, and biology will be admitted. Before the war about 1,500 American physicians and students went abroad annually to study medicine in Berlin and Vienna. The Department of Medicine at the University of Chicago will be able to teach about 800 students at the beginning when it opens it doors about two years hence.

Dr. Flexner was asked last night why such a school was not founded in New York instead of in Chicago.

"That is an interesting question," he said. "The reason that Chicago was chosen is that the University of Chicago has no Department of Medicine now. Medicine is taught there by arrangement with the Rush Medical College. So we will begin at the beginning in Chicago, without reorganizing an existing institution. The schools in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, for instance, already have staffs consisting of eminent physicians and surgeons, who spend part of their time in practice. It would be very difficult to reorganize them so that the staff of teachers would devote all their time to the work of the institutions. The General Education Board is in favor of the full-time plan.

"The University of Chicago made a proposal to us which we considered favorably. We are open to propositions of the kind from other cities, of course, but our best opportunity seemed to be in Chicago."

$9,000,000 Already Set Aside.

The various items included in the endowment of the new school are the $2,000,000 fro mthe two Rockefeller organizations, $2,000,000 already set aside for the purpose by Chicago University, a further sum of $3,300,000 which is to be raised by the university, and the plant and property of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, valued at more than $3,000,000, which is to be placed under the control of the medical department of the University of Chicago.

The German and Austrian schools, after which the new institution will be patterned in part, are served by medical men and scientists who are in the pay of the State and give all their time to their positions. The only medical schools in the country which now have the full-time teaching plan are the Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore and the medical department of the Washington University at St. Louis. These schools have had to pay better salaries than those paid by other schools, but they have induced eminent men in the medical world to sacrifice large incomes in order to accept positions at the schools. Dr. Flexner said it had been pretty clearly demonstrated that men freed from outside calls and devoted solely to teaching and research could give better service than those continuing in practice.

Rush College to Cease.

The Rush Medical College, founded seventy-five years ago and named after Benjamin Rush, will go out of existence when the new department of the University of Chicago opens its doors. The proposed medical school will be erected on the midway plaisance and be part of the University of Chicago plant. The laboratory building will be erected near the Presbyterian Hospital. A university hospital with laboratories and out-patient department will be built on the midway.

The staff of the Rush College and the physicians and surgeons now connected with the Presbyterian Hospital will all resign. The selection of the new staff will rest solely with the Medical Department of University of Chicago. Dr.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Italian Aviator Goes Up 25,800 Feet, a New Record

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The British world record for lofty aeroplane flight, held since April 26 last, when Harry G. Hawker reached 23,500 feet, was beaten yesterday at the Mirafiore military aerodrome in Turin when Lieutenant Guido Guidi attained a height of 25,800 feet in a flight which occupied one hour and fifty-seven minutes.

After ascending 19,750 feet Guidi's thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero. His record was officially verified both by the military commandant and the Italian Automobile Club.

The greatest height previously attained by any aviator was 25,756 feet by Heinrich, a German aviator, in 1914. This feat, however, according to available data, was not recognized by the Royal Aero Club, owing to a difference in the readings of the barographs. In 1915 Hawker made a new British altitude record by ascending 20,000 feet, the previous record having been 14,500 feet.

VICKERS GUN WINS BOARD'S AWARD

Best of the Heavier Machine Rifles, Says Report to Baker.

4,600 TO BE BOUGHT

Lewis Gun Preferred for the Lighter British Ammunition — Further Tests of Light Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The board, made up of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers, and of civilians, appointed by Secretary of War Baker to report on the type or types of machine guns best suited for the United States has recommended the immediate purchase of 4,600 Vickers guns. The board's report has been approved and the Bureau of Ordnance will proceed at once to award the contracts. The department has $10,000,000 available for the purchase of these guns.

The Vickers gun is made by the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Conn. The guns will cost about $1,000 each, according to a rough estimate. The Colt company has been selling practically its entire output of Vickers guns to the Entente Allies since the war began, but a new plant is expected to be in operation about Jan. 1, next.

The board divides machine guns into two types, light and heavy, each of which has a definite sphere of action in wartime. The Vickers gun, it holds, meets every requirement for heavy guns, but a lighter rifle will not be recommended without additional tests.

The report shows that 8,015 heavy and 9,268 light guns will be required to equip the regulars and National Guard, on a basis of six rifles to a regiment, and with adequate reserves. It is recommended that Congress be asked to supply funds for the purchase each year of enough guns to equip new units of either service added under the National Defense act.

To Test Light Guns.

Tests of the light guns will be held at the Springfield Arsenal, and inventors are urged to enter their weapons for the competition. The board will resume its investigation at Springfield on May 1 next.

The board says that the light machine gun backs up the most advanced line in modern warfare, and is invaluable for duty which the heavier, water-cooled guns could not perform.

The preliminary report was made public by the War Department today. The board is composed of Colonel Francis H. French, General Staff; Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, Second Cavalry; Colonel Tracy C. Dickson, retired; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Coast Artillery Corps; Captain Robert H. Willis, Jr., Signal Corps; Bascom Little, Cleveland, and B. M. W. Hanson, Hartford.

Under its "General Conclusions," the board reports that "the Vickers machine rifle has been developed to a more reliable state of efficiency than any of the other rifles tested using calibre .30 ammunition."

Discussing the action which would be required in an emergency, the board in its report says:

"Should this country become suddenly involved in war in the near future, the board recommends the purchase of all Vickers machine rifles that the Colts Patent Firearms Company, all Lewis rifles that the Savage Arms Company, and all Colt rifles that the Marlin Arms Corporation can make until the total quantity required is procured."

It was estimated at the War Department today that the various plants in the country could manufacture about 4,500 machine guns a month, without increasing their present capacity.

Commenting upon the qualities of the lighter machine rifles, which class includes the Lewis gun, the board says:

"Some of the lighter rifles tested, by proper effort on the part of their inventors, could be developed in all probability to a state of efficiency for the United States calibre .30 ammunition, and the board is of the opinion that a lighter rifle better fulfills the requirements of the service for certain special purposes, such as for aeroplanes, use of skirmishers, etc."

Purchases for Emergencies.

Referring further to the purchase of machine rifles for emergency purposes, the board recommends that a limited quantity of Lewis, Vickers and Colt guns using the British .303 calibre ammunition be bought if the Vickers .30 calibre cannot be obtained as soon as desirable. The report says that the machine gun of this calibre should be bought which could be obtained most promptly, but that if the date of delivery should be the same for three guns, the Lewis gun is recommended. Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has already purchased to meet the emergency on the Mexican border 358 Lewis .303 calibre guns.

The board recommends that six machine rifles be given to each regiment of the army and the National Guard and the number considered necessary by the General Staff for seacoast defense and miscellaneous purposes. This, the board says, "is one of the most vital requisites . . . for preparedness."

The board considers in detail the light and heavy type machine guns, and says it "is not able at this time to

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

CARRANZA AT BAY, REVOLT GROWING

Capture of Parral, Jiminez, and Santa Rosalia by Villista Forces Admitted.

ESCALON BATTLE IMPENDS

Legalistas Capture Southern Towns, While Chihuahua Is Partly Cut Off.

SETBACK FOR COMMISSION

Critical Situation Shown and Talk of Possible Action by General Pershing Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 10.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission, convening this morning after a recess of a week, was confronted by a situation in Mexico which is only equaled in seriousness by that which existed after the Columbus raid and the dispatch of the expeditionary column after Villa under General Pershing. Official and other reliable information in the hands of the American Commissioners indicates that the State of Chihuahua, with the exception of a few of the larger cities, is beyond the control of the Carranza authorities and that the power of the opposition is increasing daily.

The Legalistas, who have been passive in the southern part of Mexico, have now begun to show considerable strength and have captured important towns in Chiapas and Oaxaca. The Mexican Commissioners admitted the capture by the followers of General Felix Diaz of the railway junction of Rincon Antonio, in Oaxaca. This gives the Legalistas control over the most important railway centre south of Mexico City, with the railway material held at the junction of the Pan-American and Tehuantepec Railways.

As soon as the session was convened the American Commissioners presented to their colleagues the data which had accumulated during the recess regarding the activities of the opponents of the Carranza Government. Much of this was based on reports reaching the border through refugees, and some was based on nothing more authentic than border rumor. All of it, however, indicated that the situation in Chihuahua was growing extremely serious, and that unless the Carranza commanders were able to show some definite gains against the Villistas soon, the control of that territory, with the consequent endangering of the American border towns, would pass out of the hands of Carranza.

Mexicans Not Impressed.

The Mexican Commissioners questioned the reliability of much of the information presented by the Americans, but admitted the main features. They were not inclined to be disturbed over the situation, and this was taken by the American Commissioners as indicating a lack of interest, which has done much to hold a definite settlement back in the past. Reports of flight of the families of numerous Carranza followers were denied by the Mexicans, although the border reports say they have been coming across by the hundreds, and have been bringing everything of value with them. The money deposited by Carranza officials in border banks in the last few weeks is reported to run into the millions.

The capture of Parral by Villa was admitted by the Mexicans, but the capture of Torreon, for many years regarded as the key to Northern Mexico, was denied. News of the capture of Santa Rosalia and Jimines was confirmed. It also was admitted that Chihuahua was isolated from both the north and the south.

The only mention of the much advertised campaign against Villa was a statement from the Mexicans that a battle was impending on "the plains of Escalon." According to military authorities a stand at this point is considered impracticable, as the ground is not tenable for offensive or defensive purposes, and could only become a battle ground in case both sides were looking for an engagement and were willing to stand a charge. Such a condition is not in accord with the tactics which Villa has adopted in his former campaigns.

A report that there was not any definite plan of co-operation between the several opponents of Carranza in Mexico was advanced by the Mexicans as an indication of his ability still to control the country and restore peace. They said late reports were that José Ines Salazar, who was released from the Chihuaqua jail by Villa in his recent raid on the city, now was operating for himself. The Mexicans reported that he has a large following which is growing rapidly and which may make him a factor to be dealt with soon.

Information received here shows that the food shortage continues and is growing in many districts with added hardships in the mountain districts because of the approach of Winter. The currency situation also is reported growing daily worse, the purchasing value of Carranza fiat paper now being only slightly more than the cost of printing.

Pershing May Co-operate.

While no announcement has been made on the subject, it is known here that the question of the withdrawal of the Pershing column has been tabled for the present and that it is not likely to be revived soon. It is considered likely that the question of more active co-operation between the American and Mexican forces to restore order may be considered. Attaches of the commission freely express the opinion that any such suggestion would not be tolerated by Carranza, and might result in the recall of his Commissioners.

The possibility that Carranza, feeling assured that the "watchful waiting" policy toward Mexico will be continued for another four years, may resort to anti-American agitation, coupled with demands for the withdrawal of the Pershing column in order to strengthen his position, is also being talked of here. This method of rallying support has proved efficacious in Mexico on previous occasions similar to this. It is believed

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

German Threat to Norway on U-Boat Issue; Three Americans on Seized Dutch Steamer

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Norwegian Government's answer to the German protest regarding Norway's ordinance against submarines, which, it is understood, was sent off two days ago, has not yet been presented at the German Foreign Office. The Tageblatt says:

"In well-informed circles it is assumed that the Norwegian Government will adopt the German standpoint in so far as merchant submarines are concerned, and one hopes that in the question of war submarines Norway's answer will at least leave room for further negotiations. Should this hope be deceived the result would undoubtedly be that Germany would pay no attention to Norway's submarine order. That this would mean a break with Norway is hardly to be doubted."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says: "The leisure with which the Norwegian Government has conducted discussions with Germany regarding her treatment of submarines seems not to have been accelerated now that one is clear in Christiania in regard to the answer to be given. The Norwegian note is understood to have left for Berlin the day before yesterday, but till noon it had not been presented at the Foreign Office. Regarding the decision reached by the Norwegian Government one can only speculate for the present.

"One assumes that Norway, in the matter of merchant submarines, will take the German standpoint—in other words, that the limiting regulations applicable to war submarines cannot be applied to merchant U-boats. This 'concession,' however, naturally has no practical significance, for our merchant submarines hardly feel themselves tempted to make voyages along the Norwegian coast. What Norway has decided with regard to actual submarines we don't know as yet.

"Should it hold fast to the regulations which, giving way under English pressure, it promulgated a few weeks ago, the Norwegian Government will by us be very shortly enlightened regarding the fact that we shall not recognize the legality of these regulations and shall pay no attention to them. The Norwegian Government will thereby see itself face to face with a serious fact.

"If, despite this, the Norwegian Government persists with its measures which are in violation of international law, it is clear what consequences will result from this. In that case there could be no further talk of a continuance of diplomatic and other relations between Germany and Norway."

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10, (via London.)—Three Americans were aboard the Dutch cross-channel mail steamer Koningin Regentes, which was taken into Zeebrugge by the Germans after leaving Flushing on Friday morning for England. The Americans were Thomas Smith, a courier; Howard Kimblay, and William Goodbody. The Zeeland Steamship Company informed The Associated Press at 8 o'clock tonight that no news of the release of the Americans had yet been received.

The Koningin Regentes carried ninety-three passengers, the majority of whom were Belgians. Among them were thirty-six women and ten children.

PROGRESSIVES COST HUGHES ELECTION

Colby, Discussing California, Says Candidate Didn't Appeal to Them.

OTIS ACCUSES JOHNSON

Declares That Governor Snubbed Hughes on California Trip and Betrayed State.

The theory that the failure of Charles Evans Hughes to meet ex-Governor Hiram Johnson on Mr. Hughes's trip to California last August caused the loss of several thousand Progressive votes in California and, therefore, the loss of the Presidency, was widely discussed yesterday in political circles. By many it was accepted as an indisputable fact.

Bainbridge Colby, Chairman of the Associate Campaign Committee of Progressives, working with the Democratic National Committee, who spent four weeks recently on a Wilson campaign tour of the Pacific Coast States and who worked vigorously to prevent a drift of Progressives back to the Republican ranks, had this to say yesterday:

"One of the most striking aspects of the election is the unanimity of support which President Wilson received from the Progressive West. The nomination of Mr. Hughes made no appeal to Progressive sentiment. His speech of acceptance contained some perfunctory references to Progressive principles, but it was without any note of real sympathy. It promptly accentuated the Progressive drift to Mr. Wilson, and this became more general from the time of Mr. Hughes's visit to California. Here it seemed to Progressives that Mr. Hughes had ostentatiously made common cause with the reactionaries, and had adopted a course expressly designed to affront the Progressives.

Gov. Johnson Aided Hughes.

"I spent some time in California during the campaign, and know that Governor Hiram Johnson worked loyally for Hughes, but the Progressives of California knew what they wanted, and it was not Hughes or his 'reunited party.' The result speaks for itself. I think it is safe to say that 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the 1914 Progressive vote was cast for Wilson. I have always thought that the 1914 vote was the just measure of the Progressive Party's strength in the country. Those 2,000,000 votes represented the irreducible minimum after the Roosevelt Republicans, who helped swell the 1912 vote, had returned to the Republican Party, which in reality they had never left.

"President Wilson is the foremost Progressive in the country today, and the returns show that the Progressives recognize him as such.

"The attempt of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins to deliver the Progressive vote must be viewed as a failure."

It was recalled that when Mr. Hughes was in Oregon the middle of last August he was visited on his train by Chester H. Rowell, Progressive member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, who joined the Hughes party in Portland and stayed with the Republican candidate while Mr. Hughes was speeding toward California. Mr. Rowell, so the story goes, told Mr. Hughes that the fate of the Republican ticket in California lay in the hands of the Progressives, who were being humiliated by the Old Guard crowd.

Mr. Hughes was asked to indorse Johnson. The Republican leaders said "Keep your hands off!" Discussing the situation following his visit to Mr. Hughes, Mr. Rowell said:

Ignored Local Differences.

"Mr. Hughes, in my opinion, cannot afford to ignore Governor Johnson. The Governor is the biggest man in the Progressive Party, not only in this State but in the nation, excepting, of course, Colonel Roosevelt. He also has a powerful grip on the labor interests. There are 300,000 Progressives who are not registered with any party who will control the result in the State. Mr. Hughes can have them if he takes the correct attitude. If he does 'nothing of course, leaders and myself will still support him and try to get as many of the voters to back him, but I don't know how successful we will be.

"I don't say that Mr. Hughes will lose the State under those circumstances, but the majority which he should obtain will be cut down materially, and I am afraid that the situation here will have an important effect on the Progressives in other States which under normal conditions are considered in the doubtful column. We Progressives are ready for a truce, but the Republicans are not. The only recourse, therefore, is a fight, and we will fight until the end."

The result was that when Mr. Hughes arrived in San Francisco Governor Johnson was not there to introduce Mr. Hughes to a large crowd he addressed in the Civic Auditorium. However, Mr. Johnson was in another part of the State speaking in support of Hughes as well as his own candidacy.

"With local differences I have no concern," said Mr. Hughes in his address at the Civic Auditorium. "The national issues transcend all local issues, and we are united in the accomplishment of those achievements on which must rest our prosperity as a nation."

Then started the Progressive dissection. Persons who studied the situation were not inclined to blame the Republican nominee, but there was free criticism of the Old Guard leaders for permitting Mr. Hughes to ride blindly in such a position. "We don't like Mr.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

Do You Get Dyspepsia
Gastritis, Heartburn, Sour Stomach
Then read one on the Right Article.

PRESIDENT GLAD THE FIGHT IS OVER

Country Will Face Problems Without Partisanship, He Tells Williamstown Crowds.

GODFATHER AT CHRISTENING

Troy Gives Victorious Candidate a Rousing Welcome on His Way to the Sayre Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 10.—President Wilson, here today, made his first public utterance since his re-election. There was in what he said no reference to the result. A little speech made to a crowd of citizens and college students who had gathered at the home of Francis Bowes Sayre, his son-in-law, who is assistant to the President of Williams College, to welcome him to Williamstown, contained no trace of exultation. Later in the evening he talked in similar vein to a big crowd which paraded the streets with a band and torches to celebrate his triumph. The note which ran through both speeches was one of relief that, with the campaign over, the nation could settle down in a common spirit of patriotism, devoid of partisanship, to consider the problems before it with the determined purpose to find a proper solution.

Replying to Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, and Samuel P. Blagden, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, who welcomed him, the President said:

"It is very delightful to meet you here, and especially in this informal way. It is a real pleasure to come away for a short space from the field of politics.

"I am glad that the political campaign is over and that we can settle down in soberness and unity of spirit to work for the welfare of the country, without thinking of the advantage of parties."

The crowd laughed as he remarked to President Garfield, who had expressed the hope that the President would always retain his interest in college affairs, that "sometimes the subtleties of politicians in college might give the regulars a point or two."

"Politics," he continued, "is, after all, a means of getting something done, of putting forward ideas. It is a fight, but the man who does not love the fight has no red blood in his veins."

Mr. Wilson told a story of a man having a vision, in which he was offered a horn and a sword. He chose the horn. Immediately the vision vanished, and the man was cursed for taking the horn before the sword. He told the story to illustrate the necessity for fighting.

Had Brass Bands Omitted.

The President came to Williamstown to act as godfather at the christening of Eleanor Axson Sayre, his granddaughter. The little town gave him a cordial welcome, but until tonight there was in it none of the uproar and blare of the usual greeting to a victorious Presidential candidate. In the parade of college boys and citizens, led by President Garfield, which marched through the streets to the Sayre home at 5 o'clock to greet the President, brass bands and other stimulants to enthusiasm were omitted at the President's own request. It was not until 8:30 o'clock, when the town filled up with members of political clubs from neighboring cities who would not be restrained, that the political demonstration began.

To the crowd of 5,000 persons who gathered in the evening, the President said:

"Let us remember, now that the campaign is over, to get together for the common good of all and not merely for the good of parties. Let us be ready to devote ourselves to the common service of our great country, which has given us liberty and peace."

For more than an hour the crowd paraded the streets of Williamstown waving burning brooms and cheering wildly. It was an old-fashioned political jubilation, with a band and a fife and drum corps to help the excitement. The people had been drawn from all the neighboring towns, and the streams trickling in were constantly augmented by college boys. They saw the President a wild demonstration when he appeared. Members of the crowd informed him that the burning brooms represented the "destruction of the Hughes clean sweep."

In a Serious Mood.

All during the day Mr. Wilson had seemed brimming over with good spirits; he had smiled with pleasure at the demonstrations in his honor all the way to Williamstown, and his bearing was that of a boy on a holiday; but as he stood on the Sayre porch in the growing darkness, looking out over the expectant faces, largely those of college boys, his voice was full of quiet earnestness. His mood seemed to have completely changed from that of the earlier part of the day, and the later mood remained through the enthusiasm of the evening.

In greeting him, President Garfield said that those who had had the good fortune to hear his speeches during the campaign had "found his words full of wisdom and light." In a friendly way, he said, he and his fellow-citizens wished to bid godspeed to a man who had "nobly and greatly filled a high public office."

"We hope that you will never fail to

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

HUGHES SILENCES HASTY FRAUD CRY

Refuses to Allow Presidential Title to be Clouded Unless Good Cause Is Found.

WILL AWAIT OFFICIAL COUNT

Republican Leaders Set Guards to Watch for Errors That Might Change Result.

ROOSEVELT'S 1920 FIGHT ON

Old Guard Planning Four Years of Work to Keep Control of the Party Machinery.

Charles E. Hughes, while not conceding that he has been defeated for President, made it clear yesterday that he would countenance no hasty or ill-considered charges of fraud being made against the Democrats by Republican campaign managers in the contest proceedings they are planning.

In a conference with Chairman William R. Willcox and George W. Wickersham, Mr. Hughes declared that in the absence of absolute proof of fraud no such cry should be raised to becloud the title of the next President of the United States. This attitude was announced in a statement by Chairman Willcox after his talk with Mr. Hughes. Supplementing this statement Mr. Willcox said last night that no step looking to a recount in close States would be taken until after an official count of the vote had disclosed good reasons for such action.

The headquarters of the Republican National Committee, in the Postal Life Building, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, were deserted yesterday by all except the leaders of the Hughes campaign. Of these a little group met in an atmosphere of gloom to talk over the contemplated contest proceedings.

Progressives Less Mournful.

The least mournful among the Republicans were the new recruits from the Progressive ranks. The faces of Colonel Roosevelt's friends were smiling rather than sad. In some instances this was ascribed to a report that on inside information from California and Washington, where Governor Hiram B. Johnson and United States Senator Miles Poindexter, former lieutenants of Colonel Roosevelt, were on guard, they had plunged heavily on the re-election of President Wilson and had won. Partly it was attributed to hopes that the defeat of Mr. Hughes would clear the way for the realization in 1920 of Roosevelt hopes that were dashed in 1912 and again this year, when the Republicans refused to give him the nomination for President.

In Republican circles it is taken for granted that a Roosevelt Presidential boom for 1920 will get under way before many months. The friends of Colonel Roosevelt are counting on the Progressives who followed him into the Republican fold to capture the party for him, even though his refusal to be the standard bearer of the Progressives may have alienated from him the Bull Moose element that chose to remain in the middle of the road. The Old Guard are already preparing to reorganize the Grand Old Party along their own lines in preparation for the Colonel's oncoming. All of which indicates tha the Republican weather forecast for the next four years would read, "Overcast skies and squalls."

The conferences regarding the prospective contests were practically continuous yesterday. Surrounding Chairman Willcox were legal luminaries of such magnitude as Elihu Root, George W. Wickersham, and Louis Marshall, all volunteering their services in mapping out the program. Herbert Parsons, Frank H. Hitchcock, and Charles B. Warren, Republican National Committeeman for Michigan, and James R. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, were among the conferees. After the conferences Mr. Willcox made this statement:

No Allegation of Fraud.

"The result still depends upon the vote of a few close States. It must be borne in mind that the returns thus far announced are in most States unofficial, and may be changed by the official count required by the laws of those States. Twice during the unofficial computation yesterday in California, mistakes in addition were announced that substantially changed the figures previously given. It is common experience that the result of the official count almost always varies from the return first announced.

"Where the vote is as close as that reported in several States it may well be that material changes will result from the official count. We owe it to the country to take all necessary steps to see that an exact and honest count of the votes is made. When the current seemed to be running against Mr. Wilson on Wednesday the Democratic managers announced their intention to demand a recount in every close State. We all we desire is to make sure that the vote is counted as cast."

Mr. Willcox said instructions had gone forth to the Republican leaders in such close States as New Hampshire, North Dakota, New Mexico, and California to adopt all safeguards to prevent any tampering with the ballot boxes, and to secure counsel to protect the legal interests of the party.

"We are not making any accusations of fraud," said Chairman Willcox, "but inasmuch as the result is so close it is only reasonable to assume that an official count or a recount may disclose errors—perfectly honest mistakes, mind you—that would vitally affect the result. That is why we are waiting for the official count. We assume that the other side is just as anxious as we are that no cloud should rest upon the title of the President of the United States."

Must Await Some Facts.

"Nothing will be done then at present by the National Committee looking to a recount?" Mr. Willcox was asked.

"Something might occur to lead to immediate action," was his reply. "But our present disposition is to await the official count. In the meantime it has been put up squarely to the organizations in the close States to adopt all necessary safeguards to protect the party interests, and this, I understand, has been or is being done."

Louis Marshall said after the conference no definite course of action had been determined upon, nor could it be until after the official count.

"Any legal proceedings that a situation in one State or another might prompt must be started on a set of facts. Those facts are not as yet at hand, and until they are nothing can be done."

Frank H. Hitchcock was one of se-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

LONDON WELCOMES WILSON'S RE-ELECTION

Newspapers Satisfied That Reins of Power Will Remain "In His Capable Hands."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11.—In an editorial on the result of the Presidential election in the United States The Daily News regards President Wilson's election as a triumph both for his personality and his policies. The newspaper adds:

"In this country it is inevitable that predominant stress should be laid on President Wilson's attitude toward the European war, and it will be learned with general relief that the United States will be guided in the four critical months ahead not by a defeated but by a recommissioned President.

"We have never disguised our conviction that Mr. Wilson is qualified, as is no other American statesman, to guide the destinies of his country at this time, and particularly in the field of domestic policy, and we desire as little as possible to disguise our satisfaction that the reins of power are to remain in his capable hands."

The Daily Telegraph says: "It is clear that whatever his difficulties with domestic affairs may be, a man of President Wilson's character has now the opportunity of giving new weight to the influence of the greatest neutral nation, the most powerful trustee of the interests of humanity in connection with the world war. If he can be sure of a majority in Congress, he can be sure of decisive support for a clear and vigorous line of policy with regard to those questions of American rights which have most profoundly stirred the minds of his countrymen, and we do not doubt that the second Wilson Administration will approach that part of its task with purpose re-emphasized and firmness reinforced."

POPE FAVORS FRANCE, IGNORES GERMANY

Italians Comment on Number of French Cardinals and Vacant Teuton Sees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Pope's decision to exclude all Austro-German candidates from the forthcoming Consistory, while showering signal favors upon the church in France, has created a profound impression in ecclesiastical circles in Northern Italy, where this action is widely interpreted as marking a changed trend in Benedict XV.'s policy.

It is pointed out that the coming elevation to the Cardinalate of three French prelates will bring the number of French Cardinals to eight, which is unprecedented in the history of the Gallican Church.

On the other hand, Germany has only a single representative in the present College of Cardinals in the person of the Archbishop of Cologne. This state of things is all the more remarkable in that no fewer than four Austro-German Sees usually occupied by a titular Cardinal remain unrepresented, namely, Breslau, which comprises in its episcopal territory the capital of the German Empire; Prague, the Catholic capital of Bohemia; Salzburg, whose Bishop is a Prince of the empire wielding temporal power, and Cracow, the capital of Austrian Poland, whose Bishop, Monsignor Sapieka, hails from a princely family which has given a sovereign to his country.

Among other symptomatic moves the local clerical press notes the Pope's choice Mgr. Tacci Porcelli, ex-Nuncio in Belgium, as his new Master of the Papal Household, and his resolve to honor the sorely tried city of Venice by creating its patriarch a Cardinal.

The Corriere della Sera's well-informed Vatican correspondent states that the Pope's relations with the Central Empires at the present moment are strained, owing to the refusal of His Holiness to comply with Emperor Francis Joseph's demand for the deposition of Mgr. Endrici, the Irridentist Bishop of Trent. The Bavarian Court, too, is angry at the Pontiff's insistence on the withdrawal of the Austrian subject, Cardinal Fruiwirth, from the Munich Nunciature and on substituting for him a legate of Italian nationality, as was recently done also at Vienna.

MORE LABOR EXILES DEMANDED OF ANTWERP

Dutch Paper Reports 30,000 Already Taken to Germany—Wages $2.60 a Week.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam, says:

"The Telegraaf's frontier correspondent reports that placards were posted at Antwerp last Saturday summoning citizens from 17 to 30 years of age to hold themselves ready to depart, and adds that 30,000 Belgians already have been removed from Antwerp to Germany. They receive 13 marks ($2.60) weekly, with military rations. Several riots have occurred.

"Le Nouvelles prints a Maastricht dispatch saying that there are persistent rumors that the deportations have provoked a revolt at Brussels in the course of which thirty Germans were killed or seriously wounded, and that there were numerous Belgian casualties. The city of Brussels is closed, and nobody is permitted to enter or leave it."

The Echo Belge, as quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, says that, according to the latest news, the Germans have transported 21,000 citizens of Antwerp to Germany.

A great panic prevails in Antwerp and in the surrounding country, adds the newspaper, which reports also that three men who tried to cross the Dutch frontier were killed by shock from the electric wire barrier on the border.

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

Envoy at Sofia to be Transferred to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Diplomatic circles have been informed of the selection of Count de Tarnow-Tarnovski, now Austro-Hungarian Minister at Sofia, to the post of Ambassador at Washington. The appointment of the new Ambassador has not yet been made known to the State Department. The new Ambassador entered the foreign service in 1897. He was appointed Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington on Feb 18, 1899, and remained in Washington until August, 1901, when he was transferred to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Paris. In 1907 he was promoted to the rank of Counselor of Embassy of the First Class and attached to the embassy at Madrid. In 1909 he was transferred to the embassy in London, and in 1911 he was sent to Sofia. The Count is married and has a son of 14 years.

FOURTEEN HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Reached by Direct Line Via Air Line Limited

WILSON NOW HAS 276 VOTES; HIS PLURALITY 400,000

New Hampshire Added with Unofficial Lead of 70—He Holds All Other States.

PROGRESSIVES ARE HAPPY

And Republican Leaders, Counting the Losses, Wonder How to Get the Bolters Back.

HOUSE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Democrats Will Have No Majority, Which Will Multiply the President's Problems.

THE ELECTORAL TABLE

Total Vote 531.
Necessary for a choice 266.

State.	WILSON	Vote.
Alabama		12
Arizona		3
Arkansas		9
California		13
(By 3,286 votes, 13 precincts missing.)		
Colorado		6
Florida		6
Georgia		14
Idaho		4
Kansas		10
Kentucky		13
Louisiana		10
Maryland		8
Mississippi		10
Missouri		18
Montana		4
Nebraska		8
Nevada		3
New Hampshire		4
(By 70 votes, 5 precincts missing, but unofficial returns from these included.)		
New Mexico		3
(By 2,261 votes, 47 precincts missing.)		
North Carolina		12
North Dakota		5
(By 1,618 votes, 28 precincts missing.)		
Ohio		24
Oklahoma		10
South Carolina		9
Tennessee		12
Texas		20
Utah		4
Virginia		12
Washington		7
Wyoming		3
Total		276

State.	HUGHES	Vote.
Connecticut		7
Delaware		3
Illinois		29
Indiana		15
Iowa		13
Maine		6
Massachusetts		18
Michigan		15
Minnesota		12
(By 543 votes, 38 precincts missing.)		
New Jersey		14
New York		45
Oregon		5
Pennsylvania		38
Rhode Island		5
South Dakota		5
Vermont		4
West Virginia		8
Wisconsin		13
Total		255

The prospect of a Presidential election being fought out in the courts faded yesterday as President Wilson's victory emerged more clearly from the haze that had hung over it since Tuesday. The addition of New Hampshire to his column, which was made by the Secretary of the Granite State, with five districts unofficially returned, brought the President's electoral vote up to 276 and his majority to 21. His plurality in New Hampshire is only 70, however.

The President received the largest popular vote ever given to a candidate for the office. On the basis of fairly complete returns and close estimates it is figured that he obtained a total of 8,563,750 votes, or a few over 400,000 more than Hughes, whose total is figured at 8,162,754.

Small as the Wilson pluralities are in many States, the lack of any cry of fraud from the Republicans in those States and the as yet unchallenged assumption that the election had been honestly conducted weakened the Republican disposition to carry the fight to the courts. Mr. Hughes himself set his face against it unless there should be some better reason than had appeared, and the Republicans decided to wait and see if the official canvass indicated any probability of mistake or fraud before taking any action of that kind. The last time this threat was seriously made was in 1884, when charges of fraud were rife, but even then the Republicans did not carry their threats of a contest into execution.

In this case the material for such a proceeding is much less than in 1884, for yesterday's news simply confirmed the President's assurance of the pivotal States, and like all the preceding days, it brought no suspicion of error or manipulation. California, with eighteen precincts missing, gave the President 3,286 plurality; New Mexico, with forty-seven missing, gave him 2,261; Minnesota, with thirty-two missing, gave Hughes 543. Nothing more was heard from North Dakota, which on Thursday night reported a /Wilson majority of 1,618, with twenty-eight precincts missing.

Instead of charging fraud, the Republican attitude toward the election turned to a searching out of reasons. It was generally accepted that

Western Progressives did it. Not only in California, but in all the far Western States except Oregon, and even in the westernmost of the Middle States, they refused to accept Hughes as a Progressive candidate. In Kansas they followed the lead of Victor Murdock and voted the Republican State ticket, but scratched the Presidential candidate. In Nebraska they voted for Wilson, and in Minnesota great numbers of them did the same.

In Washington and California there is no question how they voted. In the former State they elected Senator Poindexter, who was a Progressive in 1912, but returned to the Republican Party and was its candidate; but they also gave the State to Wilson. In California they elected Governor Johnson to the Senate by nearly 300,000 majority, and also gave the State to Wilson.

Progressives Are Happy.

With this evidence before them that for the second time the Progressives had defeated a Republican candidate for President, the Republicans were more concerned yesterday over the state of their party than over the fading chance of a legal contest. How to get the Western Progressives back was the subject of much discussion, and already voices have been raised among the Republicans declaring that Roosevelt must be nominated in 1920 unless the Republican Party is to change places with the Democratic and become the minority party. There was much sober recalling of the situation at the Chicago Convention, when the thing that has just happened was pointed out as a certainty unless the Progressives were conciliated. At that time it passed for bluster or an attempt to frighten the party leaders into surrendering to the Progressives.

Bainbridge Colby declared yesterday that Roosevelt and Perkins had utterly failed to deliver the Progressives, and that Hughes had failed to make any appeal to them, and that this was the moral of the election. Francis J. Heney of San Francisco said that the voters had looked at Wilson and looked at Hughes, and had made their choice after that look. Everywhere the Progressives were militant and happy, as they were the first time the Republicans refused to listen to them in a National Convention and nominated a candidate unsatisfactory to the West. That was in 1912, and the same result followed at the polls on both occasions. The Progressives, having demonstrated in two successive campaigns that they can control the election, are now looking forward to 1920, and their demeanor yesterday was one of confidence.

The Democratic National Committee closed its headquarters yesterday, after counting up its deficit, which amounts to $170,000. President Wilson made two speeches to cheering crowds at Williamstown, Mass., but refused to talk politics, except to express his pleasure that the election excitement was over and that the nation could now turn again to the sober consideration and solution of the problems before it.

One of these problems, though he did not say so, will be how he can get any legislative program through Congress. His almost uninterrupted record of success in getting his first two Congresses to carry out his wishes will not be duplicated with his third, unless he can display extraordinary tact and skill. His party will control the Senate by a majority of 12, but it will not control the House, where it is in a minority of at least 6.

There will be 215 Republicans in the Sixty-fifth House of Representatives, 214 Democrats, and 5 scattering votes. One New Mexican seat is still in doubt, but if the Democrats win it they will equal the Republicans, and will still be in a minority of 5, while if they lose it they will be in a minority of 7.

This leaves the five members of minor parties in a position to swing the House on any question where there is a straight party vote. One of these five, however, is really a Republican, and will no doubt enter the Republican caucus. He is the man listed as an "Independent," who defeated Ernest W. Roberts in Massachusetts. The one listed as a "Protectionist," who comes from Louisiana, will vote with the Republicans on tariff questions. The other three can vote with the Democrats and tie the House.

Golden Chance for Bolters.

In such a situation, too, there will lie great possibilities for every bolter from the regular party caucuses, and the party leaders will have to conciliate every vote. It will be the heyday of the new Congressman, usually a forlorn and insignificant figure, for if he is not recognized he can bolt and tie the House to any bill. Groups of bolters, working together, can control the House, whenever there has been such a situation before, that is exactly what they have done.

The first effect of the almost even division in the House will be seen when it tries to organize. For the first time since Buchanan's Administration there will be a party contest over the Speakership. Both parties will nominate candidates, presumably Champ Clark and James R. Mann, but neither can elect its candidate without the votes of some of the five members of small parties.

WILSON HOLDS CALIFORNIA.

Leads by 3,286, with 18 Precincts Still Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Political leaders settled down tonight to prepare for a vigilant surveillance of the semi-official count of the State by County Clerks and the final count by the Secretary of State. All future proceedings, leaders agreed, will hinge upon what develops in these counts.

At 6 o'clock tonight Wilson led in the State by 3,286 votes. With eighteen precincts missing, the count stood: Hughes, 462,815; Wilson, 466,099.

Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, were in accord in saying that the precincts still to be heard from would not make much difference one way or the other in the unofficial returns. They differed as to the official count, Mr. Cushing claiming the State and Mr. Rowell expressing doubts and expressing a belief in a split delegation in the Electoral College.

When the returns were totaled, late last night, Wilson had a lead of 3,131 votes over Hughes in 5,584 of the 6,570 precincts.

Only one more precinct had been reported by 9:30 o'clock in the morning. This increased Wilson's lead by 29. At that hour seven precincts were lacking from Humboldt County in the northwest corner of the State and seven from Kern in the oil fields. Humboldt went for Hughes and Kern for Wilson. The other precincts were scattered.

Election officials here said it is impossible to check the missing precincts against the vote of previous elections because of lack of knowledge as to which precincts in each county were missing.

A stage starting from the shores of Lake Tahoe with one missing precinct, was unable to proceed through the snow. The driver came through on snowshoes to Placerville, which is the "Hang Town" of Bret Harte's stories. Much of the way he traveled the old immigrant trail over which the Forty-Niners came over the mountains and into California. He arrived tonight.

Legal counsel has been retained by Republicans and Democrats to aid in watching the final counts. In addition, Deputy United States Marshals and Secret Service men have been detailed in the large counties, notably Alameda (Oakland,) with, roughly, 100,000 votes, and Los Angeles, with 250,000 votes on the two big tickets.

Tomorrow being a half-holiday, the count by County Clerks probably will start Monday, and the final count in the office of the Secretary of State on Thursday. Perhaps by a week from tomorrow the final official results may be known.

Complete prohibition in California was defeated. A measure, (Amendment No. 2,) comprising many restrictions on the sale, possession, and use of alcoholics, appeared on available returns to have lost. Its opponents, on the strength of a canvass of the State today, claimed a majority against it of 40,000. The California Dry Federation refused to concede this, charged fraud, and claimed that an honest count would carry the measure through. No figures were available in support of this contention.

The closeness of the contest between Wilson and Hughes in this State has called renewed attention to the huge plurality piled up by Governor Hiram W. Johnson in his race for the United States Senatorship against George S. Patten, Democrat. Johnson's plurality, according to the latest figures, is 200,320, and is still rising. He has beaten his opponent virtually two to one.

Mr. Johnson can keep on being Governor until December, 1918, if he wishes, according to a statement today by U. S. Webb, Attorney General of the State.

The general practice is for a Senator-elect to take oath of office on March 4 of the year following his election, but this is not necessary according to Mr. Webb. He can wait until the following December, when Congress convenes, if he prefers, unless a special session of Congress is called in the meantime. In that event he would have to take the oath of office before taking his seat.

No statement from the Governor was available as to his intentions.

HUGHES'S MINNESOTA LEAD.

Now 543, with 38 Precincts Out—Much Depends on Soldier Vote.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 10.—Charles E. Hughes was still in the lead in the Minnesota count at a late hour tonight.

Returns from 3,010 precincts out of the 3,048 in the State give Wilson 177,-360, Hughes 176,212, a plurality of 848, with 38 precincts yet to report.

The missing precincts, whose records show they should poll less than 400 votes, the 2,138 ballots cast by the State's soldiers in Texas, and the votes of railroad and traveling men under the absent voters' law, hold the balance in Minnesota between Wilson and Hughes. Therefore the State is still classed as doubtful, with predictions varying widely as to the outcome of the guardsmen's balloting and a wide difference of opinion over the number of votes cast under the absent voters' law.

Most of the missing precincts are remote. It was estimated tonight that it would take three or four days to hear from some of them.

A peculiarity in the Minnesota election laws, by which voting precincts may be added in any county by the action of the County Commissioners, has caused some confusion regarding the number of precincts in the State remaining to be heard from. When the tabulation of the votes started, it was taken for granted that 3,024 precincts were to be heard from. It has developed, however, that at least 24 precincts have been added to the list of which no official mention has been made. At a late hour tonight it is evident that that there are at least 3,048 precincts in the State. The new precincts have been added lately in the newly settled districts in the northern part of the State, and in some cases are many miles from railway or telegraph communication.

Fred Wheaton, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, still insisted: "We feel sure of Minnesota for Wilson."

"Ballots cast under the absent voters' law, which allows traveling men and railway men to vote the national ticket away from home, are not included, and this vote will wipe out the Hughes lead." Mr. Wheaton said. The vote of the State troops at the Mexican border also will help cut the Hughes margin, according to Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota.

E. L. Thornton, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, declared this afternoon that the rural ballots still to report would offset any Wilson gain among absent voters, and claimed a lead among the State guardsmen.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 10.—Hughes's lead now down to 300 votes in State. This will be wiped out by late returns. The soldier vote will give Wilson 1,000 majority in State.

F. B. LYNCH,
Democratic National Committeeman for Minnesota.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN DOUBT.

Unofficially, Wilson Leads There by 70 Votes.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—Discovery today of errors in the official returns of New Hampshire's vote for Presidential Electors left the result in doubt.

Secretary of State Bean announced in his final statement of the day that, with 5 of the 234 precincts missing, the certified count was: Hughes, 45,422; Wilson, 43,098, a Hughes lead of 324. He pointed out, however, that these figures included the Hughes vote in two precincts the clerks of which had failed to credit Wilson Electors with any votes in their certificates.

In each instance the clerk later admitted that an error had been made. The clerk of Ward 2, Dover, said that he should have reported 289 Wilson votes, and the clerk of Ward 2, Keene, said that he had omitted inadvertently 135 Wilson votes. Both officials said they would correct their returns on substitute blanks, forwarded by the Secretary of State.

The five precincts not accounted for in the certified returns are shown by press figures to have cast an aggregate vote of 293 for Hughes and 263 for Wilson. Unofficially, the Secretary of State said, these figures indicated a Wilson lead in the State of 70 votes.

The combined total of the certified and press reports is: Hughes, 43,715; Wilson, 43,785.

Official returns from two towns today changed the figures gathered by newspapers, but the difference was slight in each instance. One change added 10 to the Wilson vote, another lessened it by 4.

The final announcement of the Secretary of State was the climax of a day of constant shifting of the plurality. Early in the morning certified returns from 283 precincts gave Wilson 42,284 and Hughes 42,045, a lead of 239 votes for the President. Not until late afternoon did the certified returns give Hughes a plurality, and these, as stated, contain errors.

Preparations for the recount, demanded by the Republican leaders yesterday, brought ballot boxes from many places to the State Capitol today. The ballots will be counted in Australian pasteboard boxes in many varieties of containers. Wooden packing boxes, lard tubs, a box that resembled an ice-chest, crates and other forms of receptacles came in by express, by freight, and on trucks. All were placed in a special vault to be held for the inspection which, the law states, shall not begin until fifteen days after the filing of notice.

The Democratic State Committee issued this statement tonight:

"We accept as approximately correct the tabulations showing a plurality in this State of 70 for Wilson. That Wilson has carried the State admits of no doubt. No inspection of the ballots can show a material change. If there is any change at all it will be favorable to the President. The Democrats have not asked for a recount and have made no charges of fraud at any kind. They have warned the State's agents to protect the interests of the President in New Hampshire in case an emergency should arise. No emergency is now anticipated. The burden of proof is on the Republicans. The highest plurality that we have claimed for the President at any stage was 181."

NEW MEXICO STILL WILSON'S.

President Leads with 2,281 Votes—Forty-seven Precincts Missing.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 10.—Woodrow Wilson retains a substantial lead in the Presidential count in this State.

Returns from 321 of the 368 precincts in New Mexico give Hughes 26,880, Wilson 31,161, a plurality of 2,281. There are yet 47 precincts to hear from.

Most of the missing precincts are in the roughest and most isolated country in New Mexico. One of them is 110 miles from the county seat, with no railroad facilities.

President Wilson's lead of 2,281, it was estimated tonight, would exceed the total vote in the 47 unreported precincts. Twenty precincts were still missing from Rio Arriba County, where 13 precincts gave Hughes a lead of about 800, and 8 were missing from Torrance county, where the other 12 gave the Republican nominee a lead of about 300 votes. The remaining 19 precincts unreported were scattered throughout districts remote from wire or railroad facilities.

The lead of Walton, Democrat, for Congress, was 2,696 in 300 precincts.

A. A. Jones, Democratic candidate for Senator, led his Republican opponent by 3,843, with 74 precincts missing. The Gubernatorial race was close, in 313 precincts Bursum, Republican, led De Baca, Democrat, by 123 votes.

North Dakota Safe for Wilson.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 10.—The first returns received today, which leave only twenty-five precincts to report, give President Wilson a plurality of 1,618 votes in North Dakota. The precincts not reported are in the most remote districts. Republican leaders conceded that the plurality for the President would not be materially changed by the remaining vote.

'LET US HAVE PEACE!' THE STAATS IMPLORES

German Newspaper Confesses It Is Tired of Array of Class Prejudice.

Under the caption, "Let Us Have Peace!" the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said editorially yesterday afternoon:

"Woodrow Wilson is elected for four years more! The legality of the mandate is not affected by the size of the majority; if it is six, or even only three votes in the Electoral College; if the so-called 'popular vote' of the beaten candidate is larger than that of the victor. The Republicans are the last ones to have any reason to object to that very thing. Hayes governed for four years on the basis of a single vote; Ben Harrison for four years, although Cleveland had been the victor in the "popular vote." So far as human calculation can figure it out today, Wilson is the victor—after a hard-fought battle, a struggle that lasted until the last ballot.

"We agree with THE TIMES that a victory won by a few hundred votes is a total vote of 16,000,000 does not entitle the victor to do any exulting and cannot rob the defeated man of the satisfaction of having fought valiantly for that which he regarded as right. We, too, have nothing to take back. We are not be ashamed of the fight we made. On the contrary! Where our people, especially here in the East, were in the fight they held their own and won victories—New York victories, Jersey victories, Connecticut victories, Pennsylvania victories! In the West they did the same in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, even in Detroit. Rather go down with flying colors than march with the crowd just to be with the winner.

"Nevertheless, we want peace! The battle is over for the time being—the people have indorsed Wilson's principles of government. But this doesn't mean that we are to cease fighting. But it does mean that, in good, fair American style, we must grant to the victor a good chance to show that he, too, has learned something in the course of the struggle—'a new leaf.' Now we want to go with all our strength to make this powerful nation still more powerful, to guard it from mistakes in the future that are bound to lower it in the eyes of the world; for it is our country, our home, where we must live, where we want to live and where our children are growing up.

"Let us have peace! Grant's noble words have not lost their potency since 1865. There is no Appomattox here. The minority is not a minority at all, the people were equally divided. Let us have peace! Let us bury the fratricidal strife that was only adapted to stir up the passions—to slander a large and respectable part of the American people. Let us have peace!"

In its editorial on the result of the election the New Yorker Herold said:

"Wilson newspapers regard the re-election of the President by the aid of a few votes as an approval of his political attitude. The country will not consider this paltry favoring of Wilson by a few votes, resembling an ending decided by a throw of the dice, as the indorsement of his policy. If the President has been sobered down through the slimness of his majority, as is indeed to be expected, then he himself will be the last one to indulge in the illusion of thinking he has been indorsed. Upon the whole it is not impossible that the result has had an effect upon Mr. Wilson that will permit him to follow a different course in several directions.

GERMAN HATE FOR WILSON.

Taegliche Rundschau Gives Him the Palm in That Respect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—"The man most hated in Germany" is the Taegliche Rundschau's description of President Wilson. It declares that for a long time its readers bombarded the editorial offices with protests when it andeavored to expose the President's methods. "But now all that is changed," says the paper. "When we enumerate the men most hated in Germany, Wilson's name comes first."

SENATORSHIP ADDED TO CAREER OF GERRY

Newport Society Figure Made an Active Campaign and Won Workingmen.

STUDENT AND POLO PLAYER

Lippitt's Successor Is Scientist, Lawyer, Philanthropist, and Friend of Children.

The Rhode Island Senatorial toga falls upon Peter Goelet Gerry, ex-Congressman, society man, polo player, and coaching whip, conspicuous alike in New York and Newport; but, in addition to all this, an able lawyer, a scientist, and a philanthropist especially dear to the children of Providence, R. I., whom he entertains yearly on a midsummer picnic and at a Christmas dinner. Mr. Gerry's election which retired Henry F. Lippitt, the Republican Senator, from public life, will send into the Senate a man of only 39 who, though he may be known to many as a "whip" and a sportsman, is known to as many more as a serious, capable student of politics and economics and as a friend of the workingman.

Mr. Gerry is one of the few men in society who have taken an interest in politics, and his friends declare that his interest was inspired by his wife. She was formerly Miss Mathilde T. Townsend, daughter of Mrs. Richard Townsend, and regarded by artists as one of the most beautiful women in America. She has been painted by Sargent and Flameng, and she has also furnished inspiration for many ideal characterizations of the American girl. Before her marriage to Mr. Gerry in 1910 her engagement was frequently rumored, and a nobleman who was a most persistent suitor was the Duke of Alba, a Spanish grandee. But she always gave her friends to understand that she would never marry any one but an American.

Whatever the incentive that turned Mr. Gerry's attention to politics, his entrance into it is still recalled as remarkable by the Republican leaders of his State. Although unknown to the voters in the Spring of 1912, he was elected to Congress in the Fall of that year.

On Notification Committee.

It was when the delegation from Rhode Island to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912 was made up that the name Peter Goelet Gerry first appeared in political affairs, this time as a member of Rhode Island's delegation. The young man fulfilled the duties of this post, and eventually was appointed a member of the committee to notify Woodrow Wilson of the nomination.

Next he was heard from as the man back of the movement to organize college men's Wilson clubs in his State. Democrats smiled dubiously. Republicans didn't even take the trouble to tighten up as much as a thumbscrew on their old machine. For Peter Goelet Gerry was a brand-new name in Rhode Island politics. Finally, after the State Convention in 1912, there appeared in the report an announcement that Peter Gerry of Newport was nominated in the Second Congressional District, in which he was not a voter.

Then the law was looked up to see whether it was legal for a man living in one Congressional district to be elected in another, and finding that, though not common, the circumstance was not unusual, his opponents gave little attention to his campaign. It was taken for granted that Peter G. Gerry would wake up that morning after election and find himself the worst-whipped man in the State. Since 1894 the Democrats had been defeated hopelessly in the Second District, and, besides, it was generally believed that a member of the social colony at Newport could not have a chance of being sent to Congress by the farmers and factory workers of the Second District. But when the votes were counted it discovered that the "dark horse" candidate had surprised the opposition by the completeness with which he had covered the State.

And next Mr. Gerry aimed for the Senatorship. His campaign this year was waged with particular vigor, as it was the popular election of the United States Senator held in the State. He made his chief attack on Senator Lippitt on the latter's opposition to labor legislation, and he won a big vote from the workingmen.

The young Senator had prepared himself well for a political career by training himself to a life of hard work and study. He entered Harvard in 1897 to take a scientific course of four years, and was graduated in three and a half years. He turned to the law at once because it had been the profession of his father, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, and he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1906. Three years later he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Face Busy Social Season.

It is believed that the Senator-elect and Mrs. Gerry will pass much of the coming Winter with Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Gerry's mother. Mrs. Townsend has recently done over the interior of her home in Massachusetts Avenue, which makes it without exception the handsomest in Washington. The house has a ballroom, drawing room, library, and huge dining room, all on one floor.

Mrs. Gerry is extremely fond of dogs and was President of the Washington branch of the Animal Rescue League when her husband was a member of Congress. She is also a capital whip. Recently she has been entertaining Vice President and Mrs. Marshall at her home in Providence.

Mr. Gerry's ancestors were in society back in Revolutionary days. His great-grandfather, Elbridge Gerry, was a Statesman of his day and in 1812 he was elected Vice President of the United States on the same ticket with President Madison. His great-grandmother was one of the leaders of New York's social life in the early days of Washington's first administration.

Mr. Gerry's clubs in New York are the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan, Rockaway Hunt, and Turf and Field.

PROGRESSIVES COST HUGHES ELECTION

Continued from Page 1.

Hughes motored to Long Beach, where he stopped at the same hotel for several hours with Governor Johnson, without meeting the Governor.

JOHNSON SNUBBED HUGHES, SAYS OTIS

Charges That California Governor Refused Point Blank to Meet the Candidate.

General Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday his version of the incidents which occurred while Charles E. Hughes was in California in August. In his statement General Otis says:

"Mr. Hughes did not decline to meet Mr. Johnson publicly or privately at any time during his visit to California. On the contrary, Johnson was guilty of the grave discourtesy of refusing, when authoritatively asked, to call upon Mr. Hughes at Long Beach, where both were present at the same time, though Mr. Hughes was not aware when he went to that place that Johnson was there.

"No such incident ever occurred as Mr. Hughes taking a meal at a 'non-union restaurant' as the guest of a former Southern Pacific official; and if he dined at all in a non-union eating place, it was doubtless an inadvertence and without the knowledge or procurement of the Republican nominee in the matter of non-union waiters. As to the allegation against Mr. Hughes that he ignored Johnson, the very reverse is true.

"Johnson was personally advised by the local committee, (with which Mr. Farnum, in charge of Mr. Hughes's tour, acted,) that it would be the part not only of courtesy, but of political expediency, for him to pay his respects to Mr. Hughes; but this he refused point blank to do, making some shuffling and inadequate excuse. When a crowd of enthusiastic Republicans arrived at the Virginia Hotel to greet Mr. Hughes, Johnson, after inquiring the reason of the demonstration, deliberately left the foyer and retreated to his quarters upstairs.

"Mr. Hughes was defeated in California because the followers of Johnson traded the Presidential nominee off right and left, openly worked at the polls in many places for Wilson and Johnson. This act of treachery was in accordance with a deliberate conspiracy formed long before Mr. Hughes set foot on California soil. That conspiracy had for its distinct purpose the election of Johnson, the known Progressive leader, and pave Republican Progressives, no matter what might become of the Republican Presidential nominee. The proof of this fact is found in the wide discrepancy of votes cast for Hughes and the votes cast for other Republican candidates running in the same sections."

Calls Johnson a "Benedict Arnold."

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—The Los Angeles Times, owned by Harrison Grey Otis, publishes an editorial on Governor Hiram W. Johnson under the caption of "The Benedict Arnold of California." In part the editorial says:

"Last Tuesday Hiram Johnson received a majority of 200,000 votes for the Republican Senatorship in California, yet the State was carried by Woodrow Wilson.

"That succinctly tells the story.

"From the time that Hiram Johnson appeared in public life in California he has been a political traitor. He has looked after his own personal, selfish bread and butter interests. He has treacherously sacrificed friends, supporters, and colleagues, wherever and whenever it would give him office and emoluments.

"Johnson was no sooner in office as Governor than he double-crossed the people of the State. He had solemnly pledged himself to uphold the referendum vote on the selection of United States Senator. That was (or he pretended that it was) one of his pet theories. The majority of districts in California instructed their legislators to vote for A. G. Spalding for United States Senator. But Johnson wanted Judge Works elected. Johnson coerced the Legislature into disregarding the instructions of the popular vote and forced the election of Works; then he rewarded the legislators that voted for Works, when they had been instructed for and were pledged to vote for Spalding, by giving them lucrative appointments to various commissions and boards.

"For four years (from 1912 to 1916) Hiram Johnson and his office holders ridiculed and denounced the Republican Party. He did everything in his power to destroy the party in the State and in the nation. He declared that he was a Progressive and would remain a Progressive, and said, 'To hell with the Republican Party!'

"In June of this year he went to Chicago as a Progressive and he attended a Progressive Convention for the purpose of nominating a Progressive candidate for President. But the Progressive Convention fizzled out. The Republicans would not treat, much less compromise, with the traitors of four years previous. Johnson and his gang of Progressives were apparently left out in the cold.

"But he was too unscrupulous to let that worry him for long. He holds to heel some 20,000 officeholders in this State. What did Johnson do? It was very simple. He called a convention at Sacramento and packed it with Progressives, and he called this collection of officeholders a Republican convention. God save the mark!

"And how now are the Progressives explaining the defeat of Hughes in California? They are saying:

"'Hughes ignored Johnson when he campaigned California. Hughes didn't meet Johnson. Hughes didn't speak for Johnson—so what could Hughes expect? He ought to have known that Hiram Johnson owns this State.'

"That is what the Progressives are saying and the election returns indicate that they know what they are talking about. So when the word was passed for Wilson and Johnson that meant that Patton and Hughes were to be double-crossed. And they were. But Johnson has been so many things, has changed his coat so often, has held out his itching palm so frequently, has so repeatedly sold out his party and his friends that it will not trouble him in the least to become a Democratic Senator, though he was a Progressive, who got himself elected on the Republican ticket.

"Such is the record of the political Benedict Arnold of California."

SAYS THE EAST WON'T SEE.

West's Passion for Progressiveness Won for Wilson, Costigan Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 10.—E. P. Costigan, Progressive leader in Colorado and twice candidate of that party for Governor, said tonight:

"Nothing is more curious than the persistent blindness of the people of the East toward the passion for popular government in Western America. Yet this self-governing virility has been notable throughout the last decade of our political history. It explains at one and the same time the enduring influence of Mr. Bryan and Senator La Follette, the rise and eclipse of Colonel Roosevelt, and the present widespread popularity of President Wilson.

"Progressives of the West consider themselves inheritors of the various righteous protests against unjust conditions expressed through 140 years of America's governmental development. In 1912 the Progressives embodied their immediate programs in the so-called Contract with the People. That declaration called for sweeping political and industrial reforms, at once domestic and national in character; and the Democratic Party, under the leadership of President Wilson, by adopting the major part of that program, won the support of the keenly alert Progressives of the West, who today wield the balance of power in American politics.

"While the East has been thinking in terms of the European war, the Progressives of the West have considered domestic peace and justice of greater importance and have kept their energy

REPUBLICANS LEAD HOUSE BY ONE VOTE

Returns Give Them 215 Congressmen and the Democratic Party 214.

MISS RANKIN IS ELECTED

New Mexico Seat Still in Doubt—Balance of Power Held by Minor Parties.

With returns missing last night from only one Congress district in the United States the Republicans had elected 215 Representatives and the Democrats 214. The vote in New Mexico, which is still in doubt, will either give the Republicans a plurality of two or throw the two parties into a tie. The present member from New Mexico is a Republican.

The balance of power in the next House will be held by five men, one a Progressive-Protectionist from Louisiana, one an Independent from Massachusetts, one a Progressive from Minnesota, one a Prohibitionist from California, and the other a Socialist from New York. Their action apparently will determine the choice of a Speaker as well as the fate of legislation which is supported or opposed upon purely party lines.

In addition to the hope of electing a Congressman at Large from New Mexico, the Democrats had one grain of comfort tonight. It was that an official count might disclose that Thomas J. Scully had been re-elected from the Third New Jersey District. They contended the chances were that Scully had been the victor by a few votes over Robert Carson, his Republican opponent, to whom the election previously had been conceded by a narrow margin.

The House, according to the latest returns, will be divided politically as follows:

State.	Rep.	Dem.	Others.
Alabama	..	10	..
Arizona	..	1	..
Arkansas	..	7	..
California	5	51	1 Proh.
Colorado	1	3	..
Connecticut	4	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	..	4	..
Georgia	..	12	..
Idaho	2	..	1 Prog.
Illinois	21	6	..
Indiana	9	4	..
Iowa	11	..	..
Kansas	8	5	..
Kentucky	3	9	..
Louisiana	..	7	1 Prog.
Maine	4	..	..
Massachusetts	11	4	1 Ind.
Maryland	2	4	..
Michigan	12	1	..
Minnesota	8	..	1 Prog.
Mississippi	..	8	..
Missouri	2	14	..
Montana	1	1	..
Nebraska	1	5	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..
Nevada	1	..	..
New Jersey	..	8	..
New Mexico	*1	..	..
New York	36	16	1 Soc.
North Carolina	..	10	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	9	13	..
Oklahoma	2	6	..
Oregon	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	30	6	..
Rhode Island	2	1	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	1	..
Tennessee	2	10	..
Texas	..	18	..
Utah	..	2	..
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	1	9	..
Washington	4	1	..
West Virginia	4	2	..
Wisconsin	11	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..
Totals	215	214	5

*Doubtful.

MISS RANKIN ELECTED.

Montana Woman Will be the First to Sit in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSOULA, Mon., Nov. 10.—With the greater part of the State heard from, Miss Jeannette Rankin this afternoon announced that she was assured of election to Congress from Montana. Reports showed her to be in the lead by 400 votes, and her managers say she will be elected by a majority of 2,000.

Miss Rankin did not finish campaigning until Tuesday night, and since then she has been watching the returns, taking only a few hours' sleep. The vote was so close that no one could predict the result until this afternoon.

"I knew the women would stand by me," said Miss Rankin, when she was assured that she had been elected as the first woman in Congress. "The women worked splendidly, and I am sure they feel that the results have been worth the work. I am deeply conscious of the responsibility, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress. It will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country, and I have plenty of work cut out for me."

As soon as it was learned that Miss Rankin had won, telegrams from all parts of the country began to shower upon her. Suffrage leaders sent messages saying that her election was significant of a great victory for the women of the country.

Miss Rankin is small, slight, with light brown hair. She is a graduate of the University of Montana and of the School of Philanthropy of New York City. Miss Rankin makes her own clothes and hats, and she is also an excellent cook.

ADVERTISEMENT

WILSON'S TOTAL VOTE BIGGEST ON RECORD

President Received Over 8,560,000, an Increase of 2,267,000 Over Four Years Ago.

HUGHES 400,000 BEHIND

His Total Likewise Exceeds the Previous Record Vote, That for Taft in 1908.

President Wilson received in Tuesday's election more votes than were ever given before to any candidate for the Presidency. With approximately complete returns from most of the Northern and Western States and estimates of the vote cast in some Southern States where full returns are not yet available it seems certain that the Democratic candidate was the choice this year of more than 8,560,000 voters.

As compared with the 1912 election, when Wilson polled a total of 6,293,019, this shows an increase of 2,267,000 votes, or more than 36 per cent. He leads his opponent, Charles E. Hughes, by a little more than 400,000 votes. The Republican candidate, in polling more than 8,160,000 votes, likewise exceeded the highest previous record for Presidential aspirants, which was 7,678,908, obtained by William H. Taft in 1908. Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 received 7,623,486.

The vote for Taft and Roosevelt combined in 1912 totaled 7,604,463. Hughes bettered these figures by 556,000 votes, a large increase except when compared with the tremendous addition to the Wilson vote.

The popular vote received in each of the States by President Wilson and Hughes, as shown by the available returns and close estimates, was as follows:

State.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	89,000	30,000
Arizona	29,641	19,363
Arkansas	78,000	37,000
California	466,096	462,513
Colorado	158,257	95,716
Connecticut	90,687	109,378
Delaware	26,111	27,909
Florida	60,000	12,000
Georgia	109,200	22,000
Idaho	66,000	54,500
Illinois	899,192	1,044,506
Indiana	343,555	340,572
Iowa	215,915	179,085
Kansas	115,000	277,000
Kentucky	219,000	193,000
Louisiana	48,000	9,000
Maine	64,148	66,181
Maryland	131,211	113,778
Massachusetts	247,327	268,361
Michigan	237,114	206,122
Minnesota	177,069	178,212
Mississippi	21,000	5,000
Missouri	376,000	345,000
Montana	80,927	54,608
Nebraska	93,521	75,081
Nevada	12,448	9,913
New Hampshire	42,000	42,723
New Jersey	209,812	264,320
New Mexico	34,545	33,251
New York	756,010	863,887
North Carolina	168,000	110,000
North Dakota	54,449	53,881
Ohio	378,000	498,720
Oklahoma	140,000	110,000
Oregon	115,000	123,570
Pennsylvania	520,747	685,784
Rhode Island	32,853	44,159
South Carolina	68,000	1,500
South Dakota	45,449	50,892
Tennessee	138,647	97,553
Texas	228,000	68,000
Utah	77,381	45,848
Vermont	21,632	35,254
Virginia	60,107	21,132
Washington	197,000	185,000
West Virginia	138,018	141,432
Wisconsin	194,000	220,000
Wyoming	25,617	19,998
Totals	8,563,750	8,162,754

Wilson's lead over Hughes, 400,996.

CAPITAL TO GREET WILSON.

20,000 Will March Behind President to the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Democratic leaders and officials of the American Federation of Labor made plans today for a big demonstration when President Wilson gets back to Washington Sunday.

They estimated 20,000 persons would be in line to greet the President and march behind him to the White House.

SUBMARINE QUESTION DISQUIETS WASHINGTON

New Complications Feared, Despite Berlin's Promise to Investigate the Marina Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A complete summary of the situation growing out of recent activities of German submarines is being prepared at the State Department, and will be submitted to President Wilson after his return to Washington Sunday. While officials are not inclined to discuss the subject in its present stage, they admit informally that the outlook is more disturbing than it has been at any time since the sinking of the Channel steamer Sussex.

Official information is still incomplete in all the cases being investigated by the department, including those of the British passenger liner Arabia and the British freighter Marina, on which six Americans lost their lives. According to reports from British sources, both ships were torpedoed without warning.

The American Embassy at Berlin was instructed last week to ask the German Foreign Office for its version of the sinking of the Marina. The embassy has not been heard from, but confidential advices received here today from Berlin said that the embassy had been informed that the incident would be thoroughly investigated as soon as reports from submarines now cruising had been received, but that the German Government had not changed its submarine policy, and did not believe the ship had been attacked without warning.

Aside from the specific cases about which inquiry is being made, disquiet has been caused here by the increased activity of German submarines. Officials fear that they are operating on such a scale and in such conditions that it may be impossible for them to avoid endangering Americans illegally.

ACCLAIM T. R. WITH WILSON.

Oyster Bay Celebrates Its Double Victory with Hints at 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 10.—"Teddy, yes; Hughes, no;" was the banner borne at the head of a procession celebrating the election here tonight. Five hundred strong, in automobiles, on horses, on mules, and afoot the paraders marched around Oyster Bay, headed by Postmaster Thomas O'Keefe.

Torchlights, brooms, and transparencies were carried. Most of the transparencies celebrated Wilson's victory, but several attested local esteem for Colonel Roosevelt.

The parade was organized by William E. Eccles, manager of the estate of Mortimer Schiff. It started out to be strictly a Democratic jubilee, but there were so many "T. R. Democrats" in town that the affair took on a bipartisan atmosphere, with frequent vociferous allusions to "Teddy and nineteen twenty." The marchers did not make the two-mile journey to Sagamore Hill, but the noise of the parade reached even to the Colonel's library.

When seen while the parade was in progress and told of the "nineteen twenty" sentiment, Colonel Roosevelt threw up his h

REICHSTAG LEADERS BACK CHANCELLOR

Indorse His Peace League Views and His Answer to Viscount Grey.

BELGIAN POLICY IN DOUBT

But Press Comment Assumes That the Chancellor Meant to Renounce Annexation.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Leaders of all parties in the Reichstag Main Committee, after yesterday's speech by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, expressed virtually unanimous agreement with the principal points in his address. All emphasized the importance of the Russian order of 1914, according to which, the Chancellor said, mobilization meant a declaration of war against Germany. The speakers said that the Chancellor's descriptions of the origin of the war ought to be known to the whole world, not only to neutral but also to hostile belligerent countries.

They also indorsed the Chancellor's views concerning an international league for the preservation of permanent peace, expressed their agreement with such views, and specified their own ideas in regard to it. In addition, most of the orators stated the views of their parties concerning Belgium, and, incidentally, concerning the Polish trouble.

The first speaker, a member of the Catholic Party, said he welcomed the Chancellor's declaration that Germany would join a union of States for the preservation of peace. He added that it was evident that in such a union of States the vital questions of a State or States ought not to be voted down by the majority. He said also that the experiences of the war justified a desire for the better protection of Germany's frontier. The proclamation of the Kingdom of Poland, he said, meant that the Poles would have a chance for free and independent evolution. Belgium, he said, "must never again be used as a starting point for an invasion against Germany."

Socialist Says Peace Idea Gains.

In the course of this discussion a member of the Socialist Party said that in all countries the idea that there should be an end to war was gaining ground. The Chancellor was correct in stating that the cry for international treaties to prevent recurrence of war would become so strong that eventually it must lead to results.

The speaker said that formerly Germany had attached less importance than France and England to the idea of arbitration. The Chancellor had expressed fear that England would frame a peace coalition in accordance with her own desires. Nevertheless the principle ought to be recognized as right. It was an important point, the Socialist member continued, that the Chancellor never had spoken of the annexation of Belgium as essential. Germany was at war for defense and not for conquest, he said, and it would be of advantage if Germany should take the lead in a coalition for the prevention of war.

An Independent Socialist member said that special importance attached to the Chancellor's expression of readiness to participate in attempts to form a coalition which would guarantee peace. He added that Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, had never approved the idea of boycotting Germany to annihilate it, but that, on the contrary, he had declined several times to approve such a project. The Socialist member took exception to the ideas of the Conservatives in regard to Belgium and said the Chancellor should make it clear that he was opposed to the annexation of Belgium.

A member of the annexationist group expressed sympathy with the principle of arbitration, but added that if Germany had accepted it in 1914 the result would have been to give time to her enemies, whose plan was not to begin the war until 1916.

A Socialist member took up the question of the Russian mobilization, saying that newspaper reports showed it was in progress before the official Russian date of the beginning of mobilization, and quoted several press dispatches from Petrograd, Paris and London on July 29 and 30, 1914, to prove his assertions.

Press Comment Generally Favorable.

All the morning newspapers commenting on the speech agree that the Chancellor clearly established the truth concerning the beginning of the war, says the Overseas News Agency, which gives a symposium of the editorial comment.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"To the whole world the name of Edward Grey is known as the chief instrument of the present war. Any one who reads between the lines of Grey's banquet speech and his other utterances will perceive that he accuses others in order to exculpate himself, and that all these attempts merely spring from an evil conscience charged with guilt."

The Tageszeitung says that under no circumstances can it consider the question of the causes of the war as bearing upon the end of the war, since the end will be decided by the military situation. It also expresses regret that the Chancellor's words concerning Belgium may admit of the idea that the Chancellor suggests peace on the basis of the status quo on the West front.

Germania, the Catholic organ, expresses doubt as to Viscount Grey's sincerity on the question of arbitration. It says that the countries hostile to Germany have for years followed an aggressive policy and have fostered a spirit of "revenge." When this is considered in connection with Russia's lust of conquest they can hardly be considered, therefore, as trustworthy guardians of international peace. Germany, it adds, on the other hand, has kept peace since her foundation, which now enables her to give proof of moral strength in war.

The Chancellor's remark that he never demanded the annexation of Belgium is generally treated as equivalent to a definite renunciation of annexation. The Kreuzzeitung says it understands his words in this sense and regrets them, along with the other Conservative organs like the Post, Tageszeitung, and the Tägliche Rundschau. These papers also regret that the Chancellor did not define more clearly his position regarding Belgium.

The Tageblatt indorses the views expressed in the Chancellor's speech and in the Reichstag debate concerning arbitration, and quotes British objection against the arbitration idea.

Hopes for Peace Without Conquest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Vorwärts prints a significant editorial on the Chancellor's speech of yesterday. It may be taken as faithfully mirroring the feelings of the masses.

"When will the war end?" the writer asks. "When the nations of Europe shall think as the great mass of the German nation thinks today. Peace at any price? No! But war—eternal war for conquest? Still less! Defeat, the cutting up of the nation, slavery under the yoke of the victor? No! But the peace of good understanding, assuring the rights of all nations, big and little? Better today than tomorrow! So think ninety-nine out of a hundred Germans today; and when the other nations think so too peace will come.

"Perhaps the Chancellor's speech yesterday is a step toward the longed-for goal. What the German Government wants is now pretty clear. What is French shall remain French; what is Belgian shall remain Belgian, and what is German shall remain German. That is what the Chancellor said yesterday. Poland shall be free from Russia and loan on the Central Powers.

"The Chancellor agrees with the ideas regarding international arbitration courts as President Wilson and Viscount Grey elaborated them, and he uses such strong terms that there can be no doubt of his sincerity. But if all Governments are agreed to avoid future wars by mutual understanding and arbitration, why cannot this intention hold good also for the present war? The peace that shall have within it guarantees of permanence and that shall have been concluded in the determination to avoid future wars by arbitration cannot be dictated by the victor to the vanquished; it can only be concluded without conquest."

See a Way Opened for Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10, (via London.)—Several German newspapers, in commenting on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, express the opinion that it opens the way for peace. The Tageblatt says the ideas for the future which the Chancellor discussed are more important than the question, "Who is guilty of having caused the war?" and refers to his remark that after the war humanity will demand measures to prevent the recurrence of such conflicts.

"Whoever is convinced," the Tageblatt continues, "that the cry will go through humanity for a peaceful arrangement will not fail to make preparation for a response to this great cry."

The Freisinnige Zeitung says that the Chancellor in all seriousness declares his readiness to collaborate in efforts to obtain international guarantees for lasting peace, adding: "Now is the time for the Entente powers, especially Great Britain, to come forward with a program."

Vorwärts says that what the German Government now desires is tolerably clear; that the Chancellor expressed it in different words than Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, who in a speech last month asserted that the belligerent nations desired peace, but that the views of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg are no less clear than are those of Herr Scheidemann.

"In the Chancellor's speech," Vorwärts continues, "one hears the first sound of the future rustling which will signalize the end of war's horrors."

BLAMES ALLIES' OBSTINACY.

Bethmann Hollweg Says It Only Hardens Germany's Resistance.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10, (via London.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg expressed the conviction that Germany was certain of final victory in his speech before the main committee of the Reichstag yesterday, according to reports of the session published here: The Chancellor is quoted as saying:

"England and France in July guaranteed to Russia territorial rule over Constantinople, the Bosporus, and the western shores of the Dardanelles, with its hinterland, while Asia Minor was to be divided among the members of the Entente. The annexation intentions of our enemies also include Alsace-Lorraine, which the League of Peace is to guarantee them. Such a policy, of course, cannot form a basis for an effective peace union. Germany is ready at all times to join a union of the peoples, and even to place herself at the head of such a union to restrain a disturber of the peace. Not in the shadow of Prussian militarism did the world live before the war, but in the shadow of a policy of isolation which was to keep Germany down.

"Against this policy, whether it appears diplomatically as an encirclement, militarily as a war of destruction, or economically as a world boycott, we from the beginning were on the defensive. The German people wages this war as a defensive war for the safety of its national existence, for its free development. We never pretended anything else, never intended anything else. Not otherwise can be explained this display of gigantic force, this inexhaustible heroism, unexampled in all human history.

"The enemy obstinately wills to war with the culling up of military material and auxiliary forces from all parts of the world. These efforts harden our resistance to still greater determination. Whatever England can still bring up of strength — and England's command of strength has its limits—it is predestined to fail before our will to live. This will is unconquerable, and we await the enemy's recognition of this, confident that this recognition must come."

DERNBURG FOR PEACE LEAGUE

Urges Germans Not to Let Grey "Take the Wind Out of Our Sails."

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10. — Though evoking practically no favorable comment at the time it was first suggested, the idea of a league of nations to "maintain peace by force, if necessary, as championed by President Wilson and latterly espoused by Viscount Grey, has by no means fallen on unfruitful soil here. It is now not only warmly received in out-and-out pacifist circles and among the Social Democrats but is meeting with thoughtful interest in much wider and more important circles of public opinion.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, writing on diplomacy in the Tageblatt, says:

"I ask the question, Why, after President Wilson, before the Taft Peace League and in his Cincinnati speech, had called on the nations of the world to confess their belief in the importance of super-State agreements, no answering echo came from Germany, either from the Government or Parliament? Or is there any one who does not agree with Viscount Grey's 'peace treaties guaranteed by force of arms,' or who does not dare to speak his mind? Why must we let the wind be taken out of our sails by Viscount Grey and thereby give him an opportunity of calumniating us in the most impertinent manner? Do we enjoy standing before the world without contradiction as Huns, barbarians, people without faith and loyalty—not only before the English world, which isn't quite a matter of indifference to us, since a peace which in the last analysis is nothing but 'no war' is after all not our goal—but especially before the neutral world, which, after all, includes some 140,000,000 cultivated whites?

"I understand quite well the shy pride of our German character, which wants to make no answer to such things and rightly considers them beneath our dignity. But no utterance of this sort should remain in future without refutation. If it cannot be done by the Government, there should be sufficient talent among the parties to undertake the task; and if the Reichstag does not happen to be in session, one can learn of the English that when they have anything to say they quickly enough get up a public meeting, a luncheon, or a similar opportunity, or, at the worst, send a letter, in order to give a leading statesman an opportunity to express himself without contradiction.

"For I assert with all conviction that the German nation, too, wills that in future such frightful happenings as the present world war shall be avoided by all possible means, and the German nation wills to have all means employed which may serve this end. Yes, even if we believe that many of these means which one dubs 'pacifist' would in the end have no success, we must not decline them and haughtily close our doors against them, if only out of respect for others who do believe in them.

"We made a poor showing at the various Hague conferences—not, perhaps, because in the final analysis we did not have right on our side, but because we blurted out our views regarding the proposals made there with such brutal objections as deeply to hurt the sensibilities of the other side, which, after all, consisted of the leading men of the rest of the world. That surely was not art and surely was not diplomacy. Good will to a right end we all can have.

"Viscount Grey has characterized as one of England's war aims super-State organizations, and the Chancellor in his last speech assented with the phrase, 'That is what we want, too.' But such an expression must go still further; it must be made still clearer, else its effect is lost. A free profession of faith in the idea, however, would create an agreement between enemies on at least one war aim, and even that would be something worth while. Moreover, it would conform with the feelings of the great majority of the German nation."

SOUGHT CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS.

His Reichstag Speech an Answer to the Peace League's Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The indorsement by the German Chancellor of the aims of the League to Enforce Peace in the Reichstag yesterday was a direct answer to an inquiry made by the officials of the league to the German Government asking for its views in the matter. This was learned authoritatively tonight.

Some weeks ago an official of the league wrote a letter to Count von Bernstorff requesting that the views of his Government be made known in the interests of the progress of the league's work. The Ambassador at once forwarded the letter to the German Foreign Office with the recommendation that the request be granted.

In official and diplomatic circles here considerable importance is attached to the Chancellor's utterances. It is said that, although the German Government's indorsement of the principles of the league may not hasten the calling of a peace conference, Germany's action may materially aid in the establishment of a more lasting and equitable peace than might otherwise be obtained.

GREAT BATTLE ON FOR DANUBE BRIDGE

Mackensen's Dobrudja Army Attacked by Russians on West Side of River Near Cernavoda.

RUMANIANS LOSE IN NORTH

Driven Back in Region West of Buzeu Valley, but Hold Their Own Elsewhere.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11. — It is announced officially by the Russian War Office that fighting is again in progress around the great Cernavoda Bridge in the Dobrudja region of Rumania, Russian troops having occupied Dunareav Station on the west side of the Danube, two miles from Cernavoda.

This is the first news that the Bulgar-German forces have crossed the main stream of the Danube. The river barrier at this point is not merely the bed of the stream, but, as the map shows, a wide expanse of marshes, measuring more than twelve miles, which is the total length of the bridge. West of Dunareav is a stretch of ten miles of swamp, which is crossed by no road except the bridge viaduct, and it is obvious that military operations in this region must be of a most delicate and difficult nature.

Presumably the Rumanians destroyed only a few spans of the bridge when they withdrew from Cernavoda, and this damage apparently has already been repaired by the Germans. According to London commentators the Russian force threatening the bridge now is not a part of General Sakharoff's army in Dobrudja, but is a separate operation from the direction of Bucharest, and is aimed at Field Marshal von Mackensen's left flank.

On the Transylvanian front the Rumanians have been driven four versts southward in the region west of Busen Valley.

Following is the text of the official statement:

On the Danube front our cavalry and infantry detachments occupied the station of Dunareav, three versts west of Cernavoda. We are fighting for possession of Cernavoda Bridge. More than 200 corpses have been counted on the captured ground. A number of prisoners and machine guns also have been captured.

We have occupied the town of Hirsova and the village of Musluj and the heights three versts south of Delgeruiv and five versts southwest of Fasimdja.

In Transylvania enemy attacks in the Trotus Valley were repelled by our artillery.

West of Buzeu Valley the enemy assumed the offensive and pushed back the Rumanian troops for a distance of four versts to the southward.

In the direction of Predeal the Rumanians assumed the offensive, enveloping the left enemy flank. The battle is still proceeding.

In the direction of Campulung an enemy attack near Nemoeshti was repelled.

The statement made public by Army Headquarters at Bucharest reads:

On the western front of Moldavia (Northern Rumania) as far as Predelus the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley violent fighting is under way all along our left wing. Artillery actions are in progress in the region of Dragoslavle. Fighting continued on the left bank of the Alt. The situation is unchanged in the Jiul Valley and at Orsova.

Along the Danube there was an artillery bombardment. An enemy monitor and two patrol boats which approached the Ramadan bridge at Giurgevo were obliged to retire as a result of our artillery fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (via London.)—Austro-German troops have made fresh progress against the Rumanians on the Transylvanian front, the War Office announced today in the appended report:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis —Our attacks in the Georgeny Mountains have progressed favorably. The ground which had been lost on Nov. 4 in the engagement in progress there has already been almost completely recovered.

In the Predeal sector fresh progress has been made to the west of Azuga, and Rumanian counterattacks on both sides of the pass highroad have been repulsed. Prisoners to the number of 188 and 4 machine guns remained in our hands.

On both sides of the Alt there were successful engagements, in which our territorials, as well as Bavarian infantry and Austro-Hungarian mountaineer troops, won distinction.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Near Giurgevo our monitors captured two Rumanian tows laden with petroleum.

In Dobrudja there have been no important changes.

"WAR IS WON TODAY," BRUSILOFF ASSERTS

General Says Russia Will Not Approach Zenith of Her Power Until Next Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Stanley Washburn, The London Times correspondent with the Russian forces, telegraphs an authorized statement by General Brusiloff, of which the following are extracts:

"The war is won today, though it is merely speculation to estimate how much more time will be required before the enemy is convinced that the cause, for the sake of which he drenched Europe with blood, is irretrievably lost.

"The entrance of Rumania into the war has changed the situation, for it has made the enemy, at a time when he was hardest pressed for troops, extend his line by hundreds of additional miles. Though it is true that we also are assisting our little ally by extending our flanks, it is likewise true that we can afford the men while the enemy could hardly afford his losses even before Rumania entered the war.

"If there remain any Germans still hopeful for their cause, let them realize that today, when the Central Powers already have lost the initiative and are finding difficulty in refilling their ranks, Russia has not yet reached the zenith of her power, which will only be approached next year, when we shall have the largest and best army since the beginning of the war.

"Even this year we have been obliged to conduct our offensive with inferiority in material and heavy guns. Next year we shall have material on an equality with the enemy, and superiority in human resources which should steadily increase as long as the war endures. The morale of the Russian people has been slowly rising for two years, and it is my absolute personal conviction that if it were possible to take a vote of the entire population 90 out of every 100 Russians today would demand the continuation of the war to a definite and final victory regardless of the price."

REPORT OF U-BOAT NEAR.

British Ships Said to Have Sighted One 150 Miles Out.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 10.—Incoming British ships, according to waterfront reports tonight, sighted a submarine 150 miles off the Virginia Capes Thursday, moving westward. Observers did not get near enough to say whether the submersible, apparently of German build, was a merchantman or a fighting craft.

All outgoing Entente allied ships have been notified to proceed in the utmost caution.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In yesterday's review I mentioned several factors which might account for the success of the Rumanians, or, better, possibly for the retreat of Mackensen in Dobrudja. The whole affair remains a mystery, and the reports of the fighting of yesterday becloud the situation more than ever. Berlin reports that there have been no important changes in Dobrudja, Sofia that there were small encounters between advanced detachments, Petrograd and Bucharest that their troops are fighting for the possession of the Cernavoda Bridge. Thursday's fighting found them about twelve miles from the railroad, Friday's report indicates that they are at the very gateway of the bridge itself. It is difficult in the face of such conflicting reports to tell just what the situation is.

The Russian report has added another conflicting element. In this report we find that Russian infantry has occupied the station of Dunareav, west of Cernavoda. It does not appear, from any maps available, that this is very much of a success. It would mean just as much if they had said that they had occupied Bucharest. This town, at least is the only town of this name that appears on the maps, is on the western side of the Danube. The Danube at Cernavoda is really two rivers; that is, the river divides some distance south of the town and when it reaches Cernavoda there is a gap of at least eight miles between the two branches. This gap is a marshland, with occasional oases of firm land where small villages are found. These villages are, of course, on the railroad which crosses this belt of land between the two arms of the river on the great bridge, which is, therefore, not a single bridge, but more exactly a series of bridges running from one of these oases to the other and finally to the mainland. It is on one of these oases between the two arms of the river that we find the small village of Dunareav.

When the Rumanians retreated north of the bridgehead and destroyed some at least of the spans of the great bridge, Mackensen, as far as we know, made no attempt to cross the river by bridging the broken spans with pontoons, but pushed on to the north in pursuit of the retreating Rumanians. No report was ever made by either Bucharest or Berlin that he had crossed the Danube. In the absence of such report we may assume, since crossing would have been something about which to boast, that it was never made. Therefore, no town on the western bank of the main stream has ever been in German hands. In the occupation of such a town, therefore, it does not appear that any particular victory has been gained.

The situation as it appears at the present time is this: The Russians have moved up close to the town of Cernavoda, on the west bank of the Danube. On the east bank they are continuing their success, and are still pressing Mackensen back rapidly. As he falls back, one of his flanks must rest on the Danube and the other on the Black Sea. Just as he himself did in his attack, the Russians are exerting their greatest pressure on the Danube front, so that his left flank is under the greatest pressure. It is this flank, therefore, that he has to be the most wary of, since it is here that the Russians are present in greatest force. A break here would be almost fatal. Mackensen will most certainly make every effort to make his stand north of the Cernavoda Bridge. This is, as I have repeated a number of times, the keynote to all the Dobrudja fighting, and the only thing in Dobrudja worthy of the great effort he has made.

Now, what will be the situation with respect to Mackensen when he reaches a position north of the railroad, with the Russians hammering on his front, if the Russians have also strong artillery forces occupying the small oases between the marsh belts west of the main river? The advantages to the offense in such a situation is readily apparent. His army will be taken completely in flank; his line enfiladed, and his defensive difficulties greatly increased. The danger in his situation will be still greater by reason of the fact that his most insecure flank, that flank under the enfilade fire of the batteries on the western side of the river, will be contending with the heaviest forces of the Russians. Altogether, his situation seems more uncomfortable than at any other time since his attack was first launched.

This is based on the theory that Mackensen is not retiring voluntarily. As further reports of the fighting reach it becomes more and more apparent that this is not the case. The importance of the railroad must be constantly borne in mind, and every move in the situation studied with respect to this road. Mackensen is getting too close to this road for the belief to continue to exist that he is going backward only to shorten his line. Were this his object it would not be necessary for him to fall back to within two or three miles of the railroad itself. He would at least halt at a point which would place the railroad out of range of the heavier guns, so that it would be open to his use without the inconvenience of having it subjected to constant artillery fire.

While it is not certain yet to just what extent he has retired, all indications are at present that the guns of the Rumanians and Russians are able even now to bear on the railroad. Another thing that is not at all impossible is that the Russians, appreciating the danger of a greater advance on his part, have shifted some of their seasoned veterans from Asia to the Dobrudja front. Sufficient time has elapsed for them to have been transported and to have reached the front with full artillery. It is entirely possible from every viewpoint. It may well be what has happened. It will not be very long, however, before speculation will not be necessary. Mackensen is near the bridge and the railroad as matters stand now. At the latest report he was still in retreat. If his retreat continues and he is still unable to withstand the pressure which is being exerted against him, he must soon cross the railroad and fall back to the south. If he does this we may be positively certain that he has not retired voluntarily, but that he has been driven back and has suffered a severe defeat.

It will make little difference what has made this defeat possible. The outstanding fact will be that the Rumanians will have defeated the greatest field General the Germans have. It will also mean that the Germans are suffering from lack of numbers to an extent that has even yet not been claimed by critics in this country. For it is perfectly obvious that if the Germans had the numbers to throw into Dobrudja, they would put them there rather than permit the Rumanians to undo all the good that Mackensen's great victory of several weeks ago had accomplished.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT ON STOKHOD RIVER

Forced Back Near Baranovichi on Two-and-a-Half-Mile Front to the Second Defense Line.

MORE THAN 3,000 CAPTURED

Also Lose Heights Taken on the Previous Day in the Region South of Dorna Watra.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—A violent attack on Russian positions in the Stokhod region of Volhynia was made yesterday by Austro-German forces. The War Office announces that after repelling seven onslaughts the Russians were compelled to fall back to their second line. As a result of a German counterattack in the region south of Dorna Watra the Russians also were compelled to give up some of the heights which they had captured on the day previous. The battle here still is in progress. The text of the statement reads:

In the region of Skrobowa the enemy several times attacked, and notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of our detachments, which had repelled seven onslaughts, our troops were compelled to fall back to their second line trenches. Flame projectors were used by the enemy.

On the River Bystritza, in the region of the villages of Potsykov, Lietsityi and Bogorodchany-Staryye our scouts conducted successful reconnaissances.

In the region south of Dorna Watra in the valley of the Bystritza River and near the villages of Kholle, Toldesh and Putna, the enemy counterattacked with the result that we were compelled to abandon some of the heights we occupied the previous day. The battle continues.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-German troops yesterday stormed Russian positions over a front of 2¼ miles in Volhynia, the War Office announced today. They took more than 3,000 prisoners, as well as twenty-seven machine guns and inflicted heavy casualties on the Russians. The announcement follows:

Brandenburg troops and Infantry Regiment No. 401, under the leadership of Major Gen. von Wyna, stormed several Russian defensive lines over a front of about four kilometers (2½ miles) in the district of Skrobowa, near Baranovichi, and threw back the enemy beyond the Skrobowa Brook. Our losses were small, while the enemy suffered heavy sanguinary losses.

The enemy lost as prisoners forty-nine officers and 3,880 men. The booty is twenty-seven machine guns and twelve mine-throwers. The Russians suffered a heavy defeat.

CLOSE RUSSIAN PORT.

Vladivostok Shipments Stopped While Freight Piles Up Here.

The Russian Embassy at Washington yesterday informed American merchants that the shipment of goods into Russia by the port of Vladivostok had been suspended temporarily. The regulations which have applied to Archangel for the last month will now apply also to Vladivostok. American shippers must make application for each individual shipment through his Russian consignee to the Imperial Department of Commerce at Petrograd.

No steamship has left this port for Archangel for five weeks, and the piers in South Manhattan, where they generally load, are jammed with machinery, cases of canned goods, coils of barbed wire, and auto trucks awaiting shipment.

It is understood that the closing of the port of Vladivostok has been caused by the heavy congestion of freight there, all of which has to be transported over the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

PLEA FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

Paris Woman Seeks Aid Here for Little War Refugees.

Mrs. William H. Hill of Paris, who has come to New York to ask for aid for the refugee children of Belgium and France, gave a talk yesterday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East Fortieth Street, describing conditions and need of help to meet Winter conditions.

She appealed for the "Comité Franco-American pour la Protection des Enfants dans la Frontière" in Paris, Frederic Rondebert, New York Treasurer, introduced Mrs. Hill and told how the society came into being.

"It developed through an accident," he said, "and I happened to be the accident."

He told of being asked to go to the French war front, where there were fifty children needing help, and how, caring only, as he said, for his own four children but anxious to get a view of the front, he started. Then he found not 50 but 203 children between the ages of 5 and 14, and he sent word to his wife immediately that there had been an increase in their family and they now had 200 children.

Mrs. Hill spoke of the war front from which the children had come, nothing remaining of towns but pavements, of hills where their had been valleys, and valleys where there had been hills, the land war-plowed and destitute of vegetation.

Many pictures of the children were shown and lists of garments, materials and supplies needed given out. Miss Martha Draper talked of means of obtaining money and supplies. It costs 20 cents a day to support a child. Mr. Coudert, 2 Rector Street, is the New York Treasurer, and Arthur Hugh Frazier, 77 Rue d'Amsterdam, Treasurer in Paris. The President is August F. Jaccaci, and other officers are Countess Pierre De Viel-Castel, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. William H. Hill, and Mrs. Francis G. Shaw.

Pope Approves French Pilgrimage.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Semaine Religieuse, the organ of the Archbishop of Paris, says Pope Benedict approves of a vast pilgrimage from all the French parishes to Lourdes after the war has ended, as had been proposed by the French Bishops.

TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES AT 3,755,693 MEN

Official Lists Show 910,234 of This Number Killed—Casualties Last Month Were 190,675.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—German casualties since the beginning of the war reported in German official lists total 3,755,693 officers and men, according to an official British compilation made public today. Of this total 910,234 were killed. The figures do not include casualties among the naval forces or the Colonial troops.

The German casualties reported by the same source for the month of October total 190,675 officers and men, including 34,321 dead.

CALLS FRENCH PRAGMATISTS

Jules Bois Says Soldiers Are Devotees of Philosophy of Risk.

Jules Bois, the writer, in the last of a series of six lectures at Columbia University, said yesterday that the Frenchman in the trenches was a devotee of Pragmatism, the philosophy of risk, formulated by William James. M. Bois was reviewing the debts the democracies of France and America owed to each other.

"French philosophy," he said, "has heard American voices. As moralist Maurice Maeterlinck has much of the transcendentalism of Emerson, whose 'Essays' he translated into French. The philosophy of risk, Pragmatism, that William James formulated has proved very sympathetic to our litterateurs, and our modern philosophers have given him the best of welcome. The Frenchman is giving his life for his country. Is Pragmatist in fact, for his heroism is the result of a spontaneous acting philosophy, and of efficient sacrifices."

M. Bois reviewed the history of the association of the two democracies and said:

"Then in our day America has recalled again Lafayette, not alone in words, but in deeds. If she has remained neutral, as was her right, she has none the less responded to the generous impulses of her heart. Men and women have spared neither their devotion nor their zeal nor their money for our wounded. We count even many Americans dead today for liberty on the soil of France."

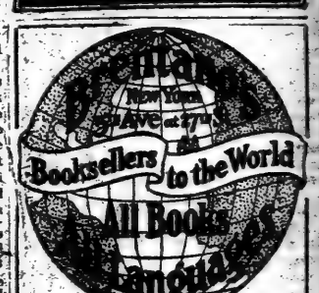
Grace Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Bakery, Jersey City. Ballinger & Perrot, Architects.

'Turner for Concrete'

10 concrete contract from one company—thi is significant. Witho competition is more si nificant.

This building was com pleted in four *nin* months after finishin the foundations.

TURNER Construction Co



The War Week by Week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL war pictures form a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication. Ten cents everywhere; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

After school each fellow is a warrior bold

And the bolder and wilder a rough rider you are the longer your Best trousers will stand by you.

For all wool fabric and reinforced seams are well prepared for the attacks of Enemy Wear.

Boys' Suits—Norfolk or Single Breasted Models with gathered backs, in fancy mixtures or blue cheviots or blue serge—8 to 10 years.

13.50 & 16.50

Boys' Reefers—Double breasted button to neck, belted back models in Mixture Coatings and Chinchillas. Sizes 2 to 10 years.

11.50 & 16.50

Full stocks here of "Spalding" Ice Skates

1.50	2.50	3.00	4.00

Sturdy Roller Skates

1.25	2.00	2.25	3.00

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ESTABLISHED 1879

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A Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats and Sweaters

continued to-day (Saturday) offers merchandise values that will appeal with special force to the practical business man.

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS

made of warm, comfort-yielding materials; equally desirable for motoring or every-day street wear $27.50

MEN'S DRESS OVERCOATS
(of American manufacture)

made of vicuna cloth in black or Oxford gray, lined throughout with satin and finished with a velvet collar; a well-tailored and altogether satisfactory overcoat . $24.50

MEN'S IMPORTED SWEATERS

made of soft brushed wool in gray or heather mixtures; a roll-collar model, of exceptionally fine quality $7.75

MEN'S IMPORTED SWEATERS (V-neck)

in the same colors as above . . $6.75

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

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SPECIAL SALE
OF
HIGH GRADE FURS

at a great reduction, for ONE WEEK only, in the TURKISH ROOM of THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL. This special sale commences MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, and will be conducted by THE CANADIAN ALASKAN TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION, represented by

JOSEPH REICH & SONS,
38 West 34th St.

ENTENTE AGAIN COMPLAINS TO GREECE

Wants Hostile Agitation Stopped —Germany Calls Cession of War Material Unfriendly Act.

ATHENS, Nov. 9, (via London, Nov. 10.)—An official Franco-British communication issued here says:

The French and British Ministers have called the attention of the Premier to the state of public opinion in Paris and London, where, after the evidences of the allied Governments' good-will toward the Greek Government recently given in the Katerina affair, it is considered that no efficacious measures have been taken by the Greek Government to end the agitation kept up in quarters hostile to the Entente.

The notification, which was made Thursday, apparently refers particularly to the cession of war material for the use of the national defense army.

The dispatches say that at the same time great secrecy is being observed in Athens regarding the subject of the Entente note presented to Greece some days earlier. The Morning Post's Athens correspondent expresses the belief that the Entente Allies in the note demand the departure of all the legations of the Central Powers. The Premier has stated that the subject of the note is very grave and that there would be an unpleasant sequel if no compromise was reached by means of negotiations.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The transport Caryleinos, the first ship of the Greek fleet to hoist the French flag, has entered Piraeus, says a Havas dispatch from Athens.

ARCHBISHOP LAUDS KAISER.

Primate of Posen Grateful for Promised Autonomy to Poles.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Monsignor Edmund Dalbor, Archbishop of Gnesen-Posen, has sent a telegram to the German Emperor, on behalf of himself and his diocesans, in which he says:

"Persevering in unswerving loyalty, we express the most humble thanks for the restitution of an autonomous Polish kingdom. I pray to God that your Majesty's magnanimous resolution may be to the welfare of Germany and of the new State, which, it is to be confidently hoped, will fulfill its historic mission as a bulwark of Occidental civilization and the bearer of the Catholic faith in the East."

Comment of Polish newspapers on the recent granting of autonomy to Poland is given out by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"Lublin reports the newspaper Zienia Lubchka says: 'Until now we have been united with Austria-Hungary and Germany only by the fact that we had a common enemy. Since Nov. 5 we recognize both these States as allies and as allies we shall assist them in disinterested fashion.'

"The Glos Radomski of Radom says: 'By will of the Central Powers Poland has received back what for centuries was her most holy good—her natural right to live and develop herself. We are persuaded that this promise will be fulfilled within the given time.'

"The Gazetta Polska of Dabrova, after describing with poetic words the reappearance of Polonia, declares: 'We again have honor. We are again free Poles and have got back our human dignity.'

"The Gazetta Kielboka of Kielce emphasizes the historical importance of Nov. 5, which it declares has again brightened the faces of all patriots who were anxious concerning the future and asserts the day must live forever in their minds."

BARS EVENING DRESS FROM THE PARIS OPERA

Only Day Costume to be Allowed in State-Subsidized Places Until War Is Over.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—An official decree, issued today, provides that until the war is over no person shall be admitted to the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Comédie Française, or the Odéon, which are subsidized by the State, except those attired in ordinary day costume.

"Those dressed otherwise will be rigorously excluded," the decree says.

Hitherto evening dress has been worn at the Opera, except by those occupying the cheaper seats.

WAR ON FOOD 'COMBINES.'

Canada Makes Penalties $5,000 Fine or Two Years in Prison.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—Combining to enhance prices of necessaries of life has been made an offense by the Canadian Government, it was announced here today. Penalties are $5,000 fine or two years imprisonment.

The Government has taken action by orders in council under the War Measures act, which gives it full powers. Food, clothing, fuel, and materials for manufacture are all classed as necessaries.

The existing Canadian law against "combines" is strengthened. This law declared there should be no combining to "unduly enhance prices." The amendment drops the word "unduly."

It is made an offense also hereafter to limit facilities for transportation, production, manufacturing, storage, and merchandizing necessaries of life, or to prevent or lessen competing in production, sale, or transportation. No person may accumulate or withhold from sale necessities beyond the amount reasonably obtained for the person or firm's household, or business. Excess accumulation must be offered for sale at prices not higher than reasonable and just. The prohibition as to accumulation of necessities does not apply to farmers; and manufacturers will not be required to sell to other classes or persons than those to whom they have been accustomed to sell.

Administration is largely intrusted to the Minister of Labor, who may require sworn returns from cold storage, packing, and canning firms, factories, mines, and storehouses. Municipalities may take steps to have investigated local conditions; local councils may require sworn returns from local dealers and producers. If dealers and producers refuse, the Minister of Labor may investigate them, to force correction. He may report any case investigated to the Minister of Justice in the province in which the offense is committed, for prosecution at the place of offense. Directors of corporations are made liable for offenses of their firms.

It is provided that nothing in the new law shall prevent the combination of workmen for their own reasonable protection. The law takes effect at once.

$1.50 For My Smart Cape Tan Glove

SOFT-tanned, beautifully seasoned leather, with spear-point backs, black silk embroidery and easy-to-slip-into.

I can fit any fingers, long or short—$1.50 the pair.

JOHN DAVID
Silver-Block Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

$20.00 For My Spruce J. D. Overcoats

IN my exclusive Young Men's model, the "Devon," form-fitting; belted back; pleated skirt; slash pockets; "a la militaire."

I can fit any man that any man can fit—$20.

JOHN DAVID
Silver-Block Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

ALLIED AEROPLANES MAKE MANY RAIDS

Shell German Bases at Ostend, Zeebrugge, and in Northern France.

30 MACHINES DESTROYED

Germans Lose 13, Allies 17, According to Enemies' Reports —Gun Duels in Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Extraordinary aerial activity characterized the fighting on the west front yesterday. If all official accounts of the casualties are correct, at least thirty aeroplanes were destroyed in battle. The British War Office tells of one battle in which thirty British machines engaged and dispersed a German squadron of thirty or forty, and a Paris communiqué says that French aeroplanes were engaged in seventy-seven combats and made a successful bomb-dropping raid on railway stations back of the German lines. The British Admiralty also reports that today navy aviators bombarded the submarine shelters at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Artillery fire was heavy on the French front south of the Somme and at Verdun, while to the north of the river the French made slight gains near Les Boeufs and Sailisel.

The War Office tonight issued the following official communication:

North of the Somme we captured several trench elements northeast of Les Boeufs and in the region of Sailisel. A German counterattack directed against Sailisel was easily repulsed. We took some prisoners.

South of the Somme there was a continuous bombardment, which was somewhat violent at intervals on the Pressoires and Ablaincourt sectors.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity by both sides at all points between the Haudromont quarry and Damloup. There was no infantry action, and the day was quiet on the remainder of the front.

Following is the text of the French afternoon statement:

There were an intermittent cannonade on the Somme and skirmishes at different points along the front.

There was great reciprocal aviation activity yesterday. Our aeroplanes were engaged in seventy-seven fights. In the course of these a Fokker biplane was brought down within our lines near Auberive; another machine was forced to descend near St. Hilaire le Grand, and the two aviators were made prisoner; another was certainly brought down, and seven fell in the German lines on the Somme.

Our bombarding squadrons dropped more than 700 bombs on communications and cantonments behind the front, especially on the railway stations of Lens and Vouziéres. Bombs to the number of 270 were dropped on blast furnaces at Algrange, near Thionville, on the aerodrome at Dieuze, on the railway station at Courcelles-sur-Nied, and on aircraft sheds at Frascaty.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

There was no change today on the battle front.

As a result of the improvement in the weather, there was great aerial activity yesterday. Much useful work was done, many bombing raids being carried out on the enemy's communications, billets and stores. Air fighting was almost continuous.

One of our squadrons of thirty machines encountered a squadron of from thirty to forty machines. An aerial battle took place, and the enemy squadron was broken up and dispersed. Six of his machines were seen to commence to fall out of control, but owing to the severity of the fighting it was not possible to watch them to the ground.

As the result of other fights nine more hostile machines were driven down in a damaged condition, three of which are known to have been destroyed. A hostile kite balloon was also attacked and sent down in flames.

Seven of our machines are missing.

According to the British afternoon report:

During the night there was considerable artillery activity on both banks of the Ancre, where the enemy used a large number of gas shells. Northeast of Festubert hostile trench mortars were silenced by our artillery and trench mortars.

The British Admiralty's communication on the Belgian coast fighting says:

Early this morning a squadron of naval airplanes attacked the harbor and submarine shelters at Ostend and Zeebrugge. A great weight in bombs was dropped with satisfactory results.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Local attacks on the German lines in the Somme area near Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, and a more formidable attack by the French on both sides of Sailly are reported in today's official statement. The attacks were generally unsuccessful, the assaults in the Sailly sector being repulsed in some instances in hand-to-hand fighting. Other local attacks near Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Pressoire also were repulsed by the Germans.

Notable aerial activity is reported, seventeen hostile machines having been shot down by the Germans in the numerous engagements.

The text of the statement follows:

Conditions for operations being favorable, firing activity was lively on both sides at many points along the front.

In the Somme sector hostile local attacks were delivered without success near Eaucourt l'Abbaye, Gueudecourt, and Les Boeufs and at Pressoire.

Stronger French forces advanced on both sides of Sailly. They were repulsed in part by hand-to-hand fighting.

During the day the airmen were very active and continued activity by moonlight during a clear night. In numerous aerial engagements we shot down a total of seventeen airplanes, the majority in the Somme region on both sides of the river.

Our air squadrons repeated their effective attacks upon railroad stations and troop and ammunition depots, especially in the sector between Peronne and Amiens.

VICKERS GUN WINS BOARD'S AWARD

Continued from Page 1.

recommend a machine rifle that will fulfill the requirement of the military service for a machine rifle of the light type, but expects the results to the tests recommended to be conducted by it, will enable such recommendation to be made."

To Continue Investigations.

Referring to its further investigations, the board says:

"Several machine rifles, some of which have not been previously submitted for test in this country, and some of which have not yet passed a satisfactory test with the United States calibre .30 ammunition, have been brought to the attention of this board. The large use of machine rifles in the European war has stimulated inventors and suggested improvements in existing types. The obtaining for our service of the very best types of machine rifles, particularly of the light type, is deemed of great importance. Information furnished by inventors and manufacturers shows that some will require about six months in which to prepare machine rifles in satisfactory condition for test.

"The board learns that the Springfield Armory is better equipped for conducting exhaustive ballistic and endurance tests than any other place. The board considers that a field test, including aeroplane tests, should be conducted after the ballistic and endurance tests.

"It is recommended that all inventors and manufacturers of automatic machine rifles be invited to enter their rifles in the test."

Referring to the character of its investigation, the board says:

"In making its recommendations the board was directed to take into consideration the present supply of machine rifles of the various types, all reports of tests of machine rifles which might be believed to be serviceable in reaching a conclusion; the amount of funds now available for the procurement of machine rifles; the appropriations necessary to be made in order to complete the supply at an appropriate rate, and any records of the War Department or any branch of it which it may desire to consult. If the board found that tests previously made were insufficient to enable it to reach a conclusion, it was directed to make recommendation as to future tests which ought to be made, their character, time, and place.

"It was further directed to recommend the type of gun which should be procured in case of an emergency requiring an earlier supply, in possibly limited quantity that can be had of the gun which it may consider as eventually the most suitable, if there be any of which earlier delivery might be possible, and whether contract should be entered into for a considerable supply for a gun of known type in advance of any test which might conclude to be called for, and if so to what extent."

The board then gives extracts from its report to the War Department on Oct. 24 in part as follows:

"The board made a detailed study of the records of previous tests of machine rifles, of reports of military attachés and observers abroad, and of literature on the general subject of machine rifles furnished by the War Department.

"Colonel I. N. Lewis, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Col. T. B. Mott, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Col. G. O. Squier, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Lieutenant J. H. Towers, U. S. N., and Captain William A. Castle, U. S. A., appeared before the board and gave information on the general subject of machine rifles based on their personal observation abroad during the present war.

"Major B. D. Foulois of the Aviation Section of the United States Signal Corps appeared and made a statement based on his recent experience on the Mexican border and in Mexico.

"In response to invitation the following representatives of manufacturers and inventors appeared before the board: H. C. Sheridan of Vickers, Ltd.; A. T. Leach of the United States Ordnance Company, American agents of Hotchkiss et Cie; A. H. Fox of the Ansley H. Fox Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. D. Forbes, inventor, New London, Conn.; Lieut. Col. T. S. Mott of the Marlin Arms Corporation; George D. Haskell of Hopkins & Allen Arms Company, Boston; Colonel J. T. Dooley and G. H. Powell of the Savage Arms Company, Utica, N. Y.; Colonel W. C. Skinner of the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, and Stanley Brown of the Griscom-Russell Company, New York City.

"Data regarding the Lang-Weber machine rifle to be manufactured by Sloane and Chace Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and the Revelli automatic machine rifle, presented by Allen Miller, were presented to and considered by the board."

EXPLAINS BOARD'S REPORT.

Lewis Gun It Not Permanently Rejected, Little Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Bascom Little, a member of the Machine Gun Board, said today that the report did not mean that the Lewis gun had been definitely rejected, but that it would probably be adopted later if remodeled slightly to conform to United States ammunition requirements.

Robert H. Clarke, attorney for Colonel I. N. Lewis, said that he did not intend to contest the board's award or make any complaint, and does not believe Colonel Lewis would do so.

COLONEL LEWIS NOW ABROAD.

Gun's Inventor to Make More Weapons for Allies.

Colonel I. N. Lewis, inventor of the machine gun bearing his name, is in England arranging for the manufacture of more of his guns for the English and French armies. The Lewis gun was rejected by the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, of which General William Crozier is the head, after a number of tests, although it was said that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, had expressed his approval of the weapon.

Several months ago the inventor said that he had offered the gun to the War Department as a gift, but that it had been rejected. General Crozier in a public statement recently said that the gun had not been offered to the War Department as a gift, but that royalties were to be paid. In reply Colonel Lewis issued a statement in which he said he had offered the gun to the Department several times in the period from March, 1910, to September, 1912. He said the offer was not made to General Crozier, but to the Chief of Staff and to the President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, General Wood.

Secretary Baker then decided to give the Lewis gun consideration again, and appointed the board of officers and civilians whose preliminary report was made public yesterday.

Heavy Earthquake Recorded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A heavy earthquake lasting almost half an hour was recorded this morning on Georgetown University seismographs. The first tremors were recorded at 4:24 o'clock. The heaviest came at 4:31 and 4:32 A. M., and the disturbance ceased at 4:55 o'clock. Conservative estimates placed the distance at 2,000 miles from Washington, and it was thought the centre might possibly be within the United States.

CARRANZA AT BAY, REVOLT GROWING

Continued from Page 1.

that, should such tactics be adopted, the American Commissioners probably would recommend drastic action to Washington.

The result of the Presidential election was not considered in the conference.

REPORT CARRANZA REFORMS.

Mexicans in Washington Assert Conditions Are Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Mexican delegation here is receiving advices from the Carranza Government that indicate a gradual restoration of a settled state of society and normal industrial activity in all parts of Mexico.

The first Workingmen's Congress will meet in Merida, capital of Yucatan, Nov. 19. All questions affecting the condition of the working people will be discussed and measures taken to procure the carrying out of the reforms pledged by the revolution. This congress is under Government auspices, and its recommendations will be submitted to the regular State Congress for approval or amendment.

The export tariff on silver and copper for November has been established as follows: Silver in bars or ingots, $2.691 a kilo; in concentrates, $4.364 a kilo; copper in bars or ingots, .65014 a kilo; in concentrates, .07362 a kilo. These rates are in Mexican specie and represent exactly half the amounts given in American gold or currency.

By a recent decree issued by the First Chief all salaries and wages throughout the republic are made payable solely in Mexican specie or its equivalent in the legal issue of paper currency, the former being established as the standard without regard to fluctuations in exchange value.

Espinosa Mireles, Governor of Coahuila, has issued a notification that the minimum pay of any laborer in that State shall be 5 pesos, or $2.50 gold, daily.

The customs collections at Vera Cruz for October approximated nearly $1,000,000 in national specie, showing a steady ratio of appreciation and an early return to the income of normal conditions.

General Plutarco Elias Calles, military commander of Sonora, has reported personally to the First Chief that conditions in that State are normal, the working people have abundant employment, and every city and town is tranquil.

In Guadalajara a private citizen has established a public dining room, where large numbers of the poor are fed daily. In this enterprise he is assisted by leading merchants. The authorities have taken severe measures to deal with merchants who secrete supplies of food articles of prime necessity. Governmental regulations requiring that they report accurately all stocks on hand.

A series of teachers' institutes has been established in Tamaulipas to raise the educational system to the highest standard.

DEFINES MEXICO'S ATTITUDE.

Cabrera Says Nation Stands for Continental Solidarity.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 10.—In the event of war between the United States and any other nation outside of America, Mexico understands that her attitude must be one of complete continental solidarity, said Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the American and Mexican Joint Commission, in an address here tonight. He was speaking before the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, which had as their guests of honor the members of the Joint Commission.

Mr. Cabrera, who is the Minister of Finance under the Carranza Government, discussed the ideals and purposes of the Mexican revolution from a scientific viewpoint, but in conclusion he referred to the international situation.

"The main political international problem of Mexico consists of her relations with the United States," he said. "After the war of 1847, which cost Mexico half of her territory, Mexicans have not been able to regain confidence in regard to the imperialistic tendency that the Latin American countries attribute to the United States. During the Mexican revolution, after the occupation of Vera Cruz and the Columbus expedition, the fears of Mexicans of a conflict with the United States increased considerably, chiefly since it is known that one of the political parties of the United States frankly advocates intervention. The repeated and public statements of non-intervention made by the Democratic Government of the United States have not been sufficient to allay the fears of the Mexicans.

"As a neighbor of the United States, Mexico will also have as an international problem the danger of a conflict between the United States and some European or Asiatic power. The foes of the United States, that are always a foe of the whole American Continent, will certainly assume to be friends of Mexico, and will try to take advantage of any sort of resentment, feeling, or distrust that Mexico may have against the United States.

"Mexico, nevertheless, understands that in case of a conflict between the United States and any other nation outside of America, her attitude must be one of complete continental solidarity.

"From this viewpoint the revolutionary Government has followed a policy of frankness and consistency in her relations with the United States, putting always her deeds in accordance with her words, and sincerely trying to reach an understanding with the people and the Government of the United States.

"Within Mexico, the real international problem means the protection of foreign life and property and the condition of foreigners in regard to natives. On account of the non-enforcement of the political and civil laws in favor of Mexicans, and on account of the always watchful diplomatic protection that foreigners have enjoyed, a sort of privileged condition has arisen little by little in favor of foreigners. Mexico has the problem of equalizing the conditions of Mexicans and foreigners, not by lowering foreigners, but by raising the condition of natives.

"The privileged condition of foreigners that has existed in Mexico for a long time has produced a certain jealousy and distrust with which Mexicans look upon the increase of immigration and capital investments in Mexico, since such increase would be considered as the strengthening of a privileged class.

"The problem for Mexico is to find the way in which foreign money and immigrants can freely come to Mexico and contribute to her progress without becoming a privileged class."

40 SOLDIERS KILLED IN WRECK

Many Carranzistas Also Injured in Collision Near Celaya.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 10.—Forty Carranza soldiers were killed and twice that number injured Sunday at Chirimoya, near Celaya, when their train was telescoped by a pilot train, according to advices received here today. The injured were taken to San Luis Potosi.

The same advices, which are considered authentic, state that a pilot engine of a train attempting to reopen traffic to Tampico Friday last was blown up and a soldier train which was following was shot into by bandits, several of the train crew being killed.

$11,000,000 ENDOWS MEDICAL SCHOOL

Continued from Page 1.

Flexner said last night that no one had yet been asked to serve on the staff and that time had not yet been given to considering the question of the personnel of the new staff. It will consist, he said, of a staff of about ten professors, with between thirty and forty assistants. In a statement announcing the gift, Dr. Flexner said:

"The full-time scheme is an appeal to the scientific interest and devotion of the clinician and the results so far realized through the plan at Johns Hopkins have been most satisfactory. It should become of increasing consequence to the public that the training of those studying to become doctors should be in charge of the most competent men obtainable, devoting their whole time to this line of work. Greatly increased efficiency and thoroughness should result, to the alleviation of suffering and the cure of disease.

Undergraduate Course Also.

"The new institution thus to be established in Chicago will be equipped with every modern facility for medical instruction and with ample funds for co-operation. It will be organized upon the most advanced principles, including the full-time scheme, and it will for the first time in this country provide not only a full undergraduate medical course, but a post-graduate school wherein facilities for study will be provided for students seeking more advanced instruction."

Dr. Flexner said that there should be no need for medical students in this country to have to go abroad to complete their education as specialists. He said the great teachers of medicine in Europe were developed by completely equipped schools running on the full-time system and that great teachers would be produced here in the same way. He added that the students at the new school would be carefully examined as to their qualifications and would compose a "small and select body."

The General Education Board had given away nearly $18,000,000 before the latest gift was made, bringing the total to nearly $20,000,000, including the $1,000,000 which the Rockefeller Foundation transferred. The General Education Board, following its policy of endowing preferably those schools which are organized on a full-time basis, had previously given $1,560,000 to Johns Hopkins Medical School and $1,000,000 to the medical department of the Washington University at St. Louis.

$37,000,000 to Chicago.

Before this latest gift, John D. Rockefeller had given in one way or another $35,000,000 to the University of Chicago, of what he said in new $50,000,000. A report of the General Education Board made in 1915 showed that the board had at that time given away a total of $18,360,082, this latest gift making the total well over $75,000,000.

This total does not include gifts for strictly medical purposes which were made by Mr. Rockefeller during the operation of the General Education Board, fourteen years ago. His total benefactions, outside of his gifts for war relief, are not exactly known, but total considerably more than $200,000,000, including the $75,000,000 for education.

Mr. Rockefeller, fortune, placed the $1,000,000,000 mark in July of this year on the rise of Standard Oil stock.

MRS. HOADLEY VANISHES.

Leaves from Rear Door as Deputy Sheriff Watches Front Door.

Mrs. Fannie Curtis Hoadley, wife of Joseph H. Hoadley, the promoter of the International Power Company, who has been in and out of the courts for years in suits connected with his financial operations, is being sought by process servers and deputy sheriffs whom she eluded last Saturday evening by the simple process of leaving her home by a rear door after they had watched the front door of the Hoadley home at 18 East Eighty-second Street for three days. It is believed that Mrs. Hoadley is in the vicinity of Rye Beach in Westchester County, and the search was extended there yesterday.

Mrs. Hoadley's difficulties rose out of an attempt by counsel for the receiver of the International Power Company to take possession of the yacht Alabama two months ago. Mr. Hoadley, seeking to save the yacht, had the lawyer arrested, and in court asserted that the boat was not the property of the American and British Manufacturing Company, and so subject to seizure by the receiver, but was really the property of his wife.

Counsel for the accused lawyer was also counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and he recalled that this company had obtained a deficiency judgment of $19,000 against Mrs. Hoadley two years ago. Mr. Hoadley had reduced this to $8,000, but then payments had ceased, so in view of the assertion that Mrs. Hoadley owned the yacht, worth at least $9,000, the Mutual Company got an order for the examination of Mrs. Hoadley in supplementary proceedings designed to effect the satisfaction of the old judgment.

Mrs. Hoadley paid no attention to the order, and on last Oct. 25 Supreme Court Justice Pendleton fined her $5,000 for contempt of court, giving her five days in which to obey or pay the fine. Mrs. Hoadley again ignored the order and the search for her was started.

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The Greatest Shoe Values of the Year

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Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

Men's Shoes That were $5.00 — $3.95

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Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, we duplicate in this Sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

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Important Values in MEN'S HABERDASHERY

Crepe Silk Shirts $4.95
New patterns; also heavy Tub Silks in novelty stripes.

Silk Shirts $3.25
Tub Silks in new color combinations. Excellent selection of patterns.

Scarfs $1.35
Four-in-hands. Rich Silks and Satins in color combinations or self effects.

Scarfs 65c
Four-in-hands. Open end; heavy repp plain Silk in a large assortment of colors.

Tan Cape Gloves $1.35
With spear points and clasps. Exceptional quality.

Pajamas $1.10
Heavy domet flannel; plain colored mercerized fabrics or fancy striped percales.

Pajamas $1.65
In self-figured Jacquards; also mercerized Poplin in fancy stripes.

Robes $4.95
Blanket or Terry robes, medium weight various attractive colors and patterns.

Half Hose 28c
Lisle or Silk. Assortment of fancy colors.

Pure Silk Half Hose 75c
Black and a large assortment of plain colors and clocks.

Ground Floor.

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Fourth Floor.

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Photo by E. Brunel, Bloomingdale Studios.

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BEAT GIRL CASHIER AND STEAL $2,000

Armed Robbers Invade a Union Hill, N. J., Insurance Office While She Is Alone.

THE THREE FLEE IN AN AUTO

Victim Brought on Attack by Trying to Reach 'Phone Regardless of Revolvers Aimed at Her.

While Miss Emma Jetter, assistant cashier of the Prudential Insurance Company's office in Union Hill, N. J., lay on the floor of the office in front of the telephone, stunned by a blow, three young men got away with nearly $2,000 of the company's money yesterday afternoon.

Miss Jetter was alone in the office, on the second floor of the Goelz Building, Kossuth Street and Bergenline Avenue, one of the busiest corners of Union Hill, at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Every one else had gone to luncheon, one of the cashiers on his way taking $9,000 to deposit in the bank. A few minutes after the other employes had left a young man came up to the window in the ground-glass partition, behind which Miss Jetter stood, and asked her for some information about rates. Then he went away.

Five minutes later he was back with two other men, and one of them thrust a revolver through the window and ordered her to stand still. The other two then came around behind the partition and aimed pistols at the girl, while the first joined them.

Ten feet away was the open safe. As their eyes turned in that direction Miss Jetter leaped away from the group and ran toward the telephone, but just as she got her hand on the receiver, one of them ran up behind her and swung his fist to her jaw. She dropped senseless, and the robbers took from the safe between $1,400 and $1,500, done up in pay envelopes and ready to be distributed to the employes in the North Hudson County district. Between $300 and $500 also was taken from the cash drawer. Then the robbers ran out.

An automobile was waiting at the curb, and the three got into it, struggled into overcoats, and drove away down Kossuth Street. At the corner of Pleasant Avenue they made such a sharp turn that they lost the rims of both rear wheels, according to observers, but, stopping only for a moment, they threw the tires into the machine and drove on to the little used Hackensack Plank Road. As this goes down over the Palisades, just opposite a large elevator, they ran into a large rock, and the machine was so damaged that they continued down over the hillside on foot and got away into Hoboken.

Miss Jetter, when she recovered, fifteen minutes later, screamed loudly and brought in clerks from neighboring offices. They summoned Chief of Police Wallum, Detective Sergeant Gillman, and several patrolmen, and an alarm was at once sent to the police of New York and New Jersey towns. Miss Jetter was able to give only meagre descriptions, except that the men were young and had worn gray caps and that two of them were dressed in blue and one in gray.

Within half an hour two men were held in Hoboken, and while Chief Wallum and Sergeant Gillman were bringing them in three more were arrested in Weehawken. But when they were all taken to Miss Jetter's home, at 301 Sixth Street, West New York, she could not identify any of them, and said she doubted whether she could identify any of the robbers except the man who struck her. The suspects were released.

The car used by the robbers had a New York number, and, according to the police, was owned in Brooklyn.

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ROFRANO CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

Justice Weeks Expects to Begin His Charge at Noon, as the Summing Up Ends.

BROTHERS'S SPEECH BITTER

Dwells on Flight of the Accused and Asks if an Honest Man Would Have Acted So.

After counsel has finished summing up evidence that engaged the atention of the Court for more than four weeks, Justice Bartow S. Weeks will commence at noon today his charge to the jury in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who is accused of having tried to pave his way to election to Congress by hiring an assassin to kill Michael Gaimari, his political enemy in the Second Assembly District.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers was making his final plea to the jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court when court was adjourned until this morning. His manner while speaking was as deliberate as Martin W. Littleton's for the defense had been dramatic and eloquent.

Mr. Brothers denied that either he or any other member of the District Attorney's staff had persecuted the defendant, or had joined in a so-called political conspiracy against him. This plea, the Assistant District Attorney said, grew out of Rofrano's extremity, and the necessity to explain his flight from the State after he had learned that evidence involving him had been presented to the Grand Jury.

The Assistant District Attorney pictured Rofrano as a vain, crafty type of politician who had risen by cunning rather than by honesty and thrift, and as one who would not hesitate to employ underground forces to win his liberty.

"You saw him on the witness stand and you observed his manner," said Mr. Brothers. "And you heard him, also, refuse to tell you and me where he had been in hiding. Is that the attitude of an honest man? Here was a man who knew the Mayor and had been appointed by him to office; who was a friend of Governor Whitman and of judges. And yet this man ran away, leaving his position, his wife, his children, and was gone for eight months. Is that what you or any honest man would have done?"

Mr. Brothers contended that the defense had attempted to deceive the jury when it asserted that the evidence against Rofrano had been manufactured by gunmen in the Fifty-third Street prison.

Rofrano maintained an air of easy confidence while Mr. Brothers was speaking, frequently smiling significantly at Edward Wylie of Mr. Littleton's office. The defendant had asserted repeatedly during the trial that he expected to be acquitted, and this belief is shared by "Jimmy" Rofrano, his brother, who has been active in collecting evidence in his behalf, and by the defendant's wife and mother.

Mr. Brothers began summing up at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after Mr. Littleton had painted a grim picture of the gunmen who had testified for the State.

"When these little slimy assassins' souls go howling and hissing into hell," said Mr. Littleton of the gunmen, "the very inhabitants of the sea of darkness, used as they are to ages of incarnate evil, will blush for shame at their incredible infamy. I ask you for a verdict of not guilty."

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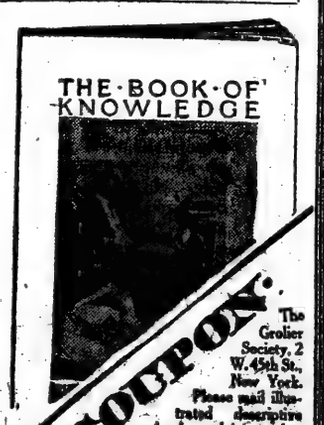

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RAFF AND FRANCK PLAYED.

Harold Bauer the Soloist in New York Symphony's Concert.

Mr. Damrosch's program for the New York Symphony Society's concert yesterday afternoon was curiously made up of Raff's "Lenore" symphony, almost passed out of the ken of concertgoers today; César Franck's symphonic poem with pianoforte, "Les Djinns," probably known to very few of them; the same composer's "Symphonic Variations," less often played than their beauty deserves, and two orchestral movements from his "Psyché," also called a symphonic poem, though it is for chorus and orchestra. Harold Bauer played the piano part in "Les Djinns" and the "Symphonic Variations."

Time was, and not very long ago, when Raff's "Lenore" symphony was considered the last word in modern romantic program music, and when it made frequent appearances on orchestral programs in New York. It has not made such an appearance in a good many years. As yesterday's performance showed, it can still give pleasure, though of rather a reminiscent sort. There is still vigor in the first movement, and the suggestion of a mood in the slow movement which no longer throbs with passion. The march is still a good march tune. Only the last movement seems quite gone by. Nothing in the symphony seems dangerously programmatic nowadays, but it is precisely in this last movement that Raff tried hardest to tell his story definitely in music.

"Les Djinns" was written after Victor Hugo's poem of the same title—a picture of the approach and retreat of a weird procession of evil Oriental spirits. Franck did not put anything tangibly Oriental into his composition, and his imagination played about Hugo's poem only in a very general way. The music does summon up, not definite images, but the baleful suggestion of evil that the poem embodies more concretely. The music is chacteristically Franck's in its whole substance, its melodic and harmonic traits, its orchestration, even though it is hardly Franck at his best. The pianist appeared as something rather more than the "player in the orchestra," which d'Indy's account of the work had led the audience to expect. The pianoforte part is brilliant and difficult, and seems intended to stand out from the orchestral background as it was made to yesterday, even though its function was not to carry the burden of the piece. The "Symphonic Variations" are Franck at a considerably higher level—a beautiful efflorescence of an extremely beautiful and poetical theme. Mr. Bauer played both of these compositions with the fullest sympathy; especially in the variations he gave a performance deeply appreciative of their spirit, and eloquent in expounding it. He aroused much enthusiasm by it.

It must be said that Psyché's sleep was long and somewhat monotonous, at least when separated from the rest of her adventures. Her wafting away by the sephyrs was more interesting.

Grasse and Eva Mylott in Recital.

Edwin Grasse, who has long appeared annually in the New York concert season, both as violinist and composer, gave a concert last evening in which his name appeared on the program in both capacities. With him was Eva Mylott, an Australian contralto. Mr. Grasse, who is well known to play with the handicap of blindness, played with George Falkenstein Beethoven's sonata for pianoforte and violin in G, and a number of shorter pieces, including two of his own, and an arrangement by himself of a Norwegian dance by Grieg. Miss Mylott was heard in Italian and French songs, a group of German Lieder and another of songs in English. Mr. Grasse's performance had the qualities that his frequent appearances have made familiar. Miss Mylott's style is not such, it may be feared, as will make a strong appeal to the musical public. Her voice has good natural qualities, but art has not done all that it should for it. Mr. Falkenstein played the pianoforte part of Beethoven's sonata and the accompaniments with artistic skill. An organ accompaniment was contributed by Luigi Troli Rees.

Capt. Beith to Speak at War Films.

Captain Beith of the British Army, the Scotch novelist, whose book, "The First Hundred Thousand," has been one of the most widely read books on the war, will speak at exhibitions of the British official war films tomorrow in the Astor Theatre. "Kitchener's Army in the Making," and "The Battle of the Somme" are the titles of the films that will be shown. Captain Beith, whose pen name is Ian Hay, will speak both afternoon and evening. The receipts will go to war charities.

Century Theatre, Bway, 62d St. & Central Park West. Just North of Columbus Circle. First Mat. Today. CHARLES DILLINGHAM & FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, Jr. Present The Century Girl. World's Greatest Musical Show. CHOICE FIRST BALCONY SEATS . . . $1.00. 300 Excellent Seats @ 75c. 527 Good Seats @ 50c. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.

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HIPPODROME. MAT. TODAY 2:15. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW TONIGHT 8:15. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. "THE BIG SHOW" With ANNA PAVLOWA and 1000 Others.

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BANDBOX. 57th Street & 3rd Avenue. LAST 4 TIMES. Today Mat. & Eve. 2:15 & 8:15. Wie Einst im Mai MUSICAL COMEDY.

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Lyric. B'way & 43d St. TODAY AND EVERY DAY. MATINEE 2:30. TONIGHT 8:30. WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS. The Picture Beautiful. A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS. WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN. SUNDAY MATINEE AT 3.

CARNEGIE HALL. ELMENDORF. SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30. LAST 2 DAYS. SPAIN. MONDAY EVE. at 8:30. LAST DAY. MARVELOUS ILLUSTRATED SOUNDS IN COLOR BY MR. ELMENDORF. TICKETS 50c to $1.50. SEATS NOW.

If you are a Gnome you'll watch tomorrow's paper.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2. KLAW & ERLANGER'S GIGANTIC PRODUCTION. BEN-HUR. 350 Living People 50 Living Horses. First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Three Prices.

ICE SKATING. ICELAND. Sessions 10 A. M. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. (Excepting Sunday morning & Monday afternoon). BROADWAY AT 53D ST.

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PALACE. B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Nan Halperin, Wm. H. Thompson & Co., Montgomery & Perry, Beatrice Herford, Hale & Paterson, Gus Edwards & Co., Pilcer & Douglas, Bert French and Alice Ells, others.

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39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York." PIERROT THE PRODIGAL. MUSIC THROUGHOUT. MATINEES TODAY & LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. at 2:30. Evenings at 8:45.

Mat. Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse West 48th.

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:30. Tel. 178 Bryant. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. Moving from Cohan & Harris Theatre. Object—Matrimony

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Thurs. Eve. at 8:15, " non Lasciar. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi (Debut).
Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini, Delaunois; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
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SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. To-morrow (Sun.) Aft., at 3, Aeolian Hall. SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER. "Lenore" Symphony, Raff; "Les Djinns" and Symphonic Variations, C. Franck. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
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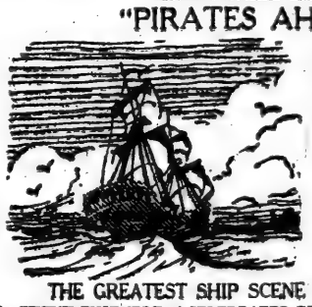

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1916.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The defeat of Mr. HUGHES settles one matter of more vital and further-reaching moment than any temporary policies of politics, than the fortunes of any candidate or party. It takes and will keep the Supreme Court out of politics. It means that the Justices of the Supreme Court are to regard themselves as incapable of political ambitions. They are to be Judges and nothing else. The intrigues of politics, the clamor of conventions, are to disturb no member of that great court in his interpretation of the Constitution and the laws. The temptation is removed to swerve from calm impartiality, to make decisions for popular effect, to bend the law to the popular emption of the hour.

On Mr. Justice HUGHES no such imputation rested. It was a grave mistake, however, for him to leave the bench and take the nomination. There have been sporadic cases of Justices of the Supreme Court who allowed themselves to receive votes in political conventions. Mr. Justice MCLEAN made a practice of it for more than a generation. But the old and sound tradition is the other way. So is the general feeling. If Mr. HUGHES had been elected, who knows what perilous invitation to some adroit Justice of the future his success would have been? The danger of injecting the poison of politics into minds that should be solely judicial would be not only a possibility, but a probability.

The Supreme Court must be free from any suspicion of sacrificing justice to ambition. The popular decision in the case of Mr. HUGHES is a guarantee that the freedom of the Supreme Court from playing to the galleries, from political entanglement, is to be maintained. The memorable precedent has now been established. It will not be broken.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE.

Jump, ye Guardians of Truth, jump with iron heel upon these base calumnies against the Republican National Committee, that it was holding back returns, planning great frauds, and preparing to steal the Presidency. How tough old ZACH CHANDLER would have sneered at the suggestion that this Republican Committee of the year of grace 1916 could either plan or perpetrate such villainies! When prattling babes, red in gum and claw, devour their mothers, when innocent lambs lie in wait to spring upon wolves and rend them, when the young things in the eight-oar barge of a female seminary turn to whiskered pirates, then National Committees made up as this committee was made up may be expected to undertake the stealing of the Presidency.

We are much off with the old and on with the very new. The blameless white-souled members of this committee are above all suspicion. Their honor has been called in question only because they are the inheritors of an evil tradition. Likewise the Democratic Committee, remembering that its party has so often been an unresisting child in the hands of Republican spoilers, and remembering, too, that tradition of Republican adroitness and success in great fraudulent undertakings, very naturally sent out its watchers, its guards, and its defenders, resolved to hold fast the victory the party had achieved.

In 1876 the Democrats were overmatched, outmanoeuvred. Then the men in charge of the Republican interest knew what was needed, they knew precisely how to go about getting it, and they were not troubled with any mawkish scruples as to method. It was a time of measurable national peril, a severe test of the steadiness of the American people. They bore it nobly. If THEODORE ROOSEVELT had been in Mr. TILDEN'S place, we suppose he would have ridden through "blood to the bridles" to attain the office which the voting and the law had awarded to him, but Mr. TILDEN—well, *Davus sum, non Oedipus*. In 1884 the Democrats were reinforced by some pretty resourceful Mugwumps. There was again a dangerous conspiracy against them, it did not succeed.

This year there was no conspiracy—nothing of the kind. It was an honest election, the votes were honestly cast, honestly counted, the returns and the declaration will be honestly made. There were moments during the long hours of suspense when something like suspicion was aroused. The stream of returns from the close States was jerky, now flowing under pressure, then dribbling, then drying up. That happens in every Presidential election, it attracted attention now only because the voting was so extraordinarily close, the correctness of determination so immensely important. Nowhere was there evidence of fraud. To be sure, the stars in their courses did crane their necks for a time and look curiously down to see what was going on in Los Angeles, where 100 ballot boxes were locked up, their contents uncounted, as late as Wednesday evening, and where a correction of the count took nearly 2,000 votes off Mr. WILSON'S lead when he could ill afford to lose them. But that "correction," whether arithmetical or political, was much more than offset by the growing pluralities in the northern counties of the State. The incident is forgotten.

Politicians are bad losers, they are not "good sports." They hate to give up. The Republicans defer their yielding to the inevitable, there is talk of a recount, and all that sort of thing. A recount there may be in some minor political divisions where the vote is too close to be conclusive, but that will make no difference in the result already announced. We have been told that some of the older Republican statesmen came forward from their background obscurity to see if they could not help the inexperienced youngsters to regain a field already lost. It was really a compliment, a high compliment, to Mr. WILLCOX that he was not invited to take part in that secret putting together of heads. Save for the exercise of due and honorable vigilance to guard against possible wrong or error, Mr. WILLCOX had done his work. He is not the man to take thought about how defeat may be turned into victory by forbidden and abhorrent methods. The old-timers can do nothing, they will attempt nothing. Even ZACH CHANDLER, were he alive today, would give it up. They will all give it up. The country has spoken, its decision will stand.

OBEY THE LAW.

If some of the showmen who are permitted to give public entertainments in New York Sunday nights violate the law by employing dancers and changing the stage settings, that is no reason why the law should be set aside. Those persons who violate it should be punished. Their licenses should be taken from them. It is said that there is a movement afoot to give regular performances in the theatres this year on New Year's Eve, which falls on Sunday. The movement will be defeated. The New Year revels may continue on Saturday night until 12 o'clock. They can be resumed on Monday night if there are any revelers anxious for a second dose of mirthless joy. With the restaurants and saloons compelled to obey the Sunday closing law, it is not at all likely that the proposed theatrical performances would be profitable.

There will be a strong public protest if any attempt is made to get special licenses for Sunday opening. New York would not suffer if the New Year's Eve roystering should be omitted altogether. There is no reason why the actors should be compelled to give Sunday performances, and we are confident that many of the managers will be prudent enough to avoid involving themselves in a controversy with the city officials over the question of special privileges on the last Sunday in December. They will do their duty as citizens, however, if they will report any instance in which the privilege accorded to moving-picture shows and vaudeville houses to give exhibitions and concerts on Sunday evening is abused.

MR. HUGHES.

The time has come for the Republicans to lay on Mr. HUGHES the blame of a failure which is not his but theirs. The surprise is, not that he did not do better, but that he did so remarkably well.

It is not Mr. HUGHES'S fault that there are two wings of the Republican Party and that there is only the semblance and pretense of a reunion between them. It is not Mr. HUGHES'S fault that the Progressives who sincerely believed in progressive legislation and were not merely hero worshippers could not be transferred to the Republican camp when Mr. ROOSEVELT sought to hand over the whole Progressive Party into the hands of its unreconciled enemies. It is not Mr. HUGHES'S fault if the Progressives, especially in the West, although the same spirit is revealed by the diminished Republican pluralities in New England, were attracted by the progressive purposes and achievements of Mr. WILSON'S Administration. It is not Mr. HUGHES'S fault that the Republicans had no issues, no clear policies except protection, a scarecrow hung out at the eleventh hour, and inviting only guffaws.

The Republicans simply wanted a change of Administration to "beat WILSON," and they could give no good reasons for the change and the beating. Mr. HUGHES was vague and negative. So was his party. What would they do or have done about Mexico, about European questions? Did anybody find out? Apparently they would do or have done what Mr. WILSON did, only in a "finer" way. Why should the country change certainty for uncertainty? Why, when such grave international questions were pending, should it give notice to the world that its foreign policy was discredited, and so weaken the Government and its influence at a serious time?

"Words, not deeds," the Republicans used to sneer in the beginning of their campaign. The deeds of WOODROW WILSON, the multiform fruitful work of his Administration, were before the country. They could not be hidden. The deeds were Democratic, the words Republican; and the words were vain.

Coming from the Supreme Court, Mr. HUGHES'S voice, like VERGIL'S in "The Inferno," was "hoarse with long silence." He did not at first show the vigor and fire which were his in 1908. But then and afterward the real weakness was in his cause, not in himself. As he warmed up, as he caught the communicative ardor of crowds, his speeches gained in power; and, so far as energy and force of speech can radiate from the advocate of ambiguities imposed on him, he became a campaign orator of no mean degree. But if he had spoken with the tongue of men and angels, what difference would it have made? He had no case. He could give no good reasons why he should succeed Mr. WILSON. The latter's speeches were indeed incomparably superior in form and content, but it was what Mr. WILSON had done, not what he said, that counted.

Mr. HUGHES made some obvious mistakes. He should have lammed the hyphen, that now ridiculous and impotent hyphen, early in his campaign. His late renunciation had the air of being forced, as did his declaration against an embargo. His avoidance of HIRAM JOHNSON in California was another blunder, due to Old Guard chaperonship, but the enthusiasts who were to give Mr. JOHNSON so monstrous a majority are not likely to have taken kindly to Mr. HUGHES. And the country is full of independents, free with their knives, as the returns show.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT had been the Republican candidate, nobody can tell what would have happened. But Mr. ROOSEVELT is a genius, a sort of elemental force. Mr. HUGHES can't be blamed for not being Mr. ROOSEVELT. Besides, one is enough.

In view of the essential unreality of the Republican "issues," hunted so eagerly and exhibited so vainly; in view of the positive and various strength of Mr. WILSON, Mr. HUGHES did better than the Republicans had any excuse for expecting. He conducted himself with dignity through an irritating canvass. He retains the undiminished respect of the country. In this city he will be welcomed as a man of high character and service. In the practice of his profession, in the regard of his fellow-citizens, he will find some compensation for his defeat. May his career be as long as it is sure to be honorable.

APOSTATE RHODE ISLAND.

There was an earthquake in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Tuesday. The Ark of Protection was rent grievously. The Hon. PETER GOELET GERRY, Democrat, was elected a Senator in Congress. He beat the present Republican Senator, the Hon. HENRY FREDERICK LIPPITT, by 6,800 votes. Mr. HUGHES carried the State by 4,800, the Republican Governor was re-elected by some 13,000, but Senator LIPPITT, the chief representative of protection and protected interests in the Senate since NELSON W. ALDRICH left it, is defeated by a "free-trade" Democrat! What is the country coming to? Whose dinner pail will contain anything but husks hereafter? A Rhode Island untrue to a high protective tariff was hardly conceivable even to the most romantic imagination. She clung to the tariff division of the Democrats in 1824. She was National Republican (Whig) in 1828, and Whig from 1832 to 1852, with the exception of four years. She has been Republican at every election since 1856, save in the split of 1912. The first cotton mill in the United States was built in Pawtucket in WASHINGTON'S first Administration. The making of textiles has become Rhode Island's first industry. Some 60,000 persons work in it, and its output is about 50 per cent. of the manufactured products of the State, which, little as it is, is fourth in the making of cotton goods and third in the making of woolens and worsteds. Schedule F and Schedule K, the duties on cotton and wool manufactures, are the apple of Rhode Island's eye, the immediate jewel of her soul. It was the kindly Republican habit to let the manufacturers make their own schedules, thus insuring justice to themselves and preventing any ill feelings when the campaign hat was passed around.

Senator LIPPITT is a cotton manufacturer. He has been a trusty watchman of the Ark of Protection. Both his father and his brother have been Governors. Political honors in protected Rhode Island have been freely distributed among members of the ruling families, officers of the close corporation of the faithful. Not without the meed of some melodious tear should be recorded the disloyalty of Little Rhody to a LIPPITT of the LIPPITTS, to a champion of the sacred, inalienable, and primary doctrine of the protection of giant industries. Are the Rhode Island workingmen willing to lower the American standards of living, to bring themselves down to the level of the pauper labor of Europe?

This revolt in a temple of protection, this slaughter of a high priest of protection, must be viewed with alarm and horror by all the remaining devotees of the protection fetich.

THE ORACLE OF THE BET.

The abysmal prophetic seventh-son-of-a-seventh-son sagacity of election betters has long been watched attentively by students of traditions and delusions. These seers, poets in their way, must be born, not made. It must be the intuition of genius that gives the oracles of the café, the soothsayers of the Curb, their infallible foreknowledge of the result of an election.

The mystery of political betting is that the making of wagers and the fixing or variation of the odds are gravely treated as omens indicating surely the event. Aside from the professional bettors and manipulators of the odds, the majority of wager makers bet on their prejudices and prepossessions rather than on any special insight into the facts and probabilities. They are like the undergraduate who, overmastered by "college patriotism," rashly backs his football eleven and has to borrow money to get home.

Since 1888 there has been no Presidential election until this of 1916 about the result of which there was a reasonable doubt. So in a generation there has grown up the superstition that the odds on election are a sure prefiguration. More and more money, much of it real, is put into these pre-election divinations. This year, when so many persons have money to scatter, the betting has been unusually brisk. An observer from China or Peru would gather the impression that the United States had a College of Augurs to name the decisions of the Electoral College.

What solemnity has attended the proceedings of the former body! This busy little man in a beer saloon, that important personage in a hotel, that high commissioner of Fortune on the Curb, carries the fate of the nation in his ample roll. When did the betting fail to be the unerring index of the vote? "The talent" may make mistakes on minor candidates. It gave odds on D-CADY HERRICK to beat HIGGINS for Governor, but as to the election of a President it never fails. So the political managers seek to convince the public by producing false odds, by bearing the opposition candidate and bulling their own. The odds cease to be purely a matter of demand and supply of "Wilson money" and "Hughes money." They become a "campaign dodge." Look at the odds! They are always against WILSON. He has no chance. Betting is impartial. The betters are the sure judges of elections.

Now the Hughes bettors were utterly wrong. They bet in ignorance. They forgot great regions of the United States. They assumed to read the mind of a nation. They were reading only their own wishes or guesses, resting on the most meagre understanding of the case. They bet provincially. The "silent vote," which is the arbiter of this election, the perplexing currents and countercurrents of opinion, its geographical distribution—of these things they had not the smallest suspicion.

But the game was one of misapprehension, of ignorant assumption or conjecture, all through the campaign. Doctoring of the odds seems to have been resorted to. This is a form of "campaign material" that the moralist will not be austere to. When the Wilson bettors, after some hours or days, find the stakeholders ready to pay, some generous part of the golden windfall may well be sent to Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU to help fill up that broad-gaping hole in the Democratic exchequer.

The illegality of betting needn't be dwelt upon. But if a man does bet, why not be intelligent about it? The odds in this campaign have been foolish. So fades the superstition of the infallibility of election odds. Somewhere in No Man's Land it weeps upon the withered bosom of that once famous Massachusetts axiom, "As goes Hull, so goes the State."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Closing the Dumba Incident.

Dispatches of a few days ago, announcing that a new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country would soon be appointed, are now confirmed by news from Washington to the effect that the post has been filled by the selection of Count de TARNOW-TARNOVSKI, hitherto the representative of Austria-Hungary in Sofia.

The meaning of the appointment is somewhat obscure, or, rather, several interpretations could be placed upon it, but the most probable of them is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, while not making explicit admission that our request for the recall of Dr. DUMBA was justified, does not think it worth while any longer to manifest disapprobation of our action by refraining to give that unfortunate diplomat a successor. This amounts to a manifestation of desire to put the relations between the two countries on their former basis of official friendship and good-will, to facilitate communication between them, and in general, to make timely preparation for the better days that some time must come to the world.

To get even our international controversy out of the way is a help toward that end, and though the expression of our dissatisfaction with the activities of Dr. DUMBA could not properly be called a quarrel, it was a distinctly unpleasant episode, full of potentialities that might have developed more or less seriously. As the case now stands, our only complaint is against the too zealous Ambassador personally, not against his Government, and his successor and his successor both on the occasion of his formal presentation will be received with the cordiality deserved by a man who, it must be assumed, intends to conduct himself in a way to give the United States no cause for complaint.

In other words, the Dumba question, which remained as open one while nobody was sent to take his place, is now closed, or will be as soon as the new appointee arrives. That one of the Central Empires desires this has its large significance, especially as bearing on the existing state of mind in those empires as regards Americans and their Government.

Not Like Other Celebrations.

Nobody who has noted the behavior of the street crowds this week can have failed to be struck by a difference in their behavior from that which has marked the seekers for and the celebrators of election news in other Presidential years. The interest taken in ascertaining the results of the balloting has been obviously at least as keen as ever, but the familiar manifestations of intense emotion, whether of exultation or of regret, have been almost wholly lacking.

Evidently both Democrats and Republicans realised that questions of more importance and gravity than mere party issues were in process of settlement, and instinctively they refrained from indulgence in the wild exultations characteristic of other elections. It was not only that the outcome of the vote was long in doubt; there was also realisation of the momentous problems that would confront the victorious party. That had a sobering influence, for success at the polls meant the assumption of responsibilities heavier than those of any except a few—perhaps two—periods in our national history, and in most minds there seemed to be a feeling that this was not a time for unrestrained rejoicings.

The condition of the streets and the warnings that they were not quite safe, in some places, for the customary massings and paradings may have had—probably did have—something to do with the comparative quiet that prevailed, but had the political situation been one of the ordinary kind, perils so minute would have been forgotten when great multitudes of people were told that their hopes had been attained or were likely to be.

For once the fact that success at the polls is a beginning, rather than an ending, of effort was appreciated, if not by everybody, at least by enough to exercise a strongly restraining influence on the conduct of the post-election crowds.

A Law That Is Coolly Violated.

Election betting here has been on a scale so tremendous this year that there should be serious consideration of the question whether or not the law which condemns and penalises it should be allowed to remain on the statute book. That it has become a "dead letter" and is ignored with impunity is clear. It is violated with neither compunctions of conscience nor fear of punishment by great numbers of people, and although all concerned in it nominally lose thereby the right to vote, not one of them, so far as has been reported, was challenged at the polls or prosecuted in court.

Yet the arguments against this form of gambling are numerous and strong, and nobody makes explicit denial of their validity. If they are not sound, the law should be repealed; if they are, it should be enforced.

Election bets, or at least the majority of those really large, cannot claim tolerance even under gambling principles, for the men making them do not hesitate to use all of the private information they can collect, and that is held to be unfair in all aleatory transactions.

That the information is not in many instances its certainty it is supposed to be detracts nothing from the dishonesty of using it, and not one good reason or colorable excuse has yet been given why election betting should not be treated as the serious misdemeanor the law says it is.

HEINE AS PROPHET.

The Spirit of Kultur as Described Eighty Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German attitude of mind has been the subject of numerous discussions since the war, but there are many Americans who make a virtue of disclaiming any opinion on this subject. All judgment and appraisals of what constitutes Germanism, they tell us, are engendered by the passions which the war has unleashed. But the following delineation of the spirit of Kultur was written in 1833, before Kultur, as such, was born. As a prophetic forecast this description amounts to more than a scrap of paper:

It is the fairest merit of Christianity that it has somewhat mitigated that brutal German gaudium certaminis, or joy in battle, but it could not destroy it. And should that subduing talisman, the Cross, break, then will come crashing and rearing forth the wild madness of the old champions, the insane Berserker rage, of which Northern poets write and sing. That talisman is brittle, and the day will come when it will pitifully break. The old stone gods will rise from long-forgotten ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes, and Thor, leaping to life with his giant hammer, will crush the Gothic cathedrals! But when those days shall come, and ye hear the stamping and ring of arms, guard ye well, ye neighbors' children, ye French, and put not forth your hands into what we are doing in Germany, for verily evil will come upon you for that. Beware lest ye blow the fire, and take good heed that ye do not quench it; ye can in so doing all too easily burn your fingers. And laugh not at my advice, the advice of a dreamer who warns you against Kantians, Fichteans, and philosophers of nature, nor at the dreamer who awaits in the world of things to be seen that which has been before in the realm of shadows. Thought goes before the deed as lightning precedes thunder. German thunder is indeed German, and not in a hurry, and it comes rolling slowly enward; but come it will, and when ye hear it crash as naught ever crashed before in the whole history of the world, then know that der deutsche Donner, our German thunder, has at last hit the mark. At that sound the eagles will fall dead from on high, the lions in remotest deserts in Africa will draw their tails and creep into their royal caves. There will be played in Germany a drama compared to which the French Revolution will be only an innocent idyl. Just now all is tolerably quiet, and if here and there some ode behaves in a lively manner, do not believe therefore that the great actors have as yet appeared on the stage. They are only the little dogs who run around the amphitheatre and bark and bite one another before the hour begins when the great army of gladiators will enter and war to the death or for life.

These words show a remarkable insight into the workings of the German soul. The prophecy they contain is now enacted before our eyes. The man who foresaw what is now happening with such marvelous accuracy was not an "outsider." He was a German, one to whose genius the fatherland is greatly indebted—Heinrich Heine, the incomparable lyrist. Clearly our latter-day apologists of futuristicalness have had their precursors in Heine's generation. Through them he then saw the gathering of the winds and read the meaning of the whirlwind to come!

Strange, is it not, that Berlin should glory specifically in the Gothic cathedrals of Cologne or Strasburg, which are themselves [illegible]

MR. WILSON'S VICTORY.

Some Opinions on the Result of the Presidential Contest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The re-election of President Wilson is a deserved rebuke to those foreign "citizens" (?) in our midst who tried to punish him because he placed his country's interests above theirs, and refused to be coerced from a neutral course of action. They tried to defeat one of the best Presidents this country ever had because he would not subordinate his Americanism to their Prussianism. Perhaps their disloyal rage at his success will be as great as was their vociferous and malignant rejoicings in public places when they thought his defeat had been accomplished by their alien votes. FRANKLIN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report that Mr. Hughes was hurt in California because the Old Guard leaders kept him and Governor Johnson apart seems like the irony of fate and lends strong support to the Democratic claim that Mr. Hughes could accomplish nothing because of Bourbon influences, even if he were elected. President. High ideals and progressive action have won over money, machine politics of both parties, and Bourbonism. ROBERT GIBSON, JR.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer wishes to extend his congratulations to the greatest newspaper published for its splendid fight for Woodrow Wilson and the people. A. F. CLARK.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly inform me if our deserting leader (Mr. Roosevelt) is the author of a book entitled "The Winning of the West." WILSON PROGRESSIVE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope Colonel Harvey still feels "reconciled." A. H. W.

New Haven, Nov. 10, 1916.

Significance of the Women's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be some surprise that women in this election have not determined the election and have voted just as men have voted. Pray, how else could they vote? They had the same candidates for selection and there was nothing else for them to do.

The significance of women's part in this campaign lies in the fact that in the issues that have been presented they have had a keen interest, and whether voters or non-voters, suffragists or anti-suffragists, they have cast aside all personal prejudices and have given loyal, intelligent, and disinterested service to the political party with which they were affiliated. The contribution made by women in this campaign has been recognized in suffrage and non-suffrage States alike, and has rendered the position of the disenfranchised women ridiculous and intolerable. Women's part in this campaign will certainly bring nearer the day when women shall not only fight with men for the cause in which they believe but shall receive the power of the franchise to complete their efforts.

ALICE CARPENTER,
Chairman Women's City Committee, Hughes Alliance.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue, headed "The Women Who Voted," and the letter addressed to you by the President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage appear to me to be favorable arguments for woman suffrage. They dispel the fear that existed in the minds of many people that women would largely vote as a class and thus might upset existing conditions. The fact that their influence is toward temperance, prohibition, and better social conditions seems to me an argument in favor of woman suffrage rather than against it. It also seems to me a favorable indication that Mr. Hughes's declaration in favor of general suffrage did not greatly influence them, but that as a class they took a broader view of the situation. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

Election Betting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And yet betting is illegal! It is indulged in under the very eyes of our guardians of the law and by the officials of the law. The reportorial staffs of our great publicists seek for the news of the betting, the "odds" given and taken, and themselves bet and spread the news of the betting broadcast over the country, east, west, north, and south, and so this thing, betting, has become a recognised factor for influencing men's minds to vote for a winning or a losing candidate with all eyes, as it were, upon the "odds." Can we not have a law, a good national law, that may be enforced so as to wipe out this diabolical thing?

FRANKLIN EDSON.

Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 9, 1916.

Close Elections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES for Nov. 9, 1916, the statement is made that "never, except in 1876 and 1888, did any candidate who had a plurality of the popular vote fail to receive a majority in the Electoral College." This is not true. In 1824 Andrew Jackson received a plurality of the popular vote. In the Electoral College Jackson received 99 votes; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41, and Henry Clay, 37. While Jackson thus had a plurality of the Electoral College he did not have a majority, and under the provisions of the Constitution the contest was thrown to the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was elected President.

WILLIAM REDFIELD PORTER.

Englewood, N. J., Nov. 9, 1916.

Chance for Peace Talk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems manifest that the tender of service, by neutral nations, for the introduction of peace negotiations between the belligerent nations would still be unwelcome, premature, and futile. It also seems manifest that the belligerents will not place themselves at the disadvantage of announcing, prematurely, the ultimate terms upon which they would agree to lay down their arms. But, as another Winter approaches, which may be expected to cause some lull in military operations, would it not be possible for the representatives of neutral nations to induce the Central Powers, on the one side, and the Allies, on the other, to announce to the world the objects which they aim at and expect to attain, respectively, in the further prosecution of the war? G. M. DILLARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8, 1916.

Two Dangerous Crossings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The crossings at Broadway and Riverside Drive on Eighty-sixth Street are very dangerous for nurses with children at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when most of them are returning to their homes, and it would seem to be a wise precaution against accidents to have a traffic officer stationed at these points for at least part of the day. I know personally of a number of narrow escapes due to there being no one to protect the pedestrians. ALEX. TAYLOR.

New York, Nov. 9, 1916.

SUTTEE.

Ah! Sad-eyed Autumn, leaning o'er the land,
For thee no buds and fragrant blossoms bloom,
For thee no birds in joyous nuptials sing,
And the brief days are tragic with thy doom—
O broken hearted!

All red and golden burn the passing leaves,
And filmy smoke-wreaths veil the dreaming sky.
Alas! thy funeral pyre is now alight
Where thou, O Princess, art condemned to die
For joy deserted!

ARGENTINE COMPLAINTS.

Importers Find Fault with Goods from America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received from Mr. Carlos A. Thornquist, one of the leading financiers of the Argentine Republic, a letter, of which I am inclosing an extract which I think is worthy of publication. L. S. ROWE.

Atlantic City, Nov. 8, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

On this side people complain a great deal of the North American exporters who do not strictly comply with the contracts entered into. Every firm which has transacted business with the United States has a complaint of a more or less serious nature to make. In many cases this is due to ignorance on the part of the exporter, but it is often carelessness or negligence and sometimes something worse. All this is very unfortunate, as it greatly affects import trade from the United States and discredits the exporter, the more so as official publications on this delicate question have already been made here.

I have advised a few to make concrete cases public, giving the names of the firms, but they are afraid to do so, as, in many cases, if they quarrel with their actual provider, it might be very difficult, if not impossible, for them to substitute him until Europe is able to export as in normal times. However, British trade is again gaining ground in many lines.

This is a serious problem for American export interests and I am trying in vain to explain that the labor question and lack of experience in foreign trade are, as I have said, responsible for it, but in most cases I find this is only true to a certain extent. The sooner a campaign to improve this is started at your end the better, as your "cousins across the ditch" know how to take advantage of this state of things to their own benefit.

AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION.

As to the Influence That Brought About Its Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I was interviewed in regard to the Australian conscription referendum I attributed the result mainly to three adverse elements. My views concerning all three have been questioned, but the criticism in every case seems to be of a party character. I spoke in no party spirit, but merely in my capacity as a journalist, part of whose business it is to determine the trend of public opinion. My critics' views can, in the nature of things, have been formed only at second-hand, probably from the study of newspapers which, for various more or less laudable reasons, refrain from stating certain facts well known to them and to many of their readers; while my opinion of the trend of events, whether right or wrong, was formed on the spot. It was for the reasons I gave your representative that, before leaving Australia at the end of September, I had come to the conclusion that the confidence of some of the leading Australian papers as to the result of the referendum was entirely unwarranted.

Miss (or Mrs.) R. Nederhood takes exception to my "untimely" statement that the women of Australia would vote against conscription from fear there would be no men left to marry," and points out the whole attitude of women throughout the war, (a fact I would be the last to deny.) My first impression was indeed that the women would register a sound majority in the affirmative; and it was only shortly before leaving Australia that I became aware of the extent to which shop and factory girls were being influenced by those among them who were propagating the doctrine to which I referred in my interview. Your correspondent seems to imagine that I approve of their attitude. As a matter of fact, I don't; but I was speaking only on matters of fact and not for the airing of my own loyal sentiments. My assumption that many women voted in the negative is confirmed by a press cable attributing mainly to them the defeat of the Government's proposals.

Mr. Quinn, in denying that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was set against conscription, declares that "there are many Australians of Irish descent in the army," and that Archbishop Kelly, in addressing the departing Catholic soldiers, invoked divine aid for their success. Neither fact conflicts in any way with my statement, which is indeed amply confirmed as regards the Irish (and the Roman Catholic Church in Australia is almost entirely Irish) by a Catholic message received by The London Times, which attributes the adverse referendum vote primarily to that cause. Mr. Quinn, no doubt unintentionally, misrepresents me by referring to my "statement as to animosity in England and hatred to France among any section of the people of Australia." It was clerical, not popular, hatred of France that I referred to.

Finally, Mr. Quinn says that "the influence of the I. W. W. element in Australia was negligible. If he were in close touch with Australian political leaders he would not say so. In New South Wales they have become the most serious menace to the more moderate section of the Labor Party.

E. H. C. OLIPHANT.

New York, Nov. 8, 1916.

A Brave Struggle.

Going blind and growing old, Mary S. is having a desperate struggle to keep her small home together and her four children supplied with food and clothing for their active little bodies. The death of her husband a few months ago left this half-blind woman in a position which would have staggered many a person with two good eyes. There was no money and she had no knowledge of any trade except washing and ironing, while there were four little children looking to her for every need. Her bravery and self-sacrifice have been remarkable, and every day finds her bending over the washtubs, resolved to use her dim sight to the best advantage for the children as long as it lasts. Everything possible to save her eyes has been done without effect, and during the Winter her heroic attempts to keep the children warm and well fed must be helped. The Charity Organization Society makes an urgent appeal for $150 for this mother. Gifts sent to the society's office, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

Winter Clothing Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We shall be greatly indebted if you will call attention in your columns to the need for clothing for the men who work in the Old Men's Toy Shop conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. As the weather grows cold, the need for overcoats, good shoes, and warm underwear for these old men becomes acute. There is a like need at our Home Hospital, where some eighty families are in residence by reason of being afflicted with tuberculosis. These patients must spend much of their time on the roof in the open air, and warm coats and sweaters are indispensable to their treatment. Any one having good second hand clothing which they would like to have used for the above purpose may send it to the association at 105 East Twenty-second Street, or, if necessary, a messenger will be sent to any city address.

BAILEY B. BURRITT.

SARGENT PAINTING IS SOLD FOR $2,700

"The Looking Glass" Brings Top Price at Auction of Works of Royal Society Artists.

A PARSONS FETCHES $510

"Choosing of Red and White Roses," by H. A. Payne, $400—$10,170 for 116 Pictures.

The concluding sale of the paintings of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors at the American Art Galleries brought better prices last evening, the returns for 116 pictures being $10,170, making a grand total for the entire sale, 231 numbers, of $14,400.

John S. Sargent is a member of the society and a picture of his, "The Looking Glass," brought the highest price of the sale, going to M. Knoedler & Co., for $2,700. This was one of the larger paintings of the collection, 20 by 25 inches.

"The Ouse at Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire," by Alfred Parsons, went to James Marion for $350; A. A. Murphy paid $510 for "Tall Hollyhocks," also by Parsons; "The Choosing of the Red and White Roses in the Temple Gardens," Henry A. Payne, went to Seaman, agent, for $400, and "Symond's Yat on the Wye," went to the same buyer for $290. "In the Race Off the Cape," by C. Napier Hemy, a member of the Royal Academy, went to J. B. Roy for $340.

An interesting feature of the evening was the sale of Reginald Barratt's "View of the Public Gardens, Venice," which brought $42. The purchaser then requested that it be sold again, the proceeds to go to the British wounded soldiers. There was more competition this time, and the picture was knocked down to Harry S. Harkness for $100. Thomas E. Kirby conducted the sale.

EXHIBIT OF CHASE PAINTINGS

Art Museum to Show Late Artist's Work—Gifts on View.

To give the public an idea of the varied work of the late American artist, William M. Chase, the Metropolitan Art Museum has made plans to give an exhibition of his paintings during the present season. It will be largely a loan collection. Announcement of the date will be made later.

The Museum during the last month has made some radical changes in arrangement of exhibits, has made several interesting purchases and received a number of valuable contributions.

Lovers of Chinese art will be pleased to know that the beautiful gallery known as that of Special Exhibitions of the Museum has now been given over to the Department of Far Eastern Art, and contains its collection of early Chinese sculpture and bronzes, possessions of the Museum and loans by its friends. The rearrangement is continued in the galleries or corridors outside, and in that running along the Fifth Avenue front of the Museum on the same floor are the Chinese porcelains and potteries, cases whose contents are in chronological order, which will be an aid to the student. Where there have been gaps in the Museum's possessions, they have been filled by loans from such officers and friends of the Museum as Samuel T. Peters, Charles L. Freer, from the Smithsonian Institution, and the President, Robert W. de Forest. On the two corridors running east from the front the collections are continued, that of the Japanese occupying the south side.

A fine collection of old pewter, which fills many cases, now occupies Gallery 23, which contained the collection of English silver, temporarily withdrawn. Five of these cases contain part of a collection of 143 pieces, a recent gift to the Museum by Robert M. Parmelee and Mrs. William L. Parker, in memory of Alice E. Parmelee. The Museum already had an excellent collection of pewter. The exhibit has been arranged as far as possible in chronological order and with some regard to the nationality of the pieces.

Delightful is a small Italian painting, a miracle of St. Nicholas, "The Resuscitation of the Three Boys," by Bicci di Lorenzo, a gift from Francis Kleinberger. It is doubly valuable to the Museum, which already owns the mate to the picture, the two having come from the predella of an altar piece painted in 1433 for the monastery church of San Nicolo, at Parma. The new picture is now shown in the Recent Accessions Room, and will eventually be placed beside the other in Gallery 31.

A charming medallion of Roger E. Fry, former Curator of Painting of the Museum, by Edith Woodman Burroughs, has been presented to the Museum by Bryson Burroughs, and is to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room in a case with other interesting medals, gifts. A fine old piece of red Spanish velvet, a gift of Mitchell Samuels,

CHARLES N. FLAGG, NOTED ARTIST, DEAD

President of Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts Dies in His Hartford Home.

PORTRAITS WON HIM FAME

Took Prizes in National and American Academies — Founder of League of Art Students.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Charles Noel Flagg, widely known artist and portrait painter, was found dead in bed at his home here today from heart disease.

Mr. Flagg was an intimate friend of William Gedney Bunce, the artist, who died a few days ago as the result of an automobile accident, and it is said that the death of his friend gave him a shock from which he hardly recovered. Mr. Flagg was in his sixty-ninth year, and was born in Brooklyn. He spent practically all his life in Hartford, and did most of his work there.

Mr. Flagg was a son of the late Rev. Jared Bradley Flagg and Mrs. Louisa Hart Flagg. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, and later studied art under L. Jacquesson de la Chevreuse. In 1888 he founded the Connecticut League of Art Students, now the Flagg Night School of Drawing for Men, of which at the time of his death he was the directing instructor.

He was a member of the Connecticut State Capitol Commission on Architecture. Mr. Flagg received the Thomas R. Proctor prize for portrait work at the National Academy of Design in 1908, and at the American National Academy a year later. He was a Director and the first President of the Municipal Art Society of Hartford, Secretary of the Society of Connecticut Artists, a member of the American Civic Association and the Hartford Saengerbund, and President of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Flagg was a member of the Salmagundi Club of New York, Le Cercle Français of Paris, and the Hartford Yacht Club. He was Vice Commodore of the latter.

Mr. Flagg had some notable work in the State Library and Supreme Court Building in Hartford, including his picture of the seizure of the Connecticut Charter in the presence of Sir Edmund Andros. In addition Mr. Flagg was the author of "The Evolution of the Equestrian Statue," and was a frequent contributor to art and other magazines. In 1874 he married Miss Ellen F. Earle of New York. His brother is Ernest Flagg, the New York architect.

Milton J. Sanger.

Milton J. Sanger, prominent for many years in Jewish charities, and sales manager for E. Regensburg & Son, died on Wednesday at his home, 341 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his fortieth year. He was born here and was a member of the Elks and of Temple Emanu-El, where his funeral took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Sanger is survived by his wife, who was Miss Blanche Regensburg, and by a son and daughter.

Daniel Leet Wilson.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Daniel Leet Wilson, one of the incorporators and the first President of the Bell Telephone Company, is dead at his home in Shields, near here, of pneumonia. He was in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Wilson was elected a Director of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company in 1880, and became President of the company during the same year.

James Gordon Bennett Sails Today.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, returns to Paris today via Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne, accompanied by his wife, formerly Baroness de Reuter, and his stepson, A. de Reuter.

After his arrival here on July 24 Mr. Bennett spent a considerable portion of his time at Newport, where he was entertained by a number of his old yachting friends.

PRINCESS COLONNA DEAD.

Wife of the Mayor of Rome Left Three Sons in the War.

Letters from Rome have reached this city announcing the death there on Oct. 29 of the Princess Colonna, wife of the Mayor of Rome, Prince Prospero Colonna. She was Maria Massimo, Duchess di Rignano e di Cajcata, which title her husband has been permitted to bear since 1909. She was 57 years of age, married the Prince in 1884, and left three sons, all fighting on the Isonzo front in the same company: Mario, born in 1886; Piero, 1891, and Fabrizio, 1893.

Her illness is said to have been due to over work in providing for the soldiers at the front.

Mrs. John Mackay's daughter, Evelyn, who married Ferdinand Colonna in 1885, is sometimes designated in the American press as the Princess Colonna, although she is not so called in Rome. There she is known by her correct title, the Princess di Stigliano.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN STILLWELL APPLEGATE, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New Jersey since 1895, ex-State Senator, an author and lawyer, died yesterday at his home in Red Bank, N. J., in his eightieth year. He was a graduate of Colgate College, from which he received the degree of LL.D., in 1904, and became a member of the New Jersey Bar in 1861.

Mrs. MARGARET N. SULLIVAN, wife of Daniel M. Sullivan, a Washington Market produce merchant, died at her home in Jersey City, leaving also two daughters. She was active in Catholic charities.

AMOS WILLETTS WRIGHT, a veteran newspaper man and former owner of The Fort Wayne Gazette, died on Tuesday at his home, 171 West Eighty-first Street, in his seventieth year. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and formerly was attached to The Chicago Inter Ocean, The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, The Milwaukee Sentinel, and The New York World.

Mrs. PHOEBE WATERMAN SMITH, widow of Israel Smith and for seventy-years a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 259 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 96 years. She was formerly active in the work of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, of which she was one of the oldest members. A son and a daughter survive her.

Mrs. MARY A. SYNOTT MOORE, wife of Edward A. Moore, a retired member of the New York Produce Exchange, died at her residence, 572 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Miss EVELINA LEWIS PETTY, a retired public school Principal, died on Wednesday at her home, 450 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year. For more than forty years she was a teacher and later Principal in the old North First Street Public School in Brooklyn, and was active in the work of the old St. Mark's P. E. Church. Miss Petty was born in Stonybrook, L. I., and had lived in Brooklyn for seventy years.

JOHN C. ABROMET, who died at his home in Blue Point, L. I., on Thursday, was in his fiftieth year and a native of Indianapolis, Ind. For the last fifteen years he was a traveling salesman for the Powers Paper Company of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Abromet was a member of the Springfield B. P. O. Elks and left a widow, a son and daughter.

Mrs. KATE V. WILKINSON, a native of New Orleans, La., and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Thursday at her home, 82 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of William F. Wilkinson and is survived by three daughters and three sons.

JOHN ARNOLD BARRETT, an electrical engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in the employ of that firm for a quarter of a century, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home in Maplewood, N. J. Mr. Barrett was born fifty-eight years ago in Woodstock, Vt., and was a son of Justice James Barrett of the Vermont Supreme Court.

CHARLES FREDERICK HARMS, 80 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for a great many years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,256 South Spruce Street, Richmond Hill. He left a widow, a son, and three daughters.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH, a lawyer with an office at 299 Broadway, died on Wednesday, and his funeral services were held yesterday at his late residence, 72 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Weltfisch was 42 years old, and was a graduate of the New York Law School.

DANIEL ANDERSON, formerly for forty years in the employ of Tatham & Brothers, lead and shot manufacturers in Manhattan, died recently at his home, 161 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F.

Miss SARAH S. KEENEY, daughter of the late Nelson H. Keeney, and for many years a resident of Millburn, N. J., died on Wednesday in Wilmington, Vt., in her thirty-fourth year.

THEODORE W. SPECHT, President of the firm of Arnstedt & Co., woolen merchants of 104 East Twenty-fifth Street, died on Thursday at his home, Hazelhurst, in Skaneateles, N. Y.

BARTHOLOMEW F. KENNY, formerly an Alderman, died on Thursday at his home, 735 St. Nicholas Avenue, leaving a widow, three sons, and three daughters. He was formerly a retail liquor dealer, and at the time of his death was in the real estate business.

GEORGE GOVERS, a member of an old New Rochelle family and a salesman, died on Wednesday at his home there in his sixty-third year.

BENJAMIN L. KNAPP, for many years a Quartermaster Sergeant of the First Corps Cadets, died on Thursday at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas H. Gulliver, in Marblehead, Mass., in his sixty-second year.

MISS TEYTE IN 'LA BOHEME.'

She Gives a Worthy Performance of Mimi—Martin as Rodolfo.

The Boston National Opera Company sang "La Bohème" at its performance in the Lexington Theatre last night. Maggie Teyte as Mimi made her first appearance here this season, and there was a newcomer in the person of Mabel Riegelman, who sang Musetta. Riccardo Martin was the Rodolfo and Thomas Chalmers the Marcel, while the other members of the cast were Messrs. Lazzari, Puliti, Ananian, and Alliatto. Fulgenzio Guerrieri conducted.

Miss Teyte gave a very satisfactory account of herself. Her Mimi was an appealing figure, the result of good touches of acting quietly and consistently done. Her voice was in fine condition. At its best it is of a crystalline purity, and last night it often had this quality, joined to a warmth and fullness that does not always go with it. Her sure attack and full phrasing were other elements that added to the worth of her work. Miss Riegelman displayed all the animation that is traditional and necessary for the rôle of Musetta. Riccardo Martin, when he did not let unfortunate tone production habits interfere with the natural beauty of his voice, sang his rôle excellently and was freer and more easy in his acting than he used to be when he sang it at the Metropolitan. Thomas Chalmers made a good Marcello.

The performance was excellent on the whole. On occasions, such as during most of the third act, the ensemble of the principal singers was notably effective. Mr. Guerrieri, the conductor, contributed to this result.

MARQUIS DE VOGUE DEAD.

Ex-Ambassador and Author Was a Leader of French Red Cross.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Marquis de Vogüé, member of the Academy and President of the Central Committee of the French Red Cross, is dead.

He was born in Paris and was in his eighty-eighth year. The Marquis was for many years in the diplomatic service of France, and had served as Ambassador to Turkey and to Austria. He was a commander of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. The Marquis was the author of a number of works on archaeology, including "Les Eglises de la Terre Sainte," "Le Temple de Jerusalem," and "Jerusalem," published in 1911. He was a member of the Union, Jockey, and the Artistic Union Clubs.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen of 1,426 Stebbins Av. announce the birth of a son, Nov. 9.

Married.

COLLINS—LEFFERTS.—Nov. 9, at Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Burch, Mrs. Helena Gillett Lefferts to Dr. Charles Farnham Collins.

ENGLE—RIEMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rieman announce the marriage of their daughter, Ella, to Mr. Howard Y. Engle.

ELLWOOD—SPOFFORD.—Nov. 8, Dorothy M. Spofford to John T. Ellwood.

Died.

BAKER.—Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, at Carmichael, Md., Elizabeth Browning Baker, widow of the late James Baker, formerly of New York City and Lawrence, L. I. Funeral services Friday. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BREUNICH.—On Nov. 10, Emma, beloved wife of Henry Breunich, in her 57th year. Funeral services at Christ Congregational Church, Edward Av. and Bouvant Concourse and 175th St., on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

BRONSON.—Clarence King, Lieutenant United States Navy Aviation Corps, killed in service at Indian Head Proving Ground, Nov. 8, 1916. Funeral will leave Lee's Undertaking Establishment, 1,730 Penn Av., Washington, D. C., at 2:30 P. M., Saturday, 11th inst. Interment Arlington.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 2,170 Broadway, Meyer Coleman, in his 75th year, beloved father of Jacob, Aaron, Nathan, and Mirian C. Nordeman. Funeral Sunday at 10 A. M. It is earnestly requested that flowers be omitted.

DALY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 10, 1916, at her residence, 557 West 124th St., Zella Rilliet, wife of James E. Daly and daughter of the late Henri and Theodorine Rilliet. Notice of funeral later.

DEVON.—On Nov. 9, Mary Devon. Services at Cattell & Williams's Funeral Parlors, 62 West 102, Sunday, 1:30 P. M.

FLAGG.—On Nov. 10, at his residence, Hartford, Conn., Charles Noel Flagg, son of the late Rev. Jared Bradley Flagg, born in Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1848. Funeral in Hartford, Sunday, Nov. 12. Train leaves N. Y. C. 10:56 A. M.

GINSBERG.—On Friday, Nov. 10, in her 75th year, Chais Sarah, widow of the late Jonas Ginsberg, beloved mother of Abraham M., Jacob G., Isidor, Mrs. George Cohan, and Mrs. H. M. Russell. Funeral from her late residence, 948 St. Nicholas Av., Sunday, Nov. 12, 10 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HICKOCK.—Lucille Elston, wife of Charles W. Hickock, at her late residence, 1,919 7th Av., New York City, Nov. 10, 1916. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood. Cincinnati papers please copy.

HINCK.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 9, 1916, Christopher A. Hinck, aged 85 years. Funeral service will be held at his home, 206 Grove St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

HUNTER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 9, 1916, William Allen, beloved husband of Alice J., (nee Tomlinson,) and son of Mary Hunter. Funeral from his mother's home, 4,614 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, Nov. 12. Interment in Greenwood.

KENNEY.—Suddenly, Nov. 9, Bartholomew F., beloved husband of Mary E. Kenney, (nee Hoey,) and ex-Alderman of Ninth Ward. Funeral from his late residence, 735 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

HERMAN LE R. JONES WEDS.

New Yorker Marries Miss Georgia N. Womble of Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 10.—The marriage of Miss Georgia Nellie Womble of Pittsfield to Herman Le Roy Jones of New York in Richmond, Va., yesterday is announced in Pittsfield by Mrs. Willis A. Webber, aunt of the bride. Mr. Jones has been until lately with a sister, Mrs. M. Kingsland Bradford, in Stockbridge, Mass. Miss Womble is a divorcee, her husband having been Arthur Feeley of Chicago, formerly of Pittsfield.

SWEDISH BAZAAR OPENS.

Many Attractions Offered at Benefit for Home for the Aged.

A bazaar for the benefit of the Swedish Home for the Aged at New Brighton, S. I., will be in progress for a week, beginning tonight, at Grand Central Palace. Governor Whitman, W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Envoy at Washington; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and Charles K. Johanson, publisher of the North Star, are expected to speak at the opening exercises this evening. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will play.

A feature of the bazaar will be an historic pageant, illustrative of epoch-making periods in Swedish history from the Viking Age up to the time of the Thirty Years war. The pageant, which will be staged by Dr. Johannes Hoving of this city, will be presented on Tuesday and Friday evenings next week. Mme. Marie Sundelius, a new acquisition of the Metropolitan Opera House, will sing at the bazaar on Tuesday.

"Our Little Wife" for the Harris.

"Our Little Wife," a new farce by Avery Hopwood, will be presented at the Harris Theatre next Saturday night, replacing the Megrue-Cobb play, "Under Sentence." Margaret Illington is the featured member of the cast of the new piece and in her support will be seen Walter Jones, Lowell Sherman, Effingham Pinto, Gwendolyn Piers, Rae Selwyn, Robert Fisher, Walter Hampden, and Thomas F. O'Malley.

Tourists for Cuba.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Havana are:

D. W. Buhl, A. Bernard, W. A. Hutchenson, T. T. Ulrich, Mrs. E. L. Devers, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ponvert, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rimely, Mrs. A. Villa, and H. H. Wilson.

Died.

LARZELERE.—On Nov. 10, 1916, Katherine E., the beloved wife of Benjamin Larzelere. Funeral services at her late residence, 7,821 18th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, Carrie Hebby, wife of William Davies Lewis. Funeral service at her late residence, 205 West 85th St., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Kenterden.

LIVONIUS.—Alfred von, on Nov. 8. Funeral service at his late residence, 243 West 115th St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

LOUNSBURY.—In New York City, on Friday, Nov. 10, 1916, Ella C., widow of George Lounsbury. Services at her late residence, Knickerbocker Road, Tenafly, N. J., on Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

McMASTER.—On Nov. 8, 1916, Dr. Nathaniel G. McMaster, at his residence, 68 East 90th St. Funeral services on Saturday morning at 10 A. M. in St. James's Episcopal Church, 71st St. and Madison Av. Interment Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island. Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

MARCO.—Rebecca. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH" Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Equitable Building,) Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.

MICHAELS.—Emma, on Friday, Nov. 10, mother of Mrs. William Frisch and Arthur. Funeral from her residence, 500 West 178th St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, Thomas Barnett, beloved husband of Emma G. Miller and father of Helen and Alice. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MITCHELL.—Nov. 10, 1916, Jessie Mitchell, widow of the late Moncriaff Mitchell and daughter of the late Gideon Pott, in her 91st year. Funeral service at her late residence, 62 West 48th St., at 3 P. M. Monday, Nov. 13. Interment at convenience of the family.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, Mary A. Moore, wife of Edward A. Moore. Funeral services will be held at her home, 572 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

MORTON.—Suddenly, on Nov. 10, 1916, at his late home, 1,007 Broad St., Newark, N. J., William Connett Morton, in his 75th year.

O'BRIEN.—At Roselle, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1916, Mary Waters O'Brien, wife of John W. O'Brien. Funeral services from St. Patrick's Church, Roselle, Nov. 11, 1916.

O'DONNELL.—On Friday, Nov. 10, 1916, Bernard, beloved husband of Helen O'Donnell, nee Fitzpatrick. Funeral from his late residence, 213 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 13, 1916; thence to St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avs., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers, but masses gratefully appreciated.

REICHMAN.—Jenny, beloved wife of William, and mother of Arthur, at her residence, the Hotel Netherland. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 114 Osborne St., Glen Ridge, New Jersey, Anthony Lamb, son of Robert and Matilda Lamb Richards, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral private.

RILEY.—On Nov. 8, at residence, 809 East 18th St., Robert Riley, assistant sexton of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.) Body lying in state Saturday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., in the church. Funeral service Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At her home, 57 Hamilton Place, on Friday, Nov. 10, Florella Pierce, beloved wife of Daniel M. Robinson. Funeral service on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the West Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Worcester and Milbury, Mass., papers please copy.

SIGEL.—Ethel Gladstone, wife of Frank Sigel, 2d, Nov. 9. Funeral services will be held at the residence, 37 Sherman Av., Yonkers, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 12.

SLOMON.—Jennie, wife of Samuel Slomon, deceased, suddenly, in her 68th year. Funeral strictly private from her late residence, 140 West 79th, at convenience of family.

SMITH.—Killed in action, somewhere in France, Oct. 21, Adon, son of the late Adon and of Emilie Tevis Smith, aged 26. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SPECHT.—Theodore William, at his home, "Hazelhurst," Skaneateles, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 8, aged 75 years. Funeral Saturday, private.

THOMSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1916, Mabel B., beloved daughter of George Thomson. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 758 West End Av., corner 97th St., on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

ZITO.—Mary, 2,681 Pitkin Av., Nov. 8, aged 18.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

DELANEY.—Mary F., 414 Grand St., Hoboken, Nov. 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ESTELL.—Frank B., 43 Chestnut St., Newark, Nov. 9, aged 62.

FOX.—Michael, 107 Mapes Av., Newark, Nov. 10. Funeral notice later.

GREEN.—Edward, 402 Ferry St., Newark, Nov. 9.

KSIAZKIEWICZ.—Karl, Newark, Nov. 9. Funeral Nov. 13, 9 A. M.

McGLADE.—Thomas, Newark, Nov. 9.

MADDEN.—Anna, 306 Clinton St., Hoboken, Nov. 9, aged 62. Funeral Nov. 13.

MASON.—Louis, 134 Dickerson St., Newark, Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MENDEL.—Sigfried, 39 West St., Newark, Nov. 9.

PERGAGLIO.—Luigi, 135 Nelson Av., Jersey City, Nov. 8.

SCHOENLEBER.—Sadie, 85 Fairmount Av., Newark, Nov. 9.

SPEER.—Hazel, 958 Warren St., Newark, Nov. 8, aged 2.

SQUIRE.—Edward L., 175 High St., Newark, Nov. 9, aged 44.

STAEB.—Maria L., 493 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Nov. 9, aged 67.

VERGO.—Josephine, 808 Grand St., Hoboken, Nov. 9.

VITTMAIER.—Anton, Hoboken, Nov. 8.

WADDINGTON.—Robert, 617 Jefferson St., Hoboken, Nov. 9, aged 75. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

Long Island.

ABROMET.—John C., Blue Point, Nov. 9, aged 50.

ANDREWS.—Laura, Flushing, Nov. 7, aged 5.

ANDRIANO.—Lawrence, 185 Potter Av., Long Island City, Nov. 10, aged 1.

BAST.—Margaret, Ridgewood, Nov. 7, aged 76.

CHEVALIER.—Louis, Jamaica, Nov. 7, aged 21.

GAINES.—Maria, Bayside, Nov. 7, aged 67.

HANRAHAN.—Thomas, 24 Van Pelt St., Long Island City, Nov. 7, aged 67.

HARMS.—Charles F., Sr., Richmond Hill, Nov. 8.

HUBER.—Amalia, Woodhaven, Nov. 8, aged 74. Funeral private.

KENNEVAN.—Marjorie, 742½ 11th Av., Astoria, Nov. 8, aged 3.

KLUCK.—Andrew, Jamaica, Nov. 7.

LINDQUIST.—Ture G., Maspeth, Nov. 7, aged 4.

McDERMOTT.—Ellen, 583 Hunters Point Av., Long Island City, Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow.

McDONALD.—Frank, Woodhaven, Nov. 8, aged 88.

MAHER.—Frank, 126 7th St., Long Island City, Nov. 7, aged 37.

MARTIN.—Henry, Astoria, Nov. 7, aged 53.

MARTIN.—Mary A., Flushing, Nov. 8. Funeral today.

SCHMIDT.—Louisa, Astoria, Nov. 7, aged 30.

In Memoriam

ALLMAYER.—The dedication of the mausoleum to the memory of my beloved wife, Bettie Allmayer, will take place on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M., Salem Fields Cemetery.

PECK.—Harriet S., mass St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8:30 A. M.

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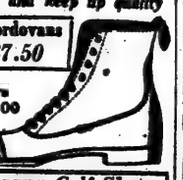

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MICHIGAN INVADES ITHACA

Cornell Hopeful of Repelling Wolverines' Onslaught — Quakers Await Attack of Dartmouth.

This will be the biggest day so far of the present football season, for after a number of preliminary skirmishes two of the first division teams are scheduled to meet on the gridiron, while other momentous contests are scheduled in which the leading chasers of the pigskin will be involved. The outstanding feature, and one which is likely to have a very great bearing on the awarding of the Eastern championship honors, will be the meeting on the Soldiers Field stadium of Princeton and Harvard. Just how good these teams are has not been determined in the skirmishes so far, but it is certain that both the Tigers and the Crimson warriors are possessed of elemental strength, and a thrilling battle is expected.

Another item of interest will be provided by the meeting of Yale and Brown at New Haven. The Brunonians have shown wonderful offensive strength in their games played this season, and it is believed that the Elis, especially as few regulars will be in the line-up, will be hard put to it to withstand the vigorous attack of the men from Providence. There is an extra incentive for the wearers of the Blue, as they are called on to avenge the defeat which Brown handed out last year.

Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania is another choice morsel on today's program. Both teams have had their setbacks, and both are looking for a chance to regain a position among the leaders by scoring a decisive victory. There is no doubt that both Dartmouth and Pennsylvania have improved since they suffered their early defeats. Both are imbued with the fighting spirit, and both are hopeful of victory.

East Versus West at Ithaca.

While most of the big Eastern teams are struggling among themselves Cornell has taken upon itself the task of repelling the onslaught of the West by meeting Michigan on the home field at Ithaca. This is the only intersectional game scheduled and is of interest second only to the game at Cambridge. The Wolverines invade Ithaca determined to show that their last minute victory over Syracuse was not gained by a fluke, and that Michigan's team is worthy to rank with the best of the Eastern elevens. On the other hand Cornell is anxious to acquire balm for the defeat administered by Harvard by taking the crack Western team into camp.

The Army and the Navy have comparatively easy games before them, the cadets from West Point facing Villanova while the midshipmen are engaged with the North Carolina Aggies. Last season the Aggies defeated the Navy, and it is likely that the Midshipmen will do their best today, not only to wipe out that defeat, but to show what they have failed to do so far—that they have a chance to beat their big rivals in the big contest at the Polo Grounds. Another game that probably will produce football of the highest class will be between the rugged team of the University of Pittsburgh and Washington and Jefferson, which is famed for its aerial attack.

The fact that both Wisconsin and Minnesota were beaten a week ago makes the games to be played in the West today of unusual interest, as both Northwestern and Ohio State are engaged, and they are the only unbeaten team in the conference, Northwestern is to tackle the University of Iowa, and Ohio is to play Indiana. Should the hitherto unbeaten elevens meet with defeat the situation in the West would be fraught with interest, as it would put Wisconsin and Minnesota back in the running.

Not One-Sided on Season's Dope.

The game in Cambridge offers unlimited possibilities of conjecture. Although Harvard's defeat of Cornell has enhanced confidence in the Crimson, Haughton's eleven has no reason to be regarded as a pronounced favorite. Princeton has an experienced team which has not yet been called upon to show its hand. It is not reasonable to believe that the Tigers haven't something in reserve for Harvard and Yale. Week of secret practice, according to reports from the inside, have resulted in an offensive campaign which will be far more effective than anything which Princeton has shown in any of her games up to the present.

Harvard's confidence in the Haughton coaching system is the reason for the Crimson supporters' unbounded confidence in this season's eleven. Compared with Princeton, Harvard has a green team. On the Tiger eleven are no less than six veterans who have played against Harvard for the last two seasons. These are Gennert, Highley, McLean, Hogg, Tibbott, and Driggs. Some of the other players have the experience of last year's Harvard game, Princeton's steady veteran line should have the edge on the Harvard forwards, while there is little to choose between the backfield material, Driggs should have the advantage over Horween in punting.

What the Tiger back field has lacked thus far is a decisive drive in rushing the ball. The Harvard back field has shown up much stronger in aggressiveness. Harvard holds no so-called "threat" in her attack, as she did with such stars as Brickley and Mahan in the backfield, although Eddie Casey stands out as a dangerous back, who may measure up to the high Harvard standard when the opportunity presents itself today. Eddy, the Princeton quarter back, is the best of the Princeton players in the broken field, and he may shine in this game as he has never shown before. Eddy undoubtedly figures prominently in Princeton's unknown mechanism of advance, which is to be set in operation today.

Harvard's Power of Advance.

With Murray at quarter, Casey full back, and Horween and Thacher on the wings, the Crimson has shown more real driving power than the Tiger combination of Driggs, Eddy, Moore, and Brown. Tibbott will always be in reserve for drop kicks, as will Robinson, the other Harvard quarterback. The only line of comparison between the two teams is a common opponent in Tufts. Tufts beat Harvard, outplaying the Crimson decisively. On the following Saturday Princeton beat Tufts by a field goal, although Princeton outplayed Tufts more than the score shows. Princeton showed just barely enough to win against Dartmouth, while Harvard displayed a lot of real ability against Cornell.

If the Harvard eleven comes up to other teams coached by Haughton they will show a wide variety of play, a hidden ball, a mysterious system of attack. They will have resource and a finished technique. Harvard may be relied upon to do the unexpected. The Crimson will undoubtedly be stronger in resource than Princeton and unquestionably stronger in substitute material. These are assets which Harvard elevens have had under Haughton in the past, and this is the main reason why Harvard rules favorite in today's game.

Cornell has good reason to fear Michigan, as the big Red team has not yet shown anything like the form which it exhibited last year. Yost's Wolverines have developed a wonderful drive, as was shown against Syracuse. In developing this season's Cornell team, Dr. Sharpe hoped to build another eleven around Shiverick as he did around Charley Barrett, but thus far Shiverick has failed to fill Barrett's shoes.

One by one, Yale has defeated the teams which won victory at New Haven last season. Brown comes today with an unbeaten, aggressive eleven to make a bold attempt to repeat last year's victory. Yale has met many reverses in the disability of star players and will take few chances today with its first string material. The Yale substitute talent is not up to the standard of the first line men, and this handicap may count heavily against the Blue. There is great power, however, lurking in the whole squad and the Blue should win.

Here in New York, Columbia faces a stiff opponent in Swarthmore. This eleven hasn't been defeated this season, and the Columbia eleven, with Captain Healy out of the game, will have a hard task on its hands. New York University will play Colby at Ohio Field.

In the game with Iowa, Northwestern's star quarter back, Driscoll, will probably be out of the game with an injured ankle, and as he has been the most important factor in Northwestern's victories this season, the Evanston eleven will have no easy time with Iowa. In the Far West an important game will be played between Washington and the Oregon Aggies at Seattle.

In the South the narrowing of the undefeated teams to three is expected to result from today's games. Georgia Tech. and Vanderbilt, considered among the strongest, are to play Alabama and Tennessee, which are still unbeaten. Auburn, the other member of the "big three," plays Florida. While Vanderbilt and Georgia Tech. are expected to win, it is recognized that Tennessee and Alabama are strong, and a lucky break for either could reverse the situation. Auburn is expected to have little trouble against Florida.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Brown at New Haven.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Dartmouth at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. University of Michigan at Ithaca.
Army vs. University of Maine at West Point.
Navy vs. North Carolina Aggies at Annapolis.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Washington and Jefferson at Pittsburgh.
Colgate vs. Rochester at Hamilton.
Lehigh vs. Penn State at South Bethlehem.
Lafayette vs. Albright at Easton.
Williams vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Williamstown.
Union vs. Amherst at Schenectady.
Columbia vs. Swarthmore at South Field.
New York University vs. Colby at Ohio Field.
Washington and Lee vs. Bucknell at Lexington.
Ursinus vs. Franklin and Marshall at Collegeville.
Syracuse vs. Susquehanna at Syracuse.
Springfield vs. Tufts at Springfield.
Rutgers vs. West Virginia University at New Brunswick.
Stevens Tech. vs. Connecticut Aggies at Hoboken.
Rensselaer Poly. vs. Worcester Tech. at Worcester.
Bowdoin vs. Holy Cross at Portland.
Catholic University vs. Maryland State at Washington.
Georgetown vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Washington.
Georgia Tech. vs. University of Alabama at Atlanta.
Gettysburg vs. Villanova at Gettysburg.
Hamilton vs. University of Buffalo at Buffalo.
Haverford vs. Dickinson at Haverford.
John Hopkins vs. Western Maryland at Baltimore.
Muhlenberg vs. Lebanon Valley at Allentown.
New Hampshire State vs. Middlebury at Durham.
Norwich vs. Vermont at Northfield.
Transylvania vs. University of Mississippi at Lexington.
University of Florida vs. Alabama Poly at Jacksonville.
University of Georgia vs. Furman at Athens.
University of Kentucky vs. University of Louisville at Lexington.
University of North Carolina vs. Davidson at Winston.
University of the South vs. University of Chattanooga at Chattanooga.
University of Tennessee vs. Vanderbilt at Knoxville.
University of Virginia vs. University of South Carolina at Charlottesville.
Virginia Military Institute vs. Clemson at Richmond.

West.

Northwestern University vs. University of Iowa at Evanston.
Ohio State vs. Indiana at Columbus.
University of Notre Dame vs. University of South Dakota at Vermilion.
Coe vs. Beloit at Cedar Rapids.
De Pauw vs. Wabash at Indianapolis.
Morningside vs. Iowa State at Ames.
Oberlin vs. Case at Oberlin.
University of Cincinnati vs. Ohio University at Cincinnati.
University of Colorado vs. Colorado College at Boulder.
University of Kansas vs. Washburn at Lawrence.
University of Montana vs. Whitman at Missoula.
University of Utah vs. Utah Aggies at Salt Lake City.
University of Washington vs. Oregon Aggies at Seattle.
Washington State vs. University of Oregon at Portland.
Washington University vs. Knox at St. Louis.
Western Reserves vs. Mount Union at Cleveland.

School Games.

High School of Commerce vs. New Utrecht High School at West End Oval.
De Witt Clinton High School vs. New York University second team at Ohio Field.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Erasmus Hall High School at Ebbets Field.
Morris High School vs. Stuyvesant High School at Polo Grounds.
Columbia Freshmen vs. St. Paul's School at Garden City.

SHIVERICK STARTS TODAY.

Jewett Will Also Be in Cornell Line-Up Against Wolverines.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Only one change in the Cornell 'Varsity lineup was announced by Dr. Sharpe on the eve of the Michigan game here. Jewett, the injured regular, takes the place of Dixon at tackle to start the contest. Just how long the Cornell first-string tackle will last is not hard to answer, as he has been in little of the work this week. Shiverick will start at quarter, with Speed, Benedict, and Mueller at the other backs, and Hoffman as first substitute, probably for Benedict, whose shoulder is bothersome yet.

Michigan is expected tomorrow morning. The lineup, as sent to Ithaca by Yost tonight, reads with Dunne and Peach ends, Wisman and Weske tackles, Niemann and Reher guards, and Niemann centre, with Sparks, Maulbetsch, Raymond, and Smith in the backfield. The announcement tonight that both Jewett and Shiverick would start for Cornell sent the betting here, which has been brisk today, from 5 to 4 odds on Michigan to even. Little change is expected before the game, as Cornell backers, though disappointed when Harvard triumphed, are still enthusiastically back of the big Red team.

MICHIGAN WORKS SMOOTHLY

Not a Fumble by Wolverines in Practice at Hobart Field.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Hurry-up Yost's Wolverine band arrived in Geneva today for practice preparatory to the game with Cornell at Ithaca tomorrow. The Michigan men practiced on Hobart College campus before 1,000 spectators. The practice consisted of running punts, passing the ball, punting by Dunn and Perkins, the latter kicking goals from every angle of the field. The team was later put through a signal practice.

The Wolverines handled the ball without a single fumble in their hour and a half of practice. Deak Welch, a former Penn back field man who is now coaching Hobart and who witnessed several of the Cornell games this season, watched the practice this afternoon and showed several plays that were worked against Cornell successfully. Yost put his men through the formations, and it is probable that they will be worked in the game against the Red team tomorrow.

East Orange High Is Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 10.—East Orange High School won the right to meet the Barringer High School eleven for the New Jersey High School title here today when it defeated the Montclair High School team 13 to 0. Holt's interception of a Montclair forward pass in the last quarter broke a tie and enabled the visitors to win.

CAMBRIDGE IS SET FOR TIGER BATTLE

Harvard's Green Team Favorite on Eve of Fray with Princeton's Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—Harvard and Princeton put the finishing touches on their game this afternoon in the Harvard Stadium, and are prepared for tomorrow's football battle, which will be witnessed by more than 35,000 football fans.

Not in years has the game between the Tigers and the Crimson aroused such interest as this Fall, for the Jerseymen, with their veteran team, have not quite come up to their expected mark, while Harvard, with a green team, has made a brilliant showing in its early games, and in the betting tonight has proved a 10-to-8 favorite. There has been plenty of Harvard money about, but the takers from New York and Princeton have been legion, and the Cambridge enthusiasts have had all amounts covered.

Harvard has won the last four games it has played with Princeton, and the Haughton system this Fall apparently has been strong enough to bring up a very good team from a big array of green material. The showing of the Crimson against Cornell was a great surprise to many, but to Harvard followers simply was an indication of the strength of the Cambridge coaching methods.

The Tigers this Fall have played only mediocre football, but were lucky to beat Dartmouth several weeks ago. That the team has improved since then and is prepared to play better football than has been shown heretofore this year is the belief of all Princeton men, and this is what makes the betting here so lively tonight.

The Tigers came over from Nassau this afternoon and had a short workout in the stadium after the Crimson had spent a half hour on signals. Both teams surely looked fit for a great battle. The basis of Harvard's confidence is that the team's attack has been improving steadily and has been able to run riot in the last three or four games. The Tigers, with their team on edge, expect a great day, and the sudden rising of their team to the possibilities of nine seasoned players of three years' standing who as yet have not come up to what is believed to be their possible game.

Harvard has only two men on its team who were regulars a year ago, and what concerns the coaches here most is that the Tigers may get the early breaks of the game. In this case Haughton and his associates are fearful that their eleven will show the result of its inexperience, while the Tigers, who have been doing little all Fall, will suddenly start to improve toward the form they should have shown long ago.

Harvard this Fall has demonstrated a lot in the way of a running attack—much more, in fact, than the Tigers have shown. The Tigers' defense has been good enough to keep the team's goal line clear so far, Harvard having only one touchdown scored against her.

In the kicking game Driggs and Horween should have a great battle, but here again the Tigers have the advantage of an experienced man. The Crimson doubtless will strive hard to block the Tiger kicks, made by Driggs with the Jersey rushers driving down the field, but Princeton acknowledges that it has figured against these tactics and is prepared to meet them. Haughton's team all season has had due regard for the Tiger veteran rush line, and while working on a lot of straight Harvard attack, it has prepared the elaborate offensive aimed to sweep the Tiger ends and to get over the line by means of forward passes.

Princeton has shown good defense against this latter style of game, and won from Dartmouth by the interception route. Harvard also is mindful of the fact that the last four games have been played against teams weak defensively, and against tacklers whose drill has not been complete. The Harvard backs as yet do not know what a vicious tackle means, and because of the easy-going attack there has been little fumbling. This is what both teams are afraid of today, for the elevens, both of them, will play hard for the breaks, and realize how important they will be in what should be one of the hardest pitched football battles in recent years.

The Harvard football team had only the lightest of work this afternoon, the final workout consisting merely of signal drill, some work on kickoffs and receiving them, and a brisk rehearsal of plays. This all happened early in the afternoon, as the Tigers reached the locker building shortly after 3 o'clock, and after that hour had the field to themselves.

The Tigers had a long trip from Nassau. They were glad to get their workout, and after it was over there was a rush to the automobiles which carried the boys off to the Vesper Country Club, twenty-five miles away. The Tigers will come down to Boston early in the morning.

Coach Rush said tha, he expected his team would show a great improvement over any of the previous games played this Fall, and that if the eleven did not fumble he expected a victory. Word came down from the Vesper Country Club tonight that the Princeton squad, numbering forty players and six coaches, had arrived on time and that the football men, after an hour's skull drill, had retired early.

The lineup as officially announced:

Harvard.	Position.	Princeton.
Coolidge	L. E.	Highley
Wheeler	L. T.	McLean
Dadmun	L. G.	Nourse
Harris	C.	Gennert
Snow	R. G.	Hogg
Sweetser	R. T.	Straw
Harte	R. E.	Wilson
Murray	Q. B.	Eddy
Thacher	L. H. B.	Moore
Horween	R. H. B.	Tibbott
Casey	F. B.	Driggs

SIGNAL DRILL FOR UNION.

Team in Fine Form for Game Against Amherst Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 10.—A fast signal drill occupied most of this afternoon's practice for the Amherst game here tomorrow. The team has been working regularly all week until long after dark with the aid of large electric lights. The lineup is as follows: Left end, Foster; left tackle, Bowman; left guard, Curtis; centre, McDonald; right guard, Powell; right tackle, Hay; right end, Moore or Mudge; quarter, Wittner; left half, Rosekrans; right half, Gott, and full back, Roof.

Irving School Downs Holbrook.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Irving School of Tarrytown defeated the Holbrook School team of Ossining here today by a score of 24 to 0. For the most part, Irving used straight football and showed a very powerful attack. The individual stars were Captain Handy, Brown and Dubois for Irving, and for Holbrook McCormick and Scott. At no time was the Irving goal in danger.

Tigers Beat Harvard at Soccer.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—Princeton defeated Harvard at soccer today by a score of 4 to 2. Prayer, the visitors' centre, was the individual star and scored all four goals. Cooke and Rice scored Harvard's points.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PENN MAY USE ROSS TODAY.

Crack Defensive Half Back in Shape to Play Against Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 10.—Penn's football prospects brightened up today, on the eve of the Dartmouth game, by the return of Harry Ross, the injured half back, who reported at Franklin Field, and said he had recovered from his injuries and was ready to play. Ross may be used in the Dartmouth game tomorrow if he is needed in the back field.

Ross is the crack defensive half back on the Red and Blue squad, but he has been handicapped by injuries all Fall. A week or so ago it was thought that he would be out for the season. In the meantime, Coach Folwell, who had the 'Varsity squad out at Wayne, took his men over to the St. Luke's school field and put them through a final shadow scrimmage.

The first teams lined up for practice as it will start the game, with Miller and Urquhart at end; Little and Captain Mathews at tackle; Henning and Ertrevag at guard; Wray at centre; Bryant at quarter back; Derr and Williams at halves, and Light at full back.

Dartmouth has one of the strongest teams in the country, but Penn has been drilled hard to blockade its back field shift by a shift of its own. Folwell has great faith in his new plays. He has saved them for his three big games—Dartmouth, Michigan, and Cornell—and he expects the Red and Blue to utilize them in the pinch tomorrow.

BIG GREEN PRACTICES HERE.

Squad of Thirty-two Men Has Signal Drill at Polo Grounds.

The big Green team from Dartmouth arrived here yesterday, big in hopes for a victory over Pennsylvania and big in numbers, for there were thirty-two men in the squad. Coach Cavanaugh lost no time in piloting his men to the Polo Grounds, where they arrived at 2 o'clock and immediately lined up for signal practice. The men were divided into three squads, and these ran through the signals in the regular Dartmouth formations, so that in case any of the regulars should be put out of action today the substitutes would be letter perfect in the signals. The kickers of the squad had a long session of practice in placement and drop kicking.

Harry Hillman, the trainer of the squad, said that the men all were in fine condition, but he regretted that Merrill, one of the best guards at Hanover, had to be left behind because he had not recovered from a pulled tendon. The squad finished its last practice at 4:30 and adjourned to the Hotel Martinique. They will take the 9 o'clock train this morning for Philadelphia.

ARMY EXPECTS EASY TIME.

Substitute Eleven Will Go Against University of Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Army eleven had an hour's stiff workout this afternoon on the eve of the contest with the University of Maine here tomorrow. The coach gave no hornmarings, but the linemen were sent into a rather severe drill at blocking and tackling, and the kickers got a long session in punting. A snappy signal practice wound up the work.

The presence of several reserve players in the signal drill today indicates that the coaches are not expecting serious opposition from the down eastern eleven, and it is planned to start the substitute team at the kickoff. The Maine aggregation arrived at noon today and took a light drill on the plains during the afternoon. The visitors, while light, flashed plenty of speed.

A tentative lineup of the Army team for the game places Mullins and Lewis at ends; J. Knight and Schlenker, tackles; Parks and Holmes, guards; Stokes, centre; Murrill or Kilburn, quarter back; Green, Witters and Cole in the backfield.

MIDDIES SHIFTED AROUND.

Perry Moved to Back Field and Other Radical Changes for Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10.—Head Coach Ingraham of the Naval Academy football team announced a markedly changed lineup for the game against the North Carolina Aggies tomorrow. It will be: Left end, Jackson; left tackle, Reifle; left guard, Gilman; centre, Jones; right guard, Denfeld; right tackle, Ward; right end, Garrett; quarter back, Whetchel; left half back, Perry; right half back, Davis; full back, Martin.

The most notable change is that of taking Parry from guard and placing him behind the line. He has been dropping back to do the punting, and is a good defensive player. In the last ten days he has developed some ability in carrying the ball, and he will be given his chance tomorrow. Denfeld, right guard, and Garrett, right end, begin a regular game for the first time tomorrow. Another unexpected move is the exchange of Reifle between guard and tackle. Davis and Martin, who complete the back field, were on the squad last year.

READY DRIVES LEHIGH MEN.

Coach Gives 'Varsity Spirited Drill in Field Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 10.—There was much activity in the Taylor Stadium today, on the eve of Lehigh's game with Penn State. Coach Keady drove his men hard, but the work was not heavy. Field tactics took up no little part of the time today and if the men have allowed Keady's instructions on what to do when the ball is within scoring distance, to soak in thoroughly there should be encountered little of the trouble that has previously beset the team.

Part of the time was spent in dummy scrimmage, with the scrubs using Penn State's forward pass formations, and the 'Varsity endeavoring to break them up. Brunner and McCarty found time to indulge in a final drop and placement kicking practice.

It is a certainty that Quist and McDonald will not start tomorrow's game, Keady will start Fons at centre and Johnson and McCarty at guard. Bob Good, who returned today, will start at right end in place of Quist, and Richards will go in at his regular position. It is a toss-up whether Herrington or Chenoweth will start at quarter back.

Barringer High Wins Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 10.—In a New Jersey Interscholastic League football game played here this afternoon Barringer High School of Newark defeated the Stevens Preparatory School team 26 to 0. Stevens held Barringer without a score in the first half, but the Newark team came back strong in the final period and had no trouble in scoring.

BROWN IS FAVORED AGAINST YALE SUBS

Captain Black the Only Veteran Who Will Line Up for the Blue Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—When Yale's lineup against Brown tomorrow became known tonight the betting odds shifted to 5 to 4 in favor of the Providence collegians. Captain Black is the only veteran who will be in the game, and the only other regulars, all of this season's crop of players, are Smith, quarter back; Comerford, right end, and Gates, who has been shifted from his regular position of left end, to left tackle. Callahan has been moved from centre to right guard, and full back Hutchinson sent to centre to bolster the rush line, which has been weakened by repeated injuries and illnesses.

To replace left half back Bob Bingham, Harold Carey was selected today. The coaches have decided to rest Harry Legore tomorrow and have given the right half back post, with the punting commission for the game, to Joe Neville. Charley Stuart, till recently a third string player, has been promoted to full back. He has been jumped ahead of Jim Braden, whose interference for his fellow backs has been unsatisfactory.

Another first string player was today found physically unfit, when it was discovered that right tackle, Howard Baldrige, had broken a rib recently in practice. It is believed that, wearing a heavy brace, he can be sent into the Princeton and Harvard games. In his place Larry Fox, the oarsman, will be used tomorrow. Fox is new to football, having had only three weeks' practice, and having been in only one game. The eleven picked is light, fast and green.

Today's final practice consisted of signal and punting drill. The former head coach, Foster Rockwell, was the only visiting coach.

COLUMBIA MUCH CRIPPLED.

Newly Adjusted Line Will Face Swarthmore This Afternoon.

Swarthmore, Columbia's strongest gridiron opponent of the season, will find the Light Blue and White in a much crippled condition for the battle this afternoon on South Field. Captain Jeff Healy this week joined Howard Miller and Joe Raimondo on the list of those who can not play again this season, with the result that Head Coach Metcalf has made several important changes in the run line.

Yesterday Metcalf decided to shift Cleveland, the 220-pound guard, to right tackle to face McGovern, Swarthmore's bulky line rush. Raegener will play in Cleveland's place at right guard, and Vollmer and Donaldson will take the other side of the line.

Swarthmore has the full strength for today's game, and because of its undefeated record for the season it is a favorite over the New Yorkers by long odds. Pennsylvania was one of Swarthmore's victims.

The lineup of the two elevens in today's battle will be as follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Swarthmore.
Kennedy	L. E.	Smith
Vollmer	L. T.	McGovern
Donaldson	L. G.	Wilson
Brown	C.	Ridpath
Raegener	R. G.	Stow
Cleveland	R. T.	Endicott
Cochran	R. E.	Olin
McCabe	Q. B.	Johnson
Monroe	L. H. B.	Michael
Dunn	R. H. B.	Baker
L. T. Rosen	F. B.	Bush

Referee—Dr. S. B. Newton, Williams. Umpire—C. H. Kilpatrick, Princeton. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Field Judge—John C. Hennessey, Brown.

FORDHAM RESUMES WORK.

Faces Prep Boys in First Hard Drill Since Georgetown Game.

The Fordham football squad had its first hard work yesterday since the Georgetown game when for forty minutes the 'Varsity, with almost half of its positions filled by substitutes, scrimmaged with the fast prep team. The collegians were lacking in their usual snap and did not have as easy a time as in the past with the youngsters. Lowe, O'Connell, May and Corcoran were also forced to rest yesterday and did not don their suits. Since another day off today is scheduled, it is expected that they will be back in the lineup for the game at Holy Cross next Saturday.

Frank Gargan made his first experiments yesterday to fill in the vacancies resulting from the recent losses on his squad, and it was a newly arranged backfield that opposed the prep. Dempsey, who finished the last game in O'Connell's place, was back at full back and will probably remain there for the rest of the year. He was the only consistent ground gainer yesterday. Calnan was also put into his first scrimmage of the past six weeks and although a trifle lame he showed all his former snap at quarter back.

The game which the prep boys were to play at Brooklyn today with the team of St. John's Prep was cancelled by the latter. It was also announced that negotiations by the 'Varsity had failed to bring on the Indian eleven of Carlisle. The Redskins have been looking around for a game for this afternoon, but when Fordham invited them to accept the vacant date at the Maroon gridiron today they replied that it would be impossible for their eleven to leave the grounds at Dickinson.

N. Y. U. IS READY FOR COLBY.

Final Practice in Preparation for Game Lasts Until Dark.

The final practice of the New York University football team, held yesterday on Ohio Field, in preparation for the Colby game today, consisted mainly of signal drill. Early in the afternoon the Cann brothers, Ted and Howard, practiced punting, while the ends and quarter backs polished off the rough edges from the forward pass attack. Then the coaches lined the team up and they were put through various formations until dark. Last night Coach Eustis gave the men a final talk at the training table, reviewing each play and the part each individual player has in it.

When the 'Varsity lines up against Colby today Howard Cann and Brin, the centre, will be missing because of injuries. Cann's shoulder is just beginning to be useful again, and the coaches are unwilling to risk the husky back in tomorrow's game, as the Columbia game is only two weeks off.

The Violet will probably lineup as follows today in the game against Colby, which will start at 2:30: Carroll, left end; Hoffman, left tackle; Ponterey, left guard; Elias, centre; House, right guard; Sokolower, right tackle; Egan, right end; Mackenzie, quarter back; Ted Cann, left half back; Weinheimer, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

SHANAHAN BEATS LESLIE.

Wins 1,000-Yard Handicap in Indoor Meet at Brooklyn Armory.

The indoor track season came into existence last night with the contesting of the first members' games of the Thirteenth Coast Defense command in the Brooklyn Armory. Sidney Leslie, the Long Island A. C. crack, and a big point scorer in military athletics, had to be content with second place in the 1,000-yard handicap, in which he was scratch man, chief honors going to M. Shanahan of the Seventh Company, who had thirty-five yards' start, in 2:26. Jim McGuire, the sprinter of the Seventh Company, came through from scratch in the furious handicap in 24 2-5 seconds.

The summaries:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Shanahan, Seventh Company, (35 yards); S. Leslie, Fifth Company, (scratch,) second; R. Savage, Fifth Company, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:26.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. McGuire, Seventh Company, (scratch;) E. Kaskell, First Company, (10 yards,) second; C. Faber, Fifth Company, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. Schwartz, Eleventh Company; R. Casamare, First Company, second; W. Wesling, First Company, third. Time—1:48.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Reda, Fifth Company; H. Rempis, Eighth Company, second; I. Stern, Fifth Company, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by A. Attardi, Fifth Company; R. O'Shea, Fifth Company, second; J. Fletcher, Fifth Company, third. No time taken.

MAINE HARRIERS IN VAN.

Team Which Has Not Lost in Five Years Wins State Title.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 10.—The University of Maine's cross-country team, which has not lost a race in five years, won the fifth annual State championship run today over a five-mile course, with 24 points. Other scores were: Bates, 46; Bowdoin, 62, and Colby, 90. Herrick of Maine was the individual winner in 26:15.

HARRIERS TO RACE TODAY.

Entry for Junior Metropolitan Title Sets a Record.

Teams representing thirteen clubs will compete this afternoon over the trail of the Steinway C. and A. C. in Long Island City in the annual junior cross-country championship chase of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The field will be a record-breaking one in point of numbers. The fight for the individual honors promises to produce a keen contest. Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A. and Jim McCurnin, the Jersey Harriers' crack, who will compete as individuals, will probably be close contenders. The Mohawk A. C. and Morningside A. C. have exceptionally strong teams, and are expected to be near the leaders.

SCHOOLBOYS RACE TODAY.

Cross-Country Contest Under Columbia Auspices Has 203 Entries.

Twenty high and preparatory schools of Greater New York, New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have nominated 203 harriers for the sixth annual interscholastic cross-country run, which will be held this morning under the auspices of Columbia University Track Association. The course of approximately three and three-quarter miles will begin and end on South Field, and the running will be along the inner path of Riverside Drive to Ninety-seventh Street and return. Arrangements have been made with the Police Department to delay traffic at all crossings during the progress of the run.

The following entries have been made:

Mercersburg, 10; Schenectady High School, 9; Morris High School, 14; All Hallows' Institute, 1; Bloomfield High School, 13; Bers' High School, 12; Columbia Grammar School, 1; Curtis High School, 7; Commercial High School 20; High School of Commerce, 8; De Witt Clinton High School, 11; East Orange High School, 15; Flushing High School, 13; Jamaica High School, 17; New Rochelle High School, 4; Richmond Hill High School, 8; Stuyvesant High School, 11; St. Benedict Preparatory School, 11; West Orange High School, 8; Yonkers High School, 14.

Howison Wins 18.2 Match.

The match at 18.2 balkline between Leonard Howison and Tom Gallagher was concluded last night at Maurice Daly's Academy. Howison winning with a score of 1,500 to 720 for Gallagher for the five nights' play. In the last block of points Howison made 300 to Gallagher's 120. The winner had a high run of 66 and an average of 30. Gallagher's high run was 32 and his average 8 8-14.

The time for action is before the game!

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A. A. U. MUST SETTLE SWIMMING DISPUTE

Hawaiian Delegate Here to Fight Attack on Franchise by Olympic Club.

Lorrin Andrews, Secretary of the Hawaiian Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, is in New York prepared to fight to a finish any attempt on the part of the representatives of the Olympic A. C. of San Francisco to have the franchise of his association revoked at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 20, as they are alleged to have threatened.

The Hawaiian Association and the Olympic Club authorities became involved in a wrangle early this year over George Cunha, the noted Honolulu swimmer, and threats were made by the Westerners, according to Mr. Andrews, to have the Hawaiian Association's rights canceled at the coming conclave. The situation, as told by Mr. Andrews to a TIMES reporter, follows:

"After the Panama Pacific Exposition swimming championships last year Cunha, who won many points in the titular contests, decided to remain for a time in San Francisco. He was invited to stay with the Olympic Club, and subsequently an athletic member's card was presented to him. And then, without first obtaining a transfer card from the Hawaiian Association, the Olympic Club registered Cunha with the Pacific Association as a member of the San Francisco organization. This is against the A. A. U. regulations, but nevertheless Cunha was permitted to compete in the Pacific Association championships this year, and it was the points he scored which gave the title to the Olympic Club over the Los Angeles A. C. representatives.

"That was all right so long as we were unaware of the fact. But along about June of this year we wanted Cunha to return to Honolulu to compete for the Hui Nalu Club in the big swimming carnival we held there on Labor Day. He came, but before he returned we received word from the Olympic Club that if Cunha competed for us the Hawaiian Association would lose its franchise. Nevertheless we believed that it was the Olympic Club, not us, who were in the wrong in this matter, so we decided to permit Cunha to compete against the American boys. Cann, Vollmer and Langer, who came to Honolulu expressly for this meet. The night before the meet we were notified by cable that Cunha was in debt to the Olympic Club and had been suspended, therefore being made ineligible to compete. This difficulty was also cleared up when we cabled the amount of his alleged debt, leaving Cunha free to compete against the other cracks. Then followed another threat from the Olympic Club, but if they are looking for fight they can get it at the Waldorf next week."

Mr. Andrews, who called upon Secretary-Treasurer Rubien shortly after his arrival, had considerable interesting news for the A. A. U. official. "Cann and Vollmer, the

READY FOR THE HORSE SHOW BUGLE

HORSE SHOW OPENS AT GARDEN TODAY

Many New Exhibitors and Large Entry for Annual National Event.

PRIZE LIST OF $30,000

Arena Decorated at Cost of $20,000 —Prominent American and Canadian Judges Here.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

11:00 A. M.—Stallions for getting pole ponies, Class 19.
11:10 A. M.—Pony mares suitable for breeding pole ponies, Class 20.
11:25 A. M.—Pony stallions, Class 24.
11:35 A. M.—Saddle horses, Class 85.
11:45 A. M.—Saddle horses, docked or undocked, Class 22.
12:05 P. M.—Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 104.
12:25 P. M.—Horses suitable to become hunters, Class 112.
1:00 P. M.—RECESS.
2:00 P. M.—Pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 42.
2:15 P. M.—Saddle horses, (novice,) Class 91.
2:45 P. M.—Ponies in harness, children to drive, Class 77.
3:05 P. M.—Trotters in harness, Class 29.
3:25 P. M.—Ponies under saddle, children to ride, Class 106.
3:40 P. M.—Ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 87.
4:00 P. M.—Harness horses, (novice,) Class 39.
4:25 P. M.—Pony tandems, Class 66.
4:45 P. M.—Pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 59.
5:10 P. M.—Hunters or jumpers, (first section,) Class 122.
5:25 P. M.—RECESS.
5:50 P. M.—Hunters or jumpers, (second section,) Class 122.
6:40 P. M.—Saddle horses, (novice,) Class 90.
9:10 P. M.—Pairs of ponies, Class 74.
9:25 P. M.—Harness horses, (novice,) Class 41.
9:50 P. M.—Saddle horses, The Biltmore Challenge Cup, Class 144.
10:10 P. M.—Officers' horses over the course, Class 127.
10:30 P. M.—Qualified hunters, Class 117.

With more horses entered than in any show in the past seven years and numerous exhibitors who are making their first appearance, the annual National Horse Show will open in Madison Square Garden this morning. The final touches were put on the $20,000 setting for this important sporting and social fixture yesterday, and those who saw the arena when lighted up last night declared the old Garden never looked as attractive as it has been made for this year's event.

Horses arriving for the exhibition, which opens at 11 o'clock this morning, kept everything in a state of bustle and confusion about the building all day yesterday, and several hundred animals are now quartered in the basement stalls and many more in public and private stables in the neighborhood.

Allan Pinkerton of the Islip Polo Club has hit upon a scheme which will enable him to get along without stable accommodations in or out of the Garden for the horse he is going to show. He has entered the noted thoroughbred polo mount stallion Booger Red in a class which opens the exhibition, and he is going to send him from Islip, L. I., in a motor van this morning and take him back in the same as soon as he comes out of the ring. The round trip is about 80 miles.

Shetlands Attract Attention.

A herd of Shetland ponies from Peoria, Ill., held up the traffic in Fifth Avenue and collected a large crowd as they walked through Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon on their way to the Garden. At the head of the procession was the 26-year-old stallion, Prince of Wales, the oldest animal exhibited at the Horse Show since 1884, when Volunteer, a trotting stallion 30 years old was seen in the Garden. The rugged little Shetland looked sturdily older than some of his grandchildren, which were following him. He is owned by Charles E. Dunn, who first exhibited Prince of Wales at the National Horse Show fourteen years ago.

Another veteran of the show ring which came in yesterday was Confidence, holder of the world's indoor record as a high jumper, with a performance to his credit of eight feet and one-half of an inch. No one knows just how old Confidence is, but he was entered 9 years old when first shown a decade ago, and no one has ever suspected that he was any younger than reported. He is jumping in great form this year. Dick Donnelly having put him over fences close to record height at the Rochester, Syracuse and Brockton shows.

Nearly a score of experts, amateur and professional, who will award prizes worth upward of $30,000 during the coming week, were in conference at the Horse show office yesterday afternoon. The officials have come from all parts of the United States and Canada. Prominent among them is Lady Beck of London, Ontario, who is the first woman to act as judge at the National Horse Show. Lady Beck will officiate over the long-tailed saddle horses, with James G. Marshall of the Riding Club as her associate. David T. Matlack, who will judge the docked saddle horses with Mr. Marshall, and saddle ponies with John McE. Bowman of New York, is here from Winchester, Ky.

Well-known Amateurs to Judge.

The amateurs who will judge high stepping harness horses are Major John C. Groome, formerly President of the Philadelphia Horse Show; E. Victor Loew of the Coaching Club, and E. von der Horst Hock, who formerly alternated with Alfred G. Vanderbilt in driving the coaches, Venture and Viking, in England.

John E. Madden, now the largest breeder of thoroughbred race horses in the world, has come from Kentucky to judge the one competition for equine aristocrats. Robert Graham, a noted Canadian breeder, is here from Toronto to judge hackney breeding stock, and the beautiful hackneys in hand and in harness will be judged by Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

The following are the boxholders:

E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, G. Howard Davison, Austin Flint, Lewis E. Gawtry, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Rufus L. Patterson, Miss Carol A. Harriman, E. S. J. McVicker, Robert A. Fairbairn, Harry D. Holloway, Sir Adam Beck, Wm. M. V. Hoffman, Wm. M. Fleitmann, Alfred V. Wiggin, E. Victor Loew, R. Lawrence Smith, Miss McE. Bowman, John A. Spoor, F. Ambrose Clark, James McLean, Samuel D. Riddle, James McLean, Francis L. Hine, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Wm. du Pont, Robert E. Tod, Alfred S. Mackay, Walter P. Bliss, James Cox Brady, Dallas B. Pratt, Carll Tucker, Edward L. Burrill, Wm. Ziegler, Jr., Wm. H. Moore, Edward T. Stotesbury, Lewis R. Clarke, John W. O'Bannon, J. Campbell Thompson, L. J. R. Muurling, George R. Read, Miss Constance Vauclain, A. W. Atkinson, Joseph W. Harriman, Samuel T. Peters, Penfield F. Keese, Daniel Guggenheim, Edward B. McLean, Walter W. Stokes, Harry La Montagne, Wm. E. Iselin, Herbert T. Martin, Charles A. Baudouine, John E. Madden.

NORTH STAR COMING HERE.

A. J. Macomber Purchases Noted English Two-Year-Old.

North Star, the noted English two-year-old which won the Middle Park Plate recently, has been purchased by A. J. Macomber, and as soon as possible will be shipped to this country. The youngster, which is by Sunstar-Angelic, is the Winter favorite for next year's Derby. At the same time Mr. Macomber bought the two-year-old, War Star, by Sunstar-Verse, and King's Jester and a three-year-old by Sunder-Absurdity. The horses were sold by J. H. Joel, the English turfman, from whom the American sportsman bought an entire crop of yearlings several months ago.

SHORT GRASS WINS EASILY.

Takes Bowie Handicap in a Romp at Pimlico Track.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—Short Grass added the Bowie Handicap to his list of victories at the Pimlico track this afternoon. The race was watched by one of the largest crowds which has attended the course this Autumn.

The Bowie Handicap, which has been identified for many years with Pimlico, is one of the principal attractions of the Maryland Jockey Club meetings and has been won by some of the greatest stayers on the American turf, including Fits Herbert and Zeus. Last year August Belmont's Stromboli was the victor.

That Short Grass is a distance runner has never been disputed, but that he is at his best at a mile and a half was clearly demonstrated this afternoon, when he practically romped home in this important race, leading Gifford A. Cochran's Air Man and Garson's Half Rock, which finished in the order named. Short Grass did not appear to be in the least worried by his 125 pounds impost, which was top weight. He carried the burden gallantly and raced all the other contenders into the ground in the last quarter of a mile.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, claiming, purse $700; six furlongs. Time, 1:15.

Sweeter Than Sugar, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 104 pounds, by Hessian-Saccharine. $37.50, $18.70, $8.70. (L. Lyke)..... 1
Daybreak, E. F. Whitney's b. f., 104. $11, $11.90. (E. Crump)..... 2
Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Altheuse's b. c., 112. $11.90, third. (W. Doyle)..... 3

Magnetine, Bendlet, Otsego, Charmingly, Bright Star, Rebel, Prophet, Merchant, and Bootie's Baby also ran. Lucius, Delos, Capital Prize scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Emerson Steeplechase, for maidens; purse $600; two miles. Time—3:55.

Torpoint, F. Clark's b. g., 7 years, 144 pounds, by Picton-Manchurin, $15.20 $8.50, $5.10. (H. Tuckey)..... 1
Runway, W. L. Crosby's b. g., 5, 149, $5.40, $3. (C. Smoot)..... 2
Cayuse, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 4, 144, $3.80, third. (J. Russell)..... 3

Aviator, Hugh Hunter, Martasha, Kflix, Red Rose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Bowie Handicap, with $5,500 added; one mile and a half. Time—2:37 3-5.

Short Grass, H. Herz's b. h., 3 years, 123 pounds, by Lavaso-Outburst, $8.80, $3.60, $2.90. (F. Keogh)..... 1
Air Man, G. Cochran's br. c., 109, $14.40, $8.50. (E. Crump)..... 2
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 4, 106, $8.10, third. (F. Robinson)..... 3

Fair Mac, Gainer, Devedale, Holiday, and Berrillion also ran. Rhine Maiden and Kilmer scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, maidens and winners of one race; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:43.

Mary Powell, G. A. Cochran's b. f., 2 years, 89 pounds, by Star Shoot-Flora Pomona, $7.30, $3.40, $3.50. (L. McAtee).. 1
Sea Urchin, N. MacFarland's ch. g., 3, 110, $9, $4.70. (E. Crump)..... 2
Priscilla Mullens, J. K. L. Ross's b. f., 89, $4.10, third. (W. Collins)..... 3

Dramaturge, Captain Ray, Pinch, Billy Oliver, Melodrama, and Turmoil also ran. Lady Little scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; free handicap for non-winners of $1,000 or five races in 1916; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 4-5.

Benvolent, O. Lewisohn's b. g., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Benyenuto-Linton Lily, $3.50, $2.90, out. (C. Fairbrother)..... 1
Oratorium, J. MacManus's b. c., 3, 98, $5.50, out. (L. McAtee)..... 2
Col. Vennie, J. Livingston's b. c., 3, 113, out, third. (E. Ambrose)..... 3

Prince Hermis also ran. Marse Henry, Holiday scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; free selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:50 3-5.

Orpil, E. J. Baldwin's b. g., 5 years, 103 pounds, by Astronomer-Karma, $13.80, $5, $4.10. (A. Schuttinger)..... 1
Jack Reeves, E. W. Moore's ch. g., 3, 104, $4.70, $3.60. (E. Crump)..... 2
Fairly, C. F. Brant's b. f., 5, 105, $9.80, third. (J. Butwell)..... 3

Jack Hanover, Reptor, Sandbar, Thrill, Freda Johnson, Oakhurst, Lady Little, Palaquse, and Uncle Will also ran. March Court, Supersition, and Man Slayer scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:43 3-5.

Lottery, C. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. g., 7 years, 92 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Dovecote, $5.10, $2.70, $2.40. (L. McAtee) 1
Man Slayer, Thornhill Stable's ch. g., 3, 110, $2.80, $2.50. (F. Robinson)..... 2
Tioga, T. Clyde's b. g., 2, 92, $11.60 third. (E. Crump)..... 3

Trumpator, Porth, Gray Squirrel, Curraghaleen, Grand Opera, and Red Wing also ran.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Belvidere Purse; for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Monomoy, 108 pounds; Arnold, 115; Harvest King, 115; Queen of the Sea, 112; N. K. Beal, 108; Hickory Nut, 106; Fairy Wand, 107; Courtship, (imp.,) 115; Friendless, 115; Ben Hampson, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Green Spring Valley Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two and a half miles. Vifir, 136 pounds; Martasha, 136; Stonewood, 147; Bachelor, 149; Sharpshooter, 138; Falmouth, 140.

THIRD RACE.—The Pikesville Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. The Decision, 108 pounds; *Startling, 105; Rhine Maiden, 100; Kewessa, 110; Anita, 100; Yankee Notions, 100; *Lady Barbary, 98; Peeky, 93; J. J. Hills, 111; Water Lady, 106; Squeezier, 106; Murphy, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pimlico Autumn Selling Stake; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. †Wooden Shoes, 111 pounds; Thorn Hill, 116; †Oratorium, 108; Sir William Johnson, 111; †Golden Gate, 100; Virile, 111; C. J. Miller, 111; Ninety Six-plex, 116; †Jem, 106; †Jack Reeves, 98; Madame Herrmann, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; handicap; three-year-olds; one mile. Vermont, 118 pounds; Rake Off, 95; Julia L., 118; Fonctionnaire, 90; Sky Pilot, 100; Nigel, 110; Hope, 108; Edna Kenna, 107; Sasin, 106; Margaret N., 102; High Horse, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—The Glenmore Handicap; selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Old Broom, 110 pounds; Jack Reeves, 100; Brave Cunarder, 116; March Court, 84; Yodeling, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Gwynn Oak Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixty yards. †Ambrose, 106 pounds; Yankee Notions, 118; †Plumose, 95; Ampere II., (imp.,) 103; Woodfair, 111; †Sand Hill, 110; Sir William Johnson, 116; †Corsican, 106; Dervish, 111; †Margaret N., 100; Maxim's Choice, 111; Superstition, 111; Ed Bond, 103; Virile, 116.

*Carman entry. †Apprentice allowance claimed.

KILMER HORSES ARE SOLD.

Miss Constance Vauclain Purchases Yellowcrest for $2,000.

Thoroughbreds, hunters, and saddle-bred horses, the property of Willis Sharpe Kilmer, were sold at public auction last night in Durland's Riding Academy. Part of the consignment was Yellowcrest, a ten-year-old thoroughbred stallion and a winner of first honors for three consecutive years at the National Horse Show.

After some spirited bidding Yellowcrest was knocked down to Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia for $2,000. Imported Jasper Red Heart, a chestnut stallion, foaled in 1911, whose sire was Red Heart, a noted English hunting sire, was bought by W. T. Flint of Genesee, N. Y., for $900. A registered Kentucky saddle gelding went to J. Collins of Flint for $500. Melrose, a brood mare by imported Woolsthorpe, also went for $300. Dr. A. S. Clarke bought a fine looking hunter by the name of Wasp, which is entered in a number of classes at the National Horse Show, for $500. Several other horses were sold, but they brought merely nominal sums.

Leonard and White Matched.

As a result of a meeting between Nate Lewis, manager of Charlie White, and Billy Gibson, a match between Benny Leonard and Charlie White has been arranged. The contest, Gibson announces, will take place before any club in the United States offering the best inducements, for any number of rounds, to a decision, if decisions are allowed in the State in which the contest is to take place. It has been agreed that the match must take place within eight weeks from date. Max Blumenthal has been agreed on as stakeholder.

Morris High Leads in Shoot.

Sub-target shooting among high school boys of New York for the Whitney championship trophy started yesterday when the Morris High team defeated the Evander Childs aggregation on the Morris ranges by a score of 268 to 251. The scores follow:

Morris.—Condon, 34; Kerr, 35; Apple, 29; Wagner, 31; Mandell, 34; Steimer, 35; Johnson, 32. Total—269.
Evander Childs.—Lowenstein, 31; Schoenstadt, 30; Openmaner, 31; Hesslon, 35; Haviland, 31; Mathieson, 31; Peterson, 31. Total—251.

GIBBONS CLEVERLY OUTPOINTS DILLON

Fast Footwork Enables St. Paul Boxer to Gain Advantage in Six Rounds.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 10.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul outpointed Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in a ten-round no-decision contest here tonight. Gibbons led in six rounds. Three sessions went to Dillon, and the other was even. At 3 P. M. today Gibbons weighed in at 153½ and Dillon at 162, the latter one pound under the agreed weight.

From the start of the contest Gibbons's wonderful cleverness was shown in his ability to evade the aggressive rushes of the Indianapolis boxer. Time and again Dillon essayed to get close to his adversary in order to land effectively to the face or the stomach, but Gibbons kept the Hoosier light-heavyweight at a safe distance from the start. Only in the tenth session did Dillon really reach his opponent effectively. Then it was too late to accomplish anything against the overwhelming lead piled up by Gibbons.

The Fight by Rounds.

ROUND ONE—The men went into a clinch. Dillon forced Gibbons to the ropes, the latter shot two sharp lefts to the jaw. Dillon came in again and in brisk fighting Gibbons had a shade. The St. Paul fighter's effective lefts gave him the round.

ROUND TWO—Both men proved ready mixers, but again Gibbons's effective left made Dillon's efforts virtually fruitless. The St. Paul fighter stepped out of Dillon's drives and turned them into wild swings. Gibbons's footwork and left jabs favored him. Gibbons's round.

ROUND THREE—Dillon attempted to get Gibbons at the outset of the third session, but the local lad pulled away with left and right swings to the jaw. The Hoosier came back strong, however, and kept Gibbons moving all the time. Just before the bell the man went into a clinch and broke away with a farewell jab from Gibbons. Gibbons's round by a shade.

ROUND FOUR—Both fighters showed some inclination to feel each other out, but when Dillon pressed the fighting Gibbons came back with his piston-drive left, effectively keeping the Indianapolis man away. Dillon got in two short blows, but Gibbons evened matters by swinging a right to the head and a short left to the body. The round ended with neither having a decided advantage. Round even.

ROUND FIVE—Breaking away from a clinch, Gibbons sent a swift right to the body and then escaped Dillon's rush. The Hoosier lad pressed forward and landed a brisk drive on Gibbons's head, but Gibbons managed to press the battle, and while Gibbons's footwork kept him out of danger it did not even the score. Dillon's round.

ROUND SIX—Gibbons sidestepped Dillon's attack at the outset of the round, and when the Indianapolis man sought to rush Gibbons to the ropes he ducked a sweeping right and they went into a clinch. On infighting they seemed about even, but Gibbons's long-range work was more effective. Dillon's aggressiveness earned him a round by a shade.

ROUND SEVEN—The men went into a clinch, and as they broke away Dillon swung for Gibbons's head, but the latter ducked and glided into a clinch. Gibbons showed a readiness to stand up against Dillon and frequently sidestepped with a willingness to face the music. He stood up under Leonard's terrific battering in a wonderful manner, and as he left the ring at the conclusion of the tenth round he received applause that exceeded in volume that accorded to Leonard.

In the first round Leonard did not essay the offensive, being content to slip in and out and dodge his opponent's leads without exerting himself to any marked degree. The same conditions were evident in the second session, and the Harlemite had his advantage swinging aimlessly through the air and diving through the ropes when he missed. In the third session, however, Leonard changed his tactics and had Yoakum's head bobbing in a sea of crosses, hooks, swings, and uppercuts which brought the crowd on its feet in an uproar.

From then until the end it was just the same, with Leonard pestering his rival about the ring, and Yoakum trying doggedly to get in a clean blow, but failing. In the eighth round Leonard almost floored Yoakum with a right to the jaw, but the Denver boxer fell on the lower rope in Benny's corner. In the two closing rounds, also, Leonard had his opponent in distress, but Yoakum managed to stick to the final bell. The weights were: Leonard, 134 pounds; Yoakum, 134½ pounds.

Ertle Easily Beats Byrne.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Johnny Ertle, claimant to the bantam championship, easily disposed of Mickey Byrne of Cleveland, their scheduled ten-round bout here tonight being stopped in the ninth to save Byrne from a knockout.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Mike McTeague vs. Tommy Robson; Harry Segal vs. Johnny Burt. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Joe Welling vs. Willie Schaefer. Ten rounds.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Bill Tate vs. Harry Wills; Frank Carbone vs. Joe Mace. Both ten-round bouts.

Staten Island A. C., Tompkinsville, S. I.—Jack Sharkey vs. Young Billy Murphy; Phil Black vs. Stump Hoffman. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—George Mungers vs. Eddie Hayes. Ten rounds.

LEONARD HAS BIG MARGIN.

Harlem Boxer Pricks Bubble of Yoakum's Title Aspirations.

Benny Leonard, the wonderful Harlem lightweight, last night shattered another championship bubble, the victim this time being Stanley Yoakum, a Denver boxer with aspirations for Freddie Welsh's championship laurels. For ten rounds at the Harlem Sporting Club, in 135th Street, the local lightweight battered and drove the Western boxer all about the ring, but although he won with a decisive margin in his favor, the wonderful ability for assimilating punishment shown by the Denverite robbed Leonard of the glory of a knockout.

In several of the ten rounds Benny rocked his rugged adversary with well-delivered blows to the jaw, but Yoakum displayed a brand of bulldog courage that carried him through to the final bell, although considerably mussed up from Leonard's cutting right and left hand blows. A crowd of 5,000 boxing enthusiasts, the biggest the club has ever held, jammed its way into every square inch of space, and it was not long before the air was thickly clouded with smoke. This was a hardship for the boxers, Leonard in particular, and he several times showed this by slowing in his work.

The chief merits that the Denver lightweight showed were an unusual faculty for absorbing punishment and a willingness to face the music. He stood up under Leonard's terrific battering in a wonderful manner, and as he left the ring at the conclusion of the tenth round he received applause that exceeded in volume that accorded to Leonard.

In the first round Leonard did not essay the offensive, being content to slip in and out and dodge his opponent's leads without exerting himself to any marked degree. The same conditions were evident in the second session, and the Harlemite had his advantage swinging aimlessly through the air and diving through the ropes when he missed. In the third session, however, Leonard changed his tactics and had Yoakum's head bobbing in a sea of crosses, hooks, swings, and uppercuts which brought the crowd on its feet in an uproar.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Otto Schoenrich of New York City was admitted to practice.

340—The United States and Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, v. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and 341—Same et al., appellants, v. Same.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiæ, on motion of counsel in behalf of the Sterling Salt Company.

96—P. P. Dabney et al., plaintiffs, v. City Land Co.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to 10th Rule.

97—Same v. J. H. Middleton et al., as executors, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to 10th Rule.

97—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company et al., plaintiffs, v. Susan Clough et al.—Argument concluded for plaintiffs.

98—J. G. McIntyre, plaintiff, v. F. W. Kavanaugh.—Argued.

99—W. A. Cisma, plaintiff, v. the State of Tennessee.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Nov. 13: Nos. 90, 91, (and 92 and 93,) 94, 95, (and 230 and 230,) 99, 46, (and 50,) 129, (and 163,) 464, 100, and 101.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls. S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. — Moller< Fernwood Realty Co., Inc.—John Mulholland.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

John H. Parker Co., applt., v. Hamilton Hotel Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John H. Parker Co., applt., v. Hamilton Hotel Co. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frohman Amusement Corp., respt., v. Albert Blinkhorn, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Broadway Park Place Co., applt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James Fay, applt., v. The Herald Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Waldusky, respt., v. Lehigh Coal Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Sophy Pogrenicany, applt., v. Philadelphia & Reading Iron Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sylvanus D. Locke et al., applts., v. Martin McVey et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Carroll M. Snyder et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George Baur, respt., v. Joseph Bohnert, indiv., &c., deft.; William H. Archibald, purchaser, applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

George C. Lord, respt., v. U. S. Transportation Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jessie de Mercade, applt.-respt., v. Hecla Gown Co., Inc., respt.-applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re Amelia G. Cutter.—Application denied. Memo. per curiam.

Nathaniel L. Carpenter v. Lida M. Fleitmann.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re Agostine H. Mentagriffe.—Motion to open proceeding and for rehearing ab initio before official referee denied. Settle order on proceedings heretofore had.

Re Harrison E. Hoyt.—Reference ordered to Hon. John J. Freedman, Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces. Wilkins, Mitchell, Moles.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—at 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate: Mary McNalley.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Ahrens< Kimmel—Joseph McLaughlin. Re Northern Bank—H. H. Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. — Bagger< Gerlich—Edward H. Daly. Re Goldman—Ralph S Walcott. Lawyers Mtg Co<29th St & 7th Av Realty Co—Powell Crichton. Re Weiland (Estate)—Miguel B de Aguero, Jr. Re Baum (Metzger)—Rich J. D. Keating. Mutual Life Ins Co<Century Realty Co—Joseph C Levi. Re Silex Atomizing Co, Inc<Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Chas Saltz< Joseph Goldberg—Louis Goldberg. Woodlawn Cemetery<Isabella McLean—John F Doyle. Re Silex Atomizing Co, Inc—Wilbur F Harp.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

W. Amerman, as receiver, &c., respt., v. H. Goodman et al., applts.—Motion denied and without prejudice.

O. Fried, applt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Motion granted and appeal dismissed.

J. T. Griffin, applt., v. Utility Garage Co., Inc., respt.—Motion granted on condition that applt. perfect his appeal; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Public Park of C. I.—Motion granted, the Municipal Art League Realty Co. a Silver Ball Realty Corp., applt.—Motion for stay granted.

Re H. A. McTeenan, an attorney.—Matter referred to official referee.

Re petition of W. Powers for probate of the last will of M. Powers, deceased.—Motion denied.

Re application of D. D. Slaski, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

H. Jones, applt., v. J. A. Allen, respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that applt. perfect his appeal; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Sara Lynch, respt., v. Mutual Life Insurance Co., applt.—Motion to resettle order granted and order as resettled by the court signed.

R. Major, as executor, &c., respt., v. R. Major, indiv., et al., defts.; R. Major, applt.—Motion denied on condition that applt. perfect his appeal; otherwise motion granted, without costs.

A. Neben, applt., v. E. T. Neben, respt.—Motion denied.

People, &c., respt., v. J. Pecararo, applt.—Motion that appeal be heard on the transcript of the stenographer's minutes granted.

C. E. Dare, respt., v. W. Gardner, applt., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

Robinson Amusement Co., respt., v. Brighton Beach Casino, applt.—Motion denied on condition that applt. perfect his appeal; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

A. Chaaitis, as admr., &c., of John Chaaitis, dec'd., respt., v. V. Coal Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. M. Fairchild, pltf., v. E. E. Reed, applt., Scarsdale Estates, respts., et al., defts.—Order denying applt's. motion affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. Feldman, applt., v. R. E. Mackay Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

E. Ferguson, applt., v. City of Newburg, respt.—Deft's. motion for new trial denied, with costs, and judgment directed for the pltf. on the verdict.

S. Horota, applt., v. Transit Development Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re Briell St., (Queens.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re last will of V. Del Genovese, dec'd., Joseph Del Genovese, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of D. D. Slaski, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs.

W. H. Kimball, respt., v. F. J. Kimball Schribner, as ex'r, &c., of H. A. Bacon, dec'd., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

D. A. Meagher, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Nemo, an infant, by S. Alice Samson, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. W. Kowall, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. E. Phinny, respt., v. C. T. Hay and F. C. Lockhart, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., applts., v. F. Kosperski et al., respts.—Order of the County Court affirmed.

H. W. Saaman, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Sutera, as admx., &c., of F. Sutera, dec'd., applt., v. Anchor Line, Ltd., respt.—Order reversed, judgment vacated, and motion granted.

Union Bank, by E. L. Richards, as Supt., &c., respt., v. Amer. Bonding Co. of Balt., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as Supt., &c., applt., v. D. A. Sullivan et al., defts., impl. with R. E. Putney, dec'd., et al., respts.—Order in so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs, and motion granted.

F. A. Welsbecker et al., respts., v. Muller Paper Goods Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. J. Whitman, applt., v. C. L. & W. H. Munnich, respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Anna Wilson, respt., v. Fishkill Elec. Ry., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Wojcianowics, applt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal Co., respt.—Order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

OPPOSES SEIZURE OF GOWNS

Lawyers for Mrs. Whitney Warren Argues Against Government.

Judge Hand in the Federal District Court heard arguments yesterday on the demurrer filed by counsel for Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren against the Government's action in seizing $11,697 worth of gowns and other women's wear which Mrs. Warren brought here from France last November. The proceeding is entitled, "The United States of America vs. One Blue Taffeta Coat, &c."

Mrs. Warren is the wife of Whitney Warren, an architect. Many of the articles brought by her from France were for Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden. Mrs. Warren placed a value of $1,500 on the goods. They were afterward appraised by the Government and seized. Crim & Wemple represented Mrs. Warren. It was argued that the complaint in the case did not set forth sufficient facts to warrant the forfeiture of the goods.

Assistant United States District Attorney Carstarphen said that the goods were subject to seizure and forfeiture because the law requires that property other than personal effects in baggage should be accompanied by invoices showing the actual cost or market value of the property, and that Mrs. Warren erred when she made a written statement to the effect that the goods were for the personal use of herself and those in her party. Decision was reserved.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Advance, at Colon, Nov. 9.
SS Eastgate, at Havre, Nov. 2.
SS Minnesota, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 9.
SS Euryplus, at Singapore, Nov. 9.
SS Navajo, at London, Nov. 9.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Nov. 10.
SS Silvricedar, at La Pallice, Nov. 3.
SS Caouta, at Spezia, Oct. 31.
SS Re d'Italia, at Spezia, Nov. 1.

Sailed.

SS Regina d'Italia, from St. Michael's, Nov. 8.
SS Almirante, from Colon, Nov. 9.
SS Pannonia, from Havre, Nov. 1.
SS Bia, from Calcutta, Nov. 4.
SS Patagonia, from Calcutta, Nov. 4.
SS Chicago, from Fayal, Nov. 9.
SS Egremont Castle, from Hongkong, Nov. 8.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....Nov. 11
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 10:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Almanzora.....Nov. 11
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) America, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (see post)—St. Louis.....Nov. 11
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kristiania and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Isthmian...Nov. 11
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:00 P. M.) (sea post)—Espagne.....Nov. 11
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Nov. 11

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii and China, (except Hongkong,) Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Echodor.....Nov. 13
Japan, Korea, Hongkong and specially addressed mail for China, (via Seattle)—Manoa Maru.....Nov. 12
Hongkong, Batavia, (via San Francisco)—Ten

LIQUOR MEN SCOFF AT PROHIBITIONISTS

Merely Have to Change Their Methods, They Say, to Outwit Dry States.

MOST MEN WANT TO DRINK

Wholesalers Tell Frankly Steps They Will Take to Circumvent Efforts to Hamper Their Trade.

Liquor dealers in this city were seemingly not in the least perturbed yesterday by the fact that four States, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota, and Montana, had voted on Tuesday to go dry. According to many of them, the possibility that a Federal Constitutional amendment against the sale of liquor would be submitted and that, if it was submitted, it would be ratified by the States, was so remote that it was not worthy of serious consideration.

The saloon proprietors believe that there is small ground for the faith of the anti-saloon men that prohibition will soon become a national issue. The liquor dealers see no desire for a constitutional amendment on the subject. What the dry vote means to them is that many persons, not total abstainers, wish to have removed the conditions that surround public drinking and the objectionable features of the retail trade as it now exists. That these same voters desire a law that will interfere with their own private consumption of liquor the trade does not believe.

In the four States that have voted to go dry the principal market lost to the liquor men is Detroit. The election of temperance Governors in Florida and in Utah will, in the opinion of Prohibitionists, swing those States into the dry column. Munson G. Shaw, of the firm of Alexander D. Shaw & Co., 12 Stone Street, one of the largest importing firms, said that the adding of four new States to the prohibition list meant not so much a diminution in the sale of liquor as it did an increase in the consumption of the poorer grades of whiskies and wines.

"In proportion, the importing business suffers most by the increase in the number of dry States," he said. "Such a movement does not mean that States are dry in the properly accepted meaning of the word and such as it does that the legitimate lines of the trade are disturbed. This is shown by Virginia. The State went dry in November, and before that event the sale of liquor went up enormously. Many laid in a stock that would last them for years. What it does mean, so far as Michigan is concerned, is that Detroit as a market is now cut out. I suppose shipments will now go to Toledo. The market will be shifted, and from outside places liquor will go into the State. In this sort of a shift the men who drink will lose, because the agents will naturally push the goods upon which there is the greatest margin of profit. So, as I say, imported lines must suffer. The consumer will no longer be able to obtain high-grade goods in the cafés and the clubs.

"The question of a Federal prohibition is one that opens up a wide field. I do not look for it, and I do not think the people want it. There is still the matter of State rights to be considered. Such a law, if passed, would mean that the whole country would be dry, and I do not think most men want this."

Much the same views were expressed by Grosvenor W. Nicholas, of Grosvenor Nicholas & Co. of 26 Beaver Street. The firm is the agent for fifteen foreign liquor manufacturers.

"Our business may be upset, but I cannot see that it is going to injure our sales," Mr. Nicholas said. "I cannot see that it is going to reduce consumption. For whatever market we have lost we will find compensation elsewhere. Instead of shipping to Detroit we will ship to Cleveland and other places. Take for instance Colorado. A man told me not long ago that in Wyoming the agencies are established and they are supplying the consumers in Colorado from several points. Why, I was told of a party given by a citizen in the dry State and to which one man brought champagne, another cocktails, and another Scotch whisky. They had quite a party and, as this man told me, if the drinks could have been ordered there would not have been half so much consumed. Prohibition will not, in my opinion, be a national issue."

Mr. Nicholas condemned prohibition laws as confiscatory. He said that men who had built up good businesses under State permission were suddenly forced to lose all because the State changed its mind. He believed, he said, that there should be some measure of compensation for loss to those who had to give up their trade.

Officers of the Anti-Saloon League declared yesterday that they were well pleased by the re-election of Governor Whitman because they believed that he would advocate the passage of stringent temperance laws at the next meeting of the Legislature. In a statement issued yesterday the league said:

"This does not mean that prohibition was an issue in the New York Gubernatorial contest or that the Anti-Saloon League claims the credit for Whitman. But the Anti-Saloon League in three years of patient reorganization work so shaped the issue involved in its Optional Prohibition bill as to compel the liquor traffic to fight from an untenable position. It then merely told the Christian temperance people of the State about the liquor opposition to the Governor and made clear that the paramount moral issue before the State was not prohibition, but the people's right to settle the prohibition question for themselves by their own vote in their own localities, and the people responded as a balance of power in a way that beat the liquor traffic at its own game.

"This case proves conclusively that the time has come when even in New York, which still passes as a liquor stronghold, a Governor who meets this issue of self-government in a courageous but sane way, in the ordinary course of business, not only does not weaken himself, but actually strengthens himself before the public.

"The sweeping prohibition victory in the nation, four new States voting dry and two others electing dry Governors and dry Legislatures that will enact dry statutes, making a total of twenty-five dry States, a majority of the Union, will strengthen the already general feeling among the up-State Republican politicians who are not tied to the liquor traffic that some concession must be made to growing temperance sentiment in this State. Only one-fifth of the citizens of this State—those living in rural towns—now have a right to vote on the license issue. Yet on Oct. 1 of this year there went out of business, in nearly 700 towns, over 600 liquor-selling places. This is two-thirds as many as were closed by Nebraska's vote for Statewide prohibition this week, nearly as many as went out of business in the entire State of Virginia on Nov. 1, and about three times as many as were closed in the entire State of South Dakota by its vote on Tuesday. That this has been almost overlooked in the vastness of the problems of New York does not obscure the fact that New York is, in proportion to conditions and difficulties, making as rapid temperance gains as any other State, and that the demand for the opportunity for effective expression on the liquor question on the part of those now deprived of it is beginning to reach overwhelming proportions."

Y. M. H. A. COUNCIL MEETS.

Many Prominent Jews Attend the Second Triennial Convention.

The second triennial convention of the national council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations opened yesterday for a three-day session in the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, 31 West 110th Street. Delegates from all over the country were at the two afternoon conferences and, in the evening, many prominent people interested in Jewish philanthropy also attended services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

"Americanization" was the topic at the first conference, and among the speakers were Miss Anne Rhodes, who read a paper on "Civic Training for the Americanization of the Immigrant," prepared by Raymond E. Cole of the National Americanization Committee; E. F. Evarts, Director of the Citizenship Department, New England Federation, and S. A. Goldsmith, Y. M. H. A. Field Secretary, who acted as Chairman.

Ways and means of promoting campaigns was dealt with at the other conference, the principal speaker being C. A. Weyl, campaign manager for the Young Men's Christian Association. The only other speaker to be introduced by Chairman Louis Brenner was Max Abelman of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

Dr. Kaplan, in his sermon at night, outlined the work that had been done during the year, and expressed delight that the work of aiding his co-religionists was being stimulated in a national, rather than a communal, way.

Among those present were Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shiman, Mrs. M. S. Koshland of San Francisco, Justice and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Mrs. Theodore Kaufman of Pittsburgh, and Isaac Hassler of Philadelphia.

Tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock a business meeting, open to the public, will be held in the auditorium of Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. Reports covering all the Jewish philanthropic work in this country for the last year will be read, and special attention will be paid to the work which has been done among the troops with Pershing and along the border.

$16,616 FOR CRIMMINS ART.

G. D. Smith Pays $3,950 for New York Print, a New Record.

The sale of New York City books, maps, views, plans, and broadsides and general Americana from the collection of John D. Crimmins brought a grand total of $16,616.25 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, $2,937.25 at the afternoon session and $13,679 at the evening session. George D. Smith paid $3,950, the highest price of the sale, for Catalogue No. 399, a "View from Trinity Church Looking Down Wall Street, with Sketches of the Buildings on Each Side and the Heights of Brooklyn," by H. Reinagle-F. Maverick, a fine example of the most interesting, important, and valuable print in the collection. Only three copies are known. The price paid is the record for any print of New York City ever sold at public auction. Mr. Smith said that he bought it from D. F. Appleton for $35 and sold it to Mr. Crimmins for $50. The previous highest price paid for a New York print was $2,625, which Mr. Smith gave some time ago at a sale by the Merwin-Clayton Company for the "City Hall" by Tiebout.

The next highest price at yesterday's sale was $2,425, which Robert Fridenberg paid for Catalogue No. 389, a "View of Park Place, New York, from Broadway to Church Street, North Side," lithographed and printed by William Boell, 163 Broadway, in 1855, an oblong large folio, colored, of which no other copy is known. It is one of the interesting and important "Stephenson" views. Other prices with catalogue numbers and names of successful bidders were as follows:

32—"The Croakers," by Joseph R. Drake and Fitz Greene Hallick, extra-illustrated, one volume extended to four; George D. Smith..... $75

93—"American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel," by David McNeely Stauffer, one of 250 copies printed on hand-made mold-made paper; Robert Fridenberg 61

200—D. T. Valentine's Manuals of New York, 1841-66, complete set containing all the illustrations, including the extra plates of 1850 and 1853 issue; Frederick W. Morris..... 335

206—Complete set of David Lonworth's "American Almanac," "New York Register," and "City Directory" from 1796 to 1843, excepting only that for 1811, which omission was supplied by the Elliot and Crissey Directory; George D. Smith..... 610

270—Visscher's "Atlas Minor," Amsterdam, 1690; E. Turnbull..... 155

301—"Draught of the Harbour of New York, 1776," water-color from the "French Consulate in New York"; George D. Smith..... 60

307—"Map of New York City, April 8, 1807," by William Bridges, City Surveyor, engraved by P. Maverick, Nov. 10, 1811; E. Gottschalk..... 410

324—"A Southwest and Southeast View of the City of New York," after Captain Thomas Hondell, engraved by P. Canot, London, 1761; fine sound and brilliant impressions, line folios; Robert Fridenberg..... 350

326—"City of New York, 1803," painted by William Birch, engraved by Samuel Seymour, William H. Morgan, line folio, with "The Picnic Party"; Max Williams..... 225

332—"New York from the Steeple of St. Paul's Church," drawing by J. W. Hill, engraved by Henry Papprill, Aqueduct, 1849; scarce; injured; Herman Sauer.. 150

338—"Park Hotel on Broadway, Barclay and Vesey Streets," F. Schmidt, del.; lithograph by Endicott, 359 Broadway; I. Rogers, architect; colored; one of three known impressions; Robert Fridenberg..... 600

341—"Battery and Castle Garden in the Olden Days," a well-executed oil painting; George D. Smith..... 300

352—"Broadway—Gatan ach Rathuset in New York," fine and scarce aquatint; Kennedy & Co..... 100

357—"Broadway from Warren to Reade Street," lithographed and printed by Duncke & Kiel, 19 Frankfort Street; published by W. Stephenson & Co., 253 Broadway, 1855; oblong large folio, west side, colored; Robert Fridenberg 750

354—"Broadway from the Hygeian Depot, Corner of Canal Street, to Beyond Nibb's Garden," drawn and etched by T. Horner, aquatinted by J. Hill, published by J. Stanley & Co., Jan. 20, 1838; colored impression; George D. Smith..... 420

363—"Paul's Church," early American lithograph only one other copy known; Robert Fridenberg 400

366—"Madison Cottage, Corporal Thompson, House of Refreshment, Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street"; lithograph, colored; only one other impression known; the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Robert Fridenberg 775

NICKEL FROM CANADA ON THE DEUTSCHLAND

360 Tons of the Metal in Her Cargo, According to The Providence Journal.

180 TONS OF RUBBER ALSO

Newspaper Asserts the Willehad, at New London, Uses Supposedly Sealed Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The German submarine Deutschland is now ready for sea, or can be made ready at an hour's notice. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the knowledge of the contents of her cargo from becoming public property. The Journal, however, has secured all the details concerning this cargo. It consists of nine carloads of nickel, averaging forty tons to a car, and ten carloads of crude rubber, averaging eighteen tons to a car, making a total shipment of 540 tons. In addition to this material the Deutschland now has in her hold three carloads of a chemical known as chromium and one carload of vanadium, both used in the process of hardening steel.

"There still remains in the warehouses of the Eastern Forwarding Company of New London a consignment of over 400 tons of crude rubber and 200 tons of refined nickel, which is apparently stored for export by another submarine.

"All the nickel aboard the Deutschland is part of a large consignment which was purchased in November, 1914, from the International Nickel Company at Communipaw, N. J. The Journal discovers that this consignment was taken by the purchasers, ostensibly German-Americans, but really men acting for Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the German Government in this country, and transported to the storehouses of the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, North River, New York.

Nickel Stored in Brooklyn.

"The nickel was then transferred at various times to the New York Dock Company in Brooklyn, where it was stored in warehouse No. 104, and placed in casks weighing from 900 to 1,400 pounds. The metal was partially in ingots and largely in a form about the size of buckshot. Just before the arrival of the Deutschland last July the parties supposed to be controlling this nickel became active and every effort was made to cover up the source of the supply by a series of rapid shipments to various points. The last of these shipments took the consignment intended for the Deutschland at Baltimore to Pittsburgh, over the Baltimore & Ohio road. The cars containing this nickel remained in the yards at Pittsburgh for four days and were then reshipped to Baltimore, being ultimately shipped to the docks of the Eastern Forwarding Company in that city.

"The next movement of the nickel, which remained after the first departure of the Deutschland, came in the beginning of last September, and soon afterward a number of carload lots were received by the Eastern Forwarding Company in New London. Two of the cars arrived in New London on Sept. 14, one on the 15th and four on the 18th. On Sept. 25 four cars, containing both nickel and rubber, reached New London and these were followed on Sept. 29 by another car containing both nickel and rubber. On Oct. 11 another car of nickel was received, and during the next eight days twenty-nine cars of rubber, three cars of chromium and one car of vanadium.

"All this freight was transferred immediately on arrival over a spur track to the warehouse of the Eastern Forwarding Company on the State Pier at New London. It was unloaded by employes of the company, and immediately after being placed in its warehouses the nickel was transferred from casks to shot bags, in which form it has been placed aboard the Deutschland for its approaching voyage. A large quantity of nickel which reached the New London docks in ingots is still stored in the warehouses there. The metal, which was purchased from the International Nickel Company, reached that corporation from Sudbury, Canada, through the Canadian Copper Company.

Manifest Kept Secret.

"Every previous effort that has been made to ascertain the facts concerning the cargo of the Deutschland has failed. The Journal's request to the Treasury Department for this information was referred to the State Department, which ruled that the publication of manifests is purely an internal matter, without international character, and that the Treasury Department was free to do as it saw fit. Whereupon the Treasury Department ordered the suppression of the manifest. Treasury officials have stated to The Journal that the manifests of these submarines would never be made public.

"Representatives of The Journal have been aboard the steamship Willehad during the last week. They report feverish activity in the effort to load the Deutschland in the shortest possible time, and every indication that for some reason she is to leave port at the earliest moment.

"It has also been ascertained that since the arrival of the Willehad at New London, although naval officers and Government Inspectors sealed that vessel's wireless apparatus, the Captain of the Willehad has sent messages over his wireless to sea several times within the last few weeks. The part of the apparatus known as the 'machine' was sent to New York several weeks ago by the Captain of the Willehad, ostensibly for repairs, but really in order to throw United States naval officers off the track and to make it apparent that her wireless could not be operated until the return of this machine. As a matter of fact, the wireless operators of the Willehad have rigged up temporary instruments which can send, though they cannot receive.

"On both Wednesday and Thursday nights of the present week such messages have been sent from the Willehad through this temporary apparatus to some unknown vessel or vessels off Fisher's Island and Long Island Sound."

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Deutschland, the German merchant submarine which arrived here on Nov. 1, is loaded and ready for her dash homeward. The exact time of her departure was a matter of conjecture tonight, but it was generally believed she would sail within forty-eight hours.

James L. McGovern, Collector of Customs, arrived here today and met Captain Koenig and officers of the Eastern Forwarding Company. He said he did not know when the craft would leave. The clearance papers, it is understood, have been prepared.

The work of loading was completed today. The value of the cargo is said to be about $1,500,000, consisting largely of crude rubber, nickel, zinc, and silver bars. The value of the latter is declared to be $250,000.

The engines and other machinery of the submersible were tested today. A sixty days' supply of provisions was loaded tonight.

Mrs. Inez M. Boissevain Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 10.—The life of Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist, who has been critically ill for some time at the Good Samaritan Hospital here, hangs in the balance. A bulletin issued from the hospital this afternoon said the patient's condition was critical, but that Mrs. Boissevain's strength seemed to be keeping up. At the same time, it was said she was really worse.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Compasses and Nettings Were Among the Things Considered.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday, in passing upon a protest by Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., decided the classification of small sized unmounted compasses. The articles were returned at 50 per cent. as materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of charms, their value being less than 20 cents per dozen pieces. The board decided that, under a ruling by the United States Court of Customs Appeals arising under the Tariff act of 1909, the articles were properly dutiable as claimed at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for. The Collector was reversed.

The board declined to reduce the Collector's assessment on metal thread laces and nettings imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., and A. B. Fielder & Sons, Chicago. Tinsel threads also figured in the makeup of the goods. Duty was assessed at 60 per cent. under the lace provision. Claims for lower duty were made. No evidence was introduced at the trials of the cases, and Judge Howell, who inspected the Custom House records, affirmed the Collector's action.

Various kinds of merchandise figured in the protests filed by importers who failed to introduce testimony at the trials of their cases. Judge Hay said an examination of the record of each case showed no reason for disturbing the Collector's action, which, the General Appraiser held, was presumptively correct. The protestants included the P. H. Petry Company, L. D. Bloch & Co., G. E. Meissner & Bros., G. M. Thurnauer Company, Inc., General Electric Company, William Meyer & Co., Oelrichs & Co., William H. Stiner & Son, L. Vitelli & Sons, and J. Wassermann & Co.

Bottles containing whisky shipped to Buffalo by Joseph E Seagram & Sons, Galt, Ontario, were found by Judge McClelland to be entered below Canadian market value. The entered price was 35 cents per dozen bottles, whereas the General Appraiser approved the action of the lower Customs officials in putting the value of 40 cents per dozen on the bottles.

Judge Howell approved advances made by the appraiser at New York on importations of velvets from Truchot & Grassis, Successors, Lyons. Some of the goods were invoiced at 13 francs per meter, and reappraised at 14.50 francs per meter. Entered values on other of the goods were accepted without revision.

FLEMISH TAPESTRY $2,000.

Good Prices Paid at Macdonald Sale at American Galleries.

A large Flemish verdure tapestry, long and narrow, 8 feet 11 by 23 inches, brought the highest price at the Macdonald sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Seaman, agent, for $2,000. The same buyer paid $950 for a Brussels tapestry panel, 7 feet 6 by 2 feet 1, figures before a castle.

A Flemish tapestry panel, early eighteenth century, trees and flowering plants and floral border, went to Jellinek for $1,125, and an Aubusson tapestry panel, eighteenth century, medieval castle and semi-tropical trees, went to Jellinek for $1,000.

There were good prices throughout and spirited bidding. Otto Bernet, Mr. Kirby's assistant, conducted the sale.

PURE FOOD SHOW OPENS.

Mayor and Borough President Officiate at Washington Market.

Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Marks of Manhattan formally opened the municipal pure food show yesterday in Washington Market. A brass band in the balcony played patriotic and popular airs while the city officials with a large delegation from the Housewives' League were escorted around the building. The market was decorated with the national colors and several hundred municipal flags. President William Minder of the Washington Market Association introduced the visitors to the market men, and in a brief speech Borough President Marks called attention to the excellent sanitary condition of the renovated structure.

The meat dealers told their patrons that roast beef was 1 to 2 cents cheaper per pound than a week ago, but next week it was said, the price was likely to go back to its old figures, and possibly 1 cent higher. Good turkeys could be bought for 32 cents a pound, but, as one dealer remarked, "That will not be the Thanksgiving price."

The food show with all its decorations will continue through Nov. 21.

LONDON WOOL SALES CLOSE

Several Record Prices Featured the Auction.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The wool auction sales were closed today with offerings of 7,500 bales, which were readily absorbed.

The market closed strong, averaging 10 per cent. advance over the previous sales. Shafty merinos and medium and low scoureds advanced 15 per cent. The auctions were notable for several record prices, 4s 5d for scoured merinos, 2s 9½d for greasy merinos, and 2s 10½d for slipes. The advance was due to large Government orders and the small supply of raw materials. During the series the home trade bought 95,000 bales and France and Russia 6,000, while 8,000 were held over.

An unconfirmed report has been received here to the effect that the New Zealand Government has stopped the auction sales in New Zealand.

Floor Coverings Doing Well.

Judging from the business that is being turned in to local floor coverings concerns by men now on the road with the Spring, 1917, lines, the purchasing power of buyers of these goods was not seriously depleted by the recent selling of nearly $5,000,000 worth of carpets and rugs at auction by a leading house. Neither have the higher prices named on practically all lines had the effect of making big buyers hesitate. The result has been, it is said, an advance business that presages one of the biggest seasons in recent years. With merchandise to be as scarce as the shortage of raw materials is bound to make it, a good season for the jobbers is predicted later on, the reason being that this year it is a case of "first come, first served," with the big dealers on the ground early. This is said to be even truer of linoleums and floor oilcloths than it appears to be of carpets and rugs. Some heavy linoleums are practically sold up already, especially those of the battleship variety.

Hosiery Sales Are Steady.

All sorts and conditions of hosiery continue to move freely in this market, both for this season's delivery and next. Cotton hose of all kinds appear to be getting scarce here, so far as immediate shipments are concerned, recent export business playing no small part in reducing the stocks on hand. Orders lately received by one house from Scandinavian countries alone called for between $10,000 and $15,000 worth of goods. Wool hose are especially scarce and high, despite the fact that the call for them from this market is said to be declining from year to year. Men now on the road for the secondary distributers are turning in large advance orders for Spring lines of cotton, fibre, and silk hose. With much of the materials entering these goods substantially higher, selling prices are considerably above levels prevailing a year ago at this time.

Woolen Buyers After Prices.

Several of the largest operators in the clothing industry have been able to get orders placed with the mills for goods needed for the 1917 heavyweight season. In general, however, sellers are not at all inclined to name prices for so far ahead or to accept orders. Conditions, they say, are too uncertain at the present moment to tie up their plants with business that may or may not prove profitable. It is quite generally held among sellers that values are certain to move higher and that the extent of the advance must be entirely problematical. Another argument used against executing such proffers of future business is that transactions of the sort are always in the buyer's favor in the matter of cancellations.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 *Cents per agate line each insertion.*

COATS.—Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 23d, are now ready for the selection of their Spring wearing apparel lines; call Saturday with infants', children's, and juniors' coats; ladies' and misses' suits and coats all week.

COATS.—Coat jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples, 6-8 West 18th St., City, 10th floor. Phone Chelsea 6018.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces crepe de chine for spot cash; state quality and price. Y 253 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Dress Contractors: Well-known dress house is ready to look at silk and serge dresses for early Spring; must furnish own styles. D, Ac., 401 Times.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs in high-class silk and serges. Farragut 2359.

PIECE GOODS.—Suitable cloaks; Fall waists wanted; large quantities preferred; spot Nicholas, 9175, Apt. L.

SERGE, Cassimere.—Will buy Stillwater Serge, No. 783-3; Thorndyke cotton cassimere; spot cash. F 109 Times.

SUITS.—Silk sport suits and sport coats, contractors wanted, bring samples all day. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th, top floor.

VELOURS.—Holmes 1-18 brown, also Thos. F. Shaw brown velour. Farragut 2347.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOLIVIA CLOTH in most desirable shades. Lifshits & Jacobs, 20 West 17th St.

CHASE'S BEAVER, $6.50 per yard, 8 inches and 1½ inches. Greeley 4562.

CLOTH.—Lymansville No. 313; all shades; for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 3452.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Kiar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver Exquisite plush coats today. Hutner, 60 E. 11th St.

DRESSES.—100 French serge, value up to $14, for sale at $5.50. Tarter & Siegal, 124 West 18th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk velvet to close out. Modern Costume, 28 East 22d St.

FLOWERS.—We have about 100 dozen artificial flowers to close out at a sacrifice. Universal Novelty Works, 147 West 23d.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221-14403; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

LACES.—Venise laces, Spring patterns; close out at any price. Friedman, 42 East 12th.

MATALAMS.—H. and H., Salts and Dobson, for sale; quite reasonable. Farragut 2940.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, 4040, 8250, Salts's beaver trimmings, black broadcloth. Madison Square 6777.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded, or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Hilsenthelm & Co., 20 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 920, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18-23, some experience in cloak line preferred, to work on stock books of large, progressive concern, and assist merchandise man; golden opportunity to right fellow. Address in own handwriting, giving full details, otherwise your application cannot be considered. J 75 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, ¾@⅞ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, ¾@⅞ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fur Vogue Helped Dresses.

An interesting angle of the switch of styles this season to dresses was brought out by a manufacturer yesterday. He said that the popularity of dresses over suits might be ascribed mainly to the better value that could be put into the former. The margin allowed for trimming in the case of a dress, he said, is larger under present conditions than in the case of suits. For this reason, he pointed out, a better quality of fur could be used where dresses were concerned.

A Record Price for Silver Fox.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid in this country for silver fox was reported yesterday by a local dealer. Two skins were sold to a leading house for $3,500. Before the sale an offer was made by another buyer of $2,000 for one of the skins. The dealer, however, decided to sell the two pelts together at the price named. Higher figures are understood to have been obtained for other skins of the same variety in London, but the instances are rare.

Iridium Cannot Be Bought.

While iridium was held in this market yesterday nominally at $140 an ounce, it was said to be so scarce here that holders would not sell a grain of it at that figure. Platinum prices have not yet fulfilled last week's predictions in the trade that a still further rise was to be looked for in the immediate future. Yesterday it was quoted at last week's figures of $100 to $105 an ounce, the latter for metal containing 10 per cent. of iridium. Business in fine platinum jewelry continues very good, reflecting in no small degree the increased purchasing power of the country.

Retail Conditions Brisk.

Although the recent spell of warm weather has had some effect in toning down retail sales, buying for retail needs has shown very little slump. In fact the representative in this city of a chain of stores throughout the country said yesterday that probably the biggest preparations of any year are being made for the holiday business. The tendency of the demand continues to be for a better grade of merchandise, and the list of expensive goods suitable as gifts is being made more comprehensive than ever. One especially pleasing feature of the country's condition, from the wholesalers' standpoint, has been the prosperous era that has come about in the South.

Jewelry Business Stays Good.

The upsetting of Mr. Hughes's plans has not yet had any detrimental effects on the jewelry business. Makers of gold jewelry are doing very well with such goods as rings, pins, brooches, lorgnettes, cigarette and eyeglass cases, loving cups, &c., and it was said yesterday that chances favored a steady improvement right up to the holiday season. One of the bigger houses recently disposed of a gold loving cup at $1,000, which was said to be one of the best sales of its kind in quite a while. Both plated and sterling silverware are moving better at this time than in the last several years, the only disturbing feature in this part of the trade being the jump in the price of silver. While this advance, if continued very long, will mean higher prices on the finished wares, in some quarters it is hoped that this can be avoided until after the turn of the year.

Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

While trading did not amount to much in the local gray goods market, from all appearances, prices were rock ribbed. Contrary to the belief that was fondly held in certain quarters, the country has not yet shown signs of going to the dogs, in the way of lower cloth quotations, as a result of the re-election of President Wilson, and buyers see little or nothing in the present situation that is calculated to their advantage. November-December deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents and of 38½-inch 64-66s at 8 cents were sold, while similar business was put through on 38½-inch 60-48s at 7 cents. Not a great deal was done in the heavy-goods end of the trade, though some business was reported on 48-ounce four-yard sheetings at 9 cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., of this city has received information from its New Zealand representative to the effect that the wool embargo in that country is again complete.

Exports of crude rubber from Para, Manoas, and Itacoatiara, Brazil, during September last were nearly 1,000,000 pounds smaller than in the same month a year ago. In actual figures the September, 1916, exports were 4,826,888 pounds, compared with 5,860,555 pounds in 1915. Shipments of the former total to this country amounted to 3,007,850 pounds.

$5,000,000 TIED UP IN ELECTION BETS

Commissioners Defer Paying Until Hughes or Committee Concedes the Result.

DOHENY WINS HALF MILLION

"Tex" Rickard Expects to Collect $100,000 for Himself—Smathers Had $200,000 on Hughes.

Election bettors who took for granted the re-election of President Wilson and went to Wall Street yesterday to collect their wagers were told that no bets would be paid until the Republican National Committee conceded the victory of President Wilson or Mr. Hughes congratulated him as the winner. Bets on Ohio, New York, and other States, where the results have been definitely learned, were all paid.

It is estimated that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 is tied up by the decision of the commissioners to be cautious as to the Presidential result. The confusion of the betting in the two days in which the election result was in doubt made accurate compilation practically impossible.

Interest on the money being held by the commissioners will represent a tidy sum, if the principal is held for many days. Many Stock Exchange houses which put up money the last of last week and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday for old clients, expecting a settlement almost at once, are chafing over having their money tied up, when they could use it in the stock trading business.

While the biggest commissioners said yesterday they were willing to take the Republican National Committee's word for the result, some of them thought they should wait until the Electoral College reached a decision. Fred Schumm, Brooklyn commissioner, said he would wait until official returns came in from the State election officials in all doubtful States. New Hampshire, California, and Minnesota were still classed by the Curb as doubtful when trading closed yesterday.

Many "freak" bets were paid yesterday, and a number of Hughes bettors at the uptown hotels conceded the election of Wilson and paid up.

A striking feature of the betting, both on the Curb and in the hotels, was that many of the largest bettors did not stand either to win or lose large amounts, having hedged when the odds shifted, so that they stood to win whatever way the election went, but not the large amounts they had at first wagered.

The largest prospective winner on Wilson is said to be Edward L. Doheny, who represents oil interests in the Southwest and Mexico. It is common talk on the Curb that he stands to win anywhere from $300,000 to $500,000. One big Wall Street firm is reputed to have placed bets totalling $200,000 and ranging to $500,000. The members of this firm would not tell whom they represented, although it is rumored they acted in large part for a wealthy member of the Republican National Committee. Few of the commissioners wagered much money personally, confining themselves with the 2 per cent. commission on the bets they placed.

"The Waldorf crowd" was responsible for the greatest amount of betting outside of Wall Street. It is said that E. A. Smathers, the former newspaperman, stands to lose $200,000 to Charles Hughes. "Tex" Rickard is said to have won $100,000 for himself and $100,000 for clients. He placed more than $100,000 on Wilson to win Ohio. George Whitelock is said to have lost $25,000. James Murphy is credited with winning upward of $75,000. "Jack" Hammond, one time press agent for the New York Central Railroad, won $31,000 on Ohio and stands to collect $40,000 more on Wilson.

The 1916 Presidential campaign is one of the few in which the Wall Street odds failed to indicate the winner. From the time of the nominations in June the odds were against Wilson, standing for weeks at 2 to 1 and 2½ to 1 on Hughes to beat Wilson. The betting once touched even money, but little was wagered at that figure. The final odds were before election 10 to 8 on Hughes. On Wednesday, in the bedlam of uncertainty, the odds shifted from 2 to 1 on Hughes to 2 to 1 on Wilson. On Thursday the betting was in favor of Wilson, all the way from 2 to 1 to 4 to 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1864.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, reinhasts; 334 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene Sons Co.; Miss E. Reddington, misses' waists, sweaters; Miss J. Griffin, waists; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Jacobs & Gosling; C. F. Jacobs, dolmans, suits, skirts; Grand.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss R. Goldberg, muslin underwear; 118 Worth.
CHICAGO—S. Philipson & Co.; R. L. Shean, dress goods, silks, notions, furs, goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Lambert, gloves; 44 East 23d.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; C. F. Reed, millinery; 231 B'way; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. & Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, basement; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLINTON, Mo.—Goss & Glenn Clothing Co.; J. L. Goss, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; A. H. Spring, muslin underwear, knit underwear, hosiery, men's furn.; 240 5th Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry Dry Goods Co.; A. Y. Berry, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown-Belk Co.; T. B. Brown, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres Co.; Miss M. B. Stephens, furs; 220 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Peoples Cloak & Suit House; M. Cohn, ready to wear; 15 East 26th.
LOS ANGELES—Bofield Notion Co., C. D. Lawlor, notions; Lucky Great Northern.
MINNEAPOLIS—Kits Pidgon Milkes Co.; A. F. Clough, linens, wash goods, laces, gloves, handkerchiefs; Flanders.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 41 Leonard.
NORWICH, Conn.—Jos. Hughes Co.; Sharp, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—Sterling, Rothstein & Co.; J. Rothstein, silks; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; J. Litt, silk cambrics; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Farber, millinery; 354 5th Av.; Cumberland.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss S. Loeb, waists; H. Koch, muslin underwear, petticoats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens, bdkfs.; 470 4th Av.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Luckey, Platt & Co.; E. P. Carey, neckwear, laces, furs, goods, boys' clothing; 334 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond Dry Goods Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 48 Leonard; Great Northern.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Gibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, women's suits, dresses; 482 4th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Jonas Long Sons; A. Long, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, handkerchiefs, gloves; 87 West 26th.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Leader Store; J. Weisgarten, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—W. H. Cassidy; Miss C. O'Neill; trimmed hats; Imper

NEXT ALLIED LOAN TO BE UNSECURED

Bankers Expect No More Collateral to be Pledged for Goods Bought Here.

NO NEW ISSUE THIS YEAR

Next Offering Likely to Come Early in 1917—Move to Inform Investors as to Allied Credit.

There is a growing belief in the financial district that the next big loan brought out in this country by Great Britain to finance the heavy purchases of supplies being made here will be a straight Government obligation, unsecured by collateral. It is possible, also, that France will ask similar terms for her next borrowing.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. issued a statement on his return from the Continent a few days ago, in which he suggested very strongly that the Allies must be allowed to borrow in future without the pledge of collateral. It is not expected that another loan will be brought out in this country until after the turn of the year, and in the meantime efforts will be made to educate investors to the need for taking unsecured bonds.

Discussion of this phase of the relations between investors in the United States and the Allies was heard yesterday among bankers who were guests of Frank A. Vanderlip at a dinner tendered to Mr. Davison at the Metropolitan Club on Thursday night. It was said that the dinner, which was attended by more than a score of leading bankers, had no significance, being intended only as a welcome to the guest of honor, but it was learned that in the course of an interesting account of his experiences while abroad Mr. Davison brought up the matter of future loans, and emphasized the feeling shared by British and French officials against the placing of any additional collateral loans here.

It was said by one of the financiers who attended the dinner that the failure of investors to take more kindly to the initial offering of $500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds had led to the flotation of collaterally secured French and British notes to provide funds for contracts already placed here, but that the Allies should not be expected to continue this kind of financing in view of their wonderful credit position.

"We are still children in the matters of international finance," said the banker. "Talk of a possible failure of Great Britain and France to pay the interest and principal of the Anglo-French loan is silly. The income of Great Britain for a single year would pay off this loan twenty-four times. It amounts to twelve billions of dollars. France is in receipt of six billions per annum. We must become educated to conditions outside of the United States."

Another prominent banker who has taken an active part in all of the loan discussions said that the agitation for straight Government obligations had arisen from exhaustion of American securities to be used for collateral. He said that the amount mobilized by the British Treasury officials, and as yet untouched, is enormous.

Mr. Davison and Charles H. Sabin, President of Guaranty Trust Company, were in Chicago last week to see bankers, and it is understood that they impressed upon them the advisability of preparing for future loans unsecured by collateral.

OUST SAFETY MUSEUM HEAD

Trustees Refuse to Tell Why Dr. Tolman Was Removed.

Dr. William H. Tolman has been removed from the Directorship of the American Museum of Safety by the Trustees of the institution. The action was taken on Oct. 30, and since then A. A. Hopkins has been acting director of the museum. This museum awards the E. H. Harriman and Anthony N. Brady Medals for Safety Devices for Railroads.

Counsel for Dr. Tolman said yesterday that unless the Trustees of the museum reinstated the former Director by Monday or paid him the salary which he alleged was due him under an alleged contract, action would be brought in the Supreme Court next week against the institution.

Dr. Tolman had been Director of the museum since 1912, and had done extensive work here and in Europe for the promotion of the use of safety devices in industrial plants. At the home of the museum, at 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, there has been built up under his direction what is said to be the best exhibition of safety devices in the world. In 1913 he was designated by the State Department as a delegate to the International Housing Congress at The Hague.

Arthur Williams is President of the American Museum of Safety and James Speyer, the banker, is Treasurer. Inquiries as to the reason for Dr. Tolman's removal were referred yesterday to William J. Moran, counsel for the Trustees of the museum.

"Dr. Tolman was removed on Oct. 30 for reasons satisfactory to the Trustees," was the statement he made, and he refused to elaborate upon it.

RETAIL COAL RATES DROP.

Only a Few Dealers Still Charge Exorbitant Prices.

The price of anthracite coal to the New York City consumer dropped yesterday to $8 a ton, nearly a normal price at this time of the year. Though some dealers continued to exact the $10, $11 and $12 which have been the ruling charges for the last ten days there was every indication that a return to normal prices would be general in a few days.

Various reasons were given for the sudden decrease, but the repudiation of high prices by the operators in the Pennsylvania fields was believed to be the most material. Retailers and wholesalers found themselves compelled to bear the onus of the advance and were forced to listen to many complaints from their customers. The failure of cold weather to arrive was a further reason for the decrease, and the announcement of the Anthracite Bureau of Information in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., that notwithstanding an October decrease production for the year remained above that of the same period in 1915 contributed to stop the buying which many anthracites declared was aiding in boosting prices.

Several investigations of the situation are in progress in this city, but it is believed to be unlikely that they will be continued if the dealers abandon their efforts to establish famine rates.

OFFICE BOY IN MOORE WILL.

Capitalist Left $500 to Youth He Knew Only as "John."

The will of James Hobart Moore, capitalist and brother of Judge William H. Moore, which was made public in Chicago on Thursday, contained a bequest of $500 to "John, the office boy," who was employed in the Moore offices at 71 Broadway when the will was made in 1905, in that office Mr. Moore organized the Diamond Match Company and exercised control over the Rock Island Railroad.

Although it was said yesterday at the offices of William H. Moore at 14 Wall Street that no one there knew what had become of "John, the office boy," it was learned that he is John Gehlert, now a prosperous embalmer at 14 West 127th Street and Sexton of twelve churches. Gehlert learned of the bequest in his favor yesterday. He said he had left the employ of Mr. Moore some years ago and hadn't heard of him since. He didn't know Mr. Moore had died, he said. "I can't figure out how he happened to forge' my last name and just referred to me as 'John, the office boy,'" said Gehlert.

Gives $25,000 to Flushing Hospital

Mrs. Angie M. Booth, widow of Henry P. Booth, a wealthy resident of Great Neck, L. I., announced yesterday that she would contribute $25,000 to the Flushing Hospital. "This will be the largest contribution the hospital has ever received.

RECORD ORDERS IN STEEL.

Corporation Reports Bookings of 10,015,260 Tons at End of October.

The Steel Corporation's bookings of orders for future delivery amounted to 10,015,260 tons at the end of October, crossing the 10,000,000-ton mark for the first time in the history of the organization. The new high record was established through an increase of contracts during the month of 492,676 tons, compared with a gain of 137,773 tons in September.

The corporation's previous high level of unfilled tonnage was reported last May when bookings amounted to 9,987,798 tons, a total 77,462 tons less than the October record. Operations at the mills during the month were at full capacity, which involved the shipment of approximately 53,000 tons of material daily. The rate of inflow of new business was estimated in the trade yesterday at about 49,000 tons per day, which, if actually reached, also scored a new high record for consistent daily performance.

The tonnage figures for each of the last twelve months are presented in this table:

1916—	Tons.	1916—	Tons.
Oct. 31.....	10,015,260	April 30.....	9,389,531
Sept. 30.....	9,522,554	March 31.....	9,331,001
Aug. 31.....	9,330,337	Feb. 29.....	8,568,966
July 31.....	9,593,382	Jan. 31.....	7,992,767
June 30.....	9,640,458	1915—	
May 30.....	9,937,798	Dec. 31.....	7,806,220
		Nov. 30.....	7,189,487

With output at capacity and prices higher than in any preceding month this year, it is supposed in steel circles that earnings in October were better than ever before. In September the corporation reported a net income of $30,420,193, the biggest monthly revenue to that time. Predictions were made yesterday that the report for the last quarter of 1916 would show that October brought in fully $35,000,000.

M., K. & T. SHOWS LOSS.

Receiver Reports 33 Per Cent. Decrease in Operating Revenue.

The report of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines for the year ending June 30, made public yesterday, shows an increase of 12 per cent. in operating expenses and a decrease of 33 per cent. in net operating revenue, the net loss for the year being placed at $1,873,417.

C. E. Schaff, the receiver, places the operating revenues at $32,485,567, and the operating expenses at $25,794,344. The operating income, after the deduction of taxes, amounted to $5,040,935, which is a decrease of 41 per cent. The report says that the entire decrease in the freight traffic was more than covered by the loss in cotton movement, due to the crop shortage in Texas and Oklahoma, where the production was about two-thirds of the crop of the previous year. Traffic was interrupted and operating expenses increased during the year by heavy rainfalls and floods which prevailed at intervals over practically the entire line.

THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

All measures of business reflect the holiday interruption, and in some branches an undercurrent of hesitancy is manifest because of the phenomenal rise in prices. Such instances remain the exception, however, and in many cases the rapidly advancing costs, with prospects of still higher levels, act as a stimulus to even larger purchases. The remarkable condition is strikingly apparent in the leading industries, and the unparalleled iron output last month was particularly opportune, in view of the recent great expansion in new buying.

Payments through the banks, as reflected in clearing house transactions at the principal cities in the United States, still indicate unstinted business activity in every part of the country, total exchanges this week, amounting to $4,724,666,466, an increase of 16.9 per cent. as compared with the same week last year and of 56.6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

Interest in the election returns themselves and uncertainty as to results, rather than doubt as to policies adopted or rejected, acted as deterrents to activity in some lines, but the great majority of reports fail to record any tangible effect upon trade, which has held steadily large at most centres, and even increased at some northwestern and southern points.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, 2½ per cent. and 1 per cent. extra on the ordinary stock, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 15, and of 3 per cent. and ½ per cent. extra on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 28, 1917, to stock of record Jan. 22, 1917. Books do not close.

Cumberland County Power and Light Company, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Lanston Monotype Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown, regular quarterly 3 per cent., payable Dec. 4 as registered Nov. 20. Books close Nov. 20, reopen Dec. 4.

Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie, regular semi-annual 3 per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Pratt and Whitney Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 9.

White Motor, quarterly $1 a share, placing the stock on a 3 per cent. dividend basis. The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,264,320	$2,319,902	$2,294,496
Expenses	1,782,641	1,845,879	1,853,418
Net	981,688	955,023	641,048
Taxes, &c.....	162,218	145,489	166,010
Net aft. taxes.	729,451	519,534	475,039
Other income..	34,926	35,343	26,723
Total income..	764,877	554,897	499,761
Charges	464,317	454,140	418,767
Surplus	300,060	100,757	80,994

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY CO.—

Earnings for first week of Nov...	248,922
Corresponding period last year....	253,310
Decrease	4,388

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,004,366	1,023,357	975,908
Net aft. taxes.	309,150	269,152	284,816
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,998	100,042	20,056
3 mos. gross..	2,827,805	2,928,896	2,684,414
Net aft. taxes.	781,295	745,825	722,151

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	508,030	457,368	50,661
Net aft. taxes.	153,520	133,006	20,523
Sur. aft. chgs.	132,998	106,042	26,056
3 mos. gross..	1,519,841	1,298,402	220,259
Net aft. taxes.	482,989	365,676	117,293
Sur. aft. chgs.	338,989	238,047	100,819

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	7,390,852	5,826,406	6,340,079
Net aft. taxes.	3,289,658	2,190,218	2,849,664
Other income..	213,490	240,934	340,574
Total income..	3,575,068	2,409,678	2,950,488
Charges	1,707,410	1,605,758	1,629,635
Surplus	1,868,284	797,921	1,320,853

Public Utilities.

PORTSMOUTH, (OHIO,) STREET RAILROAD & LIGHTING—For the twelve months ended Sept. 30 Gross, $286,809, compared with $246,242 for the preceding year. Net, $133,277, against $92,502, and surplus after charges, $108,277, compared with $60,145 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1915. The surplus after charges for September, 1916 was $18,382, compared with $6,268 for September, 1915.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY for September:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$91,498	$78,027	$13,471
Net aft. taxes	42,440	36,082	6,358
Bal. af. underlying chgs. & other interest.	25,128	20,958	4,170
12 mos. gross.	1,048,546	922,143	151,403
Net aft. taxes.	444,527	373,094	92,116
Bal. af. underlying chgs. & other interest	278,886	230,628	88,118

WESTERN UNION:

Sept. gross ...	5,729,802	4,662,920	966,976
Net aft. taxes.	1,349,072	1,322,644	26,428

Miscellaneous.

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 28:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$6,750,606	$4,920,210	$5,227,268
Expenses	4,772,018	3,778,867	3,904,713
Net	1,978,058	1,141,463	1,462,542
Interest	870,140	388,140	840,140
Depr., &c.	687,708	498,741	465,407
Surplus	971,176	744,270	622,402
Dividends	796,797	796,797	796,797
Surplus	174,379	def.52,527	def.174,395

*Deficit.

STOCK LIST BUOYANT ON WILSON VICTORY

Transactions Pass the 2,000,000 Mark, with Several Notable Advances.

NEW RECORD FOR LEATHER

Steel Common Touches 125 and Gulf States Goes to 130—Coppers Make Big Gains.

Predictions that the re-election of President Wilson would demoralize the stock market and cause prices to decline in panicky fashion failed to materialize yesterday, when, after two days of uncertainty, traders became fully assured that Tuesday's voting had resulted in the defeat of Mr. Hughes. The market, though irregular in trend, was exceedingly active, and the volume of transactions again reached a total of more than 2,000,000 shares.

In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the market had been spared a sudden shock by the gradual receipts of news indicating a Wilson victory, and that by the time definite information was available everybody was prepared for it. This was one of the principal explanations offered for the behavior of yesterday's market which apparently upset pre-election prophecies.

The fact that Wall Street was strongly in favor of the election of Hughes and had contributed liberally toward his campaign fund was, in a measure at least, responsible for the assumption on the part of the so-called outside public that satisfaction over his election would be expressed by an immediate rise in prices, and, conversely, that his defeat and the re-election of Mr. Wilson would be received as a signal for heavy selling followed by a severe depression.

Whether the strength and buoyancy of yesterday's market indicated that Wall Street felt relief over the settlement of the Presidential contest or that it had become reconciled to "four years more of Wilson" was a topic of discussion, opinion being about evenly divided. Attention was directed to the fact that, irrespective of election results, the European war was still on and that there was no indication of any cessation of industrial prosperity.

Although the stock market opened strong, it became somewhat unsettled after the first fifteen minutes, and before the first hour was ended a downward tendency in some issues became evident. During the afternoon the market continued irregular, many stocks going to higher levels on a large volume of trading.

The upward movement, Central Leather reached a new high record of 123, and Steel common touched 125. Equipment stocks and some of the independent steel shares followed the lead of Steel, and the copper stocks responded to the news of the establishment of a new high price for the metal. Anaconda, which opened at 97½, advanced to 101, and Utah Copper, after selling around 114, rose to 118. One of the startling incidents of the day was the advance in Gulf States Steel, which established the new record of 130, both for the common and second preferred, the net gain for the day being 20½ for the former and 25 for the latter.

The Steel stocks were again strong, International Paper going to 75½, although it closed at 73¾, at which price it showed a net gain for the day of 4½ points.

MORE 8-HOUR LAW SUITS.

Rock Island and Great Western Now Seek Injunctions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A suit to test the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, similar to the cases filed in Kansas City by the Santa Fé and in Omaha by the Union Pacific, was started in the Federal District Court here today by Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

The court set Dec. 4 as the date on which the United States District Attorneys for Northern and Southern Illinois and the Chairmen of the General Committees of the four railroad employes' brotherhoods are to answer the receivers' petition for an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the law.

A similar suit, seeking to enjoin the same defendants was filed this afternoon by the Chicago Great Western.

All the railroads of the country are considering filing injunction suits attacking the Adamson law, according to Vice President Sewall of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. Sewall said that his road had the filing of an injunction suit under consideration, but no decision on the matter had been reached.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Central has applied to the Second District Public Service Commission for regard to the New York Central Railroad Equipment Trust of 1917. It purposes to purchase 4,000 steel box freight cars; 3,000 all-steel coal cars; 100 steel passenger coaches; 100 steel baggage cars; 80 multiple unit cars, and ten electric locomotives. The estimated cost is $15,000,000. To pay for them the company plans an equipment trust agreement for 1917, and to issue certificates to an amount not exceeding $12,000,000, to be sold at not less than 97 per cent. of par, net.

City of Springfield, Mass., has sold $100,000 3½ per cent. Westfield Little River water bonds to Curtis & Sanger and Blodgett & Co., both of Boston, at 103.651.

The stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston have authorized its officials to petition the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Light Commission for authority to issue 22,526 shares of stock, the proceeds to be used for extensions and additions.

Kean, Taylor & Co. announce that they have opened an office in Hartford, Conn., under the management of Roy P. Crary.

The Republic Railway & Light Company has sold to Harper & Turner of Philadelphia $3,500,000 preferred stock of its subsidiary company, the Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Company, approximately $3,000,000 of this amount is held as collateral under the $3,000,000 note issue of the Republic Company, and from the proceeds of the sale of this stock the Republic Company will pay off the entire $3,000,000 note issue due Dec. 1, 1916.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher...	.09	Occidental	.03
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.03
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada....	.29
Exchequer	.08	Union Con.....	.37
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross...	.08	Mexican dollars..	.54
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.62½	D'field Daisy....	.05
Halifax	.50	Florence	.30
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Consol....	.56
McNamara	.07	G'field Merger...	.05
Midway	.21	Great Bend	.09
Mispah Extn....	.17	Jumbo Extn.....	.30
Monarch Pitts...	.13	Jumbo Junior....	.06
Montana	.90	Kewanas	.10
North Star.....	.15	Red Lion	.15
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.24
Tonopah Nevada.	8.75	Spearhead	.05
West End.....	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.17½
Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.21
Bonnie	.10	Packard	.48
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester	.12
Comb. Fraction.	.07	Round Mountain.	.34
D'field B. B....	.05	White Caps.....	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	3	3½	Granite ...	63	64
Elkton ...	10	12	Isabella ...	23½	23½
El Paso...	35	75	McKinney.	28	32
Findlay ...	3¼	3½	Portland ...	190	200
Golden Cy.	2	2½	Vindicator.		150
Gold Dust.	1	1½	U. G. M.	19½	21

ROADS WILL URGE FEDERAL CONTROL

Details of the Legislative Program to be Advocated Before the Newlands Committee.

LARGER COMMERCE BOARD

District Commissions to be Suggested and Government Supervision of Stock and Bond Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The regulation of carriers and allied subjects, including the Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and express companies, will occupy the attention of the Congressional committee appointed by the last session, at hearings to open here on Nov. 20. This special committee represents the joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, with Senator Newlands as Chairman. The resolution authorizing the committee's investigation provides that these matters shall be considered:

Control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation and efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers.

Proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the act to regulate commerce.

Government ownership of all public utilities. Wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities.

Comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation as compared with Government ownership and operation.

What Railroads Will Propose.

From an authoritative source the following outline of the legislative program which the railroads will ask the committee to consider in its investigation has been obtained. The roads, it is asserted, will endeavor to demonstrate to the commission that one of the chief defects in the present system of regulation is the lack of co-ordination resulting from conflicting regulation by the Federal Government and by the forty-eight States. They will ask that the entire Governmental control of the rates and practices of interstate carriers, except purely local matters, be placed in the hands of a Federal body, so that interstate traffic may be regulated without reference to State lines, leaving to the State commissions jurisdiction over purely local matters and local public utilities.

As a part of this plan, a compulsory system of Federal incorporation is to be recommended, accompanied by Federal supervision of railroad stock and bond issues, thus removing this phase of railroad regulation from the control of such States as now exercise supervision over the issue of securities.

A reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to enable the commission to exercise its increased powers. It will be proposed that the commission be enlarged and possibly organized into district commissions, or sub-commissions, which will enable it to give due consideration to local conditions, while the commission itself will have greater opportunity to consider more important problems. Under this plan decisions of district commissions could be made subject to review by the commission or Washington. It will also be proposed that the preparation and prosecution of cases against the railroads shall be delegated to some other agency of the Government, possibly the Department of Justice, so that the commission may devote its energies to administrative functions.

With the commission thus relieved of some of its present duties and equipped to handle its business more promptly, the railroads will urge that the period during which the commission may now suspend proposed increases in rates be reduced from ten months to sixty days, with provision for reparation to be paid to the shippers if the advance ultimately shall be declared unreasonable.

The roads also will ask that the commission be empowered to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates, so that in meeting complaints of discrimination the commission may order the advance of a rate which it considers too low, instead of requiring the railroads to remove the discrimination by reducing the higher rate.

One of the most important recommendations for which the railroads will ask favorable consideration is that the commission be specifically authorized to take into account, in rate regulation, the effect of rates upon total earnings in the light of expenses, and therefore the effect of its decision upon the credit of the carriers, to the end that the country may be assured of adequate transportation facilities on existing lines and of development by extensions into new territory.

Many Witnesses to Appear.

Among those who are to give their views to the committee are:

Jacob H. Schiff, Professor E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia, Frederick D. Underwood, President, Erie Railroad Company; T. F. Woodlock, Victor Morawets, New York; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; John H. Gray, University of Minnesota; Professor John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; Dr. F. H. Dixon, Dartmouth College; F. A. Delano, Federal Reserve Board; Samuel O. Dunn, editor Railway Age Gazette; O. P. Gothlin, former member Ohio Railway Commission; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President Yale; F. W. Cole, Commissioner of Immigration, New York; Louis H. Haney, Federal Trade Commission; Emory R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania; Ray Morris, of White, Weld & Co., New York; Samuel Rea, President, Pennsylvania Railroad; Professor W. Z. Ripley, Harvard University; Joseph N. Teal, Portland, Ore.; Paul H. King, Receiver Pere Marquette Railroad; Luther M. Walter, Chicago; J. M. Dickinson, Receiver, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and A. P. Thom, General Counsel, Southern Railway.

In addition to these individuals the Chairman of the committee has been informed that representatives will appear for the four railroad brotherhoods, for each of the express companies, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York Paper and Pulp Trade Association, National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, Detroit; National Association of Railway Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Farmers' Co-operative Association, and other organizations.

Several of the State Railway Commissions, including those of Texas, and New York, will be represented.

It is probable that the railroads will first state their case, informing the committee of the character and scope of legislation which they regard as fair and necessary to the carriers. The shippers' organizations will probably follow with a statement of their case, and after these interests have been heard the State Railway Commissions, representing the public, will be heard. Individuals who wish to deal with specific phases of the railroad problem will be heard later. This program undoubtedly will be broken at times. A tentative program of hearings to be held in the various principal cities of the United States has been arranged.

DRY GOODS SALES LARGE.

This Notwithstanding Fact That Election Kept Buyers Away.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale dry goods deliveries for the current week have been running ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. Notwithstanding the factor of a national election, road sales for both immediate and future shipment have been in excess of 1915, indicating that retailers have confidence in the continuance of good business.

"Merchants attended the market in smaller numbers in the earlier part of the week, which is accounted for by the interest in the ballot. Collections continue good. The market on domestic cottons is very firm.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN COTTON MARKET

Yesterday's Sales Estimated All the Way from 150,000 to 200,000 Bales.

WEATHER A LEADING FACTOR

Believed to Justify Expectations of Large Additions to Crop—Prices Drop 21-23 Points.

Heavy liquidation furnished the feature in cotton yesterday, with selling evidently prompted by a belated appreciation of the fact that the weather in the South recently has been of a character that would justify expectation of large additions to the yield. With the exception of frost around the middle of October, which was by no means general, the weather has been ideal for further growth and development. In fact, fields which several weeks ago were said to have been entirely picked are again white with cotton, and unless freezing weather comes, picking will continue until December.

At any rate, very little other news was in circulation. Chicago and Western interests sold heavily on rumors that an embargo would be placed on exports of wheat from the United States, and also that a good deal of peace talk was expected over Sunday. Just why these should have been considered cotton market factors is difficult to determine.

Liverpool was somewhat lower than due, and the local market opened at a decline of 5 to 16 points. Liverpool was a good buyer here on the break, and there appeared to be some rebuying by traders who had sold out before election. The January option, after selling at 19.43c, worked up to 19.64c. Heavy selling made its appearance around this level, and there was a quick break which carried prices off more than 40 points. The close was somewhat unsettled at a net loss of 21 to 23 points on the more active positions.

The following telegram gives an impression of Southern sentiment since the election returns have been received: "Looks like four years more of peace and prosperity. Coton may get too high to buy, but will not get high enough to sell until the Spring crop of weevils has been counted. Cotton is now looking cheap to people who said it was too high when it was around 16 cents. Demand enormous and very little offerings. Holders absolutely indifferent and many refusing to quote at any price."

Although it was hard to tell what started the liquidation, there was no doubt about its volume. Sales were estimated all the way from 150,000 to 200,000 bales, chiefly for the account of prominent Southern, local, and Western interests.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 570,286 bales, compared with 471,487 last year. The total for the season is 4,529,000 bales, compared with 4,818,000 last year. Spinners takings for the week were 402,534 bales, against 357,804 last year.

The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.44	19.62	19.20	19.36@19.38	19.59@19.61
Jan.	19.47	19.66	19.23	19.37@19.38	19.58@19.61
Mar.	19.58	19.79	19.39	19.50@19.51	19.73@19.75
May	19.73	19.97	19.57	19.68@19.69	19.89@19.92
July	19.78	19.97	19.55	19.67@19.69	19.86@
Oct.	17.80	17.98	17.80	17.80@17.81	17.91@17.98

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 30 points decline; middling, 19.30c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 12 points advance; Houston, 7 points decline; New Orleans, 4 points decline; Galveston, 19.35c; Savannah, 19¾c; Memphis, 19.12c; Augusta, 19.19c; Houston, 19.35c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.85	19.04	18.73	18.76@18.78
Jan.	19c	19.23	18.86	18.93@18.95
Mar.	19.18	19.46	19.10	19.19@19.20
May	19.40	19.62	19.30	19.39@19.40
July	19.57	19.72	19.50	19.60@19.61

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points decline, at 11.42d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Closed quiet, but steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.37	10.38	10.36	11.38¾	11.34½
Mar.-Apr.	10.44	10.46	10.43	11.45	11.41½
May-June.	10.56	10.56	10.48	11.54½	11.50
July-Aug.	10.56	10.57	10.48	11.55	11.50
Oct.-Nov.	10.64	10.65	10.56	10.63	10.60

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.55c; March, 19.70c; May, 19.87c; July, 19.87c. The market there was due to open today 9 to 10 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Year.
Galveston ...	7,728	8,221	381,286	284,855
New Orleans.	13,449	10,262	384,196	282,969
Mobile	1,098	118	15,155	10,344
Savannah ...	3,674	3,706	169,346	194,777
Charleston ..	1,498	1,261	68,660	89,956
Wilmington ..	.....	1,240	.....	41,286
Norfolk	2,300	5,027	73,847	86,949

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,010	2,262	121,482	178,219
Memphis	6,100	8,198	226,123	231,206
St. Louis	2,089	4,939	18,924	11,895
Houston	17,141	9,158	280,791	188,004

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,750 to 12,750	10,124	5,282
New Orleans ...	5,500 to 7,000	10,168	5,282

Exports yesterday were 22,641 bales. Total thus far for this season, 1,975,872. Total last season, 1,547,407 bales.

Paper Company Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North American Pulp and Paper Companies held yesterday J. M. Wilson of Montreal and P. J. Meyler were elected members of the committee.

F. W. Bacon, Vice President of the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, was elected Vice President, and C. S. Rogers, formerly Treasurer of the Empire United Railways, was elected Treasurer. Listing of the shares of the companies on the Montreal Stock Exchange was approved, and reports covering plans for doubling the capacity of the St. Lawrence Company's sulphite pulp mill at Chandler, Quebec, were presented.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sun.; moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sun.; moderate variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; much colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; much colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast and much colder Sat.; Sun. fair and cold; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast and colder Sat.; probably snow flurries near Lake Superior. Sun. fair and continued cold; fresh n. w. winds

Ia.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun. unsettled in n.; fair in s., colder in n. w.

Ark.—Fair Sat.; colder in w. and n. Sun. fair, colder.

Okla.—Unsettled Sat., with rain and much colder; cold wave in w. Temperature will fall to about 28 degrees at Okla. City by Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and cold.

N. Tex.—Unsettled Sat., rain in n.; colder in n. w.; Sun. unsettled and colder.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat., colder in n.; Sun. fair; colder in e.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Sat., probably rain in afternoon or night in s.; Sun. probably fair, colder.

Mo.—Unsettled and much colder Sat. and Sun.; probably rain turning to snow; Sun. fair; colder in n. and w.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; colder Sat.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sat.

Iowa—Unsettled and colder Sat.; possibly snow; Sun. cloudy, continued cold.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued cold Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat., colder in e.; Sun. fair and warmer.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Sat., possibly snow in s.; Sun. fair, warmer.

Kan.—Rain, turning to snow Sat.; much colder; Sun., fair and continued cold.

OPPOSE RATE CASE DELAY.

New York Interests Ready for New Jersey Case.

Lawyers representing New York State and New York City interests telegraphed a vigorous protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington yesterday against any delay in the hearing on the New Jersey rate case, which is set to begin on Monday in the offices of the Merchants' Association, before Examiner Wilbur La Roe of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Robert H. McCarter of Newark, counsel for the New Jersey municipalities and the railroads terminating in New Jersey, which have petitioned to have the freight rate to the New Jersey side of the Port of New York fixed at three cents a hundred pounds below the New York rate, has filed an application for an adjournment of the case with the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the protest telegraphed yesterday on behalf of William D. Guthrie, George W. Wickersham, and others representing the New York interests, it was set forth that New Jersey had been working up its case for years, had filed its petition many months ago, and was not justified in seeking a postponement at the last minute.

Notice has been sent to the lawyers for the New York interests that the commission has granted Baltimore the right to be heard in the suit. Baltimore's interest in the

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in Very Active Trading — Economic Forces and Political Disappointment.

Even in quarters of the financial district in which very keen disappointment was felt at the result of the national election, as finally revealed in yesterday's news, the view was many times expressed during the day that the market was under the control of economic factors including, specifically, the active and far reaching forces growing out of the war rather than under the control of politics. At the same time, the outcome of the balloting on last Tuesday, the result of which was in doubt for two days, exerted some influence yesterday, for it undoubtedly did affect sentiment in very important financial matters. That sentiment helped to account for the irregularity of the market and for some of the selling which despite an enormous wave of buying checked the forward surge of prices and in many instances resulted in net losses for the day, though in very few cases in large losses among the most active stocks.

The dealings were on a very large scale, fluctuations in a number of instances were wide, and the net results were very irregular. Viewing the market of the last three days as a whole, the number of stocks which show recessions from the first prices made after election day exceeds the number which show advances. But even that would not indicate that political disappointment has been the chief influence swaying the market, for during that period new high levels have been reached and recessions after advances were in keeping with the ordinary working of the market.

The contrast between the political disappointment felt by a large section of the financial community and the character of current business news was emphasized yesterday among other ways by the monthly unfilled tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation and by reports of new large inquiries for copper which gave further strength to a market which had already reflected some of the keenest of the demands arising out of the combination of peace and war requirements. The Steel statement showed a very large increase over a month ago, and for the first time in the history of the corporation brought the orders on its books to above 10,000,000 tons. Despite the large increase in output the steel mills still find that business is running ahead of them. The Steel Corporation's incoming orders since the first of the month, it is understood, have shown an excess over deliveries which would result in a larger increase in unfilled orders this month than was shown for last month. That is suggestive of the fact that the demand for steel, which is probably a fair pilot to the demand for other goods, instead of showing slackening is actually showing a further increase.

This and similar considerations seem for the time being at least more than an offset for political disappointment, particularly inasmuch as business activity is a far more widespread influence than the influence of that part of business sentiment which is dejected by the outcome of the election. A reminder of the extent of the capital produced by the extraordinary business profits of the present period is found in the current demand for investment issues, which is keen and very large. Despite the large amount of foreign securities which have been taken in this country, the funds seeking employment in domestic issues are great enough to make a very good market for the best of bonds. This is a phase of the financial markets which is more closely identified with investment than are the dealings in the stock market, where the spirit of speculation holds sway. Both are the products of the greatest business activity which the United States has ever known.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.5	May,	1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	98¼	98½	5.61
Anglo-Fr. 5	Oct. 15,'20		94⅞	95¼	6.30
Argen. Govt.Dic.	Feb.21,'17		98½	98¾	4.30
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'17		101¼	101⅝	4.99
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'20		100⅝	101¼	5.78
City of Mont.5	May,	1918	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
City of Paris.6	Oct. 15,'21		98½	98⅝	6.40
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1,	'21	99⅞	100¼	4.83
Italian Gov..6	Oct. 16,'17		99⅞	100⅜	5.58
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct. 15,'17		101	102	2.91
Norweg. Govt..6	Feb.,	1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.98
Prov. of N. B.	Dec.,	1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. S.5	July,	1919	98¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.6½	July,	1919	100¼	100⅝	6.40
Do rubles..5½	Aug.14,'26		289	291	...
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt..5	Mar.,	1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt..5	Mar.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.96

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101¼	3.80
Am. F. & L..5	Aug.,	1921	100	102	5.13
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1929	100¼	100⅝	4.03
Am. Thread..4	Jan.,	1919	99	99¾	4.40
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	100⅜	3.10
A., T. & S. F..6	June,	1917	100¼	101	3.00
A.V.R.L & P..6	July 1,	'19	99	100¾	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T..6	June,	1921	102⅜	103⅜	5.49
B'klyn R. T..5	Sept.,	1917	100¼	100⅝	4.50
C. P. R. & L..6	May,	1918	102	102⅜	4.90
C., B. & Q...4	July,	1921	98⅝	98⅝	4.31
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep.,	1917	100¼	100⅝	4.40
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr.,	1918	102⅝	103⅜	4.50
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	99¼	100⅛	5.35
Can. North...6	July10,'17		100¼	100⅝	4.90
Can. North...6	July10,'18		100¼	100⅝	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry6	Mar. 2,'24		103⅜	103⅝	5.48
Driggs-Seaby.6	Dec.,	1919	100	100⅛	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.6	Dec.,	1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.6	Dec.,	1920	98	100	6.00
Erie, P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18		98	...	6.12½
Erie R. R.....5½	Apr.,	1917	100½	100⅝	3.85
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov.,	1918	101	101½	4.43
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	99⅝	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.5	Aug.,	1918	98½	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.00
Inter. Harv..5	Feb. 15,'18		101½	101⅝	3.50
L. Gas & El..6	Apr.,	1918	100½	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1918	100¾	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific..6	June,	1916	99¼	99⅝	6.35
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	98	99	7.40
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	100¼	100⅝	4.70
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	100¼	100⅜	3.93
N. E. Nav.....6	May,	1917	100¼	100¾	5.53
Otis Elev.....5	Apr.,	1920	100	101	4.53
Penn. Co.....4½	June.5,'21		101	101¼	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100⅜	101¼	4.55
Pem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1,	'19	89½	90	10.00
Southern Ry.5	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100⅝	3.25
U. R. G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	97½	98½	5.40
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	101½	101¾	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct.,	1917	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Win.R.Arms..5	Mar.,	1918	98½	98⅝	5.97
W. V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99¼	100¼	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100⅜	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18		100¾	101	5.43

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.00	43.25	42.87½	43.12½
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Spelter	10.87½	11.25	11.25	11.40
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*84.00	85.00	*84.00	85.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¾@31c. for fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 30¾@30¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	124 10 0	124 10 0
Copper, futures	126 10 0	125 10 0
Tin, spot	185 0 0	184 5 0
Tin, futures	186 5 0	185 15 0
Spelter	39 0 0	38 15 0
Lead	34 10 0	34 0 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	2,023,700
Same day last year	936,583
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	179,186,865
Same period last year	150,840,422
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66⅛	67	1,700	Acme Tea	65¾	67	65¾	66⅝	+1⅞
98	98¾	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	98	98	98	98	...
16½	17	100	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	-½
34	34¾	100	Advance Rumely pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+⅞
74	74⅞	700	Ajax Rubber	73¾	74⅝	73½	74⅜	+⅝
11⅝	11¾	800	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	-⅛
7	7¼	1,800	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	...
32¾	33	25,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅝	34	31	33	+⅛
89	89½	3,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90½	91	90	90	-⅛
87	87⅞	5,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	87	88⅝	84¾	87¼	-⅝
102¼	102⅝	5,900	Am. Beet Sugar	102¾	103	102	102¾	...
195	196	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	190	190	190	190	-1
64⅜	64⅝	31,700	Am. Can	63¾	65	62¾	64½	+1½
114	115	100	Am. Can pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+1
71	71¼	24,300	Am. Car & Fdry	69¾	72¾	69¾	71½	+1⅝
116¼	117¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	-½
54½	55	900	Am. Cotton Oil	55¼	55¾	55	55	-¼
100	101	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	101	101	-1
137	140	300	Am. Express	135¾	136	135¾	136	...
16¾	16¾	1,300	Am. H. & Leather	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	-⅛
72	72½	2,500	Am. H. & Leath pf	74	74	72	72	-⅛
28⅞	29	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	-⅛
26¾	27	6,450	Am. Linseed	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	-⅛
59⅝	60	12,800	Am. Linseed pf	59¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	-⅛
95	95¾	38,800	Am. Locomotive	97	97¼	94⅝	95	-2
108	109¼	400	Am. Locomotive pf	109	109	108¾	109	...
9¼	10	800	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	-⅛
47	48	500	Am. Malt pf	47¾	47¾	47	47	...
112¾	112¾	29,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111	114¾	110¾	112¾	+1¼
100	100¼	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf A	100	100¾	100	100¾	+½
93½	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	94	94¾	94	94½	+2
65½	66	2,400	Am. Steel Fdries	66	66	65¼	65¾	...
119¼	119⅝	4,000	Am. Sugar Ref	120⅝	121¼	119¼	119½	-⅛
120	123	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	-1½
133⅝	133⅞	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¾	134	133⅝	134	...
222¾	222¾	500	Am. Tobacco	220¾	222¾	220¾	222½	+⅛
108	109	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	-2
53	53¼	6,400	Am. Woolen	53½	54¼	52½	53	-½
98	98½	800	Am. Woolen pf	99¼	99¼	98	98	-1½
58¾	59	27,500	Am. Writing P. pf	57¾	59⅜	56¾	58¾	+2⅛
58¾	59	21,500	Am. Zinc L. S	54⅞	58¾	54½	58¾	+4⅛
84	84¼	3,700	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	82¾	84	82	84	+1
100	100¼	186,500	Anaconda Cop.	97¼	101¼	96¾	100¼	+2¼
106¼	106¾	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	-⅛
100¾	100⅞	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	+⅞
125⅜	124⅞	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+⅞
112	112⅜	9,300	At., Gulf & W. I	106	114⅞	107⅝	112½	+4⅜
70¾	72	2,600	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	71	73¾	71	71¾	-⅛
86¾	87	12,100	Baldwin Loco	83¾	88¾	83¾	87	-1½
96⅝	98	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	96	97⅝	96	97⅜	-⅛
75¼	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	-⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	185	185	185	185	...
157	159	800	Barrett Co	158	158	158	159	-⅛
665	675	100	Bethlehem Steel	675	675	675	675	...
665	675	10	Do., odd lot	660	660	660	660	...
84	84½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	84½	84½	-⅛
...	...	400	Burns Brothers	84	85	84	85	+1
66¾	66¾	9,800	Butte & Superior	68	68	66	66¾	-⅛
22¼	23	1,200	California Petrol	22¼	23	22	22¾	-⅛
50½	51	900	California Pet. pf	50½	50½	50	50½	...
172¾	173	1,600	Canadian Pacific	173	173	172¾	173	+⅝
117¼	117⅝	127,200	Central Leather Co	119¼	123	117¼	117⅝	-1¼
117	118	300	Central Leather pf	116¾	117½	116¾	117½	+1½
102¼	104	1,500	Chandler Motor	105	105	102½	102¾	-1½
67⅞	68	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	69⅜	69¾	67¾	68	+⅛
16¾	17¼	300	Chicago & Alton	17	17	16¾	16¾	-1½
15	15¼	1,300	Chi. Great Western	15⅛	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅛
45⅛	45¾	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	-⅛
95	96	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St P.	95½	95¾	95¾	95½	-1¼
126¼	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	+1½
128¾	129¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	129¼	129¾	129¼	129¼	+1
34⅜	34⅝	13,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	-⅛
22¾	23	8,000	Chile Copper	22¾	23	22¾	23	+⅛
63⅞	63⅝	35,700	China Copper	64¼	66¼	63¾	65¾	+1¾
110	111¾	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110	110	110	110	-1
55	55½	5,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	55½	56¾	54	55	-⅝
35	35½	100	Col. & Southern	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	-⅛
44½	45	6,900	Columbia Gas & El	44¾	44¾	43¾	44⅝	-⅛
46¾	48	800	Comput. Tab. Rec	49	49	48	48¾	-¼
21	24¾	100	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+2
136¾	137¼	1,500	Con. Gas, N. Y. & d	138¾	138¾	136¾	136¾	-½
126¾	126¾	1,500	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¼	-½
2¼	2⅜	600	Con. Gas, Balt.rgts	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
101	102	3,400	Continental Can	102	102¾	100¾	101¾	-1⅞
18⅞	19	3,200	Corn Products Ref	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	19	-½
93¾	94⅜	1,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94½	94⅞	93½	93¾	-2
91¼	91⅝	87,200	Crucible Steel	92¾	93¾	91	91⅝	-1⅛
124	124¾	100	Crucible Steel pf	124	124	124	124	...
74½	75	58,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	72¾	76½	72¾	75	+2⅜
99½	99¾	4,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99	99¾	99	99¾	+⅝
230	235	1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	235	230	235	+5
96¾	97	200	Deere & Co. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+⅝
240¾	243	200	Del., Lack. & West	242	242	242	242	+2
47½	48	2,300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	48	48	47¾	47¾	-⅛
44½	44½	1,000	Distillers' Secur	45	45	44	44½	-⅛
24½	25	300	Dome Mines	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	-⅛
93	95	200	Driggs-Seabury	94	94	93½	93½	-1⅝
38	38¾	10,000	Erie	38¾	38¾	37¾	38	-⅛
52⅝	52¾	700	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	-⅛
16	22¼	100	Federal M. & S.	18	18	18	18	-⅛
43½	44½	100	Gaston, Wms. & W	43¼	43¼	43½	43½	-½
320	325	100	General Chemical	324¾	324¾	324¾	324¾	-½
180¾	181	2,200	General Electric	181¾	182	180¾	181	-1
123½	123	300	General Motors pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
69	69¾	17,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¼	73	69	69¾	-2¼
97¼	98¾	2,525	Granby Consol	95¾	98	94	94	-⅝
118¾	119	1,000	Great Northern pf	119	119	118¾	118¾	-⅛
44½	44¾	34,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	45	46¾	44¾	44¾	-⅛
52¼	52⅝	1,300	Greene-Cananea x d	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+⅛
120	125	1,800	Gulf States Steel	106	130	106	125	+20
121	125	100	Gulf States S.1st pf	129	129	129	129	+2½
121	125	1,700	Gulf States S. 2d pf	110	130	110	130	+24
106¾	107	400	Illinois Central	107¼	107¼	106¾	106¾	-⅛
68½	69	52,900	Inspiration Copper	67¾	69¾	67¾	69	+1½
19½	19⅝	8,000	Interboro Consol	19	19⅞	18¾	19¼	+½
76½	76⅞	2,000	Interboro Con. pf	77	77	76¾	76¾	+½
24	24⅜	1,500	Int. Agricultural	24¾	24¾	24	24⅜	+⅛
56	56½	2,400	Int. Agricultural pf	56¾	56¾	55	55¾	+⅛
117	118	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	118	118	117	117	-1
79	80	1,000	Int. Harvester Corp	79½	80	78¾	80	+1½
43¼	44	23,100	Int. Mer. Mar. T. r	43¾	44¾	42¾	43¾	-⅛
118⅞	119½	50,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	119¾	121	118¾	119½	-⅛
51¾	51¾	9,400	Int. Nickel	51¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	-⅝
...	...	30	Int. Nickel pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	-⅛
73	73¼	52,600	Int. Paper	70	75¾	70	73¼	+1½
105¼	106	5,200	Int. Paper pf	109¾	107¾	105¾	105¾	+½
7	7½	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	...
88	90	100	Jewel Tea	89	89	89	89	-1
110	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+⅝
27	27½	800	Kansas City South.	27¾	27¾	27	27	-⅛
77	78	400	Kelly Spring Tire	78	78	76¾	76¾	+⅞
55	55½	70,400	Kennecott Copper	54¼	55¾	54¼	55¼	+⅞
127	127¾	100	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	...
95¼	95⅝	28,500	Lackawanna Steel	96	97¾	94⅝	95⅝	-⅝
116¼	118½	950	Laclede Gas	116	118¾	116	117¾	+2⅛
23	24½	100	Lake Erie & West	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	-⅛
40	40¾	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¾	40¾	39½	39¾	-⅛
83¼	84	1,800	Lehigh Valley	85¾	85¾	83	83¼	-⅜
225	230	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	225	225	225	225	...
129	132	900	Manhattan Elev	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	-1½
75¾	76¼	8,800	Maxwell Motors	78¾	78¾	75	76¼	-1¾
83¾	83¾	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	83¾	83¾	-1
51	52	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	52	52	51	51	-1½
71½	72	1,900	May Dept. Stores	71½	72	71	71½	+½
110	111	5,800	Mexican Petroleum	110	111	110	110½	-⅛
96	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	...
39¾	41	12,800	Miami Copper	39¾	41	39¾	40¾	+⅝
33¾	34	200	Minn. & St. L. new	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	-⅛
124	124	300	M., St. P. & S. M.	124	124	123	123	-1
8¼	8½	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
18¼	18¾	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	+⅛
10¼	10¾	2,500	Missouri Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	...
9¾	10	6,800	Mo. Pacific t r	10¾	10¾	9¾	10	-⅛
27¼	27¾	5,800	Mo. Pacific w i	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	-⅛
57½	57¾	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	-⅛
99	99	200	Nat. Biscuit pf	99	99	99	99	+1
83¾	84	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83¾	85¾	83¾	83¾	-⅛
34¾	35	5,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	34¾	34¾	33¼	33¾	-⅝
69¾	70	3,400	Nat. Lead Co	69¾	70¼	68¾	69	-⅛
26	26¾	15,800	Nevada Con. Cop	26	26¾	26	26¼	+⅛
158	158¾	600	N. Y. Air Brake	159	160	158	158	-1½
108	108¼	8,300	N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	-⅛
37	37¼	4,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	37¼	45¾	37	45¾	+8
59	63½	700	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	59	63½	59	63½	+5½
14¾	16¾	700	N. Y. Dock	14¾	16¾	14¾	16¾	+1½
35	39¾	200	N. Y. Dock pf	35	39¾	35	39¾	+7½
60¾	60¾	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
31	31¾	1,500	N. Y. Ont. & West	31	31¾	30¾	30¾	-⅜
142	143	2,500	Norfolk & Western	142	143	141¾	141¾	...
37	37¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf	37	37¾	37	37¾	+⅜
71	71	100	North American	71	71	71	71	+⅛
112¼	112¾	1,000	Northern Pacific	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	+⅝
144	145	3,000	Nova Scotia S. & C	145	152¾	145	149¾	...
82½	83	700	Ohio Cities Gas	82½	83¾	82	83	-⅛
7¾	7¾	1,800	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7	7	+⅛
94¼	94¼	200	Owens Bottle Mach	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+⅛
25¾	26	4,500	Pacific Mail	25¾	26¾	25¾	26	+⅛
98¾	99	1,100	Pan. Am. P. & T. pf	98¾	99	98	98	+⅛
57½	57¾	1,700	Penn. R. R.	57½	57¾	57¼	57¾	-⅛
111	112	200	People's Gas, Chi	112	112	111	111	-1
41¼	42¾	1,000	Philadelphia Co	41¼	42¾	41½	42	+⅝
80¾	80¾	400	P., C., C. & St. L	80¾	80¾	80	80	-2
41¼	41¾	100	Pittsburgh Coal	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	-1⅛
42¾	43¼	8,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42¾	43¼	41¾	41¾	...
106¾	106¾	100	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	106¾	106¾	106	106	-1
75¾	76	16,700	Pressed Steel Car	75¾	79	75¾	79	+2⅝
106	106¾	800	Pressed Steel C. pf	106	106¾	105¾	105¾	-⅞
168¾	168¾	100	Pullman Co	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	-⅞
54¾	55¾	6,000	Railway Steel Sp	54¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	-⅛
101¼	101¾	100	Railway Steel S. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	...
30¼	32	57,800	Ray Con. Copper	30¼	32	29¾	31¾	+1½
109¼	110	10,600	Reading	109

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days Loans Over 10 Less up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90
Boston	3	3½	4
New York	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4
Atlanta		4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....3 @3¼ | 5 months.....3¼@3½
90 days.....3¼ | 6 months.....3¼@3½
4 months.....3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.79½	4.79½	4.79½	..
France—				
Demand	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	..
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.75	69.75	69.75	—.18¾
Cables	69.81¼	69.81¼	69.81¼	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables
4.8665	Sterling	4.75¾	4.76½
5.1823	Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.28	Berlin	69.75	69.81¼
5.1823	Switzerland	5.23¾	5.23¾
19.30	Greece	19.43	19.56
5.1823	Italy	6.06¼	6.06
39.22	Austria	11.56	11.57
51.45	Russia	29.60	29.70
26.78	Scandinavia		
	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
	Stockholm	26.35	26.45
	Christiania	27.05	27.75
19.29	Spain	20.35	20.45
40.14	Holland	*40.97½	*40.82½
26.22	China—		
	Hongkong	50.00	50.10
	Peking	35.25	35.62½
	Shanghai	50.00	50.02½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	33.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	33.37½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
42.44	South America—		
	Buenos Aires	48.20	48.30
32.46	Rio	23.70	23.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $696,220,358; balances, $27,914,508; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $890,045.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, 1/32 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36¾d., unchanged; in New York, 77½c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 55¾@58¾c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4¼	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.35	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.00	4.25
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.22	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.00	4.50
G., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40	4.20
Ill. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.55	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½		4.95	4.50
Ill. Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.30
Leh. Val. (N. J.)	1916-'23	4½		4.35	4.20
Mich. Central	1916-'22	5		4.45	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5		5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'22	4½		4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Penna. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.00	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5		4.50	4.40
Southern Pac.	1916-'26	4½		4.35	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.50	4.30

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to $1,138,594 shares of stocks and $390,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 126,516; oils, 136,868, and mining, 875,190. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	†Aetna Explos.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
9,500	†Am.W. Paper	8½	9½	8½	9
50	Atlantic Steel	110	110	110	110
800	†Butler Chem.	3½	*3¾	3¼	*3¾
100	†Cal. Packing Corp.	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼
300	†Cal. Shipp.	19½	19½	19½	19½
500	†Car L. & P.	4½	4½	4½	4½
800	Carwen Steel	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	†Cent. Found.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
4,000	†Chalmers M., w. i.	34	34	33	33½
1,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
800	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,000	Chev. Motor	185	188	183	184
4,000	C. of R. & H.	5½	5½	5¾	5¾
40	†Emerson M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
775	Emerson Phon.	12¾	12¾	12	12
800	†Fisher Body Corp. pf.	94	94	94	99
800	†Gen. Motors, w. i.	120	128	125	156
200	Hartman Corp.	72½	72½	72	72
450	H. & H. Car.	41¾	42	*41½	42
3,200	†Imp Carson Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
1,000	Intercont. Rub.	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
100	Keystone Tire & Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,500	†Lake Tor. Bt.	12	12	11¾	11¾
900	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	67	67	62	62½
200	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	98	98	97	97
200	Marco. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,800	†Maxim Muni.	6¾	6¾	6	6¾
100	McCrory Stores	45	45	45	45
100	McC. Stores pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
300	Mex. Petrol. Export Co.	19¾	20¼	19½	20¼
28,500	†Midvale Steel	69	70¾	68¾	70
850	†Mitchell Mot., w'hse rstd.	69	*83½	72	82
1,000	†Nat. Auto.	42¾	42¾	42	42
6,000	†N.Y. Cent. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
17,500	N. Am. Pulp & Paper	14	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞
3,000	†Pierce-Arrow	52¾	53½	52¾	53¾
1,500	†Pugh Stores Corp., w. i.	97½	10	9¾	10
1	†Reo Motors	45	45	45	45
100	†Rep. Mot. T.	70	70	70	70
100	Sea. St. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	†A. O. Smith Corp., w. i.	45¾	46½	45¾	43½
312	†A. O. Smith C. pf., w. i.	97	97	96½	96½
100	Smith & Ter. ry Tr. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	†Spicer Mfg.	46¾	47	46½	47
10	Spad. Body C.	98	98	98	98
600	†Steel Al. C.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
2,000	Std. Jos. Lt.	19¾	21	19¾	20½
4,000	Submarine B. v. t. ctfs.	42¼	42¼	41	41½
850	†Todd Ship.	*81½	82½	81½	82
1,000	†Trans. Wms. Steel Forg.	44½	44½	44½	44¼
2,000	U. S. S. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,000	†Unit. Motors	62½	62½	61	62½
5,600	†Unit. Alloys				
600	Steel Corp.	49¾	49¾	48¾	49
2,000	Unit. Pr. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,000	†Wilson Pkg. w. i.	57	58½	57	58
300	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
8,000	†Wright-Mart. Aircraft Cp.	26½	28¾	23¾	28¾
1,000	†Zinc Con. C.	4½	4¾	4	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Nor. P. L.	107	107	107	+10
200	Ohio Oil Co.	388	390	385	+10
50	Prairie P. L.	287	293	287	..
23	So. Penn. Oil	453	455	454	+5
90	St. O. of Cal.	361	357	358	+5
800	St. O. of N. J.	642	650	645	+5
100	St. O. of N. Y.	260	260	260	+2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Alberta Pet., Ltd. (prov.)	69	69	66	68
500	†Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	†Con. Mex. Oil (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	†Condon & Co. (Oil Ref.)	*17¾	*17¾	17¼	17¼
1,900	†Con. O. & G.	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
300	†Con. O. & G. pf	5	5	4¾	4¾
2,500	†Federal Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	†Houston Oil	19¾	20¼	19½	20
1,000	†Inter. Pet.	11	11¼	11	11¼
500	Mex. Pet.	10	10	10	10
1,500	†Midwest Oil	43	46	41	42
2,700	†N.Y.-Ok. Oil	1½	1½	1	1¼
2,900	†Oil & Expl.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,000	†Okla. Oil	12	18½	11	12
9,800	†Okla. Oil pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
8,000	Ok. Fr. & R.	10¾	11¼	10¾	10¾
1,500	†Omar O. & G.	68	70	63	67
400	†Sap. O. & R.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
4,700	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,000	†Sinclair Oil	54¾	56	54½	55
3,300	†So. O. & Tr.	8¾	9	8¾	9
2,200	†Ut. Texas Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	52	59	53	56
12,000	Vac. O. & G.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,900	†Victorial Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20,000	†West R. Oil & G.	52	54	53	54
2,800	†Wyo. Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,100	†Ala.-Hr. Co. Mex. (a pc.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,500	†Alaska Min.	87	87	86	87
4,400	†Alaska Wes.	45	46	44	45
2,700	†Aris. Chlor.	48	47	45	46
9,200	†Aris. Cr. Dis.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,100	†Atlanta	9½	9½	9	9
4,800	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,200	Big L. Cop.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
800	Bing. Min.	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
22,000	†Bis. C. (P.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,900	Boot. & Mon.	81	85	81	82
67,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	19¾	17	19¾	19¾
2,300	Butte Bal.	59	59	59	59
10,600	Butte & N. Y.	1¾	2¾	1¾	2¼
300	Capt. C. M. (a prospect)	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¾
1,900	†Caledonia	48	49	46	49
2,900	†Cal.-Trend. G. (a prospect)	79	80	78	80
14,400	†Calu. & Jer.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	Canada Cop.	2	2¼	2	2
2,000	†Cashing	6¾	6¾	7¼	7¼
1,800	C. de El Cob.	42	44	43	43½
3,400	†Cen. Eureka	1	1	1	1⅛
10,000	Can. Ar. Sm.	2¾	3	2¾	3
1,250	Cons. Can. G.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
4,900	Dome L. & S.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	†Emma Copper	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
800	First Nat. C.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
1,700	†Goldfield Con.	57	57	53	53
1,300	†Goldfield M.	6½	7	6½	6½
9,300	†G. C. Gold.	15	15	15	15
23,000	†Green. M.	4¾	6	4¾	5¼
1,000	†G. F. G. M.	80	85	80	85
30,000	†Hull Copper	83	85	75	75
750	Hecla Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
7,000	†Ind. Lead	10	10¾	10	10
5,500	Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†Int. Mines	10	10	10	10
1,500	†Iron Blossom	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
2,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	†Jero'e Y. E., (a prospect)	2	2¾	2	2½
11,700	†Jim Butler	93	98	91	92
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	30	32	30	32
1,200	†Kewanas	10½	10¾	10	10½
2,000	†L. P. M. C., (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
70,500	Louisiana C.	80	1	89	96
10,000	Magma Cop.	51½	54¼	50½	53¾
975	M. G. M. Co.	*1¼	*1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mason Valley	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
70,000	†Miami Con.	75	90	75	75
1,240	†Mojave T.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
29,600	Monster Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	†Mont. G. M.	89	89	89	89
100	Monitor Sliv.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,500	†Mother L.	37	38	37	37½
6,000	†Newray M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	N. Ut. Bing.	1	1	1	1
250	†Pilot Bt.	15	15	15	15
12,000	Nip. Mines	9¾	9	8¾	9⅜
5,000	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	O. C. new w.i.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35,000	†Old Em. L.	38	42	38	42
700	†Pear. Jennie	76	76	76	76
5,500	†Prog. M. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	†Ray Her. M.	4½	5	4¾	4¾
150,000	†Rex Con. M.	56	73	55	70
15,700	†Rock. Ext.	62	66	62	66
1,200	†San. Toy	17	18	17	17¾
4,500	†San. R. Dev.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1½
2,100	†St. Nich. Z.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,700	†Silver Pick	22	22½	22	21½
1,500	Silver King of Ariz.	69	65	69	65
400	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,500	†Success M.	39	39	36	36
24,500	†Sup. M. (p.)	50	50	40	45
31,200	T. Bar. G. pf.	86	86	86	86
500	†Ton Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Ton. Ext.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Un. Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,500	†U. S. Cont.	11	12	11	11½
500	Un. Var. Ex.	39¾	39¾	39	39
2,980	Unity Gold M.	4	4	4	4
2,340	†West End C.	74	74	70	73
4,500	†Wh. Caps M.	39	41	39	40
7,200	†Wh. Cross C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	†Wh. Oaks	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,500	†Yerington M. Co. (a prs.)	22	22	22	24
700	†Yuscaran G. P.	1	1	1	⅞

BONDS.

$98,000	†Cn. Az. 8.5s	63	70	63	69
20,000	†Midv. St. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
69,000	†Sinc. Oil 6s	100½	101	100½	101
75,000	†U. K. Gt. Brit. & I. 5-yr. 5½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
150,000	†U. K. Gt. Brit. & I. 3-yr. 5½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

†Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

Note.—Nov. 8 Superstition Mining sold at 60c. and Thursday 900 St. Joseph Lead at 20¼@21.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syn.	12	18	12	13¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	19¼	20¾	19	20
Butterworth Judson	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Corbin Steel	112	118	112	115
Central Foundry pf.	31	33	31	35
Curtiss Aeroplane	18	23	18	23
Eagle Motor Car	7¾	8	7¾	8
Flaher Body Corp.	37	39	39	40
Gen. Am. Tank Car	59¾	62	59¾	62
General Motors pf.	96	98½	96	98
Gt. Atl. & Pac. Tea pf.	102	105	102	103
Guantanamo Sugar	77	78	77	78
Hart Ball	3¾	4	3¾	4
Hall Signal	11	13	11	11
Hall Signal pf.	21	24	21	24
Holly Sugar Corp.	55	57	55	57
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	93½	96½	93½	96½
Hutch. Sugar Plants	26	29	28	29
Hupp Motor Car	5¾	6	5¾	6
Int. Arms & Fuse Sec. Cor.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Joplin Ore Spelter	45	45	43	45
Kathodian Bronze pf.	8¾	10	9¾	10
Kelsey Wheel pf.	99	100	99	100
Lee Tor. Boat 1st pf.	11	12	11	12
Man. Transit	⅛	1	⅛	1
Man. Electrical Sup.	39	40	38	40
N. Y. Transportation	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
Pierce-Arrow pf.	110	112	103	110
Pull. Vent. Car. pf.	5¾	..	5¾	..
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Springfield Body pf.	135	140	135	140
St. L., R. M. & Pan.	30¾	31¼	30½	31¼
Texas Co. Tights	224	224	224	224
Triangle Film	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Times Square Auto S.	40	41	40	41
U. S. Tungsten	27	30	27	30
Western Pacific	20¾	21	20¾	21
Westcarn Metallic pf.	47	49	47	49
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	49	50	49	50

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13-	15⅝	15½	16¼
Tex.-Mex. Pet.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Tide Water	183	185	183	185
Savoy Oil	12	13	12	13
Ventura Con. Oil	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾
West End G. & C. pf.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Wayland Oil & Gas	4½	5¼	4½	5¼

MINING.

Cahuenas	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Co. Ja. Copper Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Darwin Lead	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Inter. Mines	10	12	10	12
McKinley-Darragh	55	60	57	60
Oro	3	4	3	4
Portland Con. Cop.	62	64	62	64
Tonopah Mining	5¾	6¼	5¼	6¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	83	85	85	87

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna. Explosives pf.	90	99	90	96
American Brass	400	410	395	398
Atlas Powder	175	178	175	180
Atlas Powder pf.	99½	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	126	128	126	128
Bliss (E. W.)	740	750	740	750
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	84
Can. Ely. & Forg.	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives	350	400	350	400
Can. Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	360	365	355	360
Du Pont Pow. new	295	300	292	296
Du Pont Pow. deb.	102¾	104	102¼	104
Hercules Powder	369	400	375	380
Hercules Powder pf.	116	118	116	119
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	225	235	220	240
Niles-Bem'n-Pond pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	325	340	325	340
Wm. Edw. Arms	1	2	1	2

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1930	99½	100
2s, c. 1930	99½	..
3s, reg. 1918-1936	102¼	..
3s, c. 1918-1936	102¼	..
4s, reg. 1925	110	120
4s, c. 1925	110½	..
Panama 2s, reg. 1936	99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	145	160
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101½	106
Am. B. N.	43	44
Do. pf.	51	53
Am. B. Sug. pf.	100	109½
Am. B. S. & pf.	93	106
Am. Cast.	38½	..
Am. S. & R. pf. ex d.	116	117
Am. Snuff	140	145
Do. pf.	103	105
At. T. & C.	62	65
Ann Arbor	30	35
Do. pf.	65	70
Asiatic Pet.	3	3½
Assoc. Oil	67	67½
Atl. G. & W. I.	23	25
Do. 1st pf.	70	75
Do. 2d pf.	47	60
Bald. L. pf.	107	108
Barrett Co. pf.	117½	120
Batop Min.	1¾	2
B. Ur. G.	181	184
Brown. Sh.	75¾	80
Do. pf.	98	103
Bruns. Ten.	7¾	9
B. R. & P.	97	100
Do. pf.	110	112
Bush Ter.	110	112
Bush. Co.	20	22
Can. So.	57½	59
Cans (J. D.) pf.	98	99
C. R. B. of N. J.	360	380
C. & S. A.	140	150
Tel.	144	
Chi. & Alt. pf.	25	27
C. & N. W. pf.	175	180
Chi. St. P.	13	15
M. & Om.	115	120
Do. pf.	135	140
C. C. C. &		
St. L.	80	90
Do. pf.	85	95
Cleve. & Pitts.	50	..
Do. spec.	48	..
Clue. Peerless	70	75½
C. & S. 1st	63	65
Do. 2d pf.	45	55
Cent. Coal	115	120
Cran. Corp.	45	60
C. Am. Smg. pf.	106	112
D. & Co. pf.	98½	99
Del. & H.	163½	165½
D. L. & W.	134½	135½
Det. Ed.	146	149½
Det. U. Ry.	117	120
D. S. & A.	6	7
Do. pf.	10¼	15
Elec. S. Bat.	70	72
Erie, 1st pf.	70	76
Erie, 2d pf.	48	50
Penn. Mf. & S.	87	90
Fed. Sug.	103	106
Fisk. Rub.	7¾	9
Gen. Chem. pf.	99	102
Gen. Motors	700	800
Gen. Chem. pf.	115½	117
Gen. Motors	700	800
Gen. Motors pf.	99	99

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was further strengthened during yesterday's operations by a sensational advance in the Argentine market, where prices advanced 5c to 6c. There was also further heavy buying by exporters, and prices advanced 2c to 3c, making new high records for the late deliveries. Prices continued strong until the close, when there was a very heavy selling movement, and values reacted sharply. The December position in Chicago declined 3c to a cent a bushel under the final of Saturday, while the prices in the later months were reduced 1c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern was quoted at $2.31; No. 2 hard, $2.06; No. 1 Northern Spring, $2.15; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.16¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Dec.	1.91¾	1.88¾	1.88¾	1.89¾	1.04½
May	1.96¾	1.91¼	1.92¼	1.92¼	1.06½
July	1.50¾	1.53	1.57¼	1.55¾	

CORN.

There was a very strong market in corn with prices at new high levels, May and July selling at 96c., or about 2½c. over the previous high record. From these levels there was a later partial reaction under profit taking and the close was ¾ to 1¼c. net higher. Much of the early strength was due to further very bullish news from Argentina as to crop conditions, with a jump in the Buenos Aires cash market of 6¾ to 7 cents a bushel, which even at the high prices prevailing here makes the American market about the cheapest in the world. At the advance considerable export interest was shown, sales being reported at about 300,000 bushels. Cash corn was firmer here, No. 2 yellow being quoted at 1.12½c. cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Dec.	94	90¾	92¾	91¾	66¾
May	96	92¾	94¾	93¾	83¾
July	96	92¾	94¾	93¼	

OATS.

The market for oats shared the general strength of the forenoon, and at one time was 1¾ to 1¼c. net higher, representing new record prices. There was good outside buying and an active demand from shorts, with export trade still very active, resulting in sales estimated at about 600,000 bushels. Moderate reactions took place in the last hour under realizing and with other markets, the close being ¾ to 1c. net higher. Cash oats ruled firmer, with quotations as follows: Standard 61¼@63c; No. 2 white, 60¾@61c; No. 3 white, 61@61½c; No. 4 white, 60¼@60¾c; fancy clipped white, 65½@66c; ordinary clipped, white, 63¼@65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	61¾	55¾	56¾	56	35¾
May	61	59¾	60¼	59¾	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher with the active positions making new high records for the season. The strength in grain inspired renewed activity on the buying side, and sentiment was also influenced by firmness in the spot position as well as talk of export sales. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Saturday, 20,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	17.35	17.10	17.30	17.05	9.07
May	14.62	14.20	14.60	14.15	9.17
July	14.50	14.27	14.50	14.20	9.10
Jan.	28.00	27.27	27.97	28.70	18.65
May	28.00	27.60	28.00	....	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and strong, prices at one time making new high records for some of the active months on general buying prompted by the strength in lard and cotton and also by pronounced firmness in the crude position. There was a partial reaction toward the close under profit taking, but final quotations were 13 to 16 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 45,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.70	12.43
November	12.90	12.65	12.70@12.90	12.43
December	12.87	12.69	12.80@12.72	12.51
January	12.90	12.66	12.72@12.76	12.58
February	....	....	12.72@12.76	12.58
March	12.94	12.72	12.77@12.79	12.62
April	12.83	12.75	12.80@12.81	12.63
May	12.86	12.78	12.82@12.83	12.64
June	....	....	12.82@12.85	12.70

COFFEE.

There was considerable switching from December to later months in the market for coffee futures yesterday, December being exchanged for July at 32 points. Otherwise trading was quiet and fluctuations narrow, with the market closing net unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales, including the exchanges, amounted to 57,750 bags. Cost and freight offers were about unchanged, ranging from about 10 to 10.10 for Santos 4s on the basis of London credits. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	8.28@8.25	8.25
December	8.29	8.27	8.28@8.29	8.30
January	....	....	8.33@8.34	8.34
February	....	....	8.37@8.38	8.38
March	8.43	8.38	8.41@8.42	8.41
April	....	....	8.46@8.47	8.46
May	8.50	8.49	8.51@8.52	8.51
June	....	....	8.55@8.57	8.56
July	8.60	8.60	8.60@8.62	8.61
August	....	....	8.65@8.67	8.65
September	8.71	8.67	8.70@8.72	8.70
October	....	....	8.74@8.76	8.74

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures ruled quiet throughout the day, with prices more or less irregular, although values held within a comparatively narrow range. The opening was 1 point lower to 8 points higher; the close 2 points higher to 2 points lower, with sales for the day 5,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.53	5.52
December	5.24	5.23	5.20@5.21	5.20
January	4.67	4.66	4.64@4.65	4.62
February	4.39	4.35	4.34@4.36	4.36
March	4.35	4.33	4.32@4.34	4.34
April	....	....	4.35@4.37	4.37
May	....	....	4.39@4.41	4.40
June	....	....	4.42@4.44	4.43
July	....	....	4.45@4.47	4.48
August	....	....	4.47@4.49	4.40
September	....	....	4.50@4.52	4.52
October	....	....	4.53@4.55	4.54

There were no sales reported in raw sugar, and the market was quiet and steady at quotations. There were shipment Cubas offered at 5½c. cost and freight, with sugar from store to be had at 5½c. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; molasses, 5.65c. cost and freight, 5½c. The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.50@7.60c for fine granulated, although trading was light and there were only moderate withdrawals on old contract.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,489 packages. Thursday's advance was firmly maintained, and there was continued good trading in nearby fat all grades. The proportion of fancy stock is very much smaller, and there is a tendency to widen values in consequence. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 39@39½c; extras, (92 score,) 37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34@35c; thirds, 33½@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 36½c; firsts, 36½@38c; seconds, 35@36c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 34¾@35c; extras, 35½@35c; firsts, 35c; seconds, 34@34½c; thirds, 32@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 36¾@37c; good to prime, 34½@36c; common to fair, 30½@34c; renovated extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31½@32c; current make, firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 29@30c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30½c; No. 2, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,812 cases, not including 400 cases in transit for export. The market for fresh gathered eggs is not active, but there is a light offering of strictly high quality and the demand for such is sufficient to maintain a firm market for the better grades. Medium and lower qualities are moving rather slowly, but are rated steady. Storage eggs are held with increasing confidence and recent trading shows a further advance in prices. Nearby white fancy are still in moderate supply, although some receivers report a little increase in receipts. The quality is still irregular and prices vary widely according to the proportion of strictly fancy new-laid qualities contained; there is a tendency to accumulate assorted good and lower grades, for which the demand is light at the prices asked. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 42@43c; extras, firsts, 40@41c; firsts, 37@39c; seconds, 35@37c; thirds and poorer, 31@34c; western, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; under grades, 26@28c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage, and insurance held, 33½@33½c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 27@31c; dirties, 27c; refrigerator, State, whites, 33@36c; Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, whites, fine to fancy, 42@46c; ordinary to good, 40@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@50c; nearby, white pullets, 38@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 40@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 45@52c; gathered browns, and mixed colors, 37@44c.

Malt Shares to be Exchanged.

There has been prepared a plan for the readjustment of the inter-relation between the American Malt Corporation and the American Malting Company, whereby the corporation will pass out of existence and the company continue as an active concern. This is to be accomplished by an exchange of the corporation's preferred and common stocks, share for share, for issues of the company.

WOOLWORTH HOUSE BURNS.

Country Home in Fresh Pond, L. I., Colony a Ruin—Loss $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 10.—The country home of F. W. Woolworth, head of the Woolworth chain of stores, was burned to the ground this afternoon. More than $50,000 worth of furniture was carried to safety, but the total loss will reach $150,000. The family was in New York, and only servants and workmen were on the estate.

The big house, which stood on a hill overlooking the bay, was one of the finest in the Fresh Pond colony, and was built fifteen years ago by Professor Alexander C. Humphreys. It was of Spanish architecture.

The fire is thought to have started on the top floor in the billiard room or in the valet's quarters. It was discovered by Miss Mary Hill, the housekeeper, who called servants and workmen to carry furniture, books, paintings, and other valuables to the lawn.

Fire apparatus and volunteer firemen were called from Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Locust Valley, and Oyster Bay, but the water pressure was insufficient, and the fire spread rapidly. A woman servant, trapped on the second floor, was rescued by firemen a few minutes before that part of the house toppled in. Tom Murray, Glen Cove fireman, was hurt by a falling brick.

Mr. Woolworth and his wife arrived at 3 o'clock and found their home in ruins. Mrs. Woolworth was overcome, and was taken to the home of neighbors.

The greatest single loss was the huge organ, a $20,000 instrument built into the walls of the Woolworth music room.

Chief M. F. Murray of the Glen Cove Volunteer Fire Department complained tonight of the poor water pressure.

"We had plenty of apparatus, but only a four-inch main for the entire outfit," he said. "These fine estates in the Fresh Pond colony are in danger continually because of the poor water facilities."

BIG INCREASE IN BUILDING.

October Permits Show Gain of One-fifth Over Last Year.

Although there is some evidence that the advanced cost of labor and material is exerting a restricting effect on the inaugurating of new building at some points, the contraction is by no means general, as the building statistics for the last month indicate that, as a whole, highly satisfactory conditions prevail.

Reports received by Dun's Review from the Building Departments of eighty-six leading cities in the United States show that in October permits were taken out calling for the expenditure of $72,532,350, an increase of 20.1 per cent., compared with the same month last year and a total exceeded this year only by July, May, April, and March.

Quite an improvement appears at New York City, permits granted here aggregating $11,542,880, an increase over October last year of 22.9 per cent.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,888, all; 3d Av, 1,890, part occupied by theatre; also fixtures, &c.; also bill of sale for same for $1,500, subject to mortgage or notes for $7,000 to Tarrytown Co. to Joseph L. Steiner and another, 48 Stuyvesant St. 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Abraham J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.....$4,800

7TH AV, 1151 n w corner of 17th St, store and part of cellar; Bernard Courtney to Thomas Duffy, 745 9th Av, 2½ years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1,600

9TH ST, 512 e s, 816 East, two tents, all; Isaac Schorr to Barnet Siegel, 386 East 8th St, and Naudar Moses, 806 East 9th St, 3 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Isadore Apfel, 220 Broadway.....$6,200

42D ST, n w corner of Madison Av, runs n 200.10 ft to s s of 43d St x w 165 x s 100.5 x e 44 x s 100.5 to n s of 42d St x e 121 to beginning; Manhattan Hotel and August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., to Armbow Operating Corporation, premises, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.

Taxes, &c., and net $260,000

54TH ST, 238 and 240 East, all; Emily Seelig to Samuel A. Cunningham, 250 Madison Av, 21 years from 15 days after completion of alterations, Nov. 4; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway.

Taxes, &c., and $10,000 to $12,000

77TH ST, 136 West, all; Sarah Mildenberg to Fred Reuter, 418 East 51st St, 3 1-12 years from Sept. 16; attorney, Otto Dommarsch, 25 West 42d St.....$1,600

105TH ST, 63 East, all; Cassie Sanger to Louise Golembe, 1,453 Madison Av, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$2,300

109TH ST, 123 and 125 East, all; Pauline Lyons to Sigmund Greenberg, 123 East 109th St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Charles Hollender, 277 Broadway.....$5,520

131ST ST, 1 East, all; Isador Lowenfeld to Samuel Fisher and another, 1 East 131st St, 3 years from Oct. 1916; 2 years renewal; attorney, S. Fisher, 1 East 131st St.....$2,400

Bronx.

SETON AV, 3,941, w s, 25x100, all; Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of 23d Ward of City of New York to Frank Linich, 3,941 Seton Av, 3 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av. and 148th St.....Taxes and $240

UNION AV, 987 and Tinton Av, 976, two buildings; 976 Tinton Avenue Corporation to Abraham Brandstein, 1,161 Longfellow Av, and another, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 B'way.$18,250

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK PLACE, 22; Adolph Lattner against Broadway Park Place Co., owner; Haas & Fried, Inc., contractors.....$480

13TH AV, s w corner of 2d St, 50x100; Samuel Eichenbaum et al against Herman Fichter, owner; Ike Silverman, contractor.....$52

BROADWAY, 523 to 525; Jacob M. Felson against Surprise Building Co., owner; Fanet Peirano, Luigi Peirano, Victor Gianett, and M. R. Holding Co., Inc., contractors.....$250

99TH ST, 20 East; William Zwerier et al against Theodore P. Cooper, owner and contractor.....$51

114TH ST, 24 West; Morris Weinstock et al against Congregation Kol Israel Anchi Poland, owner; Levy & Greenberg, contractors.....$50

128TH ST, 58 West; Posner & Goldberg against Coral Realty Co., Inc., contractor.$39

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; M. F. Westergren, Inc., against Margaret C. Brown, owner; Katz & Lisbowitz, contractors..$249

Bronx.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, 1,118 and 1,120; Edward J. Moberg Co., Inc., against John Murphy, owner and contractor.....$250

VALENTINE AV, 2,901 and 2,903; Samuel Gronich against Louis F. and Emma D. Mohr, owners; Haas & Fried, Inc., contractors.....$300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 74th St, 102.2x110; City Mortgage Co. loans Paterno Construction Co., to erect a thirteen-story apartment house, 7 payments.....$450,000

Bronx.

GOODRIDGE AV., w s, 240 ft n of West 250th St, 70x138.6; Margaretta S. Delafield loans Virgil V. and Marie B. McNitt, to erect one two-story dwelling, — payments $11,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x120; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Interborough Building Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

HUDSON ST, 422; Joseph L. R. Wood against Saul W. Levy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Friedman.

HENRY ST, 320; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Annie Rosenthal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x85, and Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85; Ephraim Siff et al. against Anna L. Healy, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, J. & A. T. Sapinsky.

PLEASANT AV, 351 and 353; Stephen H. Jackson against 481 East 167th Street, Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

50TH ST, 317 West; William N. Harte et al. against Mary F. Bergh orn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

115TH ST, 340 East; Cosimo Quero against Antonio Negro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

Bronx.

LOT 735, map of Laconia Park; Municipal Liens Co. against Jacob Silverstone et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT 546, map of Laconia Park; Municipal Liens Co. against Oswald Perlast et al., action to foreclose transfer to tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOTS 16 and 17, Block 2,969, Section 11, on tax map; matter of the City of New York. Jennings St., action to acquire title; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 2,263, Section 9, on tax map; matter of City of New York. East 136th St. and Brown Place, action to acquire title; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 81, part of, map of farm at Kingsbridge belonging to Mary C. Macomb; Frank Bortlik against Terrence J. Byrne et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. W. Pollock.

165TH ST n w corner of Bryant Av, 100x110; Marcus H. Cummings against Renele Construction Co. et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. W. Gray.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Building in Fifth Avenue Zone Bought by Tenant—Broadway Apartments in $400,000 Trade—Baron Astor Makes Protective Purchase—Manhattan Soap Company Buys Site for Plant.

Realty conditions showed a decided improvement yesterday over the preceding days of the week, due perhaps, in some measure, to the lifting of the suspense since Election Day over the result of the Presidential contest.

In the Fifth Avenue business zone 10 East Forty-fifth Street, assessed at about $125,000, was sold to one of its tenants.

On the upper west side a Broadway apartment house was sold, in which Queens property figured in trade, while in the old Sixth Avenue retail section another element of interest was given in the acquisition by the Warner Company of Philadelphia of additional plottage on Nineteenth Street, adjoining the rear portion of the old Altman building, purchased over a week ago.

The uptown deal involved the purchase by the Belfort Realty Company, John Vols, President, of the six-story Fairview Court apartment house at 3,119 to 3,131 Broadway, near 124th Street, covering a plot 140.11 frontage by 100 deep. It was bought from the Marcy Realty Company, Francis M. Jenks, President, which took in part payment nineteen lots in the Queensboro Plaza section of Long Island City, acquired last year in trade. The plot is bounded by Harris Avenue, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. The value of the properties in the trade aggregates about $400,000, the Fairview being sold subject to a mortgage of $145,000 for five years at 4½ per cent.

Charles W. Smith and Max Blau were the brokers in the transaction, Adolph and Henry Bloch representing the Belfort Company.

Arthur S. Vernay Buys 10 East Forty-fifth Street.

The East Forty-fifth Street Corporation, Morris Rossin, President, sold to Arthur S. Vernay, dealer in antiques, 10 East Forty-fifth Street, a five-story business building on a lot 25 by 100. Mr. Vernay is one of the present tenants of the property, which is assessed for taxation purposes at $125,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Protective Purchase by Baron Astor.

Baron William Waldorf Astor was the buyer yesterday of the three-story dwelling at 385 West End Avenue, 40 feet north of Seventy-eighth Street and facing the big Apthorpe apartment house. The property was sold by Arthur C. Sheridan under foreclosure in the Vesey Street Salesroom and was bought for $19,000 by the City Real Estate Company, acting for Baron Astor. The encumbrances against the house were $20,500. Baron Astor owns the adjoining house at 383, and his purchase prevents the acquisition of the Seventy-eighth Street Corner, on the west side of the avenue, for a tall apartment overlooking the Apthorpe.

Columbia University Buys Private Dwelling.

Columbia University has increased its holdings on West 117th Street by the purchase of 433 from Helen H. Jenkins of Litchfield, Conn. The property consists of a five-story modern dwelling, on a lot 18.4 by 100.11, located just east of Amsterdam Avenue. Columbia holds title to six other similar houses on the block.

Warner Company Enlarges Its Old Altman Store Holdings.

The William R. Warner Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of pharmaceutical goods, which purchased the larger portion of the old Altman store over a week ago, enlarged its holdings by buying the vacant plot at 126 to 136 West Nineteenth Street from B. J. Greenhut & Co. The plot has a frontage of 131.8 feet, and its acquisition squares out the Warner purchase, as the abutting Eighteenth Street plot was included in the previous purchase. The property just acquired is now used by the United States Realty and Improvement Company in its construction work of the Seventh Avenue Subway.

The sale was made through Horace S. Ely & Co., who were the brokers in the former deal. The Warner Company now controls a frontage of 325 feet on Eighteenth Street and 332.6 on Nineteenth Street, being 150 feet west of the Sixth Avenue portion of the building.

Manhattan Soap Company Buys Big Plant at Degnon Terminal.

The Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company sold to the Manhattan Soap Company of 426 West Thirty-eighth Street, 100,000 square feet of water front property on the Degnon Terminal, located on Hunterspoint Avenue and running from Dutch Kills Canal to Orton Street, Long Island City.

It is understood that the Manhattan Soap Company will erect immediately a plant for their own occupancy, to cost approximately $500,000.

The Hunterspoint Avenue station of the Queensboro subway, which runs from the Grand Central Station, is but three blocks from this property. The Dutch Kills Canal is the deep waterway at the Degnon Terminal connecting the property with Newtown Creek and the East River. The plot will be served by the Degnon Terminal railroad, connecting the property with the Pennsylvania-Long Island Railroad which adjoins the Degnon Terminal.

Resale of Harlem Dwelling.

Finneran & Ryan resold for a client of Porter & Co. the three-story and private dwelling, 118 West 122d Street. In part payment the buyer gave 89 Fifth Avenue, New Rochelle, a three-story residence, on a plot 50 by 180.

Bronx Sale.

Clement H. Smith sold for Richard Butler to the Seymour Realty Company, a plot, 90 by 90, on the southwest corner of Third Avenue and 179th Street.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore sold the following two-story, one family brick dwellings on lots 18 by 100: 391 Grant Avenue, to George W. Drew; 266 Eldert Lane, to Lena Rusch; 286 Eldert Lane, to Josephine Mills; 246 Forbell Avenue, to Mary A. Ryan, and 248 Forbell Avenue, to Bernard Bejeason.

Anthony Blass has purchased through Charles Partridge, 644 Prospect Place, a semi-detached private dwelling.

Site for Trinity Small Dwellings Purchased.

As a site for twenty-one family detached frame cottages, Harry Fleit, a builder, has purchased from the Ring Gibson Company twenty lots, 25 by 100 each, on Liberty Avenue, between Cedar and Danube Avenues, in the Richmond Hill section of Long Island.

The Ring Gibson Company purchased about 600 lots adjacent to the Greenwood Avenue station of the Liberty Avenue extension of the Fulton Street elevated line several months ago and are making all street improvements.

Staten Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to M. Labella, a plot 40 by 100, fronting on Washington Avenue, near Old Town Road, South Beach, S. I., for immediate improvement.

New Jersey.

Crist & Herrick sold for Spencer S. Thomas of Detroit the plot on the north side of Cross Street, between Broad and Spring Streets, Newark, N. J., opposite the Lackawanna Railroad, containing 9,382 square feet, to Harry G. Cooper.

The Summit Developing Company sold to an investor, a plot 150 by 110, on Park and Summit Avenues, Summit, N. J., for the Summit Home Land Company.

Westchester County.

George W. G. Boyce of New York City bought from Mrs. L. J. Breen the northwest corner of Hamilton Avenue and Post Street, Yonkers, a plot approximately 100 feet square, with a two-family house. The property is just opposite the Belfort, the first elevator apartment erected in South Yonkers. Thomas S. Burke negotiated the sale.

Buyer for Newport Estate.

Debois & Eldridge sold for a client of Porter & Co. the three-story and on the northwest corner of Rhode Island Avenue and Old Beach Road, Newport, R. I., to W. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, who will improve it.

Corn Exchange Bank Leases Corner for New Branch.

The Corn Exchange Bank closed a lease yesterday involving the major portion of the Lexington Avenue frontage of the ground floor, including the corner, in the fourteen-story apartment house in course of erection by the Jatison Construction Company, Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., at the northwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The term with renewal covers a twenty-year period.

Upon completion of the building next October the bank will establish its thirty-seventh branch, to be known as the East Seventy-second Street Branch, its location being about midway between its present Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street and East Ninety-sixth Street branches. Manning & Trunk negotiated the lease.

Manufacturing Loft Rented for Office Purposes.

A. L. Mordecai & Son, owners of the building at 68 West Thirty-sixth Street, have canceled the lease of the top floor with Charles Isaacs, a manufacturer, and have re-rented the premises for a term of seven years to the Current Literary Publishing Company.

This is one of the first lofts in the neighborhood which has made a change from a manufacturer to an office, due largely to the effect of the new zone law.

The Current Literature Publishing Company will occupy the loft as an office and editorial rooms. The broker was John P. Kissling.

$421,000 for Queens Buildings.

Building operations in Queens during the last week have shown a steady increase. In the Rockaways the erection of bungalows in anticipation of the coming of next Summer's population has started, and in the Long Island City district three tenement developments have been started in anticipation of the operation of the new transit lines. Another builder is starting a second development in the vicinity of the new union station at Woodside.

There were 89 applications for new buildings, to cost $421,000; 71 applications for alterations, to cost $36,820, and 51 applications for plumbing, to cost $32,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

John F. Scott has leased for one year for Oscar Weingarten, his country place on Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Henry Hilton.

Leroy Coventry has leased for Chester A. Braman for a term of years to Mrs. Mary Hyde the premises 538 West End Avenue.

Pease & Elliman leased, furnished, for Ormond G. Smyth to George V. Coe the five-story American basement dwelling at 7 East Seventy-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 100. The house, which is located just off Fifth Avenue, has been held at $15,000 per year.

J. K. Moors leased the dwelling at 359 West Fifty-seventh Street for Henry D. Downs to Jane Payne, for a term of years; also the dwelling at 327 West Fifty-seventh Street for Dr. H. Moeller to A. R. De Voe.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Stores Company for a term of years the store at 2,830 Broadway, on the east side, between 109th and 110th Streets.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., have leased the store at 402 Sixth Avenue to Henry Levine.

The Brett & Goode Company leased the entire eighteenth floor, containing over 20,000 square feet, in the Printing Crafts Building, to the Dodge Publishing Company, which was represented by S. G. Holt & Co. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rent of about $150,000.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,744 Broadway to Saxon Motor Car Company of New York, Inc., and the sixth, seventh, and eighth floors at 549 and 551 West Fifty-second Street to the Reo Motor Car Company of New York.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Fred S. Myers, at an aggregate rental of about $50,000, 410 to 414 East Sixty-eighth Street, a five-story factory, covering a plot 100 by 50. The tenant is the Waitt & Bon dCompany. Extensive improvements will be made to the building, costing approximately $20,000. The lease was for ten years, and Maxwell Davidson, attorney, represented Mr. Myers, and Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss the Witt & Bond Company.

Pease & Elliman and Clark T. Chambers have leased the third floor in the newly completed building at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, known as 242 and 244 Madison Avenue, for August Heckscher, to the J. K. Rishel Furniture Company, manufacturers of furniture and phonographs, with factories located at Williamsport, Penn.

The firm of H. Muehlstein & Co., now located at 391 Washington Street, leased through their attorney, Morris Cukor, from the Jordan L. Mott estate, four buildings on the west side of Third Avenue, between Harlem River and East 134th Street, for five years, beginning March 1, 1917.

A Recent Buyer.

John Barbey is the buyer of 320 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Record Building Returns for October and Ten Months.

Building trade activity surged forward in October, and values of building permits in that month showed a very large gain over October a year ago, a month which in turn showed a very heavy gain over the like period two years ago.

Returns to Bradstreet's Journal from 141 cities, in fact, roll up a total estimated expenditure never before equaled in that Autumn month. Following are the October and ten months' records of building expenditure for six years past:

	October.	Ten Months.
1916	$82,951,962	$847,895,894
1915	66,494,737	685,755,778
1914	52,535,818	697,223,159
1913	66,141,492	759,286,333
1912	73,128,886	787,604,000
1911	66,746,617	731,762,927

The ten months' expenditure so far outlined, with a number of cities yet to hear from, exceeds that of the entire year 1915, and is 7.6 per cent. greater than that done in the best year hitherto reported, that of 1912.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

West End Av, 385, w s, 49 ft n of 78th St, 20x55.11; three-story dwelling; H. A. Smith against Johann Ringlan et al.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due on mtg., $20,861.94; taxes, &c., $521.50; to the City Real Estate Co. for $19,000.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 786, n e corner of 52d St, 19.4x64; four-story tenement and store; H. L. Dyer, trustee, against Dora Maas et al.; Townsend & G., attorneys; due on mtg., $15,598.56; taxes, &c., $1,363.10; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

10th Av, 1, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; frame buildings; G. P. Ludham against W. C. Reeber et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due on mtg., $9,362.96; taxes, &c., $184.20; to Carmela Cozzo, a party in interest, for $9,500.

12th St, 532 East, s s, 445.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; five-story front and rear tenements; J. M. M. Grant, trustee, et al. against Max Sass et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; due on judgment, $18,468.97; taxes, &c., $591.65; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

165th St, 862 East, s s, 37.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, three-story frame house; Moses Mendelsohn et al. against Adolph Harms et al.; C. S. Sinsheimer, attorney; due on mtg., $5,489.03; taxes, &c., $278.28; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

101st St, 433 to 437 East, for a one-story garage, 75x90; G. W. Grote, 207 West 137th St., owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. and 3d Av., architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

71st St, 502 and 504 East, and Av. A, 1,314 to 1,328, to a three-story factory; A. S. Anargyros, Jersey City, N. J., owner; G. Knoche, 516 East 72d St., architect; cost, $5,000.

47th St, 165 West, to a four-story office building, club, &c.; W. Frank, 38 West 17st St., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architects; cost $5,000.

90th St, 149 to 159 West, to a six-story storage house; D. S. Dewey, Columbus Av. and 77th St., owner; H. J. Krapp, 1,185 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

22d St, 205 to 215 East, and 34 Av, 220 and 221, to a six-story factory; Lehmaier Schwartz & Co., premises, owner; W. Higginson, 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 137, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Frederick R. Gibson to Fanny Weiss, to East 106th St, all liens, March 1, 1911; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 90x100; Edwin Outwater, Riverdale, N. Y., to Edwin Outwater, at 18 East 41st St, New York City; mtg $23,000, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, James W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row.....$100

BEDFORD ST, 6, 83.8x22x irregular; Nannie G., wife of Sidney P. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas, to James Harrison, 1,212 Summit Av, Fort Worth, quit claim, Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James Harrison to State National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 26; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; State National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, to Battista Larata, 3 King St, New York City, Oct. 24.....$1

CONVENT AV, 406, e s, 94.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; William T. and Edward J. Dunphy to Emma J., Ida M., Annie M., and Irene Dunphy, 328 Convent Av, all title, all liens, Nov. 8; attorney, E. J. Dunphy, 2 Rector St.

GRAND ST, 219, n w corner of Elisabeth St, 64.5x50.7x38.5x51; Alessandro Delli Paoli to Salvatore Magnoni, 26 Lenox Av, ¼ right, title, and interest, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Cornelius Doyle, 277 Broadway; mtg $6,000, reconveyed from Oct. 18, 1912; address, 219 Grand St.....$100

GREENWICH AV, 87-101, n w corner of Bank St, (1-5,) runs n 158.7 ft s s of 12th St x w 96.10x s 191.10 to n s of Bank St x e 119.6 to beginning; 12th St, 288 West, s s, 96 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21.6x77.6x21.6x74.6; Bedford St, 78-77, s w corner of Commerce St, (32-34,) 75.4x196.8x78.2x110; Bedford St, 126, s w s, 20 ft n of Commerce St, 25.3x100; Annie Hart, widow, et al, to Ernest A. Cardoza, 31 West 69th St, and Michael H. Cardozo, Jr., 143 West 74th St, Nov. 4; attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan, 128 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,472, e s, 25.5 ft n of 101st St, 25.2x84.7x25.9x79.2, foreclosure Oct. 31, 1916; John E. Brady, referee, to Bernard Investing Co., 1,361 Madison Av, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$21,600

MARBLE HILL, n w s, 455.11 ft n e of 225th St, 87.6x65; Marble Hill Development Corporation to Cornelius G. Kolff, 30 Harbor View Place, Clifton, S. I., mtg $2,000, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MOTT ST, 302-304, e s, 21.6 ft n of Houston St, 80.8x85.3; The E. S. Realty Corporation to Antonio De Candia, 206 Mulberry St, all liens, Nov. 10; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Bro

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The disturbance that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Thursday passed rapidly eastward and during Thursday night it was attended by general though light rains throughout the Atlantic States.

There have been local rains and snows in the upper Lake region and extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and snow in the north Rocky Mountain region, and the north Plains States.

Pressure has increase decidedly over the Far Northwest, and it has been attended by decidedly colder weather over the north Rocky Mountain region, the north Plains States, and the extreme upper Mississippi Valley. Colder weather is also reported in the Atlantic States, except the Florida Peninsula.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Much colder weather will overspread the Lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee Saturday and Sunday, and the Middle Atlantic State and New England Saturday night and Sunday. Colder weather is also probable Sunday in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States except the Florida Peninsula.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong west, generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west, fair; south Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, partly overcast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and much colder Saturday and Sunday.

Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Snow flurries and much colder Saturday; Sunday, fair and cold.

Northern New England—Partly overcast Saturday; colder at night; Sunday, fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	41	56	4 P. M.	54	59
9 A. M.	40	49	6 P. M.	50	55
9 A. M.	42	48	9 P. M.	46	50
12 M.	49	56	11 P. M.	44	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the coresponding date last year it was 40; average on the coresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 53; maximum temperature, 60 degrees, at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees, at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:25—112 Liberty St.; Trinity Lunch Co., $2,500, (extended to 115 Cedar St.;) John Ward & Sons....Not given
12:30—935 8 Av.; M. Shivley.....Slight
1:10—114 E. 28 St.; Bemmerle & Co....Slight
P. M.
12:05—38 E. 72 St.; Samuel Hoff.....Slight
2:05—163-165 W. 132 St.; E. P. Howard.Slight
3:45—546 E. 147 St.; J. Bunty.....Slight
8:10—Jerome Av. bet. 233 & 236 Sts.; Park Dept .....Slight
8:50—111 Eldridge St.; Israel Belisky..Slight
6:45—51 E. 10 St.; L. Herzstein...Not given
6:45—632 E. 149 St.; Edw. Michaels...Slight
6:55—407 E. 117 St.; Wallack & Co.....Slight
7:35—510 W. 171 St.; Burton Dixon....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. R. W. Bush, Troop C, Squadron A, Cavalry, New York; Capt. E. Shipley, 1st Inf., Iowa; Capt. A. C. Johnston, 2d Inf., Iowa; 1st Lt. A. Wendt, 1st Cav., New York; Capt. D. Hogan, 69th Inf., New York, and Capt. R. E. Hughes, M. C., Texas.

Col. T. Cruse, D. M. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed in order of July 31 to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service and mobilized, Vice Lieut. Col. H. Gilchrist, relieved.

Col. C. Reichmann, Inf., relieved from present duties and detailed as Inspector-Instructor with National Guard of Ohio. He will proceed to and take station at Columbus, O.

Capt. R. C. Caldwell, Cav., Assistant Recruiting Officer, New Orleans, La., to Savanah, Ga., and take temp. charge of the recruiting station there, relieving Capt. C. Elliott, retired. Capt. Elliott will proceed to his home. He is relieved from active duty.

Capt. G. E. Humphrey, Corps of Engrs., from station at Ft. Monroe, Va., to Norfolk, Va., and take station there, in connection with his present duties.

1st Lt. T. C. Quick, M. R. C., to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. G. V. S. Quackenbush, Inf., is placed on duty with 37th Inf., effective Nov. 15.

1st Lt. R. S. Donaldson, Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Maj. J. B. Bellinger, 11th Inf., is detailed to take the field officers' course in aviation in Sig. Corps, Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.

Capt. C. De F. Chandler, Sig Corps, from duty as Director of the Army Sig. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed from this city via Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Omaha, Neb., and take station there, to establish the United States Army Balloon School at that post.

1st Lt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept. will visit Fts. Barancas, Pickens, and McRee, Fla.; Fts. Morgan and Gaines, Ala.; Fts. St. Philip and Jackson, La.; Fts. Crockett, San Jacinto, and Travis, Texas, on business pertaining to inspection of seacoast armament, then to his station.

Lt. Col. C. L. Potter, Corps of Engrs., from station at Portland, Ore., and will proceed to and take station at Boston, Mass., and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Maj. W. I. Westervelt, Ord. Dept. (F. A.,) is assigned to 8th F. A. effective Dec. 2.

Leaves: 2d Lt. J. F. Jeffords, 24 Inf., South Carolina N. G., 20 days, and Capt. G. M. Landrum, M. C., Maryland N. G., 15 days' extension.

Navy.

Capt. B. C. Decker, from command of the Washington, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. H. Lacy, Puget Sound Yard, Dec. 11, to the Saratoga as Executive Officer; W. B. Decker to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., Nov. 20; H. L. Irwin to Puget Sound Yard, Nov. 18, and R. E. Cassidy, the Cushing, to the Wyoming.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. O. Gunther, the Texas, Nov. 22 to Aid on Staff Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet Nov. 30; P. B. Haines, the Dolphin, to Philadelphia Yard, Dec. 1, and W. A. Edwards, the Jarvis, to the Cushing.

P. A. Surgs. A. B. Clifford, the Washington to the Virginia.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Tribou, the Virginia, to the Tacoma.

Chief Gunners T. P. Clark, Mare Island Yard, to the Colorado; J. Mitchell Naval Magazine, Ft. Mifflin Penn., to the Montana, Dec. 1; T. B. Watson, the New York, to the Ohio, and J. J. Causey, the Pittsburgh, to Mare Island Yard.

Gunners F. Evans, Mare Island Naval Magazine, Dec. 4, to the Pittsburgh; J. S. Conover, the Colorado, to the Montana, Dec. 1; J. Bristol, Philadelphia Yard, to the Montana, Dec. 1, and S. A. Farrell, works of Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Philadelphia Yard.

Chief Mach. F. R. King, the Wyoming, to New York Naval Hospital, sick.

Mach. G. C. Lacock, the Missouri, to Philadelphia Yard.

Act. Pay Clk. C. W. Baker, to the Olympia.

Jr. Grade Lts. O. K. Bronson and Luther Welsh died at Mare Island Yard, Md., Nov. 8.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. P. M. Ramon, New York Barracks, to First Brigade Hawaii.

Capt. H. R. Lay, to Washington Barracks.

1st Lt. R. L. Sheppard, to command marine detachment, the Olympia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, and San Francisco, at Hampton Roads; Burrows, at Newport; Cuyama, at Puerto Plata, R. D.; Mayflower, at Kingston, N. Y., and the Yorkton, at Pichilingue.

Sailed—Arethusa, Boston for Charleston; Chattanooga, Amapala, for Gulf of Fonseca; Davis, Newport to sea; Nanshan, San Diego for Nicaraguan waters, and the Prairie, Santo Domingo City, for Philadelphia, via Port au Prince.

Battleship No. 45 has been assigned the name Colorado. No. 46, the Maryland; No. 47, the Washington, and No. 48, the West Virginia.

The armored cruisers Colorado, Washington, and West Virginia will be renamed Pueblo, Seattle, and Huntington, the change to take effect Dec. 1.

The change in the name of the armored cruiser Maryland will be announced later.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLASON, AUGUSTUS, (June 2, 1915.) Total assets and equity, $56,000, in 102, 104, and 106 Park Row and 23 Duane St., appraised at $275,000; net estate, $52,501. Mrs. Leda P. Clason, widow of decedent, was the beneficiary.

KICK, THEOPHILE, (Feb. 18.) Total assets, $41,564; Mrs. Elsie E. Kick, widow, received $14,435, and Theophile Kick, Jr., son of decedent, received the rest. Assets: Equity, $24,014, in ten brick dwellings at southwest corner of 7th Av. and West 36th St., appraised at $380,000; equity, $10,626 in 626 and 628 West 136th St., appraised at $114,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: To $1,400 grade, Nov. 8—Patrol. F. E. Timmins, H; C. F. Johns, 2; F. J. Smith, 4; J. S. Ahern, 10; W. F. J. Sullivan, 13; F. Miele, 15; D. Mandel, 17; C. Leff, 18; W. L. Ahearn, 22; M. Neary, 23; J. Squasoni, 25; J. Lawless, 33; W. Klenk, 35; M. J. Coleman, 44; J. J. Burggraf, 38; C. A. Andersen, 88; D. J. A. Mahoney, 38; J. A. McMahon, 88; J. V. McNamara, 39; J. R. Cahill, 40; D. T. McCarthy, 146; W. H. Daniels, 151; A. Glaser, 104; W. Gierle, 105; C. W. Brown, 166; P. J. McCarron, Traf. B; P. Walsh, Traf. C; M. R. Sanders, C. O.; J. F. Rein, D. B.; F. L. Hogan, D. B.

To $1,400 grade, Nov. 27—Patrol. C. Mahon, 49.

To $1,350 grade—Patrol. T. Galligan, 167, Nov. 16; J. O'Connor, 17th Dist., Nov. 28; E. J. Nusi, 28, Nov. 29; H. H. Wagner, 5, Nov. 30.

To $1,350 grade, Nov. 27—Patrol. W. E. Anderson, 13; A. J. Johnson, 31; E. Weiss, 35; J. E. Cox, 36; C. H. Reilly, 39; M. Knoblauch, 159, R. Hiller, 161; J. P. Judge, 7th Dist., J. C. Mella, Traf. E.

To $1,200 grade, Nov. 27—Patrol. Schaff, 2; W. P. Dolan, 7; G. E. Platt, 13; D. A. Yates, 16; C. Scholpp, 26; E. Kupee, 31; H. E. Schwetzer, 31; J. McNamee, 38; S. Weissman, 39; C. J. Guldner, 65; W. T. Cox, 152; J. A. Panhanin, 157; F. A. McCormack, 33; C. J. Tiernay, 174; E. E. Gompers, D. B.; L. A. Mancy, 2; F. Heppenheimer, 12; N. Farren, 15; J. G. Bauer, 22; J. A. Brantigam, 31; J. Butler, 31; W. C. Hettler, 38; J. E. Oberhaus, 46; A. Prinz, 62; G. F. Webster, 144; E. Clarke, 155; J. F. Burkhard, 159; J. B. Stephens, 167; H. Guran, C. O.

To $1,150 Grade, Nov. 20—T. A. Kelly, 1; P. B. Haber, 10; S. Bosgom, 20; J. J. Carroll, 29; C. P. Clancy, 29; T. J. Crowe, 29; M. Curry, 29; C. P. Dinegar, 29; J. J. Duffy, 29; O. J. Eisele, 29; O. Fowler, 29; J. Geary, 29; P. Hackett, 29; P. Kelly, 29; A. Linden, 29; T. McCauley, 29; M. J. Neary, 29; J. Terra, D. L.; T. J. O'Brien, B. B. H.; C. S. Mulcahy, 4th Dist.; W. A. Turk, 4th Dist.; J. Morgan, 4; H. E. Carman, 29; J. S. Clair, 29; B. F. Clark, 29; T. J. Cullen, 29; D. Cooney, 29; F. Coffey, 29; J. J. Dilworth, 29; P. Dolan, 29; J. Doman, 29; T. F. Dugan, 29; J. J. Fitscher, 29; T. Gaine, 29; D. Geraghty, 29; H. H. Groner, 29; T. A. Hamilton, 29; W. A. James, 29; J. Lennon, 29; J. Lynch, 29; J. Mahoney, 29; J. McGirr, 29; P. J. Neary, 29; J. O'Sullivan, 29; J. W. Pender, 29; H. L. Pohndorf, 29; W. J. Robinson, 29; A. C. Stang, 29; E. M. Wagner, 29; C. Grose, 6J; C. H. Nelson, 143; J. F. Walz, 152; J. Oliver, 152; W. F. Keating, 153; J. D. Baumann, 163; A. H. Ruedi, 164; E. Pollak, 174; J. F. Bradley, 283; G. F. Seltenreich, C. O.; F. H. Conkling, D. B.; P. Keane, Traffic B; W. J. Wiegand, B. H. C.; J. Henry, Traffic E; J. Geraty, 4th Dist.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. P. White, 13, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 14. Patrol. J. H. Phelan, 22, to C. O. squad, duty in Dept. of Charities, 15 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 13; M. A. O'Neill, 281, to 11 L. D., as chauffeur, 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 13; G. Richhold, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, to C. O. Squad, duty as messenger, 14 days, 9 A. M., Nov. 13.

To 99 from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 14: T. Kelly, 1; G. Breidenbach, 2; E. G. Jaeger, 2; J. J. Gay, 4; H. J. Haggerty, 10; E. Lunny, 11; C. Fetteroll, 2; J. Dougherty, 4; J. J. Flynn.

To 17 Insp. Dis. from prects. indicated, as chauffeurs, 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; B. Bushnell, 1; G. C. Seifert, 35; T. J. Guldner, 65; W. F. Schneider, 32; M. Murphy, 37; R. P. Dunham, 277.

Leaves of absence, Patrol., (without pay): J. E. Monahan, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 11; A. E. Mueller, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 11.

Applications for full pay approved. Patrol, (while on sick report): Sergt. A. Lau, 10, 5:30 P. M., Oct. 28, to 12 P. M., Oct. 25; J. H. Hellmuth, 14, 6 P. M., Sept. 17, to noon, Sept. 26; W. J. Munson, 23, 3 A. M., Oct. 13, to noon, Oct. 27; J. Duggan, 42, 7 A. M., Oct. 10, to 12 P. M., Oct. 27. (While under suspension): J. Quinn, 35, 12:07 P. M., Aug. 17, to 10:14 A. M., Sept. 6.

Restored to duty: Patrol. P. Daly, 68.

Fire Department.

Fined—Fire. 2d gr., C. H. Kelley, H. & L., 109, $5, (loss of coat badge.) Decision rendered: Fire. 1st gr., H. E. Cordes, Eng., 289, (neglect of duty.) Guilty. Reprimand.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Par. Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 14: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 80; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 83; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; W. Holland, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. G. Stein, Eng. 94; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; C. A. Grangenberg, Eng. 254; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; B. Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; B. A. Woolley (2d Sec.), Eng. 287; A. E. Cole, Eng. 290; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 26; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; F. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; C. Charous, H. & L. 117; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernzen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; C. Gallacher, H. & L. 144; P. J. Gallacher, H. & L. 146; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray H. & L. 149.

Special leave: Lieut. M. Monahan, Eng. 276, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 11.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A license as teacher-in-training to teach German in high schools has been granted, under date of Nov. 1, to Helena Lichtenstein.

A temporary license as model teacher in a training school for teachers has been granted, under date of Nov. 1, to Anna S. Miller.

A license as substitute teacher of corsetry in continuation classes has been granted to Katherine A. Dougherty.

A license as substitute teacher of homemaking in elementary schools has been granted to Sarah Starr.

Licenses for the season 1916-1917 as substitute teacher in evening high schools have been granted as follows: Waist and draping, Pauline Sr. Stenber; drafting and pattern-making, Mrs. Emma H. Taber.

A license for the season of 1916-1917 as substitute teacher of flower making in evening elementary schools has been granted to Anna Morrigan.

There have been placed as of Sept. 22, 1916, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for service in evening recreation centres during the season of 1916-1917 the names of the following: Teacher of games—Elizabeth Egan, 99.4. Teachers of literary club work—Henry A. Smith, 99.4; Cyrus J. Hanover, 98.3, and Emanuel M. Fleischer, 97.6. Teachers of physical training—Charles J. Jardine, 99.35; Bernard W. Wolfe, 97, and Florence E. Sweeney, 99.4. Teachers of study room—Morris E. Weiss, 97, and Elizabeth McNaught, 97.15. Teacher of swimming—Harry Stutz, 76. Librarians—Rose A. Bromberg, 99.2, and Mildred Herman, 97. Junior assistant teacher of physical training—Augustus O'Connell, 97.

Next Sunday morning Paul Monroe, Professor of the History of Education in Teachers' College, Columbia University, will speak at Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 120th and 127th Streets, at 10 A. M. Professor Monroe's topic will be the "Influence of Education in the New Internationalism."

Dr. Charles J. Reed of the Weather Bureau will speak on "The Unusual Effects of the Weather" before the Geology Club of Hunter College in the auditorium on Nov. 17 at 8 P. M. The public is invited.

The New York Latin Club will hold its first meeting for the year in the auditorium of Hunter College today at noon. John Jay Chapman will speak on "Lucian."

A class in mechanical drawing has been formed in the evening school No. 84, Amethyst Street, Van Nest, Bronx, which will meet on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of each week. Materials and instruction will be supplied free. This is an opportunity for those whose distance from an evening high school makes attendance there an impossibility. The class is almost filled, but a few more can be accommodated. Instruction is also given in bookkeeping, stenography, millinery, embroidery, dressmaking, and cooking, as well as the English branches and in English to foreigners. Pupils may register any evening that the school is in session.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for Inspector of Light and Power is announced. It contains seventy-three names. Those who received a rating of more than 76 are as follows:

Richard C. O'Hara, 89.20; Eugene Ogur, 88.90; Edwin P. Heideman, 87.60; James F. Bacon, 86.30; Newton W. Leidy, 85.80; Charles E. Chipman, 85.60; Morris M. Marx, 84.40; Leon N. Rosenberg, 84.30; Louis Mackler, 84.30; Henry A. Novak, 84.20; Henry C. Nelson, 83.60; Oscar Singel, 83; Martin F. Cody, Jr., 82.80; Abraham J. Hurwitz, 82.70; John J. Kehoe, 82.60; Carl W. Hoppe, 82.60; John F. Jordan, 81.90; Harris J. Krim, 80.50; Joseph Whittaker, 80.10; Patrick J. Bolton, 79.50; Isidor Schoenfeld, 79.40; William Whitley, 79.30; James A. Mulligan, 79.30; Patrick J. Shelley, 79.20; Hendrick De Nys, 79.10; William Whisten, 78.70; John C. Porteous, 78.50; Frank Mearson, 78.50; Robert M. Stevenson, 78.50; Vincent F. Birtell, 78.50.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for Inspector of Aeronautical material, for men only, to fill two vacancies under the Navy Department—one at Buffalo, N. Y., at $7.04 per diem, and one at Boston, Mass., at $6 per diem. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of examination.

An examination for drillman in the Engineer Department at Large, New York City, will take place in the Army Building, New York City, Nov. 24; salary, $3 per day. Application blanks may be procured from Jay Stone, Secretary, Room 700, Army Building, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence, 449 West 23d.

FURNISHED 3 TO 14 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $15 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$200. Fred'k L. Hurt, Acolian Hall, Bryant 1182.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $12s upward. J. Wicklife Gray, Specialist, 200 West 72d. Columbus 8074.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.—Newly furnished 2-3-4-5 rooms; shower bath, all-night maid, bell boys, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $135 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

SEVEN ROOMS, 2 baths, 70s, handsomely furnished; 3 master bedrooms. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET beautiful 7-room furnished apartment, to adults only; high-class elevator house at 1,469 Lexington Av., corner 93d. Write or phone owner, Willi; telephone 8787 Circle.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Three handsome 2-room suites with private baths; high-class references.

130TH ST., 433 WEST, Apt. 91.—Sublet, Oct. 30, 1917, $55; bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; southern exposure; 2 elevators. Morn. 8070.

176TH ST. WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartments; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST, (southwest corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 236 Audubon Av.

150TH ST., 600 WEST; 150TH ST., 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment houses, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Inquire superintendent.

SMALL but spacious, furnished or unfurnished, Stewart, 698 West 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil.

The Beresford, 1 West 81st, to sublet, unfurnished, two rooms and bath, overlooking Central Park.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 51st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 126.— Two-room studio apartment; fine north light; $60 month.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 344 8TH AV.

WANTED—Apartment, three or four furnished rooms, between 34th and 38th Sts. H., 52 Times.

SMALL SUITE below 72d St., West; rent moderate. K 308 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

84TH, 120 EAST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, ground floor; suitable for professional or bachelors; inquire on premises.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room, with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

90TH, 138 EAST.—Elegant, clean front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43.—Single, double rooms, $3, $7.50, $8.50; three rooms, bath, $25.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large rooms; running water; near bath; music allowed; furnished, unfurnished; corner ground floor room.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished large rooms; twin beds; gas, electricity; steam; phone; continuous hot water; elegant baths; exceptionally clean; moderate prices.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Attractive rooms for gentlemen; southern exposure; private house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and modern; private bath; steam heat, electricity; references.

2-D 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.— Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautiful, furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

70TH ST., 269 WEST. — Comfortable, sunny room; private house; conveniences; gentleman; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Handsome room, bath; exchange for dinner; family; single gentleman; references exchanged.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor home, rooms, single or suites; private bath; breakfast optional.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor home; rooms single or suites; private bath.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, with bath; one, two gentlemen; hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, (237 West End Av.)—Large, light, attractive rooms in private residence.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath, shower; electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, 58 WEST, (near Subway, "L.")—Private family; large outside room, bath connecting; electricity, elevator; $6. Col. 2051.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, private bath, or separate; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, newly heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; high class; references.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; private baths; telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths, telephone. $4.50 $6, $10.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, private baths; electricity; parquet floors; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; private baths, continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms; private house; very up to date.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny back parlor; private bathroom; business people; excellent table; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; also small room; references; gentlemen.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds, suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; reception rooms; telephone; $4.50-$10.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; modern conveniences; also skylight.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large, warm front room; home for refined people.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized outside room for business woman; references. Walker.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room small room; opposite subway; reference.

80TH, 147 WEST. — Large, beautiful, sunny room, well heated; continuous hot water; separate.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient "L" subway; newly furnished medium room; electricity, telephone; $6.

82D, 111 WEST.—Large room; all accommodations; private family. Carroll. Telephone Schuyler 6588.

83D, 228 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room; elevator; gentleman only. Apartment 19.

84TH, 41 WEST.—Spanish-American lady board gentlemen; sunny rooms; private baths; references.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; suitable two; also small room.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large and small room, $6-$4; gentlemen only.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; opening; large, small rooms; single, en suite; references.

98D ST., 62 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, for gentlemen only; meals served if desired; telephone also. Miller.

98TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; everything new; adjoining bath; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

99TH, 301 WEST.—Newly furnished, cheerful, sunny front room; overlooking Hudson; electricity, telephone; kitchen privileges; reasonable. West.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, warm, front room; running water; gentleman.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—To one desiring real home, large front room, all conveniences. Beidler.

104TH, 136 WEST.—Close front room; near subway, "L." Telephone Riverside 5879. Becker.

106TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath; private phone; reasonable. Comfort, J 86 Times.

109TH ST., 115 WEST.—Beautiful room; overlooking Hudson; running water; 7th floor front.

111TH, 311 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman only; home comforts. Apartment 15.

113TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny double connecting parlor; large closet; near bath. Underwood.

115TH ST., 406 WEST.—Private family will let attractive room very reasonably; modern, accessible. Apartment 24.

116TH, 423 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior accommodations; exceptionally furnished. Apartment 55.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Outside room; exclusive; elevator; breakfast optional; gentleman. Apt. 26.

117TH, 417 WEST.—Single rooms, $3 up; Columbia Univ. city location. Apt. 22.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, overlooking chapel. Apt. 55.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; telephone; elevator house. Apt. 42W.

122D, 449 WEST.— Single room; all conveniences; newly furnished; reasonable. Apartment 31.

122D, 449 WEST.—Attractive room; newly decorated; elevator; electricity; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

125TH, 548 WEST.—Large, light room; business woman; elevator; use kitchen. Maltby.

126TH, 615 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable. Aleaker.

127TH, 603 WEST. (Apt. 56.)—Subway; comfortable furnished rooms, $4.50-$6; elevator, telephone.

141ST, 606 WEST.— Large, sunny outside room; elevator; gentleman; references. Love.

143D, 603 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator, shower; moderate. Scott.

145D, 511 WEST.—Nicely furnished elevator apartment; Bway subway. Apt. 22.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, outside room; elevator; every convenience; near subway. 4E.

144TH, 510 WEST.— Attractive, light room; elevator; private family; $3.50. Apt. 51.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; adjoining baths; southern exposure; moderate.

182D ST., WEST.—Room, private family; breakfast; reasonable; subway. Apartment 7, 188 Wadsworth Av.

AMERICAN private house; quiet, elegant rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. 13 West 52 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Sitting room and bedroom adjoining bath; modern apartment; no other roomers; private family. Calder.

BROADWAY, 3,136, (125th.)—Handsomely furnished; elevator; electricity; telephone, $3.50, $5; subway. Ledlie.

BROADWAY, 4,260, (181st.)—Exceptional room; private; modern; gentleman. St. Nicholas, 8175. Apt. 1.

CALL Audubon 7191 before 10 A. M.; room, private house; owner; all conveniences; excellent transportation facilities; $5; gentleman; references.

COZY ROOMS in Christian home; convenient 110th St. Broadway subway. Phone Morningside 5065. Apartment 3C.

RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN can obtain unusually attractive room, lavatory; adult family; Broadway, near 110th subway. Phone 3903 Morningside, Apt. 20.

RIVERSIDE 587.—187th subway, single, double rooms, private bath; home cooking. (4D.)

ROOM, adjoining bath; conveniences; private family; accessible subway. Phone Morningside 211. Ellis.

Bronx.

FAILE ST., 961.—Quiet private family; nice location in the Bronx.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Unfurnished or furnished rooms; private bath; $35 to $150 monthly.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms, Southern table; all conveniences; references. Gram. 1138.

54TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor floor, private bath; other rooms.

65TH ST.—Second-story suite of two rooms and bath; private American home; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 6631.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large room; home like; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished. Phone 6618 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st St.)—Large room, suitable 2; refined house.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; references.

75TH, 322 WEST, (West End Av.) — Two front rooms; subway, bus; board.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large room, with and without bath; fine location; good table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small, large rooms; excellent cuisine.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. Riverside 1837.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive newly furnished room; electricity; excellent home table; moderate.

77TH, 801 WEST.—South room, bath, single, running water; excellent table; electricity.

77TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; bedroom and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 108-109-110 WEST.—" A good place to live." All new, high-type furnishings; food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—THE GEORGEAN. Rooms, board and general service are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, sunny second floor front room; board, electricity; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electricity, continuous hot water; homelike.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; finest table parlor dining.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house and location; double room; private bath; excellent table.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Room for two, private

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 8. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Baptist Young People's Union, 7 P. M. Monday at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Thursday at 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study. Class led by the pastor. Topic, Ezekiel."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 928 2nd Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Small Trials and Great." 8—" The Problems of Mary and Martha."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 82d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.

Rev. Cornelius Woelkin, D. D., Rev. S. Herbert Dutton } Ministers

Dr. WOELKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday school, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. Worship, with sermon, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.

11 A. M.—"After the Election—What?" 8 P. M.—"From Mars' Hill to Madison Av." Union Bible Classes, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr. Monday, 10 A. M.—First meeting of the EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. Eaton. This is a Real Man's Class for Real Men. It will discuss the problems of men and be a place of friendship.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D. 10 A. M.—" PAUL MONROE, Ph. D." 11 A. M.—" THE GOD OF H. G. WELLS." 8 P. M.—FORMATION OF NEW HABITS in Series " LAWS OF GROWTH."

PASTOR L. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.

11 A. M.—" THE NEW THEOLOGY AND HOW IT STANDS FOR THE LIFE THAT NOW IS AND NOT FOR THE LIFE WHICH IS TO COME." (Fifth in Series on " THE TREASON OF MODERN THEOLOGY.")

8 P. M.—" OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING TO TAKE CHRISTIANS TO HIS JUDGMENT SEAT AND DEAL WITH THEM FOR SERVICE HERE. ONLY THOSE CHRISTIANS CAN HAVE PART IN THE KINGDOM ON EARTH TO WHOM THE LORD CAN SAY, 'WELL DONE.'" (Fifth in Series on " THE SECOND COMING.")

Friday Night, November 17, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman, in continuance of his address on Exodus, will speak on " THE TABERNACLE AND THE PRIESTHOOD."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—" What Ministers' Sons Have Done for the World."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 11 and 8. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev W. John Murray. Pastor. Subject; " Suicide." Mr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

Speaker—Dr. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject—" The Spiritual Attitude Toward Men and Women." The first of a series of five addresses on " The Spiritual Outlook on Life."

JEWISH.

" BETH-EL TEMPLE," Fifth Ave. and 76th Street. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Saturday Morning (Sermon), 10:30. Sunday Morning at 11, " THE JEWISH CONGRESS."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON " JUDAISM AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on " Federation in the Jewish Community." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on " The Philosophy of Gladness." Monday, 11:00 A. M. Sharp—Dr. Enelow on " The Beauty of Bible Stories." Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Sat., Nov. 11—" Angels Unawares." Fri., Nov. 17—Address by Dr. Grossman.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH of THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner. 11, Dr. Tipple. Unveiling tablet 7:45; Bishop Wilson, Congressman Chandler, Pastor.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson. 8 P. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, " The War, a Revelation of the Evil in Inhumanity," Coleridge Taylor's " By the Waters of Babylon," by the choir. 10 A. M.—Bible Classes, Men, Women. 6-8 P. M.—Friendship Hour, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11 A. M., Bishop Neely, on " South America"; 8 P. M., Dr. G. Heber Jones on " Japan." Illus.

OLD JOHN STREET. Free stereopticon lecture at 7:45 P. M., on " Old New York," by FRANK BERGEN KELLY, Ph. D., Supt. New York City History Club.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th St. 10 A. M.—Prof. J. W. Jenks, N. Y. Univ. 11 A. M.—Dr. W. I. Haven. 8 P. M.—Dr. A. Jamieson.

ST. ANDREW'S, West 76th St., East of B'way.—11, Bishop Wm. O. Shepherd of Wichita, Kan.; 8, Dr. Fred. Winslow Adams on " The Temptation to Shirk."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Bishop Franklin Hamilton, L. L. D. 8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE. Selections from " Elijah." Address by Dr. Goodell.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Three Great Principles of Christianity." 7 P. M.—" Young People and the Temperance Crusade." Brooklyn Trumpet Quartette.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE is speaking Sundays, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St., Broadway. Subject, Nov. 12, " The Principle and Practice of Concentration." Harold Haafner, tenor, soloist. All welcome.

MRS. ANNA W. MILLS, Aeolian Hall, Room 1017, 11 A. M.—General subject: The Science of Being—and of Existence—Practical talks on subjects vital to the Daily Life lead to Spiritual Advancement. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore. Sunday Service 11:15 A. M. Subject: " LOVE AND LIFE." " The Stuff That Life Is Made Of." Class Monday, 3 o'clock, 512 5th Av.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, (Dr. Julia Seton.)—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Empire Hotel, 63d and Broadway. Speaker, Dr. Juno Walton.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS. Second Church of Silent Demand, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP of Chicago will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting 10:45.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway, 77th St. Sunday, 4 P. M., Free Lectures. Subject: " The Search for God." Classes every morning 11, except Saturday and Sunday. Belmond, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110, conducted by only personal pupil of Judge Thomas Troward of England and India. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Dr. Margrill, Moderator of Assembly. 4—Dr. Work. " Gounod's " Redemption."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M. Special music. Each service by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Becker, tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Chapels and Schools. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St., at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

GREAT PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, November 13th, at 8 o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERY, HOME MISSIONS COMMITTEE AND PRESBYTERIAN BROTHERHOOD.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor. 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher: Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. " SALVATION BY FAITH." 8 P. M. " MAJOR THINGS OF LIFE." 11, " JUSTICE."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister, Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M., Leader, Mr. Janeway. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor KIRSOPP LAKE, D. D., of Harvard University. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. Public Lectures on " THE CHURCH AND THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION," by the Rev. HARRY FREDERICK WARD, A. M., Professor of Social Service in Boston University. The first lecture on Wednesday, November 15th, " The Influence of Capital," and the second on Thursday, the 16th, " The Challenge of Labor," at 5 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam & 105th DR. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN preaches 11 A. M. Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon Speaks 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. George Gunnell of Toledo. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.) Tuesday, Nov. 14, 10 A. M.—Opening Service of Diocesan Convention.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M. Evensong & Address (W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. E. J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. 11 A. M.—" The Obsession of Bigness." 8 P. M.—" The Thin Chalk Line." Mr. Van Etten will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Dr. Grant. " Has America a Soul? " 4 P. M.—Music, Haydn's " Creation." Sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M.—Public Forum, Dr. C. Ward Crampton. " Is the New Physical Training in the Public Schools a Step Towards Militarism?"

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 80th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D.

Te Deum in F.....K. Hall
Anthem..." O How Amiable".....Surette
Postlude..." March Solennelle"....Gounod

Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

Prelude, "Invocation Religieuse"..Weller
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Organ ..... " Meditation "..... Sturges
Bass Solo.." The King of Love"...Gounod
Trio..." Andante Religiose"....O. Weber
Violin, 'Cello, Harp.
Anthem..." In Heavenly Love Abiding"
Parker
Postlude..." Evening Hymn"....E. Bach

Address by Rector. (Great Religions of the World.)

8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Ackworth. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services: 8 A. M., 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Pringle.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Southern Brazil. 4—Evening Prayer, sermon Rev. Thomas R. Bridges.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30, MOIR'S MASS and SERMON (Rector) 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M. Evensong (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

In accordance with Canon III., notice is hereby given that the one hundred and thirty-third annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York will meet at Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 14, 15 and 16. The Convention will begin with the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 14.

CHARLES K. GILBERT, Acting Secretary.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Services divin le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Dr. C. P. Tinker).

ST. ANDREW'S Corner 5th Ave. and 127th St. Services 8, 9:30, 10:30, and 11. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER preaches on " TROUBLOUS THOUGHTS." 8 P. M., large surpliced choir of men and boys repeat by request " INHERITANCE DIVINE" and " WHAT CHRIST SAID."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. 4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop Courtney.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil preaches at 8.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE. 10th St. and 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M. Service, with Sermon by the Rector, " The Imperial Vision of a Universal Church." 8 P. M., Symbolic Worship and Meditation and meeting on Emmanuel Lines.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D.D., Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Litany. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DUYKEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 149 St., nr. Amst. Ave. Convent Av. and DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister 11 A. M.—Address by Miss Jennie A. Scardefield of Arabia. 8 P. M., Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" Why Sentence Them to Sing Sing?" 8 P. M.—" The Tigress in the Flood."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: " How Much of Me Is My Own?" Quartette accompanied by Violin and Harp.

Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Subject: " Loneliness: Its Cause and Cure." Special Music. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. FORD C. ULTMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science.) 20 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader. Sundays, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., Meetings for Worship, Healing, Psychic Demonstrations.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., " The Truth About the Atonement." Dr. F. Milton Willis.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lec. Sunday Eve., 8:15, " The Occult Side of Breath "—Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject: " THE RELIGIOUS AND RATIONAL IDEA OF PRAYER." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Unitarian, 34th St. and Park Av. 11 A. M., Mr. Holmes: " Jews and Christians." 8:15 P. M., Hon. J. H. Whitehouse, Member of Parliament, on " Democracy in England Under Stress of War."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. " INDICTMENTS OF EXISTENCE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. " Christian Citizenship and What It Involves." A post-election sermon.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 152d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M., " Isaac Iconoclast vs. Winsome Willie."

Y. M. C. A.

DOCTOR FRANK CRANE, West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

HON. FRANK J. CANNON, EX-U. S. SENATOR of Utah, Y. M. C. A., Bronx Union Branch, Sunday, 3:30, " Mormonism—Menace Or?"

NINE BRANCHES UNITE IN OPENING Service WORLD FELLOWSHIP WEEK. Y. W. C. A. Assembly Room, National Board Building, 600 Lexington Av., 4 o'clock. Speakers: Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding and Mr. Fletcher S. Brockman.

23D ST. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M., Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, "THINGS—AND OTHER THINGS."

OTHER SERVICES.

CAN A SPIRIT BE PHOTOGRAPHED? See for yourself at Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. " Spiritism: Source of Its Wonder-working Power." a Stereopticon Lecture. Prof. Everson, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer. Remarkable Pictures. Lillian B. Bowles, Soloist. Free to All.

DOYERS STREET. 5-7, Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Inspiring Gospel Service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, —10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Walter M. Turnbull of Nyack, N. Y.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. Public meetings will be held at Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., Tuesday, Nov. 14-21, 8 P. M. Good music, interesting speakers. You are welcome.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: " THE VICTORIOUS WILL." Speaker: Walter Newell Weston. Public invited.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—236 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, " Seat of Authority," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St.—Rev. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS of Chicago will preach morning and evening.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY for ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann, " Making a Living and Making a Life."

REFORMED.

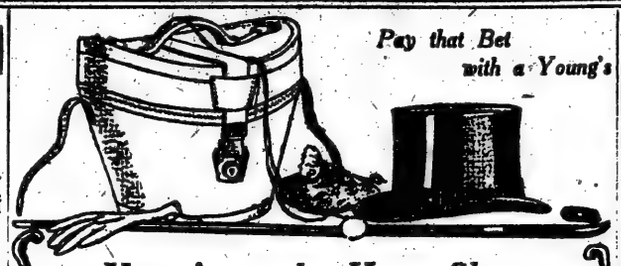
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner of South Oxford Street. Services at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—The Rev. H. S. Murdoch of Buckhorn, Ky., on " The Epistle of Christ." Evening—Dr. Albertson on " The Most Excellent Knowledge." The choir will sing SPOHR'S Cantata, " God, Thou Art Great."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH, 7th Av. and 7th St., Brooklyn. Services at 8, 11, and 4. 4 P. M., a devotional hour, fully choral, with several anthems sung unaccompanied.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 2 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Minister. Service at 11.



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WIDOW JUMPS TO HER DEATH

Brooklyn Bank Officials Alarmed by Mrs. Sloman's Suicide.

Mrs. Jennie Sloman, a widow who lived with her daughter and son-in-law, Edward A. Stone, head of the firm of Stone Brothers, rag merchants of 200 Fifth Avenue, at 140 West Seventy-ninth Street, died at 6 o'clock last night in the Brooklyn Hospital of injuries suffered when she jumped from the sixth story window of the airshaft in the National City Bank Building at 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

She entered the building at about 8 o'clock and asked the elevator operator, Patrick Kane, to direct her to the women's dressing room. Kane took her to the sixth floor and showed her the room. A few minutes later she fell to the bottom of the airshaft. Clerks and others who heard her body strike the ground, ran to her assistance. Policeman Edward Larkin of Traffic Squad D was sent for and heard Mrs. Sloman murmur before she became unconscious: " If my children knew this they would murder me." At the Brooklyn Hospital it was found that her skull was fractured and that her legs and several ribs were broken.

The police found that she had been visiting her son, Ira A. Sloman, in Woodhaven for the last two days, and that she had gone to the city early in the afternoon to attend a motion picture show. Her daughter-in-law said that Mrs. Sloman was happy when she left their home. Sydney Sloman of 838 West End Avenue, another son, told the police that Mrs. Sloman had been melancholy.

GIRLS FORM WORK COUNCIL.

Consumers' League Aids Movement to Better Their Condition.

Nearly 1,000 working girls from the dress and waist, embroidery, laundry, mail order and other industries discussed the formation of a central council to hear complaints and recommendations about working conditions, at a meeting last night in Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place. The meeting was under the auspices of the Consumers' League, with which the proposed council is to be affiliated.

Miss Lelia T. Newcomb of Hartley House presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russel Sage Foundation and Miss Nelle Swartz, Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of the City of New York. A special meeting is to be held Thursday, Nov. 23, at the school.

" In working out a scheme to better conditions," Miss Swartz said, " do not forget that there is something more than your own jobs. Just because you are working under satisfactory conditions is no reason why you should not co-operate to get better conditions for others."

Mrs. Kelley said we had, at present, a " crazy quilt " of legislation.

" The laws vary in different States," she explained. " What we need are national laws. We probably will get one such soon. That is a law similar to the Child Labor law, only applying to an eight-hour day for women."

MAIL AUTO KILLS CHILD.

Driver Says Girl Became Confused and Ran in Front of Car.

Hannah McNamara, 5 years old, of 57 Butler Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down yesterday afternoon and instantly killed by a United States motor mail wagon in front of her home. The driver, Joseph Becker of 88 Sandford Street, Brooklyn, said he was not driving fast at the time and shouted to the child to get out of the way. Instead of going to the sidewalk the little girl became frightened and ran in front of the wagon. Persons who saw the accident told the police that the driver was not to blame.

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34d Ave., Cor. 125th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Dark-brown fur cape, with Gunther's label, going in 56th Av. bus from Waldorf to Broadway and 71st St. $20 reward if returned to office Sherman Square Hotel. Apt. 21.

LOST—Gold brooch with small diamond, bird shape, 1½ inches long, at Healy's restaurant, 66th St. and Columbus Av., Nov. 7. Apply at office, Hotel Ansonia; reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—Ring, large ruby and two diamonds, Election night, in taxi from Hotel Astor to 51st St. and Park Av.; liberal reward. Communicate at once, 5606 Lenox, or Hotel Astor.

LOST—Riverside Drive, Thursday night, natural lynx collar; maker's name, Alexander, Montreal, inside. Liberal reward return Mrs. Byers, 305 West 71st St. Columbus 7713.

LOST—Friday morning, near Brooklyn Bridge or in subway, lady's silver open-faced watch; suitable reward. Bertha M. Palmer, 21 Bennett Av.

LOST.—On Nov. 9, about 3 P. M., in or near Grand Central, a black fox two-skin neckpiece. Reward if returned to Lost and Found Bureau, Grand Central Station.

LOST—Parcel post package; insured; shipped Oct. 28 to Taunton, Mass.; pin and two rings; $100 reward; no questions asked. Davenport, care Beebe, 217 Broadway.

LOST.—On Thursday eve, Nov. 2, long black caracul scarf; reward. Communicate Breeze & Smith, 96 Broadway.

LOST—Seal muff, from automobile, south of Ossining, Tuesday; reward. Kling, 71 Midwood St., Brooklyn. Telephone 2442 Flatbush.

LOST.—Locket, initialed " W. S. M.," containing three photographs; $5 reward. McCaffrey, 45 Cedar.

LOST.—Hexagon, gold pencil; engraved " J. C. L."; liberal reward. Dr. Courtney, 673 Broadway.

Found.

FOUND—Saturday, Nov. 4, diamond ring, neighborhood of 54th St. and 6th Av. F 139 Times.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Bull terrier, female, white, with brown spots; answers name of Nellie; big reward. Modern Dye Works, 422 6th Av.

LOST.—" Sport," IRISH TERRIER, smooth red hair; liberal reward. Return Mrs. A. W. Clarke, 315 West 82d St.

LOST—Small, black, long-haired terrier; $5 reward. Notify Spring 9533.

DELAY DANGEROUS.

Instead of bewailing loss of some valued article, telephone immediately 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will help recovery.—Advt.

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THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday probably rain; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,477. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916.—104 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOTES OF WOMEN AND BULL MOOSE ELECTED WILSON

Western Progressives Turned to Him Almost En Masse, but Not Those of the East.

PEACE A POWERFUL ISSUE

"He Kept Us Out of War" Won Women—Hyphen Shot to Pieces—Labor Vote Divided.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WILSON'S

His Lead, Complete, 63—Gains in California—Hughes Drops in Minnesota.

On the returns up to date, President Wilson has received 8,506,085 votes and Mr. Hughes 8,000,951. Mr. Wilson's popular plurality is therefore 417,134. He is a majority President, which he was not when he went into office. In 1912 he had received 6,293,419 votes. Taft and Roosevelt had 7,604,463, so that Wilson was then in a minority by 1,311,044.

It has been said that Mr. Hughes received the votes of the most populous States of the Union and Mr. Wilson those of the less populous. There is not so much difference as might be expected. The States which voted for Mr. Hughes had, according to the last census, 45,901,739 inhabitants. Those which voted for Mr. Wilson had 47,737,643. The difference in Mr. Hughes's favor is 164,096.

The latest returns from the close States show the following results:

In California Wilson is leading by 3,431 votes, with a few scattering precincts missing; in Minnesota, where some of the militiamen's votes have been counted, Hughes is still ahead by 248 votes, with 27 districts missing; in North Dakota, with 9 districts missing, Wilson leads by 1,284 votes; New Hampshire, where the count has been completed, gives Wilson a plurality of 68 votes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES asked its correspondents in the different States to report the causes and influences which brought about Mr. Wilson's victory in their localities. From the replies received it is possible to get a clear idea of the part played by the different group "votes" of which so much was said before election, and of the reasons which moved great bodies of voters to the decision they reached.

Progressives and the Women.

Two classes of voters, and two only, accomplished the result. They were not the German-Americans, the labor vote, or any of the groups standing for special interests. They were the Progressives and the women.

The split made in the Republican Party in 1910, which became a break in 1912, was not mended at Chicago. The dispatches now in the hands of THE TIMES indicate no probability of its being mended until the cause for it is taken away. From the Hudson River to the Mississippi the bolters of 1912 were largely satisfied with Hughes, but to the East and west of those boundaries, especially to the West, they were not. And it was the West that decided the election.

In New York and Illinois the breach was apparently healed, there is no sign of anything to the contrary, and the same thing seems true of the States that generally follow the leadership of these two. That, however, was as far as Colonel Roosevelt was able to bring about a reunion.

The Progressives of Kansas, Washington, California, and the other Western States have again defeated a Republican Presidential candidate because the other wing of the party was in control and made the nominations. Minnesota and Wisconsin voted for Hughes, but both have shown that they are as progressive as ever, Minnesota by accepting him so narrowly and Wisconsin by La Follette's victory.

The woman vote and the Progressive vote telescope each other, for in the critical States the women who turned the election were largely Progressives. But the women voted as women, too. The reports from the States where women vote show that the dream of solidifying woman as a sex and swinging her vote this way and that at the order of female political leaders is shattered forever. But the women did make up their minds as women in many Western States, and voted without regard either to how the women politicians bade them or to how their own men folks voted.

Woman's Party Failed Utterly.

The Woman's Party terrorized the two conventions and frightened them with the prospect of "four million votes," which it held over them as a club. Mr. Hughes was led to believe that it had the votes, and made his celebrated declaration for the Anthony Federal amendment. The Woman's Party tried to make its threats good and marshal the Western women for Hughes, but the dispatches received by THE TIMES showed that it failed utterly.

It did have an influence, but the wrong kind. These dispatches are unanimous in recording the antagonism excited by the activities of the Woman's Party, and also by the special train of Hughes women which went campaigning from New York into the West. From many States come reports that both these things added greatly to Wilson's vote; from no State comes a report that it subtracted from that vote.

The women, where they broke away from party lines, or where they voted contrary to their men folks, voted for Wilson. They did so generally on the argument that "He kept us out of War." In some States, such as Washington, the influential argument with them was not this one, but the legislative record which appealed to them as progressives.

The fact that in Illinois they voted as did the men of their families led to the belief that they had done so everywhere, but this now proves to be a mistake. It

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Japan Sees Peace In Wilson Victory

TOKYO, Nov. 11.—The re-election of President Wilson is welcomed by the Japanese press, which praises his peaceful disposition and believes his continuation in office augurs well for the furtherance of American-Japanese friendship.

Business circles are pleased, as they feared a Republican protective tariff would be a blow to Japanese exports to America.

REPUBLICANS AWAIT THE OFFICIAL COUNT

Will Not Concede Wilson's Election Until All the Doubtful States Are Canvassed.

MAY TAKE TWO WEEKS

Chairman Willcox Makes No Charges of Fraud, but Points to the Possibility of Mistakes.

It may be Thanksgiving before Charles E. Hughes sends President Wilson a telegram of congratulation. That is, it may be Thanksgiving if the Republican candidate remains in the hands of the Republican National Committee. For Chairman Willcox said yesterday that he would make no concessions before the vote in all the doubtful States had been "officially canvassed." It was explained that this meant when the Secretary of State in each of the doubtful States had certified to the results. While the official canvass starts in California tomorrow, it does not start in North Dakota until Nov. 17. This will take from a week to ten days, and Thanksgiving comes this year on Nov. 30. When Chairman Willcox was asked last night for an estimate of the time to elapse before the Republican leaders would decide who had been elected President, he said he would make no estimate. He did say that he regarded ten days as a "safe minimum" of the time to elapse.

Mr. Hughes had nothing to say yesterday. He was asked for a statement as he returned to the Hotel Astor from an automobile ride, but would make no comment. He has let it be known that he will make no public announcement of the result of last Tuesday's election until the official figures in the doubtful States, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and especially California, have been made a matter of record.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes went to the theatre last night, selecting "Pollyanna," at the Hudson Theatre, after a survey of the theatrical field. "Pollyanna," as every one knows now, is the "glad child," whose amazing ability to find joy in the most distressing situations serves, under the author's guidance, as a corrective example to her elders in their times of prosperous to lose heavenward mirth under reverses. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hughes seemed to enjoy the play.

Possibility of Mistakes.

Clinging to the one large hope that some big mistakes have been made in the count in California, Chairman Willcox issued a statement last night giving some of his reasons for "sitting tight." Mr. Willcox's statement said:

Chairman Willcox caused to be prepared the following chronology of the result of the 1912 election in California for purposes of comparison with the situation this year in that State. The record shows that Mr. Wilson was first in the lead, that subsequently this lead was taken by Colonel Roosevelt, and that finally the delegation to the Electoral College from California was divided, two electors being for Mr. Wilson and 11 for Colonel Roosevelt. The results given in California in 1912 show precisely why the Republican National Committee cannot at this time concede the election of Mr. Wilson, and must await the official count in this and other States.

The files of The San Francisco Chronicle show the following: On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the day after election in 1912, The Chronicle said the indications were that Mr. Wilson had a safe plurality over Colonel Roosevelt. The Democratic State Chairman claimed the State by 20,000. On Nov. 7 The Chronicle said that a storm had delayed reports and that no definite news was available from four counties. Returns from 3,668 precincts out of 4,372 gave Mr. Wilson a lead of 6,237. On Nov. 8 The Associated Press announced that Colonel Roosevelt was in the lead by 10 votes. Six changes had been made in the vote from Los Angeles in the previous twelve hours; each change increased the lead of Colonel Roosevelt. With three Los Angeles precincts out and 186 precincts elsewhere in the State out the Wilson vote stood 280,120 and the Roosevelt vote 280,255.

The collapse of the Wilson plurality was due to the way election figures in Los Angeles had been compiled. The Democratic County Chairman placed the Roosevelt majority in that county at about 13,000.

The Clerk of Leland County was appealed to by political leaders for an accurate count. He made a semi-official tabulation of the returns, which showed startling discrepancies from the results obtained unofficially by political headquarters and newspapers. Much of the discrepancies was due to the scratching of Wallace, who headed the Progressive electors.

On Nov. 9 returns compiled from 4,298 precincts out of 4,372 gave Colonel Roosevelt 281,497 votes and Mr. Wilson 280,565 votes. On Nov. 13 returns from all but 5 out of 4,672 precincts gave Colonel Roosevelt the State by 24 votes. On Nov. 17 it was announced that Secretary of State Jordan went to Los Angeles to take personal charge of the count. On Nov. 24 it was announced that the District Court of Appeals in Los Angeles had thrown out one precinct which had given Colonel Roosevelt a majority of 104. On Dec. 4 The Chronicle announced that if there were no more changes due to court decisions and to the auditing by the Secretary of State, there would be, according to the official count, 2 Democratic electors and 11 Progressives. A change of 10 votes would elect another Democrat, it was stated.

Seeks Only a Fair Count.

Mr. Willcox said that it was evident to him that a change of a few thousand votes in the doubtful States would change the announced result of the election. He insisted that all the Republican leaders sought was a fair count of the vote.

"I have issued no orders for a recount," he said, "nor have I asked for anything but the correct count of the vote that was cast. I am tired of saying that we do no want any votes cast for any other candidate than ours."

Mr. Willcox said that the National Committee had no "war board," but that Republican lawyers in the doubtful States knew the laws in those States and would look out for the interests of Mr. Hughes. He denied emphatically a report that he had sent to New Hampshire a telegram demanding a recount of the vote in that State.

George W. Wickersham, Frank Hitchcock, and other Republicans of national prominence were callers at Republican headquarters yesterday, but Mr. Willcox

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PINEHURST SLEEPER DAILY 1:34 P. M. train runs Nov. 20. Reservation, information, Pinehurst Office, 1185 Broadway.

ROFRANO'S FATE IN JURY'S HANDS

Questions Asked by Jurors Indicate Possibility of Second Degree Verdict.

DEFENDANT IS DISPLEASED

Tells Counsel He Would Prefer Conviction in First Degree to a Compromise.

JURY LOCKED UP FOR NIGHT

Prosecutor, In Summing Up, Says the Ex-City Official Convicted Himself Out of His Own Mouth.

Michael A. Rofrano, once Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner and a power in anti-Tammany politics in the district which ex-Sheriff Tom Foley made famous, waited last night in the Criminal Court Building, where he had waited all day, for a verdict which should find him guilty, or acquit him, of the murder of Michael Gaimari, his political rival in the Second Assembly District, whose death Rofrano is accused of having caused. Throughout his trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court Rofrano had kept his nerve and courage, though the attacks on him had led to outbursts when he occupied the witness chair. Last night he had himself in hand as he has throughout, except for these outbreaks.

He seemed much less concerned, in fact, than did crowds of his countrymen and political followers who crowded about the Criminal Court Building. In the streets were throngs that numbered more than 1,000, and Inspector Dwyer had thought the gathering sufficiently alarming to justify a detail of policemen to the building. A dozen uniformed men and as many detectives in ordinary attire were sent to the building early. They cleared the halls and corridors, driving the crowds into the streets, and then closed and barred the doors leading into the building, putting guards at these who questioned all who sought entrance.

Upstairs Rofrano sat with his mother, his wife, and his brother James, and with Martin W. Littleton, his counsel. Justice Weeks waited in his chambers and the jury remained behind the locked door of the jury room, which they had entered nearly eight hours before.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning the jury was locked up for the night, and Justice Weeks announced that he would reconvene court at 11 o'clock to hear the result of its deliberations.

May Be Second Degree Verdict.

The day had been one of restless suspense for Rofrano. First Assistant District Attorney Brothers had consumed the morning with his speech summing up the prosecution's case, and then Justice Weeks had occupied all of the afternoon until 4:07 o'clock with his charge to the jury. At 7 o'clock the jury had been taken to the Murray Hill Hotel for dinner, and Rofrano had composed himself to await its return with what patience he could. It was two hours later when the jurors filed back into the jury room and resumed their deliberations, and it was 10 o'clock when they asked for instructions for the first time, and so gave rise to the belief that Rofrano would be convicted of murder in the second degree.

For the question which the foreman put to Justice Weeks was whether the jury had the right to find a verdict of guilt in the second degree of murder or whether it must convict of murder in the first degree or acquit altogether. Justice Weeks informed them that the degree of crime was to be determined by them, and they filed back to their room.

Rofrano, who had been called from the Sheriff's office to face the jury, exclaimed to Martin W. Littleton, his counsel:

Wants No Compromise.

"I want to be convicted of murder in the first degree or I want to be acquitted. I don't want any compromise verdict."

Rofrano gave no other sign that the request of the jury had caused him fear, or even worry, and Mr. Littleton insisted that it should not be considered to have any bearing on the final decision. He said the question had arisen probably after the jury had determined not to convict and was in a quandary as to whether or not acquittal was the only verdict open to it.

Mr. Littleton had followed the summing up and the charge with close attention, with the result that he made several requests for specific charges, some of which Justice Weeks granted.

Mr. Brothers's speech was a bitter arraignment of the defendant. He asserted that Rofrano's guilt had been proved beyond all doubt, and declared that he himself had been surprised by the corroboration obtained from witnesses for the politician of the accusations of Montimagno. He argued that no innocent man would have fled as Rofrano did, and declared:

"Out of his own mouth Rofrano has convicted himself. On this witness stand he boasted that he knew the Mayor, the Judges, and the District Attorney, just as Montimagno told you he had boasted. He showed his haughty, overbearing attitude about everything except his flight, that time when he was skulking somewhere outside the jurisdiction of this court under an assumed name."

Comments on Connolly's Testimony.

Of Rofrano's efforts to prove an alibi at the time Montimagno's testimony accused him of having been in communication with the murder plotters, Mr. Brothers had little to say except this about Borough President Connolly of Queens, who had testified to a meeting with Rofrano in Albany in one of the disputed times:

"Did Mr. Connolly look comfortable when he was on the witness stand swearing to this alibi? Did he act like a man who was telling the truth?"

Mr. Brothers closed his speech exactly at noon and at 1:15 o'clock Justice Weeks began his charge with an expression of thanks to the jury for the attention given to the case and an explanation of the jury's duties and functions. He described the law applying to reasonable doubt, circumstantial evidence, the acceptibility of the testimony of accomplices and the section of the Penal Code which provides that one who aids in a murder, or who instigates it, is as guilty as the one who commits it. He reviewed the cases made out by the prosecution and by the defense and gave the case to the jury at 4:07 o'clock.

PINEHURST SLEEPER DAILY 1:34 P. M. train runs Nov. 20. Reservation, information, Pinehurst Office, 1185 Broadway.

American Ship Columbian Sunk by U-Boat; Crew Saved, London and Washington Hear

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The American steamer Columbian is believed to have been sunk, according to an announcement by Lloyds. A Reuter dispatch from Madrid says the crew of the Columbian arrived at Cerunna, Spain, in lifeboats.

It was reported here on Wednesday that the Columbian was sending out wireless calls for help, saying she was being shelled by a submarine. The calls were picked up at that time by admiralty stations. Nothing further, however, had been heard of the Columbian until tonight's statement from Lloyds Shipping Agency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The case of the American steamer Columbian, reported sunk off the Spanish coast, will be laid before President Wilson by the State Department early next week as part of a general summary of recent submarine operations, construed by some officials as forecasting a radical change in the German policy.

Information regarding the Columbian was so meagre tonight that no official would predict what part the case might play in final determination of this Government's course. Late in the day the American Consul at Balboa forwarded the report that the vessel had been sunk thirty miles off Cape Ortegal and her crew saved, but no details were given. The dispatch immediately was called to the attention of Secretary Lansing.

Points to be cleared up before a decision is reached involve the questions of whether the vessel was fired upon without warning, whether she carried contraband, and whether she attempted to escape. The report received several days ago that the Columbian was being shelled by a submarine led many officials to believe that she probably was running away, thereby sacrificing her immunity from attack. If she carried contraband and was properly warned, the case may resolve itself into a question of indemnity.

All available facts regarding the Columbian will be collected as soon as possible. Information in the Marina, Arabia, and Lanao cases also is still incomplete, but every report received so far regarding these vessels will be placed before the President as soon as he returns to his desk at the White House.

A dispatch from London on Nov. 8 said that the American-Hawaiian steamship Columbian, of 8,579 tons gross, was sending out wireless telegraphy calls for help, stating that she was being shelled by a submarine.

The Columbian is under American registry and sailed from New York on Oct. 15 and Boston on Oct. 21, bound for Genoa. She was reported as touching at St. Nazaire, France, on Nov. 2, leaving that port the next day for Italy. The Columbian is owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York, and was built in San Francisco in 1907. The vessel carried no passengers, but had a crew of about 113 officers and men. She was under charter by the France and Canada Steamship Company, with offices in New York.

PRESIDENT TO PASS THROUGH CITY TODAY

Cheered at Albany by Crowd of 5,000 on His Way to Embark on Yacht.

LEADERS FELICITATE HIM

Ex-Gov. Glynn Heads Reception Committee at State Capital—Leaves Here in Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINECLIFF, Nov. 11.—President Wilson will pass through New York tomorrow on his way back to Washington, but few people will have an opportunity to see him. He will drift down the Hudson on the Mayflower, which he boarded here tonight, landing at Seventy-ninth Street shortly before 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and will drive directly to the Pennsylvania station, where he will take the 8:34 train for Washington. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

Albany turned out in force tonight to greet the President when he passed through the city at 7:30 o'clock, on his way back from Williamstown. Fully 5,000 persons packed the narrow, raised platforms of the Albany station to get a glimpse of the victorious candidate, while hundreds more, unable to press in, had to content themselves with cheering him from the streets below. His train pulled in to the strains of "Hail to the Chief," emphasized by a rapid preaccompaniment of track torpedoes, with red fire lighting the way on both sides. The President's appearance was the signal for an outburst that continued until his departure. Mrs. Wilson also was cheered heartily.

A committee boarded the President's car to congratulate him, among them ex-Governor Glynn, "Packey" McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany County, and Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, newly elected Congressman.

The crowd sang a ballad to the air of "California and You," the burden of which informed Mr. Wilson that the country would have four more years of Woodrow and peace, and that Teddy had grabbed his gun and fled. The chorus added that "We'll remember California this November," and that "the early news was only jollying Hughes. It's California and you!"

The President's hand had been well-nigh shaken off this evening as another crowd met him at Troy, and not one would consent to forego grasping it. The usual locomotive whistles and red fire greeted him all the way from Troy to Albany, and at Rensselaer he was confronted with a huge picture of himself displayed beside the track, with red fire lighting it on each side. Someone in the Troy crowd called, "How's the baby?" when the President appeared on the platform of his car, referring to the President's grandchild, at whose christening in Williamstown yesterday Mr. Wilson acted as godfather. "Fine," answered the President, laughing.

At both Albany and Troy there were shouts of "Four years more," and "Hurrah for the next President." The President said nothing, except "thank you" in response to compliments showered upon him.

The President's car was attached to the regular train at Albany and every stop found a crowd at the station awaiting his arrival. A good-sized gathering of college students saw him off at Williamstown.

Those close to the President are of the belief that he is not overpleased with the brass band, red-fire type of celebration. He enjoys meeting the people and is delighted to have them come out in such numbers to congratulate him, but he is known to feel that with the campaign over this should be a time for serious thought and concert of purpose to meet critical problems to come. Under these circumstances, while himself deeply gratified over his triumph at the polls, he does not wish to be traveling about the country to the constant accompaniment of blaring brass bands and similar theatrical demonstrations of a purely partisan nature.

He feels that despite the natural attitude that comes with victory, every effort should now be made to heal the breaches widened by the bitter features of the recent contest.

The President spent today very quietly, seeing only a few intimate family friends. He took a long automobile ride in the morning and spent fully an hour looking through a stack of congratulatory telegrams and letters which have poured into Williamstown in an unceasing stream ever since his arrival. He was invited to attend the football game this afternoon between Williams College and Massachusetts Agricultural College, but declined.

Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Bones went to the game, but they entered the

MISS AGNES A. STRONG, 1185 B'way. Tea Rooms, Gallery Drawing, Stationery, Dining Cars, Cruising and tour parties.

HOADLEYS VANISH, MAYBE BY TUNNEL

Sheriffs Doubt if Dignified Matron Would Climb a Fence Even to Escape Ludlow Jail.

PROBABLY SAFE ON YACHT

Deputy Tells of Secret Elevator in Their Mansion and Effort to Imprison Him in It.

How Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley of 18 East Eighty-second Street outwitted several of Sheriff Al Smith's deputies and avoided warrants of commitment to Ludlow Street Jail was a mystery yesterday to those officers of the law, but they were convinced that the Hoadleys had reached the safe asylum of their yacht Alabama, anchored somewhere near Rye Beach, or perhaps were on the way by sea to Florida.

It was admitted at the Sheriff's office that even if the yacht should be found with the owners on board, they would be safe, because the Sheriff's jurisdiction ends at the border of New York County.

For some days the deputies and a private detective watched the home of the Hoadleys without being able to gain admission or to reach the owners. They saw Mrs. Hoadley at an upper window. Friends and acquaintances of the Hoadleys called in motor cars and entered and departed, but the officers could get no nearer to either the host or the hostess. Then word reached the waiting officers that Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley had gone, leaving their fine home in possession of their daughter, Mrs. Wade.

Deputy Sheriff Katzenstein, who had previously gained access to the house in connection with a financial matter, and had told Attorney Henry Mayer, who has charge of this case for the law firm of Choate, Clark & Buckner at 31 Nassau Street, that he had found a secret elevator in the house, suggested that may be there was a secret tunnel, too, by which the Hoadleys had got away while he and his companions were keeping tab on the regular entrances and exits.

"I'm sure the dignified Mrs. Hoadley would not have climbed a rear fence to a neighbor's yard and departed in that way," said Katzenstein.

Katzenstein, who got into the house by the subterfuge of presenting a letter to the butler to give to Mr. Hoadley, and then projecting his foot between the edge of the open door and the jamb so that it could not be closed, through which he gradually forced himself despite the struggles of the servants, had this to say about the "secret elevator":

"The house has two elevators, but only one of them can be seen on entering the main hall. The smaller elevator is concealed behind a specially built wall, which can be reached only by a person pressing a button and causing a panel in the wall to slide back."

The deputy says he made that discovery by accident, but has good reasons for recalling it, because he believed at the time that the servants had tried to get him into this private car, when they found he had located it, for the purpose of imprisoning him by stopping the car between floors.

Deputy Sheriff Neilson resorted to diplomacy yesterday in the effort to induce the Hoadleys to obey the law. He sent a letter to Mr. Hoadley's office in Forty-second Street, another to his house, and a third to Rye Beach, notifying him of the warrants of commitment and requesting that he and his wife put themselves within jurisdiction for service.

The legal and financial complications of the Hoadleys are due to an original mortgage for $104,000 on their home held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on which all but $19,000 had been collected by foreclosure proceedings previous to Jan. 5, 1915. The records showed Mrs. Hoadley to be the owner and a deficiency judgment for $19,000 was obtained against her. Mr. Hoadley had reduced this amount by payment of $10,000.

Through attempts of other attorneys to satisfy another claim against Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley by seizing the yacht Alabama, Mr. Buckner learned that Mrs. Hoadley claimed to be the owner of the yacht. On Jan. 5, 1915, he obtained an order for examination in supplementary proceedings regarding her ability to pay the remainder of the deficiency judgment, $9,000. The order was ignored.

On Oct. 4, Justice Guy in the Supreme Court issued an order for Mrs. Hoadley to appear and show cause why she should not be adjudged in contempt of court. This order also was disobeyed. Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court later held her in contempt and fined her the amount of the deficiency judgment, and ordered her committed to Ludlow Street Jail until the $9,000 was paid.

Mr. Hoadley was reputed to be worth $10,000,000 several years ago. His wife has been active in society and he has been identified with many big business enterprises and active in politics.

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SEIZE DR. GRAVES AS A BLACKMAILER

Former "Spy" Accused of Attempting Extortion on Countess von Bernstorff.

OFFERS LETTERS FOR $3,000

Threatened Publication of Embarrassing Secrets, but Letters Were Innocent.

EMBASSY MADE COMPLAINT

Washington Police Detective Overhears Negotiations and Makes the Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Armgaard Karl Graves, known as Dr. Graves, author of "The Secrets of the German War Office" and similar works, was arrested here today on the charge of attempting to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, who was Miss Luckemeyer of New York. Graves was taken before United States Commissioner Taylor and gave bond in $2,000 for appearance next Wednesday.

The alleged blackmailer admitted that Graves was not his real name. His home, he said, was at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York. Graves has described himself as the "Master Spy."

The charge on which Graves, whose alias was given as Meinke, was arraigned before the commissioner, was that he had "unlawfully and verbally threatened to expose and publish certain letters containing matter showing the infirmities and failings of Countess von Bernstorff, obtained by theft in Hoboken, N. J."

Graves was held for violation of Sections 819 and 836A of the Code of the District of Columbia, and it was alleged in the charge that had the alleged theft been committed in the District, he would have violated Section 827 of the Code. Section 819 refers to an alleged threat to publish the letters, and Section 836A to bringing the alleged stolen letters into the District of Columbia with intent to dispose of them.

When brought before the Commissioner, Graves pleaded "not guilty." He asked that his formal hearing be set for the earliest possible date. He also asked that he either be released on bail or paroled in the custody of officers, saying that he wished to avoid going to a cell for the night. Bail was furnished by a local bondsman.

According to Department of Justice officials and the police, Graves came to Washington from New York last Monday and called on Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Counselor of the German Embassy, at the latter's residence, 1,529 New Hampshire Avenue. He told the Prince, officials said, that he had some letters the publication of which might be embarrassing to Countess von Bernstorff.

He did not know who had written the letters, Graves was represented as saying. He had nothing to do with the matter other than to serve a friend, Graves said, according to the account given after his arrest. All he wanted was to serve Germany, but his friend desired compensation for delivering the letters and it is alleged that the sum of $3,000 was suggested.

As evidence that he had letters addressed to the Countess, Graves exhibited an envelope addressed to the Countess, which, he said, had contained one of the letters that he thought might be embarrassing to the Ambassadress if they were published.

A second conversation took place on Monday between Prince Hatzfeldt and Graves at the German Embassy. It was arranged that Graves should call on Prince Hatzfeldt on Friday. Graves is supposed to have returned to New York. He did not call on Prince Hatzfeldt yesterday, but returned to Washington from New York this morning and went to Prince Hatzfeldt's residence when he was arrested.

State Department Notified.

Meanwhile Prince Hatzfeldt told Graves's story to Count von Bernstorff. The latter notified the State Department and asked that Graves be arrested. Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, informed the Department of Justice of the matter, and A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of that department, took personal charge of the case. Mr. Bielaski arranged with the Washington Police Department to have a detective stationed at Prince Hatzfeldt's house to wait for Graves.

Graves arrived at Prince Hatzfeldt's residence at 10 o'clock this morning. The conversation between the Prince and Graves was overheard by Inspector Clifford Grant of the local detective force, who arrested Graves as he was leaving the house. According to the story told by Department of Justice officials and the police, Graves asked $3,000 for the return of the letters. A curious weapon, a combination of a pistol and a jackknife, was found on Graves. It said it had been given to him by a New York police Captain.

In giving the details of the case Federal officials say that upon entering the office of Prince Hatzfeldt Graves made it known that he had in his possession the papers which brought about his arrest. One letter which he exhibited was to the Countess von Bernstorff from her son, an officer in the German army. Graves said, according to statements made by Federal officials tonight, that he had other letters that would prove "embarrassing" for the Countess should they be published.

Officials of the German Embassy also allege that Graves had in his possession what apparently were confidential coded dispatches from the German Government to Count von Bernstorff. The prisoner, the Federal agents said, told them that he obtained all the documents from persons who smuggled them past the British censors on the steamship Gesar II.

The official dispatches were said to be useless to him because he could not decipher them.

The letters showed no postmark, and officials of the embassy were convinced

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London Police Prevent Meeting of Suffragists

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A demonstration arranged for this afternoon at Trafalgar Square by the Women's Social and Political Union, the organization of the militant suffragists, was prevented by the police. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was to have been the principal speaker.

This is the second time recently that the police have taken a hand in the affairs of English suffragists, notwithstanding the fact that at the beginning of the war an informal truce was arranged. The first sign of a recurrence of disturbances was observed early this month, when a number of suffragists smashed windows in Whitehall, two of them being arrested.

RUSSIAN FLEET SHELLS CONSTANZA

Bulgarians Suffer Great Damage from Fires Raging Unchecked.

GERMANS STILL RETIRING

Russians Continue to Advance in Dobrudja, Capturing Two Towns on the Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mackensen's retreat in Dobrudja continues, the Austro-Germans burning towns along the Cernavoda front, according to a Bucharest dispatch to The Wireless Press, which reports the Bulgarian population of the district in flight, and the Russian Black Sea fleet, cooperating with the land advance against the German field marshal, has bombarded the port of Constanza, held by the Austro-Germans, inflicting great damage. A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that reservoirs of benzine and naphtha were exploded, and the resultant fires, fanned by the wind, spread rapidly and burned for two days. There were no means of controlling the flames, as the Rumanians had removed the fire apparatus when they evacuated the city.

The dispatch says that Bulgarian shore batteries were silenced, and that heavy losses were inflicted on the garrison.

A German aeroplanes which attempted to bombard the Russian squadron was brought down. The pilot and observer were captured.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 11.—Russian troops advancing southward on the right bank of the Danube River yesterday occupied the villages of Ghisdarechti and Topal; Topal is twelve miles south of Hirsova. In the Dobrudja Province Russian detachments made a further advance to the southward. The text of the statement folows:

Transylvania Front—In the valley of the Argis River enemy preparations for an offensive have been observed. In other sectors nothing of importance has occurred.

Danube Front—On the right bank of the Danube we occupied the villages of Topal and Ghisdarechti. In Dobrudja our detachments made a further advance south.

Rumanians Gain in the North.

BUCHAREST, (via London,) Nov. 11.—Rumanian troops on the Transylvanian front gained ground yesterday on the left bank of the River Alt and in the region of Dragoslavie, it is announced officially. Assaults by Austro-German forces in the Prahova Valley were repulsed. The statement follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—We repulsed three enemy attacks in the Slanic Valley, in Moldavia. In the Buzeu Valley, at Tarle Butzi and at Predeal the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley the enemy made several attacks after a violent artillery bombardment. He was repulsed in a sanguinary manner, and our troops maintained their positions. In the region of Dragosiavie, notwithstanding the enemy's bombardment, we captured a trench.

On the left bank of the Alt violent fighting continues. We made progress toward the north and captured Mount Frurtzile. On the right bank of the Alt we arrested attacks of the enemy at Rigloni and Saracinesti. Fighting is in progress on Moldovita Hill, east of the Jlul. At Orsova calm prevails.

Southern Front—The enemy's artillery has been very active on the Danube. We repulsed a weak attempt at a landing at the mouth of the Alt.

Dobrudja.—The situation is unchanged.

Report Rumanian Trenches Taken.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the northeast front in Transylvania, says today's German official statement, yesterday made successful advances. Several intrenched Rumanian lines were taken at the point of the bayonet and 180 men were made prisoners. Along the passroads further west there were only minor engagements yesterday, in the course of which we captured some positions on the heights and took 200 prisoners.

SOFIA, Friday, Nov. 10, (via London, Nov. 11.)—"There is no change of importance in Dobrudja," says an official statement from the War Office today. "Near the Cernavoda bridge our artillery compelled enemy units which had pushed forward to the left (west) bank of the Danube to retire toward Dunareav.

"On the Black Sea calm prevailed.

"Along the Danube there was artillery fire in many sectors. Near Giuegevo Austro-Hungarian monitors captured two Rumanian barges laden with 600 tons of petrol."

WHERE TO GO THIS WINTER. Write Southern Railway, 264 Fifth Ave., for copy of booklet giving all resort information.

BELGIANS EXILED FOR THEIR GOOD, SAYS VON BISSING

Tells Times Correspondent 'England's Ruthless Throttling' of Their Industries Is Cause.

SAYS 30,000 WENT WILLINGLY

And 3,000 Who Were Forced to Work in Germany 'Bowed to the Inevitable.'

NO VOLUNTEERS GO NOW

Governor General Admits That Belgians Blacklisted Those Who Accepted Wages in Enemy's Country.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via Sayville.)—"Thanks to England's ruthless economic throttling of Belgium, more than a million pauperized Belgians—men, women, and children—are today dependent on public charity. By cutting off the importation of raw materials and prohibiting the export of manufactured products, England has reduced nearly five hundred thousand Belgian laborers to a chronic state of demoralizing idleness, and they with their families are today a burden on the communities. It is to remedy these increasingly intolerable conditions, harmful alike to the Belgian nation and the individual, that I have ordered measures to encourage the voluntary going of unemployed Belgian laborers to Germany and to evacuate the congenitally idle who refuse suitable work at good wages."

This was the statement made to me by General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, in the course of an hour's conversation at his home in Berlin to-day. His Excellency, who had run up from Brussels to confer with the Kaiser's economic and food strategists and leading statesmen regarding vital Belgian problems—a Prussian tempered steel personality, and looking worn and aged by nearly two years' hard work and his heavy burden of responsibility as Governor-General—as he sat behind his desk, heaped high with labor statistics and other official reports went even further. Taking up the discussion of the British blockade of Belgium and Germany and the "defensive countermove" of evacuating the habitually unemployed, as well as that of the economic world war which has entered a new stage and is apparently approaching a climax, he said:

"By cutting off raw materials England is trying to get Belgian industries into her own hands. England is deliberately striving to get Belgium in her power economically also for use against Germany in the war after this. Belgian business men have told me they feared that in the economic struggle after the war Belgium would have to compete not only against Germany, but also against England, and that Belgian industries must keep in training for competition especially with England.

Deportation "a Blessing."

"The evacuation of Belgian laborers to Germany is not a hardship for either the land or the population. It is a necessity called forth by the war and at bottom a blessing both for the workers and the nation. To make clear the reasons for my evacuation measure one must go back to Dec. 1, 1914, when I assumed office. That time I at once recognized the dangers of unemployment in Belgium and began to attack the problem. Through England's ruthless cutting off of Germany, Belgium, too, was involved, and Belgian national economy, which is dependent on the importation of raw materials and the exportation of manufactures, was robbed by the British blockade of its vital condition necessary to life. The result was greatly to increase unemployment and consequently also the public support of the unemployed, the long duration of the war leading to the misuse and exploitation of public charities and to unstable social conditions. Nothing so demoralizes a man as long idleness, and nothing tends more to weaken a nation than if a large part of it is compelled for years to do nothing.

"I accordingly directed the Belgian communities to give employment to as many as possible on emergency public works—buildings, roads, sewers, &c. This, however, in time resulted in saddling a heavy uneconomic burden of debt on the communities for nonproductive public works, the total debts of the Belgian communities having been increased by 364,700,000 francs, mostly unproductive. I had to put on the brakes and limit this emergency work for the unemployed, ordering that in each case it be ascertained whether it was a necessary or a useless occupation. Thereby the ranks of the unemployed were again increased.

Couldn't Meet England's Terms.

"I also did everything possible to revive Belgian industries, but because the raw material failed it was impossible to bring the Belgian factories to their height of production. You know that England refused to let raw materials in or attached such conditions as to make compliance with them absolutely uneconomic and unacceptable.

"Again and again we tried to get raw materials, even going to the length of sending people to England to see if something could not be done—some arrangement made to save industrial Belgium from economic stagnation and the illness eating into the fabric of the nation. We pledged ourselves not use the resultant manufactured products, but to export them for 75 per cent. of their value. But England was ruthless and turned a deaf ear to all pleadings on behalf of Belgium.

"It was clear-sighted Belgian busi-

ness men who first called my attention in the Spring and Summer of 1915 to the dangers of increasing unemployment. They emphasized the view that charitable support would in the end be a burden upon Belgian national economy, and that at the same time it reduced the laborers to loafing, citing numerous cases in which they had actually refused work at fair wages offered them, because, thanks to charitable support, they were just as well off when they loafed as when they worked. The system of public support was thus shown to have a demoralizing effect on the laboring classes, who, moreover, by long idleness, had their skill and efficiency impaired; which would prove detrimental to Belgian industry in future peace times.

"Despite the lack of raw materials we had, nevertheless, been able to reopen a number of Belgian factories with Belgian labor and operate them in our interest. We had, for instance, 16,000 Belgians working for us in wagon factories whose output was useful for Belgium as well as ourselves, but outside this there was an increasingly large demand for the unemployed for more work. A part of them went voluntarily to Germany, where they had no difficulty in finding employment. Before I was compelled to take further measures about 30,000 Belgians had voluntarily gone to Germany, where they received identically the same treatment as German workingmen, and wages such as they never before earned in Belgium. With one exception, all their reports said that the chances of employment and food conditions in Germany were good. They sent money home to support their families, received vacations when they wanted to revisit Belgium and were allowed to bring their families to Germany.

"I hoped this voluntary beginning would have other results, but a great enemy propaganda against it set in, working with every possible means, including the argument that the Belgians who went to Germany to work were unpatriotic, the enemy propaganda being extended to the families of men working in Germany or those who wanted to go, and even going to the length of blacklists of such Belgians. This checked the voluntary flow. Complaints to me because of the unemployment which resulted continued, several hundred thousand being out of work, due to my ordinances of August, 1916, regarding those who refused work, which were amplified by my ordinances of May 15, this year, which provide for compulsion only when without good and sufficient reasons a man out of employment refuses work offered to him which is commensurate with his ability and paid for at reasonable wage.

"Every ground provided by international law is expressly recognized as a good and sufficient reason for declining work. No laborer can therefore be compelled to participate in war enterprises, and all assertions that Belgian laborers have been compelled to work in war industries are untrue."

"They Bowed to the Inevitable."

Answering a question from me, General von Bissing said that the evacuation of Belgian laborers had begun two weeks ago and was functioning smoothly, and that about three thousand had already been transported to Germany.

"They bowed to the inevitable," he said, "and went off to Germany with a certain cheerfulness," adding, in response to another question, that he had mainly Westphalia and the Rhine Province in prospect as a field of employment for Belgian "evacués."

"The process of evacuation is being made as gentle as possible," he continued, "and every attempt is being made to avoid all injustice. Strict orders have gone out from me to be painstaking in about the work of selecting the men to be transported to Germany from special lists that have been drawn up of unemployed who have refused proffered work. Each case is investigated in presence of the local burgomaster, who is required to be present, and to give information regarding each case. The families remaining behind are supported by us until their breadwinners earn enough in Germany to send part of their wages home. In addition, German women in our social welfare work stations that are spread in a network all over Belgium, have the task of looking after the Belgian women and children, particularly the families of évacués. Arrangements have been made so that the pay of évacués goes quickly to their families. The latter are also allowed to bring their families with them. I have brought this home to the German manufacturers in particular, as we want the families to see for themselves how the Belgian laborers are treated in Germany. In addition to the local burgomaster, a military doctor and a member of our civil government must also be present to investigate each case and select those to be evacuated.

Better Food for Them in Germany.

"They receive good food en route, and in general the change from idleness back to work is hailed by them with satisfaction. They receive an average of 8 marks ($1.00) a day in Germany, as against an average of 3½ to 4½ in Belgium. The food conditions, too, are better for them in Germany, because, having little or no money while unemployed, they are unable to buy the expensive foodstuffs that are still in Germany, which they can afford when working in Germany."

In the Belgian theatre of economic war, I gathered further from the Governor General that in addition to going ahead with evacuation for the habitually idle who refuse to work, he was doing everything in his power to encourage voluntary emigration to the neighboring Rhine provinces, where work abounds.

"Our Industrial Bureau has branch offices and employment agencies in all the provinces, and offers of work in Germany are made known by placards or word of mouth, and the stream of workers who want to work in Germany is increasing.

"There are still between 400,000 and 500,000 unemployed in Belgium under my government, which embraces the two provinces of Flanders. With their families there are more than 1,000,000 dependent on public charity out of a population of 5,500,000. The greatest unemployment is in the industrial centres, particularly in the provinces of Hainaut, Liège, and Namur. One hundred and fifty thousand are voluntarily at work in Belgium itself, notably in the mines, which are being operated at full capacity.

"After great endeavors I have put through the extra bread ration for those who are doing heavy work in Belgium, although I have not yet been able to place the meat supply of the workers on a secure basis. I am doing everything possible to solve the food question for the laborers, however," which I gathered was the biggest problem on von Bissing's hands just now, that he was losing some sleep over it, and that, while the evacuation of refractory laborers to Germany and the encouragement of voluntary emigration were in their larger significance to be regarded as German defensive countermoves against the increasing economic pressure of the British blockade, their more immediate object was probably to be sought in the food situation in Belgium. As seen from this war centre, the present Belgian phase of the economic struggle that is rapidly growing more complex, intense, and embittered, looms in importance second hardly to any battle on any front, as giving a clue to certain of the strategic lines on which Germany is determined to fight out the economic war with England to a finish, and lending also peculiar significance to the Governor General's concluding remarks regarding his far-reaching evacuation ordinances.

"They rest on a sound basis of relative considerations which, to be sure, place the interests of the whole above the freedom of the individual as it is falsely understood by the workers. This, however, these ordinances have in common with many laws, particularly with German social legislation, recognized as moral the world over. The evils in Belgium have in seizure of time led to a state of public menace which required imperative radical measures to assure stable conditions."

"An Economic and Social Duty."

Regarding the reasons for evacuating Belgian workers to Germany rather than compelling them to work in Belgium, General von Bissing explained in conclusion:

"As I said before, the Belgian industries are entirely dependent on the overseas importation of raw materials, which are now cut off by the British blockade. In addition, England permits exportations from Belgium only to a very small extent and under impossible conditions. The industrial plants are therefore condemned to idleness. On the other hand, the occupied territory has a close economic community with Germany. Germany being the only great nation with which Belgium is able to maintain commercial intercourse. Germany has promulgated no prohibition of payment against Belgium, as is customary against enemy nations, and German money continues to flow into Belgium. Since there are hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers in Belgium, while there is ample work in Germany, the employment of Belgian idle labor in Germany becomes an economic and social duty.

"Objection has been made to me that by the bringing of numerous workers to Germany the family life of the Belgian laborers is destroyed, to which I could only answer that it is the present conditions that constitute the greatest menace to family life, to which idleness is the worst foe. One who works abroad for his family, as in peace times countless Belgian workers did in France, and hundreds of thousands of Italians in North and South America, contributes more to the happiness of his family than the idler who stays at home. Moreover, the laborers who voluntarily go to Germany continue regular communication with their families and receive vacations to return home at regular intervals—every three months, if they like. They can even take their families along to Germany.

"Tens of thousands of Belgian workers have already voluntarily gone to Germany, where, placed on the same footing as German workers, they earn wages they never received before, and where, instead of living on charity, they are able to prosper again. These wages prove not only a benefit to the individual worker and his family, but also to the Belgian national economy, for they greatly increase the flow of money from Germany to Belgium. The workers who have grown weary of long enforced idleness have joyfully embraced the opportunity of again employing their productive forces. The number of these productive workers would have been much greater if all sorts of influence had not been at work in Germany. In their own interest we must compel those who hesitate and waver, and when this is necessary it is done in the most humane manner thinkable. If in isolated cases hardships cannot be avoided, those who suffer should thank only those who kept them from work."

GERMANS REVIVE CAMPAIGN OF HATE

Socialist Circles Now Joining Vociferously in "Gott Strafe England" Cry.

Taking up the revival in Germany of the campaign of hatred toward Great Britain, the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, in an article entitled "England, the Chief Enemy," declares that this hatred of England has really obsessed a large part of the German people. The Socialist newspaper says it would be folly to ignore this fact, and the universal desire for unlimited torpedoing of British ships is not that Britain may de defeated militarily, but that she may be struck in her very marrow. One cannot any longer speak with justice of a defensive war against England; it is a war, says the Arbeiter-Zeitung, in which the "will to destroy England" is the predominant passion of the German people.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung points out with regret that this flaming desire "to smash the world dominion of England" begins to be very largely felt in Socialist circles as well, and is propagated with much zeal and noise. The Socialist publication is said to be the Sozialistische Monatshefte, not a whit behind the most Chauvinist non-Socialist journals in proclaiming that England must be defeated and rendered powerless. Germany, says this paper, is closely identified with the cause of democracy and socialism. A defeated Germany means a long set-back to socialism. England's victory means the victory of the individualistic system of society, that of Germany the victory of "socialized" society.

In the opinion of the Monatshefte, as quoted by the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and reprinted in The London Daily Chronicle, world war means the beginning of the end of England's dominating position in the world and the victory of "socialized" society over individualism. The Vienna Socialist organ scoffs at this pleading, and says that a little over two years ago German Socialists saw in Germany the main bulwark of capitalism, and in England the rising hope of democracy. It declares that the only possible deduction from the new Socialist contention is that this catastrophic world war is simply a Social Democratic instrument for substituting Socialism for individualism, and that instead of condemning it as a staggering blow to civilization it is to be regarded as a great good which will result in the enthronement of Socialism in Europe.

Another illustration of the intensity of the hatred against England possessing large sections of the German population may be found in the speech of the President of the Saxon Diet at the recent opening meeting of that body. The President, as quoted in the London press, said:

"The peace for which we are all longing has not yet been won, the peace which is to bring Germany security for the future. One fact, however, is now known to the entire German nation, namely, that England is our bitterest and principal enemy. The imperial Chancellor was rewarded with storms of applause when he made this declaration before the Reichstag, and the view of the Reichstag is confirmed by popular demonstrations in north and south, in east and west.

"England prepared this war against us during the long years before hostilities broke out, and now it has won over its vassals, the Entente Powers, to compel us to continue the bloody business. And just as at the beginning of the war the phrase, 'Gott strafe England,' went from mouth to mouth, so now throughout all the land goes the cry: 'Hold out in inexorable battle against England.'

"England has begun the hunger war against us, our wives, and children. She would destroy our State and ruin us economically. We must therefore, without scruple, use every means at our disposal on land, in the air, and, above all, on the sea and under the sea. That is the most merciful form of war which brings the speediest peace. Every sunk British ship diminishes England's transport fleet, makes her economic position more difficult, shortens the war, and saves thousand of lives of German heroes."

Lecturing on "England's Tyranny, Past and Present," before an audience gathered together in Plauen, the centre of a populous manufacturing district of Saxony, under the auspices of "The Association for the Speedy Overthrow of England," Admiral Kirchhoff proposed a resolution which is summed up by the London press as follows:

"This public meeting of more than a thousand German men looks with admiration toward our heroic warriors on land and sea. The meeting is firmly convinced that all bloody sacrifices are in vain, and that a speedy end of this terrible struggle is unattainable so long as only England's allies experience the horrors of war, and not England herself.

"The entire German industry, and especially the industry of this part of Saxony, can only hope to flourish when England has been so beaten as to render secure the freedom of the seas. This object can only be attained when the war is carried to England in a far more serious manner than hitherto attempted. An effort must be made to cut off England's food supplies and her supplies of raw materials, to destroy her important factories and her internal means of communication.

"The meeting has full confidence in the chief leaders of the army and navy, but it expects that a free hand will be given to those brilliant leaders, and that they will be permitted to use every means which are suitable for bringing England to her knees. The unscrupulous employment of all means of warfare must not be hindered by political considerations. It is only by the quickest decision and by the most ruthless warfare that the aim of the association can be reached—Down with England!"

After the meeting a canvass for membership of the association was begun. In the town of Plauen alone 7,000 members were enrolled, and in the neighborhood 5,000.

The Tägliche Rundschau reports a meeting held recently in the university town of Giessen presided over by Professor Erich Opits, at which the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"It is the duty of every German man to postpone the consideration of all questions of home politics until the war is over, and the enemy has been conquered. We urge members of the Reichstag, as the representatives of the people, to bring about clear conceptions of the position of the Empire and to advocate the employment of every means calculated to crush our enemies, and especially to crush England, our most dangerous, most ruthless, and most persistent foe. It is England which threatens us with starvation, and which, in the most brutal fashion, has compelled neutrals to do her bidding. This power must be fought with all the means at our disposal and overthrown."

ANNEXATION BOGEY LAID, BERLIN SAYS

Chancellor's Speech, Following Concessions to Poland, Quoted as Proof.

RUSSIAN WAR ORDER CITED

Berlin Semi-Official Paper Prints Text to Prove the Czar Guilty of Starting the War.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Chancellor's speech before the Executive Committee of the Reichstag took precedence in public interest over all military, and even American election, news. It is generally regarded in political circles not only as Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's best speech since the war began but also as probably the most important public utterance of his whole career. The ensuing debate in the committee, in which the leading spokesmen of all parties participated, raised this occasion to a pitch of world interest and importance achieved by few Reichstag sessions in the course of the war. In the opinion of many it is likely to be a real step toward peace.

Seen from here the most immediately important part of the Chancellor's speech was his short, but unequivocal, statement that he had never entertained the idea of annexing Belgium. From the reception given to this statement it is plain that he has the overwhelming majority of the German people back of him on this proposition, and that he knows it. Just as the proclamation of the two Kaisers' promise to create an independent kingdom of Poland, sprung on the German people as an accomplished fact, but approved by all but an insignificant minority of Germans, may be taken to have ended all controversy here regarding Germany's war aims so far as Poland is concerned, and to have laid the annexation bogey once for all, so the Chancellor's frank declaration regarding Belgium is taken to have at last given final concrete form to Germany's war aims in this direction, and to have put an end to speculation and controversy regarding the annexation of Belgium.

In some quarters there is a tendency to go even further and deduce from the Chancellor's disavowal of plans or dreams of annexing Belgium that this anti-annexationist policy, so far as Germany's war aims and peace terms are concerned, applies equally to the territory in France now occupied by the German armies, to which, as in the case of Belgium, he has always referred as a pledge presumably to be redeemed at a future peace conference.

The Chancellor, too, never sounded a more popular note than when he came out in the open and declared that Germany would honorably help to examine every attempt to find a practical solution along the line of arbitration courts and would collaborate toward its realization, and that she was ready at any time to join a league of nations to maintain peace. Criticism had been leveled at the Cancellor and the Government from many quarters for not having come out earlier with such an announcement, for not promptly taking up and making a favorable answer to President Wilson's Cincinnati speech, and for later letting Viscount Grey, so to speak, take the wind out of his sails. This criticism has practically vanished in the general tide of popular satisfaction over the Chancellor's announcement.

Whether or not his speech had the effect of increasing the desire for peace in all the warring countries it is regarded here as a decided step forward because it will let down the bars to freer discussion of war aims and peace terms by press and public while, should the Entente Allies show no signs of a desire to meet Germany half way on this somewhat more specific peace platform—in particular, should the Entente press continue to insist that Germany must be beaten into submission before there can be any talk of peace—the Chancellor's conciliatory utterances, which, German observers say, were possible only because of the excellent military situation and the country's implicit confidence in the future under Hindenburg and Ludendorff, would not weaken the determination of the German people to continue the war to an honorable end, but rather to nerve them to fresh efforts and greater sacrifices.

Quotes Text of Russian Order.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The assertion of the Imperial Chancellor in his address to the Reichstag Executive Committee that as long ago as 1912 Russia had made plans for war on Germany was supplemented today by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, which published what was given as the text of the Russian Government's general order to which the Chancellor referred. In his address, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg said that at the time the war began there was still valid an order from the highest place "that a proclamation of mobilization would be at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany. The text of the order, as given by the newspaper, follows:

Secret.

Chief of Staff of the Warsaw Military District, Quartermaster General's Section, Mobilization Department, Sept. 30, 1912. No. 2,450.

Urgent. To the Commander of the Sixth Army Corps: Modifying all former orders, I communicate the following by order of the Chief Commander:

"It is ordered from the highest place that a proclamation of mobilization at the same time is a proclamation of war against Germany.

"The German Army, in full readiness for war, can complete the occupation of strategic points in the district of the Masurian Lakes on the thirteenth day of mobilization. The German vanguard corps may cross the frontier on the tenth day.

"The armed forces of Russia will be divided into several armies, previously assigned for simultaneous operations against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The armies assigned for operations against Germany will be combined into one group under command of the chief commander of the group of armies before the German front. The Second Army, to which the Sixth Corps belongs, will be incorporated in a group of armies on the northwest front. The staff of the chief commander of the Second Army will have quarters in Warsaw until the seventh day of mobilization, and later on at Volkovisk.

"The general task of the troops on the northwest front, after the completion of concentration, will be to march against the armed forces of Germany with the object of carrying the war into its territory. The task of the Second Army will be the masking of mobilization and of the general concentration of armies. In any event, the army must maintain control of the Bialystok-Grodno district. For this purpose the Second Army will concentrate on the front of Sopockini-Lomza.

"Detailed orders are given, the newspaper continues, in regard to the disposition of troops, transports, &c., and finally the high political importance of the orders given is pointed out as follows:

"The contents of this order are a strict secret of state."

The order is said to have been signed by Lieut. Gen. Klieujew, Major Gen. Postovski, and Senior Adjt. Col. Daier.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says this order was not canceled and consequently was valid when the war began. It adds that, judging by the close co-operation of the Russian and French General Staffs, the order also must have been known to the French Government, and through it to the British Government, inasmuch as in the last few years before the war permanent relations had been built up between the French and British staffs, as was shown by frequent trips of General French to France.

RUSSIANS REGAIN A TRENCH.

Baranovichi Counterstroke a Success—German Repulse in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (via London.)—Determined counterattacks by the Russians have resulted in the recapture of a portion of the position taken from them yesterday by the Germans near Skrobowa, in the Baranovichi region, the War Office announced today. This is the official statement:

In the region of the Skrobowa Farm our troops by stubborn counterattacks recaptured a section of the trench lost yesterday. The battle slackened toward evening.

East of the Naryuvka River, (in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg,) in the region of the villages of Lipnicadolna and Svisteliki the enemy conducted fierce attacks throughout the day against the ridge we occupied. All the attacks were repelled by our fire and by the bayonet. In the afternoon, after repeated essaults, the enemy succeeded in pushing back portions of one of our regiments, but in the evening the enemy was driven out of the trenches he had occupied, and our position was re-established.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy assumed the offensive against our detachments in the region four versts south of the village of Dzembron. He was repelled. In the region west of Tartarov the gallant temporary regimental commander, Colonel Opolavski, was killed by a shell splinter. South of Dorna Watra all enemy attempts to attack our detachments in the region of Belber, Hollo and Tolesh were arrested by our fire and counterattacks.

On the Caucasian front the situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian forces yesterday tried in vain by the use of strong new forces to recapture the position stormed by us the day previously at Skrobowa, near Baranovichi. All the attacks broke down under heavy losses, says today's German official statement. The main troops penetrated the main Russian positions southwest of Folv-Krasnoleise, the statement adds, and repulsed five violent counterattacks launched at night. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians vainly tried, with strong new forces brought there, to recapture positions they had lost near Skrobowa. Their attacks broke down with heavy losses.

On the Naryuvka (southeast of Lemberg) German troops penetrated the Russian main position southwest of Folv-Krasnoleise, and in the course of the night repulsed five violent counterattacks by the enemy.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: An advance by German riflemen upon Smotrac, in the Carpathians, was completely successful. They brought in sixty Russians as prisoners from the captured and destroyed position.

SCOFF AT ASQUITH'S TALK.

German Papers Say He Is Trying to Coax the Neutrals.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Most of the German newspapers publish the speech of Premier Asquith at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London Thursday evening without comment, and add tersely that the speech was made for the benefit of neutrals, "who naturally resent English war methods and whom Asquith now tries to coax into patience."

The Vossische Zeitung says that compliments paid to all countries, "especially to violated Greece, only indicate the weakness of the British position," and asks how things must be in Saloniki if Mr. Asquith feels compelled to flatter even a small country, "brutalised into helplessness."

The Cologne Gazette publishes an interview with a French statesman who asserts that a separate peace between Russia and the Teutonic allies is improbable, but adds that this does not mean that all members of the Entente necessarily will make peace on the same day.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 104 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Drama.

III. Automobiles, Real Estate.

IV. Rotogravure and Picture Sections.

V. Magazine Section.

IS NEW POLISH KINGDOM A BAIT?

ITALY IN THE WAR IS A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.....
By Whitney Warren

A VISIT TO ONE OF FRANCE'S AIRCRAFT FACTORIES.

CENSORSHIP SEEMS TO BALK GERMAN USE OF MAILS.
By Sydney Brooks

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA FAILS.....
By A. St. Ledger

THE DIFFICULTIES OF DRAMATISING A CLASSIC.....
Told by Langdon Mitchell

GRAND OPERA SEASON TO OPEN WITH A NOVELTY.

MILLIONS OF WATER HORSE POWER MAY BE SAVED
Says Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee

BARRIE, SADDENED BY THE WAR, WRITES LITTLE NOW.....*By Joyce Kilmer*

NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED....*By Viscount Kentaro Kaneko*

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SHOT TO PIECES.....*A Cartoon*

VI. Review of Books, (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.

VIII. Sports, Want Advertisements.

FEARS FOR THE JEWS IN THE NEW POLAND

Herman Bernstein Urges Immediate Steps to Obtain Equal Rights for Them.

TELLS OF PERSECUTION

Believes It Will Continue Under the Independent Government Unless Special Provisions Are Made.

Poland will again become an independent nation after the present European war, whether or not the Central Powers make good their recent promise to grant her independence, in the belief of Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew. Moreover, if the German Emperor seeks to place a German Prince on the throne in Poland, as it has been hinted in dispatches from abroad that he might do, it is probable that the Allies will insist upon absolute independence for Poland after the war, Mr. Bernstein said yesterday. He also said that the position of the many Jews in Poland might be very precarious under the new régime unless steps were taken immediately to insure them equal rights with other citizens of the new country.

"I am primarily interested as a Jew in the fate of Poland," Mr. Bernstein said to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday. "There are about 5,000,000 Jews in Poland. That is, more than half of the total number of Jews to be found in all of Russia are in Poland, and during the recent years, particularly during the last eight years, these Jews have been painfully oppressed. I happened to be in Germany last year when the German Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, first announced that it was the intention of the German Government to make Poland independent. His announcement followed the announcement of Russia to the same effect. At that time I sent a communication to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg asking him what would be done for the Jews in Poland. He promised that he would issue an announcement on this subject in two weeks, and he never issued it. This, combined with other circumstances, makes it appear that Germany will make little effort to improve the unfortunate condition of the Polish Jews. The Russian manifesto announcing that Poland would be set free stipulated that all nationalities in Poland should have equal rights, but there was no stipulation in the German manifesto.

"Both in the case of Germany and of Russia the proclamations were clever moves to try to win the sympathy of neutrals, and particularly in the hope of winning good will in this country. In the case of Germany's announcement, however, there was something more. In addition to making a move for Germany, Germany was trying to get rid of what was proving a most embarrassing problem when she announced that she would free Poland. Ever since Germany succeeded in driving the Russians from Poland the Polish problem has been one of the nightmares of the important German leaders. It has been known that the Poles themselves were anxious for freedom above all else, and that therefore they were secretly, if not openly, trying constantly to gain the friendship of the side that appeared the probable winner in the great war.

Austria Has Problem in Galicia.

"This, of course, did not make for loyalty to the German cause. For a long while before she announced that Poland was to be set free Germany was quite willing to turn the entire Polish problem over to Austria. But Austria was no more anxious to assume the responsibilities that went with occupancy of Poland than Germany was of retaining them. Besides, Austria found, after the Russian evacuation of Galicia, that she had quite a serious problem of her own in handling the Polish population of Galicia. That probably accounts for the fact that Austria is announcing that Galicia shall also be independent, or partially independent.

"The persecution of Jews in Poland was brought about for political reasons. In former days, when Poland was an independent nation, Jews were treated well by the Polish monarchs. When the land was divided up, however, everything possible was done to make the Poles in Russian Poland and despise and persecute the Jews. The motive was this: If Russia could succeed in making these two peoples wrangle and struggle among themselves they would have little energy left to struggle against the greater oppression of Russia.

"In German Poland the situation was, if possible, worse. The Jews in Russian Poland were persecuted in brutal fashion; the Jews in German Poland were persecuted even more in a more scientific manner. Economic boycotts against them were established. None would patronize their industries. Permission was even refused them to purchase medicine for their sick. In some sections the unfortunate Jews had to suffer both varieties of persecution. In Galicia, the Austrian section, however, the Jews were treated fairly well until the present war began. Since the Russian evacuation the Jews in this region, however, have been repeatedly charged falsely with having been traitors to Austria and aiding the Russians.

Urges Equal Rights for Jews.

"The hatred for the Jews which has been instilled into the natives of Poland is apt to last and result in continued persecution under an independent form of government unless effective steps to gain equal rights are taken in the near future. I think it highly probable that some such stipulation will be urged at the peace conference at the end of the present war. While on my last trip to Europe I had the opportunity to discuss the subject with a number of the influential statesmen of the Allied Powers and was told that the question of making Poland an independent nation was considered one of the most important problems that had to be settled at the conclusion of the war. I think it probable that Poland would have gained her independence regardless of the proclamations of the Central Powers. Certainly, however, Poland will not lose her new independence at the conclusion of the war. Russia will lose part of her territory through this independence, it is true, but Russia had already promised this Polish independence before Germany.

"From the information I gathered I believe that there will be representatives of Poland at any peace conference that is held, and that if Poland is forced to accept a Teuton ruler until the end of the war the Allies and the Poles will insist on absolute autonomy for Poland afterward.

"There was a great deal of talk of the prospect of Poland becoming a republic instead of a monarchy. There are many progressives in that country who favor this plan, and it is one of the possibilities of the aftermath of the great war. Whether Galicia is included in the new Polish Empire, as created by the Germans now, or not, I think it probable that Galicia will form part of the new country after the war."

Mr. Bernstein said that while in Germany he talked with Maximilian Harden, the German editor, about the Polish problem, and that Harden wrote the first of an intended series of articles on the Polish problem at that time. The German officials, however, asked Mr. Harden to withhold the articles until after the war, Mr. Bernstein said.

OELRICHS GOES TO BERLIN.

Young Columbia Graduate Appointed an Attache by Gerard.

Ambassador Gerard has appointed Hermann Oelrichs, a graduate of Columbia University, an attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin. The addition to the staff there has been made necessary by the large increase in the work due to the war. Mr. Oelrichs was not at his home yesterday, but his mother, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who returned yesterday from California to her home at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, said her son was preparing to begin his work immediately and expected to accompany the Ambassador on his return to Germany.

Mr. Oelrichs, who is 24 years old, was graduated in the academic department of Columbia and then made a special study of international law in the Columbia University Law School, where he received his degree in 1914. He is a nephew of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. His father, who was President of Oelrichs & Co., resident agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, died at sea on Sept. 1, 1908. Young Oelrichs is a member of the Seawanhaka, Corinthian, and New York Yacht Clubs; Racquet and Tennis, Knickerbocker, University, City, and St. Anthony Clubs.

KAISERS SUMMON POLES TO FIGHT

Call for Volunteers "to Help Complete Our Victories Over Your Oppressor."

NO INDEPENDENCE YET

But New Institutions Will Be Granted, "Most Important of Which Is the Army."

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Austro-German proclamation to the Poles, calling upon them to volunteer for the new Polish Army, which will serve in intimate association with the armies of the Central Powers, has been published at Warsaw and Lublin. The text of the proclamation, which is signed by Governor General Beseler and General Kuk, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"The rulers of the allied powers of Austria-Hungary and Germany have given notification of their resolution to form of the Polish territory delivered from Russian tyranny the new autonomous Kingdom of Poland. Your most ardent desire, entertained in vain for more than a century, is thus fulfilled.

"The importance and danger of this war time and regard for our armies standing before the enemy oblige us for the present to keep the administration of your new State still in our hands. Readily, however, we will give, with your aid, to the new Poland by degrees those public institutions which guarantee her consolidation, development, and safety. Of these the Polish Army is the most important.

"The struggle with Russia is not yet terminated. You desire to join in it. Therefore, step to our side as volunteers in order to help complete our victories over your oppressor. Bravely and with high distinction your brothers of the Polish Legion fought on our side. Rival that in the new bodies of troops, which, together with the legions, shall form the Polish Army that will consolidate your new State and guarantee its interior and exterior security.

"You shall protect your country under your own colors and flags, the colors by you above all. We know your courage and your ardent patriotism and call you to arms at our side. Rise, valiant men, and follow the example set by the brave Polish Legion, and in common work with the German and Austro-Hungarian armies and lay the foundation for a Polish Army, reviving the glorious traditions of your war history by the faith and bravery of your warriors."

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Representatives of the League of the Polish Commonwealth today forwarded to Emperor William, through the Governor General, a telegram expressing thanks for the proclamation of the Polish kingdom, which is described as a guarantee of the fulfillment of the most ardent national ambitions of the Poles.

"We recognise the confidence reposed in us and answer it with equal confidence," says the telegram. "We believe and hope that the promises in the proclamation will be fulfilled, and we are determined to work for prosperity and lives to develop the kingdom of Poland at the side of our liberators as an independent and powerful State."

ITALIAN LINE STRAIGHTENED.

900-Yard Advance in Carso Results in the Capture of Two Guns.

ROME, Nov. 11, (via London.)—Some further ground has been gained by the Italians in the operation of straightening out the front of their advance on the Carso Plateau, south of Gorizia, the War Office announced today. Bad weather has interfered with activity along the entire Austro-Italian front. The official statement reads:

Along the whole front artillery activity has been hampered by heavy snowfalls in the mountains and torrential rains on the middle and lower Isonzo.

On the Carso, between Monte Faiti and Castavnavizza, our infantry straightened out the front, advancing about 900 yards. In the ground occupied two additional 8-inch guns, with plentiful supply of ammunition, were taken. In a large cave used as a barracks the enemy had abandoned numerous wounded, only fifteen of whom were found alive.

WELSH PEACE MEETING BREAKS UP IN FIGHT

Member of Commons Dragged from Platform by Opponents Who Force Way Into Hall.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A conference at Cardiff, Wales, in favor of opening peace negotiations, which had been arranged by the National Council of Civil Liberties, was broken up today, the Cardiff correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires. A crowd of patriotic demonstrators broke into the hall and severe fighting resulted, although there were no casualties. The President of the South Wales Miners' Federation was in the chair. Speeches were made by James H. Thomas and Ramsay Macdonald, members of the House of Commons.

The delegates to the conference appeared to be mostly young men of military age. A number of women also were present. The crowd which broke up the meeting first paraded through the town, its ranks growing constantly until several thousand persons were in line.

When the demonstrators reached the hall in which the conference was being held they met with stout resistance from within, but eventually the doors were broken down. Fist fighting followed, in which it is reported the women delegates fought like tigresses. Some stones thrown from without broke windows.

Mr. Thomas attempted to rally his supporters but was dragged from the platform and narrowly escaped serious injury. When the demonstrators were in full possession of the hall they waved flags and sang "God Save the King."

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ENGLAND PREPARES FOR BIGGER EFFORTS

Expecting No War Decision This Winter, Nation Plans Greater Sacrifices to Win Peace.

GERMANY YIELDING LITTLE

But London Sees a Saner Spirit in Berlin and Hopes Victory Next Year Will End Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sir William Robertson was recently reported as having said that the allies had gone about half the way which they had to go.

The dominant note of the moment in Great Britain is the realization of the fact that even greater exertions and greater sacrifices than any yet made are necessary to reach the end sought, and there is a steady determination to make those exertions and sacrifices.

Premier Asquith's speech at the Guildhall this week impressed his hearers with a sense of the hard struggle that was yet to come. The Minister of Munitions and the Minister of War this week have been proclaiming the need of more men and more munitions. The correspondents at the British front have been enlarging on Germany's preparations for a stubborn resistance.

While there is expectation in some quarters that Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander, given favorable weather, will not remain quiescent in the near future, the general idea is that no operations of anything like a decisive nature can be attempted on any of the fronts until next year. The present watchword, therefore, is the multiplication of every energy and resource in the work of preparation during the Winter.

By common consent here the German Chancellor's Reichstag speech has brought peace no nearer to a practical realization. The best British opinion on this point may be summed up in the words of The Westminster Gazette:

"Bethman Hollweg's speech and the Reichstag debate that followed are not without hope to those of us who think that Germany can ultimately be brought to her senses, but they offer no ground whatever for the facile optimism, which supposes that if she is directly approached she is ready to accede what we are bound to demand."

That Germany is disposed to peace everybody here believes, but The Manchester Guardian says:

"To desire peace is one thing, to take effective steps toward it is another."

I quote these two journals by preference because they represent that element of British thought which most clearly and consistently draws a distinction between Prussian militarism and the German people, and contends that the Allies are waging war against the former, but with no desire to destroy the latter.

Mr. Asquith devoted a good portion of his Guild Hall speech to the question of peace. His audience understood that his remarks were directed chiefly to those people in England who advocate the opening of peace discussions. The Premier made it apparent that he did not believe the time had yet come for such negotiations.

Several of the more jingoist English papers have called attention of late to the increased activity of the so-called pacifists in this country. Conceding this, H. W. Massingham has a pertinent paragraph in The Nation:

"Every week," he writes, "the Independent Labor Party hold about 150 large or crowded meetings, which end in commending unanimously, or almost unanimously, a more moderate view of the war. It is by no means pacifism at any price. The liberating aims of the war are upheld, but the accustomed line is a double one: It is time for British statesmanship to get to work and its general aim should be peace by negotiation.

"That is at once a step forward from the negative and niggling criticism of the party of two years ago, and a step back from the 'crushing Germany' school."

The distinction drawn by Mr. Massingham is a noteworthy one.

No Common Ground of Peace.

Bethmann Hollweg's speech only served to confirm the predominant opinion here that there is yet no common dominator between Germany's will to peace and the peace on which the Allies have set themselves. The Chancellor's statement in regard to Belgium is discounted by speeches from the Centre and Conservative Party, which suggest that Belgium is not to be annexed, but is to be subject to German guarantees and will be used for strengthening the German position on the sea.

The Chancellor's disclaimers, says The Westminster Gazette, are "accompanied by a cynical ruthlessness which belies their good faith. While Bethmann Hollweg would give us to understand that his Government has no intention of annexing Belgium, his military officers are treating that country in a manner which exceeds anything that has been inflicted on conquered or annexed countries in modern times.

"While he says that his country is on the defensive, he puts his name to a proclamation which in effect annexes Poland to the Central Powers and endeavors under a fraudulent pretext to impress her population into the war service of Germany. These are acts, as contrasted with words, of a power which protests that it is only struggling for its existence against an aggressive enemy."

None the less, it is something gained, The Manchester Guardian points out, that "ideals of peace should be manifestly becoming almost as popular in Germany as ideals of war were in 1914. Experience keeps a dear school, and Germany has paid the full fee.

"President Wilson has won his laurels. His re-election is a detail, his real triumph is that the League to Enforce Peace, which he sponsored, is accepted on one day by Lord Grey and on another by the German Chancellor."

"Can anything as yet be made of the German yearning for peace?" the same paper asks in conclusion. The answer must be in the negative, so long as Germany seeks to play off one ally against another. The paper goes on:

"Having apparently attempted a separate peace with Russia and failed, the Chancellor now attempts a separate peace with the western powers, which will equally fail. Only when he is prepared to face the situation as it is and satisfy the Entente as a whole will his desire for peace be transformed into what the Germans call the will to peace, that is to say in effect the determination to find a practicable way and follow it. Whatever Germany's military successes have been, they have not spelled victory, and nothing but a final and indisputable victory would induce the Entente to the acceptance of a peace which would add the Polish millions to the conscript forces of Germany and assure her control of the still more numerous millions of the Balkan peninsula and the Turkish Empire."

One Basis of Hope.

One hopeful possibility is suggested that during the Winter, while preparations for war are continued apace, the Governments of the Allies will "take further counsel with one another and review the situation in the light of what is perhaps the greatest change which the Summer has brought, decisive evidence of a chastened spirit and a saner outlook among the German people."

With military victories in the Spring and with the Allies' terms made known and moderate as regards Germany herself, it is possible that a spontaneous popular outburst in that country would force the German Government's hand, not without some tact and sympathy on the part of the Chancellor.

In certain responsible quarters where these views have received consideration their chief force is held to lie in the possibility that a satisfactory peace can be attained without that absolute military defeat of Germany which some neutral observers consider impossible.

Military success there must be before Germany will accept the Allies' terms, and few people entertain doubts on that score, but there are still fewer who confidently contemplate an armed occupation of Berlin.

Garvin Sees a Long Struggle Ahead.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 12.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, predicts that unless the Entente Allies come to more vigorous decisions the war will be prolonged far into 1918 as "the result of the new outburst of German energy on all sides, and the unity of direction under von Hindenburg."

"The Allies in the east have perpetrated almost every blunder left to them to commit," writes Mr. Garvin, "after a previous record of mismanagement that seemed well nigh exhaustive. The prospect is not disastrous, but is disagreeable, as the fault is reparable only at the cost of several million avoidable casualties and thousands of millions in money which might have been saved.

"The glorious chapter of the allied offensive on the Somme is closed. The new chapter is beginning, as the Germans have fully recovered their morale.

"There will be no breaking through by the Allies on the west this year, nor will there be any extensive withdrawal of the German lines between Arras and Noyon."

TWO OF THE BOGOTA'S LIFEBOATS MISSING

17 of British Steamer's Crew Are Picked Up—Three Other Ships, One Neutral, Are Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The reported sinking of three steamships, two British and one Danish, and confirmation of the sinking of the British steamer Bogota is made in an announcement issued by Lloyd's tonight. The Bogota, the shipping agency said last night, was believed to have been sunk. The agency now reports that seventeen of the crew of the Bogota had been picked up and that two boats are unaccounted for.

The British steamers Marga and Earl of Forfar are reported lost, and the Danish steamship Freja has been sunk by a German submarine.

The loss of three Norwegian steamships is reported in Reuter dispatches. The Norwegian steamer Tripel is said to have been sunk by a submarine, while the steamers Balto and Fordalen were torpedoed. Thirty-six of the crew of the Tripel are reported to have been saved and the crews of the Balto and Fordalen have been landed.

The Bogota, of 4,606 tons, left San Juan on Oct. 25 for London. She was owned in Liverpool. The Marga, of 674 tons, was formerly the Margaret, and was owned in Sunderland.

The Earl of Forfar measured 1,453 tons and was last reported leaving Havre Oct. 5 for Cardiff. She was 385 feet long and was owned in Glasgow. Available maritime records contain the names of three Danish steamers Freja, ranging in size from 429 to 1,158 tons.

The steamer Tripel, of 2,438 net tons, left Baltimore on Oct. 22 for Genoa.

The steamer Balto left New York on Oct. 17 for Portuguese and Spanish ports. The vessel was formerly the Himera, and measured 3,558 gross tons. She was built in Port Glasgow and owned in Haugesund. The Fordalen, of 1,640 net tons, arrived at Hull, England, on Oct. 22 from Savona, Italy.

ONE AMERICAN ON ARABIA.

Y. M. C. A. Worker Was Aboard Liner Sunk Without Warning.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The American Consul at Bombay, India, says that only one American, Paul Rutledge Danner, was on board the British steamer Arabia, sunk Nov. 6 in the Mediterranean, according to a Reuter dispatch from Bombay.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia, according to a statement issued by the British Admiralty on Nov. 8, was sunk without warning by a submarine. All of the 437 passengers and all of the crew, with the exception of two engineers, who were killed by the explosion, were saved by vessels which went to the rescue. The Arabia was homeward bound from Australia.

Danner, a Harvard graduate who has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in India, according to his parents in Cambridge, Mass., was returning on the Arabia to spend a furlough at home.

SERBIANS CAPTURE 600.

Carry Bulgarian Outposts North of the Cerna, Taking Several Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Serbian troops in a series of attacks on Friday north of the Cerna River entered the village of Polog, three miles north of Skochivir, and captured 600 prisoners, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. The attacks against the Bulgarian position met with complete success, it is added, and the Serbians captured strongly organized positions on the Chuke range by assault and occupied the southern half of the village of Polog.

The Serbians, the dispatch says, inflicted enormous losses and, in addition to the 600 prisoners, took ten officers, among them a Lieutenant Colonel, several howitzers and field guns and other material.

The following official communication from the Macedonian front was issued here today:

Enemy bivouacks at Provista have been successfully shelled by naval guns. Our patrols and artillery are continually active on both fronts, notwithstanding bad weather.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French and Serbian forces yesterday made several attacks against the Teuton positions east of Monastir and in the heights north of the Cerna River, in Southern Serbia, but were repulsed with heavy losses, says today's German official statement. Only at one point, to the south of Polog, were the attackers successful in entering the most advanced German positions. The text of the statement reads:

Macedonian Front: South of Korca engagements of our detachments against French troops developed.

In the eastern part of Monastir plain and on the heights north of the River Cerna French and Serbian forces attempted several attacks, which failed under losses. Only to the south of Polog the enemy entered our most advanced position.

Struma Front: Artillery activity was revived on both sides of Butkovo Lake.

SOFIA, Nov. 11, (via London, Sunday, Nov. 12.)—The official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office today says:

West of the Monastir-Florina railway there was the customary cannonading. East of the same line and in the Cerna bend there were sharp actions all day. Repeated enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. The fighting continues. On the remainder of the front there was weak cannonading and patrol engagements. On the Aegean coast all was calm.

FRENCH RESOURCES GROW.

Gain of $80,000,000 in Ten Months' Receipts.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The receipts of the French Government in October were 85,000,000 francs in excess of those of October, 1915, making the gain for the first ten months of the year more than 400,000,000 francs, approximately $80,000,000.

Customs duties in October netted 7,000,000 francs above the average for normal years. Indirect taxes were less than 1,000,000 francs below the normal and nearly 6,000,000 francs more than last year.

FRENCH WIN BACK MOST OF SAILLISEL

Heavy Fighting Continues in Hotly Contested Village North of the Somme.

BRITISH ALSO MAKE GAINS

Capture 1,000 Yards of German Trenches North of Thiepval by a Night Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Renewal of attacks by the Allies north of the Somme has resulted in gains in the last twenty-four hours.

French troops today retook the greater part of Saillisel village, but heavy fighting continues in that region, according to the French War Office.

South of the Somme the French and German activity has consisted today chiefly of heavy artillery fire. Last night, however, the Kaiser's troops made a heavy assault on the French lines at Denicourt, but were driven off, Paris says.

British troops, by a strong attack in the Thiepval region last night, stormed German trenches over a front of 1,000 yards.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

We delivered this afternoon a sharp attack on the Village of Saillisel, a greater part of which we recaptured. Our troops are occupying the northeastern and southeastern outskirts. The struggle continues in the eastern part of the village, where the enemy is still resisting desperately. The number of prisoners counted up to now exceed 100, including four officers.

South of the Somme an attempt by the Germans against our position south of Pressoire was repulsed with bombs. The artillery duel continues violently on both sides in the regions of Ablaincourt and Gomiécourt.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme there was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the regions of Les Boeufs and Bailly-Saillisel.

South of the Somme the enemy at about 2:30 o'clock this morning carried out a strong attack against our positions in the neighborhood of Deniécourt, using flame projectors. He was checked immediately by our fire, and was obliged to fall back with heavy losses. We maintained our ground in its entirety.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The British official communication, issued this evening, reads:

Some sixty prisoners, including four officers, were taken as a result of last night's successful attacks.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Last night the eastern portion of Regina trench, (on the northern end of the Somme front,) being a continuation of the length of trench captured by us in our successful assault of Oct. 21, was stormed and captured on a front of 1,000 yards, in spite of a heavy enemy barrage. The new trench has been joined up with the old line and the position secured. Prisoners of two regiments were taken.

On the remainder of the front there was no change.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Northeast of Courcelette, on the Somme front, the British last night entered an advanced German position, the War Office reported today. The bulletin reads:

Clear weather favored aerial and artillery activity on both sides.

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: North of the Ancre a German patrol brought in two machine guns from a hostile position.

During the night the British, in the course of an attack, succeeded in entering a small portion of our most advanced trench, northeast of Courcelette.

In a house-to-house engagement near the Sailly-Saillisel church the French gained no advantage. Attacks launched there on a large front also failed.

Yesterday nine inhabitants of districts occupied by us fell victims of bomb attacks by hostile airmen upon towns behind our front. The military damage done was insignificant.

The version of the German official statement on western front operations, received by cable by way of London, reads:

"House-to-house fighting near the Sailly-Saillisel church brought the French small advantages. Otherwise attacks there on a wide front failed."

ALLIED AIRMEN RAID MANY GERMAN POSTS

Reports Tell of Eight Hostile Machines Brought Down—Berlin Says Allies Lost Twelve.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Wholesale raids by British and French airmen on strategic points behind the German lines are reported by today's and tonight's official reports of the War Office.

The day bulletin recorded further success of Second Lieutenant Guynemer, who downed two antagonists in aerial fights, making his total of victims twenty-one.

The night report says:

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 10 a group of seventeen British airplanes bombarded the steel works at Fockilingen, (Volklingen,) northwest of Saarbrucken. One thousand kilograms of projectiles were drooped on the buildings, which were damaged seriously. In the course of the operations British machines fought several actions against enemy machines, three of which were felled.

On the following night between 8 and 9 o'clock, eight of our airplanes executed a fresh bombardment of these works, dropping 1,800 kilograms of projectiles. Several fires were observed. All our machines returned safely.

During the night of Nov. 10-11 our squadrons drenched with projectiles the stations of Ham, St. Quentin, Teignier, and Nesle, in the Somme region, and the airdrome at Drusse, the blast furnaces of Ramsbach, the airplane sheds of Frescati, (near Metz,) and the blast furnaces of Hagodange, (north of Metz.) These operations caused great damage and several explosions and fires were observed.

A German airplane during the night of Nov. 10-11 bombarded several French towns. Nancy and Lunesville received projectiles which caused damage or casualties.

The open town of Amiens was also bombarded on various occasions during the same night. Nine persons of the civilian population were killed and twenty-seven injured.

The day bulletin reads:

Yesterday three German machines were brought down by our pilots in the region of the Somme. Two of these were brought down by Lieutenant Guynemer. This brings up to twenty-one the number of machines destroyed thus far by this Lieutenant.

Two other German machines, attacked by our aircraft, went crashing to the ground, the first in Champagne, north of Auberive, and the second in Lorraine, south of Frest, Germany, where it fell in flames.

On Thursday our bombing squadrons dropped 2,205 kilograms of explosives on enemy railway stations, bivouacs, and assembling places on the Somme front.

One of our machines flew over the Rhine, between Neu-Breisach and Strassburg, and dropped six bombs on the railway station at Freiburg, which was damaged seriously.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—(by Wireless to Sayville.)—This announcement was made by the Admiralty today:

On the night of Nov. 9-10 hostile airplanes dropped bombs without success on Ostend and Zeebrugge. One British machine was forced down and captured and the aviator, a British officer, was made prisoner.

On the morning of Nov. 10 a German battle plane attacked two British biplanes between Nieuport and Dunkirk. It shot down one and forced the other to retreat.

In the forenoon three of our battle planes met a superior British aerial squadron off Ostend and attacked it immediately. After a combat, the enemy was forced to withdraw. Our machines returned to their base, having suffered insignificant damages.

The War Office statement today had this of encounters in the air:

Ten hostile airplanes were shot down yesterday in aerial engagements and by anti-aircraft gun fire.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—This announcement was issued here today:

In reference to the air attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge yesterday, one airplane was lost and the others returned. An official statement issued at Berlin states that the lost aviator has been captured.

A statement by the War Office reads:

Yesterday there was again considerable activity in the air. During the day bombing raids were continued with effect against enemy billets, aerodromes, and headquarters, and at night enemy stations and trains were successfully attacked, two trains being hit by bombs, while a third was set on fire and a number of explosions followed.

In the course of numerous fights in the air three enemy machines were destroyed and a fourth was forced to land within our lines. Many others were driven down in damaged conditions. One of our machines is missing.

The British War Office announced last night that thirty British airplanes had encountered a hostile squadron of thirty to forty machines, which was dispersed after a battle during which six German machines were observed to begin to fall out of control, although they were not seen to reach the ground. Nine other German airplanes were said to have been driven down in damaged condition in other encounters. The bombardment of Ostend and Zeebrugge, it was stated, was attended with "satisfactory results." Seven British machines were said to be missing.

SEES SOMME EFFORTS FLAG.

Germans Think Anglo-French Drive Is Halted by Exhaustion.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Berlin newspapers publish a statement from "competent military authorities" that the Anglo-French drive on the Somme has been halted by the exhaustion of the Entente troops and their heavy losses and by unfavorable weather. The statement says:

"After the tremendous losses sustained by the British and French on Nov. 5, when they employed six British and four and one-half French divisions without success in an attempt to break our front between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes, they had been unable to drive forward for large attacks their exhausted and decimated troops over ground made impracticable by rain. All attempts have been stifled immediately by the fire of our artillery and machine guns, and only south of the Somme, near Pressoire, did the French obtain insignificant local successes.

"Attacks launched repeatedly on Wednesday in St. Pierre Vaast Wood, although continued until late in the night, were crushed by the tenacious resistance of the German troops. With the clearing of the weather the artillery became more active, but the British and French were unable to make a general attack.

"Fighting on Thursday resulted in isolated violent encounters near Eaucourt l'Abaye, Gueudecourt, Les Boeufs, and Pressoire, the Entente attacks being stifled by the German fire. In the vicinity of Sailly-Saillisel fierce fighting was renewed. French storming columns made powerful attacks and were repulsed in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting. About Pressoire the fighting continued until evening, when it ended without success for the French.

"Among seventeen hostile airplanes shot down on the Western front was one large battle plane provided with two motors and three machine guns. The airplane carried three men. We captured it undamaged."

PREDICTS RAIL STRIKE JAN. 1

Trainmen's Chief Declares Supreme Court Mandate Will Not Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Whether the Supreme Court sustains the Adamson law is immaterial to the railroad employes, according to W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who said today that the men would go on strike on Jan. 1 on all roads which at that time failed to put the eight-hour day into effect.

Lee made it plain that whatever action the Supreme Court might take would have no effect on the eight-hour day movement. Four hundred thousand railroad men are ready to walk out Jan. 1, unless the railroads put into effect the eight-hour day, law or no law.

"Any railroad which attempts to cancel the present schedule of hours and pay, or refuses to put the eight-hour law into effect, will find itself with a strike on its hands, law or no law," he said today.

"The power that was given to us last Spring when the employes voted to strike unless the railroads granted our demands is just as good now as it was then, and will be called into play if necessary. What the Supreme Court does with the law is no concern of ours. We have demanded fair working hours and we are going to get them.

"However, we have no fear that the Adamson law will be declared unconstitutional. We were advised in the first place that it would stand the fire of a legal test. We have President Wilson with us, and he will see to it that the law is made airtight. If any flaws are found in it, they can be remedied."

ADMISSION TWO POTATOES.

Moving Picture Theatre Adopts New Monetary Standard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Boys with bulging pockets, girls with small baskets, and men looking somewhat sheepish carrying paper sacks in Waukegan today flocked to a moving picture theatre on which appeared the sign, "Admission, Two Potatoes."

The ticket taker busily plumped the admission fees into a large barrel. The place was packed and a line extended to the curb outside. When Mrs. Carl Muller, who, with her husband, owns the theatre, counted up the day's receipts they totaled two barrels and a clothes basketful of the choicest tubers of the Waukegan markets. On Thanksgiving Day they will be distributed to the city's poor.

"I got the idea from scanning my grocery bills," said Mrs. Muller. "Vegetables, especially potatoes, are awfully high, and just as necessary as ever. So we tried the scheme out, and it was a wonderful success. It was delightful to watch the youngsters trooping in, a potato clutched in each little fist. More than 700 came, and the theatre was jammed. Next week we're going to charge two carrots, or two onions, or turnips, or a cabbage."

TO BUILD FREIGHT TERMINAL

The Pennsylvania Has Big Plans for Morrisville, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—It became known here today that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to transform its yards in Morrisville, just across the Delaware River from this city, into one of the greatest freight terminals in the world.

The yards will be made the distributing point for the Atlantic seaboard and the South and West. A receiving depot will be built at Fallsington, with facilities for handling [illegible] freight-carrying trucks, to be used as a [illegible]

CITES BRUTALITIES TO FRENCH CAPTIVES

Government at Paris Backs Charges Against Germans with Neutral Testimony.

SAYS CAMPS BREED TYPHUS

And Renews Accusations That All Precautions Against Tuberculosis Are Neglected.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The case of the French Government against Germany in regard to the alleged mistreatment of French prisoners of war is set out, in detail in a volume of 100 pages which has just been issued and which will be distributed abroad. The book sums up reports of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, of delegates from the International Red Cross Society who visited German prison camps, of doctors and nurses who were interned in these camps, and of testimony given under oath by crippled soldiers who have returned to France. The volume includes photographs received from private sources and sketches from German illustrated papers.

The French Government contends that the following accusations have been proved: Theft from French prisoners, killing of wounded prisoners; execution without formality of civilians arrested on the pretext of sniping; transportation of prisoners in foul cattle cars with healthy, sick and wounded crowded together indiscriminately without food or medicine; insults and violence to prisoners by German soldiers on their arrival in Germany; attacks upon French prisoners by women at Erfurt with knives, sickles and scythes, tolerated by the escort; spitting upon and whipping of prisoners by civilians, and kicking of prisoners by young German recruits as the captives filed through Torgau; great ravages in nearly all prison camps by tuberculosis developed by neglect of most elemetary hygienic precautions; spread of typhus among British and French prisoners by mixing them with infected Russians; general prevalence of rheumatism in all prison camps as the result of dampness; enforced labor of prisoners of war on military works, such as trench digging, manufacture of arms and munitions; insufficient food, shelter, and clothing.

Photographs of German camps are offered to show the prisoners in midwinter with only tents or dugouts for shelter. It is charged that the first Winter in Germany large numbers of prisoners were obliged to dig themselves into the ground for shelter or to construct mud huts, and the Spanish Ambassador is quoted in support of this accusation. It is admitted that some improvements on these conditions have been made in certain camps.

In regard to the question of nourishment, French surgeons and nurses who have returned to France after periods of captivity in Germany report that the insufficiency of food, coupled with other privations, has resulted in the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases such as erysipelas, scarlatina, and gastritis. The latter sicknesses are reported to be very frequent in the camps of interned civilians, and particularly among children.

Crippled soldiers returning to France from the camps of Langensalza, Cassel, and Wittenberg report that Russian prisoners, carrying typhus contagion, were scattered through these camps, starting an epidemic. They accuse the German doctors of brutality to nurses as well as neglect of typhus patients. Men who died of the disease in the night are said to have been left lying among the other prisoners until morning.

"During the painful epoch of the epidemic," the Spanish Ambassador is quoted as reporting, "everything was lacking, including beds and medicine."

At Wittenberg, according to the sworn testimony of the returned soldiers, the German authorities abandoned the typhus-stricken camp to its own resources, which were nil. All communication was cut off from the exterior. A narrow-gauge railroad was used to shove into the camp the prisoners' rations and coffins. Two thousand French soldiers are stated to have died of typhus at Cassel.

The section of the book which deals with the enforced labor of the prisoners of war charges that 1,800 French prisoners were forced to work in the Krupp works at Essen. Several thousand, it is also asserted, were sent to Courland Province in Russia, where they were employed in building strategic railroads. In some munition factories Frenchmen were compelled to work, it is alleged, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The book concludes with a declaration by the French Government that it has not resorted nor will it resort to measures of reprisal. The only modifications in the treatment of German prisoners as the result of these charges are, the Government says, the reduction of rations and pay to the equivalent of the German rations and pay and the withholding of the privilege of liberty on parole, in reply to the same measure applied in Germany.

KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN.

Kondrup Stumbled on Marshy Ground While Hunting in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 11.—While hunting between the estate of J. Amory Haskell, the powder magnate, and Edward Winter's farm, in Middletown Township, late this afternoon Edwin Kondrup, 22 years old, son of Albert Kondrup of 325 Grove Street, Jersey City, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his own double-barreled gun.

The body was found by his older brother, Victor, with the back of his head partially blown off and the gun lying by his side. Evidence showed that, while walking in a marshy land, filled with cattails, the gunner had probably tripped and the trigger of the gun was accidentally exploded. The trigger of the gun was found cocked and one barrel had exploded.

Victor Kondrup said he had advised his brother not to go in among the cattails, as there were several gunners in the vicinity and he might be shot.

Getting no response to his call to start for home, Victor hunted for his brother and found him dead.

B. J. W. Fox, a New York lawyer, who lives near, was notified and sent for Coroner Woods, who had the body removed to an undertaker's and relatives notified.

FIRE DAMAGES FOX BUILDING

Crowds on Brooklyn Bridge See a $20,000 Blaze.

Before firemen got control of a fire which started from an unknown cause in the Richard K. Fox Building, 336-340 Pearl Street, last night, the third and fourth floors had been badly damaged and a loss of $20,000 had been caused. The presses and machinery of the Empire City Job and Printing Company were destroyed on the third floor, and the fourth floor, occupied by the Cresset Company, lithographers, was completely destroyed.

Deputy Chief Martin, who responded to the second alarm, and the firemen afforded a large crowd which collected on Brooklyn Bridge a few spectacular scenes in their method of attack on the blaze. There have been several fires in the building. In one, which occurred last year, a fireman was burned to death in the clock tower.

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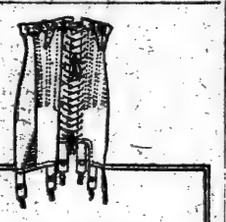

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REPUBLICANS SURE OF HOUSE CONTROL

Apparently Will Have a Majority of Seven Members Over the Democrats.

THREE DISTRICTS IN DOUBT

Votes of Members of Minor Parties Might Prevent Election of Mann as Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Returns from all except three of the 435 Congressional Districts in the country make it clear that the Republicans will have a majority of at least seven over the Democrats in the next House of Representatives.

Granting victories to the Democratic candidates in all three doubtful districts, the Republicans will still maintain a majority over their major party opponents. If the Democrats should capture the three doubtful districts, and the five members who have been elected by independent movements or minor parties should join with them, the combined opposition would have a majority of one over the Republicans. But one of the minor party candidates will join the Republicans, and it is assured that two others will vote generally with that party.

This means that the Republicans will be able to elect their candidate Speaker, organize the House and control the committees. The Republicans may gain one and perhaps two of the doubtful districts. The third doubtful district is likely to go to the Democrats.

The line-up of the House of Representatives in the next or Sixty-fifth Congress, as far as shown by returns to date, will be as follows:

Republicans	217
Democrats	210
Prohibitionist who will act generally with the Democrats	1
Socialist who will act generally with the Democrats	1
Independent who will attend the Republican caucus	1
Protectionist who will attend the Republican caucus	1
Progressive who will act generally with the Republicans	1
Doubtful, (one in New Mexico and two in Pennsylvania.)	3
Total membership	435

Admits Miss Rankin Wins.

In telegraphing to Washington today that he had been re-elected, Congressman John M. Evans, Democrat, conceded the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican, as a Congressman, or it may be better to say, a Congresswoman at Large from Montana over Harry B. Mitchell, Democrat. Both Mr. Evans and Miss Rankin live in Missoula. The acknowledgement by a Democratic Congressman that Miss Rankin had been elected seems to remove all doubt on that score.

Congressman James J. Britt, Republican, of North Carolina, whose election was in doubt, telephoned to Chairman Woods of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee today from Asheville that the count in his district had been completed and that he was successful by thirteen votes over his Democratic opponent, Zeb Weaver. George C. Scott, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Iowa District, telegraphed that he had been elected by a margin of seventy-three votes. This assures Iowa a solid Republican delegation.

The Republican leaders here practically concede the election of Albert F. Polk, Democrat, from Delaware, over Congressman Thomas W. Miller, Republican, and W. B. Walton, Democratic candidate for Congress in New Mexico, over Congressman Benigno C. Hernandez, Republican. The report received here said that Polk had won over Miller by twenty-four votes.

The results of the Congressional election in the Thirtieth and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Districts must remain in doubt until the votes of Pennsylvania National Guardsmen on the Mexican border have been counted. On the face of the returns of votes cast within the Thirtieth District, Congressman William H. Coleman, Republican, has been re-elected over C. H. Arnold, Democrat, and ex-Congressman M. Clyde Kelley, Progressive, by a plurality of 20 votes. In the Thirty-second District Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, leads Congressman Andrew J. Barchfeld, Republican, by 11 votes. It is evident from the closeness of these contests that the soldier vote will decide. Most of the lists of the next House carry Coleman and Campbell as elected.

May Defeat Mann.

It is apparent from the returns to date that the Republicans will have enough members to organize the House. Should the Republicans be obliged to depend on some of the Representatives of the minor parties to carry out the work of organization they may not be able to put James R. Mann of Illinois in the Speaker's chair as the successor of Champ Clark of Missouri. Minor party Representatives may insist that some other Republican be chosen and threaten to throw their votes to the Democrats and possibly re-elect Speaker Clark if their wishes are not granted. Should the Republicans have a fair majority over any possible combination in opposition, Mr. Mann probably will be their candidate for Speaker.

Conceding the Democrats the election of the Representatives-at-large in Delaware and New Mexico, the election of their candidates in the two doubtful Pennsylvania districts, and the assistance on important questions of the Socialist and Prohibitionist, the assistance on important questions of the Progressive, the Protectionist and the Independent the practical party alignment in the next House will be:

Republicans	220
Democrats	214
Republican majority	6

This seems to be the best that the Republicans may expect unless they win one of the Pennsylvania districts, when the alignment would be:

Republicans	221
Democrats	213
Republican majority	8

Alvan T. Fuller, who was elected as an independent in the Ninth Massachusetts District over Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, Republican, is a Republican who turned Progressive and afterward aligned himself with the Republican Party again. He defeated Roberts for delegate to the Republican National Convention this year. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination in his district, but was defeated by Roberts. Fuller then entered the race as an independent. He made his campaign on the record of Roberts in Congress, stressing that Roberts had voted for the McLemore armed-ship resolution and had been persistent in supporting pork barrel legislation. He emphasized that Roberts had voted for the bill appropriating $25,000,000 for road improvement throughout the country. All the Republican newspapers in Boston supported Fuller. Assurances have been received here that Fuller will vote with the Republicans.

Schall a Republican.

In the present Congress, Representative Thomas D. Schall, Progressive of Minnesota, has voted generally with the Republicans, and it is expected that he will join with them in organizing if they select a candidate for Speaker who is to his liking and not too strongly identified with the standpat element of the party.

Whitnell Pugh Martin, who has been re-elected from the Third Louisiana District as a protectionist, will act with the Republicans in organizing the House, assurance to that effect having been received.

Representative Charles H. Randall of California, Prohibitionist, has acted generally with the Democrats in the present House, to which he was elected by a combination of Prohibitionists and Democrats. He has been elected to the next Congress as a Prohibitionist, with the indorsement of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties.

Representative Meyer London of New York, Socialist, has usually acted with the Democrats.

With the results in three Congressional districts to be determined the party alignment in the next House by States will be as follows:

State.	Rep.	Dem.	Others.
Alabama	..	10	..
Arizona	..	1	..
Arkansas	..	7	..
California	6	4	*1
Colorado	1	3	..
Connecticut	4	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	..	4	..
Georgia	..	12	..
Idaho	2	..	..
Illinois	21	6	..
Indiana	9	4	..
Iowa	11	..	..
Kansas	5	3	..
Kentucky	2	9	..
Louisiana	..	7	†1
Maine	4	..	..
Maryland	2	4	‡1
Massachusetts	11	4	..
Michigan	12	1	..
Minnesota	8	1	§1
Mississippi	..	8	..
Missouri	2	14	..
Montana	1	1	..
Nebraska	3	3	..
Nevada	1	..	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	10	2	‡1
New Mexico	..	..	**1
New York	26	16	..
North Carolina	1	9	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	9	12	..
Oklahoma	2	6	..
Oregon	3	..	..
Pennsylvania	29	5	††2
Rhode Island	3	1	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	3	1	..
Tennessee	3	8	..
Texas	..	18	..
Utah	..	2	..
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	1	9	..
Washington	4	1	..
West Virginia	4	2	..
Wisconsin	11	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..
Total	217	210	8

*Prohibitionist. †Prote-tionist. ‡Independent. §Progressive. ¶Doubtful. **Socialist. ††Doubtful.

Total membership, 435.

BRITT CONTEST HELD UP.

Democratic Board Will Not Decide His Fate Until Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 11.—The decision in the Tenth Congressional District contest between James J. Britt, Republican, and Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, has been postponed until Thursday morning by the action of the Chairman of the Buncombe County Board.

The Republicans allege that the Chairman's action is arbitrary and was taken to give time to the Democrats to find plausible reasons for throwing out enough Republican votes to overcome Britt's majority of 13 as shown by the face of the returns from the thirteen counties of the district. The Democrats say the delay was to prepare the reports for the signatures of the members and to get official returns from one precinct with a Republican majority duly signed.

The canvassing board is made up of twenty-eight Democrats.

SCULLY STILL CLAIMS IT.

Third New Jersey District in Doubt, Democrats Contend.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11.—A variance between newspaper and official figures on the election of a Representative from the Third Congressional District of New Jersey, comprising Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, will leave the makeup of the next House in doubt until the vote is officially canvassed.

The County Clerk of Ocean County says the returns there give Robert Carson, Republican, a majority of 716 over his rival, Thomas J. Scully, the present Congressman, in Ocean County. This gives Carson the election by 11 votes. But the Ocean County newspapers stick to their contention that Carson's lead was only 691, which would elect Scully by 14.

The vote will be finally counted on Monday, when the County Election Board is to canvass the returns.

New Mexico Democrat Leads.

SANTE FE, N. M., Nov. 11.—Returns from 542 of 638 precincts in New Mexico for Congressman gives Hernandez, (Rep.,) 26,519; Walton, (Dem.,) 28,295. Walton's plurality, 1,776.

WILD OVER WILSON VICTORY.

Pendleton, Ore., Which Gave President 345 Majority, Celebrates.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 11. — Fourth of July had nothing on last night in Pendleton, Ore., when several thousand men, women, and children celebrated the re-election of President Wilson. Women bore banners upon which were such inscriptions as these:

"Four More Years of Wilson and Prosperity."

"The Golden Special—It Helped."

"A President with Whiskers—There Ain't no Such Animal."

"The G. O. P. Sun Sank in the West."

"The People versus Wall Street; Verdict for Plaintiff."

Among the features were two little pigs commemorating the historic speech of Mrs. E. B. Hanley of Medford, who campaigned all over the State for Hughes. After the parade the pigs were crated and expressed to the wealthy Medford woman, who had to sell her own to buy a railroad ticket during Wilson "hard times."

The parade ended near the railway depot, where a gigantic bonfire was built. On an elevated platform was a huge figure of a G. O. P. elephant feet uppermost. While the band played a funeral dirge the light in a suspended lantern above the prostrate pachyderm slowly faded out. Fire-crackers and yelling made sleeping impossible until late. There were many Republicans out to celebrate, for it was Republicans who enabled Pendleton to roll up 345 majority for the President.

It is estimated that fully 55,000 votes were cast for Wilson in Oregon out of the total 100,000 women votes registered.

MISS RANKIN'S VOTE A PERSONAL TRIUMPH

FIRST WOMAN ELECTED TO CONGRESS

Montana Woman Ran More Than 25,000 Votes Ahead of Her Party.

CAMPAIGNED ON HORSEBACK

Intends to Push the Extension of Child Labor Laws When She Reaches Congress.

MISS JEANETTE RANKIN,
Representative at Large from Montana.

Montana went Democratic in Tuesday's election, gave President Wilson approximately 31,000 votes and Hughes only 35,000, and elected one Democratic Congressman; but though Miss Jeannette Rankin, who worked and studied for several years in this city, ran on the Republican ticket in Montana, the State elected her to be the first woman ever to sit in Congress.

Since the late returns have shown definitely that Miss Rankin was elected telegrams of congratulations have been sent to her from women in this and every other section of the country until, according to reports from her home town, Missoula, she has been deluged with them. Miss Rankin announces in reply that she will represent all of the women of the country and not only those of her own State.

Although Miss Rankin spent several years in New York City, it appears that she was comparatively little known here, and many women who have been active in suffrage work in this city for years have been asking during the past few days what the "Lady from Montana," is like, how old she is, how she lives, and what she looks like.

The fact that she was so little known in New York is probably explained in the description of her characteristics given by the few persons who could be found here who had known her personally while she was in this city. According to them, Miss Jeannette Rankin is of the most modest type personally, and if one will not talk suffrage or some other problem in which she is interested, she will not talk of it herself. When she began to study public speaking, according to her former teacher in this subject, who is now living here, Miss Rankin was really timid.

Got Into Politics Early.

She is about 34 years old and is about five feet four inches in height, slender, with light brown hair—not red; her friends insist—and has an unusual store of energy. She is the daughter of one of the best-known of the Montana pioneers, who went West when the State was so sparsely settled that it resembled a wilderness, and she and her three sisters have learned to "rough it" in the big Western State. She was graduated at the University of Montana, became an ardent suffragist while a girl and went to Seattle to study voice culture, and then came to New York City to take a course at the School of Philanthropy in this city.

Miss Rankin was among the early and most ardent workers for suffrage in the West before any States had granted women the vote, it was said, and fought actively for amendments in Washington and California. In these campaigns, it is said, she went into mines and to farms to argue personally with men and women to induce them to fight for suffrage. She obtained a place as a field secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association after leaving New York City and went to Florida to organize suffrage meetings there. Then the campaign for woman suffrage in her home State was taken up and she resigned as field secretary of the national body to begin campaigning at home.

She is credited with having done more perhaps than any other woman in the State to obtain suffrage for the women of Montana. Then, after a hard fight she was nominated for Congress by an overwhelming vote in the primaries, and between the primaries and election day, it is reported, she had to fight some of the Old Guard Republican leaders in her own State as well as the Democrats. She did a large part of her campaigning on horseback.

Her friends joined her in creating electioneering innovations. She didn't finish her campaign until election night, it is said. On election day her friends telephoned to practically everybody in the State who had a telephone, according to reports received here, and greeted whoever answered the telephone with a cheery:

"Good morning! Have you voted for Jeannette Rankin?"

Makes Famous Lemon Pie.

"Miss Rankin is a very feminine woman," one young woman who had known her here and who is now a reporter on a New York evening paper said yesterday. "She dances well and makes her own hats, and sews, and has won genuine fame among her friends with the wonderful lemon meringue pie that she makes when she hasn't enough other things to do to keep her busy.

"She is the sort of girl who won't stop until she has got the results she is after, and it will be lots of fun to see her in her first fight in Congress. She is this sort: her father was trying to rent one of his houses in Missoula, Mont., and there wasn't any sidewalk in front of it. A prospective tenant was found, but the tenant said he wouldn't take the house unless it had a sidewalk. Jeannette called up some carpenters and found them too busy to lay the sidewalk. And so she bought the lumber, borrowed a hammer and saw, and laid the sidewalk herself."

Among the things which Miss Rankin has announced that she will fight for in Congress is an extension of the child labor laws—she intends to represent children as well as women in Congress—national woman suffrage, mothers' pensions, universal compulsory education, and similar propositions. It is expected that she will introduce a new national suffrage bill as soon as she has the opportunity.

Equal Pay for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 11.—"I am going to Washington to represent the women and children of the West, to work and to advocate not only the woman suffrage amendment, but also legislation providing that women shall receive the same wages as men for equal amounts of work," said Miss Jeanette Rankin, newly elected Republican member of Congress from Montana. She was sewing as she said this today. Even after entering politics she retired at noontime to the old household task, cooking and housework.

Miss Rankin refused to become excited when returns showed she was running ahead of the Republican ticket in Montana.

"I'm glad of this chance," was her comment when cheering friends brought the news. "Of course I knew I'll be the first woman member of Congress, but I believe I'll be received with courtesy and as an equal by those Western Congressmen, even though they are enemies of suffrage. While working for suffrage in the East, I found that, no matter how strenuously our opponents fought us, they were always ready to hear our side.

In addition to her eight-hour day and equal wage laws, Miss Rankin intends to fight for woman suffrage from the moment she gets into the Capitol. Her suffrage bill, she says, will be one of the first introduced at the next session. She also declares her intention of seeking extension of the child labor laws, mothers' pensions and universal education.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS REST.

McCormick Goes to Harrisburg and Morgenthau to the South.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left the city yesterday for his home in Harrisburg, Penn., for several days' rest. The Chairman expressed gratification over the result of the election and said he believed that the Republicans would not be inclined to quarrel over the results when the full extent of President Wilson's victory was known. The Chairman said he intended to return to New York next Wednesday in order to close up the affairs of the National Committee.

Henry Morgenthau, who managed the financial end of the campaign, also left town yesterday for Washington. He will be there only a day, and will then go South for a vacation. In his absence the task of collecting the $300,000 needed by the committee has been placed in the hands of Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., the attorney, of 14 Wall Street.

McCombs Spent $787.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The election expense statement of William F. McCombs, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for United States Senator, which was filed with the Secretary of State today, recorded receipts and expenses of $3,000. Mr. McCombs was credited with personal contributions of $787.

WINS $500,000; "AN INCIDENT"

Doheny Says It Would Have Been Just That, Too, If He'd Lost.

Edward L. Doheny, the Mexican oil man, sailed away from New York yesterday on his yacht, the Casiana, a richer man by $500,000 because Wilson was re-elected. This is said to be the largest single wager ever made on a political campaign.

"Lucky Strike" Doheny, as he is known, will cruise through the West Indies to New Orleans, whence he will go to California in time to cast his electoral vote for President Wilson, he having been chosen an elector in Los Angeles, where he makes his home.

Mr. Doheny, who placed his wagers on the election through a Wall Street brokerage house, was asked yesterday for an interview on "how it feels to win a $500,000 bet."

"It's a mere incident," said he with a wave of his hand. "If I had lost it would also have been a mere incident."

Mr. Doheny is a through-and-through Wilson man.

"I am first a Democrat," he said, "and believe in principles that do not point toward socialism or monopoly. Then, I have been a Wilson man from the beginning. I believe in the Wilson policies. And my belief in them has cost me large sums of money in Mexico, but I still believe in them."

Asked to comment on the vote in California, Mr. Doheny said:

"The vote in California was a remarkable personal tribute to Mr. Wilson. It shows that a man can be a Wilson man and a Republican at the same time. It was the Republicans who voted for Wilson that elected him in California."

Mr. Doheny is President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, which owns 600,000 acres of oil land in Mexico. This land is said to be worth $50,000,000.

HENRY FORD GRATIFIED.

Sends Congratulations to the President on Personal Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—The following telegram has been sent to President Wilson by Henry Ford:

It requires the highest type of mind to appreciate a real service, and it ought to be very gratifying to you to know that there are so many of our citizens in America possessed with this type of mind. You now have been given the opportunity to reap the only real reward there is for service to mankind, the privilege of doing still more in this unqualified expression of approval. This should convey to you the liberty to go on with the constructive work for humanity. Sincerely yours,

HENRY FORD.

Prospective Mothers

Benefit their health, enjoy greater comfort and preserve a fashionable appearance by wearing our

MATERNITY APPAREL

DRESSES	11.50 to 125.00	SKIRTS	5.95 to 15.00
SUITS	22.75 to 75.00	WAISTS	1.25 to 27.50
COATS	19.75 to 85.00	Negligees and Corsets	

Very Special

A Pretty Street Frock for Maternity made of fine French Serge. One of the season's most practical styles. Empire or long-waisted..... 14.50

Our prices are lower than elsewhere, because every model is produced in our own workrooms, assuring in addition careful individual attention and the very best workmanship.

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to their *illustrated pages of Women's and Misses' Evening Fashions,* also *New Fur Fashions,* in *To-day's Rotogravure Section* of *"The Times."*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New Boudoir Fashions

For Women and Misses

Beauty of lines, gorgeous colorings and luxurious fabrics are artfully combined.

Paris Negligees

Charming models for the Trousseau

Of soft, shimmering satin, delicately tinted chiffon, rich brocaded velvet, crepe de chine or zenana. Filmy laces, hand embroidery, ribbon or fur give an air of elegance.

29.50 to 195.00

Real Antique Mandarin Coats and Robes

Direct from Japan

Elaborately hand embroidered in exquisite Oriental colors and designs characteristic of the flowery kingdom of the Far East.

29.50 to 69.50

Silk Boudoir Gowns

Tea Gowns and Lounging Robes

Of plain or brocaded crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, satin or chiffon taffeta with adorable little feminine touches of fine laces, French flowers, ribbon and frills.

16.50 to 89.50

Silk Breakfast Coats

Copies of Paris models and our exclusive originations

Of plain or brocaded satin "Armure Rousseau" taffeta or silk marquisette in dainty boudoir colors, trimmed with self cordings, puffings or dull gold.

15.75 to 54.50

Women's Silk Pajamas

Paris importations, also our exclusive originations

Of plain or brocaded crepe de chine, soft satins or Georgette crepe in dainty pastel shades, trimmed with silk frogs, fur or swansdown.

10.75 to 34.50

Boudoir Caps

Of Parisian loveliness—suitable for Gifts

Dainty laces, net or crepe de chine are developed into becoming caps and adorned with hand embroidery, French flowers or ribbon.

2.95 to 12.75

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to their illustrated pages of Women's and Misses' Evening Fashions, also New Fur Fashions, in To-day's Rotogravure Section of "The Times."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

PHONE 6900 GREELEY

An Important Sale MONDAY

Original Paris Models

At less than one-half former prices

21 Women's Paris Model Suits

Original models from the late Paris Fall openings.

From Callot, Jenny, Bernard, Doucet, Premet, Cheruit, Georgette, Beer, Drecoll, Doeuillet, Lanvin, Brandt and Martial-Armand.

95.00

Heretofore $195.00 to $395.00

13 Women's Paris Model Gowns

Original models from the late Paris Fall openings.

From Drecoll, Cheruit, Paquin, Jenny, Doeuillet, Georgette, Robert, Bulloz, Brandt, Lucienne, Montjarret and Bernard.

95.00

Heretofore $195.00 to $375.00

23 Paris Model Coats and Wraps

Original models from the late Paris Fall openings.

From Callot, Cheruit, Beer, Paquin, Jenny, Bernard, Brandt, Montjarret, Maurice Mayer, Bulloz, Martial-Armand and Erte.

95.00 145.00 295.00

Heretofore $195.00 to $595.00

Women's Paris Model Fur Coats

Original models from the late Paris Fall openings.

500.00

Heretofore $675.00 to $1,150.00

1 Mole Coat
by Georgette
Ermine trimmed.

1 Kolinsky Wrap
by Maurice Mayer
Full length model.

1 Mole Evening Wrap
by Bernard
Embroidered collar.

1 Ermine Coatee
by Premet
Of Russian ermine.

1 Hudson Seal Coat
by Georgette
Full length model.

1 Moire Caracul Coat
by Laxton
Cape back model.

JOHNSON BLAMES OLD GUARD LEADERS

California Governor Says That Crocker and Otis Made Hughes Seem a Reactionary.

SO HE LOST VOTE OF STATE

These "Little Politicians," Johnson Asserts in Scathing Review, Made Wilson President.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov 11.—Governor Hiram Johnson broke his silence on the election result today, giving out this statement:

"Governor Johnson was elected United States Senator by a plurality of nearly 300,000, while President Wilson carried California by a plurality of more than 3,000.

"A few petty politicians so misused Mr. Hughes and his visit to California that the injury they did we were unable to undo. William H. Crocker [Republican National Committeeman] and Francis V. Keesling [former Chairman of the State Committee] and a small coterie created a situation in which they made it appear that Mr. Hughes was entirely reactionary and that he was neither in accord with nor sympathetic with California's progress and achievements.

"It was not alone by their public ultimatum that Mr. Hughes would have nothing to do with Progressives in California, but it was the atmosphere they created about our candidate. Californians looked aghast, and unfortunately believed that the situation created by Crocker-Keesling presented and revealed the mind of Mr. Hughes and that the mind thus revealed was what long ago California had passed by and repudiated.

"These little politicians, doing their little politics, preferred the gratification of their malice and the momentary triumph of their prejudice to the success of the Republican Presidential candidate. They not only affronted Progressives and ignored Progressive issues, but in San Francisco, with equal stupidity, they ignored San Francisco's Mayor, James Rolph, Jr., and in Los Angeles treated in like fashion the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor, Congressman William D. Stevens, both of whom were registered Republicans.

"But it was not ignoring or even insulting individuals that did the greatest harm; it was ignoring a State and its record of progressive and humanitarian legislation, a great Commonwealth that had broken its political chains and escaped forever from political bondage. Californians saw the men who would return them to the disgraceful conditions, from which after tremendous struggle and sacrifice they had finally emerged, surrounding with an impassable cordon the Presidential candidate and openly proclaiming that none should be permitted near who believed in the newly won political freedom. It was the achievement, the progress, the accomplishment, the political liberty of California, that these petty politicians ignored and affronted.

"My own contest was ended with the primary of Aug. 29. Notwithstanding my success was assured, after the primary I campaigned California for Hughes, doing my utmost to undo the injury inflicted upon Hughes.

"Even when campaigning for Hughes, such papers as The Los Angeles Times would give no publicity either to my meetings or my arguments in behalf of Mr. Hughes. I would talk and argue for Hughes at night and in the morning The Times would be filled with foul billingsgate against me. Ten days before election we held a record-breaking meeting in the city of Los Angeles. It received the following morning in The Times-this scantiest paragraph, significantly headed 'Loyal.'

Says No Man Can Deliver State's Vote.

"California citizenship is proud, sensitive, discriminating, independent and educated. No man, no set of men, can deliver it, or any part of it. A quarter of a century of infamous corporation rule, which could not be broken because of the old political convention system, but against which we were ever striving, and six years of triumph and accomplishment under a direct primary had given our people a full and penetrating knowledge of the two systems and, no matter what may be their political affiliations, they will never return to the old reactionary corporation government of which they rid themselves in 1910.

"When Hughes, first came to California, our people saw him with amazement, then with sadness, then with increasing indignation, that apparently he was wholly in charge of those who represented the old system.

"There are many things which might be added; many that may still have to be related, but it is a matter of regret that any statement should be necessary at this time concerning the result in California.

"If California has been the deciding factor in this election, William H. Crocker, Francis V. Keesling, Harrison Gray Otis of The Los Angeles Times, and they, acting in concert with them, have the proud distinction of having made a President of the United States, and Woodrow Wilson owes to them a debt that he never can repay."

William H. Crocker, after reading a portion of the Johnson statement, said:

"I prefer to maintain a dignified silence."

Answers Inquiry About Funds.

Milton H. Esberg, Chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, issued this statement today:

"In the press this morning Captain John D. Fredericks inquires whether the Republican State Central Committee used money of the National Committee to pay for Johnson billboard posters in this State, and why it did not spend an equal amount on Hughes posters.

"As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican State Central Committee I wish to state that not one dollar of these funds of the Republican State Central Committee was expended for Johnson posters nor in his campaign for United States Senator. The only meeting at which Governor Johnson spoke in this State that we paid for was the Dreamland Rink meeting of Nov. 3 in San Francisco, at which Governor Johnson made his speech in behalf of Hughes.

"We expended for Hughes posters and electric lighted signs in thirty cities of Northern California several thousand dollars. The matter of Hughes posters in Southern California was in the hands of the Campaign Committee there, to which we sent $10,000.

"In order properly to establish the credit of the Republican State Central Committee we were obliged to arrange the settlement of some $4,000 of unpaid bills incurred mainly by the former Republican State Central Committee in the Fredericks campaign for Governor two years ago, for which we were obliged to make special collections in addition to funds collected in San Francisco for the usual purposes of the campaign. All other funds expended were used solely in behalf of Hughes for President."

Still a Few Precincts Missing.

There was no material change in the totals of California's Presidential vote today. With a few small mountain precincts to hear from, Wilson has 466,269 and Hughes 462,838. Wilson's plurality is 3,431.

Analysis by Democratic leaders today of the local Presidential vote, it is said, failed to back up the opinion of the Republican State Central Committee that a split electoral vote would result from scratching of Democratic electors.

In this city the low Democratic elector, Mrs. Carrie L. Tyler, was only 411 behind Francis J. Heney. If the same ratio should be maintained throughout the State, it was said, Mrs. Tyler would be about 2,466 votes behind the head of her ticket. The present Democratic plurality, however, is 3,431, leaving the Republicans approximately 1,000 short of even one elector. Louise Clark, low Republican elector, ran 242 votes behind Britton, high.

In Los Angeles a difference of 654 votes was found today between the highest and lowest Democratic Electors. Election officials there expressed the opinion that it was unlikely that the officials' count would show a split in California's electoral vote.

Crocker and Otis Assailed by Rowell.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The books of the Republican State Committee are open, and they show that every cent of the campaign fund was honestly and legitimately expended for the exclusive purposes of the Hughes campaign.

Harrison Gray Otis and his newspaper—The Los Angeles Times—in the pretended interest of regular Republicanism refused to support the regular Republican ticket, openly advocated the Democratic candidates for United States Senator and for several legislative officers, opposed one Republican nominee for Congress, refused to print Governor Johnson's speeches for Hughes, (and now use that omission as basis of the charge that he did not make such speeches,) and generally garbled and distorted the news they did print. That they knew their news was garbled I know personally. My newspaper, The Fresno Republican, subscribes for news from The Times News Bureau. They frequently supply us with accurate political news, which they garble or suppress in their own paper, showing that they know what the truth is and will tell it to their business associates, but will not tell it to the people.

The Old Guard in California, after a conference in Otis's office, has started a campaign to convince the East that Hiram Johnson betrayed Hughes and delivered the State to Wilson. They know the charge is false. California was lost to Hughes when Crocker and Keesling took him prisoner at the State line and reduced him from a Presidential candidate to the walking horse of their snaking man-hunt against Johnson. He did not understand the situation, but they did, and they deliberately risked Republican defeat in the nation rather than permit any appearance of recognition of Johnson or of Progressivism in California.

The present Republican State organization has done its best to retrieve the treason and blunders of its predecessors, and Hiram Johnson has made more speeches for Hughes in this campaign than any other man in the United States, but the injury already done was so great that we were not able quite to undo it. CHESTER H. ROWELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee of California.

GOES BACK TO ENROLLMENT.

Massachusetts Also Votes Heavily for a Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—By a vote of more than 2 to 1 Massachusetts on Tuesday declared for a convention to revise the Constitution and by a vote of 4 to 3 for a return to party enrollment.

That there was more interest in the enrollment than in the convention is shown by the fact that the total vote was 327,466 on the former and 306,279 on the latter.

PRESIDENT TO PASS THROUGH CITY TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

grand stand quietly and few of the spectators knew of their presence. The President adhered to his determination to get a real rest in Williamstown, and avoided all official business during his stay.

It is understood, however, that he has been devoting some thought to the legislative program to be enacted at the next session of Congress. It is believed that the legislation which has been uppermost in his mind all through the Fall is the completion of the railroad program, supplementing the Adamson act. In one of his Shadow Lawn speeches the President pledged his party to follow this through, and to complete the emergency legislation passed to avert the country-wide strike last Summer.

The President has been urged to take a vacation of at least a week or two before settling down finally to the Winter's work in Washington. The two months which he has spent at Shadow Lawn have been so broken up with campaign matters that his friends feel he ought to drop everything for a few days and forget his cares. It is not known, however, whether he will feel it possible to do this with the number of important questions, of both foreign and domestic policy, soon to come under consideration at Washington.

NAVY LEAGUE HEAD GLAD.

Points to Defeat of Congressmen Who Opposed Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League of the United States, gave out a statement tonight calling attention to the defeat for re-election of Congressmen Clyde M. Tavenner and Frank Buchanan of Illinois and Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, all Democrats who had been conspicuous in opposition to measures for national defense. Some time ago the Navy League sued Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, for libel in printing in a newspaper advertisement extracts from speeches of Representative Tavenner attacking the league. The league charged that 10,000,000 copies of these speeches, printed at the Government printing office with the cost of labor and material at Mr. Ford's expense, were distributed throughout the country under Tavenner's frank.

"Last year," said Colonel Thompson, "Woodrow Wilson declared himself in favor of preparedness, for an adequate navy, and for an increase in the army, and the American people decided to keep him four years more in charge of the Government.

"Messrs. Tavenner, Buchanan, and Bailey opposed bitterly every proposition looking toward preparing this country for defense, and now all of them are 'ex'-Congressmen, together with 'Cyclone' Davis and Calloway, who were defeated at the primary.

"Uncle Sam knows he has a favored spot in the sun, and he means to keep it.

"The best of all is that Tavenner, in spite of all Ford's money, could not get himself re-elected."

GERMANY SKEPTICAL OVER ELECTION NEWS

Newspapers, Misled by First Reports, Are Cautious in Comments Now.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to The Associated Press.)—The German newspapers received the news of President Wilson's re-election with skepticism, and generally are waiting for the final announcement before again venturing upon extensive comment. But they appear to feel little need for revising the opinions based on the first reports, since at that time they took the stand that it made little difference to Germany whether Mr. Hughes or President Wilson was successful.

The Tageblatt points out that Wilson's election, if confirmed, indicates a continuation of present policies, with the possible dropping of such issues as were introduced for campaign reasons. President Wilson, it adds, probably will now devote himself with increased vigor to the idea of an international peace organization, which, as the debate in the Reichstag main committee showed, would be received sympathetically in Germany.

Another favorable aspect of the latest news, the Tageblatt concludes, is that the re-election of Mr. Wilson will prevent a return by the United States to a high tariff system, and will be helpful to future German-American commercial relations.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via London.)—Important organs like the Cologne Gazette note with satisfaction that President Wilson's success, as they view it, has been due to the pacific temper of the American people.

The Catholic Cologne Volkszeitung comments in a similar strain and expresses the belief that the neutrality of the United States now will be better secured than before election.

The Cologne Gazette, however, insists the election has taught President Wilson a good lesson, for, the paper asserts, it was not a victory for the Wilson who was bellicose against Germany and "the obedient servant of England," but the Wilson who boasted he maintained peace and vowed to keep the same goal in the future.

Both papers see reasons for contentment with the result from the fact that the Parisian press apparently was jubilant over the reported election of Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. Feickert Heads Suffragists.

Mrs. Edward F. Feickert of Plainfield was re-elected President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association yesterday afternoon at the closing day of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the organization, and $2,000 was raised to be used chiefly to campaign for the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. Other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Mrs. F. H. Colvin, East Orange, and Mrs. W. D. Kerlin, Newark; Secretary, Mrs. George Scott, Montclair; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Olmstead, Elizabeth; Auditor, Mrs. Arthur Hunter, Montclair.

REPUBLICANS AWAIT THE OFFICIAL COUNT

Continued from Page 1.

said they had "just dropped in" that no particular importance were to be attached to their presence. It is reflected the disposition about Republican headquarters yesterday to put the "soft pedal" on fraud talk. It is the wish of Mr. Hughes that there be no charges of fraud by the National Committee not based on conclusive proof. All complaints of irregularities received by Willcox have been referred back to the Republican leaders in the States from which they came.

Mr. Willcox had a conference with Mr. Hughes at the Hotel Astor yesterday, after which Mr. Willcox said there had been no change in the situation to-day as they were concerned. The 370 votes of which Mr. Wilson now seems assured appeared to have done no damage to the smile of the Republican Chairman.

Mr. Hughes will spend the week-end in the city, and will go to some nearby place to rest this week, it was said at Republican Headquarters last night.

Mrs. Hughes left the Hotel Astor alone yesterday afternoon and took a walk down Broadway, the first time she had been out alone since Tuesday night, when, after going to bed in the belief that Mr. Hughes had won, she awoke on Wednesday to find there was doubt of his election which later grew into a certainty of defeat. Mrs. Hughes was recognized by a number of persons on Broadway.

Bonwit Teller & Co. direct attention to their advertisement of Women's Fur Coats in the Rotogravure Section of today's N. Y. Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR TUESDAY
Women's Gown Sale
See Monday Evening Newspapers for Announcement

Women's Cloth Suits
29.50 to 325.00
Strictly tailored mannish types, without any form of trimming or fur garniture. Demi-tailleur suits and costume suits with a lavish use of fur, and costume suits of rich fabrics such as peau de peche, Bolivia and duvetyn.

Women's Velvet Suits
49.50 to 275.00
Splendid examples of the formal tailleur for afternoon wear. Many exclusive style-features are introduced in these suits of English velveteen and chiffon velvet.

Women's Satin Suits
150.00 to 275.00
Costumes elegants in modes that denote the graceful silhouettes of fashion made of rich Callot satins, enriched with huge fur collars, deep cuffs and bandings.

Women's FRENCH HANDMADE BLOUSES

Hand-drawn Linen Blouses, 11.50
With organdie collars; emphasizing hand-crocheted buttons and hand-drawn fronts in elaborate motifs.

Color-embroidered Blouses, 14.50
Of white linen with organdie collar; the accent on the colored embroidery in red or lavender dots; tailor moire bow.

Embroidered Batiste Blouses, 16.50
Of restrained simplicity; beautifully hand-tucked, with surplice fronts.

Women's GOWN *Fashions*
Types designed for Daytime and Evening Wear—from the smart walking frock to the formal decolletage.
29.50 to 325.00
Featured are Robes Chemises, Straight-line, Waistline and Belted effects in Georgette crepes, crepe de chines, satin, velvet, gold and silver tissues, gold and silver lace, metallic cloths, black paillettes and sumptuous brocades.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
Women's Pure Silk Hose .95
Black, white and the favored shades. Medium weight hose, with mercerized tops and soles.
Women's Novelty Silk Hose 1.35
Hand embroidered clox silk hose in new plaid effects and smart vertical stripes.
Superfine Silk Hose 1.60
In black, white and all of the season's favored shades for street and evening wear.
Women's Mocha Gloves 1.65
One clasp gray Mocha gloves, pique sewn, self stitched also black embroidered backs.
French Kid Gloves 2.25
Two clasp gloves, in white only, pique sewn, with Paris point stitching on backs.
Slip-on Washable Gloves 1.50
White, pongee and gray leatherette gloves with strapped wrists.

The GOLDEN AGE *of Textiles in*

EVENING WRAPS & MANTLES

From the looms of the Master Weavers of France has sprung this "Golden Age of Textiles." Sumptuous fabrics inspired by the patternings of an advanced Aztec civilization, drawn from the textiles of a time-clouded Asia and mystic Far East, recalled from the ancien regime of Le Roi Soleil, revived from romantic Spain, as immortalized in the Court pictures by Velasquez, recreated from special weaves designed for the modern Indian Durbar.

Evening Wraps of Metallic Cloths and Brocades
195.00, 235.00 to 400.00

Evening Wraps of Chiffon & Paradis Velvet
65.00 to 395.00

EVENING WRAPS of silver and gold cloths and brocades on varicolored metallic grounds, of silver and gold, with brique, peche, moutarde, of orchid and silver, of orchid and white, of gold and green and terra cotta and navy blue, also supple velvets combined with luxurious furs in wonderful draped collars, in deep footings and bandings.

Copyrighted Nov., 1916.

An Extraordinary Sale of
SILK ZENANAS *and* VELVET HOUSE ROBES
Priced for Monday Only as Follows:

Silk Zenanas 16.50
Formerly 24.50
These silk Zenanas are full sized coat models, silk lined, with large collar and cuffs of Georgette crepe or Valenciennes lace and insertings.

Velvet Robes 49.00
Formerly 70.00
The velvet house robes are silk velvets, developed in semi-draped coat models, lined with silk. Collars and cuffs of fur to harmonize.

About Two Hundred Odd
CREPE de CHINE CHEMISES
SIZES 40, 42 AND 44 ONLY
2.50 *Formerly 5.00 & 6.00*
Dainty styles with excellent quality Valenciennes laces and insertions, some combined with Georgette crepe.

RIDING TOGS *for Women, Misses, Girls*
All coats rubber-faced and breeches chamois-lined and reinforced with buckskin.

English Model Habits, 29.50
Cross saddle; single-breasted with straight-flare skirt; in Oxford, navy, green, brown or tan melton; also in wool mixtures.

Cross Country Habits, 39.50
In Oxford or black-and-white wool checks, with pockets and detachable vestee of Hunter's pink or emerald green; also single-breasted paddock model in Oxford melton, strictly tailored.

Single-breasted Habits, 45.00
Of Oxford melton, cut on long English lines, with flare coat.

In tan covert.....49.50
In whipcord.....59.50

RIDING ACCESSORIES—*Hats, veils, stocks, crops and all the other appointments for equestriennes.*

SPORTS APPAREL
FOR WOMEN & MISSES
Modes that Maintain the Correct Code Established by English and French Authorities.
Bonwit Teller & Co. sports apparel is designed to meet the demand of specific sport functions. Types for the raceabout motor, for the golf links, for the country club, for tennis, for outdoor and indoor skating.

"BONTELL" *Footwear*
For Women and Misses
Highly individualized types of consummate elegance in leathers, metal cloths and brocades distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. Notable for the lightness, refinement of detail and glove-like flexibility characteristic of "Bontell" Footwear.

"Jeunes Filles"

Misses' Demi-Tailleur SUITS
49.50 55.00 to 65.00
Demi-costume suits for matinees and formal afternoon wear. Creations that in their luxury of materials and lavishness of fur-trimmings express the art of Jenny, Lanvin and Cheruit. Sizes 14 to 18.

Debutante DANSE *Frocks*
49.50 to 175.00
Many new style themes in Paradis velvet, beaded and embroidered crepes, metal brocades and clouds of tulle. Sizes 14 to 18.

COSTUMES *d'Apres Midi*
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Review of Election Results and Elements That Contributed to Wilson's Victory

WOMEN AND MOOSE ELECTED WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

was, so in Illinois, and in some other States, but it was not so in the Far West.

The labor vote did not go solidly to Wilson, and there was no State, except New Mexico, where it loomed large. In a number of States he got a great many labor votes as a result of the Adamson eight-hour law, but it was not the determining factor anywhere, and in most of the States it does not figure as a factor at all.

"He kept us out of war," was the great argument, East and West, but especially West. Nearly all the dispatches lay emphasis on that point. From some States came the report that it appealed to the hatred of war, but these are mostly Far Western States. In the Middle West it appealed not to theoretical pacifism or instinctive horror of war, but to the desire for continued prosperity. The States where it appealed to a moral sentiment were chiefly States where women vote. In other States the dispatches speak of it as influential with "the farmers."

In the summaries which follow THE TIMES gives a birdseye view of the different ways in which different considerations appealed to the voters in different States. But out of the whole there loom two inescapable facts: The progressives hold the power to make or unmake a President, and are as unreconciled as ever, save in the East; and the women of California, Washington, Kansas, and the other nine suffrage States helped them to swing this election. Deaf to all appeals to them as suffragists, they voted on the issues of the day alone, just as the men did, but they made up their minds on those issues in their own way.

WOMEN A GREAT FACTOR.

Helped Wilson Win the West—Hold to Parties in Illinois.

In the greatest of the suffrage States, Illinois, the women divided on the same lines as the men and voted about the same.

"The result," says THE TIMES Chicago correspondent, "was to sweep the vote of the State without changing the result, except in sporadic cases, where purely local affairs were at stake."

The Republicans in Illinois appealed to the women in opposition to the slogan, "He kept us out of war," by bringing in women to give personal experiences in Mexico and in Europe, and to tell of their vain appeals for protection under the American flag. If "He kept us out of war" had any effect on the Illinois women, this move offset it.

In many of the down-State counties the election officials did not separate the vote of the men and women. Where the distinction was made, the down-State totals were: Wilson, men, 352,572; women, 142,470. Hughes, men, 275,968; women, 187,809. This portion of the vote gave Hughes a plurality of 43,357 on the men's vote, and 45,339 on the women's.

"He kept us out of war," seems to have had no influence on the women of Illinois, but on the other hand they did not rise to the argument of the suffrage leaders, who wanted them to make suffrage the sole issue; there is too little difference between their vote and the men's for any such thing to have happened.

In Montana, as in Illinois, the women appeared to be actuated by the same wishes and motives as the men.

"They were not influenced by sentiment at all," says THE TIMES Helena correspondent, "except in the case of President Wilson. It is generally conceded that the majority of women voted for Wilson as against Hughes. They approve Wilson's attitude and way."

It is estimated that the total woman vote was 50,000.

Though Congressman-elect Jeannette Rankin thanked the women of Montana for their support of her, this correspondent declares that she did not get the support from them which her managers had expected. She is elected, however, by 4,000.

Suffrage Not an Issue.

Wyoming is the oldest woman suffrage State in the Union. Suffrage is no more a novelty there than it is among men in New York, and it was impossible to interest Wyoming women in the disfranchisement of women on the Atlantic coast. Their votes are usually pretty evenly divided between Republican and Democratic candidates. This year it is believed that more of them voted for Wilson than for Hughes, but the attitude of the candidates on the suffrage question had nothing to do with it. Many of them, the wives of railroad men, voted for Wilson with their husbands because of the Adamson eight-hour law, and others because of the argument "He kept us out of war." Nearly 20,000 women voted in Wyoming, but none is known to have voted one way or the other because of any suffrage question.

Unlike these States, California furnishes evidence of a decided "woman vote," and to them, in large part, therefore, is due President Wilson's election, for they voted for him. It is estimated that about 400,000 women went to the polls. In San Francisco the ratio of women to men in the registration was about 71 to 110; in Los Angeles there was a larger registration of women than of men.

"The drift of the vote," says THE TIMES San Francisco correspondent, "seems to indicate that Wilson was the choice of a very large percentage of the women. Districts of San Francisco normally Republican by large majorities were carried by Hughes by a bare scratch. In fact, in some of them he was defeated. It is the opinion of the expert calculators that the women voters caused this change by their heavy support of the President. It is also very clear that the slogan, 'He kept us out of war,' was a dominant note with the women. That is the view taken on all sides, and the Republican leaders admit the strength of that argument as effective during the campaign."

As opposed to what happened in Illinois, in California many women took the opposite stand to their male relations and their husbands. Many cases were observed of Republican women voting for Wilson, while their husbands were for Hughes. Representative William Kent's wife went on the stump for Wilson in California and Oregon, while Kent campaigned for Hughes in California. This was not an exceptional case.

The California women, however, demonstrated that there is no hope of organizing them as a sex and voting them according to the behest of women suffrage leaders. They voted as women in California, but they voted on the issue, which to them was "He kept us out of war," and they refused to be marshaled by the women politicians, and they demonstrated conclusively that the question of suffrage for their sisters in the East was not the paramount issue in their minds any more than in the minds of the men voters.

Woman's Party Helped Wilson.

The National Woman's Party, whose support Mr. Hughes got by his declaration in favor of the Anthony amendment, made a hard campaign to array the woman vote of California for him, but it was a failure. It only spurred the Democratic women of California to make an equally hard counter-campaign, and the women voted on other issues than that of woman suffrage.

The Woman's Party leaders, of course, refuse to admit that their campaign was a total failure and assert that the majority for Wilson in California would have been much larger but for their efforts, and that they saved Oregon for Hughes. Doris Stevens, the California manager of the Woman's Party, asserts that the party forced the Democracy to the defensive on suffrage.

"Never again," said she, "will suffrage fail to be an issue in a national political campaign."

The Democratic women in that State however hold that the Woman's Party is routed, because it failed to convince the women voters that suffrage was the paramount issue and that the President should be rebuked for failing to indorse the Federal amendment.

Women seem to have played in Kansas somewhat the same role they played in California. Approximately 250,000 women out of a total Kansas vote of 625,000 cast their ballots. It is estimated that fully 70,000 Republican women in Kansas voted for Wilson in fear of war in the event of Hughes's election.

"They said," says THE TIMES Topeka correspondent, "that Hughes, with Roosevelt urging him, would engulf the country in war with Mexico, and possibly with Germany. No amount of argument could shake Kansas women from this belief."

Another powerful argument in swaying the Kansas women toward Wilson was a thing which was intended to have quite the opposite effect. This was the special train of women boosters for Hughes which went out from New York City.

The wives of Kansas farmers," says the correspondent, "resented what they considered an attempt to tell the Kansas women how to vote."

The same sentiment is reported from Oregon, despite the fact that Hughes carried that State. The resentment against the women's special train seems to have kept down his vote there. It is estimated that Wilson got 55,000 women's votes out of the 100,000 women registered in Oregon. An Oregon woman said yesterday to the Portland correspondent of THE TIMES: "I see the women are being blamed by the Republicans for the result of the election, and they are saying we ought to be educated. Didn't the Golden Special visit all the suffrage States and educate the women?"

Resented "The Golden Special."

In the monster parade in Portland on Friday night to celebrate Wilson's victory marched women carrying banners, with such legends as "Four more years of Wilson and prosperity," and some of the banners bore the words, "The Golden Special—It Helped."

The Woman's Party had made a vigorous campaign in Oregon. "He kept us out of war," however, was the argument that influenced them, not the woes of their unenfranchised sisters in the East or the necessity of punishing any candidate who would not enfranchise them.

"Even unmarried women without children," telegraphs THE TIMES Portland correspondent, "were for Wilson, because of the 'Kept us out of war' slogan, and were divided against their husbands in many households. Also many unmarried women took the same stand, so the slogan did not influence mothers alone, as they say."

The Woman's Party also had great influence of the wrong kind in Arizona.

"The Woman's Party campaign in Arizona," says THE TIMES Tucson correspondent, "proved a big asset to the Democratic candidates. Women leaders in the State say that not only Wilson, but also Senator Ashurst and Congressman Hayden gained votes by the entry of the Women's Party in the State.

"The women of Arizona," says the correspondent, "who had been enfranchised, resented women from other States coming to tell them whom they should support and trying to defeat Ashurst and Hayden, who had always been consistent supporters of women suffrage."

The women voted for Wilson in Idaho, according to THE TIMES Boise correspondent, and, as elsewhere, it was because of the slogan, "He kept us out of war." He gives the women and the farmers credit for the Democratic victory there.

The Woman's Party made the same hit in Utah that it did in the other suffrage States. This is peculiarly interesting in view of the fact that in Utah there were no feminine orators from other States coming in to arouse resentment by telling the homebodies how to vote. That irritant was lacking, yet the attempt to create sex solidarity was resented in Utah as elsewhere.

"The somewhat grotesque campaign," says THE TIMES Salt Lake City correspondent, "conducted locally by a section of the National Woman's Party certainly did not meet with widespread favor among Utah women."

But the women are given credit for a large share in Wilson's victory. They did not vote at all on the suffrage question, but on the President's Mexican policy.

Washington Women's Motives.

Women were relatively more active in Washington than in any other State, if the Seattle registration is any indication. In that city there was an increase of 8,000 in the number of women registered over last year, and a decrease of 2,000 in the number of men. The women of Washington cast about 155,000 votes, and 90,000 or more of them voted for Wilson, who has a majority of 15,000 on the face of the returns.

In that State, however, "He kept us out of war" was not the determining consideration with the women. It influenced them in the rural districts, but in the cities the women voted for him as did the men, because they were Progressives. The Child Labor law, though it came late in the campaign, was of great help.

"In looking," says THE TIMES Seattle correspondent, "for reasons why women here did not flock to the Hughes party the famous feminine special train cannot be ignored. Probably no one thing did more to arouse antagonism here than this. It was dubbed the 'Billionaire Special,' and was coolly received everywhere. The fact that society women here made much of the political excursion aroused resentment among women who are not in the social whirl."

The Woman's Party, too, was a boomerang in Washington.

"The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage," says the correspondent, "while respectfully treated here, made no headway whatever. Except for a small group which affiliated with the new Woman's Party, Washington women gave it little attention. However, the women did not make the error of fighting the Woman's Party; they were content to ignore it."

MOOSE SHIED AT HUGHES.

Flocked to Wilson in New England as Well as in the West.

Whatever the argument that appealed to them, whether it was prosperity, "He kept us out of war," progressive legislation, or the tariff, the men in the pivotal States who turned to Wilson were chiefly Progressives. From no State west of the Mississippi has there come any report of Progressives helping to pile up a Hughes victory or stave off a Hughes defeat. From many of these States come reports of Progressives turning over to Wilson. This does not mean the Progressive politicians; it means the Progressive rank and file.

The Progressive politicians generally returned to the Republican Party, though in many States, notably Washington, they did not. The dispatches received indicate that the Progressives of the farthest West and the farthest East are exactly as hostile to the Republican Party, as it is now conducted, as they were in 1912, whatever may be the case in New York and Illinois.

The Progressives of Washington were responsible for Hughes's loss of that State. It went to Roosevelt four years ago, and was still unreconciled to Old Guard leadership. The women's vote is credited with bringing about the result, but the women were Progressives and voted for Wilson as such. It was his progressive record of legislation which determined them, and they voted against Hughes, as they had voted against Taft. The Child-Labor act was strongly influential.

Washington re-elected Senator Poindexter, who was a Progressive four years ago and was now running as a Republican. She gave him 55,000 to President's 15,000, and Governor Lister (Democrat) 12,000. These figures tell the story. Below the office of Governor the entire Republican ticket was elected by heavy majorities. The majority of the Washingtonians voted split tickets. The Progressive defection from Hughes was not even a "silent vote." It was open and above board, led by Ole Hanson and State Chairman Leroy Slater.

Progressive California.

The Progressive strength in California, so far from lessening, seems to be increasing. Republicans who had hitherto stood by the party in the face of all the clamor of the last four years voted with the Progressives for Wilson this time. Hughes failed even to hold the standpat Republican vote in counties like San Diego, which had been claimed for him by 5,000, but which Wilson carried.

Michigan is a State where the Progressives were strong, and although Hughes received a plurality of probably 74,000, it was 125,000 less than that given Taft and Roosevelt in 1912, when those candidates received 200,000 more votes than Wilson.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that it was only in the West that the Progressives refused to support Mr. Hughes. The same thing was true in New England. The fortifying loss of New Hampshire was due to the votes of Progressives and Progressive Republicans, and in that State the Republican party has reached a condition where the State may be expected to join the Democratic column again unless the Progressive element is conciliated.

In Massachusetts the Republicans did not succeed in getting much more than half the Progressives back, and if the Democratic National Committee had not utterly neglected the State the Progressive leaders now believe it could have been carried for Wilson.

In New Hampshire the Republican candidate for Governor, Henry W. Keyes, was elected by 7,005 plurality, as against 12,000 given to Governor Spaulding two years ago, and Wilson carried the State.

The result," telegraphs THE TIMES correspondent at Manchester, N. H., "shows that the Progressive and Republicans are still at odds, and indicates that only through complete union of the considerable Progressive element in New Hampshire can the Republicans again return to their predominance in State affairs. It made apparent the need of young blood in the party organization, and younger Republicans are already taking steps to remedy conditions made apparent Tuesday."

President Wilson ran 17,000 ahead of his ticket in Massachusetts, getting the votes of certainly 40 per cent. of the Progressives and, in addition, those of a very considerable number of Republicans. Hughes, for President, had 20,000 plurality; McCall, for Governor, had 46,000, and Lodge, for Senator, had 33,000.

"Progressives who could not stand Hughes," says THE TIMES Boston correspondent, "could not find it in their hearts to oppose McCall. On the other hand, some of them (4,300) appear to have given their suffrages to Fitzgerald in their hatred of Senator Lodge."

Massachusetts Fighting Ground.

Matthew Hale, the Progressive chieftain in Massachusetts, who supported Wilson, is delighted with the showing made by his followers, and says that if they had had an organization they would in all probability have swung the electoral vote into the Wilson column. They were a little late, he told THE TIMES correspondent, in realizing that Wilson represented their views, while Hughes was in no sense a Progressive. His estimate was that 40 or 50 per cent. of them voted for Wilson in the State at large, while in Boston, he declared, no less than 90 per cent. gave him their suffrages.

The Progressive dissatisfaction was not capitalized. If it is capitalized another time, Massachusetts, like New Hampshire, will be good Democratic fighting ground, unless the Republicans wake up to the need of conciliating the Progressives.

"The opinion is frequently expressed here," says THE TIMES Boston correspondent, "that the Democratic Party with other local candidates would have made a much better showing, attracting the Progressives to their State and Senatorial tickets, and perhaps also winning the support of independent men who vote without reference to ordinary party claims or designations. The Democratic National Committee, too, neglected Massachusetts very much as the Republican managers gave Alabama the go-by."

Another eastern State where the Progressive vote figured in the same way was Maryland, where the Republicans had hopes of success, but which Wilson carried by 20,521. The President gained 23,552 over the vote he received in 1912, when the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt was 71 greater than his. Though Wilson carried the State, Dr. Joseph I. France, Republican, was elected Senator by over 3,000 plurality.

"It appears," telegraphs THE TIMES Baltimore correspondent, "that a number of Progressives or Roosevelt followers in all parts of the State voted for Wilson. The President received the full Democratic vote in Maryland, with that of several thousand independent voters whose vote nearly always swings the election in Maryland, both in State and national elections."

HYPHEN VOTE DIVIDED.

German-Americans Acted Together in Only a Few Communities.

The hyphen vote, which was expected to do such great things, failed to accomplish them, for different reasons in different States. In some States it was because the German-Americans refused to follow their leaders, and voted for Wilson or Hughes, according to their ancient party predilections, or for other reasons, just as other men did. In other States the German-Americans followed their leaders so ostentatiously as to arouse the wrath of other Americans in much larger numbers, and these other Americans voted for Wilson.

In one State, Maryland, they turned flatly against their leaders because Roosevelt was supporting Hughes, and there they voted for Wilson for hyphenate reasons. In other States they put their prosperity above their allegiance to the Fatherland; one such State was Illinois. In others they were too few to accomplish anything.

There are evidences, in some States, that German-born voters were sensitive about being accused of hyphenism, and voted so as to disprove the charge. It looks as if this had happened in the great German capital of Hoboken. But, whatever the reason, in nearly every State the hyphen has been shot to pieces. It was influential only in a few places, notably Minnesota and Idaho.

The German vote in Wisconsin did not stick together, though Hughes gained 12,480 votes in twelve German counties. In six typical Scandinavian counties Wilson gained 1,903 over his vote four years ago, while Hughes ran 1,274 behind the Republican vote, giving the President a net advantage of 3,177.

While the German propagandists," says THE TIMES Milwaukee correspondent, "took Democratic voters by thousands from President Wilson, enough Republican voters took their places to make up the loss and give Wilson 20,000 more votes than he had four years ago."

He carried Milwaukee by 7,000, but it was not a Democratic victory, as is shown by the fact that not a Democratic candidate for State or county office carried Milwaukee County.

What They Did in Hoboken.

Hoboken is often called a German city, but the German-American vote was not swung to Hughes by its so-called leaders there. The Germans of Hoboken voted just as did other citizens, dividing as did men of other ancestry.

The German Independence League of New Jersey flooded Hoboken with circulars calling upon the German voters to vote for Hughes, Wittpenn, and Martine, and also conducted a heavy mail campaign for the same purpose. There were 9,683 votes cast in the city, of which Wilson received 5,167, Hughes 4,201, Martine 4,729, Wittpenn, 4,664, and Edge 3,536.

In the First Ward, where the German dock workers live, Wilson got 760 votes, Hughes 730, Wittpenn 750, Edge 654, and Martine 710. In the Second Ward, which is and always has been a very strong Republican ward, and where all the members of the Deutsche Club reside, Wilson got 794 votes, Hughes 1,041, Wittpenn 832, Edge 818, and Martine 789. That ward has always gone Republican by from 350 to 425 majority. But at this election, with all the strenuous work of the hyphen leaders, that majority was cut down to 274.

The closeness of Martine's vote to Wilson's is especially noticeable. Martine, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, was supported by the hyphen leaders, Wilson was opposed by them. Yet in these two strong German wards and in the whole city Wilson led Martine.

In Maryland the Germans voted for Wilson. He got not only the German Democrats, but a large majority of the German Republicans. The German vote in Maryland is about 40,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are in Baltimore city. The rest are mostly in the western counties, which include Hagerstown, Frederick City, and Cumberland. About a third of the German vote, particularly in Baltimore city, is normally Democratic and the rest Republican.

Germans active in politics in Maryland say that a large majority, probably two-thirds, of the German Republican vote went to Wilson because of Roosevelt's speeches.

"The change of sentiment," says THE TIMES Baltimore correspondent, "was noted here after Roosevelt's first speech."

The German vote helped to swell the majority for France, the Republican candidate for Senator, and some say that it actually elected Fred Zihlman, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. That district is represented in Congress by David J. Lewis, the Democrat who was defeated by France for Senator.

No Effect in St. Louis.

Instead of losing the German vote in Missouri, the Democrats actually made gains.

"An analysis of the vote," says THE TIMES St. Louis correspondent, "in St. Louis and in Missouri counties which have a large German population, shows that the so-called hyphen issue had no effect in the voting and that the Germans followed party lines, and if anything favored Wilson."

The Republican leaders had predicted that Wilson would be slaughtered in the seven big Republican wards in South St. Louis which are populated largely by Germans, and the Democratic leaders feared Wilson would run 5,000 votes behind the State ticket there, but the returns show material Democratic gains over the last municipal election in St. Louis. In these seven strong German-American wards President Wilson ran only 338 votes, in a total of 18,484, behind Colonel Gardiner, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

In the two counties, St. Charles and Cassonade, where the population is largely German, the vote again followed party lines with a leaning toward Wilson. Roosevelt's speeches are not credited with having any influence in antagonizing Germans there. Prominent men among them say that the Germans simply "decided to let well enough alone."

The Thirty-second Pennsylvania Congress District is overwhelmingly German, and Congressman Barchfeld, who has represented it for twelve years, has always been extremely popular with them. But the Democrats carried the district for the first time since 1902, and in that year they carried it only by a combination with disaffected Republicans.

"It is taken," says THE TIMES Pittsburgh correspondent, "as an indication that the Kaiser's late subjects are well satisfied with the foreign policies of the President."

The Democratic managers in Illinois assert that the German vote went almost solidly to Hughes. This is not borne out by the returns. Thousands of Germans voted the Democratic ticket straight. This applies particularly to the heavy agricultural districts in the centre of the State, where the farmers are getting record prices for all their products. In other words, they put prosperity above the hyphen.

There are large colonies of German farmers in Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, and adjoining counties, and they voted the straight Democratic ticket, with the exception of the Lutherans, who cut Governor Dunne and some of the other candidates because of the religious issue. There are about 180,000 German voters in Illinois, and returns show that Hughes received a majority, probably 60 per cent., of their vote.

"It is certain," says THE TIMES Chicago correspondent, "that the fat and contented farmers, who have big crops and big prices and things generally much to their liking, voted for a continuation of the Wilson Administration."

Voted Together in Cincinnati.

In Cincinnati the German-Americans did obey their leaders. There their vote, which is a little more than a third of the total, was cast almost solidly for Hughes, who received a majority of about 12,000 in Hamilton County. But when you get outside of Cincinnati this situation ceases.

"In the up-State districts," says THE TIMES Cincinnati correspondent, "this vote was divided about equally."

The German vote of Washington, while it went heavily to Hughes, was not an important factor. In Seattle, where there are about 6,000 German-Americans, or about one-fifth of the total number in the State, 90 per cent. of their vote went to Hughes. But Washington, situated next door to British Columbia, has about twice as many Canadians as Germans. The latter, however, gave no indication of taking sides, as a class, one way or the other. The four German newspapers in the State supported Hughes, so did the German-American Republican Club of Seattle.

In Minnesota the indications are that the German vote went to Hughes, and may have given him the State. Stearns County is the German stronghold in that State, and there Hughes had a majority of 964. This is not large, but Stearns County previously has been Democratic. Other German counties are Brown, Carver, and McLeod, and all went Republican, as usual. In 1914 Brown County went Democratic.

The German vote in Boise, Idaho, which is estimated at 1,500, went solidly for Hughes. Near the close of the campaign an effort was made to get that vote for Wilson on the ground of Roosevelt's speeches.

"It had no effect in Boise," writes THE TIMES's correspondent in that city, "or it is certain that it did have in some of the German settlements in the rural districts. The Germans here are highly displeased over the result, and some of them go so far as to forecast an open rupture between this country and their native land."

In the rockribbed Democratic State of Georgia, where nothing could be accomplished, the Germans scratched the Presidential ticket.

Michigan German-Americans voted almost in a body for Hughes. It is estimated that they cast more than 25,000 of his 125,000 votes. Of his 17,000 vote in Portland it is estimated that fully 5,000 vote came from them. The German farmers also voted for him. This was the result of a campaign by the hyphen leader to get them to vote that way, and in Oregon they followed their chiefs.

PART PLAYED BY LABOR.

Helped Wilson in New England and Some Western States.

The labor vote figures as a factor in only a few States. It was not what carried Ohio for the President, nor has it cut any figure at all noticeable in any of the important States. The reports from California, a State where union labor is strong, do not mention its influence. It cut considerable figure in New England and in some of the smaller Western States—smaller in population, but nowhere, except in New Mexico, did it have any great influence, and in very few States did it appear to break away from party lines.

In Kentucky, where it was not needed, the labor vote helped the President.

"The State," says THE TIMES Louisville correspondent, "is normally Democratic, and inasmuch as the railroad men came to the fore for the President the Democratic majority rolled up about 10,000 higher than was anticipated."

It helped him, too, in New Mexico, where for two nights last week it seemed to be needed very much. It was possible at one time that the election might turn on New Mexico's vote, and if it had it would have been the labor men and the voters of Mexican descent or birth who pulled the President through. The paramount issue in New Mexico were the Adamson eight hour law and the President's kindly policy toward Old Mexico.

"There is a large union labor vote in New Mexico," wires THE TIMES Albuquerque correspondent, "and especially in the railroad shop centres was the Democratic vote large in this election."

The labor vote was influential in the mining State of Idaho, where President Wilson pulled Gov. Alexander through because of it. Wilson's own plurality was 15,000, and Alexander's was possibly not over 500.

"The union labor vote," says THE TIMES Boise correspondent, "was so zealously for the President that in many cases the straight Democratic ticket was voted, whereas otherwise Alexander would have been scratched."

The labor vote, however, was not what gave Wilson the State. It was the woman vote and the farmer vote that did that.

The railroad vote went strongly for Wilson all over South Dakota. The farmer vote was largely for him in many sections, but Hughes has carried the State.

Counted Strongly in Vermont.

The astonishingly large vote given Wilson in Vermont—the largest ever given a Democratic Presidential candidate—is explained on the ground that organized labor favored the President.

St. Albans, the only city which gave Wilson a majority, is the railroad centre of the State.

"The showing," says THE TIMES Montpelier correspondent, "is the more surprising because of the fact that while Republican rallies were held in every city and town, the Democratic Party did not attempt to gain any votes, not even having any headquarters."

Wilson got 23,100 votes, and Mayers, the Democratic candidate for Governor, got 15,212, which is about the normal Democratic vote.

The labor vote was undoubtedly what caused Senator Lippitt's defeat in Rhode Island. An owner of several mills in the Blackstone Valley, he was out the hardest in this section, where he employs hundreds and should in ordinary circumstances have been expected to win.

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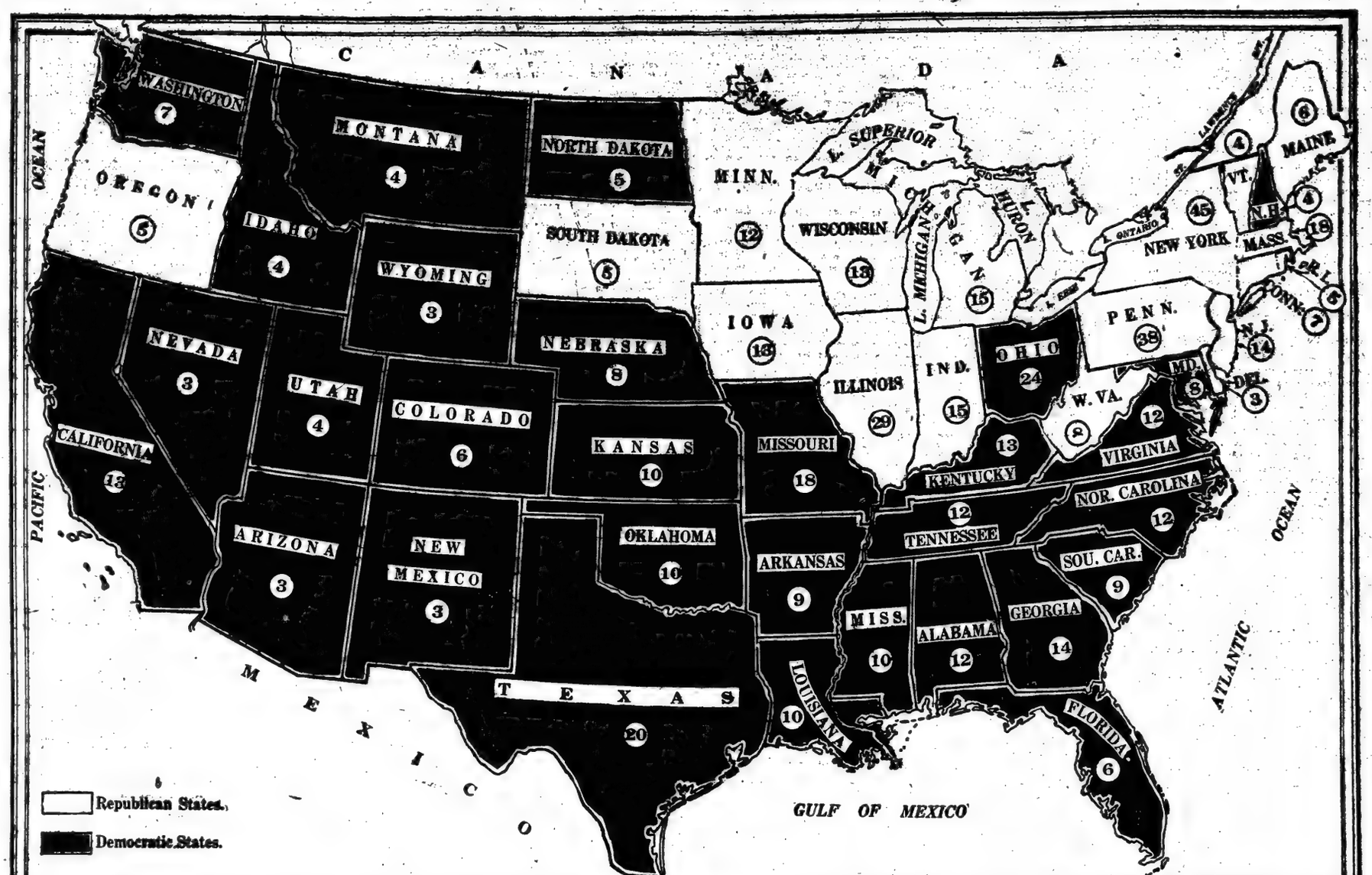


MAP SHOWING HOW THE STATES VOTED

Division of Electoral Vote Between Wilson and Hughes

States.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	12	..
Arizona	3	..
Arkansas	9	..
California	13	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	..	7
Delaware	..	3
Florida	6	..
Georgia	14	..
Idaho	4	..
Illinois	..	29
Indiana	..	15
Iowa	..	13
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	13	..
Louisiana	10	..
Maine	..	6
Maryland	8	..
Massachusetts	..	18
Michigan	..	15
Minnesota	..	12
Mississippi	10	..
Missouri	18	..
Montana	4	..
Nebraska	8	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..
New Jersey	..	14
New Mexico	3	..
New York	..	45
North Carolina	12	..
North Dakota	5	..
Ohio	24	..
Oklahoma	10	..
Oregon	..	5
Pennsylvania	..	38
Rhode Island	..	5
South Carolina	9	..
South Dakota	..	5
Tennessee	12	..
Texas	20	..
Utah	4	..
Vermont	..	4
Virginia	12	..
Washington	7	..
West Virginia	..	8
Wisconsin	..	13
Wyoming	3	..
Total	276	255

Total electoral vote—531.
Necessary to choice—266.

Popular Vote and Pluralities

Vote in 1912. Wilson.	Rep.-Prog.	States.	Vote in 1916. Wilson.	Hughes.	Pluralities. Wilson.	Hughes.
82,459	32,420	Alabama	87,396	26,250	61,146	..
10,324	9,970	Arizona	29,641	19,363	10,278	..
68,838	45,970	Arkansas	96,110	46,347	49,763	..
283,426	287,524	California	466,106	462,828	3,278	..
114,223	130,692	Colorado	170,295	96,852	73,443	..
74,561	102,453	Connecticut	99,687	106,378	..	6,691
22,631	24,884	Delaware	25,255	26,634	..	1,379
36,417	8,814	Florida	60,000	12,000	48,000	..
93,171	27,200	Georgia	110,000	28,000	82,000	..
33,921	58,337	Idaho	70,000	55,000	15,000	..
405,048	640,091	Illinois	869,152	1,044,608	..	175,456
281,890	313,274	Indiana	333,588	340,882	..	7,294
185,325	281,624	Iowa	170,071	219,817	..	49,746
143,670	194,907	Kansas	315,780	278,152	37,628	..
219,584	218,278	Kentucky	189,348	162,333	27,015	..
60,966	13,157	Louisiana	68,000	9,000	59,000	..
51,113	75,038	Maine	64,027	69,660	..	5,633
112,674	112,742	Maryland	134,216	113,695	20,521	..
173,408	298,176	Massachusetts	247,753	268,138	..	20,385
150,751	366,828	Michigan	231,161	302,488	..	71,327
106,426	190,190	Minnesota	177,914	178,212	..	298
57,114	5,138	Mississippi	91,000	5,000	86,000	..
330,746	332,192	Missouri	372,841	345,415	27,426	..
27,941	40,968	Montana	87,124	59,788	27,336	..
109,008	126,905	Nebraska	118,428	90,743	27,575	..
7,968	8,816	Nevada	12,448	9,842	2,606	..
34,724	50,721	N. Hampshire	43,767	43,724	43	..
178,289	234,245	New Jersey	200,853	262,080	..	61,277
20,437	26,080	New Mexico	31,874	28,880	2,994	..
455,573	845,580	New York	766,716	876,172	..	109,456
144,577	98,269	No. Carolina	158,000	110,000	48,000	..
29,535	48,816	North Dakota	54,279	53,154	1,125	..
423,152	506,393	Ohio	578,000	496,720	81,280	..
119,156	90,786	Oklahoma	140,000	110,000	30,000	..
47,064	72,273	Oregon	113,688	124,526	..	10,838
395,619	720,731	Pennsylvania	510,747	695,734	..	184,987
30,142	44,581	Rhode Island	39,363	44,159	..	4,806
48,355	1,829	So. Carolina	68,000	1,500	66,500	..
48,942	58,811	South Dakota	45,449	50,892	..	5,443
130,325	113,169	Tennessee	138,647	97,553	41,094	..
221,589	55,608	Texas	230,000	75,000	155,000	..
36,579	66,274	Utah	81,850	52,925	28,925	..
15,350	45,375	Vermont	23,100	39,600	..	16,500
90,332	45,065	Virginia	60,107	21,132	38,975	..
86,840	184,143	Washington	200,000	185,000	15,000	..
113,197	135,808	West Virginia	118,332	120,359	..	2,027
164,409	189,539	Wisconsin	180,465	204,418	..	23,953
15,310	23,792	Wyoming	27,617	19,998	7,619	..
6,293,117	7,604,594	Totals	8,508,085	8,090,951	1,173,590	756,456

Popular plurality for President Wilson on present returns, 417,134.

Gain over popular vote in 1912, on present returns, 1,215,688.

Note—All the returns shown in this table, with the exception of those from New Hampshire are unofficial and, with the exception of returns from New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont, incomplete. Here is a list of the missing districts in some of the States: Arkansas, 531 out of 1,765; Colorado, 109 out of 1,541; Iowa, 487 out of 2,297; Kansas, 230 out of 2,443; Maine four small precincts missing; Michigan, 275 out of 2,260; Minnesota, approximately, 2,500 votes, including border votes, to be heard from; Missouri, 140 voting precincts missing; New Mexico, 40 out of 638 missing; Washington, 283 out of 2,385; West Virginia, 12 precincts missing. With complete returns the popular vote of both candidates and President's Wilson's popular plurality should be materially increased.

Population of States Won by Wilson and by Hughes

States.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	2,138,093	..
Arizona	204,354	..
Arkansas	1,574,449	..
California	2,377,549	..
Colorado	789,024	..
Connecticut	..	1,114,756
Delaware	..	202,322
Florida	751,139	..
Georgia	2,609,121	..
Idaho	325,594	..
Illinois	..	5,638,591
Indiana	..	2,700,876
Iowa	..	2,224,771
Kansas	1,690,949	..
Kentucky	2,289,905	..
Louisiana	1,656,388	..
Maine	..	742,371
Maryland	1,295,346	..
Massachusetts	..	3,366,416
Michigan	..	2,810,173
Minnesota	..	2,075,708
Mississippi	1,797,114	..
Missouri	3,293,335	..
Montana	376,053	..
Nebraska	1,192,214	..
Nevada	81,875	..
New Hampshire	430,572	..
New Jersey	..	2,537,167
New Mexico	327,301	..
New York	..	9,113,279
North Carolina	2,206,287	..
North Dakota	577,056	..
Ohio	4,767,121	..
Oklahoma	1,957,153	..
Oregon	..	673,765
Pennsylvania	..	7,665,111
Rhode Island	..	542,610
South Carolina	1,515,400	..
South Dakota	..	583,888
Tennessee	2,184,789	..
Texas	3,896 542	..
Utah	373,351	..
Vermont	..	355,956
Virginia	2,061,612	..
Washington	1,141,990	..
West Virginia	..	1,223,119
Wisconsin	..	2,333,860
Wyoming	145,965	..
Total	45,727,648	45,901,789

Wilson Led State Tickets in 26 States by 871,441

States.	Votes for Wilson.	Votes for Governor.
Arkansas	96,110	93,963
Colorado	176,294	145,156
Delaware	25,255	23,967
Florida	60,000	41,250
Idaho	70,000	68,980
Illinois	869,152	821,207
Indiana	333,588	324,831
Iowa	170,071	148,842
Kansas	315,780	198,006
Maine	64,027	67,229
Massachusetts	247,753	220,103
Michigan	231,161	166,858
Montana	87,124	75,857
Nebraska	118,428	117,830
New Jersey	200,853	165,605
New Mexico	31,874	27,035
New York	766,716	697,007
North Dakota	54,279	19,454
Rhode Island	39,363	25,284
Tennessee	138,647	121,874
Texas	230,000	200,000
Utah	81,850	77,448
Vermont	23,100	15,212
Washington	200,000	190

Study of New York City Figures Shows That Tammany Has Lost Its Powe

WOMEN AND MOOSE ELECTED WILSON

Continued from Page 6.

strongest. In noonday speeches at the big manufacturing plants about Providence, for several days before election, he met extremely hostile receptions from the men he addressed.

PEACE ISSUE PARAMOUNT.

"He Kept Us Out of War," with Prosperity, Proved Potent.

"He kept us out of war" was the great argument for Wilson. Almost every dispatch that has come to THE TIMES from its correspondents mentions the influence of that watchword. Where the women turned the vote of a State it was nearly always for that reason. That was not the case in Washington, where the women voted for Wilson on his progressive record of legislation, but it was a strong argument even there.

Coupled with it come reports of the prosperity argument, and the two in many cases go hand in hand. It was, with the women, a horror of war, but from States like Illinois and Kansas come reports of great numbers of men voting for peace because peace meant prosperity, and not from any rigid pacifistic principles. It was influential in Eastern States, as well as in Western ones, and wherever in the East Hughes's vote was kept down that argument had a good deal to do with it, perhaps more than anything else.

Strange as it seems, the determining issue in New Mexico was "He kept us out of war." There has been an undercurrent of surprise at New Mexico's going for Wilson, it being assumed that the New Mexicans were anxious for a rigorous policy toward old Mexico. It seems to have been generally forgotten that a large number of voters in that State are Mexican-Americans, "Greasers," as the Anglo-Saxon element calls them, and that Governors and Congressmen have been elected from this element.

Non-Intervention Popular.

These voters are naturally opposed to any hostile attitude toward the old country, and it is their votes, with those of the labor men, which have brought about the Wilson victory in New Mexico.

"The policy of non-interference in Mexican affairs," says THE TIMES Albuquerque correspondent, "proved highly popular with the native population, which is essentially pacific in its tendencies."

The present Republican Congressman, B. C. Hernandez, is of Mexican blood. He has been defeated, but the Democrats have apparently elected a Governor of Mexican blood, E. C. Debaca.

It is also to be noted that the four Mexican border counties in Arizona voted for Wilson.

"The President's Mexican policy," says THE TIMES Tucson correspondent, "which the Republicans made the foremost issue in this State, was indorsed by the people, as the Democrats accepted the issue."

The result in Arizona, however, cannot be ascribed to Mexican votes. Wilson received strong support from Republicans. A number of counties carried by the other Republican candidates were lost to Hughes by substantial majorities.

"Utah," says THE TIMES Salt Lake City correspondent, "had soldiers on the border, and, as with other States where there are mothers of soldiers, there was rejoicing here when actual fighting was averted, and Wilson got the credit for it."

This is a feature of the Mexican question which does not seem to have figured much in the political guessing; but in at least one State where women vote it was a potent factor.

Henry Ford's Efforts.

Henry Ford did not have much success at home in his labors for President Wilson as a peace candidate. Still, his labors bore fruit in Highland Park, the home of his big plant. He did not carry Detroit for the President, and Hughes's majority in Michigan will probably reach 74,000.

In Minnesota "He kept us out of war" was a big factor, and was chiefly what caused that great Republican State to hover so long on the edge of a Democratic majority. It was only on the Presidency that Republicans deserted their party. They gave Frank B. Kellogg 90,000 plurality for Senator and re-elected Governor Burnquist by 100,000. There was never any doubt of the result, and the Democrats made no fight for the State offices.

According to the correspondent of THE TIMES at Topeka, prosperity was a factor in Wilson's victory in that State.

"Many Republican farmers," he says, "who are getting top prices for their products, wanted to let well enough alone."

It was also one of the chief factors in Idaho. The farmers voted for Wilson "on account of their unprecedented prosperity and the rural credits law." The women voted for Wilson on the peace issue, and these two elements, with support from union labor on account of the Adamson law, carried the State.

WILSON HAS NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Certified Returns Give Him a Lead of 63 Votes in the State.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 11.—Certified returns for New Hampshire complete give for Presidential electors: Hughes, 43,724; Wilson, 43,787. Wilson's plurality is thus 63.

The final return, that from Dorchester, was received late this afternoon. The Secretary of State, Mr. Bean, had previously announced the result as probable, since he accepted as probably correct the newspaper returns from Dorchester, which has not reported officially.

Dorchester gave Hughes 81 and Wilson 18.

MINNESOTA LEAD IS 248.

Hughes's Plurality Helped a Little by Votes of Guardsmen.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 11.—Hughes's plurality in Minnesota was cut over 300 votes early today but the resulting small lead of 238 votes was slightly increased later when the first results of the Minnesota guardsmen's vote vote was announced, and small corrections were made.

The vote of members of the First Regiment was as follows: Ramsey County soldiers, Wilson, 127; Hughes, 116; Hennepin County soldiers, Wilson, 245; Hughes, 293; Washington County soldiers, Wilson, 23; Hughes, 9. The tota s are: For Wilson, 405; Hughes, 418. A majority of 15 for the Republican candidate.

The net changes of the day left the total vote of the State thus: Wilson, 178,344; Hughes, 178,592. Hughes's plurality is 248.

There are two regiments to hear from, the Second in the southern counties, which went for Hughes in the main, and the third in the north, the strong Wilson territory. The artillery vote is comparatively small.

Of the precincts still missing most are in the north, Wilson territory, but are not strong in votes.

NORTH DAKOTA IS CLOSER.

But Wilson Leads by 1,284, with Only Nine Precincts Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 11.—With nine precincts missing North Dakota's vote for President is: Wilson, 54,608; Hughes, 53,319. Wilson's lead of 1,284 is a slight reduction from yesterday's plurality. The missing precincts are small and will hardly change the result.

William Lemke, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has received reports which he said indicated Hughes had carried by a majority of 1,000 votes. Democratic leaders believe Wilson's plurality will be increased to 2,000 when the missing precincts are heard from.

HOLDS LEAD IN NEW MEXICO.

Wilson's Plurality Is 2,063, with Eight Districts Still Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 11.—With returns from all but eight of the 638 precincts of New Mexico, Wilson's plurality over Hughes is 2,063. The exact figures for each candidate cannot be given because some counties have merely reported pluralities without giving the total vote.

The election of Jones, Democrat, for Senator, and Walton, Democrat, for Representative to Congress, is conceded by the Republicans.

TAMMANY MORIBUND.

Returns Show the Tiger No Longer Able to Deliver a Big Vote.

Before this year's election, and since, there has been considerable discussion as to the vote in New York City—what should be its normal complexion and how the 40,000 plurality for Wilson compares with the normal. It has been contended that New York was "normally Democratic" and, therefore, that Wilson was cut by Tammany Hall when he got only 40,000 plurality over Hughes in the city; on the other hand, the argument has been advanced that New York City has gradually drifted away from being "normally Democratic" ever since the influence of Richard Croker vanished from Fourteenth Street some fifteen years ago.

A review of the election figures shows superoptimism in the oft-repeated claim that the normal Democratic majority in New York City is from 75,000 to 100,000. Tammany has even as late as 1914 rolled up such a majority for a Democratic candidate, but the average majority of the Democratic organization in the city reaches no such figure.

Keeping in mind Mr. Wilson's 1916 plurality of 40,000 in the city, a glance at the election figures of the preceding six Presidential contests shows that the Democratic candidate got a plurality in the city three times out of the six. In 1892, in the heyday of Croker's power, Cleveland was returned a winner in the city by a margin of 110,000. In 1896, Bryan lost the city by 60,000. In 1900 Bryan carried the city by 37,000. In 1904 Parker carried it by 37,000, but in 1908 Bryan lost it to Taft by 10,000. In 1912 there was no Democratic majority in the city, for although Wilson received more than 100,000 more votes than either Taft or Roosevelt, the combined vote of his two opponents left Mr. Wilson 8,000 behind.

The election returns show that in the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, when Tammany had an unbroken line of successes, the Democratic plurality did not average 75,000. In 1897 the city went for Van Wyck for Mayor by 86,000; in 1898 he carried it for Governor by 81,000; in 1899, the Tammany ticket won by 55,000, and in 1900 the ticket headed by Bryan won in the city by 77,681. Then in 1901 Tammany lost the city by 30,000; coming back the next year with a plurality for Coler for Governor reaching 119,000. In 1903 McClellan, Democrat, carried the city by 68,000, and Tammany held control of the returns in 1904 when Parker led by 35,000. The next year, when McClellan ran against Ivins and Hearst for Mayor, the combined votes of his opponents exceeded the Democrat's vote by 130,000. In 1906 Hearst, as Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the city over Hughes by 76,900, but in the year after Tammany lost the city when Taft carried it by 48,000. In 1909 Tammany elected Gaynor Mayor, but the combined vote of Bannard and Hearst was 100,000 above Gaynor's vote.

Tammany carried the city in 1910 for Dix over Stimson for Governor, by 65,000, and carried it for Wilson in 1912, although Wilson did not receive a majority of the votes cast.

In 1913, when Mitchel was elected Mayor, his vote was 125,000 above that of McCall, the Tammany candidate. In the next year the city gave Glynn a margin of 56,000 over Whitman, Republican, but which amounted to only 16,000 after deducting the 34,000 Sulzer polled. However, in 1914 Tammany rolled up a majority of 120,000 for Gerard, Democratic candidate for Senator. In 1915 Tammany carried its city ticket by a healthy majority, and contributed in great part to the margin of 100,000 votes in the city against the adoption of the proposed constitution. It elected Alfred E. Smith Sheriff of New York County by 50,000 or more, and Swann District Attorney by 33,000, and elected a majority of its candidates for the Board of Aldermen. However, in 1915 the Republicans and Progressives were still two parties.

Those who are disposed to criticise Tammany for its showing last Tuesday say the Wilson plurality of 40,000 represents more than anything else the personal popularity of the President. They point to the 22,000 lead of Seabury over Whitman as a real measure of what Tammany amounts to in the politics of New York City today, and an augury of what it will amount to in the years to come.

Election figures, of course, are always taken with a bit of salt when considered as indicating any general trend in political life. But it would appear safe to assume that the election results of the last quarter of a century indicate that the days of Tammany's dependable majority of 50,000 or more in the city are gone. With Queens now Republican, Kings on the fence and leaning toward the G. O. P. and the Tammany strength depending on Manhattan alone, which is not growing in population apace with the other boroughs, it is not hard to understand that the small Wilson plurality may be explained without delving for any motives aside from those which appear on the face of things.

GREETINGS FROM TUMULTY.

Wires to Wilson He Has Largest Vote Ever Cast for President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Tumulty today sent the following telegram to President Wilson at Williamstown, Mass.:

More complete returns show that you have received the largest vote ever cast for a candidate for the Presidency. You have received nearly a million more votes than were cast for both Taft and Roosevelt in 1912. Your gain over 1912 is three times as much as was ever gained by a President running for re-election.

LONDON LOOKS FOR VIGOR.

Press Expects the President to Adopt Firmer Foreign Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Newspapers in England which rejoiced when it was announced here that he had been defeated are now silent. Others, which awaited definite result of the Presidential election, in their comment express the conviction that a more vigorous foreign policy may be expected from Washington, now that the election is over.

The Globe, expressing the opinion that the war, which is the "only real issue before any body of civilized men," hardly entered into the Presidential contest, says:

"The mass of the American people ask for nothing more than peace at almost any price with the liberty to ather wealth."

Still, The Globe says, the result has importance for the belligerents and for President Wilson, adding: "No longer preoccupied with the rights of votes, it would not be surprising if his attitude toward foreign affairs underwent an immediate stiffening."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The mere fact of the election being over is calculated to strengthen American diplomacy.

The Star says: "The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that with the return of Mr. Wilson a big victory for the Entente Allies is unmistakably certain for Germany."

The Manchester Guardian, attributing President Wilson's success to the ratifying of a sufficient number of the Progressive votes which Roosevelt gained in 1912.

"It seems a small thing," this newspaper continues, "but yet it may indicate a new epoch in American political life. The Progressive movement, acting entirely independently of foreign politics. Many Progressive votes given to Wilson are given with the mental reservation that they will not go to Lee's to a Democratic candidate unless Wilson confirms the faith of the Progressives by consolidating what is still only tentative. If he does that he will have established himself as the ablest statesman since Lincoln, and he may be destined to play a part in the achievement of peace which will give him a place in world history."

PARIS PRESS HAILS WILSON.

His Victory Regarded as Highly Satisfactory by Some of the Papers.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The newspapers, while printing the news of the American election in a prominent position, express little opinion as to the result. What comment there is is sympathetic to President Wilson.

The Petit Journal says: "President Wilson's victory is highly satisfactory from two reasons. The first is that for four years American foreign policies will be free from all electoral considerations, as the Constitution forbids President Wilson from seeking a third term; the second reason is that the result of the election must put new life into American neutrality."

"Although an absolute majority of the electors pronounced against war, but, apart from the millions of voters who approved the view with which the President forced the Germans to recede on the submarine war question, other millions voted for Hughes because he demanded an even firmer defense of American rights. The United Executive is obliged to take into account this double wish. Just as Hughes could not have ignored the verdict against war, so Wilson must take into consideration the condemnation of a line of policy which Roosevelt has characterized as backbreakless."

The Matin and the Parisien express the same view. The latter paper concludes:

"It is because he played a very honorable role in a moment of a grave crisis that the American people have renewed their mandate to President Wilson. In 1912 he owed his election to the division of his adversaries. This time he owes it to his greatness to his said.

Missouri Governorship Close.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—With returns in from all save fourteen scattered precincts in Missouri the plurality of Frederick Gardner, Democrat, for Governor, was reduced to 1,670. The total vote stood: Gardner, 373,602; Hamilton, Republican, 370,794.

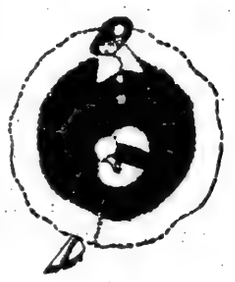
Perkins Goes to See Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—George W. Perkins motored from New York to Sagamore Hill this afternoon and remained two hours with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel denied the visit had any political significance. It was merely a social call, he said.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET



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Final Authoritative Modes for Midseason, Distinctively Different from Earlier Models

At Remarkably Low Prices

Coats in the Later Modes

A Distinguished Model in Chamois Velour, with Deep Collar of Hudson Seal; One of Ten New Models at This Popular Price;
A graceful fitted flare model of chamois velour, the waist line being part belted and partly formed by novelty shirring; wide double pockets and edges of undercollar have cross square stitching in black; lining of fancy silk in quaint Japanese design and warm interlining; this beautiful coat may be had in all colors. *Special price* **49.50**

A Charming Tailored Coat, Without Fur Trimming;
To be worn with separate furs; developed in velour of broadcloth, in colors of gold, plum, burgundy, green, brown, navy and black, in the latest fitted flare effect; linings of plain or fancy silk and warm interlining. *Special price* **34.50**

Velour Coat with Hudson Seal Trim'd Collar;
A new fitted flare model; satin lined and interlined, and
Belted Velour Coat, without Fur Trimming;
Silk lined and interlined, large buttons and double pockets; both may be had in all the favored colors. *Special price* **24.50**

Shoppers' Column

What the Shopper Selected for Special Mention at Stewart's

With an Eye to the Convenience of Early Gift Shoppers

COLLARS OF EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE CREPE
In a smart sailor effect. Gilt tinsel has been effectively used to set off the delicate embroidery; edges are scalloped and embroidered; a beautiful collar, all in all, and the price is only **95c**

THROW STOLE OF SCOTCH MOLE
Unusually long and wide; four skins in width, and of a quality that enhances the natural beauty of this delicate fur to a great degree; a genuine bargain at the price of.... **59.50**

I saw a number of muffs that match the above; some were as low as $18.50; others, of course, considerably higher.

A NEW STYLE FIBRE SILK SWEATER COAT
Chic and graceful; it comes in raspberry, Copenhagen blue and green and is marked **9.75**

LUXURIOUS SETS OF TAUPE WOLF
Both muff and scarf are made in the favorite animal effect, with trimmings of heads, brushes and paws; splendid value at **29.75**

HAND BAGS OF VELVET OR TAFFETA SILK
In a novel shape; they come in colors to match suits or coats, and are prettily ornamented with steel beads; one would make an appreciated present; and the price? Only **2.95**

NEW MODELS OF PAISLEY WAISTS
The new designs are prettier, if such a thing is possible, than the old; the dainty coloring that characterized the Paisley fabrics of old is accentuated on these exquisite blouses of crepe de chine. The price remains **6.90**

SILK SPORT SHIRTS
Of heavy Habutai silk, with satin stripes in exquisite color effects; very pretty and serviceable, and marked..... **3.95**

High Cost Suits Reduced

Former Prices $69.50 to $79.50

Reduced Tomorrow to

49.50

Superb suits of Bolivia cloth, camel's hair velour, and broadcloth, richly trimmed with costly furs, including Hudson seal, Scotch mole or skunk; one or two of a kind only, but all colors and sizes in the lot.

None Sent C. O. D. ***None Credited.***

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

An Evening Gown of Chiffon Velvet and Tulle.
An exquisite model, with rows of iridescent beading and belt and underskirt of silver cloth; in every dainty evening shade. *Special Price* **59.50**

Silver or Gold Embroidered Evening Gown of Satin with Gold or Silver Cloth.
Elaborately ornamented with exquisite silver embroidery; smart girdle of silver cloth; bodice of draped net over gold or silver cloth; also underskirt to match; the colors are peach, black, maize, orchid, silver grey, plum, pink, Ciel blue and white. *Special Price* **39.50**

Dance Frock or Semi-Evening Gown.
Of silver lace adorned with iridescent trimming set off with ribbons and flowers; color effects in pink, white, light blue, maize and Nile green. *Special Price* **24.50**

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette Crepe, Combined with Silk Velvet.
A long silhouette effect; Georgette crepe is set off with bands of silk velvet in self colors. This gown may be had in all the new shades of the season. *Special Price* **29.50**

Daily Motor Deliveries to Suburban Points. *Phone 1234 Greeley*

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Established 1879

Smart Winter Fashions

of a style distinction characteristically Best & Co. are shown in large, distinguished assortments in preparation for the Winter Social Season.

For Misses & Women

Highly Individualized Types—2nd Floor

Evening Gowns of soft silk, silver embroidered tunic, underskirt of silver. According to materials. **29.50** to **59.50**

Evening Wraps with deep Hudson seal collar (selected dyed muskrat). **57.50**

High Cost Fur Coats of Caracul, luxurious full flaring models, with collars of contrasting furs, trimmed with fox and lynx. According to model. **275.00** to **400.00**

Luxurious Velvet Coat, mole trimmed collar, plain or fancy lined. Copy of Lanvin model. Specially priced. **75.00**

High Cost Velvet Suit, cuffs trimmed with Hudson seal (selected dyed muskrat). Copy of a Jenny model. **125.00**

High Cost Fur Coats of Hudson seal (selected dyed muskrat), richly trimmed with skunk, fox, or sable. According to model. **110.00** to **450.00**

For Girls and Misses

Sizes to 17 Years Inclusive—3rd Floor

Misses' Stunning Afternoon Dresses, new models of velveteen and Georgette crepe, fur trimmed, or all velveteen, handsomely embroidered. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **39.50**

Misses' New Model Sport Coats of high colored novelty Bolivia cloth, silk lined throughout. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **29.50**

Girls' Dressy Suits, fur trimmed, of wool velour. Sizes 12 to 16 years. **29.50**

Girls' Dressy Frocks of fine serge and handsome plaid silk. Sizes 10 to 16 years. **16.50**

Misses' Separate Skirts of high colored Bolivia cloth to match coats. Lengths 33 to 36 inches. **12.75**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Dressy Suits, of wool velour, smart unusual models. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **35.00**

Girls' Smart Coats, plain tailored of fine Scotch mixtures. Sizes 10 to 16 years. **19.50**

Girls' Danse Frocks of chiffon and lace, quaint model in delicate pastel colorings. Sizes 12 to 16 years. **22.50**

New Paris Lingerie

Second Floor

Regardless of conditions that have limited importations, we are offering a splendid variety of newest models in French Lingerie. In all the best styles and finest materials. Of special interest are many trimmed with real Val. in beautiful designs—or real Baby Irish laces. Others combine lace and embroidery in their creation. Some items have been specially priced for Monday's selling.

French Boudoir Sacques, models of silk, **16.50, 22.50 to 45.00**

French Boudoir Caps in fine laces and nets, **2.95 to 16.50**

French Gowns, **1.95, 2.95 to 65.00**

French Combinations, **1.95, 2.95 to 37.50**

French Corset Cover, Underbodices, **1.95, 2.95 to 22.50**

French Chemises, **1.15, 1.95 to 35.00**

French Petticoats, **2.25, 2.95 to 45.00**

The largest stock in New York of Children's French undergarments—Drawers, Princess Slips, Gowns and Baby Waist Skirts.

Mothers find the Children's Barber Shop notably convenient and are delighted with the service rendered.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Quality Standard *The Style Authority*

Reg. Trade Mark.

Winter Wear for Winter Weather

The one place where king baby's needs are catered to in a truly regal fashion. Fur trimmed coats and fur trimmed bonnets, woolly fur carriage rugs, in fact, every known "woolly" to keep out "Jack Frost." The whole fourth floor devoted to the "kiddies," including our unique Barber Shop.

Practical Hard Wear Coats

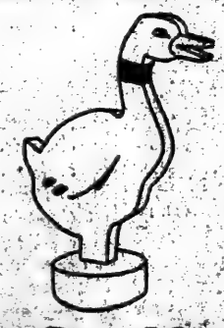
Sizes 1 to 3 years

Child's Cheviot Coat, in brown or navy; warmly interlined; box model. **5.25**

Corduroy Coat, in brown, navy and green. **5.50**

Zibeline Coat, velvet trimmed, slit pockets. **8.00**

Mixed Cheviot Coat, green or Copenhagen, Norfolk models. **15.00**



Xmas Toy Shop

The "Liliputian Bazaar" is getting ready to display all the things that the "kiddies" like to see. Wonderful playthings that will delight anybody, whether young or old, are now being displayed, and judging from the way the "kiddies" enjoy them they will be sold quickly. But we have plenty of them, both made here and abroad. It is not too early to think about your "kiddies'" Xmas shopping now.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

ELECTION PROPHETS WERE ALL AT SEA

Many Credited with Deep Insight Failed to Live Up to Their Reputations.

COL. HARVEY FAR ASTRAY

Chairman McCormick Among Those Who Came Closest to Predicting the Trend of the Vote.

A retrospective study of the forecasts, polls, and straw votes printed in the weeks preceding the national election discloses that this year's Presidential contest produced few prophets of remarkable discernment. The reputations for foresight gained by more than one political prophet in 1912 were swept away by the faultiness of their recent prediction announcements. Notable among such was Colonel George Harvey, who came close to the result in 1912, but who went sadly astray this time.

Although it did not appear in print, perhaps the most notable prediction was that of Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, who insisted to those he could trust not to betray his confidence that President Wilson did not need New York in order to win, and that he could throw away all of the States east of the Alleghanies and still win with the solid South and the West.

David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of The New York Evening Post, has attracted attention by the forecast he printed in that paper in which he predicted that President Wilson would win with 267 electoral votes against Mr. Hughes's 264. Ohio was one of the States Mr. Lawrence credited to the President, with a declaration that Minnesota might be found in the Democratic column, while New Jersey, the President's own State, would undoubtedly go Republican. He gave Wilson the thirteen electoral votes of California.

The closeness of the election, while not generally anticipated, proved to have been correctly foreshadowed in the nation-wide poll published in The New York Herald on last Sunday.

Another political writer who foresaw that it was going to be a close contest was Stevenson H. Evans of The New York Tribune.

"All surface signs," wrote Mr. Evans, "indicate a finish so close that it is quite possible for Mr. Hughes to win by as small a margin as a majority of one in the Electoral College. He would have just 266 electoral votes if he carried New Jersey and all the States which seem surely his." The same forecast gave Hughes California.

Hughes was surely going to win in the opinion of Colonel Harvey, editor of the North American Review and the original sponsor for Wilson in politics. On Oct. 28 Colonel Harvey predicted the results of the last election would give Hughes a probable majority of the electoral vote of between 145 and 175. He, too, gave Hugnes the California vote. The only States Colonel Harvey at that time regarded as doubtful were Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and West Virginia. He allotted Wilson "beyond question" 13 States and 149 electoral votes.

The predictions of campaign managers and professional politicians are always of interest, as they are supposed to be backed by a knowledge of the political situation. Always do they seem to breathe confidence. On Oct. 30, Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, while visiting Chicago, truly said: "The West is for Wilson." It looks like a landslide for Wilson," he added.

The close of the campaign still found McCormick optimistic. On Nov. 3 he figured it out this way: Wilson 364 and Hughes 70. This was said to have been his first and only forecast. He put these States in the Democratic column:

Alabama	12	Nebraska	3
Arizona	3	Nevada	3
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	Ohio	24
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	South Carolina	9
Illinois	29	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	20
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	10	Washington	7
Maryland	8	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18		
Montana	4	Total	364

Included among the close States and classified by Chairman McCormick as probably Democratic are nine with fifty-two electoral votes, as follows:

California	13	South Dakota	5
Idaho	4	North Dakota	5
Kansas	10	Utah	4
New Mexico	3	Wyoming	3
Oregon	5		
Total	52		

The three doubtful States, with forty-five electoral votes, according to Mr. McCormick, are:

Michigan	15	Massachusetts	18
Minnesota	12		
Total	45		

These are the six States the National Chairman concedes to Mr. Hughes:

Iowa	13	Vermont	4
Maine	6	Rhode Island	5
Pennsylvania	38		
New Hampshire	4		
Total	70		

"Hughes will win" was the unqualified opinion of William R. Willcox, the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, as expressed on the same day that McCormick made his prediction. He asserted that Hughes would have at least a majority of 100 votes in the Electoral College. He said that Hughes would have a plurality of 150,000 in this State and that the Democrats would not carry this city by more than 35,000.

This was the prediction of Frank H. Hitchcock, formerly Chairman of the Republican National Committee: Hughes will be elected on Nov. 7. He will carry the following States, having an aggregate electoral vote of 308, or 42 in excess of the required 266:

Maine	6	Minnesota	12
New Hampshire	4	Iowa	13
Vermont	4	North Dakota	5
Massachusetts	18	South Dakota	5
Rhode Island	5	Kansas	10
Connecticut	7	Wyoming	3
New York	45	Idaho	4
New Jersey	14	Utah	4
Pennsylvania	38	New Mexico	3
Delaware	3	Washington	7
West Virginia	8	Oregon	5
Indiana	15	California	13
Illinois	29		
Michigan	15	Total	308
Wisconsin	13		

"He will probably carry also:

Ohio	24	Colorado	6
Nebraska	5		
		Total	343

Seven "Doubtful" States.

"He has a good prospect of carrying in addition seven so-called doubtful States, with an aggregate vote of 49, as follows:

Maryland	8	Nevada	3
Kentucky	13	Arizona	3
Missouri	18		
Montana	4	Total	395

"This would give him a total vote of 395, or a majority of 129."

Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes campaign tours, got back to New York on Oct. 20, after a trip through the country. The result as Mr. Farnham had it was that there would certainly be 300 "sure" votes in the Electoral College for the Republican candidate. He gave Hughes 24 States and listed 13 as "probable" and "possible." He said that California was "absolutely safe" for Hughes by a large plurality.

On the same day that Mr. Farnham gave the results of his tour Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, gave out figures to show that Wilson would have 328 votes in the Electoral College. Starting off with the "Solid South," Mr. Smith gave theDemocrats Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

Even Julius Gerber, the Secretary of the Socialist Party in this State, predicted the election of Hughes.

On Nov. 5, in publishing forecasts from many States, THE NEW YORK TIMES predicted a close election. At that time it said that the situation was too baffling to enable trained political observers accurately to forecast results. The Sun on the same date thus summed up the situation from its reports: "280 to Hughes, 154 to Wilson, 97 in the balance."

Tammany, in a prediction attributed to Charles F. Murphy, gave New York State to Wilson by 150,000. The Republican campaign managers gave the State to Hughes by 100,000 and the Democrats predicted their candidate would win in New York State by 50,000. Illinois was declared safe for Wilson by Arthur W. Charles, Chairman of the State Committee. Kansas was also given to him by Kansas City Republicans. It went that way. The man who had a true line on conditions in California was Robert P. Troy of the College Men's League of San Francisco. Mr. Troy announced by telegram to various Democratic managers on Nov. 1 that Wilson sentiment was growing in the State and that the President would carry California by at least 10,000.

As a last minute prediction Chairman Hitchcock put Ohio and Wisconsin in the Hughes column. He got a fifty-fifty split as results showed. The World gave Wilson the city by 97,044.

LIBERTY BANK CLERK EMBEZZLES $44,919

James Miller Confesses Taking Collateral and Using the Proceeds in Speculation.

SUSPECTED BY BROKERS

Wondered Where Securities Came from and Started Investigation That Led to Bank.

It was learned yesterday that for some days officials of the Liberty National Bank, 120 Broadway, had been investigating charges against James Miller, a clerk employed by the bank, that he had embezzled $44,919.74 during the past few months and used the money to speculate in the stock market.

President Thomas Cochrane said last night that Miller had confessed that he had taken the amount named, which will not be a loss to the bank, as the clerk was bonded in excess of the sum stolen. In statement regarding the theft Mr. Cochrane said:

"A clerk named Miller, in the loan and security department, abstracted from collateral envelopes certain securities and sold them, using the proceeds in speculation. The loss was discovered by the bank and an accusation resulted in a full and prompt confession by Miller.

"The loss involved amounts to $44,919.74, but the bank is protected for the entire amount by fidelity insurance, and hence suffers no financial loss."

It was said that Miller, who is less than 30 years old, had been with the bank for several years, and had worked himself up from a minor position to a place in the security department, where he had charge of collateral pledged by the bank borrowers.

These securities were examined only at certain times and it was Miller's idea to sell them and put the market with the proceeds in the hope of making a big winning and replacing them before they were missed.

He was found out because the brokers he was dealing with in Wall Street wondered where he was getting the stocks and who he was. When they learned that Miller was only a junior clerk in the Liberty National Bank they started an investigation.

Miller lives with his wife and baby at 1,372 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and is under surveillance of private detectives from the bonding company which is waiting to see if his friends will be able to raise the money to make good his theft.

Mrs. James Kennedy, mother of Mrs. Miller, who lives at 7,824 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, near her daughter's home, seemed surprised last night when reporters told her of the charges against her son-in-law and said there must be some mistake. She had not heard of any such charge and said Mr. Miller was at his home. Early in the day Mrs. Miller admitted that her husband had left the Liberty National Bank, but would not give any reason. The house was closed last night.

"D. K. E." Opens New Clubhouse.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity formally opened its new $500,000 clubhouse at 30 West Forty-fourth Street last night with a "house warming." The building was formerly occupied by the Yale Club, and was purchased several months ago by the fraternity to be used as a general clubhouse Last night's affair included an inspection of the building by alumni and undergraduates of colleges in the city and an entertainment.

WOMEN CHOSEN ELECTORS.

Three Californians Are First Ever to be Thus Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 11.—Led by Mrs. W. C. Tyler, a suffragist of Los Angeles, women will sit in the Electoral College next January for the first time.

Three suffragists will take their places among the electors, and all will be California women. One woman ran for elector in Illinois, but was defeated. The other women with Mrs. Tyler are Mrs. Spinks of San Francisco and Mrs. Wylie of Fresno.

Mrs. Tyler was a delegate at the National Democratic Convention last June. Following the convention she toured New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Missouri, urging votes for women. In Los Angeles she has taken an active part in the campaign just concluded in the position of President of the Los Angeles Woman's County Democratic League.

GOMPERS HITS AT TARIFF.

Calls It "Partisan Bunk"—Bright Outlook for Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sees a bright outlook for the working classes generally in the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Gompers is in Baltimore to preside over the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Federation.

"Now that President Wilson has been re-elected," he said, "labor certainly cannot go backward. Labor has nothing to fear from Mr Wilson, and I look forward to four good years for the industrial interests of America.

"The tariff question as it is raised in political campaigns is purely and simply partisan bunk, and that applies to the Democrats as well as to the Republicans. Two days before McKinley was shot he assailed the Democratic tariff policy and criticised the Republican policy; Grover Cleveland assailed the Republican tariff policy and criticised the Democratic policy; Mr. Taft assailed the tariff law enacted by a Republican Congress. The tariff is not an affair of partisan politics. It is something that should be settled outside of parties, settled scientifically by men who know what they are doing."

TO HOUSE STEEL WORKERS.

$6,000,000 Enterprise Planned by Promoters in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—Plans for a $6,000,000 dwelling enterprise that is to house the 10,000 men employed at the Penn-Mary Steel Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point, are nearing completion and arrangements for financing the scheme are being worked out by the local promotor, whose hope it is that the steel company itself may be induced to back the enterprise.

Options on a number of tracts in the neighborhood of St. Helena have been taken and already, it is said, 450 acres have been secured, on which several thousand houses of varying types will be erected.

The plan has been contemplated by Baltimore real estate capitalists for some time. Many kinds of dwellings to suit different tastes and means will be necessary. A regular industrial city is planned to be located near the big steel works. The site is on the Patapsco River, and the land alone will cost about $800,000.

There will be three grades of buildings. Houses in rows at low prices for laborers, semi-detached dwellings, with porches and lawns, and cottages with grounds about them for the higher salaried class of workers.

HIGHER PAY, SHORTER HOURS

Pennsylvania Factories Advance Wages of Thousands of Workers.

RIDGWAY, Penn., Nov. 11.—Fifteen thousand employes of the Elk Tanning Company in this locality have received an advance in wages of 25 cents a day, according to an announcement made here today. They will also work nine hours a day instead of ten. Officials of the Curtis Leather Company announced that 700 employes of their company would receive an increase in wages. Skilled workmen will hereafter receive $4.50 for nine hours' work and common laborers $3.25. Women employes will recieve $2.25.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Fifteen hundred chinamakers employed in potteries of Trenton, N. J., Wheeling, West Va., and New Castle and Beaver Falls, Penn., are to get an increase in wages of from 8 to 10 per cent. The increase will become effective on Nov. 15.

CUT MUNITION WAGES.

Fifty Per Cent. Reduction Makes 100 Men Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 11.—A notice posted in the munition plant of the General Railway Signal Company in Lincoln Park today said that the wages of men employed on a certain operation in shellmaking would suffer a reduction of 50 per cent. in wages, taking effect at once. As a result nearly 100 men quit work.

General Railway Signal officials decline to discuss the subject at this time. The shellmakers have been earning $9 a day up to yesterday.

WOMEN LAWYERS TO DINE.

Jurists and Prominent Men to Speak at First Annual Feast.

The Women Lawyers' Association will hold its first dinner of the season at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, tomorrow night at 7 o'clock. The association is national and has a membership of more than 200 women lawyers, practicing in all parts of the United States. Mrs. Olive Scott Gabriel is President and Miss Sarah Stephanson First Vice President. Clarice M. Baright, active in children's courts here for several years, is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

The list of speakers includes many prominent men and women, among them Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Judge L. D. Gibbs of the Bronx County Court, Daniel E. Storms, former Secretary of State of Indiana and President of the Central Railway of Texas; Clarence B. F. Hetrick, Mayor of Asbury Park, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Booth Tarkington, Miss Jane Martin, advertising manager of Sperry & Hutchinson; Willard D. Rockefeller, manager of the Hotel Imperial; Leon Weinstock, Prison Commissioner, and Joseph Barondess, Commissioner of the Board of Education.

N. M. Bickford's Sculpture Exhibit.

A New York artist, who is exhibiting this Fall in the Chicago Art Institute, which gave a big reception last week in opening its new wing, is Nelson N. Bickford, the sculptor. Mr. Bickford's five pieces, "The Thinker," "Death Struggle," "Sleeping Leonard," "Strutting Turkey," and "Pelican," which he sent to Chicago, were all accepted. Mr. Bickford is now at work on a new composition for the Fall Academy in New York.

DENIES DYNAMITING SUBWAY

"William McCord," Wanted as One of Seven Plotters, Surrenders.

William Molski, a subway guard, who said he was known as William McCord, surrendered to the police last evening. He explained that he had heard his name mentioned in connection with the dynamiting of the subway at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street on Oct. 30 and, as he was innocent, had decided the best thing to do was put himself in the custody of the police. Molski was accompanied to headquarters by Louis Fridger, counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

Mr. Fridger said Molski had consulted with him before visiting Police Headquarters. The lawyer said he knew nothing of the dynamite plot of which Molski was said to be one of seven plotters, and had not been retained by him. If the man were innocent, however, he said he would defend him.

Molski was locked up on a charge of having acted in concert with six other men now under arrest in the dynamiting of the subway. He will be arraigned this morning.

When Detective John Campbell took Molski down to the finger printing room in Police Headquarters, the prisoner said: "Oh, you don't have to take me down there. My finger prints and records are here. I was arrested a year ago for petit larceny and Judge Swann sent me away."

10,000 Hotel Men to Meet.

The National Hotel Men's Exposition and Convention will be held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Nov. 21 to 25. During the convention the annual dinner will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, and more than 1,500 guests are expected. George C. Boldt of the Waldorf and John McE. Bowman, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, report that applications for seats at the dinner are being received from all over the country. More than 10,000 hotel men will attend the convention, special trains bringing them here from the West and South.

Knights of Columbus Reception.

The twentieth annual entertainment and reception of the Knights of Columbus, New Amsterdam Council, 217, will be held on Friday evening, Nov. 24, at the New Amsterdam Opera House. Among the officials interested in the affair are Joseph F. Coleman, Thomas J. Rivers, J. Joe Brown, W. T. Sweeney, Charles J. Conner, John A. Kingley, Hamilton Lawlor, and George H. Clark.

SEIZE DR. GRAVES AS A BLACKMAILER

Continued from Page 1.

that they had been obtained in some manner from a confidential messenger, whose identity still is undisclosed.

Much interest was expressed in Washington tonight over the statement imputed to Graves that the correspondence which he held reached this country by a messenger on the Oscar II. This was regarded as revealing how persons and officials apparently are avoiding the British censorship in communicating with the German Embassy.

Prince Has Money Ready.

It is said that Prince Hatzfeldt this morning showed Graves the $3,000 which it was said had been demanded, and that the latter then said he would go to his hotel and get some documents he did not have with him. It was as he was leaving the house that he walked into the arms of the detective and was taken to the Department of Justice, where for hours he was examined by Agent Bielaski.

At the end of the examination Mr. Bielaski swore out the warrant. All the papers in Graves's possession were taken from him.

The letter which Graves is alleged to have said would prove "embarrassing" to Countess von Bernstorff was couched, Federal investigators assert, in "endearing terms" and signed with initials only. It was asserted by the officials that the communication was from a woman cousin of Count von Bernstorff, who has been taking care of his and the Countess's business affairs in Germany.

Graves's first appearance in public after his arrest was at the office of United States Commissioner Taylor, where, surrounded by Federal agents and police detectives, he was brought for arraignment. He was faultlessly attired, swung a light walking stick, and viewed the proceedings with a faint smile until the question of bail was brought up. He requested that, should he be unable to secure a bondsman, he be permitted to spend the night in a hotel, under guard of detectives, whose expenses he offered to pay.

"I should like," he said, "to escape spending the night in a cell."

It was ordered, however, that he be locked up, unless bail should be furnished. A professional bondsman furnished the required sum.

Graves's Explanation.

In reply to questions, Graves made the following statement to newspaper men:

"I have nothing so important to say. I may never make a complete statement. I am an American in every sense of the word. I have American ideas. I have declared my intention of becoming a citizen of this country and have taken out my first papers.

"I am now a writer, a lecturer, and lately have been writing scenarios about my experiences as an international spy.

"I have been in this country two years and nine months. Yes, it is true that I was once connected with the British Foreign Office, but I am no more.

"I came to Washington for the sole purpose of disposing of the papers. I had no intention of blackmailing the Countess von Bernstorff. I object to the charge of blackmail. I do not like the word. I made no attempt to communicate with the Countess. I do not deal with women. I did deal with Prince Hatzfeldt.

"I will not at this time discuss the contents of the papers I had. I will say, however, that I was just employing the same methods which the German Embassy has used in this country for the last two years and four months."

In a later statement issued tonight before he left for New York, Dr. Graves said:

"In my business transactions with Prince Hatzfeldt, I considered that I was rendering the Embassy a great service, letting the original letters go into the hands of the Embassy for $6,000. The parties who conveyed the letters from Germany to the United States incurred $2,450 expense. Not one cent of the $3,000 would have been mine. The benefit to me in handing these letters over to the German Embassy was in what good that service to the Embassy would be to me in Germany. Those documents were official and would have helped men in certain quarters in Germany to get what has been long overdue me in the way of money owed me there.

"At no time in my interviews and conversations with Prince Hatzfeldt was Countess Bernstorff mentioned. In fact, Countess Bernstorff has nothing at all to do with it. It is true the letters were addressed to her, but that was just a 'cover.' Those letters were entirely official documents. I have not said they were brought on the Oscar II. That's surmise."

Clifford Grant, Chief of Detectives, in a statement tonight, said:

"There was nothing really official, so far as I know, about the letters this man had. Included in the papers were three letters from the same person. Each wound up with the words, 'My dear.' They were written in the form of a diary, apparently with a view of keeping a record until opportunity should present itself for dispatching the contents to the United States. Of course, there were some things in them which the British censor might not have passed.

"It seems that the correspondence was intrusted to some one aboard the Oscar II., who, after receiving it, saw an opportunity to use it."

Officials of the Department of Justice tonight communicated with agents in New York. Graves said he lived there, at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street. An effort will be made to secure certain evidence desired and material witnesses.

It was said at the German Embassy tonight that Graves asserted he had in his possession a letter to the managing editor of a New York newspaper from its correspondent in Berlin. The Embassy does not know what became of this letter. The papers taken from Graves today remain in the hands of the Department of Justice, and will be used as evidence.

A high official of the German Embassy said tonight:

"We had this man arrested because we wanted to let it be known that no person attached directly or indirectly to this Embassy can be made a victim of blackmailing schemes. We have no secrets.

"It is quite true that some of the correspondence was in cipher. We do not know yet, however, what it is all about. We are most anxious to have it determined who brought the letters to this country and how they happened to fall into the hands of Graves."

While attempting to secure his release, Graves told the bondsman that he knew Robert W. Wooley, Publicity Manager for the Democratic National Committee. The bondsman said he communicated with Wooley, who declared he had met Graves only twice and knew nothing for or against him.

CAREER OF DR. GRAVES.

Has Written Much About Alleged Workings of German Secret Service.

Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves first came to the attention of the American people in the latter part of 1914, after the war started, when there were published a number of articles he wrote telling of the workings of the German Secret Service, of which he said he was once an employe. He had been arrested on a charge of espionage at Edinburgh in 1912 and sentenced to eighteen months in prison. He was released after serving half of his term, the reasons for his release never being made public, although it was alleged in England by some that he had been released so that he could become a member of the English Secret Service. This was later denied officially.

Dr. Graves's first sensational "story" was an article telling that Germany had a secret treaty with Japan. He wrote that he had, on behalf of the British Government, trailed a German agent to New York, and here obtained a copy of the treaty. The story was officially denied on all sides. But it obtained some credence at the time because he "wove into it an explanation of his release, which has not been officially cleared up.

That Germany was building a fleet of 500 big barges in which to transport soldiers across the English Channel for an invasion of England was a prediction often repeated by Dr. Graves in the first few months of the European war. In November of 1914 he forecast the entrance of Turkey into the war, but made a mistake in his prediction that the Sues Canal would be blown up within a month.

The widest circulation was gained by his book, "The Secrets of the German War Office," and a series of articles he wrote entitled, "Revelations of the Kaiser's Personal Spy." He told of alleged complicated organizations, including all classes of men and women, which worked in the capitals of the world for the German Government. He alleged that Anna Pavlowa was in the employ of the Russian Government and that her operations in Berlin had led to her being conducted across the frontier.

In one of his articles he pictured a meeting of five men, the Kaiser and his "war lords," in Berlin which resulted in the war. He told of millions of gold hid in subterranean vaults, ready to be used for war expenses. In greatest detail he told of alleged deliberate preparations for war long before it came. Although found difficult of confirmation, his accounts of his adventures on missions conceived in the Wilhelmstrasse were dramatic in the extreme.

After the publication of his articles Dr. Graves several times complained to the New York police that he was being followed and annoyed by spies. He said the spies were in the employ of the German Government. On April 21, 1915, he caused the arrest of a man who said he was E. Van Wyck Kneeland, a Dougherty detective, on a charge of impersonating an officer in attempting to place the former spy under arrest. At the time of the arrest Kneeland and two other men practically had Graves in their possession. It was later denied by officials of the Dougherty Detective Agency that Kneeland was in their employ and it was never made exactly clear who he was.

Dr. Graves was arrested a little less than a year ago on the complaint of a young woman who said he had borrowed a diamond ring from her and pawned it for $400. When the case was called for trial no one appeared against Dr. Graves and he was discharged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT THE ASTOR THEATRE today (Sunday), 2:30 P. M., Mr. Fred'k W. Whitridge will introduce Captain Ian Hay Beith, who will deliver a lecture on the present war conditions, with Moving Pictures. The lecture is for the benefit of the British Red Cross.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Tomorrow:

Sales of Importance

Suits—Coats

from an unparalleled collection of the modes of the hour the following wonderful garments are presented at prices decidedly below their selling values:—

Velour Suit $35

Suede Velour Coat $39.75

Velour de Laine Suits

(as illustrated above)

A very rich fabric in the dressiest and cleverest model of the season—Deep collar, wide cuffs, broad ripple border of dark gray fur. In all the fashionable colors. Specially priced, $35.00

Silk Velour Coats

Of finest quality imported silk Velour du Nord. Full length, form fitting, dressy coat, with graceful circular sweep. Extra large Dominican Cape Collar bordered with wide band of rich fur. Soft gold linings. Specially priced, $50.00

Suede Velour Coats

(as illustrated above)

In exquisite pastel and staple shades, viz., Gold, Chamois, Reseda, Sea Green, Magenta, Coral, Soldats Blue, Rose, Burgundy, Brown, Olive and Black. The linings are of finest Peau de Cygne in harmonizing pastel shades. Very deep crush cape collar of French Seal, also cuffs and at bottom of coat. Large seal buttons in front and back. A superb coat for street as well as evening wear. Specially priced, $39.75

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue

The man gets the better bargain

A man went into a Broadway shop and bought a suit for $15.00.

"Is this sewed with silk?" he asked.

"All our suits are guaranteed sewed with silk throughout," the salesman answered.

A woman went into a Fifth Avenue shop, and paid $30 for a smart serge dress.

"Is this one of your latest models?" she asked.

"It came in this morning, madam," the saleswoman replied.—"It's a beautiful shade," she added, as she smoothed the gown skilfully. "Wonderfully becoming to you."

A glance in the mirror—wonderful lines, the newest shade, the latest model—these decided the purchase for the woman.

After the gown had been worn a few times she realized that cheap thread instead of silk had been used to sew it. How the dust clung to the stitching! Then the color of the thread faded to a dingy gray! How that made the coarse stitches show up! Finally the seams shrunk! The smartness gone! The gown ruined! It hung like a rag!

"Why?"

"*Why* are men's clothes so much better made than women's?" any woman instinctively protests. "*Why?*"

One of New York's leading clothiers for men was interviewed on the subject. "Why?" he replied with a shrug of the shoulders. "I simply know that the standard for men's clothing is much higher than the standard for women's. Women's clothes are put together in the sleaziest way—sewed with cheap thread instead of silk—even the most expensive suits. No wonder they do not last a season! Our cheapest suits for men are sewed with silk throughout—just as well tailored as our most expensive suits! There are unscrupulous manufacturers who substitute cheap thread for silk in men's clothes, but the practice is not nearly as wide-spread as it is in women's clothing." Again he said, "The standard is much higher in men's clothing."

"It's the women's fault!"

"It's the women's fault!" the manufacturers of women's clothes say. "Women buy for style only. They do not care for good workmanship. *They do not insist on it!*"

The truth is, women have not known about it. Do *you* ever think of asking before you buy, "Is it sewed with silk?"

Now you know that to save 5c or less on a suit or dress, many manufacturers of women's clothing sew with cheap thread instead of silk. It ruins the gown, the suit, the blouse, the undergarment. You pay twice as much for your suit sewed with cheap thread as a man pays for his suit *guaranteed* sewed with silk throughout. *His* suit keeps its shape. *Yours* looks shabby in no time.

Remember this, the next time you buy a blouse, a suit, a dress, a silk petticoat, a pair of gloves, a pair of shoes!

Insist: "Is it sewed with silk?"

The Silk Association of America, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

89 Successive Years Specialists in Carpets, Upholstery, Dry Goods

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

All Grades at Lowest Possible Prices

FOUNDED 1827

WE CELEBRATE OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY IN THE NEW STORE

Offering Remarkable Values in Fall and Winter Merchandise

Monday Till Wednesday at 6 P. M.

Women's Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats—superior grade pelts in full flare medium length model, with skunk collar and cuffs, richly lined.
Regularly $165.00 Sale Price **125.00**

Hudson Seal Coats—*No. 18 (as illustrated)*—handsome medium length flare model, with plain or fancy linings.
Regularly $135.00 Sale Price **100.00**

No. 18 100.00

Hudson Seal Coats—¾ length, ripple back model with skunk collar and cuffs, handsomely lined.
Regularly $185.00 Sale Price **145.00**

Caracul Motor Coats, full-length, very superior quality pelts, lined with fancy silk.
Regularly $135.00 Sale Price **100.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS.	165.00	10% off
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	255.00	
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	295.00	
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	368.00	
CARACUL COATS,	785.00	
MOLESKIN COATS.	535.00	
MOLESKIN COATS.	675.00	

Smart Fur Sets

Skunk Sets consisting of new round muff and short stole made from superior quality pelts.
Regularly $60.00 Sale Price **47.50**

Skunk Sets of handsome lustrous pelts—comprising short stole and new round muff.
Regularly $75.00 Sale Price **49.50**

Black Lynx Sets—round muff and short stole.
Regularly $75.00 Sale Price **49.50**

Arnold, Constable & Co.

On the morning of November 8, 1915, a little more than a year ago, we opened the doors of our new store and began the Third Epoch in our eighty-nine successive years of merchandising.

On that day, and days succeeding, we have had the pleasure of extending a welcome to thousands of our valued old friends and customers and the added good fortune of serving additional thousands, who, prior to our removal to this very accessible location, had found it inconvenient to visit us.

Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street
New York City

Those who attended the opening of our new home may recall the special effort of every department to make the day a memorable occasion, both in the variety and value of the merchandise offered.

To-morrow in celebration of the year's occupancy of the New Store, we present a vast array of carefully selected new Fall and Winter stocks, suited to the needs of the moment and assuring values which fully equal, if not surpass, the inaugural offering of November 8, 1915.

Dress Silks

The most fashionable plain and novelty weaves, also rich brocades.

At 15 to 33⅓% Reductions

Gros Grain Brilliant—36 inch, lustrous and heavy; in ivory and black, also day and evening shades.
Regularly $3.00 yard Sale Price **2.35**

Black and Colored Charmeuse—40 inch; rich satin face, pebble and fine twilled back, in a full range of evening and street shades.
Regularly $3.00 yard Sale Price **1.95**

Brocade Silks and Satins—36 inch; Taffeta or Satin grounds, in self and two tone effects; medium and large designs; suitable for Dresses and Coat linings.
Regularly $3.00 yard Sale Price **2.25**

Gros de Londres—Extra high grade, pure dye, brilliant, lustrous finish; plain and two tone effects, in street and evening shades; 40 inch.
In regular stock at $3.50 yard Sale Price **2.95**

Silk Dress Nets

Imported Silk Nets—40 inches wide; close, round mesh in black, white and a range of colors.
Hereafter $1.25 yard Sale Price **.75**

Chiffon Velvet

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet, 39 inches wide, very soft and highly lustrous; suitable for handsome costumes and coats.
Regularly $4.00 yard Sale Price **2.95**

Velour Suitings

High Grade Wool Velour, for Tailor Suits and Coats, in Black, Navy, Brown and Green, 54 inches wide.
Regularly $3.75 yard Sale Price **1.95**

Fashionable Coatings

A splendid assortment of coatings in the much wanted Scotch Tweed effects, checked, plaided and Zibeline Mixtures, in unusual and smart color combinations.
Regularly $3.00, $3.50 yard Sale Price **1.95**

Misses' Tailor Suits

14 to 20 yrs. and small women

A Collection of Suits in broadcloth and wool velour, copies of the latest imported models, and trimmed with fashionable furs; warmly interlined and satin lined.
Value $45.00
Sale Price **35.00**

$35.00

Evening Coats

Of handsome chiffon velvet, copy of a Bernard model, with seal collar and cuffs, lined throughout with satin and interlined.
Value $75.00
Sale Price **69.50**

Evening Dresses

Very smart, dainty models in silver brocaded satin, with draperies of tulle.

37.50

Value $49.50

Bodice trimmed with silver bands. Pink, Blue, Maiz, Turquoise and White.

No. 42

Daytime Coats

No. 42 *(as illustrated)*, full length model of Vicuna Bolivia, in the newest semi-fitted model; warmly interlined and handsomely satin lined; four-inch band of fur on bottom and full trimming of fur on collar and cuffs.
Value $59.50
Sale Price **42.50**

Women's Tailor Suits

All regular sizes

Tailor Suits—No. 15 *(as illustrated)*. Copy of a Bernard model in Wool Velour or Chiffon Broadcloth, with handsome collar.
Value $42.50
Sale Price **29.50**

Tailor Suits of Broadcloth, long coat models, with handsome fur collar and cuffs.
Value $60.00
Sale Price **48.00**

Tailored Suits of Velveteen and Corduroy in three advance Winter models, trimmed with fur.
Value $48.50 Sale Price **37.50**

No. 15 $29.50

Evening Dresses

A choice collection consisting of satin, pan, and silver

37.50

Value to $55.00

Embroidered Taffeta in the season's best colors and models.

No. 17

Afternoon Coats

No. 17 *(as illustrated)*. Copy of a Bernard model in wool velour with handsome Seal collar; satin lined and warmly interlined; black, navy, Burgundy, green, brown, plum, taupe.
Value $37.50
Sale Price **29.50**

Women's Coats & Wraps

Opera Wraps—long, luxurious models of chiffon velvet in all the evening shades and black, handsomely trimmed with fur.
Value $115.00 Sale Price **85.00**

Evening Coats of Plush Velour with large Mouffion collars; may be had in smartest evening shades.
Value $37.50 Sale Price **29.50**

Afternoon Dresses

Of satin, in handsomely embroidered models suitable for calling, bridge and afternoon teas; may be had in sand, pearl, Joffre blue, green, brown, black and navy.
Value $42.50 Sale Price **29.50**

Women's Hand Bags

Of moire silk, checked silk, new suedes, pin seals, moroccos and other fine grades, in a great variety of new shapes.
Regularly $3.50 Sale Price **2.65**

Ostrich Boas

A new lot, with very beautiful fluff flumes, finished with silk tassel; 30 inches long, in street and evening shades.
Regularly $6.75 Sale Price **5.95**

Winter Bedding

White Wool Blankets of fine spun Eastern and California wool made especially to our order.

Single Bed size,	*Value $7.00 pair*	**5.25**
Double Bed size,	*Value $7.85 pair*	**5.95**
Double Bed size,	*Value $9.00 pair*	**7.85**

Comfortables—Dotted silk mull, with tufted effect, lamb's wool filling. Plain colors, *Value $7.50* **5.95**

Smart Blouses

No. 48 *(as illustrated)*, Costume Blouse of chiffon cloth in a plaited model, with deep fancy collar and cuffs; entire waist lined; may be had in all the Fall suit shades.
Regularly $12.00
Sale Price **7.50**

No. 48

Costume Blouses of Georgette Crepe, in black and suit shades, with embroidered fronts and collar and silk camisole lining.
Regularly $12.00 Sale Price **10.75**

A Special Collection of Blouses, including fancy net, striped and plaid silks, also Georgette crepes, in white, flesh and suit shades.
Regularly $6.50 Sale Price **5.00**

Children's Furnishings

Four-piece Brushed Wool Sets, consisting of Leggings, Sweater, Cap and long Mittens; in Copen, rose, gray, green, tan and white; sizes 1 to 3 years
Regularly $7.50 Sale Price **5.50**

Bath Robes of Eiderdown in pink and blue, satin-bound. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Regularly $2.50 Sale Price **1.95**
Sizes 8 to 14 years.
Regularly $3.95 Sale Price **2.95**

Handkerchiefs

Men's Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen with ¼ and ½ inch hem.
Hereafter $3.00 doz. Sale Price **1.95**

Women's Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen, ⅛ and ¼ inch hem.
Hereafter $1.75 doz. Sale Price **1.25**

Negligees & Petticoats

No. 26. Lounging Robe of Imported Wide Wale Corduroy *(as illustrated)*, in a luxurious, full silk lined model, trimmed with white fox fur. May be had in boudoir colorings.
Regularly $13.50
Sale Price **9.75**

No. 26

Crepe de Chine Negligees, charming new models with chiffon collar trimmed with ribbon and fur; lined throughout with albatross.
Regularly $16.50
Sale Price **12.75**

Radium Silk Petticoats of beautiful quality, in two of the latest models, with deep and medium flounces, in suit and pastel shades.
Regularly $8.00 Sale Price **6.75**

Lingerie and Corsets

Envelope Chemises of flesh colored crepe de chine with bodice top of satin ribbon and Val. lace; satin ribbon straps.
Regularly $2.95 Sale Price **1.95**

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine, in a V-neck sleeveless model, trimmed with dainty, fine lace.
Regularly $7.50 Sale Price **4.85**

Night Gowns of Nainsook in Empire model, shirred and elaborately trimmed with ribbon and lace.
Regularly $2.75 Sale Price **1.95**

Corsets, featuring a new "Lily of France" model in Broche, daintily trimmed; medium low bust, adapted to fit the average figure.
Regularly $7.50 Sale Price **5.00**

Men's Overcoats

"Munster" Great Coats *(No. 52 as illustrated)* from warm and fleecy Vicuna finished coatings, in double-breasted models with belted or loose backs—entirely new for all 'round wear.
Regular Value $28.00.
Sale Price **21.00**

Winter Dress Overcoats of black and dark Oxford Kersey, in well tailored and fine fitting models with velvet collar and serviceable serge linings.
Regular Value $24.00
Sale Price **18.50**

No. 52. $21.00.

Men's Shirts

New Fall and Winter Styles at ⅓ to ½ Reductions

Mercerized and Madras Shirts—An unusually fine selection of very smart patterns in the best qualities, with soft cuffs
Regularly $2.00 and $2.50 Sale Price **1.50**

Pure Silk Shirts—Extra heavy broadcloth silks and other popular weaves for Winter wearing.
Regularly $7.50 Sale Price **5.50**

Men's Business Shirts of Woven Madras, fine Percales, silk finished and mercerized fabrics. Stiff or soft cuffs.
Regularly $1.75 and $2.00 Sale Price **1.30**

Men's Pajamas

Offering the most remarkable values of the season.

Extra Heavy Flannelette Pajamas made especially for us from standard "Amoskeag" Flannelette in choice designs and small, medium, large and extra sizes.
Hereafter $1.50 suit Sale Price **1.15**

Oriental Rugs

Valued at $200,000

Finest specimens of their kind obtainable in the Orient.

Value $30.00 to $125.00
Sale Price **24.00** to **100.00**
$80.00 to $500.00 15% off
$600.00 to $3,000.00, 25% off

Dozars

Choice Silky Dozar Rugs in soft colorings and unique designs. Average size 6.4x4.6.
In regular stock at $75.00
Sale **56.00** Price

Bigelow Carpets

About 1-3 less.

Room Carpets of best Body Brussels, in a variety of exclusive attractive patterns, with borders to match.
Regularly $1.75 to $2.50 yard.
Sale **1.25** to **1.50** Price

5,000 Yards
Bigelow Carpets
and Best English Makes.

Wilton Room Carpets of Bigelow and best English weaves, in a variety of our own private patterns, with borders to match.
Regularly $3.25 and $4.00 yard.
Sale **2.00** to **3.00** Price

Wilton Rugs

An unusually choice assortment of best English and domestic Wilton Rugs, adaptable for all styles of furnishings.

	Regularly	Sale Price
4.6x 7.6	18.00 to 24.50	16.20 to 22.00
6.9x 9.0	27.50 to 45.00	24.75 to 40.50
6.9x10.6	40.00 to 55.00	36.00 to 49.50
9.0x12.0	62.50 to 80.00	56.25 to 72.00
9.0x13.6	82.50	74.25
11.3x13.6	87.50 to 112.00	78.75 to 100.00

Fur and Plush
Motor Robes

84 Plush Robes, averaging in size 72 and 84 inches long.
Value $15.00 to $35.00 each
Sale **10.50** to **30.00** Price

50 Fur Robes of best quality in Dog, Civet Cat, Jap Mink, Hudson Seal and Muskrat.
Value $45.00 to $175.00
40.00 to 165.00—10% off

Women's Gloves

Our "ACCO" Brand

One-Clasp Glace in white or white with semi-black PXM seams, and
Glace Biarritz, in white, 8-button length.
Value $1.25 Pair.
Sale **1.00** Price
3 pairs at 95c pair.

Real Glace-Kid Gloves, 16-button length, very soft and pliable; in white for evening wear.
Value $3.00 Pair.
3 prs. at 2.15 pr. Sale Price **2.25**

Two-Clasp Glace, piqué seams, finest quality, in all white; also white with black stitching.
Value $2.50 Pair.
Sale Price **1.95**
3 prs. at 1.85 pr.

Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Black Silk, of brilliant lustre, and desirable Fall weight; heels and toes doubly reinforced, insuring extra long service. *Regularly $2.00 Pr.* **1.50**

Pure Thread Clocked Silk, of excellent quality and pure dye, in black with white clox and cotton soles and tops. *Regularly $1.50 Pr.* **.95**

Silk Underwear

⅓ to ½ off.

Women's Glove Silk Undervests of very desirable quality in pink or white with tailored tops. *Regularly $2.00* **1.50**

Glove Silk Camisoles of superior quality, in white or pink, with embroidered fronts or attractive lace and ribbon effects. *Regularly $1.25 to $2.00* **.95**

Men's Silk Ties

A rare opportunity for the early selection of Holiday Gifts

Men's Fine Silk Neckwear—large flowing end shapes, made from short lengths of this season's newest and most stylish fine grade novelties.

Regular Price $1.50 and $2.00
Sale **1.15** Price

Men's High-Class Four-in-Hands in hundreds of self-colored and entirely new fancy patterns of fine quality silk, made to our special order.

Regular Price $1.00
Sale **60c** Price

FRANK M. DICK SUES HIS BROTHER, EVANS

Asks Receiver for Their Stock Exchange Firm, Which Is in Process of Liquidation.

CONTROVERSY OVER STOCKS

Principal Asset of Concern, 8,000 Long Island Railroad Shares, Involved in the Action.

A disagreement between Evans R. Dick and Frank M. Dick, brothers, who were members of the Stock Exchange firm of Dick Brothers & Co. when the firm decided to liquidate at the time the Exchange closed at the beginning of the European war, resulted in the filing in the Supreme Court yesterday by Frank M. Dick of a suit for the appointment of a receiver for the firm. The plaintiff also asks that Evans R. Dick be required to account to him for all the assets that came into his possession. The defendant has been in charge of the liquidation of the firm.

Evans R. Dick declined yesterday to discuss the case further than to say that it was the result of a disagreement between his brother and himself and should never have been brought. The defendant has been a more or less conspicuous figure in Wall Street for some years. He gained publicity in 1911, when he took his yacht to Haiti during a heated revolution and sold the vessel to the Government.

The suit filed yesterday discloses that one of the chief assets of the firm is 8,000 shares of Long Island Railroad stock upon which the firm based its suit against the railroad Directors, together with officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad. An accounting in behalf of the minority stockholders of the company was asked in that action.

The complaint, which was filed by Robert F. Little, states that the firm of Dick Brothers & Co., described in the complaint as Firm No. 1, ceased to do business on Dec. 31, 1913. The complaint alleges that prior to that date the firm was insolvent, and its condition was such that it couldn't continue lawfully to receive deposits of money and securities. The capital of the partners was exhausted, it is added. At that time the firm owed $300,000 to Frank M. Dick, $300,000 to William A. Dick, a brother, and $115,000 to Elizabeth T. Dick, a sister.

The plaintiff alleges that the partners of Firm No. 1 requested him to consent to the transfer of the partnership assets to a new firm to be formed on Jan. 1, 1914, and that he was asked to become a partner in the new firm for the purpose of preserving the good name and good will of Dick Brothers & Co. and to enable the new firm to continue the business.

Under an agreement then signed the assets were transferred, the complaint continues, and by its terms the debts of certain customers were to be sold or otherwise liquidated by the new firm, about half the proceeds to be applied to reducing the plaintiff's claims.

Frank M. Dick alleges that among the assets of the old firm were 8,000 shares of Long Island Railroad stock deposited as collateral on the account of John Mack, who owed the old firm more than $400,000 when it dissolved, the stock being then applied to reduce the indebtedness. This stock is now worth $320,000, but he alleges it is insufficient to pay the firm's debts, and that his interest in the stock is more than $100,000.

Mr. Dick alleges a belief that his brother has transferred a large part of the Long Island Railroad stock to a corporation known as Dick Bros., Inc., which he controls, and has transferred to his own account about 1,100 shares of the stock.

He says his brother has refused to tell him what has been done with the stock, or to show him the books of the new firm. He charges also a belief that, without his consent, his brother has borrowed large sums of money from banks and trust companies on the stock, and that his brother has incurred and is about to incur unnecessary liabilities which will be a charge against the new firm. For this reason he asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the Long Island stock and other assets in which he has an interest.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

Gloversville Couple Sought Person Who Stopped Hair-Pulling Match.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Edward Ostrander, proprietor of the Riverview Hotel, just over the bridge from Sacandaga, in Northville Village, was shot and killed late last night. Standing behind his office bench, a bullet fired from a rifle by somebody in the roadway in front of the hotel crashed through a window pane and struck Ostrander in the neck. He died instantly.

Three hours later John Elkinberg and his wife, who lived within sight of the hotel, were arrested at the point of a revolver. After being questioned beside the body of the dead man, they confessed to the crime, according to Sheriff Shepard. It is said Elkinberg told the Sheriff that the wrong man was killed, and that he intended to kill John Bettinger, an Osborne Bridge resident, who earlier in the evening had separated Mrs. Elkinberg and another woman in a hair-pulling contest.

Elkinberg and his wife were taken to the county jail in Johnstown, and later were transferred to Northville, where they will be arraigned before Coroner Wright.

Ostrander was a brother of Attorney George N. Ostrander of Saratoga Springs and Albany, a prominent lawyer and Director of the International Paper Company. Elkinberg and his wife live at the Summer home of Charles Scoville of New York.

PREVENTION CUTS FIRE LOSS

City Reduces Property Destruction by $2,460,793 in a Year.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, which backed the movement for a "Fire Prevention Day" in this and other cities, issued a statement yesterday to show the value of attempts at fire prevention. In answer to the question, "Does fire prevention prevent?" the National Board said in its statement:

"New York City in 1915 had 1,010 fewer fires than in 1914, and its aggregate losses showed a decrease of $2,460,793 from those of 1914. Its per capita loss was $1.06, or 32 cents less than was known before; its loss per fire was $140.58 less than the lowest previous record. There results are generally attributed to New York's fire prevention work.

"Chicago has a Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, with extensive activities. Translated into figures, it appears that Chicago in 1915 enjoyed a decrease of 1,238 in the number of fires and of $906,605 in total fire losses, as compared with 1914.

"In Boston's metropolitan district the comparative figures for the single month of June are: In 1914, 1,337 alarms; in 1915, 935 alarms; in 1916, 605 alarms, or a decrease in two years of 64 per cent.

"Cincinnati is interested in fire prevention. Its 1914 figures of 2,138 fires and $859,473 in losses were reduced to 1,708 fires and $365,570 in losses for 1915—a reduction of 20 per cent. in the former item and nearly 50 per cent. in the latter.

"Milwaukee in 1915 had only 1,679 fires against 2,361 in 1914, a decrease of 29 per cent. Its total fire losses for 1915 were $487,000, against $777,946 in 1915, and $953,477 in 1913.

"The above are a few of the bright spots and represent but the merest beginning. It must never be overlooked that fire prevention is still confronted by an enormous task. Momentary enthusiasm because of reductions effected in a few cities is somewhat dampened by the reflection that 1915 saw the enormous total of $39,581,227 in the single item of dwelling house fires in the United States. Of this amount, $6,322,813, or $17,323 per day, is directly traceable to defective chimneys and flues, a cause which could have been ascertained and corrected."

PHYSICIANS PRAISE ROCKEFELLER GIFT

They Believe Endowment for Medical School Will Put Us on Plane with Europe.

SAVANTS' TIME TO TEACHING

Eminent Specialists in Chicago Will Devote All of Their Activity to Science.

Members of the medical profession in this city expressed gratification yesterday over the action of the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation in setting apart $11,000,000 to endow a medical department in connection with the University of Chicago. They agreed that there was need of such an educational centre as will be founded, but whether it will ever cause Chicago to supersede Berlin and Vienna as medical educational centres is a disputed question.

What particularly commended itself to physicians here is that the resources of the proposed institution will make it possible to employ eminent physicians and surgeons, who will give their entire time to teaching. With superior hospital facilities there are some who question whether it would not have been wiser to have established such a department here rather than in Chicago.

Dr. William M. Polk of 310 Fifth Avenue, Dean of the Cornell University Medical College, said that the proposed institution would add another important and valuable centre for medical education in this country.

"It will mean," he said, "the establishment in Chicago of a medical school of the highest rank and capable of development into the equal of any in this country."

"When may this measure of development be expected?" Dr. Polk was asked.

"We do things rapidly in this country," he said. "It may be by the time the war is over—in a year or two. But it will always be of the greatest advantage to go both to Berlin, to Vienna, and to the French medical schools. The endowment of this great medical department in Chicago is another phase in our development."

"I think the endowment and founding of a medical department in connection with the University of Chicago is in line with the advances of the day," commented Dr. Robert T. Morris of the Faculty of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. "The gift is appropriate. In the different countries millions have been given to save life and billions to destroy life. This will continue for a time and a day may come when billions will be given to save life and the millions to destroying life. The trouble is that the people have left affairs to the wrong school of experts.

"Johns Hopkins started the venture of employing men exclusively to teach, and though at first success looked dubious, Johns Hopkins is today known all over the world. Washington University followed suit, and now comes Chicago with the same idea and more money behind it. They have already a merger of hospitals out there, and I have no doubt there will be a great hospital in connection with the proposed department."

Dr. Samuel A. Brown, of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, Dean of the Medical College of New York University, said that the University had a wonderful opportunity, as it could begin with fundamentals and develop both an undergraduate school and a graduate school. He believes that the time will soon be past when the student will have to go abroad.

Dr. J. J. McPhee, of 803 Seventh Avenue, of the Faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School, said that the news of the University of Chicago endowment was pleasing. He could not see that the student would no longer find it worth while visiting Berlin and Vienna. He pointed out that all such visits must increase the sum total of knowledge and broaden the viewpoint."

MRS. WHITNEY'S TABLE WINS

Carries Off First Prize for Decorations at Chrysanthemum Show.

Table decorations were shown yesterday afternoon at the Horticultural Society Flower Show at the Natural History Museum. Mrs. Payne Whitney carrying off the first prize. Pink chrysanthemums were used in the decorations.

M. B. Thompson, who used many chrysanthemums with foliage, took second prize. Thomas Cutchison of Maroneck, with decorations of reddish yellow chrysanthemums with red foliage, took the third prize. Mrs. John H. Flagler, Greenwich, Conn., exhibited, using pale yellow chrysanthemums in a tall silver vase and a delicate red foliage plant. E. L. Meyers of Huntington, L. I., another exhibitor, had deep yellow chrysanthemums in a tall central vase and four smaller ones with yellow ribbons joining them.

Nothing is more popular at the show than two little baskets of the chrysanthemum indicum, the original plant with small yellow blossoms. The baskets hang from rustic poles on either side of the big pink chrysanthemum bush, the central feature of the show, which is one of the many Adolph Lewisohn prize winners. Another exhibit which pleases the visitors is the little chrysanthemum ship of F. E. Lewis, with its many blossoms, tiny smokestack, masts and flags. This is at one side of the big foyer hall exhibit.

There were 66,469 visitors yesterday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. They came in a steady stream and in 10 minutes early in the afternoon 568 people entered the Museum doors. On the Saturday of the exhibition last year there were only 65,910, including the evening crowd. On Friday there were 52,989 visitors, compared with 33,980 the previous year. Sunday is the day for record breaking crowds. Last year there were 84,598 visitors from 1 to 5 P. M., the hours that the show is open to-day.

TELL OF BATTLESHIP LOSS.

Berlin Says Bulgaria Confirms Destruction of the Imperatritsa Maria.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via Sayville.)—Confirmation of the destruction of the Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria is given in an official report from Bulgarian Headquarters, dated Nov. 10, according to the Overseas News Agency. The Bulgarian statement says:

"A fireman of the Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria, driven to our coast, has confirmed the already reported destruction of this dreadnought, which was sunk by a mine explosion near Sliva, or Feodossia Island, at the mouth of the Danube."

The above report, transmitted by the Overseas News Agency, is incorporated in the Bulgarian official statement, which, with this exception, is identical with that received from Sofia via London.

The battleship Imperatritsa Maria was launched in 1914. Her displacement was 22,500 tons, and her complement numbered about 1,000.

ARABIA SEEKS RECOGNITION.

Grand Shereef's Foreign Minister Notifies Us of Independence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The establishment of the new Kingdom of Arabia, with Grand Shereef Hussein Ben Ali as monarch and Mecca as the capital, was reported to the State Department today in an undated telegram from Mecca signed by Shereef Abdullah, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Arab people, Abdullah said, would henceforth be an active member of the society of nations, and confidently looked forward to recognition by the United States. The new kingdom resulted, he said, from a unanimous meeting of the notables and citizens of the country, who definitely threw off the yoke of the Committee of Union and Progress at Constantinople.

The State Department knows nothing of the new Foreign Minister and little of the circumstances surrounding the proclamation of the kingdom, and does not know how to reach him owing to the absence of any consular or diplomatic representative in Arabia. Investigation into the situation, however, may be possible through British or French channels.

The request for recognition is expected to be met in much the same way as other governmental changes due to the war. In Egypt, when the new Khedivlate was established in December, 1914, consular officers were instructed to recognise the new officials as de facto. With respect to the new Government of Poland, the United States will postpone final action until peace is established.

Arabia has been seething since Spring, when the Shereef revolted and drove the Turkish garrison out of Mecca. No Turkish force is known to have entered Arabia since then, and it is supposed here to have been practically autonomous. The secession of all Arabia with the Holy City of Mecca, the formal and final independence of Egypt under a separate Khedivlate with extensive religious powers, the Russian conquest of rich sections of Armenia, and the cooperation of Indian and French Mohammedans in allied armies are expected by students of Near Eastern questions to result in a marked impairment of Turkish power.

KILLS TWO SOLDIERS.

Corporal of Fourteenth Cavalry Slays Comrades in Stables.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 11.—Corporal W. Smith shot and killed Privates Jones and McKnight and wounded Private Conners, while the four, all members of K Troop, Fourteenth Cavalry, were at the camp stables this morning. Smith was placed in the guard house.

NEW AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

Hartford Concern Will Manufacture Medium-Priced Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—The Eastern Motors Incorporated with New York, Boston and Connecticut capitalists behind it, was formed here today with a capital of $1,000,000 and a certificate of incorporation filed with the State Secretary by three of the incorporators, Willis D. Upson of Watertown, Fred A. Law, a mechanical engineer of Hartford, and John F. Tuft of New York, representing the stockholders of that city.

A huge factory is to be erected in this city to manufacture a medium-priced automobile along novel lines. It will be called "The Charter Oak" and will compete against the Western group of automobile makers.

Capt. Beith Lectures on War Today

At the Astor Theatre at 2:30 this afternoon Frederick W. Whitridge will introduce Captain Ian Hay Beith, who will deliver a lecture on the present war conditions with moving pictures. The lecture is for the benefit of the British Red Cross.

E. M. CATTLE & CO
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE Jewelers

JEWELED RINGS

We are originators of many new and unusual features in artistic ring settings.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Very Exceptional Offerings in
PORTIERES AND CURTAINS

Reversible Velour Portieres
A pair $16.75

Custom made, with French open edges, in a number of pleasing color combinations—brown and rose, light blue and green, dark blue and green, olive and red, olive and mulberry, olive and brown. 7 feet, 9 inches long, finished. If we had purchased these portieres at present wholesale prices, they would retail at $28.00 a pair. The quantity is limited.

Continuing the Sale of Curtains
Additional extraordinary offerings of imported Lace Curtains, for Monday and Tuesday.

Imported French Lace—Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Curtains, 3 and 3½ yards long, exquisite patterns. Superior quality. Former prices $16.50 to $20.00 a pair..... $11.75

A collection of Curtains of exceptional merit. Made on the finest French net, decorated with artistic designs, with Lacet or Marie Antoinette motif. Former prices $12.00, $13.50 and $15.75 a pair..... $9.75

A collection of Curtains of the highest type of both design and workmanship, mounted on the finest French net. The quality and appearance are unusually fine. Former prices $20.00 to $35.00 a pair. $13.75

Fifth Floor

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

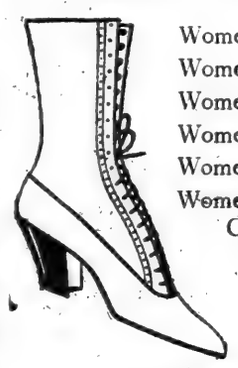
WE CELEBRATE OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE IN OUR NEW STORE

Monday until Wednesday, 6 P. M.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
Trimmed Millinery
Including
French Models
and
Adaptations From Our Own Workrooms
at
Sweeping Reductions

NOTE.—Sale goods will not be exchanged or credited.

THE LATEST STYLES IN WOMEN'S HIGH LACE WALKING SHOES



Women's Black Calfskin Vamp—Olive Top
Women's Black Calfskin Vamp—Grey Buck Top
Women's Black Calfskin Vamp—Burgundy Top
Women's Patent Vamp—Olive Top
Women's Patent Vamp—Burgundy Top
Women's Tan Mahogany Calfskin with Leather Cuban Heel.

Special at 8.50 Pair

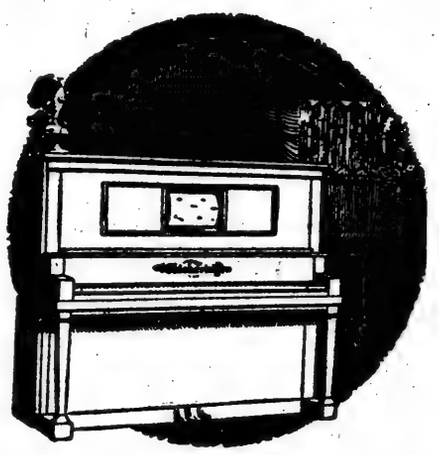
NOTE.—The above include the foremost styles in popular favor for fall wear.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES
Button and Laced Models with Welt Soles.

Sizes 6 to 8 at 2.50 pair | Sizes 11½ to 2 at 3.50 pair
Sizes 8½ to 10½ at 3.00 pair | Sizes 2½ to 7 at 5.00 pair

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES
Made of Gun Metal Calf.
Sizes 9 to 2½ at 3.50 pair

Seventh Floor Greeley 1900



The Reproducing Piano that has stood the test
THE AMPICO

Recently, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, a scientific comparison took place between the pianoforte playing of Leopold Godowsky and the Ampico-Reproducing Piano.

THE TEST Mr. Godowsky played three numbers—Chopin's *Ballade in A Flat*, Liszt's *Etude de Concert*, and Chopin's *Scherzo, C Sharp Minor, Op.* 39.

Immediately after each performance by Mr. Godowsky, the Ampico repeated his performance from a previous recording by Godowsky.

The comparisons were conclusive. The Ampico reproduced in every detail the actual Godowsky rendition.

No other instrument has ever been proven in such a test—No Other Instrument Could Survive Such a Test!

The Musical Superiority of the
Chickering PIANO
combined with the scientific perfection of the Ampico has given the world an instrument of marvelous beauty

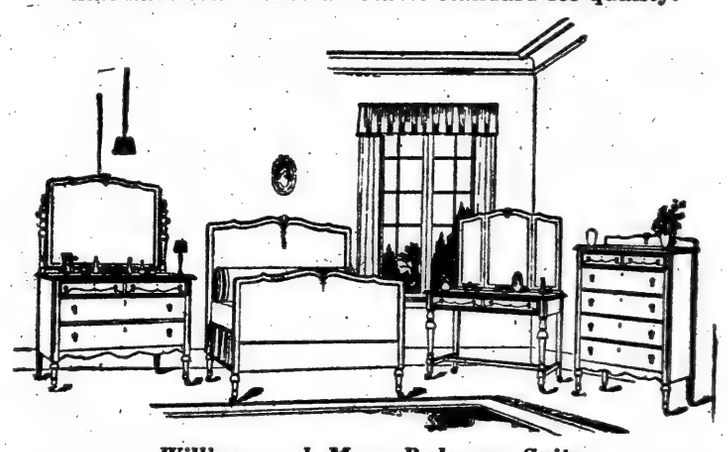
GODOWSKY, Hofmann, Buhlig, Carreno, Ornstein, and many other eminent pianists have recorded their interpretations to the end that the Chickering-Ampico may play for you, in your own home, the exact reproductions of their renditions. The Ampico library of music is wide in its scope, covering every class of music—classic, operatic, ballad, dance and popular-song music, at moderate prices.

Chickering-Ampico prices begin at $1200. Other Ampico Pianos at $750 up. Convenient payment terms may be arranged and liberal allowances will be given for instruments in exchange.

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
SEVENTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor Store
38TH STREET FIFTH AVENUE 39TH STREET

Special Features This Week in
Lord & Taylor
BEDROOM FURNITURE

Substantially built of highest grade materials, with the thorough workmanship and superlative finish that have established a notable standard for quality.



William and Mary Bedroom Suite
An exclusive design in mahogany or American Walnut. Four pieces, (as illustrated). Special..... $245.00
With twin beds..... $295.00

$45.00 Walnut Dressing Table, $22.50
$32.00 Ivory Toilet Table..$25.00
Odd Wood Beds..... $25.00
$55.00 Walnut Dressing Table, $35.00
$50.00 Walnut Dressing Table $37.50
$65.00 Mahogany Dressing Table, $37.50
$90.00 Ivory Chiffonier.... $45.00
$90.00 Mahogany Dressing Table, $45.00
$65.00 Mahogany Chiffonier, $45.00
$65.00 Mahogany Dresser..$45.00
$65.00 Mahogany Dressing Table, $47.50
$110.00 Walnut Vanity Dresser, $85.00

$140.00 Decorated Walnut Chaise Longue..... $95.00
$125.00 Italian Walnut Chaise Longue..... $95.00
$200.00 Ivory Chifforobe..$100.00
$150.00 Italian Walnut Chaise Longue..... $115.00
$300.00 Walnut or Ivory Suite (4 pc.)..... $235.00
$340.00 Satsuma Mahogany Suite (5 pc.)..... $245.00
$296.00 Louis XVI. Walnut Suite (4 pc.)..... $265.00
$333.00 Colonial Circassian Walnut Suite (5 pc.)..... $265.00
$320.00 Chippendale Walnut Suite (4 pc.)..... $275.00
$365.00 Queen Anne American Walnut Suite (5 pc.).... $295.00
$385.00 Decorated Black Lacquer Suite (4 pc.)..... $295.00
$425.00 Louis XVI. Ivory Suite (4 pc.)..... $295.00

$360.00 Hepplewhite Mahogany Suite (4 pc.)..... $315.00
$450.00 Decorated Ivory Suite (4 pc.)..... $345.00
$450.00 Decorated Black Lacquered Suite (4 pc.).... $345.00
$440.00 Decorated Walnut Suite (4 pc.)..... $365.00
$535.00 Adam Mahogany Suite (5 pc.)..... $385.00
$570.00 Decorated Walnut Suite (5 pc.)..... $455.00
$660.00 Decorated Grey Enamel Suite (5 pc.)..... $585.00
$1,250.00 Decorated Ivory Suite (11 pc.)..... $625.00
$1,500.00 Decorated White Enamel Suite (11 pc.).... $750.00
$1,650.00 Decorated White Enamel Suite (10 pc.).... $825.00
$2,500 Walnut Suite (11 pc.), $1,500.00

Four-Post Bedstead
Mahogany. With sanitary rails. Single size only. Special..... $18.75

Brass Bedstead
All sizes. Bright or dull finish. Trim of line. Special..... $25.00

White Enamel Bedstead
Durable construction and a serviceable bed. Special..... $15.00

Saving Opportunities in Springs, Mattresses, Etc.

$6.50 Woven Wire Springs..$4.85
$8.50 Woven Wire Springs..$6.50
$10.00 Woven Wire Springs..$8.00
$14.00 Woven Wire Springs, $12.00
$16.50 Upholstered Box Spring, $12.50

$16.50 Cotton Felt Mattresses, $12.50
$22.50 Upholstered Box Spring, $15.00
$28.50 Hair Mattresses...$19.75
$30.00 Upholstered Box Spring, $22.50

$35.00 Upholstered Box Spring, $24.50
$37.50 Hair Mattress..... $28.75
$45.00 Hair Mattress..... $35.00
$45.00 Upholstered Box Spring, $34.50
$67.50 Hair Mattress..... $57.50

Special "Hotel Style" Ostermoor Mattress, 50 lbs., full size..... $16.50

Sixth Floor

51 MORE OFFICERS OUT OF THE SERVICE

President Accepts the Resignations of Men on Duty on the Border.

OTHERS AWAIT ACTION

Several Hundred Reported on the War Department Files—Say State Colonel Out.

The army orders of the last week show that from Oct. 25 to Nov. 7 last President Wilson accepted the resignations of fifty-one officers who were on duty with various National Guard units on the Mexican border. This indicates that the officers of the National Guard on the Rio Grande are leaving the Federal service at the rate of about four a day. Two weeks ago THE TIMES published a list of about 500 officers who had resigned prior to Oct. 25.

There are still a large number of resignations of National Guard officers awaiting the action of Secretary Baker and President Wilson, one report being that the number on file in Washington is several hundred, with additional resignations coming in by every mail from the border.

Among the resignations accepted on Oct. 25 was that of one of the best-known National Guard officers in Massachusetts, Colonel Frank A. Graves, commanding the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry. Of the fifty-one officers whose resignations were accepted eleven are from New York units.

The complete list of resignations accepted between Oct. 25 and Nov. 7 follows:

Oct. 26—Col. Frank A. Graves, 8th Mass. Inf.; Capt. Joseph R. Cameron, Neb. Med. Corps; 2d Lieut. Ernest E. Epperly, 1st Ind. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dudley M. Lansing, 2d Tex. Inf.

Oct. 26—Major Ivan Elwood, 3d Iowa Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alois A. Fox, 3d Wis. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matthew Galligan, 2d Conn. Inf.; Major James M. McNenny, 4th S. Dak. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Palmer, 1st Ariz. Inf.

Oct. 27—Major Isaac T. Catron, 5th Ga. Inf.; 1st Lieut. James L. Peters, La. Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Frederick J. Sherman, 2d Conn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Sommer, 2d Conn. Inf.; Capt. Ansel G. Wineman, 1st N. Dak. Inf.; Chaplain Andrew J. Wagnon, 2d Tex. Inf.; Capt. Robert Saunders, 12th N. Y. Inf.

Oct. 28—Capt. Charles E. Geoghegan, 2d Va. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Heyworth Campbell, 1st N. Y. Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank H. Miller, 31st Mich. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Claude G. Henderson, 3d Ind. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred W. Cook, 13th N. Y. Inf.; Capt. Richard R. Lewis, 3d Tex. Inf.; 3d Lieut. Ralph B. Fairchild, 2d Tex. Inf.

Oct. 31—Chaplain William E. Emery, 3d Minn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Macauley, Ill. Sig. Corps; Capt. Joseph H. Toulouse, 1st New Mex. Inf.; Capt. James P. Askin, 69th N. Y. Inf.

Nov. 1—Capt. William M. Ford, N. Y. Med. Corps; 2d Lieut. John H. Hendrick, 7th N. Y. Inf.; Capt. Paul McCormick, Jr., Tr. A, Mon. Cav.

Nov. 2—Capt. Thomas D'A. Lucas, N. Y. Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Wade, 7th N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Michaels, 7th Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Tiohener, 2d Ind. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marshall W. Sinclair, Va. Med. Corps; Capt. Walter F. Siegmund, 3d N. Y. F. A.

Nov. 3—Major Glenn Van Auken, Adjutant General's Dept., Ind. N. G.; 1st Lieut. Cyrus W. Perkins, 2d Ind. Inf.

Nov. 6—Lieut. Raymond E. Lightner, 2d Va. Inf.

Nov. 7—Capt. Donald F. MacKenzie, 2d Minn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Calvert, 3d Ind. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eames S. Burns, 74th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Swofford, 4th Texas Inf.; 2d Lieut. Myron H. Peck, Cal. Corps Engineers; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Kinskey, 3d N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. Russell H. Morse, Neb. Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Pamment, Ohio Med. Corps; Major Otto C. Ahlers, Texas Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Burbach, 3d Wis. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Don E. Cameron, 4th Neb. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Morse, 1st Wyo. Inf.

CARLSTROM GETS TROPHY.

Wins Curtiss Prize for His Flight at Newport News.

Victor Carlstrom, the aviator, who recently flew the 200-horse power Curtiss military aeroplane The New York Times from Chicago to New York, breaking the American long-distance record for cross-country flight when he flew 452 miles before alighting, and the cross-country speed record when he flew 315 miles at the rate of 134 miles an hour, received yesterday the Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy for 1916, with its attendant cash prize of $1,000.

The competition for the trophy for this year ended on Oct. 31, and the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America yesterday accepted the record made by Carlstrom on Aug. 25, when he flew 614 miles in 8 hours and 41 minutes. According to the rules governing the trophy contest, the winner is the aviator who covers the greatest number of miles in ten hours of one day. In his flight Carlstrom used the Curtiss type J N seaplane, equipped with two 100-horse power motors, and the course of the flight was a circuit including Newport News and Fisherman's Island, near Cape Charles, a distance of fifty-one miles.

TO BUILD BIG AUTO FACTORY.

Kent Motors Corporation Buys Tract in Belleville, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 11.—Mayor Thomas F. Raymond of Newark is one of the Directors of the Kent Motors Corporation, a new concern recently organized, which proposes to erect a plant on a tract recently purchased in Belleville. The stock of the company, which was incorporated in Delaware, is divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. Sixty per cent., or 120,000 shares, is held in the treasury. Against this will be issued negotiable trust certificates exchangeable in three years for stock.

The Security Transfer and Registrar Company of 66 Broadway, New York, has been designated as the depositary and transfer agent of the company. The stock has been underwritten and is to be listed, it is said, on the New York Curb market.

The capacity of the plant will 10,000 cars the first year, and they will be of two models. The production will start about February. The plans for the buildings have been approved and work will be started within a few days. Approximately 2,000 men will be employed and the weekly payroll, it is declared, will average $40,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Appeal to the Heart.

If your next-door neighbors were in distress—husband dead or deserted, wife sick from overwork, children hungry—wouldn't you be the first one to come to their succor?

Perhaps they are not. But won't you act as neighbor to one of the 2,700 needy Brooklyn families we have under care? Their histories reveal every tragedy of human life. Send large or small checks to Room 1, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 53 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

SKATING SETS
Are Amazingly Smart

For winter's most fashionable Sport, have been designed clever novelties that will add the final note of style to the fair skater's costume. The Lord & Taylor Millinery Section displays, among others, these notably fetching fashions.

Picturesque, this Set (illustrated), of creamy velvet, shirred and corded and lined with white satin. Brilliant silver roses trim the smart little Hat, fasten the coquettish ruff at the side and nestle in the muff's soft folds.....$50.00

Gold color duvetyn makes an effective set, trimmed with French seal (dyed coney). The tasseled toque and shawl-like collarette are priced...$33.50

Saxe blue wool plush makes an odd little set, the piquant cap and muffler, laced with white worsted and pompon trimmed.....$20.00

Scarlet and black zibeline, vivid velvet and embroidered motifs are combined in a set at.....$20.00

And at the same price there are crocheted Sets of chenille in all white or in emerald green with black.

Fourth Floor.

FINE FURS
Play an Important Part In the Scheme of Fashion

And these are "quality" furs, dependable, durable and in models of definite distinction. Priced with that economy that distinguishes Lord & Taylor offerings:

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed Muskrat)

A 40 inch length model with self collar...$95.00

A 40 inch length model with skunk top collar.....$135.00

A 45 inch length, flare skirt model, with collar and cuffs of skunk.....$195.00

A 45 inch length model with collar, cuffs and border of skunk.....$225.00

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Natural Skunk		Natural Raccoon	
Muffs	$22.50 and $29.50	Muffs	$17.50
Scarfs	$19.50 and $24.50	Scarfs	$16.50
Taupe Fox		**Pointed Silver Fox**	
Muffs	$32.50	Muffs	$59.50
Scarfs	$29.50	Scarfs	$59.50

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)

Scarfs.....$12.50 | Muffs.....$18.50

Third Floor.

NEW CORSETS
Lord & Taylor Special Make
Featured At Attractive Prices

Models that give correct figure lines and possess to a marked degree the symmetry, the style features, the serviceability which distinguish this famous make.

For Monday
Three Special Values

Novelty Coutil Corsets, very well fitting model, well boned, but giving freedom over the hips; medium bust and length. A $2.50 model.....$1.50

Novelty Batiste Corsets—pretty pink striped material in model with elastic girdle top; for slight figures. A $3.00 model.....$1.95

Striped Coutil Corsets—in fancy pattern; lightly boned model with medium bust and elastic insert. A $6.00 model.....$3.95

Second Floor.

SILKS AND VELVETS
Four Specials for Monday and Tuesday

White Crepe Meteor
40 inches wide; a regular $2.50 quality,
$1.78

Black Satin Royal
40 inches wide; highly lustrous; a $3.50 quality,
$2.38

Black Imperial Satins
Fine yarn dyed; regular price $3.00 a yard,
$1.98

Black Dress Velvet
Crepe and chiffon finish, regularly $7.50 a yard,
$4.95

More Than a Thousand Shades
of Crepe Georgette, Chiffons, Marquisettes are always to be found in our regular Silk Stock, at popular prices.

Ground Floor.

WINTER DRESS FABRICS
At Interesting Prices

Gabardines
in the season's desirable shades; regular price $2.50 a yard,
$1.48

Dress Velveteens
in a range of the best colorings for Dresses and Coats; Special at
$1.25

Semi-made Skirts for Girls
Made of Serges, Scotch plaids, etc. Sizes 6 to 15 years.....$2.95 to $4.50

Second Floor.

TRIMMINGS
Scheduled for Clearance At Half Original Prices

The season's most effective novelties, offered at remarkable reductions, just when Evening and Afternoon Dresses are in the making.

Black, opalescent and colored Bands, Flouncings and Allovers in short lengths.

Bands—Formerly $2.50 to $15.00 a yard,
$1.25 to $7.50

Flouncings—in 18 to 36 inch widths. Formerly $2.25 to $16.95 a yard,
$1.10 to $8.50

Allovers—widths 18 to 27 inches. Formerly $2.75 to $20.00 a yard,
$1.35 to $10.00

Imported Metallic Ribbons
At Reduced Prices

Gold Satin Ribbons (widths 1 to 7½ inches.) Formerly 85c to $4.00 a yard.....50c to $2.50

Gauze Ribbons, widths 1 to 6 inches. Formerly 40c to $1.75 a yard, 25c to $1.00

Ground Floor.

An Impressive Showing of
WOMEN'S WINTER COATS
Presenting Many Particularly Special Values

Evening Coats
Chiffon Velvet—Copy of a Bernard Model.
$65.00

Fashioned of superior chiffon velvet in sapphire blue, Burgundy, plum, American beauty, green and black, the model illustrated has a huge collar of "bleu lapin," a soft, dark, luxurious fur. Warmly interlined and richly lined with self color satin.

Evening Wraps
A Superb Collection,
$75.00 to $400.00

Chiffon velvets, plushes and silk velours in the jewel like colorings, lined with gorgeous silks and trimmed luxuriously with moleskin, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), Kolinsky, taupe wolf and other handsome furs.

Fur Collared Coats
Reproduction of a $75 Garment, Special at
$45.00

Velour cloth of exceptionally fine quality in brown, green, Oxford or blue; beautifully lined with superior satin. Very flaring model with deep collar of dark natural raccoon or French seal (dyed coney).

Silk Velour Coats, Fur Trimmed,
$65, $70, $75, to $125

These handsome Coats are made of a splendid quality black silk velour in ultra-fashionable and more conservative models trimmed with Australian opossum, natural raccoon, skunk raccoon or lapin.

Smart New Models in Street and Afternoon Coats
$25, $29.50 $39.50 to $50

Wool plush, velour cloth and Bolivia cloths, in rich new colors; models trimmed with the most fashionable furs.

Third Floor.

Most Extraordinary Values—For Monday
300 WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS
$18.50, $22.50 and $28.00

Judge the importance of this event by the fact that these are Suits that have sold here regularly at $30.00 to $45.00. The models are many and modish, fur trimmed or strictly tailored. The materials are those that Fashion favors, the colors practically all that are accepted as correct this season. Splendid choosing at these low prices.

Finer Suits—$35.00, $39.50, $45.00 to $150.00

A collection of supremely smart Suits in Velveteens, Bolivia Cloth, Velour Cloth, Broadcloth and Gabardine trimmed with such furs as Australian opossum, taupe wolf, moleskin, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), French Seal (dyed coney).

Third Floor.

Four Smart New Models in
WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES
Featured at the Special Price
$17.50

A straight-line Dress with box pleats at sides to give the new silhouette. Silver thread, bright silk and beads embroider the broad belt and the collars and cuffs are of pearl grey silk poplin.

Satin is combined with serge in a distinctive model with deep cape collar and cuff lacings of beige silk. Beaded buckles finish the wide girdle.

Copy of a Paris model in a soft fine serge with collar and cuffs of white broadcloth, edged with moline fur. The pleated skirt is cleverly draped at the sides and straight at the back.

A Russian blouse model features a full skirted peplum effect; the sailor collar and cuffs are of white, trimmed with a broad band of soft brown fur.

Four Fetching Models in
Wool Jersey Dresses
$19.50

Collar and cuffs of French seal (dyed coney) add to the smartness of a straight-line model with full pleated skirt and a belt drawn through slashes.

On Russian lines is a model with slip-over blouse and finely pleated skirt. Silver thread embroiders the jaunty bodice, finished with a pointed white collar.

A pleated model on straight new lines, with broad girdle confining its fullness; fur bands edge the large sailor collar of white broadcloth.

A Redingote model, smart to a degree, has collar and cuff bands of French seal (dyed coney). Long pleated panels give new lines.

Third Floor.

Splendid Values in
SMART NOVELTY BOOTS—$5.50

Black Glazed Kid with White Kid Tops

Among the fashionable Footwear novelties the white top Boot is especially favored. Certainly few styles have so long maintained their popularity.

Tan Russia Calf with White Kid Tops

This newest last, (as illustrated) has an effectively modeled vamp, prettily perforated, and the high tops lace through invisible eyelets.

The "Manhattan" Boot—Ultra Fashionable
$10.00, $12.00 and $14.00

Kidskin in the newest light and dark colors. Suede in colors to match Winter Costumes.
Combinations of leathers in all approved colors.
The finest productions of the Bootmaker's art.

Second Floor.

NEW NECKWEAR
Of Georgette Crepe

Simply adorable, these filmy Collars, Vestees and Sets, fashioned of sheer white Georgette and hand-embroidered in unusually effective designs.

Special purchases enable us to offer these daintiest of Neckwear novelties at prices that will interest every woman.

Hand Embroidered Collars
Large sailor effects with wide hemstitched borders and embroidered. Styles usually $2.25.....$1.35

Hand Embroidered Vestees
Smartest of new effects, the fronts and collars both prettily embroidered; many styles. Special.....$1.95

Collar and Cuff Sets
The usual prices of these charming Sets range from $3.50 to $3.95. Large sailor collar effects with deep cuffs to match (illustrated); hand embroidered motifs.....$2.25 and $2.95

Ground Floor.

NEW BLOUSES
A Collection of Brilliantly Original Paris and American Modes

Anticipating every possible Blouse requirement of the Winter Wardrobe, Lord & Taylor present for the fashionable woman's approval, a representative collection of the very latest models. Featured are:

Costume Blouses—marvellously effective, in which metallic laces, sheer nets and Georgette crepes are artfully combined in models of unusual distinction. Others in two shades of Georgette to wear with tailored suits.

Lace Blouses—fashioned of delicate creamy laces or sheer black laces, combined with Georgette crepes or chiffons.

Peplum Blouses—now in such vogue are notably in evidence; beaded and embroidered in elaborate patterns or developed in beautiful brocades; these are in every new shade.

Satin Blouses—smart tailored models in ivory white; rich dark tones, vivid green or orange are also decidedly modish.

Judge the scope of the assortment by the fact that prices range from $6.95 to $68.50.

Special for Monday

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Regularly $6.95.....$4.95
White and Flesh Georgette of superior quality in box pleated and tucked model with deep cape collar and cuffs, Venise lace edged and embroidered.

Lace and Georgette Blouses
Regularly $12.75..$10.75
Sheer embroidered net lace, combined with Georgette in flesh with grey; black with white; all flesh color. An extremely effective model.

Third Floor.

NEGLIGEES
New Models Are Numerous And Are Moderately Priced

Lounging Robes are high in femininity's favor and are featured in soft lovely shades of blue, rose, pink and wistaria.

Specials for Monday

Bedford Cord Robes
Fine wool Bedford in a flaring coat model, lined with soft white silk; cording finishes the deep square collar, the wide revers and cuffs.....$5.95

Crepe de Chine Robes
A pretty and practical model on very graceful kimono lines, lined throughout with wool crepe in self-color. The sailor collar and cuffs are of sheer voile, embroidered and scalloped.
$9.75

Crepe de Chine Robes
Crepe de Chine makes this luxurious Lounging Gown, lined with soft white wool albatross; the large sailor collar, shawl revers and cuffs are hand embroidered in heavy silk..$10.75

A Charming Negligee
Crepe de Chine in pink, blue or lavender makes the accordion pleated skirt and the bodice; the coat of shadow lace falls in soft graceful folds, caught with tiny rosebuds and satin ribbons.....$16.75

Second Floor.

PETTICOATS
In Fashions New and Pretty at Prices Attractively Low.

Paisley Petticoats are the latest novelties, their deep flounces of taffeta or chiffon cloth in typical Paisley colors and patterns. Priced.....$12.75 and $14.75

Taffeta Petticoats in scores of smart styles are here in plain colors, plaids and stripes; ruffled bewitchingly and priced.....$4.95 to $14.75

Silk Jersey Petticoats, too, ranging from $4.95 to $9.75

Dancing Petticoats of chiffons and nets, crepes and satins, with lacey ruffles, accordion pleated panels; rosebuds and ribbons.....$5.95 to $25.00

Special for Monday

Taffeta Petticoats
Plain and changeable chiffon taffetas in model with tucked flounce, shirred, scalloped and ruffled.....$3.95

Taffeta Petticoats
A model with two deep scalloped ruffles, edged with pleating and over a silk underlay.....$4.95

Novelty Silk Petticoats
Fine taffeta in prettily flowered pattern; the deep flounce made of full shirred, deep ruffles, scalloped and edged with fine pleatings.....$7.95

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S UNION SUITS
Values of Unusual Excellence In Suits of Standard Makes.

A timely sale in which are offered three typical Lord & Taylor values, from an assortment complete with every underwear need.

Cotton Union Suits—medium weight cotton, fine ribbed; low or high neck models. Special....$1.00

Cotton-and-Wool Union Suits—of excellent quality, soft and fine; low or high neck models. Special $1.50

Silk-and-Wool Union Suits—fine Swiss ribbed. Special $2.25

Second Floor.

THE BAKER'S GHOST ONLY A STOWAWAY

German Doctor, in Liner's Ventilator, Cast Eerie Shadow on the Cook's Galley.

MYSTERY IN LEATHER BAG

The British Seize It at Kirkwall—Rumor on Kristianiafjord That It Had American Securities.

The Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord arrived yesterday from Bergen with a story of a mysterious leather bag, which was taken off at Kirkwall, a German stowaway, suspected of being a spy, and a haunted bakery, which was the chief topic of conversation for the crew during the last three days of the voyage.

The bag was found in the baggage room by the British officers when they searched the liner at Kirkwall, where the Kristianafjord was detained for twenty hours. Captain S. C. Hiortdahl declined to discuss the bag or its contents in any way with the reporters, and said he would rather not have the matter mentioned in the newspapers. The assistant purser said that the bag contained more than a million dollars' worth of American securities, and belonged to a passenger who did not come in the ship.

Shadow Startles Baker.

The British officials took off 555 bags of mail at Kirkwall, in addition to the mysterious bag, and left 13 bags on board, nine of which were for Montreal, two for the legation at Washington, one for the company's office in New York, and one bag belonging to the ship.

Three days before the Kristianiafjord arrived in port the baker was startled by seeing the shadow of a man fall across the trough where he was mixing dough and then disappear. He went to the galley and told the chief cook, who came back with him to see what it was. Again the shadow appeared for a few seconds, and vanished as before.

The cook and the baker searched everywhere on the deck above to find out where the shadow came from, but without success. Next morning the baker saw the shadow again, and two of the cooks, who were with him, ran to the deck and searched everywhere, but could not find any one who could have cast the shadow.

By this time news had spread forward and some of the old seamen came along and spun yarns of "spooks" they had seen on board ships off the Cape of Good Hope and other strange places, until the baker went and reported the matter to C. O. Thoenn, the chief officer. He did not believe in ghosts and decided the shadow must have been caused by a stowaway hidden somewhere on the ship. So he ordered the bos'n to have a thorough search made fore and aft.

Found Man in Ventilator.

After examining all the lifeboats and rafts on the upper deck without finding anybody, the bos'n glanced down the big ventilator leading to the bakery and saw a stranger lying curled on a shelf about half-way down. He ordered him to come on deck, but the stowaway said it was easier to go the other way, and climbed down forty feet into the bakery.

When he was questioned the man said he was Arnold von Teulen, 27 years old, and that he had been a surgeon in the German Army. He had been captured by the British, he said, and kept in a prison camp in England, from which he escaped and reached Norway. He stowed away on the liner, he said three days before she sailed from Bergen. The stowaway spoke English fluently and appeared to have had a good education.

Captain Hiortdahl would not permit the reporters to question von Teulen, and hinted that he would keep him on the Kristianiafjord until next Saturday and then take him to Kirkwall and hand him over to the British authorities.

The officers said they could not understand how the man lived in the ventilator, as the ship had encountered easterly gales for six days in succession.

The Kristianiafjord brought sixty-seven officers and engineers on their way to Kobe, Nagaski, Manila, and Seattle to take over steamships which had been purchased at those ports by Norwegian companies.

Here to Buy Steel.

Among the 849 passengers arriving on the Kristianiafjord was Carl O. Nielsen, Norwegian representative of the United States Steel Corporation, who said he had come over to make arrangements for supplying Norway with steel for another year. This was on the basis that the war would last until the end of 1917 or longer, he said.

Another passenger was Clement F. Brooberg, manager of the Western Importing Company of Minnesota, Minn., who said he had been traveling through Sweden, Norway and Denmark on business.

"Very little provisions or supplies of any kind are being sent now from Sweden into Germany," he said, "and by the first of January Germany will be getting nothing from the Scandinavian countries. The reason of this is that Great Britain blacklists any merchant who is caught selling goods of any description to Germany and they are afraid to take the risk."

To Celebrate Jesuit Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Jesuit occupancy of the parish of St. Ignatius Loyola will be celebrated on Nov. 26 with a solemn pontifical mass, the celebrant being Cardinal Farley, and the deacon, Apostolic Delegate John Bonzano. The commemorative exercises will last for a week.

PRICE OF CIGARS TO SOAR.

Manufacturers Losing Money, Tobacco Leaf Explains.

In line with the trend of almost everything else, there is soon to be a pronounced increase in the cost of cigars. Tobacco Leaf explains the causes on these grounds: Increased activity in other industries has made labor in the tobacco-growing districts scarce, and the price of labor unprecedentedly high. The wooden cases in which domestic tobacco is packed, the cheesecloth under which shadegrown tobacco is grown, fertilizers necessary to the soil, implements used in cultivation, &c., all have advanced. And in Cuba the great boom in our sugar has diverted agriculturists to that industry and created a shortage of good Havana leaf. The result is that all kinds of leaf tobacco used for cigar purposes in this country have gone skyward.

The upshot of it is that, while even before the war began a large proportion of manufacturers were, at the best, just about breaking even on their investment, now they find themselves actually and almost without exception playing a losing game.

DEFEAT SUIT OF OYSTERMAN

Justice Blackmar Decides for City in Water Pollution Case.

The decision of Justice Blackmar in favor of the city in the suit of Stanton W. Seaman for damages to his oyster beds in Jamaica Bay through pollution of the waters by sewage has been sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. This was a test case, instituted by oyster growers of Jamaica Bay. The Board of Health compelled the oystermen to cease using the waters of Indian Creek for "washing" the bivalves because of the presence of sewage in the creek. The oyster growers asserted that if they complied with the order they would suffer heavy loss, and damage suits were brought on the theory that the city had polluted the waters.

Justice Blackmar decided that Seaman was merely a riparian owner at tidewater and had no right to recover damages from the city. It is expected that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

C. VANDERBILT BUYS PRINTS.

Gets Rare Naval Views in Frederic R. Halsey Collection.

It became known yesterday that a number of the scarce naval prints in the collection of Frederic R. Halsey, sold recently, were bought for Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Amphion, Cerberus, Active, &c., painted by T. Whitcombe, engraved by R. & D. Havell, and published February, 1812, by George Andrews, an assistant, large folio, printed in colors, went to him for $85.

"A View of the Landing of the New England Forces in the Expedition against Cape Breton, 1745," by Stevens-Brooks, an etching colored and scarce, was bought for him for $210. The "Chesapeake and Shannon, June 1, 1813. Commencement of the Action," painted by J. T. Lee, Joseph Jeakes, sculpsit, published in London by G. Webster, a scarce colored aquatint, was knocked down to his representative for $260. He also obtained for $235 the "Chesapeake and Shannon," painted by Thomas Whitcombe, engraved by Jeakes, published in London Sept. 1, 1813; colored and rare. Another "Chesapeake and Shannon," painted by J. C. Schetky and on stone by L. Haghe, published in London in 1820, a set of four colored prints, and in the original paper covers, went to him for $264.

The "Endymion and President," Jan. 15, 1815. "Off Sandy Hook," drawn by an officer, aquatint by Hill, published in London May, 1815, colored and scarce, was bought for him for $260. The "Hinchinbrook and Grand Turk off Salem, May 1, 1814," drawn by W. I. Pocock, engrossed by Bailey, a colored and scarce aquatint, published in 1819, went to him for $425. The "Action Between the Rednay and de Grosse," Thomas Luny-P. Magill, a line print, published in Paris and colored, was bought for him for $50.

College Women to Aid Settlement.

College women representing Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Barnard, Wells, and Elmira will hold their annual benefit for the "College Settlement" of 95 Rivington Street and its two branch settlement houses from Nov. 20 to 26. Luncheon and tea will be served daily between 12 and 6 o'clock at 25 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Christmas novelties will be sold, the proceeds going to the settlement work and to a special fund to help try to prevent spread or recurrence of the infantile paralysis plague.

WEEK'S EXPORTS REDUCED.

Five-Day Period, However, Shows Value Was $44,628,027.

With the business week reduced to five days on account of Election Day, the Custom House report issued yesterday showed exports in the period below those of the preceding week. Shipments last week had a value of $44,629,027, against $60,833,823 the week before, and $36,466,884 the week before that. As in former weeks, war munitions, general supplies, and foodstuffs for the Allies predominated in the exports from here, although trade with neutral countries made an excellent showing.

Exports for the corresponding week in 1915 from New York amounted to $50,548,070, and in the corresponding period of 1914 to $17,980,211. Total shipments from New York to date for the calendar year now amount to $2,475,877, compared with $2,283,446,282 in the same period last year, and $743,908,042 in 1914.

Queen Quality BOOT SHOP

The "Aida," $6.00

Here is an exceedingly smart Queen Quality style—made with fine patent kid vamp and matt kid top, turned sole, narrow receding toe and Louis XV heel.

For grace and elegance the "Aida" cannot be equalled in a 16-button boot.

The superb quality of leathers used and the superiority of shoe craft shown in its making, render it a most unusual value at its price.

Queen Quality Boot Shop

32 West Thirty-fourth Street - New York City

Francois INC.

589 Fifth Avenue

Between 47th and 48th Sts.

ANNOUNCE

A Wonderful Selection of the

LATEST PARIS MODELS

in

Evening, Motor and Street Coats

Also

Fans and Hats

from all the leading houses

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

George Bernard Co.

Style, Originality & Exclusiveness

Evening Gowns of exquisite designs and colorings. Sumptuous Evening Wraps which give the wearer a new beauty and loveliness.

PRICES REFRESHINGLY MODEST.

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d St

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Exceptional Offerings in Household Furnishings

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths, 2x2 yds., ..2.75 | 2x2½ yds.....3.75 | 2x3 yds...4.75
Napkins to match, 22x22 inches.....doz. 3.75
Hemstitched Linen Damask Sets, consisting of Cloth and twelve napkins.....set 10.00, 12.50 and 14.50
Hemstitched Linen Damask Napkins.....dozen 4.00, 5.50 and 6.50
Scalloped Linen Damask Tablecloths.....3.95, 4.75 and 7.75
Hemmed Huck Towels.....dozen 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....dozen 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00
Turkish Bath Towels.....dozen 2.40, 3.00 and 4.50
Kitchen and Glass Towels, with name woven in red.....doz. 2.75 and 3.75

Madeira Hand-Embroidered Linens

Tray Cloths.....each 25c and 35c
Napkin Pockets...each 50c, 75c and 85c
Cocktail Napkins.....doz. 2.00 and 2.95
Guest Towels...each 90c, 1.25 and 1.50

13 pc. Luncheon Sets 3.25

Tea Napkins doz. 4.75

200 SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS

Size 9x12 ft.....32.50.....regularly 39.50

These new, perfect Rugs, made by one of this country's largest manufacturers, are offered in an extensive variety of choice patterns, colorings and qualities.

Also

A New Shipment of Fine Imported (English) Rugs

In Wilton and Tufted Grades

Unusually attractive patterns and colorings

At Very Moderate Prices

Exceptional Values

BED COVERINGS

White Blankets with pink or blue borders:
Single bed size.....pr. 3.50, 4.50, 5.50
Double bed size.....pr. 4.50, 5.00, 6.00

Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....each 1.65
Figured Silk Mull tops, plain borders, cotton filled..each 3.25
Figured Nainsook,—plain borders, wool filled. .....each 5.85
Dotted Silk Mull,—plain colors, wool filled.....each 6.50
Novelty Silk centre with plain borders.....each 9.75

Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed.....each 1.45 and 1.85
Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed.....each 2.50 and 3.25
Marseilles, satin finish, scalloped.....each 3.50 and 4.50

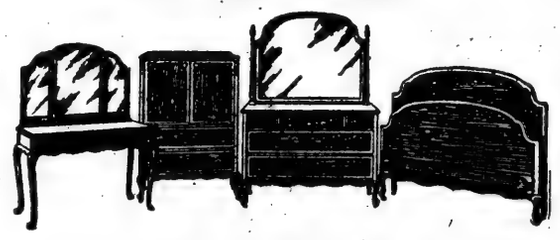
CRYSTAL STEMWARE

Lead Blown Optic Stemware Services for six, consisting of six Goblets, six Saucer Champagnes, six Claret, six Cocktail and six Cordial Glasses:
Plain Optic Services..... 7.25
Deep Plate Etching, thistle decoration.....11.50
Beautiful Gold Services, laurel decoration.....38.00

Open stock patterns from our regular lines.

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

Excellent Offerings



CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated in American Walnut, with beautifully figured burled walnut panels; suite includes 50-inch Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and full size Bed. regularly 350.00
295.00

Four-piece William and Mary Model Suites in Mahogany. regularly 350.00, 265.00
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Mahogany, decorated in dull gold or in Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 375.00, 295.00
Four-piece Adam Model Suites in Mahogany or Walnut regularly 320.00, 235.00
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Antique Ivory or Walnut. regularly 400.00, 275.00
Five-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Gray Enamel. regularly 675.00, 450.00
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Ivory Enamel finish, decorated in blue. regularly 334.00, 275.00

SEPARATE PIECES

Mahogany Tea Wagons with three wheels.....Special 15.00
Mahogany Nests of Tables (four tables).....Special 15.00
"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....Special 10.75
Mahogany Tip Tables.....Special 4.75
Mahogany "Windsor" Chairs.....Special 14.75
Tapestry Wing Chairs.....Special 29.50
Mahogany Mallin Screens.....Special 3.75

HEMMED MUSLIN SHEETS & CASES

Sheets....54x90 60c, 63x99 75c, 72x99 85c, 81x99 95c, 90x99 1.00, 90x108 1.10 each
Pillow Cases..42x36 18c, 45x36 20c, 50x36 22c, 54x36 25c each

DINNER SERVICES

Below Regular Prices

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border, with gold edge; 101 pieces. 12.00
American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border decoration, with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China Sets, with dainty floral decorations; 101 pieces. 15.00
American Porcelain Sets,—blue band, with gold edge; 101 pieces; open stock patterns. 17.75
American Porcelain Sets,—choice conventional border decorations, with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. 25.00
Royal Nippon Sets, with hand-painted border pattern, in delicate color effects; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. 30.00
Limoges China Sets,—floral border decorations; solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. 35.00
Austrian China Sets,—delicate border design, with gold or half matt handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. 40.00
Limoges China Sets,—pretty conventional border, with floral relief and coin gold handles; 101 pieces. 35.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Remarkable Values

1. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe and wide gold braid. 12.50

2. Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamp, of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe and artistic trimming. 17.50

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany,—heavy Colonial column, with sixteen flutes and extra heavy base; fitted with 24-inch flat Empire shade, with ruching on top and bottom. 25.00
Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, with 10-inch fancy silk shade. 1.95
Carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, with fancy silk shade; any color. 3.75
Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, with fancy silk shade; silk lined; 3-inch silk fringe; 20 inches high. 3.95
Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—fancy shape; two lights; 18-inch silk shade; silk fringe. 7.50
Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, with 18-inch flat Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe. 10.00

STERLING SILVERWARE

A very attractive display of Sterling Silverware in newest designs, including Mayonnaise Sets, Compotes, Bowls, Baskets, Sandwich and Bread Trays, at special prices.

Toilet Sets,—Louis XIV. design; gray finish; mirror, hair brush and comb. 14.95
Military Sets,—two brushes and comb to match toilet set. 9.75
Candlesticks,—octagon design; 6-inch.....each 2.95
Perfume Bottles,—crystal cut, with enameled tops 5.00, 6.75 to 12.50

Noteworthy Offerings

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Point Duchesse Lace Curtains in new designs..... Special, pr. 7.75, 10.75 and 17.50
Lacet Arab and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains..... Special, pr. 11.00, 13.50 to 25.00
Real Lace Panels in Ecru only.....each 17.50 and 27.50 regularly 35.00 and 45.00

Curtain Fabrics & Cretonnes

Scotch Madras,—fine quality. White or Ecru. 52 inches wide. yd. 45c and 75c
Scotch Mercerized Madras in beautiful dark colors; 50 inches wide. regularly 1.10 and 1.25, yd. 65c and 85c
Vanity Drapery Silk,—plain or figured; 50 inches wide. Special, yd. 1.50 and 1.95
Fine Imported Cretonnes in an assortment of choice designs and colors. 50 inches wide. Special, yd. 1.95
Also an excellent variety of Cretonnes, 31 and 36 inches wide. Special, yd. 32c and 45c

PORTIERES

Venetian Silk and Cotton Portieres in unique design; various colors. pair 10.75
Shakai Portieres with Verdure Tapestry border; most desirable shades. pair 11.50
Fine quality Repp Portieres with tapestry borders..... pair 9.25 and 12.75

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

Excellent Offerings

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, made of the finest Mexican Mahogany, including 72-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 750.00
595.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Antique Mahogany.. regularly 550.00, 475.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites...regularly 480.00, 375.00
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites.....475.00 regularly 575.00
Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites in Jacobean Oak..... regularly 450.00, 325.00
Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites.....318.50 regularly 400.00
Ten-piece Solid Mahogany Suites, regularly 350.00, 275.00

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Chippendale Model Sofas upholstered in Velour or Damask. regularly 150.00, 115.00
Armchairs to match.....regularly 65.00, 49.50
Overstuffed Sofas with loose down cushions; covered in Blue Velour. regularly 225.00, 125.00
Overstuffed Sofas with loose cushions; covered in Mulberry Velour. regularly 160.00 129.50
Armchairs to match.....regularly 85.00, 69.50
Queen Anne Model Sofas with loose cushions; covered in Velour. regularly 115.00, 89.00
Armchairs to match.....regularly 55.00, 39.50

ACCOUNTING A BOON TO BIG BUSINESS

Prof. Wildman Says Lessons of Statistics Made "Trusts" Possible.

SCIENCE DATES FROM 1898

Expert Shows How Study of Figures Aids the National Government.

Professor John Raymond Wildman, head of the Department of Accounting Instruction in New York University, in a recent lecture before a business convention in Atlantic City, said "big business" had been made possible through the higher development of accounting.

"Modern accounting of a constructive character," he said, "may almost be said to date from the beginning of the trust movement. Brown in his 'History of Accounting' speaks of some of the so-called ledgers preserved from the period 1300 to 1500 as being 'obviously intended to serve only as aids to the memory in retaining details of numerous transactions.' So doubtless will future historians speak of some of the financial statements of the periods from 1492 to 1898 in the United States. With the exception of the steam railroads, which must be given credit for the pioneer work which they did, very few concerns prior to 1898 used their financial data, granting that they recorded and compiled them, as the basis for administration.

"The trust movement in the United States began in 1898. During the three years which followed, 149 large combinations with a total capitalization of $3,678,500,000 were formed. Many writers and some fairly prominent authorities predicted failure. It was agreed that no one man or Board of Directors could successfully administer such huge organizations. The United States Steel Corporation and the United States Rubber Company could scarcely be called failures. Accounting made it possible for the executives, who were placed at the heads of these giant corporations with their many constituent companies, to have laid before them information as to what was being done. Accounting made it possible to run a huge business as intelligently as a small business had previously been run.

"The past fifteen years in the United States have seen a tremendous forward movement in accounting. The Interstate Commerce Commission as well as Public Service Commissions throughout the country have adopted systems of accounting as a means of obtaining information as a basis for control of public utility companies. No longer is the detection of fraud and error the chief aim of an accounting system. It has been discovered that it will gather information which will not only permit comparison of companies of the same class, but serve the purposes of the company manager and the investor, present or prospective, not to mention the taxpayer.

"With the prosperity of the country after the present war in question, the Federal Trade Commission is urging upon business men the importance of enlarging their knowledge of accounting and improving their accounting methods. With this end in view the commission has recently issued two notable pamphlets. One is entitled 'A System of Accounts for Retail Merchants'; the other, 'Fundamentals of a Cost System for Manufacturers.'

In closing Professor Wildman said: "Industry everywhere in the United States seems to be awakening to the need of accounting. The possibilities of accounting which the big combinations were quick to see and make profitable use of are now being realized by the rank and file of industrial organizations. The experience of the concerns related by Mr. Schuit is rapidly becoming the experience of many concerns. Good accounting with intelligent use of the information presented increases profits and stimulates industry. Business is a mass of financial transactions. Business without knowledge concerning these transactions means failure. Knowledge without accounting is impossible."

Professor Wildman is author of "Principles of Accounting," "Principles of Cost Accounting," "Elementary Accounting Problems," and "Principles of Auditing."

HAS PLAN TO CONVERT JEWS.

R. Fulton Cutting Criticises Methods of Episcopal Church.

Recent proposals in the Episcopal Church for a movement to convert the Jews to Christianity are discussed in the current issue of The Magnet, the organ of St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square. R. Fulton Cutting suggests in an article that an appeal to the Jews be made in meetings where doctrine shall be subordinated. His idea starts from the attendance at the Sunday evening meetings at Cooper Union, where addresses by religious teachers draw large crowds; "but," he says, "they tend to the ethical rather than the religious and lack the hortative quality that goes so far to vitalize eloquence.

"To come together on some common spiritual ground, not merely ethical but positively religious, could not but beget mutual respect and create better understanding. We have many things yet to learn in our endeavor to interpret the gospel in twentieth-century terms, and both Jew and Socialist have contributions to make to the stock of common knowledge.

"There are said to be 1,000,000 Jews in New York," adds Mr. Cutting, "many escaping from persecution, hardship, injustice in the Old World, discovering in the new the possibilities of economic development, have been captured by the materialistic ideals of the Socialistic program.

"Has not the method of approach been largely dictated by an irrational dependence on the supernatural? The philosophy of Moses Mendelssohn made more converts to Christianity than many sermons. His own descendants became members of the Church. Heine and Neander and others of the German intellectuals among his disciples embraced the Christian faith. Himself an orthodox Jew, his broad-minded apprehension of religion liberated the Hebrew intellect and made possible to many the vision of Judaism transcendant in Christianity."

The *Chic Shop*

Has Arranged for Monday Only

One Day Sale of GOWNS

Suitable for All Occasions. This Season's Most Distinctive Fashions

25 *Gowns Were* $45.00 *All At*
45 *Gowns Were* $37.50
60 *Gowns Were* $35.00
22.50

Mme. Helene
353 Fifth Avenue
Entrance on 34th St.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Extraordinary Offerings—Seasonable Merchandise

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silk the World Produces

In stock at all seasons of the year

Recent Importations

contained choice foreign novelties identical to those now being exhibited in the newest imported model gowns and cloaks for Bridal, Reception, Opera, Stage and Street wear.

Also presenting the largest variety of

Plain and Novelty Velvets

in America, including

5,000 Yards of Double-width Black Chiffon Velvet

At **2.85** a yard

The following standard weaves in plain and novelty Silks, are in complete color assortments:

Georgette Crepe	Indestructible Voile	Crepe Chiffon
Satin Elizabeth	La Jerz	Crepe de Chine
Faille Matinee	Gros de Londre	Crepe Charmeuse
Pussy Willow	Poult de Soie	Satin Majestic
Satin Francaise	Chiffon Taffetas	Pongee

Featuring New Paisley Silks.

Special

15,000 Yds. of New Novelty-striped Taffeta Silks

In a wide variety of this season's latest styles and fashionable colors.

At **1.00** a yard

ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS

5,000 yards of new Fall materials for suits, dresses and coats, including Mixtures, Pencil Stripes, Serges, Black and White or Colored Checks, in 44- to 54-inch widths.
Special, yd. 95c to 1.50

Black Satin-finish Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk; 52 inches wide. Special, yard 2.25

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS

An extensive line of fashionable Trimmings for street and evening apparel, including Spangled Bands, Allovers and Flouncings; Metal Cloth, Bands and Flouncings; Rhinestone trimming and ornaments; Embroidered Paisley or Persian Bands and ornaments.

Special Offerings:

Spangled Allover Trimming.....yard 2.00
Spangled Bands.....from 20c to 4.75 yd.
Metal Bands and Edgings.....from 10c to 75c yd.
Metal Fringes.....45c to 1.85 yd.
Combined Metal and Flower Trimmings....45c to 1.45 yd.
Flower Trimmings.....from 35c to 1.85 a yd.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES

A Reduction Sale of the Entire Stock of Trimmed Hats

At **3.95** Originally up to 9.00 | At **5.00** Originally up to 16.50

Including a large variety of shapes and sizes, in Black, White and colors; some trimmed with Gold or Silver.

CLEARANCE SALE OF WOMEN'S SUITS

Selected from our regular stock and specially reduced to

16.75 and **21.75**

Offering the Most Extraordinary Values of the Season

These Suits represent some of this season's smartest and most desirable models, faultlessly tailored in high grades of

Checked and Novelty Velours, Velour Cloth, Cheviot, Broadcloth, Alpine Cloth and Gabardine, in practically every fashionable shade.

Many fur trimmed Suits, and strictly tailored Suits with skirts cut in the fashionable widths and lengths; coats lined with attractive Silks and Satins, and warmly interlined.

A complete range of sizes comprised, but not in every model; an exceptional assortment in sizes from 40 to 48 bust measure.

Exceptional Values

WOMEN'S STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES

Evening and Dance Frocks,—two distinctive models, one of Georgette Crepe, beaded; the other of Silver Cloth and Silver Lace combined.
59.50

Afternoon and Street Dresses,—smart models in Satin, Georgette Crepe and beautiful combination effects; the standard colors and new shades.
29.75 and **39.50**

Special Offering:

Afternoon and Street Dresses,—about one hundred models, in Serge, Satin, Crepe de Chine and combinations of Satin and Crepe de Chine, Satin and Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe, Serge and Satin

18.50 regularly up to 29.75

WOMEN'S STREET & MOTOR COATS

Unusual Values

Smart Street Coats of Wool Velour,—full, belted model; collar and cuffs of Mole Coney fur; silk lined. Taupe, Green, Plum or Brown. 35.00

Utility Coats in a large variety of fabrics and colors; several models trimmed with fur; many silk lined. 19.50

Motor or Travel Coats of English Mixtures; mannish cut models; half lined. 19.50

Motor Coats of Mixed Tweeds,—mannish model, belted; collar and cuffs of Fitch-dyed or Black Opossum. 39.50

Smart Motor Coats in Scotch Mixtures,—full, belted model; Fitch-dyed Opossum collar; half lined. 25.00

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

Blouses of Georgette Crepe,—convertible collar and vest effect hemstitched and edged with knife plaiting; two groups of pin tucks down the fronts. White or Flesh color. 5.50

Dressy Blouses of Georgette Crepe daintily embroidered with silk and trimmed with Filet Lace insertion in an unusually attractive pattern. White or Flesh color. 6.75

Georgette Crepe Blouses with deep collar, cuffs and panels in front of Washable Satin; collar and cuffs embroidered with silk, beads and Black outline stitch. White or Flesh color. 8.75

WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES

Negligees of Albatross; full plaited skirt; collar and cuffs of voile trimmed with lace. 4.90

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—two-piece Empire model; slip plaited and lace trimmed; coatee of lace trimmed with ribbon and rosebuds. 9.75

Negligees of wide wale Corduroy; large shawl collar; lined to the waist with China Silk; in a variety of colorings. 5.75

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—draped model; trimmed with swansdown; in dainty colorings. 9.75

WOMEN'S SILK & LISLE HOSIERY

Superior quality Silk Hosiery, extra reinforced. Black, White or colors. pair 1.50

Fine gauge Silk Hosiery. Black, White or colors. pair 1.00

Silk Hosiery,—serviceable; Lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair 75c

Lisle Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. pair 50c

ANNUAL NOVEMBER SALE OF FINE FUR COATS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES

A Specially Prepared Sale, offering selected pelts of superior quality made into the latest fashionable models expressly for this extraordinary annual event

A. Coat of Natural Muskrat with Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and trimmed pocket.....75.00

B. Hudson Seal Coat with border, deep collar and cuffs of Skunk; full flare model; 45 inches long.....275.00

C. Hudson Seal Coat with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long....185.00

Caracul Coats, 48 inches long, with deep collar and cuffs of Taupe Fox.....385.00
Hudson Seal Coats with Fox or Skunk collar and cuffs.....165.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, with Skunk collar and cuffs.....125.00
Persian Lamb Coats with self or Skunk collar; 40 inches long.....165.00
Hudson Seal Coats,—semi-fitting model with Skunk collar and cuffs; 42 inches long.....155.00
Hudson Seal Coats with Skunk collar; 40 inches long; richly lined.....145.00
Leopard Skin Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs.....165.00

Muffs and Neckpieces

Scotch Mole Muffs	32.50	D. Skunk Muff	27.50
Scotch Mole Stoles	85.00	D. Skunk Scarf	27.50
Silvered Fox Muffs	47.50	E. Taupe Fox Muff	32.50
Silvered Fox Scarfs	47.50	E. Taupe Fox Scarf	32.50
Kolinsky Muffs	42.50	F. Hudson Seal and Ermine Muff	45.00
Kolinsky Scarfs	32.50	F. Hudson Seal and Ermine Scarf	85.00
Blended Sable Muffs	95.00	Hudson Seal Muffs	18.50
Blended Sable Scarfs	42.50	Hudson Seal Stoles	65.00
Natural Raccoon Muffs	15.00	Black Fox Muffs	27.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	14.50	Black Fox Scarfs	27.50

FASHIONABLE LACES

Extraordinary Values

Silver and Gold Laces embroidered on Silk or Cotton Tulle. regularly 85c to 4.95 a yard, 50c to 3.25
Solid Metal Laces.....95c to 4.25
regularly 1.50 to 5.50 yard
Cream Embroidered Net Laces.....yard 35c to 3.50
regularly 55c to 4.50
Allover Nets, figured or striped; White or Ecru.....yard 50c
regularly 1.25

WIDE RIBBONS

Considerably Reduced

10¼-inch-wide Satin Royal Ribbons, desirable for girdles, sashes and all dress purposes, in a beautiful range of new colors as well as Black, White, Pink and Blue. yard 85c
regularly 1.50

3-inch-wide Moire and plain Faille Silk Ribbon of the best quality, in the season's newest tints, also Black, White and all the staple colors. regularly 1.00, yard 59c

Remarkable Sale

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

At 25% to 50% less than Regular Prices

Presenting an exceedingly timely opportunity to purchase useful and attractive Holiday Gifts at very appreciable savings.

La Vallieres (Diamond mounted) at **3.50**
regularly 5.00 to 7.50
Ninety La Vallieres with soldered link Neck Chains; pendants in dainty scroll designs, each mounted with a full cut diamond.

Bangle Bracelets at 2.25, 2.95 and 3.95
regularly 3.00 to 6.25
Fifty-five Bracelets of square or oval tubing; plain, engraved, engine turned and pierced designs; Roman, English or Green Gold finish.

Scarf Pins at 1.50
regularly 2.00 to 3.00
Choice of one hundred Pins in excellent mannish styles, mounted with Sapphires, Amethysts, Topaz, Rubies or Pearls; English or Rose Gold finish.

Cuff Links—pair 2.50
regularly 3.50 to 5.00
One hundred pairs of Cuff Links in dumbbell style; plain, chased, beaded edge, engraved or engine-turned patterns; Roman, English or Rose Gold finish.

SOROSIS SHOES

Fall and Winter Models

Women's Sorosis Boots, introducing the new leathers and materials, in distinctive and exclusive styles.

Colored Kidskin, Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin, Colored Suede, Black Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Bronze. **5.00** to **12.00**

Among the favoring Colors are: Dark Gray, Pearl Gray, Ivory, African Brown, White and new shades of Tan.

Exceptional Value

1,400 pairs of Women's Sorosis Boots in Patent Leather, Glace Kidskin or Bronze Kidskin; broken size ranges.

Special 4.25

CANADA INSTALLS ITS NEW GOVERNOR

Ceremony at Halifax Follows Quickly on Devonshire's Arrival on a Warship.

TROOPS GUARD STREETS

Women Present Flowers to the Duchess—Parade from Pier to Provincial Building.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 11.—Within a few hours after his arrival today from England on a British warship, the Duke of Devonshire was installed and took the oath of office as Canada's new Governor General. The ceremony took place in the Legislative Council Chamber here before a great assemblage of Government, military, and naval officers and invited guests. The oath was administered by Sir Louis Davies.

The Duke and Duchess with their two daughters, Lady Maud Louise Emma Cavendish and Lady Blanche Katherine Cavendish, were met at the pier by a guard of honor from the Sixty-ninth Princess Louise Fusiliers, consisting of 220 men, and the regimental band, which played the national anthem as the party stepped ashore.

From the pier the Duke and Duchess, with their daughters, were taken to the Provincial Building in automobiles. The streets through which the ducal party passed were lined with troops from battalions now stationed at Halifax. Thousands of persons turned out to cheer the new Governor General.

A guard of honor from the Sixty-third Halifax Rifles met the party at the Parliament Building, and the Duke and Duchess proceeded to the House of Assembly chambers, where they were met by Vice Admiral Kingwell and staff, Major General Hodgins, Adjutant General of Ottawa; Colonel McInnes, Captain Blackwood, and General Benson and staff.

The procession then formed and marched to the Legislative Council chamber. The line was headed by the junior military and naval officers, followed by their senior officers, men of equal rank walking side by side. The Duke and his staff brought up the rear. The invited guests arose as the ducal party entered. The Duchess took her seat on the left of the dais and the military and naval officers were ranged on either side.

Following the administration of the oath, Mrs. Blondin, wife of the Speaker, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and Mrs. Goudge, wife of the President of the Legislative Council, on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia, presented flowers to the Duchess.

WARRANT FOR "DEAD" MAN.

Police Seek Schutt, Doubting That Body Buried Was His.

A bench warrant for the arrest of Henry W. Schutt, who was supposed to be dead and buried, was issued yesterday by Judge Delehanty of General Sessions at the request of Assistant District Attorney Sullivan. Schutt, who was indicted early in October on a charge of grand larceny, is believed to have committed suicide by leaping from a Jersey ferryboat on Oct. 22. His coat and hat were left on the boat. Later a body found in the North River near Ninety-sixth Street was identified by a member of Schutt's family and turned over to them.

Although the police insisted on positive identification of the body before they gave Mrs. Schutt permission to remove it, Mr. Sullivan declared that the supposed suicide was a ruse, and that the State had no evidence that Schutt ever died. He said that if the bail bond was forfeited he believed Schutt would return and face trial.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

An Important Sale, Monday, of

Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums

At prices that should command special attention.

Worsted Royal Wilton Rugs, in Oriental Effects

Size 8¼ by 10½ ft.,	Size 9 by 12 ft.,	Size 10½ by 12 ft.,
Usually $41.50 to 61.50,	Usually $45.00 to 68.00,	Usually $57.50 to 85.75,
$32.50 to 45.00	$35.00 to 52.50	$45.00 to 61.00

Inlaid Linoleum, Regularly $1.15 a square yard, at 95c

In wood and tile effects, cut from full rolls.

All the latest and most approved effects in Plain and Figured Carpets, including High Pile Wool Back Chenille in wide widths.

Oriental Rugs at Correspondingly Low Prices

A Sale of Madeira Linens

Hand scalloped and hand embroidered, appropriate for holiday gifts,

ON THE MAIN FLOOR TABLES AT VERY DECISIVE REDUCTIONS.

Tray Covers,	- -	25c,	30c,	35c	
Napkin Pouches,		50c,	70c,	95c	
Centerpieces,	- -	$1.45,	1.75,	2.50	
Cocktail Napkins,	doz.	1.95,	2.95,	3.25	
Tea Napkins,	doz.	$3.95,	4.75,	5.25	
Guest Towels,	each	85c,	1.15,	1.35	

Tea and Luncheon Cloths,	- -	at	$5.25, 5.75, 7.50
Dinner and Reception Cloths,	- -	"	18.50, 21.00, 32.00
Lingerie Cushion Covers,	- - -	"	$1.75, 2.25, 2.75
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces	- - -	"	$2.95, 3.45, 4.95
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,	- -	"	$2.25, 3.75, 5.75
Doylies, tumbler and finger bowl size,		doz.	$1.95, 2.25, 2.95
Doylies, plate size,		"	$3.95, 4.50, 6.75

It is advisable to place orders now for Hand Embroidering Initials, Crests, Monograms, etc., to ensure delivery before Christmas.

Exceptional Values in Furniture

Will be provided To-morrow, on the Fifth and Sixth Floors.

FOR LIVING ROOM

Drawing Room Suite, 2 pcs; upholstered in blue velour, Adam design; formerly $322, $282.00

Drawing Room Suite, 2 pcs; cane and mahogany; blue velour upholstery; formerly $275, $205.00

Arm Chairs, velour and tapestry upholstered, 45.00 to 77.00
Formerly $55.00 to 100.00

FOR DINING ROOM

Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs; Charles II. design; mahogany, $295.00
Formerly $346.50

Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs; in mahogany, at $353.50
Formerly $433.50

Buffets, of mahogany, at $44.00 to 85.00
Formerly $54.00 to 100.00

Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; in American Walnut or Mahogany; Queen Anne design; Formerly $431.00, at $343.00

FOR THE BEDROOM

Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs; formerly $400.00, ... $325.00

Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs; Twin Beds; formerly $335.00, $200.00

Ivory Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs; Twin Beds; formerly $361.00, $295.00

Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs; formerly $379.00, $269.00

Odd Mahogany Dressers, formerly $80.00 to $70.00, $25 to $54

Odd Wooden Beds, were $27.50 to 65.00, $22.50 to 38.50

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

A very attractive assemblage, on the Third Floor, of

Luxurious and Reliable Furs and Fur Garments

Will be found to include the favored Parisian modes for all occasions, together with many distinctive creations designed in New York, in

Coats, Capes, Capelets, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

made of selected, perfectly matched skins, at moderate prices.

Especially featured in this display, for To-morrow, will be

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

plain, full model, with self collar and cuffs; lined with brocaded satin; 40 inches long,

at $125.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

with handsome skunk collar, cuffs and border, beautifully lined; 45 inches long,

at $175.00

Hair Goods

Specials for Monday:

18 inch Wavy Switches, $5.50

20 inch Wavy Switches, $9.50

Grey Hair Transformations $4.50

Grey Hair Transformations $7.50

Women's Fashionable Coats

ARE shown in an unusually distinctive collection of models, materials and colorings, smartly trimmed with furs, especially appropriate for

Horse Show, Theatre and Opera

A Noteworthy Offering for Monday:

Women's Street and Motor Coats

of the wanted velour materials, in striking styles and colorings, handsomely fur trimmed,

at $32.50

Leatherette Gloves

Kayser Duplex

For Women

Slip-on style, with shirred wrist and elastic, Paris point embroidery, in white only.

Regularly sold at $1.25

95c

A Particularly Interesting Sale of Women's Suits

MADE up in serges, gabardines, meltons, jersey cloth and wool velours, comprising a number of this season's smart models, plain, tailored or richly fur-trimmed, all taken from regular stock and featured for Monday, on the Third Floor,

At prices usually reserved for much later in the season.

$24.50, 32.50 and 45.00

Dress Silks and Velvets

AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FOR MONDAY.

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet, 40 inches wide; soft finish; ..... Special at $3.50

Satin Duchesse Mousseline, 35 ins. wide; new Fall shades, also white and black; formerly $2.25 a yard ..... at $1.78

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide; full assortment of light and dark shades; also white and black, ... at $1.68
Formerly $2.00 a yard

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES TO-MORROW.

Glove Silk Vests, with tailored or French band tops; embroidered fronts; in pink or white, ... at $1.79

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers, Extra quality, in the following desirable colors: Pink, white, navy, purple, green, taupe and black, ... at $1.79

Glove Silk Combinations, with French band tops; embroidered fronts; in pink or white, ... at $3.25

Smart and Dressy Blouses

All reproductions of higher-priced models,

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY ON SECOND FLOOR.

Two Models

One of Chiffon Cloth, soutache braid trimmed, in all suit shades and lined throughout with white chiffon;

The other of Indestructible Silk Voile, in white, flesh and street colors, with side plaited frill,

each $5.00

Two Models

One of Georgette Crepe, superior quality, daintily pintucked, smart high collar, satin cuffs; in white and flesh;

The other of Georgette crepe, surplice model, embroidered; trimmed with filet lace, in white and flesh,

each $7.50

French Lingerie at One-Third Less

Offering a collection of exquisite models, in odd sizes,

MONDAY, ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

Night Gowns,	Chemises
Formerly $7.25 to 21.50	Formerly $4.50 to 18.50
$4.95, 6.75 to 15.50	$2.85, 3.75 to 10.50

Combinations - - - at $4.95, 5.85 to 12.75

Formerly sold from $7.95 to 19.75

Philippine Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises

hand-embroidered; all hand-made

Special at $2.75

A Thanksgiving Sale of Plated Silverware

These Excellent Values will be offered on Monday and Tuesday:

Reproductions of Sheffield Plated Ware

Vegetable Dishes, lock handles, at $6.75.
Gravy Boat and Tray, - - - - " $5.25
Sandwich Trays, - - - - - - - " $3.45
Bread Trays, - - - - - - - - " $2.85

Meat Platters	13 ins.	15 ins.	17 ins.	19 ins.
	$5.25	6.75	8.25	9.50

Meat Platters Well and Tree	17 in.	19 in.	22 in.
	$11.50	$14.25	$16.95

Chop Plates, 11 in. $3.45 13 in. 5.25 15 in. 6.75

Three letter monogram engraved free on Sheffield ware

Quadruple Plated Ware

Baking Dish, - - - - - at $3.45
Crumb Tray and Scraper, " $2.25
Coffee Set, three pieces, - - - - " $5.75
Hot Water Kettles, with alcohol lamp, - - - " $6.75

Serving Trays,
10 inch, - - - - - - - at $1.45
12 inch, - - - - - - - " $2.25
14 inch, - - - - - - - " $2.65

One script letter engraved free of charge

Rogers Silver Plated Ware

Tea or Coffee Spoons, half doz. 75c
Dessert Spoons or Forks, " " $1.25
Table Spoons or Forks, " " $1.40
Salad Forks, - - - - " " $1.65
Oyster Forks, - - - - " " $1.20
Orange or Grape Fruit Spoons " " $1.20
Butter Spreaders, " " $1.65
Dinner or Dessert Knives, with flat handles, " " $1.75

One script letter engraved free of charge

WOULD ASSIST INDUSTRIES.

Efficiency Society to Hold Conference on After-War Problems.

The Efficiency Society, which has headquarters at 52 Broadway, announced yesterday that it would hold an open conference this week to discuss the question, "After the War—What?" The conference will be devoted to consideration of policies for safeguarding American industries. The society's plan to hold public discussions is approved by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Henry R. Towne, Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and many other prominent business men, who have expressed their intention of being present. The preliminary announcement issued yesterday stated:

"While the belligerent European nations have other pressing problems at this time, that make an opportunity to plan for the future. We, with ready made opportunity aplenty, are taking no concerted thought for the morrow, although, individually, we wonder much, think a little—and go about our present-day affairs.

"And this in spite of the fact that the effects of the present world war on the financial-industrial-commercial situation in the United States demand fully as much consideration as is being given to the similar question in all other countries, both belligerent and neutral.

"As a nation we are individualistic. But your biggest problem today is the problem of the nation. What are you doing to give others the benefit of any clue to a solution which you may have discovered? What are you doing to secure the benefit of what others have worked out?

"This problem requires joint thought and action on the part not only of groups of trades or lines of business, but also of the elements of finance, labor, manufacturing, and marketing."

C. C. N. Y. ALUMNI ELECT.

Charles P. Fagnani Made President —$100,000 for Library.

Charles Prospero Fagnani, professor of semitic tongues at Union Theological Seminary, and long prominent in alumni affairs of City College, was elected President of the Associate Alumni, Inc., of the college last night at the annual meeting. Gano Dunn was elected First Vice President; Lee Kohns, Second Vice President; Samson Lachman, Third Vice President; Charles Murray, Treasurer, and Jacob Holman, Secretary. John S. Battell was re-elected Historian, and Howard C. Green, Associate.

The graduate organization also selected Directors, who will serve until 1919, as follows: James R. Steers, Ernst Eurich, John Claflin, Charles E. Lyecker, Sigmund Pollitzer, William M. K. Olcott, W. Travis Gibb, Leon Huener, Bernard Naumburg, Jacob Holman, Edward E. Unger, and Paul T. Kammerer.

Dr. Howard Green announced that 60 per cent. of the City College graduates had contributed to the library fund, making more than $100,000 collected for the project.

Lane Bryant

New Winter

COATS and SUITS

For Every Figure

Women's and Misses' 16 yr. to 42 bust

Extra Size and Hard-to-fit Figures 37½ to 56 bust

At Remarkable Savings

An exceptional variety replete with the very latest styles in quality fabrics evolved in our own workrooms—for women of fashion.

Sale Begins 9 A. M. *An early call insures best selection*

One Customer Said:

I never thought it possible that I could be fitted from stock. Your advertisements sounded like Fairy Tales, as I have tried all other stores and failed.

QUESTION: What made you come to us now, Madam?

ANSWER: Because, my friend, Mrs.——, who is much larger than I, has been fitted in your place beautifully, that made me come.

This is what we hear daily from our customers.

The reason that we have succeeded where others failed is because WE HAVE SPECIALIZED AND EXPERIMENTED FOR YEARS IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS ON THE EXCEPTIONAL FIGURE.

We can therefore now offer every item of dress ready-to-wear that will ACTUALLY FIT AND BECOME ALL TYPES OF FIGURES UP TO 56 BUST MEASURE.

If you have any trouble in getting fitted in FASHIONABLE ready-to-wear clothes, a visit to Lane Bryant will be a revelation.

Motor Coats

Vigoreaux, mixtures, chinchilla and plain velours, loose, flare and belted styles, half lined, full lined and interlined. Some trimmed with fur, all with most becoming lines.

12.50 19.75 29.50 to 87.50

Smart Walking Coats

Cheviots, zibeline, vigoreaux, wool velours, Broadcloth in black, navy, brown or green—velveteen and velvet models, all fur trimmed, silk lined and interlined.

22.50 37.50 49.75 to 137.00

Handsome Wraps

Chiffon velvet, silk velour and velour plush—in purple, burgundy and black, lined with new light shade silks and quilted satins—copies of imported models with skunk, kolinsky squirrel or Marabout.

139.75 147.50 to 275.00

Warm Winter Suits

Mixture, gabardine, broadcloth, wool velours, cheviot models with and without fur trimming. Have well made coats and smart full skirts—colors and black.

15.00 22.75 37.50 to 49.50

Suits for Dress Wear

Soft wool velour, glove cloth, broadcloth, velvet and other elegant fabrics with handsome braiding or fine furs as skunk, seal or mole, very distinctive styles.

37.50 44.75 54.75 to 215.00

Prices Vary According to Materials and Sizes.

Lane Bryant 25 W. 38th St.

NO C. O. D.'S *NO CREDITS*

Du Barry

392 Fifth Avenue
Corner 36th Street
2nd Floor—Take Elevator

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

In the Women's Apparel & Fur Departments

Our Entire Stock of High Class

Coats, Suits, Furs, Gowns, Blouses

To Be Closed Out Without Reserve at

1/3 LESS THAN FORMER PRICES 1/2

NOTE—We will continue our millinery department after all other departments are closed out.

Extra Special

Drastic Price Cutting in our high priced apparel necessitates the use of comparative values to illustrate the bargains we offer to careful shoppers

Fur Trimmed Coats,	*Regularly $45.*	*To close at*	24.50
Evening Dresses,	*Regularly $35.00 to $65.00*	*To close at*	19.75 & 29.75
Evening Wraps,	*Regularly $45.00 to $85.00*	*To close at*	29.75 & 39.75
Fur Trimmed Suits	*Regularly $39.50*	*To close at*	19.75
Real Skunk Sets	*Regularly $32.50*	*To close at*	19.75

Muffs, *to Close Out* 5.00 to 75.00 | **Fur Sets,** *to Close Out* 12.50 to 150.00

The prices give no idea of the value and quality; this is high grade apparel made up for our exclusive clientele; garments and furs which you can find duplicated only in other fine Fifth Ave. Shops

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Unequalled Values

Offered in a New Purchase of

Men's and Young Men's Hand-tailored Suits

Secured Expressly to Sell at the

"McCreery Special" Price

22.75

The above price in many instances is less than the usual wholesale cost. Previously this season we have had suits identically the same as these, in styles and materials, that sold at regular prices up to $35.00. **These Suits will bear the most critical inspection**

The Lines and Proportions conform gracefully to the natural outlines of the figure, as the discriminating man demands.

There are conservative and novelty styles that will meet the approval of Men, Young Men and Youths—including the now-favored two-button, double-breasted model with either plain or pinch-back,—and two- or three-button single-breasted suits with soft-roll fronts, shapely form-fitting backs, welt or patch pockets.

Pure Wool Suitings Ideal for Autumn and Winter Wear unusually handsome striped and mixed weaves, in distinctive tones of Blue, Gray, Green and Brown, were selected for these Suits:

Famous "Mabbett" Cheviots

Homespuns Tweeds

Finished and Unfinished Worsteds

Flannels Cassimeres

The Lining and Trimming of these Suits is particularly noteworthy —every detail of the inner sides is perfectly finished. Some suits All-Silk lined; others quarter-Silk lined with fancy striped Silk sleeves, or lined with high grade Alpaca and Silk sleeves.

SIZES FROM 33 REGULAR TO 50 STOUT; ALSO "LONGS" AND "SHORTS"

Exceptional Values

OVERCOATS FOR MEN & YOUNG MEN

In handsome fabrics, including genuine imported O'Brien coatings. New belted styles and loose box Slip-on Coats with patch pockets; also pinch back models, single or double-breasted; mostly quarter satin lined, with seams satin piped.

18.50 22.75 28.50 and 33.00

MEN'S CLOTHING—5th Floor.

EFFICIENCY IN WAR SOUGHT BY RAILWAYS

Committee Which Had Charge of Moving Guard to Border Makes Recommendations.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION URGED

Harmonious Relations Existed Between Officials and the Quartermaster General.

Through experience gained in transporting the National Guard to the Mexican border the railroads of the United States will be able to make a much better job of moving troops the next time they are called upon, according to the report of a Special Committee of the American Railway Association made public last night and containing recommendations for action both by the railways and the War Department to place the country in a state of better preparedness.

The report advised making permanent the committee, comprising Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, Chairman; R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and A. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The committee reviewed the task of moving the guardsmen, made a number of criticisms, and put forward recommendations of which the following are the more important:

1. That the War Department supply a list of concentration camps and that the railroads work out a system of best routings.

2. That steps be taken to pool the expense and revenue of troop movements in order that the best routes may be taken advantage of.

3. That a memorandum of the troops forwarded from each camp, together with a list of supplies, be furnished to the railroads for a study of facilities needed to transport the same or a greater number of men.

4. That at least semi-annually the railroads file with the General Secretary of the Association a statement of their passenger equipment, particularly with relation to the character of coaches available.

5. That the railroads prepare a system of passing reports for movement of troop trains which can be put into effect on short notice, in cipher, if possible.

7. That the Association and the Pullman Company combine their offices, so that information as to car and troop movements be available for both.

8. That the railroads have a representative at each mobilization camp and concentration point in order that no time may be lost in the representative undertaking his duties in case of emergency.

Roads Moved 140,000 Troops.

"From June 20 to the present time," the report said, "there have been sent from mobilization camps to the Mexican border approximately 136,000 troops, and there have been returned 32,000 troops. This has involved the transportation in both directions of 168,000 troops without accident. There still remain in mobilization camps to be dispatched to the border 9,000 troops, and these, together with 108,000 still on the border at present, must be returned to their places of mobilization."

In respect to the routing of the guardsmen, the committee said:

"The routing of troops from mobilization camps to the border points was specified by the Quartermaster General's department. The routes were apparently arranged to give as many railways as possible an opportunity to participate in the traffic. While in most cases the routing was excellent, there were still cases where troops were handled over circuitous routes with resulting dissatisfaction."

The committee found that from a railroad point of view "the mobilization camps in the several states are reasonably well established. Little, however, is known of points of possible concentration."

In treating of the facilities for troop movement, the report said:

"Reports of the representatives at mobilization points developed the fact that, by reason of the character of the facilities provided, some delay and inconvenience was caused by the loading of troops and of their supplies. There was also concern expressed by the War Department as to the danger of congestion at the border. While nothing of the kind occurred, it is conceivable that where larger bodies might be concentrated than was the case in this instance, there might have been serious difficulty in the prompt unloading of troops and supplies and their removal from railway premises.

Closer Co-operation Desired.

"Difficulty was experienced at times in ascertaining the actual equipment required for any specified movement, for several reasons. Tourist cars were always desired, and it was not possible for roads on initial points to ascertain whether all or a part would be available. Coaches, therefore, were held in excess of real requirements. Correct advices could not always be obtained from the camp Quartermasters. Reports showing the movements of troop trains were sent by the roads direct to the Quartermaster General. They were sometimes incomplete, and in many cases delayed. We cannot find that any great hardship resulted from this, but it is conceivable that in a larger movement this would be a most important feature."

It was in view of these difficulties that the committee made recommendations looking for closer co-operation between the War Department and the railroads. The lack of such co-operation was responsible for difficulties in the transport of troops in the Spanish-American war.

"A series of ciphers was prepared for the use of representatives and inspectors, which worked out satisfactorily, so far as they went," the report said. "Additional information at times would, however, have been desirable.

"In order to prevent delays in creating an organization, it is desirable there be maintained lists of persons available to act as representatives of the railways without the necessity for their designation after the emergency arises.

"In the opinion of the Special Committee, it is desirable that the railways be informed not only what are their duties in connection with the transportation of troops, but also what is required of officers of the Quartermaster General's department in their relations to the railways."

The report, therefore, recommended that such portion of the "Handbook of Transportation by Rail and Commercial Vessels" as are applicable to transportation of troops and supplies be published by the American Railway Association and issued to the members for their information.

The committee recommended further that the Special Committee on Co-operation with the Military Authorities be continued "as a channel through which the War Department can convey information as to its requirements, and to co-ordinate the work as a whole."

Efficiency Through Organization.

In reviewing the work of the committee, the report said:

"The work of the Special Committee in relation to the movement of troops has so far been largely one of organization for efficiency. It has been conducted under pressure for prompt action, without previous preparation and without precedents. It can be done better another time. The experience has been valuable for all concerned, as it has developed mutual confidence and an understanding with the military authorities, which has made the work one without friction with the responsible representatives of the Government.

"The work of the representatives at department headquarters and at the mobilization camps is to be highly commended. Thrown into a novel experience without other instructions at the start than to represent all the railways and to do what seemed necessary, they have given new evidence of the versatility and efficiency of the American railroad official."

CARMANIA COMING BACK.

Cunarder Quits War Service to Reenter New York-Liverpool Trade.

The Cunard Line agents announced yesterday that the steamship Carmania, which has been used by the British Government for nearly two years as an auxiliary cruiser, had been put back into the Atlantic service and had sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York.

In September, 1914, the Carmania fought and sunk the German auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar off the coast of Brazil and was struck by a number of shells, chiefly in her superstructure. Captain James Barr, who was staff commander on the Carmania during the naval cruise, will be in charge of the ship, it is understood. She is not carrying passengers this trip.

JUDGE LANDIS FINES CORPORATIONS $171,000

Swift & Co. and a Number of Railroads, Including Pennsylvania, Assessed for Violations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Fines totaling more than $171,000 were assessed by Federal Judge Landis today against Swift & Co., packers, and a number of railroads convicted of violating the Interstate Commerce act. In most of the cases, the charges were rebating or shipping less than carload shipments at carload rates.

Swift & Co. were fined $69,000, the Pennsylvania Railroad, $60,000; the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, $30,000, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, $90,000 in one case and $30,000 in another.

In addition, fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 were assessed against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. These fines were in most instances for failure to comply with the twenty-eight hour cattle law against permitting live stock to remain in freight cars more than twenty-eight hours at a stretch without attention.

The Pennsylvania fine and the $20,000 fine against the P., C., C. & St. L. were for rebating to the W. H. Merritt Company, a Chicago Board of Trade firm, while the $30,000 fine was for rebating to E. E. Eckhart, head of the Eckhart Milling Company. Mr. Eckhart was tried for the same offense some time ago, but the case was thrown out of court by Federal Judge Anderson.

WHITE PLAGUE IS YIELDING.

Marked Decline in Death Rate in Ten-Year Period.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The mortality census of the United States for the year 1915, issued today, shows a decline in the death rate for the whole country from tuberculosis from 200.7 per 100,000, to 163.3 in the last ten-year period. Another discovery by the census is that the "safety first" campaign conducted generally throughout the country has produced decided results.

In 1913 54,011 deaths were due to accidents; in 1914 the number was reduced to 51,770, and in 1915 to 51,406; and in this period there was an increase in the population of the registration area as it existed in 1913, and an increase of the area. The rate per 100,000 population for accidental deaths fell from 85.8 in 1913 to 78.5 in 1914, and to 76.3 in 1915.

Deaths by railway accidents and injuries totalled 6,652 in the registration area in 1915, or 6.3 per 100,000. Deaths from street car accidents and injuries numbered 1,884, or 2.9 per 100,000. This rate is the lowest on record.

Automobile accidents and injuries caused 8,978 deaths in 1915, or 5.9 per 100,000. Deaths from mine accidents and injuries in the registration area in 1915 were 2,000, corresponding to a rate of 3 per 100,000. This rate shows a decline as compared with the corresponding figure for 1913, 4.6 and a very great decline as compared with that for 1907, 4.9, the highest on record.

The census figures bring out the astonishing fact that in 1915 firearms caused more deaths than railroad accidents, more than five times as many as street car accidents, nearly as many as railroad and street car accidents combined, and more than twice as many as automobile accidents. The total number of deaths due to the use of firearms in the registration area in 1915 was 7,994, corresponding to a rate of 11.9 per 100,000.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Imported Decorative Lace Pieces
(hand-made)

will be a drawing feature to-morrow in the Department on the Fourth Floor.

It will comprise Table Covers in large and small sizes; Buffet and Dresser Scarfs; Pillow Covers, Chair Backs and Arm Pieces; all of which will be marked at

extraordinary concessions from usual prices.

(This Sale presents a timely opportunity for the selection of worth-while holiday gifts)

The regular stock of the Decorative Lace Department is amply supplied with the Plain Filet Nets, Hemstitched Linens and Narrow Cluny Edgings so greatly in demand for fancy work, as well as with all the wanted varieties of Laces and Lace Motifs.

A Sale of Women's Blouses
will offer excellent values to-morrow in

Tub Silk Sports Blouses, in a variety of the smart colors . . . . . at $5.00

Imported Lingerie Blouses, hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed . at $9.50 & 12.50

(Blouse Department, Second Floor)

A Special Purchase of 54-inch Broadcloth

in black, brown, green, navy blue, rose, mustard, leather, prune and burgundy, will be offered for sale to-morrow, at per yard $1.75

Also

54-inch Velour de Laine

in burgundy, brown, green and navy blue, at . . . . . per yard $2.50

The demands of the **Holiday Shopping Season** have been amply provided for in the large stocks of attractive merchandise now ready for selection.

Purchases made at this time can be held for future delivery.

A Very Unusual Sale of Smart Fur & Fur-trimmed Hats
(especially featuring moleskin)

will take place to-morrow in the Department on the Third Floor.

A number of the most distinctive styles of the season will be presented in this remarkable offering, uniformly and very exceptionally priced at

$25.00

Paris Gowns and Suits

of unusual elegance and beauty

will be placed on sale, commencing Monday, November 13th,

at prices that should insure an immediate clearance.

Department for Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor)

Attention is directed to **The Store's Liberal Policy** in regard to the Free Delivery of Merchandise.

Under this policy all charged or paid purchases will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States.

A Sale of Household Linens

prepared for to-morrow and Tuesday, will offer merchandise of excellent qualities at most advantageous prices.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . $3.20, 3.50 & 4.50

Linen Damask Napkins
per dozen . . $2.40, 3.75 & 4.25

Madeira Luncheon Sets
(hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered), consisting of 24-inch centerpiece, six 10-inch doylies and six 6-inch doylies,
per set . . . . $4.00 & 6.75

(Fourth Floor)

Women's Silk Hosiery
VERY SPECIALLY PRICED

will provide a Monday Sale of exceptional interest.

Black Silk Hose, with double tops and soles, per pair . . . . . 95c.

Black or White Silk Hose, with extra spliced double tops and soles; a very durable quality, per pair $1.55

Two-toned Silk Hose in vertical-stripe effects; an extremely smart novelty, per pair $2.95

The Mourning Department

The quiet atmosphere pervading the semi-secluded rooms reserved on the Third Floor for the display of Mourning Costumes and Accessories appeals to everyone who is confronted with the sombre necessity for purchasing mourning apparel.

Specially trained assistants, who are thoroughly conversant with mourning fashions and mourning requirements, are always in attendance; or, if desired, qualified representatives will call upon patrons at their homes.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 2000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Hicksons INC

PRESENT

A complete array of wonderful

FURS
WRAPS
GOWNS
and
HATS

Unusually different and reflecting a superb richness and style that specially commends them for the Opera, Horse Show and the various social functions of the hour.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

MICHAEL

WINTER SALE

Tailleur Costumes, Dresses
Coats, Wraps, Furs
Formerly $125 to $400

SALE PRICE $25 to $75

Price same as Winter Sale

734 FIFTH AVENUE AT 57TH ST.
NEW YORK

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 48TH AND 50TH STS.

Importers Creators

Evening Wraps

of Fur, Velvets and Brocades

Coats

for day wear of fur, also velvets and cashmere cloths combined with fur.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

YOU'LL know that Sonora is your phonograph when you hear its magnificent tone.

Ten Unequalled Models
$45 $65 $75 $100 $150
$175 $190 $225 $350 $1000

Cash Discount Allowed

Fifth Ave. at 53rd Street
279-281 Broadway at Reade Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)

Hear this Beautiful Instrument!

300 MEN SELECTED FOR ARMY RESERVE

Applicants from All Walks of Life Pass Examination for Reserve Corps.

MANUAL FOR THE TESTS

Department Issues Instructions in Line of Study for Applicants.

The Congress made a "ten strike," as an officer of the regular army put it yesterday, when it authorized the Officers' Reserve Corps. Applications from men in all walks of life are coming in by every mail to the Eastern Department Headquarters on Governors Island, and within a few days it is expected that the War Department will authorize the publication of the first 300 men who have passed the required examination.

Colonel William A. Simpson, Adjutant General of the Eastern Department, said yesterday that the reason why the names of men who have been recommended for commissions in the Reserve Corps had not been announced was that in a number of instances certain minor facts which should have been stated in the applications for commissions had been left out. These papers have been returned to Governors Island for correction and will be returned in correct form to the War Department within a few days.

Colonel Simpson also called attention to the fact that the law authorizing the Reserve Corps stipulates that the number of Majors is limited to one-third the number of Captains in each arm of the reserve force. This is a fact that should be kept in mind by those applying for commissions. Seniority in the order of application for permission to stand the examination will undoubtedly govern in the designation of Majors.

THE TIMES published last Sunday the schedule of examinations prepared for civilians who wish to try to win commissions in the line and in the Quartermaster and Engineering corps. The publication of those schedules resulted in an increased number of applications for commissions in all the line arms, as well as the Quartermaster and Engineering Corps.

No age limit applies so far as commissions in the Quartermaster, Engineering, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, medical and dental arms of the service are concerned. The examinations which those who desire to be commissioned in staff and other arms, not of the line or Quartermaster or Engineering departments, as given in the War Department order, are as follows:

Adjutant General's Department.

FOR ALL OFFICERS.

1. Administration, (oral.) — Army Regulations, in the discretion of the board, special importance being attached to the portion relating to the usual duties of the officers of the Adjutant General's Department. Including the subjects of "Military Correspondence," "Orders," "Muster Rolls," "Returns of Troops," and "Records."
2. Military Law, (oral.)—Manual of Courts-Martial, (official.)
3. Field Service Regulations, (oral.)—Entire text.

Inspector General's Department.

FOR ALL OFFICERS.

1. Administration, (oral.) — Army Regulations, in the discretion of the board, special attention being devoted to the articles "Inspector General's Department," "Money Accountability," and "Public Property."
2. Drill Regulations of the three arms, (oral.)—Same as for company, troop, battery, and field officers.
3. Field Service Regulations, (oral.)—Entire text.
4. Military Law, (oral.)—Manual of Courts-Martial, (official.) Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, (Rules of Land Warfare, General Orders, Nos. 4 and 52, of 1902, A. G. O., and Circular No. 65, W. D., 1907.)
5. Tables of Organization.—Complete.
6. Equipment Manuals.—All branches.
7. Rules of Evidence.—To the extent that they are set forth in textbooks on military law.
8. At least one year's active service as an officer with some branch of the line of the army, the volunteers, or the National Guard in the service of the United States.

The Signal Corps.

FOR CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS.

Administration, (oral.)—Army regulations; same as for company officers of infantry. Also regulations pertaining specially to the Signal Corps. Laws relating to Signal Corps.

Signalling, (oral and practical.)—Theoretical and practical knowledge of modern methods of visual signalling, including ability to transmit and receive messages by flag, lantern, and heliograph.

Telegraph and telephony, (oral and practical.)—Theoretical and applied knowledge of electricity and telephony, covering (a) installation and repair of telephones, testing for faults, &c.; (b) construction, maintenance, and operation of permanent telegraph and telephone lines; (c) installation, maintenance, and operation of field lines; (d) skill in transmission and receipt of messages on telegraph lines; (e) dynamos, motors, and batteries, (oral and practical;) (f) radiotelegraphy.

Military law, (oral.)—Manual of Courts Martial, (official.) Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, (General Orders, Nos. 4 and 52, of 1902, A. G. O., and Circular No. 65, W. D., 1907. Rules of Land Warfare.)

Topography, (practical.)—Map reading and field sketching.

FOR MAJORS.

The examination will be the same as the foregoing, adding thereto scheme as to material, cost, time, &c., and method of constructing a permanent telegraph line in such portion of the United States as may be designated; scheme for assembling, organizing, and transporting a mobile telegraph train for building light, semi-permanent lines for telegraph or telephone communication under conditions to be designated by the examining board.

Engines, boilers, internal-combustion engines, automobile traction.

Note—Applicants for commissions in the aviation section of the Signal Corps will not be examined mentally. The examining board will carefully consider the documentary evidence submitted by the applicant. It may seek additional information by practical tests, personal questions, or by procuring additional documentary or oral evidence.

Military experience or training in the regular army, volunteers, or National Guard, or at training camps or educational institutions will be given due consideration and noted and reported in the proceedings.

Based upon careful consideration of all the evidence in the case, the board will make its recommendations, which will include the appropriate grade, if it considers the applicant qualified for a commission.

Ordnance Department.

FOR CAPTAINS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Administration, (oral.)—Army regulations and important general orders, in the discretion of the board, special attention being devoted to Articles 1-5, 9-13, and 29-32, all inclusive, and Articles 39, 40, 50-56, 60, 61, 76 to 81, 1913; also Ordnance Regulations, 1907, and Ordnance Property Regulations, 1908.

Small arms firing regulations, (oral.)—Same as for company officers of infantry.

Duties of ordnance officers, (oral.)—(a) General war plans of the Ordnance Department, G. O. 3, office of the Chief of Ordnance, Aug. 28, 1913; duties of chief ordnance officers and commanding officers of ordnance depots in the fields, General Orders, Nos. 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11, office of the Chief of Ordnance, 1912; practical duties of ordnance officers in the field, including minor repairs of arms and equipment. (b) Practical knowledge of the arms, ammunition, and equipments of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery.

FOR MAJORS.

The examination will be the same as the foregoing, but the board will, in addition, inquire into the business capacity of the applicant and his experience in handling affairs and men. The examination under "Administration" and "Duties of Ordnance Officers" will also be more extended than for the grades of Captain and First Lieutenant, by reason of the greater responsibility pertaining to the duties of officers of field rank.

FOR CAPTAINS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Administration, (Oral.)—Army regulations, 1913, and important general orders in the discretion of the board, special attention being devoted to Articles 1-5, 9-13, 29-32, all inclusive, and Articles 39, 40, 50-56, 60, 61, 76; also ordnance regulations, 1907.

Military Law, (Oral.)—Same as for company officers of infantry.

Duties of Ordnance Officers, (Oral.)—(a) Knowledge of boilers, engines, tools, including practical handling of tools.

(b) Practical electricity and electrical machines.

(c) Experience in the manufacture of articles composed of steel, of wood, of leather.

FOR MAJORS.

The examination will be the same as the foregoing, but the board will, in addition, inquire into the business capacity of the applicant, his experience with mechanics and machinists, and his ability in the management of manufacturing establishments.

Medical Department.

Examinations will be conducted under special instructions from the Surgeon General.

Medical Section.

FOR CAPTAINS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

1. Administration.—Army regulations so far as they relate to the Medical Department or to the medical officer as an officer of the army.
Manual for the Medical Department.
(Blanks should be furnished and the applicants required to exemplify their use in the preparation of reports and returns.)
2. Drill regulations and service manual for sanitary troops.
3. Technical professional subjects as prescribed by the Surgeon General.
4. Military Law.—Manual for Courts-Martial, (official,) Rules of Land Warfare.

Dental Section.

ALL GRADES.

1. Administration.—Army regulations so far as they relate to the dentist as an officer of the army.
Manual for the Medical Department so far as it relates to the duties of the Dental Corps.
(Blanks should be furnished and the applicants required to exemplify their use in the preparation of reports and returns.)
2. Technical professional subjects as prescribed by the Surgeon General.
3. Military Law.—Manual for Courts-Martial, (official.)

Veterinary Section.

ALL GRADES.

1. Administration.—Army regulations so far as they relate to veterinary service and to the veterinarian as an officer of the army.
Manual for the Medical Department so far as it relates to the duties of the Veterinary Corps.
(Blanks should be furnished and the applicants required to exemplify their use in the preparation of reports and returns.)
2. Technical professional subjects as prescribed by the Surgeon General.
3. Military Law.—Manual for Courts-Martial, (official.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The applicant shall produce a diploma from a regularly established law school of good reputation, and shall submit evidence that he has been a practicing attorney in good standing for a period of at least two years.

FOR ALL OFFIGERS.

Administration, (Oral.)—Army regulations: In the discretion of the board, special importance being attached to Article 48, (The Organized Militia,) (employment of troops in the enforcement of the laws); Articles 47 and 65, (Judge Advocate General's Department); Article 49, (Arrest and confinement); Article 79, (Courts-martial); 72, (Civilian witnesses); Article 72, (Employment of civil counsel—Habeas corpus.) The Articles of War.

Military Law, (Oral.)—Manual of Courts-Martial, (official.)

International law and the law of war, (oral.)

1. States and their essential attributes.
2. Perfect and imperfect rights.
3. National character.
4. The conflict of international rights.
5. War.
6. Neutrality; the rights and duties of neutrals.
7. Law of military occupation.
8. Rules of Land Warfare and Bulletin 6, W. D., 1913.
9. The Geneva Convention, 1906, (Circular No. 65, W. D., 1907.)
10. The Hague Conference, (General Orders Nos. 4 and 52, A. G. O., 1902.)
11. Military Government and Martial Law, (Birkhimer.)

Revised Statutes and acts of Congress relating to the organization, &c., of the Military Establishment of the United States, (oral.)—In the discretion of the board, the scope of the examination to be sufficient to test the applicant's knowledge of the fundamental principles and more important details of the laws relating to the army of the United States and the militia.

An indication of the enthusiasm with which the new Reserve Corps has been received by those who are eligible to try for commissions is indicated by the fact that Governors Island ran out of application blanks the early part of the week. Pending the receipt of another supply applications made out on typewriters or in handwriting will be accepted. The form in which the applications should be made is contained in General Order No. 32, a copy of which may be had by applying to the headquarters of the Eastern Department on Governors Island.

NAVY MEN AT COLUMBIA.

Five Lieutenants Study Aeroplane and Submarine Engines.

For the first time the United States Navy has sent five graduates of the Naval Academy to study aeroplane motors and submarine oil engines at Columbia under Professor Charles E. Lucke of the graduate engineering school, known throughout the country as an expert on gas engines. The five men selected by the navy are Lieutenants Harold Stacey Burdick, Francis Grant Marsh, Lorain Anderson, Herbert W. Underwood, and Sidney M. Krause.

HASTINGS MOB ATTACKS CAR

Strikers Blamed for Damage to Yonkers Railway Property.

HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A trolley car of the Yonkers Railway Company, one of a number put into operation for the first time since the strike commenced in September, was attacked by a mob on Warburton Avenue at noon today and badly damaged by stones and other missiles. The passengers escaped when the fusillade of stones and other objects began to smash windows and a mob started to surround the car. The trolley pole was pulled from the feed wire so that the car could not be moved.

After attacking the car for about five minutes the mob left it, evidently fearing the police. The members of the small day force were evidently at dinner and in ignorance of the occurrence on the trolley line. The motorman of the partly wrecked trolley car, a clerk from the office of the Railway Company in Yonkers, and his conductor, both of whom had sought places of safety when the attack began, took it to Yonkers.

The mob which attacked the car, according to reports, included a number of strikers of the road. They waited until the employes of the National Cable and Conduit Company came from the plant for dinner and trapped with them, so they would be hidden when, throwing stones and other missiles at the cars. Up to noon the trolleys had not been molested and had been operated quite regularly.

LAWYER SUES WENDEL HEIRS

Asks $89,000 for Services to Eccentric Millionaire's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Judge Sydney A. Syme of Mount Vernon, referee, heard testimony today in connection with the suit of Burleck E. Rabell for $89,000 legal fees against the estate of the late John G. Wendel, the eccentric millionaire of Fifth Avenue, who left more than $60,000,000.

Mr. Rabell alleges that he looked after every detail of the estate, and after Mr. Wendel's death, appeared many times before the State Tax Appraiser. To show the amount of work that the estate put upon him, Mr. Rabell has produced more than 400 exhibits.

The sisters of Mr. Wendel are contesting the claim, alleging that it is excessive.

STILL HOPE FOR GLASS BOY

Parents of Missing Child Think He May Be Returned to Them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Glass of 13 Locust Place, Jersey City, whose son, Jimmy, 5 years old, disappeared mysteriously at Greeley, Penn., on May 13, 1913, gave out a statement yesterday in which they say that although all clues have been run down without result, they hope the child will soon be restored to them.

If it should be that the boy was taken by a man or woman who had infatuated with him, Mr. and Mrs. Glass say they would not think of taking proceedings.

People's Forum Meets Tonight.

The People's Institute will begin its Autumn meetings tonight in Cooper Union, when the first meeting of the People's Forum for the season will be held. Edward T. Sanderson, who was recently elected Director of the Institute, to succeed Frederic C. Howe, now Commissioner of Immigration, will make his first address, as Director of the organization.

Specially Prepared for Monday!

Georgette and Velveteen Dresses for Women at $29.50

Reproductions of three charming recently imported creations.

$29.50

THE designs have been modified to suit the needs of fashionable New York women; the high cost of the originals has been greatly reduced; and the price at which such reproductions are usually offered has been *cut* at least one-third.

Of the three models represented we illustrate one, selecting the dress that is neither the best nor the least attractive of the three for illustration, so that you may better judge the import of this offering.

Russian blouse models for small figures
Straight line chemise or panel effect
Waistline models for larger women

Beautifully fashioned of Velveteen in light colors—Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Taupe, and in Black, Brown or Plum—combined with superior quality Georgette crepe. Sizes 34 to 44.

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Dresses at $25

An offering of great importance Monday.

Beautifully hand-embroidered, reproducing with unusual exactitude the lines of its exclusive original. Entire waist and sleeves are of Georgette Crepe, and the satin skirt has new pointed tunic.

Colors: Silver Grey, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs

The following fashionable furs will be offered tomorrow at prices much below those now prevailing.

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long	$97.50
Hudson Seal Coat, with skunk collar and cuffs	$125.00
Hudson Seal Coat, trimmed with Skunk, Black Lynx, Kolinsky	$225.00
Fox Sets of extra choice quality skins	$100.00

Hudson Seal Scarfs	$19.50	*Hudson Seal Muffs*	$18.50
Mole Scarfs	$25.00	*Mole Muffs*	$22.50
Black Lynx Scarfs	$22.50	*Black Lynx Muffs*	$28.50
Skunk Cape Collars	$39.50	*Skunk Muffs*	$18.50

Fashionable High-Cut Boots for Women at $5.95

Present high wholesale costs would force us to ask a much higher price for footwear of this quality, therefore this low price will be in effect only until our present supply is exhausted.

The illustration shows one of the models included. Made of Black Glace Kidskin, nine inches high, with welt soles and leather Louis XV. heels. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

Important Values in Negligees

In a variety of very attractive models and materials, at special prices tomorrow

$2.98

At $2.98—Albatross Negligees in charming models, trimmed with pleated ribbon, and elastic at belt. Very attractive in both design and price.

At $3.98—Beautiful Silk Kimonos, in Persian and floral effects, trimmed with satin ribbon. Empire and Raglan models to select from.

At $3.98—Becoming Negligees of Wool Crepe, with white voile collars and cuffs, hand-embroidered in scallop and dot effects. Accordeon pleated, with elastic at belt.

Also—Women's New Lounging Robes

In a large variety of beautiful models, showing many original style innovations. Very prettily trimmed. At the following prices tomorrow:

Blanket Robes	$1.98	$2.98	$3.98	$4.98	$5.98
Corduroy Robes	$2.98	$3.98	$4.98	$5.98	$8.98

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street *Telephone 2626 Greeley*

An Extraordinary Sale of *Women's High-Grade Suits*

Surplus Models from a leading suit specialist

at $24 and $32

Seal Trimmed $32

Seal Trimmed $24

An opportunity without a parallel to secure suits of the very highest order at prices which are 30% below those which are now being asked by leading specialty shops *for identically the same suits, made by the same manufacturer, from the same materials and trimmings.*

Every suit is NEW; the materials are the most fashionable; the colors, the trimmings and the workmanship are of the very finest.

The Selection at $24

is representative of the season's most select models, developed in Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Velveteen, and Wool Jersey; beautifully trimmed with Mole, Nutria and Skunk Opossum.

The Selection at $32

is the most inclusive imaginable. The very choicest imported models have been reproduced, including strictly tailored new flare designs that defy duplication, as well as the most exclusive fancy tailored models displaying every kind of new pocket, with large collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal, Nutria, Mole, Skunk Opossum, Beaver and Kitt Coney. Several models for stout figures up to 50½. The materials:

Chiffon Broadcloths, Diagonal Velours, Exquisite Gabardines, Wool Velour, Poiret Twill, Winter Weight Wool Jersey and the new Oxford Materials; also Velvets. Lined with silk and interlined.

THE Saks Corset Shop is replete with a most remarkable showing of all the better grade corsets in this season's models. Tomorrow we shall make a special feature of

C. B. La Spirite Corsets, $1 to $5
Regaliste Corsets at $5 to $15

in models for every type of figure, made of plain or fancy broche.

For Monday Only

Saks "Special" Corsets at $2.65

Regularly $5. Beautifully made of fine quality pink or white broche.

Monday—An Extraordinary Sale of *Fashionable Georgette Crepe Blouses at $3.79*

This extraordinary offering is the result of a most unusual purchase, in which a leading manufacturer made unprecedented concessions in price. Each blouse is perfect in every particular. *The designs and materials are the most fashionable.* Only by examining these beautiful blouses can you realize the importance of such an offering.

There are blouses with panels and inserts of Filet Lace; Venise and Val. Lace and cluster tucks.

Models in combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin, or Pussy Willow Taffeta. In all colors.

Two-toned effects with lower part of blouse in dark colors, beautifully embroidered with silk braid.

And a remarkable showing of Silk Marquisette Blouses, in white or colors, with novelty satin stripes and vestes of Georgette Crepe.

The most remarkable sale of Blouses planned by Saks and Company for some time. The values are such as to warrant the purchase of at least three or four at $3.79.

We have planned for Monday a most extraordinary offering of

Women's Coats and Wraps

at prices which are absolutely the lowest in New York City. Compare for yourself any coat offered in this event with any other offering in the City; the result will be most gratifying both to you and to Saks & Company.

Waterproof Tweed Coats at $19.50

New ripple and belted models with Raglan or set-in sleeves. Yoke and sleeves silk lined. In all the new colors.

Coats of Bolivar Cloth, $25

In handsome semi-fitted belted front model, showing new sleeves and pockets. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. Colors: Burgundy, Brown, Taupe, Plum, Navy and Black.

Fashionable Imported Mixture Coats, $29.50

The biggest value in town. A new army design, in belted effect, with buckle. Double breasted with large, full collar of Natural Raccoon. Half lined and interlined. In all colors.

Fine Wool Velour Coats, $37.50

A reproduction of one of Bernard's best creations, with belted front and ripple back. Large pockets and collar are of Near Seal. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and well interlined. All colors.

Fashionable Evening Wraps at $32.50

Wraps that belong in a different class entirely to those usually offered at this price. Fashioned of Chiffon Broadcloth in seven-eighth length model, showing new sleeves and side belt. Large collar of Thibet. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. To be had in all pastel shades.

Coats of Salts' Sealette at $49.50

Handsomely tailored and finished, showing luxurious collar, cuffs and border of Mouffion. Lined with Skinner's satin lining and well interlined.

Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps, $65

Most extraordinary value. In new models with beautiful collars of Near Seal, Mouffion, Taupe Wolf or Muskrat. Handsomely lined with silk and properly interlined. In all pastel shades. *Fourth Floor.*

Monday on the Second Floor

Exclusive Models in Suits for Misses at $35

DISTINCTIVE in both fabric and design, tailored with that skill and care characteristic of most expensive custom shop garments. Plain tailored designs to be worn with new furs and dressy models trimmed with furs.

THE MATERIALS INCLUDE:

Imported Broadcloth, Wool Velour, and English Oxford Mannish Suiting

The very latest innovations in pockets and belts are featured, and each suit is handsomely lined with silk and heavily interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Coats for All Occasions

In Smart Swagger Models

at $35

Coats that are most fashionably cut and made to afford maximum comfort in the most severe weather. Fashioned of Imported Plain or Diagonal Wool Velour, Velbol, Chiffon Broadcloth, and Reversible English Plaids, displaying large convertible collars of self material or trimmed with natural or dyed raccoon, seal or badger furs.

Colors: Gold, New Blue, Burgundy, Plum, Java Brown, Balsam Green, Navy, Rose, Taupe and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses Reduced to $18.50 and $27.50

Formerly $25 to $49.50

The former prices indicate the actual worth of these dresses. The sale price indicates a sacrifice on our part because of the sizes and colors being incomplete. Made of Serge, Silk and Serge, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin, Charmeuse, Satin and Velveteen and Georgette. All taken from regular stock, in shades that are the most fashionable. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fine Quality Switches and Half Transformations, $3.95

Especially well made, in almost every shade except grey. At this price they are exceptional value.

ARMENIAN HORRORS SEEN BY GERMANS

Documents in Possession of the French Government Give Details of Atrocities.

TURKS BLAME IT ON BERLIN

German Nurses, Nuns, and Consuls Testify to the Sufferings of Thousands of Victims.

The French Government has come into possession of a number of documents, in every instance written by a German or a Turk, in which the writers, among them German Consuls in Turkey, German soldiers, teachers, sisters of charity, and civilians, resident, or until within a year resident, in Turkey tell of the atrocities committed against the non-Turkish population of the Turkish Empire. Copies of these documents have been received by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and constitute, it is stated by the committee, the first accounts of the atrocities committed in Turkey which have been received in the United States from German sources.

The "absolute dependability" of the documents and the stories they tell has, the American Committee states, been vouched for. In all instances but one the names of the authors of the documents are withheld for "reasons of obvious prudence." The names, however, are known to the committee and are to be found in the French Government archives in Paris.

We follow translations of some of these documents which were made public by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday:

"Dr. Martin Niepage," the statement reads, "who is a professor in a German high school in Turkey, is the author of the document whose name may be published. His letter is in the possession of the French Government. He says:

"'The cultured Moslems are under the impression that although the German people disapprove of this outrage the German Government will not interfere on account of consideration for their Turkish confederates.

Mohammedans Moved to Tears.

"'Cultured, sympathetic Mohammedans, Turks as well as Arabs, shake their heads disapprovingly, yes, they do not even try to hide their tears when they see these poor deported people traveling through a city, being beaten by the soldiers. They cannot believe that their Government countenances these outrages, and try to blame the German Government for the atrocities which we know Turkish soldiers have performed. Even the Mollahs in their mosques say that not the Turkish but the German Government ordered these houses and annihilation.

"'The things which one has witnessed here for months will remain a blot on the escutcheon of Germany in the memory of the Orientals.

"'We know that the Embassy in Constantinople, through the Consulate, has heard of all these things, but since the deportation rules have not been altered, we conscientiously believe that it is our duty to issue this report.

"'At the time of writing this report Consul General Hoffmann succeeded the former representative to Aleppo. Consul Hoffmann told me that the German Embassy was time and again advised by the Consulates in Alexandretta, Aleppo, and Mossul of the things which were occurring. Consul Hoffmann took picturer of the people who were opposite the school and was interested in what I had to tell him of conditions there.

"'The German Consul at Mossul told in my presence in the German Club at Aleppo, that on the way from Mossul to Aleppo he had in many places seen such quantities of chopped off hands of little children that the streets might have been paved with them. At the German Hospital in Urfa there is a little girl whose two hands have been chopped off.

"'We refuse to admit that German Consuls organized the massacres. The belief of the Turkish people that we organized them will not be refuted unless German officers and diplomats work energetically to disprove what is now believed.'"

Others of the accounts report sentiments similar to these. One Turkish soldier is quoted as reflecting the feelings of his fellows: "This time Germany has given these unbelieving pigs a lesson they won't forget." The same writer reports that after thirty-four Armenians, among them 12-year-old boys, had been shot in Marasch, crowds paraded to the German Hospital, crying, "Three cheers for Germany."

"A German-speaking Turkish Major," says the same writer, "complained, 'The General of the staff is a German, and so many Germans are in our army! Our Koran does not allow such treatment as the Armenians are now receiving.'"

What German Nurses Saw.

German nurses write: "Refugees were driven past our house. The procession was a huge mass, but with only two or three men; the remainder were women and children. Many cried like mad women. They screamed, 'Save us, save us! We are willing to become Moslems or Germans or whatever you want us to become, only save us! We are to be taken to Kemagh-Boghosy to be beheaded!'"

Extracts from a German Consular report of July 11, 1915, tell of the beginning of the deportation from Charput (Harput) of the Armenians.

"'On the 11th,' says the report, 'a proclamation was issued that all Armenians without exception were to leave the city.

"'During the first days of July one saw in Erzerum and Erzingan the first shift arriving, ragged, dirty, starved, ill. They had been on the way two months, almost without nourishment, without water. They were given hay to eat like the animals; they were so hungry that they threw themselves at it like animals, but they were forced back with sticks, and several were killed in this way. Mothers offered their children to any who would accept them. The Turks sent physicians to the young girls to question them in regard to their health and to pick out the prettiest for their harems. After the sentence of these unfortunates most of the remainder were killed by Kurds, many died of hunger and exhaustion.

"'Two days later the arrival of a new shift. Among these were three sisters, who spoke English and belonged to one of the wealthiest families in Erzerum. Of 25 of the family, 11 had been killed en route. The husband of one of them and her old grandmother had been killed by the Kurds before her eyes. A boy of 8 years was the oldest man among them. When they left Erzerum they took horses, money, and baggage with them. Everything had been taken from them on the way, even to their clothes—one of them was entirely naked the other two had a shirt. In one of the villages the gendarme had given them some clothing of the inhabitants.

"'The daughter of the Protestant minister of Erzerum was there, her entire family had been killed by Kurds, first the men and then the women and children. Everything was well organized, as at all previous massacres.

"'In Charput the deportation started by taking the men into custody. There were several thousand of them. They were at first taken into the nearby mountains. Among them were the Armenian Prelate, professors of the Armenian college and the highest officials of the city, also all Armenian soldiers, and those who were in service but were exempt from duty. They were told that all that were led to the mountains would be killed.

Shot in Groups of Fourteen.

"'In the morning of the fifth of July 400 more were taken, and at 6 o'clock they were to be found in the deserts. There they were bound together in groups of, fourteen—this was the limit that the rope could hold—and then they were shot. In a neighboring village some of them were taken into a mosque and empty houses and then locked in; there they were compelled to remain for three days without nourishment and without water, then they were driven into a nearby valley, stood up against a rock and shot; some were killed with bayonets and knives. No crime was charged against any of them; there was not even a pretense of a charge.

"'On the tenth of July there was a new massacre of several hundred in a city two hours' distant. The same things were happening all around; 300 were killed in Etschme and Imabar.

"'Later the Government permitted the families whose men were gone to remain in the city. All men were compelled to go. The proposition of the Americans—that the children whose parents were dead be put in an orphanage—was immediately rejected, with the answer that the Government would take care of them.'"

The letters of two German nuns who were nurses in Erzingan say in part:

"The personnel of the Red Cross were forbidden all association with the Armenians, and all further walks and rides were forbidden for the reason that a shot might take the wrong direction.'

"The Armenians had a few days in which to sell their belongings, which, of course, brought ridiculously low prices. On the 11th of June the first transport started; we heard they were people in comfortable circumstances who were in a position to rent wagons. They are supposed to have arrived at Charput; at least a telegram to that effect was received. On the three following days further transports left. It was said that many children had been taken in by the families of Moslems. Later we were told that these, too, had been sent away. The Armenians in our hospital were also compelled to go, even to a woman who was ill with typhus. Even the plea of the physician who was attending her, (Dr. Neukirch,) was of no avail, only that she was allowed to remain in the hospital two days longer.

"One of the soldiers with us who was acting as shoemaker lamented mostly over his year-and-a-half-old baby girl: 'You never saw such a pretty child,' he said. 'It has eyes as large as plates. If I could but crawl like a snake I would follow her.' He cried like a baby. The next day the same man came quietly and said: 'Now I know it; they are all dead.' It was only too true. Our Turkish cook told us through her tears how the Turks in Kemagh Boghasy attacked the defenceless mass, plundered them, and killed many.

"Two young Armenian teachers who had been educated in the college at Charput, and who were among the refugees, told how they had been taken under crossfire by Kurds and under the half-regular troops of a certain Talaat. They threw themselves on the floor and feigned death and afterward they were able by taking a roundabout way to reach Erzingan. They gave money to all the Kurds they passed. One teacher was accompanied by her betrothed, who was disguised in woman's attire. When they reached the city a gendarme wanted to take the girl as his wife. When her fiancé protested he was shot down. Both of the young girls were taken into Moslem houses, where they were treated kindly, but were ordered at once to become Mohammedans. They bade us, through a young physician who was visiting an Armenian patient in our hospital, take them to Charput. One girl wrote: If she had but poison to take! Of the fate of the other she could say nothing—it was too dreadful.

Too Horrified to Shoot.

"On the following day we heard the soldiers tell how they threw the women on their knees and threw the children into the Euphrates. 'It was awful, a young soldier said; 'I could not shoot. I only made believe.' In fact we often heard the Turks express their pity and sympathy. The people said that wagons were ready to take the corpses to the river.

"From that time there was a continual stream of refugees, who were all brought to the same place to be killed, as we were told by many people. Our Greek coachman told us that the condemned had their hands tied and were then thrown into the river from a high rock.

"Sister X. and I discussed the problem of helping these people, and came to the conclusion that the best way would be to follow an expedition to Charput. We did not know at that time that the persecution had been ordered by the Government, and hoped to be able to stop the abuses of the gendarmes and also the attacks of the Kurds as we knew their language and had some influence with them."

Referring to an unnamed German official the nuns say:

"He did not believe that the atrocities had been ordered by the Government, but allowed himself to be convinced by the lies of the officials that everything was in perfect peace.

"On the same evening, while the German physicians were at a garden feast which a Turkish official was giving in appreciation of his recovery, a gendarme met us and told us that ten minutes' distant from the place a train of refugees was halting. He told us in a horrified way how the men had been killed, one after the other. 'Kess, Kess, gelioriar!' (Kill them! Kill them! They are coming!) How the women were abused when they arrived, how the little children had their skulls crushed when they cried or said they were tired. 'I had three corpses of women buried in order to do something good.' In this manner he concluded his gruesome tale.

"On the following morning we heard how the refugees were being driven past our house on their way to Erzingan. We ran after them and accompanied them to the city, a distance of about one hour. Some remained silent and tramped along patiently with their few belongings on their backs, holding their children by the hand. Others begged us to save their children. Mounted Turks came and took children and young girls without permission of the parents. There was no time for thought; they were simply driven on and on.

"The entrance to the city, where the road leads to Kemagh, looked like a slave market. We ourselves took six boys, their ages ranging from 3 to 14 years, who clung to us, and a little girl whom we put in the care of our Turkish cook. She wanted to put her, as an assistant, into the house of — until such time as we could take her, but one of Riza Bey's deputies hit the woman and threw the child down. With a pitiful wail the mass continued on its sorrowful way, and we returned to the hospital with our charges. N— gave us permission to keep the children in our room until we had packed our belongings. 'Now we are saved!' they cried, when we had taken them, and would not let go our hands. The youngest one, the son of a rich man in Balburt, a little fellow whose face was swollen from crying, and who had been hiding in his mother's coat, could not be consoled. Once he rushed to the window, and pointing at a gendarme, said: 'He killed my father.'

"The boys gave us their money, 475 piastres, the amount their father had given them, in the hope that it would not be sought for in this way. We rode to the city in order to get a permit for the boys. We were told that the high court was in session to decide the fate of the refugees. Sister X— was able to speak with an acquaintance who allowed us to take the boys along, and who offered to give them different names for the journey. Greatly pleased we rode back, and in the evening, with bag and baggage and the boys, we went to a hotel in Erzingan.

Stole Money of Dead Boys.

"We left them there and went to the 'Muttessarif,' whom we had not as yet met. He looked like the living devil, and his looks did not belie his manner. With a voice of thunder he screamed at us, 'Women should stay out of politics and respect the Government!' We told him we had acted that way, and that this matter had nothing to do with politics. He would not listen to us, and forbade our going to Charput for our belongings, but he said he would send us to Sivas. And, hardest of all, he would not allow us to take the boys, but immediately dispatched a gendarme to take them out of our room. We passed them on our return trip, but they were taken away so quickly that we were not able to give them back their money. We later asked Y. to attend to this matter, but in order to get to them he had to ask a Turkish officer. We later learned that they were dead, and soon after that Riza Bey sent a soldier for the money, saying he wanted to give it to the boys.

"On the way to Sivas, on the first two days we saw fifteen corpses lying on the road, among them a woman. This body was dressed; the other bodies were not, and on one the head was missing.

"With us there were two Turkish officers, who were really Armenians, as our gendarme told us. They warned us in regard to their incognito and remained very retiring. On the fourth day they were not with us, and when we inquired about them we were told that the less we worried about them the better it would be for us.

"We stopped at a Greek village. There we saw a man with a gun who was keeping watch. He started a conversation with us and told us how the Government had given him this post in order to kill all passing Armenians. He had already killed 250. They all deserved death; they were all anarchists, neither Liberals nor Socialists, he said. He told the gendarme that he had received telephonic instructions to kill both of the gentlemen who were traveling with us, and so they, as well as their Armenian coachman, had evidently been killed. We could not keep from speaking to this murderer; but when he went away the Greek coachman warned us not to say a word, 'Or—' and he pretended to level a gun. There had evidently been a rumor spreading that we were Armenians and would meet death.

"We had spent the previous night in Endere, a day's journey from Kara Hisgar. As usual, an empty Armenian house was given us for the night. On the wall there was an inscription in Turkish: 'Our home is on the mountain top, we no longer need a room; we have already drunk the draught of death; we no longer need a judge.' On the ground floor of this house there were still some women and children, who, the gendarme told us, would be taken away the next day. They did not know this themselves, and were uneasy about their husbands, but had not given up hope. After I had fallen asleep I was suddenly awakened by the report of guns in the immediate vicinity. The shots followed one another in rapid succession, and I could plainly hear some one commanding. I knew immediately what had happened, and was really relieved to know that these poor people had been removed from all earthly sorrow.

Another Sorrowful Cortege.

"Several days before we had met a train of refugees, who had bidden farewell to their homes and were now on the way to Kemagh Boghay. We had to wait a long time to allow them to pass. Never will we forget the sight. A few men, many women, fine figures, with strong features, and a few nice children, some of them light-haired and blue-eyed, who looked at one listlessly. One little girl smiled at us, but the others looked as serious as death. But not a sound was heard. Quietly and in perfect order, many of the children on ox-carts, they passed by; some of them nodded at us. Most of them are now standing at the Throne of God, telling Him of their sorrows. One very old woman was being taken from a donkey. She apparently could not help herself. I wonder whether she was killed at once? Our hearts turned to ice.

"The gendarme who was accompanying us told us he had seen a caravan of 3,000 women and children who were being taken from Mama Chatun, near Erzerum, to Kenagh Boghasy. 'All that came are dead,' he said. 'We asked: 'But why were they compelled to suffer so long before? Why did they not kill them in their own villages?' Answer: 'That was the right way to do. They must first be made miserable, and what would we do with the bodies? They would smell.'

"Our people told us that in the preceding night 10 Armenians had been shot, (those were the shots I had heard,) and that now the civilians were on the hunt. We saw them hurrying about with guns. We saw two of them sitting under a tree dividing the clothing of one of the unfortunates. They were holding up a pair of blue trousers. We saw puddles of blood, the corpses had been done away with. These were the 250 of whom the man had told us. We met some of these workers, who had previously done their duty. They were divided in three sections. 1—Moslems, 2—Greeks, 3—Armenians. Near the last section there were some officers. Our young 'Hasson' called: 'They will all be killed.'

Lined Up to Be Slain.

"We continued on up the side of a mountain. Our coachman, with his whip, pointed into the valley and we saw how 400 people were being placed against the edge of a low piece of ground. We knew what was to happen. Two days before we had seen the same tragedy, the bayonets of the soldiers gleaming in the sunshine. In the Mission Hospital we spoke with a man who had escaped with his life. One hundred Armenians were to be killed: 10 gendarmes used their guns. The remainder of the task was completed by Moslems with knives and stones. Ten Armenians escaped. The man with whom we spoke had a dreadful wound in his neck, and suddenly became unconscious, but came to and dragged himself to Sivas in two days.

"Twelve hours from Sivas we spent the night in a house belonging to the Government. For a long time a gendarme sat before our door and sang continually, 'Ermenlery hep kesdiler!' ('The Armenians are all dead,') and in the neighboring room there was a telephone conversation to the same effect.

"We were compelled to spend one night in an Armenian house where the women had just received word of the death of their husbands. It was dreadful to hear their lamenting. Without avail we tried to comfort them. 'Cannot your Kaiser help?' they screamed. Our gendarme saw our misery and said: 'Their screaming annoys you. I will stop it,' but listened to us when we spoke to him and told him not to dare stop them. He seemed to enjoy showing us and telling us dreadful things. He kept saying to his assistant: 'Now we are killing the Armenians, then the Greeks, then the Kurds,' and I suppose he would have enjoyed saying, 'And then the strangers.' Our poor Greek coachman had to take many an insult. The gendarmes would say to him, 'Look down there in the pit; there are some Greeks too.'"

JAPAN TO ENTER BRAZIL.

Makes a Colonization Agreement and Will Build Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Japan has entered into an arrangement with Brazil for railroad building and colonization that is receiving attention from various foreign commercial agents in South America. Advices received at the Department of Commerce say that Japanese agents have completed plans and contracts for a Japanese-Brazilian line of steamships which is to begin business in February. The steamships to be placed on this line will be of 6,000 register and carry cargoes of Eastern commodities.

Each steamship is expected to bring to Brazil 900 Japanese settlers. The agreement is that the Oriental Navigation Company and the Japanese Commercial and Navigation Company are to bring to Brazil each year during the life of the agreement 5,000 Japanese immigrants under regulations fixed by the Brazilian Government. These settlers are to engage in raising rice, beans, potatoes, onions, and coffee on a large scale. Strong corporations, with abundant capital, have made the necessary arrangements for these lines of industry.

Japan's trade with Brazil heretofore has consisted largely of toys and fancy articles, but the new commercial arrangement will include the importation of rice, fish, cement, and textiles, including silk and cotton, various cereals, and a general line of iron and steel manufactures.

TWO HELD FOR HOLDUP.

Man Priest Once Defended Accused of Another Robbery.

Thomas McCrohan, known also as Thomas Krone, of 56 Horatio Street, and Michael Milansky of 76 South Third Street, Brooklyn, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Brough in the Tombs Court, charged with assaulting and robbing Stephen Redmond of 424 West Fifty-third Street, an aged night watchman in the employ of the Empire Construction Company, on Friday night. Both men were held in the Tombs without bail for further examination.

Patrolman Gardner of the Traffic Squad, who made the arrests, testified that the defendants had brutally attacked Redmond and had taken his pay envelop. In 1913 McCrohan was sentenced to Sing Sing for three and a half years on a similar charge by Judge Swann, now District Attorney. Last February, Father Curry, rector of St. James Church, on James St., made an attack in the newspapers on Mr. Swann, declaring that as judge he had caused McCrohan, a parishioner of the church, to plead guilty to a charge when he was entirely innocent. McCrohan has been out of prison only one month.

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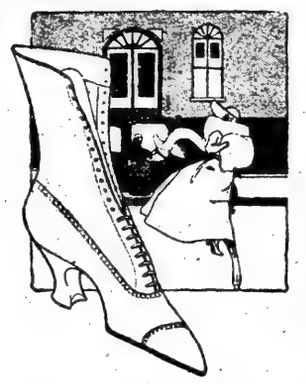
"The Boulevard"—a High-Cut Street Boot in Blending Tans
$8.50



THIS jaunty Dorothy Dodd model has a vamp of tan calf and a high cut top of buckskin with welt sole and Louis XV leather heel.

Same in tan kidskin vamp and buckskin top, hand turned sole and Louis XV wood heel. Also $8.50.

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Special Entrance on 34th St.

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Our 1916
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GIFTS FOR CHILDREN
Including
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"A NOTABLE ART EVENT"

At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
BEGINNING THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 16TH
ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection
Declared by Dr. Bode and other authorities on Art to be
"The Most Important and Complete Collection of the Art of the Italian Renaissance Ever Shown in America"
Consisting of
The Exceedingly Rare and Valuable
Ancient Paintings
Extraordinary Gothic and Renaissance Furniture, Rugs and Tapestries
and other
Art Treasures and Antiquities
formerly contained in
The Famous Davanzati Palace
FLORENCE, ITALY
RECENTLY BROUGHT TO AMERICA BY THEIR OWNER
Professóre Commendatóre Elia Volpi
THE RECOGNIZED EUROPEAN EXPERT AND CONNOISSEUR
and in addition thereto
The Artistic Contents of
Professor Volpi's Villa Pia
This Notable Unrestricted Public Sale

[NOTE: Contrary to the general custom of the Association, it has permitted by reason of their unique character and great value, a reserve price to be placed by Professor Volpi upon 20 items of his remarkable collection which comprises over ore thousand catalogue numbers, and such items will be identified in the catalogue by an asterisk.]

will be held

At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South
On the afternoons of November 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 28 at 2:30 o'clock
And in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
On Monday Evening, November 27th, at 8:30 o'Clock

The Davanzati Palace Paintings

are exclusively of the Italian Primitive School and are mostly from the famous collection formerly in the Convent of St. Felix, Florence. Included are two works by Sano di Pietro, one of which is the well-known "Alessandri Madonna." By Cristofano Allori is an interesting example illustrating a game of football, a sport which was in vogue in Florence in the fifteenth century.

Paintings of the Venetian School
From the Villa Pia

"La Bella," by Paris Bordone, a portrait of the artist's model. Portrait of the Son of Senatore Onigo, a member of an old family of Treviso, by Palma Il Vecchio. Portrait of a man by Marco Basaiti. "A Masquerade Ball" in the Ridotto by Francesco Guardi. Two masterpieces by Titian, the subjects of which are "Lavinia" and its Pendant. Baldassare Peruzzi, of the Siena School, is represented by a self-portrait. Gentile da Fabriano, of the early school of Marche, by a cabinet-size picture of exceedingly fine quality. Of the Bologna School the great master, Francesco Francia, is represented by a master-work entitled "A Madonna with the Infant Jesus, St. Francis of Assisi and St. Bonaventura." Luca Signorelli, the painter of the famous fresco in the Cathedral of Orvieto, and the inspirer of Michel Angelo, is represented by a work of rare quality, the subject of which is "Noli Me Tangere." The work of Vettore Ghialandi, called Fra Galgario, is for the first time shown in America; it is a portrait which was a chief attraction at the International Exhibition of Portraits, Florence, 1911. Sandro Botticelli's well-known "Tommasi Madonna," formerly the property of Count Tommasi of Cortona, is a work of distinction.

The Antique Bronzes

are of a character seldom if ever found at public sale in this country. Included is the beautiful statuette of Sappho, which belongs to the golden period of Greek Art at the end of the fourth century B. C. An incense burner by Riccio, stated by Dr. Bode to be the most beautiful specimen of the Italian Renaissance now obtainable. Riccio, whose real name was Andrea Briosco, was a collaborator of Donatello, and executed this masterpiece for the Duke Gonzaga of Mantua. Among the other important and rare bronzes are "A River-God," by Tribolo, the collaborator of Michel Angelo, and "Maryas," by Pollaiuolo, both from the famous Countess Stroganoff Collection, Rome.

Terra-cottas and Stuccos

include the "Madonna della Rosa," by Donatello, two bas-reliefs by Gian Bologna, two busts of Dante and Petrarch, which are of great historical interest; by Il Maestro della Cappella Pellegrini are two extraordinary "Madonnas."

Ancient Wrought Iron

One of the most complete collections in existence and includes the best examples from the famous Perruzzi-Medici Collection.

The Renaissance Furniture

in quantity and rarity surpasses any collection ever offered publicly in this country. Three Cassone are famous throughout the art world; they are in gilded "Pastille," and said to be the only examples of this wonderful art in existence. A collection of Dante chairs and Savonarolas is the largest known, and includes specimens rarely found. Many tables of great rarity and important cabinets are also included.

Sculptures and Other Objects

Of unusual interest are the ancient sculptures in wood including a beautiful bust of a Girl by Bernardo Rossellino; a collection of majolica dating from the fourteenth century, Murano glass, coins and medals of great rarity, ancient carvings in ivory from the Stroganoff and other famous collections.

XVI.th and XVII.th Century Rugs

Specimens of ancient Asia Minor weaves which are of a character seldom found outside of great museums.

Tapestries and Linens

are of great interest. The large Gothic tapestry, "A Wedding," known the world over as the "Prince Altieri" tapestry, is included. The collection of linens is unique; it was chiefly acquired to perfect the interior decoration of the Davanzati Palace and is brought to this country to complete the Palace collection.

Note.—

Professor Volpi, in his own country and in all the art centres of the world, is acknowledged to be an expert of exceptional ability, and many of the greatest museums as well as numerous notable private collections in this country and abroad have been enriched through accessions obtained from him. A few of these works of art and antiquity are worthy of mention. In the Benjamin Altman Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art, is a terra-cotta bas-relief, "Madonna and Child," by Donatello, which was sold by Professor Volpi to Rudolph Kahn, and after his collection passed into the hands of Duveen Brothers became the property of the late Mr. Altman. In the same collection, and coming from Professor Volpi, are two fine portraits by the great artist Memling. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and purchased directly from Professor Volpi, are the important altarpiece, "The Communion of St. Girolamo," by Botticelli; a group in terra-cotta, "The Nativity," by Rossellino; terra-cotta bust of St. Giovannino by Benedetto de Maiano; a carved wood group by Civitale di Lucca, representing "The Nativity," and "The Assumption," by Benvenuto di Giovanni. In the famous J. Pierpont Morgan Collection are the following, all of which were originally the property of Professor Volpi A terra-cotta "Tabernacle and Madonna," by Andrea della Robbia; the important work by Botticelli, "Madonna"; a "Madonna and Child" in terra-cotta by Luca della Robbia; Francesco Francia's "Madonna and Child"; the Barberini bronze bust of Paul II, and the famous thirteenth century bronze bust of Boccaccio. Also coming from Professor Volpi are an important terra-cotta altarpiece, "The Adoration," by Andrea della Robbia, now in the Walters Gallery, Baltimore; the fresco of "Hercules," by Pier della Francesca; and the marble bas-relief of "Marquise Strozzi," by Mino da Fiesole, in the collection of Mrs. John Gardiner, Boston; the portraits of Irene de Spillenberge and sister by Titian now in the Widener Collection, Philadelphia; a wax bas-relief of "Madonna" in the collection of Thomas F. Ryan, New York, and "The Ascension," by Luca Signorelli, in the National Gallery, London, the latter being a pendant to an example by the same artist which is now to be sold in the Davanzati Palace Collection.

IN A PREFATORY NOTE TO HIS CATALOGUE, PROFESSOR VOLPI STATES:

"In reply to a question that has often been asked me since my arrival in America, I may add that the Italian Government consented to the removal of these objects of art because, at the present stage of national affairs, they shrank from purchasing so extensive a collection, especially as I expressed to them my hope of seeing the Davanzati Palace itself become, at some time, the property of the nation.

"But, after all, the most important declaration I have to make is that each piece here catalogued can stand by itself as a genuine example of Italian art. Before purchasing any single object I studied it thoroughly and convinced myself of its worthiness. Thus, those that purchase have the benefit, not only of my lifelong experience in the world of art, but also my confident belief in the genuineness of every object offered at this sale, which I may say includes only my private collection, and that of the Davanzati Palace.

"The unhappy state of national affairs which has forced me to disperse the gatherings of years, is the reason for my determination, not only that my collection should be sold at public sale, but that the same should take place in America."

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, De Luxe Edition, by Professor Volpi and Professor Zanchi, Florence, in collaboration with Mr. Horace Townsend and Mr. Cesare A. Guglielmetti, of Rome, will be mailed on receipt of Five Dollars; ordinary edition, One Dollar.

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of

The American Art Association, Managers
Madison Square South, Entrance 6 East Twenty-third St., New York

MEXICAN ARMIES IN DOUBLE RETREAT

Instead of Fighting, Carranzistas Flee Northward and Villa's Bands Go South.

PUZZLE TO PEACE BOARD

American Commissioners at Atlantic City Tiring of the Tactics of Carranza Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 11.—A decisive action between the Villa and Carranza forces near Escalon, Chihuahua, which was expected to result in the definite defeat of the faction now in rebellion against the Constitutionalist Government in Northern Mexico, has been avoided by the almost simultaneous retreat of both armies, according to advices received by the American-Mexican Joint Commission today. The forecast of an impending battle at Escalon was advanced yesterday by the Mexican Commissioners when the American section placed before them the reports indicating increased activity on the part of the rebel leader in Chihuahua.

According to the reports here, Villa has retreated in a southwesterly direction toward Sombrerrete and the mountainous country along the boundary between Durango and Chihuahua. The Carranza forces, under Generals Maycotte and Murgia, are reported retreating northward, or almost in the opposite direction from that taken by the Villa force. This new manoeuvre, while not surprising to military authorities here, resulted in mystifying the American Commissioners as to Mexican military ways and means, and did not tend to convince them of any ardent desire on the part of the Carranza Generals to come to a definite issue with Villa.

Reports indicate that Villa carried with him a considerable amount of loot taken at Parral and Santa Rosalia. It is said that he has been able to obtain a considerable amount of ammunition. The fact that Villa must have secured enough loot to induce a considerable number to join his standard is not ignored by the commission.

So far as the international situation is concerned, the developments of the last few days have indicated that the revolutionary activity in the northern part of Mexico is keeping well away from the boundary line.

The movements of the Villa column also indicate that he has no intention of coming within striking distance of the troops under General Pershing. The satisfaction caused by this fact, however, does not incline the American commissioners to look with less concern on the increasing indications of weakness on the part of the Carranza Government.

Reports clarifying the recent alarming rumors of impending attack on the border town of Ojinaga came to the commission today, but while they discredited the stories previously received they indicated a great lack of morale on the part of the Carranza troops. Early information was to the effect that the garrison at Ojinaga fled across the border on the reported approach of a Villa force.

Practically the entire population of Ojinaga is said to have accompanied the retreating garrison.

Later information showed that the force at first believed to have been a part of the rebel army was nothing more than a small detachment of Carranza soldiers coming up to reinforce the garrison in case of an attack. On being assured of this fact, the Ojinaga garrison returned to its quarters across the line. In view of the fact that Ojinaga has been considered a position easily defended, because of the difficult approach through a precipitous cañon called Cuchille Parade, the retreat of the Carranza garrison on such slight provocation was not considered as indicative of great loyalty.

During the morning and afternoon sessions today the commission reviewed in detail the drafts of agreements along certain lines. The Mexican Commissioners are reported to have agreed to several of these points in spirit and an effort was made today to eliminate any remaining objections so that the questions could be finally disposed of.

It was learned today that up to the present time the Mexican Commissioners had assumed an attitude of intractability and were inclined to yield nothing, but expected the United States to grant everything to them. This attitude is becoming more and more obnoxious to the American Commissioners and it is not probable that they will be willing to tolerate it much longer. They consider that it is the spirit of this commission that any agreement which shall be reached shall be on a basis of "give and take," and certainly are not inclined to yield to any uncompromising demands from the Mexicans without an accompanying advantage to the United States and to American interests.

In spite of the rather tense situation which has developed since the commission reconvened, the American Commissioners still are confident that they will be able to effect a satisfactory settlement of the Mexican tangle. One of the commissioners said today that he was confident that the work of the commission would be over within the next two weeks.

MEXICANS RESENT EMBARGO.

Say Rebels Get Arms While Carranza Forces Are Unable to Do So.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11. — Army officials, when questioned today about rumors that Villa forces were increasing in the north, with danger of a spread of the movement, admitted that Villa had temporarily gained the upper hand in some parts of Chihuahua, but said that his success was only temporary. With the arrival of troops now en route from different parts of the republic, it is said, Villa will soon be crushed.

Officials here place the blame for the defeat of the Government troops at several points upon a lack of ammunition, and add that Washington can work in no surer way to overthrow the de facto Government than by holding a strict embargo on arms and ammunition to the Constitutionalist troops, when the bandits are getting ammunition from the States, with or without the knowledge of Washington. They say the fact that bandits are getting ammunition is proved by the activity of the Villa junta in New Mexico, Texas, and New Orleans. It is said that ammunition bought in the United States is shipped to Cuba, transshipped to Guatemala, and reaches the bandits under Felix Diaz.

The action of Washington in not only putting an embargo on ammunition from the United States but of warning Japan and Central American countries that it would be an unfriendly act to sell arms in Mexico has caused much ill-feeling here. Government officials feel that the United States has taken advantage of its size and power to keep Mexico under a practical blockade by refusing to allow other countries to sell whatever merchandise the Government might want to

GUARDSMEN FRET FOR HOME.

Hint That Their Own Status Influenced Their Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 11.—Soldiers in the regiments of the New York Division are still asking for the final returns in the Presidential contest, although most of them have learned of the re-election of President Wilson and have returned to the four months' old question, "When are we going home?"

In all the border camps in the Brownsville district it is asserted that many soldier votes were cast for the candidate whose election the voters believed would mean an earlier withdrawal from the border. At any rate, what the soldiers have learned of the Mexican situation had a great influence on their voting.

The soldiers knew there was little likelihood of receiving orders before election to return home, and were content to wait, but now the fretting under the monotony of camp life under training has become apparent again.

It had been the expectation among the soldiers that most of the regiments would leave the border this month, although it was believed a few might be left as guards. Privates in the Second Field Artillery confidently expect to go home next week, as soon as they finish their firing on the range, and the Seventh Infantry is still hoping and betting that the President will recognize the efficiency of the regiment and authorize Major Generals Funston and O'Ryan to give the soldiers the one sure cure for homesickness.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo yesterday turned out to greet its returning leader, Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, who was forced by illness in August to leave his command. A coach drawn by four gray mules, with outriders with bugles, was sent to the Pharr station to meet the commander. The officers rode down on horses to greet the Colonel. When he returned to camp the men cheered him. There was a reception this evening.

NINA DIMITRIEFF SINGS.

Russian Soprano Pleases in Native Songs at Her Debut.

Nina Dimitrieff, a Russian soprano, new to New York audiences, gave a recital last night at Aeolian Hall. She sang a group of French and Italian songs, five songs in English, and two groups of Russian songs, some of them of folk origin. The latter she preceded by explanatory talks and sang in Russian costume. Mme. Dimitrieff is an accomplished singer. Her voice is of the heavier, more dramatic type, and she showed herself more at home in her Russian music than in the French and English songs, which demanded lightness of touch. These Russian songs she did extremely well.

One is often tempted to think that special costumes and explanatory talks, especially when they are made to audiences that are not altogether unfamiliar with the material to be exploited, are extraneous matter which could be dispensed with to advantage by a singer who is able to hold the attention by purely musical expression. Mme. Dimitrieff is one of these, and perhaps her audience would have been amply contented if she had done nothing but sing. Her accompaniments were well played by Eugene Bernstein.

Boston Opera Ends Its Engagement.

The Boston National Opera Company brought what has been in some respects a successful week's engagement to a close at the Lexington Theatre with performances in the afternoon and evening. tA the matinée Puccini's Madama Butterfly was sung, with Tamaki Miura, Riccardo Martin, and Thomas Chalmers in the principal rôles, and Fulgenzio Guerrieri conducting. In the evening Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" was given, with Luisa Villani and Messrs. Zenatello and Baklanoff at the head of the cast, and Roberto Moranzoni in the conductor's stand. Both performances were repetitions from earlier in the week. The company goes from here to Philadelphia for an engagement.

WILL ACT IN SHAW DRAMA.

Gertrude Kingston to Appear at the Neighborhood Tuesday.

Gertrude Kingston, the English actress, is in New York to appear in a program of playlets at the little Neighborhood Playhouse in East Grand Street. Her engagement will begin Tuesday night and continue several weeks and her repertoire will include G. B. Shaw's little drama, "Great Catherine," written especially for her, and a playlet, "The Inca of Perusalem," a short play of anonymous authorship, which, it is strongly hinted, is by the same author. It is described as an "almost historical comedietta" and the fact that some of the royal characters are said to be almost recognizable may account for the mystery of its authorship.

When Miss Kingston decided to come to America she wrote Mr. Shaw of her intention and he replied in the following characteristic letter:

I was certainly rather taken back on your account when the news came of the resumption of the run of the submarine melodrama, but as a Zeppelin has just passed straight over my roof after a preliminary [illegible] and searchlights were taking their Sunday out within short range of me, I ask for [illegible] more than the Atlantic is not safe than Mark's Hall or Chapel Street Anyhow, life would be impossible if we allowed digestives to be deflected by circumstances. One has to do just what one would have done had there been no war as far as one's let. So though I shall certainly not quarrel with you if you stay at home, I shall make no attempt to dissuade you from braving the rayers. I am very anxious about the theatre on Broadway, as that [illegible] to be now disabled by excavations, which make it inaccessible until the new subway is completed.

P. S.—Do not worry about your mother. She is wonderfully young, but after 60 or so the torpedoing of a daughter or two only makes breakfast more lively. Children always exaggerate their importance to their parents.

Miss Kingston has converted her Little Theatre, near Charing Cross, into a hostel with double-deck beds in the dressing rooms and a canteen in the auditorium.

"The change that has come over England," said Miss Kingston yesterday, "is most amazing. Nothing else but the war matters, and the thoughts and energies of every one are centred in it. It is surprising how every one is doing his bit and how men who didn't have to do anything before the war, and therefore didn't, have been transformed into heroes. I have a friend past the age of enlistment who didn't do anything [illegible] without any difficulty. She said she was looking forward to [illegible] before the American people when she had entirely recovered her voice. Mlle. Bori is going to her home in Southern Spain, where the mild air will benefit her during the Winter.

Lucrezia Bori Sails for Spain.

Lucrezia Bori, the Spanish prima donna, who lost her voice last season at the Metropolitan Opera House and has since been under the care of a physician, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne, accompanied by her mother and brother. The singer appeared to be in good health and was [illegible] spirits.

American Soprano Appears in Songs by Strauss and Pfitzner.

Marcella Craft, an American soprano, known abroad, who gave her first recital here last season, was heard yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in a program which comprised two groups of Richard Strauss's songs, separated by a group of six songs by Hans Pfitzner, all in German. This devoting of the program to the works of two contemporaneous composers of one nationality is something away from the usual path of recital givers, and lent a certain interest in itself to the occasion.

Miss Craft has been identified with Richard Strauss's music to some extent and she sings it with conviction and impressiveness. Occasionally one could wish for a little more warmth and variety of expression than she uses, but there is no denying that she establishes a mood for her songs and maintains it successfully through them. The songs of Hans Pfitzner, which she sang yesterday were scarcely of notable distinction of style or marked originality of thought, but they were fairly interesting.

Miss Craft's accompaniments were to

BAZAAR FOR SWEDISH HOME

Minister Ekeugren Speaks at Opening in Grand Central Palace.

The Swedish Bazaar, in aid of the Swedish Home for Aged people at West New Brighton, S. I., opened last night in the Grand Central Palace with the blare of trumpets and the waving of flags. The Swedish Minister, W. A. F. Ekeugren, made a speech, after an introduction by Charles Kunk, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson also spoke.

The hall is decorated with colored bunting, and in the centre is an orchestra stand. At the various booths women in Swedish dress sell goods and offer chances on various articles. The bazaar is under the auspices of the United Swedish Societies.

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You are cordially invited to inspect our values.
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379 5TH AVENUE, Opposite Best's, near 36th Street.
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Suits $25.00 Were $39.50
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Blouses Exclusively

Specials
THIS WEEK
This Season's Boots
$6.95 Tan Russia calf boots with perforated wing tip. Black and white and white and black boots, grey and black boots, green and white boots.
$9.85 Grey and brown buckskin, as illustrated. Light and dark grey kid and brown kid with and without tip.
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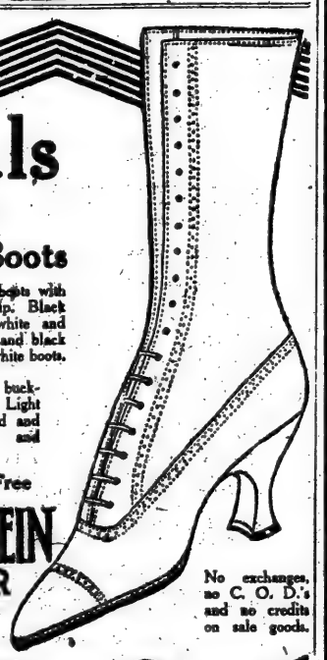

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Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and Double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.
Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS
These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality). A substantial meal can be obtained for ONE CENT A PORTION.
HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.
The 30th anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.
HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Checks should be made payable to the order of ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS, 11 WEST 31st STREET.

"For Me there is but one Phonograph"—

"THE truth of the matter is—I never was able to interest myself in a phonograph until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. Not that I discount the certain qualities of many of the instruments which are today so well known.

"No . . . . I recognize that for a long time the phonograph has been a worthy instrument. That listening to a phonograph always has given me a suggestion of its future possibilities rather than immediate musical satisfaction demonstrates nothing. I am likely to be over critical.

"The day I first heard the Vocalion I was no more than ever interested in phonographs. It was just an idle curiosity that sent me to see the *new* phonograph—a curiosity that had almost waned before I passed the threshold of the store. So it was in the spirit of 'seeing the thing through' in courtesy to the salesman who waited upon me that I consented to hear a record or two played.

"I shall never forget my Vocalion *premier*. As the young man adjusted the record and started the motor—merely with a quick movement of the tone-arm, a clever convenience I noted—I sat unexpectant, waiting for the usual.

"Then . . . . . suddenly the great, rich tones of a wonderfully played 'cello were sounding. It was almost impossible to believe that a phonograph was bringing such tone from a record. I reasoned against the evidence of my ears. But gradually I lost all sense of listening to a phonograph—it was Pablo Casals himself, who played to me Handel's Largo as I never before had heard it.

"I came to hear a single record. I remained to luxuriate in the new-found beauties of *many* familiar and near-familiar ones.

"And, finally, the Graduola expression device was explained. A bit stage frightened I was as I attempted to operate it. But the self-consciousness quickly passed and I found myself enjoying hugely a new experience. This fine voice that rang through the room was *mine*. I pressed the Graduola together—the tone grew in volume until my throat tensed in sympathetic effort. I drew the Graduola apart—the tone whispered in exquisite pianissimo as I breathed softly less I disturb these sweet, delicate sounds . . . . .

"I might have known that a great musical instrument maker would produce a new and different phonograph. For a musical instrument is not a thing of science alone—it must be made by a man who knows and a man who feels.

"For me there is but one phonograph—the Vocalion. For you?—when you have heard you will decide."

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION
"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then *play* the instrumental record with the Graduola . . . . no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. *Art styles to* $2000. *Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange. Write for the interesting new catalogue, free upon request.*

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NATION MAY REVISE ENTIRE UTILITY LAW

Newlands Committee to Investigate All Interstate Public Service.

STARTS HEARINGS NOV. 20

Wilson's Re-election Gives Him Opportunity to Effect Railroad Regulation Reform.

The re-election of President Wilson gives him the opportunity to effect the fundamental revision of the Federal laws regulating railroads and other interstate public service corporations, which he declared a year ago to be one of the crying needs of the country.

As the result of a suggestion made to Congress on Dec. 7, 1915, the most comprehensive inquiry into public service ever undertaken by any Government will be begun in Washington next Monday when the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee will start its investigation of "Conditions relating to interstate and foreign commerce," and of the feasibility of Government ownership of railroads, express companies, telephone, telegraph and cable lines, and wireless facilities. The task is so great that there is little probability that anything worth while could have been accomplished in the short session alone, but the circumstance that President Wilson will have four years more in which to direct the task lends to it importance it might not have had had the President failed of re-election.

An idea of the extent of the matters involved in the investigation may be gained from the statement that the value of the railroads of the United States is $20,000,000,000. The total value of the other interstate public utilities involved greatly swells that sum. The task set before the committee is to advise Congress whether the United States Government should adopt Government ownership or should continue its policy of regulation, and if regulation should continue, what changes should be made in the regulatory laws. Business men and economists of the entire country will be notified this week of the start of the inquiry and the opportunities to testify.

Railroads Biggest Problem.

The biggest single problem confronting the committee is that of the railroads, which, with their operation of 250,000 miles of the greatest rail transportation system in the world, are demanding regulation more satisfactory to them. They will ask the committee to recommend some plan of exclusive Federal control to replace the present regulation by both the State and Federal Governments. Most railway executives regard Federal incorporation of railroads as the best means to accomplish this end.

The initiative for the inquiry was taken by President Wilson, when he said to Congress almost a year ago:

"The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered, are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of Federal legislation."

President Wilson on July 20 last approved Senate Joint Resolution 60, which had been passed as a result of his suggestion, and providing for a Congressional investigation of "Government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, the efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers, and in promoting the public interest, the incorporation or control of the incorporation of carriers, and all proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the act to regulate commerce, also the subject of Government ownership of all public utilities, such as telegraph, wireless, cable, telephone, express companies, and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and report as to the wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation." The committee was to report in January, 1917.

Newlands Head of Committee.

The following were named as members of the committee: Senators Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, J. T. Robinson of Arkansas, Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, and Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut; Representatives William C. Adamson of Georgia, Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, William A. Cullop of Indiana, John J. Esch of Wisconsin, and E. L. Hamilton of Michigan. Senator Newlands is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Mr. Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. There are six Democrats and four Republicans on the committee. The Republicans are Senators Cummins and Brandegee and Representatives Esch and Hamilton.

Senator Newlands, the Chairman, has prepared a statement of the committee's purposes, which will be distributed this week, in which he says:

"It is the desire of the committee to give ample opportunity to all interested in or having any relation to the subject matter of the proposed inquiry to express their views. But the committee would like early notice of the subjects to be discussed by the various persons appearing before it, so that the hearing can be, as far as practicable, in orderly sequence as to subjects. The purpose of the committee is to hear regarding Government regulation and Government ownership the opinions of economists and publicists of eminence, representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Association of State Railroad Commissioners, State railroad and public utility commissions, representatives of the railroad executives and labor organizations, representatives of farming organizations, and farmers, shippers, and bankers, representatives of chambers of commerce, and other important business and industrial organizations."

Committee Asks Advice.

Senator Newlands divides the scope of the inquiry into two parts: the consideration of Government regulation, and the consideration of Government ownership. He splits the subject of Government regulation into three subdivisions for consideration: (1) the efficiency of the present system; (2,) the federal incorporation or control of incorporation of carriers, and, (3,) changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He divides the subject of Government ownership under two subheads: (1,) the feasibility of Government ownership, and, (2,) the comparative efficiency of Government ownership and Government regulation.

In considering the question of Government regulation, Senator Newlands asks for advice upon seven points. They are:

1. Whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is overloaded and whether its jurisdiction should be confined to questions of discriminations, rebates, and rates, its jurisdiction over other subjects, such as valuation, safety inspection, etc., to be turned over to some other body or bureau to be created by law.

2. Whether it is necessary to make any change in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to prompt and efficient action; whether it is feasible to increase the number of commissioners and to permit them to divide into several departments for the consideration of cases, and if so whether there shall also be consideration in bank and also whether there shall be appeals from decisions in the department to the commission in bank.

3. Whether such departments of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall sit in Washington, or be assigned to definite traffic areas somewhat after the manner of the judicial circuits, and whether in the latter case there should be provision for sitting in bank in Washington or for some central body in Washington with the duty of hearing appeals and directing the procedure of the departments.

To Investigate Railroad Credit.

4. Whether under the present system the credit of the common carriers is assured with a view to their securing the moneys needed for necessary improvements and extensions in the interest of the public, and at reasonable rates of interest. Whether Government regulation of the issue of securities is advisable, and if so whether it is to the interest of the public as well as the carriers that this regulation should be exercised by the National Government, and whether it should involve merely publicity or absolute control of the issue of securities. Whether concurrent jurisdiction of the nation and the States to control such issues is in the interest of the carriers and the public. What will be the field of operation for the State Railroad Commission in the interest of the public if the control of securities and the control of rates is vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission? Whether and to what extent within a period of five years it will be necessary to enlarge the facilities of the common carriers in the interests of the public, and whether the present system of Government regulation is such as to insure the credit of the carriers with a view to their making additional necessary expenditures.

5. What is the effect of dual regulation on the parts of the States and the nation of the rates of carriers? What, if any, contradictions does it involve, and what, if any, discriminations does it involve as between States and localities?

May Plan Wage Laws.

6. Whether or not any regulation is feasible of the wages and hours of employes of common carriers and whether or not it is advisable, in the interest of the public and with a view to maintaining uninterrupted commerce between the States, to take any further legislative action regarding the adjustment of disputes between the carriers and their employes and regarding strikes and lockouts.

7. Whether any national legislation is required as to the organization of carriers in interstate commerce in the nature of national incorporation, permissive or compulsory, or in the nature of national holding companies, under which State corporations may be controlled and unified in their operations, in the interest of interstate commerce, and what form of national legislation for the incorporation of carriers or for holding companies owning the stock of State companies is desirable. How will national incorporation affect the police powers of the States over railroads operating within their boundaries? Will it be advisable, as in the case of national banks, for the National Government to prescribe a uniform rule for the taxation by the States of railroad properties and securities?

Under consideration of Government ownership the committee will seek advice upon four points:

1. The practical results of Government ownership, both as to efficiency and economy, where actually practiced.

2. Whether Government ownership is compatible with our system of government and what its effect will be on our governmental institutions.

3. Whether a system of Government ownership will suit local needs.

4. A practical method of securing Government ownership, whether by purchase or condemnation of properties, or by purchase and condemnation of bond and stock issues, or otherwise.

Newlands Favors Incorporation.

The Federal incorporation of railroads, advocated by a majority of transportation executives, is also favored personally by the Chairman of the committee. In an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 27 last, when the national railroad strike crisis was acute in Washington, Senator Newlands said:

"To decrease dividends to the vanishing point, thereby cutting off all new capital, means Government ownership, and we ought not to approach Government ownership in this country until Government regulation has failed. It is now so far from being a failure that the United States has today the best system of railroads in the world, with the best wages for employes and the best service to the public and by far the cheapest service in proportion to its quality.

"In the meantime there might be for this country, if it would adopt it, a policy much better than Federal ownership, and that is Federal incorporation of the railroads. Such incorporation would unify and simplify the railroad administration of the country as a whole. It would recognize the evolution of the transportation industry under which the operation and management of almost the entire mileage has come under the control of a very few well-known groups or systems. By such incorporation and control the taxes of the railroads could be made fixed and certain. That would also be true of dividends, so that hereafter any increase of business would tend mathematically either to a betterment of the road, to an increase in wages, or to a diminution in rates."

What Railroads Will Suggest.

The case of the railroads will be presented to the committee by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, composed of the heads of fourteen of the largest railway systems in the United States. The two big things the railroads will advocate will be some general system of regulation of securities, and single Federal regulation to replace regulation in Washington and in forty-eight State capitals. The railroads will also suggest some system for adjustment of disputes between the railroads and their men so that there may not be a repetition of the national strike crisis of last August.

There are nineteen States which have laws governing the issue of railroad securities. The carriers will allege that this affects all their plans because an issue of securities for an improvement affecting service in several States might be tied up by the refusal of any one State to sanction the issue. Actual instances of such conditions will be presented to the committee. This power of a State will be held a discrimination against the rights of other States, in that it represents a power to control the character and the location of additional transportation facilities. It will be argued that the bond of an interstate carrier should be protected all along the line and that Congress is the only power that should exercise a discretion so sweeping and vital to railroad interests.

The railroad attorneys expect to make out an especially strong case against the perplexities and vagaries of regulation by all the States through which a railroad may pass, under which it may be against the law to do one thing on one side of a State line which the road's trains cross hundreds of times a day and against the law not to do the same thing on the other side of the line. The Railway Executives' Advisory Committee will suggest to the Newlands Committee a system of Federal supervision fashioned after the regional bank system.

Promises Fairness to All.

A statement recently issued for the Advisory Committee said:

"Following the plan of the Federal Reserve system, the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission might be divided into zones or regions, each presided over by a member of the commission, or a specially appointed deputy. These zones might be increased at the discretion of the commission to meet exigencies. The commission proper should retain the right to review acts or decisions of the regional deputies.

"Under such a plan [illegible] economy, efficiency, and equity should follow. Local discriminations and sectional prejudices would not be tolerated or fostered, for the power of Congress would be exerted through this reorganized commission equally and impartially for all of the States.

"Regional Federal regulation would tend to localize, in a sense, an extension of the Federal arm over the railroads. Moreover, it should dissipate certain objections based on an alleged invasion of State rights. When the Federal Reserve banking system was first proposed, objections on this score were raised. Congress, however, dismissed them when it perceived that they were opposed to the general welfare of the country. There are the best reasons for believing Congress would deal in an equally enlightened manner with the proposal for Federal, regional control of railroads."

The railroad attorneys will point to the 782 pages of railroad laws in effect in New York; to the 700 in Pennsylvania, recite that from 1911 to 1915 442 different laws regulating railroads were passed by State Legislatures, and argue that it hampers railroad operation and credit to have so many masters. This is the way one railroad executive has summed up the effect of too much regulation:

"Add to this amazing number of laws the rulings and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the forty-eight State Railroad Commissions and one will have a fragmentary idea of the prodigious task confronting railroad executives in endeavoring to comply with the commands of forty-nine masters. Consider, in addition, the great waste of time and interruption to official duties of railroad executives who are compelled to appear before railroad commissions and legislative committees. One railroad manager records the fact that conferences of this kind engrossed his attention for 101 days last year, leaving him but 209 days to attend to the business of his road. Several railroad executives considered that the gentleman was fortunate, for in their experience, almost 60 per cent. of their time was engaged in hearings of proceedings before commissions and legislative committees."

The presentation of the railroads' case will be conducted by Alfred B. Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee.

UNION FACES HARD TASKS.

Basket Ball Team to Meet Many Formidable Combinations.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Union College has adopted the following basket ball schedule for the season of 1916-17:

Wednesday, Dec. 13, Clarkson Tech, at Schenectady; Saturday, Dec. 16, N. Y. State College at Schenectady; Thursday, Dec. 21, Princeton at Schenectady; Saturday, Jan. 13, R. P. I. at Troy; Wednesday, Jan. 17, St. Lawrence at Schenectady; Saturday, Jan. 20, Williams at Williamstown; Saturday, Jan. 27, Amherst at Amherst; Saturday, Feb. 10, Williams at Schenectady; Friday, Feb. 16, Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn; Saturday, Feb. 17, Wesleyan at Middletown; Thursday, Feb. 22, West Point at West Point; Friday, Feb. 23, Amherst at Schenectady; Saturday, March 3, Dartmouth at Schenectady; Saturday, March 10, Wesleyan at Schenectady; Saturday, March 17, R. P. I. at Schenectady.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Felix M. Warburg will discuss the Federation of Jewish Charities at the annual meeting of the Beth-El Sisterhood on Wednesday, Nov 15, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Mayor Mitchel has been invited to speak at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Nov. 16. M. D. Follansbee of Chicago, former President of the Chicago Bar Association, will be among the speakers.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States will be celebrated today and tomorrow. The anniversary sermon will be preached at 11 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson at the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The annual business meeting of the organization will be held tomorrow in the Board of Trade Assembly Rooms at 203 Broadway.

The International Pure Milk and Food League, of which Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh is President, will give an entertainment and discuss means of lowering the cost of living on Nov. 15 at the Hotel Majestic.

The third of a series of lecture recitals by Mrs. Grace S. Hyde Trine on "Modern Poetry and Its Relation to Life" will be given at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. On Thursday the last of her series will be given at the same hotel, when she will discuss "Edwin Markham—the Man and His Work."

The Helpers of the Holy Souls have announced a bazaar to be held Wednesday, Nov. 15, at Delmonico's, to raise funds for their new convent on East Eighty-sixth Street.

The Vassar 1910 Club is planning a fair to be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Nov. 18, for the benefit of the Vassar Million Dollar Endowment Fund.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee is to be held today at the Hotel Astor.

The Eaton Class for Men will hold its first meeting at 10 o'clock this morning at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The annual meeting of The Shut-In Society will be held in the chapel of Brick Presbyterian Church at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, Nov. 15.

A bazaar for the benefit of St. Rita's School will begin tomorrow evening at the school, College Avenue and 146th Street.

The newspaper division of The Advertising Club will hold a dinner in the Advertising Club rooms on Tuesday evening.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue and 166th Street, will celebrate its semi-centennial this week. A reunion and dinner will be held Friday evening, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson will preach next Sunday.

The annual fair of the Young Friends' Aid Association will be held at Friends' Seminary, 226 East Sixteenth Street, on Nov. 17 and 18.

The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms will hold its first annual smoker on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, at the Waldorf.

The Sisterhood of the Temple Peni-El, 147th Street and Broadway, will give a whist and dance at Floral Gardens, on West 146th Street, on Saturday, Nov. 18.

The Kentuckians will hold a dinner and entertainment at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Nov. 17.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Eighth Avenue Mission, 290 Eighth Avenue, will be celebrated with special services every day this week. Many prominent clergymen are on the program.

Today is the beginning of the Y. W. C. A.'s "World Fellowship Week," which will consist of a week of prayer in associations all over the world. At the meetings here international topics will be discussed.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement will celebrate its decennial with a dinner on Thursday evening Nov. 16, at the Hotel Astor.

A conference of persons interested in the various activities of the Presbyterian Church will be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Home Missions Committee and the Presbyterian Brotherhood of New York.

A $80,000 mortgage will be burned this evening at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street. The church is now free from debt for the first time in its twenty-one years' history.

The seventh of a series of Bronx Open Forum lectures will be delivered by Amos R. E. Pinchot at 8 o'clock this afternoon in the Morris High School auditorium.

The New York State Conference of Charities and Correction will hold its annual meeting on Nov. 14, 15, and 16 in Poughkeepsie. Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, will speak Wednesday.

After its eighteenth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on Nov. 16 the American Institute of Social Service will give a dinner at the hotel in honor of the memory of the late Dr. Josiah Strong, the founder of the institute. George McAneny will preside and Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Talcott Williams, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, and others will speak.

The New York Historical Society will meet in the society's hall, 170 Central Park West, at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. Professor Charles W. Spencer will lecture.

The Ohio Society of New York will hold a meeting at the Waldorf at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening, when the Nominating Committee will report a ticket for the annual election on Nov. 29.

A lecture on "The Water Powers of Canada," illustrated with moving pictures, will be delivered next Friday evening at the Engineers' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the New York Railroad Club.

The Second Annual Presbyterian Training Institute for the young people of the New York Presbytery will be held in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, on the evenings of Nov. 13, 14, 15, and 16.

The Bronx Board of Trade will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death at Gouverneur Morris, from whose name that section of the Bronx known as Morrisania derived its name, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Avenue, near 140th Street.

A card party will be held for the benefit of the "Little Mothers' Aid Association in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Silver Cross Day Nursery will hold a Thanksgiving sale in the blue room of the Mealtyn from 1 to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

The Sirens Club will give a dinner at the Waldorf on Saturday evening.

FOUR LINERS SAIL WITH CABINS FILLED

Number of Departures Fully Equal to November Sailings in Time of Peace.

P. A. S. FRANKLIN A VOYAGER

Other Passengers Include Lieut. Arnold Whitridge and Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett.

Persons who went to the piers along the North River yesterday to see the four liners sail for Europe with well-filled cabins found it difficult to realize that a war was raging on the other side of the Atlantic. The bands were playing on deck in the bright sunshine, and messenger boys were arriving in a steady stream laden with baskets of choice fruits and bouquets of flowers. Even under normal conditions the number of departures would have been exceptional for a November sailing.

Among the 366 passengers sailing for Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis was P. A. S. Franklin, the President of the International Mercantile Marine Company of 9 Broadway, who is going abroad to make his first official visit to the head office in Liverpool. He said that he was sailing purely on business and did not expect to stay away long.

It is understood that one of the matters which will be brought up for discussion by Mr. Franklin in Liverpool will be the construction of four 25-knot turbine steamships for the American Line to replace the New York, the Philadelphia, the St. Louis, and the St. Paul.

Lieutenant Arnold Whitridge of the Royal Field Artillery returned on the St. Louis to rejoin his battery in France after spending a week with his family in New York. His father, Frederick W. Whitridge, head of the Third Avenue Railway Company, and his mother, were at the pier to see him away.

Telephone Girl to Wed.

Miss Nellie Winston, niece of Judge Cornelius Collins of Lynn, Mass., sailed on the liner to marry James C. Williams, an American who is representing his firm in England. They met as fellow-students in the Lynn High School nine years ago, and have corresponded ever since. They have been engaged a year. The bride-elect was escorted to the pier by Miss Anna McClusky, President of the Lynn Telephone Operators' Union, of which she was a member for nine years after her graduation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Gray, who were married on Friday in the country home of George von L. Meyer at Rock Maple Farms, Beverly, Mass., also sailed on the St. Louis. Mrs. Gray was formerly Miss Edyth Deacon of Boston, and is a sister of Princess Radziwill of Poland. Mr. Gray is a son of the late Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals of New York.

The French liner Espagne sailed at 3 o'clock for Bordeaux with 360 passengers. These included a number of well-known Americans and foreigners. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, sailed on the liner for Paris, with his wife and step-son, Ronald de Reuter. Prince Boncompagni was a passenger, on his way to Italy to rejoin his regiment, accompanied by his American bride, who was Miss Margaret Draper of Washington.

A. Piatt Andrew Sails.

A. Piatt Andrew, Inspector General of the American Ambulance Field Service, sailed on the Espagne with thirty-two young American college men who have volunteered for six months' service at the front. Thirteen Americans left on the Espagne to drive ambulances for the Norton-Harjes unit, which is attached to the French army at the front. In addition a number of Red Cross surgeons and nurses were on board going to serve in the military hospitals in France.

The Cunarder Carpathia had 135 passengers for Liverpool when she left her pier at 5 o'clock, including a number of Canadians returning to the front after being home on leave. Bishop H. H. Montgomery sailed on his way back to England after attending the Episcopal Conference in St. Louis, where he spent Election Day, which, he said, was most interesting to a foreigner.

H. R. Bennett, the purser of the Carpathia, has been serving in the navy as assistant paymaster from the beginning of the war, and has been several skirmishes with the enemy in the North Sea and other latitudes. The Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi sailed at noon for Naples and Genoa with a large compliement of passengers including a number of young Greeks going home to offer their services to the Government.

BOIS'S TRIBUTE TO BRIAND.

French Leader, He Tells Alliance Francaise, Upholds American Idea.

Jules Bois of Paris, who came here as a Commissioner of the French Government and to look after his plays and other literary interests, addressed the Alliance Francaise at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday on "Aristide Briand and the Destinies of France." In his lecture he said that M. Briand has shown that the American idea, which holds that fortune follows honesty and talent, is right, and that France is in the ascendant.

"Hindenburg has declared France to be moribund," he said. "To this 'talking soldier' France has answered not by talking back, but by deeds. She has increased her gains on the front, and notably at Verdun. At one stroke she has restored a line that it took the armies of the Crown Prince several months to force back. Far from being exhausted, France was never so strong in men, in munitions, and in moral unity. The destinies of France are in good hands; each day they are in prospect more glorious. Her Government stands on the same plane as her army.

"The leader of this Government, Aristide Briand, is a son of the people, a self-made man. He has risen through his conciliating spirit, his gifts in debate, and his wisdom. His will is not crushing and aggressive, but calm, patient, firm. He is a man who has learned good sense, altruism, and right ideas of organization through constant intercourse with the classes who toil and produce.

"Through the law the separation of Churches and States, Briand abolished a condition of affairs that dated from the times of the first Napoleon and no longer represented our ideas nor our ways. The Concordat was a hindrance and no more in thorough accord. Briand freed Churches and State alike.

"The railway strike was a great example of his able management, when he restored order by mobilising the men. His appeal was to patriotism and met with instant success. Briand is not only a great statesman and an orator without peer, but also a born diplomat, for he knows the psychology of men and of nations.

"After the war France will be, as before, the country of peace, the place for the culture of noble ideas. She will be more and more the link between the Old and the New World between America and Europe, which she brings in accord with the principles of tradition and of renovation, of tolerant authority, and of progressive liberty. Despising all hegemony, all imperialism, strong France will be always [illegible]

DEUTSCHLAND GETS READY.

Report That Submarine Has Her Clearance Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 11.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland is still tied up at her pier here. The crew received shore leave tonight with orders to report tomorrow.

According to a report current here today, the Deutschland's officers believe that the Bremen crossed the ocean safely, but was lost by submerging too deeply on approaching this harbor.

Another report current here today was that it was possible for the commander of a submarine, in case he believed the craft was doomed, to release a gas which, permeating the hull, would give painless death to the crew.

The motion picture photographers were disappointed this afternoon, when following unusual activity on the part of the crew, the Deutschland failed to leave her berth. They were told the the submarine had been undergoing a machinery test and repairs of a serious nature must be made before the craft would go to sea. No visitors were received on the Deutschland's wharf to day.

The agent of the Eastern Forwarding Company and Collector James L. McGovern, held a conference this afternoon. It was reported that clearance and manifest papers were obtained at the Custom House and everything was arranged for the Deutschland's early departure.

LONDON TIMES AT 3 CENTS.

One-Cent Increase in Price to Become Effective on Nov. 20.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 12.—The price of The Times will be increased to three half-pence after Nov. 20, and other important daily newspapers will probably raise their price, says The Weekly Dispatch. Owing to the cost of production, it adds, several leading newspapers are being conducted at very heavy losses.

CROSBY MILLER MARRIES.

General's Son Weds Miss M. W. Brown, Niece of Admiral Mayo.

The marriage of Crosby Miller, a son of Brig. Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. A., retired, and Miss Marjorie Wing Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Julia Brown of 208 West Eighty-third Street, and a niece of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N., commander of the Atlantic Fleet, was solemnized at 7 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector.

The bride, in a white satin frock trimmed with point lace, and wearing a tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carrying lilies of the valley and white orchids, walked with her uncle, Admiral Mayo, who gave her in marriage. Mrs. William Day of Ridgefield Park, N. J., was her sister's matron of honor, and wore a pink satin gown, a pink hat, and carried a cluster of pink chrysanthemums. Chester Mayo, a Paymaster of the United States Navy, son of the Admiral and a cousin of the bride, was the best man.

ADVERTISEMENT.

$50 REWARD

NAME WANTED

A client of ours is about to place upon the market a remarkably efficacious hearing device.

It enables deaf persons to hear audibly—clearly—satisfactorily.

It is a comparatively small article—electric—and may be carried handily by the user wherever he or she goes.

A name is wanted for above.

A coined word or name—not now in any dictionary—is desired.

Submit suggestions by letter; not over three titles. To be mailed us before midnight of November 26.

We will pay $50 for the name selected as best for our client's purpose. Should two or more persons submit the name selected, we will pay the full reward to each. All contributions are to become our property. Name of producer: Carl Anderson Electric Corporation. Address all communications to

SCOTT & SCOTT, INC.,
MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS.
144 East Thirty-second St. New York City

NOTE. We shall have very soon new positions open for two mail order writers, either sex. Salaries average 25% better than are generally paid. Unusual opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only, giving particulars. Correspondence confidential.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza

COLDS

Pathology of a Cold

The diseased states produced by taking Cold are—local congestion, inflammation and fever.

The first effect of exposure is to derange the nervous tension of the skin and some internal organ; the second to check the cell-growth of the parts affected and obstruct the circulation of the nervous fluid, produce a recoil of the nerve wave, and thereby the chill, shiver or rigor.

To get the best results and help the Cold away take "Seventy-seven" at the first sign of a Cold.

Price, 25c. at all Drug Stores.

TONIC TABLETS
(HUMPHREYS')

For the convalescent, for the weak and the weary.—Price, $1.00, at all Drug Stores, or sent, collect, on delivery.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

FOR SALE, $1,250.

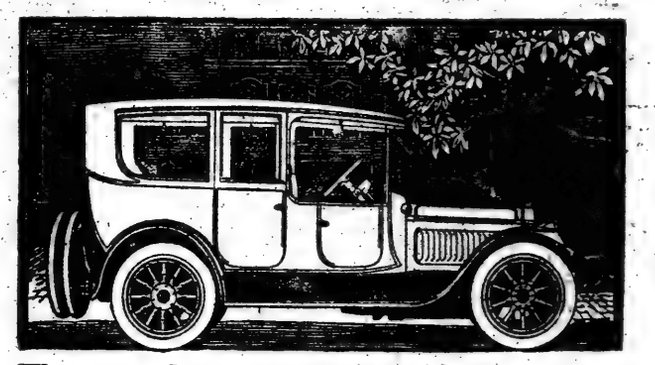
START FOR FLORIDA TOMORROW

Bridge Deck Cruiser "Aleiah," 32'x 11'x3'. Cruising speed 10 miles. Fastest sustained speed 12 miles. Now moored at N. Y. M. B. Club, 147th and Hudson River. Demonstration 12 noon, Sunday, Nov. 12, or telephone Decatur 106.

Insurance for $1,500 and Winter storage paid up to May, 1917. Hull of selected prime cypress and oak. Built July, 1914, and only used week ends.

Lamb engine, new July, 1916, 4-cylinder, 24 H. P., in perfect condition. Electric lighted. Power whistle. Bosch magneto and spark plugs. Automatic Detroit oiler. Power bilge pump. 30-gal. fresh water tank; 45-gal. gas tank. Two cabins, two toilets. Over 6' headroom. Sleeps four in main cabin and two in forward cabin. Seats twenty in chairs on deck and fifteen more on top of cabin.

Fine sea boat, high freeboard. She roves heavy weather. Ample power to take you through any tide or weather and yet you can jog along when in no hurry.



Every day—and every-where—the *luxurious* enclosed Packard is yours for the most exacting and satisfying service

This winter—for sheltered comfort, health insurance, travel independence. Next spring and summer—for all of these, coupled with the keen joys of far-range *country touring*.

Yours! Protection from cold and snow—from dust and wind and rain.

Plus the deep satisfaction which comes from knowing that, go where you please, you carry with you always the atmosphere of refined and substantial elegance.

The surplus power of the twelve cylinders gives to the enclosed Packard the velvety action—the wide range—of the touring car.

And the unmatched riding comfort of the Packard body has been further enhanced by many new and marked improvements.

Until you have examined at first hand this rich harmony of power and beauty, you cannot appreciate all that it means in sumptuous ease and fresh delight—for you.

Ask the man who owns one

Twenty-one distinctive styles of open and enclosed cars for your selection

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York

Broadway and Sixty-first. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, Paterson, Springfield and White Plains

Packard TWIN-6

"Listen Rover—

if they named these juicy red apples after you, you gotta be a mighty good doggy, cause these Red Rover Apples are the best that is."

WENATCHEE RED ROVER APPLES

This red, ripe, luscious, juicy fruit is raised in a 500-acre model apple orchard in the famous Wenatchee valley of Washington. Authorities agree that it is a prize orchard in every respect. The fruit has been planted, cultivated, picked, assorted, graded, packed and shipped by apple experts. Only perfect fruit is shipped into this market.

Therefore, when you ask for Red Rover Wenatchee Apples by name, you are certain of getting first quality fruit always.

It is often more convenient, always more economical to buy apples by the box.

WENATCHEE APPLE LAND COMPANY

149 Broadway, New York — Spokane, Washington

COSTUME BALL NETS $10,000 FOR CHARITY

2,000 Attend Black and White Dance at the Astor for Emanuel Sisterhood.

DANCERS VIE FOR PRIZES

Many Beautiful Gowns Displayed—Girls Sell Flowers and Fancy Articles—The Committee.

A large ball was held last night at the Astor for the benefit of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service, which netted, it is estimated, $10,000 for the funds of that philanthropic society. There were 2,000 ticket holders who attended; the tickets were $5 each, and all the boxes were sold.

It was announced as a black and white ball, but those in attendance evidently exercised their individual judgment, for brilliantly beautiful frocks were in the large majority. The grand ballroom and the conservatory were used for dancing, and the public restaurant was patronized at the supper hour.

There were stands for the sale of flowers, fancy articles, and cigars. The flower stand was in charge of Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Mrs. Walter Rothschild, and Mrs. Gustave Thurnauer, assisted by the Misses Hilda Altschul, Elsie Bernheim, Alice, Edith, and Mabel Blum, Louise Blumenthal, Marion Gans, Clara Greenhut, Helen Hammerschlag, Ruth Morgenthau, Marion Nathan, Margaret Seligman, Kitty Sidenberg, Clara and Merle Simon, Adele Straus, and others. Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim and Miss Carrie Wise, in charge of the fancy stand, were assisted by the Misses Benita and Peggy Guggenheim, Marion Beer, Marianne Brettauer, Ethel Frank, Eleanor Guggenheim, Rita Harris, Gabrielle Levy, Clara Simon, and Edith Wise.

The Cigar Stand Committee had Mrs. Philip Lewisohn as its Chairman, and the young girls who sold the cigars included the Misses Alice Bernheimer, Lucy Heimerdinger, Nina Herzog, Fay Lewisohn, and Marie Spiegelberg.

There was also a special program, including dances by the pupils of Helen Moller, and an "Exhibition of a Society Waltz" by Miss Fay Dorothy Narbe, and a dance contest at midnight, for which valuable prizes were awarded the winners. Miss Margaret Crawford and Harry Summers presented "The Silhouette" and also a Louis XV. Gavotte.

The committee in charge was made up of Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Chairman; Mrs. Jacob A. Schiff, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Henry Meyers, Treasurer, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut, ex-officio, assisted by Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Maurice Denzer, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Walter Rothschild, Miss Shainwald, Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Mrs. Gustav Thurnauer, and Miss Carrie Wise.

In addition to the above, among those who bought tickets, and nearly all of whom were in attendance with guests, were Mrs. Leo Arnstein, Mrs. I. M. Appel, Mrs. Joseph S. Bach, Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger, Mrs. Charles L. Bamberger, Mrs. J. S. Bernheimer, Mrs. Myron I. Borg, Mrs. Max D. Brill, Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, Mrs. Maurice Denzer, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Abram Elkus, Mrs. Isaac Gimbel, Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, Mrs. Benedict J. Greenhut, Mrs. Louis Gimbel, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Arthur Hahlo, Mrs. Albert Friedlander, Mrs. Jacques S. Halle, Mrs. Frederick Housman, Mrs. L. S. Levy, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Sigmund Neustadt, Mrs. A. E. Nussbaum, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Mrs. Morris Rossin, Mrs. M. E. Regensburg, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mrs. Horace Sachs.

Also Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, Mrs. Albert Seligman, Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. George Sidenberg, Mrs. Richard Sidenberg, Mrs. Joseph Silverman, Mrs. Adgar A. Solomon, Mrs. Arthur Stein, Mrs. Albert Stern, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. I. Richard Smith, Mrs. Jesse Straus, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. R. W. Straus, Mrs. Frank Vogel, Mrs. Martin Vogel, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. F. L. Wolf, Mrs. Lewis Wolff, Mrs. H. M. Zuckerman, and Mrs. Victor Guinzberg.

Arrivals from South America.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Bucnos Aires and Rio de Janeiro on the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban were:

K. R. Avery, T. B. Bowen, G. S. Carr, Mrs. A. M. Derr, Mr. and Mrs. John Day, Miss E. Davis, J. D. Nelson, C. J. Martin, F. J. W. Luck, P. A. Wright, E. Treadwell, H. E. Thomas.

Some of those who sailed yesterday for the west coast of South America, via Panama, on the steamship Calamares were:

R. F. J. Cogan, Robert B. Jones, Mrs. A. Kashner, Miss H. Kashner, D. M. Westcott, Mrs. Felice Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Razsatto.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN IS LOW.

A Third Transfusion of Blood Is Made to Save Suffragist.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—A third transfusion of blood was made today to strengthen Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain of New York, who is critically ill at a hospital here. Hospital authorities said she had an even chance for recovery. It was said it would be several days before a determining change could be expected.

Mrs. Boissevain was said to be suffering from extreme aenemia coupled with throat trouble. Blood for the first two transfusions was taken from a sister who accompanied her on her suffrage-speaking tour and from her husband, Eugene Boissevain, who was called here when the seriousness of her condition became known.

PARENT AND DAUGHTER WED

Mrs. Bright Marries E. W. Ashley; Then Miss Bright, A. J. Sanson.

A double wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Bright, 111 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Bright was married at 3:30 o'clock to Edward W. Ashley of 131 Prospect Street, that city, and immediately following the ceremony Mrs. Bright's daughter, Miss Dorothy Gale Bright, was married to Arthur J. Sanson, also of East Orange.

The Rev. Morgan Ashley, rector of Christ Church, Bordentown, officiated at his father's wedding, and the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of Grace Church, East Orange, performed the marriage of Miss Bright and Mr. Sanson.

Mrs. Milan H. Goodwin of East Orange attended Miss Bright as matron of honor, and the maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Reese of South Orange. The best man was Frederick Sanson, a brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Carnegie Makes Debut Dec. 8.

Two interesting announcements for the entertainment of débutantes have just been made.

On the night of Dec. 8 Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are to give a dance at their home, 2 East Ninety-first Street, for their débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie.

There will be considerable entertaining also for Miss Alice P. Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington. Her sister, Mrs. Vincent Astor, is to hold a dance in her honor on Jan. 4.

Gilder-Jackson Wedding Date.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Jackson, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Jackson of 454 Riverside Drive, and Harwood Gilder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder of this city, is to take place on the afternoon of Dec. 2, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. A large reception is to follow at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Foster Weds on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 11.—The wedding of Miss Eunice M. Foster, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. Agate Foster of Patchogue, and Walter Henry Hambley of Bay Shore, L. I., will take place on next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Patchogue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Anne G. Ackerman Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Anne Goodwin Ackerman, daughter of Mrs. J. Frederick Ackerman of Greenwich, Conn., to M. Clarence Reed, also of Greenwich, has been announced. The wedding will take place on Jan. 3 at Bell Haven, Greenwich, the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Geer to Wed Lieut. Larned.

Mr. and Mrs. Danforth Geer of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Augusta D. Geer, to Lieutenant William Edmund Larned, U. S. A. Lieutenant Larned was graduated from West Point, Class of 1911, and is a son of the late Colonel Charles W. Larned. His mother was Miss Alexander, daughter of General Edmund B. Alexander of Virginia.

To be Lieut. Com. Long's Bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild of 65 East Fifty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Constance, to Lieut. Commander Byron A. Long, U. S. N. Lieut. Commander Long is stationed on the destroyer Nicholson. No date has been set for the wedding.

Prall-Potter Wedding on Nov. 23.

Miss Florence Harper Potter, daughter of L. D. Potter of Wilmington, N. C., and A. Mortimer Prall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anning F. Prall of Westerleigh, S. I., will be married on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond.

City College Students Earn $27,345

The fifth annual report of the employment bureau of the College of the City of New York shows earnings totaling $27,945.06 made by 482 students who were placed from September, 1915, to September, 1916, in various places. This is an increase of 129 per cent. in earnings over the previous year. The statement incidentally indicates that the majority of undergraduates attending the day session of the college are compelled to work their way through by getting outside employment. The bureau is supervised by a Faculty committee.

Passengers from Bergen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the liner Kristianiafjord were:

Harold Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Cook, Mrs. Evelyn Cotton, Henry Grinnestead, A. Hall, John M. Horton, L. Helland, Mrs. K. Houlberg, J. E. Evensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lindell, R. Malin, Peter Paulsen, G. H. Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Williams, John Daniel, Charles Henry Ellis.

BRIDE OF MAJOR HOLCOMB.

Rear Admiral Clover's Daughter Weds in Historic St. John's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Another beautiful wedding ceremony was added to the social history of historic St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, at noon today when Miss Beatrice Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U. S. N., retired, and Major Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C., were married in the presence of a fashionable company which filled the church to the doors.

The floral decorations in white and yellow chrysanthemums extended through the church. The vested choir of St. John's rendered the full choral service. The bride's uncle, the Rev. George F. Clover of New York, officiated, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith.

The ushers were Major R. P. Williams, Captain Ralph S. Keyser, and Lieutenant David L. S. Brewster, all of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. Commander George W. Steele, Lieut. Commander John M. Enochs, and Lieut. Commander Adolphus Staton, all of the navy. They, like the bridegroom and his best man, Captain Frederick C. McConnell, U. S. M. C., were in full dress uniform.

The bride's attendants included her sister, Miss Dora Clover, as maid of honor, with Miss Helen Draper of Boston, Miss Clover Todd, and Miss Mildred Dennis of New York, Miss Carolyn Nash, Miss Pauline Kindleberger, and Miss Ruth Wilson, all of Washington, as bridesmaids.

Rear Admiral Clover, who escorted his daughter, was also in full uniform. The bride's gown was ivory satin with court train of velvet hung from the shoulders, the latter laying four yards on the floor. The veil was of tulle with deep border of point lace extending its entire length.

Following the ceremony 500 guests were entertained at breakfast at the Clover home in New Hampshire Avenue.

Major Holcomb and his bride left this afternoon for a trip of several weeks, after which they will be at home at 2,021 O Street.

Pearson-Deggs Wedding on Dec. 5.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Deggs of 876 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, to Joseph Wild Pearson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pearson of Tompkinsville, S. I., will be celebrated on Tuesday, Dec. 5, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. T. Bond Holland will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Canon Pascal Harrower. Mr. Pearson was a student at Williams College until recently.

COONEY—BOSSERT.

The marriage of Russell Cooney, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cooney of 657 St. Mark's Avenue, and Miss Mae Evelyn Bossert, a daughter of the late Louis Bossert, who founded the Hotel Bossert, was held yesterday in that hotel, which has for some time been the bride's home. Carroll T. Cooney, who married the bride's sister, Miss Blenie Bossert, was his brother's best man, and Mrs. Cooney was her sister's matron of honor. The Rev. Dr. John J. Helschmann of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church officiated.

DR. R. C. THOMAS MARRIES.

New York Pastor Weds Miss Waterbury—To Live in Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 11.—A wedding of interest to New Yorkers took place this afternoon at Ledgewood, the home of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody at Montserrat Highlands, when her daughter, Miss Norma Waterbury, Vassar graduate, and a member of the Woman's Board of Missions, became the bride of Dr. Raphael Clarke Thomas, pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, New York City. The wedding was preceded by a large luncheon, at which there were many New York guests. President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University at Providence, R. I., officiated at the ceremony, assisted by Dr. John H. Mason of Beverly. There were no attendants. Following the wedding, there was a reception.

Dr. Thomas is a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard Medical School, and the Newton Theological Seminary. Besides his church duties, he is in charge of the out-patient clinic at St. Mark's Hospital, New York City.

After the wedding Dr. and Mrs. Thomas left for a honeymoon in the White Mountains. They will go to New York and will have a reception at the Murray Hill Hotel on Nov. 26 for New York friends. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas will sail on Dec. 8 from San Francisco for Iloilo in the Philippines, where Dr. Thomas is to have charge of the Union Hospital, a medical mission.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis L. Williams of St. George, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Schuyler Williams, to Hugh Warwick Littlejohn, son of Lomax Littlejohn of Flushing, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Chater of Allston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Winifred Chater, to Frederick Lewis Hurlbutt of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Hurlbutt is a graduate of Williams College, class of '13, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '15.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hixon Baldwin of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Olive Nathalie Baldwin, to Courtney Brown Groser of New York and Shelter Island. Miss Baldwin is a granddaughter of Algernon S. Higgins, who was well known in educational circles.

The engagement of Miss Madelein Whitman Baldwin, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Ryer Baldwin of Brooklyn, and Samuel B. Moore, Jr., of the same place has been announced. Mr. Moore is a graduate of Wesleyan University, and was a prominent figure in college athletics.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Offenbach of 216 West 100th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Offenbach, to Harold Leterman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Leterman, of 147 Riverside Drive. Their wedding is to take place at Sherry's at noon on Dec. 21.

CRESCENT WINS AT SOCCER.

Defeats Staten Island Rival by 2 to 1—Other Games.

Encountering their old-time rival on their own grounds at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, the soccer players of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club suffered defeat by 2 goals to 1 at the hands of the Crescent A. C. eleven yesterday afternoon. At half time honors were even, each side having tallied one. The first goal came ten minutes from the start, when Maclenon scored as the Staten Island goalkeeper misjudged his shot for the net. Eight minutes later Staten Island scored through a fine run down the right wing by Kaufman, who made a good centre, Menzies rushing up and beating the goalkeeper with a shot close in.

Three minutes after the second half began, Jackson, receiving the ball from Waters in a scrimmage, tapped into the Staten Island net. For Staten Island, Banning and DeWilde played a splendid game, Banning's tackling and DeWilde's kicking being specially noteworthy. For the Crescent team, Rae, at back, and Titus, at outside right, excelled. The lineup:

Crescent. (2.)	Position.	Staten I. (1.)
Harvey	R. B.	De Wilde
Rae	L. B.	Crelk
Humphreys	L. H.	Smith
Hamilton	R. H.	Banning
Maclenon	C. H.	Kistler
Titus	O. R.	Kaufman
Waters	I. R.	Davidson
Jackson	C.	Macpherson
Van Dewer	I. L.	Menzies
De Gauvenet	O. L.	Vanzler

Goals—Crescent A. C., Maclenon, Jackson; Staten Island, Menzies.

Referee—A. Nadel. Linesmen—Messrs. Johnson and Sasnde. Time of halves—Forty minutes.

The soccer team of the Montclair Athletic Club scored by default over Pennsylvania at Montclair in the Field Club League, as the Brooklyn men at the last moment were unable to send a team. The Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn took the place of the absentees and sufffered defeat by 5 goals to 0. Rastger shot 2 goals in the first half, and Magudsley added 2 and Gardiner 1 in the second period.

The West Hudsons defeated the Greenville eleven at soccer by 3 goals to 1 at Clark's Athletic Field, Newark, in an American Football Association Cup-tie match, yesterday.

By defeating the Commercial eleven 4 goals to 0 at Curtis Field yesterday, the champion team of Curtis High tied Commerce for first place at 9 points in the high school championship series, in consequence of the reverse sustained by Commerce at the hands of De Witt Clinton.

A surprise in high school circles yesterday was caused by the 4-3 defeat of the Commerce team by De Witt Clinton at Crotona Park. In the first half, Hyman, Parrotti, and Fitzpatrick shot goals in succession. The winners made it 4-0 early in the second period, but then Shanholt, Cohn, and Thorner each contributed a point in behalf of last week's leaders.

A point scored from a penalty kick allowed in the last minute of play enabled Morris High to defeat Boys' High by 3 goals to 2 in the P. S. A. L. game at Prospect Park yesterday.

A scoreless tie resulted from the clash between the soccer teams of Erasmus and Evander Childs at Prospect Park. There was much brilliant individual play on both sides, but the forwards failed to act in concert at critical moments.

URSINUS DEFEATS F...

Gets Long End of 6 t... in Hard-Fought ...

Special to The New York Times.

COLLEGEVILLE, Penn., ... Ursinus defeated Franklin and ... today by 21 to 7, in a hard-... The largest crowd in the history ... along was on hand to cheer ... and ... and M. also had a good ... of rooters. ... Ursinus started like a whirlwind ... scored 3 touchdowns in the first ... minutes of play, mainly through ... plunging of Brown and Hamm... end running of little Richards. ... scored again in the first period, ... catching forward pass for ... forty yards for a touchdown. ... was on the defensive throughout ... half, and Ursinus again started ... straight football at the start of ... ond half.

Miss Geneva H. Walker Betrothed.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Walker, 43 West Thirty-ninth Street, ... N. J., announced yesterday the ... ment of their daughter, Miss ... Hamilton Walker, to Stanley ... Mims of Greenville, S. C. ... mentioned for the marriage.

GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT"

Tomorrow We Commence the Celebration of Our 29th Anniversary---More Than a Quarter Century of Big Value-Giving--- in Six Big Busy Brill Stores in New York, One in Brooklyn, One in Newark and One in Bridgeport

The modest little 15x40 shop opened in Cortlandt Street on November 12, 1887, has now grown to nine large and busy Clothing Shops, located in four cities and three States, and the firm of Brill Brothers has taken its place among the foremost clothiers in America. Twenty-nine years of honest, earnest, untiring effort to give Men, Young Men and Boys the best and biggest Clothes Values at each and every price that brains, capacity and progressive business methods can produce. Unfailing courtesy and a cheerful adherence to our policy of "Satisfaction or Money Back" have earned for us the generous public support which has made the growth of this business possible. And now—as a mark of our appreciation—we offer, commencing tomorrow, Birthday Specials in many Departments and

Overcoats and Suits Specially Priced

At $15.00

IN OVERCOATS—Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, plaid-back gray meltons, black kerseys, neat gray, brown, tan and dark green mixtures. Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Form-Fitting Coats and Chesterfield models, well made and extremely serviceable.

IN SUITS—This season's newest and smartest models—butternut browns, regimental stripes, Dublin greens, gunmetal grays, Autumn browns, silver striped blues, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

Overcoats and Suits for Men

Specially Priced

At $10.75

IN OVERCOATS—Plain grays, browns, fancy cassimeres, gray and brown mixtures, gray and brown plaids and overplaids, with velvet or self collars; quarter or full lined, and with flap or patch pockets. Double-breasted models, single-breasted models, Balmaroons, Form-Fitting Coats and Ulsterettes.

IN SUITS—Browns, grays, tans, greens and heather mixtures, coats or pinchbacks.

Specially Priced

At $20.00

IN OVERCOATS—Big, warm Ulsters in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and smart blacks and Oxfords in Form-Fitting and Chesterfield models.

IN SUITS—Smart, snappy models and conservative, dignified designs and models, many of them silk lined, all of them wonderfully good value at $20.00.

Brill Brothers

47 Cortlandt Street, 279 Broadway — 44 East 14th Street, 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn — 1192 Main Street, Bridgeport, 791 Broad Street, Newark — 125th Street at 3d Ave. Open Evenings until 9

These 5 Brill Stores Open Saturday evenings: 14th Street—125th Street—Brooklyn—Newark—Bridgeport

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT"

A Splendid Profession for Young Women

Telephone operating is fascinating, dignified work. It is healthful and congenial and commands good pay.

Young women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three can enter this profession.

If you would like to become a telephone operator, call at 58 West Houston Street, Manhattan, or at 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Salaries paid while learning

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

PARK & TILFORD

PROMPT DELIVERIES — Established 1840 — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Candies

We will feature shortly, a large number of novelties and exquisitely beautiful packages for conveying your particular gifts of Holiday Confectionery in most appealing form.

We are presenting a new and temptingly delicious creation with a sweeter coating and extremely toothsome centers

Biltmore Chocolates $1.00 lb.

Another new Candy Confection just produced is our package of

Nuts and Fruits - $1.00 lb.

Chocolate covered

Fresh Fruits

Pineapples, Alligator Pears, Cranberries, Malaga Grapes, Hot House Grapes, Apples—all fine Western varieties, Pears—very delicious selections.

In all choice varieties and various sizes, the above are displayed by our fruit departments. No finer fruits are sold in New York, and our prices are lower than asked elsewhere. We are now offering the following which are extremely rare at this season of the year.

Cucumbers, Asparagus, Tomatoes, Mushrooms

Frequent Deliveries

are made every day by each store thruout its neighborhood. By Auto and Wagon we cover the City's Suburbs, and deliver on Long Island, Staten Island, Jersey City and Vicinity.

Within 50 miles express charges are prepaid on $5.00 assorted orders.

Within 100 miles on $10.00 assorted orders.

Write for catalog and address out-of-town orders to our

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, 329 WEST 42nd STREET

HAMS AND BACON

Of the mildest flavor, with a delicacy of taste, the most tender meats

These have been specially selected by us from the choicest stock of best Western curing.

HAMS 8 to 12 lbs. **.23 lb.**

BACON Boneless Strips, 4 to 6 lbs. **.26 lb.**

This is an exceptional event and we cannot continue it longer than Saturday, November 25th. We shall not be able to supply the trade in large quantities.

Canadian Bacon

Cured by Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, Canada. It is rated on the London Market as superior to the bacon cured in Wiltshire, England. As an introductory we will sell pieces of not less than 2 lbs. at ..... **35c lb.**

The middles weigh about 10 lbs. each

Chiver's Imported English Jams and Marmalade

Made from home-grown fruit, gathered, boiled, and filled into the jars at Histon, England, within a few hours of the time the fruit was growing. The prices made on these preserves are most attractive.

	Jar.	doz.
Black Currant Jam	.25	2.95
Raspberry Jam	.25	2.95
Red Plum Jam	.25	2.95
Strawberry Jam	.25	2.95
Orange Marmalade	.23	2.70

Educator Toasterettes

Baked by Johnson Educator Co. of Boston, who are well and widely known for their excellent uniform production of these deliciously crisp Toasterettes. The regular size 35c tin for one week will be .....18c each 2.10 doz.

New Canned Vegetables

Shipments just received have brought us some more fine packings of 1916.

	can	doz.
Lima Beans, P. & T. Fancy	.16	1.75
P. & T. Extra Fancy	.18	2.00
Sinclair brand	.12	1.35
String Beans, "Flag" Cut	.14	1.65
"Flag" Refugee	.16	1.85
"Flag" small Refugee	.19	2.10
"Flag" extra small Refugee	.22	2.40
Succotash, "Flag" brand	.15	1.65

A Special Presentation of Finely Matured, well Bottled Liquors by Park & Tilford

	bot.	doz.
"Imperial" P. & T. Straight Bourbon, over 16 years in the wood	.3.50	35.00
Old Cumberland Rye, P. & T. a well matured blend of Eastern Rye	1.00	11.00
Extra Quality P. & T. Rye, over 17 years in wood	.3.50	35.00
McDougal Scotch, P. & T. Silver Label, bottles	1.25	13.75
Silver Label, jugs	1.50	17.00
Dry Gin, P. & T.	.70	8.25

Our prices for quality merchandise have always been low and our special offerings are phenomenally so. During these times when the higher cost of living is so much to the front, housekeepers should turn with great interest to our advertisements.

Cigars

From Havana there is beginning to arrive the unusually fine Holiday Cigars manufactured solely for us by the Independent Factories of Cuba. Very large displays of these will be shown at all our stores, and your early selection is cordially invited. An illustrated booklet of the finest sizes gladly mailed you at once.

Mi Favorita Clear Havana Cigars

In our factory at Key West, Florida, our famous popular Mi Favorita Clear Havana Cigars are manufactured of the highest standard of clear Havana leaf. They smoke with a fine fragrance and mild.

Perfumery and Toilet Articles

We are Sole Agents in the U.S. for the leading firms of the world, Houbigant, Paris, Perfumes; F. Vibert, Lyons, Petrole Hahn Hair Tonic; Mason Pearson, London, Rubber Cushion Hair Brushes; Titterton & Howard, London, English Ivory and Brushes; Panafieu, Paris, Face Powders and Cosmetics; Johann Maria Farina, 4 Julich Platz, Cologne.

OUR STORES:

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Madison Avenue and 58th Street
Madison Avenue and 76th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Avenue and 72nd Street
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"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT"

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS TAKING PLACE IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

31ST HORSE SHOW HAS GALA OPENING

Society Throngs at Madison Square Garden to See Showy Entries Take Blues.

LANSDOWNE IS A WINNER

Lieut. Hanley's Jumper Captures Big Class Event, Repeating Victory of Last Year.

MISS VAUCLAIN SKILLFUL

Philadelphia Woman Gets Ribbon Driving The Whip in Keen Competition.

Looking out from under the roof of their thatched English cottage just over the main entrance to the Madison Square Garden ring, last evening, the Directors of the National Horse Show Association had every reason for gratification. Their thirty-first annual show was welcomed with a great throng, which choked the promenade, filled the boxes, and occupied most of the arena seats the while the smartly gowned women and their sober-hued escorts applauded the performances of thirty-six jumpers, which more or less showily and accurately took the hurdles in the open class for hunters, which began the evening's performance, or, more properly, perhaps, trials for the blue ribbons.

It was an open class for hunters of all types which had so large an entry—seventy-two—that half of the nominations had to be tried out as the final class of the afternoon show. A cracking good lot of timber toppers they were, even though the best of the lot owned in the vicinity were absent, as this is the very height of the hunting season on Long Island, and owners are loath to forego the pleasures of the chase for the less exhilarating ones of winning ribbons in the garden, much as they covet those evidences of the excellence of their horses. To the music of the latest of the one-steps and other swinging and enlivening music, the horses made their flying leaps over the hurdles with but one mishap, when an overzealous rider took his horse too swiftly at a rail fence and came down in a heap with horse, rider, and fence in a good looking tangle, from which all emerged without injury even to the fence.

The big class, to which forty minutes of time had been allotted, required a bit more than an hour before Landsdowne, as a pretty a jumper as is seen at the shows—sure-footed, clean in his jumps, and with perfect manners—won the blue ribbon for his owner, Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley of Providence, and so repeated his triumphs of a year ago when he won the same class in the show, and later accumulated a lot of other blue ribbons. His owner wore the uniform of his regiment in the Rhode Island National Guard, and so was all the more warmly greeted when the judges pinned the coveted ribbon on his horse's headpiece.

Miss Vauclain Prominent.

Warm as was the applause given to this manly young advocate of practical preparedness, it hardly equaled that which had greeted one winner at the afternoon show, when Miss Constance Vauclain, a daughter of Samuel N. Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, driving her own harness horse, The Whip, against thirteen male competitors, won the blue after a competition that required horsemanship of the highest type to pick a plum so much desired. Two years ago Miss Vauclain began showing her horses, and then trusted most of their handling to grooms and professional drivers. Last year she began driving her own horses, and by constant practice, has now acquired that indescribable something, called by horsemen, hands, which gives to the holder of reins or bridle reins, mastery over the horse he or she is riding or driving. Few men and fewer women ever acquire the skill in perfection which the Philadelphia girl showed yesterday afternoon. To win, the driver had to show, under the conditions of the contest, "perfect all-around action, good manners, and a good pace."

All these The Whip certainly showed as Miss Vauclain piloted him about the ring, both to the right and the left, never refusing to accept any of the challenges offered by the male drivers for a bit of a brush either on the short straight or around the turns. The Whip had speed enough to carry most of his challengers to a break, but he never once faltered as the fearlessly-confident Miss Vauclain drove him about the course to be welcomed again and again by veritable salvos of applause at the skill of her horsemanship and deftness with which she held her high strung animal in his work. Probably the most satisfied man in the Garden was Miss Vauclain's father, who yesterday afternoon saw his daughter for the first time trying for the chief award in a ring competition.

Another Philadelphian, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, divided the honors of the afternoon by capturing the ribbon for pairs of harness horses with her showy chestnuts, Eve and Netherall's Pride, from a cracking good class of a half dozen, all driven by professional drivers of men who are used to the rather troublesome management of pairs in a show ring. Miss Wanamaker proved their equals as drivers and the superiority of her team gave her the award of the blue, a decision in which the critics along the ringside rail agreed.

Philadelphians Win Blues.

Still another honor went to Philadelphia in the single class for trotters on the card for the day when E. T. Stotesbury's showy black stallion, Ebony King, outshowed that veteran of the ring, W. M. V. Hoffman's Teneriffe, one of the cleverest of the old-fashioned type of trotters that is fast being eliminated by the showier and steadier heavy harness horse. Although Mr. Stotesbury has had a string of horses constantly on exhibition at the Summer round of horse shows, this was the first time this year their owner had had an opportunity to see his horse in action in the ring.

Allen Pinkerton, one of the Long Island polo players and breeders of polo mounts, for the fifth year in succession secured the blue for the best horse from which to breed polo mounts with the grandson of the only American-bred winner of the English Derby, the famous Iroquois. As the horse was leaving the ring an agent of the Imperial Grand Duke of Japan offered to buy the horse for $1,500, to use him to be bred to the sturdy little mountain mares of Korea in order to establish a line of scouting ponies for the Japanese Army. Mr. Pinkerton declined the offer, refusing to part with his sturdy little son of Rancocas for any price.

The feature of the evening show was the contest for the Biltmore Cup for the best saddle horse regardless of size, but suitable for park riding, the owner or some member of his or her family to ride. Mrs. Robert E. Tod, wife of the yachtsman, had little trouble in capturing the honors with her imported mare, Scepter, which, in the morning, had won in the class for saddlers between 14.2 and 15 hands, then ridden in competition by Joe Sweiger, a skilled riding master.

Level-headed and clever as the mare showed herself to be then, she was equally as quiet and well mannered under the guidance of her owner under the glare of lights and amid the crashing music of a military band. Last year the cup was won by Mrs. Walter E. Hanley's saddle mare Twilight, which was not entered for the competition this year.

In a class of the highest quality, Mrs. David Wagstaff's handsome black gelding Pointex got the reserve ribbon. Pointex showed well enough to have won in a contest against any horse other than such a super-excellent one as the winner of about every class in which she has showed for several years—Scepter, by many horsemen considered the highest type of saddle horse in America. Pointex had won the blue in the class for saddlers in the afternoon over thirty competitors.

Gowned in a handsome wrap of moleskin, with fluffy fur trimming, and wearing a white lace picture hat, with a crown of pink silk, Lady Adam Beck of Canada for the second year made her appearance last night as a judge of saddle horses in the Garden and awarded the blue ribbon to Fannie Frances in the class for long-tailed saddle horses, in which award she acted as judge in conjunction with James G. Marshall of this city.

Whereas the first day of the show was rather in the line of elimination classes, it was gratifying to the critics of horseflesh to note that it is a long time since such a rare lot of quality was displayed in the novice classes, both in saddle and heavy harness horses. The trail of the thoroughbred seemed everywhere among the saddlers and hunters, for there was more fire and action and fewer scraggy animals than usual in what are called the novice and green classes, both in the animals showing in the ring and those stabled in the stalls below stairs where hundreds of men and women spent the greater part of the time both afternoon and evening in a close inspection of the horses which are to perform later in the show. Class stuck out all over them, and the winning of a blue ribbon is certainly going to carry with it rather more of an honor than in previous shows, for it is going to be much harder to get, as most of the horses which do not measure up to ribbon calibre have already been eliminated at the long succession of Summer shows at which breeders and owners have been contending for prizes.

Garden Is a Real Garden.

Decorators have accomplished the seemingly impossible in their treatment of Madison Square Garden this year. The great barnlike structure, which has been the bête noir of decorators hitherto, has actually been converted into a cozy, compact, and actually comfortable place in spite of its vastness. This has been accomplished by artistic compression of its cavernous and forbidding reaches. The roof has been hidden by the construction of a huge marquee of coaching red and white hunting tri-colored, completely hiding from view the skeleton rafters, and eliminating the two upper galleries entirely.

Over these basket work cloths of the same colors have been draped to the roof of the arena seats section and there so combined with smilax and other greens that the great show house seems comparatively to be converted into something akin to the intimate. While this treatment has reduced the seating capacity of the Garden by one-half, there is yet left room enough to accommodate any crowd that has attended the shows in late years, and has taken away the chill and almost forbidding atmosphere which has remained with other treatments of the vast arena which have heretofore been attempted.

Entrance to the Garden from Madison Avenue is through a bower of greens, relieved here and there by red-blooms which give the needed bit of warmth and color. This scheme is carried to the entrance to the promenade, where, under the soft glow of a score of arc-lights softened by showers of smilax, the ring is revealed plainly, while the rear of the Garden walls, hung with the deepest of dark blue draperies, leads one to think he is looking out into the darkness of night.

The gay colors of the marquee under which one seems to be standing; the boxes newly lined with immaculate white leatherette, picked out with pipings of red; the boxes of potted red geraniums and English ivy which formed a frontage for the arena boxes, and the draping of the posts and pillars throughout the Garden with the coaching red and white made a striking picture, perfectly balanced as to color, and so warm and cheerful withal as to make the visitor feel that he had strayed into a wholly new land in the heart of New York.

While the morning session brought to the Garden but few outside of the regular railbirds, made up mainly of dealers with an eye out for promising prospects, stud grooms, trainers and exhibitors, the afternoon assembly was far above that which has favored the show on the opening afternoon in recent years. More than half of the boxes were filled with jolly parties of horse lovers, who watched the show with critical eyes and commented on the manners and points of the stock shown, many of the women cleverly anticipating the awards.

Quiet Costumes Rule.

There was nothing of the dress show at the afternoon to distract attention from the horses. Women were garbed in street or driving costumes and men in the sober habiliments of business suits. All seemed at intent on the show in the ring, as did the very considerable throng which kept the promenade well filled and the rail lined while the contestants for the ribbons were being put through their paces. Arena seats were fairly well occupied with a throng which was enthusiastic over the animals in the various classes, even though most of these were of the novice class, or what were practically elimination classes preparatory to the major prizes to be won as the show progresses.

It was Children's Day, officially, and as has been the custom for many years since the late Alfred Vanderbilt became interested in the show, several hundred orphans of the various city asylums were occupants of the choicest arena seats and bubbled over with enthusiasm, particularly when the pony classes were shown with riders and drivers of their own age. High-pitched, childish voices joined in rounds of cheers, and tiny hands in applause when the almost fragile little Miss F. L. Riker won the pony driving class with Irvington Nipper, a jaunty bantam of a hackney with the most exaggerated of knee and hock action, belonging to Mrs. C. W. Fletcher, who shows under the name of Halcyon Farms, and who is a daughter of Georgo Westinghouse. There was an even heartier round later on, when the even smaller Miss Constance Regan won the saddle class while riding the even tinier pony, most appropriately named Banta Bantamite, the property of her sister, Jean Sala Regan, a veteran of a half-dozen shows, but now too large a girl to ride so small a pony.

WOMEN EXHIBITORS WIN.

Awards to Them a Feature of the Horse Show.

Featured by the winning of women exhibitors in large classes, in which they were competing against men, the judging of the events in the first day of the National Horse Show was followed closely by the thousands of spectators who attended the Garden at the three sessions yesterday.

The first of these unusual victories came in the harness class for horses over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, when Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia defeated thirteen other competitors with her chestnut mare, The Whip. This is the horse for which Miss Vauclain paid $10,000 and with which she has won blues at shows all over the circuit. The young horsewoman drove herself, and the smart way in which she handled the ribbons elicited rounds of applause. The event was not quite an international flavor, as Crow & Murray of Toronto, among the oldest exhibitors at the Garden, had an entry, but the Canadians, who showed Storm King, were only able to obtain fourth prize with the gelding.

Second and third ribbons went to A. W. Atkinson with Ideal, and William H. Moore, who had entered Moncrieff. The latter was bred by Judge Moore and is by his noted sir, Marlboro. He was the youngest horse in the ring and was being exhibited in a class of this importance for the first time.

Another Philadelphia woman to carry off first honors against a heavy class of male competitors was Miss Isabella Wanamaker, who drove her own team, in the class for pairs of horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1. The winner was behind a chestnut mare named Eve and the gelding Netherhall's Pride, a pair that matched perfectly and was easily the best in the ring at the time. The red was awarded to Hamilton Farm's Pireno and Hamilton Regal, two mares which have won at many previous shows.

Mrs. Josephine Williams's chestnut mare, Lady Wilton, and Mrs. Robert E. Tod's bay mare, Sceptre, were winners in the early saddle classes. The latter, a champion of the last Garden Show and of many Summer exhibitions, defeated some of the most prominent horses of the type, such as the Canadian entry, Thomas A. Crow's Gold Bud, Mrs. Francis P. Garvans's Red Fox, and the Chilean-bred Vinilla, entered by John de Saules.

Clamping into the ring in heavy harness, Judge William H. Moore's new bay geldings, Bouncing Cadet and Madison, won the first competition of the week in that sort of going. Style, action, handiness, and good looks were all attributes of this pair.

H. S. Crossman's Meteor, winner of the blue last year for lightweight polo mounts, took the first prize for pony mares suitable for breeding polo ponies. The mare is still in the game. Mr. Crossman this year enters as the Conewogus Farms, where he hopes some day to breed acceptable polo mounts. The same owner also took the red with Los Angeles H., third prize going to Jack Henley's Matilda.

In a class for saddle horses, in which twenty-six were shown, Mrs. David Wagstaff carried off the first prize with a handsome black gelding, Pointex. The competition was exceedingly close between the winner and A. W. Atkinson's Sparkling Moselle. The judges took some little time before they awarded the ribbons, making both of the horses go through their paces individually.

There were so many entries in the open jumping class that the event was divided, thirty-two being judged in the afternoon and the remainder in the evening. The officials had their hands full, as among the competitors were many former champions and blue ribbon winners. To eliminate those which had but little chance of taking the prizes, immediately a horse tipped, he received the gate. By this process the field was narrowed down to four. The winner proved to be Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley's gelding Landsdowne, which last year won the Moore Cup in a class of thirty officers, also the Canadian trophy, and was best in an open class of fifty-seven at the Garden. The Hamilton Farm's Kilkee gave a wonderfully good performance over the fences, but in the final trial struck the top rail of the brush and was placed fourth, the second prize going to Wofton Farms Hero, another veteran of the show ring.

In a saddle-horse class for horses 14.2 inches and not exceeding 15.2 inches, the blue was awarded to the chestnut mare Fannie Frances out of a field of nineteen. The winner just managed to beat out the mare Butterfly, shown by the Countess von Holstein, by the smallest of margins. Nancy Bright and Cherrystone, the latter owned by Miss Isabella Wanamaker, took the third and fourth prizes. Halcyon Farm scored an impressive victory in the pairs of ponies in harness with Irvington Bouncer and Irvington Wildfire. The red ribbon went to Charles E. Bunn's Fireland and Nipper, Jr.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 19—Stallions suitable for getting polo ponies.—Won by Allan Pinkerton's ch. s. Booger Red; Peter Houck, Jr.'s, ch. s. Fancy Boy, second; Solon L. Frank's blk. s. Ink Spot, third.

Class 20—Pony mares suitable for breeding polo ponies.—Won by Comsewogue Farm's ch. m. Meteor; Comsewogue Farm's ch. m. Los Angeles H., second; Jack Henley's ch. m. Matilda, third; James Imbrie's b. m. Ozzy, fourth.

Class 24—Stallions three years old or over, exceeding 14 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.—Won by Clarence M. Mackay's ch. s. Bobby Burns. Other entries scratched.

Class 85—Horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, three-year-olds or over, up to carrying 160 pounds, and must carry not less than this weight.—Won by Mrs. Josephine Williams's ch. m. Lady Wilton; A. Lincoln Stadler's b. g. The Knight, second; Mrs Robert Kerr's blk. m. Searchlight, third.

Class 82—Saddle horses, open class, docked or undocked horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands; three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; A. Ramsdell's ch. m. Princess, second; Miss Alice A. Dodsworth's ch. g. Forget-Me-Not, third; Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly, fourth.

Class 104—Stallions, ponies, mares and geldings—registered—not exceeding 46 inches, four years old or over.—Won by Miss Katherine Garner West's b. g. Whiteman; Charles E. Bunn's ch. m. Nettie Cole, second; Peter Houck, Jr.'s, ch. m. Lotta V., third; Miss Katherine Garner West's b. m. Fatty Coram, fourth.

Class 112—Horses suitable to become hunters; horse required to take two fences, about 3 feet 6 inches.—Won by Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. General Joffre; Charles Holloway's b. g., Sea Crest, second; R. A. Montgomery's ch. g. The Squire, third; Crow and Murray's ch. g. Old Ashton, fourth.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 42—Pairs of horses, over 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Bouncing Cadet, and b. g. Madison; William H. Moore's b. g. Maiden and b. g. Memnon second. Other entries scratched.

Class 81—Saddle horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex; A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Sparkling Moselle, second; John Mac. Bowman's ch. m. Sun Dance, third; Daniel Guggenheim's ch. g. The Kaut, fourth.

Class 77—Ponies in harness, not exceeding 12 hands 2 inches; to count 60 per cent.; appointments, 40. To be driven by boys or girls, amateurs, under 12 years of age, the sons and daughters of gentlemen who are not in any way professionally interested in the purchase or sale of horses.—Won by Halcyon Farm's b. g. Todington Bouncer and b. s. Irvington Wildfire; Charles E. Bunn's ch. s. Fireland and b. s. Nipper, Jr., second; Louis K. Liggett's br. m. Pilhampton and br. g. Glenoven, third; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Berkeley King and b. m. Irvington Pegaway, fourth.

Class 41—Harness horses, horses over 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Fairy Princess; Willisden Farm's b. g. Lord Nelson, second; Crow & Murray's b. m. Princess Patricia, third; William H. Moore's b. g. Maiden, fourth.

Class 144—For the best saddle horse, challenge cup, presented by the Hotel Biltmore; horses to be judged on their conformation, quality, and suitability for park riding; to be ridden by the owner or a member of his or her family.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex, reserve.

Class 127.—Jumping competition, for officers only; open to all nations and all branches of the service; horse to be the property of officers or their Government; cup presented by W. H. Moore.—Won by Capt. H. G. Alexander, 7, on Metapher. Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley's br. g. Lansdowne, second; Lieutenant T. Hanley's blk. g. Ironsides, third; Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley's ch. g. Harry, fourth.

Class 117.—Qualified hunters, heavyweight hunters, up to carrying 200 pounds; to be hounds.—Won by Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. Touraine; Mitchell Harrison's b. g. Eagle Plume, second; Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Eglinton, third; Owenoke Farm's gr. g. Sir Edward, fourth.

SOCIETY IS PRESENT IN FORCE.

Harvard-Princeton Game, However, Decreases First-Day Attendance.

The first-night attendance at the Horse Show was a brilliant one from a social point of view, and the garden-like decorations proved to be an effective background for the array of gowns. Gorgeous wraps of purple, crimson, old blue, and orchid colors were worn, and there was also a notable display of pearls.

Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel arrived shortly after 9 o'clock, and were in Box 14, owned by Reginald Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman were with them. Mrs. Mitchel wore a gown of black silk with a touch of silver and gold and a seal wrap. Her black velvet hat was trimmed with small red and blue feathers. Mrs. Harriman was in black, with a large black velvet hat, and wore sables and a chain of diamonds at the corsage.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon occupied Box 64, which they have for the coming week. Stanhope Wood Nixon, their son, and his fiancée, Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, were with them. Mrs. Nixon wore a wrap of deep crimson velvet with sables. Miss Ryer was in old blue, over white and silver.

Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., was in Box 46, and had with her Miss Pauline Dicston, who is a débutante of the season. Miss Dission wore a purple wrap trimmed with brown fur. Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde had as their guests in Box 29 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown. Mrs. Hyde was in crimson velvet with a white satin wrap, embroidered with gold, and a gray tulle hat topped with a vermilion colored feather. Mrs. Brown wore a black and white gown with a touch of silver.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves were in Box 10. Mrs. Graves wore a wrap of orchid-colored silk embellished with silver. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Read entertained a box party.

Lady Beck, who was among the judges, wore a stunning costume of purple and a long wrap of brown banded with sable. Her hat had a rim of gray tulle and a crown of vermilion and silver.

There was considerable social animation at the afternoon session. With a large and fashionable patronage assured for the week, it is expected that society will drop in at the morning and afternoon exhibitions for a turn around the promenade.

With counterattractions of hunting in the country and the Harvard-Princeton game, some of the owners of the boxes were absent yesterday, but they were mostly all filled with their friends at the afternoon and evening show.

E. T. Stotesbury, President of the association has retained Box 46 for this season. Mrs. Stotesbury, who was in black with broadtail, with a touch of white, had her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., with her during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Stotesbury are to remain over Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Newton Sterwetter, at their house at Great Neck, L. I., where a dinner was held in their honor last night, about fifty guests attending.

In Box 63, owned by William E. Iselin, was a matinée party, consisting of Lewis Cruger Hasell and Mrs. Hasell, who is Mrs. Iselin's sister; Mrs. Walter Benjamin, Mrs. W. G. Craig, Miss Frieda Sanford, Mrs. Hasell wore an afternoon dress of black velvet trimmed with black jet and a hat to match.

An interested spectator in Box 53, owned by Miss Constance Vauclain of Rosemont, Penn., who is a large exhibitor, was her father, Samuel M. Vauclain, Vauclain is Vice President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and it was said that this is the first horse show he had ever attended.

Near by was Judge William H. Moore and Mrs. Moore, who will entertain their friends in Box 45 during the week. Box 57, owned by Alfred B. Maclay, was the rendezvous of many well-known society persons during the afternoon. Among those noticed in the box were Mrs. James T. Terry, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, and Miss Edith Thompson. Maurice Roche was a visitor, also W. Scott Cameron.

Mrs. David Wagstaff entertained a party in Box 18, which was owned and occupied for so many years by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Wagstaff wore a black cloth tailored suit with a black velvet hat and gray fox furs. Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman has Box 21 for the show, and she had as her guests during the afternoon Mrs. Albert G. Jennings.

Box 18, owned by Robert A. Fairbairn, Vice President, was occupied by a party of young people. The afternoon pony classes attracted many of the children of society, some of whom had entries. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, who were in Box 50, had their two children with them, Meleh and Florence Haight. In the Edward L. Burrill box, 43, were Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitewright Waterman and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Freilinghuysen. G. Howard Davison, who is joint owner with Oakleigh Thorne and Austin Flint of Box 11, attended during the afternoon, and had with him Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Woodhull Chesebrough of Millbrook, N. Y.

Justice John W. Goff was a spectator in the evening from the box of the Horse Show Club. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes were seen in the boxes, also August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Alden S. Blodget, Miss Fanny de G. Hastings, Mrs. Francis E. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin Wigin, who had Miss Muriel Wigin, Miss Gwen Townsend, Mr. Borden, and Mr. Redfield with them; Benjamin Welles, Lyttleton Fox, J. Campbell Thompson, Lewis E. Waring, Wilber A. Bloodgood, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, John McE. Bowman, who is to give a large dinner today for the Horse Show officials at the Biltmore; Harry Content, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Rawlins.

At the night session Robert Maclay entertained a party consisting of his mother, Mrs. Robert Maclay; Mrs. James Shindler and her daughter, Mrs. Arthur W. Kipling, both of Paris.

Among other boxholders were Rufus L. Patterson, Lewis B. Gawtry, Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, Miss Carol A. Hanman, William M. Fleitmann, E. Victor Loew, R. Lawrence Smith, F. Ambrose Clark, William du Pont, Robert E. Tod, Walter P. Bliss, James Cox Brady, William Ziegler, Jr., Lewis L. Clarke, Foxhall P. Keene, Daniel Guggenheim, Edward B. McLean, Harry La Montagne, Charles A. Bandouine, and Joseph W. Harriman.

Lieutenant R. L. Bald of the British Army was a guest yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont in Box 35, both afternoon and evening. He attracted considerable attention on account of a bandage strapped across the lower half of his face. Two years ago he Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, while fighting at Loos, his chin was shot away. He was regarded as dead for two days, but his life was saved by a remarkable feat of surgery. The Lieutenant will be a guest of the du Ponts during the week. He arrived in this country Nov. 5.

Additional Football Scores.

At Lexington, Ky.—Transylvania College, 13; Mississippi University, 8.

At Northfield, Vt.—Norwich University, 7; University of Vermont, 6.

At Atlanta—Georgia Tech., 13; Alabama, 0.

At Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee, 10; Vanderbilt, 6.

At Indianapolis—Wabash, 20; De Pauw, 13.

At Cincinnati—Ohio University, 53; University of Cincinnati, 10.

At Terre Haute, Ind.—Rose Polytechnic, 14; Earlham, 13.

At Indianapolis—Franklin, 39; Butler, 14.

At Decatur, Ill.—Millikin University, 27; Illinois College, 0.

At Denver, Col.—School of Mines, 0; Colorado Agricultural College, 0.

At Colorado Springs—Colorado College, 50; University of Colorado, 6.

At Lawrence, Kan.—Emporia State Normal, 14; Haskell Institute, 7.

At Winona, Minn.—St. Mary's, 27; Minnesota Aggies, 6.

At Reno—University of California Freshmen, 0; University of Nevada, 0.

At Portland—University of Oregon, 12; Washington State College, 3.

At Seattle—University of Washington, 35; Oregon Agricultural College, 0.

At Port Deposit, Md.—Peddie Institute, 7; Tome School, 0.

At Hackensack—Princeton Prep, 52; Newman School, 0.

At Hackensack—Leonia High School, 7; Hackensack High School, 7.

At Newark—South Side High School, 26; New Brunswick High School, 6.

At Wenonah—Wenonah Military Academy, 7; Rutgers Prep, 0.

At Wallingford, Conn.—Choate School, 13; Loomis Institute, 0.

CRAWFORD DEFEATS BIG FIELD IN CHASE

Flushing Boy Captures Honors in Columbia's Annual Race for High Schools.

Robert Crawford, the season's sensational schoolboy harrier of Flushing High School, added another laurel to his string yesterday morning by capturing the individual honor in the sixth annual Columbia University interscholastic cross-country run over the Columbia-Riverside Drive course. Last week Crawford won the Cornell interscholastic meet at Ithaca against a field of up-State competitors, and yesterday his triumph was over the picked hill and dale performers of Greater New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania high and preparatory schools.

Mercersburg Academy of Mercersburg, Penn., winner of the Gustavus T. Kirby challenge cup for teams last season, again scored the lowest number of points, thereby winning another leg on the trophy. In the six years Columbia has been conducting this meet Schenectady High School and Morris High School have tied with Mercersburg in winning team honors twice, and a third victory will result in permanent possession of the trophy.

After the first half mile Crawford was never overtaken and finished on South Field eighty yards ahead of A. Swede of Mercersburg, who was forty-five yards in the lead of K. Ryan of Schenectady. L. Locker of DeWitt Clinton High School, who could only take twenty-first place in 1915, crossed the finish line fourth, and Joseph Nulty of St. Benedict's Preparatory School was sixth. Crawford's time was thirty-one seconds better than the mark of E. M. Shields of Mercersburg last Fall.

Harvey Stewart of Jamaica High School, 14 years old and weighing ninety-seven pounds, was the youngest and smallest runner. L. Miller, the one-armed harrier from Richmond Hill High School, finished in sixteenth place.

The first fifty finished as follows:

Name and School.	Time M. S.
1. Robert Crawford, Flushing H. S.	20:12
2. A. Swede, Mercersburg Academy	20:16
3. K. Ryan, Schenectady H. S.	20:24
4. L. Locker, De Witt Clinton H. S.	20:47
5. Joseph Nulty, St. Benedict's Prep.	20:51
6. L. L. Hill, Mercersburg	20:55
7. F. Reilley, Schenectady H. S.	20:56
8. H. Russell, Yonkers H. S.	20:59
9. J. Skillar, Morris H. S.	21:07
10. J. Tully, St. Benedict's	21:09
11. L. H. Kemper, Mercersburg	21:13
12. Stewart, Curtis H. S.	21:14
13. T. Tully, St. Benedict's	21:15
14. A. Tracy, Flushing H. S.	21:15
15. A. J. Marschat, Mercersburg	21:17
16. L. Miller, Richmond Hill	21:19
17. E. Livingston, Richmond Hill	21:23
18. M. Ford, Schenectady H. S.	21:28
19. H. Laguardia, Morris H. S.	21:37
20. E. Gockeler, New Rochelle	21:38

H. Saracket, Stuyvesant; H. D. Richards, Mercersburg; D. Helfrick, Mercersburg; C. Fortteque, East Orange H. S.; H. Callahan, High School of Commerce; Leonard, St. Benedict's; L. Lloyd, St. Benedict's; J. Rose, High School of Commerce; S. Kjellberg, East Orange H. S.; S. Werber, Flushing; M. Mac Knowitz, De Witt Clinton; A. Graubart, Schenectady; W. Shea, Schenectady; T. Ball, Manhattan; L. Sheldon, Jamaica; L. Orange; C. McCraith, St. Benedict's; R. Lostfogal, Morris H. S.; R. Wangler, Flushing H. S.; C. Eyles, Flushing H. S.; H. Appel, Flushing H. S.; W. Rosenblum, Morris H. S.; F. Ryan, Commercial H. S.; Nyman, Stuyvesant H. S.; A. Payne, Flushing H. S.; F. O'Rourke, Commercial H. S.; E. Rixon, New Rochelle H. S.; M. McCaffrey, Boys' H. S. M. Davidson, De Witt Clinton H. S.; R. U. Deutsch, Boys' H. S.; H. Knight, Schenectady H. S.

TEAM SCORES BY POINTS.

						Total.
Mercersburg Academy	2	6	11	14	20—	53
St. Benedict's	5	10	12	24	25—	76
Schenectady H. S.	3	7	17	30	31—	88
Flushing H. S.	1	4	23	33	36	97—125
Morris H. S.	9	18	35	39	56—157	

East Orange H. S., 189; De Witt Clinton H. S., 203; Stuyvesant H. S., 217; Richmond Hill H. S., 246; High School of Commerce, 272; Jamaica H. S., 307; Yonkers H. S., 309; Commercial H. S., 325; Boys' H. S., 326; Bloomfield H. S., 300.

TWO PURSES FOR MARRONE.

Wooden Shoes and J. J. Lillis Win in His Colors at Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—The Marrone Stable had a field day at the Pimlico race meeting this afternoon, taking the feature event, the Pimlico Autumn Selling Stakes, with Wooden Shoes, and also capturing the Pikesville Handicap with J. J. Lillis. With Kleeger in the saddle, Wooden Shoes had to be hard ridden to dispose of Jem and Oratorium in the stake race, which was over a mile and a quarter course. The time of 2:07 3-5 was good, and among the also rans were such fair performers as Thornhill and Virile.

The victory of J. J. Lillis was achieved in a six furlong race, in which he had to meet some shifty sprinters. Kleeger again had the mount for the Marrone Stable in this, and managed to land J. J. Lillis a clever winner over W. R. Coe's Jacoba, ridden by Johnny McTaggart.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, nonwinners at the meeting; purse $700; seven furlongs. Time—1:27 2-5.

Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, ($5.50, $3.40, $2.70, Keogh)..... 1
Harvest King, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. c., 115, $11, $5.30, (E. Ambrose)..... 2
Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 115, $3.20, third, (A. Schuttinger)..... 3

Monomoy, Arnold, Jr., Beal, Hickory Nut, Providence, and Ben Hampson also ran. Queen of the Sea scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; Green Spring Valley Steeplechase; purse $700; two miles and a half. Time—4:52.

Stonewood, L. Wood's b. g., 4 years, 141 pounds, by Wadsworth-Trisance, ($7.20, $3.20, $2.60, (C. Haynes)..... 1
Sharpshooter, R. L. Gerry's b. g., 4, 138, ($3.70, $2.90, (F. Keating)..... 2
Vitir, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4, 136, ($3.20, third, (H. Tucker)..... 3

Bachelor and Falmouth also ran. Martasha scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Pikesville Handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's br. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack, ($9.80, $5, $3.70, (B. Kleeger)..... 1
Jacobs, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 3, 102, ($6.50, $4.90, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Water Lady, J. Arthur's b. m., 5, 106, ($4.40, third, (E. Ambrose)..... 3

The Decision, Starling, Rhine Maiden, Keweset Anita, Pesky, Squealer, and Murphy also ran. Yankee Notions and Lady Barbary scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Pimlico Autumn Selling Stakes, with $1,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 3-5.

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Burgomaster-Breakdown, ($6.20, $3.80, $3.10, (B. Kleeger)..... 1
Jem, B. Matheney's ch. g., 104, ($7.10, $4.10, (L. Lyke)..... 2
Oratorium, J. MacManus's b. c., 3, 108, ($5.80, third, (R. Ball)..... 3

Thornhill, Sir William Johnson, Virile, G. M. Miller, and Ninety Simplex also ran. Golden Gate, Madame Hermann, and Jack Reeves scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners at the meeting, free selling handicap, purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Julia L. J. Lexington's ch. f., 3 years, 118 pounds, by Harrigan-Princess Tulane, ($19.80, $12.70, $7.90, (B. Haynes)..... 1
Sasin, G. W. Glick's b. g., 3, 106, $22.30, $12.90, (R. McDermett)..... 2
Vermont, G. R. Bryson's b. g., 3, 118, $4.80, third, (A. Schuttinger)..... 3

Fonctionaire, Belvidere, Nigel, Hops, Edna Jenna, and Margaret N also ran. High Horse and Rake Off scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Glenmore Free Selling Handicap; purse $700; one mile and three sixteenths. Time—2:01 4-5.

Brave Cunarder, H. G. Bedwell's br. h., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Cunard-Grail, ($7.80, $3.80, $2.10, (J. Buttwell)..... 1
Yodeling, H. J. McGurk's ch. g., 5, 108, $4.70, $3.90, (R. Ball)..... 2
Jack Reeves, E. W. Moore's ch. g., 3, 100, $3 third, (W. Crump)..... 3

Old Broom and March Court also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; handicap, two-upward; the Gwyn Oak Handicap; purse $700; one mile and forty yards. Time—1:43 4-5.

Sandhill, B. Murray's b. g., aged, 116 pounds, by Rock Sand-Mount Vernon, ($16.80, $5.70, $4, (R. Ball)..... 1
Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 5, 111, $4.10, $2.70, (J. Buttwell)..... 2
Yankee Notion, N. G. Anderson's ch. g., 4, 118, (T. Haynes)..... 3

Woodlair, Derisk, Ambrose, Thurman, Disposition, Eli Jack, and Arrah Wanna also ran.

FIELD GOAL BEATS LEHIGH.

Edgerton Called from Penn State Side Line to Make Winning Kick.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEH

GEN. SADLER DIES, OVERWORK VICTIM

New Jersey Guardsman Broke Down from Strain of Mobilizing Troops for Border.

A PROMINENT FINANCIER

Trenton Banker and Ex-President of Chamber of Commerce Built Many Trolley Lines.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., of New Jersey, died from heart disease at the home of his brother here early today. He was 45 years old, and was appointed Adjutant General in 1909.

General Sadler's death was directly due to his untiring efforts to mobilize the New Jersey National Guard at the time they were ordered to the border. He worked day and night, and the overwork resulted in a breakdown from which he never recovered. The order to mobilize the State troops was received by General Sadler on June 19, and two days later, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., he reported to Major General Wood that every guardsman in the New Jersey contingent was in camp at Sea Girt, waiting orders. During this time he also issued urgent calls for recruits, and personally assisted in obtaining the men necessary to bring the New Jersey regiments up to war strength. Further than this, he kept in constant touch with the War Department in Washington, hurrying on the equipment that was lacking for the soldiers. It is said that from Wednesday until Tuesday of the following week he did not leave his post, and had practically no sleep for almost a week.

When his work was finished on July 10, General Sadler returned to Trenton, N. J., and remained there until Sept. 11, when he broke down and took a month's leave. He went to the Hotel Astor and remained there for three weeks, then going to his brother's home in Carlisle, Penn., where he died.

General Sadler was one of the best known men in the State of New Jersey. He was born in Carlisle, Penn., and was a son of Judge Wilbur F. Sadler, a direct descendant from Richard Sadler, who came to this country from England before the middle of the eighteenth century.

General Sadler attended Dickinson College. His first appointment in the New Jersey National Guard was during 1908, when he was made a Major and Paymaster and was assigned to the Second Brigade.

He rose rapidly in the business world of Trenton, and was appointed President of the Broad Street National Bank. In addition, he built many trolley roads in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and had served as receiver of many railway and industrial corporations, among which was the American and British Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn. General Sadler was the organizer and first President of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

He never married and is survived by his father and three brothers, Judge Sylvester B. Sadler, Lewis S. Sadler and Dr. Horace T. Sadler, all of Carlisle, Penn.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. PARMELIA B. POLHEMUS, widow of Joan H. Polhemus, died on Friday at her home in Whitehouse, N. J., leaving six daughters and a son, William A. Polhemus, Clerk of Hanover Township.

CHARLES V. PARKER, a teacher in the North Orange Baptist Sunday School and for fourteen years a superintendent of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at the home of a friend there.

Miss KATHRYN G. BROWN, daughter of Mrs. Kate T. Brown and of the late James H. Brown, died on Friday at her home in Caldwell, N. J. She was organist for eight years of the Church of St. Rose of Lima.

JOHN C. HARRINGTON, a familiar figure in Long Island City for many years and known there as "The Remittance Man," is dead in St. Catherine's Infirmary, in Amityville, L. I., in his seventy-first year. He was also a real estate operator in Brooklyn, where he was President of the Interstate Park Realty Company.

WILLIAM C. MORTON, trust officer and for the last thirteen years Superintendent of the safe deposit department of the Merchants' National Bank in Newark, N. J., died suddenly from heart disease on Friday at his home, 1,007 Broad Street, Newark, in his seventy-first year. He was Treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society. His wife and daughter survive him.

Mrs. AMELIA LEES, wife of Theophilus A. Lees, Secretary of the Uptegrove Cigar Box Lumber Company, died on Friday at her home, 125 Oak Street, Greenpoint. She was 56 years old and was born in England.

Mrs. MARGARET MONTGOMERY SELPHO, for many years active in the work of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives and Couples and in the Spencer Memorial Presbyterian Church, died from paralysis on Friday at her home 285 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough, a daughter of the late Samuel Jarvis, and was a descendant of Colonial stock. She is survived by a son, Arthur Nichols, by a former marriage.

Mrs. KATHARINE E. LARZELERE, an active member of the West Utrecht Dutch Reformed Church and a teacher in the Sunday school, died on Friday after an operation in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. She was born in this city forty-eight years ago and lived at 7,821 Eighteenth Street, Bath Beach. Her husband, Benjamin Larzelere, survives her.

NATHANIEL B. DRAKE, for many years head of the shipping department of the Gleason Manufacturing Company of Greenpoint, died on Thursday at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year. He was a member of Black Prince Lodge, No. 156, K. of P.

Mrs. DORIS KURNUR SCHIERLOH, wife of Henry Schierloh, who was formerly a floor manager for the old firm of A. T. Matthews & Sons, died on Friday at her home, 515 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

DANIEL JOBBINS, a member of the staff of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station in New Brunswick, N. J., and a resident of that place, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday in one of the greenhouses of the Rutgers College Farm.

Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, widow of J. Howard Wilson of North Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her son, Councilman J. Allen Wilson, in Plainfield, N. J.

GUSTAV F. AUE, a member of the firm of G. F. Aue & Son, cigar manufacturers of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. DELIA COUGHLAN, wife of John Coughlan and a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there.

ALBERT UNGEMAH, for many years a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year.

ROBERT PRICE, a former member of the Police Department of Newton, N. J., died on Friday at his home there, in his fifty-second year.

WINFIELD S. HOFFMAN, a real estate owner of Califon, N. J., died yesterday at his home.

PATRICK FOX, retired gardener, died on Friday at the home of his daughter in Needham, Mass., in his 108th year. He was born in Ireland, and came here in 1847.

Mrs. JENNY REICHMAN, wife of William Reichman, President of the Germania Knitting Mills Company, died on Thursday at her home in the Hotel Netherland in her fifty-second year. She was identified with many charities. She left a son.

ROBERT WADDINGTON, President of the firm of Robert Waddington & Son, contractors, died on Thursday at his home in Hoboken, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

FRANCIS PARVIN HARBAUGH, founder of the Park Street Real Estate Trust of Boston, died on Friday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., in his fifty-eighth year. He was also a real estate operator in Brooklyn, where he was President of the Interstate Park Realty Company.

Captain JAMES J. HAYES of Engine Company 74 died on Friday at his home, 200 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his sixtieth year. He had been a member of the Fire Department since 1882, and was one of the firemen who saved many lives at the Windsor Hotel fire.

CHARLES H. BERRY, inventor of the quick "pick-up" harness now used by the cavalry of all over the world, died on Friday at his home in Boston in his seventieth year.

L. S. FISKE DIES IN HIS AUTO.

Philadelphian Had Just Ridden with Radnor Hunt Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Louis S. Fiske, a prominent clubman, of 2,042 Locust Street, died in his automobile while returning from a run of the Radnor Hunt Club, in Chester County, today. Death is believed to have been caused by heart disease.

Mr. Fiske, despite his 70 years, was an enthusiastic huntsman. He started with his fellow-members on a hunt this morning from Bryn Mawr and rode his horse with his usual skill. About noon he telephoned to the clubhouse from Sugartown to send his automobile to him. His chauffeur drove the car. Mr. Fiske left his mount with a groom and entered the car.

When the machine reached the clubhouse the chauffeur was startled to find his employer unconscious. Mr. Fiske died on the way to Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Mr. Fiske belonged to the Rittenhouse, Union League, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country, and Radnor Hunt Clubs and the Society of the Colonial Wars.

ALFRED J. INAQUET DEAD.

His Efforts Led to the Re-establishment of Divorce in France.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Alfred Joseph Inaquet, a noted French chemist and politician, through whose efforts divorce was reestablished in France in 1884, is dead.

Alfred Joseph Inaquet was born Oct. 6, 1834, at Carpentras. He lost his professorship in the faculty of medicine in Paris in 1867 and was condemned to fifteen months imprisonment for his share in a secret society. In 1869 he took refuge in Spain, but returned in September, 1870, and became secretary of the Commission of National Defence. Soon after he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and began agitation against the French marriage laws. His proposal for the reestablishment of divorce became a law in 1884 and in 1886 through his efforts divorce became legal after three years of definite separation on the demand of one of the parties concerned. He was involved in the Panama scandals, but was legally cleared of accusations against him.

Charles Duggin.

Charles Duggin, born in London, England, June 19, 1830, died in this city yesterday.

After receiving his education in England and becoming an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Duggin came to New York when 23 years old, and began the practice of his profession, being successful from the start. Final success, however, was only won by overcoming many difficulties and disappointments, some of which would have thoroughly discouraged any man with less force of character.

Between 1864 and 1884 more than two hundred first-class city and country residences were designed, planned, and erected by the firm of which Mr. Duggin was head.

After retiring from business in 1884 Mr. Duggin became a Director in various public utility companies, but retired from all during the last few years. He was a member of the Union League Club, which he joined in 1870.

Mr. Duggin is survived by his wife, formerly Mrs. Emilie Bailey Harrison of Philadelphia. Since 1901 their residence has been at 25 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Anne Vass.

Mrs. Anne Vass, widow of Frederick Vass, died yesterday at the home of her son, George F. Vass, 494B Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Vass was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, sixty-nine years ago, and was one of the most prominent women in this State in the Order of the Eastern Star and the Order of the Amaranth. In the Order of the Eastern Star she was Past Matron of Radiant Chapter, No. 35; the organizer and first Matron of Greenpoint Chapter, No. 117. She was Past Grand Matron and Past Grand Trustee of the Order in New York State. She was also Past Supreme Matron of the Order of the Amaranth for the entire world, and for the last twenty years was Grand Secretary of Grand Court of the State of New York. She was also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. She is survived by four sons.

Bernard O'Donnell.

Bernard O'Donnell, for thirty-three years head instructor of music in the public schools of Brooklyn, and prominent as an organist, died on Friday at his residence, 213 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. O'Donnell, who was 70 years old, was stricken a month ago at his home at York Beach, Me. He was born and educated in this city, and at the age of sixteen he became organist of the old St. Lawrence R. C. Church in the Bronx. Later, for twenty years, he was organist of St. Patrick's R. C. Church in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. Mr. O'Donnell is survived by his wife, Helen Fitzpatrick O'Donnell, who is well known as a lecturer on Irish music.

James B. Hall.

James B. Hall, connected with national banks here for more than fifty years and associated with the National Bank of North America at the time it closed, died yesterday at the home of his son, Frank W. Hall, in East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-second year. He was born here and was a son of the late Rev. Charles Hall, for many years Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He also leaves another son, four daughters, nine grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Hughes's College Roommate Dies.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—Emerson Hadley, roommate of Charles Evans Hughes while at the Columbia University Law School, was found dead in bed in his home here today, in his fifty-ninth year. He had suffered from heart disease for several years. Mr. Hadley was assistant general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway. His wife and one daughter survive him.

ECKERSON LEFT ALL TO WIFE

Realty Expert's Children Had Been Already Provided For.

The will of John C. R. Eckerson of the real estate and insurance firm of Thomas & Eckerson was filed for probate yesterday. The decedent left his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Edith C. Eckerson, and made no bequests for his son and two daughters, because they had been provided for otherwise.

Mr. Eckerson appeared last Spring at the contest of the Amos F. Eno will as an expert witness on the value of Mr. Eno's property.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.03
Chollar	.07	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.10
Con. Virginia	.09	Seg. Belcher	.03
Exchequer	.23	Sierra Nevada	.23
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah	.02
Jacket	.04	Mexican dollars	.54

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	C. O. D.	.02
Halifax	.50	Comb. Fraction	.05
Jim Butler	.95	D'field B. E.	.06
McNamara	.80	D'field Daisy	.06
Midway	.07	Florence	.85
Mizpah Exten.	.15	Jumbo Extension	.40
Monarch Pitts.	.12	Kewanaa	.10
Montana	.22	Red Lion	.16
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.22
Rescue	.28	Sprighead	.02
Tonopah Exten.	5.20	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Big Jim	1.17½
West End	.75	Nevada Hills	.22
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.45
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.33
Booth	.10	Round Mountain	.83
		White Caps	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.620	.625	Gold Sov.	.4	.4½
Dr. J'kpot.	.8	.9	Granite	.60	.65
Elkton	.9¾	.10	Isabella	.21¾	.22
El Paso	.14	.15	McKinney	.7	.8
Findlay	.4	.4½	Portland	.134	.140
Golden Cy.	.237	.240	Vindicator	.139	.140
Gold Dollar	.3	.4	W. U. Mines	.13	.15

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Resignations of N. G. officers accepted: 1st Lt. L. B. Rose, 69th Inf., N. Y.; 1st Lt. E. A. Fitch, 7th Inf., N. Y.; 2d Lt. C. M. Pomeroy, 1st Inf., Ariz.; Capt. D. H. Mohr, M. C., Maryland; also 1st Lt. T. C. Savage, M. R. C.

Capt. O. Hope, C. A. C., relieved from present assignment and will report to Commanding Officer Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty. Capt. T. E. Myers, M. F. A., is transferred to 6th F. A.

Capt. O. K. Tolley, Inf., will report to Commanding Officer, 28th Inf., for duty.

2d Lt. J. E. Slack, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Dec. 5 for Manila for duty in Philippine Dept.

Maj. G. H. Jamerson, 28th Inf., is detailed for service in Inspector General's Dept., effective Jan. 17; Vice Maj. W. P. Jackson relieved from detail in that department.

Brig. Gen. H. Swift is assigned to temporary duty in command of 2d Cav. Brigade and will join it on his return to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. L. I. Samuelson, Inf., is retired on account of physical disability.

1st Lt. A. C. Smith, M. R. C., is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, for duty.

Capt. E. L. Pearce, Inf., is retired on account of physical disability.

1st Lt. E. B. Colladay, C. A. C., from duty on the mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord, and will report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Boston for duty.

Name of Capt. T. B. Taylor, cav., to Detached List, effective Dec. 29, and name of Capt. G. W. Biegler, cav., removed Dec. 30. Capt. Biegler is relieved from duty at Calumet Bus Barracks, Ohio, and from further recruiting service and assigned to 1st Cav., Dec. 30.

1st Lt. F. B. Hutson, Jr., M. R. C., from West Point to his home and report by telegraph to Adjt. Gen. of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. G. A. F. Trumbo, cav., from duty at Ft. McDowell, Cal., and from further recruiting service, effective Dec. 31, then to Marfa, Texas, for duty with 6th Cav.

Advancement to grade of Major on retired list of Capt. H. W. Stamford, retired, is announced.

2d Lt. W. W. Boddis, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed about Dec. 1 to Douglas, Ariz., for duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster there, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. H. W. Harms, aviation officer, Sig. Corps, to Ithaca, N. Y., for temporary duty with aeronautics at plant of Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company, then to his station.

Capt. Lewis W. J. Davis, 24th Inf., is detailed Professor of military science and tactics at University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Capt. W. R. Harrison, retired, is assigned to active duty and is detailed as Supply Officer, Sig Corps aviation station, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

Asst. Engr. C. W. Wyse, C. A. C., from duty at Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., and will report to the Coast Defenses of Boston for duty.

Captain P. S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engrs., to Brooklyn, N. Y., on business pertaining to procurement of engineer equipment for army, then to his station.

Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals is retired from active service, upon his own application, to take effect Nov. 16, after forty years' service. He will reside in Bois Bonvy.

Maj. R. H. McMaster, F. A., from duty at present station, to Canal Zone, for duty with battalion of 4th F. A.

Following 1st Lieuts., aviation students, are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aeroplane flights from Oct. 5: Cavalry—W. W. Wynne and E. L. Naiden; Infantry—J. F. Byrom, R. J. Fair, and B. W. Mills.

Orders of Oct. 27 relating to 1st Lts. F. Cannon and F. Zydel, C. A. C., amended to direct Lt. Cannon, upon completion of present duties to report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, and Lt. Zydel, to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for duty.

1st Lt. F. W. Evans, C. A. C., is detailed for service in Signal Corps.

Promotions, C. A. C.—From Lt. Cols. to Cols.: W. E. Ellis, J. P. Haines, and H. D. Todd, Jr. From Majors to Lt. Cols.: J. L. Knowlton, J. W. Wheeler, J. R. Callan, E. Landon, C. H. McNeil, J. P. Tracy, F. M. Kessler, J. Hagood, G. T. Patterson, and F. K. Ferguson. From Capts. to Majors: J. A. Ruggles, T. E. Murphy, H. W. Newton, A. D. Raymond, J. R. Fourie, and J. L. Hughes.

Name of Capt. J. T. Watson, 28th Inf., to detached list, Dec. 10, and name of Capt. W. C. Holliday, Inf., removed, Dec. 12. Capt. Holliday is relieved from duty at Ft. Slocum and from further recruiting service. He is assigned to 28th Infantry.

Leaves: Capt. W. C. Holliday, Inf., 1 month; Capt. A. K. Lyman, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Maj. J. L. Knowlton, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. V. M. Whitside, 5th Cav., 5 days' extension; 1st Lt. F. B. Hutton, Jr., M. R. C., 24 days; 1st Lt. W. B. Geary, cav., 7 days; Capt. J. Storck, C. A. C., 2 months; Lieut. Col. P. M. Kessler, C. A. C., 1 month, and Capt. J. Frank, C. A. C., 10 days' extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lieuts. H. J. Pierce, to the Jarvis, and E. F. Buck, Charleston Yard, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick.

Surgeon G. F. Freeman, to Naval Hospital, Boston.

P. A. Surgs. R. F. Sheahan, Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C., to the Culgoa, and W. G. Farwell, the Culgoa, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunners W. J. Creelman, to the Montana, Dec. 1; A. McHugh, the Minnesota, to the Montana, Dec. 1; E. T. Austin, the New Hampshire, to the Montana, Dec. 1, and H. Kossler, the Vermont, to the Montana, Dec. 1.

Gunners A. M. Hinman, the Ohio, to the Montana, Dec. 1, and W. Kerr, the Wisconsin, to the Montana, Dec. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Connecticut, Florida, and Olympia at Hampton Roads; Davis and Montana at Newport, and the Pennsylvania at Plantation Flats.

Sailed—Arizona, New York Yard, for southern drill ground; Pogon, San Francisco, for Santa Barbara, and Prairie, Fort au Prince, for Guantanamo Bay.

The Wilkes was placed in commission at the Philadelphia Yard, Nov. 10.

The North Carolina has been detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet, and assigned to duty with the reserve force, Atlantic fleet.

The Vermont has been directed to proceed about Nov. 15 to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The New Hampshire has been directed to proceed about Dec. 1 to Santo Domingo City.

The name of the armored cruiser Maryland will be changed to Frederick, change to be effective Dec. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical examinations were held the last week: Cleaner, male, 85 passed, 90 rejected; clerk, first grade, 130 passed, 2 rejected; sheet metal worker, 8 passed, 1 rejected; licensed fireman, 25 passed, 1 rejected.

The Health Department has asked the Commission to hold an examination for pharmaceutical chemist. There is a vacancy in the Health Department.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 28 an examination for organic and physical chemist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,500 a year. The duties will consist of investigations in problems of organic chemistry relating to agriculture, the manufacture of dyes and the substances from which they are produced. It is desired to obtain persons having a thorough training in organic chemistry and physical chemistry. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on specialization and scientific training, technical and professional experience, publications or thesis. The degree of Ph. D. in chemistry from a college or university of recognized standing; or graduation in chemistry from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' post graduate work along chemical lines; or three years' research experience in a chemical laboratory subsequent to graduation, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The exhibition of oil landscapes by Charles Rosen will be on view at the Pratt Institute Art Gallery until Nov. 25.

The Board of Education has asked the Board of Aldermen to grant permission for the purchase of two auto-trucks or buses for the transportation of crippled children, without public letting, at a total expense of not more than $6,000.

The by-laws of the Board of Education have been amended so as to provide that the maximum age limit for applicants for license No. 1, who hold permanent licenses to teach in the public schools, shall be 50 years.

The Principal of the Bushwick Evening Trade School has been authorized to engage a substitute with knowledge of stenography as clerical assistant for 1916-17, or until the assignment of a general assistant. The pay will be $3 an evening.

Evelyn G. Malone, a teacher in P. S. 42, has been transferred to P. S. 55, the Bronx.

It has been decided to have a central mailing division in the Board of Education Hall.

The Board of Health has been asked to examine and pass upon children to be admitted to or discharged from anaemic classes.

Make Attar of Roses Despite War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The war in the Balkans has not interfered with one of the most interesting industries of Bulgaria, the production of attar of roses, Consul General Murphy of Sofia, in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says that Bulgaria has 8,000,000,000 rose bushes growing continually to produce the annual output of 45,000,000 pounds of rose leaves, from which there is distilled a yearly export of 10,000 to 200,000 ounces of attar of roses, which finds its way to Paris, London, and New York. The average price to the rose farmer is $12 an ounce, and an acre of roses will produce about fifteen ounces.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Pressure is high in all Northern districts and low over the South, with indications of storm formation in the central Mississippi Valley and over the southern plateau region. This distribution has been attended by snows in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

The coldest weather of the season now prevails in the plains States and the north Rocky Mountain region, temperature being nearly or below zero in parts of Wyoming and Montana. Colder weather is also reported from the region west of the Rockies, the region of the Great Lakes, and the North Atlantic States.

Indications are that there will be snow and rain in the lake region and rains in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee Sunday and probably Monday. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather on Sunday will be followed by unsettled weather on Monday, with rains in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and rains or snows in Northern New York and Northern New England. In the South Atlantic States overcast weather on Sunday probably will be followed by rain on Monday.

The weather will become much colder Sunday night and Monday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the lake region. Temperature changes will not be decided in the Eastern States during the next forty-eight hours.

Warnings of cold wave by Monday have been issued for Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh north, shifting to east, generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast and east, overcast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east winds, overcast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday. Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain in south and rain or snow in north.

Southern New England—Fair Sunday. Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday. Monday, unsettled, with probably rain.

Western New York—Overcast Sunday. Monday, probably rain or snow.

Northern New England—Overcast Sunday, probably followed by snow or rain Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	41	46	4 P. M.	54	53
6 A. M.	44	47	6 P. M.	50	49
9 A. M.	51	50	9 P. M.	51	48
12 M.	51	52	11 P. M.	52	—

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.49 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:05—229 William St.; Thomas Flanagan		Slight
1:20—Grand Av. and 165th St.; William Mahoney		Slight
1:55—129-33 W. 20 St.; Eagle Cloak Co. and others		$10,000
2:55—24 Madison St.; N. Lipkowitz		$1,000
3:15—191 Amsterdam Av.; 3d Av. street car		Not given
5:00—East Chester Rd., Baychester Bch.; freight car		Total
8:15—621 Hudson St.; Jacob Frankenthal		Slight
9:25—Chatterton Av. and Pugsley Av., meadows		None
10:30—426 W. 18; Consolidated Gas Co.		Slight
10:55—Madison Av. & 138 St.; Olympic Baseball Field		Slight
11:40—2 E. 116 St.; E. Newman		Slight
12:00—Sedgwick Av., bet. 173 & 174 Sts.; not given		None
P. M.		
12:40—Hutchinson Av. & 234 St.; not given		None
1:00—Riverdale Av. & 218 St.; Julia Kenedy		None
2:15—Bay, Van Cortlandt Park, & 236 St.; city property		None
2:50—Haven Av. & 172 St.; not given		None
3:15—276 Riverside Drive; Walter Donovan		Slight
3:15—Sedgwick Av., 164 St.; not given		Slight
3:20—405 E. 146 St.; Jos. Katroplitz		Slight
3:55—547 W. 129 St.; K. Cohen		Slight
4:20—4,986 B'way; Conrad Glaser		Slight
4:35—146 W. 14 St.; Frank Nesmith		Slight
5:00—Riverdale Av. & 230 St.; Ewing estate		Slight
5:25—B'way & Mosholu Av.; city prop.		Slight
5:50—140 W. 26 St.; Eagle Imp. Co.		Slight
7:10—541 E. 156 St.; not given		Slight
9:20—61-63 8 St.; Harry Barr		Slight
9:35—338 Pearl St.; R. K. Fox Co.		$15,000
11:24—341 E. 17 St.; Harry Isaacs		Slight

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Nov. 10.
SS Bothnia, at Bengal, Nov. 14.
SS Mogilef, at Archangel, Oct. 20.
SS Angola, at Lisbon, Oct. 30.
SS Lady of Gaspe, at Lisbon, Oct. 30.
SS Baite, at Bilbao, Nov. 2.
SS Tuscan, at Glasgow, Nov. 10.
SS Lancastrian, at London, Nov. 10.
SS Cannigaro, at Hull, Nov. 10.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, Nov. 10.
SS Farmand, at Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Sailed.

SS Maumee, from Buenos Aires, Nov. 10.
SS Carmania, from Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS New York, from Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS Pleiades, from Hongkong, Nov. 6.
SS P. A. Raill, from Gibraltar, Nov. 5.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 11.

SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, 1,113 miles at noon. Due 14th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 19th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS Esperanza, Tampico to New York, 402 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 81 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Tampasas, Mobile to New York, 116 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, 12 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, 154 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, 327 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, 155 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Carolina, Galveston to New York, 371 miles S. at 9 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 310 miles S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, 312 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 328 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, 146 miles S. at 6 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, (registered mail closes 12 P. M., Nov. 11.) at 11:30 P. M., by rail to Baltimore and thence per SS Westerdyk .....Nov. 12

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain, Portugal, mail to be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 6:30 A. M.—Saxonia .....Nov. 13

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Boulogne, at 7 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alicante .....Nov. 14

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Palermo .....Nov. 14

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic .....Nov. 15

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .....Nov. 15

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristiansfjord .....Nov. 15

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Persia, Straits Settlements, Dutch East India, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—La Touraine .....Nov. 15

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Adriatic .....Nov. 15

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Boulogne, at 7 P. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alicante .....Nov. 15

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Palermo .....Nov. 15

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia .....Nov. 15

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maracaibo .....Nov. 15

Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tocantins .....Nov. 15

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, and Cauca and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Guatemala must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal .....Nov. 16

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Amazonas .....Nov. 15

Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Korona .....Nov. 17

Panama Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Panama .....Nov. 18

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 12, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 10, SS Creole.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 12, SS Hallig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 13, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 14, SS Palermo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii and China, (except Hongkong,) Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Ecuador .....

CARPATHIA GROUNDS IN THE HARBOR MUD

Outward Bound, Liner Caught on Flats Off Owl's Head Spit, Bay Ridge.

FIVE TUGS GO TO AID HER

Believed That She Had Anchored to Await Dark, Fearing U-Boats —Situation Not Serious.

The Cunarder Carpathia, which left her pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, North River, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with 180 passengers and 10,000 tons of general cargo, grounded on the mud flats off Bay Ridge, near the spit of land called Owl's Head.

The first request for assistance sent out by Captain W. Prothero was received at the Cunard Pier by Captain D. J. Roberts, the Marine Superintendent, about 8 o'clock. It indicated that the liner had anchored until it was dark in case there should be a German submarine near the entrance to the harbor. Nearly all the allied steamships take this precaution in leaving New York since the U-53 sank five vessels off Nantucket Lightship on Oct. 8.

On account of its being Saturday night there was some difficulty in obtaining tugboats, but finally Captain Roberts succeeded in getting five, which started down the bay, he going on one. At a late hour Captain Roberts had not returned, and an official of the line at the pier said he did not think there was any probability of getting the Carpathia off the mud flat before the next high water. That will be about 8:30 o'clock this morning. The pilot was in charge of the ship, and she presumably grounded after weighing anchor to proceed to sea.

Among her passengers were the Rt. Rev. Henry H. Montgomery, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and former Bishop of Tasmania, who had been to St. Louis to attend the Episcopal Church Conference recently held there; the Rev. John M. C. Wilson, Stanley H. Rich, Robert L. Major, Mrs. L. Wilbraham-Taylor, and A. P. Jameson.

The Carpathia has been unlucky on her present voyage. She knocked into the dock wall in leaving Liverpool and had to put back for repairs.

Captain Roberts said he did not think there would be any great difficulty in getting her off. She is drawing about thirty feet of water aft.

A message late last night said that after the tugboats had failed to float the Carpathia, the Captain prepared to lighten the vessel.

6 TAKE RABIES TREATMENT.

Dog Which Bit Family in Arlington, N. J., Found to Have Had Disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, their children, Mabel and Alexander, Mrs. John Matchen, and James Stevenson, 14 years old, who were bitten last week in Arlington, N. J., by the four-months-old water spaniel belonging to the Frazer family, visited the Department of Health laboratories at the foot of East Sixteenth Street yesterday to take the first Pasteur treatment, preventive of rabies.

The Frazers' puppy was bitten last week by a mad dog and developed rabies. The dog died on Thursday after it had bitten the Frazer family, Mrs. Matchen, and the Stevenson boy. Word was received by the Frazer family yesterday morning that the examination of the puppy's head showed that it had been suffering with rabies. Dr. Frank Fielder, at the Health Department laboratory, said that he did not think that the fatal disease would develop in any of the bitten persons. Only two persons in two years, he said, had died of rabies in New York after they had received the Pasteur treatment.

GIRL KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Madge McDonald of New York Dead and Catherine Risden Hurt.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—Miss Madge McDonald of New York was killed, Miss Catherine Risden of New York probably fatally injured, and several others more or less hurt in a collision of automobiles here tonight.

The accident happened on the highway when a large touring car, driven by James Gordon Murdock, a Yale student, of Lafayette, Ind., collided with a smaller machine. The Murdock car overturned, and Miss McDonald, a passenger in it, was pinned under it. Miss Risden, who was with her, was picked up unconscious. Murdock is suffering from a broken leg. With him in the car was Alexander G. Murdock of Indianapolis, Ind., also a student at Yale. He escaped with minor injuries.

None of the occupants in the other car was seriously hurt, although the car was damaged.

Gimbels

33d St. and Broadway

Fall Clearance of

WALL PAPERS

A large selection of high class papers; good designs and colors; unusually low priced.

At 3½c Per Roll

Floral and stripe designs for bedrooms, in pastel and deeper colorings. Serviceable stock and all perfect goods. Sold with borders only.

At 7½c Per Roll

Dark grounded papers in conventional and floral designs. Chints stripes and all-over effects.

At 14c Per Roll

Two-tone effects, in desirable shades of tans and browns, cloth fabrics, tapestry effects and reproductions of English chintzes.

At 24c Per Roll

Grass cloth, shaded stripes and foliage tapestries in tans, browns and other good shades. A few patterns of figured oatmeals included in this lot.

At 35c to 50c Per Roll

Imported and domestic, 30-inch fadeless woven effects, on oatmeal stock. Foliage and scenery tapestries to match; on embossed stock.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Restaurant---Eighth Floor

An ideal place to lunch or dine—congenial and quiet, away from the confusion of the street. But, best of all, appetizing food, carefully prepared and well served, at moderate prices.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

An Expert Mail Order Service
Address GIMBELS, New York

No matter where you live you can shop at GIMBELS by mail. A separate staff of efficient people is reserved for this accommodation.

We urge our patrons to take advantage of our many special offers advertised daily. Shop by Mail at GIMBELS

Announcing a Sale of

Manteaux de l'Opera

$115. $125. $139.

Evening Wraps reproduced from three great Masters of Style—

Bernard, Paquin and Callot—

the most approved and the latest models of these creators of Fashions.

The Materials of the Rarest

textures and richly embroidered in silver and gold are a collection imported to GIMBEL Brothers direct. Brocades of the most exquisite designs in gold and silver; Chiffon Velvets from the famous manufacturers in Lyons, France, and all the magnificent colors and shades that are desired.

The materials used were made to retail at from $15 to $25 the yard, and the furs are the choicest of their kind.

The Furs Trimming

these luxurious wraps have been specifically selected and fashioned into bands, collars, etc., in our own workrooms, and consist of White Fox, Poiret colored Fox, Scotch Mole, Ermine, Taupe colored Wolf, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Arctic Seal (dyed Coney), Black Lynx, Natural Skunk, Australian Opossum and Beaver. These furs have been carefully blended with the colorings of the materials to produce the most exquisite effect.

The Linings are in Peau de Cygne

Soiree Silks and Figured Pussy Willow Silks in plain colors and novelty effects of rare and wonderful combinations.

Imported Wraps Displayed in La Promenade des Toilettes
will be included in this sale and will be offered at most reasonable prices regardless of their original cost of importation.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Individuaiity

Characterizes Every Hat in Our

GIMBEL-Paris Millinery

$7.50 to $12.75

The reason—every hat is given individual attention.

The result—a collection of several hundred hats, each with its distinctive style.

GIMBEL-Paris Hats are carefully made and constructed of the best materials obtainable.

The hat pictured shows one of the delightful French Hats, carefully and exactly copied.

$12.75

Fashioned of black silk velvet with the underbrim and ribbon-band in French blue. The wreath of small full-blown roses and tiny grapes of silk in natural colorings are distinctly "of Paris."

Displayed on 32d St. Side

This individual little hat, $12.75.

Tailored and Semi-tailored Hats, $5 to $8.75.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

New Coating Fabrics

54-Inch Bolivia Cloths, $5.50 yd.

This is a particularly soft and light material beautifully adapted to prevailing modes and featured at all fashion exhibits.

Burgundy · *Plum* · *Gray* · *Dark Green*
Dark Brown · *Ruby* · *Olive* · *Navy Blue*

48-inch Black Seal Plushes, $4.85 yd.

48-inch Imported Black Astrachan, $4.50 yd.

Velours—Broadcloths—and Serges for Dresses and Suits

50-inch Navy Blue Serge, $1.25 —Special! Monday only, this feature of dark blue navy serge, finely twilled and beautiful quality.

54-inch All-wool Velour, $2.65 yard. In all the new colors.

Handsome Black Broadcloths, $2.25 Special!

Another Monday extra feature —54-inch broadcloth, sponged and shrunk, rich lustrous finish.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Gifts You Yourself Make Are the More Highly Prized

The Art Needlework Section has many new ideas and suggestions for pretty gifts of every kind, as well as many beautiful handmade pieces that are most reasonably priced.

Materials Also May be Purchased Here

Stamped pillows, towels, centerpieces, scarfs, trays, bags, dressing sacques, nightgowns, babies' clothes, etc., etc.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Philippine Embroidered

Lingerie

Those anticipating Christmas will find simple choosing among these lovely garments.

Another shipment from our own needleworkers at Manila arrived to satisfy women who came too late to share in the first selection. Every piece is hand-made and hand-embroidered on fine batiste or nainsook—for all the wonderful work they are happily low in price.

Nightgowns

With kimono sleeves and V-necks, or set-in sleeves and square necks.
4 styles at $2 1 style at $2.50
3 styles at $2.95 2 styles at $3.95

Envelope Chemise

Very pretty styles, all with circular drawers.
4 styles at $2 1 style at $2.95
2 styles at $2.50

Lingerie more elaborately designed—made by our own needleworkers and also from other important stocks—is just as reasonably priced.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Furs for Madame's Neck and Shoulders

CAPES! STOLES! COLLARETTES!

Furriers since 1842

Fur-fashions reflecting the latest modes of Paris,—replicas of the chic styles that the Parisienne is wearing this year.

There is a complete assortment of the most popular and most exclusive furs presented in our Fur Section.

Especially varied are the styles in Neckwear, ranging from the small choker-collar to the large and elaborate Capes.

Sables—Hudson Bay Sables, Natural and Blended, sets at $82.50 to $325.
Ermine—Capes, Collarettes and Stoles, $35 to $125.
Kolinsky—Capes, Collarettes and Stoles, $85 to $175.
Moleskin—Capes, Collarettes & Stoles, $29.50 to $165.
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Capes, Collarettes and Stoles, $22.50 to $125.
Skunk sets at $45 to $187.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Superiority of

GIMBELS Victrola Service

is in its many accommodations. For instance, we have the largest and most thoroughly equipped Victrola Salon in the City with its many soundproof rooms, well ventilated and beautifully furnished. Here there is every model in every wood finish and every record made by the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Victrola X, $75

GIMBELS Victrolas are thoroughly inspected by experts before delivery, and we guarantee careful handling of the instrument on its way to your home.

Immediate Delivery of Any Model

This is possible because of our immense stocks. Prices range from $15 to $800, and any Victrola may be had on the most convenient terms in New York.

Victrola X	$75
Victor records	5
Total	$80

Terms: $5 Cash, $5 Monthly.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

A Bride to Her Bridesmaids!

Brilliant Rhinestone Bar Pins

Lace-like and wonderful filigree gift pins are these really clever copies of fine gallery mounted diamond pins set in sterling silver. Eight sizes to choose from.

Each One Comes In a Light Blue Moire Gift Box

$1.25 to $3.50 each

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Little

Sweater Sets

$4.95—Another Angora Wool Set; sweater, leggings, toque and mittens. Rose, Copenhagen, brown, corn, white and forest green.

$5.50—Worsted Set; sweaters, toque, leggings and mittens. White, Copenhagen and rose.

Sizes 2 to 6 years.

GIMBELS Baby Shop—Second Floor

A Seasonable Offering of

Negligees, from $9.75 to $15
Petticoats, from $2.95 to $6.95

Negligees of French Flannel

Fashioned of fine French flannel—the material that is ever-desirable.

The illustrations are representative of the fascinating models in this collection.

Many models—Styles suitable for the bath, for lounging, for the room-breakfast—and some lovely styles suitable for maternity wear.

Loose lines; Empire; semi-Empire; and waistline robes.

Sleeves are short, three-quarters or full-length. Variety in collars.

Trimmed with fine satin ribbons; fancy hand-stitching or braided.

Colors:—Pink, rose, Ciel, wisteria, Navy or black.

Taffeta and Satin Petticoats

Taffeta Petticoats three styles to choose from. Good range of colors, $2.95

Taffeta Petticoats with Dresden flowered flounces. And Peau de Cygne Petticoats in two styles, $3.95

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine or Satin, in range of styles, flesh and white, $2.95 to $5.95

Extra Size Petticoats, all Taffeta, and Silk Jersey or Wool Jersey tops, with Taffeta flounces, $5.95 and $6.95

Taffeta Petticoats in 2 styles, ruffled and ruche-trimmed, $5

All seasonable colors represented.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Silks—for Value and Quality

Chiffon Dress Taffeta, 40 inches wide, a complete line of this season's colors. Unusual quality at this price, $2.25 yard.

Crepe de Chine, all-silk, double width. Inclusive assortment of the desired colors and shades. Fine, close weave. $1.35 yard.

Satin Messaline, a very special offering of this beautiful material. High lustre, good weight. All the wanted colors. $1.15.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Group of Women's Suits

in a Special Purchase, Combined with a few Selected from our own Stocks. Values from $39.50 to $55.

For Monday $35.

About 100 Suits

in this special offering, most of them are individual models, and not more than two or three of a kind in any style.

Velveteens, Wool Velours and Broadcloths comprise the materials used. Some are trimmed with Furs or Velvets; and some models are plainly tailored.

Among these Suits are several ultra-smart Sports Suits—one is *illustrated* and is a copy of a Poiret model, in plain colored velour with a delightful scarf-cape in plaids made in one with the jacket.

All street colors are represented.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Blouses - - Blouses - - Blouses

of Finest Georgette Crepe

$3.95 $5. $5.95 $6.95 $8.95

Over 2,000 Blouses at this range of prices.

The range of prices is remarkable, and the variety of styles is exceptionally numerous.

From the blouse of simple lines and severe trimming to the very elaborate blouses richly embroidered and beaded and braided, many lace-trimmed and satin-bound, and all with the exquisite finishing touches that mark Blouses of Superiority.

An Inclusive Showing of Georgette Crepe Blouses in white, flesh, maize and street shades.

$3.95 $5 $5.95 $6.95 $8.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916.

RISING TIDE OF DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN

Attitude of the New Terauchi-Goto Ministry Will Probably Favor the Okuma Policy.

New York, Nov. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

TO those who are criticising the new Terauchi Ministry as a return to autocracy, I would say that a pure bureaucracy in present-day Japan is a dream of the past. Even the late Prince Katsura, tactful and able statesman as he was, could not withstand the tide of democracy which began to rise with the introduction of Western civilization, and has notably risen higher since the death of the late Emperor Mutsuhito—and witness the downfall of the third Katsura Cabinet in less than four months because he could not command a majority in the Diet.

This democratic spirit was not born in a day. It is through the tireless efforts of such men as Count Itagaki and Marquis Okuma that the spirit has gradually been instilled into the veins of the Japanese. It is now deeply rooted in Japanese minds, remembering that it has inspired such enthusiasm as that of Count Itagaki, who cried out when he was stabbed in the back by a young reactionary some thirty years ago, "Itagaki may die, but liberty will not!" It was because of the increasing influence of the people's voice in politics that such representative men of bureaucracy as the late Princes Ito and Katsura were obliged to identify themselves with the creation of new parties. It was the voice of the people that gave a death blow to Count Yamamoto and his coalition Cabinet with the Seiyukai party. It was because of successful riding on this tide that Marquis Okuma was able to come back into practical politics after a seclusion of seventeen years at Waseda.

In fact, democracy in Japan has grown from infancy to boyhood, and is now fairly on the way to attaining manhood. To the regret of the Constitutionalists, however, a non-party Cabinet has recently been formed under the Premiership of Field Marshal Terauchi. It is, they hold, unfortunate in that it came into existence at the time when leaders of the three parties in sympathy with the retired Premier, Marquis Okuma, united to form a new party, and the two-party system after the English style was on the verge of birth. It is no wonder, therefore, that most of the vernacular papers have since been loud in attacking the apparent come-back of bureaucracy. The latest cable news reaching Japanese papers on the Pacific Coast shows, also, the dissatisfaction of masses of voters who through mass meetings are voicing their protests.

Having witnessed many events proving that the rise of democracy is inevitable, Prince Yamagata, the power behind Count Terauchi, is understood to have largely revised his views and is not so averse to party politics as heretofore. Baron Goto, with whom Count Terauchi has formed what may well be called a coalition Cabinet, and who is generally recognized among Japanese as the logical successor to Marquis Okuma because of his extensive knowledge and his free and forceful way of talking, once belonged to the Dosnikai Party, and he is far from being an anti-party politician. From their realization of the necessity and advisability of party politics in Japan today, their first effort was to reach an understanding with one of the existing Parliamentary parties, but apparently in vain. Not discouraged, however, they have taken a final stand with their backs to the wall—and this in the face of the repeated tragic end of preceding bureaucratic Cabinets. But when one enters into deep consideration of the matter one does not fail to see the force of prevailing circumstances:

In domestic affairs there are no serious problems which call for urgent solution, since the two-division increase of the army and the replenishment plan of the navy have been completed by the retired Okuma Cabinet. Unless they adopt a high-handed policy in dealing with the rights of the people, the people's fear that the new Ministry will be less democratic and more oppressive will be disposed of.

In international affairs Japan's participation in the non-separate peace pact in London and the economic conference in Paris, as well as the successful conclusion of the Russo-Japanese convention, have practically settled her position in the present world crisis; and, having announced his intention to follow the Okuma policy, Count Terauchi will be in a position successfully to handle the newly formed majority party of Kenseikai, which may find it difficult to stand against its own established policy.

What critics claim to have been lacking in Japan's foreign relations was the complete absence of a definite, constructive policy, especially in her attitude toward China. All the wise men of Japan they said, had been groping in the dark. It was only recently that leaders of dominant political parties—Viscount Kato, Mr. Hara, and Mr. Inukai—came to an agreement as to Japan's future policy. The agreement was published last June in a simple declaration with three clauses:

(1.) We shall endeavor to formulate a definite foreign and military policy, and pledge ourselves to work together in carrying it out, regardless of the rise or fall of the parties in influence, and shall not allow outside domestic interference.

(2.) Japan's policy in China is to promote the mutual interests of the two countries for the purpose of maintaining permanent peace and friendship in the Far East.

(3.) National defense expenses are to be left to the Government's free disposal within the limits of the appropriations.

This unusual event seemed to have been modeled on the similar coming together of parties in England, France, and Germany in prosecution of the great war. It was explained at the time that the agreement was precautionary and constructive, in preparation for the events that may arise in China following the death of Yuan Shih-kai and the national position to be assumed when, at the close of the fighting, the peace negotiations begin. Japan, they said, must present a united front. In the light of this important event and the willingness of the Terauchi-Goto combination to take the leaders into their confidence, one can hardly imagine how the Parliamentary parties could deliver a formidable attack on the new Ministry, however dissatisfied they might be with the new Cabinet. It is no wonder to a thoughtful observer, therefore, that despite the public clamor the newly formed Kenseikai Party under the leadership of Viscount Kato has adopted a "watchful waiting" policy, while the Seiyukai Party has not yet taken any definite step.

In short, the intention of the new Ministry appears to be to prosecute the democratic policies outlined by Marquis Okuma and the dominant three Parliamentary leaders in the form of a non-party Cabinet. In name it is the triumph of whatever is left of the necessary but taking advantage of the peculiar form of the Japanese Constitution and the prevailing circumstances, the Choshu clan, with the support of Baron Goto and his followers, has successfully managed to come back into practical politics.

With the support of the upper house, the opposition of which was, in fact, the cause of the resignation of Marquis Okuma, and the lower house being well in hand, the new Ministry will, unless it shows a despotic tendency, survive longer than most critics would have us believe, with the possible result of reaching a compromise with the dominant party in Parliament. In view of popular suspicion the new Ministry will proceed with prudence and caution. When all is said and done, therefore, it goes without saying that Japan's foreign policy will not undergo a change simply on account of the accession of the dominating military figure to the Premiership.

Count Terauchi, the man of the hour in Japan today, has in his long career as a soldier never taken part in active warfare except in the civil war of 1878. He possesses an unusual executive ability, second only to the late Prince Katsura. He has long been regarded by his people as of Premiership calibre. His accomplishment lies in his successful administration in Korea since the Hermit Kingdom came into Japan's domain. Though far from posing as gentle, his non-partisan treatment of Japanese and Koreans has won him admiration from the intellectual public.

CHUGO OHIRA.

MELVILLE CLARK APOLLO Player Piano

It plays with exquisite human expression

——It glorifies music.
——It is the player piano sublime.
——It floods the home with melodic compositions.

It is the greatest achievement in musical rendition and entertainment a home can possess.

The Magnificent Apollo Player Piano—

the instrument that combines the five fundamentals of player piano perfection——

Touch, Melody, Action, Tone and Time

No player piano without these fundamentals can be perfect.

In the superb Apollo Player Piano you have——

The Natural Touch—down on the keys——
The Solotheme—which accents the melody or theme and subdues the accompaniment or enables you to omit the melody, playing the accompaniment only and playing it in eight different keys.
The Tempograph—insuring proper and artistic interpretation of the score by means of numerical markings.
The Metronome Motor—the self-acting motor of the Apollo which is so perfect mechanically that it will rewind the longest roll without pedaling.
The Transposer—which enables you to transpose a composition into any desired key.
The Auto-Tracker—which insures correct tracking of roll.
——These features, exclusive with the Apollo, cover all the fundamentals of music. The Apollo is the only player piano on the market that has all these features.

Call at our showrooms and hear these instruments give the personal interpretations of such famous artists as

Harold Bauer *Rudolph Ganz*
Sturkow-Zyder and Busoni

Music critics who have attended the concert hall recitals of these virtuosi and have heard many well-known player grands have been astounded at the marvellous performance of the Solo Art Apollo Instruments—also the Welte Mignon. Not the minutest shade of difference could they detect between the Apollo playing and the hand playing of the finished musician. Call at your convenience for a demonstration or write for our interesting free booklet No. 5.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company
Makers of Musical Instruments for 200 Years
115-119 West 40th Street New York City
(Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue)

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)..51 min. From 96th St.28 min. From Grand Central.17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 190th St. (Bronx)..48 min. From 72d St..22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green..5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Fair and Cooler Monday. Brisk West Winds.

The A. & S. Method of Providing "Style—at a Price"

Style, nowadays, is of more importance than at any previous time in the history of dress.

New York women are, we think, the best dressed of any in the world; and it is because they demand style in their clothes, and know when they are getting it.

Style used to be an expensive matter.

But it isn't any more, at least as far as A. & S. Ready-for-wear Apparel is concerned.

We have solved the difficulty, in a manner most satisfactory, especially at a time when so many incomes are remaining stationary while prices are rising.

We are, first of all, through our permanent Paris Bureau, in close and constant touch with fashion developments abroad.

We also secure the best American adaptations of Paris modes, as they come from the workshops of the chief New York designers.

These authoritative styles we turn over to a selected group of milliners, tailors and dressmakers, who reproduce them for us to sell, minus all fancy profits, at very moderate prices.

And at these prices, this apparel is the very best obtainable in materials, style and making. Merely the expensive methods of operation are avoided.

That is why A. & S. Millinery has a fine reputation for style-excellence.

That is why A. & S. Tailored Suits, and Coats, and Dresses, and Misses' and Children's Apparel are so much sought after by women with a desire for good style, and at the same time a liking for sensible economy.

This is the fine "Style-at-a-Price" service that marks one of this Store's most important contributions to solving the questions of domestic finance.

At this moment, the Store is full of splendid examples of it, in the New Fashions for Fall and Winter.

We should like to have you see them.

New Fancy China Has Just Come In

It is in a pretty hand-painted white and gold pattern on cream background, and is very modestly priced.
Chocolate Sets, 14 pieces, $3.98.
Coffee Sets, 14 pieces, $3.98.
Sandwich Sets, 7 pieces, $3.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

An Autumn Piece-Goods Sale

In Which 48,000 Yards of Fashionable Silks And Dress Goods Bear Exceedingly Low Prices

Bargains in Dress Fabrics in the open market? There's no such thing! Therefore, we resort to the drastic expedient of supplying the bargains for this sale from our own great, rich stocks of piece goods by deliberate and deep price-reductions. Let the following items tell their own story—women will realize at once that the fabrics are fashionable, beginning with a fine lot of

9,000 Yards of $1.25 Messaline Satin at 99c a Yard

A generous supply of this shimmering all silk weave, in fifty desirable street and evening shades; 35-inch.

$1.49 All-Silk Crepe de Chine, 99c Yd.
A fine range of street and evening shades.
$2.49 Imported Crepe Libussa, $1.98 Yd.
Fancy street shades, 40 inch; just 8 pieces.
$1.98 All-Silk Faille Taffeta, $1.49 Yd.
Full range of street and evening shades; 36 inch.
98c to $1.50 Corduroy, 89c Yd.
A variety of cords and choice colorings for street and sports wear.

Dress Goods in Demand

$2.25 to $2.49 Dress Goods, $1.59 Yard
Superb all-wool fabrics, all 54 inches wide, including French Serges, Gabardines and Poiret Twills, in navy blue, myrtle, taupe, Burgundy, seal, castor and purple. A wonderful group.

Black Chiffon Taffeta Reduced
Both imported and domestic, very desirable quality.
35 inch at $1.24 yard from $1.49
35 inch at $1.49 yard from $1.79 and $1.98
40 inch at $1.79 yard from $2.25
40 inch at $1.98 yard from $2.79
$1.98 Imported Black Satin Florence, $1.49 Yd.
$1.49 Black All-Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.24 Yd.
$1.49 Black Lining Satin, Cotton Back, $1.24 Yd.
Street floor, West Building.
$2.79 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $2.19 Yd.
Sponged and shrunk; fast black; 54-inch.
$1.59 Black French Serge, $1.24 Yd.
In a smooth, even twill; 54-inch.
$1.79 Black All-Wool Gabardine, $1.19 Yd.
98c Black Storm Serge, 79c Yd.
$1.59 Black Silk and Wool Canton Crepe, $1.19 Yd.
Street floor, West Building.

Reductions on Women's Smart $19.75, $22.50 and $24.75 Suits

Perfectly Tailored Models in Fashionable Styles. Dressy, Simple or Severe Effects. **$15** *Velours, Whipcords, Broadcloths, Wool Poplins, Serges, Gabardines; some fur-trimmed.*

There are, on the average, as many Suits in this group taken from the $24.75 stocks as from the $19.75.

Any of the smartly-designed models will be a welcome relief from the bulkiness of a Coat during the long Winter months. They are all interlined for entire comfort.

Second floor, Central Building.

Clearance Sale of Women's $5.98 to $14.98 Dresses at

Serges	$3.95	$7.98	Silk Poplins
Satin Messalines	$5.98	$9.98	Black Voiles

Where the size range in each style has become broken, and where there are only a few of a kind, we have taken the models from stock to reduce them radically for Monday's disposal.

Every model is a favorite one of the season.

An assortment of colors.

Every woman will find her size in not a few attractive models.

Second floor, Central Building.

An Interesting Group of Persian and Chinese Rugs

Increased space in our Oriental Rug Section allows us to do better justice to our unusually fine collection of well chosen examples.

Prices, too, are extremely moderate when compared with those asked elsewhere for rugs that are equally desirable.

"SCATTER" RUGS from 2 x 3 feet to 4 x 7 feet, including Daghestan, Shiraz, Bergama, Hamadans and Mosul, at $10 to $39.50
LARGE SHIRAZ RUGS, 6 x 9 feet and upward, at $65 to $125.
FINE PERSIAN RUNNERS, 9 x 18 feet long; many genuine antiques among them, at.....$35 to $65
LARGE ORIENTAL CARPETS, from 6 x 9 feet to 13 x 21 feet, including many specially fine values, at.....$75 to $750
SMALL CHINESE RUGS; genuine and rare, exquisite bits of color, at.....$35 to $75
SUPERB CHINESE CARPETS, from 5½ x 8½ feet to 12 x 15 feet, at.....$100 to $725

Third floor, East Building.

Hudson Seal Coats at $85 and Other Fine Values

The Coats at $85 are in a 40-inch long model of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) with a full, fine sweep.

At $132.50, Hudson Seal Coats, 42 inches long, in semi-fitted style.

At $150, Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, in a full loose model with very wide sweep and large collar of itself.

At $175, Hudson Seal Coats, in long loose model with Skunk collar, cuffs and border.

At $189.50, Moleskin Coats, 40 inches long, loose and rippling.

At $350, Moleskin Coats, in a beautiful loose style.

Second floor, Central Building.

Furniture Gives Way to Toys Hence These Important Reductions

Christmas casts its shadow before in the expansion of the Toy Store, which will soon overflow into space usually occupied by furniture.

To condense our Furniture stock, we make these price reductions on many excellent pieces for bedroom, living room and parlor.

$16.50 to $32.00 Arm Chairs and Rockers, $15.00
Covered with cretonnes in various patterns. Some in fireside or wing style, others with straight backs. For the bedroom.

Decorated Ebony and Gold Furniture, Velour Coverings

At.	From.
$96.00	$120.00—Davenport.
40.00	50.00—Davenport Table.
72.00	90.00—Day Bed.
46.00	57.50—Arm Chair.
30.00	37.50—Bench.

Blue and Silver Furniture—Velour Coverings

At.	From.
$90.40	$113.00—Davenport.
30.40	40.50—Davenport Table
68.20	85.25—Day Bed.
40.80	49.75—Arm Chair.
27.00	33.75—Bench.
40.00	50.00—Gate Leg Table.
37.20	46.50—Bookcase.
21.20	26.50—Desk.
19.90	24.89—Fernery.
12.20	15.24—Newspaper Rack.
10.30	12.89—Pedestal.
9.80	12.24—Magazine Stand.

Library Suites
$105.00 Two-Piece Suite, $85.00
Sofa and Arm Chair; damask covered.
$140.50 Five-Piece Suite, $122.40
Gray and blue enamel frames, cane seat and back; Sofa, Arm Chair, Rocker, Table and Bench.
$168.00 Three-Piece Suite, $140.00
Sofa, Arm Chair and Rocker; velour covered; overstuffed.
$210.00 Three-Piece Suite, $175.00
Sofa, Arm Chair and Wing Arm Chair; damask covered; overstuffed.
Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

Budget of Other Monday Bargains

40-in. All-Silk Dress Nets, 69c. yd.
Street floor, Central Bldg.
Imported All-Wool White Flannel, 85c. yd.
Subway floor, West Bldg.
$7.50 Table Lamps of Solid Mahogany, $4.98.
Subway floor, Central Bldg.
29c. Fast Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, at 20c. yd.
Street Floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.
$1.25 Stamped Nainsook Nightgowns, 89c.
Second floor, West Bldg.
8-inch, $1.98 Cranberry Bowls, $1.49.
Subway floor, Central Bldg.
39c. Chocolate Melt-a-Ways, 34c. lb.
Street floor, center, Central Bldg.
Cans of 25 Havana Blend Cigars, 84c.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.
Windsor and Middy Ties, 29c.
Street floor, center, Central Bldg.
Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, $12.50 to $23.50 Set.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.
Standard Bleached, Hemmed Muslin Sheets, Size 2x2¾ yds., 95c.
Subway floor, West Bldg.
Boys' $4.80 Two-Trouser Suits, $3.95.
Boys' and Young Men's Shop, Second floor, East Bldg.
1-lb. Carton 25c. Puritan Coffee, 19c.
Third floor, West Bldg.
J. J. Clark's soft-finish spool cotton, 200 yards, black or white, a dozen, 24c.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.
35c. and 50c. White Crepe, 32 to 40 inches wide, 10c. yd.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.
5¼ and 6¼ inch Sash and Hair Ribbons, 29c. and 39c. yd.
Street floor, center, East Bldg.
Solid Gold Jewelry 25 to 33 1-3 Below Regular.
Street floor, Central Bldg.
A Sale of Men's All-Wool Winter Suits at $12.50.
Second fl., Men's Shop, East Bldg.
Saving 25% on Sterling Silver Flatware.
Subway floor, Central Bldg.
Good Savings in Men's Suspenders, Garters, Neckwear and Pajamas.
Street floor, East Bldg.
Groups of Mussed Curtains in a Good Variety of Patterns, 98c. to $9.89 pr.
Third floor, Central Bldg.

A Fine Maker's Surplus and Samples of Women's $45 to $75 Coats

Materials
Black Silk Velours
Black "Callot" Satins
Bolivia Cloths
Velour Plushes
Velour de Laines
Worumbo Montanac

at $35

We secured from one of New York's importers and creators of high-grade character Coats—his entire collection of samples. In addition to these we purchased from this maker the season's coats remaining on his hands for various reasons such as cancelled orders.

The Furs Used
Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)
Moleskin
Australian Opossum
Skunk Opossum
Natural Raccoon

There Are Just 110 Coats Altogether; In Models for Every Occasion

Every one is beautiful. The least of them could not be duplicated under $45. Most of them range from $50 to $75 regularly. Among the street, sport, motor and afternoon Coats will be found black, and subtle tones of

Brown, Plum, Navy, Green, Oxford, Burgundy, Mahogany

Among the evening colors are

Gold, Taupe, French Blue, Rose, Reseda, Green, Purple

Very attractive linings in rich patterns and colors or in monotones.

The Sample Coats Are in Sizes 36 and 38. With the Addition of the Other Coats There Are All the Regular Stock Sizes to 44.

Note:—In fairness to all, we suggest that women make their selections final at time of sale.

Second floor, Central Building.

PARIS AND AMERICA AT ODDS OVER NEW FASHIONS

Struggle Between Uniform Coat Suit of America and Top Coat and One-piece Frock Advised by Paris—Demand for Both Adds to Scope of Winter Wardrobe—Deep Vivid Colors Used in All These Garments.

WHENEVER the wealthy woman goes out to shop, the purchases usually include a top coat of more or less grandeur and one or more frocks to suit the social opportunities that are sure to present themselves. The woman of average income is faced, in her shopping tour, by quite another problem; or, rather, the problem is the same, but it deepens and perplexes.

Shall she use her shopping money to buy a coat suit or the two garments, and, if she does one or the other, will she regret either decision? That problem is as old as clothes, and may have confronted Eve when she went shopping in the Garden of Eden to choose one fig leaf from the thousand offered.

There is a crying need in most women's lives, no matter how simply they live, for all three garments: the top coat, the suit, the one-piece frock, as we have learned to call it, although there are many of these garments that are built in two separate pieces and attach at the waist in the old way.

Now, when the question of the best choice is brought up to an expert, there is no answer that gives satisfaction unless the outsider knows all the varying phases of the life, habits, social activities, and dress allowance of the questioner, as well as the climate in which she spends the most months of the year.

The latter is a help or a barrier to a good choice. When the Southerner shops she realizes that the warm materials of this season are not for her usage, unless she can afford to buy a different suit for each of the changing spells of weather that slightly vary a moderate temperature. The woman of the West, used to living in long and cold Winters, wants another style of clothing, and so it goes.

When the French designing houses send out the styles for each season to this country they are not cognisant of the vast assortment of climates and temperatures over which the Constitution rules. We may adopt all styles in a measure that is the despair of those who wish individuality, but it is not possible for us to adopt the same kind of fabrics. Possibly in that difficulty lies the hope of different dressing.

The French, whose houses are bitterly and drearily chilling during eight months of the year, have led the way, notwithstanding this fact, in the wearing of the most diaphanous clothes during the Winter, depending on masses of pelt ry to keep them warm when they saunter out.

The American woman who has suffered from the paralysing dampness within their massive walls of stone, temporarily and insufficiently heated by grate fires, has often wondered why they did not wear the furs in the house from sunrise to sunset. The air outside is always more tempered than the air within.

Over here, we have exactly the opposite condition. Even the poor have houses that are far too warm for their health. Furnace heat spreads its drying influence over the country, and nothing tempers the extreme cold that spreads itself o'er the landscape above the line of palms.

And yet, as a race, we have been slow to drop the long-sleeved flannel shirt, the flannel petticoat, and the gown made of worsted threads. Even after the continent was tempered by the radiator, the custom of our ancestors was continued. Women were abjured to cease wearing the clothing that kept them in a constant state of moisture and exposed them to the most serious colds when they entered the outside atmosphere, but tradition is stronger than caution.

Today we have arrived, in the main, at a most sensible stage of apparel. We attempt to keep moderately cool in the house by insisting upon thin clothing, we have at last abandoned flannel underwear, and we cover ourselves with thick things when we step outside. Even the foolish fashion for floating and transparent evening wraps has disappeared, and we follow the French fashion of wrapping ourselves to the eyebrows over décolleté gowns.

Clothes to Suit the Thermometer.

You know for yourself that there is no sartorial misery worse than being compelled to keep to the same suit or costume in all weathers. The thermometer is now the arbiter of a choice of gowns. Gone are the days when a woman did not contemplate even the idea of changing the weight of raiment according to the readings of a little glass tube.

She put on certain raiment, or a bunch of it, when the calendar announced the arrival of Winter, and she took it off when the same scrap of paper announced that Summer had come.

Now the doctors and modern education have thrown this tradition on the dust heap along with a thousand others that are found to be outworn. Our climate between the oceans is as different as our accent and our habits of mind, and if it refuses to be stable, why should we?

Again we err, but it is in the opposite direction from our former erring; we are apt to keep in clothes that are too cool rather than hold to those that are too warm.

But the fashion of the hour is to relieve this temptation from straining our common sense. We are provided with daytime frocks that are suitable for the hottest Summer day, then we are given luxurious top coats to slip over. The struggle for the standardization of the top coat has been going on underground, as it were, for several years, but it appears to have more success this season than ever before. The reason is commercial, not artistic or hygienic. Paris and New York were short of tailors, one on account of the war, another on account of a prolonged strike, and the two nations, therefore, took up the fashion of a one-piece frock that did not require the services of skilled workers in heavy cloth and perfection of seams.

Most people think that the change is due to the continued devotion to afternoon dancing, but, while that may have had something to do with it, the main reason is a lack of workers.

Strikes and rumors of strikes have not only increased in frequency, but in volume, and those who now believe that the sympathetic strikes may cause a succession of idle months at any moment have reasoned that the only way to be unhampered and not to be driven to financial failure is to invent fashions that are above such troubles as far as possible.

The last season has taught those who sell apparel a grave lesson and uttered a graver warning, and it may be that the clothes that can be made at home or at the shops will take the place of that vast bulk of garments heretofore turned out at the factories, made only by a certain type of workers. It seems to be the present solution of the clothes question.

The woman who goes a-hunting Winter clothes this week cannot fail to be surprised, even though she thinks herself prepared for it, at the amazing assortment of indoor gowns offered.

It is not possible to carry through the cold weather with any of the new clothes unless one adds a top coat to the wardrobe, and a smartly turned out one at that. So, unless one is willing and able to buy a new coat—for it is improbable that an old one will do—then it is safer and wiser to stick to the American uniform—a coat suit with a separate blouse.

What appeals to the economy and satisfies the pride of being well dressed in a thin one-piece frock of satin or cloth is the fact that it serves for every occasion when one must enter into some form of gayety during the day. One would be exaggerating the truth to say that the coat and skirt, no matter how handsome, is entirely unsuitable this season for indoor affairs, but one must be reasonably cautious about using it for any hour but those spent in routine work.

It may be that, with this end in view, the tailors are turning out more cloth than velvet suits, using up that expensive material for topcoats and evening frocks with trains.

Velour is evidently the first choice of those who cater to the women who are willing to put a goodly sum of money into the coat and skirt that, after all, puts them through the majority of hours for seven months of their year.

The first utterance the average woman makes when this material is advised for her Winter suit is that she hates velour and never found it satisfactory. She remembers it, however, in its initial stage, which was most imperfect.

Since then the greatest weavers have given the best of their time and thought to developing it into something satisfying, and they have succeeded. The modern version of this old fabric is good to look at and good to wear, but it is costly. Many reasons contribute to that fact. The price of labor, the price of the looms, and the difficulty of procuring a large amount of perfect weaving.

The colorings in velour are most artistic. The threads take the deep rich dyes in a manner that pleases the heart of the dyer. Evidently, there is a plentiful supply of dyeing matter somewhere, not only in this country, but in France, for the season will be conspicuous for its brilliancy in coloring. Burgundy, bottle green, brown and copper, purple and gray have been tried out in several shades that were heretofore considered almost impossible, and the result is admirable.

There is one tailored suit called Charles the Sixth that is built of a wonderful shade of gray in velour, in which the half long chemise coat is girdled up below the hips in a mediaeval manner that is new to us and very interesting. It presents a new treatment of the coat for street wear and gives the dressmakers something to offer that is quite out of the conventional. Bernard is responsible for it.

There are a few short coats in the street suits, and it is remarkable how rapidly they are picked up by the more exclusive class of women, showing, one thinks, that the trend of fashion may turn this way before the New Year. These jackets are not after the Eton model, nor do they have the least relationship with the army jacket of the British soldiers. They have a tendency to become basques under the slightest persuasion. The shoulders are fitted to the figure, there are darts in front, the fastening is negligible, with a button at one shoulder and another at the waist. In order that a resemblance to a basque should be further extended, the darts pinch in whatever fullness might occur at the waist line, and the peplum is cut in points.

This is the idea of Mme. Paquin, and there are several variations of it. It is quite natural that we should be a bit weary of the blouse of the peasant that has been with us for over three years, and as skirts are definitely longer, it is well to regard this shortening of the jacket as an augury of the near future.

The Glory of the Topcoat.

So much for what has developed new in the matter of the most substantial garment of our Winter outfit, the costume to which the great majority pin their faith and on which they place the larger part of their dress allowance. As to the topcoat, the garment that has seemingly reached its apex this season, there is no method by which its variety could be boxed into a small space of written matter.

In coloring, to begin with, it is almost exotic, as the evening gowns, which have borrowed dyes from the palettes of the fifteenth century painters. There is no hint of the futurist school in these colors. We are not listening to a call from the years to come; but harkening to the far call of the past, a seemingly fit thing to do in an epoch which has been turned backward five centuries in its method of exterminating mankind.

The topcoat covers all. It has no half measures this season. The only necessity for wearing a frock beneath it is that you may wish to take it off in a public place. It reaches to the chin and falls to the ankles. It usually closes all the way down the front, and the models that don't are not found convenient.

Not only do they demand a skirt beneath that harmonizes in color if not in fabric, but their hems fly out with the wind in an exasperating way that leaves one's body exposed to the elements from feet to waist. Nothing satisfying about that, is there?

The designers have lavished originality upon this garment, and possibly that is why women have been persuaded into often buying them instead of the coat suit. Put the mind upon this topcoat. Cheruit invented it and our dressmakers are swiftly engaged in copying it. It is of tomato red velour. There is a long vest of kolinski in the natural yellow tone. The folds of the velour fall at the back like a cape worn by the men in the fifteenth century. The fullness over the shoulders falls over the arms to the elbow and there is placed the armhole into which is put a tight sleeve that extends well over the wrist. At each side of the cape is a slit for the hands to reach a pocket in the fur vest, and by keeping the hands in these pockets most of the time the cape is turned into a snug coat.

EXQUISITE EVENING COAT OF VELVET.
It is of turquoise blue velvet, trimmed with skunk and gold embroidery.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

HAVE you seen the new collar and cuff sets for coats and frocks? They are made of serge and broadcloth, in the pale colors and in white. They are sometimes just pinked along the edge, sometimes bound, and sometimes edged with fringe.

Some of these collar and cuffs sets are finished at the edge with a picot finish. Some are embroidered with silk threads in loosely stitched designs.

The newest sweater slips on over the head. It is not the old-fashioned slip-on kind, for it is finished with a V-shaped opening, instead of a high collar. It has a deep sailor collar in back and there are usually some lacings at the front, so that it has something the line of a middy blouse. There is a belt. The sweater of this type is usually made of lightweight yarn.

For the bride nothing could be more attractive, for an expensive gift, than a set of dessert glasses, of the sort frappe is served in—tall, slender, lily-shaped things, of cut glass or engraved crystal, in silver holders. There are silver plates to put them on and long-handled silver spoons to pass with them.

A lovely fichu of point d'esprit can be bought for $1.25. It is edged with a little frill of the net and ends in two tabs that are crossed and pinned in front.

Jet is used effectively on some of the new crêpe gowns. It appears in the form of embroidery, fringe, and tassels, and the contrast between the heavy jet and the filmy crêpe is attractive.

Sport stockings of many sorts are in the shops. They are to be worn for skating, golf, and other sports. They are wool in texture and are made in soft shades of gray, brown, and green.

A smart little velvet toque has no other trimming than two long, pointed hatpin heads covered with folds of soft velvet.

Velvet in Paisley design is used to trim some of the lovely evening coats of fur and velvet.

A charming negligée is made of soft mauve velvet, hanging in full folds, like a wide coat, over sleeves and chemisette of softest white crêpe.

CURTAIN RISES ON WINTER SOCIAL SEASON

THE autumnal season has passed into history. With the rising of the curtain tomorrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House, the Winter social season sets in. The opening of the Horse Show and the opera has signaled the beginning of the Winter's gayeties for many years; it has become a tradition.

Society by this time is supposed to be occupying its town houses, and formalities hold sway. But the rush of things never seems to commence until after Thanksgiving, and if the weather remains pleasant many keep their country houses open until well on toward Christmas. The season in town is crowded into a few months. As Lent falls due this season on Feb. 21, with the round of festivities beginning late in November, society will only have three months to disport itself in the swim.

The Horse Show opened yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden with a large attendance, and judging from the personnel of the boxholders the week will be a notable one in the point of fashionable patronage. Nearly every box has been taken, and many prominent women have made entries in their own name, from New York as well as from other cities.

Amateur horsemen from all over the United States and Canada are to be the guests of Reginald C. Vanderbilt on Wednesday at a luncheon which he will tender to members of the American Hackney Horse Society. Mr. Vanderbilt sent out 200 invitations last week. He is President of the society, and a Director of the Horse Show Association. The luncheon will be given at the Horse Show Club, in the Garden. The week is to be filled with breakfasts, luncheons and dinners for the entertainment of visiting horsemen, judges and exhibitors.

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MORE distinguished visitors from abroad than ever before are arriving or planning to visit New York during the season. A brief sojourn on this side is a great relief from the horrors of war; still, the majority of those who come arrive with a mission.

The Pilgrims gave a large luncheon last week at the Bankers' Club for the Bishop of Worcester, with over two hundred guests in attendance. Lady Kingston, who arrived last week with her secretary, is interested in war relief work. She is stopping at the Gotham.

It is always interesting to hear the experiences of those who have been in close touch with things on the other side, for there is a human side even to war that appeals to many. A Miss Volmar Gran, who has been assisting Lady Hague in managing the Queen's Hospital at Aldershot, England, is in New York at the Hotel St. Andrew, to spend the Winter. In speaking of the work at the hospital and things in general, Miss Gran said:

"The Queen's Hospital is entirely supported by the Empress Eugénie, who has turned her own place into a hospital. Although the Empress is 90 years old, and shows her years by her slightly bent figure and the use of a cane in walking, she never misses a day in visiting the wards of the wounded soldiers. She calls them 'her boys,' and sits by them, talk inspiringly to them. The soldiers love her devotedly, and her daily visits are the looked-for events in their helpless existence. 'You must be kind to my boys,' she cautions the hospital attendants, and she sees to it that nothing is wanting that money and love can procure for the comfort of the wounded.

"In royal families the memory for names seems rather remarkable. The memory of the Empress Eugénie is wonderful. Even the Kaiser is noted for his recollection of the names of those whom he meets only casually. For instance, he has been accustomed, every season, to spend a few weeks at a resort on the coast of Norway. Before the war he was very popular there, especially among the women. He remembered the names of all their children, and on meeting a woman acquaintance the succeeding year, he asked: 'How is Anna? Has she the same sweetheart she had when I was here last? Because if she has not, or would like to make a change, I have some lovely cadets on board my yacht.'

"The sights in the Aldershot hospitals are very pitiful. There are four hospitals for the soldiers there, and largely maintained by the royal family. The cheerfulness of the soldiers is remarkable. They make light of their awful injuries, and bear their pain with a courage that is inspiring."

While some are arriving others are departing. Prince Andrea Boncompagni and his bride, the former Miss Margaret Draper, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux, en route for Rome. They purpose making a short stop in Paris, but will take up their residence in the Boncompagni palace about Dec. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Gray also sailed yesterday on a six weeks' honeymoon trip in Europe, going first to Paris. Mrs. Gray was formerly Miss Edith Deacon, and her marriage to Mr. Gray, son of the late Justice John Clinton Gray, took place at Beverly, Mass., on Thursday. The bride is a sister of the Princess Radziwill of Poland, whom she will meet in Europe. Upon their return, Mr. and Mrs. Gray will make their home in New York.

F. Giacomo Fara Forni, the Italian Consul General at New York, and Mme. Fara Forni sailed yesterday to pass the Winter in Paris.

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IT will not be long now until the débutante comes into her own. Some of them will be seen, no doubt, during the week at the Horse Show and at the opera. Hardly a day passes now but that some announcement is made of a coming-out tea or dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will give a dance at their house, 871 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Dec. 8 for their daughter, Miss Flora Payne Whitney, whose formal début was made last Summer at Newport, when her parents gave a brilliant dance for her at their villa.

Miss Katharine Allen, daughter of Ethan Allen of 875 Park Avenue, is to be among the season's débutantes. She will be presented at a tea, to be given at her home on Dec. 9.

Miss Amy Reick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick, is to be presented by her mother on Dec. 9 at an afternoon reception at her home, 1,014 Madison Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Fenton Benedict Turck are to give a réception for their daughter, Miss Katherine Turck, on Dec. 23, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at their home, 14 East Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. Beverly Ward has issued invitations for a tea dance, which she is to hold on Nov. 28 at 51 East Fifty-eighth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Jane Buckley Ward.

Mrs. Charles Robeson of 880 Madison Avenue is to give a reception and tea on Monday afternoon, Dec. 4, for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Remsen. On Dec. 7 she will hold a dinner and dance for her daughter at her home.

Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest will give a luncheon at Sherry's on Dec. 5 for her débutante daughter, Miss Augusta F. de Forest.

Mrs. Charles B. Penrose of Philadelphia is to give a dance on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, for her niece, Miss Ulrica Dahlgren. The dance which Mrs. Seton Henry is to hold for Miss Dahlgren, who is her niece, will be on Dec. 6 at her home, 32 Washington Square West.

A luncheon will be given for Miss Helen Porter on Dec. 7 at Sherry's by her mother, Mrs. William H. Porter.

Relatively few débutantes seem to be the portion of Brooklyn society this year. Mr. and Mrs. Warren S. Silliocks of 137 West Seventy-sixth Street, who were among the widely known families of Brooklyn, are to give a dance for their daughter, Miss Marjorie Silliocks, on the afternoon of Nov. 29 at the Plaza.

The débutantes receive many flowers at their coming-out affairs, and these are usually sent to the hospitals. Some one has suggested this year that it would be a charitable act on the part of the débutantes to send their flowers to the little victims of infantile paralysis who have become cripples after the terrible scourge. There are hundreds of them now in the city who are receiving after-care treatment. The flowers of the débutantes scattered among these helpless little cripples would bring a lot of sunshine to the little tots. Their addresses could be obtained from any of the after-care committees.

In connection with this, it might be mentioned that a dance, to be known as the Greater New York Civic Ball, is to be held at the Biltmore on Jan. 12, the proceeds to go to the After-Care Committee at 280 Fourth Avenue, to be devoted in supplying nurses for the crippled children.

Announcement has just been made of the personnel of the committee and the patronesses for the Junior Assemblies' season, the first dance falling on Nov. 28, at Sherry's. The committee is composed of Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.

Mrs. Lewis Thompson, Mrs. William Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Edward Isham, and Mrs. Moses Taylor are subscribers who will chaperon certain débutantes. Mrs. Thompson is the aunt of Miss Evelyn Preston; Mrs. Floyd-Jones is to chaperon her niece, Miss Adelaide Wilmerding; Mrs. Isham will chaperon her nieces, the Misses Knapp, daughters of Wallace L. Knapp, and Mrs. Taylor will chaperon Miss Bishop. The other patronesses are as follows:

Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. W. Campbell Clark, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Clinton De Vean, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest, Mrs. William C. De Landy, Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, Mrs. Augustus B. Field, Mrs. Henry E. Gourd, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mrs. Robert Hartshorne, Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Charles Keep, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. James P. Lee, Mrs. Francis O. Ladden, Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence, Mrs. F. W. Lincoln, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., Mrs. John H. Lynch, Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. George O. Mason, Mrs. Henry E. Montgomery, Mrs. Daniel K. Moran, Mrs. W. J. Albert McKim, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Francis W. Murray, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Miss Mary Norrie, Mrs. George B. Phelps, Mrs. W. Kintzing Post, Mrs. Francis C. Paris, Mrs. William H. Porter, Mrs. George C. Palmer, Mrs. Charles Remsen, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. John Barry Ryan, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mrs. Charles R. Simmons, Mrs. E. R. Stettinius, Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright, Mrs. Waldron Williams, and Mrs. Stephen G. Williams.

Mrs. John D. Barrett and Miss Helen A. Barrett, a débutante of last season, are to give a luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 20 for Miss Beatrice Pyndhon.

A dance will be held at the Colony Club on Jan. 9 for the benefit of the New York Visiting Committee. Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton is to act as hostess.

Owing to the co-operation of the débutantes, the dance held last Winter was very successful, and there seems little doubt that this dance will become an annual affair.

The patronesses include Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Thomas W. La Monte, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Frederick Pratt, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Willard Straight, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

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WEDDINGS are on the increase, and several interesting nuptials are to take place this week.

A notable wedding of the week will be that of Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, and former Judge Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville, Ky., which is to be solemnized on Wednesday afternoon, at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward, rector of the Flagler Chapel at Palm Beach, Fla., is to perform the ceremony.

It will be a quiet affair, with only relatives and intimate friends in attendance. After their bridal trip the couple will go to Louisville for a while. They purpose to divide their time between that city, Whitehall, the Flager estate at Palm Beach, and New York.

Formal announcement of the engagement and date of their marriage was made a week ago by William R. Kenan of Lockport, N. Y., a brother of the bride-elect. Mrs. Flagler has been a widow about four years. Mr. Bingham's first wife died about three years ago. He has three children. His eldest son, Robert Bingham, Jr., is 20 years old and a student at the University of Virginia. It was while the former Judge was a student at the university that he first met Mrs. Flagler, that was over twenty years ago.

Mrs. Flagler has no children, but a niece, Miss Louise Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wise of Wilmington, Del., will eventually inherit the Flagler fortune. She is 20 years old, and has not been formally presented to society. Mrs. Flagler's marriage will be marked by a gift of $125,000 to the St. Augustine Hospital, at St. Augustine, Fla., which was destroyed by fire.

Miss Cedric Brewster, daughter of Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster, and William B. Baldwin, 2d, son of Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., of 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, are to be married on Wednesday in Brooklyn. The father of the bridegroom was at one time President of the Long Island Railroad.

On Thursday, Miss Eva Mali, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, and David Chester Noyes of this city, a son of Mrs. David W. Noyes of Boston, will be married in Grace Church. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock. A reception will follow at the Mali home, 9 Fifth Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Helen Donald Haynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Chesnut Haynes, and John Trevor Adams, U. S. N., celebrated in Paris today at 4 o'clock at the bride's parents, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street. The Rev. William W. Bellinger is to officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Nairne have sent out invitations for the marriage of their niece, Miss Kate Dobridge Pencheon, to Harold Talbot Hartwell, which is to be solemnized on Saturday in the Church of St. James the Less, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Hartwell is a Yale man, and a graduate of the New York and Harvard Law Schools. The couple are identified with the younger set in Westchester County.

The marriage of Miss Ella A. Borland, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Borland, and Dr. Albert R. Moffitt, who is chief surgeon at Vassar Hospital, is to be celebrated on Saturday at 116 East Sixty-third Street, the home of the bride and her sister, Miss Maud R. Borland.

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SOCIETY is trooping to town for the season, and nearly every one is now settled for the Winter.

Clarence H. Mackay has leased the house at 834 Fifth Avenue for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Grace have taken 8 East Sixty-second Street for their residence in the city. Their country place is at Manhasset, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park have taken the house of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yulee, 38 East Seventieth Street, for the Winter. Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, and the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick have returned from Tuxedo Park, and will be at 2 East Fiftieth Street for the season. Mrs. E. La Montagne and Miss Dolly Madison La Montagne have returned to town, and are at 106 East Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Ottley have closed their country home, Oakleigh, at Glen Cove, L. I., and are at 20 West Fifty-third Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander went to Washington, D. C., to attend the wedding of Miss Beatrice M. Clover, and Captain Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C., which took place yesterday. They will return to New York today. President John G. Hibben of Princeton University and Mrs. Hibben, have been in town for a few days, and are staying at the Wolcott.

Sir John Prall of Ireland has been a guest part of the week of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., en route to his plantation in the West Indies.

The Old Colony Club, at 122 Madison Avenue, is to become the headquarters of the American Fund for French Wounded and the Vacation War Relief Committee. Tomorrow, at 3:30 o'clock there will be a sort of housewarming, and many society people are expected to drop in. Lieutenant Zinovi Pechkoff of the Foreign Legion is to lecture on "My Impressions at the French Front." The song recital given by the Duchess de Richelieu for the benefit of the French tuberculosis soldier [illegible] the Convent (N. J.) residence of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, was largely attended. The exhibition of pictures by modern French artists, now on at the Daniel Gallery, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, and shown in aid of the Tuberculeux de la Guerre, a charity in Paris founded by Mrs. Edith Wharton, is to continue until Wednesday, inclusive. The pictures are lent by A. E. Gallatin.

The Friday Junior Dances, for young girls not out and college boys, are to be held this season on Dec. 23, Jan. 2, and April 20 at the Plaza. The Committee of Arrangements is made up of Lindell T. Bates, Howland H. Pell, Jr., William McNeill Rotewald, Jr., Robert Carrere, Vernon H. Brown, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Dickson Watts, James M. Beck, Jr., J. Benson Rose, and Gerald Nelson.

The dances will be held under the auspices of Mrs. William B. Anderson, Mrs. Charles A. Bates, Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mrs. John M. Keeler Camp, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Atwood Violet.

Mrs. James P. Kinean (Miss Vira Cornell) on Her Hunter Myrtledale.
(Photo by Haas.)

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Reception Gowns, Blouses
Coats and Furs.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Ernst Kunwald will give its only New York concert at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. Among other things, the "Domestica" Symphony by Strauss will be played.

Fritz Kreisler will give his second recital of the season in Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon. For the first time in several seasons he will play the Chaconne of Johann Sebastian Bach. He will also play Bach's Suite in E Minor, the Fantasie in C of Robert Schumann, which he revived a year ago, and a group of short pieces by Gluck, Dittersdorf, Cartier, Weber, Schubert, and Mozart, ending with Three Caprices by Paganini.

The second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 30, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2. The Symphony on Thursday evening will be Schumann's "Rhenish," to which will be added the "Scheherazade" Suite of Rimsky-Korsakoff. On Saturday afternoon Brahms's Symphony in C Minor, No. 1, will be played, followed by three shorter pieces, including Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun."

Charles W. Clark, the American baritone, whose recital earlier in the month was postponed owing to a cold, will return to Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 24, for its performance. The program chosen for the earlier concert, comprising American songs, will be given on this occasion.

Marcella Sembrich will make her reappearance on the concert stage, after an absence of nearly two years, at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21. Mme Sembrich will begin her concert with old music, and the first part includes such composers as Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Salvatore Rosa, and Scarlatti. The entire second part will be Schumann's songs, while the third division, devoted to French composers, will be supplied by Chausson, Debussy, Bruneau, and Stahl. Modern composers will be represented in the final group. Frank La Forge will be at the piano.

Mischa Elman has returned from a tour of the Pacific Coast cities and will give his first recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, with Philip Gordon at the piano.

An American tenor, Arthur Alexander, will make his New York debut at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, playing his own accompaniments. Mr. Alexander was formerly an organist and choirmaster in Chicago.

Debussy's "En Blanc et Noir," for two pianos, will be played in New York for the first time on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, when George Copeland gives a recital in Aeolian Hall assisted by Elisabeth Gorden. Among other numbers Mr. Copeland will play Bach's "Bourree," Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, a Chopin group, and works of Stantchinsky, Granados, and Jongen.

Ernest Schelling's only piano recital this year will be given at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 25.

Eddy Brown, assisted by L. T. Gruenberg, will give a sonata recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 29, playing Brahms's Sonata in B minor, Op. 108; Mozart's Sonata in A, No. 17, and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 47, ("Kreutzer.")

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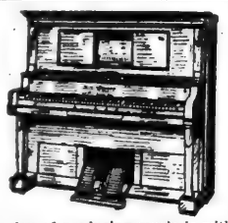

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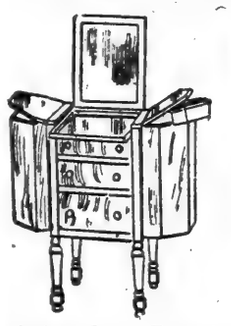

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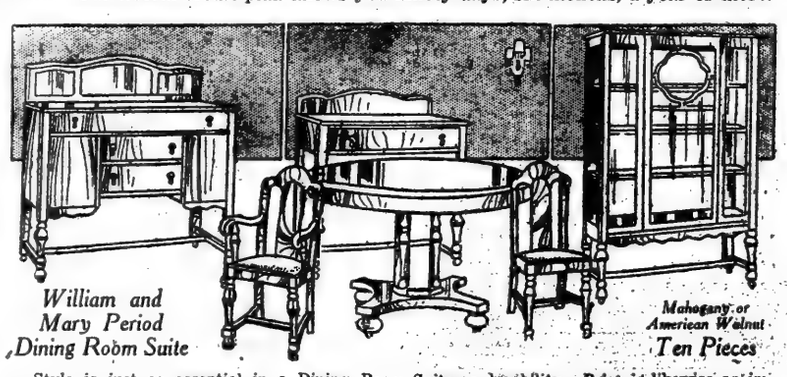

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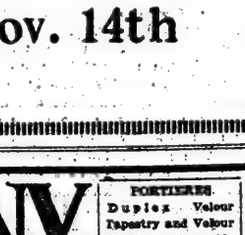

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FRENCH SUCCESS REMOVES GERMAN MENACE AT VERDUN

Recapture of Forts Douaumont and Vaux Definitely Seals German Defeat and May Open Way for French Movement Against Metz---Puzzling Situation in Dobrudja.

By a Military Expert.

THE accompanying map, which shows the relation between the territory about Verdun which the French have regained through their recent activities and the total amount of territory gained by the Germans as a result of their five months' offensive, would indicate, at first glance, that the territory recovered has been so small in proportion to that lost that it is utterly insignificant and without value. This is not the case, by any means.

If we turn our minds back to the early days of last March, when the German offensive was in full swing, and remember the statements that were made by the German press at that time with respect to Fort Douaumont, which statements were entirely true, we see the importance of Douaumont to the Verdun defense. If we recall somewhat later the terrific efforts to take Fort Vaux, which were finally crowned with success, and the statements made at the time in regard to this position, we again see why the Germans felt that their sacrifice was justified by the importance of this position. In just the same measure we can now appreciate what the French have done now that they have recovered both positions and to just what extent they have restored their Verdun defenses to the same state of practical impregnability which they possessed from the outset. This statement is, of course, relative. No point or section of a given line is impregnable. It is purely a relative term, and the controlling relation is the relation between the price that it is necessary to pay in order to take it and its value after it is taken.

But, in the sense that if the Germans wish to retake these places and make another effort to take Verdun, the price will be, as it was before, utterly incommensurate with the value of the position. This was claimed in these columns at the time that the Verdun fighting was at its height. By the middle of April it seemed that the sting had been taken from the German attack and that the French were giving as good if not a bit better than they were receiving. Verdun was worth to the Germans a certain number of men. Some of the German critics, figuring on the amount by which the German lines would be shortened by the elimination of this bulge, estimate that 250,000 would not be an exorbitant price to pay. But the price went soaring beyond this point until the number was doubled.

Had the Germans the men to pour into the maelstrom without regard to their casualties Verdun could have been taken. But they would never have gone beyond. There would have been nothing left to go beyond.

As a military conception, therefore, the German attack was broken in April when it became evident that the absolutely necessary losses would place the price beyond anything which Germany had to pay. When Douaumont fell the Germans achieved possession of a height which controlled all of the country due south, to and beyond Verdun. The line of forts which extended from Douaumont to the battery at Côte de Froide Terre was taken in flank and the way to Verdun apparently opened. It was indeed opened to view, for from Douaumont the Germans could look down over the intervening folds of ground into the city itself.

But there was another difficulty. South of this line of forts was the village of Fleury and, almost at the town's edge, another height, an isolated knoll, Hill 344. Further to the east there was Vaux, a little village tucked away in a crease of the neighboring hills. To the south of the village, crowning a plateau which commanded it, was Fort Vaux. Just to the east of the fort was the Damloup battery. These must be taken in addition to Douaumont before Verdun could be reached. The incessant pounding of the German guns, the masses of German infantry flung unceasingly at these positions finally forced the French back, and they were all in German hands. But the effort broke the back of the German offense. Even before the beginning of the battle of the Somme Verdun had taken its place in the history of the past. There were scattering, spasmodic efforts made, first on one side of the river and then on the other, but the battle was over. Germany was defeated, and, if we may speak from the standpoint of the losses sustained, terribly defeated.

But there was always another possibility. Germany held positions which were almost essential to the continued successful defense of the city. A wide breach had been made in the permanent defenses which had erroneously been considered as the key to the French defense. What was more important, the advantages in terrain that went to the Germans when these old-fashioned battered forts fell into their hands, would have always remained a source of danger, a menace, to the Verdun position. And here we have the meaning of the ground the French have recaptured, and the reason why it is so important.

The Germans took something like 120 miles of French territory; the French regained but eight miles from them. But the French eight miles is of more military value than the other 112.

There is still another way to regard this situation, and that is from the viewpoint of a possible French offense from this general sector. In some quarters it had been confidently expected that sooner or later the French would launch an offensive against Metz. It has been stated on several occasions by military observers at the front that the French have effected a concentration of heavy guns on the heights of Lorraine, and from this position there have, as a matter of fact, been several attempts to bombard the southern defenses of Metz, which are in range of the larger guns. If the French should begin an offensive on a large scale against Metz, a part of the work would of necessity fall on the French forces who are now along the heights of the Woevre, who would probably move out over the plains which they abandoned in the early days of the German attack on Verdun. If the primary defenses of Verdun itself contained a breach into which the German lines extended, such a move would be accompanied by the utmost danger. A break in the French centre would be ruinous, and the possibility of such a break would be always present just as long as these positions continued to remain in German hands. Here we have another view of the value of the French successes in the Verdun region. The rift in these defenses has been repaired; all of the important positions at Verdun are intact; nowhere have the Germans an advantageous point from which to launch an attack.

The value does not lie in the strength of the forts which the French have retaken. These as defenses have no value. But it is the value of favorable terrain and of holding the most northern of a string of defensive positions which, if in the hands of the Germans, would always involve the possibility of an extensive flanking operation. Verdun is now secure. The French may attack where they please without fear of anything that might happen there. There is still heavy firing going on against the newly acquired positions. This may be expected and will probably continue for some time. But the battle is over. Verdun is safe.

On the Somme front weather conditions have almost entirely precluded military operations. The success of a modern major movement depends on a number of factors, all of which interlock. Primarily, it is a question of artillery preparation. This involves also extensive air work on the part of the aviators. In order that these two arms of the service may work in proper co-ordination, the weather must be quiet in order that effective flying can be done, the atmosphere must be fairly clear so that signals from the air scouts can reach the artillery commanders, and so that the latter also may see and follow the results of their fire. The ground must be dry and easily passed over so that when the infantry leaves the trenches they will be able to move rapidly so as to minimise the time during which they will be subjected to fire without cover or protection of any kind. It is, as may be realized, the most scientific and accurate co-ordination of all arms.

It is this co-ordination that has made the work of the French so effective. In particular does this apply to the work of the artillery and the infantry. The French have always been credited with having the finest field artillery in the world. Their work in this arm has always stood out preeminently above that of the other nations of Europe. It is, in fact, traditional. Napoleon was an artillery officer and he developed artillery, in which he placed the greater faith as to values more than he did any other branch of the service. The supremacy which the French artillery achieved in his day has been preserved, and it is due in large part to the skill with which the French artillery has been handled that the French have been able to make such sensational advances against the German positions. But even this skill cannot offset the disadvantages of bad weather, so that, in general, the week has been quiet.

The French did, however, make one effort which was entirely successful. This was in the southern part of the line in the Chaulnes sector. This move of the French was notable in one respect if in no other. The French are doing their part in the north against the Sailly positions, where the fighting has been most bitter. They have found the strength also while this fighting was at its height to strike against Verdun and capture the very heart of their lost positions. And they still have enough reserve force to strike again at a point far away from either of these places and make satisfactory progress.

There is certainly no indication that the French were bled to death at Verdun. Their losses have been heavy, it is true. In fact, there is but little doubt that they have been too heavy for the French to repair. In other words, the rate of wastage has undoubtedly been greater than the rate of supply. But this condition is by no means peculiar to the French. The same thing holds true in a greater degree with the Germans and in still greater degree with the Austrians. France is weakened but is still relatively stronger today than is Germany. No more eloquent proof of this could be asked than the actions of the last three weeks.

To return to the French attack, which was the feature of the fighting in the west during the week past. It was directed against the villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir, northeast of Chaulnes. Both villages fell into French hands with very small loss. The French attack was delivered in a high wind and a heavy rain, almost without artillery preparation. It was a surprise attack, the absence of heavy artillery firing failing to give the Germans the usual warning that the attack was coming. In this respect it was unique among the gains of the Allies on this front.

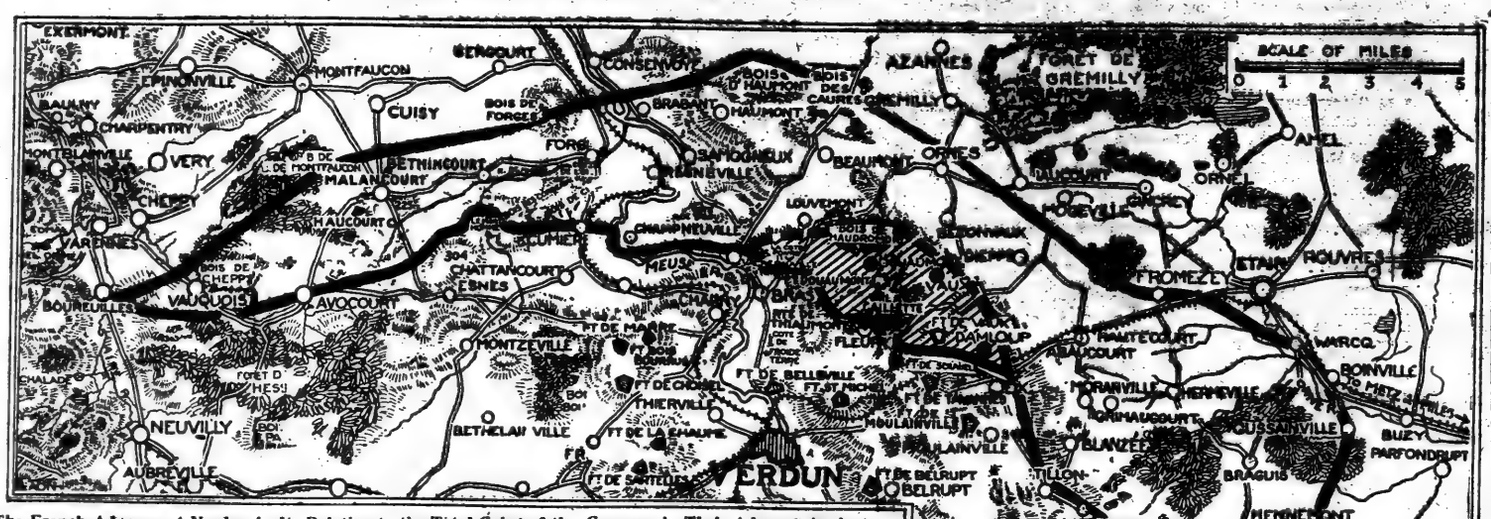
The result has been that Chaulnes, an important local centre, is being forced into a net. The French lines are gradually being drawn about it like a string about the mouth of a bag. The two villages which the French have just taken are the last obstacles preventing their advance from the north. The woods of Chaulnes, which formed a part of the northern defenses, have been almost all taken, and those parts which have not been taken have been uncovered and flanked by this latest advance. The railroad running northeast from Chaulnes up the valley of the Somme has been placed under easy artillery range and is useless, or almost so, for the Germans for transportation purposes. It is another point for the Germans to worry about. It has been demonstrated with fair conclusiveness that the Germans are no longer able to defend more than one relatively small section of their front at a time. It has happened with great regularity that whenever a heavy attack is in progress over a small front in a given section, a quick blow in another section, though only a few miles away, invariably brings results. This may prove to be the future strategy on the western front.

The art of war, the real art, has long since disappeared from this battle area. In its place has come the policy of attrition, which in itself is death to all that made war a battle of military genius. But there seems to be no other end to it. The lines are settled, the trenches the acme of field defense. Strategy, which is the truest expression of the art of war, cannot find expression where manœuvre is impossible. It is therefore silent, and in its place we have the policy of attrition. It is apparently making itself felt.

We would be blind, indeed, if we did not see an element of weakness in Germany's inability to defend more than a few miles of her line at a time. It means a reduction in reserves to the point where the only means available for repelling the onslaughts against a section of her line is the impoverishing of other points of her line to a dangerous degree. And in her weakening condition, Germany is attempting in all theatres the most titanic task that ever fell to the lot of a nation to perform. Her allies are all weak. That we know. Only she remains strong. But her strength cannot, without diminishing, stand the blows which are being delivered with no prospect of a letup.

Not only in the west, but in Dobrudja, Germany is suffering the handicap of inferiority of numbers and is giving way before her stronger opponents. Dobrudja, in fact, has furnished the great sensation of the week. The movements in this province are to a certain extent shrouded in mystery, and it is difficult to follow the situation closely and approximate with any degree of accuracy just what is taking place. The outstanding feature of the week's operations is that Mackensen, whose spectacular advance was halted but a short time ago as the elimination of Rumania from the war, has been driven back with the same speed with which he advanced. During the past eight days he has retreated just thirty-five miles, an average of over four miles a day. What has happened to cause this is the great mystery which at present surrounds the Dobrudja fighting. Somewhere, somehow, the Rumanian and Russian forces have acquired sudden and great serength.

The railroad between Constanza and Cernavoda, the keynote of all the Dobrudja fighting, is in imminent danger of recapture. The Rumanians have advanced to within a few miles of Cernavoda, and Mackensen has given no indication as yet that he is able to check their attacks. It may be that his retirement is voluntary and that his only intention is to reach the narrowest part of Dobrudja and there make his stand. This would shorten his line and enable him to make the utmost of the minimum number of troops. It may be that he has been forced to retire through inferiority of numbers. This we cannot tell. But the railroad will tell the story. If he is driven south of the railroad his great effort has been wasted, his losses have been a useless sacrifice, and the advantage will remain all with the Rumanians and the Russians. This coming week should tell the story.



The French Advance at Verdun in Its Relation to the Total Gains of the Germans in Their Advance Against That Fortress. Upper Black Line Shows Positions of the Germans When Their Drive Began, Lower Their Maximum Gains. Shaded Area Shows Ground Recaptured During the Past Few Weeks by the French.

Region About Cernavoda Bridge Over Danube, for Possession of Which Russians and Rumanians Are Now Fighting Against Mackensen's Army. The Russians Report Occupation of Dunareav, West of Cernavoda, Which May Mean That Mackensen Has Crossed the Danube.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE WAR

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character, or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Treaty of 1839.

FRED B. ROTH.—The famous treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, which formed the casus belli for England's entrance in 1914, was the Treaty of 1839. This treaty, by which, on the 19th of April of that year, Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded on the same day between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands, and which is, of course, the famous "Scrap of Paper" of the present war, was not signed by the United States, nor was the United States in any way concerned with the problem of the neutrality of the "buffer States" of Northern Europe; the matter was one which was of interest to Belgium, Holland, and the signatory and protecting powers, and the United States had nothing to do with it in any way. The treaty provided that Belgium formed "an independent State of perpetual neutrality." That is, Belgium was forbidden, in case of war, to take the part of any of the belligerents, and was to be free from violation. The United States was a signatory to the "Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land," in the second Hague Conference of 1907, and there declared the territory of all neutral nations to be inviolable.

The Allied Bazaar.

J. F. K.—The receipts of the Allied Bazaar were estimated at $1,500,000. This also answers the question of J. L.

British Colonies and War.

L. de B., a Canadian, sends the following from Montreal:

Some weeks ago I noticed in your columns a query from an American as to why the British colonies went into the war, whether they were compelled to, &c. I am sending an extract from the Gazette of this city, showing (for your correspondent's benefit the extent to which we have all gone in, and I might say we will go as much again if necessary—and all of our own free will:

Canada and Australia, being the largest units in the empire, have done the most. Canada's forces will ultimately number half a million men. Australia has already furnished 300,000. South Africa has done nobly. At the beginning of the war she undertook her own defense and thus released for European service the imperial regiments stationed there. South Africa suppressed the German-fomented rebellion, conquered German East Africa, where General Botha is now using them in a successful little war for Germany's last colony, and has sent many more than 10,000 men to Europe, where they are serving with the colors. [illegible] has also sent [illegible] and has promised another [illegible] if the [illegible] of the colony permits. [illegible] push. South Africa sent, too, a hundred men to the royal navy.

India's contributions in men and supplies have been great. It is impossible to tell how many Indian troops are engaged. There are still some in Europe, many in Mesopotamia, others in East Africa and in North China, Hongkong, the Malay States, and elsewhere. Still others are doing garrison duty, and thus releasing the white regiments. Then there are great numbers in India itself, loyally preserving order. India's treasure chests have been opened and money furnished for the prosecution of the war, while the gifts of Indian princes and potentates to the Red Cross and to other things have been characterized by true Oriental magnificence.

Colonies and protectorates of Great Britain have been discovered since the war was begun which probably have been forgotten by many Englishmen. All have participated to the fullest extent possible. The contingent from the West Indies must now number about 12,000. Some of those fighters are in Europe, others in Egypt. The men came from Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward Islands, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and Trinidad. The far-off Falkland Islands, which are almost south of South America, have done their bit, furnishing a volunteer force of 140 volunteers which did effective work in a scheme of defense against the squadron of von Spee. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, all have sent every available man. The Malay States contributed a first-class battle cruiser and sent nearly 700 Europeans home. From Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, and Wei-hai-wei many men have been sent home, usually at the expense of British merchants.

British Africa has likewise done well. The war at once reached the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia on the west coast. The West African frontier force mapped out 2,200 men, while a regiment of 800, called the West African regiment, was raised, 7,000 men altogether, besides thousands of carriers. The East African protectorate, Uganda, and Nyassaland have always had a force known as the King's African Rifles, which numbered 2,000. Now it is 5,000 or more. These are natives. The European residents have been formed into volunteer forces and most of them are now fighting. Rhodesia, too, has raised large forces which are now at work in German East Africa. The little island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, raised the King's Own Malta Regiment of militia and also sent out a labor battalion to the Dardanelles. Far-off Fiji raised two contingents of 60 each and sent them to fight in Europe.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are not draining the Imperial Treasury for the upkeep of their troops. They bear the whole cost—pay, equipment, transport, hospital arrangements, &c. Newfoundland, which has sent a couple of battalions of infantry and 1,500 men to the navy, pays her contingent and bears the cost of transport to England. South Africa bore the whole cost of the German Southwest Africa campaign and paid for the suppressing of the rebellion. The various colonies of the West Indies have done well. They pay for the transport of the men and arrange for separation allowances and pensions. Jamaica has promised the equivalent of $300,000 a year for forty years, while Trinidad is giving $50,000, British Guiana $50,000, and Barbados $10,000 a year. In the East Indies the story is the same.

Gifts in kind and in money have flowed in upon England. Gifts of every variety came from all sides, from Government and individuals. Canada sent wheat, oats, flour, cheese, potatoes, salmon, hay, and coal. The Canadian Government sent one gift of 1,000,000 bags of flour. New Zealand furnished meat, wine, butter, cheese; South Africa, corn, fruit, and tobacco. The West Indies sent sugar and cocoa. Persia made a present of $5,000,000, to be paid in installments covering ten years. The Straits Settlements have given $1,000,000 and promised another $2,500,000 if the [illegible] of the colony permits. [illegible] have also waived a debt of $160,000 owed them by the Imperial Government. The Island of Mauritius sent $150,000 and 1,000,000 pounds of sugar for the navy and another million for the army. Nigeria has offered to pay the charges for interest and sinking fund of 1 per cent. on a share of the Imperial war debt amounting to $30,000,000.

England and Germany.

M. L. D.—England sent a note to Germany demanding that she withdraw her troops from Belgium within twenty-four hours or she would declare war; Germany refused. Did Germany also declare war on England? If so, when?

Germany did not declare war on England. England declared war on Germany Aug. 4, 1914.

Wording of War Declaration.

J. E. D.—The British declaration of war against Germany may be quoted in answer to your question as an example of the method of declaring war. The statement of the British Foreign Office was as follows:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock P. M., Aug. 4."

Wireless Censorship.

O. W. D.—Why is the wireless station at Sayville under control of the United States Government when the submarine cable is not censored?

The Executive order of the President, Aug. 5, 1914, prohibited radio stations from transmitting or receiving unneutral messages, and delegated to the Secretary of the Navy the enforcement of the order. The Sayville Wireless Station was taken over by the Navy Department July 8, 1915. In explaining why a distinction is made between the wireless telegraph and the submarine cables to Europe as regards the censorship of messages transmitted by those routes, the Department of State quotes the following extract from a letter addressed to the Hon. William J. Stone, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by the Secretary of State under date of Jan. 20, 1916, relative to the "Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless":

"The reason that wireless messages and cable messages require different treatment by a neutral Government is as follows:

"Communication by wireless cannot be interrupted by a belligerent. With a submarine cable it is otherwise. The possibility of cutting the cable exists, and if a belligerent possesses naval superiority the cable is cut, as was the German cable near the Azores by one of Germany's enemies, and as was the British cable near Fanning Island by a German raiding force. Since a cable is subject to hostile attack, the responsibility falls upon the belligerent and not upon the neutral to prevent cable communication.

"A more important reason, however, at least from the point of view of a neutral Government, is that messages sent out from a wireless station in neutral territory may be received by belligerent warships on the high seas. If these messages, whether plain or in cipher, direct the movements of warships or convey to them information as to the location of an enemy's public or private vessels, the neutral territory becomes a base of naval operations, to permit which would be essentially unneutral.

"As a wireless message can be received by all stations and vessels within a given radius, every message in cipher, whatever its destination, must be censored; otherwise military information may be sent to warships off the coast of a neutral. It is manifest that a submarine cable is incapable of becoming a means of direct communication with a warship on the high seas. Hence its use cannot, as a rule, make neutral territory a base for the direction of naval operations."

Russian Military Service.

Y. C. K.—A Russian subject of military age, a resident of the United States since 1911, goes to Canada for a few days. Does he run any risk of being detained there? Would a passport on the strength of "first papers" be any use?

Military service is not compulsory in Canada either for subjects of Great Britain or her allies, according to information in the office of the British Consulate here. But, aside from the fact that a foreign-born resident in this country is safe until he has received his actual naturalisation, the adoption of American citizenship does not free a former Russian subject from the obligation to military service, in the eyes of the Russian Government, unless he has been excused therefrom. And a Russian subject, who becomes a citizen of another country without the consent of the Russian Government is deemed by that Government to have committed an offense.

The Deutschland.

WILLIAM W. HUNTER.—Did the submarine Deutschland in leaving her home port in Germany clear for a point in the United States?

The submarine Deutschland was cleared for "Baltimore or any other Atlantic port of the United States."

The German Bazaar.

J. P. K.—The proceeds of the German Bazaar were about $750,000.

Neutral Mails.

J. GRIFFIN.—The chapter regarding postal correspondence in The Hague Convention of 1907 was followed by the usual proviso that the regulations "do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention. Not all the present belligerents signed. Therefore it is claimed that The Hague regulations do not apply in the present case.

The convention stated: "The postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents, whatever its official or private character may be, found on the high seas on board a neutral or enemy ship is inviolable. If the ship is detained, the correspondence is forwarded by the captor with the least possible delay.

"The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply, in case of violation of blockade, to correspondence destined for or proceeding from a blockaded port. The inviolability of postal correspondence does not exempt a neutral mail ship from the laws and customs of maritime war as to neutral merchant ships in general. The ship, however, may not be searched except when absolutely necessary, and then only with as much consideration and expedition as possible."

Armenian Relief.

W. M. D.—The Treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is Charles R. Crane. The office is at 70 Fifth Avenue.

Gold in This Country.

J. G. B.—Is there more gold in this country now than in England? Is its influx causing a tumult in banking circles?

Yes, to both questions.

Portugal and Germany.

R. P. RUTHERFORD.—Portugal declared war on Germany March 9, 1916.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The power of a State or municipality to control the solicitation of funds for charitable purposes is discussed for the first time in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of California in re Dart, which holds that a municipal corporation cannot, either in view of the constitutional recognition of the right to pursue happiness, or under the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty, arbitrarily say, through its Charity Commission, what person or institution may or may not engage in charitable work dependent wholly or in part upon voluntary contributions from the public.

The question came before the court on a habeas corpus proceeding to obtain the release of a Salvation Army officer committed in Los Angeles for an alleged violation of an ordinance creating a Municipal Charities Commission and an ordinance prohibiting begging in the streets. Justice Henshaw, writing the opinion, remarked that "here is a great and living charity, doing good to thousands of the needy and heavy laden of Los Angeles, struck dead because it does not make over the management of its affairs to a local board of 'representative citizens' and cannot agree that it will dispense the bounty it receives exclusively for local purposes."

"Certain features of these ordinances at once strike the reader," the court said. "Money may be freely sent abroad by any 'established church' for the uplift of the soul of the Senegambian, and this is very well; but no penny can be sent to Belgium, to Poland, to Serbia, to still the wailing of the children or allay the anguish of the women, except under a 'permit' from the Charities Commission. Nay, more; in the City of Los Angeles itself its needy childhood goes unfed and unclothed, its dependent womanhood unprotected and uncared for by organized charities, except they have a permit."

The opinion continues:

Can the municipal authorities of a city arbitrarily say what person or what institution they or may not engage in charitable work dependent wholly or in part upon voluntary contributions from the public? Unhesitatingly we answer that this cannot be done; that it constitutes an attempt to use the police power in an arbitrary, unreasonable, and oppressive manner. It necessarily contains an assertion of the power to prohibit and suppress vocations and occupations which, entirely aside from their religious character, are from a worldly point of view innocent, and possibly not only harmless, but positively beneficial to humanity. The power to pass reasonable regulations in such a case bears no relationship to the power to prohibit or suppress. . . .

Such charitable work is not to be confounded with street begging, imported specialty, blind solicitation, or other things which, however, by such charities live lives of self-denial and self-abnegation for the sake of others. And the mischief that is reasonable regulation in the matter is reached by acts protecting the public from charlatans and impostors, insuring knowledge on the part of the donors of the purposes to which their contributions may be put, coupled with adequate safeguards against malfeasance as to the funds received.

The two religions exercising the most potent influence in shaping the material and spiritual destinies of the white-skinned races are the Jewish and the Christian. To these, as to all others, perfect freedom of exercise is constitutionally guaranteed. In both of these religions charity is the central word. It is enjoined, not as a good thing or a wise thing, or as a kindly thing only, but as a fundamental part of the religion itself. Says the Jewish faith: "On three things the world is stayed; on the Torah (the law) and on worship and on the bestowal of kindness."

"Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart," says Paul to Timothy.

"Charity is the scope of all God's commands," preaches Chrysostom.

"All perfection of the Christian life is to be attained according to charity," declares Thomas Aquinas.

Does it need more, does it need so much, to show that in these religions the bestowal of charity, the devotion of life to charity, are a part of the religion itself? And does it demand much discussion to establish as truth as that touching religion there is a doubtful zone which legislation should be most reluctant to enter? . . .

The Supreme Court of Illinois in City of Chicago against Drake Hotel Company holds that the following ordinance of the City of Chicago prohibiting dancing in public restaurants is unconstitutional because it is an unnecessary and unauthorized invasion of liberty and property:

No person, firm, or corporation, either as owner, lessee, manager, officer, or agent of a restaurant or public place of refreshment conducted in any other place than a licensed dance hall, shall conduct a dance of the patrons therein or suffer or permit the patrons of the same to indulge in dancing while the said place or the room in which the said dancing is indulged in is open to the general public as a place where the public may purchase refreshments.

The decision indicates that the majority of the court intended to hold that as there is nothing necessarily harmful in permitting patrons of a restaurant to dance, and since dancing in the restaurant in question and in other Chicago restaurants had been orderly, decent, and respectable, the proposed invasion of individual rights was not within the police power.

The Supreme Court of Kentucky had no difficulty in determining in the case of Cain vs. Garner that the services of a race horse jockey might be the subject of injunction proceedings for breach of contract because of the "extraordinary skill and success" of the rider. Describing the requirements for a successful jockey, the court said:

The value of a race rider, in addition to his ability to ride at light weight, consists largely in his skill and judgment, as evidenced by his ability to get his mount away from the post in the most advantageous position, to properly rate his horse throughout the entire race, to save all the ground possible, and to take advantage of every opportunity during the race of getting the position most favorable to winning it.

Jim Nelms, being accused of robbery, evidently scored the ancient and honorable defense of alibi insanity, brain storms, &c. He frankly alleged that he came into possession of the prosecutor's money and watch by way of what he called the "belt trick." "Under these circumstances," says the Court of Appeals, "it was not error for the trial Judge, in stating to the jury the contentions of the defendant, to use the expression, 'They say a crap,' they flim-flammed him out of it.' The defendant asserted that he won the money on a belt game or trick, and the language used was not for any reason assigned objectionable, though it may not have been classical." Nelms vs. State, 88 Southeastern Reporter, 917.

In New Jersey a bequest to persons named for "the furtherance of the broadest interpretation of metaphysical thought" has just been upheld by the court as a valid charitable use. The court said: "The fund is to be used for the teaching of metaphysics; the science of being; the science which deals with ultimate reality; the philosophy of mind; the science beyond experience; the realm of transcendental rumination and of speculation of the philosophers. The subject is purely and essentially educational. It is a course of study in our colleges and universities, and the trust is, in every sense, a legal charity. The infinitude of the subject, and consequently the great latitude given to the trustees in executing the trust, creates no legal infirmity." Vineland Trust Company vs. Westendorf, 98 Atlantic Reporter, 814.

If an employe is assaulted by a fellow workman, whether in anger or in play, an injury so sustained is held in the Kansas case of Pierce vs. Boyer-Van Kuran Lumber and Coal Company, 156 N. W. 509, L. R. A. 1916D, 970, not to arise "out of the employment," and the employe is not entitled to compensation therefor under the employers' liability act.

Contract between husband and wife, whereby consideration for his note was that wife should not file answer to his cross-complaint for divorce and should make no defense to the action, was void as against public policy, notwithstanding existence of legal grounds for divorce.—Hood vs. Roleson, Ark., 187 S. W. 1039.

Error cannot be predicated on the alleged conflict in the verdict which found the mother entitled to a divorce and custody of two girls, but not a fit and proper person to have custody of a boy; no actual conflict necessarily following from such findings.—Hunter vs. Hunter, Tex., 187 S. W. 1049.

That testator took into his family a girl of tender years, but never formally adopted her, but referred to her in his will as his adopted daughter, does not give her the legal right of inheritance.—Dorsett vs. Vought, N. J., 96 Atl. 248.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has held in Prater vs. Reichman that an automobile is not exempt from execution under a code exempting horses, mules, and wagons.

Evidence of the act of a dog in trailing one accused of crime is held not admissible if it was not allowed to follow its inclination during the process, in the South Carolina case of State vs. Brown, 88 S. E. 21, L. R. A. 1916 D. 1250, which further determines that breaking upon trailing by a dog to substantial crime must show that the trailing was done within such time after the commission of the crime that the dog would be efficient. It is also laid down that inability to cross-examine a dog does not render evidence of its act incompetent but instead it affects only its weight.

PRIDE OF HARBOR POLICE.

Nero Is a First-Class Policeman and a Hero Besides.

Since the police of Harbor B moved from the old mansion in East Twentieth Street to the new floating station house on Randall's Island there is one old fellow who has missed his old home to such an extent that several times, at the risk of being brought up on charges, he has taken French leave and returned to his old haunts.

The culprit is a big brown-haired dog, a mixture of Collie and Newfoundland. Nero is the pride of the harbor police, and is known to hundreds of policemen. Nero first made the acquaintance of the police about eight years ago. He came every day to take a swim in the big basin of Harbor A, at Pier 9, opposite Battery Park. He soon began to make the station his home, and he was finally adopted by Lieutenant Frederick J. Mott.

"Nero," Lieutenant Mott said, "is a first-class policeman. Whenever we received word that there was fighting on an excursion boat we used to take this dog along. Nero would plunge right into the thick of a lot of fighting excursionists. The sight of the big dog barking loudly and showing his teeth he never bit any one was usually enough to make the fighters give way. Nero would grab a belligerent by the trousers and hang on to him until we came up. In case of a big fight on a boat after we had rounded up a lot of prisoners we would herd them in a corner and place Nero on guard, and woe betide any of them if they attempted to escape.

"Nero remained a couple of years at Harbor A, and when I was transferred to Harbor B I took him with me. There never was a dog that loved the water more. He had not been at Harbor B long before he came to learn that there was a pretty good commissary aboard the river on Randall's Island, and he made daily swims to get his dinner there.

"During one Winter a boat filled with half a dozen persons became stuck on the rocks in Hell Gate. The boat was rapidly being battered to pieces, the water was very rough, and floating as though the occupants would surely lose their lives. We attempted several times to reach them with a police launch, but found we could not do so. We gave a life to Nero, and while he had a tough fight to get to the boat, he did it, and we pulled the frail craft and its occupants to safety.

NEWS OF THE ART WORLD

Art and the Scrubwoman.

WILLIAM STARKWEATHER is working in a new vein with memories of El Greco pulling him in one direction and the realism of his studio pulling him in another. In his exhibition now on at the Folsom Galleries the principal wall space is given to a large picture built upon the plan of the reredos. The lower part of the composition is given to the studio scene. In the foreground stands a grief-stricken scrubwoman, mop in hand, gathering up her apron with a gesture familiar to all acquainted with the type. Her pail is at her side, and in the background is the artist at work, his model scrupulously posing. Above we have the vision, the scrubwoman's son in the arms of the Virgin and the Christ, received into glory. He is in workman's dress and one infers a sudden taking off by accident.

The artist narrowly misses caricature in the emphasized sorrow of the woman's expression, but her figure as a whole is an impressive bit of work. The beautiful tone of her workclothes, blue as the robes of a Renaissance Madonna, the splendid draftsmanship in the strong muscular arms and heavy shoulders contrasting with the aging neck and head, the poise of the body and the sense of its weight and mass, are notable characteristics. Put her against a simple background without the other occupants of the studio and she would have been an achievement to win a degree of applause. Pictorially she is at odds with all her surroundings. The vision is conceived in a spirit so different as to make the absence of a formal division between the upper and lower parts of the picture an irritating mistake. The madder in the studio background give no suggestion of shadow, and without shadow the fragmentary aspect of the accessory figures is inexplicable. Altogether it is a picture that hardly can add to the artist's enviable reputation.

The other exhibits include one or two touched with the same mysticism weighted with reality, several portraits including the masterly "Mrs P." which rivals the audacities of Goya in immoderate truthtelling; some vigorous and brilliant landscape studies and the warm interior of the Hispanic Society's building. Mr. Starkweather's personal quality appears in all his work, and his range of subject is not less remarkable than the inequalities of his technical equipment. The exhibition lasts until Nov. 29, inclusive.

Paintings by Robert Spencer.

Robert Spencer is exhibiting twenty-five examples of his work at the Arlington Gallery until Nov. 23. Nearly all have to do with subjects drawn from the life of the mills, and the artist's silvery tonalities and blond, discreet workmanship does not conceal his close attention to prosaic fact. He approaches his rectangular brick buildings in an idyllic mood, caressing their flat weather-worn surfaces with a tender brush. The soft vibration of their flushed grays he obtains by an effective separation between his light flickering strokes, permitting the canvas to show. He prefers the light of late Summer afternoons and misty evenings to the noon, which he paints with intelligence but with modified zest. His picture, "The Closing Hour," won a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year and deserved a more exclusive honor. His unbemedaled "Court Yard at Noon" is in some respects the most interesting picture in the room. The rather difficult composition presents problems that are solved with an appearance of ease and the color while bringing out the shape of the objects has an ingratiating quality of its own. It is pleasant to see the accomplishment of so serene a mind gathered together apart from the disintegrating influences of a general exhibition.

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A visit to any of our stores will quickly convey to you the magnitude of this wonderful money saving event. $750,000 worth of High Grade Furniture, Rugs and Homefurnishings at price reductions of from 25% to 33⅓%. You are enabled to buy a single article or an entire outfit at these money saving prices, and if you desire credit we will gladly open a charge account for you without any extra charges of any kind. Every article in this sale is from our regular store and fully guaranteed Durable and Well Made.

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Convince yourself by comparison that, whether you buy for cash or on credit,

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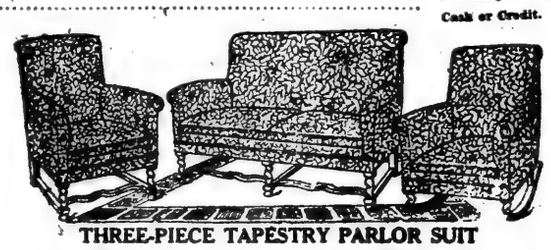
JACOBEAN OAK DINING ROOM SUIT (10 Pieces)

This suit is too attractive for any picture to do it full justice. The carvings show the master mechanic's hand. The general workmanship is all you would expect to find in a suit selling for three times the price of this one. The chairs have genuine leather seats. The suit consists of Buffet, China Closet, Sewing Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair.
The regular price of the 10 pieces is $350; special at..... **248.74** Cash or Credit.

THREE-PIECE PARLOR SUIT (With 2 Cushions)

This suit is an exceptionally beautiful one and typifies the wonderful bargains in this sale. The frame is mahogany finished, handsomely carved. It has finely woven back and side panels. The seats and cushions are covered in fine fancy velour.
The regular price of this suit is $190; special at..... **134.89** Cash or Credit.



THREE-PIECE TAPESTRY PARLOR SUIT

This suit combines grace and luxury. It has not that appearance of heaviness so common to suits of this character. The frames are mahogany finished. Loose cushions. Covered in fine figured tapestry.
The regular price is $145..... **99.47** Cash or Credit.

GENUINE SPANISH LEATHER PARLOR SUIT

This is an unusually pretty suit. Serviceable, too, without losing attractiveness. The frames are mahogany finished, panels carved. The seats are covered in Genuine Spanish Leather.
The regular price is $... special at..... **52.76** Cash or Credit.

THREE-PIECE PARLOR SUIT (Cane Panels)

This suit combines style, durability and comfort. It is extremely well made. The mahogany finished frames are highly polished. Loose cushions covered in fine velour.
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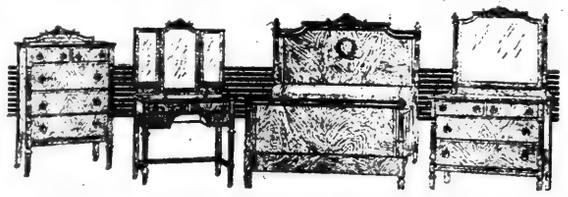

AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUIT (4 Pieces)

Chiffonier Reg. Price $57.50. **36.87** Toilet Table Reg. Price $57.50 **37.69** Bed Reg. Price $80 **39.74** Dresser Reg. Price $70 **49.72**

This suit embodies everything that will appeal to all lovers of good furniture. The wood is selected with extreme care. The finish is hand rubbed. The carvings are exquisitely dainty. The drawers are dust-proof.
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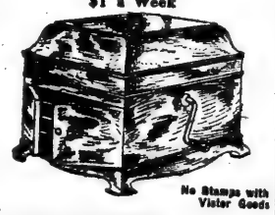
Consisting of **$50 Victrola**
VICTOR No. IX.
Choice of Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mission, and **$10 Worth of Records** (Your Own Selection)
Pay for It $3 on Delivery and the balance $1 a Week



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Milcheners, keg, $1.25
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Broken Rice, 5 lbs., 23c
"Sweet Clover" Condensed Milk, can, 13c
Granulated Sugar, 25-lb. cotton bag, $1.94
"Bloomingdales' Pride" Flour, bbl., $9.50
24½-lb. bag, $1.19
Only 150 bags and 25 bbls. on sale at these prices.
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Only 350 bags on sale at this price. Half bbl., $5.85.

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Ceylon English Breakfast or Oolong Tea, lb., 35c.
Alaska Tea, all varieties, lb., 48c.
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A la Carte Coffee, lb., 30c.
Table d'Hote Coffee, lb., 25c.
Hunt's White Cling Peaches in heavy syrup; doz., $1.49; can, 21c.
Cameronage String Beans, doz., $1.15; can, 10c.
Country Gentleman Corn, doz., $1.40; can, 13c.
Pride of Maine Corn, can, 15c.
Acropinus Brand Peas, can, 10c.
Prize Winner Peas, can, 12c.
Cameo Peas, doz., $1.80 can, 15c.
Columbia Peas, doz., $2.30; can, 20c.
Pastina, 5 lbs., 37c.
Whole Hominy (samp), 5 lbs., 21c.
Yellow Corn Meal, 5 lbs., 19c.
Rolled Oats, 5 lbs., 24c.
Pearl Barley, 5 lbs., 31c.
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Swift's Pride Laundry Soap, 10 bars, 35c.
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Larger Brand King Salmon, No. 1 flat cans, doz., $1.75; can, 15c.
Alaska Pink Salmon, tall cans, doz., $1.40; can, 13c.
Sea Pearl Brand Sardines in pure olive oil; ½ can, doz., $2.30; can, 20c.
France-American Lady Maid Soup, all varieties, can, 8c.
Minute Made Elbow Macaroni, per package, 8c.
Ginger Ale or Root Beer, bottle, 6c.
Fancy Squash, large can, doz., $1.40; can, 13c.
Oak Orchard Plum Pudding, 12½ oz. can, doz., $1.75; can, 15c.
Quaker Corn Flakes, pkg., 8c.
Quaker Puffed Wheat, pkg., 12c.
Prunes, 1lb., 10c, 14c.
Evaporated Peaches, lb., 10c and 13c.
Sliced Apples, lb., 14c.
Fancy Apricots, lb., 35c.
Fancy Pears, lb., 18c.

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Maine Potatoes, 50-lb. bag, $1.95.
Greening, Baldwin or York Imperial Apples, 5 quarts, 40c.
Florida Oranges, ripe and sweet, doz., 27c.
Sweet Potatoes, 5 quarts, 23c.

Wines & Liquors

Port, Sherry or Muscatel, gallon, $1.04; half gallon, 57c.
Zinfandel or Riesling, gallon, 94c; half gallon, 54c.
Port, Sherry or Tokay, old wines, gallon, $1.34; half gallon, 72c.
Laubenheimer Rhine, case, $12.00.
Margaux Claret, case, $6.00.
Haut Sauterne, case, $8.50.
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Manhattan Cocktail, Martini Cocktail, Cherry or Apricot Brandy, bottle, 62c.

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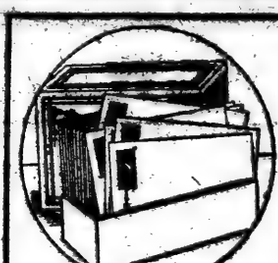

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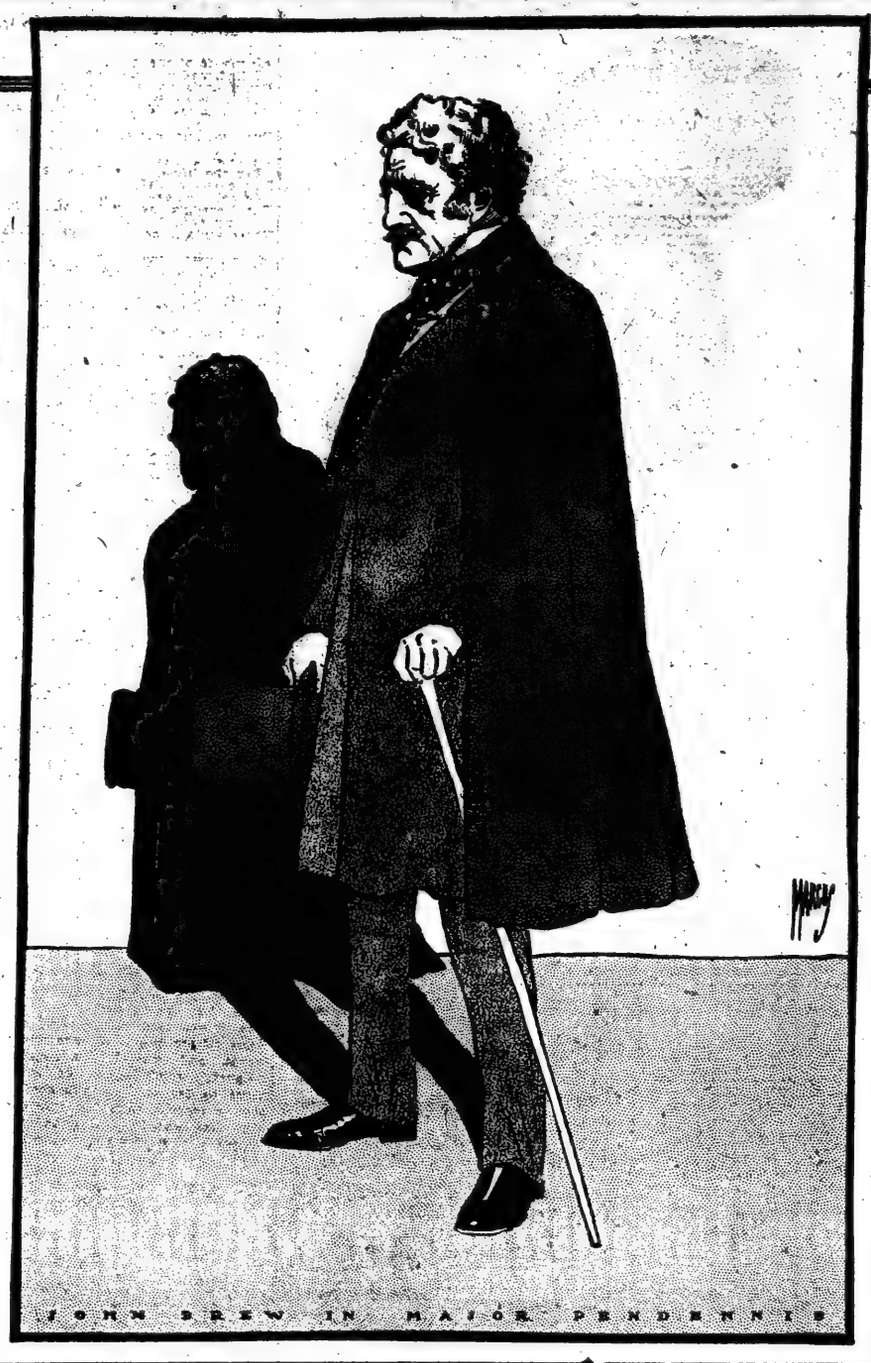
NEW PLAYS BY SHAW AND LORD DUNSANY

Marjorie Vonnegut, with the Washington Square Players' Comedy.

Edith Taliaferro in "Captain Kidd, Jr." Cohan and Harris



JOHN DREW IN MAJOR PENDENNIS

Reginald Barlow and May Galyer in "Old Lady 31." ~ 39th Street

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"The Yellow Jacket"---"Getting Married"---Willie Howard---A Note on "Major Pendennis."

THE return of "The Yellow Jacket," if only for ten honorable matinées, is a cause for august rejoicing. This fascinating Chinese play, wrought somewhat in the Chinese way, was frozen out of New York at the end of its first brief visit four seasons ago. Since then it has been to the end of the world and come back again. The warmth of the welcome that greeted it last Thursday afternoon was heartening. The interest in its revival is unmistakable. Probably it could hold the boards for a long continuous engagement instead of for ten extra matinées. Perhaps it will.

It has always been felt that "The Yellow Jacket" left town just when its public was about to find it. That its public existed in New York there was no shadow of doubt, only—as they said of Plum Blossom and her déclassé, ancestorless swain—their doors were not opposite. It is sometimes the tragedy of a rare and beautiful play that it cannot find its public in time. Had it not been for the influence of Charles Frohman and the faith of Maude Adams, "Peter Pan" might now lie dusty and forgotten in the storehouse. They knew better than to doubt the play because its following did not find it immediately. So it was with "L'Enfant Prodigue." Here was a thing of beauty and wide appeal: the fact that it had been hugely popular all over Europe merely confirmed the faith in its intrinsic value for the theatre. An ordinary manager, however, would have been quite discouraged by the fact that it had failed in each of its former bids for American favor. But Winthrop Ames is not an ordinary manager. For the third time he brought "L'Enfant Prodigue" to New York and this time—under the name, "Pierrot the Prodigal"—it is one of the few pronounced successes of the season. May it be so with "The Yellow Jacket."

For there is no doubt at all of the beauty and appeal of this winning adventure in the exotic. The analysis of its complex fascination is so difficult a feat that critics writhe and tear their hair over it. Many who have loved "The Yellow Jacket" to the extent of seeing it a dozen times or so have been traveled at the task of telling why. Merely to say that it is so charmingly odd as to be quite unlike anything else ever seen on the American stage is neither sufficient nor altogether true.

"The Yellow Jacket" is a reworking of ancient Chinese materials. It keeps the matter and the manner and the flavor, but transmutes them both for the enlightenment and the amusement of an alien audience. The authors mean that you should both understand the Chinese thought and imagery, and at the same time relish the quaintness of the Chinese way. It is on this dual appeal of "The Yellow Jacket" that the critics have been wrecked.

The result has all the picturesqueness of anything that is at once colorfully beautiful and unfamiliar. But here is an additional aesthetic pleasure—the pleasure some of us always feel in the deliberate recapture for the moment of some ancient or alien conceit, a pleasure we feel in our innocence whether the re-creation be authentic or not. It is authentic enough for our purposes. Yvette Guilbert knows this when she sings the melancholy tales of old troubadours. At the Russian Ballet a thrill of this pleasure comes to us when the dancers in "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" capture a fleeting suggestion of the figures on a Grecian urn, or when, in "Cleopatre," they assume the aspect of the carvings that have come down to us from ancient Egypt. Robert E. Jones makes a kindred appeal with the rollicking, purely fantastic mediaevalism of his "Till Eulenspiegel" *decor*, and this, too, was the whole secret of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," a bit of Rabelais written in the twentieth century. Pleasure of the same sort awaits the reader who turns the pages of "The Forest Lovers" where Maurice Hewlett has so cunningly restored the age of chivalry. It provides a distinctive aesthetic adventure because it is an artist's *tour de force* in the re-creation of an antiquity for the delight of his own day and generation. So it is with "The Yellow Jacket."

It is true that much of its power to entertain lies in the quaintness of the old Chinese conventions. Of course they are not illegitimate. They are merely unfamiliar. As Brander Matthews points out in his preface to the play, we have as many conventions of our own. We constantly make implied contracts with our playwrights, and, from force of habit, unconsciously accept certain devices of their theatre that are intrinsically no less artificial and arbitrary than the gilded wooden baby and the "intensely invisible" horses of "The Yellow Jacket." The fourth wall convention is so fully established in our own theatre that no one is now disturbed when a player warms his hands at a particularly bright spot in the footlights as an implication that a fireplace is there. Nor are we disturbed when, as in "Old Lady 31," a player gazes out over the audience and describes a lovely sunlit meadow she appears to discover under the balcony at Row K. We accept a girl in a boy's rôle at the Little Theatre almost as readily as the Elizabethans accepted boys in all the girls' rôles in their day. Or, consider "Marie Odile." The young German soldier met the little French novice in the refectory of the convent. In life, neither could have understood the other. In the theatre, each spoke English and the audience pretended it was all right.

The audience can always pretend, and they are the greater stage directors who keep that fact in mind, who remember that not "Twelfth Night" alone, but every play has as its subtitle, "What You Will." Perhaps the power of make-believe is never quite so strong in most of us after we leave the nursery, but it is never quite atrophied, and "The Yellow Jacket" presents no difficulties.

We soon grow accustomed to its idiom. We accept its conventions. We attend its story in something of the frame of mind of that audience at Bridgeport who sat enthralled at the performance of "Hamlet" Edwin Booth gave in modern street costume one night when the trunks of his company failed to arrive in time. Indeed drama that overcomes such handicaps seems to emerge the more potent. The moments of mother-love, of youth's first passion, and of chivalrous romance in "The Yellow Jacket" touch us all the more deeply because of the very artificiality of the method used. Any medium akin to the Greek masks or the white face of Pierrot or the wooden figures of the marionettes seems to divest a play of the personal and physical and lift it to the plane of the imagination. Thus is a dramatic scene sometimes universalized and the accent of humanity intensified. A sublimation is achieved. So, when Chee Moo weeps desolately over her bundle of gilded sticks, it is more than this Chinese mother weeping for her child. It is even more than a mother weeping for her child. It is motherlove. It is motherhood.

So it is not surprising that, for once in a way, we should accept readily and even zestfully the unfamiliar conventions of "The Yellow Jacket." The curious thing about this Celestial drama is that we are augustly asked not merely to accept the conventions but to be amused by them at the same time. And it is the amazing thing about "The Yellow Jacket" that entering into the spirit of the adventure, we do just this. We not only laugh delightedly at the detached boredom of the efficient property man and the comic insufficiency of his snowstorm, but we follow with bated breath the humiliation of the Daffodil and submit utterly to the unforgettable enchantment of the languorous flower boat.

By bringing "The Yellow Jacket" back to town the Coburns have placed us all in their debt. It is precious seldom that New York has a chance to reverse itself. It is seldom that a play is allowed more life than one. The greatest single shortcoming of the American theatre is its lack of any arrangement whereby an essentially fragile play can be preserved for the rapidly changing generations of playgoers. Only the rare quasi-institutional character of the Frohman régime made possible the periodic return of "Peter Pan." The best purpose an endowed theatre might serve would be just this preservation of such things as "Marie Odile," "Prunella," "Pomander Walk," "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," "Sumurun," "L'Enfant Prodigue," and "The Yellow Jacket."

"Getting Married."

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM made a handsome and discriminating production of "Getting Married" at the Booth Theatre on Monday night. He has lavished a costly and wisely selected cast on one of the most talkative and forgettable plays Shaw ever wrote. Certainly, it is the least satisfying and least effective in performance of all the Shaw plays that have been presented in this country. There have been no less than nineteen of them since the early days when Mansfield turned his talents to "Arms and the Man" and "The Devil's Disciple." Most of them have prospered, for, from the beginning, the Irish dramatist's American audience has been larger and more appreciative than his English audience. And all of them were better than "Getting Married." Only "Misalliance" could outdo it. We shall have our twentieth Shaw play, by the way, on Tuesday night, when his "Great Catherine" is given by Gertrude Kingston at the Neighborhood, to say nothing of our twenty-first, if, as many suspect, he did write that odd act political travesty which comes anonymously across the ocean under the usually misprinted name, "The Inca of Perusalem."

"Getting Married" is a witty and somewhat monotonous symposium on the problem of divorce. This discourse in play form on the evils of unreasonable regulation of marriage has long been familiar to Mr. Shaw's readers. It was published here shortly after its brief and inglorious career at the Haymarket in London in the Spring of 1908. It is a characteristic discourse wherein the author, with his usual impish humor and penetrating concentration of vision, tells, with great relish, the truth and nothing but the truth. He does not, of course, tell the whole truth. Indeed, he omits bodily the obvious and all important factors of his problem in his devotion to the task of saying all those things that are wont to go unsaid.

The play is almost totally lacking in dramatic movement and interest. In writing to Mr. Faversham, Shaw somewhat guiltily admits the need on the stage of an "appalling" number of chairs, and his play does take on the aspect of a rather repetitious, three-hour, free-for-all, after-dinner discussion. It is, in effect, a little like a platform debate at a somewhat shockingly liberalized Chautauqua. They all sit around and talk. And that is about all. Even an entire evening of his matchless wit and his refreshingly infectious intellectual vigor scarcely makes amends for Mr. Shaw's deliberate perversion of the theatre, his bland refusal to make use of the theatre's incomparable means for driving home an idea by use of a dramatic story unfolded in a dramatic way. The wit is fresh and abundant, and the performance is uncommonly adroit, but the dramatic lifelessness of "Getting Married" soon palls for tedium. The efforts to check this are only partially successful. "I find," Mr. Shaw tells us, "that the Greek form is inevitable when drama reaches a certain point in poetic and intellectual evolution." But Mr. Faversham finds it equally inevitable that there should be two intermissions, and, following the London producer's lead, he mercifully provides these. To make room for them, to lessen the tedium, and, possibly, to remove here and there a smattering indelicacy, he has freely cut the text.

The performance is admirable. Mr. Faversham has fairly effaced himself in the slightly secondary rôle of the Bishop, and, though his playing lacks variety, he is pleasing and forceful in the part. John Harwood as the greengrocer, Hilda Spong as the charming but guarded Lesbia, and Arleen Hackett as Leo are entirely satisfying. Charles Cherry, playing with luxurious ease, is quite at his amused and amusing best as Hotchkiss. But best of all is Henrietta Crosman, who brings riches of vitality to the rôle of Mrs. George, and reads with fine skill and understanding the poetic trance-utterance wherein the clairvoyante gives voice to woman's age-old protest against her ignoble treatment in a selfish, unappreciative world of men. This is one of the most exalted and poignantly beautiful passages in contemporary English dramatic literature, and it is characteristic of Shaw that he should have dumped it into this sprightly and facetious comedy. It is part of his chronic indifference to the dissonance of incongruity; part, in short, of his basic lack of taste.

Shaw has no patience with the sensitive playgoer who needs to have his mood prepared for such a scene. For his own part, he loves to mix things promiscuously, and he has always been contemptuous of those who like their dramatic fare done up in neat little separate packages. If you rebel at his discordant medleys, he scolds you as the slave of an unselective mind. Very likely he would arrange a vase full of sunflowers and lilies of the valley and then wonder contemptuously at your meek preference for seeing them exhibited separately. So it is with Mrs. George's trance. A really great passage in dramatic literature suffers incalculably from the levity of its context. It is small wonder that ripples of slowly subsiding laughter mar its opening lines. "Poor people," the Bishop had said only a moment before. "It is so hard to know when to laugh, isn't it?"

At the Winter Garden.

THE masters of the Winter Garden shrewdly met the competition at the Century by bringing in for the Fall one of the best entertainments ever given in that house. "The Show of Wonders" is the best-looking, as it certainly is the funniest, show observed in the course of a fairly, if not quite continuous, attendance at that institution. It is more tasteful in its decorations and more unquestionable in its humor. It is a pity that Marilynn Miller has no chance to do the things she does best, but George Monroe was never more amusing, and Willie Howard is at his best. Indeed, this paragraph is just an excuse for an occasion to applaud his uncanny imitation of Jack Norworth, which is alone worth the price of admission.

Mr. Mitchell's Audacity.

THE conspicuous shortcomings of "Major Pendennis" may be traced to Mr. Mitchell's too reverent dramatization of an essentially undramatic novel. This, however, will not prevent his being scolded for taking liberties with Thackeray, and while he has not taken enough, he has taken some. Nevertheless, it is difficult to escape the conviction that he will be most roundly abused for his temerity by those who have never read a line of Thackeray. Certainly his critic in Town Topics must have read his "Pendennis" long ago to have written this paragraph, which, with certain sententiously added italics, is here reprinted without comment for the great merriment of all whom it may concern:

> When Langdon Mitchell dramatised "Vanity Fair" some years ago I thought he had reached the limit of his audacity in taking liberties with Thackeray. But it seems not, and since he has gone a step further with "Pendennis," in "Major Pendennis," produced at the Criterion Theatre last Thursday night, I am afraid he will not stop until he has given us The Second Funeral of Napoleon. To me it seems the piece might better be named "The Adventures of Arthur," or something of that kind, *since the dear old Major whom we all loved so dearly is wholly secondary to the reckless young scatterbrain, Pen.*" Of course we know that "Pen" was the apple of the old Major's eye, and maybe it was right to make the play merely a series of the escapades of that insouciant youth from his youthful infatuation for the fascinating Fotheringay and the tool of her reckless, bibulous old father, Jack Costigan, *to his marriage with Fanny Bolton*, but in that case, as I have said, the piece should have been named something else.

And there you are.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Pierrot's Answer from the Trenches

to the Poet who addressed him.

THE moon is at the full and bright,
So Pierrot gives his quill a bite
And gravely sits him down to write
His thanks, dear Poet.
But Pierrot's rather weak on rhyme,
So—in the talk of pantomime—
He takes his heart out, one last time,
That he may show it.

Our heritage of care and fears,
The knowledge that we buy by tears,
And all we learn throughout the years,
And all we suffer,
On Pierrot has but little sway.
I fear, alas! he'll always stay—
As you so very truly say—
A "moon-struck duffer."

He won't grow up—a bitter school
Is age—Poor Pierrot is Fate's tool,
In all of us, he is the fool,
And we all know it.
He thanks you for your gracious prayer,
To visit you he'll climb your stair,
But he won't voice his joy or care—
He's dumb, dear Poet.

MARJORIE PATTERSON.
Little Theatre, Nov. 8, 1916.

Hedwig Reicher, Who Will Give a Dramatic Recital at the Comedy next Sunday.

THE NEW PLAYS

TWO of Manhattan's diminutive playhouses in which the short play flourishes will offer new programs this week. To one of them, the Neighborhood, will come the distinguished English actress, Gertrude Kingston, in one Shaw play and another rumored to be from that satire-dripping pen. Then there will be new comedies of full length at two of the full-length theatres.

CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.—*Tomorrow night at the Cohan and Harris.*

This will be the second offering of Cohan and Harris here this season. Originally it was called "Buried Treasure," when it was acted in the dog towns. The comedy's author, Rida Johnson Young, and the producers decided the former title was too revealing, so they renamed the piece.

An unusually efficient cast of comedy players has been selected for the production. It includes Zelda Sears, Adele Rowland, Otto Kruger, Edith Taliaferro, Ernest Stallard, Charles Dow Clark, Charles Brown, Elmer Grandin, Lincoln Plumer, Westcott B. Clark, Edward Snader, and Alf de Corsey.

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS—*Tomorrow night at the Comedy.*

A classical Japanese play written by Takeda Izumo in the early part of the eighteenth century will be the feature of the new program at this home of the exotic playlet. It is called "Bushido" and is said to be typically Japanese in feeling. Michio Itow, for a number of years connected with the Imperial Theatre in Tokio, has assisted in staging the play, a work he has done in his own country in addition to having acted in the play. Mr. Itow recently arrived from Europe, where he has been studying the Continental theatre. Mr. Itow used a novel scheme to make the costumes atmospheric. He could not find the figured silks he wanted, so he procured plain fabrics and painted typical Japanese designs on them.

Susan Glaspell, author of many short stories and several novels, has written a playlet called "Trifles" for the players. It is described as a tense little drama, with its action passing in the deserted kitchen of a farmhouse in the Middle West. This reduces the number of theatres housing plays without a kitchen scene to three. "Another Way Out," a comedy by Lawrence Langer, one of the charter members of the group, and "Altruism," a satirical playlet translated from the German of Karl Ettinger by Benjamin F. Glaser, complete the bill.

GERTRUDE KINGSTON—*Tuesday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.*

The program with which the Neighborhood Playhouse will begin its third season would delight H. H. Frazee, that chooser of poker titles for plays, if he were the manager of the Neighborhood, for there is a queen in each of the three playlets to be presented. Miss Kingston will enact the rôle of a queen in G. B. Shaw's "Great Catherine" and will play the principal part in "The Inca of Perusalem," by an author unidentified beyond the statement that he is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. There is a strong suspicion, however, that the Fellow is none other than the same G. B. S.

"The Inca of Perusalem" was written for Miss Kingston by this Fellow, and was acted by her for a few performances at the Manchester Repertory Theatre before she came to America, "just to see where the laughs came." The actress found that they came quite regularly and frequently.

"Great Catherine" was also written for Miss Kingston, who is the proprietress of the Little Theatre in London, and was first acted by her there three years ago. Except for a few performances at the Toy Theatre in Boston it has not been seen in this country. It is described as a thumbnail sketch of life in St. Petersburg in the eighteenth century, and in the author's "apology" for the sketch he says:

"Exception has been taken to the title of this harmless tomfoolery on the ground that the Catherine it represents is not Great Catherine, but the Catherine whose gallantries provide some of the lightest pages of modern history. In reply, I can only confess that Catherine's diplomacy and her conquests do not interest me. But Catherine, with plenty of character, and, (as we should say,) no morals, still fascinates and amuses us as she fascinated and amused her contemporaries."

"The Queen's Enemies," the third item on the bill, is an unpublished play by Lord Dunsany, whose little dramas, "A Night at an Inn" and "The Glittering Gate," have been acted with such success at this unique theatre. The scene is laid in Egypt during an early dynasty and the story told is of a young Queen who invites to a banquet the neighboring princes who, through conquest, have become her enemies. Howard Kretz and Warren Dahler designed the stage settings for these.

Miss Kingston's supporting company will include Walter Ringham, who was Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's leading man the last two seasons, Colin Campbell, a young English actor, who has had a few small rôles in this country; Alice Lewisohn, Leslie Austen, Louise Coleman, Hubert Osborne, Albert J. Carroll, Erskine Sanford, Wells Spalding, and Henley Edwards.

The engagement will extend through Nov. 26.

The coming of "Captain Kidd, Jr.," to the Cohan and Harris Theatre will dispossess the Glass-Goodman comedy, "Object—Matrimony," which will be transferred to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre tomorrow night for an indefinite stay. "Rich Man, Poor Man" closed its engagement at the Forty-eighth Street last night and went on tour.

OUR LITTLE WIFE—*Saturday night at the Harris.*

Margaret Illington will give up weeping and return to comedy in this new piece by Avery Hopwood, whose "Fair and Warmer" was one of last season's most successful farces. "Our Little Wife" has been on tour for some weeks, getting ready for its metropolitan hearing. It was considered by Selwyn & Co. in shape some time ago, but no theatre could be found, and now it is being brought in at the cost of sending the Megrue-Cobb play, "Under Sentence," to the road.

In Miss Illington's support will be seen Walter Jones, Lowell Sherman, Effingham Pinto, Gwendolyn Piers, Rae Selwyn, Robert Fischer, Walter Hampden, and Thomas F. O'Malley.

IN OTHER TONGUES.

DER LIEBE AUGUSTIN," a musical comedy by Leo Fall, will be presented Wednesday night at the Irving Place Theatre. An American adaptation of the operetta was produced several seasons ago at the Casino. The leading rôles will be taken by Kaete Herold, Magda Asscay, Hanns Unterkircher, and Heinz Lingen. "Der Gatte des Fraeuleins" will be repeated the first two nights of the week.

Coincident with the production of "Der Liebe Augustin," "Theodore and Company," a farce by Erich Mota, will be presented at the Bandbox. In spite of the title the play does not concern the fortunes of the Progressive Party. The principals will be Annie Rub-Foerster, Aranka Eben, Christian Rub, Wilhelm Muehlhan, John Feistel, and Karl Ziexold. "Wie Ernst ist Mai" will be the offering the early part of the week.

"Die tolle Dolly," a German musical comedy with art nouveau trimming, is the attraction at the Yorkville Deutsches. Elmer Heisenstein's "On Trial" is being acted in Yiddish at Kessler's Second Avenue Theatre. "Catherine," the comedy with which the French Theatre began its new season last night, will continue the bill this week at the Garden.

ON THE STAGE AND ON THE SCREEN

GIVING SHAW WITH SHAW 3,000 MILES AWAY

How Faversham Produced the Irish Dramatist's "Getting Married" With Only the Atlantic Ocean to Protect Him.

THE actor who in the course of human events decides that he would like to produce a Shaw play has an interesting experience ahead of him whether or not he is successful in executing his desire. For with G. B. S. life is just one letter after another, and before the deal has been consummated or abandoned, as the case may be, the applicant is pretty apt to find himself the possessor of some Shavian literature written especially for him.

Some years ago William Faversham read "Getting Married" and made up his mind that he would like to play the rôle of Hotchkiss. He communicated his desire to the author, and there followed a desultory correspondence which decided nothing in particular beyond indicating Mr. Shaw's willingness. Then author and actor met one night at Lady Gregory's Abbey Theatre in Dublin. Mrs. Faversham, who, as Julia Opp, had acted in London and was already acquainted with Mr. Shaw, and Mrs. Shaw were with their husbands, and the four had subsequent meetings at which the matter was discussed. The author had formed an opinion before meeting Mr. Faversham that he was better suited to the rôle of the General, but he admitted upon becoming acquainted that Hotchkiss would be a better part for him.

Then Mr. Faversham became interested in his Shakespearean productions and the Shaw adventure was deferred. Finally, last Spring he got back to his idea of playing "Getting Married," and negotiations were resumed. The months that followed showered letters, cablegrams, and postcards upon the actor. The deluge kept up until a few days before the first performance last Monday night. Every detail of production, from the color of the flooring to be used in the setting to the date of the première, was touched upon by Mr. Shaw. The suggestions of the author show an amazing grasp of the minutiae of play production, and the correspondence reveals a knowledge of American affairs remarkable in view of the fact that Mr. Shaw has never been in this country. These things are plainly illustrated in the excerpts from Mr. Shaw to Mr. Faversham that follow:

The terms of the transaction were the subject of several exchanges of notes. The following details were submitted on a postcard presumably to conserve the energies of the British censors:

You have probably puzzled out the meaning of my cable by this. I am compelled to state the percentage as per performance, because the number of performances per week varies from seven to nine, according to business. But sometimes it is, as you say, the Saturday house that turns the scale from the lower to the higher rate. Suppose you take $300 at each show until Saturday, when you take $3,500 for the two shows. Instead of paying — per cent. on $1,800 and — per cent. on $3,500 you pay — per cent. on $5,300, saving $—, because the average arrived at by dividing the total gross for the week by the number of performances remains within the — per cent. limit. See?

Mr. Faversham replied that he did not, whereupon the author explained his system of royalties at still greater length, concluding with the characteristic query, "Now do you see?" The attention of New York managers who are unhappy when their plays are criticised adversely is called to the following:

But first-night successes and notices leave me cold. I pay no attention until the first fortnight's returns arrive. One used to know by the booking, but of late years people have given up booking, and pieces sometimes still do big business and are safe for months with the booking at a figure that would have sent the notices up some years ago. I don't know whether this is so in New York—it certainly is here.

The following excerpt illustrates what a thorough man of the theatre G. B. S. really is:

I am glad to see that you are already feeling the necessity of prudence to the extent of asking me to reconsider my terms. You might as well ask the Statue of Liberty to waltz round the town with you. My terms are an institution more mighty than the Constitution of the United States. You know very well that terms can never be kept secret. If I let you off a single cent all the other people with whom I have contracts would know it within a fortnight and would claim the benefit of what is called in politics a "most favored nation" clause. You must console yourself with the reflection that I am not treating you worse than I am treating everybody else. Don't try to persuade yourself that conditions can be favorable until the election is over. They won't be. You must come in on the reaction after all the screaming and raging. During the election the only sort of piece that will succeed is something that reflects the excitement and intemperance of the hour, and "Getting Married" is not a bit like that.

I find that I have mislaid my flashlights of "Getting Married," but I will find out who the photographer was and instruct him to send you a set, if he has the negatives. The scene is simple enough, but it must be done by somebody with real feeling for Norman architecture. The table is simply a massive kitchen table which must not on any account be stained or polished, and it, too, must be looked after by somebody who knows what these pieces of timber were like. I am afraid the flooring will have to be a painted cloth representing flags. For the original production I got a splendid piece of very rough fibre matting which suited the scene to perfection. But unfortunately when we rehearsed on it it caught all the ladies' dresses and threatened to tear them to rags, so we had to discard it. The business demands an appalling supply of chairs, but if you follow the printed directions exactly, you will find that it will all work out correctly—the place of every chair is described and all the movements given. The producer need not trouble to plan out the mechanical part of the action—it is all cut and dried for him.

There is no difficulty about the uniform of a General in the British Army, especially as his regiment is not specified. As to the Alderman's gown, every local authority in England which has Aldermen on it can please its fancy as to whether it will have sowns or silk or what they will be like within the broad limits of the conventional type. Any costumer can rig out a British beadle: innumerable versions of Oliver Twist have made Bumble a stock figure.

By the way, O. P. Heggie, who played Androcles, and for whom I wrote that part and another in "Misalliance," which he played extraordinarily well, has a curious fancy for playing Collins in "Getting Married." I rather choked him off because I thought he would have played the Bishop much better, but as you are going to play the Bishop you may as well know that Heggie fancies himself as Collins. But I think I should not cast him for Collins even as second choice. I should cast him for Soames, which is a very important part and might easily be utterly spoiled by an actor playing it as a comic curate instead of as a tragical fanatic. There are lots of Collinses going, but not many Soameses.

I think this is all for the present, and quite enough, too, as you will probably add.

Here is a typical bit that came after Mr. Faversham had announced some other plans in view for the season:

I have received a cable asking me for "Getting Married" and adding that as you have announced a new play it is presumed that your feet are cold. You might drop me a line to say whether there is anything in this. I am not very eager about the new offer, though it involves a pretty good Bishop for the cast, but it is one which is worth considering *faute de mieux.*

The keen business sense of the author, unusual in a literary man whose talent may be said at least to border on genius, is displayed in this letter:

The old careless custom of tying up a play, not only on the manager's circuit but in places where he is never likely to go or send, and even in whole countries or districts that he never heard of, is indefensible. You will see how I got round it; but I had better tell you how it works. The manager, instead of carefully naming a list of towns and giving an undertaking to perform in them, either forgets all about it or, what comes to the same thing, purposely leaves himself uncommitted and trusts to the fact that no author with an ounce of sense would deliberately spoil his own business by granting off-licenses, and that no manager would dream of asking for them, because he would assume that the first licensed manager had all the rights.

I have met only one manager suspicious enough and—don't tell him I said so—shortsighted enough, to name all the towns he could think of. Of course, the result was that he didn't perform in several of them and would have had to pay up damages if I had not restrained the third party to the contract from suing him. You may ask what, in that case, is the advantage to me of the clause. The reply is, none at all if the play is a success and you go on with it. But if you drop it, I get it back unhampered. You may say on that that if it is not worth while for you to go on with it it is not worth any manager's while to go on with it. But this argument does not apply to my plays. There are all sorts of little enterprises, some of them in out-of-the-way places, which will perform my plays under conditions which you would not entertain for a moment. I naturally would not let them touch a play of mine with a regular production coming along. But if I had no other alternative, I should let them try their luck, and such forlorn hopes are sometimes successful enough to set the regular machinery to work again.

With such directions as these the producer's task was paradoxically made easy and difficult:

You will want a good comedian for Collins; and the General must be a fine man and a gentleman, and not a ridiculous butt. Lesbia and the Bishop's wife must be really dignified ladies. The Bishop's wife must be lovable, and Lesbia, a handsome and fairly young woman with plenty of style. An attempt to play the stage old maid would be fatal. There must be no staginess about the Bishop's family group; the conception of the old English Bridgenorth family is an essential part of the play; and though the oldest brother may be a bit weak and fussy, and must obviously be much less of a strong and able man than the General or the Bishop, he must be a gentleman and not merely a comic personage. His wife is the least likable person in the play; so she had better be as good looking as possible. Get a good looking girl with some style for the Bishop's daughter, and do not tolerate the least attempt on her part to play the comic strong-minded female. In fact, you will have to keep a sharp eye on any tendency to play the parts as if they were ridiculous. In our still rather bohemian profession there is unfortunately a tendency to suppose that all women—or even men—who have any views of any kind are merely funny. People with those notions don't succeed in my plays; and my plays don't succeed with them.

The casting of the Bishop gave such trouble that Mr. Faversham finally relinquished the idea of acting the part of Hotchkiss and assumed the role himself. There follow some of the author's ideas on who would be acceptable in some of the principal roles:

I have suggested Heggie for the Bishop if you will not play him yourself. But as Heggie may not be available, let me warn you that if you put up an old actor whose only notion of a Bishop is a Shakespearean stage Bishop, you will kill the play dead. The man you name, besides being a hammerheaded atheist, without the smallest sympathy with the part, would play him like the Ghost in "Hamlet"—and he is the worst ghost that ever walked. The Bishop must be a sweet, gentle, humorous comedian, popular with the audience, but with plenty of quiet authority.

There was considerable debate over the date of the premiere. The author was insistent that it should not be until after election:

I hasten to write this before receiving your letter, because though it will be full of the most excellent reasons for believing that I can play Wilson and Hughes off the stage, not one of them will have the smallest effect on me. I spend my life in saving managers from themselves, though they love authors who ruin them.

Mr. Faversham was equally insistent that it should take place the middle of October, but the nearest to a compromise he could get was the night before Election Day. In the following letter G. B. S. qualified as a political prophet:

But as for the election I remain inexorable for both our sakes. The date agreed on was Nov. 13. It is natural for you to think that your great production will thrust the Presidency out of the centre of the stage. But this election is going to be one of the most intense you have ever had, and New York will listen to nothing until it is over, except exciting things that it can yell at. I am a politician as well as a playwright, and I know what I am up against. And I positively will not throw away a big play or let you throw away a big production in what would be taken as an impertinent attempt to ignore a much greater issue than the fate of any play.

George Monroe—Winter Garden.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Seven Chances	Belasco	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Big Show	Hippodrome	Aug. 31
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Flame	44th Street	Sept. 4
Intolerance (film)	Liberty	Sept. 5
Pierrot the Prodigal	Little	Sept. 6
Flora Bella	Casino	Sept. 11
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Pollyanna	Hudson	Sept. 18
Miss Springtime	New Amsterdam	Sept. 25
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
Arms and the Girl	Fulton	Sept. 27
His Majesty Bunker Bean	Astor	Oct. 2
Backfire	Lyceum	Oct. 2
Under Sentence	Harris	Oct. 3
Betty	Globe	Oct. 3
Fixing Sister	Maxine Elliott	Oct. 4
The Music Master	Knickerbocker	Oct. 10
A Daughter of the Gods (film)	Lyric	Oct. 17
Treasure Island (second season)	Punch & Judy	Oct. 21
Come Out of the Kitchen	Cohan	Oct. 23
So Long Letty	Shubert	Oct. 23
Object—Matrimony	48th Street	Oct. 25
Major Pendennis	Criterion	Oct. 26
The Show of Wonders	Winter Garden	Oct. 26
Old Lady 31	39th Street	Oct. 30
The Basker	Empire	Oct. 31
Good Gracious Annabelle	Republic	Oct. 31
The Century Girl	Century	Nov. 6
Getting Married	Bootl	Nov. 6
Ben Hur	Manhattan	Nov. 6

TO SIMON PETER VON BARWIG.

All moods of the play
I find madly distracting,
My nature's wet clay
To the weakest of acting.
The shammest sham feelings I manage to feel,
But Levi and Barwig—they're real!

I muster a thrill
For the filmsy Miss Bara,
I squeeze out a rill
Of salt homage to Sara;
But Barwig's my double, and Simon's my twin;
Three souls in one grease-painted skin!

My sorrows, long mute,
Through their lips become vocal—
Enrolled in no Root-
Hog-or-Dialect Local,
Their hyphenate English, no Dinkenspiel art,
Is the slow, broken speech of the heart!

So it's I who denounce
For a t'ief my bad brother
With one, and renounce
My lost babe with the other.
(Though as to that spotlighted ghost of P. Grimm,
I never could gibber with him!)

Some future first night
We'll appear all a-twinkle,
And star the Great White
Milky Way with Van Winkle.
Knight-actors' cold ash in Westminster may lie;
Not ours—we'll act on in the sky!

Down here, between shows
In the hours when we're idle,
Von Barwig, he blows
Ms and Sims to a seidel;
May be, when I've left, one or t'other good gnome
Plays a straight part, as Warfield at Home!

H. E. DOUNCE.

THE NEW KUMMER.

CLARE KUMMER, who wrote that most unusual farce, "Good Gracious Annabelle," is a grandniece of the late Henry Ward Beecher and a cousin of William Gillette. From a consideration of these family connections it would seem that the brightness of her first play was not an accident.

As a matter of information and not an attempt to inject a geographical joke it should be said Miss Kummer is a native of Brooklyn, where she now lives. She is a woman "in her prime; that is, between 32 and 55," as Mr. Shaw would say.

"Good Gracious Annabelle" is the first whole play to Miss Kummer's credit, but she had won fame long before it was produced in another field. Some fifteen years ago she wrote the words and music of a song called "Egypt," which seemed of sufficient merit to her to have published. But how to reach a publisher was a problem that vexed the young author-composer until some one, probably her august cousin, gave her a letter of introduction to Alf. Hayman. Mr. Hayman listened to her story.

"Shall I sing it to you?" Miss Kummer asked.

"Who wrote the music?" Mr. Hayman is said to have parried.

When he learned that the young woman was not only the lyricist, but also the composer, he advised her to take her lyrics, which he liked, and have some one else provide them with a musical setting. Miss Kummer departed and returned in a few days with her song.

"What did I tell you?" the manager exclaimed when he heard the insinuating melody. "Who did you get to do it?"

Miss Kummer confessed that she had retained her own music, but Mr. Hayman did not change his mind. "Egypt" proved popular, and when Miss Kummer wrote "Dearie" it found a ready publisher and a world full of Sylvanus Baxters who inhaled the words, "Dearie, my Dearie, nothing's worth while but dreams of you, and you can make every dream come true," to accompaniments played by countless Lola Pratts. More than 1,000,000 copies of this little ballad were sold, the widest circulation a song of its type composed by a woman has ever reached.

After that Miss Kummer went in for libretto patching. Producers of musical comedies who needed a tune here and a lyric there called on her for aid and she displayed such facility at this kind of thing that she became known as an expert surgeon of lame lyrics, and in many a musical play some of her melodies, rhymes, or lines appeared, though she was not credited on the program.

Miss Kummer reasoned, quite rightly as it transpired, that if she could do this successfully she could write a whole play, and she set about doing it. "Good Gracious Annabelle," somewhat different from the whimsical piece at the Republic, was the result. Originally there were a number of songs in the piece, which was submitted to Marie Cahill. Miss Cahill thought well enough of the manuscript to determine to produce it. There followed delays which resulted in the play passing out of her hands into those of Arthur Hopkins.

Strangely enough, it was not the author, but Mr. Hopkins, who caught the nonsense note in the farce and so produced it in a way to accentuate that note. Miss Kummer saw her play as a more or less conventional farce with more or less conventional settings. It is related that even now she is not quite reconciled to the smart settings of Robert E. Jones and would much rather have had a painted hotel lobby with cigar stand left centre, a clerk's booth opposite and the other conventional trappings of a tile and near-marble lobby somewhere in the Forties. But Miss Kummer has great respect for Mr. Hopkins's judgment and she accepted his word that the setting in use, giving in an unusual degree the feeling of a hotel corridor, would be better.

Mr. Hopkins had Miss Kummer build up the scenes of sentiment, and suggested other minor changes that she made with the greatest ease. It is one of her gifts that she can dash off a scene at rehearsal. Mr. Hopkins likes "Good Gracious Annabelle" so well that he has acquired another comedy called "Home, Sweet Home," from the same pen and will produce it later in the season.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

WHEN Rudolf Christians produced Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse" at the Irving Place recently two American producers were surprised and disappointed. They were Arthur Hopkins and John D. Williams, both of whom had cherished visions of presenting the gripping drama of episodes in English. Mr. Williams still intends to do it, though the production is in that future when John Barrymore shall have finished with "Justice."

The reason Mr. Hopkins has abandoned a long-cherished hope is that the drama was never copyrighted by Tolstoy in America, and it is anybody's property. If he made a costly production of the piece a rival manager could stage it in the theatre next door at half the scale of prices, while the stock company around the corner could put it on. The movies, too, would be sure to have their version, and all together "The Living Corpse" might prove a costly proposition for the manager who invested a great deal in it. Mr. Hopkins saw Reinhardt's production of the drama in Berlin, and he has always had the idea of doing it in the back of his head.

Edward Sheldon saw the Reinhardt production the same week, and he made the same resolution. He has made a version of the play and given it the title, "The Man Who Was Dead," and it is this Mr. Williams will present Mr. Barrymore in. Just how Mr. Sheldon has improved upon Tolstoy is not clear. There is an excellent English translation of the drama that would require no further adapting.

Shelley Hull's younger brother's name is Henry Watterson Hull. He is named after—but that would be redundant. One night recently Marse Henry saw his namesake's performance in "The Man Who Came Back" at the Playhouse and afterward visited the young actor in his dressing room. On the program the name reads, "Henry Hull," which prompted the Colonel's greeting: "You aren't ashamed of the name, are you, boy?"

Hale Hamilton and his wife, Myrtle Tannehill, will return next month from Australia, where they have been appearing in American plays for two seasons.

Owen Johnson was not entirely discouraged by the failure of his dramatization of his story, "The Salamander," and he has begun the work of preparing his latest piece of fiction for the stage. "The Woman Gives" is a tale of a new bohemia discovered by the author in the neighborhood of which Lincoln Square is the centre. The principal character of the book is Inga Sanderson, who rescues an erratic son of a wealthy Knickerbocker family from the bowwows after he has gone to them mentally, morally, and physically.

The theatre managers should do something about the booking men, who are continually interfering with the New York runs of plays. The latest "success" to be torn from Manhattan because of "previous bookings in other cities" is "The Flame," which will depart the Forty-fourth Street Theatre after two more weeks. There really ought to be a law against "previous bookings." Another "previous booking" will drive "Under Sentence" from the Harris to make way for "Our Little Wife" next Saturday night. It seems, according to the press agent, that "Under Sentence" was originally allotted just seven weeks at the Harris.

George Arliss will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, tomorrow night in "The Professor's Love Story," and will then return to New York. The principal changes made in the Barrie comedy have been the deletion of the old-fashioned asides and soliloquies. The rôle of Professor Goodwillie is the first in which Mr. Arliss has followed another actor in more than ten years. Some New York playgoers will remember the comedy through the late E. S. Willard's performances in it years ago, but inasmuch as Mr. Willard never gave more than fifty performances of the play in this city it will be new to the great mass of playgoers.

In a letter to Thomas Broadhurst, manager of the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, Norman McKinnell, the English actor who was seen here in "Rutherford and Son" at the Little Theatre several years ago, gave some interesting sidelights on British men of the theatre well known here. He wrote.

"Granville Barker was recognized last week sweeping in an artillery stable.

"Kenneth Douglas has got three months' extension, but must join up at Christmas.

"Frank Vernon, now a Captain, has gone sick and been ordered a month's rest. I know he was frightfully overworked. However, I guess he'll be all right soon again."

Otis Skinner will return to Manhattan in "Mister Antonio" tomorrow, when he will begin a week's engagement in the Booth Tarkington play at the Bronx Opera House.

There is a new pianist at the Little Theatre to play the solo portions of André Wormser's charming score for "Pierrot the Prodigal," and thereby hangs a tale. When Aloys Friedheim-Kremer, the pianist who presided during the engagement of the pantomime at the Booth, failed to appear just before the matinée on Wednesday there was a wild scramble for some one to take his place. One of those appealed to was Harold Bauer, who sent Hanna von Vollenhoven with the assurance that she was familiar with the difficult music.

Miss von Vollenhoven covered herself with glory, although she had not had a rehearsal, and when congratulations were showered upon her by the other musicians and members of the company after the performance, she replied modestly that her father was a musical director in Holland and had directed "Pierrot" so many times in Amsterdam that she knew the entire score by heart. She is a protégée of Queen Wilhelmina, for whom she has often played. Miss von Vollenhoven's predecessor was not a member of the union, and to appease that inexorable body the management was forced to employ a union pianist, who turned the music for his non-union brother. Under the new arrangement the expense of the extra musician has been dispensed with, since Miss von Vollenhoven is a member of the union.

Charles Hopkins recently received an unusual application from a man who expressed the desire of playing Long John Silver in "Treasure Island" in case a road company was organized. The applicant declared that he would have to do very little making up for the part, as he "fortunately" had lost his right leg, and there was a scar on his cheek, received by a snap hasp while doing a parachute drop from a balloon. "I have an artificial limb," he continued, "but it does not fit, and the factories are so busy just at present with European war orders that I can't get another for some time." The letter concluded with the thought that perhaps "he would rather enjoy the rough stuff that befalls Long John's lot."

"Such Is Life" is the title of the comedy in which Sam Sothern will be seen here shortly. It is by Harold Owen, one of the authors of "Mr. Wu," the melodrama of Chinese life in which Walker Whiteside made his last appearance here. The principal feminine rôle will be played by Ann Cleaver, an English actress who has appeared in some important London productions. "Such Is Life" will probably follow "Go To It" at the Princess shortly.

The Shuberts will bring four new productions to town around Thanksgiving time. Three of them are musical comedies—"Follow Me," "Her Soldier Boy," and "Girls Will Be Girls," and the fourth a straight comedy, "Such Is Life."

Hartley Manners's "Peg o' My Heart" goes on forever. It will be this week's attraction at the Lexington Theatre. Carewe Carvel will play the rôle created by Laurette Taylor.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore will reach New York this week from the Pacific Coast, where he has been lecturing since his arrival from India. His first appearance will be at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 21. The following Friday he will read from his own works at a matinée recital in the Hudson Theatre.

"ARMS AND THE GIRL" METICULOUSLY DONE

IF an author would keep anachronisms, solecisms, and other slips out of his play he must sometimes do some careful research work or computing. Quite often these little aides prove diverting rather than irksome, for they relieve the tension of developing characters and plot by introducing something more tangible. At least, Grant Stewart and Robert Baker found this to be the case when they were collaborating on "Arms and the Girl."

One of the scenes in this pretty little comedy at the Fulton on which the authors devoted some time was that in which one of the characters pays his bill in a little country inn in Belgium. Of course they could have named any figure and let it go at that, but instead, just for the fun of it, they computed to a centime exactly the amount that would be due a hotel of the class and character of the one represented.

A flying trip by automobile from Paris to a certain town in Belgium enters into the story, and in detailing the movements of the character who makes the journey the authors figured the lapse of time with an accurate map of the country before them, so that his stage arrival would be approximately correct. An idiomatic Russian expression they wanted for the first act gave them more trouble than any other little detail. It would have been an easy enough matter to have had the line translated into pure Russian, but most of their Russian-speaking friends know the kind of Russian they wanted. Finally Mr. Stewart discovered a tailor who confessed he often used the expression when his irons weren't hot enough.

MISS REICHER'S RECITAL.

Actress Will Read a Playlet by a Talented Yiddish Dramatist.

Hedwig Reicher will give a dramatic recital at the Comedy Theatre next Sunday night. Her program will include selections from classical and modern poetry in English and German; "The Witch Poem," translated from the German of E. von Wildenbruch, and read to music by Max Schillings; and "Bathsheba," a one-act drama by David Pinski. Of the last named number and its author, Miss Reicher said yesterday:

"Mr. Pinski writes in Yiddish, which is the principal reason why his plays are not better known here. The author is a native of Russia, but is now an American citizen and has written all of his beautiful plays here in New York. 'Bathsheba' is one of a series of playlets dealing with the life and times of King David. The principal character in this playlet is Bathsheba, whom the King chose as one of his wives and took away from her husband Uriah's arms, as the mighty kings used to do at will, answering all his desires blindly. The author has treated the struggle of the woman beautifully in this play."

Major Wallace McCutcheon, known on Broadway as Wally McCutcheon, when the only thing that mattered was the latest variations of the one-step and fox-trot, is home on a furlough. At the outbreak of the war McCutcheon went to England and enlisted. His promotion has been rapid, and he has been singled out for conspicuous bravery a number of times. He has been twice wounded, and it was as a result of his second wound that he was forced to give up the fight for a while. In the battle of the Somme a piece of shrapnel carried away a portion of his skull and his head is still bandaged.

"Green Stockings" Revived.

A. E. W. Mason's comedy, "Green Stockings," in which Margaret Anglin appeared several years ago, will be presented by the Amperians, Incorporated, Friday night at Keith's Colonial. Carl Booker has drilled the cast, which is made up of members of the organization's organization in the Bronx.

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By A. E. Thomas, based upon the novel by Alice Duer Miller.

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Today and Be Good and Serious.

Go to 'TURN TO THE RIGHT!' Tomorrow at the Gaiety Theatre and Be Good and Hilarious.

Evs. 8:20, Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Extra Mats. Thanksgiv'g & Fri., Dec. 1.

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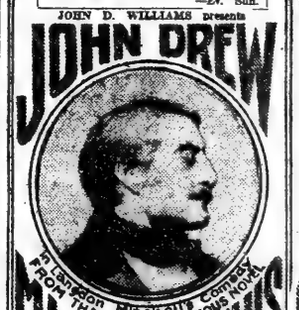

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"A DRAMATIC EVENT OF UNUSUAL DISTINCTION."—World.

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Engagement positively ends Saturday, December 2.

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A PLAY WITH A BIG IDEA. LAUGHS—THRILLS—TEARS

—With—

GEO. NASH & JANET BEECHER

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK AND "BETTY" at the Globe

Mats. Wed. and Saturday

ELTINGE THEATRE WEST 42ND ST. EVES. AT 8:30. WED. & SAT. MATS. 2:30

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THE MOST SURPRISINGLY ORIGINAL AND AMUSING COMEDY IN TOWN

A superb company, including Marjorie Rambeau, Cyril Keightly, William Morris, Robert McWade, & oths.

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524 Choice Fire tBalcony Seats—every night.....$1.00

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"THE CENTURY GIRL" Scenes by Joseph Urban.

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ELSIE JANIS in "The Century Girl."

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"Georgeous entertainment, huge and varied."—*Tribune.*

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CENTURY THEATRE
SAM BERNARD in "The Century Girl"

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"THE CENTURY GIRL" a glorious Glittering beauty show."—*American.*

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"THE CENTURY GIRL" dwarfs all musical plays."—*Eve. Telegram.*

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A Mystery Play in Four Acts

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"The Man Who Came Back"

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LINA ABARBANELL

in the best CASINO show in years

FLORA BELLA

Great cast includes LAWRENCE GROSSMITH & CHARLES PURCELL

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Last Two Weeks

THE FLAME

RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S Spectacular Play About Mexico.

The Distinguished Cast Includes

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And 50 others.

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MON., NOV. 27 Anna Held AND HER 60 HELD GIRLS in FOLLOW ME

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MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, nr. B'way. 'Phone 1476—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.

William Hodge

Tickets now for Thanksgiving, Xmas, New Years.

Seats Eight Weeks Ahead

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CORT HAS THE HIT

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UP STAIRS AND DOWN

By FREDERIC AND FANNY HATTON

OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS

The Brightest and Smartest Comedy and Stage Anywhere. The One Substantial Success of The Season.

AND OH! THAT BABY VAMPIRE!

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SPECIAL MATINEES AT 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have arranged to give 4 additional matinees of

The Yellow Jacket

By George C. Hazelton and Benrimo.

Complete dates now are Nov. 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 27 at 2:30 P.M. and Three morning performances at 10:30 Sat., Nov. 18, and Sat., Nov. 25, and Thursday, Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving Day.)

CRITICS APPLAUD YELLOW JACKET MATINEES.

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LONGACRE THEATRE 48TH ST. & 6 B'WAY.

EVES. 8:30 MATS WED. & SAT. 2:30

H. H. FRAZEE Presents

WM. COLLIER

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ELMENDORF TO-NIGHT AT 8:30

Also To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. 2:45

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The Times says: "See it before all else in the theatres of New York."

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Evenings at 8:45. LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

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Miss Daring & Louise Thai Evs. 8:20. MATINEE THAN HIS BEST SEATS NOW ON SALE

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5th Av. 8d Av. & 58 St. — Big City 4, Maidman & Bruns, Josephine Davis, Miller & Lyle, The Musical Mayos, Nonon & Renee, and Ch. Lawlor. Cont. 1 to 11.

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Why, she's the smartest girl in town, and she'll make you laugh in places where you never laughed before—and, besides—you'll see Lola Fisher, May Vokes, Edwin Nicander, Walter Hampden and their amusing associates at the REPUBLIC THEATRE

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Manhattan OPERA HOUSE 34th St., W. B'way.

Sole Management MORRIS GEST.

EVES. at 8—MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2.

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350 PEOPLE—20 HORSES

FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES.

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

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Loew's American Roof 42d St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.

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Charlie Chaplin "Behind the Screen," "Orientals," Burns & Kissen, Maria Fenton, & others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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Played 1000 Times in Berlin. 25c to $1.

Lee MARDIS in

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105 5th Avenue, at 16th St. 4:30 P. M. Nov. 14—Emile Vuillermet

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Trotters, Runners, Roadsters, Saddle Horses & Jumpers. ADMISSION $1.50

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

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SENSATIONALLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT AT THE
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DAILY 2—2:30—7:30—9 p. m.
PRICES 15c 25c & 50c

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SEVEN REEL NOVELTY SPECTACLE

SEE PETE THE MONKEY WHO HAS MORE INTELLIGENCE THAN MOST HUMAN BEINGS

it's BIG
it's ROMANTIC
it's THRILLING
it's DIFFERENT

BIGGEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.

BROADWAY—Alia Nazimova in "War Brides."

STRAND—Mae Murray in "The Plow Girl."

RIALTO—William S. Hart in "The Devil's Double."

NEW YORK—Olga Petrova in "Extravagance," with daily feature change.

AMERICAN—First half, Alice Brady in "Bought and Paid For."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—First half, Douglas Fairbanks in "American Aristocracy."

PARK—"The Masque of Life."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—First half, Charles Chaplin in "Behind the Screen."

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Monday, Robert Warwick in "The Heart of a Hero," with daily feature change.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—Monday, Alice Brady in "Bought and Paid For," with daily feature change.

By ALICE DUER MILLER.

TO see your gentle daughter turn into a prima donna, or your Ford into a Rolls-Royce would not be more surprising than to find that a quiet little love story of your own composing is starring on Broadway. For however clearly you may think you have visualized your characters, when you see them actually moving before you, and speaking—as if by a sort of charming coincidence—the very words you selected for them to speak, the experience is like nothing in the world but having your playthings come alive, as of course they used to do once and awhile in dreams.

Something of this excitement I anticipated when Mr. Thomas first broke the news to me that somewhere in the pages of "Come Out of the Kitchen," there was a perfectly good play.

But I was not prepared for the tremendous interest I should find in seeing the alterations that a story undergoes—must undergo—in order to be presented in dramatic form—the reshaping of it, not for a reader who may skip or reread at his leisure, but for a composite audience who must get it all at once. The limitations are not all in either form; there are impossibilities that the novelist can glide over with hardly any difficulty, but which the dramatist is forced to explain like a witness on the stand. And there are incredibilities that the dramatist can get away with in three minutes of brisk action that a novelist could not make good in twenty pages.

For instance, I considered that a reader of my book would be willing to believe that four young people might take the places of their own servants for no better reason than that I told him they did. But I can see that an audience, with its heightened sense of reality, would not believe it for a minute without a stronger motive. On the other hand I should have enjoyed immensely getting my poet and the black Mammy shut up together in the kitchen closet—if I had had the wit to think of it—but when I stop to consider the amount of explanation it would have required to tell in words what happens so agreeably in action, I realise I could not have managed it at all.

But the great difference between a book and a play, at least from the writer's point of view, is that a play is written in collaboration with the audience far more than a book is written in collaboration with its readers; the emotions, the time reactions, the whole psychology of the audience, is part of the material out of which a dramatist builds his plays. To the novelist, dealing only with printers' ink and an occasional isolated reader, the realm of the drama is all magic and mystery.

Not the least of this sense of mystery in my case arises from the complete accord between my heroine and Miss Chatterton. As even I cannot believe that Miss Chatterton was created for the sole purpose of impersonating Jane Ellen, I am led to believe that I must have invented Jane Ellen two years ago with the idea of her becoming a rôle for Miss Chatterton—which I know to be contrary to fact.

Max Linder, a French cinema comedian who enjoyed great popularity abroad before the war, arrived last week on the Espagne and went immediately to Chicago, where he will spend a year acting for a series of two-reel comedies for Essanay. Linder is a great favorite in France, not only in pictures but on the stage. He was appearing in a typical French skit in a musical revue when the war came. He immediately joined the army and served until a few months ago, when he was seriously wounded while on a scouting expedition in an aeroplane. He was sent to the military hospital at Contrexville, and while recovering from his wounds began negotiations with Essanay. M. Linder brought forty-six trunks with him, thus living up to his reputation as a dandy.

The Espagne was in collision at sea, and in the confusion that followed M. Linder appeared on deck in a pair of cerise and yellow pajamas that so startled the other passengers the accident was temporarily forgotten. The pajamas proved so impressive that the comedian offered them at auction at the ship's concert and they were sold for 750 francs.

What is claimed to be the first dog fight ever filmed is shown in the Famous Players adaptation of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen," in which Louise Huff and Jack Pickford will be starred. It will be remembered that the author described at great length the first meeting of Flopit, Lola Pratt's little pet, and Clematis, the dog which belonged to the Baxters' negro servant.

William Sylvanus Baxter, the indifferent young man, was described as having enveloped his head in a washboiler, much against his better judgment, when forced to assist the negro in carrying home several vulgar kitchen necessities. Clematis followed them, despite William's great indignation at his presence, and finally became involved in a fight with the darling Flopit. Horrified by the agonized cries of the adorable Miss Pratt as the dogs began to fight, and still more shocked at the thought of revealing his identity when he felt himself the indirect source of her suffering, the redoubtable William sought safety in flight, the waiter-like gift carefully shielding him from exposure.

Mary Nash, who is playing the leading woman's rôle in "The Man Who Came Back" at the Playhouse, will make her first appearance as a Fatima star in "Arms and the Women," a modern tale in which the manufacture of munitions in this country for use abroad plays a prominent part.

Frank Keenan, who can look a camera in the eye as unflinchingly as the next one, returned last week from a long sojourn in California, where he has been acting for the movies. The Triangle Company wanted Mr. Keenan to renew his contract and remain there for another period, but he was homesick for New York. He has not deserted the screen, but hereafter avows his intention of acting for it only when he may do so in the East. Between pictures he hopes to appear again on the dramatic stage. Several manuscripts that look promising were submitted to him during the last two years, and he is now giving them careful consideration.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures unless otherwise stated begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OPENING, Edward F. Sanderson, new Director, speaker of the evening, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION, by Paul Monroe, Professor of History of Education, Teachers College, in the Montefiore Church, Fifth Av., between 126th and 127th Sts., 10 A. M.

WORLD'S FELLOWSHIP, by Fletcher S. Brockman and Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding, Y. W. C. A., 609 Lexington Av., 4 P. M.

ART AND ETHICS OF THE MOVING PICTURE THEATRE, by George M. O'Dell, Woodstock Library, 760 East 160th St., 11 A. M.

OMAHA DOCTRINE OF THE GREAT MYSTERIOUS ONE: WUKONDA, by the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, St. Mark's in the Bowery, 10th St. and 2d Av., following brief service, with music, 4 P. M.

CONCERT, by Quartet, including "Divan," Song Cycle by Bruno Buhn, auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

THE OLD PRISON SYSTEM AND THE NEW, by B. Stagg Whitin, Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Prisons, and Spencer Miller, Jr., former Deputy Warden of Sing Sing Prison, at the public forum, P. S., 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Walter C. Gale, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Wessel A. Ramach, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx.

Monday.

BEAUTY OF BIBLE STORIES, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Beth-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M. sharp.

UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO OTHER COUNTRIES, by Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Central Branch Y. W. C. A. 12:30 P. M. 7 East 15th St.

ITALIAN LECTURE, I servizi della vita cittadina nel quartiere (sopra Alfabeti)," by Signora Lisetta Hammond. Illustrated with stereopticon views, P. S. 109, 115th St., east of 2d Av.

WHY MOTHERS ARE SEEKING BIRTH CONTROL, by Dr. Mary Halton, Political Equality Headquarters, 13 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

HOW THE SWORD WAS DEVELOPED, illustrated lecture by Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, at the Museum, 4:15 P. M.

THE SENATE, by Professor William B. Guthrie, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

THE RHINE AND HEIDELBERG, by Henry Zick, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

HEAT EFFECTS, by J. Loring Arnold, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: THE DUAL MONARCHY, by Dr. John C. Bowker, P. S. 99, 226 East 67th St. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, by William Kerr, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY, by Dr. George A. Moylan, P. S. 132, 123d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

EAST AND WEST AND THEIR DIFFERENT IDEALS, by Ian C. Hannah, P. S. 165, 225 West 106th St. Illustrated.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward Justus Parker, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

VENICE: BRIDE OF THE SEA, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Pilgrim Hall, 55th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

STORY OF THE EARTH'S CRUST, by Jane Henry Frome, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 36th St. Illustrated.

HOW UNCLE SAM HELPS THE FARMER, by John C. Walsh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

A TRIP THROUGH CUBA, by M. T. Cole, P. S. 46, 129th St. between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE MEDITERRANEAN, by Colonel Irwin A. Havens, P. S. 59, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St., Bronx. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

SOUTH AMERICA, by Mrs. Elizabeth Chadbourne, Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 7 East 15th St., 8 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, by Flavius Brobst, Wadleigh High School, 113th St., west of 7th Av.; illustrated.

HUGO: LES MISERABLES, ROMANTICISM AND HUMANITARIANISM, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av.

BERNARD SHAW'S "ARMS AND THE MAN," "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," &c., by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.

THE UGANDA RAILROAD, by Mrs. Minnie S. Childs, P. S. 66, 54th St., east of 1st Av.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, by Edward R. Perry, P. S. 90, 145th St., west of 7th Av.; illustrated.

THE BEGINNING OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM—1690-1707, by George Hiley Payne, P. S. 132, 123d St. and Wadsworth Av.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: THE DUAL MONARCHY, by Dr. John C. Bowker, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West; illustrated.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS NEIGHBORS, by Leland Rex Robinson, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

RURAL DENMARK, by Mrs. Antoinette H. Hervey, P. S. 66, 207th St. and Hull Av., Bronx; illustrated.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, by Joseph P. Carney, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St.; illustrated.

THE JAPANESE IN WAR AND PEACE, by Dr. Charles McDowell, St. Ansgar's Hall, Tinton Av., near 153th St.; illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

INDIA-TURKEY, by Mrs. H. V. P. Mead, Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., 7 East 15th St., 12:30 P. M.

HOW TO ABOLISH POVERTY, by Edwin Jennings, 8 P. M.; "The Influence of Capital," by Prof. Harry Frederick Ward, 8 P. M., Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th St.

THE FADING OF THE FRONTIER, by Axel Hull Flen, P. S. 46, West Houston and Clarkson Sts. Illustrated.

A RAMBLE THROUGH INDIA FROM CEYLON TO KASHMIR, by Franklin D. Cogswell, P. S. 201, 115th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

BEETHOVEN THE HERO, (THIRD PERIOD), by Daniel Gregory Mason, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

THE ABIDING INFLUENCE OF ROME, by Ian C. Hannah, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated.

QUAINT HOLLAND, by St. A. Rigney, Bellamy Institute Hall, 615 East 160th St. Illustrated.

SHOCK WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS AND EXPOSURE, by Charles W. Hilmer, [illegible] Av., near 59th St., east of Wallabout. Illustrated.

BIRDS AND BIRD MUSIC, by Henry Oldys, New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 503 West 145th St. Illustrated.

NEW ORLEANS, by Flavius Brobst, Seaman's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

INFANTILE INSANITY, by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.

COLORADO VERSUS SWITZERLAND, by Rudy S. Ungell, Y. W. H. A., 21 West 115th St. Illustrated.

THE MAKING OF NEW CHINA, by Sydney Greville Usher, P. S. 87, 148th St., east of Willis Av. Illustrated.

AUSTRALIA, THE GREAT SOUTHLAND, by Clarence H. Northcott, P. S. 47, Ransom St., Lawrence, and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

HOW BOWS, CROSSBOWS AND EARLY FIREARMS WERE USED, by Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, at the Museum, 4:15 P. M.

THE CHALLENGE OF LABOR, by the Rev. Harry Frederick Ward, Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th St., at 8 P. M.

JAPAN-CHINA, by Mrs. Clarence Beebe, Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., 7 East 15th St., 12:30 P. M.

AMERICANIZING THE IMMIGRANT HOME, by Mrs. Johanna von Wagner, Mt. Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 120th and 127th Sts., 8 P. M.

CHOSEN, AND THE JAPAN PROBLEM THERE, by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

ENGLISH BALLADS, by Miss Grace Ewing, P. S. 6, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

THE PASSING OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE DAWN OF MODERN TIMES, (1,450 to 1,500 A. D.), by Professor Adolphe Cohn, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY, by Miss L. Kay Balderston, P. S. 59, 228 East 59th St. Illustrated.

MAKING OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, by Christopher Morley, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

PAINTING IN AMERICA, WITH REMARKS ON THE POST-IMPRESSIONISTS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 165, 225 West 106th St. Illustrated.

CONFLICT WITH CRUELTY, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, Labor Temple, corner 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND: THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Rose, New York Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 113 East 96th St. Illustrated.

LOHENGRIN, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, New York Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: THE DUAL MONARCHY, by Dr. John C. Bowker, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, by Theodore I. Jones, P. S. 96, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS, by Louis O. Barth, P. S. 90, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., Bronx. Illustrated.

ENGLAND UNDER HENRY VIII., by Albert L. Meahon, P. S. 62, Brown Place and 156th St., Bronx.

ROBERT BURNS, by Henry Neumann, P. S. 46, 156th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx.

ANTHRACITE COAL, by Frank J. Milman, P. S. 53, 165th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

VENETIAN PAINTING, by Miss Edith R. Abbott, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

HUNGARY AND BELGIUM — PORTUGAL, by Miss M. A. Stimson, Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., 7 East 15th St., 8 P. M.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ASTRONOMY, by Garrett P. Serviss, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

SOUTH AMERICA, by Miss Adelaide H. Allerton, P. S. 37, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

PAINTING IN AMERICA, WITH REMARKS ON THE POST-IMPRESSIONISTS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 43d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

BELGIUM, MODERN AND MEDIAEVAL, by Glen Arnold Otgen, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St. and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, P. S. 61, 11th St., east of Avenue B, Illustrated.

ITALINA LECTURE: "IL RAGAZZO DI NEW YORK A CASA A SCUOLA E NELLA STRADA," by Dr. Marcello del Vecchio, P. S. 45, 150th and Hoffman Sts., and Lorillard Place.

GERMAN LECTURE: "ALSO SPRACH ZARATHUSTRA," by Dr. Traugott Boehme, 50 Union Square, Ger. Life Ins. Building, 8:30 P. M.

CHARLES DARWIN—A MASTER MIND, by Professor Samuel G. Schmucker, P. S. 60, 86th St., east of 1st Av.

THE LIVING AND THE NON-LIVING, by Professor Benjamin C. Gruenberg, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

THE PLANTER ARISTOCRACY OF THE OLD SOUTH, by Professor William MacDonald, P. S. 132, 123d St. and Wadsworth Av.

GOETTERDAEMMERUNG, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, P. S. 127, St. Nicholas Av. and 126th St. Illustrated.

THROUGH DUTCH GATEWAYS, by George H. Hall, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

FRANZ SCHUBERT, THE GREATEST SONG WRITER OF ALL TIME, by John S. Van Cleve, P. S. 4, 167th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

COLORADO VERSUS SWITZERLAND, by Rudy S. Ungell, P. S. 79, Fordham, St. and City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M.

APPRECIATION OF THE FOLK SONGS, by Miss Blossom T. Wilcox, P. S. 25, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

AFRICA, FROM SEA TO CENTRE, by Herbert E. Bridgman, P. S. 98, 125th St., between Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

CHINA AND HER PEOPLE, by Mrs. Winifred G. Hawley, P. S. 84, Jerome Av., North of 184th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

HOLLAND, THE LAND THAT MAN MADE, by William S. Hart, P. S. 31, 126th St., Jackson and Trinity Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Saturday.

CHICKEN'S CATHODE RAYS AND ROENTGEN'S X RAYS, by Ernest R. von Nardroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE CITY AND ITS COLLEGE, by Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.

CHARLES DARWIN—A MASTER MIND, by Professor Samuel G. Schmucker, New York Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 121 E. 96th St.

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS, by Louis S. Friedland, New York Public Library, 145th St. Branch, 103 West 145th St., 3 P. M.

NITROGEN AND ITS OXIDES; NITRIC ACID AND AMMONIA, by Professor William McPherson, Broadway, 156th St. and Audubon Av., West 156th St. Illustrated.

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS, by John R. Freund, P. S. 46, east of Wallabout. Illustrated.

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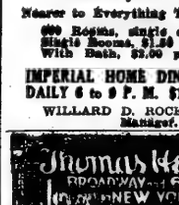

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OPENING OF METROPOLITAN OPERA SEASON

"Les Pecheurs de Perles," in Which Bizet, the Composer of "Carmen" Began His Career

THE opera season will begin tomorrow night under conditions that are much the same as those of a year ago. The subscription is supposed to be larger. Mr. Gatti-Casazza complains of the difficulties that beset the impresario during a European war. He has made his experience on both sides of the Atlantic and has had to exhaust the resources of ingenuity to obtain his singers and his scores, his materials of all sorts. Fortunately most of his singers were content to remain in America in the Summer. Mme. Destinn went home, and either cannot or will not come back. To this loss is added that of Miss Lucrezia Bori. The hopes that she would sing this season were too optimistic. Mr. Toscanini would not return. Perhaps it is as well that he should not, so long as the war lasts, and his heart is in his native land and his spirit seething with patriotic emotions. A few new artists have been engaged of whom good things are promised; in the main the roster of the company is the same as last season. Messrs. Polacco and Bodanzky remain; there will be a new third conductor. It all ought to be very satisfactory.

The list of new productions includes only two really new operas: Riccardo Zandonai's "Francesco da Rimini" and Reginald de Koven's setting of Percy MacKaye's "Canterbury Pilgrims." Thus the American composer will again be given his chance at the Metropolitan. Zandonai is the composer of that "Conchita" presented by the Chicago Opera Company at its visit to the Metropolitan in the latter part of the season of 1912-13. An old opera that apparently has never been heard in America—unless New Orleans should arise and point a dissenting finger—is Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride." An opera of less antiquity, the whole of which has never been heard in New York, is Bizet's "Les Pêcheurs de Perles." Massenet's "Thaïs," which has been very much heard in New York in "another place," and Delibes's "Lakmé," formerly in the Metropolitan repertory, are promised. The first performance will bring forward "Les Pêcheurs de Perles."

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"Les Pêcheurs de Perles" is the opera with which Bizet was launched on his career. Bizet died a natural death, superinduced by disease, and not of grief and disappointment caused by the indifference of public and critics to his masterpieces. Such a legend grew up, and has been demolished. But even the legend-mongers were never able to make him the victim of malignant opera-directors conspiring to keep him down. Whatever may have been the lack of success of his works during his lifetime, he was, from the moment he became a full-fledged composer, and before, permitted, invited, even pursued by managers to furnish them operas. And on his part he was always ready and eager to accept any libretto offered him, even the most unpromising; and unpromising ones were offered him. Bizet's aesthetics, it has been remarked, were complaisant; he had no objections to making concessions to routine or to pleasing the taste of the public.

When he wrote a work, says Henry Gauthier-Villars, it was not to concentrate all his artistic aspirations in slowly toiling over a cherished idea. Instead of choosing the ideal subject which every artist secretly chooses for himself and dreams of immortalizing, he was content to set music conscientiously to a libretto acceptable to the Director of the Théâtre Lyrique, or the Director of the Opéra Comique. He wrote not for the sake of writing, but for the sake of being performed.

Thus, it is pointed out that the libretto of his first attempt at an opera, "Le Docteur Miracle," a prize composition of his student years, was offered him; so was that of "La Guzla de l'Emir" on his return from Rome. Coming to more important things, we see him the recipient of a libretto ready made in "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," and another in "La Jolie Fille de Perth." Bizet himself thought that Mistral's "Calendal" would make a libretto for him and had one prepared; "at last a good poem." But as soon as he found that the manager of the Opéra Comique did not care for the subject he at once discarded Mistral and returned the libretto to its author. A manager chose "Djamileh" as a subject and had the libretto extracted from Alfred de Musset's "Namouna," for another composer, who passed it on to Bizet. "L'Arlésienne," as a melodrama, was the idea of Carvalho, and Bizet was engaged to furnish the music. Then the composer began work on a "Cid" which he thought Faure would be interested in. The Opéra Comique ordered Meilhac and Halévy to make a "Carmen" libretto and Bizet to furnish the music; and "Carmen" was the cause of another order which Bizet did not live to finish.

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The managers requisitioned him early. Bizet had no sooner returned from Rome as a Roman prizeman in 1863, aged 25 years, than he obtained in his usual course of events a commission to write for the Opéra Comique a one-act piece called "La Guzla de l'Emir," the text by Jules Barbier and Michel Carré. A part of the French Government's paternal benevolence toward the young musicians it has educated in the Conservatoire and then sent to Rome is to require one of the subventioned opera houses to give at least one performance of a one-act piece furnished by the returning prize winner. This, it has been remarked, is often his first and last public appearance. Bizet's score for this little opera, which is described as a deplorably silly Oriental setting of the well-worn theatrical plot best known to us as set forth in "The Barber of Seville," was already finished and even in rehearsal. Then another manager came after him.

This was Léon Carvalho, whose record then and since was one of "giving the French composer a chance"—for the French composer, no less than the American, considered in those days that he had no chance. A fund had been intrusted to Carvalho, then director of the Théâtre Lyrique, for the purpose of giving a chance to French composers who had never had an opera performed. Bizet did not come strictly into this class, for before he won his Roman Prize he had divided with his fellow-student Lecocq the prize offered by Jacques Offenbach, then manager of the Bouffes Parisiens, for a setting of "Le Docteur Miracle," which had been duly performed. Nevertheless, Carvalho saw his man in Bizet, and offered him an operatic text by Michel Carré and Cormon, "Les Pêcheurs de Perles."

Bizet was overjoyed. He naturally considered it a much better chance of getting before the Parisian operatic public than with an obligatory one-act piece at the Opéra Comique. So he accepted Carvalho's commission at once—it is said without even reading the libretto—and at once withdrew his piece from the Opéra Comique and returned the libretto to the authors. They afterward had it composed by Théodore Dubois, whose setting was produced at another theatre in 1873. As for Bizet's own score, he burned it.

Bizet expeditiously finished the music for the new opera, and it was produced on Sept. 29, 1863. It had eighteen performances then, the last being on Nov. 22. As things then stood in Paris, this was a short "run" and signified that the opera could not be considered a success. Yet it had been not badly received. Bizet's friends were delighted, the public surprised but polite; but the critics were disagreeable. According to Charles Pigot, Bizet's biographer, the public was more surprised than pleased; "this music, to which it was not used, this constant seeking for originality and color, these frequent new manners of expression, caused it more astonishment than pleasure. Certain pages, however, were warmly admired, and the success in general was enough to allow the composer's numerous friends, scattered through the auditorium, to give him a warm ovation." Bizet was called out and demonstratively applauded.

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Among the critics Berlioz alone commented favorably on "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" in the last feuilleton he contributed during his long service to the Journal des Débats, and reprinted in his book, "Les Musiciens et la Musique."

"The score of this opera has obtained a veritable success?" he wrote; "it contains a considerable number of fine and expressive numbers full of fire and of rich color." Bizet, observes this enemy of the official instruction in music, "has made his journey to Rome, he has returned without having forgotten music." He speaks of the special and very unusual reputation the young composer had already acquired in Paris, as an incomparable score reader. Since Liszt and Mendelssohn there had been no such score reader. "The score of 'Les Pêcheurs de Perles' does the greatest honor to M. Bizet, whom we shall be forced to accept as a composer, notwithstanding his rare talent as a score reader."

Others were less favorable. One believes that M. Bizet may some day give us a charming opéra comique, but this time he has deceived himself in trying to write a grand opera "pathetic and emphatic." Another considers the orchestration overcharged and filled with "bizarre harmonies due to a mistaken straining after originality." Another finds in the work "shocks and violent effects mostly of the new Italian school—namely Verdi—whose cries he has been compelled to listen to during his sojourn in Rome." Several others already think him an imitator of Wagner—a charge that was destined to pursue him to the grave. Many found that he had copied melodic or rhythmic effects employed by Félicien David, the composer of "The Desert," an Orientalist in music who "mounted his camel" in that once-celebrated work and never again came down.

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As one of his biographers remarks, it was Bizet's destiny to be devoted to the search for "local color" in music. There seemed to be a tacit agreement among the managers to direct him along this path, in which he was to do some marvelously beautiful things. The musical geography of Bizet might be the subject of a special study, says Mr. Gauthier-Villars. After the Italy of his "Envoi de Rome," "Don Procopio," there is the Orientalism of "La Guzla de l'Emir," of "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," of "Djamileh," there is the Scotland of "La Jolie Fille de Perth," the Spain of "Carmen," the Provence of "L'Arlésienne."

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"Les Pêcheurs de Perles" was not heard again in Paris after its brief "run" in 1863 till 1889. In April of that year it was reproduced at the Opéra Comique, of which the same Léon Carvalho had become director. The heroine's part was sung then by Mme. Calvé, and again in 1893. Before 1889 it had made its way in Belgium, Italy, and Monte Carlo, and in London, and it is well known in Germany. Two acts were given at the Metropolitan Opera House at a matinée, on Jan. 11, 1896, for the satisfaction of Mme. Calvé. Eighteen years ago Mr. Caruso and Mr. De Luca, both then near the beginning of their careers, sang together in the opera in Genoa, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza produced it in his early days as an impresario in his home city of Ferrara.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

OLD PHOTOGRAPH OF CARUSO AND DE LUCA IN "THE PEARL FISHERS," THIS WEEK'S NOVELTY AT THE METROPOLITAN

JACQUES THIBAUD, FRENCH VIOLINIST WHO RETURNS AFTER AN ABSENCE WITH A RECITAL THIS WEEK

VERNON STILES, AN AMERICAN TENOR WHO MAKES HIS DEBUT HERE AT CARNEGIE HALL ON THURSDAY

GRETA TORPADIE WHO GIVES A RECITAL WEDNESDAY AT THE COMEDY.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

JOSEF HOFMANN will be the soloist for the first of the Philharmonic Society's Sunday afternoon concerts at Carnegie Hall today. The program will be devoted to Beethoven. The numbers comprise the "Eroica" Symphony and the "Leonore No. 3" Overture, with Mr. Hofmann playing the solo part in the "Emperor," Concerto in E flat. Schubert's Symphony in C will occupy the first half of the program for the concerts of Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. The second part will consist of Strauss's tone poem, "Macbeth," Max Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Mozart" and Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un faune."

Works of Joachim Raff and César Franck make up the program for the concert of the Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, a repetition of last Friday's. The numbers will be Raff's "Lenore" Symphony, and of Franck's works, the symphonic poem, "Les Djinns," two numbers from the symphonic poem, "Psyche," and the "Symphonic Variations." Harold Bauer, the soloist, will play the piano parts in "Les Djinns" and the "Symphonic Variations."

Ethel Heaney, a young American pianist, who has been heard here once before, will give a recital this afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. Her program includes Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 53, a group of Chopin numbers, and compositions of Bach, Scarlatti, and Schulz-Evler.

The New York Chamber Music Society, Carolyn Beebe, director, will supply the instrumental portion of the program for this evening's concert in the chamber music series being presented at the Harris Theatre. The organization will play quartets by Brahms and Mozart, with other numbers. Hugh Allan, baritone, and Lillian Bradley, soprano, will be the soloists.

Gaston M. Dethier and Edouard Dethier will give a recital of sonatas for violin and piano at the Comedy Theatre this evening. Their numbers will comprise Dohnanyi's Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 21; Brahms's Sonata in G, Op. 78, and Pierne's Sonata in D minor, Op. 36.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert will give the second of her present Sunday evening series of concerts tonight at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. The program is called "Les Jolies Chansons de France," and includes many favorite songs of her répertoire. She will be assisted by Margaret Farnam, soprano, with Gustave Ferrari at the piano.

Amy Emerson Neill, violinist, will give her first recital here at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. She will play Mozart's Concerto in D and Saint-Saëns's "Konzertstueck," with two groups of smaller numbers. Isaac Van Grove will assist at the piano.

Tom Dobson will give his first recital of the season at the Punch and Judy Theatre tomorrow afternoon. Among the novelties on his program will be a group of songs by Carpenter, some Afro-American folk tunes collected by H. E. Krehbiel, some children's songs by Grace Chadbourne, three musical parodies by Hughes, and four songs of his own composition. He will, as usual, play his own accompaniments.

Carol Robinson, pianist, will make her first appearance in New York with a recital at the Comedy Theatre tomorrow afternoon. She will play Cesar Franck's Prelude, Choral and Fugue, and Schumann's Sonata, Op. 22, and a group of smaller pieces.

Clara Clemens, contralto, will appear for the first time here this season with a recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening. She will sing two groups of songs by Brahms and two by Schumann, the latter including one song by Clara Schumann. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will play her accompaniments.

Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, will give his second recital here this season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. He will play MacDowell's "Sonata Eroica," Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and Chopin's Sonata in B minor, besides a group of smaller pieces.

The American String Quartet, an organization which is apparently to be heard here for the first time, will give a concert at the Comedy Theatre Tuesday afternoon. The members are Gertrude Marshall and Ruth Stickney, violins; Adeline Packard, viola, and Hazel L'Africain, 'cello. The program will comprise Mozart's Quartet for strings in C and Cesar Franck's Quartet in D.

The Kneisel Quartet will give the opening concert of its twenty-fifth season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, with Mme. Olga Samaroff as assisting artist. The program comprises Max Reger's Quartet in E flat, Op. 109, which was first played here by this organization in 1911; Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18, No. 3, and Cesar Franck's Quintet in F minor for strings and piano, in which Mme. Samaroff will play the piano part.

Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give a song recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. Her program consists of some older music in Italian and English, a group of songs in Finnish and German, five songs in French, and a like number in English, including two by Frank La Forge, the accompanist of the evening, sung for the first time.

Moses Boguslawski, pianist, will give his first recital here at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His numbers will be Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in D in Busoni's arrangement; Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Paganini, Books I. and II.; Liszt's "Annees de Pelerinage," (Suisse,) and a group of Chopin compositions.

Greta Torpadie, soprano, and Hans Kindler, 'cellist, will give a joint recital at the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. Each artist will give three groups of compositions, Miss Torpadie's including five Scandinavian songs. Coenraad V. Bos will assist at the piano.

Vernon Stiles, an American tenor who has appeared principally abroad, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon. He will sing a group of eight songs by Schumann, four songs in English, Liszt's setting of the Twenty-third Psalm with harp and organ accompaniment, and songs by Moussorgsky, Fergolesi, Marcello and Liza Lehmann. Richard Epstein will assist at the piano, and Salvatore Stefano, harpist, and Bruno Huhn, organist, will provide the accompaniment in the Liszt number.

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, returns to the American concert field after two years of war service, and will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. He will play Saint-Saëns's Concerto in A and compositions of Beethoven, Bach, Chausson, Fiorillo, Marsick, and Wieniawsky. Walter Golde will assist at the piano.

Mischa Levitzki, pianist, will give his second recital this season at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. He will play Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 101, Schumann's Sonata, Op. 22, and a group of pieces by Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt.

Adelaide Fischer will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. Her program will consist of some old music, with groups of French and English songs, and a feature will be what is announced as the first performance in this country of Robert Kahn's "Seven Songs with Trio Accompaniment." In the latter number she will have the assistance of Alexander Bloch, violin; James Lavelle, 'cello, and Alice Ander Rihm, piano. Mr. Rihm will also play the other accompaniments.

The first of the season's Symphony Concerts for Young People will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. Albert Spalding will be the soloist, and the program will be provided by the Symphony Society of New York, with Walter Damrosch conducting and giving explanatory talks at the piano. The program comprises Haydn's Symphony in D, ("with the hunting-call,") Mozart's Concerto in D for violin and orchestra, and the "Waldweben" from Act II. of "Siegfried."

Harold Bauer will give a recital Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His program is as follows: Schumann, Sonata in G minor, Op. 22; Chopin, Ballades in G minor, F, F minor, and A flat; Schumann, Fantasia in C, and Chopin, Etude in C minor, Nocturne in F sharp minor, and Scherzo in C sharp minor.

John Powell will give his second recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. He will devote his program to Schumann, playing the "Faschingsschwank aus Wien," "Davidsbundlertänze," and "Carnaval."

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The season of opera opens at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow evening with a performance of Bizet's "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," sung for the first time complete here. The cast will include Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, and Rothier, and Mr. Polacco will conduct. The story of the opera is given in today's Sunday Magazine Section of this newspaper.

Other operas of the opening week will be as follows:

"Tristan und Isolde" on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Kurt and Homer and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, Schlegel, Reiss, Bloch, and Bayer. Artur Bodansky will conduct.

"Manon Lescaut" on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Alda and Perini and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, De Segurola, Rossi, Reiss, Bada, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Gennaro Papi will make his début as a conductor here.

"Der Rosenkavalier" on Friday evening, with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Mason, Curtis, Mattfeld, Van Dyck, Braslau, Tiffany, Maerkel, and Dobbins and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Schlegel, Audisio, Ruysdael, Bloch, and Bayer, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

"Prince Igor" at the Saturday matinée, with Mmes. Alda, Perini, Delaunois, and Egener and Messrs. Amato, Botta, Didur, De Segurola, Bada, and Audisio. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will lead the Tartar ballet in the third act. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Aida" will be sung at a special popular-price performance on Saturday evening by Mmes. Rappold, Homer, and Sparkes and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Rossi, and Audisio. Miss Galli will dance. Mr. Papi will conduct.

At the first Sunday night opera concert next Sunday evening Mischa Elman, violinist, will play and several artists of the company will sing. Richard Hageman will direct the orchestra.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

At his free organ recital in City College at 4 o'clock this afternoon Samuel A. Baldwin will play Concert Overture in B minor, Rogers; Concert Adagio in E, Merkel; Fugue in G minor, Bach; Pastorale, Bossi; Consolation, d'Evry; Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff "Kamennoi Ostrow," Rubinstein, and Symphony No. 5, Widor. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play Sonata No. 2 in C, Borowski; Clair de Lune, Karg-Elert; Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, Bach; Evening Prayer, Shelley; Allegretto Grazioso Tours; "Peer Gynt" suite; (two movements,) Grieg; Idylle, Quef, and Walhalla Scene, Wagner.

Free organ recitals under the auspices of the Board of Education and the American Guild of Organists will be given this afternoon at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, by Wenzel A. Raboch, organist, assisted by Marie Delaney, soprano, and Linnea Roberts, violinist, and at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, by Walter C. Gale.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Education Chamber Music Society will give its second concert this evening at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The program will comprise Zolotareff's String Quartet, Op. 25; Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's Piano Quartet, and Glazounow's Suite for String Quartet, Op. 35.

The Rubinstein Club will give its first musicale of the season at the Waldorf on Saturday afternoon. The artists will be Louis Graveure, baritone; Eleanor Painter, soprano, and Samuel Gardner, violinist.

Victor Biart will give his second lecture-recital on programs of the Philharmonic Society at the Hotel Plaza on Wednesday afternoon.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Fritz Kreisler will give a recital at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. His numbers will consist of Bach's Suite in E and Adagio and Fugue for violin alone; Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor; a group of classic airs, and a group of arrangements and original pieces by the violinist himself.

There will be a free organ recital under the auspices of the Board of Education and the American Guild of Organists at the Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, this afternoon at 4:30 P. M., by Harold V. Milligan, organist, assisted by Ada Marie Castor, soprano.

Leo Ornstein, pianist, and Emily Gresser, violinist, will give a joint recital this afternoon in the Academy of Music.

Isadora Duncan to Appear Again.

Isadora Duncan will make her appearance in this city with a special matinee at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday afternoon. On this occasion there will be no tickets sold and admission will be by invitation only. The dancer will have the accompaniment of an orchestra of eighty, under the direction of Oscar Spirescu. The performance is regarded by the dancer as a general rehearsal for the tour she is about to undertake in California. The program will include the Allegretto from Cesar Franck's Symphony in D and an excerpt from the same composer's "Redemption," Schubert's "Ave Maria," Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, and the "Marseillaise."

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

12—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Ethel Heaney, piano recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
12—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
12—Gaston M. and Edouard Dethier, joint recital, evening, Comedy Theatre.
12—Yvette Guilbert, recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
13—Amy Neill, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Tom Dobson, song-recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
13—Carol Robinson, piano recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
13—Clara Clemens, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Rudolph Ganz, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—American String Quartet, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
14—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Frances Alda, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Moses Boguslawski, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Greta Torpadie and Hans Kindler, joint recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
16—Jacques Thibaud, violin recital, afternoon; Aeolian Hall.
16—Vernon Stiles, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Mischa Levitzki, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
17—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Yvette Guilbert, recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
17—Adelaide Fischer, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Isolde Menges, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—John Powell, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Society of the Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
19—Yvette Guilbert, recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
19—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 13, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL BY CLARA CLEMENS Ossip Gabrilowitsch At the Piano.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3,
THIBAUD The Distinguished French Violinist
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3.
Schumann Chopin Recital HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 20, at 3.
Piano Recital by LOUIS CORNELL
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3,
Piano Recital by GEORGE COPELAND
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3,
The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR NOVAES
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
This Afternoon at 3, Aeolian Hall.
SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER
"Lenore" Symphony, Raff; "Les Djinns" and Symphonic Variations, C. Franck.
Next Sun. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3,
SOLOIST ALBERT SPALDING
Haydn, Beethoven, Liszt, Wagner.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

FIVE TUESDAY AFTERNOONS
FIVE SATURDAY EVENINGS
AT CARNEGIE HALL, beginning
Nov. 23, at 3 Nov. 25, at 8:15
Soloist ALMA GLUCK
Single Concert Tickets, 25 cts. to $1.50.
SUBSCRIPTIONS $1 to $6 for either series, at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

YORSKA CONSERVATOIRE
The Only English School of Acting Conducted According to French Methods.
Under the PERSONAL DIRECTION of
MADAME YORSKA
Co-founder of The French Drama Society, Now Theatre Francais d'Amerique.
And Former Pupil of
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
Morning and Evening Classes.
Managers invited to public performances
Apply for information, 2 to 4
STUDIO - - 33 WEST 44TH.

MARKEL MONDAY-MORNING MUSICALES
White & Gold Room, Hotel Plaza, Nov. 13, Dec. 11, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 12, Apr. 16, at 11 a. m.
The Following Artists Will Appear:
Gladys Axman, Samuel Barlow, Alexander Bloch, William Pogorely, Frost, Claire Dowsey, Gerald Maas, Albert C. McKenna, Erno Rapee, Sinsheimer Quartet, Mrs. Robert Toedt, Mrs. Alexander Bloch, Mann Zucca.
Subscriptions to series, $5.00. Single tickets, $1.50. Tickets at the Plaza.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 3, Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST JOSEF HOFMANN
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
Next Thurs. Eve., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Orchestral Concert NO SOLOIST
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 13, at 3.
Violin Recital by AMY EMERSON NEILL
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
Piano Recital MOSES BOGUSLAWSKI
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall.

Comedy Theatre, Tonight at 8:30.
PIANO AND VIOLIN SONATA RECITAL
GASTON and EDOUARD Dethier
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $12. (Steinway Piano.)
Direction Musicians' Concert Management, Inc.

ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL
ARTHUR Hartmann
COMEDY THEA., Sunday Eve., Nov. 26.
COMEDY THEA., Sun. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3.
Violin Recital—David Hochstein
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Music League of Am.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 25, at 8:15.
Piano Recital by CHARLES Cooper
50c. to $2. Boxes $15. Steinway Piano.
Tickets Florence L. Pease, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall
Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., Nov. 17, at 3,
SONG RECITAL ADELAIDE FISCHER
Management Winton & Livingston.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18
Now at Box Office. Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 23, at 8:15.
50c. to $2. Boxes $15.
Violin Recital by RODERICK WHITE
Tickets, Florence L. Pease, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.

Comedy Theatre, Wed. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
GRETA Torpadie HANS Kindler
Tickets 50c. to $2.00 at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3,
SONG RECITAL VERNON STILES
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. (Steinway Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 20, at 8:30.
4th Annual American Program HEMUS 25 cts. to $1.
Comedy Thea., Mon. Aft., Nov. 20, at 3.
Piano Recital Carol Robinson
Tickets 50c to $3. Mgmt. Annie Friedberg.

PIANO RECITAL Ethel HEANEY
Comedy, W. 41. This Afternoon at 3. 50c to $2. Box Office or Mus. League America.

Comedy Thea., Tues. Aft., Nov. 14, at 3.
American String Quartette
Tickets 50 cts. to $2, at Box Office.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 2626 Greeley. SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions bought and sold. JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFF., $185 Greeley Square Hotel, B'way, Cor. 38 St. OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY.
FOR SALE, TWO OPERA SEATS, T 5-7, Friday evenings. Tiadaghton 6080.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
Yvette Guilbert
To-Night at 8:30
Les Jolies Chansons de France
Assisted by Miss Margaret Farnam.
Gustave Ferrari at the Piano (Knabe Piano.)
Friday Next, Nov. 17, at 3.
"Your Favorite Songs and New Ones."
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 21
First N. Y. Appearance of
SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE
The Distinguished Indian Poet.
Subject:
"The Cult of Nationalism"
Tickets $2 to 50c. Mgt. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
LEO ORNSTEIN
(Chickering Piano.)
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. KNABE PIANO.

OWING TO HIS PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
MISCHA LEVITZKI
will give a 2nd Piano Recital at Aeolian Hall
Thursday Evg., Nov. 16, at 8:15
Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Times Building. Baldwin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA
FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin Piano)
Management R. E. JOHNSTON. Seats at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 25, at 3.
SCHELLING
Only Piano Recital till late season.
Seats Now. Box Office.

LECTURE RECITAL by VICTOR BIART
on the next program of the PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS,
At the HOTEL PLAZA, Wed. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
Tickets for sale at the Plaza.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 18, at 8:30.
John Powell
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway)
John W. Frothingham, Inc., Mgt.

OPERA TICKETS—Opening Night
Will Buy or Sell—for All Operas.
STAR TICKET CO., 1380 Broadway, near 37th St. Phone 947 Greeley.

Aeolian Hall
NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON (NOV. 15) AT 3 P. M.
FIRST RECITAL OF
Moses Boguslawski
Distinguished Young Pianist
SEATS ON SALE AT AEOLIAN HALL.

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th Street. Tel. Columbus 8600
ABORN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
INDEFINITE SEASON Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 20
FIRST WEEK, THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA
WEEK OF NOV. 27 ..... "AIDA"
Dec. 4 ..... "MADAM BUTTERFLY"
Dec. 11 ..... "LOHENGRIN"
500 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00
Plenty of Others at 25c, 50c, 75c.
Mats. Wednesdays, Saturdays & Holidays.
Sale of Seats for First Four Weeks
OPENS AT THE BOX OFFICE TOMORROW

Tuesday Salon
OPENING MUSICALE
DEC. 5th, 3 P. M.
SHERRY'S
MME. Edvina SOPRANO
Paris, London, Boston, New York Opera.
Emilio De Gogorza Baritone
DOROTHY Baeseler HARPIST
"Greatest Living American Harpist."
Ada Sassoli.
WILLEM Willeke
'Cellist of the Kneisel Quartet.
Soloist with the Philharmonic Society.
Subscriptions, $18; Single Tickets, $4, inclusive of TEA and REFRESHMENTS.
Directed by
MRS. ANSON DUDLEY BRAMHALL,
MR. JOHN W. FROTHINGHAM,
1448 Aeolian Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Telephones: Bryant 10031-10032.
Opening Night Tomorrow at 8:15 (first time), Pearl Fishers. Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. Eve. 7:45, Tristan and Isolde. Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs. Eve. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi (Debut).
Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, popular prices, 75c to $3. Aida, Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Thanksgiving Day Mat. Thurs., Nov. 30, at 1.
Seat Sale Begins Thurs., Nov. 16th, 9 A. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8, Boris Godounow. Oliver; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Seats now on sale.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

HARRIS THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15
Sanders' Sunday Elite Musicales,
N. Y. Chamber Music Society
CAROLYN BEEBE, Director.
Piano, String, and Wind Instruments.
Soloists:
Hugh Allan, American Baritone | Lillian Bradley, American Soprano
Tickets $1.50 to 50 cts. at Box Office. Bryant 82.
Sun. Eve., Nov. 26, Mr. Sanders will present The Kneisel Quartet with Mme. Carrie Bridewell and Leopold Godowsky. Prices of seats as above. Advance reservations with checks mailed to Mr. Sanders, 1437 Aeolian Hall.

MISS MANNHEIMER
Three Drama Readings 3:30 P. M.
PRINCESS THEATRE
Fri., Dec. 1—"

CHRISTMAS SHIP TO GO TO BEIRUT

American Red Cross Will Send United States Collier at End of November.

FOR ARMENIANS AND SYRIANS

Andrew Carnegie, A. C. James, George Eastman, and E. S. Harkness Give Ambulances to Russia.

The American Red Cross, in co-operation with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is to send a Christmas ship to Beirut, Syria. The ship will be a collier of the United States Navy, which the Government has offered to the two organizations to take relief supplies to the people of the Armenian and Syrian sections of Asia Minor. The cargo will consist of 3,000 tons of foodstuffs and 1,000 tons of clothing. All supplies for this ship must be delivered at the Red Cross Shipping Office, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, by the 25th of this month. Only new articles of clothing will be accepted.

The Red Cross has received from the American Relief Clearance House in Paris the following cable dispatch:

On account of the Somme battles great need of hospital garments, rubber ring cushions, materials of cotton flannel in piece, rubber surgical gloves from seven and a half to eight and a half, many ponchos, army type khaki-colored; also money for special Somme fund for purchasing common surgical instruments, bed pillows, bed tables, oilcloth, and linoleum for field ambulances. Imagination cannot comprehend immense quantities of everything consumed. He gives twice who gives quickly. This appeal for money most important, as we have no funds available for the above purpose.

A letter just received from the Rumanian Red Cross states that there is an urgent need there of thermometers, surgical silk threads, surgical needles, rubber hospital and surgical supplies, hyperdermic syringes and other surgical supplies.

The Italian Red Cross reports the need of surgical dressings, hospital garments, anaesthetics, and rubber goods of all kinds, while the Belgian Red Cross has sent in an appeal for comfort bags for the soldiers of the Belgian Army.

The Red Cross will forward free of charge to any of the countries named supplies and money contributed to meet the needs of the Red Cross organizations. Supplies should be delivered at the Bush Terminal, while cash gifts should be addressed to 130 East Twenty-second Street.

French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $224,000. Recent gifts included the following:

Gen. R. C. Hawkins $20
Wm. Colgate 100
Anonymous 200
Mr. & Mrs. W. Emerson 100
J. S. Stevens 100
Mrs. F. M. Wold. 100
C. F. Ayer 100
Mrs. F. S. Smithers 10
Mrs. W. Saville 10
Mrs. F. A. Gravdon 25
Miss M. W. Huntington 30
Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Dana 10
Mrs. H. H. Baxter 49
P. R. Payne 25
Miss A. V. Cady 10
T. Jacka 10
Miss W. La Montagne 10
Mrs J. M. Lanz 10
Mrs. J. Cadwalader 10
M. Kinney 10
A. N. Milliken 50
Alliance Francaise 50
J. Hobl $20
A. B. C. 25
Col. E. H. Ruffner. 25
Mrs. F. L. Pratt. 25
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Satterlee 20
Mrs. H. D. Dakin.. 25
Mrs. L. M. Berlidge. 10
H. A. Caesar & Co. 10
S. R. Mitchell 25
W. T. Brewster 10
Mrs. W. Greenough 25
F. R. Hazard 20
W. G. McCune 20
Miss G. D. Suter.. 10
E. Ayer 75
R. Bateman 10
Mrs. F. Scott 10
Miss L. C. Wheeler 20
Mrs. B. Thayer 50
Gen. T. Parker 25
J. B. Milliken 10
F. Carter 25
Mrs. B. L. d'Autremont 10
blique 25
Miss A. G. Troup.. 25
Miss A. E. Pattison 10

Given to the Serbs.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $312,000. Recent gifts follow:

Miss K. Burke..$4,760
Emma C. Larson..250
Minneapolis Com..200
C. H. Kelsey..... 100
Mrs. C. S. Smith.. 500
Madison A. R. Com. 50
Miss E. Redmond. 25
Mrs. R. M. Gibbs.$25
Mrs. V. Weakley. 25
L. C. Hanna, Jr.. 20
Mrs. P. C. Ransom 10
Mrs. B. Case... 10
Miscellaneous 39

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts:

Santa Barbara Br.$14
F. L. Stetson..... 100
C. F. Ayer..... $10

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 93 West Forty-second Street, has been increased to a total collected, since organization, of more than $418,000. Recent gifts included the following:

J. D. Ryan..... $2,500
Misses Horn..... 100
Rhinelander News. 13
Harlinger Ref. Ch. 22
Miss E. N. Smith.. 10
L. Guinsberg..... 10
C. F. Charon..... 10
Mrs. W. T. Bush.. 100
Miss M. Greenland 25
Mrs. G. Achelis... 10
F. Levi..... 10
Agts. Met. L. I. Co. 10
Miss S. Davis..... 15
W. H. 50
R. B. 10
Mrs. C. L. Houseman 20
Mrs. A. Mitchell.. 300
Miss L. P. Sheppard 10
M. Lilienthal..... 10
A. A. Schwartz.... 10
H. G. Tutner..... 25
H. C. M. 200
A. Dwight..... 10
A. H. Weck..... 10
R. Bolton..... 10
F. E. Moore..... 25
Mrs. H. M. Banning 10
J. L. Hoston..... 25
H. A. Heck..... 20
J. H. Stuart..... 10
W. Roesler..... 15
Miss A. L. Roelker 10
A. Bamberger..... 25
C. A. Reiser..... 10
R. B. 10
F. E. Probst..... 10
Mrs. A. Pissini.... 20
Anonymous 10
Miss H. M. Lounsbury 10
H. M. Carson..... 10
F. Miskelly..... 10
D. McSweeney..... 20
Mr. & Mrs. C. Jockmus 100
C. W. Lee..... 60
W. E. Smith..... 15
J. Walsh..... 10
C. K. Lee..... 50
B. H. Batterson... 15
E. C. Beesels..... 10
Miss G. Schuyler.. 10
E. Fenlemont..... 10
J. Middendorff.... 10
Miss C. White..... 15
A. B. Reade..... 10
J. Burnham..... 10
Mrs. E. K. Arnold. 10
F. C. Scanlan..... 10
Mrs. J. H. Perkins. 50
W. O. Ludlow..... 10
M. E. Ch., Ludlow, Mass. $10
Trin. U. E. Ch., Philadelphia 25
Bethel Con. S. S., Bloomfield, Penn. 23
Oakwood A. Frea. Ch 25
Ch. of the Ascension, Kittery, Me. 25
Bap. Ch., Worcester 25
Bap. Ch., Waverly, Penn. 50
First Parish Ch., Petersham, Mass. 31
Ch. of Forest Hills 60
Washington Hgts. Bap. Ch 56
Mrs. W. A. Shaw..100
Wellesley Hills Un. Soc 128
First Pres. Ch., Highland Falls, N. Y. 24
Miss M. Cope..... 25
Miss Mida, Cloud, Fla. 24
Brownsville Pres. Ch 34
Ch. of the Adv., Marion, S. C. 50
St. Mary's Sch., Raleigh, N. C.. 85
First M. E. Ch., Pontiac, Ill. 80
Bap. Ch., Westminster, S. C. 28
Un. Pres. Ch., Iberia, O. 25
First Ref. Ch., Mt. Pleasant, Penn.... 37
P. C. Webber..... 25
A. Swainbjorson & family 26
First Pres. Ch., Buffalo 150
First Bap. Ch. Waterloo, Ia. 35
C. Richards..... 10
Ch. & S. S., Schaller, Ia. 44
Cong. Ch., Emmetsburg, Ia. 24
Christ Ch., Springfield, Ill. 25
L. D. Robinson.. 30
Mrs. F. M. Body... 25
Cong. Ch., Ferry, Ia 20
First Pres. Ch., Grandy Centre, Ia. 29
C. W. Landis..... 72
H. L. Stenger..... 15
M. Ch. & S. S., Williamson, N. Y. 67
Indept. Cong. Ch. 187
M. E. Ch., Hope, Kans. 29
First Presby. Ch., Waterbury, Ill. 28
Trin. Cong. Ch., Gilbertville, Mass. 5
M. E. Ch., Clarence, Iowa 22
M. E. Ch., New Holland, Ill. 30
Judson Mem. Bapt. Church 21
Baptist Ch., Fork Ch. Union 50
St. John's, Richmond 40
Emmanuel Church, Baltimore 25
Bapt. Ch., Oviedo, Fla. 42
Blackstone, Col.. 24
S. S. 24
Pres. S. S., Paris, Ky. 30
M. E. Ch., Gales Ferry, Conn.... 30
Un. Evan. Church, Heath, Mass..... 31
M. E. Ch., Slingerlands, N. Y. 30
Epiphany Ch. and S. S. 32
Chr. Ch., Yonkers. 58
Cong. Ch., McIndoes Falls 26
R. F. Cutting..... 250
Mrs. M. G. Miller. 55
Pres. Ch., Princeton 32
First Baptist Ch., Hinton, Va. 25
Pres. Ch., Beckley, West Va. 17
Concord Bapt Ch.. 10
Staunton Con..... 24
Chr. Ch., Norton-ville, Kan. 10
Free Baptist Ch., Pittsfield, Me..... 37
Murray Un. Soc., Attleboro, Mass. 36
Madison Av. Presbyterian Church 1,237
Grace Meth. Ch., Warren, Penn. 12
First Presb. Ch., N. Hamburg, N. Y. 16
Cent. Presby. Ch., Zanesville, Ohio.. 50
Mem. Presby. Ch., Columbus, Ohio.. 25
Trinity M. E. Ch., Xenia, Ohio 36
Sec. U. Pres. Ch., N. Concord, Ohio. 58
Montgomery Com. 75
Clifton Forge S. S. 26
First Baptist Ch., Barnesville, Ga... 34
St. Bartholomew's, New York 223
First Pres. Ch., Portsmouth, Ohio 21
First Cong. Ch., Trenton, Ohio.... 117
Meth. Ch., Rushville, Neb..... 105
First Ch. of Chr., Washington.... 683
Meth. S. S., Indianola, Miss..... 25
Solomon Bros..... 61
Grace Ch., Newark. 22
First Ch., Providence 42
Nottingham Pres. Church 42
Third Presby. Ch., Chicago 300
First Presby. Ch., Winfield, Kan.... 25
First Presby. Ch., Ashland, Ky..... 100
First Ch., Guthrie, Okla. 21
Rev. C. C. Hobson, Olin, Iowa 36
Miss E. Read..... 90
M. E. Ch., Lynchburg 145
S. G. Moore..... 20
Mrs. D. A. Knowlton 20
J. R. London..... 48
Pres. Ch., Wilson, Penn. 25
First Pres. Ch., La Porte, Ia..... 23
R. S. Lee Mem. Ch. 193
Pres. Ch., Shippensburg, Pa..... 153
Hershey Pres. Ch.. 49
Cong. Ch., Scappoose 32
B. H. Mix..... 25
Adult Bible Cl., E. Orange, N. J.... 21
Y. W. C. A. Irving College..... 27
Bapt. Ch., N. Normal Ill 64
Sec. Pres. Ch., Scranton, Penn.. 75
East Cong. Ch., Fargo, N. Dak.... 18
Geo. A. Coe..... 25
Wesley Nor.-Dan. M. E. Ch..... 32
First Pres. Ch., Puy 20
Mrs. J. T. Terry.. 23
A. S. Hunting..... 10
Mrs E. V. Corley. 15
C. B. Lenhart..... 10
J. W. Lewis..... 10
J. W. Hollenback.. 10
Mrs. C. Keller.... 10
W. H. Richmond.... 10
Cravesend Ref. Ch. 25
Rev. H. L. Haywood 10
Erie D. G. Co..... 25

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, has acknowledged the following contributions received during the past week. All donations should be addressed to Mr. Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue.

R. K. McNeely.... 125
N. Topeka Bap. Ch. 17
Mrs. J. H. Cochran 25
C. Heebner..... 20
M. A. Shetter..... 10
G. S. Mauty..... 10
Mrs. C. E. Pugh.. 100
Mrs. P. C. Garrett. 10
Mrs. A. Hershey... 10
Calleges Av. M. E. Church 43
S. C. Chase..... 10
C. N. Connell..... 10
Mrs. M. B. Shriven 10
W. Clark..... 10
Elliot Cong. Ch.... 10
J. G. Davis..... 10
Beloit Fr. Ch..... 17
Mrs. C. A. Munn, Jr. 25
Mrs. W. Sinkler, Jr. 50
J. McDermott..... 15
Mrs. K. M. Small.. 25
Mr. and Mrs. S. Reed 100
Trin. Ch., Hoboken 21
Mrs. V. V. Thomas 10
W. Hahman..... 25
High St. Ch. Chr.. 14
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brown 25
S. I. Kohn..... 25
J. C. Buck..... 10
H. M. Forresman... 15
W. V. Martin..... 10
Miss F. J. R. Preu 10
Mrs. W. W. Scranton 10
J. C. Newlin..... 10
Mrs. E. E. Willing. 25
Christian Apostolic Church 300
Miss E. S. Platt.. 10
F. L. Stetson..... 100
M. E. Rosenwald.. 25
H. P. Potts..... 25
W. H. Clark..... 10
Mrs. M. E. Norton 25
J. R. Atherton..... 10
R. O'Brien..... 25
Dover Cong. Ch.... 10
Dearborn M. E. Gh. 13
E. L. Burnham..... 10
Miss A. Steinman.. 10
J. W. Davidson.... 10
St. Paul's Ch..... 65
Mrs. O. W. Ketchum 10
Mrs. W. A. Lathrop 10
N. Johnston..... 50
D. H. Rohrer..... 20
Mrs. H. G. Rush.. 50
Mrs. A. L. Bates.. 10
F. W. Lukins..... 10
N. Merrill..... 10
Mrs. L. H. Taylor. 10
S. Small 10
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Helb 25
Mrs. J. C. Schmidt 10
Mrs. E. W. Warren 25
H. S. Gans 25
A. D. Reid 10
W. J. Tatem..... 10
Mrs. M. E. Meixler 10
Miss A. Mck. Pinkerton 25
St. James Ch..... 10
W. Ives 10
Miss A. Mitchell.. 10
Mrs. H. W. Du Puy 20
Mrs. J. T. Terry.. 25
A. S. Hunting..... 10
Mrs E. V. Corley. 15
C. B. Lenhart..... 10
J. W. Lewis..... 10
J. W. Hollenback.. 10
Mrs. C. Keller.... 10
W. H. Richmond.... 10
Cravesend Ref. Ch. 25
Rev. H. L. Haywood 10
Erie D. G. Co..... 25

Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, reports a total collected of more than $24,000. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Clews, care of his Broad Street office. New gifts follow:

Mrs. R. B. Buck.. 200
W. S. Speed..... 100
Mrs. Geo. H. Danforth 100
B. W. Law..... 100
W. S. Stearns..... 100
W. H. Green..... 100
L. L. Rurdy..... 100
Mrs. H. L. Mason, Jr 100
Mrs. H. T. Dunbar. 100
Gen. Hawkins..... 100
Mrs. A. D. Turner.. 100
E. L. Ford..... 100
W. P. Wharton..... 100
H. B. Cochrane..... 100
C. C. Webber..... 100
Mrs. C. C. Temple.. 100
R. W. Pomeroy..... 50
T. M. Adams..... 50
Mrs. D. Merriman.. 50
J. Rathborne..... 50
A. H. Paxton..... 50
F. Koch..... 50
E. L. Carpenter.... 50
A. M. Gardner..... 50
R. S. Holt..... 50
Miss H. P. Whitaker. 50
Miss M. L. Ludington 50
W. J. Campbell.... 50
J. W. Falconer.... 50
S. Blyth..... 50
F. Moran..... 50
R. Bronson..... 50
S. Penrose..... 50
W. S. Brady..... 50
Mrs. R. S. Steele.. 50
J. A. Mitchell..... 50
Miss E. C. Tappan 50
H. G. Holt..... 50
W. H. Field..... 50
W. Farnsworth..... 50
G. Merck..... 50
E. C. Palmer..... 25
R. A. Bole..... 25
W. B. Paschall.... 25
Mrs. R. M. Thompson 25
Mrs. A. B. Taylor. 25
Mrs. J. H. Anderson 25
Mrs. K. W. Sears.. 25
Miss C. Miller.... 25
A. S. Lit..... 25
L. L. Woodward.. 25
M. King..... 25
G. M. and Mrs. Evera. 25
E. A. Graune..... 20
E. R. Wagner..... 25
W. O. Tinkbine.... 25
L. L. Harrington... 25
E. Hayes..... 25
Miss Brooks..... 25
Mrs. J. H. Hammond 25
W. Pierce..... 25
R. Jaffray..... 25
W. E. Guy..... 25
O. J. Beaudette.... 25
O. J. Beaudette Co. 25
A. Levi..... 25
H. E. Kimbal..... 25
E. O. Brown..... 25
G. W. Hansell..... 50
St. Mary's Ep. Ch.. 10
Miss H. R. Lewis.. 10
Mrs. T. Sprague... 10
Bethel M. E. Ch... 10
Gal. Bap. Ch..... 13
Mrs. W. T. Hildreth, Jr. 50
Mrs. C. A. von Der Smith 25
A. McCune..... 25
Miss C. E. Ruehle 10
M. S. Comly..... 10
Mrs. C. W. Moore. 15
J. H. Wattles..... 10
F. Divve..... 100
Mrs. W. P. Ellison 15
Anonymous 10
Mrs. E. H. Davis.. 25
Mrs. J. C. McCormick 25
Mrs. L. Emory.... 25
Mrs. G. R. Meneely 10
W. Campbell..... 10
D. Bittner..... 10
S. H. Dent..... 25
S. S. Wolf..... 10
Mrs. G. W. Collord. 100
Westm. Pres. Ch. 102
West Pres. Ch..... 16
Mrs. E. Bishop.... 25
C. Snellenburg.... 25
Anonymous 25
First Univ. Ch..... 25
First Cong. Ch..... 30
W. C. Renwick.... 25
Mrs. W. C. Renwick 10
Mrs. R. L. Hubbard 10
C. C. Morris..... 10
W. H. Thompson.. 100
Stevenson Jr.... 100
Rev. D. M. Holfenstein 10
Danish Luth. Coll. 11
St. Roger's Ch.... 27
Mrs. R. S. Hill.... 25
A. Evans..... 20
Mrs. J. E. Zimmermann 25
Mrs. J. Norris.... 25
Miss J. Rehberd... 25
Miss E. A. McCreery 10
H. W. Corbett..... 10
Miss E. G. Hutchinson 10
J. Butz..... 10
Rizcel 100
Other contribut'ns. 513

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Mrs. W. 10
W. H. Fisher..... 10
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Mrs. G. R. Metcalf 25
G. Curry..... 100
J. W. Ebert..... 10
Mrs. J. C. Rea... 1,000
J. L. Kay..... 10
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Other contribut'ns. 513

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Mrs. R. S. Holt..$100
Mansfield Red Cr.. 50
Mrs. H. L. R. Edgar 100
Miss M. Gray..... $10
Mrs. A. Runge..... 10
Smaller donations. 30
Miss N. Derr..... 43

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W. H. Walker, Jr.. 10
W. K. Vanderbilt.. 100
W. B. Logan..... 10
Mrs. E. Andrews.. 25
K. Brayton..... 10
M. C. Manning..... 20
M. E. Dick..... 10
Mrs. D. Merriman.. 50
W. S. Clark..... 10
H. W. Bailey..... 20
Miss J. J. Ramsay 10
J. S. Nickerson.... 10
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A. O. Weill..... 10
Mrs. W. M. Wood.. 50
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Miss M. Weber..... 25
T. T. Lily..... 25
Mrs. J. R. Morrell. 20
Mrs. Dyer..... 25
Miss A. P. MacVay 10
Miss E. Lyon..... 5
C. Scribner's Sons. 50
Mr. Rush..... 10
E. St. Louis Com.. 201
Mahanoy City Com. 1,250
Jersey City Com.. 840
Mrs. W. H. Moore. 100
233 E. L. A..... 20
Rev. D. Pastanella 10
Rev. F. K. Weitz.. 10
Sventskupriu Party 11
Rev. F. Posukanis 30
San Mig. Co.... 10
C. Hensog..... 10
C. Bagdonas..... 10
J. Lanchisis 10
N. Y. Sand & Facing 10
A. de Bary..... 20
V. Munroe..... 10
S. Lyman..... 20
Other contribs..... 166

French War Orphans.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $106,000. New gifts include the following:

Anonymous..... $100
Mrs. H. Bonet..... 50
F. R. 50
F. Moore..... 20
Mrs. J. Morgan.... 50
Mrs. C. E. H. Phillips 10
Mrs. R. Reed..... 10
Mrs. W. H. Snyder 50
Mrs. H. Bonet..... 50
Miss G. Vellard.. 50
Various 79

For French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected to date more than $174,700. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room B, the Plaza Hotel, is the Chairman of the committee in this country.

Relief of Lithuanians.

The Central Committee for the Relief of the Lithuanian War Sufferers, subscriptions to which should be addressed to 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these recent contributions:

Chicago Com..$20,000
New Haven Com.. 3,384
St. George's Par., Brooklyn 360
Mrs. Anthony's Soc. 104
Detroit Com..... 2,000
Boston Com..... 8,000
Waterbury Com.. 3,000
Newark Com..... 3,000
Elizabeth Com.. 3,000
Baltimore Com... 3,000
Wilkes-Barre Com. 2,000
Shenandoah Com.. 2,000
Rockford Com.... 1,200
Rochester Com... 2,000
Athol Com..... 1,000
Meriden Com..... 500
Plainfield Com... 350
Brunswick Lithuanians 100
Washington Lithuanians 94
Bridgeport Com... 1,000
Passaic Com..... 200
Batavia Com..... 318
Newark Com..... 200
Cong. A. Shalom.. $101
S. Worth Com.... 11
Greenspire Com... 54
Mrs. Lyra Brown Mickersen 50
Jeannette Com.... 50
B. Israel Cong.... 50
Cong. T. A. 46
Minn. G. of F. W. 63
Mrs. C. Landau.... 10
J. T. Chinn..... 41
Glen Cove Com.... 44
Rev. S. Schnur... 10
Paducah T. I..... 25
Cong. A. Achim... 14
S. Haas..... 24
Wabash Com..... 20
Champaign and Urbana Com..... 20
Cortland Standard Printing Co. 20
E. Brunswick 25
K. Paston..... 25
H. L. and R. S. A Friend..... 100
Mass & Kemper.. 20
S. Elkan..... 20
Summittville Com.. 26

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Various 79
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Miss M. Weber..... 25
T. T. Lily..... 25
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Mrs. Dyer..... 25
Miss A. P. MacVay 10
Miss E. Lyon..... 5
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N. Y. Sand & Facing 10
A. de Bary..... 20
V. Munroe..... 10
S. Lyman..... 20
Other contribs..... 166

Queen of Belgium.

Frederick H. Allen, Treasurer of the Charities of the Queen of Belgium Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions:

E. Sumner $15
S. F. Schleiman.. 100
H. W. Sweezey..... 10
Miss A. Stone.... $100
C. E. Smith..... 10
Other contribu'ns. 15

American Ambulance in Paris.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to 14 Wall Street, has received these new contributions:

Memory of E. Boland $100
P. R. P..... 100
S. E. Taprell..... 10
Mrs. Gammell..... 50
F. L. S..... 100
A. Belmont..... 50
Mrs. Satterlee..... 75
Detroit Ward..... 100
Miss Du Bois.... 1,500
W. T. Brewster.... 125
Mrs. Reid..... 500
W. T. Hilles..... 50
S. E. Hilles..... 25
Waterlo, Iowa..... 52
F. W. McNair..... 10
Mrs. Lathrop..... 100
S. Mather..... 5,000
Providence Journal 25

Russian-American Relief.

The total amount collected by the Russian-American Relief Association, Flatiron Building, of which Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, is the Honorary President and Frank A. Vanderlip Honorary Treasurer, is $23,747.78. Among recent gifts sent to the National City Bank of New York, acting as a depository, are the following:

E. C. Moore, Jr.. $100
Prof. I. Fisher.... 10
L. A. Ault 100
J. V. Ellis..... 10
Un. Tr. Co., Little Rock 25
W. Walker..... 50
W. Va. Rail Co.... 28
G. C. Bailey..... 10
H. D. Smith..... 10
E. H. Hille..... 20
G. H. Williams.... 10
E. N. Stanley..... 10
Miss E. Post..... 100
J. T. Alling..... 25

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, has acknowledged the following contributions received during the past week. All donations should be addressed to Mr. Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue.

R. K. McNeely.... 125
N. Topeka Bap. Ch. 17
Mrs. J. H. Cochran 25
C. Heebner..... 20
M. A. Shetter..... 10
G. S. Mauty..... 10
Mrs. C. E. Pugh.. 100
Mrs. P. C. Garrett. 10
Mrs. A. Hershey... 10
Calleges Av. M. E. Church 43
S. C. Chase..... 10
C. N. Connell..... 10
Mrs. M. B. Shriven 10
W. Clark..... 10
Elliot Cong. Ch.... 10
J. G. Davis..... 10
Beloit Fr. Ch..... 17
Mrs. C. A. Munn, Jr. 25
M

NEGROES DESERTING SOUTH FOR NORTH

Considerable Discussion Caused by Migration of Laborers to Border Cities

INCREASE IS STRIKING

From 1900 to 1910 the Increase Was More Than Three Times That of the Total Negro Population.

New York, Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement of negro laborers from the South in large numbers during the past few months has created considerable discussion in the public press, North and South, and not a little concern in parts of the South. A striking feature of most of this discussion is the absence of statements about the migration of negroes before the present movement. The migration of negroes northward in considerable numbers year by year for the last two or three decades has been quietly going on, although it may not have attracted much attention.

The indication of this movement since 1880 is shown by the percentage of increase of the negro population of the following nine Northern and border cities: Boston, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. The census figures for these nine cities showed that between 1880 and 1890 the negro population increased about 36.2 per cent.; from 1890 to 1900 it increased about 74.4 per cent.; and from 1900 to 1910 about 37.4 per cent. In the first decade the increase was more than three times the increase of the total negro population; in the second period it was more than four times as large and shows the influence of the economic disturbances of the period. In the last period the increase was nearly three times larger than the increase of the total negro population.

The rate of increase in the Southern cities has been large, although less than that of the Northern cities during the same period, indicating that similar causes were operating to draw negroes to Southern cities, although these causes were weaker than those operating in Northern cities. The percentage increase of negroes in fifteen Southern cities was, from 1880 to 1890, about 38.7; from 1890 to 1900, about 20.6; from 1900 to 1910, (sixteen cities with addition of Birmingham, Ala.,) 20.6 per cent. These percentages are based upon census figures for the following cities: Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville, Tenn.; Birmingham and Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. It may be added in passing that from 1880 to 1910 the increase of white population in these Southern cities has been very similar to that of the negroes.

The causes of this movement during this longer period have been the same as those affecting the negro population in the last few months. The only difference has been the increase in the volume of the movement because of the increase in its influencing causes.

The newspaper discussion of the arrests, fines, and jail commitments, restlessness of the younger generation of negroes and political calculation may be given place as individual factors in the causes for such a movement. But a further sifting of the facts shows that at bottom the negro is reacting toward certain fundamental conditions in a similar manner to the response of other elements in our cosmopolitan population.

Economic, educational, and civic opportunities and conditions are having their influence. Among these forces economic conditions demand first consideration. The wages in all lines of occupations open to negroes in the North are considerably higher than those in the South. For instance, the writer found in New York City in 1910 that the majority of thirty-seven negro men who had recently come to the city had received weekly wages before they came of between $3 and $7, and after coming to the city the majority of the same group of men were receiving weekly wages of between $9 and $12 per week. Out of twenty-six women who had recently come to the city the majority, before coming, had received weekly wages ranging from below $3 to $5, and after coming to the city the majority had advanced in weekly wages so as to range between $5 and $8 per week.

Even if these facts are not conclusive, they are corroborated by the replies to a further question, which was asked of negro wage earners in 1909 and 1910. In those years 365 wage earners were asked their reason for coming to New York City. Nearly half of the answers showed a decided economic reason; some gave reasons that were probably economic. The answers showed that probably three-fourths of these wage earners had been drawn to the city through economic motives.

It has been frequently stated and generally believed that the negro has no economic opportunity in the North. And it cannot be denied that heretofore he has been practically shut out of most of the highly paid employments. He has also been crowded into very limited fields and mostly into occupations where white men in large numbers did not care to compete. This has been mainly in domestic and personal service. What has not often always been considered is that the Northern wage, in occupations where negroes might enter, coupled with board, lodging, and other perquisites, sometimes has been better than the wage in the more skilled occupations into which negroes could enter in the South, to say nothing of the unskilled.

The writer has found many cases in the North of semi-skilled or skilled negro workmen who were crowded out of occupations to which they aspired either because of color discrimination or because of an efficiency lower than that of competing white workmen. Instead of returning to the South with its open field in their line, these men have become janitors in office buildings, messengers, Pullman porters, porters in stores, &c. They remain partly because in such jobs they receive better wages than they were getting as skilled workmen in the South. It should be borne in mind that the average workman does not consider the higher cost of living and the greater congestion of residence in the northern centres. He makes a comparison of wages in terms of dollars and cents and does not think of the economists' distinction between money wages and real wages.

The present labor demand in the opening of wider fields of employment for negroes, therefore, has primarily accelerated a movement which has been under way for a long time. What should be emphasized both North and South in considering the matter in connection with the welfare of the negro and the nation is the negro's response to a fundamental economic call in a way similar to that of other groups. The migration cannot be stopped by ordinances or statutes and will probably continue as long as the conditions that create it persist.

There is another phase of the matter which has not seemed to find much expression in the public press. The settlement of large numbers of negroes in Northern towns and cities has been discussed from the point of view of its effect upon opinion concerning the so-called negro problem. Attention should also be directed to the adjustment of these newcomers to the life of the Northern communities in such a way that the political and economic forces which have attempted to exploit other elements of the communities may not use the negro in the same way. For example, the Northern communities need to see that proper houses, sanitary, and sewerage regulations are carefully provided in negro neighborhoods. Otherwise, the whole community may suffer from official neglect and landlord exploitation. "Loan shark" agents, company stores, and sweat-shop conditions may work new ills from the blood of these labor recruits. Ward heelers and local political bosses may gain a new grip on the community by posing as friends and champions of the new citizens.

Naturally, the question of the best steps to take in these larger community matters arises. Two or three suggestions may not be out of place:

First—Among the negroes in each of these communities may be found individuals of character and intelligence who are eager to do everything they can for the advancement of their people. Public-spirited white citizens may get in touch with these persons through personal contact.

Second—These white and colored citizens can then best help the adjustment of the colored people by coming together in some form of joint organization with a definite purpose to benefit in the main the colored population.

Third—This organized effort may look over the field and agree upon a definite program of active work along a few lines such as the community most seems to need. This program may include a careful study of the living and working conditions of the colored people, a plan of publicity, and a plan to keep check on the conduct of public officials wherever their duties touch negro life. It takes public attention to see that the police department, the housing, the sanitary, the health, and other departments of the community government adequately serve the colored neighborhoods. So fundamental is the question of work and wages that a special part of any comprehensive program should provide some employment, finding agency or agencies, should seek methods of contact with employers, and should aim to set negro workers thinking and acting collectively with their employers for their own interest.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,
Professor of Social Science, Fisk University; Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

HALIL BEY'S ADMISSIONS.

Turkey Planned to Exterminate the Armenian Race.

Yale University,
New Haven, Nov. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview on the Armenian situation which Halil Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given to the Vienna representative of The Associated Press is interesting on account of the admissions and information it contains. The form of the interview is characteristic of Turkish diplomats in that it is superficially clever and inherently stupid. In his attempt to justify the massacre and the deportation of the Armenians, Halil Bey makes admissions which leave no need for other witnesses to condemn him and his associates for their attempt to exterminate an entire nation.

Halil Bey states that at the beginning of the war he called the Armenian members of the Turkish Parliament together and said to them: "The slightest false move on your part will bring trouble to all Armenians." He further states that the same threat was made to the Armenian Patriarch by Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, and that "The Ottoman Government was one on this point."

It is needless to state that neither the Patriarch nor the Armenian Deputies made the slightest false move, but the Government which had threatened to make trouble for 2,000,000 people in case eleven of them made "the slightest false move" did not need any excuse for carrying out its prearranged plan of extermination. The Young Turks, who had before the war publicly deplored the poor judgment shown by their forbears in not exterminating the people of the countries which they had conquered, seized upon the opportunity afforded by the great war to carry out their fiendish plan. In this work they surpassed their Mongolian ancestors and put Attila, Tamerlane, and the Red Sultan in the shade so well that a neutral Consul residing in Turkey was forced to exclaim, "Have all the wild beasts of the world congregated in Constantinople!"

Halil Bey's interview is valuable because it brushes aside and refutes the excuses which the apologists of the Turkish Government have tried to make for the Armenian massacres. Halil Bey knows well that the excuse of military necessity is absolutely untenable; therefore he dismisses it, but does not tell us the real reason; namely, the politico-religious reason which induced the Young Turk Party to adopt the policy of exterminating all the Christians of the Turkish Empire. His explanation is that the Armenians incurred the revenge of the Turkish Government by their sympathy for the Allies.

Since the massacres of 1895 the Armenians have been not only the most oppressed people, but also the most slandered race. The agents and the apologists of the Turkish Government were clever enough to make use of the publicity afforded by the massacres not only to justify and condone the most horrible crimes of history, but also to defame and blacken the Armenian name. They charged the Armenians with being a parasitic people who oppressed the Turks economically by the practice of usury, and produced the general impression that the Armenians were a people of money lenders. It is interesting to note that Halil Bey unwittingly refutes this malicious falsehood, for he says: "The Armenians are very valuable as farmers." This is the first time in thirty years when a Turk of high position has admitted publicly that Armenians are producers of wealth and not mere money getters. They were very valuable as farmers not merely because of the ability and the industry of the individual Armenian farmer but mainly because of the fact that so many Armenians (about 70 per cent.) were farmers.

There is a statement in Halil Bey's interview which throws an interesting side light on the economic situation of Turkey at present. He says, "I will say that the loss to the Ottoman Empire through the deportation of the Armenians has been immense. The Armenian is able and industrious and, therefore, valuable in the economic scheme." The economic sense of the Turk, if he has any, is not developed. He has always destroyed and never created. That is his genius. But in spite of this he has got along fairly well because for six centuries he has had industrious neighbors whom he could rob. In the massacres of 1895 and 1909 the old Turks not only killed the Armenians, but also burned their houses, destroyed their vineyards and crops, and cut down their trees. But when the Kulturized Young Turks conceived the idea of exterminating the two millions of Armenians at the same time appropriating their entire wealth, they thought they were displaying an economic sense which was far superior to that of the old Turk. The old Turks had massacred partially; they were going to exterminate the whole race. The old Turks had destroyed the property of the Armenians, and thereby weakened the country economically; they were going to confiscate the property and wealth of the Armenians and thereby furnish the sinews of war. But now, a year and a half after the beginning of their fiendish crime, they have apparently found out that the Armenian people and not their wealth was the greatest economic asset of the Turkish Empire.

H. M. DADOURIAN, Ph. D.

WITCHCRAFT IN PLYMOUTH.

No Punishments or Convictions in the Pilgrim Colony.

New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago there was a controversy in your columns between two of your correspondents as to the relative merits of the Plymouth and the Jamestown colonists, in which I have no wish to enter, for, like other patriotic Americans, I am equally proud of and grateful to all the early colonists for the example of bravery and self-sacrifice they afforded, and for the inestimable blessings they bequeathed to all their successors upon this continent.

It is but right, however, to correct the statement that was made by one of them in regard to religious persecutions and trials of witches in Plymouth Colony. There is no record of any persecution for religious reasons in Plymouth Colony.

Of cases arising from witchcraft, there were but two in Plymouth Colony.

"The first case arose in 1661. Dinah, wife of Joseph Sylvester of Scituate, claimed to have seen her neighbor, the wife of William Holmes, in conversation with the devil, who was in the form of a bear.

"The sensible Holmes brought a suit for slander, which was tried by the General Court, Governor Prence presiding. Dame Sylvester described the interview. In most Christian countries Mrs. Holmes's life would not have been worth a day's purchase, but Plymouth showed a degree of common sense altogether novel in such cases.

"Dame Sylvester was declared guilty of slander and was ordered to be publicly whipped, or to pay Mr. Holmes £5; or that she openly confess her slander and repay Holmes's costs and charges. That she chose to do the latter is no more remarkable than that the result discouraged witch searching for many years."

"The second case was in 1677 (N. S.), four years after Prence's death.

"An elderly matron, Mary, wife of Thomas Ingham of Scituate, was charged with bewitching Walter Woodworth's daughter, Mehitabel, causing her to fall into violent fits until 'almost bereaved of her senses, and so hath greatly languished,' all by the help of the devil, in a way of witchcraft or sorcery. Goodwife Ingham pleaded not guilty, and put herself 'on trial of God and the country.'

"The jurors, well worthy of honorable mention, were Thomas Huchins, John Wadsworth, John Rowland, 2d, Abraham Jackson, Benaiah Pratt, John Black, Mark Snow, Joseph Bartlett, John Richmond, James Talbot, Seth Pope, and Governor Josiah Winslow presided. The case was duly given to the jury, and they found a verdict of 'not guilty.'

"These two trials were the beginning and end of witchcraft cases in the old Colony—the alpha and omega of that perilous mania.

"All honor to the clear heads and brave hearts which enabled it to be said that the Pilgrim Republic never saw an alleged witch punished or one convicted."

The above has been quoted nearly at length because of its historical interest, but mainly to forestall further baseless charges against the Pilgrim Fathers, the tercentenary of whose landing at Plymouth in 1620 is soon to be celebrated.

ELIPHALET BRADFORD TERRY.
Secretary, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York.

Davenport-Treacy Pianos And Player-pianos

Savings of $70 to $265 on New Doubly Guaranteed Instruments

DAVENPORT-TREACY PIANOS were made until recently by the late Col. Daniel F. Treacy, a famous maker of Piano "plates." The firm has now passed into the hands of an internationally famous organization which will continue the making of Davenport-Treacy Pianos, but we purchased 138 instruments, the stock remaining in the original factory at the time of Col. Treacy's death.

Hence this event—a real event in every respect. It offers instruments of splendid character at prices which equal any record for quality. It provides the famous Loeser DOUBLE GUARANTEE. It offers savings of $70 to $265 from the prices which have prevailed for Davenport-Treacy Pianos in many cities.

We had exactly 138 Davenport-Treacy instruments when this sale opened and THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING MORE TO SELL AT THE PRESENT PRICES. This is an event in which you must share AT ONCE or not at all. And the Pianos are going fast.

Remember that there is no question of the QUALITY of these Pianos. They have been sold widely throughout the United States. They were made by competent workmen. The standards of Colonel Treacy were high and he insisted upon real worth in every instrument he turned out. Remember, too, the DOUBLE guarantee—a guarantee backed by Loeser's and by the firm which has taken over the Davenport-Treacy name.

Your Own Terms— In Reason

These Pianos and Player-pianos, like other instruments sold at Loeser's, are purchasable on your own terms—in reason. You are invited to see them—to choose the Piano which most appeals to you—to determine upon a plan of payment which is convenient for you to follow. Unless that plan is entirely beyond all bounds of good business we will accept it.

Davenport-Treacy Upright Pianos, $255 to $285
Davenport-Treacy Player-pianos, $445 to $485

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Livingston St.
Elm Place

Broadcloth, $25 *Wool Velours, $22.50* *Suede Velours, $29.50*

Winter Coats

For Women and Misses

A Sale at Sharp Savings

THE COMPLETEST STOCK of separate Coats in America—the verdict of a critical woman who purchased at Loeser's after having examined and compared stocks everywhere in the vicinity.

It is not less complete because of the arrival of scores of new models since that time.

It is the more impressive because of the sharp exclusion of all save the best materials, the smartest lines of design, the highest quality of tailoring.

Three Typical New Styles Pictured

Probably the most popular of the newer models, certainly as smart in their lines, as practical in service qualities as any the season has seen.

The first model, at *$25*, has a large storm collar of skunk-dyed opossum, belted all round, inserted pockets.

The middle figure, at *$22.50*, has the new shaped tab cuff, large collar of natural raccoon.

The third Coat, *$29.50*, has Hudson seal balls on the ends of the apron-string girdle, border of Hudson seal on cuffs and pockets, collar of Hudson seal, bordered by the fabric.

All three are lined with high quality peau de cygne and are warmly interlined. They are handsomely tailored, in the best colors and black of fine broadcloths, wool velours and suede velours—everything a woman exacting about her clothing could require.

Special Sale of Winter Suits at $12.50

For Women and Misses

Suits of broadcloth, velours and poplin in navy, black, brown and other popular shades.

New styles of Coats, semi-fitted to waist, flaring skirts. Trimmed with braid, buttons, velvet collars, etc. A great variety of styles for the woman who wishes to wear her own handsome fur set. Others trimmed with "flat furs," beaver, near seal, etc.

Clearances from our own stocks, swelled by a let-go of attractive Suits from a good maker.

Somewhere about 150 Suits in the lot, sizes for women, 34 to 44, and for misses, 14, 16, 18, but not all sizes in any one style. None sent C. O. D.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

5,000 Yards

40-Inch All Silk Georgian Crepe
40 Inch All Silk Crepe de Chine

$1.50

THESE TWO FINE QUALITIES of fashionable silks tomorrow lead a sale which offers good opportunity for any woman to buy at a splendid saving almost any desired weave of silk for dresses, gowns and suits. The color assortments in both the Georgian Crepe and the Crepe de Chine are very full, including the shades which are elsewhere scarce as well as those which are staple.

$1.50* { *36-Inch Colored Satin de Chine* / *3 -Inch Colored Taffeta Silks* } *$1.25

Strongly woven, well made American Silks; in most of the colors in demand, white and black included.

$2* { *36-Inch Colored "Goetz" Satin Duchess* / *36-Inch Colored Gros de Londres* } *$1.59

Two values impossible to duplicate at this time. Goetz satins are guaranteed to give satisfactory wear; in colors and black.

$1.25 All Silk 36-Inch Black Messaline, $1

A limited quantity in black only. None C. O. D.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Many Weaves and Patterns in
$1.50 to $2

Dress Fabrics at $1.29

CLOTH MILLS PERIODICALLY accumulate short pieces of fabric which go at a sacrifice to their larger customers. It is an accumulation of this sort on the part of one of the leading American mills which accounts for this offering of $1.50 and $2 fabrics at $1.29. All the cloths are of pure wool, the colors guaranteed, the fabrics sponged and shrunk.

Serges, Gabardines, whipcords, covert cloths, Bedford cords, and other weaves are included in navy, black, Copenhagen, tan, rose, cream and the new sport colors. 48 to 54 inches wide.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

For Men : : Important Sale
Sale of

Loeser-Tailored Suits, $17.50

SO MANY MEN know the character of the Suits sold here—their serviceability, smartness and thorough dependability—that the highest possible commendation of the Suits in this sale tomorrow is the simple statement that they are Loeser Suits made by our regular suppliers of Loeser clothes.

That statement covers the serviceability of the Suits.

It covers, too, their smartness, since Loeser models are the work of some of the finest designers in the country.

And it covers the value (in this case better than usual) because Loeser Suits are invariably as good as the same sum will buy anywhere else and OFTEN BETTER.

We have in the offering Suits for young chaps in school or college as well as for their fathers. The styles and models, the fabrics and patterns are appropriately adapted to the various ages and tastes, the Suits are to be had in extreme English-y cut or as conservative as the most retiring man approves.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1.49 Cut Glass Vases at 98c

COMBINATION Cut Flower Vases, chairbottom and diamond center flowers on clear crystal. The blossoms are in silver gray finish, the foliage richly polished. Scalloped top, star bottom, 6-inch.

$1.98 Cr'erv Trays, $1.49
Combination of chairbottom and floral cutting. Flowers in silver gray finish, foliage richly polished. Heavy crystal.

$3.98 Sugar and Cre'm Sets, $2.49
Deep miter, chairbottom and cosmos floral design; perfect crystal with cut flute handles and star bottom; regular size.

$4.98 Orange Pour's, $3.98
Combination of chairbottom and cosmos cutting in paneled arrangement, the separate panels being divided by deep miter cutting. Bowls are large and of a practical size; flawless crystal.

Cut Glass, Special, $2.98
Water Pitchers, Fruit Bowls, Celery Trays, Footed Comports, Sugar and Cream Sets, Mayonnaise Sets, Flower Vases, Ice Tubs, 3-footed Nut Bowls, Jelly Dishes, Butter Tubs, Water Bottles, Vinegar and Oil Bottles.

Cut Glass, Special, $3.98
12-inch Flower Vases, Banana Dishes, Bread Trays, Fruit Bowls, Covered Butter Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Ice Tubs, 4-Footed Comports, Mayonnaise Sets, Orange Bowls, Fern Dishes, Water Pitchers, Nut Bowls, Celery Trays, Water Sets, Ice Cream Trays.

Basement.

Extra Values in Brief

On the Main Floor.

Men's "Large Body" Shirts, soft cuffs, 59c.
Dorset Flannel Night Shirts at 85c.
Sterling Silver Rhinestone Bar Pins at 50c.
Women's $1.50 French Kid Gloves, Two-clasp Style, at $1.19.
60c. to $1 Ribbons for 39c. yard.
Fountain Pens, 98c. to $2.49. Formerly $1.98 to $4.98.
Women's 50c. Handkerchiefs for 35c.
35c. White Figured Batiste at 25c. yard.
Extra Values in Thanksgiving Table Linens.
Women's 12½c. to 50c. Stockings 10c. to 3 pairs for $1.
Women's 35c. to $2 Silk Stockings, 65c. to $2.
Men's 12½c. to 50c. Socks, 10c. to 3 pairs for $1.
Men's 75c. to $2 Underwear at 39c. to $1.98.

On the Second Floor.

75c. Silk Warp Poplins at 69c. yard.
Mme. Irene Corsets, $2.98. Regularly $3 and $5.
Pretty Gift Lingerie, Some Boxed, at Special Prices.
$5 to $7 Blouses at $2.95.
Unusual Values in Petticoats.
Women's Fur Coats at Wonderfully Little Prices.
Many Good Values in Infants' Wear.

In the Basement.

$20 to $40 Dinner Sets at $11.98 to $29.
$10 and 14.98 Gas Lamps at $7.50 & $9.98.
Extraordinary Sale of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum.
22c. Pillowcases for 15c.
77c. Full-size Bed Sheets at 69c.
None Sent C. O. D.

Novelty Laces, 69c to $2.98

Instead of $1.29 to $5 Yard

THE LOW PRICES for these Laces are amazing and yet the greater interest in the sale lies in the fact that they are the very Laces in greatest demand for general trimming uses.

There are many styles and kinds, Silver metal Laces, Gold metal Laces, Spangled Laces, Beaded Laces, Bugle Laces and others on black and white grounds in a variety of color combinations; 6 to 36 inches wide.

Main Floor. None C. O. D.

Framed Hand-Colored Art Prints

Accumulations and Samples From One of the Largest and Best Publishers in the Country

Now Offered Complete at 30c to $6.50

Retail Prices of Unframed Prints Were 25c. to $7.50
Retail Prices of Framed Prints Were 60c. to $16.50

HERE IS ONE of those once-in-a-life-time opportunities. We have purchased several thousand fine hand colored Prints from one of the foremost art publishers who, because of the high price of chemicals and paper and other general costs, has decided to decrease his variety of subjects and discontinue some of his subjects altogether.

The sizes range from 7x9, 8x10, 10x12 up to 20x25 glass measure, and the subjects, hundreds in number, include such prominent pictures as "Pe- Gift," "Springtime of Love," "Honeymoon Visions," Watts' "Hope" and countless others, including a number of Colonial and Flower Garden subjects as well as many reproductions of old masters; in plain and burnished antique gold frames, the latter with ornamented corners.

We have divided the lot into groups as follows:

30c., value 60c. and 75c. 50c., value $1.25. $5, value $12.
$1, value $2.50. 75c., value $2. $2, value $5.
$3, value $7.50. $1.50, value $3.50. $7.50, value $16.50.

Third Floor.

High Grade Fountain Pens

98c to $2.49 Each. Formerly $1.98 to $4.98

PRODUCT of one of the oldest and best manufacturers in America. The Pens have 14k gold points. Plain and chased barrels, some enriched with one or two gold plated bands; others decorated with gold plated filigree.

It is because the firm has decided to discontinue these styles that we are privileged to offer them at concessions.

Gold Plated Clutch Pencils at 79c

Regularly $1.35 to $1.75. Another excellent gift suggestion.

Of good size and design, one of the most popular styles of pencils with men.

Main Floor. None C. O. D.

Untrimmed Velvet Hats —a Sale

$3 to $4.50 Values at $1.98 to $2.98

DRAPED VELVETS AND TAMS; black only.

A few good shapes covered with hatters' plush are included.

$5 Ready-to-Wear Hats at $2.98

Velvet Hats, trimmed variously with ornaments, grosgrain effects, loops of ribbon and in other ways. Very smart styles, unusual values.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

25x43½ Stamped Turkish Towels

39c Each. $2.25 for 6

In the Needlework Store

WE SHALL HAVE close to a thousand of these Towels ready for Monday. They are of excellent quality, and have been stamped in our own workrooms, in designs that are effective and easy to complete.

A few weeks ago a similar offer exhausted our stock in one day. Those who anticipate securing a part of these will wisely make reservations early.

Japanese Drawnwork Embroidered Cloths, Scarfs and Squares

A special lot of fine Scarfs, Squares and Cloths in a number of attractive designs, at little prices unmatched;

Cloths 54 inches in diameter at $1.49
Cloths 44 inches in diameter at $1.29
Scarfs 16x52 inches at..... 69c
Hemstitched Squares, 29x29, at.. 39c
Hemstitched Scarfs, 17x52, at... 39c

Needlework Store, Second Floor.

$3 Comfortables at $1.98

AS REMARKABLE A VALUE as the one which attracted such widespread attention last week.

All are covered with figured silkoline, in blue, pink, yellow, lavender and green, finished with eight-inch plain sateen border, and filled with good quality white cotton.

Regular three dollar values for $1.98. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

On Main Floor Table.

The New York Times.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, or to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Distances from New York.

C. A. PRICE.—New York is distant, in nautical miles, from Liverpool, 3,043; Havre, 3,131; Naples, 4,116; Marseilles, 4,572.

The Word "Greaser."

E. N.—The word "Greaser" is a slang term applied to Mexicans.

New York Railway Stations.

G. W. E.—Please give me the average daily number of persons using the trains in the Grand Central and the Pennsylvania Stations.

Grand Central, about 70,000; Pennsylvania, about 46,575.

Seventh Regiment on Riot Duty.

F. D.—When were the riots in Brooklyn to which the Seventh Regiment was sent?

The Seventh Regiment was on riot duty in Brooklyn from Jan. 21, 1895, to Jan. 28, inclusive.

An English Royal Ancestor.

K. G. D.—The father of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, was Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Electoral Votes.

S. H.—Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President; the man receiving the highest number of votes was declared President and the one receiving the next highest Vice President. Beginning with 1804, the electoral vote has been as follows:

1804, Thomas Jefferson, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, 14. 1808, James Madison, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, 47; George Clinton, 6. 1812, James Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton, 89. 1816, James Monroe, 183; Rufus King, 34. 1820, James Monroe, 231; John Quincy Adams, 1. 1824, Andrew Jackson, 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; Henry Clay, 37; William H. Crawford, 41; no majority; Adams selected by House of Representatives. 1828, Andrew Jackson, 178; John Quincy Adams, 83. 1832, Andrew Jackson, 219; Henry Clay, 49; John Floyd, 11; William Wirt, 7. 1836, Martin Van Buren, 170; W. H. Harrison, 73; Hugh L. White, 26; Daniel Webster, 14; Willie P. Mangum, 11. 1840, W. H. Harrison, 234; Martin Van Buren, 60. 1844, James K. Polk, 170; Henry Clay, 105. 1848, Zachary Taylor, 163; Lewis Cass, 127. 1852, Franklin Pierce, 254; Winfield Scott, 42. 1856, James Buchanan, 174; John C. Frémont, 114; Millard Fillmore, 8. 1860, Abraham Lincoln, 180; Stephen A. Douglas, 12; J. C. Breckenridge, 72; John Bell, 39. 1864, Abraham Lincoln, 212; George B. McClellan, 21. 1868, Ulysses S. Grant, 214; Horatio Seymour, 80. 1872, Ulysses S. Grant, 286; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes, 185; Samuel J. Tilden, 184. 1880, James A. Garfield, 214; W. S. Hancock, 155. 1884, Grover Cleveland, 219; James J. Blaine, 182. 1888, Benjamin Harrison, 233; Grover Cleveland, 168. 1892, Grover Cleveland, 277; Benjamin Harrison, 145; James B. Weaver, 22. 1896, William McKinley, 271; William J. Bryan, 176. 1900, William McKinley, 292; William J. Bryan, 155. 1904, Theodore Roosevelt, 336; Alton B. Parker, 140. 1908, William H. Taft, 321; William J. Bryan, 162. 1912, Woodrow Wilson, 435; William H. Taft, 8; Theodore Roosevelt, 88.

Riot Duty for Civilians.

JOSEPH BEITLER.—Is it true that in case of riots, strikes, and local disorders the city authorities have the right to take any citizens and force them to protect the public, and that in case of a strike the authorities can compel the citizens, even though they be strikers, to protect the premises and retain order? What is the law in force, and when was it enacted?

Your question is best answered by quoting the following sections from the Penal law, &c. With the exception of the last, the regulations quoted are from old laws, which have been part of the State's Criminal Code for many years:

New York Penal Law, Section 1943—A person, who, after having been lawfully commanded to aid an officer in arresting any person, or in retaking any person who has escaped from legal custody, or in executing any legal process, wilfully neglects or refuses to aid such officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 1849—A person who, after having been lawfully commanded by any Magistrate to arrest another person, wilfully neglects or refuses so to do, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2095—A person, present at the place of an unlawful assembly or riot, who, being commanded by a duly authorized public officer to act or aid in suppressing the riot, or in protecting persons or property, or in arresting a person guilty of or charged with participating in the unlawful assembly or riot, neglects or refuses to obey such command, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

New York Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 107—If the persons assembled do not immediately disperse, the Magistrates and officers must arrest them, or cause them to be arrested, that they may be punished according to law; and for that purpose, may command the aid of all persons present or within the county.

New York Charter, Section 308, provides in part as follows: The Police Commissioner may, upon any emergency or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence, or invasion, appoint as many special patrolmen without pay from among the citizens as he may deem desirable.

Section 9 of the military law, just passed by the New York Legislature in 1916, provides: That the Mayor, on the order of the Governor, may call out the reserve militia, consisting of all those liable to service in the militia in case of invasion, insurrection, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace, or any danger thereof.

Election Betting.

GEORGE L. WHITE.—Please tell me how the Presidential betting odds were up to the actual time of election.

Wall Street betting on the election up to the closing of the curb Monday night was 10 to 8, 10 to 8½ and 10 to 9 on Hughes; but at midnight betting was reported at even money. In Chicago, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the closing odds were 10 to 9 on Hughes, although a bet of $2,500 at even money was made on Monday at the Chicago Board of Trade. Milwaukee, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Denver, and Omaha closed at even money. Boston and St. Louis reported closing odds of 10 to 8 on Hughes. The Cleveland closing odds were 10 to 9 on Wilson.

The progress of the Wall Street betting has been altogether unprecedented. Some weeks ago the odds were 2½ to 1 on Hughes, then there was a gradual narrowing until on Oct. 23 some bets were placed at even money. After that the tide swung back to Hughes with 10 to 7, and at that figure Wall Street closed Saturday night and opened Monday morning, with the narrowing reported above quickly following. Just before the close of business Monday curb bets were reported at 10 to 9 and Stock Exchange odds at 10 to 8. The betting, of course, continued, but we understand your question to refer to the odds before Election Day.

Citizenship.

A. G. S.—Persons born of alien parents in foreign countries who are under 21 years of age when their fathers are naturalized as American citizens become American citizens on their fathers' naturalization.

A Blaine Campaign Slogan.

H. B. B.—Please tell me the origin of the phrase "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," what part Dr. Burchard had in it, and its relation to the Blaine-Cleveland compaign. Which party used it?

In the Presidential campaign of 1884 the Republican manager called a "ministers'" meeting in New York, which was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1884. The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, pastor of the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, addressed the meeting. In concluding his address he stigmatized the Democrats as a party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, was present and failed to repudiate the sentiment on the spot. Dr. Burchard published in The Sun of Nov. 1 a card denying that he intended to cast any reflection on the Roman Catholic Church; he was speaking of a party and of the doings of the Democratic Party.

An Appeal to Readers.

R. D. H. sends us from Montreal the following appeal to readers of THE TIMES:

Many of us have been told from our boyhood days that Wellington once said that "the Battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket field of England," or words to that effect. But recently a prominent journal has asserted in a most dogmatic fashion that Wellington never made any such remark.

What is the fact? Can your readers mention any life of Wellington, or any collection of his letters or sayings, in which proof may be found as to the substantial accuracy of the remark which tradition has so long attributed to the Iron Duke?

David's Mother.

Last Sunday we stated in answer to a question from D. P. that the name of King David's mother was unknown, the authority for the statement being the "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge," by Lyman Abbott and T. J. Conant. We are glad to publish the following information, received from Rabbi Morris Wechsler, President of the Rabbinical Council of the Bronx:

"The name of the mother of King David was Nizeweth, daughter of Eduel; So says the Talmud Bawa Batre, page 91 I. See there the commentary of Rashi."

The Carnegie Foundation.

READER.—Has Mr. Carnegie a foundation to pension ex-Presidents of the United States?

No.

England, Ireland, and the Pope.

In our reply to the question of Griffith Prichard last Sunday about the grant by the Pope of rights in Ireland to the King of England our statement as to which Henry of England and which Pope Adrian were concerned was in error. The bull was granted by Pope Adrian IV. to Henry II. E. C., in calling our attention to the confusion in our statement, adds the following interesting information:

"I copy a few items from a historical sketch which I have, 'The English Pope,' by Dulany Hunter: 'Nicholas Breakspeare, Adrian IV., the only man of our race who occupied the papal throne, English peasant who asserted his supremacy over the greatest rulers of his day. Nicholas Breakspeare was born just before the dawn of the twelfth century, of peasant parents, in the village of Langley, ancient shire of Herts. It was on the occasion of a visit of Henry II., the first Plantagenet King of England, to Pope Adrian IV. to beg to be absolved from a vow which he had rashly made that the famous bull was issued conferring upon Henry II. the sovereignty of Ireland. Adrian IV. was Pope from 1154 to 1159.'"

Baron George Washington.

C. M.—Baron George Washington is a Bavarian nobleman, and an officer in the Austrian Army. He is a childless widower, the owner of a stately castle, at Poels, near Graz, and large estates, with a considerable fortune. Records do not state, as your question implies, that he has "advertised" for a member of the Washington family whom he may adopt as his heir, but he has long been considering the adoption of a member of the American branch. He has for some time been in correspondence with his relative, William Lanier Washington of New York City, with whom he has been on terms of friendly understanding for some years past. If he adopts an American as his heir, the American will, of course, have to renounce his present citizenship and be naturalized as an Austrian subject. Even then he could not inherit the present title, as that does not pass to an adopted child. It is probable, however, that the Emperor of Austria-Hungary or the King of Bavaria would in that case create a new Barony of Washington for the Washington heir.

Animal Protection Societies.

L. C. D.—The following societies in New York City are organized for the protection and care of animals: The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, maintains a free dispensary and hospital for animals and shelters for dogs and cats, and has ambulances for the removal of disabled animals; The Humane Society, for the protection of animals, 102 Fulton Street; New York Women's League for Animals, maintains a free hospital and dispensary for animals at 360 Lafayette Street. The Bide-a-Wee Home and the Anti-Vivisection Society and Vivisection Investigation League are specialized, as their names imply. No society organized solely for the care of horses is listed in the Charities Directory.

Andrew Jackson Print.

SHELDON I. KELLOGG, Jr., sends the following:

Referring to article in "Queries from Times Readers and Answers" in issue of Oct. 15, 1916, headed "Andrew Jackson Print," further investigation would have shown that the noted painter Miss Kilbourné Kellogg of Cincinnati, Ohio, was commissioned to paint the portrait of General Andrew Jackson, and, for six weeks enjoyed the hospitality of "Old Hickory" at the Hermitage. So satisfactory was the painting that the old hero presented him with a silver-mounted hickory cane, which the present writer owns. This was about 1838-40. The likeness of General Jackson upon the black two-cent United States postage stamp of the issue of July, 1863, was taken from this portrait. Another of his portraits was that of General Scott, which is (or was) in Governors Room of the City Hall, New York.

Land Grants.

M. D.—Is the United States Government still distributing land grants? If so, where are they and how many acres in each State?

Amounts and State locations of the unappropriated and unreserved public lands of the United States by the latest available figures (July, 1914), are given below. Detailed information as to land grants should be sought of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Alabama, 42,080 acres; Arizona, 28,297,219; Arkansas, 402,219; California, 20,025,999; Colorado, 14,908,127; Florida, 135,227; Idaho, 15,510,561; Kansas, 55,018; Louisiana, 44,804; Michigan, 90,540; Minnesota, 798,804; Mississippi, 30,274; Missouri, 952; Montana, 16,649,725; Nebraska, 146,256; Nevada, 55,375,077; New Mexico, 26,336,379; North Dakota, 381,199; Oklahoma, 55,230; Oregon, 15,697,809; South Dakota, 2,382,588; Utah, 32,908,687; Washington, 1,132,511; Wisconsin, 5,872; Wyoming, 28,828,492; grand total, 334,945,589. Of the total area of Alaska, which is 378,165,760 acres, only about 15,500,000 acres are reserved.

Admission to Annapolis.

W. H.—Admission to Annapolis under the new law increasing the personnel of the Academy is as follows:

Three midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed each year from the United States at large. One native of Porto Rico is also appointed as a midshipman. The appointments from the District of Columbia and ten each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army and navy for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residence. The vacancies from the District of Columbia are filled by competitive examination of candidates residing in the District. The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy, and all applications for appointments or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly.

The law authorizes the appointment of fifteen enlisted men each year to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the navy and marine corps who have been in the service at least one year and who are under 20 years of age by Aug. 15 of the year it is desired to enter. The mental and physical requirements for these candidates are the same as for other candidates for midshipmen. The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Tuesday in April of each year, and is the regular examination given to candidates nominated for vacancies for midshipmen.

Candidates must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 16 and 20 years, of sound body and good character. Copies of the entrance regulations in detail, with specimen examination papers and syllabus of first year's work, may be obtained from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, or from the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Julia Marlowe.

E. S.—In what play of the Sothern and Marlowe Shakespearean répertoire did Julia Marlowe last act?

Hamlet.

Canada and Great Britain.

O. W. D.—Does Canada pay any taxes toward the upkeep of the British Government? That is, are any funds transferred either directly or indirectly from the Canadian Treasury to the British Treasury?

No. England derives revenue from her trade with her colonies, however.

Wilson and a Pension.

M.—The story of Woodrow Wilson's application to the Carnegie Fund for a pension after retiring from the Presidency of Princeton University at the end of twenty-five years' service in education to run for the Governorship of New Jersey was thus stated by Mr. Wilson himself, Dec. 5, 1911:

"The Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching is not a plan for old-age pensions, but for the granting of retiring allowances on the ground of length and quality of service. Before I was elected Governor of New Jersey, when I had just entered the uncertain field of politics, I applied to the foundation for a retiring allowance, to which I understood myself to be entitled under the rules adopted by its trustees. I have no private means to depend upon. A man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor puts his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune, and I felt entirely justified in seeking to provide against such risks, particularly when I was applying for what I supposed myself to be entitled to by right of long service as a teacher under the rules of the foundation. I understood that upon the receipt of my application the Executive Committee of the trustees of the foundation restricted the interpretation of their rules and declined to grant the allowance. Why the matter should have come up again, I do not know. I have had nothing to do with it since the early Autumn of 1910. I have not renewed the application."

The Hayes-Tilden Contest.

CONSTANT READER.—What was the Electoral vote in the Hayes-Tilden election in 1876?

The final vote was Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184. Tilden had the larger popular vote. There was a dispute over the Electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, so that they were referred to an Electoral Commission composed of seven Democrats and eight Republicans, which, by a strict party vote, awarded the Electoral votes as stated above.

The Richest Language.

R. F.—The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. No estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years of the number of words in the principal other languages, but existing dictionaries show the following: German, 300,000; French, 210,000; Russian, 140,000; Spanish, 120,000; Italian, 140,000. The New Standard Dictionary of the English language contains about 450,000 words.

Yacht Club Commodores.

W. C. B.—Commodores of the New York Club have been as follows: 1844-1855, John C. Stevens; 1855-1858, William Edgar; 1859, Moses Grinnell, declined; 1860-1865, Edwin A. Stevens; 1866, William H. McVickar; 1867-1870, Henry S. Stebbins; 1871-1874, James Gordon Bennett, Jr.; 1875-1876, George L. Kingsland; 1877-1879, S. Nicholson Kane; 1880, William H. Thomas; 1881, John R. Waller; 1882-1883, James Smith, Jr.; 1884-1885, James Gordon Bennett; 1886-1892, Elbridge T. Gerry; 1893-1894, Edwin D. Morgan; 1895-1896, Edward M. Brown; 1897-1899, J. Pierpont Morgan; 1900-1902, Lewis Cass Ledyard; 1903-1905, Frederick G. Bourne; 1906-1908, Cornelius Vanderbilt; 1909-1910, Arthur Curtis James; 1911-1912, C. Ledyard Blair; 1913-1914, Dallas B. Pratt; present Commodore, George F. Baker, Jr.

Steamship Officers.

M. E. S.—Have the large ocean liners more than one Captain?

The titles of the officers differ on different lines. The largest ships of the Hamburg-American Line have a Commodore and three Captains. The White Star Line gives the title of Captain to only one officer, and the others are called chief officer, &c. The North German Lloyd boats have one Captain, three first officers, &c. The largest boats of the Cunard Line have two Captains, one known as Captain, the other as staff captain.

We Give "Sperry" Gold Stamps

Redeemable in full books for $2.50 worth of merchandise as selected by you in any department of this store or for $2 in cash at the office on the Fifth Floor.

MAIN FLOOR

Latest Modes in Hand Bags

THE VOGUE IN HAND BAGS IS NOVELTY—The combinations of velvets and steel beads are of rare beauty. Equally popular are the new leather novelties. You can make your choice of the fascinating new bags in our carefully selected assortments at a minimum cost.

Hand Bags at $5

of genuine pin seal or real Morocco. Shirred top and bottom. Elegantly silk lined, mounted on etched German silver frame or covered frame to match.

Hand Bags at $3.95

Genuine pin seal or real Morocco. Silk lined. Fitted with double or triple inside compartment. Some with purse and mirror only.

Hand Bags at $3.50

Made of buffed alligator, real Morocco and genuine pin seal. Lined with striped or brocaded silk. Shirred inside. Pocket fitted with purse and mirror.

DOWNSTAIRS STORE

China and Glassware

Sections Brimming with Thanksgiving Specials.

This is the best time for you to supply your needs for the big holiday. And whether you need one or two pieces of china or an entire set it will pay you to make your selection from Greenhut's complete and attractive assortments.

Monday's specials include:—

64-piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; two different decorations; at $4.95

100-piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold floral decoration; at $7.25

100-piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—neat pink floral decoration; at $8.50

100-piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold band and pink flowers; at $9.50

100-piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—yellow floral border decoration; at $10.95

Note—All of our 100-piece Dinner Sets include an extra large platter. Quantities are limited.

15-piece Turkey Sets—at $3.95

Consisting of a large platter, 12 plates and two saucers. These are decorated with "game" designs.

Cut Glass

Cut Glass Flower Vases—filled with 6 artificial roses; the vase is 12 inches high; complete, at $3.50

Rose Designed Glassware

Water Goblets—doz. $4.25

Saucer Champagne—doz. $4.25

Claret Glasses—doz. $3.95

Cocktail Glasses—doz. $3.95

Wine Glasses—doz. $3.95

Pousse Cafe Glasses—at doz. $3.50

Water Tumblers—doz. $2.75

Whiskey Glasses—doz. $1.80

Water Service Sets—consisting of 60 pieces of glass tableware; prices per set range from ..... $13.50 to $35.00

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Sensational Sale of $10 to $40

Imported Beaded Tunics

Monday at $5.95

A maker's entire stock, comprising 139 beautiful tunics, offered at considerably less than regular wholesale prices.

No two tunics in this sale are alike, and every one is a beauty. It is impossible to impart an adequate idea of the value of these tunics here. But the whole beautiful lot will be a valuable and delightful surprise to every woman who realizes how essential the scintillating effect is for fashionable evening dresses.

SOME ARE THREE-QUARTER LENGTH (as illustrated), others peplum blouses, and there are also long tunics covering the entire dresses, spangled and beaded in rose and many other fascinating patterns. Many are of solid beading and are worth several times our sale price. Semi-made robes are included.

Choice of light and dark shades, including the pastel colors and plenty of black and white.

$3 to $3.50 Beaded Boleros at $1.98

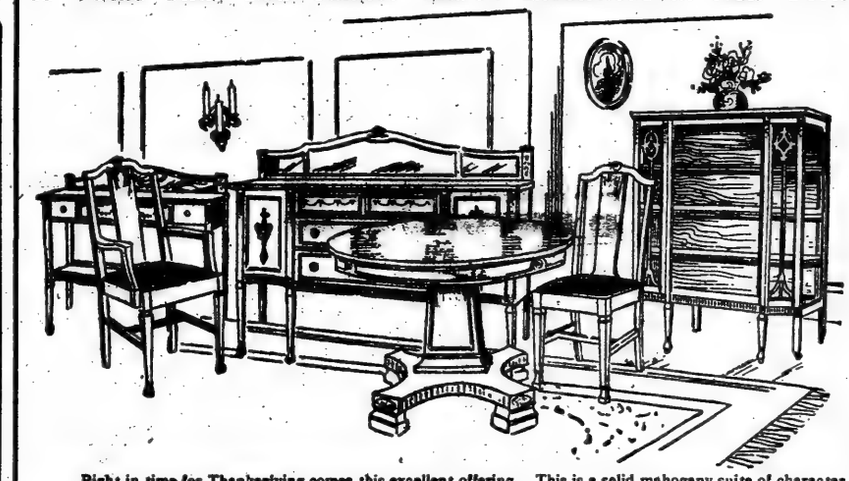
Simple little boleros of black net spangled with jet are a special feature of this sale.

There is sure to be a crowd—so COME EARLY.

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

This 10-Piece Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suite for . . . $295

A Value That You Cannot Match Elsewhere in New York



Right in time for Thanksgiving comes this excellent offering. This is a solid mahogany suite of character and of distinction. It would ornament a mansion.

The suite consists of:

A Buffet—72 inches long **An Extension Table** **Five Side Chairs**
A China Closet **A Serving Table** **One Arm Chair**

From the standpoints of material, construction, design and finish it is irreproachable. It forms one of many examples of high-grade suites offered in our Furniture Department at exceptionally low prices.

Delivery Announcement

for Residents in Outlying Districts.

This notice is destined to reach our customers who reside on Long Island and in the following counties of New Jersey and New York:

Beginning with Monday, November 13, we will deliver FREE OF ALL CHARGES goods of any value (no limit as to price—small or large), by either freight, express or parcel post—mode of transportation to be at our discretion.

TO ALL POINTS ON LONG ISLAND

And to Any Town Located in Any of the Following Counties Not Already Covered by Our Wagon Deliveries.

NEW JERSEY	
Bergen	Monmouth
Burlington	Morris
Essex	Ocean
Hudson	Passaic
Hunterdon	Somerset
Mercer	Sussex
Middlesex	Union
Warren	
NEW YORK	
Columbia	Putnam
Delaware	Rockland
Dutchess	Sullivan
Greene	Ulster
Orange	Westchester

THIRD FLOOR

New Books

On the very day of their publication, they are here in their variety.

The latest popular novels, the newest juveniles, all are here.

Classics, books on science and on travel, are likewise here in profusion.

It will pay you when you are considering either stocking your library or the gift of a book to compare our prices with those of any other store in New York—specialty or otherwise.

THIRD FLOOR

Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases

An Opportune Sale, in View of the Near Approach of Thanksgiving

Notwithstanding the advance in manufacturing costs, we offer these bargains tomorrow.

Supply your travelling needs here for that trip which you are about to take over the national festival.

Traveling Bags		*Suit Cases*	
Regularly	Special	Regularly	Special
$2.75	$2.00	$2.50	$1.95
3.95	3.25	5.00	3.95
6.50	5.00	6.50	5.00
8.50	6.95	8.50	7.25

Dress Trunks

Regularly $10.50; special at $8.95

Regularly $12.50; special at $10

Wardrobe Trunks

Regularly $24.50; special at $19.50

Regularly $30.00; special at $25.00

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Thanksgiving Silverware

Quadruple Plated Wares Which Will Ornament Any Table

It is by no means too early to think of your Thanksgiving needs when it comes to the matter of your table service or the national feast day.

Here you have a choice of excellent decorative articles, many of which are unique in design. They are high-class goods, that are serviceable, sightly and low in price. Please come early.

At 89c
(Formerly priced to $1.50.)
Relish Dishes, Bon Bon Dishes, 3 Bottle Casters, Vases, Domino Sugar Holders, Sandwich Trays, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Spoon Trays, Cruets, Nut Bowls.

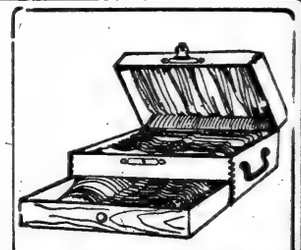
At $1.35
(Formerly priced to $1.95.)
Casseroles, Sandwich Trays, Bread Trays, Candlesticks, 3-Bottle Casters, Marmalade Jars, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Spoon Trays.

At $1.95
(Formerly priced to $3.50.)
Fern Dishes, Water Pitchers, Crumb Sets, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Casseroles, Candlesticks, Marmalade Jars, 4-Bottle Casters, Spoon Trays.

At $3.95
(Formerly priced to $5.)
Glass-Lined Fruit Bowls, Dessert Sets, Tid Bit Stands, Bakers, 11-Inch Vases with Crystal Lining, Bread Trays, Pie Plates.

Many Wonderful Bargains in Wm. Rogers A1 Plated Table Ware

Tea or Coffee Spoons, Table Spoons or Forks, Medium Knives, Butter Spreaders, Gravy Ladles, etc., in a beautiful Grecian design; bright or grey finish.



OAK DRAWER CHEST

Holding 26 pieces Wm. Rogers A1 Plated Table Ware. Regularly $7.50; special at $5.95.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

A Box of Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards With Envelopes and Your 2 or 3 Letter Monogram

Complete for

59c

If there's a bigger stationery bargain in New York today, we don't know about it—and we're very careful observers.

The Monogram Die Which We Make Becomes Your Property

And, best of all, WE WILL FILL RE-ORDERS AT THE SAME PRICE.

In all fairness, we are bound to limit this excellent offering—it will cease when we shall have sold 5,000 boxes.

We repeat: YOU KEEP THE DIE; and we will fill your reorders.

This is the time when you should have in mind your CHRISTMAS STATIONERY. The hint is a good one.

Please order by number.
Mail orders solicited.

The monograms are slightly larger than the illustrations show

Other Sales

Brief Mention of Big Values for Monday

Women's and Misses' Coats—newest fashions of such popular materials as Wool Velour, Cheviots, Fancy Striped Boucle, Showerproof Tweeds, Novelty Plaids; formerly priced up to $19.50 ..... $12.75

Newest Silk Petticoats—pretty effects in radiant taffetas of fine quality; two-tone or plain effects. $3.95, $4.50 and up to $10

Women's $3 and $3.50 High Grade Shoes—Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calf; button style; black cloth and dull kid uppers; also Patent Leather Lace shoes with black cloth uppers; plain or tipped toes; Cuban or Cuban Louis leather heels $2.19

$1.50 All-Wool Serge—50 inches wide; yd. $1

Lining Sateens—floral patterns; yd. 29c

Tussah Silk Brocade—(Wash goods); evening shades and black; 36 inches wide; yd. 29c

Zephyr Ginghams—Scotch plaids, checks and stripes; also plain colors; 32 inches wide; yd. 14c

Blue Flannels—yd. 27c Outing Flannels—yd. 7½c

Dainty Undermuslins — Nightgown, Chemise and Camisoles; dainty styles; trimmed with pretty laces and ribbons; choice $1

Silks, Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys

Superior Qualities in Most Wanted Colors at Low Prices.

White Goods, Towels, Towellings, Bed Sheets and Blankets—enormous assortments; at economy prices Monday.

Exceptional Economies in Housefurnishings, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, etc.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

A Two Carload Sale of New Process Linoleums

Yes, to be absolutely correct, there are more than two carloads of linoleum in this remarkable, timely and, therefore, most welcome offering.

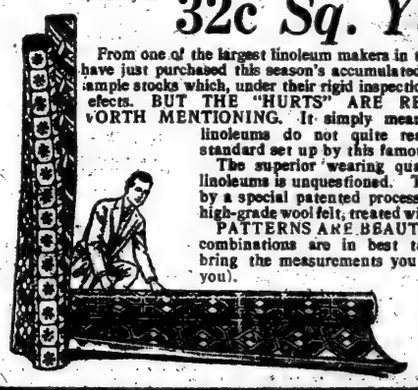
All of this linoleum is 2 yards wide; and our sale price for Monday is

32c Sq. Yd.

From one of the largest linoleum makers in the country we have just purchased this season's accumulated, surplus and ample stocks which, under their rigid inspection, show slight effects. BUT THE "HURTS" ARE REALLY NOT WORTH MENTIONING. It simply means that these linoleums do not quite reach the high standard set up by this famous mill.

The superior wearing quality of these linoleums is unquestioned. They are made by a special patented process on a base of high-grade wool felt, treated with special oils.

PATTERNS ARE BEAUTIFUL. Color combinations are in best taste. (Please bring the measurements you require with you).



Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps Are Purchased Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

$8,000,000 NEEDED FOR BAD GAPS IN STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

MATCH $4,000 000 FOR GOOD ROADS IN NEW YORK

Highway Commissioner Duffey Says Acceptance of Federal Aid Money Greatly Needed to Complete System.

Maps are now being prepared in the office of the State Commissioner of Highways to show what an important supplement to the State fund for road building the $4,000,000 of Federal aid money apportioned to New York would be. In order to obtain the $4,000,000 New York must match dollar for dollar, which would make an addition of $8,000,000 for road improvement in this State.

Contrary to the general impression, the State's part of this amount may not be transferred from funds available from the $50,000,000 bond issue for State road building. The $4,000,000 of the State's part must be provided by the Legislature from sources independent of the bond fund. It is expected that this will be done, and it is to emphasize the need of this extra $8,000,000 that Commissioner of Highways Edwin Duffey is having the maps drawn and gathering other data bearing on the subject.

A system of State highways, durable and complete, connecting all parts of the State, was the great aim of those who worked for the passage of the legislation authorizing the $50,000,000 bond issue. But the provisions for the expenditure and distribution of this fund prevent the attainment of this aim. The poorest counties, not being able to meet the requirements, receive less than they need to do their part of the intercounty road building. The consequence is that there will be bad gaps in the system, unless a large amount of money is obtained from some other source than the bond issue.

The acceptance by the State of the Federal aid money would provide such a fund, and in the opinion of the State Highway Commissioner the $8,000,000 thus made available would be sufficient to complete the construction of standard highways through all the bad gaps, so that with this addition to the remainder of the money available from the bond issue New York would be able to round out a great connected system of highways, Mr. Duffey says.

The State Highway Commissioner and the United States Department of Agriculture would have the authority to spend this money just where it was most needed and would therefore be able to overcome the general weakness in road building funds derived wholly from State sources, that is distribution according to the wealth of the county, the inevitable result being a system of roads with good patches and bad.

The road experts of the Department of Agriculture are thoroughly informed on this situation; in fact, this is one of the purposes of the Federal aid law, to assist poor communities in doing their part in the building of through roads, so that there is no doubt of the full cooperation of the Federal Government with the State Highway Commissioner of New York should the Legislature of this State act so as to make the Federal aid money available.

All who can see the State as a whole, and from the road standpoint motorists have this vision better than any other class, will, it is expected, give their support to the movement that the Legislature act promptly in complying with the conditions to obtain the Federal aid money.

ROUTES TO ITHACA FOR GAMES AT CORNELL

Conditions on Principal Roads Leading from New York City Good, with the Exception of a Few Stretches.

Cornell's football schedule for 1916 shows the usual interesting list of events, including games with Princeton, Harvard, and Columbia, various freshman games, and cross-country competitions.

Road conditions on the principal routes leading from New York City to Ithaca are, on the whole, quite fair, with the exception of a few stretches that have become worn, and some detours necessary to avoid road construction, but no serious trouble will be encountered on the trunk routes except such as may be caused by bad weather.

One of the most direct roads leads across New Jersey by way of Newark, Springfield, Summit, and Hackettstown to Delaware Water Gap, and thence through Monroe, Lackawanna, and Susquehanna Counties of Pennsylvania, via Stroudsburg and Mount Pocono to Scranton, turning northward thence to Binghamton, N. Y., via Nicholson, Heart Lake and New Milford. The distance by this route to Binghamton, on which nearly all the main roads converge, is 197 miles, while the remainder of the picturesque road along the Susquehanna Valley to Owego and thence to the University City at the foot of the lake adds another fifty-three miles, making a total mileage of 250 from New York.

Another route, nearly as direct and offering a considerable proportion of good surface with attractive scenery, proceeds by the familiar Franklin Turnpike and Ramapo Valley by way of Suffern, Tuxedo, and Goshen to Middletown and Cuddebackville, and thence through Wurtsboro, Monticello, Liberty, Livingston Manor, and Roscoe, after which the route approaches Binghamton via Hancock, Damascus, and Windsor, and reaches Ithaca by the same road as before. The total distance by the foregoing route is 256 miles. Convenient connecting links will be found from Delaware Water Gap via Shawnee, Dingmans Ferry, and Port Jervis, and from Kingston-on-Hudson by way of the Neversink Valley to Wurtsboro and through Napanoch and Ellenville.

A number of routes are available to New England automobilists by which the main roads west of the Hudson may be reached. The shore road along the Sound to New York connects with both the two direct routes to Ithaca, while motorists coming in from further north may join the Albany Post Road at various convenient points and cross the river at Tarrytown, Garrison, Beacon, Poughkeepsie or Rhinecliff.

Those motorists wishing to make an exceptionally pleasant and scenic tour with Ithaca at the midway terminal have a choice of routes at their disposal. They may, for instance, leave New York by the Albany Post Road and, with a detour between Wappingers Falls and Poughkeepsie, proceed north to Rhinecliff and cross the Hudson to Kingston. From there a charming section of the country is traversed via the Ashokan Reservoir, Phoenicia, and Shandaken to Arkville, with a northerly turn through the Catskill foothills by way of Grand Gorge and Stamford to the Susquehanna Valley at Oneonta. The course of the river is then followed through Unadilla and Harpersville to Binghamton, and an exceptionally attractive run of about 325 miles completed with the additional distance to Ithaca.

The return to New York may be made over the Binghamton-Scranton-Stroudsburg road to Delaware Water Gap, and thence through the Delaware Valley to Port Jervis, finally approaching New York by way of Goshen and Tuxedo to Suffern and crossing the Hudson by the Nyack-Tarrytown ferry, making a distance from Ithaca of 300 miles, and a total for the round tour of rather over 600 miles. The road from Delaware Water Gap via Hackettstown and Newark shortens the distance by about fifty miles.

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

The Packard Company announces an increase of $185 on the 2-25, which is the smaller Twin Six, and $235 on the Packard of longer wheelbase, which is known as the 2-35. The new prices are $5,050 and $5,500 on all open cars. The increased prices apply to all orders for delivery after Feb. 1, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company recently, R. J. Firestone was elected Vice President. Mr. Firestone had been Sales Manager for a number of years. The fiscal year which closed Aug. 1 showed Firestone business well over $32,000,000, the company announces. A. G. Partridge, formerly Assistant Sales Manager, was appointed to succeed Mr. Firestone as General Sales Manager.

The Jackson Automobile Company will put out a new model, the "Wolverine Eight," a five-passenger lightweight car of medium price, equipped with an eight-cylinder engine of 28.8 horse power.

A new three-story building, a city block in length, will increase the facilities of the National Automobile Company at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be ready for occupation by Dec. 1.

Miner Randall, President of the newly formed Randall Motors Corporation, which will handle the Grant six in this territory, has made the following appointments: Frederick Bruno, in charge of the city sales; Eugene Kirkland, city demonstrations; L. H. Wessels, New Jersey, Richmond County, and Long Island divisions, and E. W. Bartrama, New York State and Connecticut divisions.

The price of the Cole Eight will be increased Jan. 1 $100 on the touring and roadster models now priced at $1,895.

The Chalmers Illustrated News is the name of a new publication which will circulate among Chalmers dealers and buyers of Chalmers cars.

The Nash Motors Company of Kenosha, Wis., will put out two new sedans. Both models will have accommodations for seven passengers.

Prices of the Studebaker cars, both the four and the six, will be advanced from $78 to $100 about Dec. 1, it is announced by L. J. Oiller, Vice President in charge of sales of the Studebaker Corporation.

A. E. Walden of the Chalmers factory, who knows thoroughly the Chalmers car, will join the organization of C. T. Silver this week in charge of the service and mechanical departments.

The "Columbia Six" is one of the cars that will make its first appearance at the New York Automobile Show. The manufacturer is the Columbia Motors Company of Detroit, Mich. It will be a light car, seating five passengers and will sell for somewhere near $1,000.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo, N. Y., will be taken over by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Corporation. New capital will be used to increase factory facilities. George K. Birge, President, will retire, and Charles Clifton, Treasurer, will succeed him.

The United Motors Corporation has purchased the Houk Manufacturing Company, makers of wire wheels. This makes the total number of concerns owned by this corporation nine.

Brewster & Co., carriage builders for many years, and who two years ago began the making of a car equipped with a Knight engine, have been admitted to membership in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The Brewster plant is located in Long Island City, N. Y.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, will build a new factory for the manufacture of mechanical goods alone. This factory, when completed, will be as large as the entire Goodyear factory was only three years ago, the company says.

Paul W. Remyan has been placed in charge of the publicity department of the Westcott Motor Car Company of Springfield, Ohio. He was formerly assistant to the sales and advertising manager of the Robbins and Myers Company of Springfield.

The Jordan Motor Car Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has ordered plans prepared for the erection of a new building, which will double the capacity of the plant.

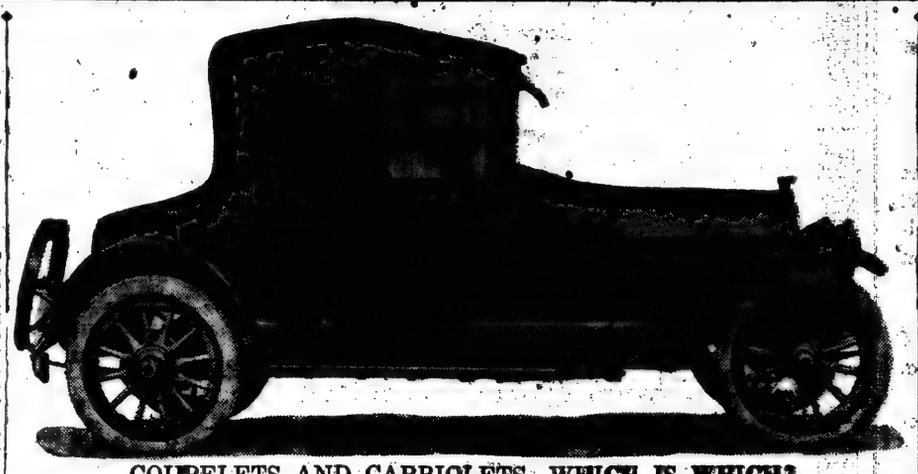
The American Motor Truck Company is out with its new 1917 model two-ton truck. It is equipped with a Wisconsin motor of thirty-six horse power. A self-starter is also part of the regular equipment.

Mercer racing activities will be confined to California for the remainder of this year. Two of the Mercer Company's drivers, Eddie Pullen and Joe Thomas, have already left for the Pacific Coast, and G. E. Ruckstell and the remainder of the crew will follow.

Russia will have a tremendous awakening in business and educational affairs when the great war is over, in the opinion of J. E. Stuerwald of New York, special representative of the Garford Motor Truck Company, of Lima, Ohio, who has just returned from a year's trip abroad.

Guy Hutchinson, formerly sales manager of the Corbin Motor Vehicle Company and later Sales Manager and Treasurer of the firm of Hart & Hutchinson, has joined the forces of the Willys-Overland Company as branch manager of the Willys-Overland, Inc., New York City.

The Harrison Motors Corporation, recently formed, announced its intention of making its contract with dealers on a five-year basis instead of the one-year term now generally in use.



COUPELETS AND CABRIOLETS—WHICH IS WHICH?

This is a new model put out by the Oldsmobile Company. It is called a "Cabriolet," and belongs to the coupelet family as defined in the new nomenclature of the Society of Automobile Engineers, to wit: A coupelet seats two or three. It has a folding top, full-height doors, with disappearing panels of glass. A representative of the Oldsmobile said that the distinction between the cabriolet and the coupelet was that in the cabriolet the whole top folded back, while in the coupelet only part of the top did so. This car seats four, has a 40 horse power 8-cylinder engine, 120 wheelbase, and sells for $1,775.

TO PUSH SALE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE

Plan to Enlist Sales Force of Central Stations—5,000 of These in United States.

"There are in the United States some 5,000 central stations, (electricity supply companies,) whose annual gross business is in the neighborhood of half a billion dollars," says a report sent out by the Electric Vehicle Section of the National Electric Light Association, which continues:

"These central stations have several hundred thousand employes. Plans are now being prepared whereby this great force can be effectively utilized in popularizing the electric vehicle, both commercial and passenger. This is a development of great dimensions, calculated to secure for the electric vehicle merited recognition. The fact that the eminently successful central station industry will conduct a campaign of this character is in itself evidence of the proved practicability of the electric."

At the thirty-ninth convention of the National Electric Light Association, held in Chicago, and attended by some 6,000 delegates, H. A. Wagner, President, addressed the Electric Vehicle Section on the wisdom of co-operation, urging that the central station industry, collectively and individually, get behind the electric vehicle and push it to the limit of its ability. Mr. Wagner created great enthusiasm when, in concluding his address, he stated that upon his return to Baltimore he would have the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is President, place an order for twenty-five electric trucks for resale, the object being, by placing the order for the trucks in advance of their resale, first, to inspire the confidence of Baltimoreans as to the efficacy of the electric vehicle; secondly, to aid manufacturers by large immediate, instead of future, orders. This initial order for twenty-five trucks has been placed.

Mr. Wagner advocated that each of the 5,000 central stations in the United states immediately place orders for one or more electrics, and the Electric Vehicle Section, National Electric Light Association, is preparing to institute an aggressive campaign, with the object of securing the far-reaching and valuable support of the central stations, as so practically suggested by Mr. Wagner."

INVENTS NEW TRANSMISSION

Hydraulic Principle Applied to Transfer Power to Rear Wheels.

A new automobile transmission, designed to do away with gear-shifting, will be on exhibition at the National Automobile Show in January. It is the invention of Carlton R. Radcliffe of this city. The driving and the driven members of the device are inclosed in a fluid-tight case and the hydraulic principle is employed for the transference of power. The driving member of the mechanism is rotated by the engine of the automobile. When this member's rotations reach a sufficient speed the forces of liquid against the driven member impels it to revolve, transmitting the power to the rear wheels. There are two driven members, one for the forward speeds of the car and the other for the reverse. Control of the speed of the car is obtained by the shifting of the members of the device.

APPEALS TO ENGINEERS.

Program of Winter Meeting of S. A. E. Excellent and Varied.

Technical papers to be presented at the one-day (Jan. 11) professional session of the Winter meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers will be representative of the enlarged activities of the society. Some of the papers will, of course, relate to automobile engineering but in addition subjects of interest to aeroplane, tractor, and marine engineers will be presented. The Papers Committee, of which K. W. Zimmerschied is Chairman, is making the arrangements. Captain Virginius E. Clark, U. S. A., will present a paper on airplanes, with special relation to engines. All told, the papers will be of sufficient variety to attract every member of the society, the management announces.

Accessory Makers' Meeting.

Among the important events scheduled for automobile show week in January are seven different meetings of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, which are as follows: Wednesday, Jan. 10, Executive Committee, Banquet Committee, Finance Committee, and Board of Directors' meetings, which are to be held at the association's offices, 35 West Forty-second Street, and the thirteenth annual meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria at 2 o'clock, followed by the ninth annual banquet at the Waldorf at 7:30 o'clock. Thursday, Jan. 11, the Board of Directors will hold another meeting in the association offices.

Think of This and Be Thankful.

Automobile owners who fret at restrictions should have a knowledge of rules and regulations in effect on Prince Edward Island, of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The automobile owners of that island may use their cars only three days a week, and then only for a few miles. Even from Charlottetown, the chief city of the island, the greatest distance they may drive on any road is fifteen miles.

AUTO SALON JANUARY 2.

Will Open Week Before National Automobile Show.

Jan. 2 to 10, inclusive, are the dates for the 1917 Automobile Salon. For the first time in the five years that the salon has been held at the Astor, the balcony will also be used for exhibition purposes, there being a marked increase in the number of exhibitors.

Until the allotment of space is made the list of exhibitors will not be announced, but there will be a dozen or more on the main floor as heretofore and from four to eight exhibitors in the balcony. Tire and accessory exhibits will be shown in the promenade at the rear of the main floor. Most of the American makers of high-grade and, consequently, high-priced motor cars are among the exhibitors, the management announces. The increase in the number of exhibitors is confined to domestic manufacturers, the European representation being the same as last year.

At its recent meeting the Automobile Salon, Inc., which conducts this exhibition, re-elected Emanuel Lascaris President and T. E. Adams Vice President. Robert Schmutz was elected Secretary-Treasurer, succeeding the late Stefan Kjeldsen, and John R. Bustis was appointed manager of the salon.

CHILE LIKES OUR CARS.

Imports from the United States Far in the Lead.

The growth of the automobile business in Chile has been remarkable in that it has not been hampered apparently by the nonimprovement of the roads, says a Consular report. Although touring is looked upon more as a motor test than a pleasure, and a trip between Santiago and Valparaiso is still considered worthy of newspaper comment, the increase in importations has been great.

This is shown by comparing the totals for 1908, 1909, and 1910, which were $14,054, $11,708, and $38,971, respectively, with the totals for 1913 and 1915, which were $494,355 and $302,862. United States cars are far in the lead of the other countries, the value of automobiles imported from the United States in 1915 amounting to $202,498. France was second with $26,391.

At present there are about 1,300 cars in Santiago, between three and four hundred of them being used as taxicabs at a charge of $1.10 an hour, or about 22 cents a trip, within certain specified limits, for one person. These taxicabs are owned either by companies or by the driver himself. They are sold largely on the instalment plan.

As there are very few trips that can be taken outside the city, the most popular cars for private use are gasoline broughams, limousines, and landaulets, although it cannot be said that any single type or style predominates. Importations from abroad have included cars from several countries and of many different makes.

HIGH COST OF MUD.

Increase of Land Values from Converting Bad Roads to Good.

Increases of land value ranging from 25 to 194 per cent. and reduction of hauling costs from 22½ cents per ton mile to 12 7-10 cents, due directly to road improvement in eight counties, prove conclusively that dirt is not cheap, when that dirt is on the highways.

These and a number of other interesting and important facts are presented in a bulletin of about 150 pages just issued by the Department of Agriculture under the title "Economic Surveys of County Highway Improvement." The work is an analysis of results obtained from road improvement in four counties in Virginia and one each in New York, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi during a period of five years.

Following improvement of the main market roads, the selling price of tillable lands served by the roads increased from one to three times the total cost of the improvements. The gross annual saving in hauling costs due to the good roads amounts to $627,400 for a traffic of about 2,500,000 ton miles, while the net saving, after deducting the cost of interest and principal for road work, averages 11.6 cents per ton mile for hauling.

AUTO FUEL FROM PEAT.

Successful Operations Reported to be Under Way in Sweden.

Among the numerous sources from which chemists are endeavoring to obtain possible supplies of motor fuel, independently of petroleum products, the vast areas of marshy peatland that exist in various parts of Europe, especially in Ireland, are said to present immense possibilities, says Motor Travel, published by the Automobile Club of America.

In Sweden, for instance, it is reported that quite successful operations are in progress for the utilization of peat for producing liquid fuel, and that a novel form of retort has been constructed that is capable of extracting five times as much gas from a ton of bog peat as is at present obtained from a ton of coal. If this report is reliable, the possibilities of this new invention are enormous, for the gas obtained from peat possesses almost as high calorific power as coal gas and it is found to be unusually rich in benzol and ammonia.

MANY NEW CARS IN 1917 AUTO SHOW

Demand for Space So Great That Engineers Are Trying to Find More Room.

Every inch of available exhibition space in the Grand Central Palace, a total of 112,000 square feet, occupying four floors, has been allotted to exhibitors for the automobile show Jan. 6 to 13, and there is a big waiting list of concerns who would like to show their products. Show Manager S. A. Miller is doing his utmost to provide space for late applicants and has had engineers in the Palace trying to arrange for additional space.

For the first time in the history of the national shows all the space allotted to car exhibitors has been filled, and at the first drawing. More than this, it has been found necessary to take space in the fourth floor usually given over to accessory displays in order to accommodate ten makes of cars. When the allotment and drawing took place several weeks ago ninety-eight makes of cars were assigned space. Of this number seventeen will make their first appearance at the national shows, being cars that have come upon the market during the last year.

The accessory section of the national shows will be greater than ever. The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers early allotted space to 115 of its members, and to this number have been added 130 concerns, not members of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers who will exhibit at the national show.

Motor Truck Club Invites Motorists.

"Proposed Legislation in New York State" will be the subject at the meeting of the Motor Truck Club of America at the Automobile Club of America Nov. 15, at 8:15 P. M. Edwin Duffey, Commissioner of Highways of the State of New York, and one of the committee of three named in a special law which passed the State Legislature last March to prepare a schedule of fees on motor vehicles, will be one of the speakers. As the subject to be discussed is of general interest to all motorists, the club extends a general invitation to them to be present at the meeting.

TIRE GRAFT BILL, TWICE AS LARGE AS IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN, UNCOVERED

An automobile owner in this city in one year paid for twenty-seven tires for use on his car—in accordance with bills O. K.'d by his chauffeur. Then an investigation of the accounts turned in by the chauffeur shows. At the rates paid per tire, this was more than $1,000 for tires. How much the graft, which in this single item was divided between dishonest chauffeur and dishonest dealer, amounted to is not ascertainable, but it probably was not less than $500.

The owner was amazed at the revelation; he had paid the bills without giving the subject any thought; he had no standard of what tire upkeep should amount to with which to compare his tire expense. Many other owners are in the same position, and that is the reason the proposal that an auditing committee representing car owners who employ chauffeurs be formed to pass upon car expense accounts has aroused much interest.

In the instance referred to above it was estimated that the tire upkeep for the year should not have exceeded $400. A set of standard tires, bearing exceptionally hard usage, should be good for 4,000 miles. The mileage of a private automobile ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 miles, generally speaking. More than three sets of tires a year, based on the greater mileage, point to conditions out of the ordinary, either in inferiority of tires, rough usage, or graft, and should be the subject of an investigation by the owner, in the opinion of men well posted on the expense. Four thousand miles per set of tires is a fair standard to figure on.

FLAME—SPEED AND PUSH IN GAS EXPLOSIONS RATED

Non-Technical Analysis of Values in High and Low Grade Motor Fuels, by Editor of Automobile Encyclopedia.

By A. L. DYKE.

The question which is the better gasoline to use, the low grade now placed on the market or the higher grade, is causing considerable discussion. To simplify the answer, stripping it of technical terms, consider, first of all, the nature of an explosion. Explosive agents are simply compounds—or mixtures, as the case may be—which under certain conditions burn with abnormal speed, generating a definite volume of gas, which in its turn expands to a greater or less extent by the heat of combustion. Roughly, explosions may be divided into two classes: (1) Those in which the ultimate volume after the temperature has become normal is greater than the original bulk of the unexploded mixture, and (2) those in which the ultimate volume is actually less in size after the explosion than it originally was.

A typical and well-known example of the first class is gunpowder. The comparatively small space occupied by this material is prodigiously increased on explosion by the production of an immense volume of permanent gas many times the original area of powder. But with gasoline, on the other hand, which belongs to the latter class, the space occupied by the expanded gas is positively less than that taken up by the original firing mixture.

Hence—and this is the part to note particularly—the explosive energy of such hydrocarbons as the above is merely the result of a temporary expansion due to the heat of their combustion. Therefore, it is greater or less according to the amount of heat generated, for we now that gas expands in direct proportion to the degree to which it is heated.

It will therefore be clearly evident from this that as our energy is derived from heat expansion solely, we must, to commence with, select an explosive or, as it is more generally known, a fuel which produces a sufficiency of heat during its combustion. This is not all, however, for having regard to the average time taken by a piston in performing its working stroke, it is of course essential that we also find a fuel which burns at such a rate as to provide a useful driving pressure during the progress of that stroke. In other words, the speed of the explosion—or "flame rate," as it is called—must be considered in combination with the heat.

Take as an example the case of high-grade gasoline versus low-grade. In the former we have a high flame rate, while with the latter we get, on the contrary, a higher combustion heat, but a slower flame rate. Now, note the effects. With high-grade gasoline—as the mixture burns rapidly—the pressure rises very quickly and imparts a powerful push to the piston at the commencement of the stroke, but falls away equally quickly as the stroke progresses.

In the case of low-grade gasoline quite the reverse occurs. The explosion generates slowly and does not impart to the piston that violent shock which results from the high-grade gasoline. But, owing to the production of a greater amount of heat resulting from a higher percentage composition of carbon, combined with the retarded flame rate, the pressure predominates through a much greater proportion of the stroke than in the case with the high-grade gasoline.

The results are obvious. With very high piston speed, such as in racing cars, high-grade gasoline is possibly the better fuel, although this is a very debatable point. For medium speeds, however where a good steady steam-engine-like power is required, combined with fuel economy, low-grade gasoline unquestionably has it, provided, of course, the carburetor has been readjusted to get the best results from this fuel; otherwise, owing to its highly carbonaceous nature, it is apt to deposit a sooty residue in the engine.

It is a well-known fact that an engine, especially an old one with loose bearings and slack pistons, will run much more quietly on low-grade gasoline than on a high-grade gasoline, and "knocking" is almost an unknown occurrence. The reason is, of course, obvious in view of the above. Owing to its slow flame rate, the explosion pressure from low-grade gasoline operates gradually on the piston head and presses rather than slams the loose bearing surfaces together.

Of course it is a fact that in starting on a cold day it is more difficult to start on low-grade gasoline than high-grade, but after the engine is once warmed up the results are as shown above.

TOO MANY MOTOR LAWS, SAYS ROWE

Thinks Trend Should Be Toward Few Simple Rules—Not Easy to Prepare, He Admits.

President H. M. Rowe of the American Automobile Association says regarding the trend which he thinks automobile regulation should take:

"We now have too much automobile law. The next trend must be toward the elimination of all unnecessary requirements and the enactment of a few simple rules and regulations that may be easily understood, easily enforced, and, as nearly as possible, universally observed. Such an elimination would in many instances do away with about three-fourths of our present laws.

"But traffic rules and regulations are yet in their formative period. Much remains to be done before avoidable accidents may be reduced to a minimum. The principal difficulty is the unwillingness of the public to accept and obey such rules and regulations. While there has been some change in its attitude within the last year or so, there still remains an immense amount of educational work before we can hope to secure that co-operation from the public which is necessary to the efficient working out of any set of rules for the road and the government of its traffic.

"It is needless to say that the motorists themselves deplore most keenly the steadily increasing number of accidents and fatalities occasioned by the use of the motor car, but the people have not yet come to fully realize that these accidents are the result of negligence on the part of the public to observe the simplest rules of personal safety rather than neglect on the part of the motorist. The utter disregard of his personal safety shown by the average individual when occupying the public highway is appalling.

"Simple as it may seem, a set of traffic rules and regulations that will work out in practice is not easy to prepare. It follows that rules and regulations which will work out are those that will permit vehicles and individuals to move with the largest degree of freedom without coming in contact with each other. Through our Legislative Board we have set about codifying such a practical set of traffic rules that may be easily understood and enforced. We are hopeful that they will be generally adopted. Of course, there will be modifications in different instances, and, of course, they will be attended by varying degrees of success in their enforcement and in promoting the purposes of their enactment; but we believe that a substantial uniformity can be established throughout the country."

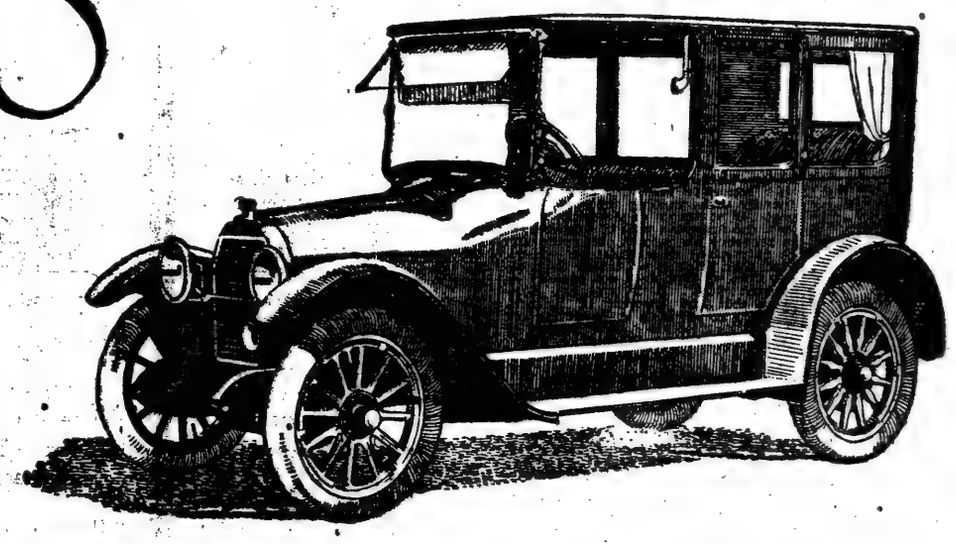
BAD ROADS TO GET GOOD.

Col. Brown Tells Engineers How It Was Done at Dobbs Ferry.

The worse a road gets, the better argument it is for a good one—this was the point made jokingly but effectively by Colonel F. Q. Brown, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club of America, at the annual dinner of the American Road Builders' Association.

"The way to obtain good roads is to let them get just as bad as they can," said Colonel Brown. "That is what we did at Dobbs Ferry. Complaints came in in greater and greater numbers. We let all this dissatisfaction accumulate as a sort of suppressed energy. Then we took hold of it and guided the energy in its proper channel, toward which it was naturally pushing—road improvement. We voted $150,000 for road building, and now our roads are among the best to be found anywhere."

STEARNS-KNIGHT



AS makers of Knight Motors exclusively for the past six years you are secure in expecting and receiving from us the most satisfactory service obtainable in this remarkable engine, which, for all these years, has had the enthusiastic praise and continued patronage of satisfied owners.

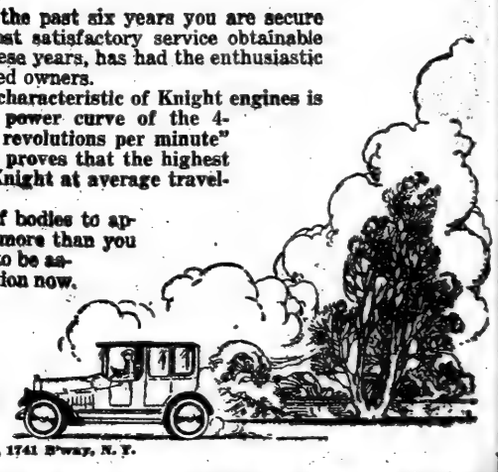
The Automobile of Oct. 26, 1916, says: "A characteristic of Knight engines is high-power efficiency at low-revolution speed. The power curve of the 4-cylinder Stearns-Knight is the highest of all at 1,000 revolutions per minute" (or a traveling speed of about 23 miles per hour.) This proves that the highest efficiency of any motor is delivered by the Stearns-Knight at average traveling speed.

And you have but to examine the various types of bodies to appreciate that our purpose has been to give you a little more than you expect, rather than a little less than you demand.—But to be assured of prompt delivery, we suggest making your selection now.

Closed Cars—4 & 8 Cylinder—$2800 to $3800

The F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.

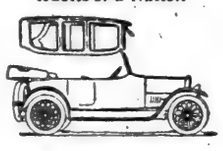
Broadway at 57th Street



Wholesale Distributor Metropolitan District: CHAS. E. RIKER & CO., Inc., 1741 B'way, N. Y.

KisselKar — The ALL-YEAR Car

Kissel's Original Idea That Changed the Motoring Habits of a Nation



The Hundred Point Six

The car of a Hundred Quality Features—whose driving simplicity, ease of operation and uninterrupted roadability create the unlimited enthusiasm of the man behind the wheel.

Hundred Point Six ALL-YEAR Tops
Mounted on Gibraltar Body

Touring-Sedan	$1520
Roadster-Coupe	$1520
Victoria-Town Car	$1850

Hundred Point Six without ALL-YEAR Feature $1095

Hundred Point Six with Gibraltar Body $1195

RAIN, fog or snow, it is all the same to the owner of the ALL-YEAR car. He and his family are always sure of reaching their destination in comfort and tranquility.

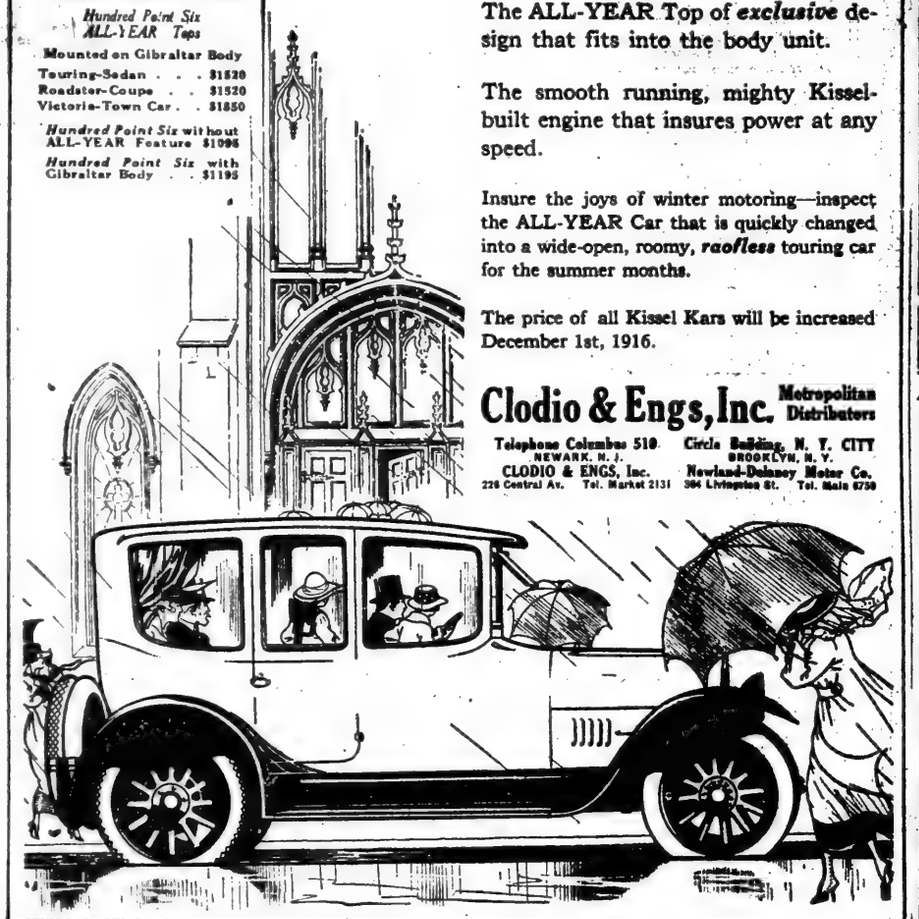
Luxuriously upholstered—interior of rich furnishings that reflect good taste.

The ALL-YEAR Top of *exclusive* design that fits into the body unit.

The smooth running, mighty Kissel-built engine that insures power at any speed.

Insure the joys of winter motoring—inspect the ALL-YEAR Car that is quickly changed into a wide-open, roomy, *raofless* touring car for the summer months.

The price of all Kissel Kars will be increased December 1st, 1916.



Clodio & Engs, Inc. Metropolitan Distributors

Telephone Columbus 510. Circle Building, N. Y. CITY
NEWARK, N. J. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CLODIO & ENGS, Inc. 226 Central Av. Tel. Market 2131 — Newland-Delaney Motor Co. 384 Livingston St. Tel. Main 6750

Largest Display of Closed Cars

THE Buick MOTOR COMPANY

Announces immediate deliveries of 1917 Limousines in Various Colors.

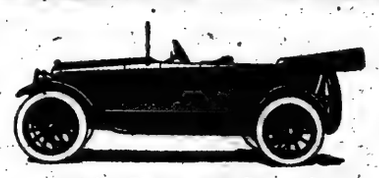
Limousines, Broughams, Sedans, Coupes and Convertible Winter Tops for D-6-45 Touring Cars

1917 Four and Six Cylinder Runabouts and Touring Cars on Exhibition.

World's Largest Producers of Six Cylinder Automobiles

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	NEWARK
358 Livingston St.	Broadway & 58th St.	45 William St.



Grant Six, Five-passenger Touring Car. 112-inch Wheelbase. Price $825 f. o. b. Cleveland. Closed Body—$175.00 extra.

GRANT SIX

There are certain extremely desirable features about a motor car which one imagines only the prohibitively priced cars can build in. We don't know of any important ones that are not in the Grant. You will be surprised, for instance, to find an overhead valve motor in a "Six" at this price—

$825

Randall Motors Corporation
1893 Broadway—New York
At Sixty-Third Street

STRONG

Where Other Truck Units are Weak

Let this fact sink in: The Ford-Dearborn One-Ton Truck is sturdier and better built than any similar truck.

A FORD and $350 MAKES A FORD-DEARBORN One Ton Truck

You can double your delivery and haulage and cut the cost in two with the Ford-Dearborn One-Ton Truck. With a Ford car, new or old, you can make a one-ton truck that is without a superior in its field.

The Ford-Dearborn is the most economical and most efficient truck made.

This truck does all the work that any one-ton truck will do yet costs only one-third as much to buy and operate.

Examine a Ford-Dearborn One-Ton Truck and you'll be convinced. We can supply any kind of body to fit your needs. Call, write or phone.

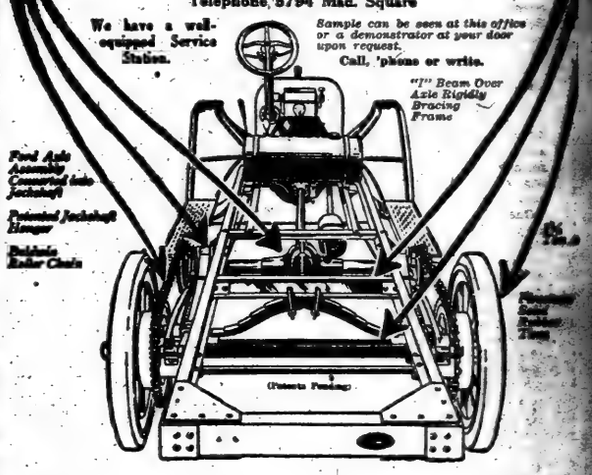
Manufactured by the Dearborn Motor Truck Co., Chicago

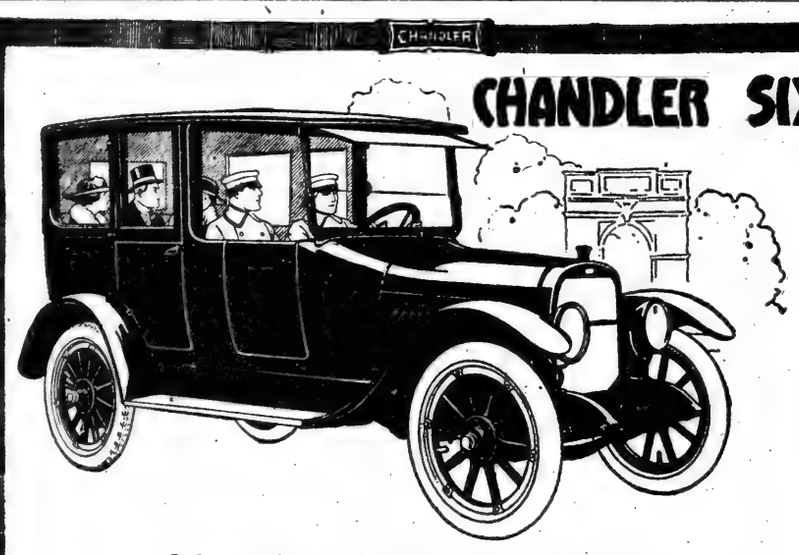
Alexander-Cross Co., Inc.
Sales Office: 456 Fourth Ave. (31st)
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone, 5794 Mad. Square

We have a well-equipped Service Station.

Sample can be seen at this office or a demonstrator at your door upon request.

Call, 'phone or write.





CHANDLER SIX

Magnificent Limousine Mounted on Famous Chandler Chassis $2750

Specially designed for those who lead in New York's smartest circles, this car excels in beauty, dignity and luxuriousness. Not the slightest detail has been overlooked in equipment. Bodies are of aluminum, patterned along classic lines. With seat back and cushions excepted, interiors are trimmed plain, in imported fabrics of colors that blend harmoniously with the stately mahogany paneling. Perfect ventilation is assured. Extra folding seats are concealed when not in use. There are concealed quarter lights, toilet articles, etc. Fully equipped, this Chandler weighs but 3200 lbs., which keeps fuel cost at 16 miles per gallon of gasoline, 1000 miles per gallon of oil and 6000 to 7000 miles on one set of tires. Do not buy a Fall car until you arrange for a demonstration with this magnificent Limousine.

Purchase the car you are going to use this winter, during November. Chandler price advances December 1st.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street — Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 229 Central Ave., Newark
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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

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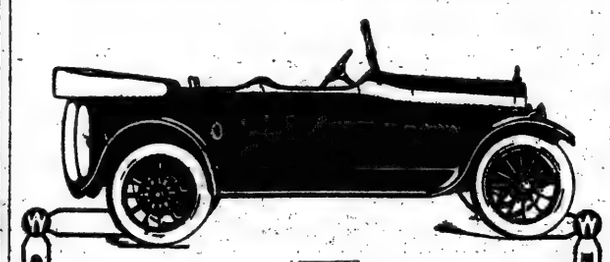

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Westcott SIX—SERIES 17

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Westcott Motor Company of New Jersey
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1915 Stearns Light Four
with winter top, special imported lining; makes a very desirable summer or winter car.

1915 Limousine (Special Body)
Light 4 cyl.; broadcloth upholstery; seamless windows; disappearing seats; painted Brewster green.

1916 Eight-Cyl. Touring
7-passenger, with 1917 improvements; two disappearing seats; painted Brewster green and black; Circassian walnut panels; as good as new.

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IN MANY OTHER CARS.

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Cadillac 1916	$	Chevrolet "490"	$
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Paige	$	Ford '14, '15, '16 and '17	$
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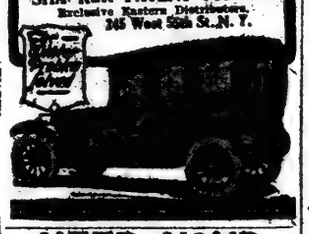

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SPLENDID LINE OF WINTER CARS.
Demonstrations; Easy Payments Arranged; Automobiles Traded.

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Studebakers, 1916, 1915, 1917, $275 to $600; Stearns Knight, Springfield Sedan, $900; New Dort Roadsters, $450; S. G. V. Landaulets, $600; Isotta Town Car, $650; Nationals, $250, $350; Locke Limousines.

Packard, seven-passenger, $350; Oldsmobile, (1914,) $450; Columbia Knight (starter) Limousine, $450; Chevrolet, $350.

100 Others—New Arrivals Daily.
WINTER BODIES, $75 TO $450
For Fiats, Packards, Pierce, Fortuna, Simplexes, and other large cars. Other bodies, $25 up.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
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MONOGRAMS $2.50
AUTOMOBILES
Japanned in 7 days.
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Japanning of every character in all colors.

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NEWMASTIC — The Original

30x3	$4.50	34x4	$9.50
32x3½	5.50	34x4½	10.50
32x4	6.50	36x4½	11.50

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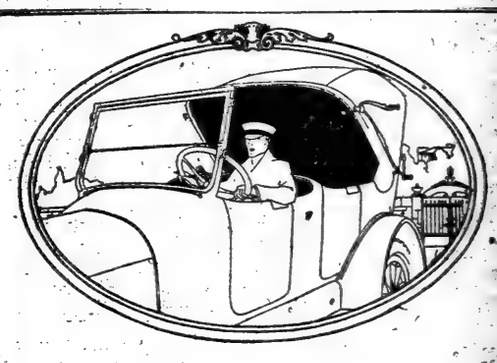
published first of each month by The New York Times. 200 pages each issue, contains the History, the Literature, Chief Official Documents of all the Nations in the Great War, told impartially by the Most Renowned Writers of each country; a fascinating magazine of Current Events, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our day by the most illustrious witnesses and correspondents; Illustrations, maps, etc.—Adv.



MOON

This modish Moon Victoria reflects the outdoor spirit of the day. Its cheery comfort adds zest to its use throughout the year. There is exhilaration in its airiness and freedom from restraining lines.

It has the refinement and grace which a dainty woman likes—the backward-tilted windshield, the soft, glove-like Spanish leather upholstery, the double-cowled Delauney-Belleville type body, the glistening finish of rarest porcelain.

Full extension top and side curtains, with division curtain between front and rear are proof against the hardest storm.

Continental—Timken—Delco! You know the names. They are all a part of this marvelous Moon Victoria model. Fully equipped, Six—43 at $1445 and Six—66 at $1800.

Standard Models, Touring and Roadster, $1295 and $1650.

MOON MOTOR CAR CO., OF NEW YORK
237 West 58th St., at Broadway

Leader in Automobile Field

During the ten months this year The New York Times published 698,292 lines of automobile advertisements, a gain of 243,299 lines over the corresponding period in 1916, a greater volume by 117,188 lines and a greater gain by 120,338 lines than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

	Agate Lines.
The Times	698,292
Second newspaper	481,042
Third newspaper	426,617
Fourth newspaper	389,521
Fifth newspaper	340,130
Sixth newspaper	183,042

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, was 340,904 copies—representing in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

ADAMSON'S ORDER IS OVERRULED

Power to Order Sprinklers In Factory Buildings Taken Away from Him.

CITY ORDINANCE RULES

His Failure to Make Rules and Regulations Results in His Defeat.

An appeal from an order of the Fire Commissioner directing the installation of automatic sprinklers has been sustained by the Board of Appeals. The plaintiffs were Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine, owners of a factory building at 82 to 86 Rutgers Slip, in this borough. Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Alexander C. MacNulty, who appeared for the appellants, said yesterday that the decision was of far-reaching importance.

He argued that the Fire Commissioner's discretionary power to order the installation of automatic sprinklers, which was sustained by the Court of Appeals in People v. Kaye, (212 N. Y., 407,) had been superseded by an ordinance which required the Fire Commissioner to make and publish definite rules and regulations concerning the requirement of sprinklers and other fire-extinguishing appliances.

J. O. Hammitt, who represented the Fire Commissioner, admitted that no rules and regulations had been made because the Commissioner had not understood that it was the purpose of the ordinance to deprive him of the discretionary powers which he had formerly exercised. Mr. MacNulty, in discussing the opinion of the board yesterday, said:

"Mr. Hammitt also urged that the Commissioner had not had time to make the investigations necessary and to formulate the standards needed to carry into effect the provisions of the law. In reply I pointed out that the provisions of the ordinance were perfectly clear and distinct and that if the Commissioner had any doubt as to their meaning and effect it was his duty to have them interpreted by the Corporation Counsel to the end that the law should not be disregarded or violated.

"It was also pointed out that the ordinance had expressly provided that its provisions should not become effective for ninety days after the adoption of the ordinance, a delay which was obviously intended to afford the Commissioner ample opportunity to make and publish the required rules and regulations."

Mr. MacNulty said that he had demonstrated that under the Lockwood-Ellenbogen law the powers conferred by the ordinance upon the Fire Commissioner had been automatically transferred to the Board of Standards and Appeals. The date of the transfer was Oct. 1, 1916, and as the board had not yet made and promulgated regulations concerning the requirements of automatic sprinklers, the Fire Commissioner had no authority, at this time, to issue orders for the installation of sprinklers. Mr. MacNulty then said:

"For the reasons set forth in behalf of the appellants, the Board of Appeals held the order of the Fire Commissioner to be invalid and unenforcible. In this decision all members of the board concurred, with the exception of Chief Kenlon of the Fire Department.

"The effect of the decision of the Adelstein-Avrutine matter will be to demonstrate the invalidity of all orders for automatic sprinklers and other fire extinguishing appliances, other than standpipes, issued by Fire Commissioner Adamson since March 15, 1916. The Commissioner has the right to appeal to the courts for a review of the decision of the Board of Appeals, but as it seems to be so clear that his discretionary powers concerning the requirement of fire extinguishing appliances have been superseded, in the manner indicated, it is hardly likely that he will care to resort to the courts."

Declare Proposed Ordinance Absurd

The Board of Aldermen is considering an ordinance which provides that "all buildings occupied by more than two tenants shall have in the vestibule thereof a plate giving the names of the tenants and the number of the apartment and floor occupied by them."

Commenting on the proposed ordinance, The Bulletin, official organ of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, says:

"This is another instance of unnecessary meddling by our city officials in matters which do not concern them. The system of placing the name of the tenant above the letter box has become the universal custom and has always been found satisfactory.

"What reason there is for stating the number of the apartment and the floor occupied by each tenant on a plate in the vestibule of every house is not apparent.

"There are quite sufficient municipal departments which regulate the management of buildings without any need for further regulation by the Board of Aldermen.

"The ordinance is absurd—it is unnecessary and a waste of the taxpayers' money."

Prompt Tax Payments.

There has been a rush for several days at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in Long Island City on the part of Queens property owners who seek to pay their taxes for the last half of the year.

According to the statement of those in the office, the taxpayers are paying up with their usual regularity.

During the entire month of November the last half of the taxes for the year can be paid without any interest added. After Nov. 30, there will be additional interest added with each day.

It is expected that about Nov. 15 there will be very large payments, because a number of the corporations did not pay their first installment, preferring to wait until this time to pay the entire sum.

Staten Island Acreage at Auction.

A plot of 32½ acres at Huguenot, Staten Island, fronting 538 feet on the Amboy Road, and a plot 240.9 by 234.3 at Tottenville will be sold tomorrow by Joseph P. Day at the Borough Hall, St. George. The properties were owned by the late Joseph B. Kaiser, one of the oldest residents on Staten Island and long known as the Mayor of Tottenville.

LATEST REALTY DEALINGS.

New Apartment Near Park Avenue —Manhattan and Bronx Trade.

It was announced yesterday that the property at 103 to 107 East Eighty-fourth Street, fronting 70 feet by 100, will be improved by the owners, Alexander J., Felix and Anna Gross, with a nine-story apartment house. The property at 107 was recently acquired through the Frank L. Fisher Company from Dr. Henry Berg.

The contract for the new structure, which will be just east of Park Avenue, has been awarded to Julius Tishman & Sons, who have been active builders in various parts of the city, and they are now completing a fourteen-story house at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The new Eighty-fourth Street building will contain suites of six and seven rooms with three baths.

Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The five-story flat at 306 West Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, has been purchased by Philip W. Roos from the Benenson Realty Company. In part payment the latter took the vacant plot, 70 by 100, on the northeast corner of Tiebout Avenue and Ford Street, Bronx. J. Clarence Davies and the Gorsch Company acted as the brokers.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company has sold the stone residence at 2,121 Sixty-seventh Street, on plot 20 by 100, Mapleton Park, to W. J. Rothrock.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold for H. P. Hamilton the one-family house at 854 East Seventeenth Street.

Builders Buy Jamaica Block Front.

The Hanover Investors, Inc., have purchased five additional lots in Everett Park, Jamaica, being the northeast corner of Fulton Street and Middletown Road. The purchase gives the buyers nine lots, being the Fulton short block front between Middletown Road and Sutphin Road, and they will build on the plot three-story brick stores and apartments. F. W. Scott & Co. were the brokers.

Sales in Newark.

The two-family frame dwelling at 671 Summer Avenue, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold for Mrs. Jane A. Clark through the firm of Louis Schlesinger. The building was formerly occupied as the rectory of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

The residence at 25 Milford Avenue, Newark, on plot 35 by 105, has been sold through Feist & Feist for Ellis Himber to Saul Cohn.

Buyers at New Rochelle.

The Lyncroft Realty Company has sold at Lyncroft, New Rochelle, a plot to Emily H. Daily and a dwelling to Josephine L. Powers.

Commercial Leases.

The small building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, fronting 9.6 on the avenue, 60 on Thirtieth Street, with a rear line of 18 feet, has been leased by A. A. Hageman to the Hageville Realty Company. The lessees will alter the structure for rental, equipping the ground floor with four small stores.

The Durosa Company has leased the four-story building 44 West Fifteenth Street for Isabel K. Bone and Margaret A. Gaston to the Erie Transfer Company, and the store at 200 West Fourteenth Street for the estate of Patrick Smith to the Women's Congressional Union.

George W. Mercer & Son have leased the store at 76 Hudson Street to A. F. Lopes & Co., and the store at 213 West Eighteenth Street to the "Ad" Display Company.

Clark T. Chambers and Thomas W. Rourke have leased for the London Feather Company the store and basement in the building being erected at 622 Fifth Avenue to M. H. Stokes, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, for ten years at a total rental of $250,000.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the store and basement, about 15,000 square feet, at 30 and 32 West Thirteenth Street to Rothholz, Inc. Frederick Fox & Co. were associated in the lease.

Pepe & Brother have leased the garage at 106 West Third Street to the West Third Street Garage.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Houghton Company has leased the four-story dwelling at 107 West Seventy-sixth Street for Elizabeth Ripka to Catherine Guthridge.

William B. May & Co. have rented the private dwellings at 41 East Seventy-fourth Street for Florence M. Jameson to John H. Morice, at 40 West Fifty-eighth Street for N. B. Vanderhoef to Frederick R. Lancaster, at 54 East Fifty-sixth Street for Emma B. Richardson to Joseph B. Prairie, and at 50 East Seventy-second Street for Clara Cahn to William B. Bristow.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Mildred Aron to John Tannor the three-story dwelling at 133 East Seventy-fourth Street, and for Ormond G. Smith the five-story residence at 7 East Seventy-eighth Street to George V. Coe.

Realty Notes.

The Houghton Company has placed through the Title Insurance Company a loan of $18,000 on the dwelling at 155 West Seventy-sixth Street for Sadie R. McKerns.

John J. Long is the buyer of 455 West 144th Street, sold recently by Moore, Schutte & Co. for the estate of Emily Charles.

The Batson Farm Agency has sold the Weber farm near Danbury, Conn., to the artist, F. Gallup.

Street Improvements.

Because the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has failed to improve the section of Junction Avenue, Corona, from Jackson Avenue to Hunt Street, Long Island City, the paving will be done by the city and charged to the traction company.

The company has been frequently requested to repair the street between the tracks. Rather than wait longer, the city will let contracts for the work and collect from the company later. The company, it is estimated, will have to pay the city $25,000.

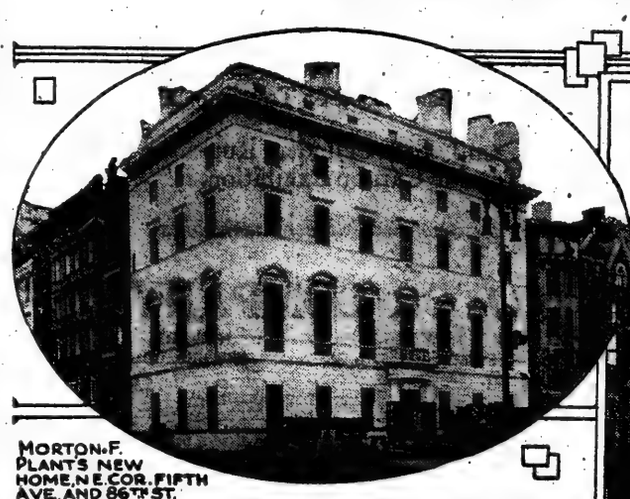
A number of the important streets in the Ridgewood section are also to be improved by the laying of sheet asphalt pavement. With the improvement of these streets Ridgewood will take its place as one of the most finished districts of the borough.

1917 Budget Hearing.

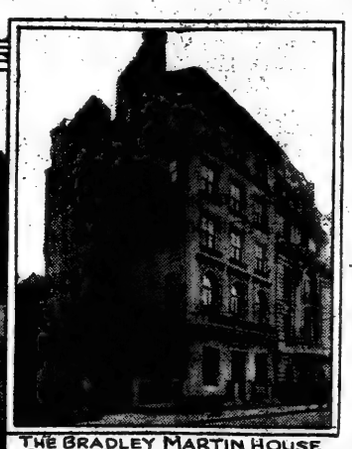
The $211,000,000 budget for 1917 will be presented to the Board of Aldermen Tuesday, Nov. 14, by Mayor Mitchel. The final budget is not yet printed. After Tuesday, however, the Aldermen will have twenty days in which to review the revised budget and see where, if at all, reductions can be made without decreasing efficiency.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES— SALES OF EXPENSIVE HOMES A REALTY FEATURE

More Plans Filed for Single Family Dwellings This Season than in Similar Period for Many Years—Section East of Central Park the Favorite Home Centre.

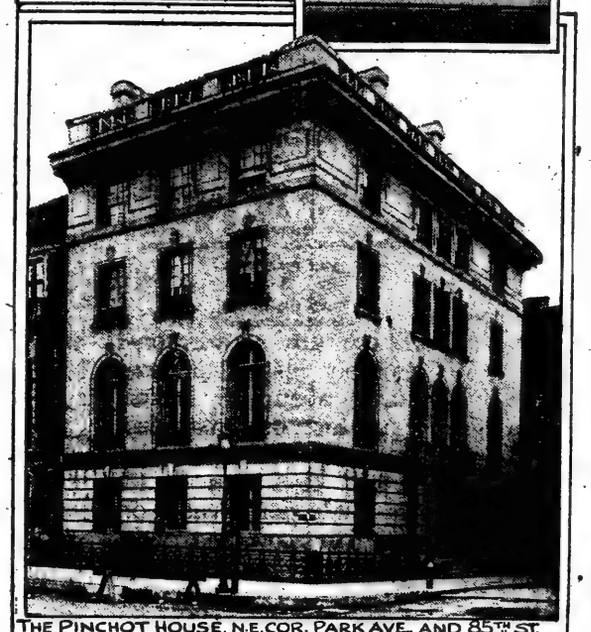


MORTON F. PLANT'S NEW HOME, N.E.COR. FIFTH AVE. AND 86TH ST.



THE BRADLEY MARTIN HOUSE 6 EAST 87TH ST., JUST PURCHASED BY WALTER P. BLISS.

NEW RESIDENCE OF OLIVER GOULD JENNINGS 882 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 70TH ST.



THE PINCHOT HOUSE, N.E.COR. PARK AVE. AND 85TH ST. PURCHASED BY EDWARD R. STELTINIUS

FOUR or five years ago it was almost an axiom among builders and realty brokers that no one built a private residence on Manhattan Island. There was a maximum of truth in the assertion, for the building records of new private homes showed the smallest possible percentage of projected structures. The rush for apartment house life, influenced by its conveniences and also by the large and magnificently equipped suites in the palatial east side buildings, was given as the prime reason for this apparent sacrifice of private house life.

Another reason was evidently due to the radical changes then going on in the old social centre of the town along Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets. The rapid encroachments of trade drove many of the old residents away from their homes before they had time to look around for a new habitation and naturally many who had hitherto had their own houses took apartments. With some it was merely an experiment which, however, proved so satisfactory as to become permanent, while others have either found new private home sites in the city or in the neighboring country districts.

Conditions in the private house market are adjusting themselves to the changes which business forced upon the old residential centres, and the last two years have shown an appreciable demand for individual homes. This is more strictly true of the upper east side, between Fifth and Lexington Avenues east of the Park, than of the west side. While no attempt has been made to compile positive statistics, it is doubtless true to say that within the last year there have been more sales of private homes and plots for the erection of new houses in the east side district than in any preceding year for some time. More plans have been filed for new structures of this class than in any former year within a reasonable length of time.

Still another striking and very important fact is the unmistakable demand for private residences of the more expensive character. This has been a noteworthy feature in the realty market of the last few months. It was brought into market prominence late in August when the I. Townsend Burden home on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street was purchased for somewhat less than $1,000,000 by Edward B. Close. The residence, built about ten years ago, is one of the best in the avenue, fronting about fifty feet, with a fifty foot vacant plot adjoining on the avenue. The entire 100 foot parcel is assessed at $760,000, of which $560,000 is land value, the house figuring at $200,000.

The situation of the house lends a distinct value to it as a private home, being right at the crest of Carnegie Hill with the lower half of the block—the Ninety-first Street corner—under improvement by Otto H. Kahn with a large residence which, when completed, will be one of the finest private homes on the avenue. To the east are the two large homes of James A. Burden and John Hays Hammond respectively. At 11 is the new home of John B. Trevor and on the next plot Charles MacNeill is erecting a fine house adjoining the Madison Avenue corner which he also owns. Opposite these houses is the Carnegie mansion.

This Carnegie Hill section has been, equally with the Lenox Hill district a few blocks below, the scene of the greatest private house activity. Next to the Burden house sale the largest of the season has been that of the Bradley Martin home at 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, diagonally opposite the Henry Phipps house. With its frontage of fifty-one feet, with a wide garden adjoining, giving a total of 76.9 feet for the Martin plot, the residence is one of the largest in the Fifth Avenue neighborhood. It is assessed at $305,000 and was purchased a few days ago by Walter P. Bliss at a price said to be close to $500,000.

On the south Fifth Avenue corner of the street is the new home of James A. Speyer, and on the Eighty-sixth Street corner the new home of Morton F. Plant is nearing completion. This also is one of the finest of the new residences under construction. Opposite is the large house just finished for William Starr Miller, and on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, just east of the Plant house, plans were recently filed by William Woodward of the Hanover National Bank for a large house on a plot fronting 82.8 feet, estimated to cost $150,000.

The Plant house is a worthy addition to the modern architectural adornment of Fifth Avenue, comparing favorably with the best examples of well-designed residences there, such, for instance, as the Duke house at Seventy-eighth Street, the Frick house, the new Blair home at Seventieth Street, the Kahn home nearing completion, the Carhart and Fabbri homes on Ninety-fifth Street, just east of the avenue, the Ryan and Gould houses and several others that are a credit to the owners and architects.

The third recent deal of peculiar importance was the purchase by Edward R. Stettinius of the J. P. Morgan banking firm of the Amos R. E. Pinchot house at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. This also is a comparatively new home and is one of the largest on that thoroughfare. The assessed value is $210,000. The plot is 42.2 by 82.2, and the holding price was $275,000. A year ago Vincent Astor occupied the house under lease.

In the Lenox Hill section of Park Avenue another large deal was closed in the purchase by Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold of the dwelling recently completed by Oakleigh Thorne on the northeast corner of Seventy-third Street. The assessed value is $195,000, but the purchase price is reputed to have been considerably over that figure owing to the elaborate furnishings in the house.

The improvements of Commodore Arthur Curtis James and George Blumenthal, whose new homes occupy the block front on the west side of Park Avenue between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, each having half a block frontage, have stimulated other similar improvements in that section. Mr. James's house is on the Sixty-ninth Street corner. It is incomparably one of the neatest and most artistic private houses in the city. Opposite, on the southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, several old houses have lately been torn down to make way for three fine homes, of which the corner house will be for Henry P. Davison of the Morgan banking firm, for which plans have been filed at an estimated cost of $200,000. The delightful Colonial type home of Percy Pyne is on the Sixty-eighth Street corner.

On a thirty-one foot plot at 15 East Sixty-fourth Street Helen Converse Thorp is erecting a five-story residence to cost $100,000, and at 53 to 57 East Seventy-ninth Street Mrs. C. C. Rogers of Tuxedo has had plans filed for a home to cost a similar amount. Last week contracts were let for a fine residence for Francis F. Palmer on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-third Street, a plot 64 by 100. The number of new buildings or extensive alterations of old dwellings in the choice private house blocks north of Sixtieth Street is exceptionally large.

The demand for individual homes has also been reflected in the excellent leases made this season. The private house market in this part of the city is very satisfactory and while apartment house leasing has been a prominent feature of the year, brokers have also had something else to do.

SHORTAGE OF BRICK.

Prices Have Increased to About $6 a Thousand.

A shortage of brick and burned clay building materials is threatening for the coming Winter, since the advance of that seasonal giant is finding almost every plant in the country with depleted stocks, so good has been the demand for their products during the year which is now drawing to a close. But little can be done to forestall this shortage, since it is the exceptional plant that is capable of taking up another notch in its operations and realizing a bigger production than is now being maintained.

Aside from the car and labor shortages, conditions at the present time, with but few exceptions, are exceedingly satisfactory. Building is proceeding in good volume and the consumption of materials has been very great.

A higher price is now being obtained for brick in New York than for several years at this period. Common brick a year ago was plentiful at $6.50 to $6.75 a thousand, and now it is selling at from $7.75 to $8 a thousand, and hard to get at that price. Other building materials have also risen in price, but their advance has been far sharper than that of brick.

A CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT

To be Erected on the Site of Old Sickles Homestead.

As a result of negotiations which were closed last week title to 23, 25, and 27 Fifth Avenue and 1 East Ninth Street, being the northeast corner of those thoroughfares and having frontages of 105 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, passed to the Oak Point Corporation.

Arrangements have been completed for the resale of this property to the 23 Fifth Avenue Corporation, which is being formed for the purpose of erecting on this property a fourteen-story co-operative studio apartment building.

Interested in the venture are several artists, architects, and attorneys. The business management of the enterprise has been placed in the hands of M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, who represented the Oak Point Corporation in the purchase of the ground.

The planning of the structure will take the better part of the year 1917, and actual building operations will not be started until the close of the year. It is proposed to have the building ready for occupancy about Aug. 1, 1918.

NEW QUEENSBORO SUBWAY LINK WELL PATRONIZED

The accompanying illustration shows the first Queensboro Subway train arriving at the Bridge Plaza Station in Long Island City, to which point service was established on Sunday, Nov. 5. Thousands of passengers have been carried during the last week who hastened to take advantage of this additional rapid transit line that now makes Queens Borough more than ever before an integral part of New York City.

The present running time from Grand Central Station to the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City is eight to ten minutes. An express service will be placed in operation in the near future, however, that will cut down the running time to six minutes.

Trains are now operated at five-minute intervals, and as soon as the balance of the rolling stock is delivered to the Interboro Rapid Transit Company for the Queensboro Subway, trains will run at two or three minute intervals.

Hundreds of men are rushing to completion the extensions from the Bridge Plaza three miles northward to Astoria and five miles eastward to Woodside, Elmhurst, and Corona, and it is expected that trains will be operated over these routes shortly after Jan. 1.

John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, which has worked constantly during the last five years to secure the operation of the subway system into Queens Borough, said yesterday:

"The people of New York City are learning about the new transportation facilities that are now being placed in operation into all parts of Queens Borough, and we expect to see during the next few years the largest real estate development of new homes and commercial enterprises that has ever taken place in any part of the city.

"I doubt if more than a small percentage of the millions of passengers who bought tickets at the Grand Central Subway Station during the past year know that they can now travel eastward from that point to the Bridge Plaza in Queens Borough in the same time that it now takes to travel southward to Brooklyn Bridge Station, or northward to Ninety-sixth Street, or that the millions of passengers who use the Brooklyn Bridge Subway Station are acquainted with the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains have been in operation over the Liberty Avenue extension from Brooklyn into Queens for the last year, and operation over the Jamaica Avenue extension as far as Richmond Hill will start by Jan. 1, 1917, making these sections available for homeseekers, in the same time as it now takes to travel northward to Washington Heights and the Bronx.

"The majority of the residents of Queens will now be able to travel from their homes to the business districts in Manhattan conveniently and rapidly, and at a 5-cent fare. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the effect of this great improvement on the future development of the borough.

"Since the time that operation of the original subway started in 1904, passengers have been able to travel from Brooklyn and lower Manhattan to the most northerly point in Manhattan and the Bronx a distance of from 10 to 17 miles, for 5 cents, resulting in the construction of hundreds of new apartment houses, the establishment of thousands of new homes, with a consequent large increase in realty values in these districts, which had been largely undeveloped previous to the operation of rapid transit."

First Train Arriving at Bridge Plaza Station in New Queensboro Subway Link.

TWO SUBWAY AGREEMENTS.

Provide for Connecting Links and Station Improvements.

The Public Service Commission has approved two agreements providing for the completion of the connection between the West Farms branch of the first subway and the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway at 149th Street and Mott Avenue, and for the lengthening of the platforms of the Mott Avenue station of the first subway some 280 feet to the east.

The New York Central Railroad is a party to one of the agreements, inasmuch as the lengthened station platform will be connected by a passageway which the railroad will construct as a part of the great new station and development contemplated by it in the vicinity of 149th Street.

The two agreements have been submitted to the Board of Estimate for approval and for the appropriation of the necessary funds.

The work of completing the physical connection between the first subway and the Jerome Avenue line will be done by the Interborough and paid for at an estimated cost of about $110,000 out of the Interborough contribution under Contract No. 3.

The station platform lengthening will be paid for by the city at an estimated cost of about $350,000. The construction contemplated under the two agreements will make it possible to operate trains over the Lenox Avenue branch of the first subway as far as 149th Street, thence over the Jerome Avenue line, if such operation later seems desirable.

In addition there will be stairway connections so that passengers may transfer between the 149th Street station of the Jerome Avenue line and the Mott Avenue station of the first subway, the latter being at right angles to and immediately underneath the former.

NEW HUDSON RIVER HOTEL.

Plans Projected for Large Summer Structure Opposite West Point.

The interesting announcement was made last week that plans are under way to erect a large hotel at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, opposite West Point, next season. The owning syndicate has acquired a plot of 100 acres overlooking the river, and the proposed hotel will contain 300 rooms.

The management has been offered to Copeland Townsend, now of the Majestic, and formerly of the Imperial in this city and the Palmer House in Chicago. Mr. Townsend will not give up his management of the Majestic, on which he has a long-time lease, but will act in an advisory capacity for the suburban hostelry.

The new hotel will probably be called the Hotel Hudson. There will be a golf course on the grounds, and tennis courts, while a gymnasium will be established on the roof.

Queens Building Record.

There were eighty-nine applications for new buildings in Queens last week to cost $421,000; seventy-one applications for alterations to cost $36,320, and fifty-one applications for plumbing to cost $32,000.

In the Long Island City section, Julius Weiss filed plans for five-story brick tenements at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Jamaica Avenues and on Twelfth Avenue, to cost $75,000, and to accommodate forty-five families.

Henry Kling will erect four-story brick tenements to accommodate sixteen families on the north side of Fifteenth Avenue, east of Vandeventer Avenue, to cost $28,000 each, and F. Braun will erect four-story brick tenements on the east side of Eighth Avenue, north of Grand Avenue, to accommodate twenty-three families, at a cost of $20,000 each.

In the Woodside section Charles Wille, who has just completed an important development, will erect ten two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings on the east side of Fourth Street, north of Polk Avenue, at a cost of $35,000.

Big Bronx Apartment.

Accommodations for seventy-eight families will be provided in a single apartment house planned for the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 171st Street by the newly formed Grand Boulevard and Concourse Company, Inc., of which Hyman Crystal is President.

The site measures 137 by 150 feet, and was acquired from the American Real Estate Company last January, together with a balance of the block front to 170th Street. It is part of a large plot known as the Astor-A-Re-Co tract located along the route of the Jerome Avenue subway.

The proposed building will cost about $200,000, and is being designed by George and Edward Blum. It will be six stories high.

The Food Supply Question.

"The Question of Our Food Supply" will be the topic for discussion at the luncheon of the Members' Council of the Bronx Board of Trade at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 12:30 P. M.

The speakers will be John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Markets of the State of New York, and Alfred W. McCann, pure food expert.

Mr. Dillon will take up the general idea of supply and distribution, most probably putting the emphasis on the milk question and the recent developments with which his department has had to contend.

Mr. McCann will discuss food from the "purity" quality standpoint, and no doubt will also discuss the milk question, taking up dairying methods, pasteurization, &c.

West Side Taxpayers Meet.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association held a banquet and installation of officers last Thursday evening at its headquarters, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. The following are the officers elected for the coming year: Frank Demuth, President; Peter P. Chappel, First Vice President; John Steeneck, Second Vice President; Jacob J. Tabolt, Secretary; Fred Keller, Treasurer, and Julius Necke, Financial Secretary.

Bronx Block Front at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell in the Vesey Street Salesroom next Wednesday the two tenements at 278 Delancey Street and 49 Cannon Street, the three-story building at 3,079 Third Avenue, near 157th Street, seven lots composing the block front on the south side of 157th Street between Third and Bathgate Avenues, and a four-story building at 280 West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of Fourth Street.

DEMAND A CLEAN-UP OF SEVENTH AVENUE

Condition of Roadway and Sidewalks South of Times Square Declared a Disgrace.

REALTY INTERESTS SUFFER

Property Owners and Shopkeepers Claim Subway Builders Use Avenue to Their Own Advantage.

The Seventh Avenue Committee, organized some months ago for the promotion and protection of Seventh Avenue, has begun a determined campaign to have the avenue cleaned up.

For the last year it has been impassable from a traffic standpoint and impossible as a business street owing to the manner in which work on the new subway is being carried on by the contractors.

Dozens of stores and buildings are vacant, the owners being unable to find tenants for them owing to the existing conditions, which, it is claimed, are unnecessary and due in a great measure to the lack of proper supervision by the city authorities.

The Public Service Commission has been appealed to, but about the only satisfaction obtained was the promise of an investigation and report.

William Rosenbaum, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Cloak and Suit Company, who is Chairman of the Seventh Avenue Committee, said yesterday:

"Travelers returning from the war zone of Europe will feel very much at home on Seventh Avenue. The roadway, with its trenches and shell craters, strongly resembles the terrain of the battlefield on the Somme.

"Without any scientific prearrangement by engineers, but merely through the whim of the truck drivers who haul the material, we find breastworks built of bags of Portland cement, mounds of broken stone, hills of gravel, and entanglements of lumber and steel. There are 'Black Berthas' in the form of furnaces for heating fireproofing material which belch forth acrid smoke.

"Every few blocks there are large-calibre mortars for mixing concrete, which keep up an incessant cannonading.

"Squads of workmen with their wheelbarrows and trucks unloading construction materials congest the roadway and hinder traffic, besides stalling the surface cars for blocks at a time.

"The sidewalks, too, in many places are encroached on to one-half their width, so that pedestrians find difficulty here, and experience actual danger when they go to cross from one side of the avenue to the other.

"In fact, the condition of the avenue south of Times Square seems to grow steadily worse despite the complaints of realty owners and business men, both classes of whom are suffering seriously.

"Assuredly, the engineers of the Public Service Commission are either complaisant or they are sadly neglecting their duties, to permit the work to be carried on in this fashion. One does not find similar conditions on Broadway or Lexington Avenue, showing that the construction company is taking advantage of some one's neglect and must be saving for itself thousands of dollars.

"In a number of places excavations have been allowed to remain open for months, and into them has been thrown refuse of all descriptions. The condition is insanitary and unsightly, and is a disgrace to the City of New York.

"And the result of all this is plainly reflected in the number of empty store buildings along the street which, it is estimated, have trebled during the last year. It is not to be wondered at that business along Seventh Avenue is almost at a standstill, for a pedestrian can only with difficulty pick his way along the sidewalks, and other traffic is practically impossible. On a dry and windy day, with the dust and dirt swirling through the air, every one shuns Seventh Avenue as he would a plague, and justifiably so.

"Seventh Avenue was overlooked when the city was making the determined clean-up campaign last Summer in its endeavor to curb the infantile paralysis epidemic. This has had frequent publicity in the press. Owners of real estate, residents, business men, and business men's associations all have endeavored to have conditions improved and cognizance taken by the city authorities of existing conditions. No success has attended these efforts, if one can judge by the appearance of the street today.

"Both property owners and storekeepers are suffering, and there are many vacant stores in mute testimony of what this method of subway building means.

"To add insult to injury, property owners will have to bear an extra assessment to pay for this construction, although they are paying for it every day by loss of income and depreciation."

Good List of Auction Properties.

Joseph P. Day will sell on Tuesday in the Vesey Street room a diversified list of improved and vacant properties in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. Many of the properties represent old estate holdings. Among the parcels are: 709 East 214th Street, Bronx; 3 East Ninety-fourth Street; 67 West 115th Street; 44 East Forty-ninth Street; southwest corner 187th Street and Willow Avenue; southeast corner of Monroe and Pelham Streets; 207 Henry Street; 4,585 to 4,607 Park Avenue; 957 Hoe Avenue; northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street; block front on east side of Fifth Avenue, between Garfield Place and First Street, Brooklyn; southeast corner of Middagh and Henry Streets, Brooklyn.

On Nov. 21 Mr. Day will sell the properties of the late Daniel E. Seybel, including ten houses and vacant properties in Yonkers and Port Chester.

Good Building Year at Beechhurst.

During the present year fifteen new homes were erected at Beechhurst overlooking the water on the north shore of Queens. Of these, thirteen were sold and plans are under way to build thirty attractive dwellings for occupancy next season. The largest residence was built by Howard Thurston on a plot 180 by 200, on the Boulevard, costing $30,000.

BUSINESS MEN FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Members of National Chamber of Commerce Vote for Military Defense.

GREATER ARMY AND NAVY

Al Available Private Manufacturers Should Turn Out Supplies In Time of Peace.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has compiled and sent to members in various parts of the country a little pamphlet entitled "How Business Men Stand on National Defense." The pamphlet gives the result of a vote taken by 369 commercial and trade organizations in the United States to the members of which the referendum was submitted. These organizations are located in forty-three States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. By an overwhelming vote these organizations have declared in favor of universal military training for the men of America.

The report, which has now been mailed to members of the Chamber, contains a summary of what the National Chamber of Commerce has voted in favor of, which summary reads as follows:

"Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have come out solidly for a comprehensive plan of defense based on the principle of equal rights entailing equal obligations. The foundation of the plan rests on a system of universal military training to be enforced by law so as to provide adequate land, sea, and industrial forces in peace and war; on this point the vote in twenty-six States was unanimous.

"The co-ordinating element of the plan consists in the creation of a body in the nature of a Council of National Defense; a staff to mobilize the industrial and economic resources of the country is also urged as vitally essential.

"For the first line of defense, the navy, business men want a building program undertaken immediately which will at least restore the United States to its former position of second power in the Atlantic, with a surplus force in the Pacific adequate to secure our possessions and interests there.

"For land defense there should be the regular army of such strength as is recommended by the General Staff of the Army or as may be recommended by the Council of National Defense when established, with additional regular and reserve officers. The second line of land defense at present must be the National Guard, which could not engage seasoned troops without several months' active training in the field. Behind this first and second line of land defense business men want the entire manhood of the nation, organized and trained on the theory that in a free democracy equal rights mean equal obligations.

"For supplies and equipment there should be a system of prearrangement, with practically all the available private manufacturers in the country turning out educational orders on a small scale in time of peace under an agreement with the Government which will enable them to turn over their full capacity in time of war. The system would be used to accumulate reserve material to tide over a crisis as well as material for current needs of the army and navy. Business men believe the plan will improve the relations of Government and business, secure better distribution of labor, and make a munitions trust impracticable."

"The first lesson to be drawn from the present war in Europe," says the report, "is that under modern conditions there is no asset, commercial, financial, social, or military, which is not necessary for the common use of the nation under the pressure of a great war. At the same time it is agreed that it is unwise and undesirable to propose any plan of national defense which will cultivate in the minds of the people of the United States a desire for war or a so-called militaristic spirit.

"Neither should such a plan of national defense sacrifice the interests of peaceful, economic development. The organization for national defense should be equally applicable to national prosperity and the cultivation of a sound and patriotic citizenship. Moreover, no plan of national defense should be adopted which will permit, due to the outbreak of war, any profit arising out of the national danger to any one. In case the pressure of war is put upon us we must unitedly and universally determine to accept sacrifices, both of property and person, for the one great national necessity."

Colored Church at Auction.

The Mount Gilead Colored Baptist Church at 39 and 41 East 132d Street will be sold at auction under foreclosure in two actions to recover sums amounting to about $14,000, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, by Arthur C. Sheridan.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 100.11 ft s of 125th St, 140.11x100; The Marcy Realty Co, to Belford Realty Co., 1,211 Madison Av, mtg $145,000, b. and s., c. s. g., Nov. 10; attorney, H. Bendit, 99 Nassau St.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 75.2x90.6x75x95; Fort Washington Av, w s, 75.2 ft n of 171st St, 25.3x87.6x 26x90.6, A. Herman Olsen to Elv. Building Co., 1,556 Crotona Park East, Bronx, mtg $37,500, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

GOLD ST, 8, s e s, 21.2x70.6x27.6x74, n e; J. Adolphe Lefaivre to Gold Street Realty Corp., 120 Bway, mtg $10,000, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, M. Mayer, 120 Broadway $1

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 170th St, 71x West, 67.1x100.7x65x85.4; Delta Holding Corporation to Constantin Wagner, 601 Beach Terrace, mtg $70,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK ROW, 223, s s, 51.7 ft e of James St, 31.1x77.8 to n w s of New Bowery x 39.8x102.4; Robert Kommel to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $26,600, all liens, Nov. 10; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St. $100

97, NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 170th St, 99.11x100; Security Mortgage Co. to Studer Court South Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $149,000, Nov. 10; attorneys, Fletcher, McK. & D., 128 Broadway.....$100

SPRING ST, 103, n s, 46.3 ft e of Sullivan St, 19.8x75, foreclosure, June 14, 1916; Edwin C. Vogel, referee, to Raffaela D'Acunto, 199 Prince St, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$125,000

20TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Lillian Norman to Robert J. Matthews, Princess Bay, S. I., and Margaret J. Matthews, 334 West 26th St, ¼ part, all title, Nov. 10; attorney, John P. Herren, 3 Rector St $100

27TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 27th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 27th St, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; same to same, a. t. q. c., Nov. 9; attorney, same $1

27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Chas. C. Kogeler to Chas. Dorn, 361 3d Av., a. t. q. c., Nov. 9; attorney, J. J. Dorn, 80 Maiden Lane $1

29TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Louis T. Schussler to John F. Schussler, 604 Riverside Drive, mtg $5,000, a. t. basement and store, c. a. g., Nov. 9; attorneys, Foley & Martin, 64 West St. $1

34TH ST, 103 and 105 East, s s, 37 ft e of Park Av, 76.4x102.2, Anna Gross to Jalison Construction Co., 18 East 41st St, mtg $42,000, b. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 10; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, 116 West, s s, 542.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Willmarth A. Robinson to Chas. A. Robinson, 116 West 90th St., Nov. 10; attorney, F. B. Sanford, 135 Broadway $18,000

118TH ST, 14 and 16 East, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Elias Kullman to Marie Schumann, 551 West 186th St, mtg $40,000, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Mayer Levy, 220 Broadway $100

122D ST, 118 West, s s, 207 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Caroline C. Morton to Katherine G. Oppenheim, 80 5th Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $7,000, all liens, Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 167, w s, 16.8x70; Anna A. Campbell to Charles E. Simms, 167 Alexander Av, mtg $6,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ARLINGTON AV, e s, 250 ft n of 227th St, 60x125; Charles E. Demarest to Lulu C. Demarest, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., Nov. 4; attorney, A. H. Favour, 31 Liberty St. $1

BELMONT AV, w s, 253.8 ft s of Pelham Av, 16.7x87.6; Charles J. Peterson et al. to Agnes Peterson, 2,497 Belmont Av, mtg $5,230, Nov. 11; attorney, Agnes Peterson, 2,497 Belmont Av.....$100

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, n w corner of 2d Av, 94.1x200x96.15x37; Caroline S. Brownson and another, executors, to Five Hundred and Five Claremont Parkway, Inc., 506 Claremont Parkway, mtg $28,000, July 20; attorney, E. S. Brownson, Jr., 44 Cedar St $1

FOREST AV, 1,118, e s, 46.5x14.2; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Elizabeth F. Ferris, Cold Spring, N. Y., mtg $43,000, Nov. 1; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St $100

HOME ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of Westchester Av, 80x190; also Home St, n e s, 240 ft n w of Westchester Av, 50x100; Durbar Realty Co., Inc., to Newat Realty Co., Inc., 200 Broadway, mtg $76,000, Nov. 10; attorney, F. D. Shagrin, 119 Nassau St. $1

JACKSON AV, 800-2, e s s, 50x105; Public Bank of New York City to Sollie Cohen and another, 169 Manhattan Av, mtg $35,000, Nov. 10; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

LORILLARD PLACE, n s, 83.10 ft e of 187th St, 41.9x80; Matthew W. Del Gaudio to Titus de Bolula, 170 West 74th St, mtg $22,000, Nov. 10; attorney, D. Piciulo, 489 5th Av. $1

LOT 90, Block 12, map of Morris Park; Kate Edson to Lillian Van Scoy, Sparrowbush, N. Y., Nov. 10; attorney, J. William Smith, 13 Court St, White Plains, N. Y. $100

LOTS 107 and 108, map of Edw. K. Willard et al., Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Lillian Van Scoy to Kate Edson, Lake Hill, N. Y., mtg $3,750, Nov. 10; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St. $100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 217.3 ft s of 180th St, 23x150.3; Rose Robin to Arthur Williams, 455 East 188d St, mtg $3,000, Sept. 29; attorney, M. W. Del Gaudio, corner of Tremont and Webster Avs. $100

TIFFANY ST, e s, at s e s of 167th St, 39.3x 94.4x89.10x74.8; Consentin Wagner to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $42,000, Nov. 9; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

TINTON AV, 1,121, w s, 40x127.3x40x120.10; same to Jennie Lorbach, 361 Bellevue Av, Toronto, Canada, mtg $32,500, Nov. 1; same attorney $100

TINTON AV, 1,117, w s, 40x127.3x40x127.4; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Rosie Hasinsky, 323 Russell St, Detroit, Mich., mtg $34,000, Nov. 1; attorney, S. Horowitz, 853 Prospect Av. $100

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,046, e s, 56.3x101.4x 56.3x100; also University Av, 1,032, e s, 56.10 x112.7x36.4x108.4; 1,040 University Avenue Inc., Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $100,000, Nov. 9; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

WEST FARMS ROAD, e s, — ft s of 174th St, Lot 45, Block 2,030, tax map; Belle T. Sewell to Land and Lien Co., 100 Broadway, Dec. 21, 1915; attorney, M. Frank, 100 Broadway $1

WILDER AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; also Bruckner Av, w s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 75x100; Sarah R. Mann to David Mann, 509 West 160th St, Aug. 1; attorney, Abr. Lipton, 160 Broadway .$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 100.11 ft s of 125th St, 140.11x100; Fairview Court, Nov. 10; Belford Realty Co. to Claremont Holding Co., 100 Broadway, due Nov. 1, 1919; attorneys, A. & H. Besch, 99 Nassau St...$12,500

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 100.4x87.6x100x95, building loan, Nov. 10; Elo Building Co. to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av, due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $125,000

SPRING ST, 103, n s, 46.3 ft e of Sullivan St, 19.8x75, Nov. 10; Raffaela D'Acunto to Vincenzo Calisa and another, 17 Piazza Cavour, Rome, Italy, 4 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 10; same to Charles Noll, 408 Waverley Place, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, due Oct. 26, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same $7,500

49TH ST, 149 West, leasehold, Nov. 9; Jacob and Annie Pinsky to Joseph Warm, 175 East 110th St, installments, $100 monthly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leopold Freiman, 309 Broadway $3,000

69TH ST, 245 West, n s, 445 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5, Nov. 6; 245 West Sixty-ninth Street Co. to Dease Realty Co., 180 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $38,000; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $2,500

60TH ST, 244 West, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, one-eighth part, Oct. 5; George A. Bogert, Centerville, Va., to Henry L. Bogert, Flushing, Borough of Queens, trustee, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St. $161

84TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of Park Av, 78.4x107.2, Nov. 10; Jattson Construction Co. to Anna and Alexander J. Gross, 205 Riverside Drive, and Felix Gross, 312 West 93d St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $42,000; attorney, Henry T. Randall, 149 Broadway $80,000

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, Nov. 9; David Brakes to Frederica Berliner, 319 East 51st St, 5 years, prior mtg $12,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway $2,000

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 244 ft n e of 167th St, 30x90; Alice White and another to Annie E. Thornton, 237 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 3 years; attorney, Thornton & E., 68 Park Row $1,000

HEATH AV, e s, 340.6 ft n of Emmerich Pl, 25x127.1; Peter F. Mulvey to Sarah J. Brooks, 249 West 56th St., Nov. 10, due Dec. 1, 1918, 5 per cent.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $250

HOME ST, n e s, 190 ft n w of Westchester Av, two lots, each 50x100; two mtgs, each $5,000; Newat Realty Co., Inc., to Durban Realty Co., Inc., 80 Maiden Lane, Nov. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway $10,000

JACKSON AV, 600 and 602, s s, 50x105; Sallie Cohen and another to Public Bank, 89 Delancey St, prior mtg, $38,000, Nov. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,000

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 93 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; S. B. C. Holding Corporation and another to Hy. Plotchal, 16 West 46th St., prior mtg, $35,000, Nov. 8, three years, 6 per cent. attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

LOT 50, Block 72, map Morris Park; Lillian Van Beoy to Kate Edson, Lake Hill, N. Y., Nov. 10, 3 years; attorney, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av. $500

LOT 380, Block L, Amended Map of Mapes Estate; Edw. Breault to Hy. R. Morse, 1,356 Madison Av., Oct. 28, one year, 6 per cent.; attorney, F. Berkeley, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn $500

PROSPECT AV, e s, 213.3 ft s of 180th St, 23x150.3; Arthur Williams to Titus de Bobula, 170 West 174th St, prior mtg. $3,000, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, D. Piciulo, 489 5th Av. $1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

87TH ST, 365 and 367 East; Nathan Horowitz against Joseph Sonsin & Co., Inc., owner; S. Harris, contractor $111

49TH ST, 11 East; Louis Seletsky against Elizabeth C. S. Vatable, owner; Charles Brown, owner and contractor $2,857

68TH ST, 56 West; Max Rimer against Mr. —— Hait, owner; Mr. —— Budnick, contractor $32

72D ST, 124 and 126 West; William H. Gill against G. B. Beaumont Co., owner; La Spina Morris Cut Stone Co., Inc., and John La Spina Stone Co., Inc., contractors..$418

111TH ST, 25 East; Morris Palin against Nathan W. Herbst, owner; Jacob Leitner, contractor $25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,862; Paramount Contracting Co., Inc., against George B. Burnett et al., Nov. 11, 1915 .....$25,500

BROADWAY, 1,562; James Connolly against George B. Burnett et al., Oct. 21, 1915..$680

SAME PROPERTY; E. George & Co. against same, Jan. 17, 1916 .....$30

59TH ST, 363 West; William Levine & Co. against Clara G. Gerken et al., Nov. 6, 1916 .....$80

Bronx.

235TH ST, w s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Louis Neuburger, Inc., against Harmony Construction Co., Inc., et al., Dec. 2, 1915, vacated $145

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 55, Block 2,110, Section 3; City of New York against Joseph Watkins et al, foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 42½, Block 1,090, Section 4; City of New York against Joseph Weber et al, foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

47TH ANV, 121 and 125; Alphens T. Bulkeley against Henry A. Bereuter et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. T. Bulkeley.

145TH ST, n s, 318.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 43.9 x90.11; George E. Chisholm et al against Darrow Realty Co. et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 337.10 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x87.6; Mildred Kaltenbach Mook against G. Nuovo Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. P. Mowton.

LOTS 128, 129, 130, and 131, map of Washingtonville; Lena Bruckner et al against Emma Margaretha Mayer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

LOT 14, Block 3,331, Section 12, on tax map; City of New York against Anna B. Rice, action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

187TH ST, n s, 405 ft e of 5th Av, 50x114; Donato Malandra against Pasquale Mercadante et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. H. Latner.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100.4x95; Van Dyck Estate loans Elo Building Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment $130,000

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Monday, Nov. 13.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

81st St, 15 East, n s, 133.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9, four-story building; Montrose Realty Co. against F. S. Rigney et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $16,171.87; taxes, &c., $6,431; prior mortgage, $30,000.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,044, e s, 93.5 ft n of 100th St, 87.6x100, six-story tenement and store; I. T. L. Schwarz against Harlem Estates, Inc., et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due, $30,069.33; taxes, &c., $1,028.62.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

182d St, n s, 99 ft e of Morris Av, 25.6x97, vacant; Peter Quinn against T. M. Manning et al.; L. F. Moynahan, attorney; due, $1,-283.04; taxes, &c., $910.04.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

214th St, 709 East, near White Plains Road, 28x126, three-story house with store; executor's sale; also

Garrison Av, n s, 88.6 ft w of Whittier St, 20.8x108.7, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Theresa Foy, deceased.

9th St, 3 East, n s, 124.8 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100.8, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; also

119th St, 67 West, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; executor's sale, estate of Lambert S. Quackenbush, deceased.

40th St, 44 East, s s, 107.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x100.10, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

137th St, 758 to 766 East, s w corner Willow Av, 62.1x100, five two-story frame dwellings; executor's sale, estate of Le Roy B. Crane, deceased.

Monroe St, 96, n e corner Pelham St, 26.8x 119.9x irregular, four-story tenement and stores; executor's sale, estate of Herman Hoops, deceased.

Henry St, 297, n s, 120.1 ft e of Scammel St, 22.10x77.7, three-story tenement; Trustee's sale, estate of James Clifford, deceased.

Park Av, 4,585 to 4,607, w s, 217 ft n of 184th St, 250x93x irregular, six five-story flats; voluntary sale.

Rice Av, 907, near Aldus St, 42x150, five-story flat; voluntary sale.

Madison Av, 1,440-48, n w corner 99th St, 100.11x120, seven-story apartment house; voluntary sale.

136th St, 369, n w corner Hewitt Place, 28.0x 99.5x irregular, four-story tenement; executor's sale, estate of Bernard Levy, deceased.

5th Av, e s, 1st St to Garfield Place, Brooklyn, 200x180.9, vacant; voluntary sale.

6th Av, w s, between Garfield Place and 1st St, Brooklyn, a vacant lot, 25x100; voluntary sale.

Garfield Place, 86-90, Brooklyn, three two-story dwellings; voluntary sale.

5th St, 586, near 8th Av, Brooklyn, three-story dwelling, 20x100; voluntary sale.

Middagh St, 84-90, s e corner Henry St, Brooklyn, 70.10x51.6, four three-story houses; voluntary sale.

19th Av, 8,786-90, near Bath Av, Brooklyn, three-story frame house, 60x94.10; voluntary sale.

Pearl St, 250 and 252, rear Tillary St, Brooklyn, four-story business building; voluntary sale.

Tinton Av, 749 and 751, w s, 27 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 four-story flats, 27x117.5 and 27x135; administrator's sale; also

Park Av, 3,548 and 3,550, e s, 240 ft n of 168th St, 50x150, two two-story frame houses; administrator's sale, estate of Elizabeth A. Dempsey, deceased.

119th St, 315, n s, 195 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Theodore Schroeder against Adolph Lowy et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; due, $19,067.37; taxes, &c., $517.80.

182d St, 115 West, n s, 166.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rutherford Realty Co. against Randegg Realty Co. et al.; Wells & S., attorneys; due, $4,832.23; taxes, &c., $272.84.

Pleasant Av, 275, w s, 88.11 ft s of 115th St, 12.7x74, three-story house; H. F. Stone as sub-trustee against Louise Garofalo et al.; Satterlee, Canfield & Stillman, attorneys; due, $5,814.40; taxes, &c., $45.90.

109th St, 319 East, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10, five-story tenement; V. E. Macy and others, executors, against Camilli Granieri et al.; Reed, G. & D., attorneys; due, $12,820.37; taxes, &c., $560.32.

124th St, 247 East, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; C. B. Bernheimer against C. H. Stahl et al.; A. Stern, attorney; due, $22,207.39; taxes, &c., $1,-207.09.

By Daniel Greenwald.

29th St, 230 to 258 West, n s, 65.1 ft e of 8th Av, 89.10x73.11x irregular; seven-story loft building; New York Life Insurance Co. against Sherpe Building Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $153,005.79; taxes, &c., $5,264.

By Henry Brady.

63d St, 308 East, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story tenement; H. A. F. Clausen against Richard Price et al.; C. S. Seitz, attorney; due, $18,771.77; taxes, &c., $744.50.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 144 West, s s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; J. S. Schultz against M. R. Hart et al.; G. S. Garthand, attorney; due, $18,591.06; taxes, &c., $1,182.

133d St, 117 West, n s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Leleu against Randegg Realty Co. et al.; Wells & S., attorneys; due, $4,832; taxes, &c., $243.94.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

110th St, 346 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and store; William Hennings, executor, against Michael Marrone et al.; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $13,402.54.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, 749, w s, 20.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x117.5, four-story flat; prior mtg. $14,000; also,

Tinton Av, 751, w s, 56.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x135, four-story flat, prior mtg $14,-000; also

Park Av, e s, about 240 ft n of 168th St, 50x 150, two two-story frame houses; Surrogate sale, estate of Elizabeth A. Dempsey, dec'd.

164th St, s s, 176.3 ft e of Boston Road, 25x 100, vacant; City of New York against J. B. Blossom et al.; Action 1; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $8,933.82; taxes, &c., $526.93.

164th St, s s, 201.3 ft e of Boston Road, 25x 100, vacant; same against same, Action 2; due, $3,980.59; taxes, &c., $526.93.

164th St, s s, 226.3 ft e of Boston Road, 25x 100, vacant; same against same; Action 3; due, $4,114.80; taxes, &c., $526.93.

Teasdale Place, n s, 278.7 ft e of Boston Road, 25x100, vacant; City of New York against J. B. Blossom et al.; Action 4; due, $3,816.58; taxes, &c., $532.15.

Block front, e s of 184th St, Jerome to Walton Av, 200x100, vacant; J. B. Kaiser against Charles Kaiser et al.; A. N. Giesecrich, attorney; partition; prior mtg $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

Teasdale Place, n s, 254.7 ft e of Boston Road, 25x100, vacant; same against same; Action 5; due, $3,732.10; taxes, &c., $534.88.

164th St, s s, 151.3 ft e of Boston Road, 25x 100, vacant; same against same; Action 6; due, $3,902.65; taxes, &c., $471.10.

Teasdale Place, n s, 229.7 ft e of Boston Road, 25x100, vacant; same against same; Action 7; due, $3,678.34; taxes, &c., $532.15.

By James J. Donovan.

Leland Av, 1,374, e s, 75 ft s of Wood Av, 25x100; Frederick Gebhardt against T. M. Stadler, et al.; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; due, $5,069.81; taxes, &c., $790.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

12th St, 280 West, s w corner of 4th St, 20x75.3x irregular; four-story building with stores; executor's sale, estate of Anna K. Dieckmann, deceased.

Delancey St, n s, 50 ft w of Cannon St, 25x75, and 49 Cannon St, abutting, 25x50; two five-story tenements and stores; executor's sale, estate of Jacob Richard, deceased.

3d Av, 3,078, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; also 3d Av, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 176.4x 100x145; vacant; executor's sale; also

Block front, 187th St, s s, between 3d and Bathgate Avs, 280.5x77.10x80.3x irregular; vacant; executor's sale, estate of Sarah Jackson, deceased.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—139 Summit Av, near Lincoln Av, three-story dwelling, 190x200; voluntary sale.

Fort Hamilton Av, n e corner of 65th St, Brooklyn, 164.9x186.6x irregular; vacant; one-half part; trustee's sale, estate of Michael Dimand, deceased.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,227, n w corner of 80th St, extending to 6th Av, 494 and 495, two and three story buildings; Havens Relief Fund Society against 1,227 Broadway Co. et al.; Jones, B. & T., attorneys; due, $716,764.82; taxes, &c., $18,795.35.

146th St, 221 East, n s, 238.6 ft w of 2d Av, 27.10x100.11; five-story tenement; V. E. Macy and others, executors, against East Side Building Association et al.; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; due, $16,991.83; taxes, &c., $634.40.

6th St, 452 East, n s, 244.8 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, four-story tenement and store; M. E. Schleiermacher, as executrix, against Otto Hoffman et al.; MacLean & M., attorneys; due, $14,864.94; taxes, &c., $405.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

31st St, 18 East, n s, 145.4 ft w of Madison Av, 21x78, four-story dwelling; Union Trust Co. against H. V. McCroskery et al.; Miller, K., L. & S., attorneys; due, $47,444.60; taxes, &c., $561.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 815, e s, 147.7 ft n of 186th St, 16.8x100, two-story frame house; J. W. Blaisdell and another against Valentine Construction Co. et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $3,870.04; taxes, &c., $49.39.

By Joseph P. Day.

Davidson Av, s e corner of Kingsbridge Road, 57.4x183.5x irregular, vacant; Urban Securities Co. against W. H. Valentine, individually and as executor, et al; Reeves & T., attorneys; due, $8,682.26; taxes, &c., $1,401.71.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Donato Malandra against Pasquale Mercadante et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. H. Latner.

C. J. McDermott, attorney; due, $30,007.86; taxes, &c., $5,006.36.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Bronx Park East, e s, 100 ft n of Thwaite Place, 200x138.2 to old White Plains Road; x 201.2x141; W. Salter and another against Henry Doscher et al; C. B. Plante, attorney; due, $6,838.70; taxes, &c., $2,867.

Thursday, Nov. 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

92th St, 348 West, s s, 283.6 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x98.9, three-story building; also

88th St, 535-541 West, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9, vacant; also

88th St, 547-551 West, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9, vacant; also

96th St, 515-517 West, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, four-story tenement, and vacant; also

Weeks Av, n w corner of 173d St, 6x95, vacant; also

40th St, 513 and 517 West, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, two-story dwelling and three-story stable; also

Inwood Av, w s, 225 ft s of Gobel Place, 100x180.2 to Macomb's Road, x100.2x122.5, vacant; voluntary sale.

80th St, 233 West, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and stores; also

Southern Boulevard, n e corner of Brown Place, 56x100, vacant; also

77th St, 111 and 143 West, n s, 274.10 ft e of 6th Av, 50.2x98.9, three and five story tenements; sale.

Ocean Park, L. I.—Grafton Av, s e corner of Ocean Av, 46.5x100, vacant; also

Silver Lake, White Plains, N. Y.—Lake St, s e corner of Pearl Av, 73.5x129.5x irregular, vacant; also Garfield Av, e s, 250 ft n of Jefferson Av, through to Underhill Av, 25x123.6x irregular, vacant; liquidation sale.

7th St, 200 East, n s, 80 ft w of Lewis St, 20.9x78.5x irregular, three-story house; prior mtg $3,500; also

8th St, 384 East, s s, 377.10 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x97.6, four-story house; prior mtg $11,000; also

Avenue D, 137, w s, 94 ft s of 102d St, 22x93, three-story house; prior mtg, $2,500; also

9th St, 485 East, n s, 163 ft w of Avenue A, 25x82.8, four-story front and rear tenements; prior mtg, $14,000; also

10th St, 375 East, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue B, 20x94.9, three-story house; also

8th St, 386 East, s s, 402.5 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x97.6, four-story house; prior mtg, $8,000; also

9th St, 389 East, n s, 232 ft e of Avenue C, 25x93.11, four-story front and three-story rear tenements; prior mortgage $9,000; also

13th St, 444 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story front and three-story rear tenements; prior mortgage $10,000; also

9th St, 740 East, s s, 168 ft w of Avenue D, 25x98.11, five-story tenement; Leopold Oettinger et al against Samuel Rhenheimer et al; Kurzman & F., attorneys; partition.

Delancey St, 292, n s, 50 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; M. J. Smith against Joseph Seldin et al; H. S. Cook, attorney; due, $22,106.01; taxes, &c., $376.80.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x95.2, two four-story tenements and stores; F. D. Bowne against E. D. Colt et al; S. P. Savage, attorney; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d Av, 3,861 to 3,891, w s, 115.3 ft n of Wendover Av, 200.9x109.5x irregular, three and two-story buildings and theatre; Home Life Insurance Co. against Zarland Realty Co. et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $152,787.79; taxes, &c., $3,798.29.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Minford Pl, 1,447, w s, 251.6 ft s of 172d St, 25.9x100, four-story flat; E. M. Busning and another, executors, against Estate Holding Corporation et al; Stitt & P., attorneys; due, $14,450.99; taxes, &c., $1,400.

Friday, Nov. 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

4th Av, 470, w s, corner 32d St, 115.10x 88.8, twelve-story loft building; R. L. Morrell et al. against W. T. Evans et al.; D. F. Phelps, attorney; due, $180,579.73; taxes, &c., $8,670; prior mtg, $600,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Stebbins Av, n e corner of 167th St, 62.5x 25x irregular, three-story house; Charles Oakes, trustee, against George Ringler & Co. et al.; G. B. De Luca, attorney; due, $10,377.19; taxes, &c., $1,077.45.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longwood Av, n s, 59.6 ft e of Whitlock Av, 75.1x43.9x irregular, vacant; City of N. Y. against Annie Connolly et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,806.32; taxes, &c., $1,076.23.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

234th St, n s, 335 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x 100; City of N. Y. against T. J. Toumey and another; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $1,089.15; taxes, &c., $140.00.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 211 East, n s, 324.7 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x96.2, the land; William W. Astor to Daniel London, 101 Van Beuren St, Brooklyn, 20 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Gans, D. & O'N., 140 Nassau St. $650

Bronx.

3D AV, w s, between Harlem River and 134th St, buildings known as A-T, K-1, B-10, and B-11, on old J. L. Mott Foundry property; Jordan L. Mott, Jr., et al., executors, to Herman Muehlstein, 545 West 111th St, et al., (firm H. Muehlstein & Co., 891 Washington St.) 5 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, M. Cukor, 63 Park Row. $9,000 to $13,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

BY ORDER OF

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,

Executor, Etc.

To close the estate of Anna Marie De Piniec Mallet, deceased.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1916,

at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, in the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE Exchange, 189 Montague St.

Valuable Corner Plot of 6 Lots,

CROPSEY AVENUE,

N. W. COR. OF BAY 31ST STREET,

BENSONHURST,

BROOKLYN. Close to subway station, Bensonhurst Park and the Bay. Will be sold in one parcel, subject to mortgage of $5,500. Additional particulars from T. E. PILSWORTH, ESQ., TRUST OFFICER

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER 156 BROADWAY

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER 156 BROADWAY

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wednesday, November 15, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Estate of Anna K. Dieckmann, dec'd.

280 WEST 12TH ST.

Southeast Corner West 4th St.

The four story brick Building, with three stores, upper part used for furnished rooms and light housekeeping. Size 20x75.3x13.4x75. Mortgage $9,000, at 5%, due June 3, 1918.

Annual Rent		$1,902
Interest on mortgage	$450	
Taxes (1916)	306	
Water Tax	40	
Insurance	50	846
Net Income		$1,056

Wesselman & Kraus, Attys., 55 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. CITY.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of Jacob Richard, Dec'd.

278 DELANCEY ST.,

50 Feet West of Cannon St.

FORMING AN L WITH

49 CANNON ST.,

50 Feet North of Delancey St.

The two five-story brick stores, with tenements and lofts. Size 25x75 on Delancey St. and 25x50 on Cannon St.

TO BE SOLD AS ONE PARCEL.

70% on Mtge., 1 or 3 Yrs., at 5%.

JOHN E. ROESER, Esq., Attorney, 128 BROADWAY.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

Without Reserve to the Highest Bidder. Estate of SARAH JACKSON, Dec'd.

3,079 THIRD AV.,

25 Feet North of E. 157th St.

Three-story brick and frame dwelling, with one-story brick extension; size 25x98.1x irreg.

Northwest Corner

3D & BATHGATE AVS.

Choice Plot, 176x100x145

7 LOTS BLOCK FRONT.

3D & BATHGATE AVS.

South Side East 187th St.

Choice lots, 77 ft. on 3d Av., 286 ft. on East 187th St., and 80 ft. on Bathgate Av.

BRONX BOROUGH,

NEW YORK CITY.

P. E. JACKSON, Esq., Attorney, 2 RECTOR ST., CITY.

138 SUMMIT AV.,

Near Lincoln Av.,

MT. VERNON, N. Y.

The three-story brick dwelling, with 16 rooms and three baths, electric light, gas, steam heat; also two-story brick and frame garage in rear. Size of plot 180x200. House open for inspection TODAY from 2 to 5 P. M.

60% on Mtge., 1 or 3 Yrs., at 5½%.

WILLIAM R. LUCE, Atty., 2 Park Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1916

At 11:30 A. M., at 1,516 Metropolitan Av., directly opposite the Lots to be sold.

SUPREME COURT

FORECLOSURE SALE

By order of WM. E. STEWART, Esq., Referee.

73 Choice Building Lots

To Be Sold Separately,

ON METROPOLITAN AV.,

VINCENT ST., MARY ST., PROSPECT ST., ATLANTIC ST. & ARCTIC ST.

in the built up section of

METROPOLITAN or MASPETH,

in the vicinity of the popular

RIDGEWOOD SECTION

Second Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City.

The lots are on the Metropolitan Av. trolley line, which starts from Manhattan side of the Williamsburg Bridge. This line transfers to a number of intersecting trolley lines and renders the property very accessible for a **five cent fare** from Manhattan and all important centres in Brooklyn, and will be extended to Jamaica.

Lots can also be reached by the Flushing Av. trolley from Park Row, transferring at Metropolitan Av.

From Park Row Metropolitan Av. elevated trains may be taken to Fresh Pond Road, where free transfers are given to Fresh Pond Road cars to Metropolitan Av., ½ block from lots. **Fare 5 Cents.**

Lots are well adapted for flats, one and two family houses, &c., or for business purposes.

RUFUS L. SCOTT, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau St., New York.

OUR NEXT SPECIAL SALES DAY

Wednesday, December 6th

ESTATES, EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES & OWNERS

should notify us at once so as to take advantage of this date.

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE SALE

In Liquidation of the

Consumers Brewing Co. of Brooklyn

BROOKLYN PROPERTY

73 Ralph Av.,

Southeast Corner Madison St.

The four story brick Tenement, with store, two families on a floor; also one story brick Store adjoining; size of lot 20x100.

LONG ISLAND CITY PROPERTIES

123 and 125 Greenpoint Ave.

Northwest Corner Bradley Ave.

The two story frame Building, with three stores and apartments above; size 75x100.

East Side Greenpoint Av.

Adjoining Thompson Av., Queens Blvd.

Choice Plot, 50x100x irreg.

ASTORIA, L. I.

Northeast Corner

Vandeventer Av. & 7th Av.

The two-story frame Building with store and apartments above; size of lot 25x80.

997-999 Van Alst Av.,

Southwest Corner Elm St.

The two three story frame Buildings, with store in corner building, and apartments above; size of plot 46.7x98.11x40.7x98.9.

WOODSIDE PROPERTIES

Southwest Corner

Polk Av. and 5th St.

The 2½-story frame Building, with store and one story frame store adjoining; size of plot 50x100.

FLUSHING PROPERTY

22 Grove St.,

225.5 Feet East of Lawrence St.

The one story frame Store and Bowling Alley; size of lot 25x100.

WHITESTONE PROPERTIES

45-47 Eighth Av.,

running through to

West Side 9th Av.

275 ft. West of 14th St.

The two story frame Dwelling and Saloon, and 1½-story barn; size 118x125x 160x61.

Southwest Corner

11th Av. and 19th St.

The two story frame Building, with store, with one-story frame extension size 50x100.

Wyandanch, Spring Lake, L. I.

Near BABYLON, L. I.

4 LOTS, 25x100 EACH.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.

TWO 2-ACRE PLOTS.

TITLE POLICIES FREE.

SEND FOR BOOK MAPS.

Deyo & Bauerdorf, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1916

Executor's Sale Estate of Sadie T. Sturges, Dec'd.

CHOICE BRONX PLOT

Southwest Corner So. Boulevard & Boston Road,

adjoining E. 174th Subway Station.

Size 131 ft. on Southern Boulevard, 136 feet on Boston Road x 64 feet in rear.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys, 46 Cedar St.

39 East 31st St.

237 Feet East of Madison Av.

The four-story, basement and cellar brownstone dwelling used as apartments. Size of lot 21.5x98.9. Open for inspection.

Send for Bookmap.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Estate of Adolph Droske, Dec'd.

1441 Second Av.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 75TH ST.

The five story brick front with store and three story brick rear tenement. Size of lot 25.9x100.5.

George H. Hyde, Esq., 41 Park Row.

Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916

117 West 133d St.,

183 feet west of Lenox av.

Three story and basement brownstone dwelling. Size 16.8x99.11.

144 West 80th St.,

200 feet east of Amsterdam av.

Four story and basement brownstone dwelling. Size 20x102.2.

Friday, Nov. 17, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208-10 3d av.

North Side E. 234th St.,

335 feet west of Katonah av.

Choice lot, size 25x100.

Friday, Dec. 1, 1916

139-141 East 30th St.

160 Feet East of Lexington Av.

The six story and basement building. Size of plot 40x98.9.

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916

313 East 32d St.

180 feet east of Second av.

The four-story brick tenement. Size 20x98.9.

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208-10 3d av.

1,744 Anthony Av.,

220 feet south of Prospect Place, Bronx.

The two story and basement brick dwelling. Size 29x90x38x90.

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916,

at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey st.

309 West 33d St.,

181 feet west of 8th av.

The four-story and basement brownstone building. Size 21x98.9.

Friday, Dec. 8, 1916,

242-250 Fourth Av.,

S. W. Cor E. 20th St.

The 12 story store and loft building. Size of plot 100x87x irreg.

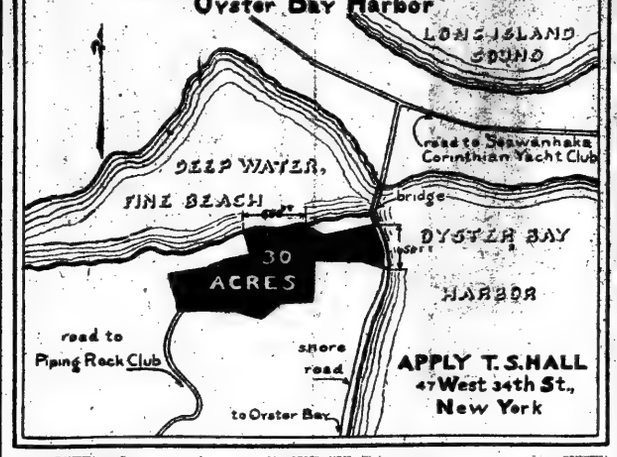
ELECTION IS OVER AND WE KNOW JUST WHERE WE STAND

PROSPERITY has struck this country to an extent heretofore undreamed of. The great activity in speculation and investment in stocks and bonds has been unprecedented. All the New Subways are nearly completed. REAL ESTATE from now on must come in for its share of improvement, and as we have practically all the money in the world here at the present time, the banks and trust companies must invest their funds in bond and mortgage which is always the beginning of a great movement in real estate. My advice to the public is to BUY REAL ESTATE NOW.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

THE CHOICEST 30 ACRES for an estate available in OYSTER BAY SECTION

High Elevation—Magnificent Views of Long Island Sound, Connecticut and Oyster Bay Harbor



APPLY T. S. HALL 47 West 34th St., New York

Bargain $2,000 Easy Terms

Balance $4,000 Can Remain on First Mortgage.

BUYS THIS

Picturesque Moorish Home

Near Large, Beautiful Lake. Grounds 100 by 150 Feet.

A most alluring real country home near city. High in the healthy hills, with charming walks and drives in every direction. Convenient to country club and golf course; ideal water sports. House has 7 rooms, tile bath; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors, etc. Will gladly send photos on request.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Sacrifice

Beautiful Homestead With Splendid Water Front

On Long Island Sound.

30 Minutes to Penn. Terminal.

EXECUTOR'S SALE To Settle an Estate.

Handsome all-year residence, 14 rooms, private baths, conservatory, 2½ acres, fine lawns, garden, fruit and shade trees, garage, stable and outbuildings; 150 feet water front; bathing beach; private dock and landing, deep anchorage.

Terms to Suit.

Address EXECUTOR, BOX 241 Herald Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL.

MONTCLAIR—Charming Colonial Gem, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, big living room, tiled kitchen, ivory finish, decorations to suit. Delightful surroundings; big shade trees. Price 10,500. Easy terms.

Brick residence, 13 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, large solarium; steam; tiled roof. Best residential section. Large grounds. Owner will take big loss or immediate sale.

Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.

Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., 1 Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J. Real Estate Brokers.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONT CLAIR

On the Mountainside

One of New York City's healthiest suburbs.

MODERN HOUSES FOR RENTAL.

	Unfurnished	Per Month
HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch		$100
	Per Annum	
HOUSE, 10 rooms, 3 baths; Solarium, Garage		$1,400
NEW HOUSE, 12 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room, solarium		2,500
	Furnished	Per Month
MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage		$125
ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE, house, 11 rooms, 4 baths, handsomely furnished		300
ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE, new house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, fully furnished, garage		200

Our advice to strangers is and has been to Rent First and Purchase Later.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Opposite Lackawanna Terminal, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW COLONY

The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.

It is located between the water and the station and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.

Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.

For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.

Larchmont Colony, Department T, Room 1,202, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone, 9660—Madison. N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Built for Discriminating People.

A house of Southern Colonial design, located in finest restricted section on large plot; finished in white woodwork; three baths; billiard room, sleeping porch, tiled kitchen; strictly high-class home; ready early in the year, possibly by Christmas. See it now.

Anderson Realty Co. Nr. New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$55 Huntington Lots

FULL SIZE. FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

Only $5 Down & $2 Monthly

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 106 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

Bargain—Country Place

135 acres; 35 miles from New York. Old Colonial type house; barn and outbuildings. Ravine with fine brook large enough for water power. Elevation of 800 ft. at one point, commanding magnificent view. Price $150 an acre. F. D. TURNER, JR., 3750 Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City. Phone, Murray Hill 7720.

PARK HILL

Fine Acreage For

COUNTRY ESTATE

About 2½ Acres

22 MINUTES FROM 155 ST. "L" STATION

Superb View of

Hudson River and Palisades

Apply Box S 237 Times Downtown

For Sale A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY

Within easy motoring distance of two fine country clubs. In excellent neighborhood; 1¼ miles from station; 45 minutes from New York city.

Land comprises 9¾ acres, with beautiful lake covering 1½ acres. Frame Colonial residence containing eleven rooms, three baths, and all modern improvements.

Garage, with living quarters; gardener's cottage.

For further particulars apply R-874.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

GREAT NECK

200x200 ft., house 14 rooms, 4 baths; 3 machine garage, man's quarters; beautiful shrubbery and trees; property surrounded by 4-foot hedge. Price $35,000.

60 ft. Waterfront Long Island Sound, depth 350 ft.; house 12 rooms, 3 baths; 2 machine garage; property well planted with trees and shrubbery; price $50,000.

BAKER CROWELL, Inc., Tel. Gramercy 38. 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

A Goodly Number

Are realizing a 15 per cent. net income on their property at Neponsit, the beautiful, refined seashore community on the Rockaway Peninsula. We shall be glad to give you incontrovertible proof of the truth of this statement. You can do what they are doing if you act promptly. Little cash required.

Neponsit Realty Company Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.

AUCTION SALE

WE WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF JOHN NEWLAND,

deceased, a private dwelling of 15 rooms, billiard room, sleeping porch and three baths,

Situated on North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

This Sale Will Be Held on the Premises on Saturday, November 18th, at 3:30 P. M.

Send for descriptive booklet, terms and full details.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. AUCTIONEERS

18 East 41st St., New York City.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage just finished, built for all-year home, owner can not occupy; six large rooms and bath, open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar, elect., gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 6,000 sq. ft.; abundance of shrubbery; price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Owner, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, etc; excellent soil, high elevation; great poultry country; big markets near-by; town of 7,000; plenty of work, bank, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace; comb. inclosed porch; gas, elect. and sewerage; large shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 30 minutes' walk to restricted bathing beach; clubhouse, pier, and station. Only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments.

For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

2 farms, within easy reach city or North Shore; one with 8 acres, barns, garage, 9-room house, improvements; also 75 acres, Colonial house, 12 rooms, barns, abundance of shade trees; priced at farmers' value. L. B. GILDERSLEEVE, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

$17.50 PER MONTH

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, elect.; large plot, near station. Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once, small first payment. Great Bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

FORCED TO SELL

Modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

To Settle Undivided Interests.

North Shore property, comfortable, attractive home, 9 rooms, improvements; 4 acres ground; fine old shade trees and garden; in quaint village close to water; $7,000; terms; a bargain for some one. Daniel Gerard, 1,370 B'way, (38d St.) N. Y.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 43 miles out; long highway frontage, two roads; half cleared; high; views; orchard; farm buildings; excellent section; $85 acre; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWLIN, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Homes at Cost with Unusual Advantages

Only ten select families to be thus benefited

Managers of a new home development community in the Long Island suburbs of New York, within a half hour of the city centre, make this interesting proposition for the business purpose of establishing the community on a substantial home and social basis.

This is a splendid opportunity for ambitious family men of thrift and good standing with incomes from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.

Are you one of them? For particulars address Secretary, Box S 232 Times Downtown.

To rent unfurnished at $45 per month. From December 1 to May 1. 8 rooms and bath on plot 50x102 at Little Neck Hills, 3rd Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City. 27 minutes from Penn. Station.

21 Nassau St., N. T. Phone Cort. 744.

Joseph P. Day Sales Agent.

DALY'S HOUSES AT ELMHURST

TEN 1-FAMILY COTTAGES, (5 SOLD.)

Ten 2-family houses now in course of construction; 16 rooms, 3 baths.

AT CORONA

Fourteen 2-family brick houses; 8 now nearing completion; 6 sold. Call any day or Sunday, and let me show you these houses. THOMAS DALY, owner and builder. Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

HANDSOME HOME

Fine new 7-room home; steam heat, electric light; on large plot, within few minutes' walk of beautiful bathing beach; 30 minutes from New York; 34 trains daily. Will make terms to suit.

F. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

Phone 30 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$400 to $550 a lot for N. Y. City Property

with City Improvements

THAT IS WHAT IS OFFERED THE HOME SEEKER AT

Little Neck Hills

3d Ward, Boro of Queens.

27 minutes from the Penn. Terminal

Extraordinary land value on the beautiful rolling hills of the North Shore, near the Sound. Let us show you how you can own a pretty home here for $5,000 to $7,500. Small initial payment, balance like rent.

Write for Booklet.

Office on Premises Open Every Day

Joseph P. Day Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

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GREAT BARGAIN to sett'e an Estate

Hudson River Waterfront Estate, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station. 90 acres, with riparian rights. Substantial house and outbuilding. Electric lights and steam heat. Price $27,500

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

PEEKSKILL

Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, large & small

NELSON ESTATES, INC., Robert E. Farley, Vice-President, Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Peekskill, N. Y.

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Fine new house in choice location; very convenient to stores, schools, churches and depot; lot 60x150; 9 rooms, two baths, hot water heat; only $11,000; terms to suit.

H. E. Colwell, 264 Main St. Tel. 409 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500—Beekman.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 73x150. $1,980; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL, 30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—6498.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For Sale at Cost on Easy Terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation (Dept. T.,) 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

CARSDALE

Four new Houses in course of construction in Greenacres; ready for occupancy next Spring. Reduced prices to buyers during the construction period. Send for prices and particulars.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.

Most Beautiful Home in Pelham Heights

Situated on one of the most desirable building sites in this high class residence district. The house is practically new and its design and construction are of the highest order. It contains 11 rooms and 3 baths, beautiful sun parlor, large porches, fine trees and shrubbery. There is also a most attractive garage building, with apartment for chauffeur. Owner will sell at great bargain.

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GENTLEMAN'S FARM

At Philipstown, near Garrison, the Hudson River Newport. 1 hour 20 minutes from Grand Central.

We offer at a great bargain a 12-acre estate, splendid views, excellent buildings; fine apple orchard; near station and famous Country Club. Price $12,500. Inquire at once.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

RYE BEACH

Two houses and barn located one mile from Rye Beach and Oakland property, 150x185 ft.; excellent frontage; all buildings in good condition; barn of four stalls with large loft. Address by letter only,

F. W. Conklin, 72 Orchard St., Rye, N.Y.

AT SCARSDALE

Fieldstone dwelling, 3 family bedrooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, 3 acres of ground, beautifully landscaped; exceptionally high elevation, near schools, trolley, and station.

FOX REALTY COMPANY 31 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at GREENACRES SCARSDALE

10 *Minutes from Station.*

Colonial dwelling; 10 large rooms, including billiard room, parquet floors, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen; every modern improvement. Corner plot 75x150. Full details on request. C—566.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

New York's most attractive, most exclusive and best established suburb, just above the city line. Great Bargains in Beautiful Modern Houses and Splendid Building Sites.

Motor to Park Hill to-day, via Riverside Drive, or take subway to Van Cortlandt Park, connecting with trolley to Park Hill.

George Howe, 527 5th Ave., N.Y.

For booklet apply to Office at property.

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co. 11 EAST 42D STREET.

RYE ESTATE

One and a half acres laid out in lawns, gardens, &c.; tennis court; large house; 8 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath, 2 lavatories, large living room panelled in chestnut, billiard room, dining room, kitchen, maids' hall; garage with sleeping quarters. Near golf club. One of the few fine homes for sale in this section.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway NEW YORK

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE

with garage, for sale price away below any house ever sold at Westchester's ideal villa colony, COLONIAL HEIGHTS; 30 minutes from Grand Central, short walk to train; two baths, open fireplace; one or two rooms can be added in attic if desired; every improvement, including sewers and gas; unsurpassed view; plot 75x111; little cash required. Particulars A. REINER, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg.

AT PELHAM

A beautiful outlook; on high ground; large trees; near station; new stucco, artistic 8-room home; price $8,750; easy terms. 30 E. 42d St., Room 1423. Tel. Murray Hill 7827.

COUNTRY HOME

For Sale—A gentleman's house with about 2 acres; in the hills of Westchester, 300 ft. elevation; 12 rooms, 5 baths; sun parlor, sleeping porch; long distance views; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 99 trains daily. Edward F. Wynne, 35 Liberty St. Cort. 4627.

NEW ROCHELLE

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR. Now listen! Here is a gentleman's beautiful home going at a

SACRIFICE PRICE

It has 15 rooms, 3 tiled baths, hot water heat, gas & electricity; spacious piazzas, unexcelled view; 3 acres ground, beautifully landscaped, tennis court, garage and stable, convenient, ideal location. Price $50,000. Open to offer. Terms to suit.

T. J. Sullivan 20 NORTH AVE. TEL. 2790.

Unfurnished and furnished houses, Season or Year.

Office Open Sundays.

SHORE FRONT

For sale, in delightful and exclusive section, estate of SIX ACRES, 400 FEET OF SHORE FRONTAGE, modern house, 15 rooms, 3 baths, electric lighting; sand bathing beach.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine, 192 MAIN STREET, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL HOME

Everyway attractive, rolling wooded country, most important location. Sewers, gas, electricity, unequalled transit, seven large rooms, garage, every modern convenience. Sleeping porch, wide verandas, balconies, extensive picturesque outlook, 35 minutes Grand Central. Near station. $9,000. Terms, Owner, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, 31 George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Rotogravure Picture Advertising

In ten months of 1916 the Rotogravure Picture Section of the Sunday edition of The New York Times carried 337,995 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 68,869 lines over the corresponding period last year, and a far greater volume than that of any other illustrated section published by a New York newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, 340,904 copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

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Be yours when the title to your Bergen or Rockland County real estate is insured. Write for Booklet A, and also ask us regarding our Guaranteed Mortgages.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.
New York Rep.: Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

170 ACRE ORANGE COUNTY $13,500
Lake Farm, Equipped

Splendid old-fashioned 13-room house, steam heat, large modern barns, private lake centrally on the farm; mile to depot; on State road; horses, cows, and all crops, farm tools, and barn full of hay; at reduced price of only $13,500. Terms.

COLONIAL FARM CORPORATION,
3 Rector Street, N. Y. Tel. Rector 4822.

FARM.

Greene County, on Hudson, 100 acres. Here is a snap to quick buyer; $1,000 down, balance on long term, 5%. Under excellent state of cultivation; good buildings. Enough standing wood can be removed to pay for farm. Don't miss this!

BRYANT PARK REALTY CO.,
7 East 42d Street.

36 ACRE FARM. $700.
Saratoga County

Two miles from depot and village, 4 room cottage, barn, poultry house; lots of fruit; high altitude, dry air; fertile fields; good neighborhood; price reduced to $700 for immediate sale.

COLONIAL FARM CORPORATION,
3 Rector Street, N. Y. Tel. Rector 4822.

FARMS Only Good Ones Everywhere

Farms bordering lakes, camp sites, auto tax fm farms, commuting farms; 100 farms for exchange. Write for descriptions. Call, see photos. Farms will never be so cheap again.

RATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

Beautiful Home, Mountains

of Sullivan County, on State Road between Monticello and Liberty; 73 acres good soil, large orchard, wood lot, trout brook, 18-room mansion, all improvements; tenant house, large barn, 8 outbuildings, (buildings worth $20,000.) All, $12,000; easy terms. JOHN D. LYONS, Monticello, N. Y.

Farms! Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT
GREENWICH, CONN.

New house, stone and stucco construction; on lot 80x140 ft.; 4 family bedrooms, bath; hot water heat; electricity; within 4 minutes' walk of station; good neighborhood; $8,000.

WM. S. MEANY, Meany Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.
Office phone 103—Residence phone 293.

For Sale at Greenwich, Conn.
Rock Ridge Section

Estate of one and a half (1½) acres; 15 rooms, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; electricity; terms to suit buyer at $25,000.

WM. S. MEANY, Meany Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.
Office phone 103—Residence phone 293.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

for 3 or 4 months, or until June 1st, if desired; new brick house; 5 master bedrooms; 3 maids' rooms; 3 baths; hot water heat; furnished and decorated in exquisite taste. $200 a month, or $1,000 until June 1st.

WM. S. MEANY, Meany Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.
Office phone 103—Residence phone 293.

448 Acres—250 Wood and Timber

12-room house, 3 open fireplaces, Georgian door; 50 apple trees, pears, cherries; barns 36x60, 24x36; other buildings; price only $6,000. Litchfield County, Conn.

ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Stores to Let

1928	Lexington av. (118th st.)	$20
1189	2d av. (63d st.)	$30
349	W. 120th st. (Manhattan st.)	$30
1861	Lexington av. (115th s.)	$30
241	3d av. (20th st.)	$50
419	3d av. (29th st.)	$50
105	4th av. (12th st.)	$50
524	3d av. (35th st.)	$60
258	W. 37th st., near 8th av.	$70
64	E. 12th st., near Broadway	$65–$85
851	1st av. (21st st.)	$50
314	W. 43d st., near 8th av.	$75
202	E. 12th st., near 3d av.	$75
8	E. 17th st., near 5th av.	$100
180	3d av., near 15th st.	$125
109	3d av., near 14th st.	$125
568	7th av., near 41st st.	$150

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

Grand Central District

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET

22x100, and Second Floor, 3,800 square feet; last remaining space in Transit Building Annex—6 East 43rd Street.

Immediately Adjoining 5th Avenue.

HOMER FOOT, JR., Agent,
7 EAST 42ND STREET.

132-134 West 22nd St.

NEAR 6TH AVE.
40.100.

Store & Lofts

Sprinklered, Fireproof Building.
MODERATE RENTALS.

James A. Zobel,
35 West 39th St.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

239-43 Fourth Avenue

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFTS.
Sprinkled Fireproof Building
NO MANUFACTURING.

BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.,
35 West 39th Street,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.

New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av. Modern, well-kept building 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

To Lease at Reasonable Rent.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 735—Worth. Or your own broker.

ALL LIGHT LOFTS
38-44 West 21st St.

13-STORY BUILDING—67x99.
100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

STORE—Light. Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light. 80x90 and 50x150.

EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING

E. W. BLISS BLDG., 312 E. 23D. ST.

STORE TO RENT,

West 72d St., suitable for Florist, Drugs, high-class Milliner or Branch Bank.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 West 72nd St.

117-119 E. 24 St.

Near 4th Av.

Excellent Light LOFT. Sprinkler system; low rent; lowest insurance.

INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

Corner N. W. BLEECKER and WOOSTER STS. Modern Fireproof Loft Building, 50x100; Freight & Passenger Elevators; Sprinkler System; and all Improvements; High Ceiling and Unusual Light; Lofts to lease from February 1st at $1500 per annum. Apply to Supt. on premises, New York City law or your own broker.

TOP AND SECOND LOFTS,
202 CENTRE STREET

4,000 sq. ft. each; fireproof; elevators; immediate possession. Any broker, (full commission,) or GEORGE DANIELS, 27 William Street.

ACCESSIBLE

The apartment house at 200 West 58th Street (corner Seventh Avenue) is in the center of New York. From here it is but a short distance to your business, wherever that may be located, while the greatest amusement center in the world is only a short walk away. A cab or a motor car takes you quickly wherever you wish to go. Subway, L and several surface lines are close by. You leave late in the morning and get home early at night. Such a location makes living in New York a constant delight.

Apartments 3 to 6 rooms—Rentals $1200 to $300—including free refrigeration.

Owned and managed by
BURNHAM REALTY CORPORATION, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City
J. C. THORN, President.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive at 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500
12 Rooms & 3 Baths, $3,500

Under personal management of new owner. Large, sunny rooms; excellent light and air; splendid view of river.

Near Subway Station.

Decorations to suit

Apply to owner on premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT
Stores, Lofts and Offices
at attractive rentals.
Buildings Absolutely Fireproof.

ASHLAND BUILDING
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Near Broadway Subway.
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$1,400-$1,600.

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7 ROOMS	8 ROOMS
Foyer, 3 Baths	Foyer, 3 Baths
$2,500	$2,600
One Apartment	**2 Kitchenette Apts**
6 ROOMS	2 & 4 ROOMS
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One 9 Room Apartment
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Seven and eight-room elevator apartments at a greatly reduced rental. High class service. Rent $50.

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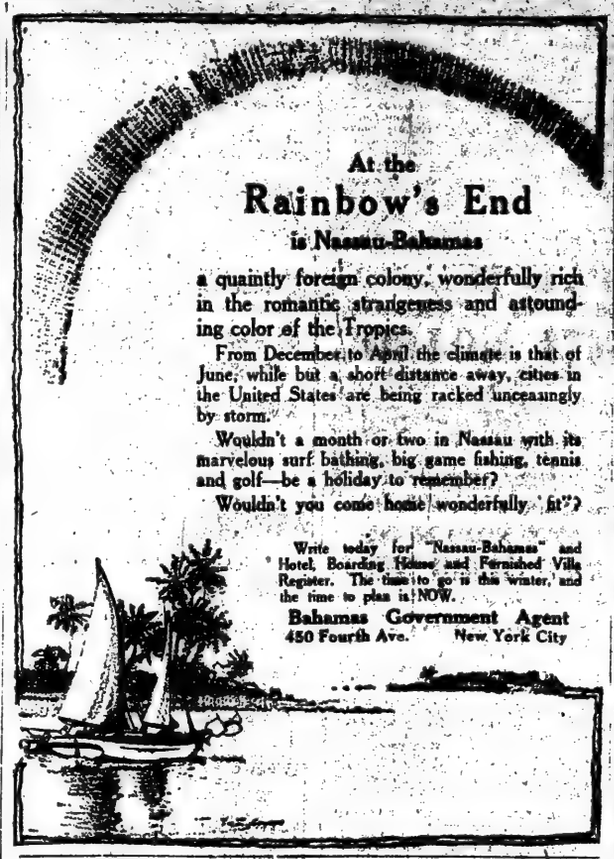

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White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 59, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Nov. 15 | Laplana.....Dec. 2
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9200 Rector.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via PLYMOUTH
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amsterdam....Nov. 21 noon | Ryndam....Dec. 5

ANCHOR LINE
The Way to Col—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Splendid Twin-Screw 16,000-ton American Steamers
"SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA."
1st Cl. $80.00; 2d Second sailings $60.00 and $70.00
H. E. Russell, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia. Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.) Nov. 28, Dec. 19, Jan. 9.

SOUTH AMERICA.
One escorted party leaving in January has many points to commend it to the discriminating traveler. Ask for details.
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
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S. S. STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.
NIELSEN & LYNGBERG, Agts., 24 State St., N.Y.

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New York—Naples—Genoa
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Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, 1,231 B'way, N. Y.

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COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA
For HAVANA and VERA CRUZ
S. S. Montserrat.....Nov. 18
For CADIZ and BARCELONA
S. S. Montserrat.....Dec. 2
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Telephone Hanover 310.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via PLYMOUTH
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amsterdam....Nov. 21 noon | Ryndam....Dec. 5

ANCHOR LINE
The Way to Col—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Twin Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA, Sat. Dec. , noon
15,000 Tons; Length 567 feet.
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Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

ITALIAN LINES
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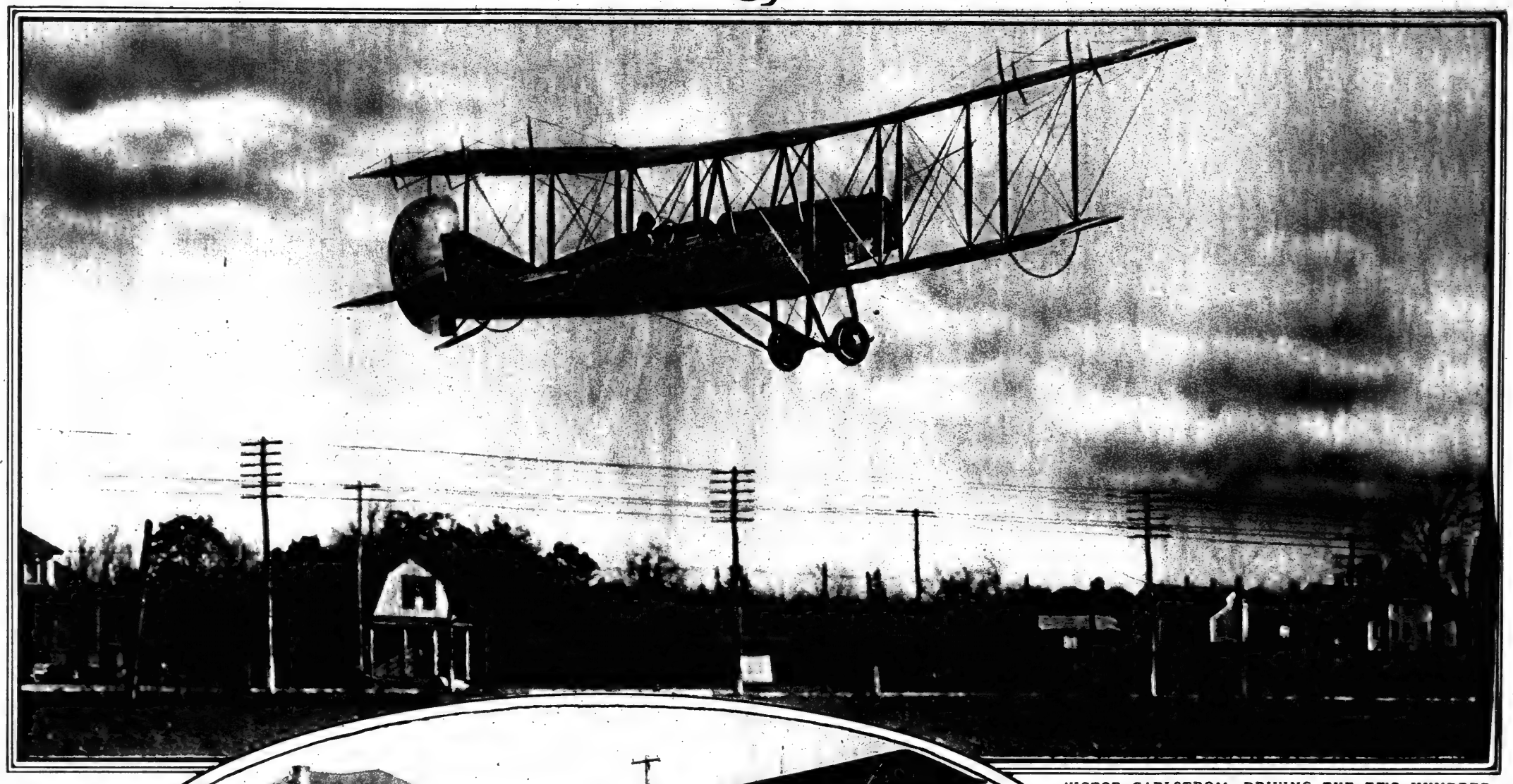
"LA VELOCE" "ITALIA"
(First Italian Liner)
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA, P

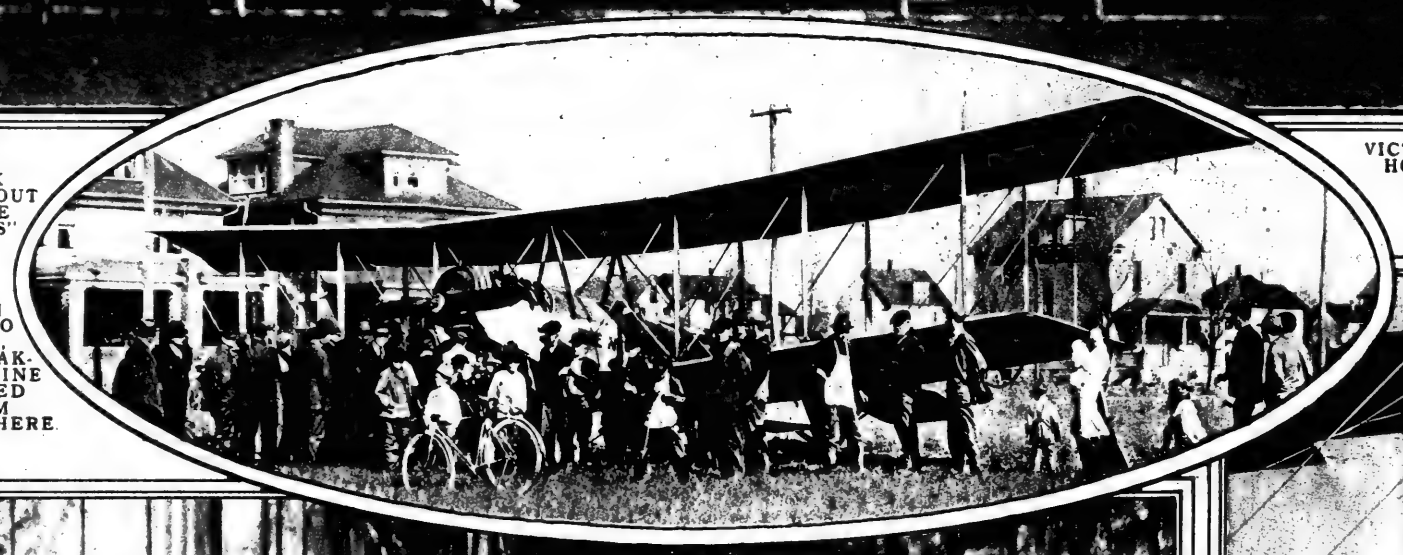
Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 4

The New York Times

Sunday.
November 12, 1916



VICTOR CARLSTROM, DRIVING THE TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER CURTISS BIPLANE, "THE NEW YORK TIMES," LEAVING ERIE, PENN., AFTER HAVING COVERED 452 MILES IN HIS FLIGHT FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK, THEREBY MAKING A NEW AMERICAN LONG-DISTANCE NON-STOP RECORD.
(Photos by W. C. Kiedaisch.)

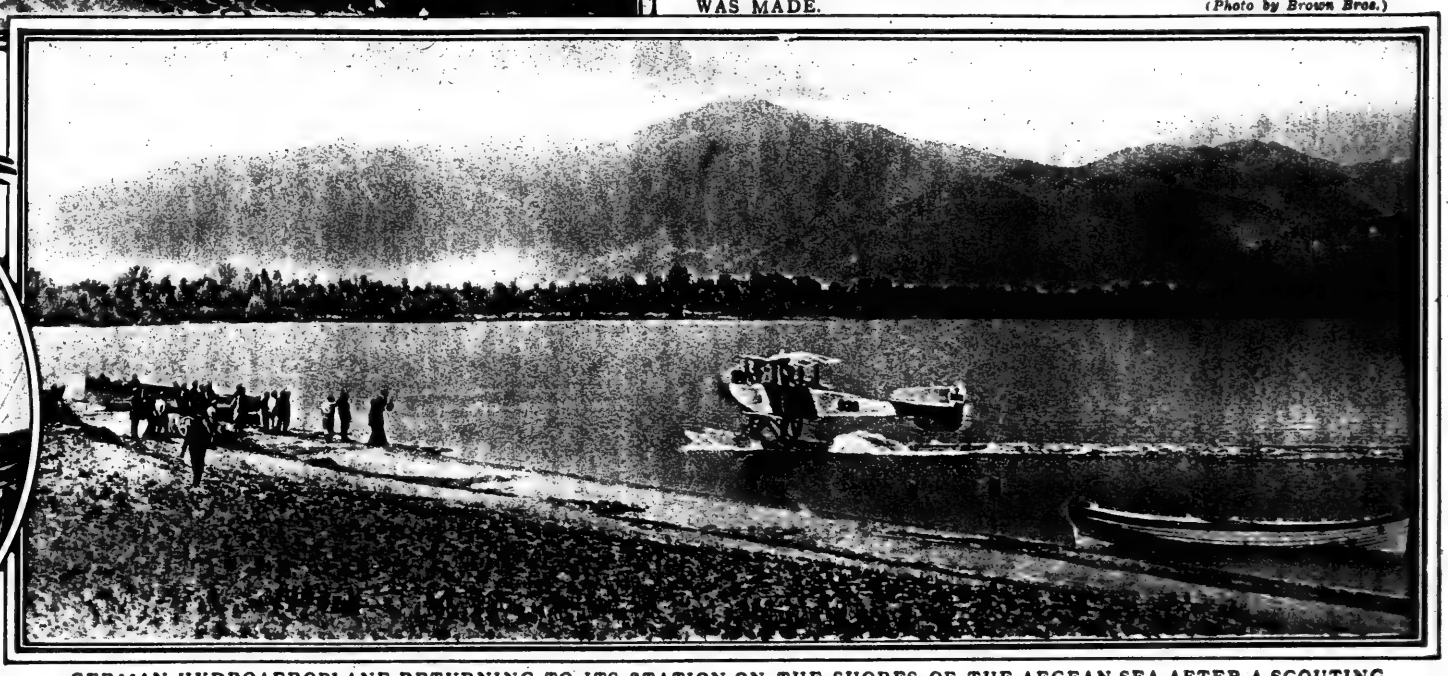


ERIE FOLK FLOCKED OUT TO SEE THE BIG "TIMES" BIPLANE, BEARING UNITED STATES MAIL FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK, WHEN A LEAKING GASOLINE PPIE FORCED CARLSTROM TO LAND THERE.

FRENCH SOLDIERS, BLINDED IN BATTLE, AT THE "PHARE" OR "LIGHTHOUSE" IN FRANCE, FOUNDED BY MISS WINIFRED HOLT OF NEW YORK.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Miss Esther Cleveland, Daughter of President Cleveland, Who Teaches Stenography to the Blind Soldiers; Miss Holt, a Blind Soldier Wearing the Legion of Honor and the Cross of War, Several of His Comrades, and Miss Bernhard Grant, Granddaughter of President Grant.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, WITH AUGUSTUS POST (FLAG IN HAND AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE AERO CLUB, ASSEMBLED AT GOVERNORS ISLAND, HEAR FROM CARLSTROM THE STORY OF THE CHICAGO-NEW YORK FLIGHT, ON THE LAST STAGE OF WHICH AN AVERAGE SPEED OF 134 MILES AN HOUR WAS MADE.
(Photo by Brown Bros.)

MACEDONIAN STORK, NOW A MASCOT FOR THE BRITISH AIR FLEET AT SALONIKI, OFTEN ACCOMPANYING THE MILITARY FLIERS ON PERILOUS SCOUTING EXPEDITIONS.
(Photo © International Film Service.)

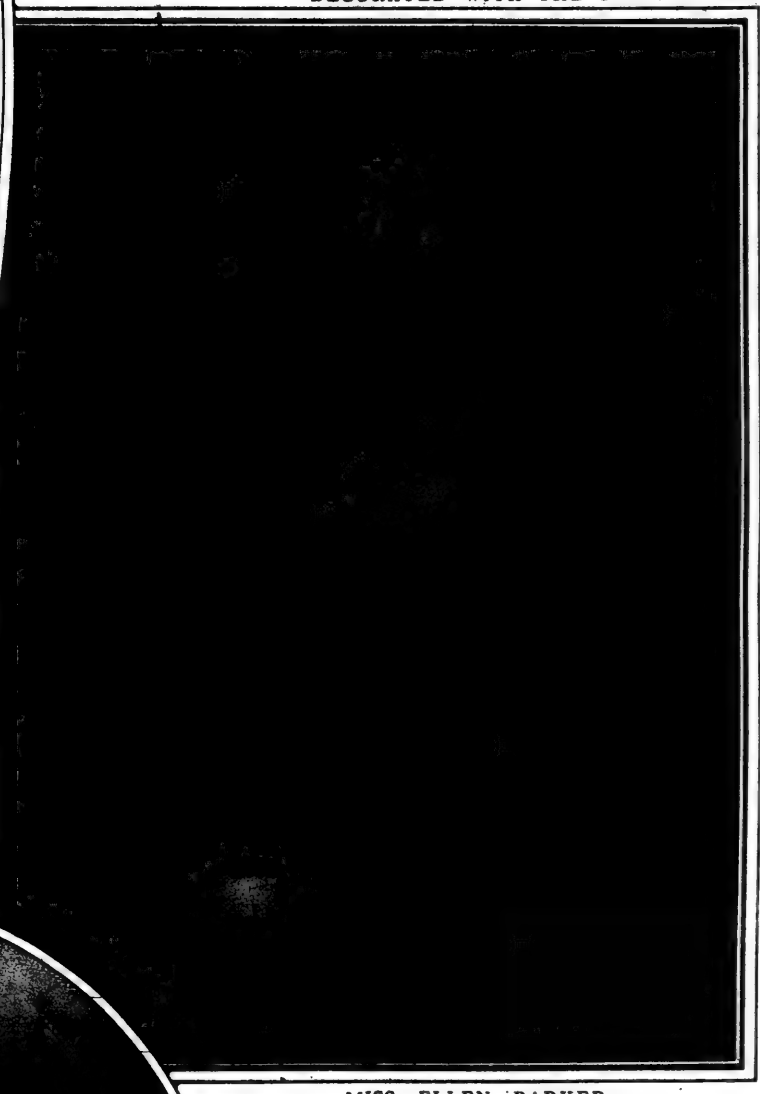


GERMAN HYDROAEROPLANE RETURNING TO ITS STATION ON THE SHORES OF THE AEGEAN SEA AFTER A SCOUTING EXPEDITION OVER THE GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

THE DESTRUCTION OF A ZEPPELIN, BROUGHT DOWN ON BELGIAN SOIL, BY LIEUT. RICHARDS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FLYING CORPS, WHOSE AEROPLANE CAN BE SEEN FAR ABOVE THE WOUNDED AIRSHIP.
The Photograph Was Made From Another Aeroplane.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)

(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)

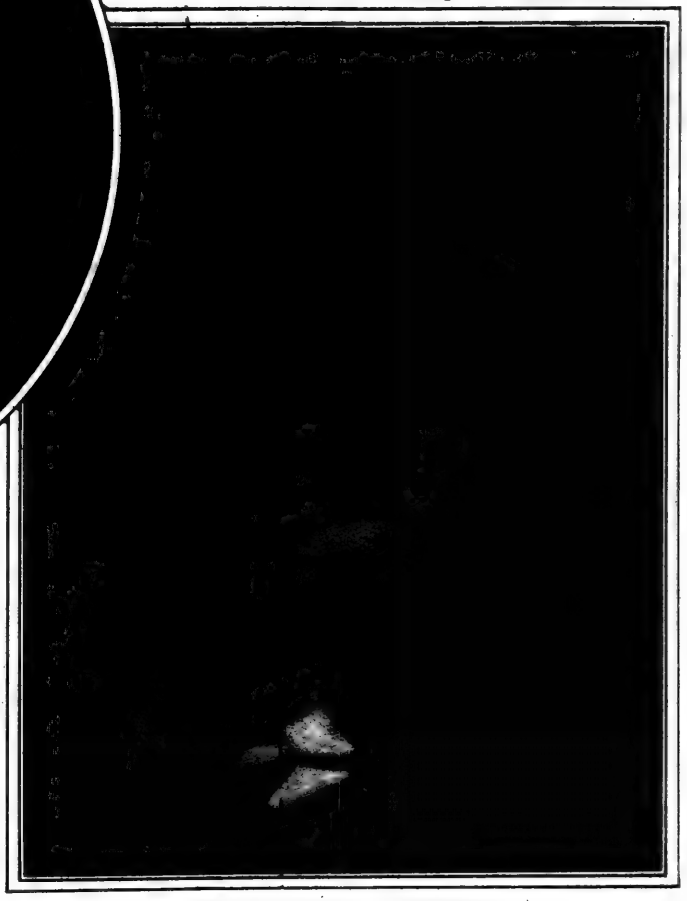
QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS FELICITATING OFFICERS WHOM SHE HAS JUST DECORATED WITH THE CROSS OF WAR



MISS ELLEN BARKER
A Contribution by Douglas Volk to the National Society of Portrait Painters' Annual Exhibition at the Fine Arts Building *(Photo by Juley.)*

"SHADOW BROOK" MANSION, AT LENOX, MASS., WHICH, WITH 250 ACRES OF LAND, HAS BEEN BOUGHT BY ANDREW CARNEGIE
(Photos by Wurts Bros.)

VIEW OF THE PRIVATE LAKE AND GROUNDS OF "SHADOW BROOK," MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW SUMMER HOME AT LENOX



AUGUSTA--BY H. S. HUBBELL
From the National Society of Portrait Painters' Annual Exhibition Now Being Held at the Fine Arts Building *(Photo by uley.)*

(Photo by Ira Hill's Studio.)

LOLA FISHER AND WALTER HAMPDEN, In "Good Gracious Annabelle," at the Republic Theatre.

MARJORIE WOOD. In "Object--Matrimony," at the C. and H. Theatre. (Photo by White.)

CYRIL MAUDE AS "THE BASKER," In the Play of That Name, at the Empire Theatre. (Photo by White.)

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THE fact that they are *linen* rugs makes them more than novel—it makes them distinctive. Heavy, thick, staunch and durable, they carry with them all the inherent charm of fine linen. Their rich solid colors have satisfied the long-felt want in successful home decoration.

Ask tomorrow to see these reversible, mothproof, easily cleaned and decorative floor coverings in the rug department of any of the leading stores.

Colors to choose from: Camel, Pink, Blues, Browns, Greens, Grays, Rose, Golden.

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24x42 in.	$2.40
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36x72 in.	6.00
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6x9 ft.	18.00
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9x12 ft.	36.00
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THIS blue flower is the bloom of the flax plant from which linen has been made for centuries.

When Xerxes and his army crossed the Hellespont in 480 B. C. they used pontoon bridges bound together by ropes. Herodotus, the Greek historian, says that the ropes of papyrus supplied by the Egyptians were inferior in strength to the linen ropes furnished by the Phoenicians. Linen is one of the strongest of Fabrics, and Klearflax Rugs are made of linen.

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Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable: the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

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Cap	$2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches—**$26.50.**
Other Outfits of Better Grade at **$64.50** and **$78.00.**
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Their French smartness is very real. They appeal to the eyes through their exquisite artistry. And they appeal to the body through their gracious comfort, *durability* and supreme style.

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"*ECIRUAM*" gowns recently introduced have become the craze in Paris and London. They have been adopted by the higher grades of society as the *ideal house frock* and are equally charming and becoming as

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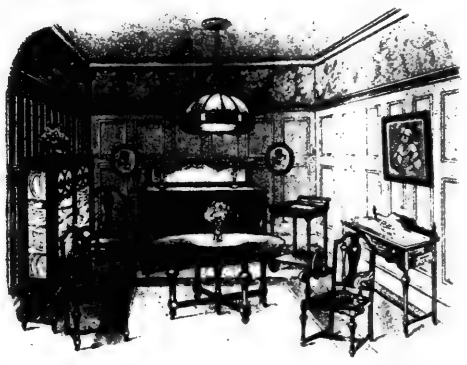

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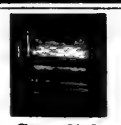
The only **Charge Account** *Furniture House in Greater New York specializing in High Grade Quality*



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The new way to manicure. Read how easily you can have lovely, well-kept nails.

A touch of Cutex Nail White underneath the nails removes all stains — gives them snow-white tips.

Cutex Nail Cake gives just the quick, water-proof polish you want.

Why cutting ruins the cuticle

How you can keep it smooth and firm with Cutex the harmless cuticle remover

START today to have the shapely, well-kept nails that make any hand beautiful. See how quickly, how easily you can have the most wonderful manicure you ever saw—see how smooth and firm Cutex keeps your cuticle without trimming or cutting it; how lovely it makes your nails look!

What specialists say about cuticle cutting

Dr. Murray, the famous specialist, says: "On no account trim the cuticle with scissors. This leaves a raw, bleeding edge which will give rise to hangnails, and often makes the rim of flesh about the nail become sore and swollen."

Over and over other specialists repeat the advice—"Do not trim the cuticle." "Under no circumstances should scissors or knife touch the cuticle." "Cutting is ruinous."

It was to meet this need for a *harmless* cuticle remover that the Cutex formula was prepared.

Removes surplus cuticle without cutting

Cutex completely does away with cuticle cutting, leaves the skin at the base of the nail smooth and firm, unbroken.

Today you will find that professional manicurists in the most fashionable New York hotels invariably use Cutex. Everyone who understands the care of the nails finds that the Cutex method is the one simple, scientific way to care for the cuticle.

Janet Beecher, recently seen in "Fair and Warmer," says: "My maid manicured my nails with Cutex, and when I saw what a smooth edge it gave my cuticle, how beautifully shaped it made the base of my nails, I bade her use it always."

Mary Nash, (top picture,) one of the most beautifully gowned women on the stage, says: "I don't see how I ever tolerated having my cuticle cut—Cutex makes my nails look so much better."

Gladys Hanson, noted for her beauty, has been quite properly described by Granville Barker as a perfect "Helen of Troy." Miss Hanson says: "Cutex is a revelation of what a manicure ought to be."

The new way to manicure

First, file your nails to the proper length and shape. The best professional manicurists say that it is now considered good form to give the nail an oval shape—that is, to have it conform to the shape of the finger tip, and to have the nail reach just to the top of the finger.

In the Cutex package you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap a little cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle. Then work the stick around the base of the nail, gently pushing back the cuticle. Almost at once you will find you can wipe off the dead surplus skin. Rinse the hands in clear water.

Then a touch of Cutex Nail White—a soft, white cream which removes all discolorations from underneath the nails.

Cutex Nail Cake rubbed on the palm of the hand and passed quickly over the nails, gives them a delightful polish. Should you wish an especially brilliant, long-lasting polish, apply Cutex Polishing Paste first, then the Nail Cake.

The first Cutex manicure makes a decided improvement

Until you use Cutex, you cannot realize what a great improvement even one application makes; you cannot know how attractive your nails can be made to look.

After a few applications, no matter how ugly cuticle-cutting has made your nails, Cutex will soon give them the shapeliness and symmetry every one admires. Try it. See for yourself.

Where to get Cutex

Cutex manicure preparations are sold in all high-class drug stores and at the toilet goods counters of department stores.

Cutex comes in 50c bottles with an introductory size at 25c. The 50c bottle is the more economical size to buy—it will last three times as long as the 25c bottle. Extra large size bottles, $1 00. Cutex Nail White, the cream which removes discolorations from underneath the nails, is 25c. Cutex Nail Polish in Cake, Powder or Paste form is also 25c. Cutex Cuticle Comfort, for sore or tender cuticle, is 25c. If your favorite store has not yet been supplied with Cutex, order direct from us and we will fill your order promptly.

A complete Cutex Manicure Set sold at your dealer's

The Cutex Traveling Manicure Set, at $1.00, is thoroughly practical and desirable. Contains Cutex Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail White, Cutex Polishing Paste and Cutex Nail Cake (polish), together with flexible file, orange stick and emery boards. A flat, compact set in a beautiful box, excellent for traveling purposes, or for home use.

If your dealer hasn't this set, order direct, sending his name, and we will send it to you promptly.

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Tear off the coupon now before you lay down this paper and send it to us with 14c and we will send you a complete Midget Manicure Set containing trial sizes of Cutex Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail White, Cutex Nail Cake (polish), Cutex Nail Paste (polish), and Cutex Cuticle Comfort, together with orange stick, emery boards and absorbent cotton. Enough for six "manicures." Send for it today. Address

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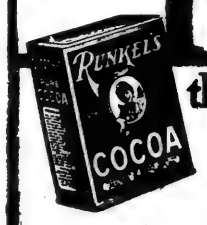

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A "wave" in our hair is of course produced by thousands of individually bent hairs fitting into each other. If these hairs do not fit, although they are individually wavy, the appearance is one of fluff or frizz. We cannot bend human hair at intervals and fit them into each other and expect them to stay there forever. The flexibility of the individuals, the traction of brush and comb, the destruction of the regularity by shampoos and a hundred other means interfering. Therefore, you cannot give a permanent hair wave and guarantee it for a certain time, say six months. A real permanent hair wave is a state of things corresponding with that of naturally grown wavy hair. It is either not permanent at all, or it lasts so long as the hair on the head lasts. The Nestlé permanent hair waving results are permanent and nothing else, and these results are dealt with on the supposition that it is naturally wavy hair that we have given you in place of the former straight hair and nothing else.

Nestlé Permanently Waved Hair means giving this character to straight hair by a steaming process. When finished the wearer must be able to handle it as if it was naturally wavy hair. It must at all times get curlier or wavier under the influences of rainy days, steam, perspiration, tonics, etc. We guarantee these qualities to stay from the day we treated such hair until it has grown away from the head. (Human hair grows at the rate of one-half inch per month.)

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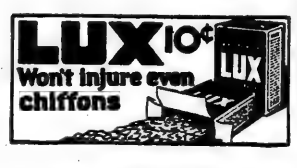

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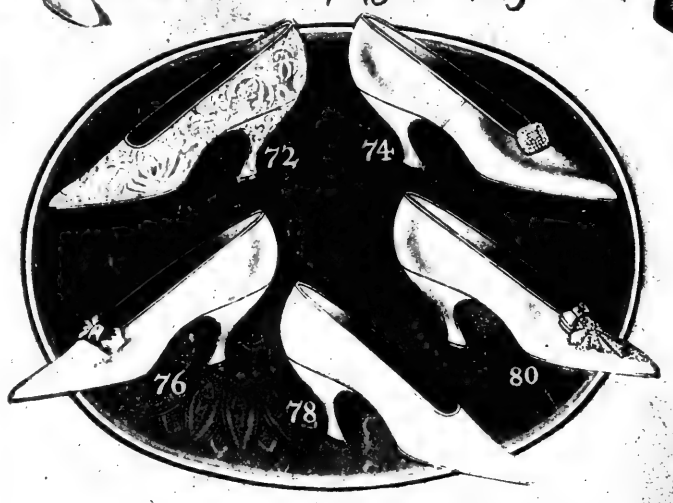

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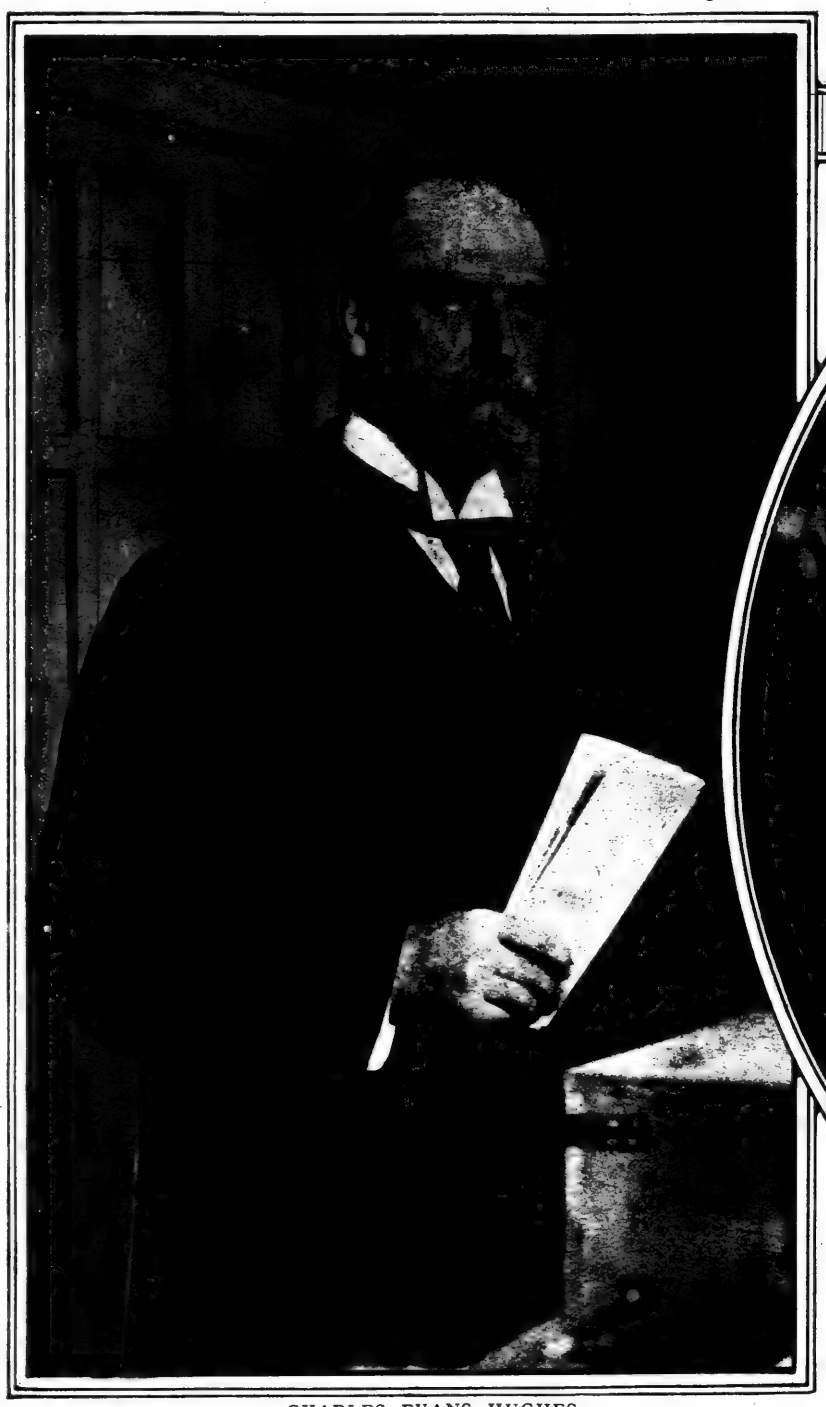
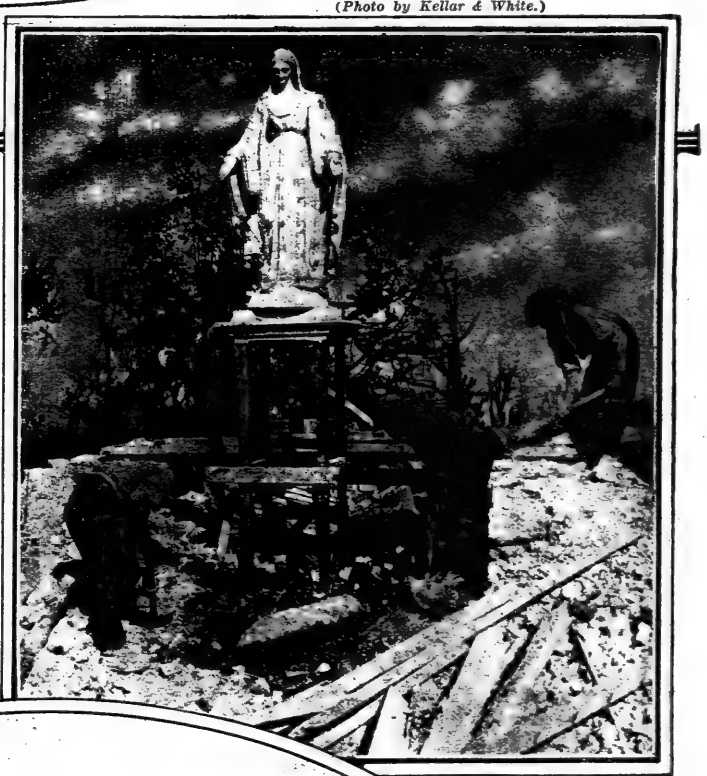


CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
Casting the Thirteenth Ballot of His Precinct, on Last Tuesday, in a Little Laundry On Eighth Avenue Between 44th and 45th Streets. *(Photo by Central Photo News.)*

PRESIDENT WILSON LEAVING THE OLD FIRE ENGINE HOUSE AT PRINCETON ON LAST TUESDAY MORNING, AFTER HAVING CAST THE FIFTIETH BALLOT OF HIS PRECINCT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)



GIANT BRITISH "REAPER" IN A WHEAT FIELD IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
(Photo from Central News Service.)

The Only Object Left Intact in the Little French Village of Montauban, on the West Front, the Big Shell Lying at Its Feet Having Failed to Explode.
(Photo © A. P. A. From Medem.)

CHILDREN OF COMMENDATORE GUGLIELMO MARCONI, INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, AND THE HON. MRS. MARCONI.
They Are, Degna, Born 1908; Julio, Born 1910, and the Baby, Born Recently.

CANADIAN "TOMMIES," BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE, CHATTING WITH FRENCH FARMER GIRLS WHOM THEY HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO HELP WITH THE POTATO HARVEST.
(Photo by Central News Service.)

REMARKABLE GROUP OF SOLDIERS AT SALONIKI WHICH EMBRACES REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE ALLIED FORCES GATHERED FOR THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.
Standing, Left to Right, Are: British, French Colonial, Russian, East Indian, Italian, and Serbian; Kneeling, Cretan, Senegalese, French, Indo-Chinese and Cretan.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEETING OLD FRIENDS AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., ON HIS RECENT CAMPAIGN TRIP THROUGH THE WEST.
(By Courtesy of Pathe News.)

(Photo © International Film Service.)

(Photo © Central News Photo Service.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR, ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL von SCHJERNING, VISITING WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN A HOSPITAL ON THE WEST FRONT.
From One of the Few German Photographs to Reach This Country in Many Months. It Was Brought by the Submarine Deutschland.

PAVLOWA, AT THE OPENING OF HER FREE BALLET SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GIRLS, VIEWS THE DANCING OF LITTLE MARION SAKI, DAUGHTER OF A JAPANESE DANCER, ONE OF THE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION. *(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)*

MRS. MARSHALL FIELD 3d.
Formerly Miss Evelyn Marshall of New York. From a New Photograph.
(Photo by Kajanjian.)

MISS VIOLETTE SELFRIDGE,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, on Her Arrival in Chicago from London to Make Her Debut in American Society.

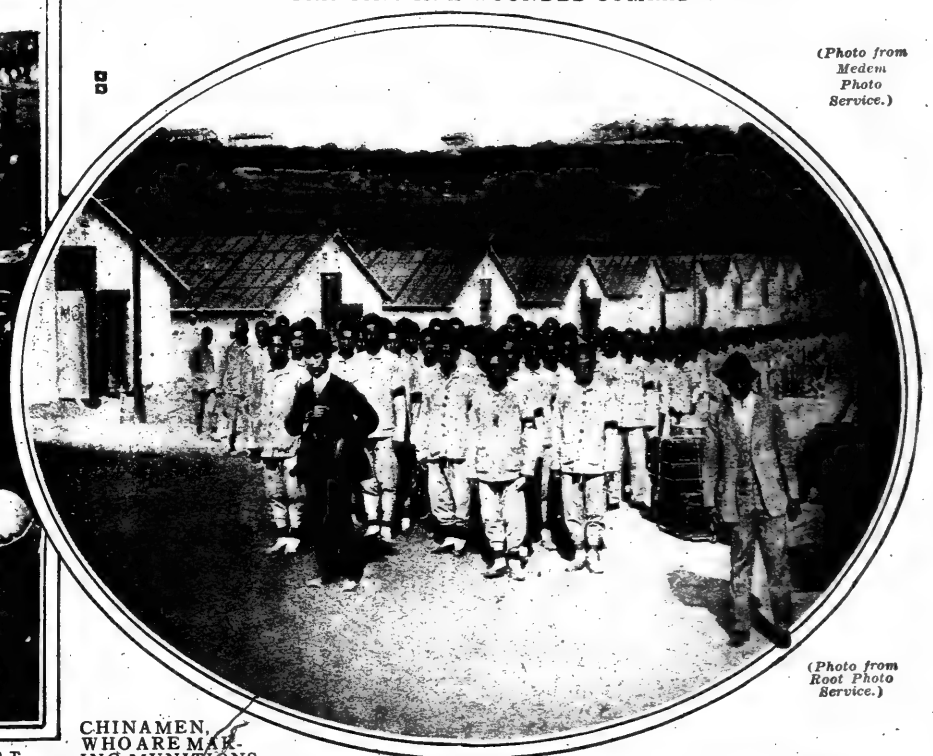
GEN. GILINSKY, THE CZAR'S SPECIAL MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE, FOLLOWED BY MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, INSPECTING FIRST LINE TRENCHES OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT WHICH HAVE BEEN CUT TO PIECES BY GERMAN SHELL-FIRE.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

RUSSIAN TROOPS LEAVING SALONIKI FOR THE BALKAN WAR FRONT, EACH MAN EQUIPPED WITH THE NEW STEEL HELMET IN ADDITION TO HIS REGULATION CAP.
(Photo © International Film Service.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, IN A DETENTION CAMP IN ENGLAND, FLOCKING TO THE BARBED WIRE BARRIER TO SEE A NEW BATCH OF THEIR CAPTIVE COMPATRIOTS ENTER THROUGH THE NARROW STREET.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS HIGH UP IN THE ALPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT BRINGING IN A WOUNDED COMRADE.

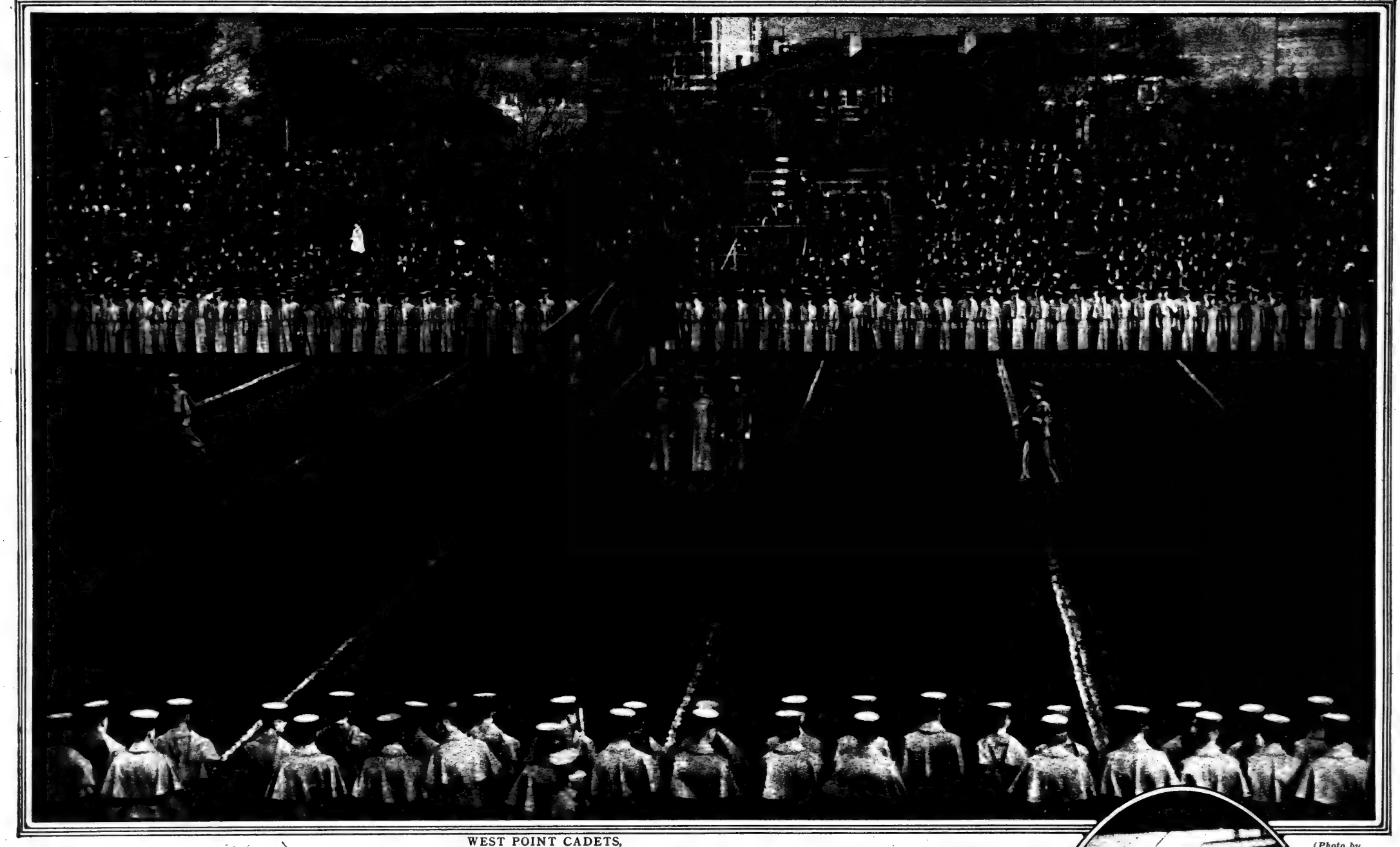
GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND "RUN" IN GREAT WIRE-ENCLOSED PENS IN THE DAY TIME, SLEEPING AT NIGHT IN THE CONICAL TENTS, SEVERAL OF WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.
(Photo © International Film Service.)



(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

(Photo from Root Photo Service.)

CHINAMEN, WHO ARE MAKING MUNITIONS IN FRANCE, ASSEMBLED IN A STREET OF THEIR VILLAGE NEAR THE FACTORIES IN WHICH THEY ARE EMPLOYED.



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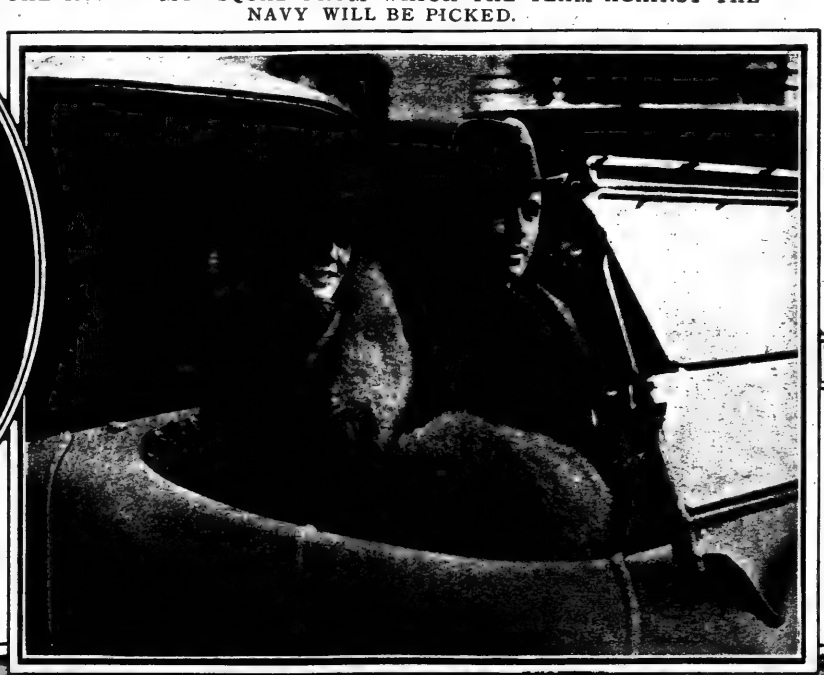
THE 1916 "ARMY" SQUAD FROM WHICH THE TEAM AGAINST THE NAVY WILL BE PICKED.

(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

MISS LORAINE ALLEN, Debutante

(Photo by Rochlitz Studio.)

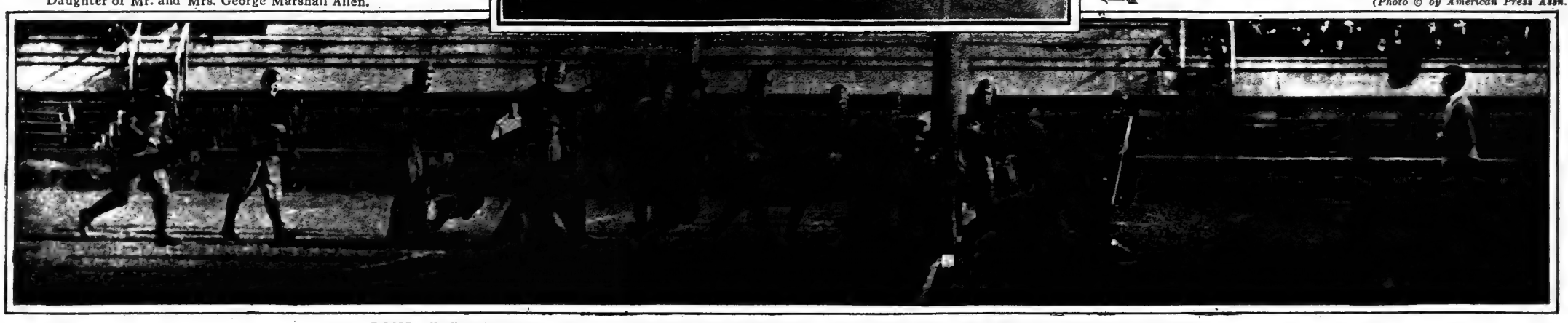
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen.



(Photo by Kellar & White.)

MISS JEANNIE EMMET, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet, and William Barton French, Whose Engagement Was Recently Announced.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

Miss Cecilia Wright, Young Aviatrice, Smiling Admits Having Just Dropped 800 Feet in an Air Pocket Above the Mineola Aviation Field While Seeking a New Altitude Record for Women Flyers, Having Been Forced by a 60-Mile Gale to Descend After Reaching 5,100 Feet.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



BOND, HARVARD FULL BACK, DRIVING BETWEEN THE POSTS AGAINST VIRGINIA FOR A TOUCHDOWN.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

BASKET BALL TEAMS OF CLASSES '17 AND '18, WELLESLEY COLLEGE, CLASH ON THE COLLEGE'S ANNUAL FIELD DAY, HELD A WEEK AGO YESTERDAY.
The Misses Cora Lee King, '17, and Marie Stickney, '18, Are the Team Centres.

(Photo © by International Film Service.)

ETHELMARY OAKLAND.
A New Portrait of the Child Actress by Emil Fuchs.

THE ARCHERY TOURNAMENT A FEATURE OF THE WELLESLEY FIELD DAY CONTESTS.
Contestants, left to right, are: Misses Florence, Emerson, '17, Doris Folsom, '17, and Miss Marguerite Nichols, team captain.

MISS ADELAIDE WILMERDING, DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF THEODORE K. WILMERDING.

(Photo by Ira L. Hill's Studio.

COL. JOHNSTON, TWELFTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, IN FRONT OF HIS TENT AT McALLEN, TEXAS.

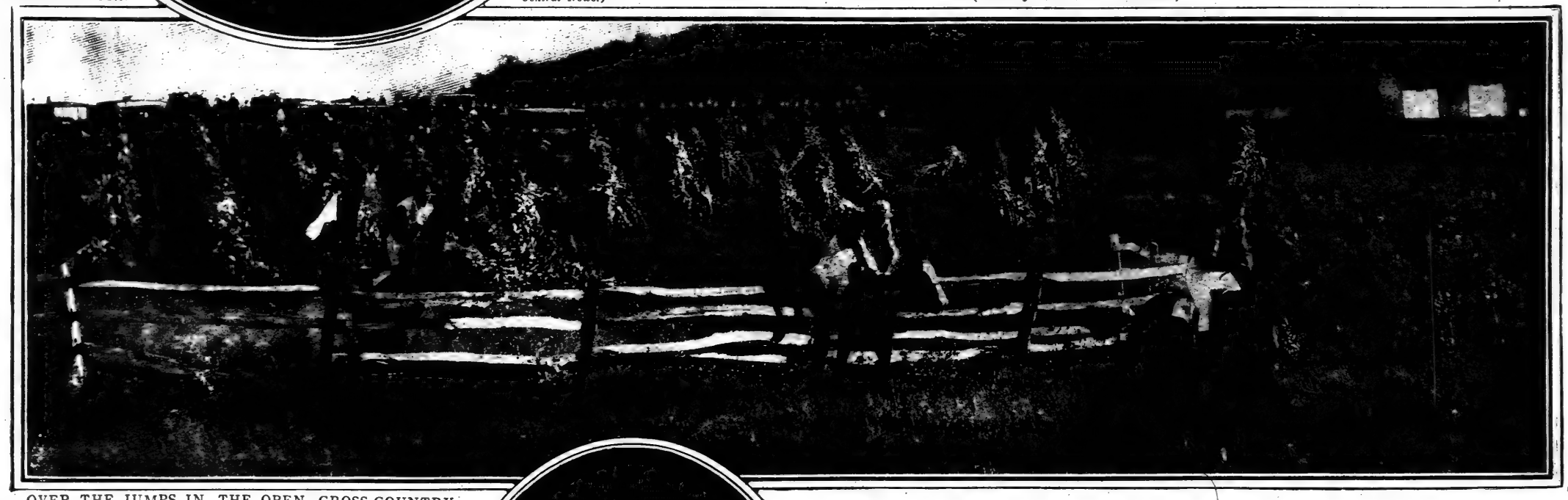
(Photo by Rudolph.)

PARIS LADS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ATHLETIC SOCIETY, WHICH IS TRAINING THE BOYS OF FRANCE TO BE SOLDIERS, GIVING AN EXHIBITION IN THE TUILLERIES GARDENS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH WAR FUND. (Photo from Pach Photo News, Inc.)

THE DEUTSCHLAND IN A WHARF POCKET AT NEW LONDON.

(Photo © N. Y. H., From Central News.)

PRINCESS GALI KAMAI MAMAEVA LEBOYKO AND M. LEBOYKO, OF THE BOSTON NATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY, IN A SCENE FROM THEIR TARTARIAN DANCE.
(Photo by Count Jean de Strelecki.)



OVER THE JUMPS IN THE OPEN CROSS-COUNTRY STEEPLECHASE OF THE FIRST RACE MEET OF THE HUNTINGDON VALLEY HUNT CLUB, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Photo from Ledger Photo Service.)

JUSTINE JOHNSON, With Raymond Hitchcock, in "Betty" at the Globe Theatre.
(Photo from Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

ALLA NAZIMOVA In "War Brides," in Which She Makes Her Screen Debut Today.

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75 DIFFERENT KINDS AT CUT PRICES.
Send for price list 13-H for hand power or 13-E for electric power.
Muenzen Specialty Co.,
131 West 42d St.

New Sanitary Solid Mahogany
BED, 3 ft., only $12.90.
Fine Line of Brass Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding of the Better Sort.
Box Springs & Mattresses.
Brass Beds Refinished.
GEO. M. MILLER, 7 West 45th St.
Bryant 914. near 5th Ave.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ENGLANDER

PRODUCTIONS FOR SLEEP AND REST

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

ENGLANDER WIT-EDGE (Patented) BED SPRING

THE ONLY BED SPRING That Keeps the Mattress and Bedclothes in Place and Shape. Cannot Sag

Made to fit Any Bed. Absolutely Sanitary

Sold by all Leading Furniture and Department Stores Under the ENGLANDER Guarantee

A BED AT NIGHT — THE ENGLANDER COUCH BED — A COUCH BY DAY

The Largest Selling Couch Bed in the World

The Englander Couch Bed is carefully constructed of the best materials and is equipped with a sag-proof spring and handsome Imperial roll-edge mattress. It is thoroughly sanitary, easily kept clean and entirely noiseless in operation. Has casters and slides which will not mar the finest floors.

With one motion, so skillfully designed and so easily executed, that even the youngest member of the family can accomplish it without effort. Out of this comfortable couch can instantly be made as luxurious a bed as one could wish.

PARTLY OPEN

Showing the one motion which transforms from Bed to Couch or Couch to Bed.

Englander Spring Bed Co.

CHICAGO BROOKLYN SAN FRANCISCO

November 25, 1916.

Proclamation.

Be it hereby announced that B. Shackman & Co. have all kinds of Novelties and Favors for

THANKSGIVING

such as Roast Turkey Boxes, Imitation Fruits, Snapping Mottoes, Ice Cream and Nut Cases, Jack Horner Pies, Masks, Horns and everything you can think of to decorate the table and make the day enjoyable.

Signed

B. SHACKMAN & CO

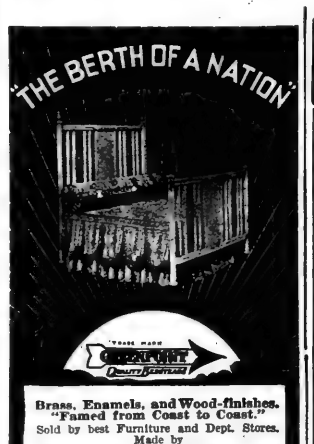
906-908 BROADWAY

Bet. 20th & 21st Sts. New York City

For Arms, Face and Neck— Coryliopsis Borated Wistaria Baby Talc

Air-Float TALC 10c

"The Talc of a hundred uses"



Greenpoint

Brass, Enamels, and Wood-finishes. "Famed from Coast to Coast."

Sold by best Furniture and Dept. Stores. Made by

Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair and Scalp Conditions.

They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:— Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

FRANK PARKER

Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST

51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most attractive for evening and dress wear.

The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not an old concern but a young, progressive house with youthful coiffures that cannot be duplicated. Consultation free.

B. CLÉMENT, French Hair Shop,

Opp. Altman's. 5 East 35th St., N. Y.

The Mending Shop

Trade Mark — The original mending and remodeling Shop.

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN. NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St. Phone: Murray Hill 5062. (formerly 20 W. 31st St.)

We Have No Branches.

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE

By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.

Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for booklet.

A. Walter Solomon.

Without Toupee. 102 W. 42 St., N.Y. Wearing Toupee

Exquisite Bath Tablets

UARDAS Bath of Benzoin

Box of 12 Tablets 50¢ At best shops or Frank M. Bradley & Co., 11 West 36th St., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Creation in "Pullovers"

For auto, country and street wear.

222—Finest Vicuna wool pullover sweaters belted in with sash. In white, navy, hunter green, old rose, purple, corn, Copenhagen, French grey, peach, heather and brown heather. Special at **$10.00**

The Christmas Gift

Selections are ready. Sweaters; mufflers; silk, lisle and wool hosiery for women; neckwear; silk, wool and lisle hosiery for gentlemen.

Send for illustrated catalog of special Christmas boxes.

PECK & PECK

EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY

448 *Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.*
586 *Fifth Avenue, at 48th St.*
NEW YORK CITY

BRANCH SHOPS:

Palm Beach, Fla. Newport, R. I.

HAND WROUGHT SILVER

"Direct from Makers."

For The Discriminating

The most tempting array of fine hand made silver to select from—exclusive designs that you will not find duplicated elsewhere.

Exquisite sets and pieces for your own use or for gift purposes so priced as to save you from 10% to 20%.

Scores of beautiful pieces—new productions from our workshops shown in our catalog. *Write for your copy today.*

Compote, 9-inch..$50.00
Salt Spoon ..... .75
Salt 2.75
Pepper 6.50

LEBOLT & COMPANY

NEW YORK 534 *Fifth Ave.*

CHICAGO 101 *S. State St.*

L. M. HIRSCH Sample Shoe Co.

Black Glazed Kidskin, Lace, Turn Soles, Leather heel... **$5.50**

Send for Booklet T with illustrations of new Fall and Winter models.

404-406 Sixth Av., N. Y. Bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

BERTHE MAY'S

Maternity CORSET

Accepted and advertised since 1906 in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Only corset of this kind made for its own purpose. Worn at any time. Dress as usual. Normal appearance preserved. Call at my parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21. Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Ordinary corsets on same lines for Stout Women and Invalids.

BERTHE MAY

10 E. 46th St., New York. (Opp. the Ritz-Carlton.) (Beware of Imitations.)

ENGLISH SOFA

8 best quality Down Cushions. Luxurious Upholstery.

Very Special in Denim, $90.00

NATHAN GREENBERG, Inc., 10 East 59th Street.

Elevators to 2d and 3d floors.

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THE SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38 St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths, AAA, AA & A In Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9

The "ShoeCraft" Shop specializes in fitting smart footwear to the narrow foot. Widths AAA, AA and A may be had from stock in all sizes, including 7½, 8, 8½ and 9. Send for our Booklet "Fitting the Narrow Foot."

SALE

SMART "SHOECRAFT" BOOTS AT REDUCTIONS OF FROM $4 TO $8.

A variety of the smartest combinations which were made up for this Autumn's selling. Incomplete range of sizes, which we will not reorder at the advanced prices. Selling for a short time at

$8 and $10

MAIL SHOPPING SERVICE.

Perfect fit guaranteed. Parcels post prepaid. Send for new Autumn and Winter Catalog A 12 and Measurement Instructions. Charge Accounts.

Forsythe

The Waist House

CLEVER SPORT SHIRT IN WHITE SILK CASHMERE

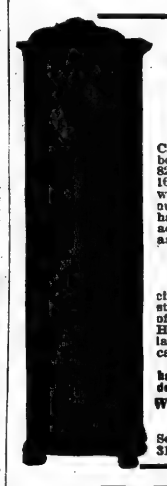
Special Price $5.75

Mail orders promptly filled. Catalogue on request.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS

3 West 42nd Street, New York

No connection with any other house doing business under the name of Forsythe.



Seth Thomas Hall Clock $175

Delivered

Figured Mahogany Case with French beveled plate glass 82" high, 24" wide, 16" deep. Brass dial with raised bronze numerals. This clock has a very fine and accurate Seth Thomas movement and

Chimes Hour on 3 Tubes.

In N. Y. and vicinity we deliver and start this clock free of charge. Catalog H of hall clocks or latest general clock catalog No. 10—free.

Call and see our many hall clocks of latest designs. $50 to $500.

WM. H. ENHAUS & SON

Agents for Seth Thomas Clock Co.

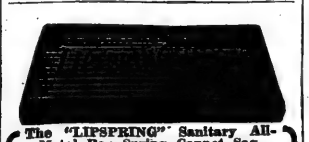
31 John St., N. Y.

Soft-lite lenses neutralize the harmful rays of light, transmitting only the beneficial ones. The finest to be had. Ask us about them.

M. Singer

Optometrists & Opticians

Madison Av., cor. 100th St. 114 Fulton St.
981 Prospect Av., Bronx. 604 W. 181st St.



The "LIPSPRING" Sanitary All-Metal Box Spring Cannot Sag. Has a Quilted Pad Inside of the Detachable Washable Cover.

For Sale at FURNITURE and DEPARTMENT STORES

We will gladly mail you the name of the nearest dealer and Lipspring Facts folder.

Greater New York Bedding Co., Inc. 39-40 East Street, New York City.

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

ROBERT FITCH, 295 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 30th and 31st Sts. NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY JUG.....$4.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

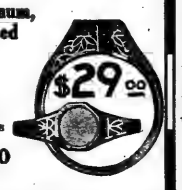
Trout Jewelry Shop

Perfect Diamonds Highest Grade.

Solid Platinum, Hand Pierced Mounting

This beautiful mounting for 1-K. Diamond set with four small diamonds on the sides.

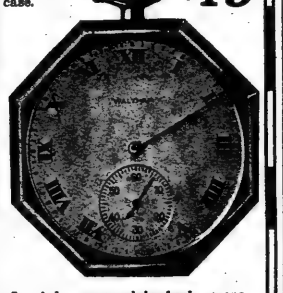
$38.00



17 Jewels Waltham Man's Watch

Gilt dial— 25-year guaranteed gold-filled case.

Actual Size **$19**



Jeweled crown, plain back, monogrammed. Same shape, small size bracelet watch for ladies. 14-K. solid gold, 15 jewels and gilt dial **$21.00**

10-K. Solid Gold Japanese Signet Ring with scientific ruby or sapphire and three raised, sawed-out letters, In 14-k. **$7.50** $10.50

Actual Size — 10-K. Plain Gold Wish-Bone Brooch — Attractive,

Call, write or phone for **free catalogue**, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. **AT WHOLESALE PRICES** you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Xmas, New Year's, Prizes, Graduations, etc. ..... **$1 to $20.00**

CHAS. L. TROUT CO.

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

2nd floor. *Phone Cortlandt 3586.*

Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

THANKSGIVING BLOOM

Lily of Valley 20 days from planting in our prepared moss fibre. Can anything be sweeter or more fragrant?

6 pips	$0.45
12 pips	.75
20 pips	1.15

With sufficient of our moss fibre to plant, and full directions, delivery included.

Byzantine Wonder Lily

Needs only sunshine and warmth to expand its lovely rosy flowers in 15-18 days.

An ideal table decoration, a daily joy and interest to Invalids and Shut Ins, who watch the magic unfolding and blossoming with eager delight.

	Each	6	12
Large Bulbs	$0.20	$1.00	$1.75
Monster	.30	1.50	2.75
Jumbo (Scarce)	.40	2.10	....

Delivery included. Send for our Bulb Book

H. H. BERGER & CO. 70 Warren St., NEW YORK.

Shirts and Neckties by Mail for what you pay for shirts alone.

$3 a Box Post Paid

Duratex STYLE-WEAR *Shirts*

3 Duratex Dollar Shirts and Half-Dollar Ties to Match sent postpaid on receipt of $3 with name and address of 5 friends. **Money back if not pleased.** Fine white percale shirts, assorted neat stripes of blue, black and lavender—coat style, cuffs attached. Hand laundered and very fashionable. Sizes 14 to 17. **Guaranteed to wear six months or new shirts free.** Order today and receive catalog. Highest bank references.

Room 257, GOODELL & CO., Duratex Bldg., N.Y.

Largest Mail Order Shirt House in World.

Copyright, 1916, by Goodell & Company.

GRAHAM & LITTLE

and

The ONE DOLLAR SHOP, *Inc.*

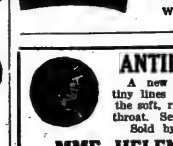
formerly 8 E. 37th St.

Announce their removal to 36 E. 57th St., New York

Brass Nut Bowl

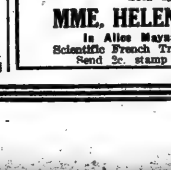
Antique design, 9" high, 4½" diam., **$1.50**

Many novelties at $1.00 for Xmas gifts and prizes. Catalogue on request.



Fatigue Wrecks Health

Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.



ANTIRIDES KARA

A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and

MME. HELENE 546 5th AVE.

is Alice Maysard's Store.

Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Send 2c. stamp for Booklet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dix-Make UNIFORMS

WHEN Thanksgiving is here, and the guests are seated around the spotlessly clean table, just how presentable is your maid?

When she enters the dining room with the turkey steaming hot, does she add to the appetizing appeal of the surroundings?

Why not, today, order a few "Dix-Make" uniforms for her? Their clean-cut, smart lines, their careful tailoring, singularize them from all other uniforms. You will be pleased to see how they tone the atmosphere and give another touch to your dinner.

But you must demand "Dix-Make" if you want the best.

Model Illustrated, No. 298—$3.50

"Dix-Make" garments are for sale at the leading department stores.

SEND FOR Our Valuable Booklet R showing many pleasing "Dix-make" models.

Henry A. Dix & Sons Co.

Dix Building New York City

Look for Our Blue Cross Label.

Dix-Make

It guarantees the genuine.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND

THE FRAGRANCE OF THOUSANDS OF FLOWERS

Flower petals and leaves are packed in this box in rich profusion. Lehn & Fink's "Pot-Fleurie" is ideal for making up scent-bags and fancy work. A generous collection packed for the most exacting trade in a wooden box and heavy tinfoil which holds the original spicy perfume. On sale at drug stores and toilet-goods counters, or if not readily obtainable sent direct, charges prepaid, on receipt of 75 cents.

Address LEHN & FINK, 120 William Street, New York.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE (Direct from Factory.)

4 Post Colonial Bed

SOLID MAHOGANY

Height headboard, 52" Height footboard, 45" Width, 3 feet.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of regular prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., **Dining Room Suites,** 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., **Bedroom Suites,** Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up. *in wide variety.*

CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, &c.

Photographic Reproductions FREE.

Special at $15 Regularly $25

Manufacturers. **MANGES BROS.** *Established 1852.*

Main Entrance 115 & 117 WEST 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

A Holiday Suggestion.

The Unusual Portrait Studios of

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

World Celebrated Photographers

417 Fifth Ave., at 38th St.

Telephone Murray Hill 10,000.

Portraits in color. Miniatures. Artistic Frames.

Special artists and equipment for sittings made in your own home. Instantaneous without flashlight.

Remarkable results with children. Our photographs are guaranteed as to likeness and permanency.

Write for Brochure on copying and enlarging old and valuable family pictures.

BARTO DAY BED, $33

Unusually artistic, well formed and strongly made. About same sleeping space as regular single bed. Can be used in alcove as couch in day and bed at night. Painted and striped. In all finishes at $33.00. Box spring and mattress, $32. Can also be used with ordinary spring.

If you are contemplating furnishing an apartment or home, we will be pleased to lay out schemes and ideas for the entire furnishings and to submit estimate.

Edward R. Barto & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN INTERIOR FURNISHINGS.

45 West 39th St., N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2337

Dale Prices

One-third Below Retail

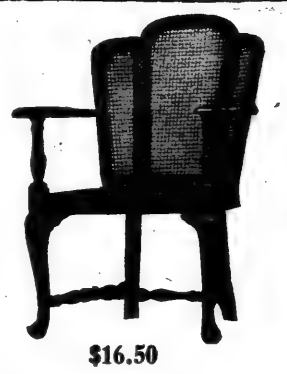
Through our direct factory selling we can give the highest quality and finest workmanship. Our selection is complete and will save you time. Our free expert advice will save you all troubles.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for New Catalogue No. 29, or, better still, call at our showrooms,

109 West 13th St., New York, 1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.



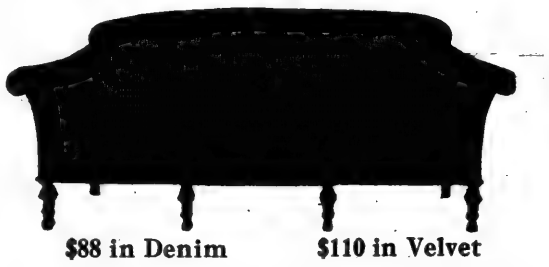
$16.50

$37.50

$70

The Mahogany Secretary is 6¼ feet high and 32 inches wide, in the Chippendale Period. The Queen Anne Chair is of Solid Mahogany. The Upholstered Chair is covered in beautiful Tapestry, very luxurious. The Sofa, in the Heppelwhite Period, has a mahogany frame, covered in either Denims or Velvets. The Heppelwhite Arm Chair in either Denims or Velvets, matches the sofa.

Living Room Furniture



$88 in Denim $110 in Velvet

$45 in Denim
$60 in Velvet

RECENTLY placed on our floor are a number of beautifully Lacquered Tables, Chairs, Tea Wagons and Nested Tables. Long narrow tables in Mahogany and Walnut, designed for use at the back of Hathaway Davenports, have just been completed in new and exclusive models. Moderately priced from $36 to $175. Arm Chairs, Bookcases, Secretaries, Library Tables, Desks, Small Pieces in great profusion—everything for the Living Room attractively priced.

W.A.Hathaway Co.
62 West 45th. Street New York.

Oily skin and shiny nose

How to correct them

That bug-bear of so many—an oily skin and shiny nose has various contributory causes. Whatever the cause in your case, proper external treatment will relieve your skin of this embarrassing condition.

Begin tonight the following Woodbury treatment. You will feel the difference in your skin the first time you use it.

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a *piece of ice.*

This treatment will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a marked improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

W.B. Support-U BELT FOR MEN

W.B. Support-U BELT FOR MEN

Uplifts the sagging or over-developed abdomen, supports the spine and assures erect, soldier-like carriage; shoulders back and chest out, develops deep breathing and lung expansion.

Durable, long-wearing fabric (to secure correct figure-conformation) the gentle yet firm pressure exerts a massage-like action, resulting in marked reduction of abdomen in surprisingly brief period, with consequent comfort and better health.

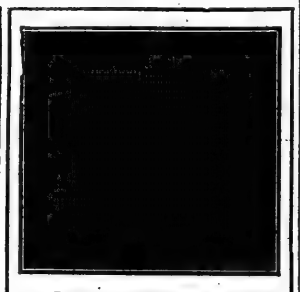
LINEN MESH $3.50

Other Styles up to $12.00

When ordering by mail give measurement two inches smaller than actual size of abdomen.

On Sale in Men's Furnishing Dept.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue *34th Street*



14 KT. SOLID GOLD LAVALLIERES

Egyptian Green Gold set with Genuine Pure White Diamonds and Real Pearls. *These Values Cannot Be Duplicated.* **$9.50**

A large assortment of other designs at equally moderate prices.

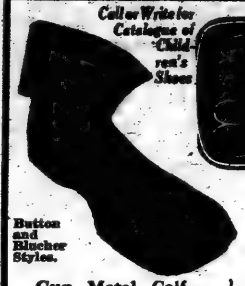
PLATINUM TOP GUARD RING

Set with Seven Pure White, Full Cut Diamonds. A Remarkable Value $35
The same Ring may be had set with eleven Pure White Diamonds for $50

MAIL ORDERS FILLED
SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

ARNOLD & CO. Est. 1890
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
448 5th Ave., near 39th St.

Caller Write for Catalogue of Children's Shoes



Button and Blucher Styles.

Gun Metal Calf
Gun Patent Colt
Sizes 5 to 8..... 2.00
Sizes 8½ to 11..... 2.35
Sizes 11½ to 2..... 3.00
Tan Russia Calf
Sizes 5 to 11..... 2.50
Sizes 11½ to 2..... 3.00

"Feel Like Nothing On"

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Barefoot Comfort

Combined with sole protection, toe freedom, ankle and arch snugness are the present advantages the children enjoy in Blyn-Plan Shoes.

With the further guarantee of that greatest of all physical blessings—PERFECT FEET.

We sell them at the prices of ordinarily made shoes of equal quality.

Newark Store { 689 Broad Street, Opposite Military Park

Fulton St. (Brooklyn) Store, 442-444 Fulton Street, opp. Bridge, Near Hoyt Street.

By Mail Everywhere

Red Cross Shoe "Stands with your foot"

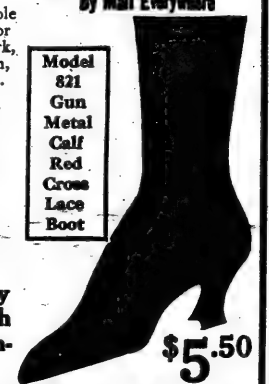
Red Cross Booklet on Request

We are sole agents for New York, Brooklyn, Newark.

Model 821 is a Red Cross high cut fashion style of Gun Metal Calf with perforated vamps, tops and lace stays, made with tips, leather Spanish heels and Red Cross flexible soles.

One of the Red Cross styles that combines up-to-the-moment shoe fashion with an unusual degree of comfort.

Model 821 Gun Metal Calf Red Cross Lace Boot



$5.50

NEW BLYN SHOES—Crispy novelty styles that crackle with the newness of advanced fashion ideas.

Eleven Big Family Stores. New Styles Coming in Daily.

WEST SIDE STORES.
212-234 West 125th St.
6th Ave. and 37th St.
8th Ave., 39th & 40th Sts.

EAST SIDE STORES.
3d Ave. and 126d St.
3d Ave., 86th & 87th Sts.
3d Ave., 150th & 151st Sts.
160-162 Bowery, nr. Broome St.

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Mail Order Department, 2240 3d Ave., N. Y.

Brooklyn Stores { 329-333 Broadway, between Park Ave. & Ellery St. Factory
443-444 Fulton St., Opp. Bridge St., near Hoyt St. 511-519
1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Ave. East 72d St.

Newark Store—689 Broad St., Opposite Military Park.

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $1.00

In anticipation of placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

75 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for $1.00.

Selected from fifteen named varieties.

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliance of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, ranging in color from white through the lighter shades of pink to rich scarlet, from pale lavender to rich tones of violet, purple, and maroon, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the Flower Garden.

Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.

Mail this advertisement with check, money order, dollar bill, or stamps, or present at our store, and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in U. S. east of Mississippi. **For points west and Canada, include additional 25c.**

Our 1916 Fall Bulb Catalog sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St., New York City

DEAF?

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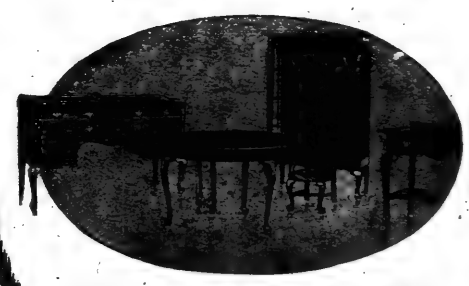

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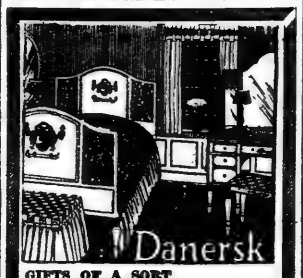

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916.

SECTION FIVE SIXTEEN PAGES

Is New Polish Kingdom a Bait?

Germany's Offer of Independence Denounced As a False Lure to Get More Men to Fight Czar's Armies

A DEVIL'S gift" is what the Poles themselves call the "independence" of Russian Poland just declared by Germany and Austria. And the many thousands of Poles in America are not impressed by the news from Berlin of the "great demonstration of joy" in Warsaw. It was, they say, the demonstration of the claque, twenty minutes of cheering, by those who had sold themselves, for the mere name of the thing for which the Poles have struggled for a hundred years and more, an ovation on the so-called restoring of a nation that didn't even equal the record of the shouting of a political crowd in Madison Square Garden.

Paderewski, leader of the Poles throughout the world in their never-ending plans and hopes for a reunited and free Poland, dismisses the matter as a trick of Germany to add more thousands of men to her military strength, to make the Poles in the occupied territory fight Russia and thus relieve the Teutons themselves of the burden of defending the land they have captured.

And that is what all Poles see in the gift, a device for the purchase of armies with another scrap of paper on which are written some very vague things about boundaries and self-government, with a footnote to the effect that a Bavarian Prince may be chosen by the benefactors as the new ruler of the beneficiary nation and that the organization of the new national army is a detail to be attended to later by the givers of freedom.

A free Poland to the Poles means their country as it was before the partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria in the eighteenth century. They do not recognize the thing of three parts except for making comparisons of the plight of their countrymen in Russian Poland, in Posen and in Galicia and it is in the Prussian province of Posen that they find the oppression most devilish.

"We prefer," says Leon F. Wazeter, a leader of the Poles in America, "to remain the oppressed subjects of Russia to being a puppet government of Germany for war purposes and then to find ourselves a part of Germany when the war is over. The most unfortunate of our people are those who are the subjects of Prussia. In Russian Poland we can at least teach our children to say their prayers in our own language. We cannot do that in Posen. It was as recently as 1901 that children in the schools of that province were flogged and their parents fined and imprisoned because of their attempt to pray in the Polish language. And to make the example effective some of those children were flogged to death. The Prussians did that to a part of us and now they offer a national life to another part of us and are able to hire a few of us to cheer their devil's gift for a third of an hour.

The Partition of Poland Between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1771. On the Right, Frederick the Great of Prussia and Joseph of Austria. On the Left, Catherine the Great of Russia and Stanislaus Augustus, Last King of Poland. From an Old Print.

"There is more reason for taking hope from the promise of autonomy which Russia made early in the war. She has since promised to include Posen and Galicia and thus reunite us. Germany is bound to fail in this war. She has promised self-government to Russian Poland as a last resort to get more men to fight for her. But we have fought against her for a thousand years. We have kept the Teutonic hordes from spreading to the Urals, and we will not be fooled now into abandoning our national purpose by a trick. Millions of our people have starved in the desolate track of the Russian and Prussian armies across our country, for the possession of which they are fighting. Thousands, forcibly enlisted in the cause of one oppressor or the other, have died in the trenches, and now they would win and waste what is left of the Polish manhood by a cheap and worthless promise.

"It is not even a clever trick. So long as it is as easy to break a big promise as one that leaves so much in doubt why didn't they make better reading out of that great proclamation at Warsaw? As a historical document, it is chiefly interesting because of the things it does not say. It fails to define the boundaries of the new land of freedom. It does not say whether Danzig is to be included, although without that the new Poland would be hopelessly at the mercy of Germany commercially. It does not say whether we are to have enough land upon which to stand to defend ourselves in the future against the Russians on one hand and the Prussians on the other. Why didn't the framers of that proclamation lie magnificently, instead of meagrely, and say that Posen and Galicia would be added unto us? The claque of Warsaw could have made a better showing for that. But all these things are omitted. We are told instead that a ruler will be found for us—a Teuton ruler. A Bavarian Prince for a people who elected their own Kings, of their own blood, from the legendary days of Lech and Krakus and Piast down through all the centuries of a splendid history to the downfall in the reign of Stanislaus Poniatowski. And they will organize our army with German Generals.

"But in spite of the falsity and the hollowness of the thing thousands of our stricken and desperate and starving people may grasp at the straw and go to new slaughters and the outcome of it will be the most horrible crimes which the Russians themselves will commit on our soil in retaliation when the Germans retreat and the Czar's armies return."

Romain Rolland, the Frenchman, writing from his retreat in Switzerland to all the peoples at war, has one essay in which he calls Russian rule the lesser evil for the Poles as compared with that of Germany.

"Russian domination," he says, "has often been cruelly heavy for the smaller nationalities which it has swallowed up. But how comes it then, Germans, that the Poles prefer it to yours? Do you imagine that Europe is ignorant of the monstrous way in which you are exterminating the Polish race? Do you think that we do not receive the confidences of those Baltic nations who, having to choose between two conquerors, prefer the Russian because he is the more humane? Read the following letter which I received but lately from a Lett, who, though he has suffered severely at the hands of the Russians, yet sides ardently with them against you.

"My German friends, you are either strangely ignorant of the state of mind of the nations which surround you, or you think us extremely simple and ill-informed. Your imperialism, beneath its veneer of civilization, seems to me no less ferocious than Czarism towards everything that ventures to oppose its avaricious desire for universal dominion. But whereas immense and mysterious Russia, overflowing with young and revolutionary forces, gives us hope of a coming renewal, your Germany bases its systematic harshness on a culture too antiquated and scholastic to allow of any hope of amendment. If I had any such hope—and I once had it, my friends—you have taken great pains to rob me of it, you, artists and scholars, who drew up that address in which you pride your-

most perfect type and execution. These roads have been made under the direction of the engineers with what is known as the civilian army, composed of the older men and boys.

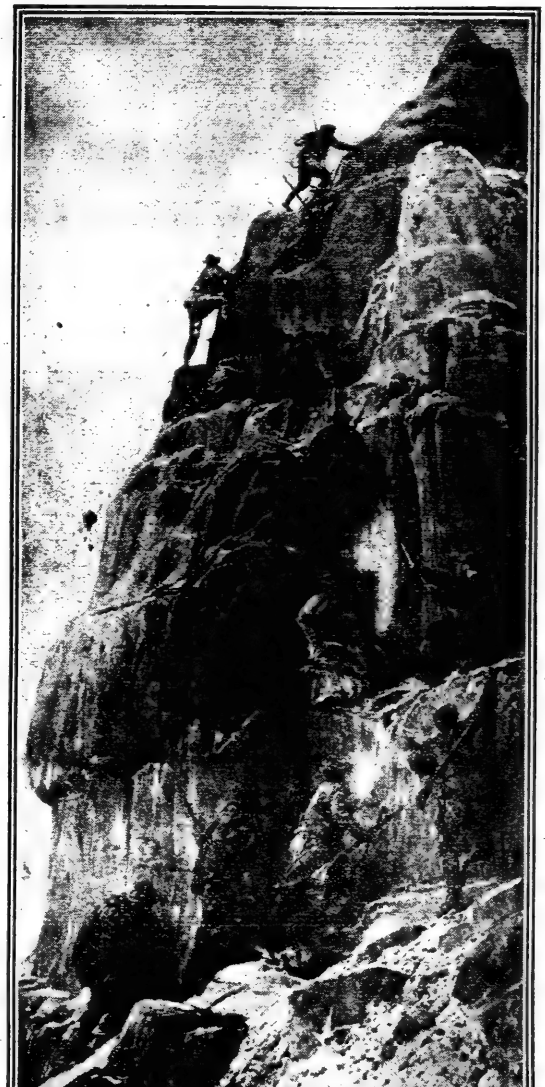
The admiration and marvel I experienced in going over them are indescribable. All has been done in a remarkably short period of time, every detail executed with the greatest care, bridging, terracing, tunneling, curbing, sodding—nothing to make the work durable has been neglected. Over these roads and still further up over the mule paths, cannon of all calibre have been hauled by traction and by hand and installed in impregnable commanding positions. As an instance, having motored up a mountain side nearly to the summit, we entered a tunnel and presently found ourselves on the other side of the mountain in a gallery containing a full battery, commanding the valley 2,000 meters below. On one side as we entered, we left the sunlit plain of Vicenza and on the other in the shadow we faced the top of the Trentino Alps. The contrast was bewildering and the greatest admiration and praise are poor recompense for the men of science who have dared to imagine, and the willing hands who have executed, and these extraordinary feats are encountered everywhere. It is not exceptional as it might be thought. As an Alpine soldier remarked to me—"It is indeed the death of Alpinism, for today every one is an Alpinist." And so, in these herculean days, all values have lost their meaning and heroism disappears in the multitude of heroes.

A word of appreciation and of gratitude for the mule—what a brave beast, of instinct so sure. In confiding myself to them, I, one of the profane and without great equestrian experience, had the impression that I must have studied long and perfected myself in the art at the school of Torre di Quinto, the Italian West Point, near Rome. Often I would find myself in positions of most miraculous equilibrium, such as the photographs of this famous school have made us familiar with. But these acrobatic feats seemed to be nothing exceptional; they did not even seem to be dangerous, thanks to the honest mule, so persevering, so full of good-will and, happily, never distracted.

Where it is impossible to use the mule as transport of troops and provisions it is facilitated by the aerial railway—called Talleferica. I saw one of these consisting of a single span of 2,160 meters, a feat considered impossible by the engineers, but which a Major of the Alpine troops had succeeded in executing. This same Major was the officer who blew off the top of the Casteletto with its Austrian garrison. There and at the Col di Lana the enemy had intrenched themselves in most embarrassing positions, where it was impossible to dislodge them or cut off their provisions, which arrived from the rear. In both cases, these summits were of the palisade type; the Alpine troops, using ropes and ladders, managed to lodge themselves underneath, in some crevices—there they installed, piece by piece, a perforating machine driven by benzine, drilled a tunnel 300 meters long to within 15 meters of the top; placed therein an explosive charge of 7 tons of chedite and blew off the entire mountain top. It took four months of day and night labor to accomplish this.

When one has seen such wonderful things and associated with such dauntless men, one is seized with the irresistible desire to make better known their feats and to describe the spectacles of these triumphs of will and courage. Let us cry as the children all along the route in the little villages, before their humble abodes, "Evviva l'Italia!" and let this cry be with us as it is with them, not merely formal, not merely a superficial manifestation like the waving of a handkerchief, but something from the heart.

Everywhere I met subjects that filled me with wonderment. The only thing that did not astonish me were the traces of Austrian mentality in the provinces they have so long occupied and which are now being liberated. As a proof that the war was premeditated in the month of July, 1914, foreseeing that the Italians would not accept being their accomplices, there were removed from Aquilia the most precious objects from the museum. This museum of Aquilia was an object of great pride. It should be remembered that this great Roman city of one time 500,000 inhabitants, possessing monuments second only to Rome itself, was destroyed in the fifth century by the Atilla-led ancestors of these same barbarians whom the Allies are today fighting. In this museum they had assembled the few fragments which remained of their work of destruction, but today Aquilia has come back to her own,



Italy Not Only Actually But Symbolically Fights Her Battles on Mountain Tops.
(Copyright Daily Mail.)

and later the same will be true of Trieste and Trent.

Nobody for a moment doubts it, no more than in France they doubt of reconquering Alsace and Lorraine, and in one case as in another it is the despoiled Latin who is determined to have justice in spite of the Teuton marauder. Brothers by race, having suffered from the same crimes, hereditary enemies of the same people, all this should unite these two peoples, France and Italy, to walk hand in hand through future centuries. How is it possible to admit that except through a clumsy political policy, these two nations of the same blood and flesh can possibly have misunderstood each other? Everything points to the fact that they should unite all their spiritual and economical interests; they have only been held apart by the perfidy and cynicism of German insinuation, but all their misunderstandings are gradually disappearing and eventually absolute confidence must take the place of doubt. I cannot forget this question which a Captain of the Alpines, whom I met up in the mountains addressed to me: "France and Italy are one, is it not so, Sir?" It remains to remove the question mark.

How can this be arrived at? First, that the French should understand the Italian as he is and not as he has been painted by what might be considered German methods. I quote the following passage from the book of an intelligent Frenchman:

> We understand little of Italy—all gives up to enjoying the sky, the landscapes, and contemplating the monuments and museums, in visiting places where memorable historical events have taken place, the Frenchman usually forgets to study the soul of Italy. For our part, brothers as we are of the Italians, this ignorance is pure stupidity, to persevere in it would be criminal. * * * The sun is a great master and its presence or its absence explains many characteristics of a race. It is its rays that give to the Italian the love he has of the beautiful, that inspire him to song. We Frenchmen can produce infinitely more painters, sculptors, or architects than contemporary Italy, but we lack the inborn comprehension of art which is found in the man of the people in Italy. And let us note, above all, that the taste for life here is more than anywhere the love of truth.

Is it possible to express one's self better? When the Frenchman has made up his mind to forget several old errors and mistakes, when he has convinced himself of the absolute sincerity of the Italian, all reason for doubting will have disappeared. As for the Italian, I can say that he feels for France and the French the most instinctive and profound sympathy. If this is so, why did the Triple Alliance ever exist? Simply by a paradox which Gladstone pointed out in his day and which is, as every one knows, the work of Bismarck, obsessed by the perpetual idea of bleeding France. The Chancellor exploited with great cleverness motives of animosity which should have disappeared after a frank explanation.

The conditions of the peace of Villafranca were no better understood by the people in France than in Italy. Napoleon III. who had undertaken to liberate Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," wavered at the last moment and entered into negotiations with the Hapsburgs, which resulted in the establishment of the frontier which has ever since been a bone of contention. The French people never approved of this. As regards the Tunisian question, here again Bismarck seized the opportunity and exploited the bad humor of the Italian people, whereas if they had been left alone the difficulty would have soon settled itself. Therefore, at the beginning of all these misunderstandings, what do we find? The weakness of a prince and the venom of an enemy. It was from this that was born the "Triple Alliance," in itself another mistake, and then, once Italy in the arms of Germany, the stupidity of some Minister seems from time to time to have reinforced it.

For instance, the Italians have never forgotten the words of Pelletan: "La Corse, ce pistolet charge au coeur de l'Italie." ("Corsica, that loaded pistol at the heart of Italy.") It is evident that Italy had taken the wrong road, a reasonable political policy would have been to have made it easy for her to return to the right one. Italy was allied to the Teutonic Powers by a monstrous political effort, for her real enemy is Austria and Germany.

Everything she possesses is opposed to their way of thinking, her civilizations and her history. Everything in her tends toward an alliance with France—her origin, her customs, her spiritual affinities. I cannot get out of my mind the words which the poet Giovanni Cena said to me the other day: "All that separates Italy from France are quarrels of Germans." Truth is there, Bismarck inspired them and they have kept his trade mark.

Today, when the current of events has thrown Italy again into her natural surroundings, today when she again understands the legitimate fraternal bord which binds her to France, nothing ought to come between a permanent alliance of the sister nations. The unique front which Mr. Briand has been able to realize with so much energy must exist also in time of peace by an economical one, which will assure solidarity, and by a policy in the Mediterranean which will insure a frank esteem and confidence between the two countries, and, above all, what must not be forgotten is that Greece held back when Italy offered herself!

CANADA FARMS FOR IMMIGRANTS

TWO experts from the Dominion of Canada Agricultural Department are inspecting portions of the province of New Brunswick provisionally chosen to provide suitable settlement areas for the stream of immigrants which the province expects after the war. The New Brunswick Government has made the following interesting scheme for these settlement areas:

When a block of land is finally accepted it is to be surveyed and laid out with a railroad passing through it diagonally and two main roads crossing it at right angles to each other. The railroad will serve as a base line for lots, with a corresponding line for the base on the other side of the block. Every farm will commence at the main road and run back to one of the base lines. No farm will have land on both sides of the track.

Each block or community is to have at its central point a model farm managed by a practical farmer placed there by the Government, which will produce the seeds required by the farmers of the neighborhood. Means of co-operation in buying or selling will be provided.

Land in each community will be divided into sections ranging from 10 to 100 acres each, which the Government will sell at cost on easy terms. Each purchaser will be required to pay 10 per cent down, and will be given twenty years to clear the remainder. The Government will erect a house and a barn and dig a well on each farm.

self on your complete unity with Prussian Imperialism. Know once for all that there is nothing more overwhelming for us Latins, nothing more difficult to endure, than your militarization of the intellect. If, by some awful fate, this spirit were triumphant, I should leave Europe forever. To live here would be intolerable to me.

"Here, then, are some extracts from the interesting letter which I have received from a representative of those little nationalities which are being disputed between Russia and Germany. They desire to maintain their independence, but find themselves obliged to choose between these two nations, and choose Russia. It is good to hear them speak. We are too much inclined to listen only to the great powers who are now at war. Let us think of those little barques which the great vessels draw in their wake. Let us share for a moment the agony with which these little nationalities, forgotten by the egotism of Europe, await the final issue of a struggle which will decide their fate. Let England and France heed those beseeching eyes which are turned toward them; let young Russia, herself so eager for liberty, help generously to shed its benefits abroad."

Here are some of the extracts from the letter referred to by Rolland:

It would be interesting to discover what German writers and professors really mean when they speak of a holy war against Russia. Do they wish to assist Russian revolutionaries to dethrone the Czar?—Every revolutionary party would refuse indignantly to accept assistance from Prussian militarism. Do they wish to set free the neighboring countries, such as Poland, which are oppressed by Russia, by incorporating them with the German Empire?—It is well known that the Poles who are German subjects have suffered much more ignoble treatment than the Russian Poles, though even they have every reason to complain.

The Baltic provinces of Russia alone remain, and here the Germans have for centuries had their pioneers among the large landowners and the merchants in the bigger towns. These, no doubt, Russian subjects but of German nationality, would welcome the German armies with enthusiasm. But they form only a caste of nobles and of the wealthy middle-classes, numbering at most a few thousands, whereas the bulk of the population, the Lettish and Esthonian nations, would regard the absorption of these provinces into Germany as the worst of calamities. We know well what German domination means. I am a Lett and can speak with authority, for I know the deepest feelings and hopes of my own countrymen.

Let not my testimony in favor of the Russians lead any one to believe that I am idealising them, or that my people, the Letts, have enjoyed any special privileges under their government. On the contrary! I have suffered more at their hands than at the hands of the Germans, and my nation knows only too well how heavy is the hand of the Russian Government, and how suffocating the atmosphere of Panslavism. In 1906 it was the Lett peasant and intellectual classes who enjoyed most frequently the privilege of being flogged; it was among these classes that the greatest number of unfortunates were shot, hanged, or imprisoned for life. And since that dreadful year there are to be found in all the principal towns of Western Europe colonies of Letts, formed of refugees who succeeded in escaping from the atrocities of the punitive expedition sent by the Russian Government against my country. But this fact is significant: at the head of the majority of the military bands commissioned to punish the country were German officers who had asked for this employment, and showed so great a zeal in shooting down men and setting fire to houses that they went even beyond the intentions of the Russian Government. In those days the places might count themselves fortunate which were visited by dragoons commanded by officers of Russian nationality; for where Russian officers would have ordered the knout, German officers habitually inflicted a sentence of death.

If my nation had ever to choose between a German and a Russian Government it would choose the latter as the lesser of two evils.

Italy in the War Is a Wonderful Spectacle

Noted American Architect Says the Great Modern Country Is Writing the Most Splendid Pages of Her Brilliant History

By Whitney Warren

I HAVE just passed a month in Italy and I have seen such wonderful spectacles that, after having admired them in actuality, I am obsessed with the memory—a sort of bewonderment—occasioned by a beauty quite unknown and unsuspected. I speak of the spectacle of the War and for once not of Art or of Nature. Italy is a country that is so rich in landscapes, in monuments, and in works, so filled with what is most perfect in the antique, that one is too often tempted to forget what man is actually doing to the profit of the existence of things and of evoking past history.

It is a popular idea, but a false one, that the past is better than the present founded, not on the reality of happenings, but by the play of the imagination. To be sure, it is impossible to forget the scenery in which these prodigious events are taking place, I mean the military activity of the nation—because it is realizing prodigious feats, (and I beg that I will not be accused of using this word hazardly,) prodigies most vivid and living, and which it is not right to smother under the weight of past glories. Italy is a great modern country that is writing at this moment the most splendid pages of her history. She may well compare herself today with the Italy of past centuries; she is on a level with her most glorious achievements, and it is not only in reality that she fights her battles on the mountain tops, it is symbolically as well, if one considers her historical and moral position in the world.

The 19th of August I took the train and directed myself to General Headquarters where I was most cordially received, also at the Bureau of the Press, which is directed most admirably by Colonel Barzilai. All information concerning the combat and all permissions to visit the front are distributed by this bureau, which is organized at the same time in a manner most simple and efficient. The method is exemplary, there is no mystery to it. The principle on which it works is to furnish news with the greatest possible rapidity and to avoid to newspaper correspondents all the difficulties inherent to a state of war.

As an example of the celerity with which it works, here is what happened to me personally. On arrival I manifested the desire, if possible, to visit Gorizia. They proposed to send me at once. From experience acquired elsewhere I should have deemed myself lucky to receive a permit within two weeks. The promptness so much surprised me that I pretended to have an engagement for that afternoon and asked to be allowed to go the next day, which was granted. Gorizia had fallen a few days before, the approaches showed signs of formidable fortification. The bridges destroyed by the Austrians had already been repaired. The suburbs no longer existed, but the city itself was in good enough state, especially in comparison with certain towns of France and Belgium so abominably and uselessly mutilated by the Germans—Ypres, Arras, Rheims,

It was evident here that the Italians had been as careful to destroy as little as possible. Let us wait and see how the Austrians will in turn treat it, since undoubtedly they hope to reconquer it some day. I was able to visit in detail the Castello, still in the range of the enemy's gun, and there I was able to form a good idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome to take Gorizia—its almost unassailable defenses, Mount Podgora and Mount San Michele. Because of the proximity of the enemy's troops the city itself is not occupied; thus they hope undoubtedly to avoid fresh bombardments and more ruins.

With the Italian Army in the Mountains. Artillery Officers Range Finding.
(C) American Press Association.

On the next day I visited the Carso, the famous and terrible Carso, spending the morning looking carefully into the approaches and trenches of defense of Mount San Michele, with its four summits. Later I spent four days at its foot, at Gradisca, going over it daily with officers who had aided in the taking of it, so that I was able to form a pretty good idea of the difficulties of the undertaking. The character of this mountain, whose highest point is only 280 meters above the level of the sea, is the cruelest imaginable from this point of view of attack. It is more a series of rolling hills than a mountain, and is composed of a flint-like volcanic rock of a brittleness and hardness most brutal.

Even in the beginning, the enemy, undisturbed as it was, must have had a hard time blasting trenches along the summit. But it is inconceivable how any human beings could persist, for fourteenth months, blasting inch by inch trenches mounting the hillside, necessarily too shallow for effective protection, building up both sides to a proper height with fragments of rocks and myriads of sandbags, under the most terrific plunging and crossfire of mitrailleuse and musketry, hand grenades, and all kinds of artillery, until at last the trench was constructed, varying from ten to twenty meters in distance from the paralleling enemy's work. Barbed wire and chevaux de frise everywhere, endless lines of them. The rocks between the trenches were literally and absolutely covered with shells of every calibre, exploded and unexploded and thousands of hand grenades belonging to both sides, so that it was a very serious matter where one could place one's feet.

Many of the dead were buried under stones and many human fragments still lay about. The trenches were indescribable in their disorder, with quantities of abandoned ammunition and accoutrements. Of all the trenches I have seen these of Mount San Michele, owing to the character of the ground and the difficulties of construction, are the most primitive and offer the minimum of comfort. Occasionally one found a rare retreat where it was possible to sit, evidently an officer's post.

The Austrians had covered their trenches largely with heavy iron netting, which must have been a great saving against hand grenades. They also possessed several large natural caverns where reserves of ammunition and men could be held in absolute safety, one having a capacity of several thousand. These I was told were comfortably fitted up, but the stench was such that it was impossible to enter. In the beginning there may have been some stunted trees on these hills, but when visited by me nothing whatsoever remained.

What small trees there were further along to the right had been asphyxiated or burned up in gas attacks—an officer who accompanied me described these attacks as the most inhuman of imaginable acts—and this officer I have known intimately for years. No better sportsman or soldier exists. His mother was an Austrian, so that much of his time had been spent in that country and he entered the war as a volunteer without any great enthusiasm. He told me that never in his life had he experienced the sensation of hate and thought himself incapable of it until witnessing the first gas attack. The spectacle of his men returning under its influence filled him with passion, and the finding of the iron spiked maces which were used by the enemy to knock the bewildered gasping soldiers over the head, had left no room in his mind as to the baseness of heart of the Austrians. One of these maces, found in the trenches of San Michele, was given to me. It is a terrific testimony as to the mentality of those who have led and armed the Austrian people.

Of the villages on the Carso nothing remains. The enemy is at present intrenched from 8 to 10 kilometers further back, in a country of much the same character, but with more cover, such as it is. The next drive will expel them and terminate in the liberation of Trieste, about 20 kilometers from the present positions.

The difficulties encountered in warring over such ground as the Carso and along the rest of the Italian front that is in the mountains, while equal in physical effort, must not be confused as regards type. The engineering problems to be solved in the mountains in peace times would be considered insurmountable. If it were but the problem of defending the valleys and passes, one can imagine such an undertaking being possible, but the fighting has been transposed to the highest of the mountain tops. To get material where it is needed, and to transfer troops quickly from one sector to another, over 6,000 kilometers of automobile road have been constructed; also, to the inaccessible peaks, innumerable paths of an excellent type for mule transportation.

Many of these will undoubtedly be perfected before the end of the war, and after the victory a new and marvelous country will be opened to dilettante tourism. The engineers have hesitated at nothing. Mountains before considered absolutely unscalable have been mastered and one now goes up to a mountain peak as in olden times one approached the well-known passes. Palisade formation is no longer an obstacle the roads going up them being of the

Censorship Seeks to Balk German Use of Mails

English Writer Says England and France Are Trying to Frustrate German Efforts to Use Postal Service as a War Weapon

By Sydney Brooks

WHAT are the objects of the allied censorship of mails and parcels? What methods do the Allies adopt in pursuing those objects? What practical gain do they derive from them?

These, I take it, are the questions that interest the ordinary man. He has no time to read through the argumentative dispatches of Foreign Offices and State Departments. He has forgotten by the time one note appears what were the arguments to which it is intended as a reply. He can carry only very vaguely in his head the assertions and counterassertions of the disputants. Does the French and British censorship of neutral mails depart from Article I of the Eleventh Hague Convention? Does it differ substantially from what the French or the Germans did in 1870, or the Americans in the war with Spain, or Russia during the struggle with Japan? Is there any valid distinction to be drawn between the treatment that should be accorded to neutral mails found on the high seas and their treatment in a belligerent port? Can and should merchandise shipped by parcel post be differentiated from merchandise shipped in any other manner?

These are the sort of conundrums that face and bewilder the average citizen, whether in the United States or in France or Great Britain, who tries to understand the censorship controversy; and from the welter of opposing arguments he can extract little or nothing that will explain to him the simple and tangible facts, the vital whys and wherefores, of the situation. If he attempted, for instance, to read the British note that was made public a short time ago, the odds are that he broke down long before the thirty-third paragraph was reached and that he gained nothing for his pains but a headache.

The fundamental point to be grasped is that Germany is attempting to offset her inferiority at sea by converting the international postal service into a belligerent weapon; that many people in neutral countries find it to their interest to aid her in this attempt; and that Great Britain and her allies are taking steps to frustrate their schemes.

In these tactics Germany is aiming at certain well-defined ends. Under cover of the mails and the parcel post she is seeking, first, to import supplies and material that she is unable to obtain by ordinary commercial methods; second, to export goods that cannot otherwise leave her shores; third, to establish credits in her favor in foreign countries by means of checks, money orders, drafts, bills of exchange, bond and share certificates and the other instrumentalities of finance; fourth, to arrange and carry on a campaign of violence, incendiarism, and sabotage in lands that are furnishing the Allies with munitions and raw material, and especially in the United States; fifth, to organize the ways and means of interfering with the trade between neutrals and the Allies, and especially, once more, between America and Great Britain; and sixth, to deluge the world with German propaganda and with leaflets and pamphlets that are designed solely to incite the natives of India and of other parts of the British and French Empires to rebellion.

It is quite obvious that if Germany could achieve all these objects by the help of the international mail and parcel services she would be able to embarrass her enemies considerably and would have gone a long way toward shaking off the command of the sea which the Allies have established by legitimate warfare. There would be open to her a perpetual back door by which the consequences of her helplessness at sea could be evaded or diminished. The Allies, of course, have not the least intention of allowing her to profit by any such loophole. Still less will they permit her to use the greatest of international utilities—one framed for the peaceful convenience and intercourse of all peoples—as a device for smuggling warlike necessaries in and out of her borders, adding to her resources and so increasing her capacity to prolong the war.

Americans may easily realize the position if they will imagine themselves forced into a life-and-death struggle with some great Asiatic power. Suppose they had won the control of the Pacific and were effectively blockading the enemy's ports so that few or none of the supplies he vitally needed could reach him. Suppose he were to organize through neighboring neutrals, by the help of the mail and parcel post services, a plan for mitigating the effects of American sea power. Suppose he were to fill the mail bags with calumnies on the American people and their conduct of the war, in the hope of stirring up neutrals against them. Suppose he were to drench the Philippines with propaganda inciting the Filipinos to massacre the Americans in their midst and throw off American rule. Suppose he were to conspire through the mails for neutrals to supply him under the protection of the parcel post with goods and raw material that if forwarded in the ordinary way would infallibly be seized by America's blockading squadron. Suppose by the same channel he were to strengthen his finances by selling securities abroad that otherwise would be unrealizable. Suppose he were to use the mails for the purpose of fomenting strikes and blowing up factories in countries from which America was deriving part, and a very important part, of her munitions and raw material. Suppose, in short, he seized upon the mail bags as a means of reinforcing his power as a belligerent, nullifying the results of America's command of the sea, plotting against her security and impairing her offensive strength.

What would Americans do and say under such circumstances? Unless I am very much mistaken they would act precisely as France and Great Britain are acting now. They would address the neutral powers somewhat to this effect:

"Gentlemen, the international mail service has been instituted and is regulated for purposes of peace. Our enemy is perverting it into an instrument of war. We have no desire whatever to interfere with genuine correspondence between neutrals on personal and commercial matters that are unrelated to the war. But when we find that a neutral who is really an agent of the enemy is writing to another neutral, also an agent of the enemy, for the single purpose of forwarding the enemy's interests and damaging our own; when we find that under the cloak of the mails an incessant propaganda is at work to strengthen him and weaken us—then we claim the right to take action. And the action we propose to take and are, indeed, compelled to take, is of a kind that, while inevitably and regrettably inconvenient to all neutrals, will be injurious only to those who are actively assisting the enemy.

"We intend to use our command of the seas to divert to American ports such mail ships as do not voluntarily call there. We intend to open all the letters and papers and examine all the parcels. When we are satisfied that the letters refer to private affairs and to business transactions unconnected with the war we shall forward them to their destination with the least possible delay. But letters clearly injurious to our interests, parcels containing goods of enemy origin or intended for enemy use or consumption, registered packets covering enemy property in the form of checks, money orders, stock certificates, and so on—these we shall seize and hold. That is not only our obvious right, but it is the only means by which the neutrality of the international mail services can be preserved. To some extent it must necessarily interfere with the operations of genuinely neutral traders. But we undertake to examine all complaints the moment they are brought before us; we will gladly adopt any feasible suggestion for cutting down delay to a minimum; there is nothing in connection with our censorship that we wish to keep in the dark or that we are not always ready to explain; and for whatever inconvenience is unavoidable neutrals must blame the enemy who has sought to turn this great international utility to belligerent and wholly illegitimate uses."

That, I imagine, is how Americans would tackle the problem, and in doing so would carry with them the support of all men of common sense. And they would be slightly impatient when some neutral Foreign Secretary, with a legal turn of mind, sought to convict them of an offense against an article of dubious validity in some moribund convention, or to draw impossibly elaborate distinctions between the different classes of mail that might rightly be confiscated, or to lay down equally impossible conditions as to how and where they should be examined. Americans would promptly reply that so long as they observed the principles that all correspondence which after examination was found to be genuine and innocuous should be immediately sent on to the addresses and that only such letters and parcels should be seized as were clearly proved to have been written or dispatched in the enemy's interests, there could not possibly be any infraction of international law unless interational law had cut clear adrift from common sense.

Now, the attitude and policy I have ascribed to Americans are precisely the attitude and the policy adopted by the Allies. It was a long while before they decided to set up a censorship of foreign mails. It meant the creation and training of a huge staff, much interruption with the normal working of the railways,

The Uhlan's Dream

by Katherine Drayton Simons

NOT the best of war is battle—not the death, the steel, the screams!
There's a something that awakens olden, atavistic dreams!
In the slumber Thor decrees us—e'en his Asgard-born must sleep!—
It still sweeps the soul before it—as the Deutsches Schwert shall sweep!

I have seen, in fancy, mountains that I never saw before;
I have wandered, savage, nomad, on a sleep-remembered shore,
From the Asiatic tundras, o'er the steppes to Hindu Kush,
Where, below the Himalayas, lay the Plains of Indus, hush.

Is it strange, a-sweat, a-tremble, that I wake to snatch my blade?
I have seen the tall Thibetans, shrieking, spring their ambuscade!
In my dreams it is as vivid as the bugles in my ears—
Is the feline, fearful howling of the yellow mountaineers!

I recall the journey westward: there were rivers in the path,
And we broke the Kirghiz horsemen and we scorned the Tartar wrath!
Then was neither prayer nor pity! Primal-pure as passion, then,
Were the instincts war awakened—which it wakes, today, again!

Is it strange that I should shrink not from a frailer foeman's groan?
I—whose fathers vanquished Varus—have but come into mine own!
Is it strange that I should torture, pillage, sack, despoil, and burn?
To the Teuton's tribal teaching, 'tis reversion and return!

Could I see civilians slaughtered, were the memory not fresh
Of surprised and smoking hamlets and the stroke of steel on flesh?
Could I look on mothers murdered, had I not been once aware
Of the Cimbri women strangled in their tiger-tawny hair?

For 'twas twice the Roman legions left us tribute of their dead,
And, in Lombardy, the weakling whom they called the Gaul, had fled!
I remember of the battle—for we left the cursed plain
To the Army of the Consul—and my blue-eyed tribesmen slain!

It was there, amid discarded spears and shields of bloody pelt,
That the Teuton swore his hatred to the Latin and the Celt!
Swore a hatred, wide as heaven, deep as hell, and hot as shame,
Which the sons who call him sire shall assuage in blood and flame!

* * * * * *

Not the best of war is battle—not the death, the steel, the screams!—
But the something that awakens ancient, atavistic dreams!
Through the slumber Thor decrees us—e'en the Asgard-born must sleep!
It still sweeps the soul before it—as the Deutsches Schwert shall sweep!

A Visit to One of France's Aircraft Factories

Aeroplanes Are So Quickly Built That the Eyes of the General Staff Are Not Blinded and Scouting Service Is Never Crippled

EVERY day the war bulletins record an increasing number of air combats over the battle lines in France, and the loss of many aeroplanes and their pilots. In the early days of conflict, before fighting machines and anti-aircraft guns had passed beyond the experimental stage, the hazards of the air service were not extraordinary, but now the flying men on both sides are required to make flights that seemed impossible months ago, and the variety of danger they are called upon to face has increased immeasurably. The result is a great wastage of flying equipment, both human and material. It is not a simple task to replace the air pilot, a highly trained and [illegible] aeroplane and [illegible] so [illegible] is [illegible] part [illegible] planes and [illegible] one [illegible] France, whose air service is unrivaled, has solved the problem of building and repairing aircraft so quickly and efficiently that the eyes of her General Staff are not blinded and her aerial service is never crippled.

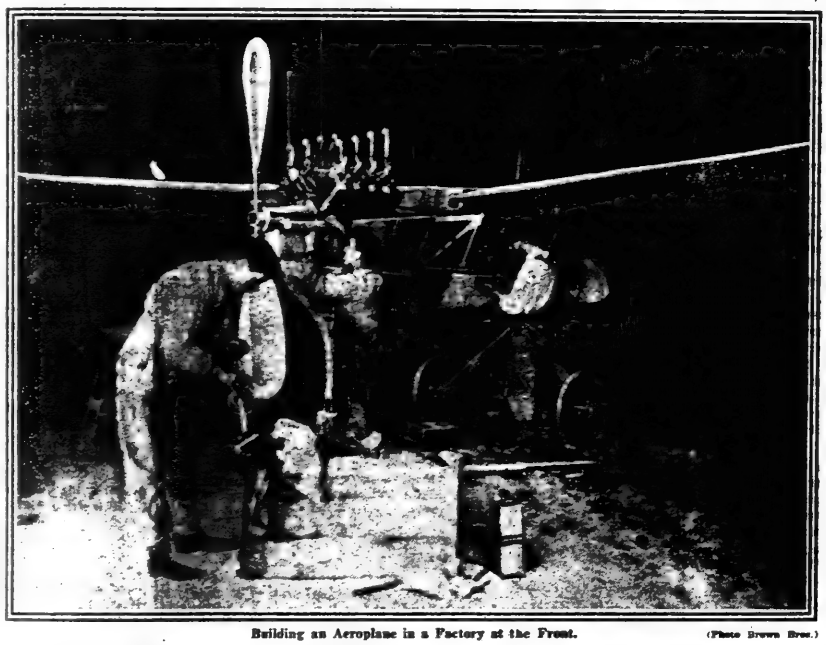
Not far from Paris, in a long stretch of open country, one finds a large number of wooden buildings — one of several aeroplane manufacturing plants under control of the Government. [illegible] factory [illegible] and our party [illegible] both. We visited the factory to see first shown the dirigible airships, which at one time were thought to be more useful than the aeroplane, and which are now considered inadequate for the work that a high-powered biplane is capable of doing. Indeed, the dirigibles did not seem to be as useful as the observation balloons which are anchored 1,000 feet in the air, and can be raised or lowered quickly upon the approach of a hostile craft. A great many of these balloons are sent up at regular intervals along the battle front, and from them the observers can follow the line of enemy trenches and see many other things that an aeroplane pilot might miss while flying rapidly.

One readily gets an idea of the requirements of the air service after a visit to the factory, which consists of more than 25 buildings. In ten minutes we must have seen at least 1,000 aeroplanes, yet this is only one of the plants that turn out the material used by French aviators, whose daily task consists of scouting, gun spotting, bomb throwing and fighting the enemy planes. Not only were the buildings filled with machines, but one found them on motor trucks, on freight cars, and in a field near by.

In each building the work is specialized. In one the engines are tested, in another the strength of the wings is tried out. As the machines are returned in more or less battered condition from the fighting ground they are taken apart immediately. The wooden bars are thrown in one pile, parts of the engine in another, the wheels compose another heap. It is all systematic and efficient.

The rapidity with which machines are repaired is an indication of war's effect upon aeroplane construction. The officer in charge of the plant said that at least fifteen aeroplanes, usually in bad condition, came in each day, while fifteen new planes are sent out to take their place. The army is never without the necessary number of air-craft. Motor trucks are always ready to take them, folded up, to the train, which quickly carries them to the air stations near the front. About 2,000 men, expert mechanics and engineers, are employed at the factory.

In one building the detailed work was done. Here men planed down the wooden struts and tested wires and the attachments which bind the wires to the frame. In a room like a hallway the wings were



Building an Aeroplane in a Factory at the Front. (Photo Brown Bros.)

being covered. This work was done by women—the only work they do in the factory. Some were sewing the tough canvas in large strips, others were stretching them diagonally over the wooden frame, and varnishing the wings with a solution which makes the canvas look like aluminium. It also makes the wings strong, and leaves a glossy finish, which is little affected by water.

They also showed us what they called "the cemetery of broken aeroplanes." On one side of us was a big pile of metallic parts, which was fully twenty feet high and more than thirty feet in diameter. It was a vivid illustration of the destructiveness of modern warfare in the territory of the clouds. There was another pile, almost as high, of the wooden parts of the plane; the broken wings were kept together, and there was a mound of damaged engines. Few of the latter were so badly wrecked that they could not be used, or at least their parts used, in future construction. There is no squandering of material, no waste of resources, in this factory.

Not far from the plant, and in close association with it, is a large training ground for aviators. A great many youngsters were learning to fly here, and at least seventy-five of them were American boys. They lead an interesting life. Several large dormitories are built for them and they get their meals in a town near the training grounds. Well-known aviators serve as instructors. The boys fly every day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after a roll call, the aeroplanes are rolled from their aerodromes and prepared for an afternoon's practice flight. Before the pupils are allowed to start one of the experts takes a short flight to test the weather conditions and there are no other requirements for the pupils to observe.

In their method of teaching aviators the French have a system which differs from the English method of instruction. The English instructor, after giving his pupil a number of flights, takes him in a machine with dual control so that he gradually becomes accustomed to the manipulation of the various wheels and levers. At the same time the instructor has control of the machine. Not so with the French. The pupil, after a few flights, is put by himself into a machine which is weighted so that it cannot rise from the ground. In this way he becomes accustomed to manipulating the speed of the motor and steering from one side to another. Later he goes into a machine that flies, and for the first time leaves the ground with no guidance except his own courage. At first he avoids all turns and simply flies in a direct line a few feet above the ground across an open field. His next lesson is the most difficult, for now he is required to make turns in the air, to bank his machine, and to fly much higher. After he has done this successfully he is required to make high flights, spirals, quick descents and, finally, after having made four-hour flights at a height of over 6,000 feet daily for several weeks, he is graduated from this particular school. He then enters another school and goes through a much more advanced course of flying. He learns to loop-the-loop, volplane, make vertical dives, and drop bombs before he qualifies for work at the front.

Within a short space of time I made two flights, one in a French aeroplane, another in a British machine. In the French machine, a biplane, I took my seat ahead of the pilot. At my feet was a glass panel through which I could always look down to earth. The machine had two engines of about seventy-five horse power each. In England I went one afternoon to a small town not far from London, where I had a close view of the British training ground. The men were the dark blue uniforms of the navy, but there were not so many of them as I saw in France. Lieutenant T. had prepared for my visit and suggested that we stay up for at least an hour. The wind was cold and squally, and as we walked toward the hangar the officer pointed to the moving clouds. His machine, he said, was the most powerful of all the British war planes, capable of going over 100 miles an hour.

No one was flying when we started. The machine was a marvel. The wing span was short and the single engine exceedingly powerful. This time I sat behind the pilot. The interior equipment was amazing. There was the perfection of detail which is so well developed in the expensive automobiles of the day. The apparatus about our seats resembled the dashboard of a modern motor car. There were gauges which marked how fast the wind was blowing, how fast we were going, the speed of the engine, and our height at any given time. There were tubes connecting our two seats so that, notwithstanding the terrific noise of the engine, we could communicate with each other while in the air.

Surrounding me was the support for a gun which had been temporarily removed. One of the officers had lent me a heavy leather coat, a cap which fitted completely over the head, and a pair of goggles and mittens. After I had drawn a leather belt across my chest and fastened it with due care, the signal was given. One turn of the propeller and our engine was spinning at a loud rate, driving a shaft of air behind that made breathing most difficult at first. The suffocation and noise were barely noticeable after we had risen a short distance from the ground. I do not think it could have been more than six or seven minutes before we were nearly 9,000 feet in the air, although it must be said that height makes little difference after you have climbed over 1,500 feet. The difference between 2,000 and 10,000 feet can only be noticed by a trained aviator. When we were over 9,000 feet high the engine sputtered a few times and stopped, causing a rapid descent, which I welcomed heartily owing to the intense cold of the higher altitude. We came down in a little more than two minutes. The pressure on the ears was very painful, and I suffered from a headache for the rest of the day.

After riding in a war plane one can understand the nervous strain under which the fliers work at the front, yet they seem as calm as the soldiers in the trenches. There is keen appreciation in France of what the American aviators have done. Many officers told us that the Americans were among the bravest of the flying corps.

It is a high honor among Frenchmen to belong to such a corps. In the Louvre there is a "Winged Victory," which France has inherited; on the battlefield she has achieved another.

of our economic life blood. Yet the men refused to handle it, though the "awarded" wage was paid and all other "awarded" conditions were complied with.

Whether the men wrongly interpreted the Judge's law, which looked to them as much a hint as a judicial decision, is a difficult thing to determine, and useless if that could be determined. The "bottom" was kicked out of the act. To add to the chaos created by that judicial kick, a brother Justice of the High Court, exercising the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Court in another industrial dispute, said (in effect) that the President's (Mr. Justice Higgins's) decision was all wrong and he refused to be bound by it or to follow it. Now, an act of that kind and such contrary interpretations of it are just about as handy and helpful to industries as an open flare torch in a powder factory or magazine. It is evident that the act does not compel. Mr. Justice Higgins says so in a comment made by him while these lines are being penned. He says: "I can bring the men" (that is the men refusing to handle sugar) "to the water, but I cannot make them drink." Clearly, too, if the act did not provide its own rope, he has found one for it and hanged it. And the satire—or the laughter—in all this is that he is the most sympathetic, obstinate, not to say truculent, supporter of the act. He it was who secured the insertion of the clause in the Constitution enabling the Commonwealth Parliament to frame and apply the act to all Australia. If anybody wants to import this gibbeted corpse into his own country he is a brave man, to avoid the more obvious term. Except as a "cadaver" for dissecting purposes it is impossible to see and difficult to imagine what use the corpse can be anywhere or to any one.

It is equally evident from the foregoing irrefutable and unimpeachable narrative effect that such "conciliation" as it provides is only an "industrial armed neutrality," only a preliminary to further industrial war preparations, and that industries in Australia live under a perpetual terror of daily war declarations. Such "awards" are only "scraps of paper" to be flung into waste baskets preparatory to the workers "hacking their way through Belgium" or anywhere else at any cost, in defiance of any law, provided they can reach their Paris rapidly and strike it as heavily as they can.

Any man who imagines that a time will come when there never will be any disputes, and big ones, too, in big industries is a dreamer. Any one who imagines that he has, or can devise, a system, legislative or otherwise, which will wholly abolish or prevent them is the same kind of amiable idiot or dangerous fraud who thinks he has a sure system for breaking "the bank at Monte Carlo." Industrial disputes will be totally abolished or prevented only when men are more totally slaves to industrials or to the State. But this is quite a different proposition from saying that the public must be protected and very largely insured against lawlessness, riots, and the promiscuous destruction of industries and property arising out of "strikes" and "lockouts." The man who can't or won't see that difference is beyond argument, either because he has a defective brain or the one he has is "all red fool fury" stuff.

Besides that there is another difficulty confronting society and industry. There are a large number of individuals in every country, more or less naturally lawless, who "are out" to destroy industry; who look upon strikes and lockouts as the best means to destroy it, and who hold that, until the whole present wage system is destroyed, strikes, lockouts, riots, and lawlessness are not only the best, but quite justifiable means to that end. For convenience sake, these semi-criminals or cranks label themselves Socialists, or some other brand of "ists," though all Socialists. Such other "ists" are not semi-criminals, whatever sort of "cranks" they may be. Here they "run," or nearly "run," almost all our Governments, State and Commonwealth, for the present. The community has the right to be protected and insured against the depredations of such nuisances, such lunacies. But if public opinion is not strong enough, or intelligent enough, by its own force and individual effort to do this—and it is in a bad way if it cannot—then, and not till then, should the Legislature interfere, and be very careful how and to what extent it does interfere. That is the bitter lesson which our so-called Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration act is teaching us here—a lesson which we have not yet thoroughly learned.

There is another warning from all these acts. The more they are tightened up the more tightening up they require. Here they are never long out of the legislative dock. They are ever in it for alterations and repairs and cleaning and calking and riveting up. When one of those amending bills was in the dock on the floor of our Senate, I drew attention there during the debate to the apparently hopeless and helpless condition of this industrial derelict. I based a portion of my criticism and argument, and my warnings and anticipations on their futility and worse, from the arguments put forward by Gompers and Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor. Though, economically and politically, were we fellow-citizens, we should probably find ourselves strongly opposed to each other, I think their arguments in that respect and to that extent are sound and irrefutable. Our results confirm to the letter their theories and arguments. These are strong reasons for being allowed to add the testimony of experience to the voice of warning against the introduction of that or a similar system into the industries of the United States or anywhere else in this hard-worked world.

Sheep Shearing by Machinery, One of the Principal Industries in Which Labor Is Engaged in Australia.

This line of reflection leads me to speak of the American protocol system. It is new, and evidently—to judge from our scanty cables—not perfect. No sane man expects perfection in any human instrument. Everything new—outside Spring bonnets and low-grade fool politics—is not necessarily magnificent. I do not believe that everything that "comes from Africa," to use the old classical proverb, or from America, or from every other land but my own, is splendid and wonderful. We have a method of dealing with and anticipating industrial disputes by called "wages boards." The system is working somewhat jerkily and uncertainly side by side in Victoria, and often in collision with the Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration Commonwealth act. As far as such legislative devices can work well it is working fairly well. Your protocol system struck me because it accepted and applied some of the best principles of our wages boards system. It is possible that you might—with a strong note of interrogation to that "might"—improve your system by introducing into it some of our wages board system, as we might improve ours by introducing more of your protocol system and principle. I do not and cannot know enough practically of the whole effect and working of your system to be dogmatic on the point, but from what I have studied and read about and reasoned on it I like the look of your house in The Industrial Stakes, to use a metaphor from the turf, much better than even our wages board system. But of this I am certain: I would not "sweep" one protocol for ten thousand compulsory conciliation and arbitration acts of any kind, brand, or shape in Australia.

It seems a self-evident proposition that if, as our courts (and common sense) say, "you can't compel men to work," the legislation which professes to compel that is consciously or unconsciously perpetrating a mere farce, or sanctioning a huge hypocrisy and delusion. All those acts provide for the fixation of the rate of wages by the court. The employer must pay them or "shut up his shop" or business. They provide for the imposition of heavy penalties against strikers, strikes, and lockouts. They define the terms. Now, to fix wages and penalties under the acts, and then to tell men that they are free to accept or refuse work—that is to strike and go on striking—is not merely a manifest farce as legislation, but unjust as well. It is worse. It demoralizes the whole community, since it is practically telling it to wink at the law as a mere farce or almost as a false pretense. As a matter of fact, under these laws the employer pays for every proved breach of the law; the employe, under them, seldom or never. This is not only a one-sided instrument of oppression, but it teaches the people how to oppress, and puts the instrument of injustice or oppression into their hands. On a very much larger scale and over a very much wider field they did this sort of thing during the Reign of Terror in France. Such public demoralization grows into corruption, and the end of it all, large and small, is the same.

Lest it be thought that all this testimony is the bitter-prejudiced spleen of a witness permeated consciously or unconsciously with a natural hatred against the worker, let me correct that first false impression. I have repeatedly said in Parliament here, and have put it on permanent record in my "History of Australian Socialism," that the honest, industrious, and efficient worker has a right to share economically in the benefits which a progressive civilization confers on industrial developments and progress. He has a right to demand that his economic condition shall keep pace with that progress in which capital and the employer share and share sometimes so largely. If the worker cannot secure some share or some guarantee toward that end, then, and not till then, has he the right, nor is it wise for him to invoke the compelling—or rather protective—power of the legislature. But it is or ought to be quite clear that this problem is as much, or more, a moral than a legislative one. And in this connection it must never be forgotten by the parties to that problem and its solution that, while morality and legislation have the same centre, they have not the same circumference. The sweep and force of morality—the moral law—are infinitely wider, more rapid, more powerful, and more permanent than the sweep or force of legislation can ever possibly be. If an employer overdrives or is forced to use overdriven oxen, he is not only wasting them but his own resources as well. To use an analogy from the moral law, he who overdrives his ox is a fool and he who would muzzle the ox that treadeth his corn is a cruel tyrant as well. They are at the least entitled to their feed and this little bit over as well. Or, putting the analogies into concrete terms, to give freely and willingly honest pay for honest work is not only a moral obligation on every man's conscience, but the honesty which pays as well.

It has been said that you can prove anything with figures—if only you don't understand them. I prove much or all of the foregoing criticism on our system of compulsory conciliation and arbitration. I append a few figures. It is impossible to misunderstand them. They prove that notwithstanding our mass of compulsory conciliation and arbitration acts, "strikes" are as "thick" with us "as falling Autumn leaves in Vallombrosa;" that "disputes" and disturbances in industry are rampant, if not more rampant under "compulsion" than where the worker and employer are free; that the waste in industry is appalling. They also show the same dangerous and despicable phenomenon which rears its ugly venomous head—to mix the metaphor—in the United States without, however, one tittle of the excuse here so often alleged there. The breed and the brood are the same and will be the same under all conditions of society, and will be the same "yesterday, today, and forever and everywhere." The irreconcilables and fanatics among many of the trade unionist executives and secretaries are clearly as rapacious vampires on the wage blood of the workers as they are unscrupulous bashi-bazouks on capital and industry.

The acts are a gigantic failure; their administration, by reason of their inherent defects and impossibilities, is a failure. They encourage and then aggravate the very mischiefs they are created to prevent or palliate. They are a constant menace to employers and organized industry. They are a delusion to the honest, and especially to the efficient workers, and to honest unionism as well. The doors of our arbitration courts are never closed. Unions and unionists wait their turn in long and ever-lengthening cues, and often for months, to be heard there. Law costs are piled up hugely and remorselessly. Workers are "sweated" to pay up huge fees on briefs at the trials. The judgments of the arbitration courts and of the high court—in the latter often violently dissenting ones—would run into half a dozen large volumes already. Some matters are comprehensible before they get into the hands of the courts; few, when they come out of them. The acts have reached such a farcical conclusion at last that no one in Australia knows under the Commonwealth Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration act what, in law, is a strike and what is not a strike, and worse still, no one cares to ask the court to help him find that out.

Somebody—an American Senator, if my memory serves me correctly—once said: "If a greater piece of clap-trap has ever been uttered than the saying that 'all men are born free and equal,' I have not yet heard it." Since then one greater piece of clap-trap has been uttered and enshrined in the legislation of Australia, and it is called "The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration act."

The following figures are taken from the Official Labor Bulletin No. 12, October-December, 1915, and were prepared under instructions from the Minister for Home Affairs by G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician. They were issued in March, 1916:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Year.	No. of establishments involved.	Workers involved.	Working days lost.	Loss in wages.
1913....	921	69,293	653,926	£327,[illegible]
1914....	1,268	71,949	986,195	398,[illegible]
1915....	843	61,223	682,360	350,[illegible]
	3,032	202,465	2,322,481	£1,[illegible]

and the possibility of friction with powerful neutrals; and its military advantages were an unknown quantity. The British Government certainly, and I believe the French Government also, only resolved to establish a censorship with the greatest reluctance and after they had accumulated overwhelming proof that the international mail service was being exploited by the Germans for military purposes. I may say at once that both Governments have been amazed by the discovery of the extent of Germany's clandestine operations and by the value of the returns which the censorship has brought in. And they have been not less amazed by the ingenuity with which the Germans and the neutrals, and especially the Americans, have tried to cover up their tracks.

What, then, have the Allies gained by the censorship? First, they have intercepted several hundreds of letters directing the German-American propaganda in the United States, advocating and arranging for the destruction of American munition plants, plotting attacks upon allied shipping in American ports and upon railways and public works and canals in Canada, and ordering strikes that would have interfered with the American supply of raw material to the Allies. It is quite certain that but for the French and British censorship the German campaign of violence and political intimidation in the United States would have been far more powerful and on a far greater scale and much more lavishly financed than it has been.

Secondly, the Allies have seized thousands and tens of thousands of pamphlets and leaflets which were composed with the single idea of stirring up rebellion in India and which it was intended to distribute from California.

Thirdly, the Allies have acquired an enormous amount of information, which has all been classified in a workable form, as to the methods by which the Germans and the citizens of various neutral powers have conspired to evade the British "blockade." There is now virtually nothing which the allied Governments do not know in regard to the hidden channels of German trade and communications. This knowledge they could never have amassed without the censorship.

Fourthly, the Allies have run down and have put a stop to the export of goods and produce from Germany, and the importation of contraband material into Germany, in mail-bags. Among the articles of commerce which the Germans thus attempted to smuggle overseas through the parcel post, the allied Governments have seized some 15,000 books, over 3,000 packets of seeds, several thousand prints, engravings, chromos, and transfer designs, some 70,000 violin strings, about 2,000 packets of jewelry, picture postcards by the scores of thousands, well over 500 packets of sewing and knitting needles, and considerably over 1,000 valuable parcels of drugs and chemicals. In every instance the utmost pains and cleverness had been used to give these enemy goods the appearance of neutral origin.

But in matters of this sort German ingenuity is not a patch on American. The British Government, indeed, has been so much struck with the supreme adroitness of American exporters in seeking to get their goods through the mails that it has started a museum to illustrate the stratagems to which they resort. The most prized trophy or curio of the war in the possession of one of the Government offices in Whitehall is a great chunk of solid rubber completely covered up with glued-on coffee beans and dispatched from New York to a trader in Holland as a consignment of Brazilian coffee. Rubber, indeed, has inspired some of the finest American efforts. The British Government has extracted something like 5,000 packets of it from the mail bags. It sails from the United States in all sorts of disguises. Sheets of it have been found packed in photographs and concealed between the pages of newspapers. It goes over in the form of football bladders, elastic webbing, surgical gloves, tires, golf balls, finger stalls, washers, and even as babies' comforters. It has been discovered among pots of jam, in sardine tins, in boots, in bags of flour and sugar, and as iced cakes. Nickel is another commodity that is unearthed in unexpected places. Bars of it were found in the flutings of corrugated paper that ostensibly served no other purpose than to wrap up photographs. There is, indeed, no sharper contest of wits going on anywhere in the world today than that between American would-be exporters and the British censors. My general impression is that the censors so far have had rather the best of it.

Fifthly, the Allies have found the censorship extremely useful in stopping documents which transfer money or establish credits in Germany's favor. Throughout 1915 the Germans were unloading foreign securities on a very extensive scale at the instigation of the German Government. Their realization helped the German Government to acquire funds for investment in war loans, to improve the American exchange, to bolster up credit abroad and to finance purchases in neutral countries. In the first two months of the censorship, when it was applied only to such neutral ships as voluntarily entered British waters, German-held securities to the value of over $10,000,000 were seized and placed in the prize court; and in addition a vast number of checks, drafts, and money orders were similarly seized.

The censorship staff in Great Britain consists today of nearly 1,000 men and women, not one of whom has been appointed except after the most careful inquiry into his or her credentials. The women, who must be at least 25 years old, read only the letters that do not require a business education. They pass on to a competent male censor all letters dealing with commercial or financial matters. The staff is now so highly trained and the arrangements for taking off the mail, forwarding it to London, and retransmitting it to its destination have been brought to so fine a point that probably no mails to or from the United States are now delayed for as much as a week. And even so a great part of the delay, as often as not, is due not to the censorship but to the interruptions caused by German submarines and to the German practice—against which, oddly enough, even those neutral Governments that have found the greatest fault with the censorship have never protested—of torpedoing mail ships at sight. Since the beginning of the war the Central Powers have thus destroyed probably not less than 10,000 mail bags.

Another cause of delay must be laid solely at the doors of the postal authorities in certain neutral countries. It has frequently been found that mail bags officially marked as from one neutral land to another contained in fact nothing but mails to or from the Central Powers; that bags declared to be filled only with printed matter really contain rubber, coffee, nickel, and other merchandise; and that bags vouched for as containing only business circulars from neutrals have been found, when examined, to be bulging with German propaganda under covers bearing neutral postage stamps. These and similar devices take time for their complete investigation and exposure.

I have tried to describe what the censorship is and what purposes it serves, though I have omitted, I find, to notice one of its most valuable functions—its usefulness, namely, in keeping military secrets from the knowledge of the enemy. But it is equally important to understand what the censorship is not.

Some Americans profess to believe—and Mr. Lansing in one of his notes seemed to hint at something of the sort—that the censorship is used to promote British at the expense of neutral trade and that there is a danger of the business secrets and methods of neutral firms being communicated to their British rivals. Viscount Grey met Mr. Lansing's insinuation, if it really was an insinuation, with a prompt, detailed, and not unnaturally indignant denial; but apparently the note in which he pulverised the suggestion has not been published in the United States. There is, of course, nothing whatever in the allegation. With innocent neutral trade the censorship has no concern at all, and the idea that Great Britain, in the midst of a fight for its life, either would or could turn aside to hunt up a few thousand dollars' worth of trade is simply preposterous. As for the fear that American business secrets might be communicated by members of the censorship staff to British traders, it is enough to observe that every member of the staff is bound by a most solemn and stringent obligation not to divulge the contents of any letter that passes through his or her hands, and that no one would welcome more heartily than the British Government proof that that obligation had been broken and that it was employing in its confidential service an untrustworthy person. No American could do the British authorities a better turn than by convincing them that a black sheep had found his way on to the staff of the censorship.

Compulsory Arbitration in Australia Fails

Law Does Not Compel and Does Not Conciliate, Neither Does It Arbitrate, Says Former Senator of Commonwealth Parliament

In view of the serious discussion in this country over the desirability of enacting a Federal law to compel the arbitration of industrial disputes, the following article dealing with the Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration Act of Australia is highly interesting and important. The author, A. St. Ledger, was for six years a Senator in the Commonwealth Parliament for the State of Queensland, up to 1913. During his term he devoted himself particularly to the subject he discusses and to economic and financial questions. He is the author of "Australian Socialism." He is convinced that compulsory arbitration is a dangerous and worthless medium. The importance of his views is emphasized by the fact that the trade union members of the delegation which Australia is sending to the United States to study our industries are expected to put the subject of compulsory arbitration in a most favorable light before the American public.

By A. St. Ledger

Former Senator in Australian Parliament.

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 23.

IT is a singular coincidence that when your cables were informing the citizens of Australia that President Wilson was recommending the attention of the citizens of the United States with the view of applying the Australian system of compulsory conciliation and arbitration to their industrial disputes I was strongly recommending our citizens of Australia to adopt, instead of it, the protocol method, familiar to the citizens of New York and Massachusetts.

There may be as much truth in a cable as in an ordinary affidavit, but if President Wilson has made any such recommendation—probably it is an academic "note" on the question—I would respectfully beg, by reason of the vital importance of the question, to be allowed to offer a word of advice on that subject. General Sherman said that war was hell. He knew it, because he had been through it. We have tried compulsory conciliation and arbitration here in Australia for about twelve years. Like Sherman, we've been through it. I know that no man is a prophet in his own country, and usually it is only a quack or a charlatan who sets up that business in or for another. But, notwithstanding this admission against this sort of witness and his evidence, I beg very respectfully again to offer this warning against the suggestion: Don't. I have read somewhere an American's opinion on the "nigger." He said: "The nigger is good—when he's dead." Write that as an epitaph on the proposal to try compulsory conciliation and arbitration. You will be doing no injustice to the system, and a valuable service to yourselves and your industries. A candidate at an examination defined a crab. He said it was fish, red in color, and walked backward. "The only objection I have to that definition," said the examiner, "is that it isn't a fish; it isn't red in color, and it doesn't walk backward." So with compulsory conciliation and arbitration. It does not compel, it does not conciliate, neither does it arbitrate. Like the peddler's razor, it was made to sell, not to shave.

By another singular coincidence, absolute proof of these assertions is given here at the very moment they are being written. Owing to the war, every pound of sugar has been "commandeered" by the Government; that is, it is the property of the Commonwealth Government. Still, the waterside workers will not handle that sugar, and for several weeks have refused to handle it at the chief port of supply at Mackay, in the State of Queensland. At the time of their refusal to handle it they were working under an "award" made by our Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration Court under the law. They flung the "award" in the teeth of the law and the court. When this breach of it is brought before the court, though the port is almost in a state of siege for the want of supplies of general foods and jam factories are clamoring for sugar, the President of that court says: "I can't compel the men to work." The whole system stands branded and condemned before our very eyes in our very hands, by the very Judge charged with the administration of it. This is not an isolated case. It has happened in other industries dozens of times.

But it may be said: "The system may be amended and applied." A witty Irishman was once asked his opinion about his neighbor's gun. "It would be a great gun," he said, "if only it had a new lock, a new stock, and a new barrel put into it." If anybody in the United States wants to import our type of industrial weapon, he had better begin as the Irishman advised with the gun, and when he has finished with it—scrap it.

The President of our Conciliation and Arbitration Court is a Justice of the High Court of Australia, corresponding to the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no question as to the status, capacity, or sense of responsibility of the chief instrument in its administration. Bearing that in mind, I give another instance typical of the utter futility and delusion in the whole system. Quite recently, the question of the obligation of men to continue work when the wage fixed by the court was paid and the other conditions were complied with came up for consideration by that court. The learned Judge, Mr. Justice Higgins, its President, thus decided the law on that matter. He said: "I can only say plainly, there is no breach of the award, no impropriety in a man refusing his services in loading wheat unless the employer pays him more than the minimum fixed. It is all a matter of contract." Just so. The whole bottom fell out of the Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration act through that decision. A man born blind could have foreseen this twelve years ago when the act was passed. As soon as the men heard this decision, they "struck" for higher pay and refused to handle the wheat. We had little or no harvest for 1915. We had a record harvest for 1916 and wheat is wheat. It is worth about £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) to us. This war has cost us about £75,000,000 ($375,000,000) already and will probably cost us about £150,000,000 ($750,000,000) before we are through with it. That £30,000,000 is a large part

Scene Act. II

Grand Opera Season to Open with a Novelty

THE CAST.

Leila.....Frieda Hempel
Nadir.....Enrico Caruso
Zurga.....Giuseppe de Luca
Nourabad.....Leon Rothier
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers" Will Be Sung Here for the First Time in Its Entirety Only Two Acts Given in New York Before

BIZET'S "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" ("The Pearl Fishers") will be sung for the first time complete in this country at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House season tomorrow evening. Two acts, the first two, were given at a matinée performance at the Opera House on Jan. 11, 1896, as part of a bill which included "La Navarraise," Mme. Calve being heard in the principal rôle. Since that time the work has not been heard here. A coincidence which attaches to the present performance is the fact that Enrico Caruso and Giuseppe de Luca, who are to sing the principal male rôles, sang them together eighteen years ago at the Carlo Felíceo in Genoa when they were beginning their careers.

The libretto which the composer of "Carmen" used in "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" is the work of Michel Carre and E. Cormon. The opera had its first hearing at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, on Sept. 29, 1863.

The story of "The Pearl Fishers" is told against an Oriental background, which is reproduced in the setting and costumes and in the music. The scenes of its three acts are laid on the coast of Ceylon. The plot is unusually simple, and the opera derives less strength from its dramatic situations than from the musical settings of the lyric passages that are found in considerable number in the text.

The opera begins at that period of the year when the pearl fishers gather to make their annual harvest beneath the sea. They first choose a chief, who is the most experienced man in their calling and whom each man is sworn by a solemn oath to obey. Zurga is chosen to be the chief under this custom.

But the deities of the earth and of the sea must also be propitiated in order that the fishermen shall reap a rich reward in return for the perils they undergo in making the harvest of pearls. It is their custom that while they are at work in the sea a veiled maiden shall be seated high on a lofty rock who watches for danger and sings to ward off the approach of evil spirits. The custom provides that this maiden shall be chosen from among those of vestal chastity.

The old priest, Nourabad, brings a maiden, Leila, whom he has found in a distant part of the island, for this duty, and she is chosen. She takes an oath before Zurga, the chief of the tribe, to close her heart to love and veil her face before all men while she chants her mystic prayers to ward off the spirits of the watery deep.

Among the pearl fishers is Nadir. He is a childhood companion of Zurga, and the two are bound by the closest ties of friendship. They had been brought up together, had hunted in the forests together, and had been inseparable in all the work and sports of the village life.

They have still another tie in common, it is told. One evening when they were on a hunting excursion far afield, they had entered a mosque together at the hour of prayer. Among those in the place of worship was a woman, closely veiled, with the form and the step of a goddess. As the two friends gazed at the woman, enchanted by the sight, the folds of her veil were parted for a moment and they caught a glimpse of her features. She was of surpassing loveliness.

Each fell in love with the vision he had seen, and each realized the other had done so. For a moment they felt themselves rivals in love. They fled from the mosque. When they stopped to converse each confessed what was in his mind, and each swore to the other to banish all thought of the enchantress who had come so suddenly between them and threatened to destroy their friendship of years.

Now it is the day of the beginning of the pearl fishing. Nadir has just returned from the forest to take his part in the work and he believes himself cured of his passion for the unknown woman of the mosque. Suddenly he hears a voice from the rocks overlooking the scene of the fishing which chants an invocation to Brahma. This invocation is one of the most famous portions of the music.

Nadir sees the veiled figure of the woman on the rock and thinks he recognizes in the bearing the veiled beauty of the mosque. At the sight his passion awakes with redoubled intensity. The end of the act finds him voicing his love for the beautiful unknown.

The scene of the second act is a ruined temple near the shore. It is night. Leila is there and she dreams of Nadir, whom she has also recognized. Presently Nadir appears. Forgetful of the danger involved, he has climbed the rocks from the sea to tell her of his love. She confesses that she also loves him, and they have a rapturous duet. Happy in their embraces, she forgets her vows to the chief of the pearl fishers and Nadir forgets his oath about the beautiful stranger of the mosque sworn to Zurga. But the gods have not forgotten. The skies become threatening as they linger with each other, and they are brought to their senses as a great storm breaks.

Nourabad, the priest, is also hastening toward the temple, and he enters to find the guilty pair. He gives the alarm, and the people of the village come to the temple. They are enraged at the faithless maiden and the sacrilegious Nadir who has caused her to forget her vows, and they see in the storm an omen that the gods are displeased at the defection from their customary rites. The pearl fishers demand the death of Nadir and Leila as expiation for the crime that has been committed against the deities of the sea.

The decision rests with Zurga. Mindful of his old friendship, he seeks some way of escape for Nadir, and is about to pardon him when he sees the face of Leila. In a flash it comes over him that she is the woman of the mosque and that Nadir has betrayed his oath to him. Then, mad with jealousy, he pronounces a sentence of death upon the pair.

With the last act preparations for the execution of the sentence upon the two lovers are under way. Priests and priestesses perform their rites, and the pearl fishers indulge in the wild tribal dances which are appropriate to the occasion. Excitement rises, and the moment of execution is at hand, when suddenly there is a great commotion without. Flames illumine the distant landscape and shouts of consternation arise.

The camp of the pearl fishers is on fire. Forgetting everything else except the danger to their possessions, the pearl fishers rush off to save the camp, leaving their prisoners behind.

Then Zurga enters. It is soon made plain that it is he who has set fire to the camp as a ruse to save the lovers. He explains that he took this means to save Leila because he had suddenly recognized her as one who many years before had offered him refuge when he was wounded and sorely pressed by pursuing enemies. She had saved his life on this occasion and in gratitude he had presented her with a necklace. This gift she had worn and Zurga had recognized it just before the time set for the execution.

He tells that this feeling of gratitude to her is stronger than his abhorrence at the broken oaths and stronger even than the friendship he had borne to Nadir, for it had caused him to act for their safety when his friendship had not been strong enough to do so.

While his fellow-tribesmen rush about in the confusion incident to the burning of the camp, Zurga releases the bonds of Nadir and Leila. He tells them a boat waits them on the shore below and bids them flee before it is too late. As they are about to make their escape the final curtain descends.

The opera will be sung in the original version in French at the Metropolitan tomorrow night. There are several ballet numbers in the opera, danced to music Bizet originally wrote for "Noe," the opera by his father-in-law, Halévy, which Bizet undertook to complete.

The Difficulties of Dramatizing a Classic

The Playwright Must Respect the Novelist, Yet He Must Recognize the Needs of the Theatre, Says Langdon Mitchell

DRAMATIZING a novel which has no patents of nobility is a task so light that not the crudest tyro need halt at it, but dramatizing a novel that has a public of its own, has had for generations, and will have when play and players have gone their fleeting way, is a job so mighty that he who sets it for himself has done with sleep for many nights and peace for many daytimes, and complete artistic satisfaction for all his born days. At least, so says Langdon Mitchell, and who should know these things better than he, for he has dramatized Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and, more recently, Thackeray's "Pendennis," the one for Mrs. Fiske, the other for John Drew?

An interview with Mr. Mitchell puts an interviewer very much up a tree, because the robust idiom of the playwright is constantly crackling with epigrams which would feel the loss of a single word and with explosive sentiments of rebellion at the conventions of theatre, society, and so on, no one of which could afford to be loosely retold.

"Every good playwright dramatizes novels," says Mr. Mitchell; "and why shouldn't he, since the art of the novelist and the art of the playwright are so separated that the adaptation of the material of the one by the craftsman of the other does not infringe on either? There are two or three plays in every novel, even the bad ones, and the stories of the novelists are merely the rightful and natural source of the raw material of the playwright.

"Look at the Elizabethan dramatists—Beaumont and Fletcher would have been hard put to it for play material if they hadn't taken the novels of their time, and—this is important—done precisely what they pleased with them. Where would poor Shakespeare's fortune have been if he'd had to pay large royalties to the novelists from whom he extracted his plots?

"That was a healthy state of the theatre. It should exist today, and I suspect it does. The dramatist should be in much the same relation to the novelist that the painter is to his landscape—he sees what he likes, takes of it freely and transcribes it into his own medium.

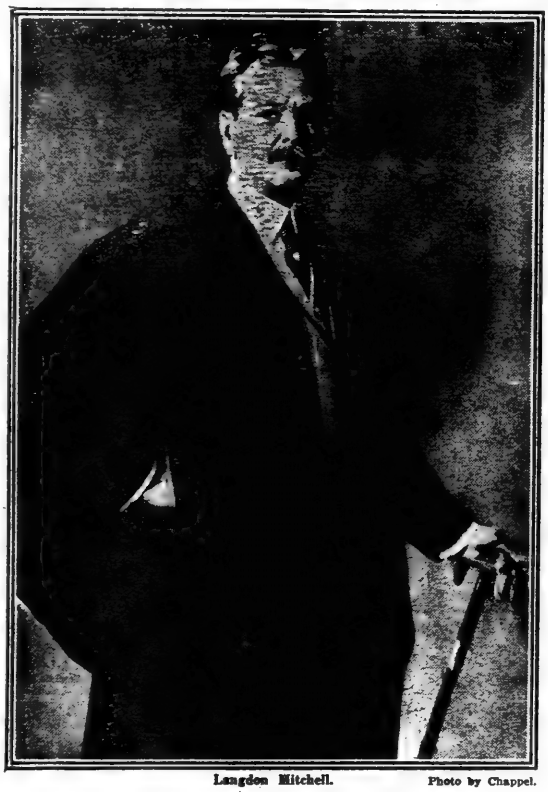
"But all these brave generalties go down before one set of circumstances—that in which the playwright must dramatize a novel that is already a classic. There he must mind his p's and q's. It isn't merely that he must—he wants to. He doesn't accept the task of dramatizing a novel as great as those of Thackeray unless he has a true and deep respect for it. It goes without saying that he belongs to that warm-hearted, quick-loving, hot-fighting bunch we call the 'Thackerayans.'

"Give me a man who loves Thackeray, and who also loves the theatre, which is to say, one who has a childlike innocence of mind, and wants to play the theatre game with me, and let him come to see my dramatization of a Thackeray novel.

"You know, the playwright can never be dull, no matter what else he is. If he is, it's either because he is indolent or a bad craftsman, or because he's got a blind spot in place of that shivering sensitiveness to a bad pause on the stage which characterizes the expert showman. One single word, one single movement, on the stage which halts the free forward movement of the play action should give the playwright ten thousand fits.

"The good playwright mustn't stop then for Thackeray or anybody else. You can see how these two necessities—the one to Thackeray and the other to the theatre—don't leave the playwright any too much elbow room. However, that's his game—that's what he sets himself to do, and the harder it is the more interesting. If my job in the theatre wasn't hard and interesting I'd rather go out and plow.

"But before I go any further I want to drive those two things in—there are people who need to know them. I must respect my Thackeray in making a dramatization. One writes to please the critical, and to draw the crowd, but one also writes with the knowledge that the debt to Thackeray must be paid. A playwright always pays for his author; he gets from him a host of people who have loved him all their lives, who value him as he is, and who resent having liberties taken with him. For these things he must pay, and he pays in deference. I hope not too much deference. Then, too, I always have in mind what my own feelings would be if I went, for example, to see a dramatization of 'Anna Karenina.' There is, to my way of thinking, a noble classic. It would drive me from the theatre to see it done badly, or without a due regard to its author.



Langdon Mitchell. Photo by Chappel.

"And 'Anna Karenina' brings me to the other line of my boundary. I recognize the iron hand of the theatre upon the man who would dramatize it. I know that he cannot put a railroad accident on the stage. He must take from the book only those things that the stage has a place for. Just here I think I can put in what I think is the supreme difference between the novelist and the dramatist—the novelist can deal with the material things of life, deal with them endlessly. The novel's archtype is the 'Odyssey,' where what they ate and drank and were and saw were of first-rate narrative interest. Material things abound in novels—but they don't in plays. At least, they don't in good plays. A play, in the theatre, is a great, single, simple spiritual experience, and it is nothing else. Whenever you try to load it here or there with extras, you're as good as gone.

"The theatre won't have any tinkering with its primary laws. When you go into the theatre you do as the theatre does, or you go out.

"There are lots of people in the world who turn up their noses at the theatre. I don't want them coming to see my plays—though I'm bound to admit that many of them are fine, cultivated, intelligent people. But they're the ones who give themselves up to that cultural tradition of America, the snubbing of everything except the French theatre. Whenever I hear a man say that the finest art is the French theatre, I know he's an ass. Not that I haven't gone all through that myself—mind you, I've done it with the best of them. But I've got over it, thank Heaven. The finest art of the theatre is anywhere it happens to be—we can have it here, or they can have it in Denmark, or in Germany—it arrives wherever it's tried for hard enough, trailing its glory behind it. It's our business to hold ourselves ready for it when it does come, and not to have our gaze fixed so rapturously on 'The French Theatre' that the warm, real beauties of our own day and time escape us!

"However, we needn't waste our time scolding the people who don't love the theatre to begin with. We want to get down to cases, and we're going to make a case of 'Becky Sharp' and another of 'Pendennis,' aren't we?

"Have I said enough already about the necessity of being loyal to the novel? You know, if they told me to dramatize the Constitution of the United States—and I assure you it would be easier than 'Pendennis'—I would still have to respect its dramatic limitations. I could make a fine play of either of those—anybody could—if I were allowed to write my own play and merely borrow the glory of these documents for help in drawing a crowd. But—I have Thackeray, Trackeray, Thackeray branded on one lobe of my brain, and theatre, theatre, theatre, on the other. Now, here we go.

"'Becky Sharp' was episodical—of course it was. What else could it be when one act took place in London, another years later in Brussels, another years later in London again, and so on. I will tell you one thing about 'Becky Sharp,' however—I've never told it before, and I was never caught at it—that middle act is not Thackeray at all. I came to a gap, and I had to bridge it. Without more ado, I bridged it. I kept the characters, of course—as faithfully as I could. But the dramatic action was simon pure invention, and not one Thackerayan ever called the turn on me.

"'Pendennis' is episodical, too. All strict dramatization must be. The novelist has time and space in which to roam—the dramatist has neither. "But I said to myself, when I began 'Pendennis,' 'What shall I take for my play?' and after some lengthy pondering, I said 'Major Pendennis, managing his nephew's love affairs.' You see, in this case, I was given John Drew to look after, as well as Thackeray. I may say that John Drew has also been one of my greatest pleasures, and that never before have I known a 'limitation' bear so many gracious gifts!

"But having got that far, I came an awful cropper. I ran into the 'time limitation' of the theatre. After all, you can't have a young man madly in love with three women in two hours.

"And you can't make it too plain that Arthur wasn't in love as often as he seemed to be, because the American public is a Puritan public, and will cast from its heart the young man who just 'makes love'—to the laundress's daughter, or any other pretty girl he chances to meet, without meaning anything by it. 'One love, one life,' says the American public.

"I could not take merely one of Arthur's love affairs, because no one of them alone would have made an entertaining play. The Fotheringay incident is picturesque, but it has no lasting dramatic qualities. Lovers of Thackeray love it because, in the novel, it is so brilliantly written. But on the stage you'd find that the audience tired wretchedly of four acts of Emily and old Costigan. They are too highly spiced—they would be boresome in no time.

"The most dramatic portion of the novel is the intercepted letters of Fanny Bolton. That I have used as the 'big scene' of my play. But that brought in Fanny, Blanche Amory, and Laura Bell—all the other women that in the book Thackeray spread over many years of Pen's life, but that in the play I must compress into three acts.

"I simply ignored the husbands of Lady Clavering. That melodramatic, vicious device of Blanche's father—it was all the weakness of Thackeray, and I would have no hand in perpetuating it. Even the Thackerayans are the first to tell you that it was balderdash.

"Certain other small liberties I have taken—with the characters themselves—and there my confessions end. I have made dear, lovely Mrs. Pendennis a little less saintly than she was in the book—I really couldn't have my audience laughing the dear lady out of the theatre. As it is, she mentions 'sin' a time or two, and I hear them near a titter.

"The Major is, I think, pretty true to the novel, but in the compression I have had to do for the stage I have put his mellowing a little earlier, and have made him a little more sensitive to his interferences than he appeared to be in the book. In the book, in fact, I found him often capable of delicate apperceptions, almost intuitions, and those I used with deepest gratitude. They 'staged' him for me.

"I used a considerable discretion with Blanche Amory, because she is a strange type to American audiences—they know nothing of affectations. There are no affectations in America. Imagine a girl from Kansas being affected! Good Lord! Affectations are the tail to the kite of culture, and we—well, we haven't got to the tail yet!"

Barrie, Saddened by the War, Writes Little Now

Famous Author of 'Peter Pan' Is More Shy and Elusive Than Ever Since the Struggle Began—Supports a Hospital in France

By Joyce Kilmer.

WHEN Sir James Matthew Barrie was last in this country (he came here to see Charles Frohman in 1914) he was dissatisfied with his suite in the Knickerbocker and changed to rooms in another part of the hotel. His reason for doing this was that from the window of the quarters first assigned to him he could not get a good view of the electrical scoreboard on the Times Building. The world's series was being played, and the author of "Peter Pan" spent many hours breathlessly watching the ball of light speed across the mimic diamond.

This revelation of Barrie as a baseball "fan" is one of many interesting intimate views of the great Scotch writer obtained by one of the very few Americans who have penetrated beyond the barriers of Barrie's shyness—Isaac F. Marcosson, the biographer of Charles Frohman. No one in this country (with the possible exception of Frohman) knew why the distinguished visitor changed his rooms or that he was interested in baseball. Except for a visit to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and his business conferences, Barrie succeeded in living an almost hermit-like life in the very heart of New York City.

And in London and in his native Scotland Barrie has always been as shy and elusive as he was in New York. When he was in the United States, according to a story he told Mr. Marcosson, only one interview with him appeared in a newspaper, and that interview he himself wrote without seeing a reporter. That newspaper was THE NEW YORK TIMES. In London it is impossible to interview him; it is difficult for his friends and for people who have business dealings with him to find his whereabouts, or, having located him, to get by his formidable Scotch butler.

Mr. Marcosson took from a file a number of almost illegible notes.

"You know," he said, with a smile, "there was keen competition between Barrie and Charles Frohman as to which wrote the more illegible hand. But with patience and practice it is possible to decipher most of Barrie's letters. Let me read this one, which shows how the war has affected him:

"'I have been a week in bed and am not sure when I shall be right again, not that it much matters (for if we are not fighting we are mere cumberers of the ground.) This is just to say that I should be proud to have my words on Mr. Frohman printed, as you say. Also possibly I might add something if I saw the latter part before the book appeared. My admiration and affection for him increase as the days go by, and your early chapters add to these feelings—they are very true and real. Phone to me to see you here, and I hope to see you in the same chair again.'"

I asked Mr. Marcosson how he found Sir James had been affected by the long tragedy through which his country is passing.

"I found him much saddened," he said. "Barrie is not writing much—in fact, none of the great English authors are producing much work these days. They, like all the rest of England, are roused to the tremendous meaning and significance of the great struggle. It has bitten into their very souls. Men like Pinero are recruiting regiments; Sir Gilbert Parker is the official press agent of the British cause; Arnold Bennett is doing publicity work for the war loan.

"Barrie is supporting a hospital in France, but so great is his dislike for personal advertisement that his name is not even associated with it. So far as the public is concerned, it goes under the name of E. V. Lucas of Punch. Since the war Barrie has only written two important things: 'Der Tag,' a fantastic one-act play which appeared in THE TIMES and a delicate farce called 'A Kiss for Cinderella,' which Miss Adams is to do in this country next month. He wrote this last work mainly to distract his mind from the horrors he had seen in France. He also wrote an amusing skit on 'Macbeth' for the films, which was shown at a war benefit in London.

"If anything, the war has made Barrie more shy, more elusive, more self-effacing.

"Last Summer, when I was in England getting material for a series of magazine articles about 'The War After the War,' I saw Barrie again. He had just brought 'The Professor's Love Story' up to date and had come to town for a few days to rehearse it. I found that he has a curious affection for this play. Perhaps one reason is that, unconsciously, it has so much of himself in it. Another is that it was his first real success on the stage.

"Barrie does not talk much about his work. I asked him one night if he had any manuscript that I might have. He replied that he never saved them. 'Surely,' I said, 'you must have something.' He went to his desk, rummaged through a great mass of papers and dug out the complete manuscript of his play 'Half an Hour,' written in ink on narrow sheets of paper. He gave this to me. I asked him who was the fortunate possessor of the manuscript of 'Peter Pan,' and he said that Maude Adams had it.

"I have said that Barrie was saddened. The chief reason for this is the effect which the war has had on all thinking men in England. But Barrie has also had personal contact with the war. He goes out to his hospital in France, and what he sees there inflicts new wounds on his tender heart. The boy for whom he wrote 'Peter Pan'—the original, indeed, of 'Peter Pan'—has died in battle. This was the little boy who, through the kindly intervention of Charles Frohman, saw a special performance of 'Peter Pan' in his bedroom, because he was ill when the play had its first London performance.

"Speaking of 'Peter Pan,' I learned something else of interest in connection with that immortal play. Barrie told it with great feeling. It was the origin of the name Wendy, the Little Mother of the play. William Ernest Henley was a close friend of Barrie. The only portraits one notices in the Barrie study are those of Henley and of Frohman. Alice, Henley's little daughter, was a favorite of Barrie's, and she tried to call him 'Friendly,' but the nearest she could get to it was 'Wendy.' She died, so Barrie has given enduring glory to the name her childish lips created. Nothing could be more Barriesque.

"Barrie lives in his little flat in Adelphi Terrace, with his butler and his housekeeper. Joseph Pennell lives upstairs, and often his neighbors, Shaw and Galsworthy, come in for luncheon. Barrie's influence on Galsworthy's development is readily apparent. One day last Summer when I went to Barrie's London house he said: 'By the way, Galsworthy has just gone out!' I was interested, of course, and remarked that the author of 'Justice' was one of the few writing men in England that I really cared to know. Barrie said nothing, but the next day brought a very charming note from Galsworthy asking me to lunch. I cite this merely to show the unobtrusive Barrie way of doing things.

"Reticent and shy as Barrie is, no man in England is surrounded by a more enthusiastic circle of friends. Nor is any circle more varied or picturesque. It ranges from George Bernard Shaw to Lloyd George. Barrie and the War Minister are close friends.

"Barrie told me last Summer that he felt Frohman's loss more and more," continued Mr. Marcosson. "Indeed, I found that Frohman's memory today is cherished more in England than in the United States. There is a memorial fountain for him at Marlow-on-Thames, the sleepy little English town that he loved so well. In England, Charles Frohman has become a tradition and for that reason he will always live. In the United States he will be only a name and in the swift and merciless march of Broadway events he is likely to be forgotten.

"Barrie, with his queer little cap and his eternal big black pipe, has an extraordinary place in the affections of the English people. I was interested to find how greatly he admired James Lane Allen, whose book, 'A Kentucky Cardinal,' is one of his American favorites. It is worth while saying, too, that in the group of active contemporary English authors—men like Wells, Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, and others with whom I came in contact—there is great interest in three American writers. They acclaim Allen as a great nature realist, and they look upon Theodore Dreiser as a great sex realist. With these men and others there is unrestrained admiration for the late David Graham Phillips, whom they regard as the frank and unafraid chronicler of modern American life. They feel that if Phillips had lived to realize his full destiny he would have become the greatest American novelist.

"One day I asked Barrie how he first met George Meredith, for whom he had one of the closest friendships of his life and in whose memory he wrote a little classic. In reply he told me an interesting story, which has never, so far as I know, appeared in print. He said:

"'I was a reporter on a Nottingham newspaper when I was a young man, and one day I resigned and came to London to make my fortune by writing. I had always admired George Meredith, and the first article I ever sold was an essay on his work. With the money I received for it I first paid my room rent and then went to Dorking to see Meredith.

"'I hid behind a bush on the grounds of his house—I had no letter to Meredith nor did he know of my existence—and from this coign of vantage I saw the great novelist being wheeled out in his big chair for his afternoon sunning. His sharp eyes caught sight of me in spite of my leafy concealment, and he waved his stick imperiously to bid me draw near. I found myself face to face with the man I adored. Thus began one of the most affectionate friendships of my life. After this I often visited Meredith and read in manuscript nearly everything that he wrote.'"

Mr. Marcosson showed me an interesting picture of Meredith and Barrie taken together many years ago. "Perhaps some people thought it strange," he said, "for Barrie to accept a title. But as a matter of fact its acceptance implied no compromise on his part. It did not change him in the least, and now no one speaks to him or of him as Sir James. To his old friends he is always just Barrie."

James M. Barrie.

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Millions of Water Horse Power May Be Saved

Senator Shields Says Development of Each Additional Horse Power From Our Streams Means Preserving 13 tons of Coal a Year

SO far as the industry of the United States is concerned, the saddest part of that sad old poem, "The mill will never grind again with the water that is past," is that the mills of the country have never ground at all with most of the water that has passed. To be more prosaic and specific, there might be two hundred million horse power available from all the flowing and falling waters to do much of the work of this country, when, as a matter of fact, not more than five millions of horse power of all that tremendous natural energy has been put in the harness of industry, and only a part of that is available for twelve months' performance a year because of inadequate co-ordination of plants and inadequate machinery. These comparative figures of what is and what might be acquire special significance just now in view of the estimates of the experts to the effect that the development of each additional horse power from water means a saving of thirteen tons of the country's coal supply a year.

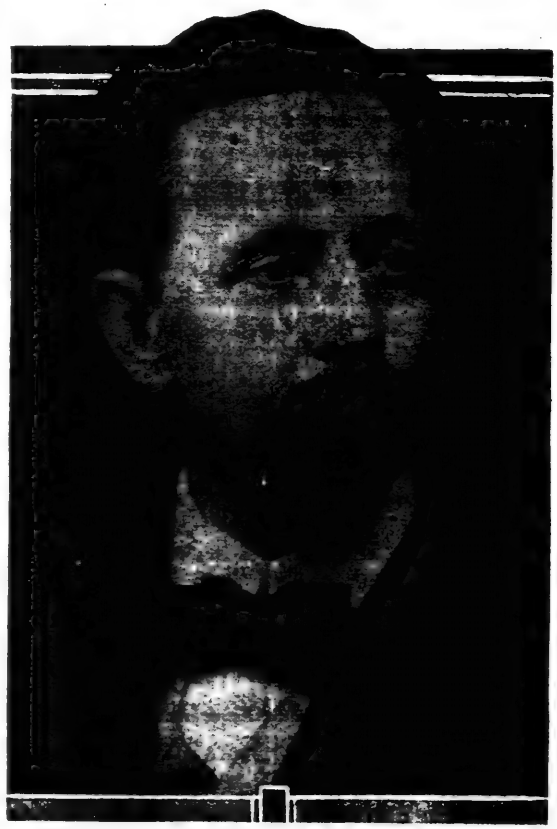
These same experts attribute the uneconomic nonuse of all this power to the laws of the United States, the laws of the several States, and to the selfishness or shortsightedness of the individual owners of the dam sites. In only one State of the Union, Alabama, has there been any legislation to meet the always increasing requirements of industry for more and cheaper power. In all other States the laws concerning water power are practically as they were in the early years of the nation, when there was power enough for everybody even under the primitive rules by which the individual owners were in full control of streams, subject only to the Federal regulations concerning navigation.

There is now pending in Congress a bill intended to remedy this situation, and it will be considered this month by a conference committee of the Senate and House and be put into form for passage. It was introduced by Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee, and passed by the Senate by a vote of forty-six to twenty-two. On its way through the House it was so amended that the conference on it was necessary.

"As I originally introduced the measure in the Senate," said Senator Shields the other day, "it provides that permits to construct dams may be granted by the Secretary of War, upon certain conditions in the bill specified, while as amended in the House each permit must be the subject of a special act of Congress, and may be upon any conditions that Congress may require.

"The Senate bill, while providing for Federal control of the improvement in so far as navigation is concerned, recognizes the sovereignty of the States and the rights of riparian proprietors in rivers, subject to the paramount power of the Federal Government to regulate commerce upon them, and authorizes the States to control the improvements made, regulate the rates and charges for power produced, and tax the property as other of similar character in the State, while the House bill, under color of the commerce clause, assumes absolute power over navigable rivers, and provides for the imposition of a Federal charge or rent for the power developed.

"Furthermore, the Senate bill limits the permit to a term of fifty years, and provides that upon the expiration of such term the United States may take over the property of the permittee, to be occupied and used as then authorized by law, or grant to a new permittee, upon terms and conditions authorized and required by laws existing at that time, upon the payment to the permittee of the fair value of the property, to be agreed upon by the parties, or adjudged in a proper proceeding to be instituted in the courts of the United States. The Secretary of War may renew the permit to the original permittee upon the original conditions and such others as may then be required by existing laws.



Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee.

"The House bill provides for the taking over of the property at the end of fifty years, but at less than its market value, by eliminating a number of elements of value usually considered and allowed in transactions in the ordinary course of business, thus requiring the permittee either to amortize the capital invested by increased charges for power sold, or suffer the loss of a great part of such capital, which would deter investment.

"The great object of developing water power in this day is to obtain that cheap energy necessary successfully to operate powerful electrical furnaces for manufacturing purposes, such as the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the treatment of phosphate rock, whereby the cost of fertilizers can be reduced 50 per cent., the production of electric steel, aluminium, and many other articles of common necessity.

"The development of the water power resources of the country is of no less importance to the people than the improvement of our waterways. Manufacture comes before commerce and transportation, and it is necessary to promote and successfully prosecute it to make them possible. Whatever creates mechanical energy which can be successfully applied in industrial operations is necessarily of great value and contributes to the wealth of the country. Our great coal supplies and unsurpassed water possibilities for the production of cheap power in large quantities are the greatest assets which this country will have in future industrial rivalry with other nations of the world. We are now using our coal in generating steam in quantities that are staggering to the minds of those familiar with such matters, but with results that are marvelous in their success and contributions to the prosperity of the country.

"There are, however, some industries of comparatively recent invention and discovery which cannot be successfully carried on with steam power and imperatively require cheaper energy in large quantities, which can only be obtained by the development of the potential water-power resources of our navigable rivers.

"Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations of the United States, in his report for 1912, estimates the minimum horse power afforded by all the streams of the United States at 32,982,000 and the maximum 61,678,000, exclusive of that which can be made available by storage, which is estimated at 200,000,000 more.

"Astounding as the statement may seem, and great as it apparently reflects unfavorably upon the intelligence, enterprise, and progress of the American people, it is nevertheless a fact that not more than 5,000,000 horse power of this vast, valuable, natural energy has been improved and made to contribute to the wealth of our people.

"But this is not the fault of our civil, hydraulic, and electrical engineers, nor of those who are willing to invest capital in the development of the resources of their country when a reasonable return upon the investment and protection of their property are afforded. On the contrary, it is caused entirely by a false policy of conservation which for awhile exerted some influence in Congress and succeeded in placing upon our statute books certain impracticable, restrictive, and confiscatory laws which have absolutely throttled and prohibited water power development in the United States, notwithstanding the great beneficial results that are known to have followed the utilization of that power by other countries of the world.

"The industrial progress of a country is largely measured by the power or energy which its people create by proper use of its natural resources and apply to manufacture, transportation, and all other useful purposes. The latest statistics of the Bureau of the Census show that the primary power equipment in the United States in commercial and municipal central stations, street and electric railway stations, and manufacturing plants, was 30,448,246 horse power, of which 80 per cent. was steam power, and that more than one-half of this was to be found in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, California, and Michigan.

"I have no estimate of the power used in transportation by commercial railways and steamships, but the value of the fuel, chiefly coal, consumed annually by railroad locomotives, as shown by statistics compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is about $243,000,000. The annual consumption of the coal in the United States for all purposes is shown by reliable estimates to be about 480,000,000 tons, valued at about $1,000,000,000. While the coal fields of the United States will unquestionably supply the needs of the country for a century or more, they are not unlimited or inexhaustible and the coal most accessible and cheapest mined is being consumed first while the price is steadily increasing. The only known fuels which can be economically used for the same purpose as coal are oil and gas, and, according to the belief of geologists, these will be exhausted within a few decades.

"Water power is unlike most natural resources in that it is not diminished by use nor is it conserved by nonuse. Coal which is not used today remains to be used hereafter, but the energy of water which is allowed to flow by unused neither increases nor diminishes the future supply, but is irretrievably lost. Our supply of coal—the principal source of energy—while vast, is not unlimited. The utilization of water power results in the saving of coal for future use. In other words, the real waste of water power is its nonuse, while its development effects a conservation not only of water power but of our fuel supply as well.

"The importance of effectually utilizing the water powers of the country is therefore obvious. The power now required to operate the industrial enterprises and public service utilities of the country (excluding steam railroads and vessels) can be safely estimated at not less than 30,000,000 horse power. Approximately 6,000,000 horse power is now generated by water; the rest is generated from fuel, mainly coal. The quantity of coal required to produce a horse power hour in steam varies according to the quality of the coal and the size and efficiency of the engines. It is claimed that under the most favorable condition a pound of coal can be made to produce one horse power per hour. From this minimum the estimated quantity ranges as high as even 6 or 7 pounds. Assuming, however, that on the average a horse power hour in steam can be produced by 3 pounds of coal, (and this quantity probably understates the average quantity of coal required, and the corresponding saving by the substitution of water power,) the power now produced by water saves at least 33,000,000 tons of coal per year.

"By reason of distance from markets, cost of development, and other causes, it will doubtless be many years before a quantity equal to even the 'minimum potential' water power of the country—32,982,000 horse power—can be advantageously developed. It is certain, however, that under favorable conditions several additional millions of horse power can now profitably be developed from water, thus effecting a still further conservation of our fuel. The millions of water power economically available but undeveloped represent absolute waste."

In Alabama, the one State which has done something in the matter, the law provides that any individual or corporation owning a water-power site and not developing it, after due notice, to its full capacity, may be ousted by the State in condemnation proceedings and the power turned over to the State itself for development or to those who will make full use of its available energy for industrial purposes.

toward China. The Chinese cannot appeal to Europe, and therefore they appeal to America. Millard is preaching anti-Japanese sermons. He has been stamped as anti-Japanese since our war with China twenty years ago. Perhaps you read in the March number of the Century an article on an American-Japanese war. A terrible article! Coming in a good magazine, we feel that such an article is particularly dangerous to a feeling of good-will between the two countries.

"If we were making a preparation to attack America we should have to bear the penalty of the severest criticism, but we have no such idea. The Hearst papers put out false articles week after week, and are doing a great damage in undermining Japanese-American friendship. I understand the American Nation never pays any attention to these articles, but they are translated into Japanese and reprinted in the Japanese yellow journals, with hot-headed editorial comment, and then the articles of these Japanese yellow journals are sent to America, where they arouse or increase bitter feeling.

"There is another thing I cannot understand. I read the Congressional Reports, and I see that some Senators and Representatives in Congress, men of standing, make absurd speeches against the Japanese. Some Japanese fishermen near San Diego have a license to dry their nets on the beach. It is alleged that they are secret agents, are getting a coaling station, are preparing for a naval base, a submarine base, and such nonsense. We never expect to have a naval base in Lower California. The Senators know better, but they make these speeches to stir up the American people. The American people like to talk many things that they do not mean, particularly some of these Congressmen fellows. I met Captain Hobson, and wherever I was he would never say anything, because he knew I would stand up and answer him, but afterward he said things just to play up to the people. The Japanese believe everything that is written in the papers and have no power of discrimination between what is true and what is false. It is true that the good feeling between the two countries is losing strength and force.

"The race question is really at the bottom of it all. The Japanese-American problem is momentous. On the surface it is merely an economic problem, a labor problem, an immigration problem, but at the bottom it is a race problem. It all comes down to a question of two races that are so far apart in every way—manners, thinking, living—that there is no common pivot. A Japanese can never be made so white as you are, nor his hair so brown as yours. No god can ever make the Japanese an American, because the globe is dotted with different races. This fact, however, is the greatest contribution to world progress. Suppose the whole world were Anglo-Saxon. We'd hate to live in it. But Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Mongol, Slav, with different learning, traditions, civilizations, all make one harmonious whole. The Japanese are fundamentally Mongolian and they cannot be changed into anything else.

"All these races must exist as themselves and contribute in their own way to the world's progress. We don't want to go to America and insist on our own way in San Francisco. When we go to Rome we ought to do as the Romans do. Americans cannot come here and grumble at Japanese houses, streets, and methods of living. If we go to America, we cannot have such airy rooms as we have been accustomed to, and we must put up with the American way of living. The great mistake on the part of Japanese emigrants is that they do not conform to the American way. They go barefooted in the streets, do not wear hats, do not go to church, and live in the careless, home way that they lived in the interior of Japan. Consequently the Americans class them as undesirable.

"I don't blame the Americans. But the Japanese as a member of the Mongolian race can conform to the American fashion and be received from a farmhouse to the White House. He can be agreeable, entertaining at the dinner table, socially charming in spite of racial differences, if educated according to the American fashion. He can be made just as good an American citizen as those who come from any European country. When I am in America I visit many people. They never ask me to go away, to leave their houses because they do not like me. I can laugh, cry, and enjoy life with Americans, and live just as they do. I laugh outright if they say a ticklish thing. I can appreciate their satire. If a man can appreciate and understand the humor and satire of a country he is no longer a foreigner.

"The Japanese who have come to America are laborers, uneducated coolies, ignorant of the American system of government and type of society, and they are not representative Japanese people. I am one of those who oppose sending Japanese coolies and laborers to America. When two countries come together, the poorest class should not be sent first. In your country you have had a number of disagreeable experiences. Before the civil war the negro came from Africa, and you have had a fearful time with that problem. But if all negroes were like Booker T. Washington or Frederick Douglass, you would have thought of the black race as African gentlemen. At first, when the Irish came, you had the worst element. You still have Tammany as a disagreeable political inheritance. The Irish are clever, affable, and kind-hearted. Without the Irish literary men and women, such as Goldsmith, Moore, and Lady Gregory, English literature never would have attained its high position. If you had had such Irish as these in the beginning you never would have had any trouble.

"If we had sent good Japanese, no doubt California would have accepted them. We made a great mistake. Now we don't send any more emigrants. We expect to root out the worse part and give instruction in writing and lectures to make the rest conform to American customs, forms of thought, and social intercourse. This race question must take a long time, but if we send good people to America racial differences can be chiseled off with comparative ease, and intellectual and psychological understanding can be attained on both sides. I have been working toward that goal in the American Friends' Society, which has a large membership, with the object of bringing the two nations to a better understanding."

"Count Okuma and other prominent Japanese and Orientals like Sir Rabindranath Tagore are constantly referring to the contributions that Eastern civilization can make to the West. What are the specific contributions referred to?" we asked Viscount Kaneko.

"The East and the West have much to learn from each other," was the reply. "From the West we learn freedom, material and individual. Righteousness and independence are lacking in Eastern civilization. We can learn from Europe and America self-reliance and a systematic and logical management in which the Western people excel.

"Now for the Eastern side. The Eastern people have a peculiar instinct for looking at things from a poetic or aesthetic point of view. The Westerners are too matter of fact. They do not care for a chimerical will o' the wisp point of view. 'What is the use?' they always say. The general trend of American community life is utilitarian. The Eastern people analyze things. If misfortunes befall them they do not grumble. They say, 'Such is my destiny. The god rules.' People here are satisfied with very small incomes. There are very few Carnegies, Morgans, or Rockefellers in Japan. In the small villages people are contented with 20 sen (10 cents gold) a day. You never see happy simplicity in Europe or America. The very eyes of a foreigner show by their expression his restless desire to get ahead. The Japanese thinks of his threescore and ten years to live, and asks what use there is in rushing and grabbing. He molds his life according to his destiny. He does not care to accumulate money, beautiful mansions, and automobiles. If the American people looked at life a little differently they might feel more comfortable. Go to Forty-second Street or Wall Street from 4:30 to 6 and see the shopgirls and clerks coming out pellmell with distracted pale faces. They earn $6 a week and are just like machines or clocks.

"There is danger of Japan losing the aesthetic point of view. Brought in contact year after year with the utilitarian point of view, we are losing our old traditions for the Western ideal. Our art has already been vitiated in the last twenty years through imitation of Western art, but I have a conviction that, although the artistic taste may deteriorate more or less, the Eastern spirit or essence of life can never be lost to Japan. The Japanese are a Mongolian race, and they cannot be made Caucasian. We may change our physical construction somewhat by eating meat, bread, and milk, and Japanese under this diet may differ physically from the Japanese of old days, but there the change ends."

Viscount Kaneko was asked whether in the give and take of ideas between Japan and America intermarriage would play an important part.

"Intermarriage is a most difficult question," he remarked. "I have had many Japanese friends who have married French, German, English, and American ladies within the last twenty years. Some of the marriages proved very happy; others were unfortunate. If our houses, society, and institutions came nearer to the Western mode, then the marriage question might be settled more easily. When I was in America I used to drive, dance, and go to the theatre with American girls, as your boys do. I was often asked if I would not marry an American girl. I thought the American way of choosing a wife was good, and I said that I should like to marry an American girl very much, because they make happy homes, but I had a mother, two brothers, and a sister in Japan. I had to have a home of my own and look after my mother. If I brought back an American wife to Japan, my mother would never be able to speak to her, nor she to my mother. The wife would be very unhappy, because my mother and family would look on her not as a daughter-in-law, but as a strange foreign lady. If the Japanese live in America, intermarriage is possible, but a New York young lady would be very unhappy here in Tokio, without her theatres and concerts and dinner and social clubs and circle of friends.

"But there will be a radical change in the next generation," the Viscount continued. "Japanese women are slowly growing more toward the American fashion. The girls educated in the female schools are quite individual. They appear in society, go to theatres and garden parties, and make calls. They are not so much domestic housewives and stay-at-home ladies as they used to be.

"Japan and America have many things in common. English literature has been the source of great inspiration, and our art has made its influence felt in the Western world, and may be destined to wield a still greater influence. Religion is a plane of thought above racial and personal questions where both nations may meet. Personally I have firm faith that the friction between America and Japan will cease to exist in the light of greater understanding of, sympathy for, the real ideals and character of the two countries."

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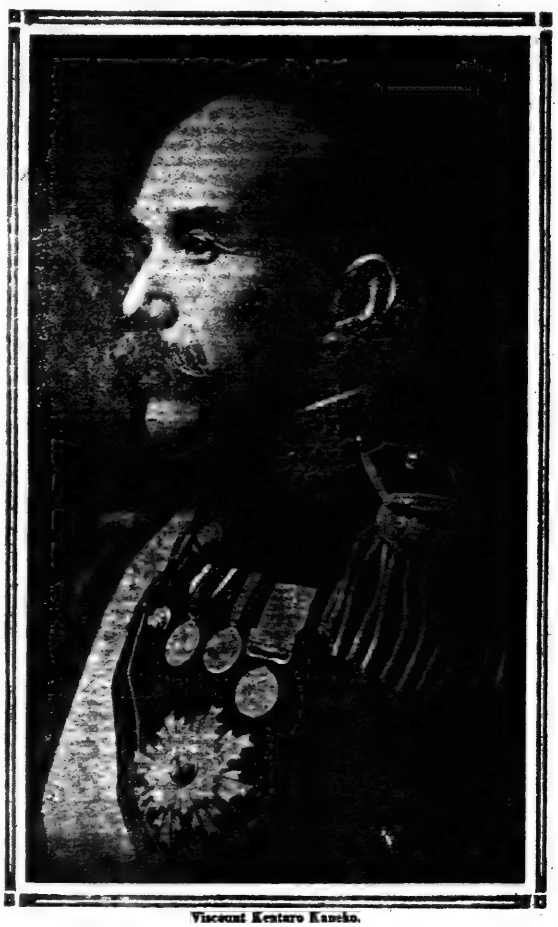
Viscount Kaneko Sounds Note of Warning

He Fears That the Good Feeling Between Japan and America Is Losing Strength Because of the Vital Race Question

An Authorized Interview with

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko



Viscount Kentaro Kaneko.

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, who gave the following important interview to two American women journalists, Elsie F. Weil and Gertrude Emerson, was born in 1853, of an old Samurai family. He received his education in America, being graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1878. He began his career as a professor in the school that was the forerunner of the Tokio Imperial University. In 1885 he became private secretary to Prince Ito, then Premier of Japan; was sent abroad for the purpose of investigating constitutional systems; served as President of the Privy Council, 1888-1890, and Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, 1890. Two years later he was a delegate to the International Law Conference in Switzerland. He was Vice Minister for Agriculture and Commerce in 1894; Minister of the same department in 1898, and in 1900 Minister of Justice. During the Russo-Japanese war he was non-official representative of the Japanese Government in the United States. Viscount Kaneko has been President of the American Friends' Society. At present he wields his influence in the Government as a member of the Privy Council.

TO get a baseball hero or railroad President to talk is one thing; to persuade a Japanese official to make any observations unrelated to the neutral theme of the weather is quite another. In any case the lot of the foreign interviewer is far pleasanter than that of a poor Japanese reporter in these days of suppression of reputable journals for publishing "dangerous" interviews with Ministers of State.

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko has lived long enough in America to become accustomed to American methods of directness and American journalism, and consequently he does not seem to be quite so afraid of expressing his opinions. As a member of the Privy Council, with a long official career back of him, he voices opinions worthy of consideration.

When we went to see him at his Tokio residence the weather was the topic of conversation in unofficial as well as official circles, for it was the nubai, or rainy season. Our ricksha coolies, drenched to the skin, grunted and puffed up the slippery hills and splashed thick layers of mud up their bare legs. Little Japanese ladies and lank Japanese schoolboys and shop apprentices and merchants all clacked along on their high wooden geta, at least four inches above the puddles, and everybody was carrying soft green and red and blue and yellow and black oiled paper umbrellas—those flat spiny umbrellas that are almost the last vestige of picturesque Japan in Tokio, which is so breathlessly trying to catch up with other modern capitals.

At the Kaneko residence shoes were properly deposited on the door step, and a dignified man servant in black silk kimono ushered us into the foreign room, which is a feature of every upper-class Japanese house. In the square, sunny room were several comfortable armchairs, a soft pink and gray rug, low tea tables, a silver pagoda in a glass case, a Venus of Milo in the tokonoma recess, a shelf crowded with photographs of American friends, and sliding glass doors opening into a corner of an artistic garden.

"I am very glad to see you," Viscount Kaneko said, as he came into the room a moment later. "I am always glad of the opportunity of talking with visitors from America."

The Viscount was in Japanese dress. He wore a black ceremonial coat lined with green silk, and a gray and black striped hakama, or shirt. Somewhere in his sixties, he is a man of slight build, with iron gray hair thinning away from his forehead; heavy black eyebrows, a gray mustache, small, keenly alert eyes, with rather tired lines around them, and delicate white hands.

"You see, I am almost an American myself," he went on. (The Viscount is noted for his friendly attitude toward America.) "I spent so many years of my life in America, went to the public grammar schools and high schools of Boston, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '78. Since then I have been in America on several missions from the Government, among others, unofficially representing Japan in the United States during the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Roosevelt, two years my junior at Harvard, is a very good friend of mine," and he pointed to the former President's picture, occupying a place of honor on his shelf.

"Whenever I go to New York Mr. Roosevelt always comes to see me, and I always go to Oyster Bay to spend a few days with him. Recently, on the death of my wife, I had a most beautiful letter of condolence from an old high school comrade, whom I had not seen or corresponded with for thirty years. I have many bonds connecting me with America, and I feel that I understand the American people and the American point of view better than almost any one else in Japan. When I first came to Japan after completing my education I was more American than Japanese.

"The question of Japanese and American relations is a very important one, and perhaps it would be worth while to explain what the Japanese really think of Americans. This is a point I think the American people would like to know. When our nation was first introduced into the family of nations by the invitation of the United States, we found, first, that we were far behind Europe in modern civilization; and, second, we found that America was practically in the same position. It was a new country, its resources had to be developed, State and national affairs had to be worked out in conformity with European civilization, railroads, State Houses, theatres, Post Offices, City Halls, all had to be created over night. Your nation is comparatively a new one in the arena of world politics.

"Naturally we turned to your country for new inventions, new models of steam power and engines, new methods of practicing business. In America we found the best forms of things and the most modern inventions. Our Government and people went to America to study and came home with American ways of doing things. I went to America in 1868. As an example of our adoption of American forms of things I might cite the question of money and currency. Prince Ito went to New York and studied the American system with Mr. Henry Clews, for, just like America after the civil war, we had a scarcity of gold money. Our Government asked a New York printing house to print Japanese money, and fifteen years later, when I came back to Japan, I found the same familiar greenbacks in circulation in Japan that I had used in America. Later we invited American educators to come here and help establish public schools, high schools, and colleges, and Dr. Murray of New Brunswick, N. J., came with many young teachers and organized our public school system.

"At that time many officials went to America, and young boys were sent there to school, because it was nearer than Europe. People said at the time that it would be better to send young men to England, Germany, and Austria, because those were monarchial countries and would give a safer influence to our young men. If they went to America they would come back with a democratic spirit and republican form of thought, and that was to be feared. But the result was exactly to the contrary. Every young Japanese who was educated in America from 1870 to 1900 came home with more conservative ideas than the men educated in Europe.

"I can tell you why. America as a nation is democratic and the people are very conscientious and have a great deal of common sense. In America you have to get money for your living; you have to build railroads, schools, harbor works, and cannot spare one hour for meditation. Americans are an active, practical people. Young Japanese men thrown into contact with them come home with practical knowledge. In the European countries education is more theoretical, because the people cannot put their ideas into practice under the more repressive forms of government. The young men who came home from America with me did not care a snap for Utopian theories, and their attitude was that they had to roll up their sleeves and go to work for the Government. We said, let the Germans take care of all those philosophical, dreamy things. The young men educated in Europe in the early days did not succeed so well, either in business or in the Government service, as those educated in America."

Viscount Kaneko's practical training showed itself in his consideration for one's material comfort. A pretty little maid came in with soft, woolen slippers, which he insisted that we put on for fear of catching cold, and tea—foreign tea—with sugar and thin slices of lemon. A charcoal hibachi was also brought in to scare away the nubai.

We asked him if the feeling had not shifted in Japan about American education, for present-day education is obviously modeled after the German system.

"No, the feeling has not shifted," said the Viscount, "but the greatest influence of American education was felt between 1870 and 1900. In 1900 our system, particularly the universities, was modified according to the German system. However, for business, engineering, and practical science, Japanese students still go to America, because American education gives practical common-sense training for the needs of life."

"How do the young men, especially the student class, feel toward America?" we asked.

"They owe their education, the tools of success, to America, and consequently they feel a debt of gratitude. But here," added Viscount Kaneko, "comes a very unfortunate affair. Most of the Japanese graduates of American universities on the Pacific Coast, or in the East, take a weekly paper, and reading so many disagreeable anti-Japanese articles of late, signed by well-known names, perhaps by former acquaintances, they naturally feel hurt. You know yourself that when you feel gratitude toward any man or woman whom you consider your patron, and disagreeable criticism comes from that benefactor, you feel hurt. Well, reading these articles, we feel a sense of injury we should not feel if the same articles came from Turkey or Greece. Gradually we are wondering why the American people are writing in this way. If it is the truth we cannot complain. We have our better and our worse parts, and we must stand by unbiased judgment. But most of these articles seem especially manufactured to estrange good feeling. Of course, we are human and feel angry.

"The cause of these articles I do not know. This is my guess. Since the European war the German Government agents have been carrying on great propaganda, doing mischief in America toward Japan by giving false reports, saying that the Japanese are planning to attack San Francisco, Mexico, China, and what not. Of course, our treatment of China has not been good. I cannot indorse every step of our Government

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Quiet Girl.

Caller—That new girl of yours seems nice and quiet.

Hostess—Oh, very quiet! She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room—Boston Transcript.

Distance Lends Enchantment.

She—Do you think it will be all right for us after we are married to settle a couple of squares away from my family?

He—I was going to say a couple of States.

Same Principle.

Willis—What system do these military aeroplanes work on?

Gillis—One person runs the machine, and the other is just an observer, but both of them fight.

Willis—I see; just like being married.

Recruiting Officer: "But what would a boy like you do in the army?"
"Don't you need a caddie to carry the swords and things?"

Package for Henry.

"Yes, Henry and I certainly possess similar tastes!" exclaimed the adoring bride. "We are surely interested in the same things!"

"Yes," agreed Henry's mother-in-law grimly, "you certainly are! You care more for dear Henry than for any one else in the world, and so does he!"

Fact Versus Fancy.

"I am sure, Maggie," said the mildly critical mother-in-law, "that any woman ought to be satisfied with what John says he gives you."

"So would I be with what he says he gives me," snapped Maggie.

He Knew!

"What are letters of credit, Pa?"

"'I. O. U.,' my son."

Heedless Youth

FEELING that thirty years of honest industry entitled him to a vacation, and as his son Tom was now quite able to do any work which might arise, Mr. Bilks, the well-known plumber, departed for a three months' motor tour, leaving Tom in charge of the shop. With youthful enthusiasm Tom set to work, and it was with complacent pride that he greeted his father upon his return.

"And how is business?" Bilks asked cheerfully.

"Fine!" Tom responded. "There's no use in talking, dad, but I have made things hum! I've cleaned up everything—there isn't a single unfinished job on the slate."

Mr. Bilks turned pale.

"You mean to say you've finished with the bathroom at Brown's, and the kitchen sink at Smith's?" he said slowly.

"Sure! Why, those jobs had been hanging on longer than I could remember!"

"My boy," Mr. Bilks said sadly, "you don't realize what you have done! I've enough to keep me in my old age, but you, poor lad, have thrown away what were to have been your most valuable legacies. Those jobs paid your way through college, and, taken care of, would have maintained you in comfort for the rest of your life!"

The Hardest Job

"I HAVE come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street car line, "to get justice; justice, Sir. Yesterday as my wife was getting off one of your cars the conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt."

The superintendent remained cool. "Well, Sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No, Sir, I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk.

"What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk."

"The Spirit Was Willing"

DESPITE the exhortations of her teacher, small Mary persistently lagged during the march in the kindergarten one morning.

At last the teacher called Mary to her side and said: "Mary, dear, can't you keep up with the music and the little boy in front of you?"

"Yes," answered Mary, with a beaming and obliging smile, "I can, but my new shoes can't."

The Easiest Way

SHE had two boys. The mother wished not only to give them a serious idea of her desire to make them good, but also to make clear to their minds the gravity of the task before her. At the end of a particularly touching adjuration five-year-old Francis was suddenly overcome with the impossibility of ever attaining his mother's ideal.

"Don't try to make us good, mother," he said earnestly, "Just shoot us."

Choice of Blessings.

THE farmer wanted an almanac. The peddler who had those veracious chronicles for sale was very obliging in explaining their virtues!

"I have here two different almanacs from which you may choose," he said. "One of them contains the most holidays, but the other contains the most good weather."

LAMENT OF THE BEANERY

By McLandburgh Wilson.

THE lobster palace long we shunned
As too expensive scenery;
We knew that we could not afford
To browse amid its greenery.

But now our last resort is gone,
They've raised us at the beanery;
Each order costs a nickel more
To dig into our jeanery.

Alas! how shall we now contrive
To fuel our machinery?
There's nothing for us but to fast,
We think we shall grow leanery.

Stories Our Soldiers Tell Around the Guardhouse Stove on the Mexican Border

A HUSKY German saloonkeeper outside the post boasted that he had never lost a cent in his dealings with soldiers. Private Dempsey, a former comedian and ventriloquist, heard what the German said, and so it happened that one day the proprietor of the Treat, or Travel, called upon the Colonel and complained.

"Colonel," he said, "a soldier came by my saloon and bounced 10 cents on the mahogany counter. 'Gif me a glass of beer.' I gave him the glass of beer, and he turned to a yellow dog what came mit him and he say, 'Carlo, what you want?' Carlo stood on his hind legs and said: 'I want a ham sandwich.' I looked at the dog and I looked at the soldier, and I say: 'Does that dog talk like that all the time?' The soldier said noddings, but the dog said: 'Sure, I can talk better than that old phonograph you got there.'

"I gave him the sandwich; then I said to the soldier: 'What you took for that dog?' He said: 'I don't want to sold that dog.' Then I said: 'He help my business here. I'll give you $50 for the dog.' The soldier whispered: 'Give it to me.'

"And after he put the money in his pocket he said to Carlo: 'You're sold! I hated to do it, but I need the money.' Carlo looked up at the soldier and said: 'Ben, if you sold me to that old Dutchman I'll never talk again.' And, Colonel, the dog didn't."

LARRY BOYLE was one of the substantial men of a thriving Western town.

"I hear you boys are going on a hike," he said one day to a soldier. "When you come to Snake River take a good look; it is full of undercurrents and eddies. I am the only living man who ever swam that river." Some days later the men crossed the river on a cable ferry and the ferryman casually inquired of a waiting soldier:

"You don't happen to know a man down in your country by the name of Larry Boyle, do you? They tell me he's got rich."

"Yes," said the soldier, "I was talking to him the other day. He told me he swam Snake River once."

"That's right," said the ferryman. "He sure did, but we was all shooting at him."

IN one of his early sermons the new army chaplain lamented the fact that many men spent their evenings at the club. "The club," he said, "is a place for bachelors. It is not right for a married man to pass the evening away from home while his poor wife sadly rocks the cradle with one foot and wipes away the tears with the other."

Prospective Tenant: "The view from these windows is rather monotonous."
Janitor: "Well, o' course, this is a flat. This ain't no sightseein' yacht."

Poetic Spelling

AT the age of sixteen Alice Jones wrought poetic changes in her name. She signed herself E. Alyase Jones. Thus designated she entered a new school. The head mistress asked her name.

"Alyase Jones," she replied. "A-l-y-a-s-e."

"Thank you," said the teacher. "And how are you spelling Jones now?"

Irrepressible

THE little Brimmer boy across the street is forever asking questions.

"You had better keep still or something will happen to you," his mother told him one night. "Curiosity once killed a cat, you know."

This made so deep an impression that the boy was quiet for several minutes. Then he said: "Mother, what was it the cat wanted to know?"

Qualified to Judge.

A MAN of 60 who had been a grumbler all his life and had long made a practice of changing doctors on the slightest provocation, not long ago called in a young physician who had gained a considerable reputation. He was telling the doctor what he thought was the trouble with him, when the doctor ventured to disagree with the diagnosis.

"I beg your pardon," said the patient in a haughty way, "it isn't for a young doctor like you to disagree with an experienced invalid like me."

And he sought another physician.

First in Something

ACCORDING to their own account, the children were first in something out school; one was first in reading, another in arithmetic, another in sports. Bertie alone remained silent.

"Well, Bertie, how about you?" his uncle asked. "Aren't you first in anything?"

"Yes," said honest Bertie. "I am first out of the building when the bell rings."

Self-Convicted

ONCE a city man of convivial habits got into difficulty in a small town. Indeed, he found himself haled before the local Magistrate.

"The Constable," observed the city man to the Magistrate, "seems wonderfully certain about the details of my case. How is it he doesn't call his fellow-officer to corroborate what he says?"

"There's only one Constable in this village, Sir," explained the Magistrate.

"But I saw two last night!" indignantly asserted the accused.

"Exactly," said the Macistrate, smiling broadly, "that's jest the charge against you!"

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Recent American Sculpture on Exhibition

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

At the Gorham Galleries the annual exhibition of sculpture by American artists may be seen until Nov. 25. As in the case of the majority of recent exhibitions, the struggle of a certain group of young sculptors to bring their work back to an old ideal, at the same time seeking new forms in which to embody it, is apparent. The most interesting fact about this progressive group is the diversity of their methods and of the immediate sources of influence to be discerned in their product. To some of them Maillol has been the determining factor in their education, to others it has been Bourdelle, or Rodin in his least complex mood. Some are "Gothic," others classic. Rome has been interrogated, and Athens and Egypt. But back of all immediate influences lie certain ideas that are gaining steadily with the younger sculptors, ideas that have been so long forgotten as to seem quite new in their tentative application, that may be found in pre-Hellenic monuments and those of Egypt in the period of Rameses II. One of these ideas is that of material unity. In obedience to it the best of the modern sculpture is compact, simple in outline, broad in mass, with none of the disturbing accessories common in the sculpture of two decades ago, with an intensity of concentration characteristic, one is permitted to suppose, of the coming age. Another idea is that of decorative style. These young sculptors work with a picture in their minds of the shapes of their open spaces and the design made by them. Frequently the particular pleasure to be got from their art is this well-considered design which takes precedence over the sense of life in the contours and modeling and the sense of substance and texture given by the material. Naturally, few achieve an approximation to the splendors of antique art, but it is equally true that still fewer decline upon an empty imitation of those splendors.

One stimulating influence keeping the breath of life in many a work that otherwise would faint and fail is the revival of the dance in its present forms. It is one thing to see and study the silhouettes of figures by Douris and Euphronios on Greek vases and quite another to see and study human beings assuming similar attitudes, using similar gestures, and recalling the great rhythms of athletic Greece in flesh and blood.

The superb "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," by Cecil Howard, is the most striking illustration we have had of a theme in art that has passed through at least three incarnations. The poses of the Russian dancers were studied with amazingly happy result from the decorative art of antiquity and the modern sculptor undoubtedly found his inspiration in the Russian dance. Thus antiquity and the living present are brought together in this remarkable sculpture which emphasizes the lusty gravity of the animal not yet man. It was no small contribution to the pleasure of the world to fix for the future a movement so intriguing as the rhythmic escape of the maiden from the faun.

Another example less obviously connected with the modern dance but hardly less dependent upon a thorough understanding of it is Malvina Hoffman's "Faun and Panther Cub," a fountain figure of an eloquence and beauty rare enough in the art of the day. The sculptor has entered into the mood of her subject with fine sympathy for its robust force. The head of her faun is at once stern and gay. The lithe, muscular limbs, the richly modeled back and easy twist of the waist muscles, the absence of superfluous flesh, together with firm, smooth contours undisturbed by excited movement—all this is presented with a security and familiarity impossible until the Russians revealed the possibilities of such physical development and training to the appreciative eyes of our young artists.

These examples and others hardly less illuminating prophesy the pages of art history on which shall be written the birth in the twentieth century of a renascent interdependence of the arts. There are directly inspired sculptures, "The Dance" by Mario Korbel, Edward McCartain's finely modeled "Dancing Figure," Katharine Beecher Stetson's "Study of the Dance," E. F. Frey's "The Blue Dancer," and others with similarly descriptive titles. There also are little works not quite so direct in reference but with unmistakable reminiscences.

There are other things deriving from the antique without the intervention of physical interpretation through another art. Albert Henry Atkins in his "Sleeping Pan" has experienced a moment of primitive feeling and expressed it with sensibility if not with passion. The play of the classic goat about the inert figure of the god is full of the tense gayety of animal life. Louise Allen in her little "Circe" has given weight and thickness to a silhouette and invested her subject with a normal humor.

"L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune," by Cecil de B. Howard. (In the Sculpture Exhibition at the Gorham Galleries.)

It is interesting to compare the creatures upon which rest the tokens of contact with the decorative spirit of the past and the realistically presented creatures of the modern day. Wild nature and the useful zoo have together given an ample supply of material for animal portraiture. Anna Vaughan Hyatt's "Colt" and "Filly," Joseph Krupka's "Mare and Foal," and Solon Borglum's "Dancing Horse" give a creditable part in the exhibition to the most intelligent of beasts; Carl E. Akeley's "Charging Herd" recalls an almost extinct race, Andrew O'Connor's "Grizzly Bear," Frederick G. R. Roth's "Polar Bear Group," Charles Carey Rumsey's "Panther" carry the responsibility of telling the truth to future generations who will have scant opportunity for correcting the impressions made by these effigies by reference to original types.

Two or three examples of wood carving indicate a lively revival of interest in a material rich in dangers for the indiscreet, but not poorer in rewards for the wary. John Clark with his "Bear and Mountain Lion" and his "Buffalo and Bear" goes to the extreme naturalism with glass eyes and imitative textures. His work is extremely clever, and will be valued for its objective qualities. Henry Crenier's monkey holding a statuette in its arms is closer to a psychological reading of brute nature and more generalized in the treatment of surfaces—a more interesting accomplishment.

The other works in the exhibition provide no unexpected quickenings of pulse, but many are fine in feeling, free from triviality, and eloquent of well-directed study of nature. Herbert Adams shows his "Nymph of Fynmere," lent by Mrs. James Fenimore Cooper; Chester Beach is well represented in marble and bronze; Mario Korbel is at his best in a figure which he calls "Meditation," a young girl in Grecian dress, but without the characteristic Greek features, simple in treatment and sensitively if not subtly expressive of mood. There are many pieces of garden sculpture—a sun dial and two garden terminals by Isabel Moore Kimball, a fountain and a sun dial by Enid Yandell, flower boxes by Stina Gustafson, a sun dial by M. T. Bradley, and so on.

Indian studies by Cyrus W. Dallin, Beniamino Bufano, Florence Lucius, and others uphold our interest in the "real American." Sally James Farnham shows her prize cup, the Thousand Island Power Boat Trophy, won by Albert Judson's Hawkeye and her winning model for the monument to Simon Bolivar to be presented by Venezuela to the City of New York.

The Modern Art School.

Seldom do you feel more acutely the change that has come over the art of the house than when you wander through Washington Square on the usual quest of the exhibition visitor. That which happened at Berlin in the late nineties is happening on a small scale in Washington Square. The artists are evolving a new taste and applying it to window curtains and sofa cushions. They are doing little primitive nudes in gorgeous gardens on silks that have been dipped in vegetable dyes. They are making samplers that would have sent their grandmothers shrieking from the room. They are painting cabinets orange and black and using peasant pottery as a basis for their own designs. They are furnishing an apartment with the products of France and Egypt and China and Austria, and are making harmony withal. They are publishing a magazine and running a theatre. They are painters and sculptors and weavers and writers and potters and embroiderers, and through their work runs the harmonizing thread of a definite tendency that will make it something to be counted with in history.

The most gifted are now followed by a school. Marguerite Zorach's pupils, for example, are showing embroideries at the Modern Art School. Perhaps the best that can be said for them is that they are not little Zorachs, but at least their work is informed with intelligence, and if it is to the credit of their teacher that they are not turned out in her mold it is to their own credit also. Her wit and imagination are qualities not to be imitated, and it is refreshing to find no one trying to imitate them.

The Batiks, by Martha Ryther, in the same exhibitions, are fearlessly modern, and in colors they show the personality that has fled away from decoration with the incoming of the useful color chart. A personal color sense is the shyest of attributes. A chart frightens it. Nevertheless it survives all shocks and creeps out from its shelter at points removed from organized instruction.

There are also designs by Max Flato and his school on view.

Of course, nothing is "arrived" or finished in such an exhibition. Its greatest virtue is that one sees in it, despite predilection or prejudice, a stream of tendency. If it should deepen as well as broaden with time it will become a power in the larger community. And as it is, we leave Washington Square with a stir of discontent over the horrid question of our window curtains, and ten chances to one there will be a touch of orange in our conservative furnishings before the Winter is over. Only the leaders have freed themselves from this particular symbol of the modern colorist and trust themselves to sail uncharted seas.

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Shot to Pieces

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12, 1916 | 12 PAGES

WOMEN OF THE FUTURE, MYSTICISM, FUN

Latest Works of Fiction by Arnold Bennett, W. L. Comfort, Irvin S. Cobb, and Others Cover a Variety of Themes and Tastes

THE LION'S SHARE. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

It seems highly probable that if Mr. Mathew Mose of Flank Hall in the village of Mose, Essex, had been less of a martinet his only child Audrey would not have had quite so eventful a history. For Mr. Mose expended upon this one girl an ardor for disciplining which would have been fully requisite to the needs of a large and extremely turbulent family. Up to the time when she was 19 and over, which is the period at which the story opens, Audrey had never been allowed to have any responsibility of any kind whatever. As she herself declared to her friend Miss Ingate: "I only do one thing. I do as I'm told—and not always even that." Consequently, when her father and mother both died within a few months and she found herself not only mistress of Flank Hall, with the village and farms belonging to it, but also owner of a number of shares in the Great Mexican Oil Company, worth about half a million pounds—not dollars—she decided to enjoy herself thoroughly and cease envying the kitchen maid. But she felt that a young, utterly inexperienced girl, heiress to a large fortune, would be hampered in many ways. So she bought a wedding ring, decided to call herself Mrs. Moncrieff, and, accompanied by the sagacious, tolerant, and middle-aged Miss Winifred Ingate, started off for Paris, in her belief a city of unclouded joys.

Her adventures were many and varied. First she lived economically on one bank of the Seine, then extravagantly on the other; and had a very good time on each. It chanced, however, that the first people with whom she became acquainted while in Paris were two Americans, young women with many friends in London, greatly interested in a wonderful young violinist and the militant suffrage movement. Audrey soon shared both these interests: she endeavored to play fairy godmother to the young violinist, and presently returned to England, where she "stepped into the most vivid romance of the modern age, into a world of disguises, flights, pursuits, chicane, inconceivable adventures, ideals, martyrs, and conquerors, which only the Renaissance or the twenty-first century could appreciate," as the friend of Jane Foley, militant suffragette, fair-haired, soft-voiced, and "the most dangerous woman in England."

What between the violinist, the suffragettes, an exceedingly persistent detective and an elderly but devoted admirer, Audrey found herself quite as busy as any young woman could possibly wish to be. However, she had "an appetite for life" and wanted "the lion's share of it," which she certainly got. She made up her mind that she was not going to be a martyr, either to a husband or to a cause. "I want to have a husband and a house and a family and a cause, too," she told the much-admired Rosamund; and what she had made up her mind to have, that she obtained. Nor did it prove by any means too much for her to handle.

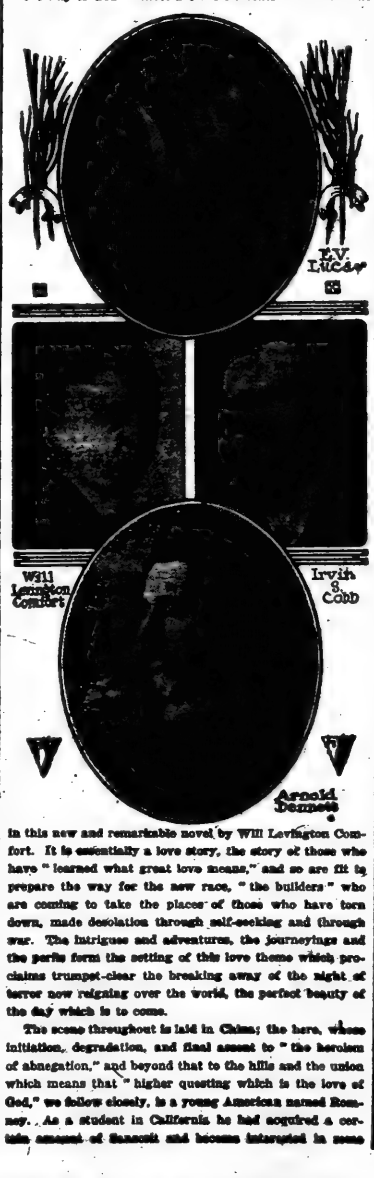
Audrey is an attractive and well-drawn heroine, an entertaining mixture of naïveté and shrewdness, impulsiveness and common sense, courage and cowardice. But several of the minor characters are quite as likable as she, perhaps even more so. Jane Foley, who, "equal to such trifles as policemen, Magistrates, and prisons, was miserably afraid of a strange home," and quietly but firmly upset Mme. Pirise's theories about her; the extremely competent Aguilar, who "never did allow himself to be bossed by the police," and Miss Ingate, the amused and amusing spinster, who found most things interesting and was a convinced suffragette, but objected to going to prison and felt that, having once trundled a barrel-organ up and down the street and had it smashed to bits, she had done all that could reasonably be required of her—these three are real and occasionally delightful people. The men are less successfully portrayed than the women, and save for Aguilar, and one or two who appear but for a moment, they are all negligible.

The novel is too detailed, too slow in movement for a story of this type. Some of it indeed is distinctly labored, as though the author were striving to be gay and blithesome, and finding it very hard work. This is a pity, because many of the scenes are pure comedy, deftly handled. Of course, there is a certain flavor of ancient history about it all, for the changes brought about during the past two years have been so swift and violent that the time of which Mr. Bennett writes seems almost as remote as does the Victorian period. Nevertheless, the novel contains much that is humorous, and it is by no means unpleasant to make a brief excursion back into the days of harassed Home Secretaries and political meetings where the greatest dread the speakers knew was their terror of suddenly hearing the battle-cry, "Votes for Women!"

THE LAST DITCH

THE LAST DITCH. By Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

THE color and wonder and ruthlessness of the Far East, the mystic splendor of the desert, the love of man and woman—a love that transcends death and becomes "the way to God"—these are the elements which combine



in this new and remarkable novel by Will Levington Comfort. It is essentially a love story, the story of those who have "learned what great love means," and so are fit to prepare the way for the new race, "the builders" who are coming to take the places of those who have torn down, made desolation through self-seeking and through war. The intrigues and adventures, the journeyings and the perils form the setting of this love theme which proclaims trumpet-clear the breaking away of the night of terror now reigning over the world, the perfect beauty of the day which is to come.

The scene throughout is laid in China; the hero, whose initiation, degradation, and final assent to "the heroism of abnegation," and beyond that to the hills and the union which means that "higher questing which is the love of God," we follow closely, is a young American named Romney. As a student in California he had acquired a certain amount of financial and became interested in some of the Chinese at Palo Alto. However, it was India that called him first; there he learned something of the religious which embody the thought of the East; then he went on to China. And in Peking he met that other American, the hunchback Milton Bend, known as "The General," who was the organizer and leader, the very spirit of Young China. But it was only a brief encounter, and Romney had to undergo many trials and much suffering before he entered into close relations with the Big Three, becoming their messenger to the Holy Men of the Inner Temple far away amid the wastes of the Gobi Desert. Already the incident of the Japanese spy had proved him not wholly of the Orient. And in the hideous desert town of Nadiram, where the sounds and scents "belonged to a flaring hell," he met the Russian woman, Anna Erivan. She was one who did not "need sparing from the truth," a woman free from coquetry and from all littleness, great of heart and brain and soul, swift in understanding, "a questing woman brave enough to wait," too courageous to quibble, able to recognize her own. It was partly through her, partly through Rajananda, the ancient holy man and guardian of the Eastern Gate, that Romney was made fit "to rise to the love of the Long Road."

Much, too, he learned from that other pair; the woman who for "a few flashing days" ruled imperiously as dictatress of his life, and the hunchback who dreamed a great dream that was destined to live on immortal, though his material plans, his material self were vanquished, and bowed to a defeat from which there was no escape. Old China was victorious; and we get the feeling of the silence and pitilessness of the sinister power which closed crushingly around the group of visionaries. Steel and poison, hatred and horror did their worst in "the house of secret death," but Rajananda knew that the thought had been projected, the thought which would inspire the builders of the future in their task of constructing a new and a better world.

They are all very real, these men and women, very human as they make their difficult way to the heights. Moira Kelvin, who had made the great mistake, "a frail, superb woman burning with a dream," is finely portrayed, but with a deft and delicate skill the author reserves the reader's love for Anna Erivan, standing a step above Moira in that hers was a clearer vision and she "required no experiments to uncover her own." Her truth, generosity and understanding, her momentary weaknesses, her shivering dread of the hyenas who laugh in the night, the lie she tells in her unselfish effort to send Romney away from her when she believes that by lingering he is imperiling his mission—these different facets of a character innately noble, a character "that would meet all crises," render her one of the finest heroines in fiction. Like Betty Berry, she had learned to wait and to listen; like Betty Berry, she would have paid the price for a world-man, had that sacrifice been demanded of her. Mr. Comfort is at his best as a portrayer of women such as these—"women of the future," he calls them, brave and free, who have put all that is false and ignoble behind them and stand forth ready to touch "the upper reaches of splendor in the love of man and woman."

Romney's development is slower, and there comes a time when he narrowly escapes being lost in the abyss. He, too, is drawn vividly, with infinite care, and he, too, becomes very real and dear to the reader. And then there are the others, those men of the East, with their mysticism, and that awful, inhuman plan to end all war from which Romney shrank away aghast. The very sights and sounds and smells of the East are in this book; we follow the crowded, narrow ways of the cities and traverse the wide, scorching reaches of the desert; enter the stone house of the Russian Consul, and the magnificent residence of Minglape at Tien-tsin; sit around the little pool of the lilies with the Wise Men, and go on the river journey to Hankow. For the scenes shift many times, and there is an external drama, swift moving, with plenty of tense moments. It is all told in that glowing, colorful style, reminding one of some splendid fabric, rainbow-hued, threaded with gold, of which Mr. Comfort is now the master. It is an unusual style, original, daring, flexible, in which the heights and depths of human feeling, those experiences which transcend all speech save that of

(Continued on Page 10)

STORY OF A GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN

GENERAL BOTHA. By Harold Spender. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

HERE is a really necessary book. So many of us are content to know something about Europe; we think ourselves very well informed if we know a little about China and Japan; and we forget how close are become the relations of South Africa with the policies of England and Germany and Portugal. The author, a correspondent of The London Daily News, has filled a need in this biography not supplied in the brief popular histories of South Africa by Tilby and Scully, nor the authoritative Times History, hardly accessible to American readers.

General Botha has come before Europe since the beginning of the great war through his campaign against German South Africa, and partly because of this and partly because of his unusually balanced and magnetic personality, he ought to be known to all English-speaking readers. Mr. Spender acknowledges his indebtedness to a long list of distinguished men associated with South African affairs and to veterans and colonists of humbler station. His own personal acquaintance with the great Boer gives special color to the work. His book has four maps, and three appendices giving Botha's life dates and the texts of the Dinizulu Agreement and the Vereening Treaty.

We get a good idea of Louis Botha's antecedents at once. His family was of mingled Dutch and French blood, descended from some of those Huguenots who went to South Africa after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They led a strenuous pioneer life. Louis's father, it is said, actually put a lion to flight by the power of his eye. He was a "Homeric host." In his house gathered the patriarchal family connection which made up the social life of young people of that time and place. Louis was the eighth son, but often as a boy ruled his older brothers and sisters. "It is so hard to disobey Louis," they used to say.

Through the lawless and dangerous times of the Zulu troubles we follow the young Botha's training in warfare and government. But his influence over men, which was strong even in his early twenties, came not only from his serene and tranquil common sense, but, we are told, from the admiration excited by his splendid riding, his accurate shooting, and his fearlessness in danger.

In 1895 we find Botha a member of the Volksraad, working for race tolerance, when on the world broke the news of Jameson's raid and South Africa became the principal topic of European thought. Mr. Spender does not enter very deeply into the causes of the war itself, but goes on to show Botha's place and importance in the war and in the confused and trying times of adjustment afterward. His military talent was soon shown, and one is led to believe with the author that if Botha's suggestion of a swift and daring campaign had been followed results might have been very different. It is interesting to catch glimpses of his strategy in the battle of Colenso, of the trench warfare then first seen and studied by the Germans who visited the front, and to trace in the descriptions of Botha and De Wet in the South African war the traits of character that made their widely differing after careers comprehensible.

English as he is, the author brings out his true appreciation of the strength and fineness of the Boer character in these sad times, when they felt they must give up their independence in order to save their race. We are glad to read at the end of this tragic chapter, "Lord Kitchener rose and held out his hand to General Botha, 'We are good friends now,' he said." Then follows a long period of discussion; the visit of the Boer Generals to England; their memorable call on King Edward VII., and Chamberlain's visit to South Africa. We understand why Lord Milner's rather mechanical scheme of reconstruction was not entirely welcome to the free Boers. As Mr. Spencer says with a keen knowledge of human nature, "South Africa could not forgive him for trying to improve her."

The accession of Campbell-Bannerman to the Premiership and his giving "unsolicited and uncompelled" of complete responsible self-government to the Transvaal and Orange Colony in December, 1905—this is quite within our memory as deserving the author's description, "A daring stroke of high policy which saved South Africa to the empire."

Botha became Premier of the Transvaal in 1907 and Premier of the South African Union in May, 1910, and had good need to prove himself as great a statesman as he had been a soldier. The Indian coolie crisis, the "Hertzog Split," the great Rand strike, the railway strike, all these came during his Premiership, and close on their footsteps followed the beginning of the war. Soon after he had pledged the loyalty of his country to the British cause the rebellion under the leadership of the unconquered and unreconciled De Wet broke out. Botha, with wonderfully fine feeling, used only Dutch forces in his successful campaign against these rebels who had defied established authority. And when this task was accomplished and his country had become more unified, under orders from England in April, 1915, he invaded German Southwest Africa and in July of that year the German colonial army surrendered to him. The swiftness of this conquest would not have been possible we read, had it not been for Botha's wonderful troops, swift and incredibly hardy soldiers, "who could learn to assuage thirst with a pebble and drive off famine with a raisin."

Botha is again Premier of the South African Union, and the country is nominally at peace, but it is far from an easy position that he holds between two races not yet quite trustful of each other. His wisdom has been much greater than was Lord Milner's, because he recognised the importance of decentralization. "It is the policy of decentralization that has made the empire, the power granted the various peoples to govern themselves. It is co-operation, always better co-operation, that we want."

Mr. Spender gives us a delightful description of Botha at his home of Groote Schur, leading a simple, unpretentious life in this great house left by Cecil Rhodes with uncanny foresight as "the residence of the Premier of South Africa." The crowds of visitors from all countries are greeted with a pleasant kindness by him and his wife, and we like to leave him with this reminiscence, a living magnet to the affections of men, or, as Mr. Spender says in his foreword: "One who is as daring and swift in battle as he is wise and merciful in victory; as skilled a craftsman of peace as he is a master of war; as cunning in cure as he is potent in punishment."

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Remarkable Collection of Letters of the "American Citizen Who Died for England at Loos on Sept. 26, 1915"—Recent Books on the War

SOLDIER AND DRAMATIST: Being the Letters of Harold Chapin, American Citizen, Who Died for England at Loos on Sept. 26, 1915. With two portraits. New York and London: John Lane Company. $1.25.

WILLIAM ARCHER has summed up the work of Harold Chapin and the significance of his death for English letters in a sentence that forms a fitting introduction to this book: "With the single exception of Rupert Brooke, no English-speaking man of more unquestionable genius has been lost to the world in this world frenzy. It is probable that Harold Chapin's death will bring about in this country a wider acquaintance with his work; it was not well-known here, yet he was a dramatist of unusual power and sympathy and of great promise. He was only twenty-nine when he died.

He was an American, of old New England stock, descended from Huguenot refugees. He was born in Brooklyn Feb. 15, 1886. But his mother, who is an actress, took him to Paris in the Autumn of 1888, and before he was three years old they went to London to live. It was in England that he spent the rest of his life, appearing on the stage with his mother now and then as a boy, but making no really serious essay as an actor until his education was completed. In 1902 he went on the stage in earnest. His success as an actor was moderate. Like Granville Barker, with whom he was associated, he was much more interested in writing plays and in producing them than in playing in them himself. In 1910 his first one-act play was produced, and he soon came to be recognized as one of the most promising of the younger British playwrights. Before his death he had written ten one-act plays (the medium in which he did his best work) and six longer dramas.

The outbreak of war found him engaged in his usual work—and unable to continue it. It seemed so silly, he said. He enlisted in the R. A. M. C. Sept. 2, throwing himself with enthusiasm and cheerfulness into his new work. One of his mother's friends wrote her, when Harold enlisted, that it was noble of him to "fight for King and country," and Harold laughed when he saw the letter.

"I'm fighting for no King," he said, "and the best of this King is that he knows we are not fighting for him."

All these facts about Harold Chapin and his work, told in the Introduction to "Soldier and Dramatist," are very interesting. But somehow when one begins to read his letters one forgets all about who and what he was in an absorbing human interest in the man himself. These war letters are so vital and so fine, so considerate, so gay in their willingness to do the hard things and to laugh about them, so charming and so tender and in their charm and tenderness so profoundly pathetic. They are brave with that great bravery that is instinctive and altogether unconscious; and their writer has never for a moment lost his vital and exhaustive interest in the things of home. The reader who expects to find in "war letters" simply the stirring chronicle of events at or near the "front" will not find this book what he is looking for. Of his day's work as a soldier Harold Chapin does write, quite personally and vividly; but there is just as much in his letters, or more, about home—about his wife and his mother and his little son and his dog. This is not just a book about the war; it is a book from the heart of a brave and loving gentleman.

Most of the letters are to his wife, a few to his mother and to his mother-in-law, some delightful epistles to his dog, a little group of wonderful letters to his four-year-old son. The letters are absolutely charming, but it is those to his little boy that are most remarkable. In one of his letters to his wife Harold Chapin expresses the fear that his son might forget him in all these long months of absence; in other letters he gives her messages for him, and tells her in illuminating detail how his baby mind must be trained; he is always thinking about the little boy at home. And his letters to him deserve to live long among our child "studies."

It is easy to understand in reading his letters how Harold Chapin's death was a loss to English literature, and how his dramas were notable for their imagination and their sympathy. "Soldier and Dramatist" is a book worth reading and worth having for many different reasons—for its human finesse, for what it has to say about the war, for the beauty of its love letters, and the exquisiteness of its approach to the mind of a child; for the importance of its author's achievement and promise and the greatness of his sacrifice. And we cannot afford to miss its gallant pathos, though our hearts ache with its pain.

CLOUD AND SILVER

CLOUD AND SILVER. By E. V. Lucas. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

E. V. LUCAS is one of the English writers whose work we love for its leisure, for its mellow observation, for the rich and quiet background out of which the author writes so keenly and so well. Much of the leisure is gone now. The war has made pleasantness impossible. The background is not quiet any more. Some of the essays in the present volume are about the war; some of the others have felt its grim disturbance, though the book is one of the miscellaneous collections of papers with which we are already familiar in this writer's varied work. But the mellow observation is here still, the rich and often humorous sympathy, the inherent charm. "Cloud and Silver," like Mr. Lucas's other books, is delightful. It is a book that those of us who have appreciated the quality of his work will want to read.

That is evident in the very first paper of all, "Allies to the End," under date of December, 1914. Here is a group of English people in a restaurant in Paris, and near by are some strangers who are French; the little picture—it cannot be called a story—of how they make acquaintance is a smiling little thing. But the smiles are very friendly and very sweet, and behind them there is a wealth of human understanding and the realization of the omnipresent war. And then Mr. Lucas has written, as he is so well qualified to write, a short essay of the laughter of the trenches, an attempt to solve the problem of that "careless facetiousness of the British soldier in the fighting line of the present war" which is, he tells us, "the wonder of the world." In his brief notes of "The Marne After the Battle" there is sympathy and kindness and there are smiles and tears. And "The Real Hero of the War" is charming. There is breadth and wisdom in the author's observation; and there is a very gentle humanity.

Among the other essays there is a note of admirable universality in "Persons That We Envy." Whom do you most envy? would be, Mr. Lucas points out, a good question to put to our friends; for himself, he is altogether candid; the one person in the world of whom he is most envious is the person who can be completely absentminded. In "Slang—English and American," there is praise for America indeed. For the author calls our attention—as others have before, but none more charmingly—to the vigor and significance of American slang as compared to an argot that calls everything "topping," and adds: "Somebody once controverted the statement that America had no national poetry by pointing to her slang; and he had reason. American slang is very often poetry, or an admirable substitute for it." In "The Best Stories" there is a merry collection of some of them, and in "The Crummies Code" there is some real farce. The essays "Of Accuracy" and "Of Deception" are fascinating studies of these interesting matters, the one so elusive, the other so insidious.

In this volume Mr. Lucas has added to his various means of expression the writing of fables. The collection which he calls "Once Upon a Time," which fills almost half of the book, goes for its actors to flowers and beasts and people, and for its texts to well-nigh innumerable themes. It is novel, clever, and thoroughly worth reading. One comes back to one's first characterization: this is a charming book; but its charm has flowered from the soil of a keen human vision.

GENERAL JOFFRE

GENERAL JOFFRE AND HIS BATTLES. By Raymond Recouly, (Captain X.) With portraits and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

DURING the past year several intimate studies of French Generals and French army life in wartime have appeared in Scribner's Magazine under the signature of Captain X. In "General Joffre and His Battles" the identity of Captain X. is established and his earlier papers are reprinted with additions from his personal journal. Raymond Recouly has taken part in much of the actual fighting in France, and has been brought by his position on the General Staff into close personal touch with the men who have planned the battles and campaigns. His book contains information, therefore, which we are glad to see given permanent form. It is one of the interesting books on the strategy and the important personalities of the war. It is not a record of tragedies or of pathos; it does not dwell upon that side of war. It is a military study.

The actual phases of the fighting which Captain Recouly describes are the battle of the Marne, with especial emphasis upon General Joffre's planning; the offensive in Champagne, and the battle of Verdun; his journal tells, too, of the fighting in the Argonne. He is optimistic throughout, and he states the reasons for his optimism in good, set terms. But his book is nowhere a dramatic chronicle; it is a straightforward setting down of events, written "inside" from the military expert's point of view, clearly and concisely, for the lay reader to follow and to understand.

Thus he writes of the French recuperative power, as shown in the Champagne offensive:

> Some of our army corps, which had taken part in the May offensive in Artois, had meanwhile had time to rest and re-form. The attacking power of a body of troops is exactly analogous to the nerve power of a man. When a man is young, active, and full of life, no matter how great his temporary exhaustion, a few days of rest and a few nights of sleep will put him on his feet again. The French Army is in this happy prime of its recuperative powers. * * * This surprising elasticity, this promptness in throwing off fatigue and suffering, is not only the dominant characteristic of the French soldier, but the fundamental quality of the whole race—the quality which again and again has shone out in its long history.

He analyzes the various campaigns, showing what was desired, what conditions were, what was accomplished. And with just the same painstaking care he writes of the great Generals—Joffre first of all, and two of his "collaborators," Generals Foch and de Castelnau:

> General Joffre gets up every morning at 5 o'clock, and is always in bed by 9 in the evening. Strict orders are given not to wake him except in cases of emergency. Self-command and insight are the dominant qualities of a great military chief, and neither of these qualities is possible without sleep. * * * There is a look in his steel-blue eyes * * * that admits of no reply; there is a finality in his glance.

These portraits of the Generals are intensely interesting, because the characteristics of each are stated in such straightforward fashion and with such careful differentiation. As a piece of writing, "General Joffre and His Battles" is distinguished by its lucidity. As a repository of intimate and important facts about some of the most interesting men and events of the war the book has a very definite place of its own.

SWEDEN

SWEDEN. Edited by J. Guinchard. Stockholm: Government Printing Office. F. A. Norstedt & Soner.

For a Government publication, this historical and statistical handbook is remarkably interesting. The editor has been assisted by a formidable staff of authors and translators, most of whom are equipped with expert knowledge, and together they have produced a work the arrangement of which leaves little to be desired. The handbook is published in English and is in two volumes, the first of which deals with the land and people, their governmental and educational methods, their social movements and literature, not to speak of sport, athletics, and gymnastics. The second volume should be of particular interest to Americans who are trying to increase our trade with Sweden, for it describes the nation's agricultural and mineral resources, its metallurgical and manufacturing industries, commerce, shipping, and internal communications, as well as its banking system. The work is illustrated and has numerous diagrams and maps. For reference purposes it is invaluable.

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WHAT A HISTORY OF PANICS MAY TEACH

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF PANICS. Their periodical occurrence in the United States. By Clement Juglar. Translated and edited with an introduction and brought down to 1913, to date by De Courcy W. Thom. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE time to obtain a house is when it is not raining. Likewise the time to consider panics calmly is a time of such unprecedented prosperity as this country is now experiencing at the cost of the rest of the world. Always such prosperity has to be paid for. In normal trade both sides profit. Now we are profiting by billions which other nations are losing. Hard necessity will compel them to try to recoup by hard work and economy for which our easy prosperity is nothing at. The situation is the reverse of that when we were in the pressed economic condition of our foreign friends, and worked our way out, as they must. It was in the hard times following our previous panics that our commercial invasion of Europe alarmed those who now will wait to regain from us the gold they have sent us by buying it back with cheap goods. The natural defense against cheap goods is cheap goods, either to prevent imports of them, or to balance their import and protect the gold which is the basis of our credit structure.

The people of this country twice have voted to put our trade on an approach to a normal basis, but the Democrats are rivaling the Republicans in cheating the people of the intention of their mandate that the tariff should be revised downward. Mr. Hughes ran his campaign on the theory that a higher tariff is the need of the times, although the Republicans were expelled from power on that issue. The Democrats also shrink from the execution of their avowed policy of revision downward. They are enacting laws against "dumping" cheap goods, although no trader individually dreads buying cheap. They are establishing a commission to postpone the dreaded day when some action must be taken on the dangerous tariff question, and they have enacted a dye tariff which rivals Republican protectionism. These present political conditions are recalled because this standard history of our panics, now in its third edition, traces their origin to tariff revisions. Higher tariffs have been followed by depression. Lower tariffs have been followed by better times. As the American translator of the French author remarks:

> Protective tariffs have always impoverished a majority of our people, the agriculturists: agriculture has thus been made a most unprofitable vocation throughout the States, and this encumbrance of the very foundation of the business of the American people has often forced our finances into such unhealthy conditions that under any unusual strain a panic with all its wretched accomplishments has resulted.

We had neither protective tariffs nor panics until the embargo, the nonintercourse act, and the war of 1812. Those conditions were singularly like the present in many features. The sequel to the war prosperity was a protective tariff, agricultural distress and our first panics. The agriculturists were forced to buy dear, and reduced their purchases. The manufacturers met the reduced demand by reducing wages and hiring fewer hands. Protectionism protected neither the farmers nor the laborers. From 1846 to 1857 our country "flourished marvelously" under a policy of lower tariffs, both agriculture and manufactures feeling the stimulus. In fact it was the excess of prosperity, overtrading and speculation which caused a reversion to protectionism. The war of the rebellion made necessary higher tariffs to balance the increased internal revenue taxes. Since then there has been a succession of high and higher tariffs and panics.

It is only necessary to mention a few of the protectionist tariff panics—1864, 1873, 1884, the 1890s, following the McKinley tariff,) and the early years of this century when McKinley's counsel to broaden our foreign trade relations was dishonored by both parties. Our present prosperity is real and huge, but there is no doubt that it is war prosperity. With peace foreign agriculture will destroy the abnormal demand for our foodstuffs. The farmers will be less able to take the products of our factories, and the foreign demands for war goods will cease. The conditions are better than those which followed the war prosperity of the nineteenth century:

> It is hard not to overmake the vast reassurance offered to business by linking together the banking power of the country through the Reserve bank system. Just as an enormously large number of troops skillfully thrown into an endangered—a panicky position will keep success, so can the great reserves of the Reserve Bank system instantly transfer from one section to another our country as a whole to prevent the branch that the Reserve Bank system establishes . . . a powerful remedy to curb great prosperity unchecked until the great war ceases and withdrawing the stimulating demand for our commodities from which the readjustments of our trade. Money will have become actually or potentially scarce because of the enormous drain of our business, and all the banking power of our country will be available to prevent a crushing panic. The Reserve Banks will have gotten fully in work by then, it is to be hoped. They will be ready, if hard times threaten overmuch, their vast aid to the highest will quickly end the panic—perhaps in the old-time panics stopped.

The authors present a striking picture of panics following tariff changes with the single exception of the revision downward in 1846. But their appeal is not for the multitude. Dealers on the Stock Exchange know how to make money on a falling market, but traders and wage-earners for the most part know only how to profit on rising markets. We are now at the top of the highest market known to the present generation, and yet it is common knowledge that prosperity has not brought content. Never were there greater unrest, more strikes, greater complaint that high wages have not solved the problem of living within the means of the average earner. Prices have risen faster than wages in most cases, for the war prosperity is not well distributed.

Speaking broadly, fixed incomes yield most comforts when prices are falling. In such times the sophisticated make money in "bear" markets. For prices fall faster than wages just as they rise faster. When our agriculturists and producers are complaining of shrinking demand and smaller profits the great multitudes will find their incomes going further and the conditions of living easier. There will be unemployment, of course, but not for the best workers, who now are declining in comparison with the disproportionate prosperity of the officials' wage-earners. There is no room now like that which is work and is idle. For many there is overpayment and prosperity at the expense of the more competent whose incomes have risen, but not proportionately. There are times ahead when the profit makers must rely upon their accumulated profits, when those with fixed incomes will find their position bettered in comparison with those who now are profiting at their expense, and when those who are profiteers with their present prosperity will be crying aloud that society is to blame for their unthrift and that social justice demands the relief of the unemployed.

The reproduction of the conditions of our tariffs and our panics is timely. Centuries of prudence never yet stayed a panic, but forewarnings has done much good. Money may profit and peace can be increased by studying what our financial history teaches, especially now. Those who ignorant with the connection the authors trace between our politics and our panics.

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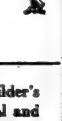

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(Continued from Page 477)

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STORIES BY MR. COBB

FIBBLE, D. D.! LOCAL COLOR. By Irvin S. Cobb. George H. Doran Company. $1.20 net and $1.35 net.

MR. IRVIN COBB has become one of the most widely read of present-day American authors, and this for several excellent reasons. The foremost is probably because of the fact that he is funny. A great many people object strenuously to the futile glad literature that moves so many others to easy pleasure, but there are very few who cannot find satisfaction in a good laugh. Mr. Cobb not only possesses a rich turn of humor, but he knows exactly how to work up his points so that he gets the very best out of them. He is a master worker, and you are often forced to pause in the midst of your enjoyment to observe the sheer cleverness with which it has been attained. Some say that Cobb's humor consists solely in a sense of the incongruous, a kind of humor that is particularly labeled American. This is not entirely true. He does like to juxtapose the unlikely, and to take the sudden turn that makes for surprise. But his humor is deeper and more real than it would be if based only on a sense of the extravagant. He knows men well, and it would not seem misplaced to assert that he likes them. In this knowledge, warmed by this affection, he discovers much that is amusing. He includes himself in this discovery; some of the funniest things he has written have been at his own expense. His fault, if he has one, is a tendency to overelaboration, which in its turn creates the impression that his humor is only half spontaneous, the other half being manufactured. This is the defect of his quality. He finishes so well that he is sometimes tempted to finish too well. But at his best his humor is as genuine as it is clever.

Other reasons why Mr. Cobb's audience is so large are that he tells a good story, that he draws real characters, that both his dialogue and his dialect are delightful, and that he can touch the heart of his readers as well as evoke their laughter. You don't mind being laughed at by some one who makes you feel that after all you have a great deal about you that is both lovable and interesting, and that is the attitude you sense in Irvin Cobb.

"Local Color" is a collection of short stories on subjects as diverse as "The Field of Honor" and "The Smart Aleck." There is nothing to laugh at in the former. Told with beautiful restraint and tenderness, the tragic little tale of war and the consequences of war is set to a grave note and makes a grim indictment. It is not the only story in the book that touches upon horror. "Blacker Than Sin" will make the hair stir on your head if you read it alone at night. It has a "haunt" in it worse than a mere ghost, and measures a return for evil that may well satisfy the most ferocious judge. The suspense is admirably maintained and the climax extremely effective.

But there are other tales that will make you laugh heartily, the engaging portrait of the Smart Aleck and the story called "First Corinthians" among them. And for pure drama turn to "Enter the Villain." It may not, as Mr. Cobb does not hesitate to deplore, possess a moral. But it is a breathlessly interesting bit of work, crowded with the stuff that life is made of. The truth that Mr. Cobb is a master in the art of telling a story is born in upon you more forcibly than before in this particular collection. There is not one without excellence; as for the local color, it is drawn from many sources, and it seems equally vivid whether it belongs in the trenches in France or in such a thriving city as that of Anneburg, some miles south of the Mason and Dixon line, where the diverting incidents that go to the making of "Persona au Gratin" take place.

In the second book, "Fibble, D. D.!" it is the study, under various stirring circumstances, of a gentle and inoffensive young prig who is the hero that occupies Mr. Cobb. Dr. Fibble is not of this world worldly. He is born to be imposed upon, be it by the strenuous young of our day, or the bewildering feminine. His story is divided into three parts, in which the first shows him engaged with a group of young gentlemen ranging in age from 9 to 15 years, as mentor, guide, and friend, in a camping-out expedition that had certain disastrous results, particularly for Dr. Fibble. It is he who tells us the story, employing for the purpose a flowing and ornate style that adds greatly to the effect of the narration.

In the second part of the book the doctor tells, in an open letter addressed to One Sitting in a High Place, and entitled "Elsewhere in France," of troubles and difficulties befalling him at the outbreak of the European war, he being at the time the traveling professor with eight young ladies and their mathematics teacher from Fernbridge Seminary, where the doctor had finally gravitated, as being a place more suited to his special talents than that of mentoring American boyhood.

The third part relates, in the form of a diary, a thrilling love story, and brings the recital to a happy end.

The book is going to be given away many times this Christmas. Mr. Cobb has had some real fun in writing it, and to read it is to keep chuckling for every page that you turn. It is extravagant, of course. Deliciously, absurdly extravagant! All the same, we have met our Fibbles. Even the most sheltered life has such encounters. We may never have seen him in the simon pure essence in which he is here revealed, to be sure, but his niceties, his troubles, his agitations, his quaint old-maidishness, his utter lack of humor, his preoccupations with the milk and water aspects of life, these in greater or lesser measure we have had occasion to observe in the flesh, if so coarse a term may be employed toward a being so nice. He is no fool; and seeing him through his own eyes we are able to appreciate his virtues more clearly than we might had he been revealed through some other medium.

The two books show a wide range, and make it appear that Mr. Cobb is a more important figure in our literature than the usual reference to him as one of our "funny writers" conveys. He is by no means content to follow one line, or to interpret life by a single formula. He has written some fine stories of the South, but he has not restricted himself to anything less than all America. He is one of the few men who can write a really funny story, but that does not keep him from writing stories in many moods, and on tragic, even terrible subjects. He is a first-class caricaturist, but that has proved no hindrance when he chooses to create a real man or woman. On the whole, it appears that Mr. Cobb is doing a good big share of that interpretation of American life which should be the job of American authors, and that he is doing it remarkably.

A COUNTRY CHRONICLE

A COUNTRY CHRONICLE. By Grant Showerman. The Century Company. $1.50, net.

IT would seem an impossible thing to write a story nowadays that was unlike any other story; yet that is what the author of "A Country Chronicle" has done. It is so different that at first it doesn't seem to be a story at all and you think that you are not going to like it, and that presently you will throw it aside. But first you read just a little way further, and then you go on for another bit; and soon you find yourself muttering something to the effect that what you are reading is singularly like the real thing. Then you laugh, and next, particularly if you have had, as a child, any experience of country life, you will probably sit still, with the book on your knees, and let your mind wander away from this story of one boy on a farm to your own boyhood, or girlhood, either. And when you pick up the book again it will be with the decided impression that it is remarkably good and that you are not going to lay it aside so long as any of it remains unread.

Told in the first person by a boy of 10, and in the present tense, the book is full of detail. Small matters and important matters are apparently given the same consideration. The manifold incidents of the day pass before the lad's eyes or engage his efforts or attention, and he tells of them just as they occur. There is no attempt to talk boy dialogue, yet the dialogue of the country is given with exquisite faithfulness where there is talking. But the narrative parts go along smoothly, one simple sentence following another with no straining after effect or color, and yet when it is all done the picture has been painted so that it lives for you. Take the hot day in school, with the spiritless, somewhat irritable children and the overheated teacher, red in the face and fanning herself near the window, followed by the thunderstorm, with hail, and, finally, a rainbow. These things are common enough, and they have been written about many times. But never in just the way, and never with just the effect here accomplished.

If we are able to remember anything at all about our childhood it is that impressions, physical or mental, were peculiarly vivid. The feel of grass under us as we lay on it, the sensation of mud squeezing up through bare toes, the taste of fruit, the exhilaration of running and yelling, the joy of vacation, the length of a day, the smell of a wild flower, these things were tremendous in their way. And this vividness of sensation is what Mr. Showerman has got into his book. When he writes of a day's fishing he puts into the narration what that day is to a boy; and he does it as the boy himself would do it if able to give full expression to his feelings and thoughts without the inhibition of imagining himself under inspection. There is also the curious heartlessness of youth in the book. It is not real heartlessness, it is merely lack of experience with sorrow, but it looks like it, and every one who knows children knows it. It shows in the warmest-hearted and most affectionate and demonstrative children, for it is ignorance, and all children are ignorant. And, naturally, it is entirely unconscious of itself.

But there is more than boy in the book. There are the grown people, too, pursuing the round of life in a farming community, talking of their affairs before the youngsters as older people do, talking with each other on all sorts of subjects. The men sit round the stove in the store in Winter and chat, swapping stories and making predictions about the next election, and the small boy sits near, listening, observant, interested. You sit with him.

And before you have finished the book you know the characters intimately, and you are glad to know them. They are fine people, kind and honest, enjoying their homes and each other. There is something sound and happy in the atmosphere of the story. You want to stay in it.

The only way to give a true impression of this book would be to quote from it. But it is difficult to quote from. Each incident links so with another, one bit of detail fits in with what goes before or follows after, that it is impossible to break in and run off with any of it. There is the chapter: "My Father Begins to Tap Trees in the Sugarbush." Picture after picture, impressions thick upon each other, yet if you were to single out a paragraph here and another there the effect would disappear.

Another thing about this book is the recognition of the importance play has in a boy's life. How earnest and singleminded he is in pursuit of it, how the thing that's got "lots o' fun in it" is the thing that counts. It is as necessary to him as breathing or eating, and he indulges in it as naturally and unconsciously.

The actual locale of the story is in Wisconsin a generation ago, but that is immaterial. The book is American to an intense degree, the family life, the young life, is ours now and always. It is a delightful contribution to our idiomatic literature, if we may so express it.

The drawings made for the book by George Wright have a decided charm of their own and are true interpretations of the text.

THE VERMILION BOX

THE VERMILION BOX. By E. V. Lucas. New York: G. H. Doran Company. $1.35.

THE very nicest sort of middle-aged English bachelor, trusted son and brother and favorite uncle in a large and interesting family connection, is the recipient or the writer of the majority of the letters that come out of Mr. Lucas's vermilion post box. The letters begin soon after war is declared and seem to be brought well beyond the beginning of 1916, so they make a war story, of course, and the most intimate sort of a family story besides. There is the grandmother who "cannot see what has come over the Germans" because her Fräulein Schmidt used to be so helpful; her married sons and daughters who are more or less feverishly keeping busy in ways that help at home, because, with one exception—a staff officer—they are too old to go, and their sons and daughters in turn, who are either at the front, or engaged or married to some one there, or wanting to get there but restrained on account of their youth. Other writers fill up the picture, from the honest little parlor maid and her prisoner correspondent in Holland to the flirtatious officer's wife and the well-bred "slacker."

Mr. Lucas does not probe and dissect the human heart and mind and then call on us to examine them with microscopes. But his gift at revelation of character is all the more surprising. These are just plain letters, such letters as you or I might write in the stir and upset of war time to those who knew us best and need no explanation of our char-

(Continued on Page 483)

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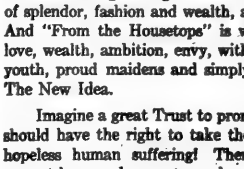

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 480)

sisters and motives. They are such very real letters that we find ourselves wondering if the author is not really a compiler rather betraying the confidences of his family. Moreover, we soon know the family as well that we recognize the writers as though we saw their handwriting. Even their telegrams take on a personal quality. May we not call this genius, or very near it?

Naturally, when youth must go off to war there is romance, and two or three charming love affairs find place in the family history. They are sweet, refreshing, old-fashioned stories of young love, full of sincerity and laughter and tears, as far from the rather lurid cast of some before-the-war novels as apple blossoms are from a jungle flower. One of these love affairs perforce ends sadly, but the one which is given the most prominence in the family story is a delight, with the unconscious humor of serious-minded twenty years, and so far—you see it is still going on—is very happy.

Just as Mr. Britling is Wells at his most Wellsian, so is the "Uncle Richard" of these letters Mr. Lucas at his most attractive best. And slight as the book may seem in comparison with the great earlier novel, it is no less accurately true. The very fact that he is "Uncle Richard" makes every one else in the book seem dearer and closer than Mr. Britling's somewhat neglected family ever seemed. And we close the book with its final report of a beautiful deed of heroism, wanting to know more about all of them.

At least, since Mr. Lucas knows what has happened since his book went to press, will he not please tell us whether young John was finally allowed to enlist and got into the aviation corps? And also whether Uncle Richard's friend, "the Unitarian minister in Brooklyn" voted for Wilson or Hughes? We think we know, but we should like to be sure.

MISS HURST'S STORIES

EVERY SOUL HATH ITS SONG. By Fannie Hurst. Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

THERE seems to be an imp that sits on the shoulders of critics or semi-critics and whispers into their ears that a popular contemporary writer cannot be a great writer. No doubt in the time of Juvenal high-brow Roman noble women, sitting around their tea tables shrugged their shoulders indifferently at the mention of his name. Juvenal great? It was paradoxical. How could he be—he was popular? But with his eye focused on the realistic aspects of his age, he now has a fixed place in literature, due to the impression that he leaves with us as to his truthful adherence to the life of his time.

This is not an attempt to compare the work of Fannie Hurst to that of Juvenal. Rather, it is an attack on the imp, in defense of the statement that in "Every Soul Hath Its Song" the author has placed herself among the great American writers of modern short stories.

A casual judgment might render the verdict that Fannie Hurst is a reportorial writer, a realistic depicter of obscure characters. But the work of most of our reportorial story writers is given in two dimensions. In most of the stories of this volume we get the third dimension. There is more than a realistic picture of characters, of scenes, and of turns of expressions. There is also a keen feeling for the relative values of life.

In her introduction to "In Memoriam" the author has expressed an aspect of this:

> Greeks, first of men, perched their gods up on Olympus and wandered down to build cities.
>
> Because the city is as insidious as the sleeping draught of an Indian soothsayer, under its spell men go mad for gain and forget that to stand on the brow of a mountain at night, arms outstretched in kinship to Vega and Capella, is a golden moment of purer alloy than certified bonds. What magnate remembers where the best tackle squirms, or the taste of grass sucked in from the tender end of the blade? All progress is like that. How immediately are the yesterdays metamorphosed into memories, and memories, even the stanchest of them, mold and disintegrate.

The heroine of this story is a woman three-score and ten years of age, removed from the days when her "bare feet had run fleet across a plushy meadow," from the days when she sat beside a home-made crib, seldom empty of a child, and from the time when, in a sun-soaked kitchen, beside a black iron range, she looked up to greet her husband, Isidore Meyerburg, who entered with rims of dirt under his nails.

Now she sits under an archaic ceiling in the midst of great wealth that "lay in congealed silence over the room." And out of her flabby face her straight gaze bores back into the past, and wanders, then, to the plans for the memorial that she is to build to her husband.

But Becky opposes the memorial—Becky, her only daughter and one unmarried child. For Becky wants to marry the Marquis Rossegrants, who demands a settlement of a million dollars. And the share due to Becky is only half a million! She is dependent on her mother for the rest. The story is the struggle of the mother. To the hot tears and demands of Becky, she speaks:

> Becky, child, 'ain't you got everything what money can buy? A house on Fifth Avenue what even the sightseeing automobile hollers about. Automobiles of your own more as you can use. Oooo I tell you in such marriages the last thing what you hear talked about is love.

But it was the love to her husband, expressed in the memorial, or the happiness of her daughter. And in the end both loves win. After the betrothal of her daughter, back in the little flat on a dirty little street of the east side, where Mrs. Meyerburg spent the

(Continued on Page Following)

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David Snedden, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, says: *"Believing that suitable books in the home are the **surest means of self-education,** I look upon THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE as being one of the most serviceable and satisfactory means that I know of to that end. The text is well adapted to the minds of children and the pictures so appealing and informing that children seem to develop rapidly in their powers to use and enjoy both text and illustrations in their combination."*

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What is the use of our hair?
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What keeps the stars in place?
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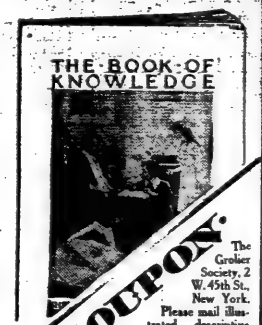

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12, 1916.

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LITERARY CRITICISM

IT is probably the experience in every literary journal that an occasional reader takes umbrage at some particular review on the ground that it is either unfair or that the reviewer has failed to grasp the purpose or the meaning of the book under consideration. In every such case it is difficult to gauge the exact degree in which the personal equation, either on the part of the reviewer or the reader, has been allowed to color the judgment. But that such differences do inevitably occur directs attention to some of the conditions affecting the play of literary criticism. There are those who maintain that many a good book is made or marred by the critic, and although this is undoubtedly a straining of fact to fit a theory, it indicates, nevertheless, the influence that is often exerted on the fortunes of a book by its critical treatment. The whole matter is taken up in a thoughtful monograph by Miss GERTRUDE BUCK, Professor of English in Vassar College, entitled "The Social Criticism of English Literature," (Yale University Press.) The little book is especially valuable for its analysis of the varying principles upon which most literary criticism is based. In literature, as in philosophy, clear, comprehensive definitions are of vital importance in gaining a right mode of thinking. Thus, Professor BUCK points out that there are two kinds of literary criticism—the judicial, or deductive, and the scientific, or inductive. The differences between these schools or methods of criticism are more radical than might be supposed at first glance. The deductive method is of the old type, the type that bases its whole view of things upon some "accredited canon of literature"—like the "three unities of drama," for instance—and proceeds to award praise or blame according to the adaptability of the candidate for literary honors to this critical bed of Procrustes. By this inexorable, ironclad method many of the greatest names in literature might easily be found wanting, lacking in some Aristotelian technicality that would debar them from their just claims to excellence. On the other hand, scientific criticism ignores much of this historical view of literature and judges the latter more nearly as a natural expression of modern life.

> Scientific criticism, in its furthest recoil from judicial criticism, would confine itself to accounting for a given piece of literature, steadfastly refusing to evaluate it. In so doing it explicitly challenges the claim of judicial criticism that the literature of past ages, from which the latter's standards are necessarily drawn, should fix values for the literature of the present and of the future; and sets up a conception of literature as perpetually growing and changing, a creature of organic development, not of fixed, inorganic structure.

THIS rather learned and, in some respects, abstruse statement of the workings of these respective schools of criticism leaves one a little vague as to the final, practical test to be applied by the literary critic to the books that come under his notice. In the days of the famous old reviews, in which one finds among the reviewers the names of some of the greatest English essayists, the so-called criticisms became, as a matter of fact, elaborate papers showing forth the personal opinions of the critics and paying little attention to the relative merits of the book or books under discussion. Even today something of this custom holds good, and in this direction Professor BUCK has this to say:

> The censor of modern writing is often inclined to regard the critic's function at the present time as that of holding aloft a stainless banner of personal taste and dragooning all the world to follow where it leads. Apparently such a view fails to recognise the issue as educational rather than militant. The critic cannot coerce. Books which a cultivated taste considers deplorable are bound to multiply without permission from him so long as they are read. And they must continue to be read while readers remain below the level of feeling and of thought which these books represent.
>
> One practicable remedy, and only one, presents itself—the gradual education of readers through the very reading which now interests and satisfies them.

This is true criticism. The whole fact of the matter is that the critical field in literature is best conserved by furnishing the reader, impartially, with the material from which he himself may form his own estimate. The purely opinionative book review is rapidly becoming a thing of the past with all conscientious literary periodicals.

IT is reported—but on somewhat doubtful authority—that the late HENRY JAMES left an unfinished story. There is nothing, of course, surprising in this. It would be difficult to recall an authentic instance of an author whose literary work was completed before the summons of death reached him. In some cases, indeed, the list of posthumous publications grows so formidable that one wonders if it is not eked out by surreptitious contributions from the living—or through an uncanny post-mortem activity on the part of the authors themselves. Thus, besides the rumored unfinished story, it is altogether probable that more than one fragment will be found in the literary workshop of HENRY JAMES. Incidentally, it is said that in recent years the latter fell into the thoroughly modern habit of dictating his novels and stories to a stenographer, a habit that, in the opinion of some critics, accounts for some of the verbal mazes and circumlocutions peculiar to the Jamesian muse. But, that unfinished story—who will finish it? SWINBURNE had a knack (witness his delightful "Seven Against Sense") for imitating with absolute accuracy the stylistic peculiarities of his literary contemporaries. But even SWINBURNE never attempted HENRY JAMES. Failing SWINBURNE, it is barely possible that the stenographer—if he or she is not a myth—may be sufficiently inoculated with the Jamesian peculiarities to bring the suspended story to a successfully mystifying conclusion.

ASIDE from the interest naturally aroused by this promised posthumous story from HENRY JAMES, it would be rare good news to hear that the latter left sufficient material for an autobiography, or, at least, a volume of reminiscences. Belonging to two countries, as he did, and in contact personally, for so long a period, with the literary life of each, such a volume might easily be packed with a wealth of revealing memorabilia scarcely equaled in recent years. It would hardly be in the form of an autobiography, however. The extreme modesty and reticence of Mr. JAMES render the possibility of such a work from his pen quite unthinkable. But there must be an abundance of letters from and to him. They would furnish the requisite data for a biography—or, published as they stand, a volume of unique literary interest.

THE taste for literary centenaries has led to the discovery that the year richest in possibilities for this kind of celebration is 1819. In that year were born GEORGE ELIOT, JOHN RUSKIN, CHARLES KINGSLEY, WALT WHITMAN, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, JULIA WARD HOWE, HERMAN MELVILLE, ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, eight altogether. Since it shows an admirable impartiality as to nationality, the list should appeal equally to British and American literary enthusiasts. Should the present dominance of free verse extend to 1919 it is altogether probable that the largest share of interest aroused by these centenarians will be centred upon WALT WHITMAN. The special following enjoyed by the latter in England, France, and Russia will doubtless give to the anniversary of his birth a more widespread, generous recognition than to the others. A WHITMAN celebration, indeed, of the character that now seems possible, would be quite after the fashion of one of those delightful revenges with which Time occasionally favors us.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 9
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

MY TABLECLOTHS. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $5.00.
A book of reminiscence.

IN THE LAND OF ARARAT. By John Otis Barrows. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
Biography of Mrs. Ussher, missionary to Turkey, "a martyr of the Great War."

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT? By Robert W. Bedwell. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.
Autobiographical chapters against "dawdling in college."

MAKERS OF SOUTH AMERICA. By Marguerite Daniels. 12mo. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States, 156 Fifth Avenue. 60 cents.
Contains twelve biographies.

OMNIANA: The Autobiography of an Irish Octogenarian. By J. F. Fuller. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Reminiscences of J. F. Fuller, Irish author.

LETTERS OF RICHARD WATSON GILDER. Edited by his daughter, Rosamond Gilder. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.
Covers the period 1844-1909.

THE DRAMA OF SAVAGE PEOPLES. By Leonhis Havemeyer. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.75.
Historical and critical survey.

SIX DAYS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC. By I. G. Redmond-Howard. 12mo. Boston: J. W. Luce & Co. $2.
A critical narrative of the latest phase of Irish politics.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. Edited by Professor Charles F. Thorne and Augustus R. Keller. 12mo. New York: The International Historical Society. Volumes XII. and XIII.
Covers the period 1786-1870.

Poetry and Architecture

THE CHICAGO ANTHOLOGY. Selected and arranged by Charles G. Blanden and Minna Mathison. 12mo. Chicago: The Roadside Press.
Collection of poems by Chicago poets.

PARKS: THEIR DESIGN, EQUIPMENT, AND USE. By George Burnap. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.
Profusely illustrated volume in the Landscape Architecture Series.

WILD EARTH AND OTHER POEMS. By Padraic Colum. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Collection includes some of the poems of peasant life published in 1909.

LAW AND LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. By E. J. N. Hoigtan. 8vo. Boston: The Cornhan Press.
Collection of short poems.

WHAT DADDIES DO. By Robert Livingston. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.
"Old-fashioned rhymes for new-fangled kiddies." Illustrated.

FRIENDSHIP AND OTHER POEMS. By R. H. Nadal. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores. $1.
A collection of poems, in the main of a satiric quality.

RHYMES OF A RED CROSS MAN. By Robert W. Service. 12mo. New York: Barse & Hopkins. $1.
Poems celebrating life behind the firing line.

THE TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM WINDUNE AND OTHER POEMS. By James H. Wallis. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.
A collection of poems.

THE PROMETHEUS BOUND OF AESCHYLUS. Translated by Marion Clyde Wier. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.
A translation in blank verse.

Essays

HOW TO LIVE LONG. By William Lee Howard, M. D. 12mo. New York: E. J. Clode. $1.
Discusses "individual hygiene, especially mental hygiene, not set rules for living."

HOW TO READ. By J. B. Kerfoot. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
A guidebook for readers.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE MAN WHO ACTS. By Edward Earle Purinton. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.
Essays on efficiency, optimism, &c.

THE FLOGGING CRAZE. By Henry S. Salt. 12mo. London: George Allen & Unwin.
States the case against corporal punishment.

European War Books

MY-MAN. By C. B. L. 12mo. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 50 cents.
Letters from a wife to a husband "somewhere in France."

THE HARVARD VOLUNTEERS IN EUROPE. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 12mo. Cambridge: University Press.
Personal record of experience.

THEIR SPIRIT. By Robert Grant. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
Impressions of the English and French during the Summer of 1916.

MEN, WOMEN AND GUNS. By "Sapper." 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
Stories of the war.

NATIONALIZING AMERICA. By Edward A. Steiner. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.
Looks ahead to what will happen, after the European war is over, in this country.

STIRRING DEEDS OF BRITAIN'S SEA-DOGS. By Harold F. B. Wheeler. 8vo. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.
Tells of British naval exploits in the great war.

THE WAR FROM THIS SIDE. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
A second volume of editorials from the Philadelphia North American.

Fiction

THE ETERNAL FEMININE. By Mary Shipman Andrews. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.
Collection of short stories.

THE LION'S SHARE. By Arnold Bennett. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
The amusing story of a girl who wanted the lion's share of everything.

THE TAMING OF CALINGA. By C. L. Carlson. 12mo. $1.35.
A story of the Philippine Islands while they were still under Spanish rule.

LOCAL COLOR. By Irvin S. Cobb. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
Ten short stories.

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Humorous story of a young curate.

THE LIFT DITCH. By Wu Lien-teh. Cantoni. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
A story of China.

KINMEN. By Percival J. Cosgrave. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
A historical novel of Canada in 1697.

REFINING FIRES. By Alice Dease. New York: F. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.
The scene of the story is laid in France.

A GILDED VANITY. By Richard Dehan. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.40.
A novel of English society life.

THE EMIGRANT. By L. F. Dostoieffsky. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.
A study of the life of a Russian girl in Italy by the daughter of Dostoieffsky.

THE VERMILION BOX. By E. V. Lucas. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
A humorous story made up of letters from a young British volunteer.

THE WHIRLPOOL. By Victoria Morton. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
Story of a woman who breaks away from the bond of a criminal organization in New York.

THE WHALE AND THE GRASSHOPPER. By Seumas O'Brien. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.
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A collection of folk-tales from the old Russian chapbooks.

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FOOTBALL DAYS. By William H. Edwards. 8vo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50.
Memories of the game and of the men behind the ball.

NEW CARTOONS. By Charles Dana Gibson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
A series of eighty full page and double cartoons.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

Mrs. Gerould's Journal of Hawaiian Scenes and Impressions, and Other Recent Publications in Various Fields of Literature

HAWAIIAN SCENES AND IMPRESSIONS. By Katharine Fullerton Gerould. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

MRS. GEROULD always is a traveler. But usually the journeys she records are up and down the devious pathways of the human mind; readers of her distinguished short stories know her as a bold explorer of mankind's motives, purposes, actions and reactions. Now she has returned from a voyage physical as well as intellectual and spiritual; she has been to the Hawaiian Islands, and made her impressions and memories into a book.

In the preface Mrs. Gerould writes modestly about "Hawaiian Scenes and Impressions." It is, she tells us, a book at all only by accident of physical form; it boasts no architectonics, scarcely even a beginning and an end. Its sole unity is the unity derived from being the record, by a single pen, of some of the experiences of a single month. This formlessness is, however, an advantage, for it makes the reader feel that he is far from geographies and Baedekers, hearing the wonderful wanderings told by a gifted storyteller.

Of Hawaii we learn things strange and intimate—we learn of the docile and courteous Kanaka, with a flower-wreath about his junk-shop American hat, of the evangelical Hawaiian architecture, of the mild and romantic Japanese. We see volcanoes, and Mormon villages, and a luau, (a native festival,) and Chinamen riding in Fords. We see the strange blending of races, the curious mixture of contrasting customs and attitudes of mind. It is full of color and life, this vividly thoughtful record.

And a part of Mrs. Gerould's book is important for a reason apart from its interest. The pages dealing with Kalaupapa, the leper settlement on Molokai, is of genuine historical significance. The tendency among residents of Hawaii is to endeavor to forget the existence of the leper settlement, and the Promotion Committee omits the map of Molokai from its topographical series. Most Americans know of its existence only through occasional references in the press and through Stevenson's famous defense of Father Damien. Mrs. Gerould deals with it sanely and comprehensively, giving her reader a clear understanding of the nature and extent of the work.

Particularly noteworthy is the account of the Bishop Home for Women and Girls at Kalaupapa, where the saintly Mother Maryanne directs a devoted band of sisters in their work for some eighty lepers. These self-sacrificing women labor with great handicaps—their house has not even electric lights or electric fans, since the only dynamo of the island is in the federal leprosarium—yet they are the people who are actually doing things for the lepers. Their house and the Baldwin Home for Men and Boys (in charge of Brother Dutton, the successor of Father Damien,) are always full, but the great federal leprosarium, with its elaborate and expensive apparatus, wards, and laboratories, is empty except for the federal physician and five or six caretakers.

But the chief service which is done by this part of Mrs. Gerould's book has to do with the memory of Father Damien. Stevenson soundly castigated Father Damien's calumniator, Dr. Hyde, but his direct references to Father Damien were not as informed and understanding as might be desired. Mrs. Gerould has carefully investigated the matter, and sets forth the results of her investigations fully and authoritatively. The result is that no intelligent person will hereafter question Father Damien's rank as one of humanity's greatest heroes.

MR. HEWLETT'S GAI SABER

GAI SABER. Tales and Songs. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE latest volume of Maurice Hewlett's poems holds a delightful surprise: it shows him leaping at a single bound, so to speak, from the exquisite polish of classic romanticism to the poetry of democracy. That is, to a poetry that makes a direct appeal to the emotions, without the aid of an intellectual medium, such as, for example, a classical appreciation. So far as the leaping is concerned, that is merely a matter of typographical arrangement, but the war poems do undoubtedly stand in a different category to the more classical poems.

Romance is, as ever, Mr. Hewlett's theme, and it is one that takes him to remote Iceland and the shores of sunny Greece. Somewhere in between he finds the bloodstained and ravished fields of Belgium, with a stopoff here and there to see a sea fight, or some such other warlike exercise.

In the sagas—there are two of them, "Cormac, Son of Ogmund," and "Gunnar Helming's Saga"—with his dextrous and imaginative use of imagery, the poet catches an atmosphere that weaves about the poems something that has all the subtle movement of life. Particularly is this the case in the second saga, in which the poet tells of the wanderings of Gunnar Helming, and of how he clave the wooden god Frey in twain and married the god's wife, in rhymed octosyllables that sing loud and clear, like the song of a bird on a Spring morning.

Nor is the same grace and felicity less evident in a translation of Book III. of the Iliad—somewhat of a surprise in a book of verse professedly original. The only matter for regret is that there is no more than one book translated. There is a strikingly sunny richness to be noticed in some of the other poems that have a classical theme. With the sure hand of a master Mr. Hewlett creates—and it is the function of the poet to create—visions of sheer loveliness, fired with the imaginative beauty he finds in ancient lore. Here are three stanzas from the poem "Daphne and Leukippos," which present a picture clear and fine, like some unflecked Grecian marble:

So thirsting, when one day he stoopt to drink
In the clear mirror of a woodland pool
All his lovelocks came tumbling o'er the brink,
And ere his lips could touch the well was full.

Whereat, seeing the golden mesh outspread
Over the crystal surface of the tank,
He laught and shook it back behind his head
And coil'd it up and held it while he drank.

Then looking sideways at his render'd face,
At his clean nape and modish-twisted knot,
Laughing again, he blusht at his own grace,
And lookt the longer as his cheeks grew hot.

But it is interesting to turn from Mr. Hewlett in a classic mood, and to listen as he sings of everyday things; of the war, of soldiers' sweethearts, of battleships, and of the trenches. The most striking thing, perhaps, is that the poet is what one might call almost shameless. There is a war poem called "A Short History of Man," a splendid piece of satire that develops into a rather uncomplimentary salutation of the Kaiser. This, however, is not the main point. The main point is that Mr. Hewlett becomes delightfully human—it might be said delightfully flippant. For he feels blithe and gay enough to take such liberties with rhyme as this couplet shows:

Seeing that they fix the site in Mesopetamy,
Where you need wear no clothes, even if you've got any.

This may be taken as an indication of the ease and human gayety—sometimes tragedy—that are to be found in these poems inspired by the war. It would be difficult to find poems that are at once so sincere and yet so understandingly simple as "The Emperor of Almain" and "A Ballad of the Gloster," which have all the rollicking swing of such noble ballads as "Ben Bolt." Nor does Mr. Hewlett feel it at all beneath his dignity to be frankly sentimental at times, though he never descends to mere bathos. There are poems of soldiers' sweethearts, and one sad poem, "Tye Street," which is a pitiful tale of a deserted sweetheart. Perhaps one of the best expressions of the poet's latest mood may be found in these stanzas from "In the Trenches":

As I lay in the trenches
Under the Hunter's Moon,
My mind ran to the lenches
Out in a Wiltshire down.

I saw their long black shadows,
The beeches in the lane,
The gray church in the meadows
And my white cottage—plain.

Thinks I, the down lies dreaming
Under that hot moon's eye,
Which sees the shells fly screaming
And men and horses die.

And what makes she, I wonder,
Of the horror and the blood,
And what's her luck to sunder
The evil from the good?

'Twas more than I could compass,
For how was I to think
With such infernal rumpus
In such a blazed stink? . . .

THE NIGHT COURT

THE NIGHT COURT AND OTHER VERSE. By Ruth Comfort Mitchell. The Century Company. $1 net.

A TREMENDOUS amount of rhymed and unrhymed material is getting printed under the name of poetry these days, nothing seeming too desperate a venture for the intrepid publisher, until the trickle and squeak and shuffle deafen and amaze the hardiest seeker after truth and beauty. Practically the only requirement needed today by the poet is the announcement by himself that such he is. Book covers fly to embrace his lines, and earnest young or middle-aged folk read him aloud on the slightest encouragement and form schools in his honor.

At such a time it is good to come across real stuff—to find a woman who is a poet, and who can put into a fit form the poetry that inspires her.

When "The Night Court" was published in the Century it created immediate interest. Here was truth, told simply and adequately, and told in a way that haunted and impressed. Here was a picture, vivid, sharp. And here was a clutch at the heartstrings, not sentimental, but stern. It was like a picture by Boardman Robinson, a picture of an ugly fact done with an art astonishingly beautiful.

After a while there came another poem, called "The Old Maid." The rhythm and the swing of it were delightful, the portrait it painted was masterly. Here, once more, was real imagination. Here was the ability to tell of modern everyday things without pose and in no strained attitude of frantic originality. Here was true, unselfconscious originality.

Now we have these and other poems by Ruth Comfort Mitchell (Mrs. Young) in a little volume, and it is good to find that she loses nothing, but gains, with the isolation of covers and the companionship of more of herself. She has a true musical feeling for the value of words and measures, as well as the quick perception of the poetic quality in life. In a poem like the "Symphony Pathetique" her musical power gets full expression. The words pour down the page like a colored, singing flood, taking your breath with their sheer loveliness. In another, "The Subway," impression after impression is flung at you, the common and the vulgar shoulder each other—then comes a gleam of far off wonder and peace—then again the crashing discords that are yet always moving to a music unmistakable, revealing—and again the shimmer of beauty—life in its unbelievable contrasts.

It is difficult to quote from this book, for it is in her longer poems that the writer is at her best, and these are too cohesive to bear being sampled. The shorter pieces are probably earlier work, before Mrs. Young had found her field as completely as she has since done. Such things as "In the Court of Abundance," with its revelation of the soul in a little grimy clerk, or "The Wishing Bridge," a lovely bit of song and story with the lilt of Irish melody to it, or "St. John of Nepomuc," where a slangy freshman reveals a vision of heroic beauty—such things as these are to be read and given thanks for, but must go unquoted. Here, however, is one bit, "City-Bound," that will give an idea of Mrs. Young's ability to create an impression:

CITY-BOUND.

They are digging a ditch in the street.
One of the laborers sings.
It is a song in a southern tongue,
And it lifts and lilts and swings.
The pavement stubbornly yields;
The rhythm quickens and thrills;
Suddenly I am away, away,
In the high Sicilian hills,
Afoot on a rising road
That mounts like a spiral stair,
Alone in a warm young world,
Afloat in cerulean air.
I am afoot and alone,
Climbing higher and higher;
The shade is a silver stream,
The sun is a golden fire.
The sky bins line of the sea
And the sea blue sky line meet;
I am afoot and alone; alive!—
They are digging a ditch in the street.

The book concludes with a poetic play called the "Sweetmeat Game," a story of the Chinese Quarter in San Francisco (Ruth Comfort Mitchell is a Californian) that is exquisitely told in blank verse. It reveals dramatic feeling, and emphasizes Mrs. Young's talent in identifying herself with her subject.

LABOR RECORD OF 1915

THE AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK, 1916. New York: Rand School of Social Science.

ACCORDING to the introduction by Morris Hillquit, this book is the first attempt in the United States to establish a reliable chronicle of the aims, struggles, and achievements of labor throughout the world. It is a compilation and a chronicle from a frankly socialist and labor point of view. As such it is not less useful to those who disapprove than to those who approve what is happening in the remaking of our social institutions, a process as visible as the remaking of the earth in our public parks where the successive structural alterations of geological processes may be seen as recorded by natural methods. The publication is made through an endowment fund, a method which has been much criticised by those sympathetic with the labor and socialist movements, but which is now adopted by them. This is stated not as a criticism, but as a fact to be borne in mind by those using the book as a reference, for whatever significance the fact may have.

Seventy pages are given to the socialist movement in the United States, and ninety-three pages to the international socialist and labor movements. That is nearly half the book, and the excess of the foreign portion suggests that the "American" in the title is surplusage and somewhat misleading. Less than fifty pages are given to the labor movement in the United States, and less than thirty to the litigations and enactments of the year in this country. The final half of the book is given to a chronicle of the various movements which are as much social and "progressive" as industrial. Among them may be mentioned legislation regarding the labor and wages of women and children, and their relation to immorality; public ownership; the initiative, referendum, and recall; conservation; imperialism, and much concerning Scott Nearing. It is needless to prolong the list of topics, which is sufficiently indicated by suggestion. It is useful to have such a record prepared by friendly sources.

The Worn Doorstep
By MARGARET SHERWOOD

The war has inspired much, but nothing else of just this quality. It is so simple, so appealing, so awake to every force of the present tragedy, yet so imbued with a deeper sense of eternal things transcending the present, that it arouses an answering sympathy in the reader.

—*The Boston Transcript.*

Occasionally, very, very occasionally, it happens that a book appears whose merits one would like, if possible, to shout from the housetops, and such a book is this. Charming in style, thoughtful, human, instinct with a quiet humor, with courage and with that spirit of genuine consecration which today is sending the finest to face death in the "noble task of keeping this divine spark"—the passion for liberty—"alive upon the human hearth," this is one of those rare satisfying books which are really and thoroughly worth while.

—*New York Times.*

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

seventeen happiest years of her life, she comes into the grip of ecstasy of reunion.

It is difficult to give an adequate review of the short stories in this volume. For part of their quality lies in the fact that in a few pages, incisively clear and powerful, the author has compacted a novel. There is little narrative. The stories move by the action of their characters on whom have reacted the social, spiritual, and economic aspects of the life in which they live, with all their relations to the grotesque comedy and tragedy of life as a whole.

Perhaps in no other story in this as vitally given has in the "Sob Sister."

Physics can answer whence goes the candle flame when it vanishes into blackness; and what becomes of sound when the great maw of silence digests it. But what science can know the destiny of the pins and pins and pins, and what is the oblivion which swallows that great army of street-walking women whose cheeks are too pink and who dwell outside the barbed-wire fence of respectability?

This is the story of Mae Munroe, "herself one of the pink-cheeked grenadiers of that great army whose destiny is as vague as the destiny of pins, and who in more than one vain attempt to climb had snagged her imitation French embroidery petticoats on the outward side of that barbed wire fence." It is a story of raw emotions, with every delicacy shamed, of a woman with mouth too loose and weight too gross; of florid disorder, and of sordid situation.

For five years Mae Munroe had lived with Max Zincas. She knew how to broil his steak and how to cook his gravy. She had given him her body—oh, very literally given to him of it. For when burns were like "hell's fire" on his back, she had made the doctors take flesh from her by inches to graft on his burns.

It was like finding a new way of saying how I love you, Max. Every drop of blood was like—like I could see for myself—how I loved you, Max.

She tells him this because, after a long absence, Max has come but to leave her. Max is going to marry a decent girl, a young girl, because, as he explains, "The world's just built thataway."

In themselves, Death and Birth are not delicate. Nor have they any dignity but of the soul they bear with them. And it is the essential greatness of this story that through the grotesqueries and contortions of emotional birth and death pangs we stand in awe before the unveiling of a human soul.

Not only do we leave the book with an abiding sense of its truth and conformity to real life, but with a conviction of the dignity and value of human emotion in whatever station or through whatever medium it may be expressed.

IN KENTUCKY

CLOVER AND BLUE GRASS. By Eliza Calvert Hall. With frontispiece. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

LOVERS of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," and they are many, will be glad to meet her again in the first of the stories collected in this volume. In the rambling but picturesque way readers of the earlier books in which she appeared will remember, she tells "How Parson Page Went to the Circus," going to the circus being regarded, at the period in which this tale is placed, as a sinful amusement wherein church members, let alone ministers, were not expected to indulge. But Parson Page went, and learned a lesson that did him a great deal of good, excellent man though he was. Like all the stories in the book, this tale has a certain homely, old-fashioned quality which is very agreeable, and shows, too, a knack of character sketching which puts before us real people in their habits as they lived.

The second story, "Mary Crawford's Chart," is another tale of Goshen, but the Goshen of a later time, a tale both humorous and pathetic. We sympathize with Mary's husband, who for her sake lied vigorously and well, almost as much as we do with Sally McElrath's declaration, "The only things I've got any use for are gingham aprons and kitchen towels, and they're the things I don't want; and the only things I want are things I haven't got a bit of use for," while the account of the May meeting makes us feel slightly envious and decidedly hungry.

"Old Mahogany" is another delightful story, one which contains many true and amusing sayings. Have we not all known people who, like Samantha's mother, were the "claimin' ones" of a family? And "what she claimed she got," until the house was full of the old furniture which had belonged to past generations, and "betwixt the furniture and the associations it was just like livin' in a cemetery" to Samantha, who liked things new and gay. "Millstones and Stumbling-Blocks," though by no means without humor, presents one of the most pathetic, and at the same time one of the most commonplace, of situations. Dear, self-sacrificing Mrs. Williams! If her Anna Belle was not a grateful and devoted daughter to her all her life, boiling oil was far too good for her.

"One Taste of the Old Time" is the happy history of a husband and wife who found their newly won riches sadly passing, until by stepping back into the past they gain of a different and a better perspective, which enabled them to deal cheerfully and successfully with all their difficulties—even with that most bewildering word "civic." And then comes a dainty little idyll, "One Day in Spring." The tales are all well written, and there is a genuineness, a humanness—no other term will serve—about them which will touch even the most hard-hearted of readers. A very appealing book is this one which tells of events that happened amid "Clover and Blue Grass."

THE STORY OF MARCIA

THE CROSS OF HEART'S DESIRE. By Gertrude Fahlow. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.

MARCIA DALE had been carefully, conservatively, and genteelly brought up to be charming, to dress prettily, to accept the world's admiration for her statuesque beauty, and to marry a millionaire. When she met a young man from New York who belonged to an "old family" and was very rich indeed she did just what her painfully "refined" mother told her to do; she remembered that "mom did not like intellectual women"; she exerted all her effort to be charming and sweet; she carefully turned her "three-quarters face" to the obviously admiring millionaire, because she knew that her "three-quarters face" was incomparably beautiful, and had she not always been taught that "woman's beauty is her power"? And when the young man, who was a member of the State Factory Commission and more interested in modern social problems and adjustments and reforms than anything else in the world, asked something about conditions in the town where she lived, she replied sweetly that she didn't care much about those things—women had enough to think about at home—and proceeded in the time-honored attempt to "charm." Whereupon, most naturally, the earnest young idealist who happened also to be rich was bored and puzzled and disenchanted, and brought his call quickly to an end.

This is the situation with which "The Cross of Heart's Desire" opens, and an interesting situation it is. The story takes Marcia, thereof bored and disgusted, to New York, where she finds work, first as a secretary and then as a district visitor for a charitable society, and carries her through various altogether human adventures until she wakes from her mental apathy, forgets that she is a "beauty," and becomes an alert and interesting young woman instead of a picturesque nonentity. It is a most meritoriously original story in one particular, for the author, sending her ignorant young woman to make her life and her living "alone in a great city," does not thereupon make use of the conventional, easy, sensational, and unnatural rubber-stamp dear to the writers of fiction; she does not surround her heroine with amorous and ill-intentioned men; she does not offer her success "at a price"; she does not, in other words—and all praise to her—make her story a story of "sex." Marcia suffers, as a conventionally well-brought-up but mentally untrained girl is almost sure to suffer if she tries to live "on her own," from her inefficiency; she suffers from her lack of personal resources; she suffers because she cannot interest herself or any one else. Self-engrossed and insipid, the beautiful Marcia is a bore. The story of how her mind developed and her spirit grew is interesting, natural, and sane.

The novel does not quite fulfill the promise of its opening chapter. Its simple events move a little too easily. Things "turn out well" for its characters too soon. On a theme that is a piece of everyday modern realism, the author builds a tale that draws too freely from romance. Yet the writing itself improves as the story goes on; the characters become more real, the conversations more self-controlled and natural, the background more vivid. "The Cross of Heart's Desire" (an unattractive title to which an important incident in the story gives significance) is a pleasant tale with a basis of wholesomeness, modern social alertness, and common sense.

KINGDOM OF THE BLIND

THE KINGDOM OF THE BLIND. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. With frontispiece. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 net.

IT is England during the first year of the great war which is "The Kingdom of the Blind"—blind to the German spies in its midst. Some of these spies were men in high places, like the enormously rich banker, Sir Alfred Anselman, and there was at least one who was actually in the English Army, that one being Captain Ronald Granet. Sir Alfred's nephew. Both of these men were English born, but of German ancestry, and between them they made a great deal of mischief. For at that time the civil authorities "wanted to fine a spy ten shillings or bind him over to keep the peace," and the War Office believed every man who wore a uniform to be above suspicion. "It's magnificent, Ambrose, but it's damnably foolish," declared Major Hugh Thomson to his secretary. And Hugh Thomson knew whereof he was speaking, for though ostensibly Chief Inspector of Hospitals he was really head of the Military Intelligence Department, and "one of Kitchener's men." Laughed at, thwarted in every possible way, subjected to imminent peril, he finally laid bare the plot which would have left London almost at the mercy of a planned Zeppelin raid, and earned the thanks of the nation.

Meanwhile, however, he had a very difficult time of it, and very nearly lost beautiful Geraldine Conyers, the girl with whom he was in love. She broke their engagement, for which he should have given thanks on his bended knees, since she was a consummate fool—it must be admitted that with the single exception of Lady Conyers, Geraldine's mother, the women in this story are a pretty poor lot—and had to be nearly drowned in order to instill even a very few drops of common sense into her. There is a thrilling scene when a German submarine sinks a hospital ship, Hugh Thomson has several hairbreadth escapes, and the story ends with an account of a Zeppelin raid on London, when a German bomb accomplished a bit of poetic justice.

THE MARTIN CONNOR

THE ROMANCE OF THE MARTIN CONNOR. By Oswald Kendall. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

THE Martin Connor was a small, ocean-going cargo steamer, and the pride and joy of Captain Matthew Hawks, her sole owner. She was fitted up with all the best modern appliances and "as easy to handle as a perambulator," lucidly for those on board. Had she turned belly it is highly probable that none of them would have returned from the journey up the Amazon River about which this book tells; which would have been unpleasant for them and deprived readers of an exceptionally entertaining and well-written sea story.

The Martin Connor was "a happy ship," and consequently this narrative violates many of the conventions of the stereotyped sea tale. For instance, when the boy Two-cents appears on board, one sighs and prepares for an account of floggings and much general brutality. Nothing of the kind; Cap-

(Continued on Page 487)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 484)

tain Hawks paid his men well, fed them well, worked them hard, and was entirely capable of enforcing discipline with his own two fists should it ever prove necessary; wherefore it never did. They were good shipmates, these officers and crew of the Martin Connor, and four of them, the Captain, the mate—who is the narrator—the Chief Engineer, and the cook, were old and tried friends. We like them all, from McLanahey, the highly efficient Scottish Chief Engineer, who "literally feared no one on earth, always excepting a minister of the Free Kirk," and whose "usual manner was provocative of a breach of the peace," to 'Arry Ketchold, the giant boatswain. Each is a real person, an individual whom we wish we could meet again—especially Cert'nly Wilfrid, the cockney cook, one of the most amusing and likable little men we have met in many a day. They could depend on one another, and whether they had to encounter a typhoon, the Blowgun Indians, or the enmity of the nefarious Rio Maranon Rubber Company, they went to it joyously and with ardor. Their adventures were many, and they had plenty of excitement before "the cleansing purity of the sea" freed them at last from "the horrors, the fevers, and the wickedness of that great and sinister river."

But though the book contains all the adventures one could desire, these are overshadowed by the excellence of the character drawing and of the style. One is tempted to linger over each person in the story; Colonel Hiram Calvin, who could appear "the very heart and soul of prim respectability" in a costume consisting exclusively of "a sort of Masonic apron-like arrangement"; Captain Estarkay, Timothy Hanks—but to enumerate them would simply be to give a list of the people in the book, down to the British agent at Manaos who dealt so pleasantly and efficiently with the Rio Maranon Company. And the descriptions are not one whit inferior to the character portrayal, while the style has a quiet, picturesque humor which often makes the reader chuckle and tempts to frequent quotation. We must admit that the name of Oswald Kendall is new to us; but we certainly do not intend to miss the pleasure of reading any of his future books.

BODBANK

BODBANK. By Richard Washburn Child. Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

BODBANK is a small city on the Mississippi River, and in the Illinois corn belt, which has grown fast and become very prosperous. The back room of the old-fashioned Phoenix Hotel is the gathering place of a group of old and elderly men, old Bodbankers, all of them, who here meet on a friendly and entirely democratic footing. Malachi Sturgis, the Stove King, who was "prosecuted under the anti-trust law, than which no greater distinction can come to any man"; Michael Lynch, wholesale liquor dealer; the school master, George Henry Gunn—these and a number of others are in the habit of dropping into that back room to sit around the stove and discuss matters of every sort and kind. The eleven short stories which make up the book are related by certain of these old Bodbankers—by the Judge and the liquor dealer, the Apple King, the hotel proprietor, and others.

They are stories which, with one or two possible exceptions, depend entirely on the small town atmosphere in which they are steeped, and on a certain knack of turning an amusing phrase. For instance, "Back to Bodbank" is negligible as to character portrayal and accomplishes as a whole, but mildly amusing because of the comments of Michael Lynch, the narrator. It is the descriptions, in fact, which are the best things in the book; one call fairly see the little town, "made ugly by red, white, and blue bunting, the stands of the frankfurter, lemonade, souvenir, pop corn, and spun candy concession holders, and an arch of welcome * * * which looked like a paragon of the confectioner's art," on the memorable occasion of the President's visit. Then there is the dedication of the new Post Office in the cleverest tale in the book, "Very Truly Yours," and many other bits of a similar nature are scattered through the volume, giving it a flavor which will no doubt appeal to quite a number of readers.

TO THE MINUTE

TO THE MINUTE. By Anna Katherine Green. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $1.

IF Anna Katherine Green should by accident produce any other sort of fiction than a detective story, a gaping and disappointed public would undoubtedly give voice to its just resentment. Once a humorist, always a humorist; one time successful in tragedy, thenceforth chained to sombre drama, and once risen to eminence as a writer of detective stories—ever afterward recalled to the rôle.

A really good detective story is one of the most difficult, one of the rarest pieces of fiction, and Mrs. Green is recognized as mistress of the art. But in this little volume there is less accomplished mechanism than in her former works. One reason may be that the stories are too short to give her the necessary scope. There are two tales in the book, the first giving the title to it, the second called "Red and Black." "To the Minute" is far and away the better of the two. It deals with a hidden treasure, a deserving young woman, a villain of the approved type, and a shrewd, business-like hero, who pursues the villain and enacts the part of rescuer to the distressed damsel in quite the conventional way. And it deals also with a clock, which actually deserves the pre-eminent position, as there would be no tale without it. Easily and fluently told, the story interests to a greater degree than its slight elements seem to warrant; but that is the author's gift. And there is enough of the unusual in it to fix it in the memory, so that its entertainment lasts beyond a single perusal. Of "Red and Black" little can be said in praise. It is conventionally, absurdly impossible, and its characters are stereotyped in the extreme. Eugene Sue and Gaboriau exhausted the themes Mrs. Green here revives a generation ago, and although she has put into them something of her inimitable personality, they cannot succeed in convincing the reader that they are "worth while." However, as a train companion, or a resource from the dullness of a solitary evening, "To the Minute" should not be depreciated. If the volume is relegated to an inaccessible niche in the family bookcase afterward it is because the tales are of the sort that depend entirely upon plot. And such stories are rarely read twice.

GEORGINA

GEORGINA OF THE RAINBOWS. By Annie Fellows Johnston. Britton Publishing Company. $1.35 net.

WE must confess that, in spite of the authorship of "Georgina of the Rainbows," its title and its portrait of a particularly winsome child filled us with alarm lest Mrs. Johnston had added another case to the prevalent epidemic of infantile radioactivity—an epidemic which makes one turn with relief even to Elsie Dinsmore and her tears. But we should not have doubted the creator of "the little Colonel." She is too true to life and to art to produce an impossibly perfect and all-transforming child. Georgina is as human as she is delightful, and, instead of converting her little world, she is the natural result of her surrounding influences. Her one conscious attempt to "uplift" is beautifully nipped in the bud by the suffering Mrs. Triplett whom she exhorts to the cheerful endurance of lumbago. Heartily are we in accord with the good woman's reply to the well-meant advice.

Deliver me from people who make it their business in life always to act cheerful, no matter what. The Scripture itself says, "There's a time to laugh, and a time to weep, a time to mourn and a time to dance." When the weeping time comes, I can't abide either people or books that go around spreading cheerful sayings on everybody like salve.

The story is of old Provincetown that still boasts its "Town Crier," and a most dear old man he is—the real hero of the tale. Nowhere, except in New England, is to be found the society Mrs. Johnston depicts, in which "Earth's four distinctions fade away," and everybody is respected and self-respecting according to character alone. The very soul of the place and its people—the distinctive flavor of both—pervades. A book which cannot fail to fascinate old and young alike. Mrs. Johnston has captured the elusive spirit of childhood, its imagination, more potent than the Midas-touch; its capacity for both joy and sorrow; its strange reticence, the source of untold suffering. She has written a rainbow book, and those who read with discerning eyes will not miss the pot of gold at the foot of each. Then the consciousness it radiates, the spirit of cheer and helpfulness which many more didactic stories vainly preach.

THE STORY OF SCOTCH

THE STORY OF SCOTCH. By Enos A. Mills. Illustrated with photographs by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

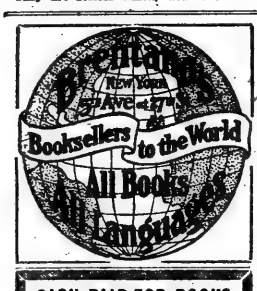
Those who have read "Bob, Son of Battle," and "Greyfriar's Bobby" will not put "The Story of Scotch" in that same class of beloved dog stories. But it is a sincere little book. After reading it you feel that you have really known the dog, Scotch, and in the background the perilous life in the Rocky Mountains is well depicted. Incidentally and unconsciously, in company with his faithful dog, the author has drawn a very lovable picture of himself.

SKINNER'S DRESS SUIT

SKINNER'S DRESS SUIT. By Henry Irving Dodge. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1 net.

Mr. Dodge tells in very amusing fashion a story which reverses what used to be known as "a Sunday school book." For its moral appears to be, Deceive your wife, act a lie, live beyond your means, carry on a tremendous "bluff," and in both business and society you will "get there" every time. It is hardly, however, to deduct any save a Little Alice moral from Mr. Dodge's lightly humorous skit. To hint at the story would be to spoil it. Mr. Skinner, his bold plunge, and his subsequent adventures will pleasingly beguile a tedious half-hour, even though, as we perceive the secret of his success, we are fain to murmur:

It's human natur', p'r'aps—if so,
O isn't human natur' low!



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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. T. B.—Will you please tell me who was the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and where a copy of the book can be obtained?

The author of "Ten Thousand a Year" was Samuel Warren, who was born in Denbighshire, England, in 1807, and who died in 1877. After studying medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where, in the first year, he won prizes for poetry and an essay on comparative jurisprudence, he entered himself as a student at the Inner Temple in 1828, and practiced as a special pleader from 1831 to 1837, when he was called to the bar. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1851 and became Recorder of Hull in 1854. In 1856 he was elected a Member of Parliament for Midhurst, but vacated his seat in 1859 on being appointed by Lord Chelmsford a Master in Lunacy. He was the author of several authoritative works on the practice of law and was a frequent contributor to Blackwood's Magazine. "Ten Thousand a Year" was originally published in Blackwood's Magazine as a serial from October, 1839, to August, 1841, and achieved a great success. It was published in this city by E. P. Dutton & Co. and A. L. Burt & Co. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining the book at any good bookseller.

"Advice to a Son"

M. L. S.—I have a book entitled, "Advice to a Son," under these general heads, studies, etc.: Love and Marriage, Travel, Government and Religion. [illegible] Francis Osborne, Esq., printed in London, 1656. Under the same cover, by the same author, a number of discourses &c., under the headings of "The Government of the Turks," "Nicholas Machiavel," "[illegible]tion of Pope Leo the XI," "Vindication of Martin Luther," "Historical Memoirs [illegible] Queen Elizabeth and King James," also "Sundry Essays." Can you give me any information relating to this?

Francis Osborne was born Sept. 26, 1593, and died Feb. 11, 1659. He was Master of the Horse and subsequently was in the office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. His wife, Anna, was the sister of William Draper, Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. He had three daughters and a son. His "Advice to a Son" was his chief publication. The first part was published in 1656 and the second part in 1658. It became popular. After it had passed through five editions within two years Osborne declared himself the author. The 1689 is the ninth edition of his collective works and is not of special value.

"The Spectator."

I. H. FREEMAN.—Please tell me the value of the following books:

"The Spectator," with notes and a general index. Complete in two volumes. From the London stereotype edition. Printed by Samuel Marks, 63 Vesey Street, New York, 1826.

"The Military Journal of Two Private Soldiers, 1758-1775. With notes and supplement of official papers on the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord." Published by Abraham Tomlinson at the Museum, 1855.

"Weekly Register," by H. Niles, from September, 1812, to September, 1822.

"The Spectator" is not of special value. "The Military Journal" is worth about $3. "Niles's Weekly Register" is worth from 50 cents to $1 per volume.

Charles Davenant

C. F.—Can you give me the author of "An Essay upon Ways and Means of Supplying the War," printed for Jacob Tonson, London, 1695?

It is a first edition and is by Charles Davenant, eldest son of Sir William D'Avenant, the poet. He was born in London in 1656 and died in 1714.

"Satyr" of Petronius

ARTHUR SINCLAIR.—Will you kindly tell me the value of the first English (Burnaby) translation of the "Satyricon" of Petronius, published in 1694. It is, I believe, a rare and valuable book.

In good condition it is worth about $10.

John Cassianus

E. B. T.—What is the value of the following book? "Cassianus Johannes, Incipit Registra in Libros Sequentes Cassiani," &c., black letter, a beautiful specimen printed in double columns. Hain, 4563. Folio calf. "Impressae Apud Venetias Anno 1491."

It is the third edition of this book and is worth about $10.

Bradford's "Meditations"

M. D. W.—Can you tell me the value of a volume of Bradford's "Meditations," black letter, printed in 1614. The book was printed in London by Edward Allde, dwelling near Christ Church. The dedication is to William Halse.

Copies of this book have been sold at auction at prices not exceeding $6.

Address Wanted.

R. B. Stevens of Atlanta, Ga., is requested to send his full address to this office, on receipt of which several letters will be mailed to him.

Burns's Works

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS.—I have in my possession four volumes of Robert Burns's Works published in 1800 by J. M'Creery, London. Would you be kind enough to give me an idea as to what these books are worth? Might I also add that they are the second edition ever printed.

They are worth about $5. The second edition of Burns's poems was printed in Edinburgh in 1787.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ERNEST G. GOULD.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 1 I notice Clara Marshall asks if any reader can tell where she can find the line "Tongues turned inside out with lying," and I suspect she may want the quotation from Burns's "Tam O'Shanter," usually omitted in modern editions of this poem, but found properly inserted therein in William Cullen Bryant's "Collection of Poetry and Song"; also in an edition of Burns's Complete Works published in Boston by Phillip Sampson & Co., (1855). The following four lines are contained in the original poem among the things

> By which Heroic Tam was able
> To note upon the haly table,

after the words, "The gray hairs yet stack to the heft,"

> Three lawyers' tongues turn'd inside out,
> Wi' lies seam'd like a beggar's clout;
> And priests' hearts rotten black as muck,
> Lay stinking vile, in every neuk.

Then follows the rest of the paragraph:

> Wi' mair o' horrible and awfu',
> Which ev'n to name wad be unlawfu'

BERTHA CREIGHTON.—In answer to the request of one of your readers for the name of the author of the quotation:

> Tho' I should die tomorrow, I would plant
> a tree today,

would say that I have a book printed at the time and commemorative of the unveiling of the Stephen Girard statue in City Hall Square, Philadelphia, in which are epigrams attributed to him, one of which reads:

> Tho' I knew I should die tomorrow, nevertheless I would plant a tree today.

SETH WAKEMAN.—In your issue of Oct. 1 Benjamin Folsom asks in regard to the quotation, "It lies on the knees of the gods." The quotation is from Homer—the expressing is one that is used several times by that poet. In the first book of the Odyssey line 267 refers to a decision to be made by the gods. There, in the conception of the poet (which is also that of early Greek art), are seated figures. In their laps lie the fortunes of men—material objects, to be dealt out from time to time.

The Officer's Funeral.

M. O'R.—Perhaps it would interest some of your readers to know that the author of the beautiful old song, "The Officer's Funeral," which I have known for more than fifty years, was the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Norton, and that she was the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the noted Irish dramatist and orator who wrote the well-known plays, "The School for Scandal," "The Rivals," "The Critic," etc., and whose famous speech urging the impeachment of Warren Hastings was pronounced "the very grandest triumph of oratory in a time prolific of such triumphs."

APPEALS TO READERS

A. S. B.—Will some reader kindly give me the quotation of which the following is an imperfect rendering:

> No matter how the battle is ended,
> Though proudly victory comes,
> With fluttering flags
> And prancing nags
> And a * * * rattling of drums,
> Yet truth proclaims the results
> In letters of blazing white,
> No question is ever settled
> Until it is settled right.

I would also like to know the name of the author.

Land of the Forest

F. R. D.—Can any of the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW give me the name of the author of the poem, the first stanza of which is as follows:

> Land of the forest and the rock,
> Of dark-blue lake and mighty river,
> Of mountains reared aloft to mock
> The storm's career, the earthquake's shock,
> My own green land forever.

Some Shall Grasp

W. E. B.—Can some reader tell me where the quotation,

> For some shall grasp, and some resign;
> Some drink life's roe, and some its wine,
> And God shall make the balance good,

is to be found? It has been attributed to Whittier, but I cannot find it either among his poems nor in Bartlett's Quotations.

"Intercession"

R. J.—Would some reader kindly furnish me with the poem by Alfred Noyes called "Intercession," written by him for Intercession Day in England in January, 1915?

I have been unable to find it in any editions of his poems to which I have had access.

"The Fearman"

C. B. BRIDGES.—I should like to know the author of a poem entitled "The Fearman," of which I submit this quotation:

> Far from all brother men, in the weird of the fen,
> With God's creatures I bide and the birds that I ken.
> Where the winds ever free, where the hymn of the sea,
> Brings a message of peace from the ocean to me.

To Find a Savage

IRVIN E. DE ROY.—Can any of your readers tell me the source of the statement:

> To find a savage it is necessary to scratch the very thin veneer which covers the average man nearest you.

"Comet of 1858"

ANNE S. CHALMERS.—Can any of your readers give the entire poem entitled "The Comet of 1858"? It is written in nautical terms, the first verse being:

> Ah, there is the stranger,
> The first in the sean;
> How she drives boldly on
> In the teeth of the breeze.

Swam the Hellespont

DOROTHY T. McINTYRE.—Will some reader kindly place the following quotation, stating author and title of work from which it is taken:

> Still was the night, when
> Leander swam the Hellespont.

The Peony

MARY JANSEN DUBOIS.—I should be grateful if some reader could inform me where to find a little poem by Margaret Deland called "The Peony." It begins:

> A rosy maid, plump hands upon her hips,
> White throat thrown back,
> And laughing, scarlet lips, &c.

There is but one stanza, and it appeared some years ago in a periodical.

Comforter of the Lonely

M. W. B.—Would some of your readers kindly furnish the words contained in the tribute on the Washington, D. C., Post Office, a part of which reads:

> Comforter of the lonely,
> Bond of the divided family.

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—*North American, Philadelphia.*

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Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books Nov. 26. Poetry, history, biography, fiction, books of travel, science and art reviewed, and a special survey of literature intended for juvenile readers. The Holiday Book Number will give a list of two hundred best publications in varied branches of literature to help buyers in making selections.

More book advertising (377,098 agate lines) than all the other New York morning newspapers combined is the record of The New York Times for ten months of 1916.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

A WORK entitled "Booker T. Washington, Builder of a Civilization," which is to be published this month by Doubleday, Page & Co., is written by Emmett J. Scott (who was for eighteen years secretary to Dr. Washington, and later his associate at Tuskegee) in collaboration with Lyman Beecher Stowe, a grandson of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and a great-nephew of Henry Ward Beecher.

Small, Maynard & Co. have just published "The Last Voyage of the Karluk," an account of polar exploration by Robert A. Bartlett and Ralph T. Hale, and "Arts," by Auguste Rodin, a popular-priced edition printed from the original plates of the larger edition.

An autographed copy of Gertrude Atherton's "Hermia Suydam" (published in 1909) was listed recently in the catalogue of an English bookseller at $10. The volume was purchased by a friend of Mrs. Atherton. In selecting the twenty best books from a list of three thousand, Small, Maynard & Co. have given a prominent place to Mrs. Atherton's "The Sacrificial Altar."

John A. Moroso's story, "Alias Santa Claus," which was dramatized by Willard Mack, will be staged by David Belasco next Spring, and will be brought to New York in the early part of next season after its tryout on the road. Mr. Moroso has just returned North after a trip to Charleston, S. C., his native city, where he secured color for some love stories he is writing for The Delineator.

The Lippincotts have in hand for publication this month "The Practical Book of American Arts and Crafts," by Harold D. Eberlein and Abbot McClure, and "The Practical Book of Architecture," by C. Matlack Price. "Rings," an important book for collectors by Dr. Kunz, will also be published this month.

One of the latest novels to be filmed is Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen," the story of love and the Baxter family—especially William—which is to be released at an early date by the Famous Players-Paramount.

"The Moose Book," by Samuel Merrill, which will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. this week, is an exhaustive treatment of the history of the moose. Other books to be published by this house are "The Blue China Book," by Ada Walker Cameli, a history of pottery decorated with pictures of American historical scenes and events; and "Treasure Flower," a Japanese story in the Little Schoolmates Series, by Ruth Gaines.

During this week the Harpers will reprint A. J. Dittenhoefer's "How We Elected Lincoln"; "Home Fairy Tales," by Jean Mace; "The Boys' Life of Edison," by William H. Meadowcroft, "The Flight of Pony Baker," by William Dana Hoxsie, and "Wee Winkies and Wideawake," by Gabrielle E. Jackson.

Margaret Deland, whose new novel, "The Rising Tide," was published a few weeks ago, has just had the degree of Doctor of Letters conferred on her by Rutgers College.

The Putnams have in hand for publication "Buddha and the Gospel Buddhism," by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. The volume is a treatise on one of the principal religious systems of India, and will be illustrated by two well-known Hindu artists, Tagore, a relative of the poet, and Nanda Lal Bose, who is probably one of the best-known of the younger artists of the Indian school of painting.

A limited edition of the complete poems of John Hay, with an introduction by Clarence L. Hay, has just been published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. From the same house come "Helen," a novel, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; "Letters of Richard Watson Gilder," edited by Mr. Gilder's daughter, Miss Rosamund Gilder, and "Their Spirit," a record of a journey through England and France this past Summer by Judge Grant.

The new issue of "The Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1916 and Year Book of American Poetry," edited by William Stanley Braithwaite, is announced by Laurence J. Gomme for next Wednesday. The anthology will follow its usual lines, and will give all the important poetry for the past year. "Clad of Earth" is the title of a volume of poems by Clement Wood, author of the poem "Forgw of Men," which won the $250 prize offered by the City of Newark for the best poem on that city, to be published shortly by Laurence Gomme.

During this week the Macmillans will publish "Advertising and Its Mental Laws," by Henry Foster Adams, a book which deals with the basic facts and principles of psychology which are related to advertising, and points out the application of the principles. Jacob Riis's "The Making of an American" will be issued by this house next Wednesday.

"The Memoirs of a White Elephant," by Judith Gautier, which comes from the press of Duffield & Co., is a story of Siam, of a great white elephant and a little Princess, written from the point of view of young readers.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OUTLINES OF ECONOMICS. By Richard T. Ely, Thomas S. Adams, Max O. Lorenz, Alfred N. Young. New York: The Macmillan Company. Third edition revised. $2.10.

It is a sign of the times when such a standard and authoritative book as this requires such revision for its third edition that it was not possible to use the old type. The chapters on transportation, insurance, socialism, and agriculture needed expansion to include legislation. The Federal Reserve system demanded a chapter to itself, and so did labor legislation. The statistics and references have been brought down to date, and the book in general is more useful to the teacher, and more attractive to the reader. The authors are both open-minded and conservative, not condemning new ideas for their newness nor yet accepting them for the same reason and without challenge. The book is a useful antidote to the economic poisons which command attention through their promises of the millennium, which they are less able to deliver, nevertheless, than writers like these whose imaginations and benevolence are corrected by their knowledge.

HUMAN ANIMALS

HUMAN ANIMALS. By Frank Hamel. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

This very remarkable book brings together practically all of the varied beliefs relating to the transformation of souls—that is, the entrance of the soul into animal bodies. Werewolves, witches, bird-women, and phantasmal doubles are among those which are made the alluring topics of extremely interesting discussions, and to the lover of the marvelous these strange beliefs will have a strong appeal. The monsters of mythology (and even those of fiction, such as Gulliver's yahoos) have been given consideration and their various significances explained. Folklore throughout the world abounds in weird traditions concerning the ghostly power of the soul to leave its accustomed sphere and enter the body of an animal; it has been a universal belief among certain races since human history began. In his exhaustive treatment of the subject of transformation, the author has thrown a fresh light on the matter, not only from the point of view of folklore, but also that of occultism.

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By Margaret Deland

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Other Important Fiction:

Seventeen
By Booth Tarkington

Second Choice
By Will N. Harben

Peace and Quiet
By Edwin Milton Royle

Between Two Worlds
By Philip Curtiss

A Voice in the Wilderness
By Grace L. H. Lutz

This Way to Christmas
By Ruth Sawyer

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By Fannie Hurst

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 7 AND 8

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Macy's—Infants' Wear Department. Third Floor, 35th St., Rear

In the World of

Fur Fashions

Outranking all previous seasons, furs have become essentials of Milady's wardrobe this Winter. The Fur Coats are particularly smart, with their contrasting trimmings and rich linings, while the diversity of styles in scarfs and muffs leaves nothing to be desired—and the prices, as always—are "Lowest in the City."

Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), 40 in. long, self collar and cuffs; made of selected skins, with wide flare. **$93.75**

Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), 45 inches long, generous full flare coat; collar, cuffs and 11-inch border of natural skunk; beautifully lined. **$329.00**

Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), fine soft pelts, full flare model, 45 inches long; flowered silk lining. **$196.00**

Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat), 40 inches long, full flare model, large collar of natural skunk. **$98.75**

Real Scotch Mole Coat, 45 inches long, designed on full, graceful lines; collar, cuffs and 7-inch border of taupe fox; lined with rich silk. **$396.00**

Persian Lamb Coat, 45 inches long, very full and flaring model; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. **$349.00**

Separate Scarfs

Raccoon, long flat boa. **$11.74**

Hudson Seal, collar effect, (dyed muskrat). **$19.74**

Black Lynx, double fur animal scarf. **$32.75**

Beaver, long flat boa. **$19.74**

Red Fox, double fur animal scarf. **$26.75**

Separate Muffs

Raccoon, round shape. **$9.74**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), barrel shape. **$9.74**

Black Lynx, canteen shape. **$29.75**

Beaver, round shape. **$15.74**

Red Fox, round shape. **$24.74**

Perfectly Matched Sets

Taupe dyed fox; long double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff, trimmed with head and tail. **$59.75**

Cross Fox; long open scarf and round shape muff **$89.75**

Jap Fox; double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$34.75**

Smoked Fox; long flat open scarf and barrel shape muff. **$74.75**

Poiret dyed fox; double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$84.75**

Natural Fisher; double fur animal scarf and round shape muff. **$98.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Laces of Every Description

In keeping with the popularity of metallic laces and filmy nets for trimming evening and dance frocks is an offer of

Metal Lace Flouncings on silk net; nine effective designs in gold or silver lamé Special. 17 inches wide. **79c** yd.

"Wearswell" Silk Nets, a complete range of fashionable street and evening shades. Double width, 72 inches. **$1.39** yd.

A recent importation of exquisite real laces comprises:

Italienne Filet Edgings and Insertions, ½ to 4¼ inches wide. **33c** to **$3.74** yd.

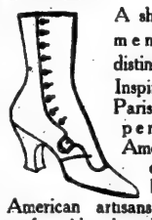
Filet Medallions, square, oval, triangular, oblong or rectangular. **12c** for 1-in. squares to **$2.97** for large ovals 9¾x13 inches.

Valenciennes Laces, Edgings and Insertions, ½ to 1¾ in. wide. **33c** to **$2.19** yd.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Have You Seen

La Madeleine



A shoe for women, graceful, distinctive, new. Inspired by a Paris shoe, tempered with American moderation and built by American artisans of shoecraft, with selected materials. Obtainable at Macy's only. **Colors $8.89 Black $6.49**

An Important Sale of

Women's Shoes $4.89

Exceptional values! That's all we need say, for the shoes will sell themselves. They were all taken from our regular stock of fashionable fall and winter shoes, and marked at this reduced price because the size ranges are slightly depleted.

Two-tone effects, white uppers with gray, brown, blue or champagne vamps.

Dainty models, with pearl gray or beaver brown kid vamps; tops of fancy cloth.

White calf vamps with small black and white check uppers.

Smart button shoes of soft beaver, brown kid.

All made on well shaped lasts with hand turned soles and covered Louis XV heels.

Macy's—2d Fl., Rear, 35th St.

MOM

MARCHIONESS SILK HOSIERY

No need to eulogize the merits of this superior grade of silk hosiery to women who have purchased it with satisfaction for years.

A few characteristic points of quality are:

1. Double garter tops.
2. Heels, soles and toes full fashioned.
3. Heavy weight, quality unvarying.
4. Very elastic lisle tops with extra fashionings to give more width.
5. Extra high spliced heel.
6. Fine appearance.
7. The price, **$1.09,** which represents supreme hosiery value.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

An Opportunity to Purchase

Dress Trimmings

At Special Prices

Fashionable evening dresses are aglitter with the sparkling brilliancy of metallic trimmings.

Imitation Metal Cloth, gold or silver, 36 inches wide. Verified price elsewhere, 95c yd. **79c** yd.

Tricotine, gold or silver, 22 inches wide. Verified price elsewhere, 58c yd. **42c** yd.

Colored Silk Flower Trimmings. Usual price 29c yd. **23c** yd.

Printed Imitation Metal Cloth, gold or silver, colored flower designs. Usual price, $1.69 yd. **$1.29** yd.

Special

Spangled and beaded bands, fringes and flounces, blue, green, purple, white, black or Persian effects, taken from our regular stock and greatly reduced. Usual prices 29c to $9.89 yd. **19c** to **$7.39** yd.

Imported Semi-Made Spangled Overdresses.

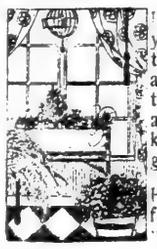
Made of silk net, bodices elaborately spangled and trimmed with large pearl ornaments. Skirts spangled in front to match bodices. Evening shades; blue, green, rose, orchid. Exceptional value at **$10.89**

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Artificial Flowers

For Interior Decoration

The artistic use of flowers adds greatly to the beauty of the home.



In our Second Floor Millinery Department you will find a special section devoted to the display of charming flowers, plants and foliage which may be used to decorate the various rooms of the home, as well as ballrooms and salons. We fill baskets free of charge, and are glad to suggest decorative schemes.

Here are a few items picked at random from our Garden of Flowers, at prices "Lowest-in-the-City."

Chrysanthemums, branched with foliage, 39c.
Large Spray of Autumn Foliage, 49c and 69c.
Marigolds, branched with grass, 29c.
Nasturtiums, branched with foliage, 29c.
Colored Asters, branched with foliage, 49c.
Carnations, pink, white or red, 19c.
Daisies, large sprays, 79c.
Long stem American Beauty Roses, branched with foliage, 19c.
Primrose Plants, 59c.
Heather, pink, rose, blue, lavender, yellow or red, 29c, 49c, 59c.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Interesting Prices In

DRESS FABRICS

54-In. Black Broadcloth, $1.79 Yd.

Though fabrics may rise temporarily in popular favor, broadcloth is always Fashion's staunch ally. This is an unusual offer. Rich, lustrous cloth, sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle. Usual Price $1.98.

54 in. Suiting Checks, $1.98 Yd.

Former prices $2.39 to $2.89 yd.

For suits, separate skirts, and especially misses' wear, suiting checks are still the most popular fabric. This collection includes a diversity of fashionable color combinations.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Telephone Greeley 8100

A Very Special Sale of

Coffees and Teas

Only Two of These Sales a Year

Here's a trade event that should interest thousands of people and result in the distribution of TONS of our specialty brands of Coffee and Tea.

The commodities involved are in universal demand; the sale is projected at an opportune time—and **our usual low prices for long-tried and proved qualities of Coffee and Tea are made still lower.**

Macy's Coffees are fresh roasted in our own plant and are handled by the best and most up-to-date machinery obtainable. The purest, most wholesome and most delicious obtainable at or near their price.

Macy's Teas are from finest pickings only, and are handled in our plant by special machinery which removes completely any dust or foreign matter.

Macy's Coffee Specialties

Sold in bean, pulverized or granulated form unless otherwise stated.

Macy's Best Coffee—A blend of the finest coffees obtainable. Pound tin, our usual price 49c lb., this sale, 42c; 25-pound sack (bean), $9.89.

"Orient" Brand Coffee—Heavy bodied with a full and rich fragrance. A most suitable after dinner Coffee; usually 37c.

Sale Prices.
1 lb. tin, 33c
5 lb. tin, $1.64
25 lb. sack (bean), $7.74

"Red Star" Brand Coffee—Our most popular Brand—fragrant, full-bodied and mellow; usually 33c. pound.

Sale Prices.
1 lb. carton, 29c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.37
25 lb. sack (bean), $6.34

"Genesta" Brand Coffee—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; usually 29c. pound.

Sale Prices.
1 lb. carton, 25c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.15
25 lb. sack (bean), $5.44

"Vienna" Brand Coffee—Rich and delicious blend of best South American; usually 18c pound.

Sale Prices.
1 lb. carton, 15c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.69
25 lb. sack (bean), $6.34

"Sultana" Brand Coffee—Choice selection of high-grade South American Coffees; usually 30c pound.

Sale Prices.
1 lb. carton, 25c
5 lb. carton (bean), $1.19
25 lb. sack (bean), $4.74

Macy's Tea Specialties

Macy's Finest Chop Teas—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Usually 50c lb.
1 lb. caddy, this sale, 42c
5 lb. caddy, this sale, $1.89

"Lily White" Chop—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Usually 68c lb.
1 lb. carton, this sale, 54c
5 lb. caddy, this sale, $2.55

Curio Chop Teas—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson and Japan. Usually 34c lb.
1 lb. carton, this sale, 29c
5 lb. caddy, this sale, $1.34
10 lb. caddy, this sale, $2.64

The Finest Quality Imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Usually 1 lb. caddy, 98c; this sale, 79c

Lily White Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality; usually 1 lb. carton, 68c; this sale, 57c

Amaryllis Teas—Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Usually 48c lb.
1 lb. carton, this sale, 37c
5 lb. caddy, this sale, $1.79
10 lb. caddy, this sale, $3.45

Curio Ceylon Tea—Usually 39c lb. This sale, 34c
5 lb. caddy, $1.59

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast.
1-lb. carton, this sale, 27c
5-lb. caddy, this sale, $1.29

"Mayflower" Chop Teas—Mixed and Oolong only; 2 lb. cartons; usually 64c carton; sale, 52c.

Amaryllis Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra choicest quality; usually 1 lb. carton, 48c; sale, 39c

Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe Tea—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c a pound; 1 lb. carton, 39c

Orange Pekoe Tea—Macy's usual price, per pound tin, 79c; special, lb. tin, 67c

India and Ceylon Teas

"RAJAH" BRAND
Usual 1 lb. 96c — Special 83c

"PUNJAB" BRAND
Usual 1 lb. 48c — Special 34c

"DURBAR" BRAND
Usual 1 lb. 48c — Special 39c

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Cigars for the Humidor at Home or Office.

Marc Antony Coronas, mild Havana blend. Made in Tampa. Standard price $4.50. Macy's price $3.89 box of 25.

Cuban Aster Belvidere, a good clear Havana cigar. Box of 50. Standard price $2.50. Macy's price $1.97.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St. Main Floor, 35th Street Entrance.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 12, 1916.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

The world will give much attention to Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S declaration that Germany is ready to join a league of nations to keep in check the disturbers of peace, very little to his futile effort to show that Russian mobilization was the cause of the war. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the Chancellor made that eventful speech in the Reichstag without the full knowledge and approval of the Emperor, and the world may well give ear when from that quarter comes such a profession of faith as this:

> If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as is within human power, will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

BERNHARDI, TREITSCHKE, all the advocates of German ruthlessness, of German world dominance won by war in disregard of the rights of other nations and made secure by unconquerable legions and fleets, are thrust aside and silenced by this utterance of supreme authority. The world will indeed "become fully conscious of the "horrifying destruction of life and "property" in this war, and we may be sure that "there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements." What the Chancellor says is true, beyond all doubt it is true, but his discovery of the truth is much belated. Sir EDWARD GREY, now Lord GREY, the very man upon whom VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG in his Reichstag speech seeks to fix the responsibility for Russia's action, and thus the real responsibility for the war, said to the German Ambassador in London on July 20, 1914, before the dispatch of the Austrian note to Serbia, that he "hated the idea of a war "between any of the great Powers, "and that any of them should be "dragged into the war by Serbia "would be detestable." Further, on July 28, the very day the note was sent, Sir EDWARD, in a dispatch sent to Sir BUNSEN, the British Ambassador at Vienna, giving the substance of a conversation with Count MENSDORFF, Austrian Ambassador at London, very clearly set forth his own position:

> The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. If as many as four great Powers of Europe—let us say Austria, France, Russia, and Germany—were engaged in the war it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money and such an interference with trade that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry.

Then on July 24 Sir EDWARD proposed to the German Ambassador "that the four Powers, Germany, "Italy, France, and ourselves, [Great "Britain,] should work together "simultaneously at Vienna and St. "Petersburg in favor of moderation "in the event of the relations between "Austria and Russia becoming threatening." That was Sir EDWARD'S proposal of a peace conference before war, a conference that would have prevented war. Russia, France, and Italy accepted the proposal of a conference, they would have co-operated with Great Britain for peace. Germany refused. The Imperial Chancellor himself on July 28 told the British Ambassador in Berlin that "he "had not been able to accept your "proposal for a conference of representatives of the great Powers because he did not think it would be "effective." Of course not, for Germany had already said on July 24 that "the Imperial Government want to "emphasize their opinion that in the "present case there is only question "of a matter to be settled exclusively "between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and that the great Powers ought "seriously to endeavor to reserve it to "those immediately concerned." MACHIAVELLI was never more adroit, BISMARCK never more brutally indifferent to the world's opinion. Russia mobilized, to be sure, but she knew that Germany was always mobilized. Did not the first two years of the war, in which the Allies vainly battled against Germany, gaining only here and there an insignificant success, prove beyond the possibility of dispute that Germany was ready," to the last gaiter button," the nations opposing her anything but ready? Upon the question how the war began, why the war began, and who was responsible for its beginning, the world has already recorded its judgment. There will be no reversal because of this late pleading by such a friend of the court as the German Chancellor. Indeed, if his plea were to be heard at all it would be necessary to call for a faithful transcript of the diplomatic exchanges between Berlin and Vienna during the month of July, 1914, and for a considerable time prior to that period.

The German Chancellor's revival of a question already settled is, however, not without significance. Into any court or conference summoned in response to the "cry of the whole of "humanity for peaceful arrange-"ments," for a league of nations to prevent war, Germany would like to come with hands as clean as possible. Her appeal for peace, when she makes it, would be listened to with a more favorable ear, the presence of her representative at the council table would be more welcome in proportion as she can shift from her own shoulders as much as possible of the dreadful responsibility for the war. From the Hohenzollern point of view it is better, too, that the German people, listening from time to time to such utterances, should be confirmed in their belief that England or Russia or France or some other power brought on the war.

The vital significance of the Chancellor's Reichstag speech is the profound change it reflects in the Imperial state of mind. Unmistakably it means that the Imperial Government is turning its thoughts from the hope of conquest, now seen to be impossible, even from plans for waging war to the death. It is thinking about peace, it desires peace. Whether that great change has come through disasters and failures in the field, or is due to the pressure of dire need at home, more intense and terrible probably than the world is permitted to understand, is not a matter of the first importance. The truth now made plain is that Germany is about ready for peace, that she has abandoned her destructive ambition for world power, that she would be glad to consider means by which "the return of such a monstrous catastrophe" could be made forever impossible.

That is the whole thought and purpose of Great Britain, of France, and of Russia at the present moment. By their responsible statesmen those three Powers have insisted that the war must end in a way that will make another war impossible for a century. With Germany coming into that frame of mind the time is perhaps not far distant when the tender of good offices to promote an understanding that would end the war might not be resented as an impertinent intrusion. It would be a grave step, for when taken it would not do to have it misunderstood. LLOYD GEORGE'S warning has not been forgotten. But when LLOYD GEORGE spoke he could have had no knowledge of what the Chancellor was going to say. The Reichstag speech of VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG puts a new face upon the matter. We do not say that the point has been reached when the tender of the suggestion of peace might with propriety be made. Certainly the Allies have not reached that point. Germany is visibly and rapidly approaching it.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Campaign controversies have excited interest throughout the country in all available evidence that tends to show what the industrial condition of the European belligerents, and especially that of Germany, will be after the war, because international trade is involved. Will Germany be able then to manufacture a surplus of goods to be sold here or in other countries? Additional and convincing testimony in answer to this question is given in The World by Mr. SWOPE, who recently returned from Germany, where he made a careful and thorough investigation. As to the "dumping" here of Germany's manufactured goods, "which "many believe will come after the "war," he says:

> They tell you in Germany—the leading industrialists of the country—that for ten, perhaps more, years to come, Germany and the other belligerents, instead of being able to make goods for the outside world, will not be able to supply their own demands. She and the others, they say, will need America, and the fear is that Germany will have to fight for her domestic markets instead of reaching out for the markets of the United States. I was told by the bankers and merchants that she will face a heavy scarcity of labor, which not even the employment of women in work heretofore done by men will obviate, and it is feared that the high price which labor will command must restrict output.

He quotes the statements of ALFRED LOHMANN, who sent the submarine Deutschland to this country:

> It is pure bosh to talk of Germany piling up great stores of merchandise to unload after the war. We have no labor or money for extra production. It is obviously impossible. Where are we to get the raw material? For a long time after the war we shall be busy binding up our own commercial wounds.

This testimony is in accord with that which has been given by PHILIP HEINEKEN, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and by our Government's commercial agents in Europe. Evidence of the same kind is to be found in the reports of the American Industrial Commission, which recently returned from France. For a long time after the war we shall be satisfying a demand from Europe for raw material, and shall not see increasing imports of European manufactured goods.

A TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU says that the Democratic Campaign Committee "is in debt about $275,000." The committee did work that everybody praises. The debt should be wiped out easily. Why, 10 per cent., yes, 5 per cent., of the money won by firm and sagacious Democrats from too confident, "bluffing," or odds-juggling Republicans would be more than enough to delete the deficit. And this gentle little income tax on Fortune would never be missed by the payers. It would be a testimonial of gratitude, not a payment.

THE MEXICAN OUTLOOK.

Most of the reports from Mexico are untrustworthy, but there is, nevertheless, ample verification of the statements that the northern enemies of the de facto Government, who are also avowed enemies of our own Government, have been unusually active lately. There is encouragement in yesterday's statement from Eagle Pass that Parral has been recaptured from the Villistas, though Eagle Pass is a long distance from Parral, and the announcement of recapture seems to verify the first report that VILLA had actually captured the place. The yarn that the Carranza troops have evacuated Chihuahua is false, of course. But VILLA, or the armed force working in his still-dreaded name, continues to maintain a reign of terror in Northern Mexico, and the withdrawal of General PERSHING'S troops is not to be thought of at present. It is reported from Atlantic City that the demand of the Mexican Commissioners for the withdrawal has been "tabled," but there is no indication that those Commissioners are yet ready to discuss practically the means of restoring order.

It is quite plain that CARRANZA without American aid is unable to restore order. The situation has grown more threatening, day by day, since the protracted deliberations of the international commission were begun. There is no reason to doubt the truth of the reports from southern Mexico that the Legalistas, under FELIX DIAZ, occupy both Santa Lucrezia and Rincon Antonio, important points on the Tehuantepec Railway, and are, therefore, practically in control of that important line of communication from Coatzacoalcos on the east to Salina Cruz on the west. The shops of the railway are at Rincon Antonio. We have heard very little hitherto of the progress of the Diaz movement, but there is no further doubt that it is menacing the hold of CARRANZA in the south. That FELIX DIAZ has an understanding with the Villistas has been asserted, but proof is lacking. The ends for which he is working are not the ends for which VILLA worked. DIAZ is frankly reactionary. He would establish a conservative Government.

In spite of the seemingly perilous situation of CARRANZA, his emissaries at Atlantic City keep a bold front. Mr. CABRERA talks as if his Government had been firmly established. What he says about Mexican support of the United States against any European Power, and the problems of international relationship to be solved, is not of present importance. The defeat of the enemies of free Government in Mexico is greatly to be desired. We are all still hoping that CARRANZA may emerge triumphantly from the struggle with which he is now contending. But the outlook is ominous.

The desire of the American people for the maintenance of peaceful relations with Mexico, however, is clearly shown in the result of the election. The essential part of President WILSON'S policy has been approved. The border States which, we have been told, were eager for war have given their customary majorities to the Democratic candidate. It would have been rash to expect any radical change in Texas, but Arizona and New Mexico are also in the Democratic column, and those are the States which have suffered from the invasion of Mexican bandits. The citizens of this country not only want peace with Mexico, but they approve the purpose of the President to lend all possible assistance to the establishment of a Government of the Mexican people by the people according to their own ideals. The willingness of the Mexican party now uppermost, but threatened daily with extinction, to accept either the assistance or advice of Americans is doubtful. In the midst of alarms they retain their perverse and bombastic manner. The Mexican question is not settled or nearly settled, and it may continue to harass us for another four years.

COMMERCE BY CONQUEST.

Those who hope for the triumph of the Central Powers may expect that Poland will become a "constitutional Government." The "national evolution" now conferred upon it by the Central Powers cannot reasonably be expected to include a freedom to pursue Poland's interest at their expense. No diplomatic or dynastic arrangement inconsistent with Germany's views could be arranged by Poland. Poland will be "tied" to the Central Powers in its autonomy as surely, as it was tied to Russia in its Russian connection. This is bluntly stated in the announcement of Austria in the words of Emperor FRANCIS:

> It is my will, in the moment when this new State comes into existence, to grant to Galicia, in connection with this evolution, the right to settle autonomously its public affairs as much as is consistent with the fact that it forms a part of our Commonwealth.

The will of the Central Powers is announced, not the will of Poland. The interests of the Central Powers will control, not the interest of Poland.

"Tieing" in the commercial sense has been specifically condemned in our recent legislation. As regards Poland the intention and result of the German tie is indicated by the course of commerce under the Russo-German commercial treaty. Between 1911 and 1913 Germany's exports to Russia increased from 476.8 million rubles to 642.8 million. But Germany's imports from Russia decreased from 490.5 million rubles to 452.6 million. Germany's chief competitor for Russian trade is England, and England's trade with Russia suffered while Germany's was prospering. While Russia was taking 166 million more rubles of German goods it was taking from England an increase of twelve millions of rubles. While Germany's takings from Russia were decreasing by thirty-eight million rubles, as shown above, England's were decreasing from 396.6 million rubles to 266.9 million rubles. Russia's freedom to negotiate a favorable treaty was greater than Poland's can be, yet Russia never had any liking for the treaty which exemplifies Germany's idea of commerce by conquest under diplomatic forms. There are even those who thought that Russo-German relations were shaping for a collision at the maturity of the treaty.

It might be unjust to Germany to argue that its gain of Russian commerce at England's expense was due altogether to the treaty which Russia disliked. Germany is entitled to whatever it can gain by efficiency of manufacture or salesmanship or banking facilities. England has no claim to defense against such competition. But the idea that any degree of efficiency would gain commerce for Poland at Germany's expense is difficult to entertain. Germany has won Poland's commerce, if it imposes the arrangement now announced, as surely as it won that of Alsace-Lorraine, or of any of its conquered colonies. Poland's new political freedom is small. Its commercial freedom is nil. There is no more fertile source of discontent than antagonism between commercial and political interests. There can be no stable political peace without economic freedom.

SUDDEN CHANGES.

For the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung President WILSON during the campaign was the sum of all qualities that a loyal German should abhor. He was British in heart and mind, he was doing his utmost to aid Great Britain in carrying on the war. No American German could vote for him.

Now the Staats-Zeitung says that "WOODROW WILSON has been for "peace and the country has set the "stamp of its approval to his policies to that end. The British "papers in London are unmeasured "in their expressions of disappointment over the result of the election." Also, "it was President "WILSON who safeguarded the peace "of the country, the great mass of "the people wanted nothing from the "warlike ROOSEVELT, who clung to "the coat-tails of the Republican can-"didate and whom Mr. HUGHES had "not the energy to shake off."

There was a Republican Postmaster in the State of Vermont. A Democrat had been elected President. The Postmaster's neighbors condoled, sympathized, and sought to comfort. "It "is too bad you are to lose the office, "but it can't be helped, since there "has been a change of Administra-"tion." Replied the Postmaster: "It's "a darned smart Administration that "can change faster than I can."

For Wilson and The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last month I converted a lifelong Republican fellow-commuter of "yellow" journalism into a good, respectful Wilsonite and thereafter an enthusiastic admirer of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It so happened that on a particular morning the newsboy had failed to deliver my fellow-commuter's favorite paper and he wouldn't buy any other. Pretty soon he got up and began searching through the car with a view to borrowing a copy from some friend. After several unsuccessful trips I said, "What's up? Can't you find one?" "No," he replied, "nearly every man I asked had a NEW YORK TIMES."

"The explanation is very simple," I said, "as you would quickly realise if you read the paper daily. In the first place it is economical to buy THE TIMES, because you don't have to buy a second paper to read the other side of the story. THE TIMES prints both uncensored and uncolored news, as subsequent readings always prove. It does not omit or suppress any portion of a speech or good point made by either political candidate. It prints every dispatch Germany can get through, and usually succeeds in getting all the news from that quarter from headquarters. No war news from any of the warring nations is suppressed for political or other reasons. In other words, the man who reads THE TIMES gets all the facts and all the news, while the editorials give him the true significance thereof."

The next morning I missed my friend in the smoking car, but later found him in another, diligently perusing a copy of THE TIMES, with his favorite "yellow" and other papers on his lap. He kept this up for a week, when he returned to the smoker with a copy of THE TIMES only, remarking: "You were right. I bought all the papers each morning for a week, read all each printed, and verified the accuracy of each item by later news, and find that if I'd taken THE TIMES only in the first place I'd have saved both money and perplexity of mind. Furthermore, I never understood just what WILSON and the Democratic Party were trying to accomplish until I read THE TIMES' editorials. Hereafter I'm for WILSON and THE NEW YORK TIMES."

[illegible] CHRISTIAN.
[illegible], N. Y., Nov. 8, 1916.

GEN. HWANG HSING'S DEATH.

Information from China Which Dispels Rumors of Assassination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 31st of last month and the 1st of the present, there appeared a statement in the dailies of New York and other places to the effect that General Hwang Hsing had been assassinated. I felt shocked and chagrined at the rumor, and no doubt to the General's numerous friends and to all well wishers of China the rumor caused great consternation.

I, and no doubt all those who had kept in touch with Chinese affairs, had hoped that political assassinations and murders had ended with the termination of the arbitrary and despotic regime of Yuan Shih-kai, and that China was settling down to more rational methods and peaceable means in the carrying out of her political measures. That China should at this critical time lose such a true and patriotic son as General Hwang Hsing is indeed to be deplored; yet that he met his death from assassination is a horror to all those who have had the fortune to meet the General. It becomes my duty to give some facts relative to the General which will no doubt divest the rumor of his assassination of every possibility of truth.

On Aug. 10 he wrote me from his home in Shanghai to the effect that since his return to China his efforts had been directed to minimizing party feeling, and he felt gratified that his efforts were successful in bringing all contending interests to work together for the true welfare of China.

On Oct. 12 I received the following cablegram:

> My health is feeling the strain of overwork. Please return to China immediately, as I have many matters of importance to confer with you. I fear it is a reappearance of my old trouble, but my physician says that it is nothing serious.

Dr. Schoff of Media, who attended the General when he had his first attack of hemorrhage, intimated that he feared that the General had a cancer of the stomach, and in case of a recurrence of hemorrhage it may prove very serious. So, fearing that the General was having a serious trouble, I cabled him a few days before his death was reported, which cable was never replied to because of his serious condition and approaching end.

Immediately upon hearing the rumor that he was assassinated I cabled to his family stating what I heard and asked for an immediate cable reply as to whether it was true. On the 2d inst. General Hwang's son, Hwang Yi-ou, sent me the following cablegram:

> Father died on the 31st of October.

From this I would infer that it is a repudiation of the rumor that the General was assassinated. And in view of the diagnosis of Dr. Schoff, the General's former physician, and the cablegram of Oct. 12 from the General, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the lamented General did not meet his death from the hands of an unappreciative people, but met death calmly and peacefully, universally lamented, amidst his family and loved ones.

S. K. TONG.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

Suffrage Claims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Arthur Dodge, in a letter published in your issue of Nov. 10, asserts that "the returns indicate that the women's vote in the Western States was practically identical with that of the men of their families." Yet she admits that Illinois is the only State where the votes of men and women are counted separately. Thus Mrs. Dodge confesses that she is entirely unwarranted in making such a sweeping statement. Since ten of the twelve suffrage States gave their votes to President Wilson, it will probably be conceded that he would not have been elected without the vote of the women. Carl Schurz prophesied that it would be the independent vote which would prove to be the salvation of this country, and politicians are agreed that the woman's vote is decidedly independent and cannot be corralled along party lines.

The "Woman's Party" was organized by a comparatively small group of suffragists who belonged to the Congressional Union, and who believed that the only way to secure equal suffrage was through the passage of a Federal amendment. Since a Democratic President and a Democratic Administration failed to put the bill through Congress, they were in favor of a change of Administration. But the great mass of suffragists throughout the country were not in favor of the Congressional Union methods. The National Woman Suffrage Association in convention at Atlantic City passed a resolution in favor of non-partisanship, and voted to work for suffrage by means of State campaigns as well as by means of a Federal amendment. Many suffragists, realising Mr. Hughes's impotency to have a Federal amendment passed, and recognising that President Wilson had voted for equal suffrage in his own State, deliberately chose the latter as their candidate. Mrs. Dodge is right when she states that the woman's vote cannot be delivered. In stating this fact she presents one of the best arguments for equal suffrage. The women have proved themselves to be independent thinkers and voters, and that is one reason why most machine politicians are averse to granting them the franchise. THE TIMES, in its editorial columns, should have been fair enough to have given the women voters some of the credit for clear, rational reasoning which helped to win the election for President Wilson.

MAUD NATHAN,
Corresponding Secretary Borough of Manhattan Woman Suffrage Party.
New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

For American Mail Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are rumors to the effect that American mail will be taken by the German submarine Deutschland for delivery in Germany, and that a satisfactory financial arrangement has been already reached between the Post Office Department and the German company which owns the merchant submarine. Nobody can deny the right of the Germans or the German-Americans to send their mail by that submarine, but it is hardly thinkable that our people will agree that American mail in general should be intrusted to the Deutschland or to any other submarine, for there is no reason at all why our mail should be submitted to an extra risk of being unduly delayed, or even destroyed. The submarine Bremen has been lost, as Captain Koenig admits, and the Deutschland, too, runs risk of being lost on its way home.

It is high time for our country to establish its own mail carriers. Why should we be dependent on foreign steamers, be they English, German, or French, to carry our mails? A country counting about 100,000,000 people is rich enough to have its own mail steamers. Bargaining in this case is beneath the dignity of our country.

P. J. POPOFF.
Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 2, 1916.

For a Widow and Four.

A widowed mother, with four children, is suffering with heart trouble and has recently had a severe breakdown. She has been ordered complete rest and good nourishment to restore her greatly impaired resisting power. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 198 Bowery, appeals for $50 to relieve the ailing mother of anxiety for two months. Friends are requested to send gifts, marked "S. L.," to Mrs. Henry Buckerman, 35 Broadway, or to the rooms of the association. Thanks are offered to [illegible] $5; "A Friend," $2; "A Reader of The Times," $1; "A Subscriber," $5; and "S. L." for $5 in addition to a previous subscription.

LESSONS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Some of the Mistakes Which Cost Them the Vote of Ohio.

Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Republicans were teachable by experience they might learn something from two facts of the present election. One is that Ohio, which takes politics more seriously than any other State in the Union, has for the first time in more than a century of Statehood voted Democratic in the Presidential election. The other is that Woodrow Wilson is the first Democrat since Andrew Jackson to be re-elected to a consecutive term as President.

They raised the sectional issue, and the solid South and an almost solid West with Ohio have answered.

They talked protective tariff, and Ohio with five large cities, four of which went Democratic, has answered.

They talked personalities.

They attempted to ally contradictories.

They tried to bet and advertise a man into the White House.

They invaded the sacred courts of the highest law and took a Justice as their standard bearer for partisan politics, betraying both the courts and a man hitherto irreproachable.

They seised and abandoned issues.

What the Republicans need to learn is that a great party needs clearly defined and bravely maintained measures of positive and practical value in the times. America today is intelligent. The Republicans vainly tried to capitalize the patriotism of the nation for partisan ends, an offense that cost them Ohio and the election.

Incidentally, it is well to note that wherever Bryan campaigned there the Democracy won. He is the miracle man of this year. He is a new Bryan of complete self-abnegation.

WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR,
Democratic Presidential Elector.

Mr. Wilson's Second Term.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my profound gratitude, as an American proud of his country, that the American people have indorsed the man who coined the phrase, "America unified," and whose Administration had done so much to tone the fibre of the American conscience and to sharpen the sense of honorable obligations in the American people. We are all of us sincerely to be congratulated on the victory of Mr. Wilson.

Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1916. B. B. D.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my voice in the general acclamation over the recent triumph of right and justice, and also congratulate you upon the dignified attitude you have taken during the campaign, as opposed to the wild denunciations of many daily issues, who should have at least known better?

Your editorial, "The Triumph of the People," was magnificent, and should be preserved for the benefit of history. I am sending copies to my distant friends, as I think it should be as widely disseminated as possible. ALICE HALE MORRIS.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

Watching the Men Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an institution of our family for me to drive to the polls with my husband, and, like the Mrs. Brown who wrote to you this week, I frequently take a saturnine pleasure in the sight of well-known local morons and partly intoxicated Indians exercising the right of suffrage. To the obvious comment, I would submit that the women of the Oneida tribe rarely drink and that Havelock Ellis says that there are possibly more male than female part-wits.

DOROTHY BARRON LEONARD.
Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

Miss Borl's Farewell.

(Translated from Spanish.)

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the very moment when I leave for my native land to obtain some rest after my illness, from which I am now mercifully cured, and to stay for some time with my family, who demand my return to them, I beg you to transmit through your columns to the New York public my affectionate farewell greeting, which is not a good-bye but an au revoir, for I sincerely hope to return to your country—and I feel sure that my hope will be realized.

And I wish, moreover, to pay now to your great newspaper a tribute of the deepest gratitude for the courteous words which you addressed to me in your recent editorial, as well as for the kindly criticisms with which your distinguished musical critic has always honored me. All this arouses in me the sincerest thankfulness, fills me with satisfaction, and encourages me to study and keep alive in my soul new ideals and ever stronger ambition to work toward ultimate success in my career.

Would that I might translate into the language of the lyrical art—which is more within my powers—the impression made upon me by the encouraging words of THE NEW YORK TIMES exactly as they are felt by your grateful, devoted, and most sincere friend. LUCREZIA BORI.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

What Makes a Good Plattsburger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Plattsburger" whose letter you publish this morning is not, I hope, a typical Plattsburger. If he is, Plattsburg failed to do him any good, and there is no use of his going back. His complaint is against the payment by the Government to the students of transportation and subsistence, and his argument is that hereafter "there will be attracted to these camps a much inferior class of men, whose object will be a free vacation at Government expense, and who will have neither the spirit nor the inclination to get all they can out of the work."

In common, I believe, with several hundreds of Plattsburgers who are expecting reimbursement for their camp expenses this Summer, I resent this statement. Your correspondent sounds like one of those capitalists who define character and class by income. He cannot be a democrat, and I should doubt the sincerity of his support of universal military service. With a single exception, every man in the company in which I served at Plattsburg this Summer worked unhesitatingly for his own development and for the good of his company. Included in this number were men to whom the reimbursement of $40 or $50 made little difference and men to whom the reimbursement meant all the difference between going to Plattsburg and staying at home. I do not believe that patriotism is necessarily a matter of dollars, as some wealthy people seem to think. I do not believe that a man makes a better rookie because he is paying his own way out of his earned or unearned savings or because some one else is paying it for him.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD.
Washington, Nov. 10, 1916.

THE COAT OF MANY COLORS.

In solemn-hued habiliments
The gloomy spruces frowa,
An envious fraternity,
On Joseph looking down—

My little garden Joseph,
In his many-colored coat,
That Autumn Israel made for him—
How could he help but dote!

For here's a strips of barberry,
And there a yellowing rose,
Or copper-colored currant bush
That arrogantly glows.

The coat is buttoned up with hips
And garnitured with gilt;
Calendulas embroider it
And spider-ladies quilt.

Dance delicately, Joseph,
Before your frowning kin—
Already Winter digs a pit
To put your brightness in!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

THE END OF THE WAR SOUGHT IN THE EAST.

Peace Looked for Through Germany's Renunciation of Her Ambition to Control Turkey.

By VAHAN CARDASHIAN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German Chancellor, in his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, stated, according to THE TIMES report, that the condition precedent of peace shall be for the Entente to renounce their annexation schemes, and that he particularly mentioned in this connection the alleged Entente design in Turkey. Again, according to THE TIMES report, the British Prime Minister, in his Guildhall speech, referred to the Armenian horror as an index to the probable character of a German-Turk rule at Constantinople, the reasonable inference being that no peace is possible, in so far as the Entente Allies are concerned, so long as Germany does not eliminate herself as a political factor from the affairs of Turkey.

Writing in THE TIMES last June, and again in August, I said: "The cardinal purpose of the great war is to determine definitely the much-controverted question as to which of the warring groups shall direct the destiny of the Near East, or, speaking in more specific terms, it may be stated that Turkey was the principal cause, as she will be the principal prize, of the war. * * * This great war shall not be halted until one side or the other absolutely renounces all political or territorial right or claim in Turkey. * * * "

The most unfortunate phase of the great war is that neither belligerent group has heretofore presented to the world the exact and specific cause of the war—a most essential duty, which they are only beginning to perform, and this in an indirect and imperfect fashion as yet. The Entente Allies have heretofore dealt with the discussion of general principles of international law which, they asserted, Germany violated; and Germany made incompetent and irrelevant countercharges against her enemies, which attributed to England sordid motive to stifle the normal growth of Germany, to Russia Pan-Slavism, and to France passion for revenge. Yet adequate material exists to determine definitely and convincingly where lies responsibility for the start of the war, the motives and aims of those who started it, and the ends which each group now expects to attain.

I shall confine myself here to the exposition of the specific motive of Germany for starting the war. Germany, with the avowed purpose of securing for herself a place in the sun, which would extend from the Balkans to the Persian Gulf and the Suez Canal and beyond, challenged her opponents to armed contest at a time she considered most auspicious to herself and her allies and equally unfavorable to her enemies.

The following statement of facts clearly shows the correctness of this assertion:

When the Young Turks acceded to power in 1908, the subject Christian races, who were heretofore oppressed under the heel of an Asiatic tyranny, enthusiastically and unreservedly joined the Young Turk camp. Likewise, the Entente Powers greeted this new era with undisguised satisfaction and by word and deed lent the Turks moral and material support; for their various interests in the East would be best served by the preservation of a Turkish State. The oft-repeated but erroneous loose talk which ascribes to Russia an ambition to possess Constantinople is entirely in keeping with the spirit of this assertion, because what Russia wants and manifestly needs is a means of access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles—a privilege which she acquired under the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, and which she lost under the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878. But Germany was openly and deeply dismayed and disappointed with this new turn of events, for in the apparent downfall of Abdul-Hamid she had lost a faithful friend, who had made the intrusion of Germany into Turkey possible, and she also saw in this Young Turk experiment a likely peril, to the success of her deeply laid plan for expansion in the Eastern world. But the Young Turk experiment was only an expediency measure. It was deliberately designed to thwart the threatening severance from the Sultan's rule of Macedonia, where anarchy and violence had held supreme sway for a decade, and for a short while it succeeded. Moreover, these would-be redeemers were totally lacking in moral and mental equipment to succeed in so noble and difficult a mission. From 1908 to 1914 a series of shameful and disastrous blunders and crimes—massacres, civil wars, foreign wars—alienated the sympathies of the non-Turkish elements from them, and they also discredited the motive and undermined the prestige of the constitutional movement in the eyes of the world. Every one who was acquainted with Turkish affairs, including many leading Turks, with some of whom I conversed in 1913, were now fully convinced of the impossibility of civilising Turkey through the Turk. Baron von Aerenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister as early as 1911 made the statement that he held no further hope for the regeneration of Turkey.

But was it the dictate of human nature or another instance of the characteristic Turkish stupidity and audacity that permitted the Turks to try to put the blame for their failure upon other shoulders, and also to make a last and desperate effort to save the remnants of their country, if that were possible? And to these ends they were open to a bargain with either group of nations, for each side was guilty of some contribution to the failure of the Turks, according to their own version—a plea which the Turks have made since 1237, in explanation for the negativity and destructiveness of their rule. According to Ahmed Riza, the former chief of the Young Turk Committee and former President of the Turk Parliament, Germany was first to proffer a friendly hand to Turkey, which the Turks eagerly clasped. Germany expressed heartfelt sympathy with the fantastic ambitions of the Turks—to expel foreign influences from the Sultan's realm, to render the subject races harmless, to regain their lost possessions—and also joined the Turks in blaming the Entente Powers for the desperate plight of the Turks. But it was difficult to see how the Entente Powers could be held responsible for the reaction brought about by Abdul-Hamid, a staunch friend of Germany, or for the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria, or for the seizure of Tripoli by Italy, for which venture Germany supplied Italy with mines and other material, according to M. Pichon, the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs; or for the costly and bloody campaign the Young Turks conducted in Arabia, with the avowed purpose of depriving the Arabs of their recognised right to converse in their own language and of wiping out their native customs and immemorial traditions and to substitute for them a Turkish civilization which exists only in imagination; or for their campaign of bloodshed and devastation which they waged against the Albanian, with a view to forcing him to use Turkish characters instead of Latin characters; or for the massacres by the Young Turk soldiers of 30,000 Armenians in Armenia Minor; or for the organization of the Balkan League, which was in answer to the Turkish misrule in Macedonia, the existence and object of which league were well known at Constantinople for months and had become subjects of ridicule and scorn in the Young Turk press. Yet, despite the seeming hopelessness and rottenness of the Turk rule, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in the course of a conversation with the writer in 1913, said: "The Entente Powers will do absolutely nothing to weaken or disturb Turkey; they will endeavor earnestly to keep her going, if it is possible."

It should be here stated that from 1908, which marks the beginning of positive German activities in Turkey, until 1914, no hindrance was put by the Entente Powers in the way of the legitimate commercial expansion of Germany in Turkey. An intruder and a newcomer though she was, Germany [illegible] re equal, if not larger, privileges and opportunities than those nations which had been here for a century or more. In 1908 the amount of the German exports to Turkey ranked tenth among those of other nations, in 1913 Germany had become the third largest exporting nation to Turkey, Austria occupying the second place. Together with Austria, Germany owned larger mileage of railways in Turkey than either France or England. She established educational institutions in Turkey, she secured mining and industrial concessions there, she became a supreme and no less a domineering and meddlesome force in the affairs of Turkey, without the slightest evidence of grudge or intolerance from the Entente Powers. This generous and unsuspecting attitude of the Entente was most extraordinary and was lacking in the elements of prudence and foresight. For what Germany wanted was not commercial expansion, but political assertion in Turkey. Volumes of books, pamphlets, and articles were being published in Germany dealing with the great advantages Turkey offered Germany both for colonization and aggrandizement. Men like Rohrbach, Delbrück, Neumann unreservedly and with striking audacity interpreted and announced the ambition and purposes of Germany in the Near East. Through the "titular" religious leadership of the Sultan Germany hoped to wield powerful influence in the Mohammedan world, and once in the possession of Turkey she could threaten Egypt and India, dominate the Mediterranean and bottle up Russia in the Black Sea. Once firmly established at the Golden Horn the German Emperor could cast a yearning glance at the extremities of the Sultan's dominions and see the kingdoms of the earth at his feet, and the irresistible passion within him to rule and to command would easily tempt him beyond the restraints of law and right. Such were the conditions in the East in 1914 and the temper and hopes of Germany. Yet, Germany knew that her ambition in Turkey had its immovable limitations, that it is illegitimate for a nation, in quest of fields for colonial expansion and political domination, to intrude herself abruptly and arbitrarily and by force into the foreign spheres of influence of other nations, in direct defiance of their fixed and recognised rights and interests and also to the consequent jeopardy to the security of their possessions and world positions.

Two events of prime importance took place in the Spring of 1914, which forced Germany to act, if her eastern scheme was not to be shattered. After protracted negotiations, Turkey concluded an agreement with France for a loan of $160,000,000, which gave France supervisory rights over the finances of Turkey—rights commonly enjoyed by all the lending nations to Turkey, to prevent peculation and squandering. Again the Ambassadorial Conference at London, in the Summer of 1913, recognised the justice and necessity of introducing reform measures in the seven Armenian

FOOD APPROACHING CIVIL WAR PRICES

Most Table Necessities Are 100 Per Cent. Higher Than a Year Ago.

$15 FLOUR IS PREDICTED

Long Island Potatoes Bring $2.40 a Bushel—All Other Vegetables Go Up In Price.

A few weeks ago the frugal housewife who had been battling for months against the high cost of living awoke one morning to find that flour had gone up far above the normal price and that bakers were reducing the size of the bread loaf and the morning rolls. Within the last month there has been another advance of from $1.50 to $2 a barrel and yesterday the highest grades of flour were selling at retail for $11 to $11.50 a barrel. The average family grade of flour is $10 a barrel and in small quantities this is selling for 6 to 7 cents a pound. Flour is higher today than at any time since the civil war, when, immediately after that conflict, it brought $13. One of the largest dealers yesterday said that all indications pointed to a return of that price within the next few months.

Within the last four weeks potatoes have started to make a new price record. A month ago good potatoes were selling at about $1 a bushel. Since that time they have gone up more than 100 per cent. Long Island potatoes, which are about the best coming into the New York market, are bringing 60 cents a peck, which is at the rate of $2.40 a bushel. Some grocers are charging 70 cents, and when bought in small quantities the housewife pays at the rate of 75 to 80 cents a peck.

Getting Rich on Potatoes.

Never before in the history of the country have potatoes been so high. The best Jersey and Maine potatoes are selling at the same prices as the Long Island. Maine has always been famous for high grades, but the crop there has been poorer than formerly, and dealers are now paying the Maine farmers $2 a bushel for the best kinds. The Long Island and Maine farmers who have had good crops are getting rich on their potatoes, and the Maine farmers are reported to be holding back a large proportion of the crop for a further advance.

"The limit of potato prices has not yet been reached," said the manager of one of the large grocery firms yesterday. "While the actual crop is not much less than a year ago, the quality is poorer—that is, the potatoes are smaller. In addition to this there is a large extent to the scarcity of potash for fertilizing, as the price got so high that many of the farmers refused to buy it. The car shortage is another cause, as few shipments are coming to the city from great distances. Fortunately, sweet potatoes are plentiful and moderately cheap, and these are showing slightly larger sales."

Unlike flour, which, notwithstanding its high price, continues to be exported at the rate of 1,000,000 bushels a day, despite the high prices, the war in Europe has curtailed exportation, and about the only places outside of this country to which they are going are Cuba and Bermuda. It costs about $2 to $2.25 to send a barrel of potatoes abroad.

The increase in flour over a year ago represents from $4 to $5 a barrel, about 100 per cent. on the higher grades.

Farmers Get the Benefit.

"Despite the high cost of flour," said a large dealer yesterday, "I regard it as the cheapest article of food today. The average consumption of flour in this country is about a barrel to an individual, and, although he is paying 2 cents a pound more than a year ago, he gets more for his money than for any other article of food. We have paid Western farmers within the last few weeks $1.85 for wheat. The farmer is benefiting by the high price, and there is no combination of dealers or middlemen. With our crop about two-thirds of normal, which is still ten million bushels short of the amount actually needed to feed our own population, and yet which is being drawn on to the tune of 1,000,000 bushels a day, the reason for the high price is plain to see. As long as the European countries are willing to pay a high price for flour prices will remain high, and to keep it in our own country we have got to pay just as high a price."

Sugar has remained about stationary during the last four months. It reached its highest wholesale price on July 12 last, when the best grades of granulated sugar were quoted at 7.65 cents a pound. Yesterday it was 7¼ cents per pound at wholesale and 8 cents more, while Diamond cube sugar sold from 10 to 12 cents a pound retail. A year ago granulated sugar which is now selling for 7½ cents was 5.85 cents a pound.

New records in American produce prices have also been reached for cabbages, turnips, carrots, and several other of the common vegetables, as well as in cheese and in all pork products. Cabbages have never before been so high. Where one used to get a good head of cabbage for 4 or 5 cents, the cost is now from 10 to 20 cents. The red cabbage is cheaper. It was quoted in Washington Market at 15 cents a head yesterday, with white cabbage at 18 cents. Last year at this time cabbages were half that price. The high price is not due to exportation, for practically no cabbage is being sent away, but to poor crops. The yield of turnips and carrots has not been as great as usual and yellow turnips, which a year ago were selling in Washington Market for 15 cents a half peck, are now bringing 25 cents.

Cheese 100 Per Cent. Higher.

Cheese has never been so high in America before. The best grades of full cream American cheese is 100 per cent. higher than a year ago. Prices by the pound range from 30 to 35 cents, as against 18 to 20 cents at this time last year. Even the most common cheese is now 14 cents a pound, which formerly was plentiful at 6 to 8 cents. Imported cheese is almost impossible to get. No Swiss cheese is coming in owing to an embargo in Switzerland. The Swiss cheese now in use is of domestic make and so is the Camembert. Roquefort cheese is practically out of the market.

All pork products, including all kinds of smoked meats, have gone up to new record prices. Smoked ham is from 28 to 35 cents a pound, against 17½ to 19 cents a year ago, and good boiling hams are from 33 to 35 cents, an increase of 10 cents in twelve months. Virginia ham is selling in Washington Market at 35 to 40 cents a pound, and hard to get at that. Wholesalers are paying 35 cents a pound, but it is almost impossible to obtain supplies.

Good bacon is from 26 to 30 cents a pound, as against 20 cents a year ago, while the fancy grades, such as the beechnut, formerly at 32 cents a pound can, has gone up to 45 cents. Tongue got so high a few weeks ago that many of the popular restaurants took it off of their bills of fare, and householders refused to buy it. As a result there has been a slight reduction, but it is still 35 cents a pound. A year ago it was 20 cents.

The spicy sausage which has come to be regarded as almost a necessity with the Winter buckwheat cakes is nearly 50 per cent. higher than a year ago. Good sausage in the market last week was 24 cents a pound, while last year it was 18 cents. Deerfoot sausage has advanced with the year from 28 to 35 cents a pound. One reason for the big advance, as explained by a Washington Market dealer, is the high price for all kinds of spices. Everything that goes into the making of a sausage has gone up to almost prohibitive prices, and for one kind of seasoning as high as $1 a pound is now paid.

There are plenty of apples in the markets and they are still moderately cheap for this season of the year. While a good apple year, especially in the East, prices are following the upward trend and the wholesale market shows an advance of $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel over similar grades a year ago. More apples are being shipped to Europe this season than last year and that is one reason for the higher prices. The Virginia crop this year was especially good and some of the best apples now in market are from that State, the York Imperials being one of the best varieties. They are worth from $4 to $5 a barrel. The best Baldwins are bringing $3.50 to $4 wholesale, Greenings about the same, and the Ben Davis variety $3.50. The shipments to the city from up the State have been slow. It is not due to the car shortage, explained a produce dealer, so much as to the scarcity of labor and barrels. As an indication of the scarcity of labor he mentioned that several weeks ago he offered a Vermont farmer $3 a barrel for his orchard yield of fine greenings of about 700 barrels. The farmer could not send them to the city because he was unable to get men to pick them and he finally sold them on the trees to an apple dealer for $1.25 a barrel.

Butter is likely to go up to 50 cents a pound for the best grades in the city before Christmas. That is the price now being paid in many suburban towns. The prevailing price now is 40 to 45 cents. The supply is short, and the quantity in storage is also less than a year ago.

Within a few weeks the Thanksgiving turkey will assume a prominent place in the household economy. Turkeys for the annual feast will be no cheaper than a year ago. Like many of the favorite vegetables, turkeys have fallen off in quality in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Rhode Island, where the best supplies come from. Last year the prevailing Thanksgiving price was 35 cents a pound. It will be as much this year, said a marketman yesterday, and may go up to 38 cents. Turkeys are now selling for 30 to 32 cents. Chickens have shown no advance recently, and the housewife may get good roasters in Washington Market for 28 to 30 cents. The finest broilers, however, are high, about $1 a pair, of about one and one-half pounds each. Broilers of poorer quality may be had at 75 cents a pair.

EXTEND 69TH BAZAAR TIME.

Distress Among Families of the Regiment Members the Reason.

Because there have been of late so many demands for help made by the families of men in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, stationed at McAllen, Tex., Major Philip E. Reville announced yesterday a week's extension of the bazaar being held in the Sixty-ninth Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. In the two weeks the bazaar has run, approximately $10,000 has been taken in, nearly all of which has been expended in relieving distress.

In giving out the week's program, Major Reville said to-morrow night would be "City Department Night" and that Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks and the heads of all city departments would be present. Last night many well known motion picture stars attended the bazaar. Tuesday, "Military Night," will witness the presentation of a society circus, with Marie Dressler and other prominent actor folks appearing in the side shows.

Y. M. H. A. CONVENTION.

Special Sermons Yesterday at Second Triennial Celebration.

In connection with the second triennial convention of the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, now being held in the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, 31 West 110th Street, special sermons were delivered yesterday at all of the temples and synagogues in the city. In their sermons most of the rabbis made mention of the recently formed Federation of Jewish Charities, a matter in which the convention delegates are greatly interested.

Yesterday's conference, dealing with religious work, was held from 4 o'clock until 6, in the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street. Following an introductory address by Louis Brenner, Y. M. H. A. Field Secretary, who acted as Chairman, leaders in Talmudic study addressed the delegates. Among those who spoke were Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Principal of the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi A. G. Robison, Social Director of the Manhattan Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Abraham Beresofsky, in charge of the Religious Education Department of the New England Federation.

Last night the delegates and many invited guests attended a ball in the Hotel Astor, given under the auspices of the Emanuel Sisterhood.

The program for today, the last session of the convention, includes a meeting of the Army and Navy Committee at 31 West 110th Street. The conference will be in charge of S. S. Rosenstamm, and reports will be read by Colonel Harry Cutler, U. S. A., retired, of Providence, R. I., and by the Rev. Aaron Eiseman, who represented the organization at the border. A business meeting, open to the public, will be held at 7:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the Wadleigh High School, Seventh Avenue and 114th Street.

URBAN COLLEGE CONVENTION

Association to Hold Sessions Here —Prominent Men to Speak.

The Association of Urban Universities, of which Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York, is the head, will hold an important educational convention in this city this week, beginning Wednesday evening in the hall of City College, and continuing until Friday evening. The sessions will be public. Methods by which urban colleges and universities can co-operate with their cities will be the topic. The association, which was organized in 1914 under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, now has thirty-three institutions as members.

Wednesday night Mortimer L. Schiff, Dr. Mezes, and Controller William A. Prendergast will speak. A reception will be tendered to delegates and guests by the college after the opening session.

Jeremiah W. Jenks will speak at Thursday morning's session at New York University, and Professor Clyde L. King of the University of Pennsylvania will speak at the afternoon session. A meeting will be held at the City Club Thursday evening, at which Henry Bruère, Frank B. Williams, and Richard S. Childs will speak. Professor Roswell C. McCrea and Associate Professor Howard Lee McBain will speak at Friday's morning's session at Columbia University. Dr. C. F. Swiggett of the Bureau of Education in Washington will talk at Friday afternoon's session at the City College.

A dinner to the official delegates will be held Friday night at the McAlpin Hotel, at which George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, and Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements for the convention, will be toastmaster. State Commissioner of Education Dr. John H. Finley, Thomas W. Churchill and others will speak.

STOCK EXCHANGE MEN FIGHT

M. F. Untermeyer and Ira Richards, Jr., Bruised by Each Other's Fists.

Many members of the New York Stock Exchange and employes witnessed a brief but hotly contested fist fight shortly after the close yesterday, when an argument arose in the Exchange smoking room on New Street between Milton F. Untermeyer, who makes his headquarters at Baruch Brothers, and Ira Richards, Jr., of Carlisle, Mellick & Co. Both men were badly bruised before room attendants could pull them apart, and blood was drawn early in the encounter.

The fight was the outcome of enmity of long standing, it was said by friends of the two members. Mr. Untermeyer left the Exchange with a threat to swear out a warrant against his opponent for assault and battery. Although the fight took place out of hours, both men will be called before the Board of Governors tomorrow for discipline, it is expected.

PARALYSIS CRIPPLES NEED AID AT ONCE

After-Care of 5,000 Children Is Considered by Workers at a Conference Here.

MOTHERS TO BE INSTRUCTED

Physicians Put Main Reliance In Work of Parents and Nurses.

After-care of victims of infantile paralysis in New York, comprising between 4,000 and 5,000 children, was the subject of an important conference held here a few days ago. That the situation is one that demands and deserves sympathetic attention was the conclusion of those who attended the conference.

The meeting was called by the Transportation Committee of the New York Committee on the After-Care of Infantile Paralysis and was presided over by Miss Sarah Graham-Mulhall, Chairman of the committee. The principal address was delivered by Dr. L. Emmet Holt.

"The aftermath of the epidemic of infantile paralysis," said Miss Graham-Mulhall in opening the meeting, "has left in its train some 5,000 crippled children scattered throughout the city. It calls forth a general discussion from those assembled here—including our most representative physicians and citizens—a wise and fervent appeal to the public as to ways and means to succor the victims, the unfortunate children recovering from the disease.

"With the development of the ambulance service of this committee and the close co-operation of their work with that of already-existing agencies, it is to be hoped that the need may be efficiently met. During the last few weeks much has been done to establish a routine service with two ambulances, two donated motors, four perambulators, and a small motor car. A statement of our contributions shows donations amounting to $10,785."

Dr. Holt, in his address, said:

"Of course we all realize that this problem is a large one, and the needs of these children are not going to be met in a single year, nor in quite a number of years. I think that before I am too optimistic we ought to realize something of the size of the general proposition. We have between 4,000 and 5,000 children who are in need of after-care. The first thing you want to consider is what is to be done this month and this Winter; then the more remote things which are to be considered for the next two or three years.

Mother Can Give Best Care.

"Should these paralyzed children fill our institutions as charges? The simplest thing is to put these children in the way of getting proper medical treatment. Of course, this is only a small part, only a beginning.

"What is to be done must be done very largely by the mother under the direction of a physician, and a large part of our work must be to educate the mother to her job. Next to the mother comes the work of nurses who are to train the mother, and most of the work should be done by nurses and not by parents.

"Another important thing is to standardize the nurses' work. I think nurses should be experienced in this particular work. Standardizing does not mean to engage a dozen nurses. It is not the amount of treatment but the kind of treatment. Have a supervisor of nurses who will place in the field intelligent nurses. The transportation of the children is important but it is not the most important thing. I think it is exceedingly important that there should be only one general committee which should serve as a clearing house, so all this work can be done intelligently, otherwise there will be a duplication of effort."

Dr. Holt was asked what percentage of the afflicted children could be expected to recover.

"I think," he replied, "there is bound to be a great deal of recovery by treatment, but perfect recovery we cannot expect in paralyzed cases. The brace is a crutch. The brace does not cure the disease. It prevents deformity, but so far as a cure is concerned, it cannot cure it."

Problem Must Be Met.

Dr. Thomas Riley said that never before "has there been so united and energetic a movement to follow up every child to see that it has the best treatment that the city can afford.

"And," he added, "they don't have to wait to get it. As fast as they are dismissed from the hospital they are referred to this committee. I have reports showing that out of 2,513 cases that have been referred to a single committee, the nurses report they have visited 2,243 out of this number. Now it happens to know that one of these committees visited 1,000 cases, plus 440 who were under private care, and 450 were attending one of the best dispensaries and 370 attending another one. Now there were 1,300-odd children out of the 1,690 who were actually getting treatment.

"I doubt if there has ever been an experience anywhere where a great area like this became conscious of its problem and attacked it so energetically and co-operatively. This special Committee on Transportation has before it an obligation to assist in raising and in a measure to supervise the expenditure of $100,000. Whether this particular appeal should go out tomorrow morning or the next day, I am sure you are quite ready to leave to the officers of the After-Care Committee, because it is their wish to prevent multiplicity of appeals. This appeal cannot wait longer. The necessity is too great."

25,000,000 RED CROSS SEALS

State Charities Aid Starts Christmas Sale Tomorrow.

Twenty-five millions of Red Cross Christmas seals will be sent out tomorrow from the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, for distribution throughout the State. Though the sale of the seal will not begin until Wednesday, Buffalo has ordered 4,500,000, Syracuse and Elmira are booked for 1,000,000 each, Albany plans to sell 800,000, and Troy has made requisition for a half-million.

Last year New York won first place in the national competition among the larger States for the highest per capita sale of seals, the ratio being 1.8 seals per inhabitant. In their respective classes in the national intercity competition, Rochester, Troy, Elmira, and Ithaca topped the list of bigest buyers.

EXHIBIT CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

50,000 Blooms In Queens Greenhouses Shown to Public.

The annual chrysanthemum exhibition of the Park Department, Borough of Queens, opened yesterday in the greenhouses in Forest Park, Myrtle and Woodhaven Avenues, Glendale. More than 50,000 blooms and 18,000 plants are on exhibition. There are nearly one hundred varieties of "mums" shown, some of them grown in soil brought from Japan.

The exhibition will be open nights until 10 o'clock. The greenhouses are reached by transferring from the elevated road lines to the Myrtle Avenue surface cars, which run within 200 feet of the park entrance on Woodhaven Avenue.

Supply Ship Culgoa Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The navy supply ship Culgoa struck an obstruction off Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, today, and lost her propeller, according to a radio report reaching the Navy Department. The transport Prairie and the naval tug Potomac have gone to her assistance. The vessel was not believed to be in any danger.

MME. ALMA GLUCK SINGS.

A Very Large Audience Hears Her Carnegie Hall Recital.

Mme. Alma Gluck has gained a firmer and stronger place in the musical public's esteem in recent seasons, and for good reasons: for her beautiful voice, for her serious purpose in mastering it wholly and putting it to the finest kind of service, for the artistic value and charm of her singing. Her audience at her recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall overflowed the seats on the floor and some of it was put into seats on the stage. There was appreciation for Mme. Gluck's singing, which was heartily applauded, and several of her songs were encored.

Her voice had the aerial transparency and delicate lyric quality that have been so often admired. It seemed in some of the upper tones yesterday a little veiled, and there were certain passages where more brilliancy of tone would have been effective. Mme. Gluck's vocal mechanism has been continually bettered, and of the artistic side of her technique, as the use of legato, the finish of phrasing, the clearness of diction, she has a firmer grasp. She still has something to acquire in fully embodying the finer spirit and significance of some of the songs she sings. There is room still for the enlargement of her range of emotional expression, even in the direction toward which it must necessarily chiefly tend, not that of the dramatic and the deeply passionate.

Mme. Gluck sang "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "Creation," with much, repose and purity of style. Following it came "Jauchzet Gott in Alten Landen," from one of Bach's cantatas. Airs of this sort present the greatest difficulty to modern singers, and probably did to Bach's own contemporaries, for the thought little of the voice in rendering them, and much of their musical content and their place in the instrumental ensemble. A little more rhythmic certainty and poise would have improved Mme. Gluck's delivery of this air, which had very admirable qualities. So had her singing of the romance, "Roses Softly Blooming," from Spohr's opera "Zemir und Azor," a beautiful song of its type, which called for the best of the singer's legato and elegance of style, and which she repeated at length.

The archaisms and humor of Beethoven's "Der Kuss." Her German lieder included some not very familiar. Loewe's "Kanzonetta," beautifully sung, though it would have been improved by a less measured tempo; Brahms's very characteristic "Vorschneller Schwur," Reger's "Wiegenlied," which she also repeated, and Strauss's "Winterliebe." There was a group of Russian and French songs, and finally one in English. It was clear that Mme. Gluck's audience appreciated highly and at its true worth the value of her singing and the beauty of the voice which she has so honestly and sincerely attempted to mold to the highest lyric uses.

BARBER ESCAPES ALIMONY.

Woolen Merchant Need Not Pay Wife Named in Another's Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan denied yesterday an application for $100 a week alimony in a suit of Mrs. Bernice Barber against George Saxton Barber, nephew of Mrs. William McKinley and well-to-do woolen merchant, because in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Lillian Geissenhainer against Charles B. Geissenhainer Mrs. Barber has already been found guilty of misconduct.

In a suit by Barber against his wife he accuses her of improper conduct with Geissenhainer, who is a son of former Congressman Jacob Geissenhainer and is President of a moving picture machine company. Justice Cohalan gave Mrs. Barber's attorney, James W. Osborne, $750 counsel fee, although Mrs. Barber asked for $3,000. Barber denied his wife's allegations that his income is $20,000 to $30,000 a year.

The testimony offered in the Geissenhainer suit showed that Geissenhainer gave Mrs. Barber many valuable presents, $5,000 in cash, and rented an apartment for her at $150 a month. One of the chief witnesses against Mrs. Barber was her butler, John Chin An, who testified that while cleaning wine glasses he saw in the glasses reflections from an adjoining room of acts by his mistress and Geissenhainer which the court held were improper.

Mrs. Barber's charges against her husband involve his conduct with Miss Mary Singleton of Dover, N. J., a stenographer. Affidavits alleging a display of affection by Barber for Miss Singleton at the Old Orchard Inn and elsewhere were made by a man and a woman detective sent there by Mrs. Barber to get evidence against her husband. Barber denied that his attentions to Miss Singleton were improper, and said that whenever she was in his company some one else was always present.

NEW PAVING FOR BROADWAY.

Association Will Urge Its Immediate Use from Vesey to 28th Street.

As a first step in its effort to beautify Broadway a committee headed by Colonel Jefferson DeMont Thompson, President of the Broadway Association, announced yesterday that it would recommend new paving for Broadway from Vesey Street to Twenty-eighth Street at a meeting to be held this week with Borough President Marks. The committee was appointed by the Borough President to recommend and select new paving for Broadway.

"We made an investigation covering six months," Colonel Thompson announced yesterday, "and visited a number of other cities to study street paving conditions where there was heavy and constant traffic, and our report is now ready. The new subway has advanced in construction to such an extent that the section between Vesey and Twenty-eighth Streets can be paved right away. We shall recommend a sanitary, smooth paving, as nearly noiseless as possible.

Colonel Thompson said the Broadway Association expected to take up the question of lighting next, and hoped to get for Broadway the same scheme of lighting now used on Fifth Avenue. The association also hopes to have the present letter boxes removed from Broadway and new ones installed in the new street lamp posts.

WILL REAR 'TREE OF LIGHT.'

Anonymous Donors Plan Carols and Rendition of "The Messiah."

In announcing last night that the "Tree of Light" would again be reared in Madison Square during Christmas time, the anonymous persons who have defrayed the cost of the tree for the last two years said that they had joined forces with the Community Chorus to aid New Yorkers to get more of the communal spirit into their celebration of Christmas.

It is planned to have a chorus of 1,000 voices sing carols at the base of the tree for an hour on the eve of Dec. 26, and then Harry Bernhardt, who will conduct the singing, will invite the crowd to follow the choristers into Madison Square Garden, where "The Messiah" will be sung.

Any one desirous of joining the chorus should go to the DeWitt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, any Sunday between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Quarter Dollar Sells for $725.

At a recent sale of coins by Thomas L. Elder, 32 East Twenty-third Street, an original proof of the 1827 quarter-dollar brought $725. This is said to be the world's record for any quarter-dollar ever sold. It has the Liberty head on the obverse and on the reverse an eagle. In the value of the coin the "2" is curled. The sale realized more than $5,000.

Prof. Francke on Germany's Future.

Professor Kuno Francke of Harvard University will speak on "The Future of Germany" at a meeting to be held on Nov. 22 at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, according to an announcement made yesterday.

ACADEMICIANS MEET HERE THIS WEEK

Members of Institute Will Join Them in Sessions at the Ritz-Carlton.

FRANCE TO SEND GREETING

Concert Wherein All Works Are by American Composers Will Be Heard.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters and its parent institution, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the latter consisting of 250 members representative of the nation's letters, art and music, of whom fifty are members of the academy, will hold their eighth annual joint meeting here on Thursday and Friday of this week at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Among those who will address the meeting are Theodore Roosevelt, William Dean Howells and Winston Churchill.

At the meeting this year will be read two letters, one from the Académie Française, and one from the Académie des Beaux Arts, addressed to the American Academy, bearing France's congratulations on the Academy's receiving its charter from Congress. Both letters request that the Academy be the medium of conveying to the whole American people the appreciation of the sympathy and service they have given to France during the war.

The following is a list of members of the academy:

William D. Howells.
Henry Adams.
Theodore Roosevelt.
John Singer Sargent.
Daniel C. French.
John Burroughs.
James Ford Rhodes.
Horatio W. Parker.
William M. Sloane.
Robert U. Johnson.
George W. Cable.
Andrew D. White.
Henry van Dyke.
William C. Brownell.
Basil L. Gildersleeve.
Woodrow Wilson.
Arthur T. Hadley.
Henry Cabot Lodge.
Edwin H. Blashfield.
Thomas Hastings.
Hamilton W. Mabie.
Brander Matthews.
Thomas N. Page.
Elihu Vedder.
George E. Woodberry.
Kenyon Cox.
George W. Chadwick.
Abbott H. Thayer.
Henry Mills Alden.
George de F. Brush.
William R. Mead.
Bliss Perry.
A. Lawrence Lowell.
Nicholas M. Butler.
Paul W. Bartlett.
Owen Wister.
Herbert Adams.
Augustus Thomas.
Timothy Cole.
Cass Gilbert.
William R. Thayer.
Robert Grant.
Frederick MacMonnies.
Julian Alden Weir.
William Gillette.
Paul Elmer More.
George L. Rives.

The National Institute was founded in 1898 at Saratoga by the American Social Science Association. Six years later the institute, by special vote, created the Academy, naming the first seven members by a special vote. These seven then balloted and chose eight more, and finally thirty men were selected to form the Academy. At a meeting of the Academy held Wednesday, two of its three vacancies will be filled.

The program of speaking is as follows:

Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10:30.—William Dean Howells, President of the Academy, presiding. "The Part of Foreign Influences in the Development of French Literature," M. Gustave Lanson, member of l'Institut de France; Professor of French Literature in the University of Paris, and during 1916-1917 in Columbia University. "The Religious Theory of Democracy," Winston Churchill. "Nationalism in Literature and Art," Theodore Roosevelt. "Standards," William Crary Brownell.

Friday, Nov. 17, at 10:30.—Edwin H. Blashfield, President of the Institute, presiding. "Historic Quick or dead," William Roscoe Thayer. "The Future Fight," (poem,") Richard Burton. "A Few Eternal Verities in the Art of Design," Will H. Low. "American Solemnity," Jesse Lynch Williams.

In addition to the speaking there will be a concert, the selections in which are all by members of the Academy or the Institute. One hundred members of the Institute have promised to be present.

GOETHALS TO RETIRE NOV. 15

Order Will Affect His Military Status Only.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, will pass into the retired list of the army on his own application Nov. 15 next. Army orders today show President Wilson has approved his application for retirement after forty years' service.

The order of retirement affects only General Goethals's military status, and does not operate to relieve him from duty as Governor of the Canal Zone, but is preliminary to his retirement. He probably will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Engineer Corps, now Acting Governor. Colonel Harding was sent to Panama to familiarize himself with the work several years ago. General Goethals had intended to retire as soon as the canal was in full operation, but withdrew his resignation when slides interfered with its operation.

General Goethals has been selected by President Wilson as Chairman of the Eight Hour Commission which will review the effect of the Adamson law. It has been understood that General Goethals desired to free himself from canal duties and rest before taking up this new task.

SEEK $25,000 FOR HOSPITAL.

Women's Teams Will Canvass Rockaway Section.

A campaign to raise $25,000 to pay off an indebtedness of the Rockaway Beach Hospital will be started next Thursday. At that time 300 workers more than half of them women, will be divided into teams of six each, with a captain, to make a house-to-house canvass for eight days in every section of Rockaway Beach west of Edgemere to Rockaway Point.

Edwin C. Wood is Chairman of the Citizens' Campaign Committee. The women are taking great interest in making the campaign a success. Members of the Ladies' Mutual Hospital Society, Mrs. T. Jaquillard, President, and the Arverne Sisterhood, Mrs. E. Bibo, President, are enrolled to aid the movement.

Mrs. Jaquillard, Mrs. Bibo, Mrs. R. V. Broadman, Mrs. W. Whitmore, Mrs. Adeline Baillie, Mrs. P. J. Fingerlin, Mrs. A. Siericks, and Mrs. George Rainforth will serve as captains of the women's teams. Stanley C. Fowler, Albert A. Lance, David Isenberg, Jacob Thater, August Bellon, J. Charde, P. H. Morrison, Elmer Snyder, Thomas J. Hussey, and Jacob Strauss will captain the men's teams.

BIDS FOR SUBWAY STATIONS.

The Public Service Commission Will Receive Them on Dec. 4.

Bids for station finish for nine of the stations on the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue rapid transit line will be received by the Public Service Commission on Dec. 4. The contract for station finish of all of the stations from Times Square south to and including the Eighteenth Street station has already been awarded.

The form of the contract requires the successful bidder to begin work within thirty days. All of the work must be completed within six months, and provision must be made for the opening of any part of the line before the contract is completed. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $10,000 and the successful bidder must furnish the city security to the amount of $40,000 to assure the faithful performance of the contract. The stations included in the contract are those at South Ferry, Rector Street, Cortlandt, Chambers, Franklin, Canal, Houston, Christopher, and Fourteenth Streets.

THE DEBT WE OWE TO WAR'S VICTIMS.

An Appeal to the American People for the British, French and Belgians Blinded in Battle.

By MRS. GEORGE A. HESSLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No American can travel in Europe nowadays without realising with regret the general condemnation with which America is regarded. After the war this feeling will undoubtedly be greatly intensified, unless we become alive to our moral responsibilities. Do not we Americans desire to be respected throughout the world? And yet how will the wealthy American feel when, traveling abroad, he finds his nation is discredited? It is in our power to change this sentiment now.

Once the war is over, it will only be too natural for the unhappy nations to dwell on the fact that we have waxed richer than ever on the very cause that has left them poverty stricken; that, while their men have sacrificed themselves in defending those principles and ideals which are our common heritage, our men have battened on "profits"; that, while their women, in losing sons, husbands, and brothers, have suffered sorrows worse than death itself, our women have been reveling in the increased luxury derived from these same profits.

It seems to be pretty generally thought by Americans that we have practically kept Belgium from starving. When we get down to real figures, we find that we have contributed but $12,000,000 out of the $250,000,000 already spent on Belgian relief. Two hundred and thirty-eight million dollars have been silently provided by nations themselves at war.

Had we been drawn into the war, we should now be sharing Europe's miseries; we should have thousands of our own maimed and crippled to care for; and we should have thousands of widows and orphans to support for years to come. Instead, the Allies are fighting our battles. Yes, our battles, for they are fighting against the enemies of right, the enemies of human justice, the enemies of progress, and the enemies of that liberty which we are supposed to prize so highly. They alone are bearing the brunt, and straining every nerve for the cause we know to be just. Under the circumstances, is it not our bounden duty to make every effort to relieve their sufferings?

I am engaged here in promoting what is unquestionably the most worthy of all the war charities. We are trying to raise funds to create permanent institutions for the blinded soldiers of France, England, and Belgium; but I regret that the results so far have been most disappointing. Out of the $225,000 collected, $50,000 was contributed by Englishmen in London through Lady Paget, an American by birth. I wish I could say something that would arouse the public spirit and humanity of America. We have worked hard, very hard; the mountains were in labor, and only a despicable mouse was brought forth.

Let me put the actual situation before you. After six months of hard, unremitting toil we have collected a paltry $225,000. Is it mercifulness in the presence of such an unresponsive public. I am overwhelmed by the vastness of the failure. We desire to provide institutions for the economic rehabilitation of the many thousands of blinded allied soldiers—permanent institutions that will be a lasting monument to our generosity. The purpose of this foundation is to make these men self-sustaining, by teaching them a suitable occupation. We need $5,000,000 for a safe and permanent foundation to cope with the magnitude of our task.

Relief funds are most excellent in their way, but of no enduring benefit. In contrast, this fund stands out distinctively. Advanced social reformers have pointed out that charity, unless it improves the moral and economic position of those aided is a lasting injury, and is largely wasted. It is on this principle of permanent amelioration that our scheme is founded. We aim, first, at training the blinded to suitable trades; secondly, supplying them with material to exercise their trades in their own homes or our institutions, then marketing their product, thus enabling them to pass the remainder of their days free from the awful spectre of want. America, I repeat, ought to contribute some permanent monument worthy of her greatness.

I am an American, but I must confess I am ashamed of the result of our work. We must frankly face the situation. The whole moral fibre of the American people seems to be degenerating. Apparently luxury and wealth are doing their insidious work. We have become the merest money-grubbers. I saw in the daily papers a short time ago how the stock market titillated and palpitated in the presence of a peace rumor. That seems to be about the only interest we take in the outcome of the war. What interests us is, not its effect in shaping and making the world, but what we will get out of it in gold. Have we no sense of "noblesse oblige," no thought but the gathering of money? It is hard to believe, but seems true, nevertheless.

Have we forgotten that we are our brothers' keepers? Are we willing to sit at the board of nations and contribute nothing, refusing to take our share of the world's work? It can't be done, and sooner or later, in fact now, the world is beginning to see us in our true light.

Do we owe nothing to help to sustain other countries? To England, our motherland, from whom we have inherited the free institutions we enjoy, our laws, literature, and language. Looking down our history, there is not a President nor a big name that is not English. Everything we have in the way of freedom we owe to England. Sitting below the belt is anti-English. Fair play is a British institution. No land in the world gives greater latitude than England, even this land doesn't. Go any Sunday to Hyde Park, London, and you can hear the orators of every "ism" under the sun. But we must not forget France, our ancient ally and traditional friend. Can we forget Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse, Vergennes? Dear, kind, lovable France. Do we owe nothing to her? Does the world owe her nothing? What a people these French are! Effeminate? Who said effeminate? They are the bravest people in the world. What a fight! What manhood! God bless dear France! We must not forget her. And poor Belgium! Poor, unhappy, innocent land. Can there be such a thing as neutrality in regard to Belgium? The man who is neutral with regard to Belgium hasn't enough red blood to cover the head of a pin.

Now let us see what we have done. Here are cold figures. They have been compiled from authentic sources, but do not include an amount of about $1,000,000, which has gone directly to France and England.

We gave for the relief of Belgium 10 cents per capita. New Zealand gave a total of $1.25 per capita. Australia made a larger contribution than New Zealand, and these two countries are in the grip of war, whereas we are in the midst of a plentiful and prosperous peace. Paderewski reported $60,000 as the proceeds of a series of musical performances here and in Chicago, whereas at a single performance by Melba in Melbourne $70,000 were gathered. To the Serbian Fund we gave $207,000; France, despite her great sacrifices and drains, gave twice as much, and England gave $8,000,000. The Governments of England and France sent $238,000,000 to be spent here for the relief of poor Belgium, whereas we have given but $12,000,000. Out of this $238,000,000 we have made (assuming an average profit of 20 per cent.) $47,000,000, made, bear in mind, in feeding and clothing the Belgians. Our contributions to all the European countries, including the Central Powers, are:

Belgian relief	$12,000,000
Germany and her allies	6,000,000
Jewish war relief	6,000,000
American Red Cross	3,500,000
Various (all others)	6,500,000
Making a total of	$34,000,000

(Among the above contributions are included the gifts from the Rockefeller Foundation amounting to $3,400,000 to date.) This shows a profit on the food and clothing we have supplied, above all our contributions to charities, of $13,000,000. Think of it! Reflect seriously on this statement, which cannot be challenged. Is it not disgraceful? Think it over. But here is something else that will astound you more—something that stunned me—something I could not believe. Let me tell you the story, and it will set you thinking, as it did me. I left New York to form committees in the different cities, going as far West as San Francisco and returning by way of Chicago, where my husband met me and where we successfully formed a representative banking committee. At a dinner given by a leading Chicagoan the night before we left the host remarked that after the fire in Chicago in 1871 England and France sent over $1,000,000 for relief in money, foodstuffs, and clothing. On returning to New York we investigated this statement and found that it was absolutely true. Chicago, with a population at that time of about 300,000, was swept by fire. One hundred thousand people lost their homes and 250 their lives. The damage to property was about $200,000,000.

Now think of the contrast. Today, when the most terrible war the world has ever known is raging, when hundreds of thousands of men in Europe have been killed, hundreds of thousands wounded, hundreds of thousands starving, thousands blinded, and thousands of towns and villages razed, the United States, the richest and most powerful country in the world, sends over to Europe to meet all their dire necessities a paltry sum of $34,000,000. Consider this in relation to what England and France sent us forty-five years ago to mitigate the distress of one small city.

Let us now look at what this country has sold to Europe and the profits she has made. Our foreign trade from the beginning of the war up to date is over $12,000,000,000. We have raised for war charities a total of $34,000,000, which is less than a three-hundredth part of our total foreign trade with the Allies. Estimating the profits on the moderate basis of 20 per cent., i. e., $2,400,000,000, we have given to the needy of Europe from whose dire distress we have wrung it, less than one-seventieth of our net profits.

All I have said will stand the closest analys

COAL IS PLENTIFUL, BIG OPERATORS SAY

Warn Against Panicstricken Buying by the Public for Storage Purposes.

SHORTAGE OF CARS DENIED

The Eight-Hour Day and Labor Union Troubles Blamed for Slight Cut in the Output.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 11.—Facts and figures gathered during an extensive survey of the hard-coal fields warrant these conclusions, based on the preponderance of the best evidence obtainable:

There is not at present any anthracite coal famine, nor does one impend.

The resources of the Pennsylvania collieries, which produce nearly all the hard coal used in the United States, are ample to meet the demands of the Winter. Only senseless, panicstricken overbuying on the part of the public can furnish justification for extreme prices.

The production of anthracite during coal part of the year 1916 which has elapsed was greater by nearly 1,500,000 tons than during the corresponding period of 1915. At the same time, there has been a depletion in the amount of storage at the mines and along the railroads which may be guessed conservatively at 1,000,000 tons. It is probably much greater, but no figures are available. The extra production and the amount taken from storage have gone to increase the consumer's supply.

The consumption of anthracite has not increased materially since last year. Industrial use is secondary, the "steam sizes" being practically by-product mined in as small quantities as physical conditions will permit. Domestic use has increased only to the slight extent that population has increased in a year of little immigration, and domestic demand alone affects the price.

The Labor Situation.

There has been less hard coal burned this year than last, owing to the fact that the onset of Winter has been retarded and mild weather has necessitated less than the usual number of stove and furnace fires.

There is a considerable shortage of labor in the anthracite region, (estimated at 20 per cent.) This shortage is not materially greater now than it was at any other period after the rush of wage workers to munitions plants set in nearly two years ago. In addition to actual scarcity of workers the taking of many holidays and the frequency of protracted labor troubles affecting individual collieries have tended to keep the available supply of fuel. This decrease may be overcome readily, according to some of the biggest operators, by mining at full capacity during the Winter months instead of slowing up after the family coal bins have been filled.

The much-talked about shortage of railway cars has been an overestimated factor in the situation. There has been some transportation difficulty, but at no time has it been acute as affecting the Eastern States, which consume nearly all the anthracite mined. The President of one of the greatest of coal-carrying roads was only one of those who gave testimony to that fact.

The "circular prices" put into effect by all the coal-producing companies last May have been adhered to almost altogether. There has been an advance on household sizes amounting to about 25 cents a ton on the average, due principally to the 9 per cent. increase of wages granted the miners last May and to the, as yet, unknown, but inevitably large, cost of obeying the Workmen's Compensation act, which became effective on the first of this year.

Operators Deny Price Boost.

An insignificant number of cars of coal have been sold by independent operators for consumption in the East at sharply advanced prices. These have gone to dealers who found it necessary to purchase at other than their usual sources of supply. Nearly all the independents, as well as the major operating companies, nine of which produce more than 30 per cent. of the total supply, have sold to their regular customers at the usual prices, according to the statements of individual heads of concerns and of the spokesmen for coal associations and organizations.

Both the big operators and the independents, with the few exceptions noted, present the effort of New York dealers to pass on to them the onus of the sharp price rise which caused so much comment last week.

While a few men of expert authority were pessimistic as to the outlook, the majority of those in position to know agreed that there was nothing alarming in the situation and that prices would return to normal just as soon as the facts became known, if the public would not get excited.

Generally speaking, conditions in the coal fields are much upset by the continuance of acrimonious disagreements between operators and miners, with much bitterness on both sides. The producers are greatly disappointed in the operation of the agreement signed last May and especially in the practical working out of the eight-hour day clause. They assert that the men are not working as long as eight hours and that, when they do, they produce less in that time than they did in the same period when nine hours was the regular day. They resent, too, the taking of frequent holidays and the "button strikes" called to force unionization of various mines.

The Coal Production.

Almost the total supply of anthracite coal in the United States comes from the fields of eastern Pennsylvania, included in the Counties of Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland, Dauphin and Sullivan and underlying an area of about 480 square miles. The total production in 1913 was 88,996,061 tons, valued at $154,653,498. It was mined by some 130 separate mining companies. About ten of these produced 80 per cent. or more of the whole output, the "independents" dividing the balance. Of the total production about 65 per cent. was buckwheat No. 1 and the other larger sizes suitable for household consumption. The rest was of sizes below—the so-called steam sizes sold for industrial use in competition with bituminous coal.

During the present year, up to Oct. 1, there were shipped 49,980,416 tons over these principal coal-carrying railroads: The Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the New York, Ontario & Western, and the Lehigh & New England. Ninety per cent. of the shipments (forming the only gauge of production, as no storage statistics are gathered,) came to New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and the District of Columbia, which normally absorb the production. In that same period of last year there were mined 48,556,940 tons. The increase this year at the beginning of last month was 1,574,476 tons. A number of adverse conditions decreased October's production over that of the same month in 1915. That difference was not enough largely to decrease the surplus for the year, however.

The Operators' Resources.

Proof that the resources of the mining companies are equal to any possible demands, and that consumption has not increased materially during the present year, but has on the other hand decreased, lies first in the fact that last May there was signed an agreement between the operators and the miners continuing in effect the famous agreement which ended the coal strike of 1900-1902, and adding further provisions which made any general cessation of work practically impossible. There has been no actual exhaustion of mines, and there is no prospect of the labor famine growing more acute than it has been during a long period when the mines have been supplying the country's needs.

[illegible] of the fact that industrial consumption of anthracite is only incidental must be gained, if the reader is to realize that talk of "increased consumption" which has been resorted to of late has been designed to befog him. The small sizes of anthracite are sold far below the cost of production. They result from the dynamite blasting by means of which coal is torn loose from the veins in which it occurs and are produced secondarily during the passage of the coal through the breakers in order to reduce the great and large lumps, in which it is primarily mined, into uniform, consumable sizes. Every effort to keep these small sizes to a minimum quantity is made, as they must always be sold in competition with soft coal, and there is no prospect that they will ever command a price that will make them profitable. Production, therefore, depends upon domestic demand. This is well shown by a chart compiled by the Geological Survey, which shows that, up to the end of 1914, the production of anthracite in tons and the population in numerals followed approximately parallel upward lines, the consumption remaining always below 100,000,000 tons when the population had about reached that figure. Actual Weather Bureau records as well as common observation are authority for the statement that consumption thus far this year has been less than the normal per capita because of mild weather.

No Labor Statistics.

With regard to labor shortage no definite figures are available, since complete anthracite statistics are compiled only annually by the Geological Survey in Washington and the Anthracite Bureau of Information, maintained in Wilkes-Barre by the operators, which is in charge of Edward W. Parker, who for twenty-five years gathered coal information for the Geological Survey. Operators of large and small mines, officers of the Independent Anthracite Operators' Association, the Bureau of Information, officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and miners interviewed on the question practically were in agreement at estimating it at 20,000. There are about 180,000 men employed in the coal fields, of whom some 43,000 are miners, 33,000 miners' laborers, and the rest variously distributed among inside and outside workers. The shortage, then, would be about 11.1 per cent. It is important to note, however, that a much larger portion occurs among mine laborers than among miners, for the reason that the latter are better paid and are older and more settled, as a laborer must serve a two-years' apprenticeship before he can become a miner. Miners assist to some extent in "loading out" the coal after a shot, so that the labor shortage, to the extent that it operates to make the miner himself do more work, does not operate to produce a shortage in production.

Statistical information is again lacking in considering the question of car shortage. President Truesdale of the Lackawanna has denied any extreme condition, however, and shipment figures of the coal-carrying roads show that they have been moving a normal tonnage. In general it may be said that heads of most of the big producing companies declared they were having no difficulty in getting cars.

Big Companies Have Cars.

F. B. Chase, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, for instance, declared that his company was shipping its normal 1,000 cars a day without difficulty. Charles F. Huber, President of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, also one of the dominating producers, was another of a number of heads of big companies who declared there was no general difficulty in getting cars. Some mines located on the Pennsylvania Railroad did, however, complain of shortage. Among the independent operators statements as to car conditions varied. Alan Dodson, Secretary of the Independent's Association, with offices in Bethlehem, asserted that the members of the association, 120 in all, had had varying luck. F. H. Hemelright of the Temple Coal Company, Scranton, the largest of the independent producers, said his mines had suffered severely from car famine. It is to be noted that no immediate drastic effect on the supply available for the consumer would be felt if many of the independents did find some difficulty in moving their product as long as the big mines were moving their normal 50 per cent. of the whole output. It is also true that a number of agencies, such as the railroads themselves and the Interstate Commerce Commission, have attacked the car-shortage problem in a constructive way and indications are that it will be solved before it grows more acute.

As for the maintenance of circular prices, there is the uniform testimony of both individual operators and associations. Only one small producer admitted having received advanced price for coal, and he declared he had got less than 20 cents a ton more than usual from a dealer who was not his regular customer and that only for a few cars. There was no free-lance speculative buying during the few days of week before last, when there was much said and printed about an impending coal famine, but the big operators, if their officers are to be believed, refused to handle business of that character and most of the independents did likewise. Mr. Dodson, however, admitted that some few of the members of his association had reaped unusual profits from insistent stray business.

Interviews with Coal Men.

As proof that not all producers hold the optimistic outlook of the majority of those interviewed, the following quotations from men of importance in the coal fields are given. They show that even those who are pessimistic as to both coal and car shortage and labor conditions see no reason for the public to suffer or for it to anticipate anything like a hard coal famine.

W. Connell, President of the Anthracite Conciliation Board and head of the Green Ridge, Enterprise and Connell Anthracite Coal Companies, said his collieries produced about 50,000 tons monthly. He said there was some shortage of coal due to numerous holidays celebrated by miners, button strikes and labor and car shortage.

"If button strikes and the celebration of frequent holidays are eliminated," he said, "even with the present shortage of labor we will be able to take care of all demands for coal during the Winter.

"I have refused offers of $3.25 per ton for coal in New York. Our regular selling price there is $4.30 per ton. People are unduly frightened, however, and it is this fright that has caused them to buy for storage purposes and create a shortage in the supply. If consumers buy in quantities sufficient to meet their requirements and do not attempt to store, conditions will be normal in a few weeks. There is not much coal in storage, but this is not an alarming condition. Coal is not stored for emergency purposes. Companies store it of necessity.

"A panic has seized the people in the bigger cities. They fear, without just cause, that a coal famine will come this Winter. This fear has caused them to become the prey of speculators.

Urges Cessation of Storage Buying.

"The circular prices will be maintained. There will be no increase in the cost of coal this Winter, so far as I have heard or so far as I am able to see. Just let people stop buying for storage purposes and normal conditions will speedily return.

"There has been a reduction in production. A combination of circumstances has brought this about. If we can keep the mines working, and there is no indication that we cannot, we will have sufficient coal for all needs at the regular prices."

S. D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, said, "Our company produces about 6 per cent. of the anthracite output. There has been and is now a shortage of coal in New York, Brooklyn and New England. This has not been brought about by the decreased output but is due entirely to a shortage of cars and congestion in the car supply. Just as soon as the railroad companies can eliminate this trouble, the anthracite coal companies will be able to meet all demands of consumers, providing, of course, that consumers do not store coal.

"There has been a decreased output in the anthracite fields. There is a shortage in the supply. Various causes have brought this about. Labor is scarce. Frequent button strikes have occurred. Numerous holidays have been celebrated. But all these conditions will be cured, and if we can get cars people will be able to get what coal they want.

"There is an abnormal demand now. People are frightened. They are looking for a coal famine and are panic-stricken. They have ordered more coal than they can use. They are determined to store a reserve stock.

No Danger of a Famine.

"My company has over 800,000 tons of coal in storage. Other companies have coal stored. The storage is not normal, but there is sufficient on hand to make it absolutely certain that there is no danger of famine. I do not know just how much coal is stored, but I am prepared to say without fear of contradiction that the storage supply is large. Coal is not stored as an emergency measure. It is stored by coal companies because we are forced to it. It can be used as an emergency supply.

"Just as soon as people get over their frenzy they will realize that they can get all the coal they need at regular prices. Circular prices will be maintained throughout the Winter. Speculators have sent coal to high marks, and they have added to the fear of people that a famine lurks along in the Winter months. People will have themselves to blame for paying the prices of speculators if they insist on buying more coal than they need for immediate use. When the car question is wiped out, then conditions will be as they have been in other years at this season."

W. J. Richards of the Philadelphia & Reading agreed that people were frightened and that their fright had caused them to store coal in quantities. He said the real conditions were not alarming and that there was no danger of coal shortage if the public kept cool. He asserted that prices would not be advanced, but that circular prices would prevail throughout the Winter. His company produces 8 per cent. of the anthracite mined.

The Contract Labor System.

Labor conditions in the coal fields are so complicated and so beclouded by the bitterness on both sides engendered during many years of struggle between operators and miners that diametrically opposed assertions almost always are gathered from the two sides. The agreement of May 5 last continued in force the awards of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission which went into effect in 1903 and the subsequent agreements with the following principal changes: The contract rates (nearly all miners work under contracts, hiring their own labor and purchasing their materials from the company) were increased 7 per cent. over those established in April, 1912; the work day was shortened from nine hours to eight hours, with elaborate conditions requiring that an eight-hour day should mean eight hours of actual work. Everywhere among the operators is heard the complaint that the miners do not work eight hours; that, instead, they work long enough to earn what they need, and then quit. That assertion is surprising in view of the fact that the miners earn according to the best estimates obtainable but from $3 to $5 a day. The contract system, however, makes earning a matter of not complicated calculation that it is almost impossible to get authentic averages of wages.

A further plaint of the mine owners is that the men take holidays on the slightest pretexts and that such holidays are the leading cause of shortage. The miners reply that there are so many nationalities among them it is inevitable there should be a multiplicity of national and religious celebrations. In a single mine, for example, these nationalities were represented: Americans, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Poles, Slavs, Austrians, Swedes, Hungarians, Italians, Frenchmen, Russians, Lithuanians, Greeks, Prussians, Danes, Tyrolians, Bohemians, Belgians, negroes, and Cavallems.

Another source of great irritation is found in the "button strikes" which the miners institute to force the complete unionization of the mines. The 1903 awards, still in force, contained this clause: "No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization."

Despite that agreement there are 500 men idle today in a single colliery that furnishes anything but an unusual cause, because fifteen or twenty number do not wear union buttons. The 800 walked out eight weeks ago and have refused to return until the fifteen joined the union. At one time since last May, it was reliably stated, there were 17,000 men idle in the coal fields because of just such strikes. The United Mine Workers of America, to which nearly all the miners belong, is directed in its operations in the hard coal fields by three District Superintendents: John T. Dempsey, with headquarters in Scranton; Thomas Kennedy, with headquarters in Hazleton, and James Matthews, with headquarters in Shenandoah. These men and the miners under them insist that a walkout such as those described is not "interference" prohibited by the agreement.

A curious sidelight on labor conditions, though it is not statistically verified, is found in the assertion of many operators that shorter hours have not led to increased production even during the actual working time. This is counter to the experience in other industries and is explained on the ground that, because of the intermittent character of the miner's actual working hours, he does not reach a state of physical exhaustion in nine hours, nor return to work jaded the next morning. For that reason, it is contended, he feels no physical inclination, due to regeneration, to work harder during a shortened period.

MAY EARN 26 PER CENT.

Central Leather Shows Remarkable Rise Since First of Year.

The spectacular performer in last week's stock market was Central Leather, which sold at nearly four times the price at which it could have been bought in the early part of last year. There are outstanding 397,000 shares of Central Leather common stock, and the dealings last week totaled 440,000 shares. The entire common capitalization changed hands, theoretically, in the first five days.

On Feb. 20, 1915, Central Leather was quoted at 82¾. On April 22, 1916, it could still be bought for 49. At the height of its popularity last Friday it sold at 123. It declined 4 points on Saturday, and yet closed for the week with a net gain of 15¾.

The issue paid annual dividends of 4 per cent. long before the speculative public saw any reason to buy it. Like many another issue, it needed the stimulation of high prices to attract purchasers. The rise from 82 to 50 was slow and painful, with many setbacks. From 80 to 123 was accomplished in record time. Traders who laughed at it under 50 paid over par last week supremely confident that they were buying a cheap stock.

The advance in Central Leather had its beginning in the discovery that war had made shoes one of the great luxuries on the Continent, and that European governments were ready to place enormous contracts, both for hides and shoes at prices that had never been equaled. One of the biggest stockholders is credited with having interested bankers in the possibilities of big earnings for the company. The bankers put their customers in, the rise attracted others and Central Leather jumped into prominence as one of the strongest and most active issues on the board. It is not known now whether the issue should be considered as on a 4 per cent. or an 8 per cent. basis. The last declaration of a dividend was 1 per cent. quarterly, with another 1 per cent. extra.

Until this year the company's earnings have not been remarkably large. In 1908 the balance for the common stock was 1.3 per cent.; in 1909, 6.3 per cent., but in each of the two following years there was a deficit after preferred dividends. In 1912 the company showed 5.5 per cent.; in 1913, 5.13 per cent.; in 1914, 6.4 per cent., and in 1915, 10.8 per cent.

This year's results have been much more striking. The first quarter saw a surplus after preferred dividends of $1,-971,000. This was increased in the next quarter to $2,581,000, and for the Sept. 30 period, as shown by the recent statement, to $2,563,000. For the twelve months to Dec. 31 it appears that the company will earn at least 26 per cent. on the common.

The rise last week was facilitated by a revival of the story of a contest for control on the part of independent interests who were not satisfied with the dividend policy. So far as could be learned from men well informed on Central Leather affairs this story is without foundation. The stock was taken in hand by a pool which now numbers among its members the public [illegible] past few months have had an opportunity to take very large profits.

RESERVE BANKS SELL GOVERNMENT NOTES

On the Other Hand, a Large Number of Acceptances Are Bought by the System.

GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

Gold Resources of the System Now Total $688,175,000—More Notes in Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement showing the condition of the banks at the close of business on Nov 10 indicates large purchases during the week of bank acceptances, the amount on hand—$90,913,000—being the largest ever shown. Total investments show but little change, owing to considerable sales of United States bonds and liquidation on a large scale of city warrants, mainly New England town notes.

No appreciable changes in either gold or cash reserves are shown, though considerable shifting of funds between the banks, mainly through the Gold Settlement Fund, was effected. The largest transfers of gold were made by the New York, Boston, and Atlanta banks. Gold to the amount of $6,300,-000 was transferred during the week to the agents against Federal reserve notes issued, the total gold holdings of the agents reaching the unprecedented large total of $281,830,000.

The gold resources of the system, including the amounts held by banks and agents, stand now at $688,175,000, which is more than 25 per cent. of the total gold of the country held outside the United States Treasury Since the corresponding date in 1915, when the gold resources of the system totaled $480,-602,000, the gold in the banks has increased by $100,380,000, while the gold with the agents has increased by $68,-184,000.

Discounted paper on hand shows a decrease of about $300,000, notwithstanding the increase of over $1,100,000 in discounts reported by the Boston bank, practically all other banks, especially the three Southern banks, reporting reduced holdings of this class of paper. Of the total discounts, about one and one-third millions is represented by members' collateral notes discounted for banks, largely of the Philadelphia and Atlanta districts. Acceptances on hand increased about $5,800,000, New York, Boston, and San Francisco reporting large purchases. Of the total bills, including acceptances on hand, about 22 per cent. mature within thirty days, and 41 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days.

Transactions in Government securities are reported by ten banks, resulting in decreases of $1,487,000 in these holdings and $20,000 in the amount of Treasury notes on hand. A decrease of over $5,400,000 is shown in the aggregate holdings of warrants. Total earning assets—$181,187,000—are about $400,000 larger than the week before, and constitute 28.5 per cent. of the banks' paid in capital as against 27.9 per cent. about three months ago, and 26.4 per cent. about six months previous. Of the total earning assets 50.2 per cent. is represented by acceptances; 21.5 per cent. by United States bonds, 11.3 per cent. by warrants, 10.7 per cent. by discounts, and 6.3 per cent. by Treasury notes.

Government deposits declined about $5,800,000. Richmond, Chicago, and St. Louis reporting considerable net withdrawals of Government funds for the week. Net bank deposits increased $4,100,000, large gains under this head being shown for the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and St. Louis banks.

Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation show a slight decline. The agents report the issue of $247,873,000 net of Federal Reserve notes secured by $231,-339,000 of gold and $16,735,000 of paper. Most of the banks report larger amounts of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, the increase for the week being $7,074,000. The banks' aggregate liabilities upon notes issued to them by the agents are stated as $13,886,000.

The weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business Nov. 10 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$19,464,000
Total reserve	19,674,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,179,000
Member bank deposits, net	35,577,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	187,802,000
Total reserve	170,661,000
Bills discounted and bought	29,897,000
Member bank deposits, net	212,487,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	29,893,000
Total reserve	29,630,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,525,000
Member bank deposits, net	56,282,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$2,200,000
Total reserve	29,871,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,487,000
Member bank deposits, net	45,572,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	24,219,000
Total reserve	24,268,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,421,000
Member bank deposits, net	21,507,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	5,169,000
Total reserve	8,541,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,895,000
Member bank deposits—net	12,142,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	51,905,000
Total reserve	52,754,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,119,000
Member bank deposits—net	74,880,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	15,267,000
Total reserve	16,842,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,532,000
Member bank deposits—net	23,724,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	12,673,000
Total reserve	13,884,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,873,000
Member bank deposits—net	21,703,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	17,164,000
Total reserve	17,194,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,446,000
Member bank deposits—net	28,089,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	15,164,000
Total reserve	18,335,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,023,000
Member bank deposits—net	16,629,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	12,868,000
Tota lreserve	12,494,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,387,000
Member bank deposits—net	27,456,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Week Before.	High, 1916.	Low, 1916.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$283,897,000	$278,157,000	$278,157,000	$232,284,000
Gold settlement fund	139,571,000	127,641,000	160,121,000	71,911,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	1,898,000	1,894,000	2,163,000	1,062,000
Total gold reserve	$403,838,000	$407,192,000	$407,192,000	$306,597,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	7,312,000	6,884,000	36,902,000	6,884,000
Total reserve	$414,148,000	$414,076,000	$433,756,000	$316,856,000
5 p. c. redemp. fd. against F. R. Bk. nts.	450,000	420,000	591,000	370,000
Bills discounted and bought:				
Maturities within 10 days	11,807,000	12,086,000	24,578,000	5,928,000
Maturities from 11 to 30 days	28,315,000	28,278,000	52,521,000	10,926,000
Maturities from 31 to 60 days	41,473,000	45,511,000	45,511,000	16,758,000
Maturities from 61 to 90 days	26,719,000	30,614,000	30,614,000	10,891,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,597,000	1,285,000	11,213,000	1,164,000
Total	$110,208,000	$104,768,000	$114,819,000	$61,323,000
Investments:				
United States bonds	$8,853,000	40,546,000	52,939,000	16,734,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	11,847,000	11,867,000	11,697,000	1,932,000
Municipal warrants	20,884,000	24,100,000	44,946,000	17,097,000
Total earning assets	$181,187,000	$180,700,000	$198,978,000	$92,853,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	17,613,000	17,749,000	30,469,000	14,250,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	35,065,000	34,778,000	35,607,000	10,761,000
All other resources	2,483,000	3,071,000	12,330,000	2,630,000
Total resources	$650,946,000	$650,864,000	$651,136,000	$499,087,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,710,000	$55,709,000	$55,710,000	$54,781,000
Government deposits	28,339,000	28,686,000	114,460,000	28,339,000
Member bank deposits, net	552,385,000	552,385,000	554,462,000	407,244,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	13,886,000	12,927,000	16,076,000	7,512,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation	1,080,000	1,031,000	3,214,000	419,000
All other liabilities	519,000	428,000	651,000	125,000
Total liabilities	$650,946,000	$650,864,000	$651,136,000	$499,087,000
*Gold res. against net dep. & note liabil.	72.8%	72.9%	81.9%	63.8%
*Cash res. against net dep. & note liabil.	74.1%	74.1%	84.8%	66.3%
*Cash reserves against net dep. liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on F. R. notes in circulation	75.6%	75.6%	86.2%	69.9%
*Less items in transit between F. R. banks, viz	$35,065,000	$34,778,000	$35,607,000	$10,761,000

PREDICTS NEW ERA FOR UNITED STATES

F. C. Schwedtman of National City Bank Sees Big Foreign Trade for Nation.

Foreign trade is assuming a new meaning to the United States. It has passed over the Atlantic seaboard and begun drawing foodstuffs, minerals, cotton and manufactures from points far inland. With its development and the working of the Federal Reserve system, banks in the interior have begun to purchase acceptances.

The banker should be an ardent apostle of foreign trade, for he acts as a channel through which flow all receipts and disbursements; he is the medium for investing capital abroad; and he benefits most by the quickened business life of the whole community. The local, or inland banker, is very necessary in the chain of foreign finances. In all but exceptional cases he should be discounting the local manufacturer's drafts, and opening the importer's letter of credit through his connections with the larger international bank.

So spoke F. C. Schwedtman of the National City Bank in a talk made yesterday before Group 4 of the New York State Bankers' Association at Rome, N. Y. He was explaining the position of American trade in Russia and South America, a matter with which his work has brought him into close touch.

"The United States is just entering what history will call the era of foreign trade," said Mr. Schwedtman.

The underlying cause is the need of an outlet for the ever-increasing flood of manufactures which our factories are pouring out in excess of home needs. Many benefits may be expected from an expanded foreign trade. War ravaged abroad will help stabilize domestic conditions and so reduce the variations between the extremes of depression and inflation. Foreign competition will compel us to keep improving our methods of production. Large imports and exports will tend to reduce the cost of living by making necessities and luxuries more abundant. Finally a large healthy export trade will serve as a buffer against foreign attacks upon our gold supply after the war.

"As yet but per capita foreign trade is but one-half as large as Germany's and less than one-third that of England's. Until the war our growing foreign trade depended largely on foreign countries for such manufactures as branch banks, a merchant marine, investment securities and [illegible] trained men. Hence, at the outbreak of the war, we were handicapped in building up trade.

"South America, contrary to recent false reports, is not a poor market. Its per capita imports are more than our own, while the per capita income of one of its leading countries is practically the same as that of the United States. South America is of national importance to us as a future market for our manufactures, which it is not naturally fitted to supply for itself, and even more so as the only independent source of raw materials likely to be free from the control of either group of belligerents after the war.

"Russia is eager to learn American business methods. It is a fertile market, as yet practically ignored by our manufacturers. Even in the iron and steel industry, supposed to be our most efficient manufacturing activity, before the war we were supplying but an infinitesimal fraction of her total imports, most of which was monopolized by Germany. Russia's banking system offers great promise, but it is as yet only meagrely developed, over nine-tenths of the joint stock banks of the empire being concentrated in Petrograd and Moscow. The post-bellum reconstruction period offers bright prospects to our manufacturers.

"The United States has been tardy in recognizing that co-operation is the dominant principle of this century. Industrial preparedness should be preached by every banker to prepare for the task of aiding in rebuilding the war-racked countries. Our national extravagance needs particularity to be criticised.

"Co-operation between the large and small banks is important, since their particular interests merge into a larger, common end. Both can gain most from foreign trade by working together. The success of each is bound up in the welfare of all."

EX-MESSENGER REWARDED.

Uniformed Employe Wins Seat on the Stock Exchange.

For the first time in the history of the Stock Exchange one of the uniformed employes has graduated directly into the member class. Announcement was made yesterday that Philip Miller, sergeant of the messenger boys on the floor of the exchange, had been employed by Underhill & Gilmor of 60 Broadway, who have bought him a seat for $75,000.

Miller has been captain of the employes baseball team and head of the social affairs held under auspices of the employes. He won his seat through efficiency shown in handling orders telephoned to the brokers.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Chief Business Transacted Is in Gold and Diamond Shares.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Money was in moderate supply, and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market passed a dull session, and the members are hoping that a petition now being signed will result in making Saturdays a holiday generally. The chief business was in oil and diamond shares, and Peruvian issues at rising prices. The investment section was stagnant, and American securities were [illegible]

RAISE STEEL PRICES TO CHECK BUYING

Heavy Purchasing Forces Mills to Withdraw from Market for First Half of 1918.

NO SHORTAGE IN LABOR

Furnaces Are Constantly Increasing Output, but Still Cannot Meet the Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—Just to show that the election did not interfere with the iron and steel industry, commodities were generally marked up a few dollars a ton. In spite of the largest production of pig iron, crude steel, and finished products, mill after mill, and furnace after furnace have been compelled to withdraw from the market for the first half of 1918. Similar conditions have not existed heretofore. Some advances have been made with the object in view of checking buying. These have had the opposite result. Buyers are responsible for the extreme values. They bid against each other as if products were being put up at auction.

The cry raised from all sections of the country to the effect that a shortage of labor is keeping down production is not borne out by facts. Blast furnaces of the country produced 3,509,180 tons of pig iron during October, which was a gain of 201,139 tons over September. If the weather during November remains fair the output during this month will exceed that of October. When the statistics on finished iron and steel are compiled next year it will be learned that all lines of manufacture will have produced similar results.

Likewise fear that a scarcity of ore will obtain seems unreasonable in the light of shipments from all sources. Shipments from Lake Superior during October registered 9,116,196 tons, a new high record, which makes a total of 57,932,846 tons moved since the opening of lake navigation in the Spring. The figures represent an increase of 16,116,-407 tons over shipments made up to a similar date during 1915. Before the lake season closes more than 60,000,000 tons will have been shipped from upper to lower lake ports. Imports of iron ore from South America and Cuba are the greatest in the history of the country and will be continued throughout the Winter.

Railroad Buying Increases.

Railroad buying is becoming heavier each month. During the last week orders were placed for 12,000 cars. This will prove a severe tax on steel mills already loaded with orders to the quitting point. The New York Central led with an order for 4,000 box cars, other roads trailing with lesser numbers. Cars for carrying automobiles are in great demand. The Burlington System has ordered 1,000 such cars and other railroads have been active buyers for this line of equipment.

The American Locomotive Company has received an order for forty locomotives from the Illinois State Railways and a number of engines from American railroads. Rail makers are receiving inquiries for rails for delivery during 1918. Railroad managers are willing to place contracts at the existing quotations of $33 a ton. Rail makers are considering an advance to $35 a ton on this extended business.

Pig iron is on the upward grade toward $30 a ton. Bessemer has already reached $28 a ton, valleys, on fairly large-sized tonnages. Judging from inquiries the next advance will jump $2 a ton. Quotations vary, however, according to locality and the sold-up condition of furnaces. Buffalo is somewhat higher than other pig iron centres. Furnaces on the Niagara front are holding iron for $30. Sales of basic have been made at $27.50 and $28 is asked. Stocks for immediate delivery are held at $30.

Gauged by actual sales made by valley furnaces, basic can be quoted at $28, foundry No. 2, and malleable at $28, and bessemer $28. The Carbon Steel Company closed for 15,000 tons of bessemer for first quarter delivery at $26 to $27. The American Steel Foundries Company requires 15,000 to 20,000 tons of basic pig iron for the first half of next year. Sales at tidewater points on the new high levels have been numerous. Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces have sold standard low phosphorous grades as high as $44 a ton. Sales of 10,000 tons have been made around $42.

Southern iron has made rapid strides. This opened the week with quotations around $16 and advanced until one furnace sold 4,000 tons of foundry No. 2 for export at $20 a ton. It is conceded that $18, Birmingham, is a fair price for this grade. Alabama furnaces consider $20 the logical price for durable contracts, however, and another week's activity will land pig iron at that level. Inquiries are numerous from all sections of the country.

France Still in Market.

The French Government has inquiries out for 45,000 to 50,000 tons of structural shapes for delivery the first half of 1917. An order for 10,000 tons was placed with an eastern Pennsylvania mill. The French Government had previously contracted for about 10,000 tons of shapes, and J. P. Morgan & Co. have an inquiry out for 50,000 tons, in addition to the bids made by the French Government. Quotations on this class of material is 2.85c, Pittsburgh, which has been advanced to 3c by Eastern mills having schedules open to roll the shapes.

Plate prices have been put up $3 a ton by the American Steel and Wire Company. Independent producers had anticipated this increase, and had already made this new price their minimum. Twelve advances have been made on wire products during the last eleven months, and the increase has been $30 a ton.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has withdrawn its quotation of $5.75 a box on tin plate, having sold all the tin plate that can be produced until next July 1. An expert inquiry is out for 400,000 boxes of tin plate. The same concern has 1,000,000 boxes of terne plate to bid. Export orders bring $8.50 a box, as against $6 on domestic sales.

Plates have been put up from 3c to 3.25c by the leading producer in this district. Eastern Pennsylvania mills have tacked $15 a ton on their price and demand 4.75c, Pittsburgh, as the base price. The Lackawanna Steel Company has contracted to supply a new shipyard at Seattle with 15,000 to 20,-000 tons of plates during 1917, for six ships. The Sun Shipbuilding Company, a new Delaware River concern, is said to have contracted for a supply of plates two years ahead. A Pittsburgh mill has taken 8,000 tons for delivery during the first half of 1917 at 3.25c.

Car builders are specifying heavily, and are also placing additional orders. During the last few weeks contracts have been placed for fully 20,000 cars. While a majority of these will have steel superstructure, wood all will have steel underframes, most of which are pressed out of steel plates. Steel plates for marine boilers command $208 a ton. It is freely predicted that steel plates will advance to 5c, Pittsburgh, before the close of the year.

JOINS 8-HOUR LAW FIGHT.

Burlington Road Files a Petition for an Injunction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad today filed a petition for an injunction against putting the Adamson eight-hour law into effect. It was similar to the petitions filed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Union Pacific and other Roads.

According to reports here today, several other companies are to file similar petitions on Monday.

NEW HIGH RECORD

EAST RIVER TUBES NEARLY COMPLETED

Headings of North Tunnel Are Now Only 190 Feet Apart Under the River.

BUILT BY SERVICE BOARD

More Tunnels Under the East River Than Any Other Stream in the World.

Early next month the twin tubes being built under the East River between Old Slip in this borough and Clark Street, Brooklyn, will meet and be joined together. Thereafter the work of connecting the Seventh Avenue subway with the first subway in Brooklyn will progress rapidly. All doubt as to unforeseen difficulties will be set at rest. The work under the East River has tried the engineering skill of the Public Service Commission's engineers, and the time has been anxiously awaited when some definite statement could be made concerning the time when the tubes would meet.

The two headings of the tubes are going through solid rock. Those of the north tube are now only about 190 feet apart, and those of the south are less than 300 feet away from each other. These tunnels are being built by the Public Service Commission under the dual system contracts. Trains will be sent through them by the Interborough Company. Other tubes are now being constructed between Whitehall Street in Manhattan and Montague Street, Brooklyn. This work is proceeding a little more slowly. Each one of these tubes will have about 1,000 feet more to travel before they meet. The junction of these tubes, it was estimated yesterday, would occur about May 1, 1917. Trains through them will be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation.

The sinking of a shaft for the two tunnels from Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, and from East Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, under Blackwell's Island to Queens Borough, put all of the tunnel work under the Dual System contracts well under way. Both of the latter tunnels, which consist of two tubes each, are for the trains of the Brooklyn company. It is estimated that it will take two years to complete the work on these two tunnels.

Great Depth of Shafts.

The shore shafts on both sides of the East River for the building of the tubes from Fourteenth Street East are down to water level, and the steel caissons are nearing completion. Some delay has been caused by the difficulty in getting the steel for the caissons. Engineers say that the work at the Fourteenth Street shafts is remarkable because of the great depth of the shafts and the size of the caissons. The bottom of the shaft is 87 feet below the surface and the caissons are 64 by 32 feet in dimensions.

The shafts will constitute the locations of the work on the Sixtieth Street tunnel, one on the Manhattan shore, one on Blackwell's Island, which will afterward be used as a ventilating shaft, and a diagonal portal shaft on the Queens shore. An interesting feature of the work being done on the Whitehall Street-Montague Street tubes is that the Federal Government is blasting away part of the Coenties Reef near the Manhattan shore. Right through the section where the blasting is going on the tubes are being built. The blasting may prove a help to the builders of the tunnel later on, but at present the work is awaiting the completion of the Government's blasting operations.

With all this tunnel work going on the East River possesses a distinction that sets it apart from every other stream in the world. It is the most punctured stream of water on earth. Altogether nineteen tunnel tubes are already completed, or are in course of construction under the river's bed. One of the tunnels was built by the Board of Water Supply to carry water from the Ashokan supply to Brooklyn. It connects the two boroughs between Clinton Street, Manhattan, and Bridge Street, Brooklyn. The other tubes, besides those in course of construction, are four tubes of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads, the twin tubes of the Queensboro subway, and the tubes for carrying illuminating gas from Manhattan to Queens. One of the latter was built in 1907. It runs under the river between Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, and Webster Avenue in Queens. The other runs under the river between 132d Street, Bronx, and Astoria.

"Sand Hogs" Tell Progress.

About seventeen hundred "sand hogs" are working on the Whitehall Street-Montague Street tunnel, and the occupants of the big downtown office buildings can learn something of the progress that is being made by watching the disappearance of these workers, who labor 100 feet beneath the river's bed, breathing compressed air as long as they can stand it, and then popping up to the surface.

The tunnels are built by pushing great steel shields through the muck and rock of the river bottom. As fast as progress is made in this way the tubes behind are lined with cast iron in small segments, placed in a circle. The pressure of the compressed air, being greater than the pressure of the water, keeps the tubes dry. Some of the compressed air escapes to the surface of the river through the muck of the river bottom and the cracks in the rock, and this stirs the surface of the water and gives it the appearance of boiling water in a cauldron. From the shields go forward these disturbances of the surface follow after, so that the rate of progress can be observed from the shores.

The Whitehall Street-Montague Street tunnel will be 6,100 feet long. The contract for the work, and also for the Old Slip tube, is held by the firm of Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc. The price for the former is $5,975,809.50, and for the latter $6,469,816.25. The length of the contract section for the latter tunnel is 5,900 feet, and the length from bulkhead to bulkhead is 5,100 feet.

The Sixtieth Street tunnel will be the deepest of any of the rapid transit tunnels under the river. From the surface of the water to the base of the rail will be 110 feet. Special engineering provisions had to be made for its construction. It will be next to the deepest tunnel under the river, the deepest being one of the gas tunnels referred to and the Ashokan tunnel. Acting Chief Engineer Daniel L. Turner of the Public Service Commission and Robert Ridgway, engineer of subway construction for the commission, are in general charge of the work. The engineers in immediate charge are George S. Rice and C. M. Holland.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The following are the latest quotations for mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	88	90	90
Arkwright Mills	82½	..	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	62	..	65
Bourne Mills	114	116	116
Border City Co.	121	126	122
Chace Mills	115	..	..
Charlton Mills	120	..	..
Connecticut Mills	83	..	..
Davol Mills	107	..	108
First Mills	120	125	120
Granite Mills	110	112½	110
Hargraves Mills	70	77½	..
King Philip Mills	150	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	98	..	100
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	110	..	111
Luther Mfg. Co.	150	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	116½	..	119½
Mechanics Mills	98	100	97½
Narragansett Mills	105	110	..
Osborn Mills	110	115	..
Parker Mills	..	..	77½
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	99	101	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	170	175	175
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	270	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	64	65	65
Shove Mills	97	97	..
Stafford Mills	97½	100	..
Tecumseh Mills	142½	145	..
Troy C. & W. Mfg. Co.	..	160	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	230	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	90	95½	95
Weetamoe Mills	97½	..	100

CAUTIONS STATE BANKERS.

"Safety First" Is the Essential, Superintendent Richards Says.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Eugene L. Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, addressed Group IV. of the New York State Bankers' Association at its meeting here tonight, on "Safety First in Banking." Mr. Richards said:

"The new banking law has unquestionably improved New York's banking system. It has given banking progress a start, but that impetus is apt to weaken and may be lost without something more.

"Any further progress toward higher standards and more efficient methods among our bankers must rest mainly with the bankers themselves, and upon their willingness not merely to lend themselves to improvements, but also to co-operate in initiating them.

"Banking is a business charged with a great public interest, and for that reason the State insists that the banks shall be safe, honest and fair, and legislates accordingly. So we have two major essentials to a successful and useful banking institution, safety and profit—safety and profit to the depositors in a savings bank, and safety to the depositors and profit to the stockholders in commercial institutions. The crux of the whole problem of management, supervision and legislation is to keep these two factors in the right balance, so that profit shall not impair safety, and that safety shall not unfairly injure profit."

In conclusion Mr. Richards warned bankers against paying excessive interest on deposits.

"One thing is certain," he said. "Excessive interest should not be paid on checking accounts, no matter what the competition. Both interest and dividends should be consistent with safety and no more."

HIGH PRICES HIT MINERS.

Ohio Workers Urge an Inquiry Into Living Cost.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, representing 50,000 wage earners, today sent to President Wilson and Governor Willis of Ohio a copy of a resolution demanding that the Federal and State Governments conduct an investigation into the causes of the high cost of living.

The miners assert that the earnings of the wage earners are not sufficient to purchase the necessities of life even for a small family.

"We believe," say the miners in their resolution, "that the high cost of living is occasioned by unfair and illegal speculation in foodstuffs and other necessary commodities, thereby causing actual hunger and distress in families where the breadwinner is steadily employed."

The miners ask the Government to take such steps, after investigation, "as will reduce the cost of commodities and place the necessities of life within the financial reach of the wage earner."

Mine workers are hard hit by the high cost of living, their officials assert, because the miners are working not more than half time because of the car shortage.

Will Investigate "Splitting Fees."

The practice of "splitting fees" in foreclosure suits, said to be followed by certain lawyers in that borough, is to be investigated by a committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Some attorneys appointed by the courts in such cases, it is said, accept commissions from fees paid to stenographers, auctioneers, and others employed in the work. The committee of the Bar Association will seek to determine whether this is merely a "violation of legal ethics," or an actual violation of the so-called "Anti-Tipping act" of 1905. It is expected that the committee will suggest some method of ending the practice.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$5,013,680	$78,751,903
Ord. internal revenue	10,618,832	14s,165,325
Income tax	385,612	13,681,147
Miscellaneous	1,863,588	26,922,867
Total receipts	$17,879,714	$262,521,234
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,898,722	$5,940,748
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	11,246,297	97,712,910
Expenditures	27,778,436	348,461,981

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Twenty-seven corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $4,544,500, were chartered today. They include:

A. O. Smith Corporation, Eddyville, steel, iron products, and materials, 50,000 shares $100 each, 100,000 shares no par value, carrying on business with $3,500,000, (tax paid, $5,500;) L. H. Gunther, A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, 73 West 71st St.

Druggists' Merchandising Corporation, Amherst, drugs, medicines, sundries, chemicals, $750,000; A. Becker, F. J. Meyer, L. W. Miller, Niagara Falls.

Income Property Corporation, Buffalo, contracting, building, realty, supplies, $60,000; W. McConnel, S. D. Klingsmith, W. E. Blair, Buffalo.

Drubin, Cohen & Katz, Inc., women's waists, $30,000; I. Katz, R. J. Cohen, H. A. Drubin, South Norwalk, Conn.

The Dean Manifold Systems Corporation, stationers, printers, auditing, accounting, $30,000; F. R. Hennin, G. S. Davis, T. S. Dean, 601 West 165th St.

Edward B. Dickinson, Inc., china, pottery, glassware, $25,000; D. J. Warner, C. M. O'Farrell, W. Dickinson, 200 Fifth Av.

Merchants' Dairy Products Co., Inc., garden, farm, dairy produce, $20,000; S. Meisters, M. and H. Witmer, 218 Greenwich St.

National Freeholders' Corporation, realty, construction, $20,000; E. S. Elskorn, C. Voss, J. W. Halloway, 246 Fifth Av.

Metropolitan Studios, Inc., motion picture studios, $10,000; E. C. Elliott, T. F. McMahon, J. W. Mahon, 136 West 48th St.

Glanet Bros., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; L. R. and M. Glanet, 843 Manida St., Bronx.

W. W. Easterday & Co., Inc., stock and bond brokers, $10,000; G. Vanse, G. Williams, H. P. Freece, 15 Broad St.

Blackstone Motor Co., Inc., Elmira, motor cars, $100,000; L. S. Newman, W. P. Rodgers, F. E. Smith, Elmira.

F. H. Conklin and W. G. Harrington Inc., merchandise, commissions, auditing, accounting, $10,000; H. B. Edmundson, W. G. Harrington, H. Conklin, 100 Church St.

C and S Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motion pictures, theatrical shows, $6,000; C. and M. Stamatis, M. Christmes, 41 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

Royal Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Inc., cleaners dyers, renovators, $6,000; J. S. Mendelsohn, B. Pearlman, J. Starr, 504 East 129th St.

A and L Drass Co., Inc., woman's waists, $5,000; A. Feinberg, D. Stolles, F. E. Galgane, 220 Broadway.

Menchel Gallo, Inc., machines, electric equipment, motors, engines, $5,000; D. and M. Menchel, P. Gallo, 830 Canal St.

Thornell Mfg. Co., Inc., music, playing devices, pianos, phonographs, $5,000; R. V. Olsen, J. D. Manton, H. T. Thornell, Chatham, N. J.

Columbia Electric Novelty Corporation, metal novelties, electric batteries, signal lighters, flashlights, $5,000; E. I. Heimer, S. Liber, M. Elbets, 71 Mercer St.

Nash Liquor Co., Inc., liquors, $2,000; W. H. Wade, H. M. Diamond, I. Nash, 1,119 Eighth Av.

53d Street Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, construction, engineering, architectural work, $5,000; A. J. Herrick, S. Sharkey, M. C. Boyle, 1,355 78th St.

The Sunset Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garages, $5,000; S. A. Tassky, E. E. and A. L. Beeson, 1,641 49th St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Chelsea Fibre Mill, New York, $100,000 to $1,000,000; Scranton and Wyoming Coal, Inc., Atlanta, $10,000 to $100,000; Allis Pressure System Company, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; Sarse & Hopkins, Manhattan, $80,000 to $100,000; The Sewit Coppage Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000; Cosmetics Wholesome, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 11.—Charters filed: Great Western ePtroleum Corporation, operate oil refineries and do all kinds of manufacturing and trading, $5,000,000; C. Sharp, J. Moni, A. Schaefer, all of Chicago.

Atlantic Oil Refining Company, acquire lands and deal in petroleum and its products, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Newton Mines Company, to do a general mining business, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

BARS DR. CHEESMAN AS LELAND EXECUTOR

Appellate Division Passes on Meaning of "Understanding" as Law Construes Word.

LARGE ESTATE IS INVOLVED

New York County Banker Left Property Worth $5,000,000—Friend a Paralysis Victim.

In the litigation begun to withhold letters of administration from Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman, one of the executors named in the will of Francis L. Leland, the Appellate Division has rendered an opinion which interprets the meaning of the word "understanding" as applied to executors. Mr. Leland died on March 28 last, leaving an estate valued at about $5,000,000. He was president of the New York County National Bank.

The banker had been interested in many activities, all of which required shrewd business ability. Besides other property he owned a large apartment house, an extensive factory, two yachts and three villas in Italy. An application was made to the Surrogate's Court to refuse letters to Dr. Cheesman, who had been one of the directors of Mr. Leland's bank and a lifelong friend of Mr. Leland. Objections were made to the issuance of letters of administration to Dr. Cheesman on the ground that he was incompetent to handle the affairs of the estate.

But the objections were set aside by the Surrogate and the Appellate Division was appealed to. In its opinion, written by Justice Laughlin, the allments of Dr. Cheesman were set forth. He is 63 years old, and was a practicing physician until fifteen years ago, when he gave up his practice. In February, 1914, he was stricken with apoplexy which resulted in partial paralysis. Another stroke affected his throat and face and thereafter he was unable to go about.

The Court found that while Dr. Cheesman was still able to transact some business the probabilities were that his capacity would never improve and that it would probably become lessened. Physicians reported that Dr. Cheesman was not capable of enduring any sustained tasks.

In his opinion the Court held that it was plain that the competency which disqualifies one for want of "understanding" to perform the important duties of the trust reposed in an executor need not be such as would authorize the appointment of a committee of his person or property. Then Justice Laughlin said:

"I am of the opinion that the nature and extent of the duties to be discharged by executor in a particular case may be considered in determining this question. If there were no duties to be performed in connection with the administration of the estate which would tax the mental faculties of the respondent, it might be argued with considerable force that he has not been shown incompetent for want of "understanding" to perform them down to the time of the hearing of the objections; but with respect to an estate of this magnitude, involving such a variety of property interests, those interested in the estate are entitled to have it administered by one whose mental faculties are not so impaired that he is unable to concentrate his mind upon it and consider it in all its bearings.

"It is the intention of the law, with respect to the administration of estates by executors, that those interested therein shall have the benefit of the judgment of the executor with respect to the management thereof. It is perfectly clear that in the case at bar the respondent would be unable to apply his mind to the management of this vast estate and that if letters were issued to him, the administration would devolve practically exclusively upon others, and that at most he would be able merely to sign such papers as might be presented to him by others. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the learned Surrogate erred in overruling the objections, and in entering the decree granting letters testamentary to the respondent."

BASE WARSHIP BID ON PRICES

Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation Makes Novel Stipulation.

The uncertainty of future prices for steel and other materials needed in shipbuilding was responsible for an unusual stipulation in bids for constructing two battleships submitted recently by the Fore River Ship Building Corporation. The tenders contemplate a review of estimates by the Federal Trade Commission, to insure the Government's getting its vessels at a fair price.

The first proposal by the Fore River Company is based on the assumption by the Government of the risk of increased costs of labor and material. Under it the company proposes to construct one of the battleships of Class A for $10,360,000, or two for $10,080,000 each. This amount is based on current rates for labor and material, and the company states that upon request it will submit the information which it has in detail to the Navy Department and to the Federal Trade Commission. If the current unit costs of labor and material remain unchanged, there will be no change in the price of the battleships, but if these costs are exceeded, the contract price for the vessels are to be increased accordingly. If, on the other hand, the costs decrease, it is proposed that the Government shall have the benefit of the reduction and that the contract price of the vessel shall be reduced to a corresponding extent.

The Federal Trade Commission is explicitly recognized as the department of the Government organized to deal with all questions pertaining to commercial operations and costs and it is proposed that the commission shall adjudicate the increases or decreases and determine the increased or decreased cost of material and labor annually. If the Government should so desire, it will be informed in advance, before signing the contract, precisely how the company arrives at its estimated costs and as to the amount of profit which it expects to earn.

"The conditions today in the shipbuilding business are unique," says the company. "In the entire industrial history of this country it has never before been so difficult to forecast the probable cost of labor and material over a period of years." The company states that on account of the unprecedented activity in all lines of business it has not been feasible to cover by option or provisional contract more than 60 per cent. of the total material required and the remainder must be purchased at different times during the succeeding four years. Conditions are even more uncertain in the labor market.

The second proposal contemplates assumption by the company of the increased costs of labor and material, and under these conditions the company proposes to construct two of the battleships of class A for $10,875,000 each, or $815,000 more than it will charge if the Government assumes the risk as to material and labor.

The Iron Trade Review characterizes these proposals as being eminently fair, in view of the fact that the company has for months past refused to take new business offered it in order to be able to undertake work for the Government.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Adventure	4	4	4	4
445	Allouez	73½	74½	73½	73½
50	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
15	Ahmeek	113	113	113	113
25	Alaska Gold	12	12	12	12
4,523	Am. Zinc	59½	59½	58½	58½
155	Am. Zinc pf.	84	84	82¾	82¾
590	Anaconda	101½	101½	99½	99½
4,915	Ariz. Coml	17	17½	17	17½
350	Butte-Balak	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,855	Cal. & Ariz.	89¼	89¼	85½	87½
65	Cal. & Hecla	599	600	598	598
280	Centennial	22	22½	22	22½
85	Chino	67	67	65½	66
1,670	Copper Range	73½	73½	71½	71½
1,175	East Butte	17	17	16½	16½
225	Franklin	10½	10½	10½	10½
45	Granby	96	96	93¾	93¾
10	Greene-Can	53	53	53	53
200	Hancock	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
175	Inspiration	69½	69½	68½	68½
515	Island Creek	68	68½	68	68
25	Island Cr. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
560	Isle Royale	36½	36½	36½	36½
630	Lake	14	14	13¾	14¼
50	Lake Shore	5	5	5	5
100	Mason Valley	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
140	Mass. Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
200	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
90	Miami	40½	40½	40	40
150	Michigan	4	4	4	4
160	Mohawk	100¾	100¾	100	100¾
75	Nevada Con.	26½	27	26½	27
936	North Butte	24	24½	23½	23½
400	Old Colony	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
785	Old Dominion	77	77	75½	76½
125	Osceola	97	97	96	96¾
550	Pond Creek	19¼	19¼	18¾	19
380	Quincy	95½	98	95½	97¼
165	Ray Con.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
100	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
420	Shannon	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
225	South Utah	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
123	St. Mary's	92	93	92	93
5,445	Tenn. C. & I.	7¾	7¾	7	7
95	Tamarack	46¼	46¼	45	45½
150	Trinity	8	8	8	8
495	U. S. Smelt.	75	76	73½	74½
125	U. S. Smel. pf	51¼	51¼	51	51¼
215	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,490	Utah Con.	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
210	Utah Copper	117¼	118¾	117	118¾
5,850	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
550	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
325	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
55	Wolverine	49	49	49	49

RAILROADS.

55	Bost. & Alb.	180	180	179½	179½
10	Boston Elev.	78	78	78	78
20	Bost. & Maine	46	46	46	46
85	C. J. & S.Y.pf.	106	106	106	106
10	Mass. Elec. pf	31	31	31	31
113	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60	60	60	60

MISCELLANEOUS.

6	Am.Agr.Chem.	86½	86½	86½	86½
5	Am. Ag.Ch.pf.	102	102	102	102
20	Am. Sugar	119	119	119	119
20	Am. Wool. pf.	87¾	88	87¾	88
1,728	Am. G. & W.El.	113¾	113¾	111¾	111¾
4	Gs.Ry.& E.pf.	93	93	93	93
20	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
185	Mass. Gas	94¼	94¼	93¼	93¼
8	Mex. Gas	83	83	83	83
850	Nova&Sco.St.	183	183	150½	150½
510	New River	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾
1,365	New River pf.	82¾	82¾	82	82
55	New Eng.Tel.	123¾	123	123	123
35	Vipe Eng.	164	164	164	164
1,070	Punta A.Sug.	54	54½	54	54
254	Swift	143½	143½	142	143
700	Swift Rights	14	14	13½	13½
120	Torrington	17½	17¾	17½	17½
80	United Fruit.	162¾	163¾	162	162
10	United Shoe	57½	57½	57	57
80	Unit. Shoe pf.	80	80	80	80
150	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼

BONDS.

$11,000	A.G.& W.I.	86¼	86¼	86	86
5,000	Am. T. & T.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,000	New River	31½	31½	31½	31½
4,000	Pond Creek	102	102	102	102

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
148	Alabama Co.	40	40¼	40	40¼
30	Am. Cit. 1st pf	84	84	84	84
840	Balt. Tube	136	136	135½	135½
18	Balt. Tube. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
10	Balt. Tube. pf.	106	106	106	106
261	Con. Power	125¾	126¾	126	126
10	Con. Power pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
578	Cosden & Co.	17½	17½	17	17¼
130	Con. O. & G.	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	Con. O. & G. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
80	Com'l. C. & P.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
12	Com'l. Cred. pf.	29	29	29	29
25	Davison Chem.	53	53	51¼	51¼
50	Elkhorn Coal.	30	30	30	30
120	Fla. Coal pf.	40	40	40	40
30	Houston Oil pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
70	Md. Casualty.	37½	37½	37½	37½
800	M. & M. Bank	80½	80½	80½	80½
10	Mt. V. Mills.	125	125	125	125
10	Penn. W. & P.	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	U. S. F. & G.	111½	111½	111½	111½
50	Un. Ry. & E.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼

BONDS.

$8,000	Con. Coal 6s.	105¼	106	105¼	106
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	94	94	94	94
15,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
22,000	Con. Co. 6s.	104½	104½	104	104½
12,000	Con. O.&G. 6s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
2,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	G.B.S.B.Inc.4s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	Mous. C. 4.6s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Mous. C. 4.6s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
4,000	N.O.&C.Ch.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	N.O.&C.Ch.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Penn. W. & P.	100	100	100	100

$100,000
Illinois Central
Refdg. 4s, 1955

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React Further in Active Trading—Bank Return Reflects Loan to Great Britain.

The reactionary tendency of Friday was accentuated in yesterday's week-end trading. Only a few of the more active stocks escaped without loss for the day, but for the most part the declines were not very sharp. Central Leather's loss of 4 points was exceptional and the fall of 1¼ points in Steel was not very great considered with respect to either the volume of the selling or the extent of the preceding advance. The copper stocks furnished the chief exceptions to the decline, those issues being still under the influence of the renewed large foreign demands for the metal and of the further rise in its price as a result of these foreign and home requirements.

Again the result of the election played some part in the course which prices took, but the week might well have ended with such a decline had the election gone entirely to the liking of Wall Street. Long before the election was a practical influence just such declines as have occurred the last two days followed upon such advances as went before this decline. Active speculation seldom runs in tranquil courses, and speculation is very active now.

Both the bank statement and the day's bank clearings reflected the payments made on Friday on account of the British credit. Loans and deposits were increased by large amounts and the clearings set a new high record. The reserve of the Clearing House institutions last week showed a decrease in the face of a large increase in reserve requirements, but on the other hand the gold which was lately received from abroad was ample to cover the increased reserve requirements growing out of the extension of the $300,000,000 credit to Great Britain.

That has been the constant experience with respect to the foreign loans which this country has made. These have established credits calling for large cash reserves, but always this cash has been forthcoming from the gold imports, which have increased our lending power so far as that is dependent upon the required cash reserve by more than the amount which we have lent. That has made it very easy for us to lend so far as financing the credits is concerned, but the lending has been more concentrated than it would have been had the individual investors throughout the country been more in the habit of looking abroad for investments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul., Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4	4	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	5½	5½	5
S. Francisco	5½	5	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	3¼@3½
90 days	3½
4 months	3¼@3½
3 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 6 to 90 days ..... 2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	....
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	....
Marks—				
Demand	69.75	69.75	69.75	....
Cables	69.81¼	69.81¼	69.81¼	....

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

	Normal Rates of exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
Austria	4.9665	London 4.75⅝	4.76⅛
Belgium	5.1826	Paris 5.84½	5.83⅞
Bulgaria	19.28	Berlin 69.75	69.81¼
Finland	5.1826	Switzerland 5.23	5.22
Greece	19.295	19.48	19.63
Italy	5.1826	6.65½	6.64½
Austria	20.26	11.86	11.87
Russia	51.45	29.90	29.70
Scandinavia	26.78	Copenhagen 27.00	27.10
		Stockholm 28.85	28.45
		Christiania 27.85	27.75
Turkey	19.30	20.35	20.45
Holland	40.14	*40.87½	*40.93¾
China—			
		Hongkong 66.00	66.10
		Peking 65.50	65.62½
		Shanghai 50.50	50.62½
India—			
	38.44	Bombay 32.25	32.37½
	32.44	Calcutta 32.25	32.37½
Japan—			
	49.84	Kobe 50.75	50.87½
	49.84	Yokohama 50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—			
	50.00	Manilla 50.12½	50.25
South America—			
	42.44	Buenos Aires 43.20	43.30
	32.46	Rio 23.70	23.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $1,152,788,921; balance, $48,979,958; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $268,114.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, .1625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 64 1-16d., unchanged; in New York, 71¼c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 55½@56¼c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	2½	2½	1910	4½	2½	4½
1915	2½	1½	2½	1909	3	2	3
1914	5	4½	5	1908	3	1	1½
1913	4	3	3½	1907	35	4	22
1912	7	5	6	1906	6	4	5
1911	3½	2½	2½	1905	3	2½	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	918,212
Same day last year	330,705
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	180,155,077
Same period last year	152,171,127
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66¾	66¾	700	Acme Tea	67¼	67¼	66¼	66¾	— ⅝
15½	16⅝	200	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	—
73½	74⅝	1,900	Ajax Rubber	74⅝	74⅞	74	74	— ⅜
11⅞	12	400	Alaska Gold Mines	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	900	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	—
32	32¾	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅜	33⅝	31⅜	32¼	— ⅝
89¾	90	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89¼	90	89¾	90	—
85	86	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	86	86	85	85	—2¼
101½	102¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	—
101¾	102¾	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	102¼	102½	101	101⅝	— ⅛
192	195	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	195	195	195	195	+5
63½	63⅝	8,400	Am. Can	63½	63⅝	63	63⅛	—1
114	115	200	Am. Can pf	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	+1⅛
70¼	70⅝	6,200	Am. Car & Fdry	72¼	72¼	70½	70¼	—1⅛
54¼	55	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	— ⅛
135	139½	200	Am. Express	136	139½	136	139½	+3½
15¾	16	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	15⅝	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
70½	71½	1,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71	72	70½	70½	—1½
28¾	28⅞	100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	1,500	Am. Linseed	27	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
59¾	60	3,400	Am. Linseed pf	60	60½	59½	59¾	— ⅛
94	94¼	13,600	Am. Locomotive	95½	95⅝	93½	94¼	— ⅛
0	9½	500	Am. Malt	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
46	47	100	Am. Malt pf	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
112¾	113	16,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113¾	113⅝	111⅞	112⅝	+1¼
116	117	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+1
99½	100	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
65½	66	3,000	Am. Steel F'dries	65¾	66	65¼	65½	
117¼	118	2,800	Am. Sugar Ref	119⅛	119½	117¾	117¾	—2
133	133½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	134	134	133⅝	134	
139	139⅛	25	Do., odd lot	134⅜	134⅜	134⅛	134⅛	
52½	53	1,000	Am. Woolen	52	53	52⅝	53	
97½	98⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98	
57⅜	58	8,800	Am. Writing P. pf	59¾	59⅝	57½	57⅝	—1½
56⅞	57¼	8,200	Am. Zinc L. S	59	59	56½	57	—1⅝
81½	82	1,300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	84	84	82	82	—2
100¼	100⅝	51,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	101¼	101⅝	99¾	100¼	+ ¼
105¾	106	2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	106¾	105¾	106	+ ⅛
122½	124¼	500	Atlantic Coast Line	124½	124½	122½	122½	—2⅝
112	113	8,200	At., Gulf & W. I	112½	113¼	112	112½	+ ⅜
71¼	72	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71¼	71¼	71	71¼	
83¼	83⅝	8,500	Baldwin Looo	86½	86⅞	85	85¼	—1½
106	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	—2⅜
87½	87⅝	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
655	660	100	Bethlehem Steel	670	670	665	665	—10
142	160	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	149	152	149	152	+7
..	..	800	Burns Brothers	85⅜	86	85	86	+1
66	66½	3,400	Butte & Superior	67½	67½	66	66⅝	— ⅜
22	24	100	Butterick Co	22	22	22	22	—6
22	23	500	California Petrol	22¼	22½	22	22	— ⅜
50	51	200	California Pet. pf	50½	50⅝	50	50	— ½
172⅞	173	800	Canadian Pacific	173¼	173¼	172⅝	172⅝	— ¾
87	88	300	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	87	87	—1
113½	113¾	49,100	Central Leather Co	114	115¼	112¾	113⅝	—4
102	103	1,900	Chandler Motor	102½	103	102	102¼	— ⅝
67¾	68	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	68¼	68¾	67¾	67½	—1½
14	16¼	100	Chicago & Alton	16	16	16	16	—
23	27	100	Chicago & Alton pf	25	25	25	25	—1½
14⅞	14⅝	700	Chi. Great Western	15⅛	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅝
44½	44⅞	2,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	45½	45½	44	44¾	— ⅝
94½	95	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	95¾	94¾	94⅞	— ⅛
..	..	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	....
128½	129	100	Chi., & Northwest	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼	—
33½	33¾	11,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	34½	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	—1⅛
22¾	23	2,800	Chile Copper	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23	
66¼	66½	8,500	Chino Copper	66¾	67	65½	66½	+ ⅜
37⅝	38	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	39	39	39	39	—1
83	84½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	84	84	84	84	+ ¾
14	14½	2,100	Col. Tat. & Elec	14	14	14	14	—
44⅞	45¼	10,000	Columbia Gas	44⅞	46⅝	44½	45	+ ½
47	50	600	Comput. Tab. Rec	49½	50¾	49½	50	+1½
135⅞	136	400	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136¾	137	135⅞	135⅞	— ⅞
126⅝	127½	500	Consol. Gas, Balt	128¾	129	127	127	+ ⅛
23½	25	1,300	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
100⅜	101	500	Continental Can	101¾	101¾	100⅞	101	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	1,100	Corn Products Ref	19	19	18⅞	18⅝	— ⅛
89⅞	90	14,000	Crucible Steel	91½	91½	89¾	90	—1⅜
124	124⅜	300	Crucible Steel pf	124¾	124¾	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
73¾	74	15,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	74⅝	75	73¾	74	—1
99¾	99½	2,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99⅝	99½	99½	99½	—
229	231	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230¾	230¾	230¾	230¾	—4½
96¾	97	300	Deere & Co. pf	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
20	21	100	Den. & Rio Grande	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
46½	46⅝	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
43	43½	2,500	Distillers' Secur	44	44	43	43	—1¼
24½	25	300	Dome Mines	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
86	80	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	—3½
37¼	37⅜	9,000	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅝
52⅛	52⅝	800	Erie 1st pf	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
43½	43⅝	700	Gaston, Wms. & W	43½	43½	42	42	—1½
320	325	100	General Chemical	325	325	325	325	+ ½
180¼	180½	2,300	General Electric	180¼	180¾	179¾	179¾	—1½
68¾	68⅝	4,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	68¾	68¾	68	68½	—1¼
95	95¾	900	Granby Consol	95	95¾	94¾	95	+1
118½	118¾	700	Great Northern pf	118½	118¾	118	118	— ⅝
43½	43⅝	6,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	44¼	44¼	43½	43⅝	— ⅝
51½	51½	500	Greene-Cananeа	52⅜	52⅞	51½	51½	— ⅝
128	135	2,200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	130	130	130	133	+5
128	135	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	130	130	129	129	—
106¼	107	200	Illinois Central	106¼	106¼	106	106	— ½
69¾	69¾	19,400	Inspiration Copper	69¾	69¾	67¾	69	..
19¼	19½	1,100	Interboro Consol	19¼	19¾	18⅝	19	— ⅛
76	76½	200	Interboro Con. pf	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
25	25	900	Int. Agricultural	25	25	24	24	— ⅛
57⅞	58	1,800	Int. Agricultural pf	57⅞	57⅞	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
117⅞	117⅞	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
111	112	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	111	111	111	111	—1
43	43⅛	3,100	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	44½	44½	42⅜	43¼	— ⅛
118	118	11,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	119⅝	119⅝	117½	117⅝	—1⅝
51¼	51¼	12,000	Int. Nickel	51½	52⅜	51	51⅜	— ⅛
71½	72	22,300	Int. Paper	74	74	71	71⅝	—1⅝
104⅝	105	2,600	Int. Paper pf	106¾	106¾	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
110	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	800	Kansas City South	27	27	26¼	26½	— ⅛
60	61⅜	100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	—1⅛
74⅝	75½	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	74¾	76¼	75	75	—1⅝
55⅜	55⅝	26,500	Kennecott Copper	55⅝	56⅛	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
127	127½	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	127½	127½	127½	127½	—
95¾	96	7,900	Lackawanna Steel	96½	96½	94⅞	95½	— ⅛
118	118¾	200	Laclede Gas	117⅝	118	117¼	118	+ ⅛
49	54	200	Lake Erie & West	49	49	49	49	—5
40	40	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
82¾	83	3,700	Lehigh Valley	83¼	83½	82	82¼	— ⅛
23	25	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24	24	24	24	—1
74¼	74	6,200	Maxwell Motors	75¼	75½	73	73⅞	—2⅝
82⅜	83	700	Maxwell M. 1st pf	83¾	83¾	82¼	82⅝	— ⅛
50	51	300	Maxwell M. 2d pf	51	51	49½	50	—1
71	71½	300	May Depart. Stores	71	71	71	71	— ½
106¼	106¾	10,800	McCrory Stores	109	109	106	106¼	—2¾
40¼	40⅝	2,900	Miami Copper	41	41	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	33½	700	Minn. & St. L. new	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	+ ⅛
123	123½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123½	+ ⅛
133¼	135	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	133¾	133¾	133¼	133¼	—2
7⅝	8	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	—1¼
18¼	18⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19¼	19¼	18¾	18⅝	— ⅜
9¼	10	300	Missouri Pacific	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
9¾	10	4,000	Mo. Pacific tr. r	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
26	26¼	6,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	— ⅛
58	58½	1,100	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	57¼	58½	57¼	58½	+1
98	99	300	Montana Power	99	99	98	98	—1
127	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	127	127	127	127	—1¾
33	33¼	4,500	Nat. En. & Stamp	34¼	34¼	32¾	33¼	— ⅛
69¼	69	900	National Lead	69¼	69¼	68½	68½	— ⅝
115	115	100	National Lead pf	118½	113⅝	113½	113½	+ ⅛
27	27	14,000	Nev. Con. Copper	27	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
158	158	200	N. Y. Air Brake	158	158	158	157½	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	5,000	N. Y. Central	108	108	107½	107½	— ⅛
44¼	45¼	300	N. Y. Ch. & St. L	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
63½	64	100	N.Y. C. & St.L.2d pf	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
32	40	237	New York Dock pf	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¼	60½	60¼	60¾	— ⅛
30¼	30⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
141¼	141½	4,200	Norfolk & Western	142	142	141	141½	— ⅛
86½	87	200	Norfolk & West. pf	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
113¼	113⅝	1,200	Northern Pacific	112¾	113¾	112¾	113⅛	— ⅛
146	149	1,800	N. Scotia St. & C.	151	151½	148	148	— ⅛
83	83⅜	600	Ohio Cities Gas	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	500	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7	7	—
93¾	94	400	Owens Bot. Mach	94	94	93¾	94	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	800	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
87½	87⅝	200	Pan-Amer. P. & T	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
57¼	57⅝	1,500	Pennsyl. Railroad	57¾	57¾	57¾	57⅝	— ⅛
111	112	100	People's Gas, Chi	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
41½	42	1,300	Philadelphia Co	42¼	42¼	42	42	—
80	82	100	P. C. C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	—
40¾	41	3,400	Pitts. C. cfs. of dep	41⅜	41⅜	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
79	80	9,900	Pressed St. Car	80	80½	78	78⅝	— ⅜
54⅝	54⅝	800	Railway Steel Spr	54⅞	54⅞	54	54	— ⅛
32½	32¾	27,000	Ray Con. Copper	32¾	33¼	32¼	32¾	+1⅛
106	107	11,900	Reading	106	107	105¾	107⅛	—1⅛
83	83	28,700	Republic Iron & St.	83	83	80¾	80¾	—1¼
24¾	24¾	1,100	St. L. & San F. w. i.	24¾	24¾	24	24	—1
27	27	300	St. Louis S. W.	27	27	27	27	..
52	52	700	St. Louis S. W. pf	52	52	50	50	—2
76	76	200	Saxon	76	76½	76	76½	+1½
104	104	200	Seaboard Air Line	104	104	104	104	— ⅛
231¾	231¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	231¾	231¾	231¾	231¾	—1½
32⅜	32⅜	2,400	Shattuck-Arizona	32⅜	32⅜	32	32¼	— ⅛
81	81	2,300	S.-Sh. St. & I. Co	81	81	79¾	79¾	— ⅝
101¼	101¼	5,100	Southern Pacific	101¼	101¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
28¼	28¼	5,000	Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
69	69	11,900	Southern Ry. pf	69	69	67¾	67¾	—1⅝
123⅛	123⅛	11,900	Studebaker Co	123⅛	123⅛	122	122½	—1⅝
65	65	300	Stutz Motor	65	65	63¾	64½	— ⅛
22	22	200	Tennessee Copper	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
223	224	1,900	Texas Co	223	224	221	221	—3
17⅜	17⅜	200	Texas & Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
53	53	1,400	Third Avenue	53	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
53	54	800	Tobacco Products	53	53¼	52⅝	53½	+1⅛
103½	103⅝	500	Tob. Products pf	103½	103⅝	102	102	—1½
15¼	15⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
96⅞	97	100	Twin City R. Tr	96⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—1⅛
108	109	100	Underwood Typew	108	108	108	108	—1⅞
13⅞	14¼	3,700	Un. Bag & Paper	14	14¼	14	14	..
107½	108	1,000	U. B. & P. Co. new	107½	110	107½	110	+3
77½	78¼	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	77½	78¼	77½	78¼	+1
148¾	148¾	15,800	Union Pacific	149¼	149¾	148¾	148¾	—1
85	86	200	Union Bag & Pa. pf	85	86	85	86	..
98¼	99	1,800	United Cig. Stores	98¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
119½	120	200	United C. Stores pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ⅜
52⅝	53	100	United Drug 1st pf	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
161¼	162½	900	United Fruit	162⅜	162⅜	161	162	— ⅛

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Lignt, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing. Asked.
450	Com'wealth ...	63	61	61	64
$50	Com'wealth pf.	83	81	81	83
1,100	Pacific G. & E.	63	61¼	62¼	62¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	85
American Cities	19	19
American Cities pf.	44½	50¼
American Gas Co.	120	121
American Gas & Electric	153	153
†American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	382	384
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	74½	74
American Power & Light pf.	84	85½
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	9½	9¾
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	85½	89
American W. W. & E. pf.	24	26
American Public Utilities pf.	74	76
Atlantic P. P. pf.	93	
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	
Baton Rouge notes.	99½	
Carolina Power & Light	29	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric	23¾	24¾
Central States Electric pf.	80¾	81¾
Cities Service	817	819
Cities Service pf.	92½	93
Colorado Power	50	51
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	80	
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	67	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	100	101¼
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	
Eastern Texas Electric	60	
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
Electric Properties	53½	55
El Paso Electric	121	124
El Paso Electric pf.	100	
Electric L. & S. pf.	94½	100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light and Traction	17	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	35	36
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	310	315
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
†Illinois Traction	45	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Elec tric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power		13
Mississippi River Power pf.	32½	
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	61
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101½
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	42½	
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	21	
Puget Sound Traction pf.	65	
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co pf.	76	83
Republic Ry. & L.	51½	52¼
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	79½	81
Securities Corp' general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	93
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	45½
†Tampa Electric	129	135
Tenn. Ry L. & P.	12½	12¾
Tenn. Ry L. & P pf.	52	53½
United Gas & Electric	9	13
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	73
United Light & Railways	49	50½
Unite. Light & Railways pf.	79	80
Western Power	18	19
†Western Power pf.	70	71
West Penn pf.	103	104

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1021	100 101½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90
Central Illinois Light 5s	95 97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87 90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s 1927	74
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½ 98½
Dallas Electric 5s 1st	99¾
Defiance Gas & Elec. 6s, 1942	91 94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97 99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s 1939	100¼ 102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99 100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90 95
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1921-28	99½ 101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90½ 91
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½ 100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½
Intern R. T. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99 102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90 95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91 95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½ 99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	96½ 100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75¾ 76½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	94 94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼ 100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97 98
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96 94
Omaha & C. B Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½ 98
Pensacola Ele. 1st 5s	87½
Roanoke W. W. 1st 5s	99
Seattle Electric con 5s	95½ 96
Standard G. & E. Co. deb. 6s, 1926	99½ 100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	93
U. G. I. 5s, 1926	111 113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	94½ 95½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½ 98

†Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98½	99½	5.45
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94½	95¼	6.30
Argen. Govt. Dir.	6	March 31, '17	98½	99	4.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '17	101½	101¾	4.90
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.85
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.70
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	94¾	95¾	8.40
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
Dom of Can	5	Apr., '21	99½	100¼	5.03
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99¼	100¾	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101¼	102	3.95
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.98
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99¾	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.40
†Os rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '28	287	289	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1928	97	98½	5.28
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼ 8.90
Am. Ice Sec.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102 5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100¾ 4.03
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¾ 4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾ 3.10
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101 3.00
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼ 6.30
All. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1927	102⅝	102¾ 4.60
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sept., 1917	100¾	100¾ 4.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾ 4.30
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¾	94¾ 4.11
G. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾ 4.40
Cuba-Am.	5½	Apr., 1918	101¾	102 4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¼ 5.85
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	100¾ 4.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100¾ 5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103¼	103¾ 5.10
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Sept., 1918	98	100 6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100 6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100 6.00
Erie P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1917	100¼	100¾ 4.25
Federal Sug.	6	Nov., 1918	101	101¼ 4.48
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾ 4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼ 4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	100¼ 4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼ 4.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101¾ 4.50
Ja. Gas & El.	5	Apr. 1918	100¼	101¼ 5.87½
Mich Ry	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼ 5.48
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	99¼	99¾ 6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99 7.40
Morgan & Co.	5	Dec., 1919	100¼	100¾ 4.70
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾ 4.00
N. H. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¾	100¾ 5.50
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	100	101 4.53
Penn. Co.	4½	June 8, '21	101	101¼ 4.26
P. & C. N. O.		May, 1918	100¼	101¼ 4.35
Ken. Un.				
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	98¼	99 10.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾ 3.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101¼	101¾ 4.10
Webster Mfg.				
Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¾ 3.75
Wis. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾ 5.97
W. V. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100¾ 3.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼ 3.00
Wis. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101 5.45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
Y. & M. Tobacco	150	160	150	160
Y. & M. Tobacco pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. & M.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	190	200
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	105	100	105
Penn. Tobacco	270	280	270	280
Reed Tobacco	70	75	70	75
Tobacco Products	115	120	115	120
U. S. Tobacco	110	115	110	115
U. S. Tobacco pf.	105	110	105	110

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 11, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,887,000	$35,815,000	$2,895,000	$551,000	$538,000	$1,000	$5,000	$2,315,000	.....	$32,696,000	$1,402,000	$781,000
Merchants' Nat.	2,000,000	2,419,000	27,310,000	1,758,000	995,000	349,000	34,000	15,000	1,972,000	.....	25,353,000		1,120,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,453,000	122,963,000	17,089,000	2,144,000	6,002,000	83,000	110,000	9,987,000	.....	126,022,000		4,645,000
National City	25,000,000	†42,650,800	303,068,000	74,311,000	4,567,000	1,920,000	106,000	774,000	83,968,000	.....	458,453,000		1,787,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,264,800	58,417,000	2,986,000	743,000	1,034,000	46,000	45,000	8,806,000	.....	53,604,000		450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	801,700	12,917,000	1,491,000	194,000	185,000	17,000	18,000	1,159,000	.....	13,998,000	241,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	88,000	2,893,000	60,000	41,000	118,000	5,000	.....	141,000	.....	3,236,000		45,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,378,900	64,586,000	5,841,000	3,066,000	1,491,000	77,000	122,000	7,435,000	.....	62,516,000	4,426,000	4,737,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,404,200	241,066,000	17,290,000	6,435,000	5,174,000	.....	55,000	17,580,000	.....	247,309,000	1,980,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,009,300	67,589,000	4,626,000	1,896,000	804,000	162,000	5,309,000	.....	.....	68,930,000	5,853,000	1,728,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,918,000	125,409,000	21,831,000	2,066,000	869,000	24,000	58,000	12,586,000	.....	163,537,000		150,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,325,200	27,828,000	852,000	209,000	1,451,000	86,000	19,000	2,947,000	.....	26,540,000	1,375,000	995,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,067,700	20,776,000	494,000	483,000	1,045,000	22,000	10,000	2,866,000	.....	19,845,000		137,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,086,800	92,173,000	6,803,000	972,000	3,857,000	551,000	.....	7,067,000	.....	100,497,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,630,900	34,422,000	1,993,000	2,616,000	800,000	191,000	.....	6,455,000	.....	33,143,000	.....	31,000
National Park	6,000,000	15,999,700	148,051,000	12,177,000	2,588,000	3,115,000	58,000	72,000	11,497,000	.....	151,265,000	1,919,000	3,511,000
East River National	250,000	77,300	2,124,000	101,000	37,000	150,000	8,000	5,000	252,000	.....	2,550,000	25,000	247,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,462,200	17,642,000	1,129,000	158,000	552,000	43,000	49,000	1,068,000	.....	14,891,000		489,000
First National	10,000,000	23,705,400	163,671,000	19,223,000	1,667,000	2,756,000	22,000	22,000	12,414,000	.....	160,864,000	135,000	4,617,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,077,500	76,925,000	6,845,000	1,283,000	3,046,000	9,000	95,000	6,332,000	.....	85,399,000	483,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,135,100	10,718,000	407,000	131,000	847,000	106,000	25,000	825,000	.....	11,214,000		450,000
Chase National	$10,000,000	$10,868,200	211,363,000	30,153,000	4,853,000	2,735,000	80,000	17,000	22,543,000	.....	225,542,000	11,765,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,942,800	19,484,000	1,536,000	633,000	162,000	35,000	52,000	1,396,000	.....	19,665,000	42,000	577,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,262,900	9,067,000	1,048,000	154,000	442,000	25,000	101,000	862,000	.....	9,160,000		396,000
Fifth National	250,000	425,700	5,700,000	137,000	109,000	352,000	9,000	.....	446,000	.....	5,634,000	246,000	245,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,583,900	41,719,000	3,958,000	2,206,000	1,581,000	21,000	39,000	4,153,000	.....	49,614,000		70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	1,314,900	21,715,000	3,295,000	497,000	969,000	19,000	.....	4,955,000	.....	54,955,000	3,001,000	485,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	749,200	10,080,000	741,000	108,000	249,000	5,000	45,000	980,000	.....	10,335,000	150,000	412,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,123,000	11,788,000	941,000	246,000	586,000	17,000	5,000	980,000	.....	11,039,000	27,000	396,000
Nassau Nat., Brklyn.	1,000,000	1,131,800	9,807,000	462,000	175,000	482,000	46,000	15,000	965,000	.....	9,906,000	18,000	56,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	957,800	21,360,000	1,749,000	183,000	581,000	84,000	34,000	1,790,000	.....	22,770,000	458,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,165,500	48,083,000	3,750,000	1,224,000	1,364,000	90,000	17,000	2,980,000	$775,000	47,906,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,383,900	34,844,000	4,924,000	1,857,000	695,000	41,000	.....	.....	.....	41,000,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,544,300	12,921,000	1,102,000	210,000	410,000	227,000	.....	856,000	.....	12,935,000	4,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,019,800	6,939,000	505,000	526,000	87,000	142,000	.....	.....	.....	6,399,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	457,500	2,517,000	211,000	92,000	165,000	5,000	4,000	166,000	195,000	2,886,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,035,700	15,860,000	1,051,000	1,387,000	1,049,000	48,000	24,000	.....	.....	15,312,000	.....	1,753,800
Bowery	250,000	799,000	3,999,000	352,000	62,000	58,000	38,000	.....	217,000	86,000	3,815,000	.....	2,523,400
German-American	750,000	797,100	6,319,000	858,000	330,000	35,000	10,000	.....	226,000	.....	6,965,000	.....	1,739,500
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,267,600	18,259,000	2,237,000	949,000	538,000	46,000	.....	.....	.....	19,817,000	.....	1,733,500
German Exchange	200,000	853,900	4,072,000	408,000	80,000	103,000	135,000	.....	293,000	443,000	4,885,000	.....	1,183,500
Germania	200,000	1,062,500	6,444,000	683,000	59,000	219,000	70,000	.....	296,000	.....	6,438,000	.....	1,739,400
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,184,900	13,766,000	814,000	401,000	261,000	58,000	50,000	775,000	1,512,000	12,993,000	.....	1,733,500
West Side	200,000	529,900	4,524,000	277,000	267,000	153,000	34,000	.....	282,000	.....	4,884,000	.....	1,183,500
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,123,600	13,341,000	1,348,000	423,000	469,000	63,000	.....	1,089,000	507,000	17,641,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	895,700	21,009,000	2,216,000	797,000	552,000	184,000	.....	1,622,000	522,000	27,065,000	25,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	4,661,400	36,249,000	1,943,000	824,000	459,000	327,000	33,000	1,455,000	2,818,000	29,700,000	5,623,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	18,401,000	274,208,000	17,366,000	602,000	281,000	20,000	45,000	9,115,000	1,220,000	152,302,000	26,219,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,647,100	65,786,000	4,573,000	85,000	198,000	135,000	17,000	2,451,000	3,475,000	49,025,000	17,349,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,092,900	23,689,000	2,163,000	14,000	124,000	19,000	.....	1,175,000	1,237,000	21,966,000	6,430,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,542,400	98,211,000	2,540,000	142,000	142,000	14,000	24,000	1,251,000	1,751,000	27,737,000	1,865,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	22,148,400	253,054,000	28,161,000	7,614,000	1,472,000	857,000	.....	18,620,000	587,000	232,409,000	23,096,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,250,400	10,192,000	647,000	59,000	106,000	35,000	.....	412,000	448,000	8,262,000	688,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,871,000	36,879,000	1,598,000	300,000	130,000	21,000	25,000	972,000	265,000	19,448,000	777,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	3,298,900	36,971,000	2,264,000	227,000	784,000	152,000	39,000	3,644,000	714,000	70,975,000	12,142,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,680,400	22,944,000	1,470,000	144,000	262,000	98,000	55,000	1,536,000	1,224,000	22,054,000	1,066,000	.....
New York Trust	8,000,000	11,496,900	70,871,000	5,243,000	382,000	206,000	84,000	89,000	2,881,000	685,000	57,205,000	5,044,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,837,100	19,227,000	1,241,000	165,000	284,000	52,000	5,000	886,000	583,000	17,328,000	2,385,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	844,100	13,685,000	855,000	106,000	845,000	76,000	14,000	677,000	312,000	13,541,000	644,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,454,200	61,396,000	5,463,000	740,000	758,000	377,000	44,000	2,954,000	3,459,000	59,690,000	5,433,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$12,350,000	$262,974,200	$2,144,187,000	$247,207,000	$42,600,000	$42,319,000	$2,074,000	$2,049,000	$173,170,000	.....	$2,259,589,000	$40,772,000	$21,241,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	26,643,700	213,846,000	22,575,000	8,124,000	6,780,000	1,261,000	60,000	8,509,000	$4,046,000	222,729,000	1,026,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	106,891,200	1,044,207,000	79,199,000	10,885,000	5,580,000	2,287,000	879,000	45,642,000	21,457,000	812,619,000	127,470,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$190,350,000	$336,511,100	$3,401,890,000	$348,981,000	$61,009,000	$54,679,000	$5,502,000	$2,993,000	$227,321,000	$25,503,000	$3,394,937,000	$169,268,000	$21,241,000
Change	.....	.....	+$55,271,000	+$11,833,000	−$3,687,000	−$1,871,000	−$88,000	+$15,000	+$622,000	−$3,284,000	+$58,186,000	+$3,681,000	−$81,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members of Federal Reserve Bank	$8,180,160,000	$246,901,000	$39,428,000	$40,574,000	$2,125,000	$2,219,000	$170,870,000	.....	$2,283,585,000	$41,029,000	$31,007,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	218,265,000	22,610,000	7,038,000	7,185,000	1,218,000	55,000	8,458,000	$4,447,000	221,675,000	1,026,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,061,398,000	51,296,000	10,379,000	7,467,000	2,423,000	$94,000	47,155,000	.....	842,692,000	128,592,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$9,454,823,000	$344,717,000	$56,105,000	$55,246,000	$5,761,000	$2,368,000	$226,483,000	$29,790,000	$3,447,592,000	$170,641,000	$31,007,000
Change	.....	+$7,778,000	−$6,610,000	+$342,000	+$269,000	+$4,817,000	−2,814,000	.....	+$7,867,000	+$8,775,000	−$10,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks. †Includes Capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$231,828,000	$173,170,000	Net demand deposits	$406,726,020		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	8,720,000	8,458,000	Net time deposits	2,068,600		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	97,901,000	43,642,000	Net demand and time dep.	$408,794,620	$295,971,580	− $3,641,930
			Net demand deposits	406,726,020	7,147,780	− 561,100
			Net demand deposits	136,882,859	6,602,150	+ 1,864,400
Total	$468,167,000	$227,321,000	Total net deposits	$585,748,690	$109,729,830	− $2,638,630

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$419,691,800		
			Net time deposits	2,051,150		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$321,186,000	$170,870,000	Net demand and time dep.	$421,742,450	$70,016,550	−$36,495,900
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	33,068,000	8,458,000	Net demand deposits	39,001,500	9,622,500	+ 460,450
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	107,475,000	47,155,000	Net demand deposits	141,394,800	18,215,200	+ 1,718,650
Total	$466,734,000	$226,488,000	Total net deposits	$594,338,750	$96,868,250	−$35,238,790

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 11, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold	Oth. Cash Including Bk Notes	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,230,600	365,300	175,800	534,800	795,100	7,321,500
Colonial	8,933,300	807,900	548,300	1,136,200	86,200	10,698,900
Columbia	8,738,000	764,000	422,000	970,000	18,000	10,838,000
Fidelity	1,476,700	108,500	50,500	219,300	.....	1,753,800
Inter. Bank	3,795,041	414,709	66,450	671,797	16,781	4,495,599
Mutual	6,251,000	625,000	313,000	1,194,000	.....	8,445,000
New Neth.	3,754,900	226,000	287,000	942,000	93,800	5,208,000
23d Ward	2,409,700	72,800	321,500	496,000	26,400	3,064,800
Wash. Hgts.	1,045,000	150,000	86,000	201,000	.....	1,961,000
Yorkville	6,083,900	583,500	385,800	1,247,100	86,300	8,021,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,257,000	169,100	192,100	1,344,200	107,800	5,946,000
Mechanics'	17,814,700	973,100	1,123,600	4,335,500	144,500	26,815,100
Nat. City	5,880,900	172,000	224,000	783,000	533,000	7,069,000
North Side	4,997,213	303,879	216,486	530,548	6,885	6,083,498
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,674,000	216,000	544,000	4,067,000	545,000	5,979,000
Hudson Co.	5,100,468	168,059	184,774	1,021,217	516,534	5,864,826
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,975,200	196,900	91,700	1,044,900	41,700	6,485,200
Second Nat.	4,550,271	49,073	187,457	973,068	64,401	5,483,316

TRUST CO

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In the primary markets, especially of the textiles, politics after the election exercised a much greater influence on business than did the campaign preceding it. There was no inherent reason why this should have been the case, but the conversational energy expended in discussing who was or was not elected President, and the calculations constantly made in business houses over the electoral votes of the States, took the place of efforts to sell or to buy goods. This might not have occurred if it were in the midst of a busy season, but at a time when business had naturally slackened up in many lines any large disturbing topic of discussion was apt to make itself felt seriously. The general public, however, did not allow the political uncertainty to affect its conduct, and so the retail business went on in the large way that has been its wont of late. Consumers were in need of goods and kept on buying them. These purchases coming in advance of the holiday trade are regarded as a good augury, and they may account in a measure for the confidence with which retailers are ordering supplies in larger volume than usual for the Spring.

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No Tariff Changes Just Yet.

So far as manufacturers and their agents and factors are concerned, there was no reason why the uncertainty as to who was elected as President should affect their business or output. It was shown the day after election that the Congress elected was not one likely to tamper with the tariff and restore the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich act, even though the President-elect were to favor such action. Then, too, no high rates of duty on imports could have any perceptible effects so long as the war in Europe lasts, except perhaps in one particular. This exception would be in the case of wool. If this article were put on the dutiable list its only effect would be to raise the cost of every woolen article produced in the country at a time when the prices are already abnormally high. Even if this kind of legislation could be enacted for the benefit of some wool growers who are now receiving record prices for their clips, the revolt that would be caused by it would result in sending to the next House of Representatives a tremendous majority insistent on cutting down duties to a lower level than has yet been suggested. As it is, the new Congress is apt to be governed by the results of the inquiry of the Tariff Commission, whose members are shortly to be named by the President. An unbiased investigation is bound to disclose the fact that in many instances the present tariff rates are more than sufficient to account for the entire labor cost of the articles to which they apply—not merely the difference between such cost here and abroad.

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Efficiency in This Country.

It may be, now that there is no occasion to overstate or underestimate things because of partisanship, that more rational views will prevail as to the supposed greater efficiency abroad than in this country. As an aid in this direction it may be well to call attention to certain undisputed facts. Quite recently delegations from Australia and France have started for this country with a view to learning the secrets of American efficiency in various lines of manufacture. Such delegations have also come here in times past from Japan, China, Great Britain, Germany, and elsewhere. In consequence of such visits, orders have been put in from these various countries for machinery of American make, and manufacturers here are still engaged in supplying equipment for foreign mills, factories, mines, and farms. The older countries are much more conservative than is this in adopting new devices, and are also much slower in sending to the scrap heap antiquated machinery. The result has been, in past years, that they have kept on using older forms of mechanism after they had been discarded here for newer ones that called for less manual labor. Even the Germans have usually been a few years behind this country in this respect. By the time they had installed some new American machinery it had already been superseded in this country by something newer. No other country has yet shown the inventive ingenuity which this country has, and upon this reliance can safely be placed in the future. Aside from this, it will be found that trade, and the ability to compete for it, can better be promoted by applying business methods, rather than political methods, to business. They make a much better as well as surer and more continuing mainstay.

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Aspects of Foreign Trade.

Even in the efforts toward extending foreign trade, the efficiency of American methods is receiving more appreciation abroad than it seems to get here. A recent tribute comes from Great Britain where the Board of Trade has just established a new department called the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Sir William Clark, K. C. S. I., C. M. G., has been appointed Controller General of this department, whose purpose is expressed in its title. The reason given for creating the new office is because British merchants and manufacturers engaged in foreign trade have hitherto complained of the lack of information furnished by the Government. As The London Times put it: "This department has always lagged behind the corresponding organizations in the United States and Germany as a means of stimulating British trade and helping it to keep abreast of modern developments."

While on this matter of foreign trade it is worth calling attention to the remarks of Premier Asquith at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Thursday. He said it ought to be unnecessary to affirm that, when the time came for peace, nothing would be more essential for the Entente Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals. This ought effectually to dispose of the spook concerning preferential tariffs against this country's products.

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Cargo of the Deutschland.

From what has leaked out concerning the cargo of the submarine Deutschland, it would appear that the quantity of dyes and chemicals brought by that vessel is not over 300 tons at the outside. Other things of value were on it, principally securities and gems. As to the last named, it seems that the Germans are very desirous of selling them, especially diamonds, and that this is the only market for them. The usual secrecy has been shown as to the details of the dyes brought over. Why this should be the case, not only with regard to these particular shipments but as to any others, is a mystery. Importers used to declaim vehemently against any publicity which would show from whom their goods came. Their contention was that the persons to whom they sold would become aware of the sources from which these could be obtained, and would deal directly with the manufacturers abroad. As against this, it was urged that this could only happen in a few instances, and that the real reason for avoiding publicity was to make it difficult to ascertain what the real prices abroad were and so to determine how much extra profit the importers took. In the case of the German dyes brought here by submarine, neither contention would hold. They are sold not at all on the basis of cost nor are they obtainable from the makers direct. The price here is regulated solely by how badly the buyers need them. A plausible reason, however, is given as to why there should be secrecy as to the persons who buy the dyes. This is that the latter would be put on the British blacklist if their names were made public. Which may or may not be the case.

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Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

Cotton continues to remain at a high level in price with no probability of any material reduction. The only question is as to whether it will yet go beyond the 20-cent quotation before the next crop is in market. The exports are greater so far by over 400,000 bales than they were at this time last year, and sales have been large in the producing districts at top prices. The influence of these conditions has been quite marked so far as cotton goods are concerned. In printcloths, for instance, narrow constructions are being sold on the basis of over 45 cents per pound. Other fabrics are also on a higher level than they have been for about half a century. Even at such prices, the main difficulty seems to be the ability of the mills to furnish the quantities called for. Buyers appear to have got over their fears of purchasing at present figures, and are only apprehensive that they may yet go higher. Notable recent advances have taken place in bleached goods, tickings, ginghams, shirtings, &c. The printers report enough business on hand to keep them occupied for several months to come. The demand for brown sheetings is greater than the supply. Napped cottons are showing a large advance in price. Such openings as have taken place for knit goods for next Fall indicate a rise in prices of about 50 per cent. The increase does not seem to act as a deterrent to buyers. Some of the knitters, who complain of the scarcity of needles, have been proposing to get a supply from Germany brought over in the submarine Deutschland on her next trip. Whether they have been able to arrange the matter is not known, as all concerned seem to have been pledged to secrecy.

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Wool Much in Demand.

The notice published on Friday from the Textile Alliance suggested the probability of the lifting of the embargo on the export of wool to this country, and the general impression is that this will not be long delayed. It is understood that considerable wool is now in storage in Australia and New Zealand which is owned by persons in this country who are waiting for the opportunity to ship it here. Sales in Australia have been postponed to await the results of conferences with the British authorities over the embargo matter. Meanwhile the auction sales of wool in London have shown a good demand and high prices have been obtained for desirable lots. In South America, also, there has been some brisk buying on American account with prices tending upward. In this country the past week has witnessed a great deal of purchasing, especially by mills. Domestic wools have been selling well, the best staple territory bringing as high as a dollar a pound on a scoured basis. In the goods end the mills are complaining of a lack of operatives, many looms being idle for want of them. Advance lines of overcoatings for next Fall have been placed on the market, and there has been some ordering by the larger clothing manufacturers. Dress goods for the next heavyweight season have also been ordered to some extent.

WILL FOOD PRICES AFFECT DRY GOODS?

Higher Living Cost May Have Tendency to Restrict Sales of Other Articles.

Will the rising prices of food and other necessities have the effect of curtailing the sales of dry goods? This question is looming large in retail dry goods circles and is engaging the earnest study of many merchants, large and small, in all sections of the United States. Now that the Presidential campaign is over, trade factors are concentrating their attention upon a number of problems, chief among which possibly the higher cost of living may be classed.

In discussing with a TIMES reporter the big advances in food and allied products, E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, yesterday first referred to the present high selling prices of dry goods. Mr. Howe said that, while it was difficult to estimate accurately how much higher selling prices were in general than they were a year ago, the estimates varied from 10 to 25 per cent.

"These price increases," said Mr. Howe, "have come about through market conditions compelling the merchant to pay higher prices for his merchandise. The merchant, as usual, has fought these higher prices and yielded only where such advances appeared justified or where it was necessary to obtain deliveries. The merchant during the past two years has witnessed so many crises which have had marked influence upon business that he is not at the present time inclined to allow the matter of a Presidential election to disturb his composure. He is looking ahead and desires to know as far as is possible what the future holds in store for him.

"Present conditions have a bearing, but so much of the present state of affairs is due to an artificial condition, the war, that in some ways he feels a rather uncertain foundation beneath him and wonders how much of this artificial condition will be eliminated at the close of the war. In addition to this, there has been injected a feature that possesses dangerous possibilities, namely, the high living costs, particularly foodstuffs and coal."

Mr. Howe said that a few days ago in talking with a prominent Middle West merchant, who is a large operator and also in close touch with the Western country, the merchant expressed a great deal of disquietude over the effect the increased prices on foodstuffs would have upon the dry goods business. As he stated it, the family must have food first; dry goods afterward. The Middle West trade factor emphasized that the increase in prices of food necessities was all out of proportion to all wage increases. In view of this, the merchant had a very definite feeling that the dry goods business of the next year would be very seriously influenced by high prices if they continued as high as at present.

Commenting upon this problem, Secretary Howe said:

"This question is one that cannot be dodged. If the family is to pay from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. more for its food and fuel, it will necessitate a curtailment in the purchases of other things. When making plans for the future the merchant should not overlook this important phase of the situation. The country is undoubtedly prospering. There seems to be plenty of money. Farmers are getting as high price for their products, and labor is well employed at reasonably satisfactory wages. But, with foodstuffs from a third to one-half higher, how long is it going to be before the pinch is felt?"

Mr. Howe went on to give some illustrations brought to his attention by members of the association. One merchant cited the fact that flour which his family had formerly bought at $6.50 per barrel had gone up to $10. Another merchant, speaking of an outside business in a State that he was interested in and which purchases large quantities of coal, said that in six weeks' time the price of such coal as the concern used jumped from $1.15 to $5 per ton at the mine. He also pointed out that coal for home consumption was higher than in many years.

Summing up the existing situation in the dry goods field as well as future conditions so far as seen, Mr. Howe said:

"Stores of the country are dependent upon the wage earners and the people of moderate incomes for the bulk of their patronage. Is it not to be expected, therefore, that when these people are obliged to spend a large proportion of their income for the necessities of life, there will be a curtailment in their other purchases? This seems to be the only serious factor likely to disturb the retail business until the close of the war. The probabilities are that we will have sufficient notice of the end of the war to permit retailers to taper off their stocks on hand on lines that are liable to be affected by reopening of the import business, or at least before the countries now at war are able to ship into our country sufficient quantities of their productions to affect present prices. Merchants, however, should not fail to have the end of the war in mind constantly when making commitments for future deliveries. Inasmuch as the stocks of retail dry goods and department stores are turned every two or three months, it is very evident that they must have sufficient quantities of the right merchandise at all times, to enable them to keep up their sales, and curtailment, if there is any, should be upon the placing of future orders.

"It is fair to assume, however, that if the present high cost of food necessities continues there may be some recession in the volume of retail dry goods business, and such decrease quite naturally will have a tendency to soften market prices.

"Opinions differ as to what exactly may be expected in the way of foreign competition at the end of the war; but I think I speak advisedly when I make the assertion that the consensus of opinion of retail merchants is that, for a year at least, or perhaps longer, after the close of hostilities, the countries at war will not be in a position to contend seriously with us in a commercial way. There is little doubt that this country will retain quite a substantial amount of future purchasing of goods which prior to the war were purchased abroad, as upon many lines the elimination of this foreign competition has given domestic manufacturers a remarkable opportunity in this respect.

"The merchant who, in making his future plans, fails to take all of the present conditions into consideration and who does not recognize the fact that there is a certain amount, be it little or great of artificiality in present conditions is making a grave mistake."

Mr. Howe said he had been in close contact, both personally and by letter, with the retail dry goods interests of the country throughout the Presidential campaign, and it seemed surprising to him how little of the time of the merchant had been given to either discussion or consideration of the candidates and the party policies. He said that if he had heard once he had heard a hundred times the statement from merchants that they did not care very much one way or the other which party was in power.

"This indifference," continued Mr. Howe, "may be accounted for by the fact that the war abroad has so upset market conditions that the individual attention of the merchant has been directed to the problems immediately confronting him. In addition, in many centres, especially those affected by the manufacture of munitions of war, the labor question has been a serious one. Furthermore, the rapidly rising cost of merchandise and supplies, and unsatisfactory deliveries also occupied much of his attention. The question of when and where to place future orders for merchandise in the eyes of many merchants seemed of greater importance than the question whether the Democratic Party should remain in power or the Republican Party proceeds a."

THE GENERAL USE GOVERNS.

A Tariff Decision Making a Precedent in Classification.

An article of merchandise that may be classified under two or more paragraphs of the Tariff act of 1913, in which the use to which the article may be applied is made a prominent factor in its classification, was held yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers to be dutiable under that paragraph in which its use predominates. This was the conclusion reached by the board in a majority decision written by Judge Sullivan dealing with the classification of foxtail chain imported by Albert Lorsch & Co., Boston.

The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. under that part of Paragraph 356 reading, "other materials of metal, whether or not set with glass or paste, finished or partly finished, separate or in sheets, suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the foregoing articles in this paragraph." The "foregoing articles" referred to in the paragraph had especial reference to mesh bags and purses. The importers claimed that the foxtail chain fell more properly under Paragraph 167, as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, this calling for a rate of 20 per cent.

It was shown that the chain was not used for the manufacture of mesh bags or purses. Its use in a mesh bag was as a drawstring or tassels. The chain as imported was in two lengths. Albert H. Washburn, counsel for the importers, told the board that the small chain was used in automatic eyeglass holders and the large chain in electric light and gas fixtures. The attorney put several witnesses on the stand to prove that the predominant use of the chain was for the purposes named above, its use in mesh bags as drawstrings or tassels being much limited.

Judge Sullivan, summing up the testimony and the construction to be given the tariff law, said:

"The question then arises: Being suitable for use in the manufacture of articles mentioned in Paragraph 356, shall it be dutiable thereunder, rather than under the quoted portion of Paragraph 167 as metal articles? Do the words, 'suitable for use in,' govern the classification of the merchandise, although such use in mine in comparison to its general use? Is 'composed wholly or in chief value of brass or other metal,' as found in Paragraph 167, more specific than 'mesh and other materials for use in,' &c., found in Paragraph 356?"

The majority decision said that the combined use of the article for drawchains, tassels, and neck chains, as shown by all the parties testifying for the Government, was infinitesimal in comparison to the use in a single year by either the General Gaslight Company or Ketcham & McDougall, representatives of whom testified for the importers, for gaslight values or eyeglass holders. It accordingly seemed to the board that the predominant use to which the merchandise was put was in the mesh manufacture of drawchains or tassels for mesh bags or purses, but of eyeglass holders and gas and electric fixtures. The protest was sutained, and the lower duty granted, it being held that the provisions of Paragraph 356 did not apply.

Judge Brown, in a dissenting opinion, said the qualifying words in Paragraph 356 would seem to preclude the question of chief use and require that the classification should be upheld as made by the Collector. Particularly should this be the case if, as the General Appraiser thought, the merchandise was suitable in a practical commercial way for use in the manufacture of chains, mesh bags, or other articles named in the paragraph, whether or not the principal use was for some other purpose.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Much Business to be Had Were They Inclined to Take It.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 11.—There has been moderate business in the cotton goods markets this week. The uncertainty attending the Presidential election together with other disturbing elements had a retarding effect to some extent, but prices are still very strong and the tendency is upward rather than downward.

Buyers showed themselves keen for immediate deliveries and were quite willing to pay premium prices to secure their goods at once. There has been a strong demand for odd constructions of wide goods, and some of the prices which have been paid are the highest in a great number of years. There has been a large demand for cotton goods to be made into bags, and manufacturers of them are willing to pay in some instances even higher prices than are now in vogue for certain constructions.

Print cloth goods manufacturers are encountering some little difficulty in getting desirable grades and staples of cotton and, rather than take a chance on these they prefer to wait awhile before considering new business at present prices of cotton. These millmen are not anxious to take on orders for fancies because they can secure larger profits from plain goods than from difficult weaves.

The cotton yarn markets show some perplexing problems. Some spinners have not contracted for all their requirements and, consequently, they are not in a position to receive new business. There are other mills that will not accept orders for future deliveries even at prevailing prices. It is the belief of some spinners that prices will still go higher. On the other hand, some factors have withheld buying for the present, they being of the opinion that some of the prices asked by spinners are entirely out of reason.

The sales of printcloth for the week are estimated at about 120,000 pieces, the smallest total in several months.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

The Trend in Prices in All of Them Continues Upward.

The Yokohama raw silk market reports a firmer tendency in expectation of an improved demand. Prices, which had reacted somewhat during the election period, have returned to the old level, and reelers are unwilling to grant concessions. European buyers are active again and stocks are now estimated at 18,000 bales.

French manufacturers have been buying heavily at Canton, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city, and the market is rather strong as a result. Prices have advanced to hitherto unheard of levels, which will not be paid in this market. Shanghai, owing to the steady rise in exchange, has also developed prohibitive prices. There is active buying of tsatlees, however, and sales are reported at $2 a pound and over for the better grades.

There is little change reported from Milan, where prices continue to show a strong upward tendency and where reelers are not anxious to sell at present figures. Hand-to-mouth buying prevails in this city, but better things are expected in a short time.

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

While the individual sales of gray cloths that were put through in this market yesterday did not amount to a great deal, in the aggregate a tidy yardage was disposed of. Narrow printcloths were quiet enough, but additional business was done at 7 cents for this year's delivery on 38½-inch 60-48s. Bids of 8 cents were made for 38½-inch 64-60s for delivery during the early part of 1917, but apparently found little favor in the eyes of sellers. Reports were heard of further business on 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents for shipment between now and Jan. 1. Nine cents was again paid for forty-eight square, four-yard sheetings, for January-February delivery, while for January 4.25-yard drills moved at 10½ cents.

NOVELTIES RARE IN THE JEWELRY LINE

Limitations of the Trade in This Direction Discussed by a Manufacturer.

In the jewelry trade, as in others in which art and style play prominent parts, rarely is anything really new under the sun found. While it must be admitted that, from time to time, real novelties appear, for the most part the things that the trade of the present day exploits as new and unusual in other than platinum jewelry, are really revivals or adaptations of ideas that have been worked out a generation or more ago. This is especially true of jewelry in which patentable mechanical devices are used to supply the novelty. Theory says that such devices should have little place in the arts trades. Experience has shown that many of those that have been made use of in the jewelry industry have been unprofitable investments for all who have been concerned with them, save possibly the lawyers who had charge of securing the patents, or who handled litigation arising from actual or alleged infringements.

Yesterday afternoon a TIMES reporter talked with Julius Wodiska, a manufacturing jeweler of this city, on the general subject of practical patents in the jewelry trade. It is his sentiment that is outlined above, and, having been in the industry long enough to see various mechanical devices come and go, he speaks with no small degree of authority.

"In practical designing for shopwork," he said, "there are but two bases for designing—the Greek, or geometrical elaborations of straight lines, and the French scrolls, or curved lines. With such limitations, it is not difficult to see how the jewelry designer is hard put to bring out things that are new even to the present generation. It is just as difficult to bring out improvements of a mechanical nature that have not been made and sold thirty or forty years ago.

"Not infrequently it happens that two manufacturers, unknown to each other at the time, will bring out articles that are similar in many ways. While the idea on which they were based may have been worked out years before, each thinks he has brought out something new. A recent case of conflicting interests of this nature was that of a manufacturer who brought out a certain kind of a ring which he thought would prove popular with the retail trade, and that also would be commercially practicable. He created a number of designs based on the idea and added them to his line.

"So far as this man knew, he was the originator of the idea, and his astonishment is not difficult to imagine when, after his salesmen had taken a number of orders for the ring in question, he received a letter from a second manufacturer advising him to stop making it at once, as the design was the subject of the latter's patent. The recipient of the complaint at first wondered whether anything so simple could be patented, and let it go at that.

"Soon after, however, he received a second warning letter, much sharper in tone. Before he had time to recover from his surprise notice was served on him that a suit for infringement had been started against him. In order to find out just where he stood the 'defendant' manufacturer called upon a third one, who longer in the business than he, for advice. He stated his case to the older man, and showed him a sample of the ring he had been making. In reply to his question as to whether that type of ring was really new and patentable or not, he was told by the veteran manufacturer that the latter had made precisely the same thing away back in the seventies, but that not enough importance had been attached to it then to have a design patent issued to protect it. Having obtained the promise of the older man to appear as a witness for him in event of the case being tried, the 'defendant' left the former's office feeling more cheerful than when he entered it.

"One of the most successful of the old-time mechanical jewelry devices was one on which a patent was issued away back in 1881. It covered an 'improved finger ring, the improvement consisting of a swivel attachment by means of which lettering could be either exposed to view on the outer side of the ring or concealed beneath the gems or outer finish, as desired. All kinds of sentimental inscriptions, names, dates, &c., could be had from stock or made up on order. This patent, by the easy device to apply the same device to bracelets, brooches, or other kinds of jewelry. The inventor of this device still has a letter of appreciation he received from Lily Langtry, the famous Jersey Lily, as a result of a gift to her of an unusually fine ring of this type.

"The coming in of the initial or monogram ring brought with it other mechanical devices that were successful enough for the time being. Rings of this kind are always more or less in demand, but it seems to me that the height of the vogue for them was reached in the period ranging from about 1880 to 1895. During that time several patents were issued which protected some design or device for initial finger rings. One of them covered a design for a woman's ring in which the setting was composed of various colored golds that could be most effectively used in bringing out the artistic curves of fancy initial letters. The tremendous amount of skillful work required on these rings, however, appeared to protect them from infringements as much as the patents on them did.

"Another feature of the initial ring was a device that permitted the retailer to change the letter as desired by the customer. If, for instance, a man whose name was Jones came into a shop for a ring bearing the letter J and the retailer's J ring was on all too large or too small for him, the device in question made it possible for the latter to remove the initial from a ring that did fit the customer and to insert a J in place of the original letter without much trouble.

"The adjustable ring was a novelty that did well for awhile, but later retered out. This ring appeared back in the days when the average retail jeweler had little facilities for mechanical work in his shop, and when the reduction or enlargement of a ring was not the simple matter it is today. In addition to the greater cost for the retailer, this ring also permitted him to do business with a smaller stock than might otherwise have been the case. The adjustment device was generally sufficient to enlarge or decrease the ring two or three sizes, so when a man or a woman came to the store for the purchase of articles mentioned, necessitating in and transported directly from Canada, such articles may be imported from there as long as normal conditions exist, without being disinfected or certified as prescribed by the new regulations.

The Treasury Department has issued an additional order specifying that certificates may be issued by representatives of other Governments who are temporarily in charge of United States Consular offices in Mexico.

Let the Agent Alone.

American Consuls visiting the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of late have a good deal to say about a practice on the part of manufacturers and exporters tending to retard sales abroad of American merchandise. This practice is the habit some manufacturers have of going behind the regularly appointed agent in the foreign field, and attempting to sell goods direct in the agent's territory. Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, Consul General at Athens, who was in New York the last week, added his testimony to that of other members of the Consular Service to the effect that such practice was most disconcerting and discouraging to the foreign representative, and worked a positive injury to the American manufacturer. "Get a good agent," said Mr. Weddell, "and then leave him alone."

FOR CREDIT INTERCHANGE.

Some Reasons Given Why Salesman Should Favor the Project.

Addressing a meeting of the Travelers' Association of the Local Paint and Allied Trades in Brooklyn on Thursday night, H. Uehlinger outlined ways in which salesmen would be benefited by the operation of a credit interchange bureau in this city. Mr. Uehlinger, who is credit manager for the Moller & Schumann Company of Brooklyn, is active in the movement to establish a bureau of this kind here under the direction of the New York Credit Men's Association.

After describing the relations of the credit manager and the salesman to each other and to the success of the business, sketching the need of credit limits, and telling how salesmen can aid the credit department by turning in any information they may obtain concerning an applicant for credit or a customer of the house, Mr. Uehlinger said in part:

"As salesmen you are interested in credit interchange bureaus because your credit office turned down some good accounts, having depended entirely on information obtained from commercial agencies. Many merchants worthy of credit are not rated or listed in the agency books. Salesmen endeavor to sell to everybody that is entitled to credit, and they are no respecters of books. It is therefore the duty of the credit office to dig deeper and discover whether or not the name that he presents is worthy of credit.

"Many times reports are received from commercial agencies that contain treacherous phrases. They say, 'Unable to locate; credit transition.' This is generally understood that he is held to cash, or that 'In this trade he is unknown.' The credit man without any further information usually turns down such accounts.

"You are interested in the credit interchange bureau system because it locates creditors who are giving credit to non-rated accounts and receiving payments in accordance with terms. As salesmen you will therefore be able to add many small merchants to your lists of customers who are now denied credit under the old system. Another reason why you are interested is because all the information gathered and disseminated is obtained and sent out without the knowledge of your customer. He is entirely ignorant of the investigation. You are not required to ask for his references.

"You are interested because it will help you to avoid large bad debt losses. It is no credit to a salesman to be charged with an unusually large percentage of bad account losses. It can be used as an argument against your efficiency. When the time comes for readjustment of compensation it can well be held against you. So you are interested in reducing your losses, and a system that will help you to do that is what appeals to you. If your customer is heavily overextended, buying beyond his ability to pay, the bureau will bring it to light and show you where you had better draw your line.

"You are interested in this service because in cases of failure all creditors are known the moment trouble becomes public. You will then be able to act with your competitor in such a way as to get the most out of an estate. Also because you can take the management of an estate in your own hands if the customer violated the commercial laws, and, if the case is an extremely fraudulent one, you will be able deliberately and consistently to prosecute the debtor.

"Too many failures are occurring in this city at the present time. It is stereotyped in the minds of certain lawyers that 20 per cent. will satisfy any creditor in the paint and varnish line, and the business community of a few dishonest lawyers, several auctioneers, and a few merchants who are fraudulently inclined and you will find this a better city in which to do business."

DISINFECTION OF HIDES.

New Regulations Governing It to Go Into Effect on Jan. 1.

The Secretaries of the Treasury and Agricultural Departments are issuing to Collectors and other officers of the Customs the new joint regulations effective Jan. 1, 1917, governing the certification and disinfection of hides and other animal products, and also hay and straw. The full list of products affected by the new rules of entry covers hides, fleshings, hide cuttings, parings, and glue stock, sheepskins and goatskins and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material.

The regulations which now are brought up to date to meet present conditions prescribe the different kinds of disinfectants to be employed in cleansing the various commodities, together with the exemptions to be granted from disinfection when certain products are accompanied by properly attested certificates. In cases of this kind, merchandise in order to receive the benefit of exemption from disinfection must be marked distinctly for identification, each shipment showing invoice number, names, and addresses of consignees and consignor.

All wool and hair, unaccompanied by certificates, affidavits, and declarations must be shipped from port of entry to destination in sealed cars after the bales or bundles have been whitewashed at such port of entry under the supervision of an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The rule is laid down that the destination of the wool or hair must be a factory or establishment having satisfactory facilities for sterilizing or disinfecting the merchandise in the manner provided in the regulations or as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Because of the lack of danger of the introduction of disease into the United States through the importation of the articles mentioned, originating in and transported directly from Canada, such articles may be imported from there as long as normal conditions exist, without being disinfected or certified as prescribed by the new regulations.

The Treasury Department has issued an additional order specifying that certificates may be issued by representatives of other Governments who are temporarily in charge of United States Consular offices in Mexico.

Let the Agent Alone.

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LETTING IN LIGHT ON SALES OF FURS

Does Not Hurt Trade to Have Manufacturers Know What Prices Dealers Pay.

"Must the fur buyer be kept in an eternal state of ignorance, so that the dealer who sells him may profit?" The question was asked by one of the leading dealers in this market. He described the plan of selling favored by some houses in the industry as one of "blindfolding the buyer, whisking around a lot of skins, and then pushing through a sale the moment the blindfold is lifted and before the customer is able to regain his scattered wits."

The business of fur dealing, so many of those connected with it will admit, has always been peculiarly susceptible to fraud and sharp methods because, perhaps, it is a trade that demands knowledge of the most expert sort. When the idea of sending out price lists to trappers, so that they might know just what they would be paid for their catch, was first brought out, considerable opposition developed, not only on the part of the reactionary element among the dealers but also from shippers in various parts of the country whose business it was to collect skins in their sections. The first lists sent out gave prices for only the different grades of skins, no attempt being made to grade the pelts. This meant that the trapper received the same amount for a first quality skin as he did for a third or fourth quality. This has been changed, and prices are now named for each grade.

That the opposition to having light thrown on their transactions has by no means wholly disappeared among dealers is evident in the stand taken by some of them on the question of whether or not auction sales held in New York are of benefit to them.

They will concede that New York is the most logical place to hold a fur auction because it is the fur centre of the country, but they offer as their main objection that their customers, the fur manufacturers, are present at these sales, can buy what they wish, and take note of what prices are paid. This makes it hard for them, they state, to do business with the manufacturers. In other words, it is a situation all over again of the dealer wishing to operate in the dark.

According to the views of several dealers who hold that, no matter where the auction is held, their interests otherwise can be served, the presumption of those who are not willing to support the New York sales is that the dealer is only a necessary factor in the fur industry so long as he is able to deceive the fur buyer. Carrying out the idea, one man said that some furthermost point in Alaska might be the proper place to hold an auction, so as to make it as hard as possible for the fur manufacturer to be present and see what prices the dealers are paying.

"The dealer," said one of their number, "will always be a most important adjunct to the trade. There is no getting middlemen. The fur manufacturer will always be his customer, because by the very character of the business the manufacturer cannot buy to the same advantage elsewhere. This will be evident when I tell you that a manufacturer can purchase goods at auction and that we can sell them what he wanted at a cheaper price and still make a profit on the transaction for ourselves. This, I think, is a pretty substantial reason why the purchases of the manufacturer at auction will never amount to very much or cut much into the business of the dealers. In fact, I can go a step further and prove that the manufacturer can go to our own source of supply, the shipper or trapper, and pay more for what he wants than if he came to us.

"New York is the fur centre of the country. There are well over 1,000, or 90 per cent., of the manufacturers here, and fully 85 per cent. of the skins of the country, in addition to those imported from the other side, either stay here or must pass through here. This is the best and cheapest way the auction should take place here. I know of one instance recently where a pair of silver fox skins were sold here for a record price. The buyer was one of the largest of the manufacturing retail houses, and the dealer was a New York dealer. Certainly the same opportunity was offered to the buyer for acquiring those skins as if was for the seller in the first place. Yet the dealer got the sale, and it did not matter a whit what he paid for the skins. He owned them when they were sought and could ask his own price. It might have been known to the buyer just what the dealer's profit was, but that didn't alter the fact that the skins were wanted and bought. This rather disposes of the argument that it is desirable to hold auctions where the manufacturers cannot find it expedient to be present.

"After all, the manufacturer, if he really wants to attend an auction will go wherever it is held, and the dealer can't stop him. No benefit was ever derived from keeping things in the dark, and the up-to-date business men in all fields have found they have thrived with the establishment of more open methods of dealing and a freer competition. Trade is bound to be better under such conditions, just as the fur dealers have found a general livening up during sale times."

20,000 Japanese for Brazil.

Tadao Kamiya of the Oriental Emigration Company, who went to Brazil representing his own company as well as the South American Emigration Company and the Morioka Emigration Company, to negotiate with the Brazilian Government for the transport of Japanese laborers to Brazil, is understood, according to Vice Consul M. D. Kirjassoff at Yokohama, to have arranged to send 20,000 Japanese to Brazil within two years. A group of 5,000 men will be sent twice a year, in the Spring and Autumn, and the Brazilian Government will contribute $30 toward the transportation expenses of each emigrant.

BUSINESS NOTES.

It was announced yesterday at the local offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House that Pierce C. Williams, American Commercial Attaché at London, would be there tomorrow. He will be glad to confer with business men with reference to trade with Great Britain to-day.

The Government has decided to make another attempt to have a 10 per cent. duty upheld on beef weasands, otherwise known as windpipes of animals. The Board of General Appraisers last month decided that the weasands were free of duty. The case will be appealed to the Customs Court in support of the contention that duty should be taken on the weasands as "unenumerated unmanufactured articles, not specially provided for."

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGE, Cassimere.—Will buy, Silkwarp Serge, No. 183-3; Thorndyke cotton cassimere; spot cash. F 109 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile (before this season's styles; to close out at a specific. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 19 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

DRESSES.—Job of 500 silk and serge dresses to close out at once. Wolfsman, 30 West 20th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Horn & Co., 36 Union Square. 7367 Stuyvesant.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. Grossmann, Inc., 330 5th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

RESIDENT SALESMAN on Pacific Coast to represent New York manufacturer handling strong line of silk and cotton waists and dresses; must have entree to large buyers; commission basis. Address Box F 105 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Southern salesman to carry exceptionally strong line of silk and cotton waists and dresses; must have entree to large consumers; good opportunity for live man; commission basis. Address Box F 106 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1666.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House, J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 324 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Mitchell & Church Co.; C. A. Church, dry goods, infts. waists, dresses, skirts; Strand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co., E. C. Hall, hosiery, gloves, underwears; 16 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. H. Reedy, toys; 110 5th Av.

CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; R. L. Shaw, dress goods, silks, notions, furs, goods; Grand.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. B. Donovan, wash goods; 366 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—Healy D. G. Co.; Miss A. Lehan, ready-to-wear; 324 4th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne-Hammer D. G. Co.; F. Byrne, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 16 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Rose Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Feuerman-Rubin Co.; S. R. Lovenstein, mfrs. silk waists, negligees; 482 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; J. F. Reedy, shoes; 470 4th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks, Fuller Fixture Co.; A. G. Ferguson, linens, dress goods; 358 Broadway.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Rose Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Summer Ermine Not Well Known.

Summer ermine is a fur not many people know. Made up it shows a soft earth brown with a line of white on either side. It is the color of the ermine taken when the snow, melting in the cold countries in which he lives, leaves him to run over the hare ground whose color the back of his coat becomes. It is naturally a thinner, lighter weight fur than the white Winter ermine. It is made up into muffs and trimmings for coats, &c.

Nice Effects in Ginghams.

One of the best fabrics for women's wear in wash goods this Spring is to be ginghams of the higher grades. Four or five years ago these cloths were very slow. There has now been a steady increased demand and many beautiful effects are making them in the ginghams. Fine Scotch flannels may be in demand, but the supply is uncertain. Old houses are making deliveries on them and that is all they will say. Regular customers are the only ones who get any of them.

Crowley Neckwear for Women

Gives that touch of Youthfulness, Dash and Style.

Nationally advertised. Famous as "That Something New"

TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, Inc. 46 E. 23d St. N. Y.

New Line of
NORTH SHORE
WASH DRESS

The New York Times.

HARVARD DEFEATS PRINCETON, 3 TO 0; 35,000 SEE GAME

Exciting Contest Shows Both Elevens in Good Form and Evenly Matched.

HARTE HAILED AS THE HERO

Outruns and Downs Brown Racing Over the Open Field for a Touchdown.

PENALTY HELPS THE VICTOR

Tiger Player's Failure to Report to Referee Costly—Unlucky Kick by Driggs.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—Just when it looked on this warm November afternoon as if Harvard and Princeton were waging their gruelling gridiron battle in vain, when the line of Crimson smashed relentlessly into the human barrier of Orange and Black to no avail, the fortune of battle suddenly cast its lot with the Harvard eleven, and in the third period Ralph Horween, the Crimson full back, booted a drop kick between the goal posts, and the Tigers were forced into the gloom of a depressing 3 to 0 defeat.

The scant margin of three points then loomed up to mountainous size and a deafening chant of joy swept through the crowd of 35,000 which was banked about the stadium. Thousands of Crimson flags set the big amphitheatre aflame and once more the sons of John Harvard, young and old, were happy because another game, fighting team of Tigers was foiled in its ambitious invasion of Soldiers' Field.

The game was fought with dogged perseverance by both teams. It was a pretty even contest, with the Crimson just a wee bit more alert to grasp opportunity when it came. There was no wonderful outburst of latent football skill from either eleven. The two lines were so solid that it was a hopeless task for these rugged youths to hurl themselves at the forwards with reckless abandon. Each eleven anticipated what the other was going to do so well that most of the plays died in their execution

Harvard Slightly Better.

Occasional brilliant runs by Casey, catapult plunges headlong into the mêlée of players by Horween, thrilling dashes by Driggs, and a great sprint of thirty yards through the Harvard team by Brown, awakened the enthusiasm of the crowd to a high pitch. Harvard played a better game than Princeton, but the margin was so slight that one bit of luck for one team or the other would have changed the whole complexion of the contest.

Harvard's men were wide awake and on their toes when their opportunity came in the third period. At a critical time the usually unerring toe of Eddie Driggs failed. Punting out of danger from his own 30-yard line, the Princeton full back hoisted a spiral which sliced off to the side lines and went out of bounds at Harvard's 42-yard line. The Harvard populace went into spasms of glee over Driggs's misfortune. Billy Murray, the Harvard quarter back, saw the long-awaited opportunity in this "break" of the game. He was barking out his signal to the Crimson players before they were lined up.

The Harvard men jumped into their positions, and the march toward the Tiger goal line began. Horween hurled himself into the Princeton line, and in two plunges carried the ball 8 yards. Casey pried through a hole, and Harvard made a first down. There seemed to be no stopping Harvard now. The Princeton line gave way again before the onslaught of Horween and Casey. They jammed through the centre and jimmied great holes through the tackles and guards. Steadily the march continued, and Harvard rushed the ball to Princeton's 20-yard line.

Princeton was plainly panic-stricken by this unlooked-for charge of the Crimson backs. From the group of substitutes huddled in blankets along the side line there rushed a Princeton player. Instead of reporting first to the referee, as he should have done, he rushed up to Quarter Back Eddy with a message from the Princeton camp.

Langford Penalizes Tigers.

Referee Langford saw the conference, and he slapped on a penalty for this violation of the rules. Princeton was set back 15 yards for her transgression, and in spite of the protests of Captain Hogg, Langford gave Harvard the ball on Princeton's 5-yard line.

But right here, instead of going into the throes of despair at this shocking turn of events, the Princetonians buckled down and dug their cleats deep into the turf, waiting for the Harvard assault. It came on with crushing impact. For a moment the line of Tigers wavered, and then, as the players piled up and went down in a heap, it was found that the plunging Horween had gone only half a yard. Casey, head first, tried to dig a hole through the Princeton line, but he, too, was buried, and found to his sorrow that bucking the Tiger forwards was just like banging up against a stone wall.

The Princeton line refused to budge. With Harvard within two yards of victory and glory, Princeton showed a wonderful defense and refused to bend. On the next play, when Horween took a running drive at the Princeton centre, Referee Langford saw holding in the Harvard line, and now the Crimson felt the rude shock of the official's indisputable power. Langford picked up the ball and carried it back 15 yards from Princeton's goal, and for the time at least the Tigers were saved.

Harvard's opportunity for a touchdown was lost, and there was only one course open—that was to score by a field goal. The ball was on the 17-yard line, and Horween dropped back and poised himself on the 25-yard mark. Harris passed the ball back to him on a line, and Horween, cool under fire and mindful of the Princeton tacklers who were rushing down upon him, quietly booted the russet ball over the cross-bar. This gave the Crimson an incentive for greater efforts, which can only come when a team gets the upper hand. The players were sure and careful after that, although in spite of adversity Princeton fought on with commendable bravery.

Crimson Flags Waving.

To the Tigers it seemed an age before play was resumed. They were in a hostile country, and, although the crowds of Princeton supporters did not hide their colors or fail to encourage their team in this unhappy moment, Princeton was forgotten in the whirl and the flurry of the Harvard emotion. The west side of the Greek arena became one huge smear of waving crimson. The cheer leaders hugged one another and danced up and down the side lines for all the world like Nijinsky and the other folks of the Ballet Russe.

While the old-timers could see that this Harvard team was not the match of the products of Haughton of the last few seasons, they were overjoyed to know that the eleven had enough resource to land the telling blow at the right moment. Confidence rose triumphant among the Harvard supporters, and after that the singing and the cheering had more volume and vim.

During the remaining minutes of that third period the Harvard team showed more fight and aggressiveness than at any other time in the game. Eddie Casey blossomed into a running half back of no ordinary ability. Once he smashed through the Tiger team for a brilliant dodging gallop of thirty yards, and soon afterward he tore through the Tiger line for a jaunt of fifteen. Casey was going great guns and Harvard's hopes again soared into realms of delight as the slippery Crimson back wiggled through the Princeton tacklers. There seemed no stopping Casey at this time when he raced with the ball up the field to Princeton's twenty-seven-yard line.

To the impatient waiting Princeton supporters, the opportunity to get all excited and gloat over some great Tiger achievement finally came. From the side lines there rushed a fresh Princeton player. It was Brown, sent in at half back to relieve the tiring Thomas. On the first play after Brown went into the fray, Murray shot the ball to Casey for another lunge through the Princeton forwards.

The Tigers rose to meet him and he was hit so hard in the collision that the precious pigskin bobbed out of his arms. With a wild cheer, every one in the Princeton crowd on the east side of the gridiron was on his feet.

Princeton Recovers Ball.

"Get it, Princeton, get it!" they yelled, and, sure enough, Brown pounced on it in a jiffy as the mass of struggling players swept over him.

When the mussed-up and bruised Orange and Black body of Brown came up last in the unraveling of the youthful Americans, a howl of Princeton enthusiasm echoed across the gridiron which sent fright into the hearts of Harvard's happy, gloating thousands.

On the next play the ball was given to Brown. Just how it got loose no one knows, for it all happened in a second. There was a double pass, a scurrying of Princeton players, first this way and then the other way, and from the midst of the confusion Brown emerged with the ball neatly tucked under his arm. He shook off Harvard tacklers off him and they sprawled along on their faces. Dodging first to the right and then to the left, he managed to get free, and there was a clear field ahead of him. In the excitement which followed hardly any one of the spectators realized just what he said or did. Harvard was hoping with all the hope that was in her that some one would cut loose and capture the truant Tiger, who went rag ing down the field. Coolidge, one of the Harvard ends, cut across the field diagonally to head off impending defeat. But he figured not on the interference which the Tigers had in store for Brown on his mad journey.

Some one of the Princeton players blocked into the rushing Coolidge and he was bowled over like a ten pin, full length on the turf. There was nothing between Brown and a Princeton victory at this special moment but the clear, invigorating atmosphere of the Autumn day.

Little wonder that Princeton's followers went frantic. Here was Brown strides ahead of any of the Harvard players and trawling like the wind. He was covering ground fast. Each leap carried him over one of the chalk marks. What a tragedy it would be if he stumbled!

"Brown! Brown! Brown!" came from the Princeton stands as the Tiger half back galoped along. He had romped more than 30 yards now, and none of the Harvard players who had joined in the mad chase was within reach of him.

It was just the kind of a play which has a football crowd up to the breaking point. The intensity of the situation was nerve-racking. "Get him, Harvard!" was heard above the yelling and the great commotion.

Harte's Spectacular Run.

Then, as it looked like a moment of glory for Princeton and every Princeton adherent saw victory in the great race, out from the mass of players shot a Crimson jersey. Running close to the ground, his player gained slowly on the fleeing Brown. The valiant attempts of the Princeton interference to stop this individual were futile. He refused to be stopped. Elbowing through the other runners, this Harvard player broke into the open, and now it was a sprint between him and Brown.

Who was this Harvard player with the world of speed who was making this marvelous effort to stave off defeat for the Crimson? In the whirling jam of players and in the thick of the excitement no one seemed to recognize him.

"It's Harte," some one yelled, and sure enough it was.

Dick Harte, the fleet Crimson end, was now the only person in the universe who could save his Alma Mater in this moment of dire distress. Inch by inch he crept up on the Tiger and as Brown sped down the field Harte fairly threw himself through the air at the feet which were throwing bits of turf up into his dirt-smeared, perspiring face. When Harte leaped he did it with rare judgment. The Crimson arms encircled the legs of Brown and the two players went to the mat. Behind them the rush of the players came on so fast that the two were hidden from view as the heavily shod players trampled over them.

Hero of the Game.

A heavy silence fell over the Princeton crowd as the Harvard folks began to shout the praises of Harte. When the players, all tired and puffing hard after this telling ordeal, got to their feet, one figure on the turf did not move. It was Dick Harte. His team mates helped the exhausted player to his feet and leaning on the shoulders of two of them the Harvard hero limped to the side lines.

They cheered Harte, and then they cheered and cheered him again. He saved Harvard this day, and he deserved every shout he got. Probably Harte didn't hear this great ovation he received. He was dazed and stumbled along like a blind man.

But everywhere in Cambridge and Boston tonight where Harvard men are grouped around the tables rejoicing over this Crimson victory they are singing the praises of the fleet end who won the race with Brown and saved Harvard from defeat. Harte wasn't badly hurt. He just completely used himself up in that one game effort to catch his man, and he did it. If it's a great honor to win a football game why isn't it just as great an honor to save it after it is won? Ask anyone that question here tonight and there will be no argument about it.

Horween did a great deed when he made that precious drop kick, but Harte did just as great a deed, as gridiron achievements go, when he dumped Brown so flat on his face that it shook every bone in his body. Horween and Harte—these are the two names which stand out boldly in Harvard's victory.

The third period ended as the crowd was still marvelling at Harte's performance. In the last period, Haughton sent in substitutes to relieve his exhausted players. Flower and Bond got into the game and ripped up the Tiger line when they had a chance. But Harvard craftily "played safe" from now on. The team took no chances. Casey was still the live wire in the Crimson backfield and he worried the Tigers not a little.

Both elevens were tired and time was called while Trainer Pooch Donovan rushed out on the field with a score of sanitary cups filled with water. Tigers and Harvard players shared alike in the refreshments and then they all started at the gruelling football business again. Oh, would the game never end? thought that Harvard crowd. Watch this man Brown and see that he doesn't cut loose again, for there is no Harte around now to stop him if he does.

Princeton's Last Chance.

Princeton saw no chance for victory now except in the lucky use of the forward pass. Harvard's defense against this play, however, was uncanny, and although the Tigers had the ball in the air every time they got it, the play never went through as they planned it.

The sun cast long purple shadows through the stadium as the game ended. From the stands thousands of Harvard students and graduates swarmed down onto the field. The band struck up a lively tune and over the scarred gridiron, dug up from the cleats of the players during the battle, the snake dance wound in and out about the goal posts. Princeton's depressed cohorts, with heads uncovered, chanted "Old Nassau" before they started back to Tigertown.

As the last of the crowd was plodding slowly over the Anderson bridge over the Charles the echoes of the celebrating students rose from the stadium. Harvard was jubilant. It was a game fight. It was so close that the victory, however narrow the margin, was all the sweeter. The line-up:

Harvard, (8.)	Position.	Princeton, (0.)
Coolidge	L. E.	Highley
Wheeler	L. T.	McLean
Snow	L. G.	Nourse
Harris	C.	Gennert
Dadmun	R. G.	Hogg
Sweetser	R. T.	McGraw
Horween	R. E.	Wilson
Murray	Q. B.	Eddy
Casey	L. H. B.	Thomas
Thacher	R. H. B.	Moore
Horween	F. B.	Driggs

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Harvard	0	0	3	0	3
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0

Field goal—Horween.

Substitutions: Harvard—Phinney for Harte, Flower for Horween, Wiggin for Harris, Brewer for Coolidge, Clark for Dadmun, Bond for Thacher. Princeton—Funk for Wilson, Winn for Highley, Ames for Eddy, Brown for Thomas, Holsey for McGraw.

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—D. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman—G. C. Bankhart, Dartmouth. Field judge—Lieutenant E. S. Low, Annapolis. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

PROGRESS OF GAME BY DETAILED PLAYS

Horween's Winning Drop Kick Comes Early in Third Period from 25-Yard Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—The detailed account of the Harvard-Princeton game by periods is as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Princeton started auspiciously. The Tigers won the toss and chose the south goal, with a favoring wind. This left it to Harvard to kick off, and Horween sent the pigskin sailing down to Billy Moore, who fumbled the leather, but was able to make a recovery on his own 5-yard line and run it out a short distance before he was set upon by the Crimson tacklers. Driggs immediately booted the oval out of the danger zone, Murray receiving the kick on Harvard's 48-yard line, where he was downed in his tracks. Eddie Casey, who has been heralded as the successor to Mahan, was the first to be sent against the Tiger defense, and he found it strong enough to give him quite a shock. Two yards was the quota of gain for his effort. Murray shot out a forward pass to Casey on the next line-up, which netted a clear 10 yards. Again he was elected to carry the ball, this time on a try through the Tiger line, but he fumbled and lost 5 yards, but was spry enough to save the ball for the Crimson.

It began to look as if Casey was to be the battering ram that was to be used against the Tigers. Again he was the one sent into the thick of the fray, but two tries failed to get a substantial gain. Murray elected to play another forward pass and this time Coolidge received the toss on the Princeton 35-yard line, where he was downed. Harvard was having such success with the overhead play that another forward pass was attempted. This time Billy Moore was in the way and the leather went to the Princetonians on their own 25-yard mark.

Eddie Driggs attempted to skirt the Crimson left end, but succeeded in making only three yards before he was run over the sideline. With this one effort, the Tigers punted, Driggs sending the oval well down into Harvard's territory, where Murray was waiting to receive it.

Tigers Near Crimson Goal.

What might have proved a costly error occurred at this moment. Murray juggled the ball, and it went bounding away from him. The alert Highley recovered it for Princeton on Harvard's 28-yard line. Eddy primed his men for a real test here. He tried for the first gain that would hurl the Crimson back, but had to be content with a lone yard on a quarter back run. Moore slipped through for a gain of five yards, and Eddy made it first down. The ball was now on the Harvard 17-yard mark. Moore made two yards outside tackle, and then the Princeton hopes were dashed by a penalty of fifteen yards for holding. On the next play the penalty changed so that it was five yards against Harvard for offside play. Undaunted, Princeton again began to hammer her way through for gains. Thomas, in a mass play against centre, was pushed through for five yards, and it was so easy that the Harvard stands for the one lone time during the game began to chant, "Hold them."

Moore made two more, but the Harvard line was stiffening, and Harte on the next play broke through and downed Thomas for a loss. Thomas was again called upon, but he failed to make the distance for a first down, although it was so close that it had to be measured. Having taken the ball on downs, Horween immediately punted to Eddy. A forward pass was intercepted by Horween, and the Crimson again punted. This time Eddy fumbled, but Moore recovered it. Driggs returned the kick to Harvard's 28-yard line, where the Crimson tried again to break through the Tiger defense. Murray made two yards on a delayed pass, and Casey, on a delayed pass, made four yards around end. Horween again punted, a beautiful spiral sailing far down into Princeton territory, where Eddy allowed it to roll over the goal line.

The ball was put into play on the Tiger 20-yard line, and Driggs immediately punted to Murray on Harvard's 47-yard line. Horween made four yards and Casey two, and the ball was again in Princeton territory. Horween added another five yards by striding straight through the centre of the opposing line for a first down. Casey was stopped by the alert Tigers for no gain, and McGraw put a quietus on Murray's effort. The latter attempted a forward pass, but it was broken up by Thomas. Horween sent a poor punt out of bounds that gave Princeton the ball on her own 38-yard line. Driggs made nine yards around right end from a fake kick formation, and Thomas hit the line for a first down. Driggs then punted to Murray on Harvard's 35-yard line and the Harvard quarter back fumbled, Gennert recovering for Princeton.

Thomas bucked the line for seven yards before he was stopped by Horween

Continued on Page 3, Section 8.

Statistical Chart of the Harvard-Princeton Game

	First Period.		Second Period.		Third Period.		Fourth Period.		Total.	
	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.
Ground gained, rushing, yards	17	34	26	16	83	44	61	6	187	100
First downs	3	4	3	3	5	1	2	2	13	10
Punts	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	1	15	12
Average distance of punts, yards	38	44	36	52	44	42	43	46	40	44
Net gain on punts, yards	157	135	182	137	105	125	112	30	506	427
Forward passes attempted	4	1	1	5	1	1	0	5	6	12
Forward passes completed	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4
Forward passes intercepted	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	1
Net gains on forward passes, yards	22	0	0	27	0	0	0	29	22	56
Run back of punts, yards	23	5	16	13	23	12	0	22	62	52
Penalties, ground lost, yards	5	15	0	20	15	15	15	5	35	55
Fumbles	3	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	5	6
Fumbles recovered	2	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	4	6
Drop kicks attempted	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Drop kicks scored	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Placement kicks attempted	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Placement kicks scored	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Horween, Who Won the Game for the Crimson, and Other Players in the Harvard-Princeton Battle

RECORD OF HARVARD-PRINCETON GAMES.

1883—Harvard, 7; Princeton, 36.
1884—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 54.
1885—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 13.
1886—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0.
1887—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 18.
1889—Harvard, 15; Princeton, 41.
1890—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 12.
1891—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12.
1894—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 8.
1912—Harvard, 15; Princeton, 6.
1913—Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0.
1914—Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0.
1915—Harvard, 10; Princeton, 0.
1916—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0.

Prior to 1887, when no method of scoring was introduced, Harvard had won two games, Princeton had won four games and one game was a draw.

Total games won—Harvard, 5; Princeton, 12.

BROWN BEATS YALE BY SUDDEN SPURT

Outplayed in First Half and Twice Scored Against, but Wins by 21 to 6.

POLLARD CROWNED AS HERO

Elis Unable to Fathom Opponents' Attack—Braden's Kicking Averts Whitewash.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—Brown today swept Yale down to her first defeat of the season, the second annual victory in succession over the Elis for the Providence university.

Outplayed and twice scored against in the opening half, which closed with Yale leading 6 to 0, the Brunonians crushed the opposition in a succession of down the field marches which netted three touchdowns, totaling 21 points, in the second half, holding Yale helplessly on the defense until the curtain fell.

Although able four times to drive their way close to the Brown citadel in the first half, the Yale players could not jam a touchdown across the visitors' goal line, their two scores resulting from drop-kick goals, lifted by the deft toe of Full Back Jim Braden, after Yale had been held till fourth down. On the third occasion Braden missed an attempted field goal, and on the fourth approach Yale elected to fight his fourth down by scrimmaging, and surrendered the ball on downs.

Winning the toss and choosing the north goal, with the advantage of a favoring wind, Yale held back the visitors throughout the opening half which saw the four Eli marches down the field with only two resulting field goals.

With less than three minutes of the half remaining, Brown unveiled its only ground-gaining ache circuit, a forward pass sailing the ball to the Yale 50-yard line, where the Eli defense turned into a stone wall, and, on four downs, Yale got the ball.

Brown Springs a Surprise.

A magic transformation shifted the setting at the opening of the second half. Storming the Yale defense, Brown four times hewed a path to the last line of the Eli trenches. Once, in repelling the first onslaught of the Providence invaders, the Yale defense was the Yale stone wall of old, but three times the Brown backs penetrated the Eli goal for scores.

Football which Yale could not diagnose won for the victors. Brown's ground-gaining formations, when exposed for the first time in the second half, consisted of, continued by the Yale defense, which included six substitute players, because of the Blue's determination to save for the Brown game the services of its regulars for the Princeton game on next Saturday. Time and again the Yale tackle positions, filled by inexperienced players, for gains averaging six and seven yards, till the goal was reached from close to the Brown goal and the way to the Yale goal had been covered.

Brown's clean-cut victory will stand among football critics as a victory for a superior attack, executed by a superbly coached and perfectly conditioned eleven.

Individually, Fritz Pollard, a wiry, dusky, six foot half back, displayed the cleverest all around back field success attained on Yale field this season. In end running, forward passing, in executing a bewildering criss-cross and delayed pass run, which was Brown's trump card, in running back punts, in side stepping and dodging Yale tacklers in a broken field, Pollard gave a peerless performance. His head line exhibition brought the crowd of 25,000 spectators up with a roar in the opening minutes of the final playing period. Catching a punt poised aloft to midfield by the toe of Harry Legore, Pollard dexterously threw off the Yale ends, started toward the right, drawing the entire pack of the Yale tacklers in that direction, then using a puzzling side step, switched to the left, where he outstripped every Yale pursuer in a desperate sprint for the Yale goal line, sailing across with the second touchdown for the visitors. This heart-breaking performance nailed the lid down on Yale hopes, and the Elis were never dangerous afterward.

1,000 Rooters for Brown.

Brown sent a delegation of 1,000, forming the largest cheering section ever seated in the Yale bowl, with the exception of Princeton and Harvard delegations. The Brown crowd had a merry field day, the brass band which accompanied them filling the Yale bowl to its brim with Brown melody. Falling in line behind the band, the delegation performed the snake dance around the playing field after the game, halted and cheered for Yale in front of the Yale crowd, marched through New Haven in a victorious parade, and halted on the New Haven Central green for speech making, singing and cheering for the eleven which had swept the field.

No Yale stars twinkled luminously, but the line smashing of the veteran Harry Legore and of Jim Braden, who started his first game for the Blue, was the most consistent feature of the four Eli advances to the shadow of the Brown goal. The Yale game hung upon Braden for its final resort and he twice responded with clean-cut field goals by the drop kick method. His third attempt failed.

The Yale crowd shouted itself hoarse at the display of game defensive stamina twice displayed by the substitute eleven. Twice Yale checked the Brown attack on downs, on one occasion only inches away from the goal.

Statistics show that Yale made only eight first downs, to twelve for Brown. Yale had six in the first period and one in the second. In the second half, Yale did not register one. Brown failed to record first down in the first period, but made one in the second, six in the third, and five in the fourth. Yale attempted four forward passes, all of which were incomplete. Brown essayed four, two of which were not completed. One gained three yards and one 25. Yale was penalized 15 yards, Brown 35. Yale punted nine times, gaining an average distance of 35 yards. Legore, Braden, and Neville shared in the kicking. Hillhouse for Brown punted nine times, his kicks averaging 44 yards. Yale gained a total of 126 yards, Brown 187, including punts and kick-offs, which were run back.

Braden Kicks a Goal.

Driving Brown back during the first five minutes of play, in a punting duel between Legore and Hillhouse, Yale reached mid-field, where Braden's end run for fifteen yards scored the first down. Carey and Legore smashed the Brown line for eight yards and Carey for down. Braden's drop kick fell short. Hillhouse's punt to Brown's 45-yard line set Yale in position for another

FOOTBALL RESULTS

East and South.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0.
At New Haven—Brown, 21; Yale, 6.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 7; Dartmouth, 7.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 23; Michigan, 20.
At Pittsburgh—University of Pittsburgh, 37; Washington and Jefferson, 0.
At West Point—Army, 17; University of Maine, 3.
At Annapolis—Navy, 50; North Carolina Aggies, 0.
At Hamilton—Colgate, 35; Rochester, 6.
At South Field—Swarthmore, 18; Columbia, 0.
At Ohio Field—Colby, 3; New York University, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Penn State, 10; Lehigh, 7.
At Easton—Lafayette, 32; Albright, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 42; Susquehanna, 0.
At Portland—Holy Cross, 19; Bowdoin, 10.
At Williamstown—Williams, 0; Massachusetts Aggies, 0.
At Worcester—Rensselaer, 7; Worcester Poly, 6.
At Gettysburg—Gettysburg, 27; Villanova, 6.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 19; Connecticut Aggies, 3.
At Washington, D. C.—George Washington, 21; Eastern, 0.
At Schenectady—Union, 23; Amherst, 6.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 47; West Virginia Wesleyan, 0.
At Allentown—Lebanon Valley, 6; Muhlenberg, 0.
At Hyaerford—Haverford, 13; Dickinson, 7.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 21; Western Maryland, 0.
At Collegeville, Pa.—Ursinus, 21; Franklin and Marshall, 7.
At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee, 55; Bucknell, 7.
At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 35; University of South Carolina, 6.
At Winston-Salem, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 10; Davidson College, 7.

West.

At Evanston, Ill.—Northwestern, 29; Iowa, 13.
At Sioux Falls, S. D.—Notre Dame, 21; South Dakota, 0.
At Cleveland—Mount Union, 7; Western Reserve, 0.
At Oberlin—Case, 41; Oberlin, 0.
At Milwaukee—Marquette, 66; St. Louis University, 0.
At Brookings, S. D.—South Dakota State, 14; North Dakota University, 7.
At Topeka, Kas.—Kansas, 21; Washburn, 0.
At Manhattan, Kas.—Kansas Aggies, 7; Missouri, 6.
At Ames, Iowa—Ames, 7; Morningside, 0.
At St. Louis—Knox, 7; Washington, 7.

Additional football results will be found on Page 22, Main News section.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SHIVERICK HERO OF CORNELL'S VICTORY

Great Kicking Enables Ithacans to Beat Michigan in a Fierce Battle.

DROP KICK WINS CONTEST

Long Punts Offset Wolverine Rushes and Forward Passes, a Seesaw Game Ending 23-20.

Special to The New York Times

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Fritz Shiverick kicked Cornell to a 23 to 20 victory over Michigan today in one of the most spectacular football battles ever waged on a Cornell field. Twelve thousand persons, the biggest and most enthusiastic crowd that has so far attended an athletic contest at Ithaca, saw this twenty-year-old youth send the ball over the goal posts three times in drop kicks and also give one of the greatest exhibitions of punting ever seen here.

One of Shiverick's kicks went eighty yards, one traveled more than seventy, and several exceeded sixty yards. And this punting was a big factor in giving Cornell the chance to score the two touchdowns she needed to win. The Ithacans got a fine start through Shiverick's booting in the first period, for he put the ball over the bars twice inside of ten minutes. But when Michigan cut loose her running attack with the fleet Maulbetsch and Zeiger, a substitute quarter who gives every evidence of a star, the principal factors in her offense, it looked bad for Cornell. Twice in the second period Michigan crossed Cornell's goal line and when the half ended even the most loyal Cornell partisan was quaking.

Wolverines Strong in Rushing.

The Ithacans came back in the second half, and with Shiverick's great punting, and a real punch managed to squeeze out a three point margin by the time the whistle had sounded. In rushing Michigan surpassed Cornell, and her forward passing was also superior. But in kicking and in the handling of punts the Wolverines fell down, and that tells the story of the game.

Cornell won the toss and with the slight wind at her back made the most of Shiverick's kicking. The Ithacans rushed to Michigan's 45-yard line in the first four minutes, but the Wolverines held, and Shiverick booted the ball over from his 18-yard line for the first score of the game. Only a short time thereafter Cornell reached Michigan's 40-yard line, but the Ithaca attack failed again and Shiverick once more stepped back to kick. This time he sent the leather over the bars from the 42-yard line. Michigan put the ball in play after a touchback and went down the field, Maulbetsch, Zeiger and Smith making the biggest gains, giving a splendid demonstration of the running game. They got around Cornell's tackles and ends and were so fast that the Ithacans could not seem to halt them.

Michigan Takes the Lead.

When the second period opened Michigan had the ball on Cornell's 30-yard line, and in four rushes scored, Maulbetsch making the tally. The Wolverines made it 14 to 6 a few minutes later when they executed a spectacular forward pass, Zeiger to Peach to Maulbetsch, the brilliant Wolverine leader catching the oval on Cornell's 1-yard line. Smith made the touchdown through right guard.

In the second half Michigan continued its running attack, and Maulbetsch, Smith, and Zeiger took the ball from their 35-yard line to Cornell's 30. Here Cornell recovered the ball when a forward pass failed. A pass, Shiverick to Eckley, was intercepted by Maulbetsch on Cornell's 41-yard line. After a few short gains through the line the Wolverines manipulated another splendid pass, Zeiger to Peach to Dunne, which traveled 45 yards, Dunne scoring a touchdown.

After the kick-off the Ithacans began to employ the forward pass, and one toss, Shiverick to Speed, netted forty yards, Speed taking the ball to Michigan's thirty-yard line. Interference with Shiverick's pass to Eckley cost the Wolverines fifteen yards, and then Cornell smashed the Michigan line for short gains until Mueller scored. A few moments later Shiverick got off a seventy-yard kick, which Zeiger allowed to roll to the two-yard line. Eckley and Ryerson closed in on him, and Eckley forced Zeiger to drop the ball by striking against his leg. Eckley fell on it behind the line, but the officials ruled that Eckley had used his hands, and gave Michigan the ball on its one-yard line. Here Dunne made a miserable kick from behind his goal, the ball going to Michigan's ten-yard line. The Wolverines held, but Raymond's kick only went to the twenty-five-yard line. Mueller, Speed, and Shiverick went to the three-yard line, and Mueller scored.

Drop Kick Wins the Game.

With the score tied Yost sent Sparks in at left half. The Wolverines tried the forward pass again, Dunne making thirty yards to Cornell's eighteen-yard line, but on the ten-yard mark the Ithacans held for downs, Michigan preferring to try a rush to a field goal and losing out. Shiverick booted the ball for seventy-three yards to Michigan's five-yard line, and on the following exchange of punts he made the drop kick that won the game.

The line-up:

Cornell, (23.)	Position.	Michigan, (20.)
Ryerson	L. E.	Dunne
Gillies	L. T.	Wefmann
Miller	L. G.	Gracey
Carry	C.	Niemann
Anderson	R. G.	Reboro
Jewett	R. T.	Weeks
Eckley	R. E.	Peach
Shiverick	Q. B.	Zeiger
Speed	L. H. B.	Maulbetsch
Hoffman	R. H. B.	Raymond
Mueller	F. B.	Smith

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Cornell	6	0	7	10—23
Michigan	0	14	6	0—20

Cornell scoring: Touchdowns—Mueller, 2. Goals from field—Shiverick, 3. Michigan scoring: Touchdowns—Maulbetsch, Smith, Dunne. Goals from touchdowns—Maulbetsch 2. Substitutions: Cornell—Zander for Ryerson, Taylor for Jewett, Dixon for Taylor, Jewett for Dixon, Bard for Miller, Brown for Carry, Haucke for Hoffman. Michigan—Sheyd Gracey, Gracey for Boyd, Sparks for Raymond. Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—J. C. Holderness, Lehigh. Linesman—V. A. Schwartz, Brown. Field Judge—B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

HAMILTON HAS EASY TIME.

Subs Finish Against Buffalo, Holding It to 19 to 0 Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Combining a versatile and powerful attack with a stonewall defense, Hamilton easily defeated the University of Buffalo 19 to 0 here this afternoon. The score would probably have been larger had not Coach Reynolds of the Clinton team sent nearly a full team of substitutes into the game during the second half.

Hamilton, weakened by substitutions, failed to score in the final quarters. The defense held, however, and the Buff and Blue goal was never in danger. Hamilton's three touchdowns came as a result of straight line bucking, those carrying the oval across twice and Schwartz once. The line-up:

Hamilton, (19.)	Position.	Buffalo, (0.)
Collins	L. E.	Faley
Hamilton	L. T.	Fowler
Lovell	L. G.	Johnson
Dayton	C.	Swiader
McLean	R. G.	Schmits
Germain	R. T.	Sinoson
Fleming	R. E.	Wining
Page	Q. B.	Burns
Lee	L. H. B.	Nolan
Bates	R. H. B.	Wolf
Edwards	F. B.	Werner

Touchdowns—Kelley, Read, Hamilton—Dunlap, Schwartz—Carter.

50 TO 0 VICTORY FOR NAVY.

Cadets Show Good Form Against North Carolina A. and M.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 11.—Winning from the eleven of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina this afternoon by 50 to 0, the Navy team played a strong, speedy game, and showed satisfactory form in most of the elements of football. A double set of backs was used, and the coaches' problem from now on will be to find places for all the first-class backs, as indicated by their work today.

Splendid form was shown by Davis, Martin, Perry, Ingram, Roberts, and others. Davis and Ingram were the most regular ground gainers, while Martin showed much of last season's brilliancy in his long end runs. The midshipmen were not able to do anything with the forward pass, and they lost many yards and points through their holding. The visitors were distinctly weak on the attack.

The Navy team scored in each quarter. The first period yielded a single score, a touchdown, and it came less worthily than any of the other points. The Navy team demonstrated its superior strength in the opening period, and carried the ball inside of the visitors' goal line, but fumbled and the ball was luckily recovered by Penfield. In the second quarter three touchdowns were scored, Davis carrying the ball most consistently, ably seconded by Martin and ePrry. All the goals were kicked by Reifle.

In the third quarter Roberts, formerly of Colgate, carried the ball over for a touchdown, and Perry drop-kicked a goal from the 30-yard line. He is the first Navy player to put this play over in a match for several seasons. Perry is a big fellow who has been playing at guard. He developed ability to punt, and has now learned both to drop and to carry the ball. As he is a strong defensive player his value to the squad is great.

Ingram's fine running with the ball was the feature of the second half, and he was responsible for the scoring in the last quarter. Rarely did he receive the ball that he did not make ins up to 40 yards. His forte is picking his way along without putting on brakes, and he weaved in and out among the Carolina players in a wonderful manner. Once he took one of their forward passes at the top of a flying leap and ran 40 yards for a touchdown, but a Navy player had held, and the ball was brought back.

The Navy team lost in the same manner the fruits of a fine run by Martin which ended behind the goal line, and it proved the cadets' most serious fault. There was also some fumbling, which today was not costly, but might have been under other conditions. The line-up:

Navy.	Position.	N. C. A. & M.
Jackson	L. E.	McDougal
Reifel	L. T.	Homewood
Gilman	L. G.	Hynes
Jones	C.	Whittaker
Denfeld	R. G.	Wagner
Ward	R. T.	Woods
Fisher	R. E.	Delaney
Whelchel	Q. B.	Van Brocklin
Perry	L. H. B.	Rice
Davis	R. H. B.	Temple
Martin	F. B.	Pearson

Touchdowns—Davis, (2.) Ingram, (2.) Denbard, Martin, Roberts. Field goal—Perry. Goals from touchdowns—Reifle, (5.)

Substitutions: Naval Academy—Harrison for Jackson, Doolin for Gilman, Holtman for Doolin, Goodrich for Jones, Whalter for Denfeld, Clark for Ward, Harrison for Fisher, Von Heimberg for Harrison, Orr for Whelchel, Whelchel for Orr, Dashiell for Perry, Roberts for Davis, Ingram for Martin. North Carolina A. and M.—Lawrence for Hynes, Hodkin for Whittaker, Hynes for Wagner, Bark for Van Brocklin, Barnes for Temple, Lee for Pearson, Van Brocklin for Lee.

Referee—Mr. Hengest, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Field judge—Mr. Murphy, University of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

FOOTBALL RECORDS

HARVARD.		YALE.
10—Colby	0	25—Carnegie Tech.. 0
26—Bates	0	61—Virginia	3
7—Tufts	0	12—Lehigh	0
21—N. Carolina..	0	19—Virginia Tech.. 0
47—Mass. Agies..	0	36—Wash. and Jeff.14
23—Cornell	0	7—Colgate	0
31—Virginia	0	6—Brown	21
3—Princeton	0	—	—
		—166	41
184		7	

PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.
21—Holy Cross	0	3—West Virginia.. 0
22—N. Carolina..	0	27—Lehigh	0
7—Tufts	6	0—Swarthmore.. 0
23—Lafayette	0	55—Penn. State .. 0
7—Dartmouth	3	0—Pittsburgh	7
42—Bucknell	0	14—Lafayette	0
0—Harvard	3	7—Dartmouth	7
135	6	71	33

CORNELL.		DARTMOUTH.
26—Gettysburg	0	32—N. Hampshire. 0
42—Williams	0	32—Boston College. 0
19—Bucknell	0	47—Lebanon Valley 0
0—Harvard	24	62—Mass. Aggies.. 0
13—Carnegie Tech..	7	0—Georgetown ...10
23—Michigan	20	5—Princeton	10
—		15—Syracuse	10
125	50	7—Pennsylvania.. 7
		—
	199	40

ARMY.		NAVY.
3—Lebanon Valley	0	0—Dickinson	0
14—Wash. and Lee.	7	13—Georgetown	7
17—Holy Cross	0	14—Maryland State	7
57—Trinity	0	19—U. of Pitts.	20
68—Villanova	0	7—Lafayette Univ.	7
20—Notre Dame	10	27—Georgia	0
17—Maine	3	0—Wash. and Lee.	10
205	27	50—N. Caro. Aggies	0
—	135	—	53

PITTSBURGH.		BROWN.
58—Westminster ..	0	18—R. I. State.... 0
20—Navy	15	42—Trinity	0
20—Syracuse	0	65—Amherst	0
28—Pennsylvania ..	0	20—Williams	0
46—Allegheny	0	21—Rutgers	3
37—W. and J.	0	40—Vermont	0
		21—Yale	6
211	19	—	9
		231	

PENN. STATE.		COLGATE.
27—Susquehanna ..	0	34—Susquehanna ..	0
55—Westminster ..	0	28—Maine	0
50—Bucknell	7	15—Illinois	3
38—West Va. Wes.	7	35—R. I. State....	0
0—Pennsylvania ..	55	27—S. Y. M. C. A.	14
48—Gettysburg	2	3—Yale	7
79—Geneva	0	35—Rochester	0
10—Lehigh	7	—	—
—		—173	30
105	31		

LEHIGH.		LAFAYETTE.
21—Ursinus	0	0—Fordham	0
61—Albright	6	6—Swarthmore ..	10
0—Yale	36	0—Navy	34
8—Lebanon Valley ..	0	0—Princeton	33
27—Catholic Univ..	7	27—Lebanon Val..	14
0—Muhlenberg	0	0—Pennsylvania ..	10
7—Penn State.....	10	32—Albright	0
—		—	—
128	38	65	82

WASH. AND JEFF.		WILLIAMS.
37—Bethany	6	31—R. P. I.	6
53—Geneva	0	13—Union	0
21—West Va. Wes.	6	0—Cornell	42
47—Marietta	0	0—Brown	20
12—Westminster ..	0	0—Columbia	0
14—Yale	36	7—Wesleyan	0
0—Pittsburgh	37	0—Mass. Agies..	0
184	79	51	68

ASHURST.		SYRACUSE.
10—Bowdoin	12	57—All-Syracuse..	0
0—Brown	65	73—Ohio Univer...	0
0—S. Y. M. C. A.	20	69—R. P. I.	0
7—Wesleyan	10	0—Pittsburgh..	30
14—Trinity	0	13—Michigan	14
23—Union	6	0—Dartmouth	15
—		42—Susquehanna..	0
54	117	—	—
		255	59

TUFTS.		HARVARD.
33—Villanova	0	7—Harvard	3
13—Wash. and Lee.	13	0—Princeton	3
3—Brown	21	0—Boston College.	0
14—Holy Cross..	6	12—Indiana	10
0—West Va. Univ.	0	28—Mass. Agies..	0
—		6—Springfield	18
63	40	—	—
		66	39

FORDHAM.		GEORGETOWN.
0—Lafayette	0	7—Navy	13
20—Maryland State	0	63—Eastern College	0
47—Susquehanna ..	0	10—Dartmouth	0
0—Georgetown	13	6—Albright	0
—		13—Fordham	0
67	13	47—West Va. Wes.	0
		—	—
		226	20

N. Y. U.		COLUMBIA.
22—R. P. I.	0	7—Hamilton	14
7—Haverford	7	6—Vermont	0
0—Wesleyan	14	0—Union	3
12—Union	0	0—Williams	0
12—Bucknell	0	0—Stevens	0
0—Colby	3	0—Swarthmore	18
—		—	—
53	24	13	35

WESLEYAN.		SWARTHMORE.
7—Conn. Aggies..	0	10—Lafayette	6
3—R. I. State....	3	6—Pennsylvania ..	0
19—Bowdoin	19	6—F. and M.	0
14—N. Y. U.	0	13—Ursinus	3
10—Amherst	7	14—Johns Hopkins.	6
0—Williams	7	18—Columbia	0
—		—	—
53	36	67	15

Nobility at Jockey's Funeral.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — The funeral of Danny Maher, the American jockey, was largely attended this afternoon. Lord Rosebery being among those present. Floral tributes were received from Lord Derby, Lord Rosebery, and Prince Leopold of Battenberg.

BERRY'S RUN GAINS TIE FOR QUAKERS

Great Athlete Dashes Thirty Yards Through Broken Field to Cross Dartmouth Line.

SENT IN TO SAVE THE DAY

Penn Outplays Rivals, but Fumble Allows Gerrish to Pave the Way for Green's Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. — Howard Berry shot into the game in the fading minutes of the final quarter and ran 30 yards through a broken field for a touchdown, enabling Penn to tie Dartmouth by a score of 7 to 7 on Franklin Field this afternoon.

The brilliant run by Penn's great all-around athlete electrified the throng of 20,000 spectators, and the jubilant Penn rooters, confronted a minute before with almost certain defeat, broke forth in a pandemonium of joy.

Berry, in making his great run, was assailed by five Dartmouth tacklers, but he shook them off one after the other until he finally wriggled his way over the goal line at the far end of the field. Quigley made a beautiful kick out, and then booted the ball squarely between the posts, tieing the score.

Before Berry appeared on the field Penn seemed doomed to defeat, for, although the Red and Blue had outplayed the New Hampshire team, Dartmouth scored in the third period, when Captain Gerrish scooped up the ball and sprinted 35 yards for a touchdown.

Today's battle was the fourth in which the two teams have met since 1913, and the New Hampshire team won the first three. It was Howard Berry who prevented the Dartmouth eleven from achieving its fourth successive triumph.

In the first half the Dartmouth team held Penn fairly close as regards ground gaining and all-around play, but as the game wore on the Hanoverians, worn by the sequence of four successive severe battles with Georgetown, Princeton, Syracuse, and Penn, visibly faded and before the close the team was filled with substitutes.

Gerrish Stars for Dartmouth.

Captain Gerrish was a revelation in the back field. He was the main arm of offense on line plays, hurled whatever forward passes were successful, three netting seventy-four yards and played brilliantly on secondary defense, his work enabling him to cut down the gains of the Penn backs through the line when the quick opening plays let the Quaker runners through.

His alertness was responsible for the Dartmouth touchdown. Thielscher had just made a grand run of twenty-four yards and featured punt well down into Penn territory. Being held, Gerrish tried a field goal from placement, his second effort of the game, but the kick went wide and Penn brought the ball out to the twenty-yard line and put it in play. The Quakers' attempt to gain was marred by Light's fumble on the twenty-eight-yard line.

Gerrish snatched the ball and shaking off Penn tacklers galore was downed only by a hard low tackle on the four-yard line. Twice he made a yard and a half. Then Cannell pushed into the line for two feet and on the next play dashed up the line with the ball.

Thielscher was another splendid arm of the Dartmouth power. He outpunted his Penn rivals, getting an average distance of 35¾ yards on eight kicks, several of these carrying out of bounds at just the right points to prevent them from being run back. The kicks were splendidly covered by Dussooult, Cotton, Archer, and Penn's speedy backs were never able to make much headway. Dussooult was also exceptionally skillful in breaking up double passes and straight end runs.

Penn Gains Through Line.

The bulk of Penn's ground-gaining, with the exception of Berry's run, was straight through the line on quick opening plays. The Red and Blue line in its centre trio completely outplayed Dartmouth's good combination, and not a player of the Hanover team's trio finished the game.

The battle brought Cannell to the fore as a game, heady little player. He used good judgment and gained considerable ground. But he was a marked player, and Penn never permitted him to cut loose in the open.

It was one of the most severe games ever played on Franklin Field, though it was clean and fairly played. Many players were injured, and it was a wonder that more were not.

Weather conditions were perfect, there being a clear sky and bright sun, with just a touch of cold in the air. The field was hard and dry, furnishing good footing.

Statistics show that Penn outplayed Dartmouth in nearly every point of play, and lost the chance of victory through failure to handle the ball cleanly. Penn made nineteen first downs, eleven from rushing, five on penalties and three on forward passes. Against this Dartmouth showed but eight first downs, three from scrimmage, the same number on forward passes and two on penalties.

The Quakers gained 217 yards from scrimmage, while Dartmouth could gain but 74 yards. Penn was also more successful in the long run with forward passes. Trying fifteen the Quakers succeeded with seven for 53 yards, having seven grounded and only one intercepted. The New Englanders tried nineteen, had ten grounded, six intercepted, but had three work for 74 yards.

Dartmouth Shines at Punting.

Dartmouth outpunted Penn, Thielscher's average for eight kicks being 38¾ yards, while Bryant and Berry gained but 38 yards for an average on ten punts. Dartmouth ran back six punts an average distance of 14 yards, against 8 yards for Penn.

Dartmouth suffered heaviest in penalties, 75 yards being charged against it, five of these penalties giving Penn first down. Penn only suffered the loss of 55 yards. Penn fumbled three times, losing the ball on every occasion, while Dartmouth with three fumbles recovered two.

The line-up:

Penn., (7.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (7.)
Urquhart	L. E.	Dussooult
Mathews	L. T.	Trier
Henning	L. G.	Neeley
Bell	C.	Cotton
Ertresvaag	R. G.	Youngstrom
Little	R. T.	Cotton
Miller	R. E.	Emery
Bryant	Q. B.	Connell
Derr	L. H. B.	Thielscher
Williams	R. H. B.	Gerrish
Light	F. B.	Edwards

Touchdowns—Connell, Berry. Goals from touchdowns—Gerrish, Quigley.

Substitutions: Pennsylvania—Berry for Light, Light for Williams, Crane for Urquhart, Bell for Bryant, Quigley for Light, Berg for Mathews, Fitzel for Little, Wirkman for Henning. Dartmouth—Frieberg for Emery, Austin for Friedberg, Emery for Austin, Dubamel for Edwards, Baker for Neeley, Healey for Trier, Trier for Healey, Bevan for Cotton, Cunningham for Gile, S. Holbrook for Connell, Hood for Youngstrom, McDonough for Dussooult.

Referee—Nathan Tufts, Brown. Umpire—David Fults, Brown. Field judge—S. O'Brien, Tufts. Linesman—N. C. Crowell, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

New Track at Bates.

The running track at Garcelon Field, Bates College, is being rebuilt under the direction of Sparrow Robinson of New York, who is an expert on the construction of cinder paths. It is both being widened to 120 feet and extended so as to make a 220-yard straightaway. Work is to be finished before snow falls, so that the track will be well seasoned by Spring, as it is the intention of the college authorities to invite the New England Intercollegiate Association to hold its annual track and field sports on Garcelon Field in May next.

SYRACUSE PILES UP POINTS.

Orange Has Plenty to Spare in Beating Susquehanna, 42 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Bill Hollenback's Syracuse University football team was not forced to extend itself in defeating Susquehanna, 42 to 0, in the Archbold Stadium here this afternoon. The Orange offered a lineup widely shifted and with two substitutes playing.

Hollenback moved Chris Schlachter, All-American guard last year, to a tackle position, moved Tackle Trigg up to guard, and on the other side of the line used Half Back Williams to tackle in place of Cebb, who was out of the game with a bruised leg. Malone was used at quarter back in place of Chick Meehan.

Rafter of Syracuse furnished the only thrills in a day of mediocre football, tearing off about a dozen long runs, one of them being for ninety-seven yards, and a touchdown from the kick-off. The diminutive half back scored three other touchdowns after long runs through broken fields.

M. Brown and Newbury also played good football for Syracuse. Newbury often hit the line for substantial gains and Brown fought his way through the Susquehanna team for the first score of the game. Malone punted well and scored a field goal by a drop kick in the final quarter.

The Syracuse line was not up to the standard set in the Michigan and Dartmouth games, Susquehanna holding for downs twice inside their five-yard line.

The visitors braced several other times under the shadow of their own goal posts. They fought every minute. Captain Cassler at centre and Sweeley in the back field were the strongest of the opponents.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (42.)	Position.	Susquah'na, (0.)
Rutstein	L. E.	Doughty
Williams	L. T.	Dunmire
White	L. G.	Harmon
Segal	C.	Cassler
Trigg	R. G.	Murphy
Schlachter	R. T.	Middlesworth
Sparfeld	R. E.	Harkins
Malone	Q. B.	Peters
Newbury	L. H. B.	Sweeley
Rafter	R. H. B.	Martz
M. Brown	F. B.	Farrell

Touchdowns—M. Brown, Rafter, (4.) Newbury. Goals from touchdown—M. Brown, White. (2.) Field goal—Malone. Substitutions—Syracuse: E. Brown for Newbury, Alexander for E. Brown, Duane for Trigg, Schwartzer for M. Brown, Planck for Rafter, Gilmore for Schlachter, Witter for Sparfeld, Susquehana, Callahan for Farrell, Farrell for Callahan.

Referee—C. A. Wight, Columbia. Umpire—Paul Steinberg, Cornell. Linesman—W. E. F. Southworth, Yale.

PURPLE LINE IS CROSSED.

Iowa First to Score on Northwestern This Year, but Loses, 20 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Northwestern University defeated Iowa, 20 to 13, this afternoon. Iowa has been the first team to cross the Purple's goal line this season. The Hawkeyes threw a scare into Northwestern at the start by scoring a touchdown in the first period. Then they added a field goal in the third quarter and one more in the fourth. Northwestern was unable to get going until the second half, but after once under way rushed the visitors off their feet. The Evanstonians scored two touchdowns at the beginning of the second half and wound up with another one in the final period.

Northwestern played without its Captain, Paddy Driscoll, which may have had something to do with the close score. However, Underhill, who worked for him, played a brilliant game and Norman also did well.

The lineup:

N'thwest'n, (20.)	Position.	Iowa, (13.)
Drumbach	L. E.	Triplet
Bennett	L. T.	Mekee
Ulrich	L. G.	Grubb
Smith	C.	Becker
Putnam	R. G.	Fosdick
Zaker	R. T.	Kris
Norman	R. E.	Lamb
Brightmire	Q. B.	Jenkins
Ellingwood	R. H. B.	Davis
Underhill	L. H. B.	Mendenhall
Kohler	F. B.	Scott

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Northwestern	0	0	13	7—20
Iowa	7	0	0	6—13

Touchdowns—Scott, Underhill, Williams, Koehler. Goal from touchdowns—Davis, Putnam. (3.) Goal from field—Davis.

Substitutions—Chicago: Mulder for Zanger, Geaser for Ulrich, Williams for Brightmire, Brightmire for Williams, Iowa: Reed for Lamb, Smith for Wyland, Bausock for Jenkins.

Umpire—Mr. Paine, Yale. Referee — Mr. Knight, Michigan. Field Judge—Mr. Schommen, Chicago. Head linesman—Mr. Gardner, Illinois. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

WILLIAMS TIED WITH M. A. C.

Takes Defensive in a Loose Game—Neither Side Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 11.—In a loosely played game in which aggressiveness was conspicuously lacking, Williams managed to hold the fast Massachusetts Agricultural College football team to a 0 to 0 tie on Weston Field this afternoon. The game was almost purely defensive on Williams's part, as O'Brien kicked nearly every time the Purple team got the ball.

The only men who played anything like their characteristic brand of football were Blodgett and Brown, the Williams ends. Time after time they took all the interference the Aggies' end runs and then got the runner themselves. They were also fast in covering punts and often dropped the receiver in his tracks. The M. A. C. offense was fast and hard. The team shifted like clockwork and got started so that the Williams men had an idea where the play was going. Several times they carried the ball nearly the whole length of the field only to fail to score because of penalties. The Maroon and White line was practically impenetrable and Williams was forced to kick almost every time she received the ball.

During the first quarter the ball remained in M. A. C. territory quite consistently, but only because in the many exchanges of punts Williams was the gainer. The second quarter was much like the first, although Williams succeeded in making good a few more rushes. In the second half the Aggies carried the ball almost wherever they liked, but overconfidence cost them many yards in penalties. Williams's only chance of scoring came in the last period when O'Brien attempted a drop kick from M. A. C.'s forty-yard line. This was blocked and the game ended with the ball near the centre of the field. The line-up:

Williams, (0.)	Position.	M. A. C., (0.)
Blodgett	R. S.	Day
Sawyer	R. T.	Edwards
Wright	R. G.	Higginbotham
Welch, (Capt.)	C.	Roberts
Brown	L. G.	Spaulding
Clifford	L. T.	Holms
Brown	L. E.	Greysen
Offord	Q. B.	Whittie
O'Brien	L. H. B.	Moynihan
McLean	L. H. B.	Pond
Lewis	F. B.	Weeks

Substitutions—Williams: Kieser for Sawyer, Halstead for Clifford.

Referee—Mr. Baukhart of Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Luehring of Princeton. Field Judge Mr. Lowe of Dartmouth. Linesman—Mr. Green of Harvard. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

URGES BASEBALL REFORMS.

Sexton Deprecates Unbusinesslike Methods of Minor Leagues.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 11.—Reforms in minor league baseball, especially in business management, are recommended in a letter sent today to officers and members of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues by H. H. Sexton, President of the association. Mr. Sexton protests against "loose and unbusinesslike" management, particularly in cities where "public-spirited persons form corporations to insure baseball for their communities."

"It is time for our members, particularly from Class B down, to cease trying to emulate the methods of the major leagues," the letter concludes. "Dispense with high priced players and managers, cut down protracted training trips and seasons, reduce traveling expenses, hotel bills, extra park help and double umpiring, and get down to operation on a basis that revenues warrant."

PITT USES PASS TO SMOTHER W. AND J.

Warner's Men Outplay Opponents and Beat Them with Their Own Weapons

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 11.—Washington and Jefferson College was smothered by Glenn Warner's University of Pittsburgh football machine on Forbes Field this afternoon, 37 to 0. Pitt outclassed its ancient rivals in every department of play and really beat them with their own weapon, the forward pass. Warner's pupils resorted to the forward fling oftener than they did in all the other games of the schedule put together, and the passes succeeded regularly. W. & J. had the ball several times, but was unable to advance it consistently for Pittsburgh had built up a splendid defense for the airline attack.

Pittsburgh started the game without the services of Andy Hastings, but it was soon seen that he would not be greatly missed, for his teammates seemed to be able to gain at will against the visitors. Jimmy De Hart, Pittsburgh's brightest star, started things by returning the opening kick-off fifty-seven yards to the W. & J. 33-yard line. Plunges by Morrow and McLaren and a dash of tackle by the speedy Jimmy placed the ball on the 5-yard line. McLaren was sent into the line, but fumbled and Ruble recovered for W. & J.

McCreight tried to punt out from behind his goal line, but the kick was blocked, and Pat Herron recovered it for a touchdown for Pittsburgh. McLaren fumbled on the 3-yard line later in the game, and Pittsburgh lost a chance for a score, but the big full back more than made up for his mistakes later. He tore through the line for large gains repeatedly, and, with the assistance of Morrow and Gougler, advanced the ball from Pittsburgh's 3-yard line to the W. and J. 5-yard line by successive line plunges. Seven first downs were made in succession by the plunging backs. Only six plays were required for the first three downs.

Pittsburgh scored in every period. Herron's touchdown and Gougler's goal from touchdown were the only scores of the first period. De Hart went over in the second, and Gougler missed the goal, but he kicked a goal from placement. In the third period two touchdowns were made, and Gougler kicked both goals. The final score, made in the last period, was the result of a W. and J. fumble. McCreight was tackled behind the line by Sutherland, and dropped the ball. Carlson, who had been playing a great game for Pittsburgh, picked it up and ran 28 yards for the score. Captain Peck kicked the goal.

Jimmy DeHart startled the crowd late in the final period by running back a punt through the entire W. & J. team for a touchdown. The score did not count, however, for one of the officials detected some tripping and the ball was taken back to the 40-yard line and Pittsburgh was penalized. Jimmy made several other long runs and was easily the star of the game. He not only carried the ball, but threw forward passes and directed the team in fine style.

The Pittsburgh line was very prominent on the defensive play, particularly the ends. Carlson and Herron covered McCreight so well that he was thrown for losses after receiving four of Pittsburgh's punts. They also played a prominent part in breaking up the visitors' pass as well as being on the receiving end of several on the offense. Bob Peck played well, too. He just about paralyzed the visitors' centre and two guards.

Stobbs and McCreight bore the burden of the work for the visitors and both registered several gains, but they were not strong enough to threaten Pittsburgh's line except on one occasion when W. & J. recovered Gougler's fumble of the kickoff. The crowd that witnessed the game was nearly as large as the one that saw Pennsylvania go down to defeat here two weeks ago.

The Lineup:

Pittsburgh, (37.)	Position.	W. & J., (0.)
Carlson	L. E.	Carroell
Thornhill	L. T.	Henry
Sutherland	L. G.	Wimberly, (Capt.)
Peck, (Capt.)	C.	Guy
Shea	R. G.	Straw
Seidel	R. T.	Drew
Herron	R. E.	Ingersoll
Morrow	Q. B.	Stobbs
Gugler	L. H. B.	Fain
De Hart	R. H. B.	Ruble
McCreight	F. B.	McLaren

SCORE BY PERIODS:

Pittsburgh	7	0	14	7—37
W. & J.	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—De Hart, (2.) Herron, McLaren, Carlson. Goals from touchdowns—Gougler, (3.) Peck. Goals from placement—Gougler. Substitutions—W. & J.: Crawford for Fain, Shields for Guy, Gurley for Ruble, Ruble for Gurley, Laucks for Drew, Bixler for Crawford, Fiber for Ruble. Pittsburgh: Miller for Morrow, Friedlander for Gougler, Hilty for Seidel, Stahl for Thornhill, Meadows for De Hart, McNulty for Miller. Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Moffatt, Princeton. Linesman—Mr. Merriman, Geneva. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

W. AND L. BURIES BUCKNELL.

Generals Sweep Opponents Off Their Feet and Win, 55 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 11.—Outrushing, out-running, and out-passing their opponents, Washington and Lee this afternoon defeated Bucknell 55 to 7. Tackles Johnson and Ignico repeatedly tore through the visitors' line for long and consistent gains on mass plays, while Captain Young, Kehoe, and Sorrells circled the ends cleverly.

Larkin, in the third period, made fifty-five yards on a forward pass. The Generals' line proved impregnable and the Bucknell shift forward pass was futile except at rare intervals, only three of them succeeding, for a total of sixty-five yards. The visitors' touchdown was made in the first period, when Captain Young dropped the ball upon being tackled after receiving a punt at his own go

PORES LEADS LADS IN CROSS-COUNTRY

Little Millrose A. C. Runner Sprints Away from Mayo at End of Six-Mile Course.

MOHAWK A. C. FIVE WINS

Bronx Boys Capture Junior Metropolitan Hill and Dale Team Title from Twelve Other Clubs.

Five years of failure to break into the championship division of athletics, but never because of lack of courage, were crowned with success for Charles Pores, the diminutive color bearer of the Millrose A. A., when he chased over six miles of rough, uneven going yesterday to score a victory in the annual junior cross-country run of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The event was decided under the auspices of the Steinway Civic and Athletic Club, in the Steinway section of Long Island, which provided an admirable route for a cross-country event.

Pores, who had to compete as an individual because the Millrose Club did not enter a team, never once broke under the strain of a remarkably even race with Eddie Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A. Calling upon all his grit in the final quarter of a mile, he left Mayo standing virtually flat, and won by at least eighty yards in the good time of 31:34. At the time Pores first started to draw away from Mayo the latter appeared to be running strongly, but the severe pace made by Pores throughout the entire race evidently proved too much for the Brooklynite when it came to an incline of about 220 yards leading to the tape. Mayo stopped and started to walk as Pores snapped the tape, giving Julius Kats of the Pennant A. C. an opportunity to close up the gap which existed between him and Mayo, but not sufficiently to win better than third place for the Bronx boy.

Mohawk Leads as Team.

In the bitter fight for the team honors between thirteen clubs a quintet representing the Mohawk A. C. again came out on top, with the low score of 65 points. The evenly balanced Bronx squad, which captured fourth, seventh, twelfth, seventeenth, and twenty-fifth places in the team count, triumphed over the Morningside A. C. harriers, their most dangerous rivals, who scored 85 points. Third place went to the Long Island A. C., with 102 points. Johnny Hayes's Columbia hill-and-dale chasers came in seventh, with 139 points.

It was a record field which faced Starter Johnny McHugh prior to the beginning of the three trips around the two-mile trail. There were 101 ambitious youngsters on the line, and of this number only eight found the going too stiff to complete the six miles. Almost from the outset Pores and Mayo swung into a shoulder-to-shoulder contest. Jim Plant, the big Long Island A. C. distance lad, dashed away to an early lead, but Pores and Mayo had caught him before the first mile. Then began the nip-and-tuck battle which brought out all the gameness in the two lads. Passing the clubhouse after the first lap, Pores and Mayo were swinging their legs as one, with Pores showing a little in front in 10:18 1-5.

Pores Saves Strength.

Up and down the hills on the second trip around, the couple continued racing as a unit, with Mayo at one stage making an effort to draw away without success. He pulled out for about ten yards, but it was only a matter of seconds before little Pores had brought him back to even terms. The Millrose boy was the leader at the end of the second lap in 21:08. Pores did not waste a stride, and while holding Mayo in check was saving his power. Then in the last quarter he started to sprint—and it was a real sprint. Mayo held tight for about 100 yards. Then he began to lapse. As soon as he hit the hill leading to the stretch, Mayo was counted out, and Pores, experiencing no difficulty climbing, pulled away rapidly.

The following is the order of finish of the leaders:

	Name.	Club.	Time. M. S.
1.	*Charles Pores,	Millrose A. A.	31:34
2.	*Eddie Mayo,	Brooklyn A. A.	31:53
3.	J. Kats,	Pennant A. C.	32:09
4.	A. W. Faber,	Hungarian-American A. C.	32:25
5.	*O. Laakso,	unattached	32:27
6.	H. Wigger,	Paulist A. C.	32:32
7.	A. Rosander,	Bronx Church House	32:36
8.	J. Dolan,	Mohawk A. C.	32:37
9.	O. H. Messler,	Long Island A. C.	32:40
10.	W. M. Smith,	Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	32:41
11.	F. Travalena,	Mohawk A. C.	32:58
12.	H. Schuster,	Swedish-American A. C.	32:54
13.	T. V. stretsma,	Morningside A. C.	32:57
14.	J. W. Plant,	Long Island A. C.	32:58
15.	G. Scheffar,	Long Island A. C.	33:00
16.	H. Jameson,	Mohawk A. C.	33:01
17.	W. J. Furlong,	Hollywood Inn.	33:02
18.	L. Schmidt,	Bronx Church House	33:03
19.	E. Parkinson,	Morningside A. C.	33:06
20.	H. Meizer,	Morningside A. C.	33: 7

E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 33:10; A. Mervis, St. Christopher Club, 33:21; J. Soukef, Millrose A. A., 33:22; G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C., 33:32; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 33:35; C. Richards, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 33:36; B. Masterson, Swedish-American A. C., 33:45; G. Williams, St. Christopher Club, 33:47; M. G. Mass, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 33:48; R. F. Shephard, Columbia University, 33:51; J. Georgi, Paulist A. C., 33:52, A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., 33:53; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 33:54; J. F. Kane, Columbia University, 34:00; L. Du Bois, Hollywood Inn, 34:03; *M. Dwyer, unattached, 34:04; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., 34:07; T. E. McCracken, Columbia University, 34:08; J. Goff, St. Christopher Club, 34:09; H. W. Look, Columbia University, 34:10; L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., 34:13; A. L. L. Huelsenbeck, Columbia University, 34:16; S. Keeley, Morningside A. C., 34:19; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 34:21; M. Lynch, Long Island A. C., 34:25; O. Pedersen, Swedish-American A. C., 34:29; J. F. Boyle, Hollywood Inn, 3431; W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C., 34:34; W. Stokley, St. Christopher Club, 34:39; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., 34:40.

*Entered as individuals; do not count in team scores.

TEAM SCORES.

						Totals.
Mohawk A. C.	5	1	12	17	25–	65
Morningside A. C.	9	14	15	16	31–	85
Long Island A. C.	8	10	11	33	43–	102
Swedish-American A. C.	8	20	23	34	38–	126
Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	5	19	21	38	45–	129
Paulist A. C.	8	23	24	40	44–	134
Columbia University	22	26	29	30	32–	139
Brooklyn A. A.	1	37	39	41	42–	160
Hungarian-Am. A. C.	2	18	46	49	51–	166
Hollywood Inn	13	27	35	47	48–	170
Steinway C. A. C.	30	52	53	54	55–	296

TIGER HARRIERS BEAT M. I. T.

Princeton Runners Take Five of First Seven Places.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Taking five of the first seven places, the Princeton cross country team defeated the Tech harriers, 21 to 40, over the Franklin Park Course today. D. R. Shortwell of Princeton, who finished second to King of Harvard two weeks ago, took the lead at the outset, keeping it throughout the entire race, and finishing with the time of 29 minutes 47 seconds.

A lively race was staged between McCarten of Tech and Fairgreen, of the Tigers, for fourth place. At the four-mile mark the men ran stride for stride, but on the final stretch the Orange and Black runner passed his opponent, winning the place by 10 yards.

The order of finish was as follows:

D. R. Shortwell, (P.); H. Herzog, (T.); F. A. Zemina, (P.); J. Fairgreen, (P.); G. C. McCarten, (T.); J. C. Boyd, (P.); G. D. Brakenridge, (P.); T. O. Helm, (P.); F. Tracy, (P.); E. F. Dodge, (T.); C. M. Dean, (T.); D. Parker, (T.); M. M. Reed, (T.)

ELI HARRIERS HOME FIRST.

Overton Leads Eli Men to Victory Over Harvard by 26 to 29.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMONT, Mass., Nov. 11.—Harvard's cross-country team today defeated Yale by 26 points to 29. The individual winner was Captain J. W. Overton of Yale, who finished in 33:15 2-5. This was the second race over this course, the first having been run between the two teams two years ago, when Overton set the mark of 33:7.

The course was across the Belmont Spring Country Club golf links, along Willow Road, and over the hill by the racetrack, thence past the Gates Head estate back to the starting point. The Yale team allowed the Harvard men to get off in the lead, and this had a good deal to do with their losing. Captain Overton did not begin to pull away from the field until half the race had been run. He finished more than half a minute in advance of the second man, G. A. King of Harvard. The fact that all the men who counted, five on each side, comprised the first ten to finish is in itself sufficient evidence the closeness of the race.

The summary:

J. W. Overton, Yale	33:15:2
G. A. King, Harvard	3:49.0
V. E. Walter, Yale	34:06:1
A. R. Bancroft, Harvard	34:18:3
W. P. Whitehouse, Harvard	34:26:2
L. L. Levine, Yale, 25 yards	34:26:3
R. W. Babcock, Harvard	34:-0:1
J. D. Hutchinson, Harvard	34:40:2
H. S. F. Cooper, Yale	33:19:1
A. E. Krauss, Yale	35:23:2
R. S. Cook, Harvard	35:23:3
H. R. Bechtel, Harvard	35:34:4
G. Stanley, Yale	35:40:4
E. M. Knox, Yale	35:56:1
H. S. Boyd, Harvard	36:06:2
R. Kielty, Harvard	36:10:0
G. H. Tilghman, Harvard	36:39:4
W. H. Sargent, Yale	37:01:0
C. B. Comegys, Yale	37:01:1
D. T. Aikenhead, Yale	Not taken

TOTALS.

Harvard	2	4	5	7	8–	26				
Yale	1	3	6	9	10–	29				

Before the Varsity race the Harvard and Yale freshmen ran over a new three-mile course, the visitors winning by 24 to 34. The individual winner was B. Lewis of Harvard, who set a mark of 16:32 for the course.

Summary of the freshman race:

B. Lewis, Harvard, 16:37; Hincks, Yale, 16:50; H. L. Dudley, Yale, 16:58; D. H. Worrell, Harvard, 17:05; R. Bronson, Yale, 17:09:3; R. Talbot, Yale, 17:14; D. J. Duggan, Harvard, 17:14:1; E. K. McTernan, Yale, 17:23; E. M. Clarke, Harvard, 17:26:1; W. P. Miner, Yale, 17:43:1; H. S. Reed, Yale, 17:43:1; E. G. Driscoll, Yale, 17:57:2; W. L. Nolan, Harvard, 18:12:4.

BROWN BEATS YALE BY SUDDEN SPURT

Continued from First Page, Sporting Section.

advance, Carey and Legore working a criss-cross play for ten yards. Yale's fight for touchdown was desperate and Brown got the ball a yard away from its goal. Hillhouse's punt to mid-field was followed by Yale's third crash through the Brown ranks, Braden leading the attack at centre. Neither Legore nor Carey appeared effective and Yale halted at the Brown 10-yard line. Yale turned to Braden for drop kick relief which he provided with the first field goal of the match.

Early in the second period a poor pass from the Brown's centre set the team back to its 10-yard line. Hillhouse's short punt presented to Yale another scoring opportunity which, as the Yale attack failed in penetration, came through the deft toe of Braden, who sailed Yale's second goal over the Brown crossbar.

Taking Hutchinson's kick-off at its 10-yard line, Brown began the line storming which did not cease during the afternoon. Two end runs by Pollard, a forward pass, Purdy to Hillhouse, and two short line gains by Jemail, advanced the ball to the Yale 30-yard line, where another splendid exhibition of Yale defensive play got it on downs. Following an exchange of punts, Yale progressed to the Brown 25-yard line, a 5-yard end sprint by the substitute quarter back, Laroche, proving the star advance. Legore had heaved a long forward pass which Pollard intercepted at the Brown 5-yard line, when the period expired.

Legore's kick-off in the second half behind the Brown goal set off the Brown fireworks. Jemail, Hillhouse, and Pollard ran the Yale line to midfield, where Pollard, on a criss-cross run, shot into an open field and appeared certain of a touchdown. End Rush Moseley reached him from behind and pinned him to earth at Yale's 5-yard line. Yale's defense stood a series of Brown ramming, and after four attacks Brown surrendered the ball on downs. Braden's kick to midfield challenged the Brown phalanx to form for another series of Yale line-smashing, and the Brown attack by 5-yard gains gradually ate its way to the Yale goal, where Purdy lunged through centre for the first touchdown. Hillhouse's goal gave Brown the lead for the first time in the game, 7 to 6.

Opening the final period, Pollard's runback of Legore's punt for 50 yards submerged Yale into hopeless defeat, and three minutes later Legore's punt to the Brown 20-yard line exhibited the Brown attack at its strongest and the Yale defense at its weakest. Pollard's end runs went for 10-yard advances, and Hillhouse and Murphy, who had succeeded Purdy, plowed through the Yale line for 5-yard gains. Reaching the Yale 5-yard line, the Brown attack showed its versatility when Hillhouse hoisted an aerial advance to Devitalis, who caught the pass standing behind the Yale goal. Neither goal was threatened during the remainder of the game. The lineup:

Brown, (21.)	Position.	Yale, (6.)
Marshall	L. E.	Moseley
Devitalis	L. T.	Gates
Wade	L. G.	Black
Sprague	C.	Hutchinson
Farnum	R. G.	Callahan
Williams	R. T.	Fox
Weeks	R. E.	Comerford
Purdy	Q. B.	Smith
Jemail	L. H. B.	Carey
Pollard	R. H. B.	Legore
Hillhouse	F. B.	Braden

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Brown	0	0	7	14–	21
Yale	3	3	0	0–	6

Touchdowns—Purdy, Pollard, Devitalis. Goals from touchdowns—Hillhouse, (3.) Goals from field—Braden, (2.)

Substitutions—Yale: Laroche for T. Smith, Waite for Carey, Neville for Waite, T. Smith for Laroche, Van Nostrand for T. Smith, M. Smith for Hutchinson, Lynch for Legore. Brown: Murphy for Purdy, Ormsbee for Marshall, Donovan for Weeks, Annan for Jemail, Brooks for Pollard.

Referee—W. N. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—W. N. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Lineman—A. F. Noble, Amherst. Field judge—C. J. McCarthy, University of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen and twelve minutes.

GETTYSBURG ELEVEN WINS.

Humors Villanova with Early Lead, Then Forges Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—After Villanova had led Gettysburg in the final half by a 3 to 0 score, the locals came back hard in the last two periods of today's game with a varied attack, and completely overwhelmed the visitors with four touchdowns and three goals. The final score was Gettysburg, 27; Villanova, 3.

Even in the first two periods Gettysburg had all the better of the argument, and half time was called with the ball in her possession on Villanova's 20-yard line. McGuckin drop-kicked thirty-five yards from a difficult angle for the visitors' only points in the second quarter.

In the third period Gettysburg got the ball in midfield on a punt and scored on Laudenslager's twenty-yard run and Rote's dash for twenty-eight yards. From then on the local men had things pretty much their own way. The lineup:

Gettysburg, (27.)	Pos.	Villanova, (3.)
Gilliland	L. E.	Dominey
Craig	L. T.	Cohen
Laudenslager	L. G.	Henry
Richards	C.	Lynch
Fisher	R. G.	Fogarty
Markle	R. D.	Dougherty
Ewing	R. E.	Ewing
Moyer	Q. B.	Diggles
Houtz	L. H. B.	McGeehan
Stoney	R. H. B.	McGuckin
Stration	F. B.	Brennan

Substitutions: Gettysburg—Houck for Houtz, Rote for Houck, Dulebohn for Laudenslager, Bryant for Rote. Villahova—Troxell for Fogarty, Reap for Brennan, Fleming for Leap, Chambers for Fleming. Referee—Mr. Brumbaugh, Lehigh. Umpire—Mr. Bruce, Lafayette. Head linesman—Mr. Whetstone, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA IS EASY FOR SWARTHMORE

Roper's Eleven Keeps Its Season's Slate Clean by Tallying 18 to 0 Victory.

Bill Roper invaded Manhattan yesterday with his Swarthmore gridiron machine and returned to Pennsylvania last night still without a blemish on his 1916 string of straight victories. Columbia was his latest victim to join in defeat Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, and divers other opponents who have attempted to out-struggle the best Swarthmore eleven in years. The score on South Field was 18 to 0, but it should have been greater.

Poor, old, weakened Columbia—without a Captain, without a veteran quarter back, and before the game ended without several other dependable regulars who had to retire with injuries—put up a sorry exhibition against the Maroon garbed men from the Keystone State. Playing against hope, the New Yorkers entered the fray with one possibility in sight—that of keeping the score at the minimum. This they did, for superhuman defense, coupled with an ability to recover Swarthmore fumbles, permitted only three touchdowns, whereas six seemed imminent.

Only once during the sixty minutes of play did the Pennsylvanians find themselves striving to exclude the pigskin from their own territory. In the third period Goldberg, Columbia's centre, who was later taken from the battlefield on a stretcher, with a broken right leg, recovered a fumbled punt on Swarthmore's twenty-two yard line, but the Light Blue and White aggregation could not advance for sizeable gains, and Swarthmore soon had the leather again and was rushing it toward the Manhattan goal line. Columbia failed to register a single first down by rushing, and a half-dozen forward passes attempted failed miserably.

After the first five minutes of play there was no doubt in the minds of the 4,000 who composed the small attendance on South Field yesterday that Swarthmore was due to conquer. The only debatable issue was the size of the score. Swarthmore at the very outset simply waded through the weakened and shifted Columbia line at will and planted the leather on the one-yard mark. Here a fumble by Johnson temporarily delayed a Swarthmore tally, but after an exchange of punts A. Cornog tucked the ball under his arm and ran behind excellent interference for thirty-nine yards for the first touchdown. Endicott's kick was poor and Swarthmore lost a chance to score the extra point.

At the opening of the second quarter Dunn tried to punt out of Columbia's danger zone, but Goldberg, heaving the ball over his head and Smith gained its ownership for Swarthmore on Columbia's six-yard line. A line plunge netted one yard and on the next play Michael plunged over the New Yorkers' line for the second score. Captain Endicott failed to kick the goal.

Columbia failed to show any signs of increased strength in the third quarter. On the kick-off Cornog dodged Blue and White tacklers for a fifty-eight-yard run. Swarthmore opened an aerial campaign and one pass, Johnson to Smith, resulted in the third and last touchdown. Baker failed this time to tally the extra point on a goal. The line-up:

Swarthmore, (18.)	Position.	Columbia, (0.)
Smith	L. E.	Kennedy
McGovern	L. T.	Vollmer
Wilson	L. G.	Van de Water
Clark	C.	Goldberg
Ridpath	R. G.	Cleveland
Endicott	R. T.	Wilber
Gillespie	R. E.	Cochran
Johnson	Q. B.	McCabe
Baker	L. H. B.	Monroe
Holmes	R. H. B.	Dunn
A. Cornog	F. B.	Brown

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Swarthmore	6	6	6	0–	18
Columbia	0	0	0	0–	0

Touchdowns—A. Cornog, Michael, Smith. Substitutions—Swarthmore: Prevost for Baker, Michael for Prevost, Yarnall for Michael, Mealy for Yarnall, Hoot for Wilson, Baker for Yarnall, Michael for Holmes, Stratton for McGovern, Olin for Smith, E. Cornog for Gillespie. Columbia—Donaldson for Cleveland, Cleveland for Wilber, Brown for Goldberg, I. T. Rosen for Brown, Donnell for Kennedy, Zychlinski for Monroe.

Referee—S. B. Newton, Williams. Umpire—C. H. Kilpatrick, Princeton. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Cornell. Field judge—John C. Hennessey, Brown. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

CORNELL HARRIERS IN VAN.

Five Ithacans Cross Line First, Beating Penn, 7 to 35.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The Cornell cross-country team defeated the Pennsylvania runners in the dual event held over the Cobbs Creek course of about five miles this afternoon by a score of 7 to 35 points. The Cornell runners finished in the first five places.

Captain L. V. Windnagle set a terrific pace for the Cornell athletes, and they took the lead at the very start and were never headed. Over hill and dale, jumping fences and crossing streams, the visiting athletes set a pace which was too much for the Red and Blue. Windnagle, McDermott, and Wens held the lead together.

T. C. McDermott, former Exeter star, was first across the finish in the excellent time of 28:21. He was not pushed by either Wens, who entered Cornell from Lasalle High School, near Newark, N. J., nor by Windnagle, who was satisfied to take third place. McDermott and Wens could have finished in a tie, but Wens allowed McDermott to finish first.

Then came Dresser and Campbell in fourth and fifth places before Penn's first man to cross the mark appeared. He was Fred Mitchell, winner of the first run held over the Cobbs Creek course. Price, Leiberman, and Humphreys were next in line.

The order of the finish:

T. C. McDermott, Cornell, 28:21; L. H. Wenz, Cornell, 28:22; L. V. Windnagle, Cornell, 28:26; J. C. Dresser, Cornell, 28:28; J. W. Campbell, Cornell, 28:34; C. McMichael, Pennsylvania, 29:45; F. Mitchell, Pennsylvania, 28:54; Price, Pennsylvania, 29:25; F. D. Boynton, Cornell, 29:29; Leiberman, Pennsylvania, 29:37; C. H. Yost, Cornell, 29:38; R. D. Spear, Cornell, 30:20; Earl Humphreys, Pennsylvania, 30:27; K. P. Maynard, Cornell, 30:28; Eisele, Pennsylvania, 30:31; H. D. Hudson, Cornell, 30:38; A. W. Stevenson, Pennsylvania, 30:41; E. Hoskins, Pennsylvania, 30:41; H. Bonsall, Pennsylvania, 31:06; F. W. Brooks, Pennsylvania, 31:37; W. W. Weimer, 3d, Pennsylvania, 32:12; Farrell, Pennsylvania, 34:33; J. E. Maxwell, Pennsylvania, 34:37.

Will Help at Mercersburg.

Ralph Marden, Dartmouth, '18, who during the Summer proved himself one of the cleverest yachtsmen at York Beach, Me., and is a versatile athlete, is to take charge of the weight men at Mercersburg Academy, a wonderful kindergarten for athletes of all sorts, but which needs bracing in the field events. Last season the Pennsylvania school boys won eleven championship events, including the Columbia, Carlisle, and Pennsylvania interscholastic cross-country runs, and the Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Washington and Lee, and New York University interscholastic track and field games. The school's star performer, E. M. Shields, who won seven first places in cross-country runs, and holds the mile record of 4:23 2-5, and the two-mile record of 9:39 1-5, is still a member of the team, not graduating until next June.

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RUTGERS IN SCORELESS TIE.

West Virginia Holds Sanford's Eleven in Game of Thrills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Rutgers and West Virginia played to a 0-0 tie here today in a game replete with thrills from start to finish. The Southerners were the most powerful aggregation on the attack that Rutgers has met this year, but it was an immovable object when they struck the Scarlet defense.

Twice in the first period West Virginia worked long forward passes that put her within twenty yards of a touchdown, but each time Rutgers held like a stone wall and got the ball on downs. Hazel's punting soon put Rutgers out of danger. The Southerners depended almost entirely on long forwards, but only a few of them worked for gains.

Rutgers started the second period with a rush when Garrett intercepted a forward pass in mid-field. A pass to Bracher and an onside kick to Wittpenn netted twenty yards. Hazel plunged for five more, but when two more plays failed he tried to score with a multiple kick. The ball sailed almost straight toward the goal, but a heavy wind carried it out.

The West Virginia backs got away for several long runs, but Rutgers always held them at critical times and Hazel's long punts averted the danger.

Rutgers threatened once in the last quarter when three forward passes in a row put her within the 5-yard line. But their interference was so poor that the backs could not gain with any consistency. West Virginia had two powerful backs in Hite and Rodgers. The lineup:

Rutgers, (0.)	Position.	W. Va., (0.)
Storck	L. E.	Hutchinson
Feltner	L. T.	Curry
Bursch	L. G.	Henric
Mason	C.	Bailey
Garrett	R. G.	Brannan
Robeson	R. T.	Webster
Wittpenn	R. E.	Hager
Scarr	Q. B.	Chenoweth
Bracher	L. H. B.	Hite
Wallace	R. H. B.	Rodgers
Hazel	F. B.	King

Substitutions—Sliker for Bursch, Rhodes for Brannan. Referee—Mr. Cochems, Wisconsin. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—Mr. Way, Yale.

YALE CUBS SWAMP TIGERS.

Freshman Wearers of Blue Win at Princeton by 58 to 13.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11. — The much heavier forward line of the Yale freshman team proved too strong for the Tiger cubs here this afternoon, and the visitors were able to return to New Haven credited with the winners' end of a 58 to 13 score. The Yale backs found little difficulty in gaining through the line, although on end plays and forward passes they were held off consistently by the Princeton cubs. Captain Kempton was the most consistent ground-gainer for the Yale team, he alone being responsible for four touchdowns.

While Princeton was unable to gain through the Yale line, adeptness in the forward pass on the part of the local men made it possible to bring the ball within striking distance on many occasions. Some mishap generally occurred, however, to rob the Princeton youngsters of the ball, or else they had to resort to a placement kick. Two of these attempts were successful.

Boone, the Tiger half back, made the most sensational play of the game in the third period, when he ran the Yale 95 yards for a touchdown on the kick-off. Trimble, another Tiger youngster, proved unusually skillful in open-field running. The lineup:

Yale, (58.)	Position.	Princeton, (18.)
Prizer	L. E.	Pegano
Lewis	L. T.	Kelsey
Sidenberg	L. G.	Vanderlin
Walters	C.	C. Clark
Cooke	R. G.	P. M. Clark
Hamill	R. T.	Riggs
Hendrickson	R. E.	Georg
Kempton	Q. B.	Strubing
Henger	L. H. B.	Lindblade
Campbell	R. H. B.	Trimble
Schmiedell	F. B.	Boone

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yale	6	14	14	24–	58
Princeton	3	3	7	0–	13

Touchdowns—Yale: Freshmen: Kempton, 4; Campbell, 2; Prizer, Schmiedell, Princeton Freshmen: Boone. Goals from touchdown—Yale: Kempton, 7. Princeton: Kelsey. Field goals from placement—Yale: Murphy. Princeton: Kelsey, 2. Substitutions—Yale: Ingalls for Hendrickson, Ashley for Campbell, Waltham for Schmiedell, Campbell for Ashley, Williams for Ingalls, Rhinehart for Henger, Murphy for Campbell, Locke for Sidenberg, Adams for Walters, Hoyt for Prizer. Princeton: Frey for P. Clark, Rothschild for Vanderlin, Wainwright for Boone, Alford for Strubing, Strubling for Alford, Boone for Wainwright, Clark for Frey, Vanderlin for Rothschild, Mitchell for Trimble, Trimble for Mitchell, Coffey for Trimble, Wilson for Boone. Referee—Mr. G. S. Wheeler. Umpire—Mr. D. C. Murray. Field judge—Dr. Palmer. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Water Polo at Penn.

Three of the twelve men who are trying for places on Pennsylvania's water polo team are veterans. They are Fisher, Borden, and Barr, and these will be joined by Swan, who is playing football at present. Captain Russell is confining his efforts to speed swimming this year, though he has expressed a willingness to help out on the polo team if this should be necessary.

No Relay Team for Wesleyan.

Wesleyan's Athletic Council has decided to no longer extend support to an indoor relay team. One reason for the decision is the expense required in sending teams long distances to places where such races are scheduled. Another is that the students do not take sufficient interest in the sport to make it worth while to try and develop a team of intercollegiate calibre.

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ARMY'S FIRST LINE RUSHED INTO FRAY

Reserves Score Only Once on Maine, but 'Varsity Later Makes Score 17 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Displaying the poorest form of the season, the Army eleven managed to beat Maine here this afternoon by a score of 17 to 3 in a dull and uninteresting game. The play was marred by numerous fumbles and penalties on the part of both teams. The Cadets started their reserves at the kickoff, and, although the Soldiers managed to tally once in the second quarter with a touchdown, the first two periods were miserably played.

Maine was unable to do any consistent ground gaining during the first half of the contest, and was on the defensive most of the time. At the beginning of the second half the Army coaches sent in an entirely new eleven comprising all the 'Varsity players except Butler, a tackle. The big team kicked off and the Down East collegians by a splendid flash of offensive drive carried the ball from their own 10-yard to the Army's 35-yard mark before they were stopped. Spears, Stewart, and Gorham all figured prominently in this drive. A fumble lost the collegians the ball, and it was at this point that the Cadets also did their best work. Through tackle and around end Oliphant, Place, and Vidal carried the ball from midfield to a score, Oliphant going through for the touchdown and also kicking goal.

Vidal increased the score three points by a pretty field goal from the 48-yard mark at the opening of the fourth quarter, and when the teams lined up after this play for the kickoff Referee Fred Murphy of Brown penalized the Cadets half the distance to their goal line for an illegal substitution of players.

This gave Maine a chance to kick off on the Army's 30-yard line. The kickoff was short and went into a pile of humanity and shot free with a Maine back on it immediately. Quickly lining up, Allen shot a placement goal from the Cadets' 20-yard line, and the Maine supporters in the stands took heart. The whistle blew a moment later and left the play at midfield. Allen and Reardon excelled for Maine, while Oliphant and Vidal did the best work for the Cadets.

The line-up:

Army, (17.)	Position.	Maine, (3.)
Redfield	L. E.	White
J. Knight	L. T.	Peterson
French	L. G.	Hussey
Stokes	C.	Court
Holmes	R. G.	Davis
Schlenker	R. T.	Allen
Timberlake	R. E.	Reardon
Murrill	Q. B.	Purey
Cole	L. H. B.	Stewart
Hahn	R. H. B.	Gorham
Bringham	F. B.	Hunton

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	0	7	7	3–	17
Maine	0	0	0	3–	3

Touchdowns—Army: Cole, Oliphant. Goals from touchdowns—Cole, Oliphant. Goal from field—Vidal. Maine. Goal from placement—Allen. Substitutions—Army: Lewis for Redfield; Jones for J. Knight; O. Knight for Hirsch; McEwan for Stokes; Meacham for Holmes; Mullins for Timberlake; Gerhardt for Murrill; Buechler for Gerhardt; Vidal for Cole; Witters for Vidal; Oliphant for Hahn; Harmon for Bringham; Place for Harmon. Maine: Higgins for Furey; Spears for Hunton. Referee—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Head Linesman—H. E. Kersberg, Harvard. Time of quarters—Two 12 minutes; one 14 minutes and one 15 minutes.

BIG MARGIN FOR COLGATE.

Rochester Beaten 35 to 6, but Winners' Goal Line Is Crossed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Colgate defeated Rochester here this afternoon by the score of 35 to 6. However, Colgate's goal was crossed for the first time in a home game. The visitors used the overhead style of play to a great extent, and baffled Colgate's defense with pass after pass, which netted large gains and resulted in their single touchdown. Colgate used only straight football throughout the game, making four out of the five touchdowns on line bucks. The fifth came in the last period on a pass from Anderson to Laird. Hummell featured with Evans and Harris in a large number of successful passes for Rochester, while Anderson, Tarbell, and Bek played most creditably for Colgate. Laird's kicking was a feature. The line-up:

Colgate, (35.)	Position.	Rochester, (6.)
Castellanos	L. E.	Ogden
West	L. T.	Hummell
Good	L. G.	Gosnell
Carroll	C.	Magannon
Barton	R. G.	H. Smith
Horning, (Capt.)	R. T.	Auchterlonal
Neilson	R. E.	Whitney, (Capt.)
Anderson	Q. B.	Harris
Hubbell	L. H. B.	Crouch
Bek	R. H. B.	Evans
Laird	F. B.	Brown

Touchdowns—Colgate: Hubbell, (2.) Carroll, Laird, Watkins. Rochester: Hummell. Goals from touchdown—Good, (5.) Substitutions—Colgate: McKay for West, Frye for Castellanos, Scott, Hubbell, Wyer for Laird, Groval for Anderson; Harris for Neilson, Turner for Scott. Referee—Mr. Knolt, Hamilton. Linesman—Mr. Spencer, Dennison. Umpire—Mr. Miller, Haverford. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

FIELD GOAL BEATS N. Y. U.

Bressette's Kick in First Quarter Gives Colby 3 to 0 Victory.

A drop-kick in the first quarter gave Colby a victory over New York University at Ohio Field yesterday afternoon, for although both elevens fought hard during the rest of the game, the score remained 3 to 0. The Maine State champions outweighed the Violet team, but did not outclass it. Fumbling marred the game on both sides, and there was considerable rough play, especially by Colby. The Maine lads relied chiefly on old-fashioned line bucks, which generally produced results because of the weight behind them. New York, on the other hand, relied on open work, and, except for the goal kick, managed to equal its rivals.

New York kicked off and then recovered the ball when Colby fumbled. Shortly afterward a fumble by the Violet cost it the ball. The Colby general immediately instituted bucking tactics. Finally, after several hard plunges, chiefly by Full Back Cawley, the ball was on the New York University ten-yard line. Here several yards were lost on a fumble, which Colby managed to recover. When the teams lined up Bressette dropped back and made the only score of the game with a short kick over the bar from the twenty-yard line.

In the second quarter the Violet backfield, by means of end runs and forward passes, advanced the ball near enough to threaten the visitors' goal. The march was halted, however, when Perry intercepted Ted Cann's forward pass and Bressette punted out of danger. N. Y. U. gritted its teeth and set out to force the ball over, anyhow. However, the Violet could not hold on to the ball, and Colby began to use rough tactics. Cawley was finally ordered from the field for fighting, and many yards were lost in penalties.

In the second half Howard

BIG BILL EDWARDS TELLS MANY TALES

Puts Gridiron Anecdotes Galore of Notable Players and Games in Thick Tome.

Back in 1891 Big Bill Edwards came to New York as a raw country lad and one of the first things he saw in the big city was a Yale football team atop a big horse-drawn bus, leaving a Fifth Avenue hotel for the Polo Grounds to play against Princeton. It stirred Big Bill's boyish blood so deeply that it marked the beginning of his football career, which has been that of one of the most prominent figures in the great American college game.

Big Bill tells about his career and a whole lot more about football from the personal side in a thick book entitled "Football Days," (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, illustrated; price $2.50 net; by William H. Edwards.) He tells it in the form of reminiscences both by himself and other heroes of the gridiron who are equally well-known, and with all the enthusiasm and sentiment that the undergraduate of today feels about football. Many of the stories have only been told at college smokers and clubs; not a few of them have never been told before. The names of all the men who have developed football appear, and in most cases the men tell their own stories.

"Football Days" is dedicated to Johnny Poe, Princeton, '95, one of the heroes of the gridiron and later of the battlefield, who died "somewhere in France." There is an introduction by Walter Camp. The story is told with an intimate and personal touch which makes it virtually a history of the game as recounted by the men who made the history.

In the chapter, "Johnny Poe's Own Story," Big Bill lets Poe tell the story himself. He quotes some of the anecdotes which Poe wrote in Nevada.

"The general public cannot understand the seriousness with which college athletes take the loss of an important game. There is a Princeton football captain who was so broken up over a defeat by Yale that, months after on a cattle range in New Mexico, as he lay out at night on his cowboy bed and thought himself unobserved, he fell to sobbing as if his heart would break.

"Of football victory to many men is as dearly longed for as any goal, or ambition in life. How else would they strive so fiercely, one side to take the ball over, the other to prevent them doing so?"

This excerpt from Poe's story illustrates one side of football as told by Big Bill. Another of the same kind is told by Big Bill himself in speaking of his last game, that with Yale in 1899, which the Tigers won under Edwards's captaincy.

"Hillebrand and I ended the night (of the victory) together. When we woke in the morning, the Yale football was there between our pillows, the bandaged shoulder and collarbone of Hillebrand nestling close to it."

Of particular interest to those who know only the modern game of football are the accounts and reminiscences of the old days of football, of which "Football Days" is brim full.

"Numerals and combinations of numbers were not used as signals until 1880. Prior to that, phrases, catchwords and gestures were the only modes of indicating the plays to be used. For instance, the signal for Hector Cowan of Princeton to run with the ball was an entreaty by the captain, who in those days usually gave the signals, addressed to the team to gain an uneven number of yards. One of the signals used by Corbin, captain of Yale, to indicate a certain play, was the removal of his cap. They were caps in those days. A variation of this play was indicated if in addition to removing his cap he expectorated emphatically."

Hodge, the Princeton quarter back, he tells later, saw the cap signals and called his team back to improve upon it. The structural engineer of Corbin's cap and the whole team went after the headcovering without success, however.

In the present day of elaborate coaching and training systems the account of the coaching methods of 1888 seems almost like a bit of ancient history. This is told in connection with Walter Camp, in the words of Corbin:

"The head coaches of the Yale team were really Mr. and Mrs. Walter Camp. Mrs. Camp was present at Yale Field every day at football practice and made careful notes of the plays, the players and anything that should be observed in connection with the style of play and the individual weakness or strength. She gave her observations in detail to her husband at supper every night, and when I arrived Mr. Camp would be thoroughly familiar with the day's practice and would be ready for his suggestions as to plays and players to be put in operation the next day. This method was pursued during the entire season, and was practically the only systematic coaching that the team received."

There is hardly a person who has been at all prominently connected with the gridiron game who is not referred to in "Football Days," and in most cases the story is first hand or told by some one who obtained it first hand. In a chapter entitled "Heroes of the Past—Early Days," such men as F. R. Vernon, Chummy Eaton, John Harding, Eugene Baker, Fred Thompson, Lewis Moffat, Theodore McNair, and Willys Terry pass in review. Big Bill does not forget the trainers, either, and in another chapter tells about Scottie McMasters, Jim Robinson, Mike Murphy, Pooch Donovan, Keene Fitzpatrick, Mike Sweeney, and Jack Moakley.

The players of the old days are in many cases prominent coaches now. Big Bill himself played against and with many of them. He recounts anecdotes of the days before those who are mentors now, and whose names are known to all, were more than the players whom they coach now. Haughton, Al Sharpe, Glenn Warner, Billy Bull, Sanford, Yost, and Folwell are a few of the names that are named, each in connection with a reminiscence or an interesting fact or a great game.

There is too much in the volume to treat adequately in less space than the book itself contains. It covers every section of country where football is played and is by no means confined to the big colleges. It comes as far up to date as to contain an account of Mahan, Harvard '15.

For many of the older men it will be a handbook of reminiscence and will recall many things that may have been forgotten; for the younger generation it serves as a history of the game and will acquaint them personally with the men whom they have known only as names in the past. If "Football Days" goes into another edition it might be suggested to the publishers that an index, which has been omitted, be supplied for convenience to those who might wish to trace the references to certain men or quickly find an incident. Big Bill's book is a treasure house for that multitude of Americans who love the game of football whether they have played it or not.

C.C.N.Y. BASKET BALL DATES

Game with St. John's on Dec. 2 Opens Heavy Schedule.

The schedule of home games for the basket ball team of City College includes eleven contests. Manager Corrigan has arranged games with all the leading Eastern colleges, including Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Penn and Yale. For the first time the City College players will meet the Carlisle Indians. A game with Columbia is scheduled for Jan. 6. There will be no match on the home court with N. Y. U. this year.

Prospects in basket ball are usually low this Fall. James H. Deering is coaching the squad, and Captain Lefkowits, Tichinsky and Holman are among the veterans who will play. The Varsity schedule of home games follows:

Dec. 2, St. John's College; Dec. 7, Princeton (tentative); Dec. 16, St. Lawrence; Dec. 20, Yale; Dec. 29, Dartmouth; Jan. 6, Columbia; Jan. 13, Lehigh; Jan. 20, Rutgers; Feb. 10, Seton Hall; Feb. 17, Carlisle Indians, and [illegible].

Pocket of Nugget Facts and Figures Found in National League Records

Two major league and world records were created in the National League in the course of the 1916 season, one by the Giants when they won twenty-six consecutive victories and the other by Tom Griffith of Cincinnati, who, for the second successive year, played in every game his team engaged in. He played 160 games in 1915 and 155 games in 1916, attaining at the close of the last season the remarkable record of 315 games for two years.

Brooklyn won the pennant with a percentage of .610.

The batting record of the National League is: Games played, 1,244; at bat, 41,087; runs, 4,301; hits, 10,141; steals, 1,280; average, .246818; total games won, 612.

Hal Chase is the champion batsman with an average of .334.

Ed Konetchy played in the most games—158.

George Burns went to bat more times than any other player, as he carried his bat to the plate 623 times.

George Burns scored the most runs—104.

Dave Robertson made the most hits—182.

Max Carey leads the base runners in a gallop with 61 stolen bases.

Fred Williams hit the most home runs—12.

Bill Hinchman leads in three-base hits with 16.

Zack Wheat smashed out the most two-base hits—32.

Dave Robertson is the leading one-base hitter with 144.

Zack Wheat has the biggest total bases on hits—261.

Zack Wheat leads in consecutive hitting, as he got forty-five hits in 115 trips for .388 in twenty-nine consecutive games.

Zack Wheat leads at getting four hits in a game, as he did this stunt four times.

Roger Hornsby, with five hits for twelve bases, leads in total bases on hits in a game.

Otto Flack is the leader at sacrifice hitting with 37.

Ed Konetchy leads the first basemen at fielding with .993.

Al Betzel tops the second basemen in fielding with .990.

Mike Mowrey is the leading fielding third baseman with .988.

Charley Herzog leads the shortstops in fielding with .902.

Otto Flack leads the right fielders in fielding with .991.

Fred Williams leads the centre fielders in fielding with .992.

Leslie Mann leads the left fielders in fielding with .986.

William Killifer is the leading fielding catcher with .985.

Al Mamaux leads the pitchers at fielding with the perfect average of 1000.

Chicago and Cincinnati had more chances than any other first baseman, 1,956; George Cutshaw had more chances than any other second baseman, 856; Henry Groh had more chances than any other third baseman, 589; Walter Maranville had more chances than any other shortstop, 687; Dave Robertson had more chances than any other right fielder, 361; Max Carey had more chances than any other centre fielder, 447; George Burns had more chances than any other left fielder, 314; Bill Rariden had more chances than any other catcher, 757; Grover Alexander had more chances than any other pitcher, 192.

Fred Luderus made more errors than any other first baseman, 30; Bert Niehoff made more errors than any other second baseman, 47; James C. Smith made more errors than any other third baseman, 34; Dave Bancroft made more errors than any other shortstop, 58; Bill Hinchman made more errors than any other right fielder, 14; Benny Kauf made more errors than any other centre fielder, 15; George Burns, Bob Bescher, and George Whitted made more errors than any other left fielder, as each made 13; Ivy Wingo made more errors than any other catcher, 26; Elmer Knetzer made more errors than any other pitcher, 8.

Tom Hughes leads the pitchers in games won and lost with a percentage of .833. Ferd Schupp is the leading pitcher in runs earned, as he allowed only 1.09 earned runs per nine-inning game.

Grover Alexander pitched in the most games—48.

Grover Alexander scored the most shutouts—16.

Grover Alexander pitched the most innings—389.

Rudolph leads in consecutive pitching victories, Pittsburgh stopping him after he had won nine straight games.

Grover Alexander allowed more hits than any other pitcher—325.

Al Mamaux and Grover Alexander are tied for strikeout honors, as each struck out 160 batsmen.

Al Mamaux issued the most bases on balls—138.

Jeff Pfeffer hit more batsmen than any other pitcher—16.

Larry Cheney threw the most wild pitches—15.

Jeff Pfeffer is the best batting pitcher with an average of .279.

Lee Meadows allowed the most earned runs—91.

McConnell leads in consecutive defeats, with nine straight.

Boston played more games than any other team—158.

Cincinnati went to bat more than any other team—5,260.

New York scored more runs than any other team—507.

Brooklyn made more hits than any other team—1,370.

New York stole more bases than any other team—201.

Brooklyn hit for the best team batting average—.262.

Boston came through with the most sacrifice hits—202.

Boston received the most bases on balls—431.

Chicago struck out the most—656.

Brooklyn won the most games—94.

Cincinnati and St. Louis lost the most games—93 each.

Boston played the most tie games—6.

Chicago went to bat more times in a single game than any other team—62.

New York and Brooklyn scored more runs in a single game than any other teams, with 13 runs each.

St. Louis made the most hits in one game—23.

St. Louis stole the most bases in a single game, with 11 stolen bases.

Brooklyn hit for the largest total bases on hits—1,900.

Chicago smashed out the most home runs—16.

Pittsburgh banged out the most three-baggers—91.

Philadelphia hit the most two-base hits—220.

The fielding record of the entire league is: Games, 1,244; total chances, 51,582; put outs, 33,653; assists, 16,062; errors, 1,987; average, .962321; double plays, 915.

New York and Boston are tied for the best fielding average at .967.

Chicago received the most fielding chances—6,662.

New York made the most put outs—4,273.

Chicago had the most assists—2,138.

Chicago made the most errors—287.

Philadelphia made the only triple play.

Cincinnati completed the most double plays—129.

The league recorded 189 shutout games.

(Compiled by Al. Munro Elias.)

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TENNIS COMMITTEE WILL MEET DEC. 8

Larned Discusses Foot-Fault Rule, Which Will Be Up for Consideration.

It was announced yesterday that the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association would be held Dec. 8 in this city. It is at this meeting that several important questions with regard to the tennis situation throughout the country will be thrashed out.

An important issue will be raised over the foot-fault rule. While the association advocated enforcing the rule this year, it was not lived up to in many of the tournaments, and even in the national championship in singles there was a laxity except when the contestants came through the early rounds.

There is a well-defined idea that the present rule is difficult of application, and that under certain circumstances it places an unfair penalty on the contestant who infringes. The question has been argued pro and con for some time, and yet no satisfactory adjustment of the question has been determined. Many assert that the foot-fault judge cannot determine accurately the commission of a fault, while others, like William A. Larned, believe that there is little difficulty in the practiced eye recognising the fault even when it is not accentuated.

Larned, who is one of the best foot-fault judges, considers that the umpire should be allowed more discretion in the matter of calling faults, in other words, that the umpire be allowed to call a foot fault on the second service a let, provided the service is good in other respects.

In discussing this question the former singles champion says: "In the first place, the present rule is the result of a great deal of careful study, both in America and abroad; it is well worded and will, if adhered to by the players, give the results for which it was framed.

"I am also not of the opinion that any man with an average knowledge of tennis and who knows the rule can enforce it in exactly the same manner, but any one man taking both sides should be able to enforce it in exactly the same manner for all players in any match.

"Granting this much, and also the fact that most foot faults are made through eagerness and thoughtlessness rather than deliberate intention, the trouble seems to me to be not with the rule itself but with the penalty exacted for infringing the same. The penalty is too severe and unelastic. In the first place it is obvious to any one that a foot fault called on the second service, in the first game in the first set, is as nothing compared to a foot fault called on the second service in the last game in the final set. In one case the penalty may be justified, while in the other it is a ridiculous penalty to pay for the offense. And yet the rule as it now stands allows the umpire no discretion in the matter.

"My suggestion is that the foot-fault umpire be allowed, not required, to call the first foot fault on any first or second service, a let, provided, of course, that the service be good in other respects.

"This change, as I figure it, will result in at least two things: First, as a warning to the server without allowing him to benefit by his foot fault; second, as a penalty against the server because he must take the chance of serving again and may make a fault in another way or another foot fault.

"The thing needed in my opinion is a change that will enable the umpire to enforce the rule without working an injustice to the player. If we can get that we will have little more trouble finding umpires."

Soccer at Swarthmore.

Soccer football appeals strongly to the student body at Swarthmore, and a large number of the students are constantly practicing at the sport. Irwin of the semi-professional Rangers of Philadelphia is coaching the team, which will be under the leadership of Roy C. Comley of Lebanon, Ind., who has been goal tender since the introduction of the game at Swarthmore two years ago. Thirteen men who have played for the college in the past two years form the basis of the squad, with a score of new men, mostly freshmen, fighting for places on the team. Games are to be played with Penn State, Haverford, University of Pennsylvania, and possibly [illegible].

EASTERN POLOISTS TO PLAY ON COAST

E. W. Hopping Departs to Manage Coronado Team—Others Will Go Later.

E. W. Hopping, who has been active in polo at Piping Rock, Bryn Mawr, and Aiken, has just left for the Pacific Coast, where he will spend the Winter season in charge of the Coronado Club and at the same time will be in readiness to play on the Eastern team for the Pacific Coast championship the first week in January. Mr. Hopping will stop off in Southern California and will spent some time in play with the Riverside team before taking up the management of the Coronado team. He took fourteen Eastern mounts along for use in the campaign.

A number of other Eastern players have made arrangements to go to the coast for the Winter season, among them Malcolm Stevenson, Perry Beadleston, William Hulbert, B. Gatiens, Thomas Le Boutillier, and John Miller and his two sons. William Weatherwax will make the trip from Aberdeen, Wash., and Julius and Colonel Max Fleischmann will go on from Cincinnati.

In the local competitions Mr. Hopping will play for the Coronado Country Club, but he has made arrangements to be in the line-up of the Eastern team for the Pacific Coast championship. Should Malcolm Stevenson decide to play on the team he will be at back and W. Hulbert will probably play the No. 3 position, otherwise Hulbert will be at back, with B. Gatiens at No. 1, and Colonel Max Fleischmann at No. 3, Hopping playing No. 2. The make-up of the other teams is not known, but Carlton Burke is expected to lead a formidable quartet from the Midwick Club, which won the event last season. There will be a Western team in the competition in addition to fours from Riverside and Coronado.

INDOOR POLO IS POPULAR.

Twelve Quartets Are Entered for Early Games This Season.

Indoor polo promises to be conducted on a larger scale than ever this Winter, as twelve teams have entered for the games to be played early in the season. The game is exceedingly popular at Durland's, with the result that five teams will represent the Durland Club, Central Park is next, with three teams in the field; the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn has entered two teams, and one each is in the list from the Bedford Polo Club and the Red Bank Polo Club.

The official tournament games of the Indoor Polo Association will be played in January and February, and will be in two divisions—for low and high goal handicap players. Each team participating in this tournament will be required to play a minimum of six games and not more than one game with any other one team. Games are also being arranged to be played between the West Point officers and cadet teams and all teams affiliated with the association. These games will be played at West Point every Saturday afternoon, beginning Dec. 2 and terminating March 10.

In addition to the association games and the contests at West Point, each club is issuing invitations to all other clubs to participate in a series of games for club and individual trophies. At a recent meeting of the association the secretaries of the clubs in the association were directed to forward to the Secretary of the association a complete list of the playing members, the teams and their line-up, together with a check for the entrance fee of $25 to the association tournament. In the meantime all the clubs are busy preparing schedules for the season.

Western College Bowling League.

Steps are being taxen to organize a college bowling league in the West, Chicago being the prime mover in the scheme. Besides the University of Chicago it is proposed to include Purdue, Northwestern, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Notre Dame, and possibly others. Chicago already has an intercollege league which has developed some of the best ten-pin men [illegible].

WILL STAGE TITLE CUE CONTEST HERE

Moore Likely to Defend Three-Cushion Honors Against De Oro in This City.

The victory of George W. Moore in the three-cushion pocket billiard championship match with Hugh Heal probably will result in the next title match being played in this city. The veteran Alfred De Oro is the next challenger in line and the match is scheduled to take place some time between Dec. 9 and 19. Under the rules governing the custody of the emblem Moore will have to oppose De Oro in a public hall in New York, where Moore has a legal residence. Moore can only accept an offer to have the match played in any other place by obtaining the consent of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, the donor of the trophy.

Moore is now in possession of the emblem for the second time, and must defend it continuously for a period of twelve playing months before acquiring permanent possession. Moore won the trophy for the first time in the tournament at Chicago, when it was first put up for competition, in March, 1915. He retained it by defeating De Oro, the first challenger, but lost it in a contest with William B. Huey of Chicago. Huey forfeited to De Oro, who defeated two challengers, August Kieckhefer and Lloyd Jayne, but was beaten by Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh. Ellis was successful in his first challenge match against Pierre Maupome of St. Louis, but later was forced to yield the trophy to Charles C. McCourt of Pittsburgh. Hugh Heal of Toledo captured the title from McCourt only to pass it back to Moore in the recent match.

Since the championship trophy was put in play in March, 1915, it has been held by six individuals. It is destined to furnish considerable competition in the future, as McCourt has already issued a challenge and will be in line to meet the winner of the Moore-De Oro match.

Frank Taberski, the champion at pocket billiards, will have to play Edward J. Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., in either the last week of this month or the first week in December. Ralph's challenge became effective on Oct. 21. Taberski has intimated that he will name his home town, Schenectady, as the place where he will defend his title.

An exhibition match of particular interest to followers of pocket billiards will be played at Frank Osborn's Washington Heights Academy tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, in which Louis Kreuter, the "boy wonder" of this city, will compete against Ralph Greenleaf, who was recently defeated by Taberski for the championship. Kreuter is scheduled to play for the championship within a short time, and this match will serve to give a line on his chances.

Interest in billiards is at high tide at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, where more than 125 are entered in the various tournaments which are under way or which will start shortly. The tournaments include almost every variety of the game.

Reports from Philadelphia indicate that Joseph Mayer, now of the professional ranks, but formerly national amateur champion, is playing stronger billiards than last year, and that he may be a more formidable factor in tournaments to come. Recently in a stretch of 2,000 points he made an average of 30 with high runs of 220 and 210.

AMATEUR CUEISTS QUALIFY.

Seven Billiard Players Will Contest in Interroom Finals.

With the list of seven qualifiers completed as the result of play during the week just ended, the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will hold a meeting at the Liederkranz to-morrow night to arrange the schedule for the interroom finals of the national novice straight rail tournament. The seven finalists also will attend the meeting. Play in the interroom contests will begin Tuesday or Wednesday evenings and continue until the first holder of the new title is decided.

Each of the seven finalists will have six games to play, three in the room he represents and three as visitor in other rooms. There will be one deviation from this plan. The last and deciding contest will be held in one of the four local clubs, to be chosen at to-morrow night's meeting. A dinner, presentation of prizes, and dancing will follow the concluding game.

Considerable neighborhood rivalry has been developing steadily among the friends of the different finalists. The highest run made in the preliminaries was 37, by M. P. McManiman, who was defeated for the honor of representing the Lawler Brothers' Brooklyn room by Joseph J. Johann, Jr. The latter's high run of 34 was the best of any of the men who have qualified. Irving Schwartz, finalist from the Morningside room in Harlem, has the best single average.

Dr. Frederick M. Bauer, at Daly's, and William Viertel, at Cranfield's, qualified previous to the week just ended. By last Wednesday Johann, Schwartz and Thum's finalist. Ellis Solomon, had been decided upon. Charles Ebson won the deciding game at Flyn's Friday night.

HOWISON REGAINS PROWESS

Arm Which Went Back on Billiardist Is in Trim Again.

Leonard Howison's return to form as a high-class balk-line billiard player provides a remarkable instance of the conquering of disease by patience and will power. For nearly twelve years Howison has been a sufferer from a peculiar nervous affliction which made it impossible for him to play billiards with any degree of certainty or success. It was an exaggerated form of the trouble that has attacked many of the prominent wielders of the cue, and from which, in a measure, even champion Willie Hoppe has suffered.

In 1904 Howison was one of the most promising of the young players, and was associated with Jacob Schaefer in an academy in Paris. One afternoon while playing against Robert Glorieux, a Belgian, to whom he was conceding 50 points in a game of 250, he counted from the spot until he had scored 128. When he undertook to make the 129th shot he made almost countless attempts without being able to deliver the stroke. He had retired and a few minutes afterward his right arm became absolutely incapacitated for billiard playing. This was followed by acute pain in the right shoulder, and he was unable to raise his right hand to the shoulder.

For eight years Howison suffered from this disability. Meantime he played billiards with his left hand and became fairly proficient. Occasionally his right hand became as useful as ever, but just when he began to hope for a complete recovery there was a recurrence of pain and an incidental break of coordination between mind and muscle. During the last four years his arm has gradually improved and in the last year and a half, most of which time has been spent in New York, there has been such a remarkable change in his condition that he is now able to use the arm with confidence. This was evidenced on Nov. 4 when, playing against Francis Appleby at Daly's, he made a run of 351 at 18.2 balk-line.

Four years ago Willie Hoppe had a nervous trouble similar to that from which Howison has just recovered. He tried thirty-one times to deliver a massé stroke and then had to resort to a different shot. Thomas Walsh, father-in-law of the champion, insisted that he give up billiards for a while, and sent him to the seashore, where bathing and outdoor exercise restored him to health and kept him in condition to [illegible].

INDOOR SWIMS FOR GIRLS.

Life-Saving League Will Open Season with Meet on Nov. 15.

The announcement by the National Women's Life-Saving League that it would hold its first indoor swimming meet on Nov. 15 has caused most of the local women swimmers to start training, and there is promise of a busy and interesting season. More and better contestants are in the field than ever before, and plenty of competition is in sight.

Owing to the action of the Metropolitan A. A. U. authorities in refusing the application of the Life-Saving League for membership in the association, the monthly water carnivals to be run off by the latter organization will not be open to outsiders, but this will hardly make any difference, for virtually all the able girl swimmers in the district are now affiliated with the league.

For the rest, there will be a number of meets for all comers, metropolitan championships are assured, whether the A. A. U. decides for or against the dropping of women swimmers at the coming annual session, some of the national title events will beyond question be settled here, and it is probable that Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Nina Wylie, the world's champions from Australia, will be seen in some local pool, for they are booked to visit the East, and the Life-Saving League is only awaiting the verdict of the A. A. U. delegates on Nov. 20 to complete plans for securing their appearance.

One of the features of the season is likely to be a clash between the teams of the Lifesaving league and the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, which assumes the importance of an inter-city meet, for the Turngemeinde occupies the same position in Philadelphia that does the league in New York. The fixture was scheduled for the late Summer, but had to be postponed, and is now hanging fire.

Great things are expected during the Winter of Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, who made practically a clean sweep of the national outdoor titles and records. She is being prepared for sprint racing and will presently be pitted against Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia at 100 yards, the only distance at which the latter has defeated her recently.

Among the other crack girl swimmers who will be active are Miss Lucy Freeman, the former half and one mile record holder, Miss Rita Greenfield, the sprint champion of 1915, the Misses Edna Cole, Josephine Bartlett, Amelia Karmin, Charlotte Epstein, Catherine Klatt, Catherine Ruddy, and several young newcomers, who are developing very rapidly and may prove factors in important events.

In fancy dives Miss Josephine Bartlett, the metropolitan title holder, should make a strong bid for national laurels, and there are other able performers in the Misses H. Williams, Millie Bartildes, May Waldis, Edna Cole, Lucy Freeman, and Carrie Sampson.

Soccer water polo will also be a feature. The lifesaving league has several teams at practice, and they are keen rivals and evenly matched. Besides games between these, there will be matches in the local pools with several out-of-town sevens. An effort is to be made to develop good plungers and breast and back stroke swimmers for the national championships, so these events, neglected heretofore, will be listed often, offering novel competition.

The program for the opening meet, on Nov. 15, consists of 50-yard dash, free style; 40-yard back stroke race, plunge for distance, and water polo.

DOG SHOW DATE CHANGED.

Toy Spaniel Club Will Hold Exhibit Jan. 3 Instead of Nov. 24.

On account of conflicting dates the Toy Spaniel Club of America has changed the date of its fourteenth annual show from Nov. 24 to Jan. 3, and the event will now be the first of the 1917 fixtures. The show will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and arrangements are now under way to make it one of the leading exhibitions of the Winter. There will be a new departure for a specialty show in classes for dogs owned by children, which will be judged by Dr. J. E. DeMund, who has a long list of other classes in which to award ribbons, including Japanese spaniels, toy black and tan; Chihuahuas, Papillons, Brussels griffons, toy Boston terriers, Shetland sheep dogs, and variety classes.

The club has gone to Boston to obtain a judge for the English toy spaniels, and Mrs. W. E. Clark of that city has already accepted the task of making the award in that class. The judges of unclassified specials have not yet been selected, but the following well-known fanciers have promised to join the judging staff: Mrs. A. L. Holland, New York, Pekingese; Mrs. Ellen P. Laflin, New York, Pomeranians; Mrs. James Gardner Sossman, Plainfield, Maltese terriers, and Mrs. William C. Thompson, New York, toy poodles, Yorkshires, and Italian greyhounds.

TERRIER SHOW ON NOV. 18.

Dietschler to Act as Judge for Specialty Exhibit of Boston Breed.

For the first time the new roof of the Waldorf-Astoria will be utilized for dog show purposes on Nov. 18, when the ninth annual specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club of New York will be held there. The selection of John Dietschler of Buffalo to judge the classes has met with general approval and has been an incentive in drawing entries from all sections of the country. It will mark the first appearance of the Buffalo fancier as an adjudicator in the vicinity of New York, but he has served at Summer shows throughout Pennsylvania.

Daniel P. Ritchey, President of the club, is working hard for the success of the show, and is receiving assistance from F. J. Sullivan, Chairman of the Bench Show Committee, and Mrs. F. Dix Taylor, Chairman of the Trophy Committee. The details of the show are in the hands of Wilbur H. Purcell, who says that the entries already received indicate the probability of a record number of dogs being benched.

ASK BIDS FOR CUE EVENTS.

Play for Class A Amateur Title May Take Place in Boston.

Already the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players is looking about with a view to determining where the three national balk-line championships, Classes A, B, and C, shall be held. Announcement of the tournaments has been sent to a number of clubs, and the association is now awaiting bids for the events.

The chief speculation centres in the holding of the Class A championship, which brings together the best of the balk-line amateurs. Last year the tournament was held at the Arion Society, but this club will hardly enter a bid this year, as a matter of fact, there are many who would like to see the tournament go out of town, as was the case two years ago, when it was held at the Union League in Philadelphia. It is considered that this would stimulate interest in the game, which is just what the billiard association is aiming to accomplish by the propaganda started during the latter part of last season. The holding of the tournament in some other city would be of material aid in this respect.

There is, of course, a possibility that Philadelphia may ask for the tournament, though it seems unlikely at the present time. Chicago would also be considered favorably if there came a bid from one of the clubs in the Windy City. By many, however, the most likely place, should the tournament leave New York, is Boston.

There is little doubt but that the Class B and the Class C events will be held here. The former was held in one of the Brooklyn academies last year, but this season there will probably be an efforts to locate the event in one of the clubs, such as the Amateur Billiard Club, or the New York A. C. The last time that the event was held at the Amateur Billiard Club was two seasons ago, when Hal Coleman won the title. As has always been the case with Class C, it will undoubtedly go to one of the academies of the city.

Tuft's Baseball Coach.

William Parks, who was captain of last year's nine at Tuft's College, which made such a remarkable record, has been appointed an assistant at the Tuft's Infirmary, he having passed his Dental Board examinations. He will be available as coach for the nine in the Spring, and this Fall has been assisting in the coaching of the baseball squad.

RATING OF YACHTS CAUSES A TANGLE

Disqualification of Ahmeek Has Resulted in Many Complications About Prizes.

A good motto for yachtsmen to adopt before they race their yachts would seem to be a paraphrase of David Crockett's—"Be sure your yacht's rating is right, then go ahead."

Disqualification of Ahmeek as a result of the protest against her rating after she had received the Manhasset Bay Cup in the series of races on the Sound last Summer has led to all sorts of complications Down East as well as on the Sound. Immediately on discovering that his yacht was above her rating, Charles Francis Adams, Ahmeek's owner, notified both the Corinthian and Boston Yacht Club of the fact, and requested that Ahmeek be not considered as participating in the season's racing, and therefore ineligible for any of the prizes she had won.

Herbert E. Bowden, as soon as the disqualification had thus been declared by Mr. Adams, laid claim to the championship of the Corinthian Yacht Club series, with Ahmeek disqualified. Mr. Bowden is owner of Hayseed, the yacht which attended to Joyant so successfully in the sailing of the last of the Manhasset Cup series as to keep her miles away from the other contestants.

The elimination of Ahmeek changed the complexion of the Boston Yacht Club series, making George Lee's Bernice winner instead of Ahmeek. Lee also won the North Shore championship with this yacht, which was protested in the Manhassett Bay series as one of the offenders which strained the rules of racing to the breaking point in order to insure the defeat of Nahma. At the last moment permissible under the rules of the Atlantic Coast Association Mr. Lee filed a protest against Nutmeg, to which the Lipton Cup had been awarded for the third year in succession, and so its permanent ownership, on the ground that she, too, was above the rating of her class. Lee had previously won two legs on the cup with his Italia. If his protest is sustained, Hayseed, having finished second, will have a leg on the cup, and there will have to be another series of races next summer to determine its final ownership. This would give Lee one more chance to win it. With the new boats of the P Class to be built for sailing in Boston waters next Summer, this may bring a new and successful competitor, and so prolong the series, which Commodore Jones thought his Nutmeg had won, indefinitely.

Should Nutmeg as well as Ahmeek be disqualified in the races for the Lipton Cup every other boat in the class will be benefited, and it is going to take a lot of figuring to decide whether Bernice or Hayseed will get the honors, there being apparently but a fractional part of 1 per cent. difference in their records in favor of the former. If the committee should order all the yachts in the class remeasured or weighed for displacement there opens up the prospect of a series of entanglements which will hardly be straightened out before the protests in the Manhasset Cup series are heard and the decision of the committee as to the disposition of the cup is made. It has always been held at the Indian Harbor Club that all of the Boston boats exceed their ratings, with the possible exception of Wasaka—formerly the cup winner Josenhine—and Nutmeg the latter of which was accurately measured when Sherwood Hoyt of this city owned and sailed her as Corinthian and was then within her rating, though of course her curves may have straightened out a trifle in her years of racing.

So far as is known Hayseed, which raced on Lake Michigan as Michigamo, has never been weighed to ascertain her displacement, which adds another tangle to the situation should she be entitled under the wholesale disqualification to any of the cups. New Yorkers believe she is above the rating of Ahmeek.

Boston yachtsmen are determined to have the whole question of the qualification of yachts to race in the P Class settled definitely. Under their rules Joyant cannot race in Massachusetts waters as a P Class yacht, though she can do so under the rules of the Long Island Sound Association. So they are going to get the whole question before a meeting of the Atlantic Coast Association by asking for uniform rules so that they may be prepared to meet Nahma and Joyant on terms which will be perfectly understood before any more races are sailed, no matter what their sail plan or lines of curvature.

It is pretty well understood among yachtsmen that the Manhasset Bay Cup will be returned to the custody of the Manhasset Bay Club, donor of the trophy, as the Indian Harbor Club will positively refuse to accept further custody of a cup with a tainted title. Members of the club are in favor of a revision of the rules by the donor, which will prevent team racing for or against a challenger, possibly by the use of the elimination system in place of the point system, which led to the tangle last Summer and the consequent hard feelings between some of the owners of competing yachts. There will certainly be some provision which will call for the proper rating of the yachts before challengers are allowed to compete for a cup on Long Island Sound or in Massachusetts Bay.

STAMINA OF MABEL TRASK.

Daughter of Peter the Great a Sensation of Trotting Turf.

Easily the sensation of the year among harness racers was Mabel Trask, the trotter bred by ex-President Brown of the New York Central Railroad. She was the largest money winner among the year's trotters, with $333,320 to her credit in stakes and purses.

While Mabel Trask made no new speed record, she trotted the fastest mile made during the year by a mare, going the distance at Lexington, Ky., on a windy day in 2:03¼ in a third heat. It is Mabel Trask's stamina that most appeals to trotting-horse men, however, for in the thirty-three days from Sept. 20, inclusive, she won seven straight races, each of three heats or more, losing only two heats, both of those to St. Frisco, which was her principal rival and the only horse to defeat her in her long campaign.

Her record of winning seven stake races inside of a month, and four of them within ten days, has never been equaled by any horse on the trotting turf. These stakes included the Hoosier of $1,000, the Buckeye State of $5,000, the Board of Trade stake at Columbus, Ohio, of $3,000, the Castleton of $3,000, the Walnut Hill of $3,000, the Transylvania of $5,000, and the Georgia Railway of $5,000 at Atlanta, where she wound up her season's campaign. Altogether she won thirteen races and was beaten only three times, each time by St. Frisco.

Mabel Trask is a daughter of Peter the Great, the most wonderful of American sires in the steady production of winners, and finished her campaign without a blemish and apparently in such good condition that she will be able to go through another year of as steady campaigning, with a chance to lower her record sufficiently to enter the charmed circle of two-minute trotters.

Cornell's Golf Champion.

J. P. MacBean, '19, has won the fall golf championship at Cornell, defeating G. W. Cole, '18, by 3 up and 1 to play in the final for the first sixteen.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE BROKER

We desire an experienced man to solicit applications for loans. An excellent opportunity for the right man. State experience and qualifications.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES

HORSEMEN TO MEET LATER.

Old Glory Sale on Nov. 20 Conflicts —No New Date Set.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The State convention originally planned by the New York State Association of Horsemen for the week of Nov. 20 in New York City has been postponed. This action was taken by the Executive Committee, which had full charge of the proposed meeting.

The Old Glory horse sale holds the boards at Madison Square Garden the week of Nov. 20, and the committeemen deemed that this important sale might prove a counter attraction with the people naturally drawn to the metropolis for the convention. No new date for the gathering has yet been set, but a meeting of the board of the New York State Association of Horsemen, which is arranging the convention, will be held in New York during the sale, to consider the date and plans for the future of the association.

The convention was decided upon by the members of the State horsemen's body at its annual session at Syracuse, Sept. 14, and tentative plans for the meeting have been prepared and are now under consideration by the Executive Committee made the opening of the association's campaign for better roads for horses, which it is proposed to make before the coming Legislature. The State Grange, the Safety First Society, the Automobile Association, and the Massachusetts Protective Association for Highways have asked to co-operate in making the convention successful.

The headquarters of the association were last week transferred from Watertown to New York City, at 1,123 Broadway. Treasurer S. S. Toman of the association, bears the duties of the Secretary, temporarily at least. Secretary Irving Parmeter resigned last week and will shortly go to Newport News, where he is to take up aeronautics.

The resignation of Mr. Parmeter will create a vacancy on the Executive Committee, the personnel of which, aside from the new officers, is composed as follows: Directors, John N. Carlisle of Albany, former State Highway Commissioner; Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins of Nyack, H. E. Cook of Canton, Ohio, Dean of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University, and George A. Coleman of Poughkeepsie.

WINNERS AT LAUREL MEET.

Emil Herz, with $8,000, leads the list of winning owners at the Autumn meeting of the Maryland State Fair Association, which began at Laurel Oct. 2 and closed Oct. 31, embracing twenty-six racing days, during which time 182 events were decided and $158,340 was distributed in stakes and purses, representing a daily average of $6,090. Of the 168 owners who shared in this distribution, according to Racing Form, 95 won $300 or more.

Of the 277 horses which were placed, Boots heads the list. The Hers colt won two races, with an aggregate value of $4,220. Runes was next

JEWS IN WAR ZONE NEED $10,000,000

Campaign to Raise This Sum in America Will Be Started Here on Dec. 21.

STIRRED BY MAGNES REPORT

Prominent New Yorkers Realize That Major Portion of Aid Must Still Be Given.

A campaign to raise $10,000,000 for the relief of Jews in the war zones of Europe is planned by the Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman. The inauguration of this campaign will, according to an announcement made yesterday, be signalized at a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 21. The principal speaker will be Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, and whose story of the sufferings of the Jews in the war zone has stirred Jews all over the country. Ten million dollars, Dr. Magnes believes, is the minimum amount that will be necessary to relieve the starving, give shelter to the homeless, and clothe the destitute throughout Europe and in Palestine.

Special significance is placed by the committee upon that part of Dr. Magnes's report which shows how more than $6,000,000 already contributed from America for the same purpose has been distributed.

Dr. Magnes has investigated the channels of relief on the other side of the world and a detailed report is now available by application to the Joint Distribution Committee, 56 Pine Street, showing that the American funds have gone directly to the relief of the afflicted communities for which they were intended. He found that the funds in all communities were being handled by Jews chosen by their own people, and the most representative men of their race.

In addition to assuring the Jews in the United States that on the other side the Governments, the military and the civil authorities of the warring nations have extended to the Joint Distribution Committee many courtesies designed to assist materially in the work, Dr. Magnes has a few suggestions to make as to how the funds could be better distributed than through the channels now existing.

The report of Chairman Warburg shows that the distribution has been made as follows:

Russia	$2,650,000.00
German Poland	1,65 .300.00
Austria-Hungary	1,196,000.00
Palestine, (including Vulcan food ship)	491,258 [illegible]
Greece and Turkey, (outside of Palestine)	188,325.00
Swiss university committee	5,000.00
Algiers, Tunis and Morocco	5,000.00
Destitute families of Russian Jews in France	5,000.00

Although able to point to what has been accomplished and which Dr. Magnes reports, it is shown that the urgency of the situation in all the war zones is even greater than when the sword of relief was started, and that much as the Jews of America have already done, it will be necessary to exert far greater efforts henceforth if the nearly 1,500,000 Jews now on the verge of starvation in the countries actually visited by the devastation of war, are to be kept alive.

It is the realization of this fact which has caused such men as Louis Marshall, Felix M. Warburg, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Jacob H. Schiff, Harry Fischel, Jacob Wertheim, Henry Morgenthau, Albert Lucas, Harry Cutler, Myers S. Engelman, Peter Wernik, Leon Kamaky, Mayer Sulzberger, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Dr. Bernard Drachman, Moses Hymanson, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Aaron Garfunkel and others of equal prominence to determine upon the present campaign to awake the Jews of America to the full seriousness of the situation.

CHICAGOANS VIEW TRANSIT.

Problems of New York System Are Observed by Committee.

Members of the Committee on Local Transportation of Chicago, who are visiting some of the big cities of the country to get points on rapid transit, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia. What the committee wants is to find out the methods of conveying the citizens of the biggest municipalities. The intention is to note the best of these methods and combine them for the benefit of the people of its own city.

Yesterday the visitors were guests of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, and in the afternoon they were received by representatives of the Interborough Company. W. B. Madden, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn system; George F. Daggert, Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Commission, and David A. Sealey, as assistant of the commission's engineering department, were the guides.

Today the committee will find entertainment for themselves, but tomorrow they will be guided over the work being done in this borough for the dual system. Toward the end of the day the visitors will be made acquainted with some of the engineering problems that had to be solved.

Last Friday the committee inspected the new $61,000,000 rapid transit system building in Philadelphia. Members of the committee are Henry D. Capitain, Chairman; Thomas A. Doyle, Willis O. Nance, Hiram Vanderbilt, Joseph O. Smith, Stanley B. Walker, Frank S. Healy, William F. Kippe, O. H. Watson, Albert Fisher, A. Michaelson, John Toman, Thomas J. Lynch, and Herbert H. Evans.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Rent Visible for Months for $6.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington. $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trade-marked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
[illegible] Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 6408
[illegible] Broadway, at 22d St. Franklin
[illegible] W. 42d St., at Times Square.
[illegible] Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
[illegible] Barclay St. Telephone 6853 Cortlandt.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 462 Broadway.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT; plain case, splendid tone, guaranteed, $810; new 88-note mahogany player piano, $295. Fischer Piano Factory, 417 West 18th St., near 9th Av., oldest piano makers in New York.

Burroughs Adding Machine; serial No. 12,-[illegible]; style five, all good new; no reasonable offer refused. Bryant 1662, Room 1,8 5, Aeolian Building.

Boston Briggs mahogany upright piano; fine condition; $90; big bargain. Wilson, 709 West 180th, Apartment 63.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12 to $25; terms, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 17 Broadway, (enter 8 Cortlandt St.)

Burlaps, Hessians, and jute for sale. Address Room 415, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

SLIGHTLY USED VIOLIN; price $1,400. Y 220 Times Annex.

Furniture.—Magnificent big holiday 5-10c. [illegible] Other Cash. Below, 86 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—AT ASTOR PLACE SUBWAY STATION, PACKAGE CONTAINING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND MILLINERY FEATHERS. RETURN WILL BE SUITABLY REWARDED. ALFRED L. SIMON, 725 BROADWAY.

LOST.—In parcel post mail, insured, from New York Oct. 23 to Taunton, Mass., bar-pin and 2 rings; reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Davenport, care Beebe, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—Nov. 8, either in Delmonico's, Ritz-Carlton Hotel or Little Theatre, lady's fancy diamond ring set in platinum; $50 reward. Return to Reed & Barton Company, 5th Avenue and 32d Street.

LOST—Gold brooch with small diamond, bird shape, 1½ inches long, at Healy's restaurant, 60th St. and Columbus Av., Nov. 7. Apply at office, Hotel Ansonia; reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—Ring, large ruby and two diamonds, Election night, in taxi from Hotel Astor to 91st St. and Park Av.; liberal reward. Communicate at once, 5006 Lenox, or Hotel Astor.

LOST—Parcel post package; insured; shipped Oct. 21 to Taunton, Mass.; pin and two rings; $100 reward; no questions asked. Davenport, care Beebe, 217 Broadway.

LOST.—Thursday evening on Riverside Drive, natural lynx stole, "Alexander, Montreal"; $15 reward. Mrs. R. T. Byers, 305 West 71st St., Col. 7713.

LOST.—Square gold locket, corners worn, three initials engraved; small photograph inclosed. Joseph Harm, 3867 4th Av., 25th Madison Av.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin, between 7 East 47th and 634 5th Av., about 11:30 A. M., Saturday, Nov. 11; liberal reward when returned to M. M. Sweeny, Hotel Gotham.

LOST.—Brown pocketbook, containing $12-618 and key; between 122d and 63d St., West; reward. Buy, 509 West 122d.

LOST—Saturday, in Renard's, 47 West 42d, sapphire and pearl barpin; suitable reward. Telephone 5106 Bryant.

LOST—Nov. 8, gold brooch with blue enamel forget-me-not, diamond in centre; reward. 53 Broadway.

LOST—Nov. 9, gold and green enameled maltese cross badge, Army of Santiago; reward. John Means Thompson, 217 Broadway.

LOST.—Yesterday, subway station Grand Central, pieces fresh brocade and figured linen; return to this office; reward. $2 Times.

LOST.—Large diamond bar pin, Hotel Plaza or Montmartre; liberal reward offered. Telephone 1130 Circle, Apartment 12A.

LOST.—Gold watch, engraved H. F. on one side, 1,888 on the other; liberal reward. Mrs. Stratis, 320 West 34th St.

LOST.—Locket, initialed "W. S. M.," containing three photographs; $5 reward. McCaffrey, 620 West 113th St.

LOST.—Diamond ring, platinum setting; reward; no questions asked. Brennan, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Oct. 29, diamond bowknot brooch, keepsake; handsome reward. J 124 Times.

LOST—Nov. 8, Hotel Manhattan, 200 shares Triangle Film. Walter Rose, 27 William St.

Found.

FOUND—Saturday, Nov. 4, diamond ring, neighborhood of 54th St. and 6th Av. F 139 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs pianos. Myers, 113 University Place 2283 Stuyvesant.

Wanted—Small upright piano, player attachment, in good condition; mahogany. Address Y 267 Times Annex.

BY PARCEL POST OR EXPRESS.

Fresh Country Eggs, 35c. dozen; per case, 30c dozen; f. o. b.: Greensboro, N. C.; cash with order. J. W. Wiley, Box 842, Greensboro, N. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT 1916 "8" TOURING.
P. ARCTIC ALLY NEW.
Price $1,200; will entertain an exchange on any other make as part payment; cannot be told from a brand new one. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

A REAL GOOD CAR.
Latest model Garford seven-passenger touring car, with Westinghouse electric lighting and starting system; all latest improvements; many extras, including two extra tires, all in good condition; would sell cheap or consider a good security in exchange; if interested, will arrange for demonstration. M. J. Meyer, 66 Reade St. Telephone 216 Worth.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
Twin 6 Packard limousine, run less than 4,000 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.
1915 Mercer touring, equipped with wire wheels, excellent condition; make offer.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
FIAT A. B. 3-45, seven passenger reasonable offer accepted.
1916 Mitchell, run less than 5,000 miles; like new; price $675.
1916 Buick little "6"; like new; make offer.
1915 PAIGE DETROIT touring; price $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675.
1912 PACKARD 30 touring, seven passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER has patent in office on improvement on automobile which is equal in value to the self-starter; want party of means to assist promoga. H 82 Times.

A $4,300 INVESTMENT, $450.
American roadster; Continental motor; 50 H. P.; 6 cylinder; Delco self-starter; all new tires built on honor; condition guaranteed. 306 West 79th.

A $1,725 INVESTMENT, $650.
Chalmers 1915 light seven passenger, Model 3-20; like new; representing the best effort of Chalmers Co. Garage, 308 West 49th.

BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
CHALMERS 18 TOURING.
CHALMERS 14 TOURING.
PACKARD TWIN 25 TOURING.
PACKARD TWIN 25 TOURING.
PACKARD 12 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 30-10 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 30-10 PHAETON.
LOCOMOBILE TOURING, 1912.
OVERLAND 16 RUNABOUT.
FIAT BABY LANDAULET.
KNOX BERLIN LIMOUSINE.
LIMOUSINE BODY, FINE SHAPE.

BUICK roadster, great sacrifice; wonderful condition; fully equipped, electric light, also Presto tank; Bosch magneto; five brand new shoes; must be sold, at very low price. Apply between 9-12 A. M., Royal Garage, 216 East 9th St., New York City.

CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.

STUTZ, 1917 ROADSTER, (NEW CAR.)

HUDSON SUPER SIX, TOURING.

BUICK, 1916, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.

MERCER SPEEDSTER, BARGAIN, $850.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPELET.
MARMON, 1916, CLUBSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
HUDSON, 1915, LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
MARMON SPECIAL TOWN CAR.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D Fl.

CADILLAC.—At 53 E. 62d St., honk wire wheel Cadillac 1913 seven passenger, $375; Maxwell Roadster, $235, equipped with self-starters and abundance of extras positively worth $75. Owner, on premises.

CADILLAC, 1913-14; just out of shop. Both of these cars are "trade ins." Purchaser will make splendid investment in buying either one. H. A. Davies, 8 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Phone Main 527.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7 PASS. TOURING.
Run daily, 5,000 miles; 4 good shoes; absolutely perfect and guaranteed; can be bought surprisingly cheap. H. A. Davies, 8 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Phone Main 527.

CADILLAC, 1916 eight-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car, only run 6,000 miles, at a bargain. S. H. Spear, 139 W. 18th St., City.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car; paint, tires, and mechanical condition excellent; has every equipment and looks like new; $650. Dingeld Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS, practically new, six, light 5-passenger touring automobile; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,050; accept $625. Cap. Collum, 180 West 55th St.

CLUBSTER.—I desire to sell my high-grade 1916 Clubster; equipped with five white wire wheels; new shoes; car is in magnificent condition; driven but 1,975 miles; will accept any reasonable offer. Mrs. Higgins, Room 668, Bretton Hall. Phone Schuyler 1000.

COLE "8 CYL." TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $750.
Painted a beautiful russet brown and in every way has the appearance of a new car; has had very little use and is in perfect condition; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening or Sunday. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 1916, model 3-40 touring, driven 1,800 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like new.
BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE, 1916 and 15 touring cars; all have been looked over by our own expert mechanic, and all are in exceptionally good condition.
BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, special finish, used 7 months; motor absolutely perfect; $475; a rare bargain. J. M. Gray, 436 Fort Washington Av., cor. 180th. Phone 9563 St. Nicholas.

DODGE 1916 touring car, used 2,500 miles, paint like new, many extras; will accept reasonable offer. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE touring car. See foreman Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICS.
Baker Victoria; excellent condition.....$350
Colonial Coupe; handsome town car.....$500
836 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

FIAT LIMOUSINE; late model; all improvements; electric lights and starter; this car is a decided bargain for a closed car. Chas. W. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT 55, Convertible electric lighting and starting; Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; repainted; first-class condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

FIAT LIMOUSINE.—1910; in good condition. Joseph Harm, 3867 4th Av., 25th.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons, prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
Tourings, runabouts, commercials ½ ton and 1½, immediate delivery; time payments; also closed tops; open evenings. Telephone Lenox 4983, will send salesman. Salesroom, corner 8th St. and Lexington Av., New York

FORD 1915 touring, with Winter and Summer tops, newly painted, excellent condition; $340. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD runabout. See foreman at Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

FORD, 1916, touring, excellent condition, many extras, $250 cash. Phone Tremont 6338.

FRANKLIN, 1916, for sale; in good condition; run 11,000 miles; five seats; touring. Owner, Room 1,405, 165 Broadway. Telephone 6600 Cort.

GRANT "6" ALL YEAR AROUND; taken in trade for a Hupmobile; first-class condition; slip covers; this is a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUDSON Super, six, 1916 touring car; has run 3,800; in perfect condition; can be seen any time, at 59 East 88th St., T. Henderson.

HUDSON Super Six 1916 touring, completely equipped and in perfect condition; must move immediately. Y 273 Times Annex.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING in perfect mechanical condition; $1,000. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

HUPMOBILE, SEDAN AND TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $650.
Excellent condition, every equipment, with many extras, the ideal car for the Winter handsomely painted and O. K. in every detail; must be seen to be appreciated; demonstrated day or evening. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 YEAR AROUND TOURING; also open touring; these cars have been overhauled in our service department and are sold with a guarantee as to their mechanical condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring car, original paint, like new; condition guaranteed; has full equipment; will accept reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; guaranteed; price, $575. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE.—1917 Locomobile, seven-passenger touring car, driven just enough to be in perfect mechanical condition; painted Locomobile brown, black upholstery; nickel and nickel trimmings; cost $5,400 a few months ago, will be sacrificed for immediate sale; this is the finest car money can buy, and should not be confused with the ordinary used car. A letter addressed to Y 268 Times Annex will bring written description and price.

LOCOMOBILE, town car, 30 H. P.; fine condition; extras; $700. Rennie 750 7th Av.

MERCER 1915 ROADSTER
Absolutely new in appearance, bought late this Summer and used only one month; an incomparable car in performance and beauty; maroon, with all accessories, including 2 new spare Silvertown cord tires; the owner will sacrifice; an opportunity never likely to be duplicated. Joan Moore & Co., 2,008 B'way.

MERCER, MODEL 2-270, SIX-PASSENGER TOURING CAR; EXCELLENT CONDITION. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price $1,350. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER Speedster; sacrifice; cheap for quick buyer; wonderful condition; open Sunday. The Grease Spot, 204 West 76th St.

MERCER Raceabout, 1911; recently overhaul given wonderful service; new set of tires; first-class condition. Address Y 259 Times Annex.

MITCHELL, 1916; used less than six months; hauled; electric lights; any demonstration; $375. Bryant 2096.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top; also Mitchell touring car; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 B'way.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, touring car; perfect condition; reasonable. Call 4 D, 552 Riverside Drive.

OVERLAND, 1916, "6 CYL." TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $700.
Handsomest Overland in Greater New York; has every standard equipment and is equipped with wire wheels, extra wire wheel and all shoes practically new; has scarcely been used and paint perfect; an opportunity to be most convincing; demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND.—Private family must sacrifice almost new 1916 Overland six, 7-passenger touring; absolutely mechanically perfect; fully equipped; cost $1,250; accept $800. 180 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, also Overland runabout; condition excellent; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bretzy, Manager.
1,680 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS. '14 "3-38" touring.
'12 "2-38" brougham.
'15 "2-38" touring, 5 pass.
'14 "48" touring, 7 pass.
PACKARDS. '14 "1-38" touring, 7 pass.
'14 "1-38" touring, 5 pass.
1916 Cadillac Limousine.
ALSO 1916 Mercer 6 pass. touring.
1916 Cadillac landaulet.
1916 Chalmers limousine.
Marmon 1916 touring, 7 pass.
All these cars in splendid condition.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires, runs and looks like a brand new car; price $1,000. Can be seen at 3 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 6-cyl. fore-door limousine; excellent condition; luxuriously upholstered body. Leonard, 49th St. Garage.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, equipped with limousine-landaulet, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

PACKARD, 1915, 3-38 phaeton touring, seating five; bargain. 1,700 B'way, street floor.

PAIGE 1916 Big Six; moderate mileage, moderate price. Compton, Hotel Cumberland.

PACKARD twin six "135," 7-passenger touring, run 4,000 miles. 5322 Columbus.

PEUGEOT Town car, latest model, with imported landaulet-brougham, starting and lighting system; excellent proposition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

POPE HARTFORD, MOON, STEVENS-DURYEA.
Good models, good condition; cheap. Seeing and riding in them will be convincing. Other models out of the agencies for the discriminating used-car buyers. H. A. Davies, 8 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Phone Main 527.

REBUILT CARS—Closed body sale. Springfield bodies, one-man tops. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, fifth floor.

RENAULT limousine, 20, 30 H. P., also Fiat roadster that must be sold at once; $600 will buy either one; both in perfect condition mechanically; a bargain to a quick cash buyer. De Julio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn Phone Decatur 1676.

RENAULT Brougham, small landaulet brougham, elegant town car; sacrifice, Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

RENAULT chassis for sale; perfect new tires. Trough Storage, 510 East 75d.

REO, 1915, TOURING CAR.
LIKE NEW.
$525 and cheap, condition and the brand new appearance taken into consideration; absolutely complete and perfect. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

REO SEDAN; just the car for this season; taken in trade for a Hupp; a decided bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

REO TOURING, 1914.
Beautiful 7-passenger, electric self-starter, light, mechanically perfect; guaranteed. Mr. Hayman, 229 Riverside Drive. Phone 9881 Riverside.

REO, 1916, 5 passenger; like new; $850. Reo, 64th Street and Broadway.

REO, 1916, 5 passenger; like new; bargain. Reo, 64th Street and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

REO, 1915, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger; like new. Reo Motor Car Company, 64th Street and Broadway.

ROAMER.—4-passenger touring car; slightly soiled from exhibiting in showroom; fully equipped; year guaranty; special reduced price. Harry J. Everall, Inc., 250 West 54th St. 378 Circle.

SEDAN KISSEL, 1916, run less than 5,000 miles; Summer top, never been used; car under original guarantee. Kissel Used Car Dept., 245 West 56th. Phone Columbus 510.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Both used privately; elegant condition; at big sacrifice. Garage, 305 West 76th.

S. G. V. Inside drive, two-passenger, repainted, starting and lighting; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

SIMPLEX, 50, 1911; for sale cheap; $350; electric light; A1 shape; family going South. G 3 Times Uptown.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8 CYLINDER.
I have just taken delivery of an eight cylinder Stearns-Knight seven passenger touring car that has never been run. For financial reasons I am compelled to dispose of same. Cost, $2,150, plus freight. Offers invited. Address D. M., Box J 39 Times Uptown.

STEARNS 1915 Town car, limousine, perfect condition; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

STUDEBAKER RUNABOUT, 1915; good mechanical condition; paint and tires good; all improvements. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

STUDEBAKER, Series 17, touring car, like new in both condition and appearance; has every equipment; $675.
DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

STUTZ 1917, six-passenger for sale, gray, two months old; cost $2,600, will sell for $1,850 to quick buyer, in perfect condition. 246 Times Annex.

WINTON 1915 light six, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON car, 1912 model; seven-passenger, four-door limousine. Inquire E. Neuman, 904 West End Av.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
There has been placed in my hands to sell quickly, several 1916 Model Worm Drive Motor Trucks, among which are Sterlings, Gurburts, Standards, &c.; these trucks will be sold at bargain prices to quick buyers, and time payments can be arranged; expert inspection is invited; demonstrations cheerfully given. J. F. O'Donnell, 1,437, B'way. Phone Bryant 400.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
All makes, styles and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.
139 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle—190.

USED TRUCKS.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harr, Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL CARS TO HIRE BY HOUR, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, YEAR. A & B AUTO RENTING CO., 438 WEST 18TH ST. PHONE 2198 CHELSEA.

Auto, high-class, $3, $4 hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

BENZ limousine, like new, rent monthly. Seen at Terrace Garage, 64th St., 2d Av.

CHALMERS seven-passenger, 1916, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

HUDSON 6-cylinder limousine, looks like new, can be hired by day, week, or month; terms very reasonable; owner drives. O'Neill, phone Plaza 5490.

PACKARD.—For hire, monthly and season rentals; exceptional opportunity to secure luxurious Packard limousines or landaulets; most reasonable rates; chauffeurs an livery. Rear Garage, 172 West 90th.

PACKARD 6 landaulettes and limousine for hire; excellent condition; thoroughly overhauled and painted; references. Shickell, 116 West 52d. Circle 1075.

PACKARD for hire, 7-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 8000.

Standard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week trip, superior service; reasonable rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4210-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD SIX.—Limousine and touring car for hire, by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE and touring cars, excellent condition, by week or month; liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7500.

PACKARD.—Exceptionally beautiful Packard limousines to rent by day or month. Du Bois, 157 Manhattan Av. Telephone, 1380 Academy.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, seven-passenger, monthly or trip, reasonable; owner chauffeur. Murray Hill 982.

PACKARD.—7-passenger landaulet for hire; hour, day, monthly preferred. Schuyler 828.

PACKARD limousine, 1916, for hire; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGELD AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW.—5-ton Pierce-Arrow platform trucks, by week or day. S. Donovan Trucking Co., 356-360 West 11th St. Chelsea 8782.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912 38 landaulet; overhauled and painted; Westinghouse self-starter; Al condition. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 3122 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 7 passenger; liverd, chauffeur; $300 monthly. Circle 447.

Private Cadillac and Hudson landaulet, $3.50 hour; careful chauffeur. Walters, Lenox 8040.

RENT, monthly, 6-cylinder limousine, self-starter. Favier Packard Exchange, 138 Broadway.

WHITE.—Beautiful White limousine car for rent on monthly contract; $300 month. Phone Aud. 8275-M. C. Zobel, 307 West 170th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—S. G. V., Flat, or Lancia limousine or limousine landaulet; state year model, and equipment; describe fully condition, price and where it can be seen. F. W. Mason Co., 30 Cortland St., New York City.

BRITISH car desires small, neat-appearing touring automobile, business purposes; will pay $200 cash; private seller only. R 329 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN.—Wanted, open or closed car; not older than 1915, for cash; particulars. Mr. Hipp, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible] BUY late model touring car; must be in good condition. K 255 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

[illegible] Largest and best school in the world. Send for booklet 36 and 37. Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus [illegible] 7th St. 7270. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL and be convinced. 228 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Portable Garages.

Your saving of garage rent will quickly pay for a Butler All-Steel Garage; 10x14 feet; $71, free on board factory; larger sizes. Fireproof; lock, doors, window ventilators; tool shelf. Write for descriptive booklet. Geo. M. Kaseman, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles housed for export. 552-556 W. 56th St. Col. 3440

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

DEAD STORAGE; fireproof garage; $6 a month. 356-360 West 11th St.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—SKYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. Tas Gwillam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3256 Col.

Automobile Tires.

TIRE SPECIALS.
30 x 3½, $5; 32 x 3½, $7.50; 34 x 4, $9.
36 x 4½, $7.15, $10; others, $4 up.
Jandorf, 1,701 Broadway, near 57th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Will invest in all or jobbing business; desire partner experienced in that line. F 170 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with $10,000 for manufacturing; attractive arrangements right party. B 2.9 Times.

Security salesman, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 240 Times Annex.

Architect of reputation and security wants loan $500; liberal inducement. K 125 Times Downtown.

Plating Shop; must be cheap for cash; write full details. K 249 Times Downtown.

Will invest $1,000 and services in growing manufacturing, wholesale, business. Y 228 Times Annex.

Will sell unusual book business; also have correspondence course; money in both. P 6 Times.

Moving-picture theatre, located heart of city, $100 weekly profits; trial given; exceptional opportunity. Room 1,212, Times Building.

Sale—Patent stationary, protected cover for garbage cans, utensils. Randolph, 87 West 168th.

Hotel wanted, in or out of city, from 100 to 400 rooms; any condition; state name of lease and size. Hall, H 30 Times.

Exceptional opportunity; partner wanted in automobile business, business purposes; will pay $200 cash; private seller only. R 329 Times Downtown.

Embroidery shop, with three ten-yard Schiffli machines. Wright Embroidery, 14 Greene A

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An exceptional business opportunity; manufacturing line; patented article; business thoroughly organized and in successful operation; enormous demand for products and money-making possibilities practically unlimited; owner has other interests which require all his time, and business will be sold for its actual market-able assets, easy terms of payment. Address for personal appointment, L 210 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Going chemical house new manufacturing to fill orders needs $30,000 to expand present plant and increase output; this is not an experiment, and there is no competition in America; will deal only with principals. Y 217 Times Annex.

DRUGGIST.—RARE CHANCE

for paying drug store in large New Jersey residential park; no competition within 6 miles; high-class people; fine store, with 7-room apartment over it; will make terms to suit purchaser. Address B. S., Box H 310 Times Downtown.

Partner Wanted.—Advertiser will sell half interest in large sign plant to a good business man who can devote his entire time thereto; need extra capital to expand bulletin system; business established and growing rapidly; unusually safe and profitable opportunity; will stand careful investigation. C. S. H., Suite 610, Evening Post Bldg., N. Y.

Would like to meet practical printer with $1,000 to join me with equal amount in taking over modern plant worth $6,000; cylinders, jobbers, gutter, stitcher, all individual motors, fully equipped composing room; can get it for $4,000, all or nearly so payable in work; state qualifications. G 22 Times.

An industrial corporation of proved success has increased its capital stock for the purpose of enlarging its operations. This stock has unusual attractions as to stability, security and profits and should be easy to sell; a good opportunity for a live wire stock salesman; liberal commission; leads furnished; give experience, references and phone number for appointment. H 120 Times.

DESIGNER OF EXCELLENT QUALIFICATIONS AND HIGH STANDING, FAMILIAR WITH EVERY BRAND OF COSTUME DESIGNING, ABSOLUTELY COMPETENT IN BUSINESS, OPEN FOR PARTNERSHIP; DESIRES $10,000 TO ESTABLISH BUSINESS. Y 240 TIMES ANNEX.

An opportunity for a person with $5,000 to share half and half in a splendid paying business; a woman preferred, because her part would be to interview society women, not a canvassing or selling scheme. For particulars and references address S. T., Box F 138 Times.

Real estate company, having several suburban offices in Queens County, transacting the general real estate business of selling, renting, insurance, and mo tgages, will make a very attractive proposition to active general real estate man; investment necessary; excellent future. Long Established, 543 Times.

To extend business, $10,000 or more additional capital is required by growing manufacturer of cast stone products in nearby city; investigation must be interested investigation and may or may not take active interest; good profits assured; fullest investigation invited. H 113 Times.

Aggressive business man wishes to invest capital and services in established manufacturing or commission business requiring capital for development; business identified with wholesale dry goods or department store trade; first communication should contain particulars. Y 247 Times Annex.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MACARONI MANUFACTURERS.

Machinery for manufacture of macaroni; sufficient for 50 barrels flour per day; first-class condition; will be sold at public auction at 173 Frelinghuysen Av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.

I will sell to the highest bidder stock in a New York manufacturing corporation, par value $4,000; paid in; dividend 40 per cent; high-class, well-known company; good reason

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

For Rent.—Small house, Murray Hill; moderate rent; furnished or unfurnished; three master's, one servants' baths; electric light; hot air furnace, open fireplaces; three master's bedrooms, one of which could be used as a library; four servants' bedrooms, sewing room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and servants' hall; sunny and light front and rear; perfect order; wall arranged for doctor. Louis A. Stone, 52 William St.

Wanted—Furnished dwelling for 5 months, Dec. 1 to May 1, in Gramercy Park, Washington Square, or below 59th St., east side preferred, for responsible tenant. R. de Flores, 344 5th Av. Phone 6961 Madison.

City—Unfurnished.

34 WEST 75TH ST.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 16 rooms and 3 baths, to let, unfurnished, at a very reasonable rental; oak floors, electric lights, open fireplaces. Apply to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700—John.

Staten Island—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco nine-room houses; hot water heat; just completed; beautiful, select and convenient location; near golf club; tennis; half hour from city; rent, $55, or $60 with garage. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton. Tel., 1786 Tompkinsville.

250 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 3903 Columbus.

$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE
in 93d St., near Central Park West; immediate possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

New one-family and garage; six large rooms, sleeping porch; rent, $50. 78th St. 19th Av., Brooklyn. West End subway, Municipal Building, 77th St.

114TH, 68 WEST.—One-family brick attached; 9 rooms, all improvements; $50. H. J. Taylor, 2,412 Jerome Av., Phone Fordham 893.

149TH, 452 WEST.—Three story; new furnace; $65. Briner, Realty, Morningside 6668.

97TH ST., 10 WEST.—8 rooms; immediate possession; caretaker. Address P. O. Box 108 Cedarhurst, L. I.

Bronx.

Beautiful residence, choicest residential section of West Bronx; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, laundry and private garage; can be seen by appointment, 2,611 Sedgwick Av., or Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av., West Farms.

FAILE ST., 901.—Quiet private family; nice location in the Bronx. Intervale 475. Apt. 14.

Out of Town.

$90 A MONTH—A beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Sepaug Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th, N. Y.

To Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, owner's home, year old; four master bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath, sun porch; ten minutes from station; Oceanside section, Hartsdale, N. Y.; immediate occupancy. J 93 Times.

Furnished large house; garage, chicken houses; five acres; ideal location; all improvements; steam heat; near station, Madison, N. J.; for short or for winter or year; responsible parties. Foley, 858 Broadway, New York. Telephone 3864 Stuyvesant.

Naponsit, the year-round residential community, 43 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $350 up; for particulars, Nepsonset Realty Co., Suite 506, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Bell Harbor, Rockaway Park.—Attractive 11-room modern house, furnished, $45; 40 minutes Pennsylvania. Flatbush station. C49 schuyler.

Furnished, cozy, roomy house, 40 minutes Central; ideal country; modern improvements. Miss Sands, Scarsdale, N. Y., or 300 West 70th.

Furnished and unfurnished houses at Mountain Lakes Farms. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalow, 9 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 479 5th Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED.—Furnished or unfurnished house or apartment, east side, let to May 1st; three master bedrooms, two baths, room for three servants and bath, not over $250 a month. Answer J. H. L., Box 218 Cedarhurst, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT, ABOUT 8,000 SQUARE FEET, 9TH FLOOR, BEDELL BUILDING, 10 WEST 34TH ST.; RUNNING THROUGH TO 35TH ST.; EITHER FOR MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING PURPOSES.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION.—To lease, long or short term, 108 West 45th St., 25x100; high ceilings; prominent building; suitable for business, restaurant, club, &c.; brokers protected. Robert J. Mahon, Attorney, 184 Nassau St.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply C. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

CORNER STORE and Basement,
134TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
Now Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
32 WILLIAM ST.

Six-story building, 179-183 Lewis St., suitable for factory or storage purpose; about 70,000 square feet. Oscar Straus, 142 East 34d St. Phone Lenox 1[illegible].

Retail dress, suit shop, heart shopping district, will share premises; suitable for waists, millinery &c.; two large display windows; first floor. Telephone Bryant 7234.

Offices and lofts to sunset at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 128 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,012. Tel. 4032 Cortl.

SMALL STORE, 985 Lexington Av., at 71st St.; rental $30. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

STUDIO to rent part time each week; specious music room; grand piano; 25th St., near 5th Av.; seen by appointment. D 38 Times.

To rent, for light manufacturing purposes, building, 40 sq. ft.; more if necessary; electric power; near station. John Burns, Raritan, N. J.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Desk room, roll top; light real estate office; telephone, stenographer, service, $5; mail, $1. Suite 312, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St.; subway and elevated stations at door.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS.
$20 W. 50th St., near B'way; 23x90; $40.
AMES, 26 W. 31st. (or No. 362.)

Part of small room; stenographic services; office facilities; Woolworth Building. S 241 Times Downtown.

Use of address for mail and telephone; private office, 489 5th Av., Room 906, New York City.

Stores, 4 rooms; big corner plot; opposite school; $15. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

424, 11 East.—Desirable store floors, studios, apartments, suites; near Grand Central.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

21st, 39 East, loft district, for any business; no delicatessen.

Parlor floor for office and show rooms, 154 West 99th; rent $35.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—Office space on or about Wall St., approximately 1,000 sq. ft., for occupancy Jan. 1 or earlier; it is preferred to have an office with privilege of acquiring extended space; high location desired. Address immediate reply, "New Financing Company," Y 231 Times Annex.

Writer wants small studio, or will share; will use but few hours weekly; excellent reference given, is wanted. J 70 Times.

Space for rent in light engineering office. Room 1,110, 11C Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

1, 2, 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE.
414-416 MADISON AVENUE,
at 48th St.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

22D, 144 EAST.—Sunny southern apartment; extra large living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; completely, artistically furnished; suitable two teachers.

26TH ST., 150 EAST, (Apt. 34.)—Exceptionally bright, attractive four-room and bath apartment, fully furnished; lease.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location; apartment 3 rooms and bath, $900; rents includes care of rooms; restaurant service; elevator service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath.

62D ST., 23 EAST.—Modern two rooms and bath; southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; $300 per month.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

82ND, 108 EAST.—Furnished or unfurnished sunny seven-room apartment, 2 baths; all rooms. Telephone 6711 Lenox, near 3d Av.

APARTMENT IN LOWER Park Av. section; 6 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely appointed; other attractively furnished apartments, $150 up. THE FALCO. Tel. 6883 Murray Hill. 206 5th Av.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. BRIXAS & COMPANY,
507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 baths, below 59th.....$375
11 Rooms, 3 baths, Park Av.-90s.....$1,000
13 Rooms, 3 baths, 50's.....$1,200
12 Rooms, 4 baths, duplex, 60's.....$450
12 Rooms, 4 baths, duplex, 50's.....$1,000
9 Rooms, 3 baths, 70's.....$800
11 Rooms, 4 baths, 90's.....$1,000
5th Ave., in 50's, corner apartment; large living room, bedroom and bath; magnificently furnished, piano; 6 months or longer; with high-class hotel and restaurant service; $9,500.

Have listed exceptionally high-class furnished apartments in Park Ave. vicinity, ranging from $800.00 month up.
R. deFlores, 331 5th Av. Phone 6961 Madison.

BACHELOR having comfortable apartment facing Washington Square would share same with responsible business man. H 4 Times.

EXQUISITELY furnished two-room apartment; velour and chintz hangings; furniture solid mahogany; light and sunny; ideal for one lady or bachelor; no housekeeping; lease. Call Monday, 9063 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, 72d St.—Kitchenette; large, light, modern; parquet; $40-$60; fashionable neighborhood; stage 72d. Telephone 2099 Rhinelander.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, 72d.—Kitchenette, large, light, parquet, modern, $60-$80; fashionable neighborhood; stage, 72d. Telephone 2099 Rhinelander.

4 ROOMS, completely and beautifully furnished, for 4 or 5 months from Dec. 1; all improvements; references required; East 176th St., Bronx. F 124 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Non-housekeeping apartment, furnished, unfurnished; open grates, shower, electricity; references.

11TH, 128 WEST.—Six rooms, southern exposure; completely furnished, $110; unfurnished, $75; lease. Holland.

31ST ST., 19 West.—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath and kitchenette, independent entrance, $55. Phone Greeley 6254.

39TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; independent entrance; $65. Greeley 8216.

55TH ST., (northeast corner Broadway.)—The Sonoma, will sublet handsomely furnished apartment, eight rooms, two baths and extra maid's room, for six months or more, $250 per month; reasonable rent; responsible party; references required; immediate occupancy; convenient, central location.

57TH, 140 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; all outside; $15 month for Winter, $25 month by year. Slosson.

72D, 222 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, suitable three or four; also single rooms.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor west; newly decorated and furnished handsomely throughout; 3 master bedrooms; southern exposure. See manager, or phone Columbus 8974.

82D ST., 5 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; grand piano; electric light, telephone; will rent for three months, $275 per month, including two excellent maids; fine cook and laundress, order chambermaid, waitress. Glaenzer.

92d St., 57 West.—Two large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; piano; high class.

96TH, 840 WEST.—A handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate occupancy; references. W., Apt. 4 West.

97TH ST., 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny, light rooms; elevator. Apt. 6E

98D, 806 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, two baths. Mont. Riker 1248.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Completely furnished, all light, six rooms, near 96th St. subway express and Riverside; $85. Safford.

106TH, 360 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 5 large, cheerful rooms. The Van Horne.

107TH ST., (Near Broadway,) 210 West, Apt. 35.—Elevator, 7 rooms, furnished, $125, or part, consisting 4 or 5 rooms, 6-10 months lease.

109TH, 501 WEST, (The Manhassett.)—Seven rooms, 3 chambers, 3 large closets; very comfortable; $225 monthly; sixth floor.

115TH, 320 WEST.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; elevator, electricity; overlooking Park drive; subway. Superintendent.

115TH, 812 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—6 rooms and foyer; light, cheerful apartment.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Sublet real home; six unusually large rooms; $125. Winans.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Five rooms, tenth floor front; silver, linen and china; immediate possession; references required. Morningside 8040. Thompson.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two-room apartment, with kitchen conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 43.

143D, 511 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment to sublet, 5 rooms; near subway. Fohrs.

227TH, 626 WEST, (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Small but spacious, furnished or unfurnished. Stewart.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
EIGHTH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Five stations L. & S. 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; continuous lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 612. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 170 West 72d. Room 106.

Apartments HAMPTON-LA Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1[illegible].

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. R. De Florez, 334 5th Av. Phone 6081 Madison.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED modern apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $275; Central Park South. Before 10 A. M. phone Circle 2169.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; steam heat, telephone, electric light; reasonable; unusual.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence. 449 West 23d.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Attention, bachelors! Exceptionally fine furnished rooms and suite of two or more, can be had in the high-class Sonoma Apartment, heart of Manhattan; A1 service. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK-81ST ST., (Beresford Hotel, Apt. 65.)—Artistic large; one small bath.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (facing Hudson, 122)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms. Antrobus.

CLAREMONT AV., 136.—Attractively furnished 5-room housekeeping apartment. Morningside 1522; Kutz.

CONVENIENT, 72d subway, 6 rooms, charmingly furnished, 2 baths. Columbus 8974.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; 10th floor; 4 months, longer; $300 monthly. Particulars, telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

EIGHTIES.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Particulars, Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

EIGHTIES, (West End Av.)—Sublet unusually attractive 9 rooms, 3 baths; 3, 4 master bedrooms. Columbus 8974.

FIVE unusually large rooms, newly decorated, attractively furnished, convenient 96th subway; 2 master bedrooms; near West End Av.; season, longer. Details, Columbus 8974.

FOR season or year—6 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED Apartments, season or year; any size or rental desired. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fredk L. Hart, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4125.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

IN EXCLUSIVE west side building, 6 rooms, 2 baths, convenient subway, sublet season, longer. Information, Gray, Columbus 8974.

LADY wishes to share attractive apartment with business woman; terms moderate. Phone Riverside 9164.

LUXURIOUS furnished seven-room, three baths, convenient, middle west side; exclusive building; $350 monthly for ten months. F 167 Times.

NEAR 103D.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $125 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1432.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wichffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (Near 116th St.) Apt. 71.—Sublet 7 large rooms, 2 baths; just renovated; exceptionally furnished. Morningside 6360.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 126.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 36th, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Newly furnished 3-4-5 rooms; shower bath all-night maid, bell boys, elevator; and tele phone service; immediate possession; $20 t. $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3866 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SUBLET beautiful 7-room furnished apartment, to adults only; high-class elevator house at 1,000 Lexington Av., corner 95th. Write or phone owner, Witt; telephone 2767 Lenox.

THE WILSONIA,
235, 237, 239 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $40 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

VERY attractive apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, lower Central Park West; seen by appointment. Telephone Murray Hill 4383.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 38.—Couple having seven room and bath modern apartment, situated Washington Square section, would share apt. or rent two rooms; reasonable; maid service optional; highest references exchanged.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section, furnished floor, private house; improvements; housekeeping. J 113 Times.

Queens.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, modern, corner apartment, detached; also 8 rooms, unfurnished; 18 minutes B. Y.; Kew section. K 835 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished—East side.

34TH ST., 140 EAST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity, heat. Reduced rates.

APARTMENT, 5 rooms, bath and kitchen; steam heat, gas, electricity, hardwood floors. James Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th St.

APARTMENT—137 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $38.
AMES, 26 West 31st St.

AT 33 EAST 62D ST.—Modern two rooms and bath; southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartment of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rental, $50, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

715 MADISON AV., (near 63d.)—Attractive, nonhousekeeping, $70; three rooms, all light, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat; VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE.

INTERIOR DECORATORS, ATTENTION! 158 MADISON AV., between 32d and 33d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment, with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 60 WEST.—Four-room, high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; $50-$55.

130-2 W. 84TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $40.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST, OR PREMISES.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient to club district; 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, $85 to $100, including light and maid service, or unfurnished, $780 to $900 per year. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

65TH, 35 WEST.—Attractive, high-class five-room apartment; sublet $90.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Three handsome 2-room suites with private baths; high-class references.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Near 2 parks; express stops, elevated and subway, easily accessible; unfurnished, high-class fireproof apartment, 9 rooms, including living room, 18x28; bathrooms; bedrooms all face South; unusual both in arrangement of rooms and decorations; right tenant may secure this at sacrifice figure; inspect now. Apply Supt.

115TH ST., 315 WEST, (One block from Elevated and Park.)—Extremely attractive apartments of four and six rooms; every modern convenience; $750 to $810.

125TH ST., 424 WEST, Apt. 5A.—Sublet, Sept. 30, 1917; $45; bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; southern exposure; two elevators. Morn. 8070.

153D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; all outside rooms; unusually attractive; $35 to $55.

207TH, 460 WEST, (Roger Morris Apt.)—Sublease 5-room, elevator apartment; all improvements; rent, $925 yearly. Apply Superintendent.

176TH ST., WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartment; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST, (Southwest Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—Two and three rooms, with bath; maid service; references necessary.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
274-6 West 139th; 5-6 light rooms, $48-$50.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL,
504 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

IF YOU are looking for apartments of any size on the upper west side call on Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St., or telephone 1114 Morningside.

OWNER'S APARTMENT.
Three rooms, 2 baths and kitchennett, $1,200; modern fireproof home, all latest conveniences. Harmer Hall, 1 West 64th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,
224-228 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

UNFURNISHED, parlor and basement, with private hallway, in owner's house, near 72d St. subway; suitable for two with maid; moderate to tenant, quiet tastes, (no smoking.) G 3 Times.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 128.—Two-room studio apartment; fine north light; $60 month.

1,943 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED IN WEST BRONX,
2,635-2,639 Sedgwick Av.,
near Kingsbridge Road, in an ideal location, every known convenience for the use of tenants installed, six wardrobes in each apartment; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 3 beautiful rooms, $30 to $40.

Brooklyn.

CHOICE, steam-heated flats and improved apartments, $20 to $30; concessions. Horas Real Estate, 748 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

WANTED, by reliable young business man and wife, small furnished apartment, kitchen, west side; some care given as if it were their own; must be reasonable; give full particulars. D 153 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE, having own country home, want sublet 5 or 6 well-furnished rooms, kitchen, and bath for 4 or 5 months; highest references. Address Box 249 Times, 2 Rector St.

A LADY would like dining room, kitchen, and bedroom in modern furnished apartment between 65th and 75th; light, cleanliness. Address Mrs. H., 741 East 233d.

WANTED FOR A COUPLE, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette, between 10th and 30th Sts., furnished or unfurnished. J 113 Times.

THREE ADULTS require 6, 7 room apartment, preferably below 100th; new building; well furnished; will pay around $250 monthly. Adults, 48 Times.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases, Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED apartments and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

SIX ROOMS, Dec. 15 to April 30, clean and warm, wanted by thoroughly responsible party; highest references; state rent. K 320 Times Downtown.

A four-room furnished apartment, kitchen and bath, from Dec. 1 to April 1; state full particulars. Ralph Guinsburg, 735 Broadway.

Wanted—Well furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, between 60th and 80th Sts., west side, not over $60 monthly; highest references. J 94 Times.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

WANTED.—10-room furnished apartment, modern building, for six months; responsible family; adults. A. S., 98 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted, season or year; any size or rental desired. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

FIVE-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, between 60th and 90th, for four months. George W. Clapp, 220 West 42d.

An old couple desires for 5 months attractively furnished house or apartment; give details. Lorenze, 30 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 170 West 72d.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Wanted immediately for responsible clients East side apartments as follows:
12-room duplex on Park Av., $6,000.
8-room, 3 baths, below 59th, $3,500.
8-rooms, 3 baths, to 96th, $1,750 to $2,500.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, below 59th, $1,500.
7 rooms, Park Av., $2,500.

WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.
10 rooms; 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 4 maid's, above 86th St., $4,800 month.
7 or 8 rooms, 2 baths, 5 months, $300.
5 or 4 rooms on Riverside Drive, outlook river, year lease, for bachelor, $150.
Send full particulars at once.
R. de Flores, 344 5th Av. Phone 6961 Madison.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted for four or five months from Dec. 1 by adult American family of refinement, consisting of mother and son; must include 3 masters' bedrooms and 2 baths and 2 servants' bedrooms with bath. Address with full particulars, O. O., Post Office Box 1,789, New York City.

Gentleman and wife want small furnished apartment, between 84th and 72d Sts., not far from Broadway, for about a month; state full particulars of size, location, lowest rent, &c.; highest references. Address Immediate, Y 288 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants four or six room furnished apartment, for three months, beginning January 1st. Broadway district, between 72d and 100th Sts.; two large, light bedrooms essential, at $125 to $150 a month. Box 124, Nyack, N. Y.

HAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 8 MONTHS OR LONGER. HEAD OFFICE PARTICULARS TO FRED'K ZITTLE & SONS, B'WAY AT 70TH.

TWO in family require furnished flat, 4 to 7 rooms, between 72d and 110th; Broadway or West; Dec. 1 to April 1; about $75 per month; only large, light rooms considered Address R. H. Pratt, Metuchen, N. J.

RESPONSIBLE ADULT FAMILY requires superior furnished apartment, West End Park Av. vicinity; 3 large master's chambermaids' rooms; $3,000 to $4,000. Frederick A. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

4 or 2 rooms, kitchenette, in modern apartment house until May 1. Write X. Y., 886 5th Av.

WANTED TO RENT, furniture for 1 months for 3 bedrooms, one living room, and rugs. Responsible, 50 Times.

WANT furnished apartment, 4, 9 rooms, baths, December, June, $300, $500 month. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1451.

WANT handsomely furnished 5, 9 room apartment; responsible party. Tel. Vanderbilt 1451.

WANTED, from Dec. or Jan. 1, furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; small adult family. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

COUPLE want furnished apartment, 5, 6 rooms, 2 baths, December to October, new building. F 143 Times.

SMALL, modern apartment, elevator; full particulars and price. Hoepfner, 280 East 168th.

WANTED—Apartment 3 or 4 well-furnished rooms, independent entrance, monthly, between 35th and 50th Sts. G 6 Times.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, well furnished, for two months, option longer; not over $100 month. G 2 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

WANTED—Unfurnished apartment, six rooms and bath; adults; under $100 per month. Box 24, Nyack, N. Y.

THREE or four room kitchenette apartment, December 1; good neighborhood; system; $60 limit. J 108 Times.

COUPLE want furnished apartment, 6 rooms 2 baths; $230 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1432.

TO sublet, furnished studio or studio apartment. A. T. Van Laer, Litchfield, Conn.

FOUR-ROOM furnished apartment; about $75 monthly. Martin, 44 Times.

Unfurnished.

BUSINESS COUPLE desire 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; Columbia neighborhood preferred. H 7 Times.

FAMILY, 4 adults, wants 5 months, best apartment, below 120th St., west; $65 monthly; details. "D," Hotel Majestic.

Morningside Heights or Central Park West, six rooms, housekeeping; $90. F 110 Times

Two charming rooms, kitchenette, just off 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 4383.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—A quiet, attractive residence combining country charm and city comfort for a limited number of guests; convenient to N. Y. Central and subway. Address for rates, Mary E. Huntington.

Staten Island.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Pastors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; references required. F. F. Dawes.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

SPEND Fall and Winter at beautiful Heathcote Hall Club, 40 minutes Grand Central; home comfort for families or individuals; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

JUST what you're looking for, home cooking. White Swan Inn, 234 Main St., White Plains. Phone 2110 J.

"COLONIAL," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large, warm rooms; ideal Winter home; select; reasonable; easy commutation.

Long Island.

WIDOW without family, having charming home on North Shore, will furnish good board and excellent rooms to one or two desirable couples; reasonable rates; beautiful views, walks, and drives, and shore front privileges; near station, 30 minutes from New York, (54 trains daily;) commutation, $8.20. Address Box E, Douglaston, L. I.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions, are treated. If failed elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions, are treated. If failed elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select, refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

BERKSHIRES.—Large farm; fine residence; all modern improvements; first-class table; near depot; $8. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Refined home, tender consideration offered elderly person; terms $25 to $35 per week. R. W. Thompson, Box 107, Middletown, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet

NURSE would give constant care to helpless, chronic patient or ill tubercular case in her own home; $25 per week. Y 254 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
45-45 South Walnut St.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $80.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing for six to twelve months, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

A BEAUTIFULLY furnished room; every modern convenience; home comforts; southern exposure; best home cooking; 35 minutes from the heart of New York; strictly private family; references exchanged. Box 102, Palisade, N. J. Phone Cliffside 794 W.

Attractive rooms, with superior table board, for business guests; Park St. station. Mrs. George Dickson, 182 Watchung Av., Montclair. Telephone 8823 Montclair.

Invalids, chronic, nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Board in a country inn, one hour out; elevation, 650; excellent table. Pudding Stone Inn, Boonton, N. J.

Vermont.

Wanted.—Two or three people, aged or infirm, to care for; a good comfortable home and tender care; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address Mrs. Chas. James, N. Townshend, Vermont.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms, Southern table; all conveniences; references. Gramercy 1138.

56TH, 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; every modern improvement; excellent table, table boarders.

65TH ST.—Second-story sunny room; private home; three meals; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 6951.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, single or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; near Park; phone.

84TH, 314 EAST.—Would board invalid, either sex, young or old. Ellis.

LEXINGTON AV., 827, (Plaza 2905.)—From Nov. 15, single front room; practically private American family; $8 weekly; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st St.)—Large room, suitable 2; refined house.

SIXTIES, EAST.—Small private family will rent room; private bath, electricity; breakfast, dinner, if desired. H 130 Times.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

16TH, 24-22 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Large furnished room, couple, gentlemen; best French cooking; telephone.

67TH, 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private bath, steam heat, electric light; parlor, dining room; also smaller room.

67TH ST., 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly decorated room; excellent table service.

71ST, 62 WEST.—

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A COLLEGE and business school graduate wishes a few hours' work a day; secretarial experience. F 129 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wishes advertising or publicity work; 5 years' experience; salary, $3,000; references given. S 235 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT.—Newspaper and publicity woman seeks position as assistant to advertising or publicity manager; possesses imagination, initiative, and stick-to-itiveness. F 28 Times.

A YOUNG WOMAN desires position where breeding, education, quick wit, good appearance, and personality will be assets; no canvassing or stenography. F 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, private secretary, efficient; several years' experience in handling intricate system. A1 references; able correspondent; capable taking charge office; experienced in handling credits. K 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, comptometer operator, typist, billing and filing clerk, (19,) Christian, quick figurer; three years' experience; excellent penman; unquestionable references; $12. K 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, dependable; eight years' experience; slow dictation, good typist; excellent reference last employer; Christian; $15. H 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; knowledge stenography; accurate, reliable; best references furnished. K 882 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' manufacturing and commission house experience; trial balance; excellent penman. F 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER — Eight years' modern methods, thoroughly efficient and reliable; proficient correspondent; excellent reference; equipped for responsibility. H 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. Twelve years' experience; efficient and reliable; wishes position; moderate salary. [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper; satisfactory references; salary $15. K 898 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience, competent, reliable, desires position; salary $18. K 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 6 years' experience; controlling system; accurate, willing; references $15. L 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; typist; $12. L 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; high school graduate; experienced; controlling trial balance. 1 Spencer, 254 Monroe St.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, trial balances; full charge; $15. K 245 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Reliable woman wants care of apartments; business people preferred; references. F 40 Times.

COLLEGE GIRL, experienced stenographer, secretary, desires professional or high business position; $12-$15 to begin. S 257 Times Annex.

COLORED GIRL wishes housework, half time, mornings; references. Scott, 448 West 54th St.

COLORED woman laundry, take home, out by day. Felton, 145 W. 98th.

COMPANION.—Lady, (Parisienne,) educated, tactful, consenting, thoroughly understanding management of a home, wishing to go South or Pacific Coast, desires engagement as companion. Y 214 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Young lady 25, Canadian, used to outdoor life, would like position as companion to young girl; capable of driving. K 307 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Desires position to travel with convalescent. Mrs. Taylor, Telephone 5205 Auburndale.

COMPANION, experienced, well educated, wishes position to adult woman; city, country, or travelling; references. F 92 Times.

COOK.—French woman seeks position as cook in private family or in large boarding house; ex cellent manager and can furnish exceptional references. Address M. D., care janitor, 342 54 Av.

COOK — Competent, middle-aged woman, laundress, by day or half-day; best references. Thomas Bell, 112 East 54th.

COOK, private family; city references. 456 E. 86th, West 24th. Chelsea 6397.

DRESSMAKER, one absolutely first-class, out, seeks wealthy lady who appreciates the finest in dressmaking; can give the touches fit, that go to make a gown lovely without looking home-made; very finest references. Times.

DRESSMAKER. Thoroughly competent, making new and remodeling velvet evening gowns, suits into dresses satisfactorily; out. Telephone 580 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, home, out, $2 50, references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER, out by day, would go to country one or two days weekly; $5 day. D. Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, artistic, long experience, out by day; $1. Morris, 630 West 1[illegible] Phone 8126 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER—Excellent, out daily; stylish remodelling; references. Miss Ubel, 501 West 161st.

DRESSMAKER. Experienced fitter, remodeling and making by day; references, letter. Cahill, 179 W. 98d.

DRESSMAKER, also seamstress; out, by day $2 00, will remodel. H 14 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, college woman, with 3 years' stenographic, secretarial, and executive experience wants position which requires initiative, enthusiasm, imagination, executive ability, intelligence, and loyalty. H. Anderson, 500 West 122d St.

EXPERIENCED NURSE, companion, or housekeeper, with refined people, city or country; reasonable; references. P 11 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, experienced, wishes immediate engagement; excellent musician, fancy work, German grammar plain cook; good sewer; excellent references. B. Toth, 155 West Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—North German. (Hanover.) experienced in teaching all subjects in German and English, takes children over 6. Address Miss J. B., care Mrs. William Ellis, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss girl, speaking good French, German, English, wishes position with child over 5. Call or write E. G., 1,801 Clinton Av., Bronx.

GOVERNESS.—North German, experienced, reliable, takes entire charge of children; thorough physical care; kindergarten; highest references. S. S., 375 East 66th St.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced nursery governess wishes position with children over 3 years; highest references; answer by letter only. E. S., Apartment 83, 15 Claremont Av.

GOVERNESS. (Swiss,) speaking German, French, Italian, English, wants situation with children above 6; best city references. Write S. E., 612 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, French, refined; care children, mornings only, or lessons. F 146 Times.

GOVERNESS. — French, German, English; reading; entire charge; references. B., 445 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured middle-aged woman seeks engagement in first-class hotel, institution, or apartment; thoroughly competent. Mrs. Smythe, 5 Glenada Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow wishes position as working housekeeper, for bachelor or business people; experienced; city reference. Call Mrs. Saxon, 200 West 54th. Room 14K.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged woman wishes to take charge business people's apartment; sleep out; thoroughly reliable reference. S. Bell, 112 East 54th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Managing housekeeper desires position in hotel or apartment house; 12 years' experience. H 34 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, educated American widow, capable of taking entire charge. K 315 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook; widow, with girl, 8 years. R. H., 753 East 149th.

LADIES MAID, experienced, German, French, English; best references. Please write A. W., 1,005 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, laundry to take home, best of city references. 165 East 84th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS (French) takes some fine, private washing, open air. 231 West 51st St.

MAID, German, experienced, wants position in first-class family as lady's maid; would like to travel; wages, $35; references. Please write C. D., 217 East 62d.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, REFINED NORTH GERMAN, SPLENDID REFERENCES FROM MOST PROMINENT AMERICAN HOME WHERE SHE WILD LIKE POSITION SOON, COULD ALSO BE CHAPERON TO YOUNG LADY OR COMPANION; SPEAKS THE BEST GERMAN, WRITES ENGLISH CORRECTLY. GOOD HANDWRITING. F 136 TIMES.

MASSEUSE, expert; $1 hour; ladies, their residence; rheumatism, nervousness, insomnia; physician's references. Write "Tenk," 509 Amsterdam Av., (86th.)

NEAT COLORED GIRL wishes position half time or part time B. Henderson, care Coleman, 256 West 136t St.

NURSE, companion; refined, intelligent American, hospital training, desires residence position. F 153 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, Canadian, would like position as office assistant. K 310 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18, knowledge stenography desires position; experienced; Christian; $7. K 279 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with all clerical work; neat appearance; $10. K 325 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk, high school graduate, experienced; salary $10. K 350 Times Downtown.

OFFICE NURSE.—Experienced, refined American, laboratory knowledge; also office duties. F 150 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist experienced, neat, accurate; $8. K 220 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman, Underwood operator, capable, 18 years' experience, backed by best of references, desires position as private secretary. Address H. M., 209 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

READER.—Lady would read several hours daily to invalid or any one desiring such services. F 101 Times.

REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, possessing English, German, Russian, and Jewish languages, business and literary talent, desires position of not too strenuous character. F 79 Times.

SALES PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

Have you an opening for a woman who writes sales letters that SELL and circulars that bring results? Twenty-five years old; has made good in present position, but has the discontent of ambition. D 101 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of keen mind and initiative seeks secretarial position. Her well-seasoned knowledge of stenography and typewriting and her past experience admirably equip her for position with man of affairs who must put dependence on the executive ability, talent, and efficiency of those under him; highest references. B 241 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, refined, intelligent; initiative; executive ability; thoroughly reliable, accurate; ten years engineering, commercial, financial experience; highest references; salary $20-$22. K 385 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Woman of education, experience, and sense; best references. K 372 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS.—Refined person wishes position with private family as first-class seamstress; willing to assist with other light duties. C. A. M., B 260 Times Annex.

SEAMSTRESS, colored, repair work, home or out, by day; first class reference. Stewart, 236 W. 61th, Apt. 11.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; accurate work; competent correspondent; capable assuming responsibilities; highest references. Voight, 606 West 137th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Afternoon work; experienced in taking exacting dictation; exceptional English; executive ability; high references. Address Box Y 270 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, clever, to high-class man; $1,200 year; no agencies. H 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 22, five years' machinery, engineering, real estate experience, quick, accurate, knowledge bookkeeping, versed up-to-date office methods, industrious, conscientious worker, seeks permanency reliable concern; highest credentials; $15. K 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.— Seven years' scientific, legal, general commercial experience; Christian; aged 25; good correspondent; capable assuming responsibility; unquestionable references; $18. K 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally wide awake, clean cut, 22, operate switchboard, familiar office details; four years' technical experience; good speller; accurate transcriptions; $12; references. K 886 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, exceptionally neat, age 22, high school education, legible penman, quick comprehension, not afraid of work; three years' mechanical experience; $10. K 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; VERY FAST DICTATION, RAPID, ACCURATE TYPIST; EXPERIENCED; $15. MISS DORFMAN, 220 WEST 42D. BRYT. 1218. ROOM 1805.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; highly educated, pleasing personality; above ordinary in intellect; capable holding responsible position; $18. Intelligent, K 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience, neat appearing, exceptionally rapid, accurate, good executive, able correspondent, alert, possess good judgment. K 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent and experienced; neat appearance; familiar with detail work; capable of assuming responsibility; $15. F 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, thoroughly competent, seeks responsible position where executive ability is requisite; $16-$18. L 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, experienced in detail work, educated, good correspondent, desires position where considerations are essential; $18. K 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position as secretary with first-class concern; salary $30; no agencies. K 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; eight years' practical experience; pleasing personality; capable position after office; $12-$15. K 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, commercial and publishing lines, high school education; salary, $15. L. Shannon, 672 St. Ann's Av.

STENOGRAPHER; capable; neat appearance; thoroughly experienced; downtown position preferred; $16. K 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert stenographer desires half-day employment, $7 weekly. N. Mack, 2,062 Daly Av. Phone Tremont 4837.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, good business training, intelligent, willing, initiative, genial; $15. K 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 1½ years' experience; competent, painstaking, initiative, ability; references; $9. L 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; speedy accurate, conscientious; Christian; $15. K 832 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC work wanted Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Address H., 708 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.; thoroughly capable, familiar with office detail, neat apearance; $12. K 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST; billing; energetic; initiative; experienced; high school graduate; $15. H 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, English, two years' experience; French beginner; educated. K 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, competent, reliable; high school education; $10-$12. K 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long experience, accustomed to responsibility; excellent references. K 884 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, high-school graduate, possessing initiative; references; $15. F., 586 West 178th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; references; $12. R 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced brokerage, insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, K 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient and fluent correspondent; 4 years' experience; high school graduate; $12. G 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat appearing, prefers downtown position; $7-$8. K 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, free after 5; evening work; author, doctor, &c. H 20 Times.

TEACHER, French, German, wants some pupils for the mornings; teaches also children not going to school. Write to Miss G. Gross, 174 East 93d St.

TEACHER.—Highly cultured German, French, English, needlework, wants position; children over 5; excellent references. G 7 Times.

TO THE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

who needs an assistant, and who is tired of the college girl with no business experience and of the experienced girl with little education:

Have you an opening where initiative and proven competency for responsibility, a fair amount of intelligence, and comprehensive knowledge of stenography and typewriting with both a present and a future; 25 years old; now with promotional department of a publishing house. F 163 Times.

TRAINED NURSE, with own home in country, wishes to care for convalescent or nervous patient; references from city physicians, Address M. Bleecken, 573 West End Av., or phone Schuyler 8596.

TRAVELING COMPANION, PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Refined woman, 32; business, musical, university education; 8 years' business experience; traveled extensively; will leave city; references exchanged. F 160 Times.

TYPIST.—Capable young lady, with law and secretarial experience, desires position with reliable concern as typist and switchboard operator. J 91 Times.

WASHING and IRONING.—German woman wants to take work home. D 184 Times.

WOMAN, widely experienced in positions of responsibility; good correspondent; assist executive or take charge of department. K 373 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of cheerful disposition care for semi-invalid; suburbs; wages moderate. F 186 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN engaged in apartment house management, first-class references, wishes to communicate with realty dealers in need of such a person. Phone Manager 4,000 Bryant.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, telephone operator, will gladly assist in office work; excellent references. F 157 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, superior, capable, seeks position; knowledge of stenography, typewriting, references. H 117 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SELECT COOKS, couples, chambermaids, porters, &c. Augusta, 833 West 836 St. Columbus 8192. (Agency.)

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. West Agency, 941 8th Av. Bryant 6966.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency,) 314 West 53th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1898.

COOKS, $30-$50; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework'rs, $20; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., at 76th St. Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE TECHNICAL GRADUATE, with technical and business experience in Western mining field, desires position where training will be useful; well connected, and excellent references. H 11 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.

Young man, (26,) at present commanding responsible position with large company, is contemplating a change; thoroughly qualified to act as accountant, auditor, office manager, secretary, or secretary to executive of a large corporation. I desire to connect with a company where executive ability, initiative, a forceful integrity and thorough knowledge of modern commerce and finance are essential. Salary $2,500 to $3,500 per annum. Credentials of the highest. Expatiation, 176 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER-CORRESPONDENT.

29 years old; good appearance; well educated; 10 years' diversified accounting experience; at present doing public accounting; highest references. B. F. L., 51 Hamilton Place, New York City.

ACCOUNTANT, Expert, Certificated.—Examines books as to accuracy; installs simple, up-to-date systems showing gross and net gain and percentages on sales; periodical audits; reliable, confidential service; terms reasonable. P. O. Box 140, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Planning, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 701, 256 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2,500 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed systematized; investigations, profits and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5650.

ACCOUNTANT.

University graduate, public accounting experience, desires connection with C. P. A. L 208 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes additional part-time work; monthly audits, &c.; would assist public accountants. Carpenter, 515 West 170th.

ACCOUNTANT, very reliable, working for certified accountants, desires change; $16. F 184 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systematisers, expert; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall; Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $3. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

ABILITY AND LOYALTY OFFERED.

Connection desired with company having opportunity for man qualified to assume charge of department, or for position of assistant to executive needing right-hand man; executive, initiative, and efficient, of demonstrated capacity; highest references. B 247 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SPACE BUYER, office manager; 15 years with representative agencies, thorough knowledge of all advertising detail acquired through prolonged service in every department, seeks connection with agency handling big business or with national advertiser, preferably one placing direct. D 62 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Of unusually wide experience here and abroad, 25 years old, university education, original, forceful copy writer, seeks connection in advertising organisation. Intelligent, F 168 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY CLERK.—Service between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; order department, checking, or billing work; 3 years' agency experience; moderate salary. B 233 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING WRITER open part time; specialty for any kind of advertising, copy service required by advertisers, publishers, or advertising agencies. F 49 Times.

A COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, civil engineer, age 26, occupying executive position professionally, desires change; would enter mercantile or manufacturing field; moderate salary; good organizer, excellent correspondent; accustomed to responsibility; not afraid of hard work; can learn and develop. G 14 Times.

A MAN of wide experience, ability, and energy, who has a large personal following, desires to make a change; either to buy or sell silk, wool, cotton, or linen fabrics; only a position where a large field of activity is assured will be considered. K 377 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, Gentile, 44, married, good education and presence; 22 years New York retail, jobbing, and factory experience as salesman, sales manager, buyer, and general manager; competent executive and handler of men; ample references as to character, energy, and ability; salary and location no object if opportunity is large. K 288 Times Downtown.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN OFFICE MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS? AM 26, THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER, CREDITS, COSTS, AUDITING; NOT AFRAID OF DETAIL; TOTAL ABSTAINER; HIGH CHARACTER; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES; P 8 TIMES.

ARE YOU LOOKING for the services of an energetic young man, full of life, who has been successful right along, but who desires better connection? If so, write B 245 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Young married man, 38, American, thorough accounting and general business training; desires position as auditor or confidential man with manufacturing concern in or within few hundred miles of New York; references; salary $3,000. F 150 Times.

ASSISTANT SALESMANAGER, (CHRISTIAN,) 30, MARRIED; EXECUTIVE ABILITY EXPERIENCED TRADE PROMOTION WORK; EXCELLENT CORRESPONDENT; SEVEN YEARS' SALES EXPERIENCE; SALARY, $1,500 TO $1,800. G 18 TIMES.

ATTORNEY, six years' experience, desires position; best references. Box K 380 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE.—Young man, capable taking charge garage, desires position with reliable concern; experienced. Fanning, 354 9th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-CREDIT MAN.—(29;) thorough accountant; take entire charge office, supervise bookkeeping department, prepare financial statements, concise, tactful correspondent, seeks executive position. K 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — SPANISH-ENGLISH BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, (28,) DESIRES POSITION IN LARGE EXPORTING OR MANUFACTURING CONCERN. RELIABLE WORKER; REFERENCES. F 136 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 22; five years' experience; conversant with all modern methods of bookkeeping; can furnish excellent references; moderate salary. K 856 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT,—23; manufacturing, jobbing experience; controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements credits, collections, correspondent; references. F 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER — Expert, (29,) university training, import, export experience, foreign exchange, desires responsible position; bonded; highest references. K 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, correspondent, thoroughly competent and efficient, supervise auditing department, wide experience, seeks responsible position. F 190 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Head bookkeeper, stock brokerage, capable of taking full charge of bookkeeping department and margins, is open for engagement; first-class references. 251 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent executive; long, varied experience; can handle any set of books. Address L. R., Room 1,507, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, well trained, long experience, excellent references, desires connection with reliable firm; salary least considered. D 167 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER that is more than clerk; (24;) five years in last place; thoroughly competent; qualified to take full charge; moderate salary. F 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (24,) 7 years' experience double entry system, trial balances, control accounts, desires position; salary $20; excellent references. K 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accounting student, credit man's assistant; age 28; married; references A1; salary $22. B 248 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, trial balance, costs, controlling accounts, capable correspondent and assistant credit man.—Competent, K 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 31 years of age, desires situation; 9 years' experience modern accounting methods, including 7 years as cashier. Address Eames, 915 West 148th St.

BOOKKEEPER.

Credit man, (28,) thoroughly competent and efficient; can take full charge; highest references. B. S., 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, (24,) experienced double entry, accurate and rapid, good penman; $15 per week. F 158 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER; six years' experience; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 991 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, wide experience difficult problems, office manager, desires position. K 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Broad experience, cost work; university graduate; highest credentials. Accountant, 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, not afraid of work; moderate salary. F 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (23) desires position; thirteen years' experience; Christian; $20. L 218 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, (19,) with good appearance and one year's college education; would be willing to start with a law or brokerage office; salary not considered if opportunity is offered; can furnish best references. R. A. Wuef, 740 Georgia Av., B'klyn.

BUILDER.—Thoroughly experienced builder, being in the building business for 27 years, as superintendent or foreman, or to take full charge of construction. F 77 Times.

BUSINESS BUILDER, 28, executive; mail-order, correspondence, advertising, selling, salary. K 331 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS GETTER, long experience, large acquaintance various lines, extensive territory, wishes engagement; best references; give particulars. K 360 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

GENTLEMAN HIGHLY RECOMMENDS HIS CHAUFFEUR, WHO PROVED HIMSELF FAR ABOVE THE AVERAGE DURING THE LAST 6 YEARS. COL. 6144. G 26 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful; very careful driver; to repairs; 8 years' experience; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 222 West 38th St. New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, (English,) single, age 30, needs steady position; town or country; 12 years' experience with the best foreign and domestic cars; A1 mechanic; best personal reference; salary, $30. H 17 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (age 24,) wishes position with private family; have had 7 years' experience in shop and driving; neat, polite, and careful driver; best of references. Robert Kormann, 7238 River.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, total abstainer, with permanent references, desires steady position; at present employed; experience high-class cars; city or country. F 146 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert on Cadillac cars; can be highly recommended by Cadillac Co.; best city references; $25 with expenses out of town. Y 275 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write W. Murphy, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, absolutely reliable man, married, 28 years old, mechanic, 9 years' driving experience; well recommended by private family. P. J. C., 166 West 83d St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, thorough mechanic, private family preferred, city or country; five years' experience; good recommendations. L. A., 142 East 27th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, useful, married, wishes position; five years' experience, city, country; careful driver; best references. H 15 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swede, married, wishes all-year-around position, city, country; 5 years' experience; best references, H 16 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, (25,) 4 years' experience, wishes position; reliable. L 205 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, useful; best reference; last employer can be seen; country preferred. K 366 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private family; ten years last position; $25. F 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 5 years' references. Write 111 West 137th. Alexander, care Louis.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience; private family; reliable, temperate; best references. Telephone Riverside 9986.

CHEF, STEWARD.—Scotch-American; European and American hotel and club experience; excellent references; investigate. Ewing, 1,638 St. Peter's Av., Bronx.

CHEMIST, with teaching and laboratory experience, desires employment. F 174 Times.

CLERK, Christian, (22,) educated, experienced bookkeeper, wants position with chance to develop into salesman; best references. G 233 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Export and import office, small or large; 15 years' experience in all branches; salary expected, $15-$20. Please write P. O. Box 447, City.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced horses, careful driver; city, country; furnaces; generally useful; superior references. T. L., 125 East 34th St.

COLLECTION MANAGER, (24,) at present employed, with six years' experience in furniture installment business, desires position where there is future advancement in reward for good service; best references. Confidential, W. L., 104 E. 14th.

COLLECTION MANAGER, A-1, expert, resourceful collector; can organize department; domestic or foreign; high-grade methods get money without offense; first-class house only; pay my salary from your bank ledger. Weaver, P. O. Box 286 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION TELLER.—Young man (22) with two years' banking experience as collection teller wishes position with advancement. L 231 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, 23, twelve years' business experience in accounting, executive, and sales work, desires responsible position with established firm; active work requiring high-grade ability preferred; highly recommended. F 132 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) knowing various aspects of business, seeks career. K 208 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL high school graduate, 19, American, with thorough business training and experience, wants good position, advancement. K 826 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Japanese student, thoroughly good plain cook and butler, valet, desires short hours assisting work. Tani, 215 East 61st St.

CORRESPONDENT.—American, 32, of secretarial, sales, and office management experience, wishes position of responsibility requiring high-grade correspondent; $200 month. F 147 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Sales campaign, adjustments, collections, credits; live wire; college graduate. K 344 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT; 12 years' experience in modern cost system; reference; willing to go out of city. P 12 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical jigs, fixtures, and machine designing, detailing; 17 years' experience. "C.," 141 Park Av., Paterson, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN. — Very good architectural draftsman (beginner) wants work architect's office. H 122 Times.

EDITOR.—An associate editor of well-known magazine desires change; am college graduate and have done newspaper work; will consider publicity or editorial. P 19 Times.

EMBALMER.—Young man wants position with embalmer; best reference; sober, and willing to work night and day. F 193 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER or assistant; long experience with male, female factory, clerical employes; left employer last week without default; Christian, married; total abstainer; start moderate salary; best credentials last former employers. Hudson, B 256 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK, ledgers, billing, stock records, now employed, desires position. F 156 Times.

ENGINEER.—Electrical and development engineer; resourceful, tactful man, with executive ability; 21 years designing and manufacturing electrical and automobile apparatus; six years with last firm; services available immediately. H 33 Times.

ESTIMATOR on high-class building construction, handle purchasing, sub-contracts, wants connection with builders or investors. G 15 Times.

EXCELLENT FIGURER; knowledge stenography; several years' practical business training; unquestionable references. What have you to offer? K 364 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT or OFFICE MANAGER.

Expert office manager; 7 years' practical experience; sales, credits, collections, accounting; commercial and scientific school graduate; open for engagement on reasonable notice. Address H 27 Times.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, (31,) broad education, exceptional business experience, now head of large technical department and assistant to executive of large machinery corporation, has had financial and mercantile management experience since boyhood, wishes to connect with progressive house or financial institution. K 238 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE WITH LARGE EXPERIENCE IN LEGAL THINKING IN A VAST AMOUNT OF ENERGY, &C., DESIRES CONNECTION WITH LARGE CORPORATION WHERE FUTURE AWAITS EFFORTS. H 127 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE OR SALESMANAGER.

High-grade, big-calibred college man, wide business and financial experience; tactful compelling; accustomed to doing big things meritorious record in proof. J 107 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION wanted by a man (29) accustomed to managing big business; will work for salary or commission. H. A Johnson, 312 East 48th St.

EXECUTIVES overburdened with detail needing able assistant invited to help our the burden write for interview. Y 184 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXPERIENCED MAN SEEKS BUSINESS CONNECTION.

I have had thirty years in manufacturing and in banking, and can refer, by permission, to men well known in both lines.

I am not seeking a clerkship, but a position commensurate with my ability, and desire to assume responsibilities.

I am fifty years of age, in health, married, and am prepared to locate or to travel, as may be necessary. F 40 Times.

FRENCHMAN, 32, highly educated, 10 years' business experience in automobile concern, can spare 3 or 4 hours evenings on technical translations or otherwise. K 242 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN with wide experience in the banking field wishes connections with a progressive institution; best of references. C. S. A., 600 Ordway Building, Newark, N. J.

GENTLEMAN OF retired habits, experienced and efficient in most any branch of business, desires connection to assume or assist management; exceptional references. F 171 Times.

HOTEL MAN.—Young, married, Hungarian-American, 17 years' experience in restaurant kitchen and bar, seeks position in hotel restaurant, or club where the above experience will be to advantage. Address F 117 Times.

I AM A $10,000 MAN.

I seek connection with a reputable concern which can use the services of a man of initiative, brains, and personality, either as an executive or salesman; the position must afford a man of ability the opportunity to ultimately earn $10,000 a year. Address Results, H 8 Times.

I'M A GOOD advertising copy writer; I'm far better than the average in hand lettering and the decorative treatment of advertising; it does not require a King's ransom to command this talent, either part time or all time; I'll be a good find for some one. K 317 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB,

a real job, where I can help you with your details and use judgment; 26; 7 years' experience bookkeeper, correspondent, &c. K 128 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE, cook, butler, valet; unteachable; experienced; personal reference. Abe, 148 East 55th.

JUST LET ME ATTEND THE DETAILS.

I'll answer the mail, keep books, do all the little things necessary; 26; 7 years' experience; employed; will start at $30; let me phone for appointment. K 327 Times Downtown.

LAWYER-SECRETARY-REPRESENTATIVE —Responsible position wanted by practicing attorney, (30;) have A1 credentials; eight years' business experience as bookkeeper, secretary, and general manager; familiar with collections, real estate, and corporation law; good correspondent; salary $1,500 to start. F 159 Times.

MAN of good education, executive ability, initiative, thorough business experience, desires connection affording opportunity for one who can demonstrate ability to produce and capacity for work; age 34. B 346 Times Annex.

MANAGER-EXECUTIVE. — Active man 35 years of age, capable of mature judgment and decision; broad accounting, sales, and executive experience in mechanical and manufacturing lines; exceptional references; opportunity considered of more importance than immediate salary. C. F. D., F 135 Times.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION.

Salesman who gets the business is open for permanent connection; highest credentials; personality, pep, push; you need me; Eastern or Western territory. P 10 Times.

MASSEUR, graduate, Swedish, wishes a few more patients at gentlemen's residences. Ernest Winn, 147 East 60th St. Phone Plaza 7317.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, young, several years' practical experience Western States and Mexico, also engineering work railroad construction, best possible references from well-known companies, desires place with future, where earnest work counts. J 192 Times.

MECHANIC having facilities would like experimental, instrument work; would take position as foreman; fine work only. P 20 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity in large corporation. L 230 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.

12 years' experience office manager and credit man, with large cloak and suit concern; last 4 years office manager with large commercial bankers; am 38, good EXECUTIVE, use to RESPONSIBILITY and CAPABLE of assuming charge of large office. J 134 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, auditor, correspondent; long experience executive position, open to engagement; high-grade position only. H 9 Times.

OFFICE POSITION wanted by man of 35, American, preferably with export and import house; 12 years' European and American experience; thorough French; expert penman, typewriter; accept moderate salary to begin. B 342 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, expert credit man, accountant, years' commercial manufacturing experience, efficiency man, desires making change. EXPERT, K 284 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 23, knowledge double entry bookkeeping, Underwood typist; city or out of town; $17. K 311 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT, who is and has been successful, desires change which will give him greater scope; experienced in office system installations and improvements; capable of assuming duties of corporation Secretary-Treasurer. F 130 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, department head; genuine ability; twelve years' general experience; knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections; salary, $2,500 per annum. G 30 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Capable executive; good correspondent; familiar with modern systems and accounts; estimater; 7 years in present position; salary $1,800. Experienced. F 83 Times.

OPPORTUNIT

The New York Times Sunday, November 12, 1916.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER; must be high school graduate, about 21, neat, rapid, accurate, possessing initiative, and excellent English; state experience and salary expected. K 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well-educated stenographer, with speed and experience, wanted in philanthropic work; give particulars and previous salary. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mentally active, capable of dealing with public; state salary and age. Address O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, in downtown Manhattan office, young lady stenographer, beginner; state age and salary expected. K 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced general office work; salary to start, $600 a year. Herman Rienzler Co., 24 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, for Cuba; high class; right salary for the right party. S 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced Christian stenographer. Call Religious Work Department, Y. M. C. A., 316 West 59th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Thoroughly experienced operator on plug board; also take care of all mail, addressing envelopes, &c.; typist preferred; hours 9 to 6; salary $11 weekly; chance for advancement. Address with full particulars, own handwriting, Customs, K 310 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant, thoroughly competent; salary $12. K 400 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS wanted, one for bookkeeping and business arithmetic, another to take charge stenotype department. S. C. Estey, 57 East 59th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young girl about 22 years old, experienced, to solicit business over telephone; one who has a voice with a smile; resident of Brooklyn; salary. Call before 10 A. M., 585 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Frantz & Premler Co.

TUTOR.—Responsible girl or woman to take out six-year-old boy daily after school; if possible would like one who takes other children also. Holland, 48 West 73d. Columbus 1394.

TYPIST.—A young woman of refinement in executive department. H. T. Co., 69th and East River.

WAIST DRAPERS AND FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10 AND 12 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT WAIST DRAPERS AND FINISHERS; LONG SEASON, GOOD SALARY.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID; references required; family four adults, one child; wages $30. Phone 297R Summit, N. J. 14 Essex Road.

WAITRESSES for the Seaside Hospital; also seamstresses. Apply Monday, Room 415, at 105 Hudson Av.

WOMAN to be of general aid in secretarial capacity, from 11 to 4 daily; state experience. H 42 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 18 to 25, smart and refined, good talker; one having had experience as saleslady preferred; knowledge of the modern dances is essential; good salary; permanent studio position and rapid advancement. Room 703, 145 West 45th St.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position in office of large printing plant; good penmanship and accuracy at figures essential; reply stating age, experience and salary desired. H 90 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS IN OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. APPLY TOMORROW MORNING SUPT. OFFICE, A. A. VANTINE & CO., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

YOUNG GIRL, high school, French, to spend Saturdays with little girl 4 years old. Apply Sunday, Dr. Garringer, 1,103 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY of refinement for general office work with export firm; knowledge of telephone operating desirable. K 401 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY TO TRANSLATE AND CORRESPOND IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH. APPLY BELLAS, HESS & CO., 93 MORTON ST.

YOUNG LADY to work in mailing department; high class office; salary $6 to start. F 191 Times.

Employment Agencies.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid operator; good opportunity; $12-$15.

BOOKKEEPERS, cashiers, stenography, for position in advertising firm; exceptional opportunity for girl of refinement and education, $20 to commence.

TYPIST, knowledge of telephone operating; downtown steamship company; must be rapid on machine, relieve at switchboard; $12.

STENOGRAPHER; take rapid dictation; also handle some detail work; $15.

FOREIGN STENOGRAPHERS.—We have on our list to present time three or four high-grade positions calling for stenography in French or Spanish and English at salaries from $18 to $25.

Apply in person only, from 9-1,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists, telephone operators, office assistants wanted for high-class, permanent positions; no registration fee or waiting.

Typist, Jersey City, $15; Spanish stenographer, $15. Dieni Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 3 Beekman St., Portland 4219. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d. Room 13.

WE HAVE several positions to offer, at salaries ranging from $12 to $20, for competent dictaphone operators; must be applied for in person at once. The Dictaphone, 84 Chambers St.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18; stenographers, $8-15; cashier, $10; typists, $7-$10; free registration. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$12, $20; one French; dictaphone operators, typists, young file clerks; register free. F. X. Goggen Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant, typist. Elliott-Fisher Bureau, Inc., 1133 Broadway. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, $20 up; S. B., uptown, $12; permanent. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; exceptional positions unfilled; free registration. Van Dyk Agency, 1 West 34th.

COOKS, kitchenmaids, waitresses, nurses, butlers, couples. Mrs. Kernaghan's Agency, 244 6th Av.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd's Syl-a-ble Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 367 West 125st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE U. b. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Slagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY courses.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. WM. M. WHEAT, Director.
Asolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT.—Require an experienced salesman for the foreign and domestic cheese section.

ALSO

PAINT DEPARTMENT.—Require a head of stock for our paint section; only those with a thorough knowledge of paint need apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

ENGRAVERS.—We require engravers on silver and gold; liberal salaries; can also place a competent watchmaker. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.—Need a competent finisher and polisher; liberal salary and permanent position to satisfactory party.

ALSO

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Require experienced carpet and rug stock man. Apply to Manager, Carpet Department, Third Floor, East Building.

ALSO

PACKERS.—We require for our Department of Wrapping a number of men accustomed to packing and wrapping various classes of merchandise; night work. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A BRONX MANUFACTURER
offers exceptional opening to a young man trained big enough to recognize the importance of a position requiring steady attention to detail in the inspection, counting, handling, and labeling of stock; must have the personality necessary to control boys and be willing to work as well as supervise; this is a responsible position; the ability to fill it may be found in a young man from 18 to 35 years; give age, experience, references, and salary; state religion. J 99 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, who has had several years' experience with large companies and is capable of influencing business; good proposition for right man; state particulars. K 386 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT who has had wide experience to act as chief accountant for audit company; mention experience. K 395 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or student, on probation; make himself generally useful; capable man will fill responsible position. K 94 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Excellent opportunity for Junior with C. P. A.; state education, experience, and salary desired. K 322 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior and senior, wanted; complete particulars, references, salary, essential. K 334 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING
MAN OR WOMAN.
Drawing Account and Commission.
A REAL OPPORTUNITY.

If you have ability and wish to form a connection with a high-class weekly publication, apply from 9 to 10 or from 4 to 5 at Advertising Department of The American Jewish Chronicle, 33 West 42d St.

We wish you to talk advertising with the leading business men of New York City.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Active, aggressive, selling experience absolutely essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 308, 95 Warren St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR

for a high-class magazine; only experienced men, able to give the best of references, will receive consideration; commission liberal enough to make it worth the attention of men of the highest class; all communications confidential. Address J 130 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS acquainted with high-class New York accounts on suburban society weekly; must be producers; strictly commission basis, but liberal one. Apply Abbey Printshop, 441 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

ADVERTISING MAN, commission basis, to travel Middle West territory representing new publication. Box 1,574, Springfield, Mass.

AN ADVENTURE IN
BUSINESS.

(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. M——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without position. Happening through a happy chance to read an advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has conferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who are ambitious to acquire equities.

Call on or address Arthur L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced, wanted at E. H. Janes, 414 Madison Av.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT.—Young man to receive instruction in architecture in return for minor office work. Y 220 Times Annex.

ARTIFICIAL LEG WORKERS (two) wanted; good proposition. Address 222W Liberty St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARTIST.—Experienced on Chinese raised lacquer work and furniture decoration; state experience and salary wanted. F 106 Times.

ARTIST.—Assistant to successful illustrator; must be good draftsman with feeling for decoration; state experience. H 40 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.

YOUNG MAN as right hand man to owner of successful and progressive skirt manufactory. Must be familiar with wholesale garment business, preferably in dress skirt line. Must understand fabrics, know how to handle the selling end and assist in general management. High class party only need apply. Write, stating age, experience, present connection, and salary expected. A splendid opportunity for the right man. All replies absolutely confidential. Box No. J 90 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—One experienced in industrial health and accident insurance business preferred; weekly salary. Manager, Room 551, 200 5th Av.

ASSISTANT MEN'S FURNISHINGS BUYER.

KAUFMAN & BAER COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH HAVE AN OPENING FOR AN ASSISTANT TO THEIR MEN'S FURNISHINGS BUYER; MUST BE AGGRESSIVE, TASTY, AND OF GOOD APPEARANCE; A WONDERFUL CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IN ONE OF THE LARGEST MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY; ONE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY BY LETTER, Y 213 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Wanted, in the office of a department store, an assistant manager in the purchase ledger department; one familiar with department store accounting preferred in replying, state age, references and salary expected. Address Assistant Manager, Box Y 279 Times Annex.

A JUNIOR CLERK
WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE OFFERING EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. H 32 TIMES.

A LARGE concern in the manufacturing field has opening for man as assistant to production manager; must be good correspondent, thoroughly conversant with office methods; capable of directing work and cooperating with manufacturing department heads; a permanent position, offering excellent opportunities for advancement; reply in own handwriting, giving experience in full, age, references, and salary desired. Address Box K 357 Times Downtown.

A WORKING FOREMAN wanted for brass foundry in medium-sized city in Southern Pennsylvania; this is an excellent opportunity for the right man to grow with a thriving business; give experience in detail; experience as a foreman not absolutely necessary; all applications will be treated strictly confidential. Y 250 Times Annex.

BANK CLERK.—LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES SERVICES OF YOUNG MAN, 19 TO 25 YEARS; ABILITY TO OPERATE BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE ESSENTIAL; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, AND EXPERIENCE. CLERK, K 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced, able to operate typewriter; state previous experience and references. S 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, who can take care of general ledger; one with knowledge of Italian preferred; state experience and salary desired. P. O., W. H., 1,220.

BOOKKEEPER, good experience, controlling accounts; expert reference and understanding Spanish preferred; state age, education, experience, giving detailed information, correspondence. Report, K 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK.—A large financial concern has an opening for a young man between 23 and 28 years of age who has had experience in accounting work; we do not require an accountant, but a man who is quick and accurate at figures, ledger work, &c.; the applicant must be red blooded, quick thinking, energetic, healthy in mind and body—a young man who is looking to his future and who is not a floater or a chronic job hunter; this is a splendid opportunity for the right man to establish a connection where he positively can succeed in direct proportion to his efforts and brains; write fully; your answer will be held in confidence. Box S 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER wanted by large wholesale coal concern; experience preferable; state references and salary. Address K 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class; industrial plant on Staten Island; must have experience; state salary and experience. Y 271 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, must be accurate; state age, experience and salary. J 117 Times.

BOYS.—Office boys; 18 years of age; $6 per week. The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

BOYS.—THE LARGE AND VERY HIGH CLASS RETAIL AND WHOLESALE FLOOR COVERING AND FURNITURE HOUSE OF W. & J. SLOANE REQUIRES A FEW AMBITIOUS, EDUCATED BOYS, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO GROW UP WITH THE BUSINESS; EXCELLENT TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO W. & J. SLOANE, 8TH AV. AND 47TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOY, 16 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, WELL-EDUCATED, ENERGETIC LAD, OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS, TO MAKE CONNECTION WITH AN IMPORTANT CONCERN THAT ARE LEADERS IN THEIR LINES; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES REQUIRED. WRITE Z. L., 104 EAST 14TH.

BOYS ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES, OF NEAT APPEARANCE, TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHOWROOM; ALSO OFFICE BOYS TO COPY AND ENCLOSE MAIL. APPLY TO GENERAL OFFICE MESSENGERS, STATE AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. POST OFFICE BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

BOYS.—Two strong, active, intelligent boys, not under 17 years of age, for checking and bundle wrapping; those preferred who possess capacity for advancement. Apply by letter. Aeolian Company, 29 West 42d.

BOYS, 15 TO 17 YEARS, WANTED BY LARGE BANK AS MESSENGERS AND PAGES; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND REFERENCES. FINANCE, K 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY

to carry mail between factory and store of manufacturing concern; no packages; wages $6; good opportunity to work up to a better position. Apply

BERLIN & JONES,
547 West 27th St. Office, Third Fl.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
11 EAST 22D ST.,
REQUIRE SERVICES OF NEAT BOYS ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHOWROOM.

BOYS.—For delivery and errands; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references; liberal salaries paid; permanent position, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply side entrance, 8 A. M., Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

BOY IN LARGE LIGHTING FIXTURE FACTORY TO LEARN ELECTRICAL TRADE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR BOY INCLINED IN THIS DIRECTION. APPLY WITH REFERENCES TO CALDWELL, 36 WEST 15TH ST.

BOY wanted; bright and of neat appearance, preferably one high school, for office of fire insurance company; salary, $22.00 per month. Apply in own handwriting and state age. K 348 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, good sized boy, for general office work in downtown bank; one with fair education and acquainted with New York streets; must furnish good references. Address K 313 Times Downtown.

BOY.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. desire a young man, 16-18; splendid opportunity for the right one to get a knowledge of wholesale merchandising. Apply Wholesale Cashier, 5th Av. and 40th St., 5th floor.

BOY, public school education, to assist chemist; no experience needed; state references, religion, and nationality; $6 per week. J 82 Times.

BOY, in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for one who is ambitious and energetic. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY wanted; strong, active, 16 to 18 years; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Box L 314, New York Post Office.

BOY—Dress trimming house wants intelligent boy, aged 15 years and up, making himself useful stock room. K 348 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Exceptional opportunity, law office; only bright, energetic, good-appearing boy, 15 years or over, need apply; salary whatever worth. 71 Broadway, Room 1,116.

BOY, strong, to deliver goods and make himself generally useful; 16-17 years of age; $7 to start; references required. S 242 Times Downtown.

BOYS as messengers; bring proof of age and references; good wages, free uniforms, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY wanted in architect's office, $5 per week to start, with exceptional opportunity for advancement; state age and parentage. J 96 Times.

BOY.—Bright, clear handwriting; exceptional opportunity to right party; state past experience, if any. Lace Importer, 117 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17, must understand stenography and typewriting, for office work with a wholesale clothing house; state salary; apply by letter only. Moorehouse, 2 East 23d St.

BOY.—Advertising agency offers opportunity for bright office boy, about 15 years old. Apply Monday morning, Maclay & Mullally, Room 805, 60 Broadway, City.

BOY, (Office.)—Live wire, capable of working his way to salesmanship; state age, experience, references, and salary. J 127 Times.

BOY, to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary, $5 to start, good advancement to smart boy. 12 East 45th St.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D.

BOY wanted in banking office; must write good hand, reside with parents, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1,018.

BOY, junior salesman, men's furnishing store, reference, permanent, $10. O'Loughlin 2 Broadway.

BOY wanted in a law office; graduate of grammar school preferred. Address K 352 Times Downtown.

BOY, over 16, for packing in a large mail order house; wages, $7 to start; good opportunity. Room 411B, 47 West 42d St.

BOY.—Good opening for live office boy with automobile house state age, nationality, and experience. Y 295 Times Annex.

BOY, for office work in machinery house; write, stating age, and salary expected. P. S., P. O. Box 2,132, New York.

BOY, over 16, to fill orders in a mail order house; wages, $7 to start; good chance. Room 411B, 47 West 42d St.

BOY, (16,) bookkeeping department; good handwriting; good at figures; start $6. Importers, J 82 Times.

BOY, colored, general work, men's furnishing store, permanent, advancement. O'Loughlin, 2 Broadway.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; salary $7; good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,384.

BOYS.—Chance to learn trade; start, $5 per week. Apply all day, 181 Waverly Place.

BOYS.—$7 week start; make themselves useful. 26 Weibecker, 236-270 West 129th.

BOY, about 15; good place. Manasseh Levy & Co., 2 John St.

BOY.—Neat, strong, intelligent; office, stock, wholesale. Importer, 160 Times.

BRICKMASON.—Foremen, (two,) one of 10 to 15 years' experience, one of at least 2 years' experience, on city or country work; state age, experience, references; steady position with opportunity for right men. Write Builder, 1,364 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Must be able to take care of dwellstairs and furnace in country house; colored man preferred; give references; coats wages expected. K 349 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BRIGHT MAN as assistant in our cotton goods converting department; one who has had experience in this line and is thoroughly familiar with converting cotton goods for the clothing manufacturing trade, and who is conversant with cotton goods counts, weights and bleacheries; those but those having had similar positions need apply; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. L 207 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER.

Unusual opportunity for a buyer of ability with a fine specialty store in Portland, Ore.; we want a man or woman to buy medium and high-grade women's and misses' garments, and to supervise the management of the store; previous experience and knowledge of Eastern market essential; the position is big enough for a high-priced party. Apply to H. Liebes & Co., 22-24 West 26th st., New York. Telephone Farragut 2493.

BUYER, &c.—A man wanted to buy for and manage the following departments: Notions, toilet goods, jewelry, leather goods, fancy goods, and ribbons; let your first letter contain full details as to amount of experience you have had, whom you have worked with, how long in each place, your age, and salary expected. Lord & Sage, Reading, Penn.

CARPENTER, estimator, experienced, in builders' office; one who thoroughly understands taking of quantities and pricing same, and price the erection of material; state salary and references. J 109 Times.

CARPENTER FOREMAN.—Practical man, experienced in reinforced concrete building work; state wages, and references. F 165 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, UNDERSTANDING PIERCE ARROW CAR; SALARY, $25; GIVE REFERENCES. S 251 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHEMIST

experienced in creating and manufacturing full line of high-class toilet articles and perfumes wanted for New York laboratories of large French firm; must be able to show he possesses originality, thoroughness, and stability; unusual opportunity for permanent position with fine future in rapidly increasing business; give full history, experience, age, and salary desired. J 123 Times.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced in making compact face powders and rouges. K 213 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—A young bank clerk wanted, with one year's experience, neat penman, accurate at figures. Address, stating references, present position, and salary, Box 523, 1,059 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young man for clerical position in office of large printing plant; good penmanship and accuracy at figures essential. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. F 51 Times.

CLERK to assist in bookkeeping department; age 18 years; salary to start, $10; excellent opportunity. G. S., P. O. Box 2,132.

CLERK wanted, over 18; serve papers and office work. S 231 Times Downtown.

CLOTH EXAMINER wanted in sample woolen house. Apply, stating experience and salary expected. S 218 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Bond house has real opening for young man as correspondent; must have one with college education and literary experience, preferably along financial lines; must have advertising sales instinct, and ability to write effective sales letters for mail order work; answers must be typewritten, giving age, full account of experience, and salary expected to start; incomplete replies not considered; all replies confidential until after personal interview. Address Box L 211 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR A HIGH-GRADE CORRESPONDENT. THIS MAN MUST BE SYSTEMATIC, ACCUSTOMED TO A BUSY DEPARTMENT, AND TO DIRECTING THE WORK OF ASSISTANTS. APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. MUST STATE FULLY AND PLAINLY PREVIOUS AND PRESENT EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS EDUCATION, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. WHOLESALE. 182 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Those having department store experience preferred; salary and liberal commission arrangement; excellent chance for connect permanently with sales force of largest toy manufacturers in United States. Apply Room 205, American Woolen Bldg., New York City, Monday A. M., 9 to 11.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX Y 266 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in structural steel and plate work; permanent position to right man. Write, stating experience and salary expected, Porcupine Boiler Co., 139 Wordin Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. APPLY BOX Y 272 TIMES ANNEX.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED.

Young men, 21 or over, required as helpers or drivers on express wagons. Apply Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Dept., 30 Trinity Place, N. Y. C.

EDITOR.—Bright young man, who has had some experience in a magazine office to assist with copy and make-up; excellent opportunity for one who can locate. Room 700, 145 West 45th St.

EFFICIENCY MAN.—Old established curb brokerage concern known as one of the largest desires the services of a competent efficiency man with wide experience capable of taking charge of correspondence, stenographic, filing, and statistical departments; permanent position and advancement to right party; must have qualifications; state where employed for past 10 years and salary expected. Address L 201 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.

Young man for A. B. See passenger elevator; experience and references necessary; good steady position. Apply 8 A. M. side entrance.

KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 36TH ST.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, mechanically inclined and some experience with high grade automobiles, to make himself generally useful with automobile accessory house; also occasionally to drive and look after demonstrating car. Good opportunity for ambitious young man not afraid of work and willing to start for moderate salary and advance himself rapidly into a good position. State full particulars of age, experience, references, and wages expected. Address Useful, Y 282 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE. — A factory at New Haven, Conn., employing approximately 1,000 hands, has an excellent, permanent opportunity, at high wages, for an experienced automatic screw machine executive; must be expert on Brown & Sharpe and Acme automatics. Address immediately W. McM., Y 232 Times Annex.

JANITOR wanted, who knows how to run elevator and steam heat. Apply to Schotky, 161 Bowery.

JOB PRESSMEN.

WANTED, SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESSMEN; GOOD PAY; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO., EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

JUNIOR CLERK FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; MUST HAVE THOROUGH GENERAL EDUCATION AND BE 18 YEARS OLD AT LEAST. REPLY STATING AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND SALARY DESIRED. H 28 TIMES.

LAW CLERK.—American; some stenography experience; evening student preferred; compensation and opportunities. K 390 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be willing and obliging; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 202 Times Downtown.

MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNER.

Man with all around experience in tool designing for engineering department of large plant seventy miles from New York. Everything to be new; splendid opportunity to advance with immense corporation. Mention age, training, and experience in detail. K 281 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, fine bench work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAIL ORDER EXPERT.—Must be an expert, and able to organize mail-order business for large concern. S 293 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for crayfish cannery in South Africa; must have first-hand knowledge of latest methods making cans, must be a practical mechanic, and competent to run and equip a canmaking factory; also understand the process of making fish; excellent opening and good remuneration for suitable applicant. Address C. B. Trube, Room 413, 11 Broadway.

MANAGER.—FIRST-CLASS MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL STORE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY CAPABLE; BETWEEN 25 AND 35. PHONE OR WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT. W. S. MAAS, 37 WEST 36TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGER WANTED

For one of the biggest and best retail grocery stores in New York City, having a large volume of business.

Must have had thorough grocery experience and capable of handling successfully a large number of employes. Must be a good salesman himself and understand how to make others sell. State fully your experience for the past ten years and salary desired. Address J. P. S., Box 22 Times.

MANAGER wanted for restaurants and cafeterias located throughout large industrial plant Middle West; state education, experience, salary. Address replies to Y 264 Times Annex.

MANAGER or advance agent wanted; an opportunity is afforded an ambitious young or middle-aged man to administer profitably an arrange a lecture tour. Address, with qualifications, H 5 Times.

MAN wanted; must be experienced on ticket punches, cutting dies, assembling, &c.; a good proposition for the right man; will pay transportation. McGill Ticket Punch Co., Chicago.

MASON and reinforced concrete foreman, familiar with chuting system and handling concrete in Winter; state wages and references. F 164 Times.

MEN.—Two active, educated men over 35 years of age for special work in New York and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. Apply 10 to 12, A. W. Ross, Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., 449 4th Av., second floor.

NEWSPAPER MAN, with trade paper experience, for copy and proof reading; state age, salary, and experience. L 215 Times Downtown.

ODD LOT BLOTTER MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; experienced; only accurate, quick, and experienced clerks familiar with large wire business need apply, stating reference, salary, and all details. K 391 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS — Lads, about 18 years old, who have been well educated and are the sort who can start at the bottom, work hard and conscientiously and earn advancement; to such lads a bright opportunity is offered by a large mercantile establishment, which will pay $25 a month to start; give full information regarding age, religion, education, experience, &c. H 116 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—YOUNG MAN AS GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. S 255 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—American boy about 16 or 17 years of age, must have good education, good at figures, and write a good hand; state salary expected. Manufacturer, K 362 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER competent to handle solicitors; must be possessed of exceptional executive and organization ability, expert on letter dictation; preference given to one handling stock salesmen; exceptional opportunity for advancement; state qualifications and experience fully and salary expected. Address D 198 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted by a large corporation operating a number of plants and subsidiary companies; must be thoroughly experienced in general and cost accounting, credits and collections; state age, experience and salary expected. Manufacturer, H 10 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 16 years of age; experience unnecessary. Address in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, and reference, K 263 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for law office. Write, stating age, experience, &c., K 264 Times Downtown.

OILER AND PORTER.—MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY. LACE IMPORTER, 127 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHYSICIAN with New York State license for assistant in office, elderly man preferred. For further information write Dr. A. W. Bender, 267 East Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

PORTER.

YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL STORE WORK; MUST BE HANDY WITH TOOLS. EXPERIENCED, AND FURNISH REFERENCES. APPLY SIDE ENTRANCE, 8 A. M.
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 36TH ST.

PRACTICAL AND EFFICIENT MANAGER wanted for photo-engraving department of high-class printing and direct advertising plant outside of New York. A man having a thorough knowledge of line and half-tone, capable of keeping up standard of product, obtaining the best services of employees, and creating a quality and service that will make and hold customers for the house. This is an opportunity, seldom offered, to connect with a progressive, up-to-date plant. State references and salary expected. (Confidential.) Box K 351 Times Downtown.

PRINT SHOP FOREMAN.—Large New England printing establishment has opening for high-grade production man; must have general knowledge of printing business; splendid opportunity; in replying give full particulars regarding past and present employment, age and salary expected. X 217 Times Annex.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted; must be high-grade man, capable of approaching first-class trade; one familiar with fine catalogues and color work; commission. J 92 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — Attractive position with a firm of public accountants for man experienced as senior accountant possessing executive ability and competent to review reports, &c.; no traveling; state full particulars. J 116 Times.

PROGRAM ADVERTISING SOLICITORS,
Commission; for interview call Gramercy 5886.

SALESMAN.—My firm wants a man with big personality, backbone, and brains to travel extensively; our business is confined to banks and trust companies; if you are the unusual salesman who has done things while the other fellow was thinking about doing them and are seeking a permanent connection with a big, responsible house, where other negotiations end, and willing as $25,000, (commission basis,) write to me, tell me who you are, your age, and what you have done; interview will be arranged as early as possible with applicants selected. Address Y 231 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—HOUSE OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION IN LIGHTING FIXTURES BUSINESS IS OFFERING TO MAN WITH A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, ESPECIALLY WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE SEMI-INDIRECT BUSINESS; ONE WITH GOOD EXPERIENCE CAN MAKE A GOOD CONNECTION; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY. H 26 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—HIGH-CLASS UNDERWEAR HOUSE, PRODUCING HAND EMBROIDERED AND HAND-SEWED PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS, DESIRES FROM JAN. 1 ON SEVERAL A1 MEN TO COVER THE FOLLOWING TERRITORY:
New England States; Middle Atlantic States; N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; N. and S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.
ONLY APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED UNLESS ACQUAINTED WITH LINE AND TRADE. LETTERS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS. G 34 TIMES.

SALESMEN—A FEW CLEAN-CUT, FORCEFUL SALESMEN, WITH SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE OR INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; MUST HAVE CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH LIVE NEW YORK CORPORATION; LIBERAL COMMISSION; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. Y 255 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK LADIES' NECKWEAR HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR HIGH-GRADE MAN FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TERRITORY; EMBRACES LEADING CITIES. WITH TRADE ALREADY ES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,478. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROFRANO FREED, THRONG CHEERS

After 22 Hours Jury Acquits Ex-City Official of Causing a Political Murder.

MAYOR CONGRATULATES HIM

Jurors Not Convinced the Defendant Had Telephone Conferences with Gunmen.

ITALIAN COLONY PLEASED

Flags Hung Out to Celebrate the Verdict and Thousands Call at Rofrano Home.

Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, walked out of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon a free man, acquitted after the jury had debated for nearly twenty-two hours the charge that he had directed the killing of Michael Galmari, a Tom Foley adherent in the Second Assembly District.

His acquittal, which probably means the collapse of the case against Joseph Brundini, a prominent Brooklyn Italian who was jointly indicted with Rofrano, was announced by the jury at 2 o'clock when even the closest friends of the defendant were convinced that there would be a disagreement. It marked the culmination of a series of prosecutions extending over a period of twenty months, and which, growing out of the one crime, had resulted in the conviction of three men for murder and the indictment of seven others on charges of perjury. Rofrano's trial lasted nearly five weeks.

An extraordinary demonstration in the streets about the Criminal Court Building and at the defendant's home followed the verdict. In the courtroom itself the stern warning by Justice Bartow S. Weeks that a demonstration would be met with instant punishment had had its effect on the spectators, and there was scarcely a murmur when Anthony D. Newhall, foreman of the jury, said:

"Not guilty."

Mayor Sends Congratulations.

Many prominent men hastened to congratulate the ex-city official, among them Mayor Mitchel, who had been called as a witness by the prosecution. Mr. Mitchel sent word by President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Service Commission that he was glad that Rofrano, whom he had always believed innocent, had been freed.

Up to the moment when Justice Weeks issued his warning that a demonstration in court would not be tolerated, no one besides himself and perhaps Assistant District Attorney Brothers knew that the jury had agreed. On Saturday night when the jury had asked if it could bring in a verdict for second degree murder there was an impression that a conviction was inevitable, but this opinion gave way to an expectation of a disagreement when the hours passed yesterday and nothing more was heard from the juryroom.

Rofrano was brought into the courtroom at 2:04 o'clock, or four minutes less than twenty-two hours after the jury had retired for its deliberations. Long before that time the corridors had been cleared of spectators by the police, and every entrance to the building was guarded by men in uniform and by detectives. This vigilance had convinced many of the defendants' friends that an unfavorable verdict was in sight, and contributed to the general surprise when the actual finding became known.

During the many minutes of tense silence while the jurors were filing into the box and Justice Weeks was admonishing the few spectators in the room, Rofrano stood rigidly in a small inclosure reserved for prisoners. Although he said later that he had no intimation of what was coming, he betrayed no emotion, and stared steadily at the twelve jurrors.

Rofrano Remains Composed.

A slight, convulsive movement of the jaws was the only indication by the defendant that he realized the importance of the two words "not guilty," pronounced by Foreman A. D. Newhall. James and Robert Rofrano, the defendant's brothers, sitting at a table just outside of the inclosure, buried their heads in their hands, crying violently. Martin Littleton, who had defended Rofrano, stared silently for a moment at the jurors, and then hurried, moist eyed, to his wife, who was even more greatly affected. Mrs. Littleton had been a daily spectator at the trial, and she had been as firmly convinced as her husband that Rofrano was innocent.

"It is more than an acquittal," said Mr. Littleton after the courtroom had been cleared. "It is a vindication of a man who had nothing whatever to do with this crime. It is a vindication of him as an honest man." Mr. Littleton received an ovation from the friends of Rofrano.

There was an immediate dash for the doors, and an instant later a wild cheer coming up from the street showed that the news had reached those outside the building. James Rofrano had, in the meantime, made upstairs to the room in which sat Mrs. Rofrano and her mother-in-law, and there was a scream of joy when the two women heard the verdict.

"God is good!" sobbed Mrs. Rofrano. "I knew—I knew they could not send an innocent man to the electric chair."

The defendant himself entered the room a moment later and embraced his wife, weeping silently. Maurice Geronimo, secretary to the Sheriff of Queens County, one of those who had worked hardest in the preparation of the defendant's case, joined the group, as did Joseph Conti, Nickolas Cimino, Ralph Dilli Paoli, Dr. Moskowitz, and other friends of Rofrano.

Cheered by Crowd in Street.

Guarded by detectives, the defendant was hurried through the Franklin Street exit to a high-powered, closed automobile and driven off at high speed. There was a renewal of cheering by the crowd in front of the Criminal Court Building when Rofrano appeared, and many of the spectators ran after the motor in an endeavor to grasp him by the hand. The detectives took no chances, however, of a possible attack by one of the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner's enemies, and ordered the chauffeur to put on more speed.

The news spread with remarkable rapidity through the crowded Second Assembly District, and several thousand persons gathered in front of the acquitted man's home at 11 Oliver Street by the time he arrived there. Hundreds of these persons fought each other in their eagerness to grasp his hands, and the police had considerable difficulty in forcing their way through to the door. With the celebrity which is character-

Continued on Page 4.

"WON'T DISCUSS 1920" MR. ROOSEVELT SAYS

After Mr. Perkins's Visit the Colonel Declares the Subject Is "a Pipe Dream."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Aroused by the political significance attached by various politicians and newspapers to the visit of George W. Perkins to Sagamore Hill yesterday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon expressed himself definitely in regard to that 1920 sentiment. He characterized such talk as "pipe dreams."

"I want it clearly understood," he said, "that no amount of visits or talk can induce me to speak of the 1920 nomination. I won't discuss pipe dreams."

LEAD IN MINNESOTA FOR HUGHES NOW 260

Official Tabulation Begins This Week—Vote of Two Regiments Yet to Come.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—Today's corrections, additions and subtractions left the Hughes plurality in Minnesota at 260. The total vote to date was Wilson, 178,548; Hughes, 178,808. Cass County's revised returns gave Wilson 1,260 and Hughes 982. Faribault County returns favored Wilson 14 to 12.

Tabulation of reports from the County Auditors at the Capitol is to begin this week and first sheets are expected tomorrow. There are a few precincts to hear from, and practically all of the Second and Third Regiments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official count of California's vote in the Presidential election will begin tomorrow, and steps have been taken not only to expedite the work but to insure its accuracy. Both the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees have engaged checkers and attorneys to scrutinize the count of each tally sheet, and tonight all preparations were reported complete.

The Republican State Central Committee was busy today getting in figures on the individual votes of all electors in the belief, it was announced, that at least some of the Republican electors might be found to have enough votes to qualify for the electoral college.

With seventeen isolated precincts still unreported, the vote tonight stood Hughes 462,828, Wilson 460,106. The missing votes, it was generally believed, will not materially change President Wilson's majority of 3,278.

BANDITS MASSACRE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Soldiers Also Among Nearly 100 Victims of Attack On Train Near Contreras.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 12.—An indiscriminate massacre of nearly 100 women, children, and Carranza soldiers, who were traveling on a train which was attacked near Contreras, State of Morelos, by Zapata followers, is reported in Mexico City newspapers received here today. After the attack on the train, the dead lay in piles beside the cars, the papers state.

Only one person, so far as known, escaped death at the hands of the bandits. He was Captain Antonio Priegos. The attack was made last Tuesday. The passenger train was convoyed by a military train. After the military train had been allowed to pass unmolested, the Zapatistas for fifteen minutes kept up the slaughter, slaying men and women, who prayed for mercy, and killing the babies who accompanied their mothers, the papers declare. Soldiers aboard the passenger train were without their accoutrements and unable to offer any resistance. Among the list of dead given in the Mexico City papers are Colonel Garido Alfaro, two Majors, and three Captains.

When a relief train reached the scene of the attack several hours after it occurred, the Zapatistas had scattered into the hills. They had looted the express car.

PRISONERS GAG TRUSTY AND FLEE JERSEY JAIL

Fugitives Beat Inmate Who Refused to Join Them—All Four Caught.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Four prisoners, after overpowering a trusty, tying a prisoner who refused to join them, escaped from the Sussex County Jail here last night, but their liberty was of short duration, as all four were captured near Swartswood several hours later by Sheriff Wilson and a hotel proprietor. The prisoners, Charles Murray, Athu Mulholland, John Laflin, and Peter Wolchiski, had been arrested for robbing the home of C. H. Richards, at Lake Grinnael.

Murray got a screw driver and with this was able to detach the lock on his cell door. When Frank Perry, the trusty, came by his cell, Murray leaped out, overpowered him, and took his keys. Perry was gagged and bound, and then Murray released the other three prisoners. One of them John McCormack refused to join the jail delivery, and he was maltreated by the other four. He was bound and gagged and then tied to his cell. After struggling for an hour Perry and McCormack freed themselves, and summoned help.

DEUTSCHLAND IS WARY.

Sticks to Port Amid Rumors That British Warships Are Outside.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—The time of the departure of the German submarine Deutschland was still uncertain tonight, although everything apparently has been in readiness since Saturday for a quick dash to sea. At the Custom House it was said that the manifest had not yet been filed, but that this formality, together with the issuance of clearance papers, would occupy only a short time.

There were more rumors today that British cruisers were outside the three-mile limit waiting for the Deutschland and that two German war submarines were off the coast to convoy the boat back to Germany. There was no confirmation of these rumors.

FINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS now open. Lowest Rates! Air Line. Lift Prop.—Advt.

GRAVES TALKS OF U-53 STOCK DEALS

Says They Were Mentioned in Letters He Tried to Sell to German Embassy.

DIDN'T MENTION COUNTESS

But Somebody in Germany Wanted to Know About the Profits on U-53's Doings.

DENIES BLACKMAIL CHARGE

Reported in Washington That Complaint on That Ground May Not Be Pushed.

Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, the much-advertised spy who was arrested in Washington on Saturday on a charge of attempting to blackmail the wife of the German Ambassador, said yesterday that the letters which he had offered to deliver to the German Embassy for $3,000 concerned alleged stock transactions. An individual in Germany, Dr. Graves said, asked the German Ambassador in one of the letters how great a share they in Germany would receive from the profits of a coup based on the activities of the German submarine U-53 in American waters.

Dr. Graves said the amounts mentioned in this and one of the two other letters ran into millions of marks.

The U-53, it will be recalled, appeared in Newport Harbor on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, sent ashore a letter to Count von Bernstorff, and departed after a stay of only a few hours. On the following day (Sunday) she sank five steamships off Nantucket Lightship. Her exploits caused a sharp decline in the New York stock market on Monday.

Dr. Graves, who told his story yesterday at his apartment at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, where he came after his release under $2,000 bail in Washington, said his apartment had been entered in his absence and a number of papers stolen. There were certain indications, he said, that he was personally in danger, but he refused to describe the indications.

One of the letters in the case is entirely innocuous, Dr. Graves said, but the other two are of such a character that, now they were in the hands of the United States authorities, they might cause trouble.

Points to Wording of Charge.

Dr. Graves said positively that none of the letters contained anything reflecting upon the Countess von Bernstorff, and declared that the blackmail charge was a blind. He pointed to the wording of the charge against him, which was that he had "unlawfully and verbally threatened to expose and publish certain letters containing matter showing the infirmities and failings of Countess von Bernstorff." Dr. Graves asserted that this would not have been phrased "so crudely" if the Countess had really been concerned in the matter in any way.

"The letters, as stated by Prince Hatzfeldt, the counselor of the German Embassy, were from a woman in Germany to the Countess," said Graves. "How would letters from one woman to another be used to extort money? If that were the purpose for which they were to be used, would not the blackmailer go directly to the Countess or possibly to the Count? Would he go to an outsider such as Prince Hatzfeldt? How could he publish the letters, if they really did concern a woman?

"In today's papers, Prince Hatzfeldt admits that two of the letters were in code. Why should a woman in Germany write to a woman here in code? Would a woman write anything in a letter which might fall into the hands of the British with anything in it that might prove personally embarrassing to another woman?

"There was nothing of the sort suggested in any of the letters. There were, however, diplomatic matters, for one thing, and for another thing there were passages about large stock transactions, indicating that certain Germans, who had the benefit of advance information obtained through diplomatic channels, were gambling on stocks in Wall Street, and had induced intimates in Germany to send money over to be used for the same purpose."

Dr. Graves said he was quite willing to decipher the letters for the Department of Justice, which now has them, or to give the code to the department. If the Government did not take advantage of his offer, Dr. Graves said, he might make public the secret meaning of the letters or he might not. Dr. Graves refused to say how the letters came to him, but he continued:

"When I first looked at them they appeared to be perfectly innocent, but we knew that they were highly important, so I set to work to puzzle them out. know a great many of the German ciphers and the principles on which most of them are based, but I found this one extremely difficult. It took me forty-eight hours to master the code.

"The first two or three sentences were perfectly innocent. Then the next one or two had concealed meaning. The next five or six sentences had no meaning except what appeared. The following sentence or two had a double meaning. It was only after I had carefully picked out the sentences where the cipher was used and placed them together that I could get meaning out of it, but then it became perfectly clear.

Key Unlocks Cipher Mystery.

"I will not speak of the nature of the diplomatic secrets which were conveyed through this channel, because I will say nothing which might prove embarassing to the United States. The evidence of the stock transactions was very apparent. While the cipher was extremely ingenious there could be no doubt in the mind of any one as to the hidden meaning.

Continued on Page 7.

Constantine to Let Greek Officers Join Provisional Government's Army

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens, dated Nov. 11, says:

"It is understood that the Greek Government has agreed to the Entente demands that officials and officers be allowed full liberty to join the Provisional Government provided they first resign from the royal service.

"King Peter of Serbia has arrived at Athens incognito."

Other advices from Athens say the Provisional Government has decided to float a loan which will be placed among Greeks residing in the United States and other foreign countries.

Major Cheroulis and Colonel Kontoratos of Queen Sophie's Own Regiment have deserted the royal forces to join the Venizelists at Saloniki.

In connection with the differences which have arisen between the Greek Government and the Entente Allies in regard to the use of Greek warships for patroling operations, Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French naval forces, has given assurances that the French had come to Greece not as conquerors but as friends, and stated he was ready to convoy, with units of the allied light squadron, Greek ships bound for Saloniki. He did not explain, however, whether the warships to be used for this purpose would include those taken from Greece.

The Admiral also proposed the appointment of a mixed commission of engineers to work out plans for improvements to the Port of Piraeus.

LITOKHORON, Greece, Nov. 10, (via London, Nov. 12, Delayed.)—The insurgents have completed the evacuation of Katerina, leaving the town in the hands of a few French guards. The Government troops have recommenced their withdrawal southward to take up quarters at Peloponnesus, on the Isthmus of Corinth, in compliance with the agreement between the Entente commanders and the royalists.

Greeks Unmoved by German Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The personal note handed to the Greek Government by the German Minister is not regarded in any quarter as serious and has not moved public opinion in the slightest degree. It is generally recognized that the document was drawn up at the suggestion of prominent Germanophiles in order to give the Government yet another excuse for delaying matters.

I learn on the best authority that even several members of the Cabinet knew of the contents of the note before it was delivered to the Foreign Minister officially. It is declared that the note is still being considered by the Cabinet and cannot be replied to until the Government comes to a definite decision regarding the Entente's notification.

As to its demands concerning the use of Greek artillery and a portion of the rifles in possession of the Greek military authorities, it scarcely needed the comments of the Venezelist press this morning to point out the extraordinary absurdity of the position taken up by Count von Mirbach. After having forced Greece to hand over to Germany 25 forts, 350 cannon, 60,000 rifles, and 100,000,000 francs' worth of ammunition, Germany regards as the abandonment of neutrality use of the remaining Greek artillery and remaining rifles on behalf of Greece.

WILSON WELCOMED BACK TO WASHINGTON

Crowd of 5,000, Packing Union Station, Cheers President as He Comes from Train

PARADE THURSDAY NIGHT

Expected That 20,000 Will Be In Line—President Today Takes Up Problems Anew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson received a warm welcome home when he returned to Washington tonight after his triumph in Tuesday's election. He had been away two months. A crowd of 5,000 people packed the Union Station and cheered him lustily. It was an unusual welcome, for Washington is not given to demonstrations, and the weather—drizzling rain—was of the sort to keep even enthusiastic partisans indoors.

The train on which the President came from New York, where he arrived this afternoon from Williamstown, Mass., reached the Union Station shortly after 9 o'clock. As Mr. Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson beside him, alighted from his private car, he was greeted by Secretary of War Baker, Attorney General Gregory, Private Secretary Tumulty, Senator James of Kentucky, Dr. Grayson, the White House physician, and Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's social secretary.

With Mrs. Wilson leaning on his arm, the President passed from the train shed to the immense concourse of the station, where most of the crowd was massed. A large force of police had difficulty in keeping the people from swarming in their enthusiasm into the lane that had been formed for the passage of the Presidential party. There was a big cheer as the President came in sight, to which Mr. Wilson responded by doffing his hat. It was evident from the smiles on their faces that the President and Mrs. Wilson were very happy at the welcome given to them.

The applause continued while the President and those with him walked through the station to a waiting motor car. Outside the station was a crowd of several hundred men and women who were as enthusiastic as those who had managed to get inside the big building. If anything, the people outside were the more demonstrative. They fought to get a better view of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the police had a time of it keeping them in check.

With the President and Mrs. Wilson when they arrived were Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and John Wilson, cousins of the President, and they accompanied Mr. Wilson to the White House. There were twenty-five or thirty persons were gathered around and under the porte-cochère of the front entrance. "Woodrow! Woodrow!" was the cry that went up, and the President, with his hat in his hand, smilingly bowed his acknowledgments.

Parade Thursday Night.

It was intended to give the President a rousing reception of a more formal kind on his return to Washington, but on account of lack of time to make arrangements, the demonstration was postponed to next Thursday night, when a parade in honor of the President's re-election will be made past the White House and be reviewed by Mr. Wilson. Present indications are that at least 20,000 people will be in line. Many of them will be women.

A greeting of these proportions in honor of President Wilson will be all the more notable on account of the feeling of coolness toward his candidacy for re-election that had been manifested here. This feeling, which was particularly pronounced among business men, was in evidence even before Mr. Wilson's inauguration on March 4, 1913. His refusal to permit Washington to give the customary inaugural ball in his honor was coupled with a story that the refusal was based on a belief on his part that the ball was merely a scheme to enable contributors to the local inaugural celebration fund to make money.

There has not been as much social activity here under the Wilson Administration as when President Roosevelt and President Taft occupied the White House, and it is contended that this caused a slump in the business of some of the shops and hotels. Some of the business men attribute the coolness to the President's candidacy to opposition to his policies and not to local conditions.

On his return to the White House tonight with the President, Secretary Tumulty said that great stacks of telegrams of congratulation were awaiting the President's personal inspection, but, although Mr. Tumulty had gone over them, he had been unable to find as

Continued on Page 4.

COLUMBIAN HELD UP TWO DAYS, THEN SUNK

Paris Hears Submarine Stood by American Ship Until Storm Ended and Crew Escaped.

BERLIN'S ROWANMORE TALE

U-Boat Commander Reports Attempted Flight—Rumor That British Sank Submarine.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A wireless dispatch from Madrid says that it was a German submarine which sank the American steamship Columbian.

According to this information, the Columbian encountered the submarine on Nov. 3 during a violent tempest. The submarine compelled the Columbian to stop and lie to under surveillance until Nov. 8. When the storm subsided, the dispatch says, the submarine ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then sank her.

A Havas dispatch from Madrid quotes the newspapers of Corunna, Spain, where the crew is reported to have landed, to the effect that when the Columbian was held up the submarine ordered the crew to disembark, but that the storm was so severe that this was impossible until two days later.

The dispatch also says that the Norwegian steamships Balto and Fordalen were destroyed in the same manner on Nov. 9. A report of the sinking of these steamships was received from London last night.

Admit Rowanmore Sinking.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, Nov. 12.)—The report of the commander of the German submarine which sank the British steamship Rowanmore, on which there were several Americans, has been received by the Admiralty, and indicates that the Captain of the steamship was responsible for her bombardment by the submarine. The report says the Rowanmore disregarded the submarine's signal to halt and endeavored to escape at full speed, making it necessary for the submarine to fire a few shots in order to bring her to.

The crew showed its opinion of the Captain's course, the report says, by piling into boats, leaving the master alone on the steamer. He was forced to lower a boat unaided and was paddling around alone therein when picked up by the submarine.

The Americans on board, as far as can be learned, consisted of several negro firemen.

No report has been received on the case of the British steamship Marina which, with fifty-two Americans in the crew, was sunk by a submarine off the Irish coast. Inasmuch as she was sunk on the same day as was the Rowanmore a report is expected soon.

Three other cases of the sinking of steamships have been submitted by the American Embassy to the Foreign Office. These vessels were destroyed in September. No evidence was presented in this connection to indicate that Germany's assurances in regard to the conduct of submarine warfare have not been observed. No reply has been received by the embassy.

An informal request for information in regard to the sinking of the Rowanmore and Marina was made to the German Government by the American Government last month. There were two white Americans and five Filipinos in the crew of the Rowanmore, all of whom were saved. Affidavits obtained by the American Consul at Liverpool said the Rowanmore attempted to escape, but that the submarine continued to shell her after she stopped. Six Americans on the Marina, which was armed with a 4.7-inch gun lost their lives. American survivors said under oath that the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

May Be Like Frye Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Among informed persons here the belief prevails that unless the facts concerning the case of the American steamer Columbian, reported sunk off the Spanish coast, show that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, the affair will parallel that of the William P. Frye, which was sunk early in the war, and will resolve itself mainly into a question of indemnity for the loss of the ship and cargo.

In the Frye case Germany justified its action by pointing to a century-old treaty under which it was contended that Germany had a right to sink American ships carrying contraband.

The renewal of U-boat activity causes some uneasiness here, and may bring forward again the possibility of a break in relations between the two Governments. One theory advanced over the recent operations of German submarines is that the Imperial Admiralty is following its own course without regard to the pledges given to the Govern-

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FRENCH RETAKE ALL OF SAILLISEL

Drive Germans from Their Last Positions by a Hand Grenade Attack.

CAPTURE 227 UNWOUNDED

Booty Includes Eight Machine Guns—Many German Dead Found in the Village.

RUMANIANS GAIN GROUND

Resume Offensive on Wide Front at Transylvanian Border and Capture Several Positions.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The whole of the village of Saillisel, on the Somme front, is now in French hands, thanks to the continuous gains made by General Foch's forces in the fighting of last night and today. The last Germans were driven out or captured today, when the French by a grenade attack, carried a few groups of houses in the eastern part of the hamlet. Besides seven officers and 220 unwounded prisoners the victors captured eight machine guns. The Germans left many dead on the field.

There was hot outpost fighting south of the Somme last night, the Germans penetrating the French trenches near Berny, but being immediately ejected.

North of the Ancre the British today continued to send gas waves against the German trenches.

Following is the text of the Paris night report:

North of the Somme we completed the conquest of Saillisel and carried with grenades some groups of houses in the eastern part of the village where parties of Germans were still holding out. The whole village is now in our possession.

The losses the Germans sustained in this fighting are indicated by the number of bodies which cover the captured ground. We captured seven officers and 220 unwounded prisoners, together with eight machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was desultory artillery action.

Adjutant Bonnefoy on Nov. 4 brought down his fifth German aeroplane.

Following is the afternoon communiqué of the French War Office:

North of the Somme we made progress during the night to the north of Sailly-Saillisel, as well as in the eastern portion of the village. The enemy bombarded this entire district violently.

South of the Somme, after a lively bombardment, the Germans attacked our trenches southeast of Berny. The attack was broken by our fire. Enemy patrols which succeeded in gaining a footing in some of our advanced trenches were immediately driven out by a spirited counterattack. We maintained our positions.

The artillery struggle was especially violent throughout the night in the Ablaincourt and Gommecourt sectors. A surprise attack which we carried out against a German trench opposite Armancourt was entirely successful.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading, which was more active at Fumin Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Yesterday Lieutenant Heurtaux brought down his twelfth aeroplane, which fell in flames west of Sailly-Saillisel. It is now confirmed that Aviator Doulin on Friday destroyed his ninth enemy machine east of Peronne.

The text of tonight's British Headquarters bulletin is as follows:

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day, particularly in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

Early in the morning and again during the afternoon we successfully discharged gas against the enemy trenches north of the Ancre.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

"Gas was successfully released by us last night against the enemy salient south of Ypres," says an official statement issued here this afternoon. "Beyond the usual artillery actions there is nothing further to report from the whole front."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Another battle for the possession of Sailly-Saillisel, on the Somme front, began last night. The struggle is still in progress, the War Office announces. Following is the official account of operations on the western front:

On the north bank of the Somme the artillery fire temporarily became severe. In Sailly-Saillisel last evening there was begun new fighting, which is still going on.

South of the river the firing increased in the vicinity of Chaulnes. On both sides of Ablaincourt our artillery hindered the development of an attack which was in preparation.

BERLIN, Nov, 12, (via London.)—"Enemy aeroplanes on Friday afternoon attacked industrial works in the Saar region, dropping bombs on the villages of Volkingen, Wehrden, and Forbach, killing three inhabitants and wounding two slightly, two seriously," says an official announcement given out here today. "No military damage was inflicted. The material damage was small."

The French War Office announced Saturday night that a squadron of seventeen British aeroplanes on Friday morning dropped 1,000 kilograms of projectiles on the steel works at Volkingen, in Rhenish Prussia, causing serious

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GERMANS PREPARED FOR CLASH WITH NORWAY

Grave Crisis Expected if Submarine Note, Now in Berlin, Is Unsatisfactory.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Norwegian Government's note answering Germany's protest regarding the treatment of submarines by Norway has at last reached the Foreign Office and is the present subject of conferences between the interested departments of the Imperial Government.

The German people, through the press, are being prepared for all eventualities in case of an unfavorable answer, which it is generally admitted would increase the tension to a point of a grave crisis.

SAYS BRITISH WON GREAT AIR BATTLE

Observer Declares 40 German Machines Were Routed by 30 of Their Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—The Daily News correspondent at British Headquarters, giving particulars of a great aerial battle on the morning of Nov. 9, in which seventy aeroplanes were engaged, says:

"It took place well over the German lines in the direction of Vaulvracourt, northeast of Bapaume, whither certain of our aeroplanes were bound on a bombing expedition. With them were fighting machines and scouts, making in all a fleet of thirty sail.

"Near the villa of Mory, just before reaching Vaulxvraucourt, they sighted an enemy squadron somewhat outnumbering themselves, its actual strength being something from 36 to 40 aeroplanes. We attacked at once. Some of our machines were flying at a higher level than the enemy, and they plunged headlong to join in the general engagement, which was fought at an average height not much above 5,000 feet.

"Of the mêlée which followed it is impossible to get any coherent account, for no man in it had time or thought for anything except the enemy machines with which he was successively engaged; but for twenty minutes there raged among the clouds such a battle as the world had never seen before. An inextricable tangle of single combats of darting, swirling machines, the air filled with the roar of seventy propellers, and the clatter of guns. Four of our machines were lost; that is to say, they were compelled to descend in German territory, a strong westerly wind drifting the battle as it raged more and more over the enemy's soil.

"In the ships which came home, one brought a dead observer, and two others with wounded pilots had difficulty in beating up against the wind and landing in our lines. Of the enemy we know that six machines were sent to earth, of which three are known to have crashed. What happened to the other three beyond that they were falling out of control is not known.

"In yet another the pilot was seen to be shot dead. What further casualties the enemy suffered he only is aware; but the best evidence that the victory was ours lies in the fact that the whole enemy formation was broken and scattered. The Germans fled for safety in all directions, leaving us in possession of the sky.

"Then we went upon our business. We punctually dropped our bombs on the stores and ammunition depots at Vaixvraucourt and then came home, proudly flying in regular formation, no German daring to interfere."

EXPECT A STIFFENING OF WILSON POLICIES

More Vigorous Resistance to Submarine Warfare Predicted by Russian Newspapers.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Russian newspapers comment briefly and reservedly on the re-election of President Wilson, confining themselves in general to the conclusion that a more decisive foreign policy is as much to be expected under Mr. Wilson as it would have been under Mr. Hughes. The Novoe Vremya looks for a more determined attitude toward submarine warfare, "now that President Wilson is no longer preoccupied with the political campaign," adding:

"American political history shows that a President usually commits himself to a more definite policy during his second Administration. President Wilson will not now be bound by considerations of political prudence, and will show greater freedom of action. The victorious candidate cannot help seeing that half the nation require from him not so much pacifism as dignity. He declared a year ago that he would not permit piracy, but, busy with the election, he has not had time to make good this pronouncement, and Germany has continued to sink ships at the very shores of America. He now must show that his declaration is not mere words."

The Bourse Gazette says that since the election depended more on internal than international issues, the result cannot greatly interest Europe. It adds:

"The American Nation indorses President Wilson's policy of 'peace.' It has voted for a President who exerted all his energy to prevent the country from going to war, and at the same time tried to maintain national dignity. But recent German submarine attacks show how difficult it is to accomplish both of these aims. The moment will come when America will be so full of gold that it will not need to pump more wealth out of Europe. Perhaps by or before this time President Wilson's rôle of pacifist will end."

SPLIT ON WHEAT EMBARGO.

Bakers Find Northern Sentiment Favorable, Southern Opposed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Of 175 newspapers throughout the United States which participated in a poll conducted by the National Association of Master Bakers to determine public sentiment on the question of an embargo on wheat, 74 have expressed themselves as in favor of such an embargo or as inclined to such views where no editorial stand has been taken on the subject, according to a report made public here tonight. Fifty-four expressed themselves as definitely opposed to an embargo. The remaining papers did not give the information sought.

The embargo seems to be favored most in the Northern States. Several of the Southern editors expressed themselves as regarding an embargo or export tax as a war measure.

Answering a question as to the sentiment of their communities in regard to the project, 44 reported their communities as in favor and 19 against the measure.

The results of the poll, it is contemplated, will be placed before President Wilson and the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce within the month. The Master Bakers' Association announces that the poll was taken in furtherance of an effort to conserve American crops to secure lower prices of flour in this country.

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage.
Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

TIMES MAN VISITS FORT DOUAUMONT IN RAIN OF SHELLS

He and Another Correspondent First Civilians to Enter Recaptured Verdun Fort.

THROUGH CURTAIN OF FIRE

Exploding Projectiles Narrowly Miss Them as They Pick Their Way Among the Slain.

FORT A HEAP OF MUD

But Its Commander Shows Guests Its Underground Conveniences, All Left Intact by the Germans.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—I have been inside the fort of Douaumont. By special grace of a higher power than the German artillery I am now able to write an account of what happened on my trip. For I went in and came out through and under the famous rideau de fer or iron curtain, as barrier fire is popularly named. With me was John Bass, special correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. We are the sole civilians who have been there, not only since the fort was retaken by the French, but since the battle of Verdun first began. Even among the soldiers of the Verdun army there are few who get in and then get out again. We received permission to make the attempt from General Nivelle, commander of the Army of Verdun. We were accompanied by Captain de K. and two soldiers.

One Such Experience Enough.

Therefore, as we are the only correspondents who have had a personal introduction to the rideau de fer—the highest and most effective form of modern artillery—I desire to say at the beginning of this story that I hope I shall never meet it again. My comrade, Mr. Bass, is almost the dean of American war correspondents; his record covers twenty-five years and nine wars. He told me that he considered this experience the climax of his career, and that anything else in the war would seem a feeble anti-climax. Inasmuch as he makes the same "never again" declaration I am happy that such an experience came to me in my first war—a war I did not seek, but that found me here at its beginning.

A few days before we received permission to make the trip, six English and American correspondents turned up at the Verdun citadel clamoring to go to Douaumont. They were wisely persuaded out of the notion. The day before our arrival an American civilian did enter Vaux; but, as General Nivelle explained to us, "that is not the same thing at all; it is comparatively easy." His statement only intensified our desire; it must be Douaumont or nothing. If one American had already been to Vaux, we simply could not see going to Vaux at all.

It was finally arranged that we dine that evening with General Dubois, commander of the Verdun citadel, when the decision would be telephoned from General Nivelle. I do not know why he finally granted the permission. On our way to the citadel we met Philippe Bunau-Varilla, of Panama Canal fame, now a Major in the French Army and in charge of all the water supply in the Verdun sector. He was covered with mud, having just returned from Vaux. We told him our trouble, and he promised to take up our case. We did not see him again. Perhaps his influence amounted to something, but I am inclined to think that General Nivelle granted our request because he was weary of the subject, firmly believing that we would have no stomach for the adventure when once we realized what it meant.

Our permission, brought to the dinner table by de K——, carried four names, but two of the party did not get to Douaumont. In that they were wiser than Bass or I.

Army of Verdun Like No Other.

In my official trips to the French front I have covered almost the entire battle line from the Vosges to the point of union with the British Army, but this trip happened to be the first I had ever made in the sector of Verdun. Recently, recalling the articles describing these trips, I felt that I had used up my entire stock of adjectives in praising the courage and morale of the French troops and expressing my confidence in their ultimate victory. On the last previous trip I remember saying to my companion: "I have seen all this so often that it has become like describing the same man crossing the same street. There's nothing left to write about." In view of this, I am glad that I had not visited the Verdun sector before; otherwise I might now fall into temptation. I might attempt to write in superlatives, while, as a matter of honest fact, only the plainest and simplest words can in any way convey to the reader how the Army of Verdun stands out from all the rest. It is in a class by itself.

Take the Army of the Somme by way of illustration. It is an army that has always been on the offensive. Its losses have been comparatively light. It has never faced defeat. The Army of Verdun is the army that said, "They shall not pass," and said it for long months, until 600,000 dead Germans on the slopes of Douaumont and le Mort Homme attested its truth. Then it became an offensive instead of a defensive army, and in a single day took back all it had lost. After being there

to see how it was done, I can only describe it as a miracle.

Greater Than the Old Guard.

General Nivelle said to me on the afternoon of my departure: "You have seen my children. I say to you that the Old Guard of Napoleon Bonaparte was not so great as my Army of Verdun." I believed him. Everyman of them is a hero throughout all time. They tell you so simply, but with such pride and dignity, that they are of the "corps d'elite" of all "les armées Françaises." There is something so wonderful about those men when you see them, and at the same time something so pathetic, that you want to cry; and you have an understanding in your soul of how Verdun was saved. If I were a soldier and could have my choice, going through all the ages, to enlist in the body of men I preferred, I would choose to be a private in the Army of Verdun.

And now that I have this appreciation off my mind I can go on with my story of how Bass and I went into Douaumont and out again. It is simply a story of personal adventure, but one of the greatest adventures that ever came to anyone. Its news value is that it shows better than by any other means I know what terrible difficulties the French troops went through to make their recent gains, and under what awful hardships they are holding. Neither Bass nor I desires any credit for nerve in doing what we did. We both wished ourselves well out of it a thousand times. When we were 300 yards from the fort, both utterly unnerved, we begged our Captain to return. After agreeing to all our requests through a long night, he then shook his head. It was too late. We were caught. Douaumont was nearer than any underground shelter in the rear. We had either to go on or die where we were. So we went to Douaumont because there was no other place to go.

The other correspondents who started with us from Verdun were F. O'Neill of The Pittsburgh Dispatch and Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The New York World. The latter was knocked down by the concussion of a shell bursting almost on top of us and was hit in the small of the back with flying débris. I was huddling next to him when I felt him roll over; but he was up in a minute and struggled on for hours, although, when I looked him over next in Verdun, there were large black bruises in his flesh. As for de K—, I must keep my appreciation of his conduct until it finds its proper place in the action of the story, which I will try to tell in sequence from now on.

Trip Made in Full Moonlight.

Even in Paris, one has the idea that, now Douaumont is once more in French hands, of course, folks go there, and all that is necessary is to have a pass. We smoked the last of General Dubois's cigars at 8:30 P. M. We filled our pockets with sandwiches and the General himself took us by automobile to the outskirts of Verdun. He bade us goodbye and good luck, and we started our six-mile climb. It had been raining throughout dinner, but now it was clear, and the full moon was shining brightly. We began to make our way through open fields, ignoring the trenches until after we passed the heights of Fort St. Michel. There, at night-time, we were in comparative safety, and at that hour the German shelling was light. It was a wonderful sight as Verdun fell away from us and we looked down at the winding silver ribbon of the Meuse. All the scars of the battered city were softened or obliterated in the light of the moon. Near us, on the left, was a French battery working overtime, and we were so close that we could see the great flashes of flames as the guns were fired. From a hill above and on the surrounding ridges colored flares went up at regular intervals, the same being artillery signals. The deep rumble of distant guns echoing through the valleys, the sharp barks of near guns, the detonations of French shells passing overhead, all combined to give a semblance of Fourth of July night.

We were already in mud, but it was measured only by inches instead of feet and yards, as we found it later on. Our constant uphill progress made us as warm as if it had been Summer, and our overcoats were a nuisance. Everything seemed a bit unreal—so much beautiful scenery as a part of war. There was placed the shimmering river. There was the grim old citadel on the far side of the town, its gray tones standing out vividly in the clear light, the same through all its centuries.

With our arrival on the heights of St. Michel our real troubles began, for there our guide decided that it was wiser to walk in the trenches instead of over open ground. We still went up hill, going to our first objective, which was about four miles and a half from Verdun. This was La Maison Blanche, a little white hut on the famous ridge known as Froide Terre. Soon after we entered the trenches shells began to whistle about us, and the mud became knee-deep. Simultaneously all excess of spirit vanished, and our party settled down to the deadly serious business of getting there. Out in the open we had had moonlight, but the trenches were dark. So we floundered and stumbled and fell and stumbled on again. Several times we crouched low and waited for the German batteries to begin hunting the French batteries I have already mentioned and which we left behind us. Shells that fell short of these targets came uncomfortably close. Several times we climbed out of the trenches to cross the new highways and new railroads which the French are now building as near as possible to their advanced positions. We crossed these open places warily, uneasily and on the jump. It is not easy to jump quickly with several pounds of clay hanging to each boot.

All of us were now soaked to the knees. There were places where the earth was hard and dry; then we would wade through a foot of water for yards; but mostly it was just heavy, soggy mud. In these trenches well to the rear of the first lines we met few soldiers, but occasionally we would stumble across groups huddled together over a few sticks of fire built on the trench bottom. We were forced to halt every few minutes to rest and get our wind.

Once we passed an officer. He asked where we were going. We answered blithely enough: "To Douaumont." He laughed incredulously and then said to our Captain: "You will never get there. The Germans have their 'tir de barrage' going full force right out in front."

This was our first intimation that getting into Douaumont meant anything but physical endurance. We had not reckoned on barrier fire. The officer passed on. I heard the Captain in front talking to Bass. He said: "Do you think you and your companions will now want to go?" Bass asked: "Will it stop later?" De K— said: "No, it's nearly always on. But you have your authorisation to go if you like."

There was silence. Then I heard Bass mumble something that sounded like: "Well, we will go as far as we can." The party started climbing, and Bass dropped back to me to repeat the conversation I had already overheard. He whispered in English, asking what I thought about it. I agreed with him that it was too early to give up trying.

Shell Explodes 20 Feet Away.

A few minutes later we came to another new road. That's where Dosch-Fleurot got his shell. We were just about to climb out of the trench; in fact, we were clawing into its muddy sides and striking our spiked boots into the foot holes and in the act of lifting our water-logged bodies when the scream of a shell sounded almost in our ears. We dropped like rocks to the bottom of the trench and lay there with our arms over our heads. The shell exploded with a terrific roar about twenty-five feet outside. Between it and the trench was a large tree stump which took the force of the metal and explosive hurled in our direction. Had we been a quarter of a minute later and outside the trench we should probably all have been killed.

As it was, with the exception of Dosch-Fleurot, all we got was more mud. He was in the act of rising again when the explosion came, and so got the force of the concussion and the flying stones. Acting upon the knowledge that shells rarely fall twice in exactly the same spot, we hurried across the road to where the trench began again. A few minutes later we arrived at La Maison Blanche, too tired to tell any one for several moments who we were and by what right we came there. When this was explained we were invited to have coffee. It was nearly midnight. We had been just under three hours in making this point on our journey. O'Neill, who weighs more than 200, was physically finished, and accepted a shakedown offered by the officers. He said later that he passed a comfortable night except that the rats got into his pockets and stole all his sandwiches.

We resumed our march, or rather our mud tumble a few minutes after midnight. When we announced that we were going to Douaumont the officers openly expressed their doubts on the subject. Both mud and shells were in the way, they said; but if we insisted on trying we must go quickly. Douaumont was still nearly two miles away. They said we might get as far as the Adelbert Abri, an underground shelter, two-thirds of the distance, if we were lucky; but to go as far as that was a matter of three hours' work. Reckoning our time between La Maison Blanche and Douaumont, I find we averaged one mile per two hours. The last 500 yards, when Bass and I were alone, took nearly an hour and a half.

Caked with Mud to the Waist.

When we stepped out of La Maison Blanche the moon was still shining brightly, and we were told that it would last for several hours. From now on we did not have so much climbing, because Froide Terre, on which La Maison Blanche is located, is one end of the ridge, the other end of which, and only slightly higher, is Douaumont. A plank walk had been laid for a distance of 200 yards from the hut and leading in the direction we traveled. I remember Dosch-Fleurot remarking gleefully: "I wonder if they were joking about the mud. This walk is fine," to which Bass replied: "If it only lasts."

Fortunately the moonlight made it easy to see. Therefore, when we suddenly came to the end of our planks and began wallowing in the mud, we knew what was going to happen. To make a comparison between this mud and that which we had already experienced, I would say that up to now some parts of me had remained dry. In less than a quarter of an hour after leaving that plank walk I was caked with mud to my waist; I was wet to my neck; there were splashes of mud over my face and in my hair. On all that blasted slope of Douaumont there is not a remnant of trench in which to seek safety; there is not a road; there is not a path; not a single tree; not a single stump; nothing, in fact, but a vast succession of holes so close together that their edges are never more than six inches apart.

Our walk that night was, as far as possible, along the edges of these shell craters; but frequently we slipped and floundered down into the holes, gasping and choking with mud and water in our faces. I frequently took a step forward on what seemed to be the firm edge of a hole, and would sink almost to my hips in soft, oozy slime, and could crawl out only by clawing frantically at the mud in front of me. I would reach out with my stick to see if the footing was secure, and often it would sink in full length, so that my hand was covered. Often the craters would run together for a distance of many yards. Half filled with water, they formed little lakes in which it would be quite easy to drown. In fact, our Captain told us, quite casually, that many soldiers had been drowned in them while trying to make the same journey.

Occasionally we would find a few feet of comparatively solid ground. There we would rest and look about us. The thunder of the artillery was much nearer and more terrible than during the climb to La Maison Blanche. Colored flares still rocketed up from the surrounding hills and tried to outrival the brilliancy of the moon. But we saw nothing beautiful before us now, for all that the lights revealed was a scene of epic desolation. The light, instead of seeming mysterious and beautiful, was ghastly and terrifying, and I wanted the moon to go out and leave us in the dark. I looked up at it and at the stars. A hazy cloud floated across the moon a moment and dimmed the light. I looked back at the slopes of Douaumont, green and horrible. The moon came and went rapidly several times, and the flickering light over the slopes gave a dancing grotesqueness to everything.

Falls Over Two Dead Germans.

We started on; then I turned back quickly, my nerves really shaken for the first time. Lying just beside me, a few feet below in the mud, was the body of a man—a German soldier. His head lay in a pool of water; his glassy eyes stared at the moon; one hand stuck rigidly up. He seemed pointing directly at me. I forced myself to turn and go on, then stumbled and fell over two other dead men huddled over the edge of a shell crater.

From then on we constantly passed bodies—dozens of them, both French and German. In the moonlight we could distinguish the color of their uniforms. Sometimes there were only fragments of bodies—hands and faces sticking out of the mud. Bass kicked a German helmet out of his way, and a head rolled out of it. It was a mélange of bodies all the way to Douaumont.

The shells were zipping much closer than before. As we heard screams announcing their arrival we would jump down into the holes and lie there close together. Once I found myself crouching for protection in the lee of a dead man. Once I sat down to rest and rose quickly, as I felt something not mud beneath me. All over the place was other rubbish of the battlefield—rifles, bayonets, cartridge belts, and boots filled and empty. Often the rifles were stuck upright in the mud. These were the signal posts by which we found our way, placed there by those who had made the journey before.

Our order of march was: First, a soldier, then de K——; after came Bass, then myself, Dosch-Fleurot and a second soldier. Except for our companions we seemed alone on the battlefield. The sound of firing sometimes died away for a few seconds, bringing ominous and intolerable silence. At those moments we talked to one another to keep up our spirits.

Wounded Groping Toward the Rear.

Suddenly we all stopped dead. A low call rose from the waste of shell holes on our left; then another. Our Captain answered, and the ghostly voice became definite: "We are wounded from Douaumont and have lost our way. We are trying to find La Maison Blanche." In a few moments we could make out their forms in the shifting light. Our Captain stuck a rifle upright in the mud, then called, asking if they could see it. A voice replied that they could. He then told them to strike out for it and afterward turn directly at a right angle, and they would find the other signposts leading to safety and the rear.

We plunged on. A few minutes later another halloo sounded out of the night, and another voice informed us that Adelbert shelter was directly at hand. A hole yawned fifty yards away, which we knew was the doorway to the underground "abri." But it was after 2 o'clock now, and we decided not to call there. Douaumont was less than a mile away. We went on another hundred yards.

Suddenly, at a shorter distance than we could have thrown a stone, a shell exploded directly in front of us. We hurled ourselves face downward in the crater and waited. Another scream, and a terrific explosion slightly nearer. A third hit the ground less than fifty yards away, ricocheted from one mound of mud to another, finally exploding a hundred wards behind us. A succession of shells then spouted geysers of mud all along the ridge. We unanimously decided that we had had enough and crawled back as best we could to Adelbert Abri, (so named, during the German occupation, after a son of the Kaiser). Deep underground we found a cavern six feet wide by twenty long, in which we were just able to stand upright. Several candles on a rough wooden table lighted the place. A soldied sat beside it with a telephone receiver clamped to his ear. Our Captain explained our presence, and the soldier said, "Make yourselves at home."

We flung ourselves down in the dirt and looked about. Thirty-five sleeping men were strewn about the place. They were of all ranks. Colonels, Captains and privates were bunked together. Four or five waked at our entrance, but the others slept the dead sleep of utter fatigue. We stretched, our backs to the wall, our legs straight before us. Dosch-Fleurot propped his feet on what appeared to be a pile of blankets. This blanket roll turned out later to be a Captain, but for two hours Fleurot kept his feet there, and the Captain never knew it. Those who were awake began a conversation. They built a little fire on the dirt floor and made chocolate for us.

No Trenches, Just Craters, for Shelter.

During the two hours following, while the bombardment continued outside, our conversation took some strange turns. A Captain of Algerian tirailleurs told us that the German line was only a few hundred yards away from the shelter and from the path we had followed. We asked what the French line looked like. He said there were no trenches, either French or German; that both lines were defended from shell holes, the same as those through which we had come, the soldiers remaining for hours in the mud and water to their waists. He called our attention to the rapid bark of a machine gun near at hand. We listened, then asked if he thought an attack imminent. He replied no; that the Colonel had just come in, reporting little infantry activity. He pointed to a snoring sleeper a few yards away—that was the Colonel. We then discussed our chances of getting through to Douaumont. He opined that they were slight. Perhaps at about 4 o'clock, he said, there might be a let-up, and we could try again.

The discussion then wandered to Paris and the normality of its life. Every one was then interested in the American elections, and we all gave our views on Hughes and Wilson. Finally we got back to the battlefield of Douaumont. We all considered what could be done with it after the war. Yes, there in safety from the whistling shells outside, we talked about "after the war." In disposing of our battlefield, we decided that on account of the thousands of unexploded shells and hand grenades buried in it, it would be too dangerous ever to cultivate it again. So our final decision was that it be made into a park where tourists might come and endeavor to imagine the past.

Left Their Cards for the Colonel.

At 4 o'clock there was a lull in the bombardment. Bass and I, after talking it over, decided to make a final effort to reach Douaumont. We rose stiff and chilled to the bone from our soaked clothing. We left our cards for the sleeping Colonel. Outside we found that the moon had gone, and that the night was pitch black except for the signal flares. From now on we literally fell, rose, and fell again all the way to Douaumont. The "tir de barrage" began again before we had gone 300 yards. We halted as before, faces down in the mud, shielding our heads with our arms. Our Captain rose to his knees just as a succession of flares made everything stand out in relief for a full minute. I shall never forget the curt sentences that followed, and how de K— proved himself the finest sportsman I ever met. The flares picked out his white face against the thick blackness. It was a pale, patrician, and rather cynical face—a face that before the war belonged to the Parisian élégant. Now his blonde hair clung damply to his forehead, deep lines of fatigue showed, and mud glued the ends of his drooping mustache. His blue eyes questioned us directly.

"Do you wish to go on?" he asked. "Is it very dangerous?" I asked rather inanely. He shrugged his shoulders. "It is," he replied. Bass asked the next question. "What do you think about it?" Again he shrugged and said: "Gentlemen, my General gave you permission to go to Douaumont. So long as any one of you desires to continue the journey, my orders are to lead the way." Bass looked at me, and I looked at Bass; then we nodded to the Captain, and he turned his face once more toward Douaumont steep; but this time we went on not so much for the newspaper story as because we could not bear to give up the big adventure when the goal, however perilous, seemed so near. Unconsciously, at the time we forced the decision upon each other. I felt that Bass would go on, and he felt that I would; and neither of us could let the other enter Douaumont alone.

Crater Pitfalls in Pitch Darkness.

All our difficulties from now on were fully doubled. We could not see the edges of the shell craters, and frequently slid to their bottoms in the darkness. I was more fortunate than Bass, for I walked directly behind him, so that whenever I heard a groan right beneath my feet, I knew that Bass had fallen in again, and I edged in another direction.

The bombardment lulled, and again for a short distance we thought we would get through in comparative safety. Then, without warning, hell arose and engulfed us and dragged us down into its depths. At this point I cannot attempt to be adequate in writing this story. I had seen the "rideau de fer" before and heard it often, and I have tried to describe it. Now I have had it descend upon me, and I know that descriptions of it are a waste of words. I do not know what happened. I cannot tell how close the shells exploded. My one distinct memory is the voice of our Captain saying, as every shell passed by: "It is not for us." I knew he was thinking that the next one probably would be ours. He repeated the phrase over and over—"It is not for us"—until I began to hope vaguely that perhaps we did have a chance. I thought how I could include this phrase—"It is not for us"—in my story of the trip, and then pushed it aside impatiently, thinking poignantly that perhaps I would never write the story of the trip.

We struggled on somehow through the mud and water, throwing ourselves face down every few yards while a shell spent itself near us, and after a while I decided that I could get no further. The Captain's only word was "Faster! Faster!" So I went on. At every step I dragged my entire weight out of the clinging mud. The suction seemed drawing the shoes from my feet. Every ounce of clothing became pounds. My overcoat became an intolerable weight. My field glasses, strapped on my shoulder, became lead. I sobbed with relief as I cast them both behind me into the mud. Bass discarded everything, including his camera.

A mound of mud rose a hundred feet ahead. It was Douaumont! I walked that last hundred feet, while the others crawled. Bass told me later that he wondered at my coolness in doing it. I explained to him that I walked upright because of my certainty that if I got down on the earth I could not rise again.

Douaumont a Heap of Mud.

The entrance to Douaumont is a hole in the ground very like that at Adelbert Abri. I fell through it and on to the bench inside, sobbing with exhaustion. My first remark, when I was sufficiently recovered to make one, was addressed to a soldier stauding near: "Is this really Douaumont?" And when he assured me that it was, I turned to Bass, sitting on the bench beside me. We smiled and shook hands.

There is nothing left of Douaumont except what is below ground. Above ground is just a low mound of mud resembling the surrounding landscape. But through the mud in every direction point machine guns, testifying that Douaumont belongs to France. There are also excavation loopholes command the country for miles about.

The present fort consists of huge stone vaulted caverns which were the ammunition rooms of the original structure. They average fifty feet below ground and extend hundreds of yards in several directions. There is free access throughout. But there are still many German dead under the débris. When Bass and I entered the fort it was just 6 o'clock. The corridor into which we fell contained several dozen soldiers. They gaped at us. Our Captain explained our presence to an under-officer. There was a murmur of surprise. "Civilians in Douaumont?" some one said, and his next remark can best be translated by "What do you know about that?" In fact, when the under-officer led the way down the corridor to the commandant's room we received a round of applause.

We went into the dark room, and our Captain apologised to a figure lying upon an iron bed for our intrusion. The figure rose in one movement, and the two officers rigidly saluted. An orderly lighted candles, and we were invited to sit down. The commandant is a Basque Major of Chasseurs, who are now garrisoning the fort. He was slim and youthful, but his face was harsh and lined. His movements were jerky, but decisive. He shapped a series of questions to our Captain about the outer world. Then he suddenly asked us if we wanted anything to eat. We drew out our sandwiches and began breakfast. I heard the Major explain to the Captain that he had neither slept nor been out of his clothes since the day he had taken command of the fort, relieving the troops that stormed it and drove the Germans out. "It is eight days—eight days and nights," he whispered. His voice was hoarse from fatigue and his eyes looked at us from dark hollows.

A Captured German Tabby.

I glanced about the room, and my eyes lighted first on the only German prisoner in Douaumont. Sitting on the Major's desk, looking at the sandwich in my hand with an appreciative, contemplative eye, was a large, fat striped tabby cat. The commandant explained that she was a German cat, but, true to feline character, preferring places to people, she was apparently contented with her captivity and now understood French.

The Major moved and suddenly flooded the room with light. I was amazed to realize that it was electricity. He explained that after 6 o'clock the German-installed light plant was working. He looked at his watch hastily and then said to us very significantly: "Unless you think it better to remain here you must leave the fort by 6:30."

All this time the room was constantly shaken by shells exploding outside; but the Major explained that there was always a lull at 6:30, because then both sides tried to get in their wounded and bury their dead. We swallowed our sandwiches and rose quickly, for the Major wished to show us the fort while there was time. We followed him through many corridors into many rooms. The Germans had done handsomely by themselves while occupying Douaumont, but they went out so hurriedly that they took nothing with them and were even unable to destroy.

Germans Left Supplies Intact.

So we saw a complete hospital and operating room, great stores of provisions, and enormous water supply, and thousands upon thousands of hand grenades and rounds of ammunition. Owing to the extreme difficulty of bringing supplies, the Douaumont garrison are comfortably living on German fare and shooting German bullets. Captured machine guns are placed to rake every corridor, end to end, in case of a successful counterattack.

We asked the Major concerning this possibility, and he explained that the French barrier fire on the German side of Douaumont had up to date been far more dreadful than that which we encountered getting in. Then he looked again at his watch and told us it was time to go. He led us to the entrance, and we looked out. It was dawn. Before us, toward Verdun, was an angry ocean of yellow mud, with waves fifteen to twenty feet high and as many yards long. That was what we had come through, and that was what we faced.

As we stood there three explosions in rapid succession smashed the mud wave nearest us into flying spray. We crouched back under the shelter. "If you can make 400 yards in twenty minutes you are safe," the Major told us, then gripped our hands and left us. We leaped out. I heard a clicking behind me, turned, and the last I saw of Douaumont was the lens of a camera. Yes, they cheered us when we went in and photographed us as we went out. And we made that 400 yards in less than the time allowed. We came literally out of the jaws of death, out through the mouth of hell. We dined that night in Paris.

Battle Area About Verdun.

Showing the Ground Traversed by The Times Correspondent on His Night Trip to Fort Douaumont.

TEST NEW AERO MOTOR.

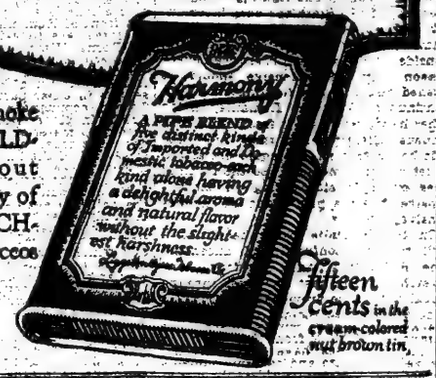
Trego's Invention Shows a Propeller Pull of Eighty Tons.

The successful test of a 300-horse-power aeronautic motor, the largest yet built, was reported yesterday by G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of Aerial Age and a member of the Aero Club of America, who returned from Springfield, Mass., where the test took place. The motor was designed and constructed by Frank H. Trego, chief engineer of the Knox Motor Company of Springfield, to meet the increasing demand for powerful power plants for the great battleplanes and seaplanes.

The motor complete, including electric starter, an attachment for driving the wireless, the revolution counter, the tachometer for showing the speed of the propeller, and other equipment, weighs only 1,400 pounds. During the eight-hour test the motor drove a four-bladed propeller, fourteen feet in diameter, at a speed of 1,100 revolutions and 1,200 revolutions a minute. At that speed the pull of each propeller blade on the hub was about twenty tons.

It is expected that motors of this type will meet the universal demand for increased power, both here and abroad. In Europe the most powerful motors only generate 200-horse power, and during the last few months orders for from 100 to 2,000 motors of this type have gone begging here. The tests, which were successful in every way, were witnessed by many aeronautic experts, who said that they considered the completion of the motor to be one of the most successful developments in American aeronautics during the last year.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The first pipe smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored moisture-proof tin.

FRENCH RETAKE ALL OF SAILLISEL

Continued from Page 1.

damage. It was said that three German aeroplanes were brought down. Friday night eight French aeroplanes again raided these works, dropping projectiles which, the statement said, caused several fires.

RUMANIANS ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT

Report Capture of a Number of Positions from Teutons on Transylvanian Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Bucharest official advices say that the Rumanians have assumed the offensive on a considerable section of the Transylvanian front, after repulsing repeated Austro-German attacks, the War Office announces. The occupation of a number of positions is reported. The Russian Army, which is invading Transylvania to assist the Rumanians, has gained further successes, and has penetrated Transylvania a distance of more than fifty miles below the Bukowina border, Petrograd announces. In Dobrudja, Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has been driven further to the south.

Following is the Rumanian War Office account of these operations:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts. In the Trotus Valley our troops made an attack. They occupied Mount Alumis, eight kilometers north of Goioasa, and Mount Preotesele, seven kilometers north of Agas. In the Usul Valley our artillery destroyed the Uswing factory.

The enemy delivered eight attacks in the direction of the summit of Cernica, between Slanic and Oitus, all of which were repulsed. We then assumed the offensive on the whole front from Vranoza as far as Slanic. We occupied the Lupoel and Fatamorta summits.

In the Buzeu Valley the enemy opened an attack at 6 o'clock in the evening on the right bank of the river. He was repulsed at 8 o'clock. At Table Butzi, Brateces, and Predelus there were patrol actions. In the Prahova Valley the enemy's artillery was active. Toward Lereeti and Candesti the fighting continues.

In the Alt Valley we continue to make progress on the left bank of the river. On the right bank the enemy made a violent attack. In the Jiul Valley a violent enemy attack forced our troops to retire slightly toward the south.

There was lively fighting in the vicinity of Orsova. On the southern Danube front there was desultory gunfire.

In Dobrudja we advanced as far as the Topal-Inancesmu-Karanacuf line, where we took 100 prisoners.

The Russian Army Headquarters report reads:

South of Dorna Watra, in the region of the villages of Holle and Tolgyes, the enemy continues to attack without success. South of Almasmezo (fifty-five miles southeast of Dorna Watra) we carried two commanding heights, capturing one machine gun, four officers, and 205 men.

In the Argis Valley, on the Transylvania front, the enemy continued his unsuccessful attacks.

On the Danube front (Dobrudja) our advance toward the south continues.

Germans Take 1,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy fighting is in progress on the Transylvanian front. The War Office announces that eight Rumanian attacks yesterday north of Oitus Pass were repulsed, and that several hundred prisoners were taken. The Austro-German troops gained ground at several places. The announcement follows:

On the Transylvanian east front German troops north of Oitus Pass repulsed hostile advances eight times. During the repulse of Rumanian attacks on Mount Frumtu and Mount Sais, as well as while taking hostile positions, eighteen officers and more than 1,000 men, including the 200 prisoners reported yesterday, were brought in. We captured seven cannon.

On the Predeal road and in the region of Szurduk Pass, and also near Orsova, we advanceded our vanguards.

In Dobrudja and along the Danube there is nothing new.

RUSSIAN FRONT HOLDS UNDER FIERCE ATTACKS

Petrograd Critics Say Army Is Preventing Diversion of Teuton Troops to Rumania.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The past week has brought a continuous series of sharp thrusts and counter thrusts along the entire southwestern section of the Russian front, with both sides constantly drawn into hand-to-hand conflicts, during which first line trenches changed hands with bewildering rapidity.

The net result has been slight progress for the Germans northeast of Baranowichi, on the southern flank of General Evert's position. Here, however, the Russians have already regained partly their lost trenches, and elsewhere all positions recently won by the Germans have in every case been wrested from them by counterattacks which were executed before they had an opportunity to consolidate them.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to hammer the Russian position between Bressany and Halics, in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg, where, occupying a range of hills along the Naraywka River, the Russians are still reaching out threateningly toward Lemberg, the Austro-German gains in this region are considered to have been only temporary and, according to military opinion, Winter will set in with the Russians still firmly holding the position won by them during the early part of General Brusiloff's offensive.

The Russian military critics are satisfied that, whereas Field Marshal von Hindenburg has succeeded in commencing a partial offensive, the Russian Army is successfully accomplishing its purpose of preventing a further diversion of Austro-German troops to the Rumanian front, which they assume to be of the greatest importance.

Following is the War Office report issued today:

In the region of Koniecpolka and Svistelniki the enemy bombarded the trenches we had captured throughout the day, and attacked with large forces. In the course of the battle, which raged until evening, the enemy succeeded in recapturing a section of our half destroyed trenches.

On the remainder of the front there was an exchange of fire. Our scouting patrols made useful reconnaissances.

BULGAR VIEW OF PEACE.

Premier Says It May Be Signed on Battlefield, Not in Conference.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—At a recent confidential conference with members of the Government Party the Bulgar Premier, M. Radoslavoff, made some significant utterances regarding peace, according to the Sofia correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, characterising the situation of the Vierbund in all theatres of war as splendid. M. Radoslavoff said the resurrection of the Kingdom of Poland was to be regarded as a great step toward peace, the Central Powers having proved thereby that they did not desire to retain occupied Russian territories. Moreover, it would pave the way to future good relations with Russia and considerably lighten the peace negotiations.

M. Radoslavoff finally intimated that peace would not come as the result of a conference, but that it would probably be signed on the battlefield.

According to the Asset's Sofia correspondent, M. Radoslavoff told successive Ministers and representatives yesterday in the course of a general survey of the military and political situations that Bulgaria's situation continued to be especially favorable, and that operations in all theatres of war were developing in such a way that a decisive turn for the better for the enemy was quite out of the question, and that the Central Powers were certain of victory.

SERBS OCCUPY POLOG AND CULSE MOUNTAIN

Also Capture 1,000 Bulgars and Germans and 8 Howitzers—Advance Continues.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—All of the village of Polog, as well as Culse Hill, is in possession of the Serbians operating against the Bulgarians in the Cerna River section of the Macedonian frontier, the Paris War Office report today announces. It says:

In the Cerna bend, the Serbians, driving back the Bulgarians victoriously continued their forward march. All of Culse Hill is now in their possession, as well as the village of Polog, which was captured as the result of a brilliant assault. All Bulgarian counterattacks failed with heavy losses. Further west the Serbians made progress north of Elisele.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

The British War Office reports that on the Struma front patrols encountered detachments of Bulgars and Teutons and took prisoners. The Admiralty issued the following statement:

A squadron of naval seaplanes on Friday bombed successfully Bulgarian aerodromes and mines at Drama and Porna, and Asgista with excellent results.

Reuter's Saloniki correspondent sends the following account of the Serbian success:

"After the Serbian success of Friday in the Tchake (Chuke) range, the Bulgars, reinforced by fresh troops, counterattacked Friday night and Saturday morning. The Serbians easily stemmed the counterattacks, completed the capture of Polog and made further progress northward, pursuing the enemy and capturing a thousand fresh prisoners, including some Germans, and eight howitzers, several machine guns, and a quantity of material.

"Since Oct. 1 a score of clay-pit guns, including trench mortars, have been captured from the Bulgar-Germans."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Following is today's official report from the Macedonian front:

In the western part of the Cerna bend strong Serbian and French attacks were repulsed by German and Hungarian troops. Near Polog the hostile advance guards gained ground.

Two important qualifications for an executor of a will

(1) Integrity

An executor should be far removed from the temptation to misuse or misappropriate funds bequeathed under a will. The appointment of a reliable Trust Company as an executor removes that possibility of human frailty.

(2) Business Judgment

An executor should possess diversified business ability. Many a man, sound in his own business, has proved unsound as executor of an estate which called for business judgment beyond the range of his personal experience.

THE appointment of the Columbia Trust Company as executor of your will assures the judgment, not of one man, but of a group of men—a group whose long experience in the settlement of widely dissimilar estates has given it a very uncommon business ability.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1880
INDUSTRIAL BANKERS

ONE-SEVENTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK

It costs no more to buy it at Gorham's

Gorham prices are the same as prices in other shops, but there the similarity ends, for there is no comparison between the magnificent Gorham Silverware exhibits and the average silverware selections.

Simply stated, the Gorham Silverware displays offer the variety and novelty of a dozen ordinary departmental selections, and values which no single shop can surpass and which not every shop can equal.

The point is that it costs no more to buy your silverware at Gorham's.

And it is so much more satisfactory.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

PEACE WITH FRANCE SOUGHT BY GERMANY

Urging Armistice to Discuss Terms, It Is Said — Revived Talk of Gerard's Mission.

An Englishman well known in London, New York, and Paris, who arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool, was emphatic in his assertion that Germany was secretly making overtures for peace to France.

"When I was in Paris two weeks ago," he said, "I was informed by an official of high rank, whose word was indisputable, that every two weeks during the previous two months Germany had sent communications to the French Government, asking for an armistice with a view to discussing terms of peace.

"The German artillery is not up to the standard it was earlier in the war and the soldiers do not fight with the enthusiasm they did. Both officers and men of the German Army are tired of the war and the Allies know it.

"It is also known to the Allies that Germany induced Ambassador Gerard to go to Washington and ask President Wilson to open up negotiations for peace. In return the promise was made to him that the U-boat warfare would not be waged in a ruthless manner pending his absence. This was the reason why Lloyd George made his famous speech about carrying on the war to the end, with a double object in view, one to stop a peace propaganda emanating from the United States and the other to keep down the pacifists at home."

CAN'T CALL TEUTON A 'MOF.'

Dutch Court Fines a Legislator for Insulting an Alien Resident.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Oct. 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A court here has solemnly ruled that the word "mof," (the Dutch equivalent for the colloquial English "muff,") which is the universal nickname applied to Germans in the Netherlands, is insulting, and a member of the Second Chamber of Parliament has been sentenced to a fine of $40 or five days' imprisonment for writing "mof" under the name-plate of a German merchant here.

The story has provided the whole country with a feast of entertainment. J. H. Q. W. Ter Spill, who is the recognized humorist of the Dutch Parliament, was out walking with his wife and family when a name in big Gothic characters, "Carl D. A. Gosch," caught his eye.... Parliamentary decorum and the restraining influence of the omnipotent elector notwithstanding, Mr. Ter Spill's sense of humor triumphed, and amid the laughter of his children he scrawled the fatal word thereunder.

Unfortunately for the Dutch legislator, Mrs. Gosch witnessed the merry-making from her window and at once dispatched her daughter to read the writing on the wall. The master of the house, quickly apprised, gave chase, the insulter was fiercely arraigned, hot words passed, the police came upon the scene, and the sequel was the culprit's appearance in court.

The plaintiff told the court that he considered himself insulted by the word "mof," as all Germans did, and, further, that Mr. Ter Spill had said: "You are a mof, anyway! What are you doing here? Go back to your own country."

The accused admitted that his conduct had been childish and unmannerly, but disclaimed any intention to insult, saying that his old student merriment got the better of him.

CROSS OCEAN IN LITTLE TUG

Three Men Face Death on Voyage from New York to Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A correspondent of the Central News telegraphs the following remarkable story of the sea:

"One of the most extraordinary voyages ever made across the Atlantic has just been completed by the Vigilant, a little American tug, belonging to New York, and bound from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Cardiff. Two days out from St. John's, which she left a week ago last Sunday, the Vigilant experienced terrific weather, and on the fifth day she sent out S O S calls, the Captain fearing she would founder. The Holland-American liner Ryndam picked up the signals, and proceeded to her assistance.

"The Captain and twelve of the tug's crew were taken off by the Ryndam, which was bound for Rotterdam, but three men refused to leave. They were the Second Mate, Robert Ferguson, a Scot; the third engineer, Thomas Walsh, an Irishman, and an American fireman, John Smith.

"Taking control of the ship, these three men overcame tremendous difficulties, and actually succeeded in bringing her within sight of the Irish coast, where they were picked up by a British patrol vessel. Ferguson was locked in the wheel house and the other two in the engine room. The terrible weather prevented them from moving, and they remained at their posts for fifty hours, without food, water, or sleep. Several parts of the ship were smashed in the gale, including the shaft of the dynamo in the engine room. This caused the tug to be in total darkness by night, and added to the horrors of the situation."

BOMBS SET FIRE TO PADUA.

Flames Visible 25 Miles, Raiding Austrian Airmen Report.

VIENNA, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters concerning the Italian front issued today reads:

On Saturday night Austrian seaplanes attacked Padua (twenty-two miles from Venice) and dropped heavy bombs, making direct hits on the military headquarters building, the railway station, and infantry barracks. At the barracks and in the town fires were started which were visible for a distance of about twenty-five miles. In spite of the unfavorable weather and violent bombardment our machines returned undamaged.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Following is the official announcement from the War Office today:

Trentino Front—An unusual movement of enemy troops and transports was observed in the sector between Vallarsa and the Terragnolo Valley. In the region of the Astico Valley and on the Asiago Plateau there were artillery duels and skirmishes among reconnoitring parties.

Julian Front—We consolidated Hill 309, near which another 6-inch gun, abandoned by the enemy, was found. In the course of small infantry encounters about twenty prisoners were taken.

BRAZIL GIVES PLAN FOR NEUTRAL LEAGUE

Would Resist Belligerent Restriction of Trade Rights of Noncombatant Nations.

BY FORCE IN LAST RESORT

Aimed Particularly at Blacklist and Other British Regulations of Commerce by Sea Power.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Full details of the recent proposal to the Brazilian Parliament by the Brazilian Society of International Law for the formation of a league of neutrals to resist trade restrictions and other encroachments by belligerents were made public here today through the official gazette of the Brazilian Parliament. The proposed league would consist of all present neutrals.

The society, in an exhaustive report, reviews the constant encroachments by belligerents on neutral trade, and urges the Government to take immediate steps to secure the co-operation of all neutrals for the declaration of a uniform series of neutral rights and for the enforcement of the same. Rights suggested are the immunity of enemy goods under a neutral flag, complete liberty of trade between neutral nations regardless of ultimate destination, freedom from any extra-territorial action, such as blacklisting, and the forbidding of any alien to inform a foreign Government of matters which might lead to belligerent restrictions.

Violations of these rights would be met, under the plan, first by the withdrawal by the neutral league of the privilege of friendly treatment for the offending nation, including the trade rights. In case a Consular or diplomatic official should be concerned, his credentials would be handed him at once. If this proved unavailing, hostilities might follow.

The report, while directed at both belligerents, is more concerned with British trade violations. The efforts of the United States are recognized, but are declared ineffective. The allied blockade is particularly criticised. A case is cited in which a Brazilian vessel from the United States to Brazil is alleged to have been seized, taken into Martinique, and forced to surrender some of its merchandise bound to Brazil.

The Brazilian report created great interest in official circles here. South American nations have been hard hit by British trade restrictions, and some time ago an official announcement was made in Chile that the Chilean Ambassadors to the United States, Brazil, and Argentina had been requested to seek joint action on the British blacklist. The State Department here, however, says that as yet neither the Chilean nor the Brazilian proposal has been definitely submitted.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH PRAISED BY NEUTRALS

Berlin Quotes Danish and Dutch Papers as Approving Hollweg's Sincerity and Exactitude.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Comment by Danish and Dutch papers on the recent speech of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag is given out by the Overseas News Agency. The Politiken (Copenhagen) says:

"Of all the speeches made during the war by leading statesmen, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's last speech is the most remarkable, because, coming from the German side, it goes farthest into the future, thus awakening hopes for a new order of society when the principles of peace are triumphant."

The Politiken, according to the Overseas Agency, says that the most important points of the speech are the declaration that the Chancellor had never mentioned the annexation of Belgium as Germany's intention, and the general remark that the policy of might could not be the basis for an efficient International League of Peace. The Chancellor thus indicated ways which "reach far beyond the discussion of war aims."

The Nieuws Van Den Dag (Amsterdam) is quoted by the Overseas Agency as welcoming the Chancellor's answer to Viscount Grey's suggestion of guarantees for a lasting peace, declaring that "a league of the States for peace would have scant value if it were organized merely after the wish of the Entente Powers."

The Tijd (Amsterdam) says: "Whoever reads the German Chancellor's speech with unprejudiced mind, as is proper in these times, cannot help being convinced that it has to do with an honest and sincere man. Whoever reads the Chancellor's explanations regarding the diplomatic relations preceding the war cannot but believe in the exactitude of the Chancellor's statements. David Lloyd George's move on the chessboard of the immediate future has been answered by a move which is not inferior—' the enemy wants Constantinople, and I never said that we want to keep Belgium.' "

The Overseas Agency also quotes from the Stockholm's Bagblad, which points out as three important diplomatic disclosures in the Chancellor's speech—first, the Russian document of 1912, "proving that the mobilization meant war;" second, Germany's appeal to Vienna during "Black Week," and, third, the assurance given by England and France to Russia as to the domination of Constantinople and the Bosporus. This newspaper, says the Overseas, expresses preference for the matter of fact tone used by the Chancellor to the Utopian assurances about the freedom of the whole world as given by Mr. Asquith.

The Svenska Morgenbladet (Stockholm) declares that the Chancellor's speech was a very strong one and that it proved that the love of peace always proclaimed by the Entente's leading men was insincere.

DEMANDS AMERICAN CARS.

Deputy Says 30,000 Have Not Been Delivered to France.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Failure of manufacturers in the United States and Spain to deliver freight cars ordered by France was criticised in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Louis Dubois. He said that out of 35,000 cars contracted for only 3,000 or 4,000 had been delivered and that the terms of agreements had not been carried out.

Before the war began there were 450,000 cars available in France, and 56,000 have been lost since then. It has been impossible to replace them, M. Dubois explained, because factories in which they might have been built are in the occupied region.

MARCONI'S NEW TESTS.

Says He Will Soon Announce Great Improvements in Wireless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Marconi, in an address today before a gathering which included the Duke of Genoa and the élite of scientific, literary, and aristocratic circles, roused the enthusiasm of his hearers when he said that wireless telegraphy had rendered magnificent services to Italy and her allies in the war.

He regretted that it was impossible, for obvious reasons, to explain as fully as he would have liked to do the progress made during the last two years in radio-telegraphy, but he described problems that are still unsolved, such as the origin, nature and means of dominating those natural disturbing waves known as "intruders," which he had been studying and experimenting with. He expressed the conviction that he would soon be able to announce means of communication more practical, economical, and useful to mankind.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The only section of the battle areas which continues to be active is that about Rumania. The fighting along the frontiers of this State has been incessant for weeks. Germany selected it as her immediate objective and made at first considerable progress. There was every reason why this offensive should be pushed and why the fighting should be continuously kept up. Rumania, on the other hand, first had to maintain a continuous offensive, and then, after the tide began to turn, she could not afford to let up for a moment. So the fighting goes on, both sides being on the offensive at some points and on the defensive at others.

On the Dobrudja front the situation still remains confused and uncertain. The Rumanians and Russians have stretched a line east and west through Topal across the province and are, from secure positions, bombarding both of Mackensen's flanks with artillery. The Russians operating from their warships in the Black Sea have apparently destroyed Constanza and have undoubtedly caused the Germans considerable annoyance without directly threatening their line. From the west the Rumanians and the Russians across the Danube have done the same thing at a point due west from Cernavoda with the same result.

As far as can be told from such information as is contained in the official reports, the German main line is still well to the north of the railroad and there does not seem to have been any material change in the location of these lines for the last two or three days. There is no indication that the railroad is seriously threatened or that Mackensen will be driven farther south. He seems to be fairly well established in his present position and to be successfully opposing further attempts of the Rumanians to break through and force him further south.

Several things have happened in the last few days which have a direct bearing on the fighting on the Transylvanian front. The Germans and Russians seem to be playing a similar sort of game. The Russians, seeing clearly the importance of the maintenance of Rumania in her present position, have been losing no opportunity of assisting her to the utmost. The Germans, evidently feeling that the Russians, in order to help Rumania, have drawn heavily on their fronts in Galicia and even further north, have delivered a series of heavy attacks at various points, evidently looking for the point of weakness. At Baranovitchi they had apparently found it, but the Russians struck back, and what promised to be a local German success was turned into a drawn fight. Further south, between Brzezany and Halicz, which is the section of the line before Lemberg, both the Russians and the Germans have been alternately on the offensive.

The Russians seem determined that the Germans shall be kept so busy that they will be unable to deflect any of their forces to the subjugation of Rumania, and the Germans seem to have the same idea with respect to the Russians. It would seem, too, that the Germans are to some extent actuated by the belief that if Russia is allowed to remain in her present positions until Winter sets in the position will be so favorable to the Russians when the Winter breaks and fighting is resumed that other considerable successes by them are at least possible. Therefore, the indications are that the Germans will try to better materially the situation on the Lemberg front before cold weather comes.

The Russian report of yesterday indicates that the Russians have taken over a considerable portion of the northern front of Rumania. The Russians, it is stated, are fifty-five miles southeast of Dorna Watra. This village is in Southern Bukowina, not far from the Rumanian border. If this is true, it releases a number of Rumanian troops for service in other parts of the line. The Teuton commander seems to be held firmly in place, and has been able to report no material gain for weeks. He has, it is true, taken the actual defiles in several of the important passes. But in such a case it is not necessary merely to take the defile. He must also take sufficient country on the enemy side of the defile to enable him to deploy successfully after he is through.

This he certainly is not yet in a position to do. Indeed, it is a form of strategy which has been employed on numerous occasions in other wars under similar circumstances, to permit the occupation of the defile in order that the enemy may be caught as he is debouching on the other side. This is not the case here, to be sure, as the Rumanians have stubbornly resisted the attempts of the Germans to take the passes. It does show, however, that until the Germans have progressed much further into Rumania than they have been able to do so far the situation need not cause the Rumanians a great deal of alarm.

As a matter of fact, the Rumanians are at present giving just as much as they are receiving. The Germans are getting blow for blow, and are securing no advantage. The last day or so has shown the Rumanians particularly active on the Carpathian section of their border, while the Germans are working offensively, particularly on the northern border in the Transylvania mountains. A break in the German lines where the Rumanians are on the offensive would be just as dangerous to the Germans as a break in the line south of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt would be to the Rumanians.

Just sixteen miles from and paralleling the border opposite the Carpathian front is the main line of German supply in this region. If this line were cut the predicament in which the Germans would find themselves would be extremely embarrassing. They would have to fall back toward the next supply line, and as they did so they would be falling back on the army which is trying to fight its way through from Hermannstadt. This would create a sharp angle in the German lines, the vertex of which would be near Kronstadt, and would at the same time bring the Rumanians near to the line of supply of the Transylvanian army. The Teuton commander's situation would be then very much confused, and it is doubtful if he could continue on his present line without taking an unwarranted risk.

There is one other thing which the Rumanian offensive in the Carpathian sector of the front has accomplished. It has absolutely protected the main railroad from Czernowitz to Bucharest, the railroad over which most of the Russian reinforcements to Rumania have come. This road runs almost through the exact centre of the northern leg of Rumania, and it is of the utmost importance to Rumania that it be kept open. If it were cut, the Rumanian Army would practically be isolated from Russia and would be at the mercy of the Germans, who would in such a case be able to eliminate Rumania completely from the war. Even though it might cause a sacrifice of some territory in other quarters, this would be well worth while. But the danger has now passed completely.

MORE BELGIANS DEPORTED.

Dutch Report 16,000 from Ghent Alone—Many Taken from Work.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—Special dispatches from Rotterdam, dated Sunday, say that the deportations of Belgians continue daily on a large scale. Antwerp and Ghent, the dispatches say, are being slowly denuded of able-bodied males. Sixteen thousand have already left Ghent.

The men deported from Ghent have been almost exclusively of the unemployed class, but elsewhere, the dispatches say, and especially in Antwerp, there has been less discrimination, and it is alleged that many who were at work have been taken. No men as yet have been deported from Brussels, but it is said that deportations there will begin on the 15th.

According to stories current in Holland, the dispatches say, in the "raided" towns many men were pounced upon suddenly, escorted away by armed guards, and not permitted to communicate with their friends. Attempts to escape the searchers are futile. Harborers of men who are to be deported are severely punished. Hunger forces those who have hidden to surrender. Wire barriers and machine guns are placed around the stations where men are to be entrained, lest the crowds threaten to make trouble.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 13, (via London.)—The Kölnische Volkszeitung publishes a long article on the subject of Germany's deportation of Belgian workmen, in which it says in part:

"These measures are not connected with the war, but are dictated solely by considerations of a sane police administration, which could not allow thousands of able-bodied workers to go to ruin by remaining deliberately unemployed and spending their time unprofitably in cafés. Germany's action is the result of humanitarianism which would justify even the use of coercion in the circumstances."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, authoritative denial is made of statements from Belgian sources that Belgian workmen are being compelled to labor in German factories in which war materials are made.

PRAISE THE LEWIS GUN.

Germans Using One Captured from the British, and Like It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—Percival Gibbons, in a dispatch to The Chronicle describing the British capture of a 1,000-yard stretch of the Regina trench, says:

"The machine guns employed against our men in this affair—we have it on the word of prisoners—included Russian Maxims, Austrian Schwarzlon guns captured by the Russians and retaken by the Germans, and a Lewis gun taken from us near Mouquet farm, and they pay the Lewis the testimonial of saying it is the best of all. It did not fall into our hands, because as soon as the attack approached the officer commanding the machine gun section sent it to the rear.

HIT BY PAPER'S HIGH COST.

London Times Lost $260,000 a Year on Circulation and Raised Its Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—The Times, in announcing the raising of its price to three halfpence, says:

"The great increase in the cost of production, especially in the cost of paper, brought about a loss on the circulation of about £1,000 a week. The increase in the price of raw material, exclusive of the paper on which The Times is printed, since the beginning of the war, is costing it an additional £70,000 per annum."

Rather than reduce the size of the paper, The Times decided to increase the price, and it predicts that others must follow suit in the near future.

19 WOMEN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Balkan Express Runs Down Section Hands in Berlin Suburb.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless via Sayville, Nov. 12.)—The Balkan Express, which runs between Constantinople and Berlin, dashed at full speed today into a party of women section hands in a suburb of Berlin. Nineteen women were killed.

There was a heavy fog at the time. The women had stepped out of the way of a westbound train and did not observe the approach of the Balkan Express.

FOOD ECONOMY FOR PARIS.

New Council May Provide for One Meatless Day a Week.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A National Council of Economics is being organized by M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce. Leaders in various branches of business and industry will compose the committee.

Details of the organization have not yet been settled, and a statement appearing in the morning papers that the committee's first action would be to fix one meatless day each week is said to be premature.

German War Loan Payments.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The amount paid on subscriptions to the fifth German war loan up to Nov. 7 was 5,024,000,000 marks ($2,123,912,000,) or 83.8 per cent. of the total.

Australia Raises Wool Embargo.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 12, (via London, Monday, Nov. 13.)—The export of burry merino wool to the United States is now permitted.

Men of Fleet to See Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Arrangements for a five-day sight-seeing trip to the Panama Canal for the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet were announced tonight by the Navy Department. The fleet will visit the canal during the Spring exercises, beginning March 17.

CROP OUTLOOK POOR.

November Report Shows Worse Condition Than Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A statement issued by the Department of Agriculture based on figures embraced in the November crop report shows that the month of October has not improved the former poor crop outlook. With the late crops now mostly matured and largely harvested the department finds that the great staple crop of corn, which last month promised a crop slightly under the five-year average, has fallen off 73,000,000 bushels, as compared with the October estimate. The potato crop, known last month to be short, is yielding 12,000,000 bushels less than was expected, and only about four-fifths of an average crop. The dry sorghum grains, which have so often in dry years matured satisfactory crops when ordinary corn failed, were unable this year to successfully withstand the extreme heat, and have yielded a grain crop little over half as large as the big crop of last year. Buckwheat, which two months ago promised an average crop, now shows little more than two-thirds of a crop. The production of beans is the lowest for several years.

The department in October estimated that the corn crop would amount to 2,717,932,000 bushels. Today's statement says:

"The corn crop this year, which from present reports is approximately 2,644,000,000 bushels, is smaller than the average year, and its deficiency is accentuated by comparison with the large crop of 3,054,535,000 bushels produced last year, which was, with the exception of the 1912 crop, the largest on record. Compared with the average of the last five years, the present crop is short 80,000,000 bushels. It is 50,000,000 bushels less than the 1914 crop, but larger by almost 200,000,000 bushels than the crop of 1913. To some extent offsetting its unfavorable showing in comparison with last year, is the fact that the quality is reported 85.8 per cent. of a normal, which is a material improvement over the quality of 71.2 per cent. reported last year. The per cent. of frosted corn this year is much less, insuring a higher feeding value, and even though much of the crop shows small ears and many cobs not well filled out at the ends, the corn produced is usually sound and good. The supply of old corn on hand is approximately 90,000,000 bushels, 6,000,000 bushels less than the previous year."

DU PONTS WON'T CUT PAY.

Officials Deny Now That Wilson's Election Will Affect Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., Nov. 12.—None of the 10,000 employes in at least two of the munition plants of the Du Pont Powder Company in New Jersey will be affected in his employment or wages as the result of the election of President Wilson. It was announced yesterday by officials of the plants, one of which is situated here and the other at Pompton Lake, N. J. Pre-election reports had intimated that in the event of Hughes's defeat the working forces at these and other Du Pont plants would be reduced and the wages lowered of those continuing in its employ.

In October a Hughes campaign movement was started at the various munition works to which the men were invited to give their support on the ground that they would thus be serving their best interests for steady employment and at higher wages than could be the case in the event of the election of President Wilson.

In the event of the election of Hughes, it was pointed out by representatives of the company, the employes would be assured of continuous work and high wages to the end of the European war, and thereafter the plants or parts of them not required for the manufacture of ammunition would be used for work on "infant industries," including the manufacture of dyestuffs.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL.

Emperor Has Catarrh, but Continues His Customary Duties.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12, (via London.)—It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Francis Joseph has been suffering for several days from a slight attack of catarrh, but is continuing his customary labors.

Deny Knowledge of U-Boat Raid.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Government officials deny any knowledge of the alleged sinking of the British steamer Engineer by a German submarine in or near Mexican waters, as rumored in the United States.

Saks on Evening Clothes

¶ The greatest test of ready-for-service clothes is an evening garment, for it offers little or no latitude for novelty, affords no diversion in color, and is wholly a matter of fine tailoring.

¶ Fine tailoring is the dominant characteristic of the new Saks evening clothes, both Dress and Tuxedo.

¶ No made-to-order garments can surpass them in perfection of making or in beauty of line.

¶ In fact, they are essentially made-to-order garments, for they are made in every variation of size that the human figure demands.

¶ The only difference is that a made-to-order evening garment may be all right in two weeks' time, whereas OURS is all right NOW!

Dress Suits .....$30 to $55
Tuxedo Suits ....$27 to $43
Vests .....$3.50 to $12.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

DRINK at the spring, not from pipes and faucets! My Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats come right from the spring. I tailor them myself in the patient bench-bred way, saving you one whole profit, which the "ready-made" clothier must pay to the clothing manufacturer.

That's why my Ready-To-Wear-Away "Clempleat" Overcoat at $35 has a custom richness and sleekness, a body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style that no "ready-made" possesses.

$20 to $45
Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

True Aspirin

Aspirin is made by only one company—and every package and every tablet of the genuine bears "The Bayer Cross."

"Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Two Spanking Teams for City Use

THEY are the tandem entries of Weber and Heilbroner—as smartly turned out as any at the Garden.

★ ★

"Evening Suit" and "Dinner Coat" compose one team. "Cutaway" and "Stroller" compose the other.

★ ★

Full dress suits—coat and trousers, $35 to $60.

The right lapels, the correct braid, and proper in cut.

Dinner coat and trousers, $33.50 up.

★ ★

Black or Oxford cutaway coats, with waistcoat, $25 and $40. Striped trousers, $6 to $12.

And the very smart, new "Stroller"—a sack coat and waistcoat of dark Oxford cheviot, silk lined, worn with neatly striped trousers, $30.

An English idea—a coat serving the same purpose as the cutaway.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Av

Behning PLAYS PIANO

"With the Tone You Can't Forget."

A Wonderful Electric Player-Piano

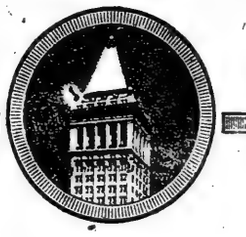
See and hear the newest and most marvelous of electric player-pianos—

THE BEHNING "ART-ELECTRIC"

The most wonderful combination of clear tone quality and auto-pneumatic mechanism ever invented. Its Graduating Lever—"The Lever of a Thousand Tones"—is the most remarkable tone-shading device ever conceived by the brain of man. Can be played by hand, foot, or by motor.

Prices moderate. Terms convenient.
Old piano taken in exchange.

Behning Piano Co., 25 Fifth Ave., at 18th.



The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

Summary

During the past few weeks attention has been drawn, in this Company's announcements, to the classes of depositors who keep funds with the Company. They have been described somewhat in detail, a different class each week. To conclude this series, the classes of depositors are summarized as follows:

I. Individuals
II. Estates
III. Corporations
IV. Governments
V. Banks
VI. Institutions

In whatever class your banking business belongs, it will probably be to your interest to go very thoroughly into the question of a suitable depositary, and you are urged to consider this Company in that connection.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street — Telephone 8900 Rector

Resources over $250,000,000

A host is known by the brand of his cigar. Many men pass 'round *Jean Valjean* Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold
DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Phoenix Hosiery Doesn't Make The Silk Worm Turn

UNCLE SAM has a scapegrace brother — Uncle "Sham." He puts cotton into Hosiery sold as silk, or dips it to give it false weight.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery is pure silk made by Uncle Sam, the Merchant, not Uncle "Sham," the Mercenary.

It keeps its color unchanged and its lustre undimmed till you poke your five toes plumb through.

Men's 55c and upward
Women's 80c and upward

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size.

In mahogany, $700

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
Lord & Taylor Store
38th St. Fifth Avenue 39th St.

URGES ADJUDICATION OF NICARAGUAN CASE

Peace Society Wants Washington to Send Treaty to Central American Court.

CONTENDS IT IS OUR DUTY

United States Can "Preserve Integrity of Tribunal or Render It a Laughing Stock."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — In a prepared statement issued tonight on behalf of the American Peace Society, its Secretary, Arthur Deerin Call, asserts that it is the duty of the United States Government to enter into an agreement with one of the protesting Central American nations to put the Nicaraguan treaty controversy before the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago for consideration and adjustment.

Pointing out that the State Department has failed to assume any responsibility in the Nicaraguan matter, on the ground that the United States is not officially a party to this court, the statement says that the United States is placed "in the present moment in the peculiar position of being able by its action one way or the other to preserve the integrity of this court or to render it futile and a laughing stock."

The society argues that the failure of the United States Government to take a stand in favor of the consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty question by the Central American Court may result in the dissolution of the Central American Union, and concludes with the declaration that "if we now promote war in those countries by our refusal to take advantage of the court which we ourselves made possible, our moral delinquency will be plain enough, whatever technicalities seem to excuse us."

The Nicaraguan Treaty controversy has grown out of the ratification this year of a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua by which Nicaragua, in consideration of the payment of $3,000,000 by this country, has ceded to the United States the right to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, and also the right to establish a naval base on the Nicaraguan shores on the Gulf of Fonseca, on which several other Central American nations also border.

Protests Against Treaty.

The Governments of Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras have loudly protested against the treaty. The Central American Court of Justice recently decided that Nicaragua acted illegally in selling canal rights to the United States without consulting Costa Rica and in threatening the neutrality of Honduras by permitting a United States naval base to be established on the Gulf of Fonseca. The Government of Nicaragua has refused to be bound by this decision. The statement issued by the American Peace Society asserts that "disruption threatens the Central American Union through our assertion of our technical freedom from the impositions of this decree."

The United States Government is not a party to this court or the Central American agreement which established the court. The treaties and conventions concluded at the Central American Peace Conference in Washington in 1907 among the Governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador are printed in the official compilation of United States treaties, with this explanation:

"The United States Government was not a signatory party to the conventions, but as the conference met on the initiative of the Presidents of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico and the treaties were concluded under the auspices of the United States and United Mexican States, represented respectively in said conference by William I. Buchanan and Ambassador Don Enrique Creel, who were by the Central American plenipotentiary representatives of the five Central American Republics invited to be present at all the deliberations of the conference, the treaties referred to are included in this compilation."

One of the treaties of 1907 among the five Central American Governments provided for the establishment of the Central American Court of Justice. It was concluded at Washington, Dec. 20, 1907. The statement issued by the American Peace Society tonight argues that under the terms of Article IV. of this treaty the United States Government, by agreement with one of the protesting Central American nations, may properly bring the dispute over our latest treaty with Nicaragua before the court. This article reads:

"The court can likewise take cognizance of the international questions which by special agreement only exist between the Central American Governments and a foreign Government may have determined to submit to it."

Society Formed in 1828.

The American Peace Society is the oldest peace organization in this country. It was organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and was formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. It was situated in Boston from 1837 to 1911, when its headquarters were moved to Washington.

The statement issued on behalf of the society by Secretary Call tonight is in part as follows:

"According to the latest dispatches disruption threatens the Central American Union through our assertion of our technical freedom from the impositions of this decree. If war comes we shall be directly and undeniably to blame. For by the terms of the convention which established this court we have a definite and clear course which we may now pursue, which would not only satisfy the demands of the Central Americans and renew their confidence in our faith in that union, but would also show to the world that when we advocate the establishment of law and order between the larger nations of the earth, we mean what we say. The world has just reason to judge of the strength of our international good-will by what we do or do not do on our own Continent."

STIELOW WITNESS JAILED.

King's Arrest May Figure in New Fight for Condemned Man.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Erwin King, central figure in the legal battle recently fought in a vain effort to save Charles F. Stielow from the electric chair, was arrested at Lyndville, Orleans County, this morning, by Cattaraugus County officials and New York and Buffalo private detectives who have assisted in the fight in behalf of Stielow. The warrant charged perjury in connection with the assault trial of Clarence O'Connell, another figure in the Stielow case. It was issued by a Cattaraugus County Justice of the Peace on information sworn to by a Salamanca lawyer.

The arrest is said to be preliminary to a new effort to save the life of Stielow, but the men responsible for the arrest refused to discuss this feature.

King caused a sensation during the fight for a new trial for Stielow by making a confession in which he declared that he and O'Connell had killed Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott at West Shelby, and that Stielow, condemned to die for the murder of Phelps, had nothing to do with the killings. Later he recanted this confession and was released. He was taken to the Cattaraugus County Jail tonight.

Governor Whitman has set Nov. 28 for a public hearing of the Stielow defenders, who will make final appeal for Executive clemency.

Cut Down Stogies, Put Up Prices.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 12.—Beginning Dec. 1, all Wheeling stogies will be cut one inch in length to six inches, and will be increased in price from three for five cents to five for ten cents. Manufacturers today said higher tobacco cost had to be met.

WILSON WELCOMED BACK TO WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

from Mr. Hughes. Mr. Tumulty said also that he doubted if there would be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the regular day. If possible Mr. Wilson will read all the telegrams of congratulation. They number thousands.

The President was assured by Secretary Tumulty that there had been no change in the result in California, and that there was a chance of his capturing the electoral vote of Minnesota. The President, however, is not expected to indicate his attitude toward the outcome until it is formally conceded by the Republicans.

Will Be at His Desk Today.

Mr. Wilson paid no attention to official business tonight, but tomorrow will be at his desk. One of the first problems to be laid before him will be the situation resulting from recent activities by German submarines. Secretary Lansing is expected to lay before him a summary of recent developments collected at the State Department, dealing particularly with the Marina, Columbian, Arabia and Lanao cases. No secret is made of the belief of some officials that the situation is serious.

The President has made it clear to friends that the policy toward submarine warfare laid down in the notes to Germany, concluding with the correspondence on the Sussex case, will be followed strictly. In his campaign speeches he declared that in case the Administration was defeated at the election it would have difficulty dealing with foreign problems between now and March 4. Now that he has been reelected, however, he is known to feel that his course generally has been approved by the nation, and that he can proceed with a free hand.

Mr. Wilson probably will have another conference in the near future with James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, who has been in this country for several months. In an interview at Shadow Lawn Ambassador Gerard told the President of conditions in Germany.

The President also will take up consideration of the Mexican situation promptly. He has been getting frequent reports from Secretary Lane, Chairman of the American section of the Mexican-American Commission meeting at Atlantic City, and will now give the question detailed study.

A number of important appointments are to be made soon, but some of them may be postponed until Congress convenes. They include the members of the Tariff Commission, the Shipping Board, several Federal Judges, and a board to administer the Workingmen's Compensation law for Federal employes. Postmasters at New York and Chicago also are to be appointed.

Reports that the President has decided on changes in his Cabinet were said tonight by officials to be premature. While it is possible one or more of the present Cabinet members may not remain in the President's official family after March 4, officials insist that he has not yet even considered the question.

The President's plans for the period between now and the opening of Congress are not decided definitely, although officials close to him believe that he will spend most of the time here in Washington attending to official business and preparing for the opening of Congress. He has been invited to go to the Army-Navy football game in New York, Nov. 25, but has not yet accepted.

WILSON HERE HALF AN HOUR.

President Passes Through City on Way Back to Washington.

President Wilson was in New York for a few minutes more than half an hour yesterday on his way back from Williamstown, Mass., to Washington. Three thousand people were lined up beside the pier at West Seventy-ninth Street to cheer when he landed from the Mayflower shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. With him were Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. They had come down the Hudson in the Mayflower from Rhinecliff during the night.

The party took a waiting automobile and started downtown to the Pennsylvania Station at once. As they climbed the steep grade leading down to the landing the President's car slowed almost to a stop, which gave a half dozen enthusiasts on the sidewalks a chance to run out and grasp his hand. As the President drove down Broadway, leaving behind the crowd that had gathered to see him, the procession of five automobiles, led by a police car with a clanging gong, attracted much attention, but few people realized till he had passed, that the President was in one of the autos.

At Fifty-seventh Street Miss Margaret Wilson left the party, as she was to remain with friends in New York. The President drove on down Broadway, passing but not even glancing toward the Hotel Astor, where Mr. Hughes is staying, then turning east to Fifth Avenue, down the avenue to Thirty-first Street, and thence west to the Pennsylvania Station.

Another big crowd waiting for him at the station greeted him lustily. Charles R. Crane, President of the Wilson Business Men's National League; Colonel E. M. House, Gordon Auchincloss, Colonel House's son-in-law; Ambassador Gerard, and Alderman John F. McCourt were among those who met him as he boarded his private car, the Mayflower. As Mr. McCourt shook hands with Mr. Wilson he said heartily, "Thank God you're elected, Mr. President." Mr. Crane accompanied the President to Washington.

A crowd consisting largely of railroad men remained about the platform of the President's car until it pulled out at 3:34 o'clock, cheering both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. There were several shouts of 'Thank you for the eight-hour law." The President smiled, but made no other response.

GOSSIP PROMOTES TUMULTY.

Chicago Hears President's Secretary Will Be Postmaster General.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, is slated for Postmaster General in the new Wilson Cabinet, according to gossip that reached Chicago today. Mr. Burleson, the present Postmaster General, it was rumored, will retire to his home in Texas.

Senator Lewis admitted he had heard considerable talk along this line.

"Tumulty would make a great Postmaster General," he said. "Should Mr. Burleson retire, I have no doubt the President would be glad to place Mr. Tumulty in his Cabinet. He would be both a good Postmaster General and an invaluable aid to the President in the Cabinet meetings."

$1 WILSON DINNER; NO FRILLS

"Hicks and Yahoos of the Tall Grass" Would Celebrate.

A number of Wilson enthusiasts are organising a dinner to be held next Saturday night at a place later to be designated, to celebrate the fact that the President was re-elected by "the men from the head of the creek, the hicks from the tall grass, and the yahoos from the woods." They have selected these designations themselves, and put them forward with pride.

"He was elected," said one of the organizers last night, "by the vote of the backwoods and the farmers, outside the sphere of influence of the great metropolitan press. We are going to commemorate this, and are going to inform the President of the meeting."

Cornelius Donovan of 1,180 Broadway is in charge of the arrangements. The price for the dinner is guaranteed to be not more than $1, including drinks (cider) and smokes, (cornoob pipes.) The list of speakers is not settled, but Senator "Farmer Jim" Martine of New Jersey has been invited to be one of them. Residents in New York who still regard themselves as untainted by the urban spirit are invited to communicate with Mr. Donovan.

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The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Misses' Suits Specially Reduced To-Day and Tomorrow

A number of suits from several De Pinna ready-to-wear lines, in shades and patterns of imported materials which cannot be duplicated.

All the more exclusive because of that fact, and each suit a thoroughly desirable model.

Former Prices Have Been Up to $58.00. Reduced Price $35

These suits are for misses of fourteen to twenty years, and include:

Plain Colored Velours, Velour Checks, Plaids, Mixtures, and a few Knit Cloth Suits.

They are all this season's De Pinna productions, with characteristic tailoring, and are in every respect up to the high standard of the house.

Special Coat Reductions For Misses

Of special interest during Horse Show Week, as many of these coats are adapted to wear over riding clothes, and for sport wear.

A few each from a number of De Pinna lines which have become depleted and cannot be replenished.

Former Prices Have Been Up to $55.00; Reduced Prices $25

They consist of imported [illegible] velours, velour checks, mixtures and [illegible] cloths—warm winter coats designed for street, motoring, travel, and wear over riding habits.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

COLUMBIAN HELD UP TWO DAYS, THEN SUNK

Continued from Page 1.

ment. The Admiralty was at serious odds with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the conservative element of the German Government when the sinking of merchant ships without warning caused a crisis between the United States and Germany, but the Chancellor, backed by Emperor William, caused the Admiralty to modify its instructions to submarine commanders.

In the Frye case a question of the interpretation of the treaty was raised, and the two Governments agreed to refer the question of treaty construction to The Hague tribunal for settlement. Germany agreed to pay indemnity for the loss of the Frye. Pending the settlement of the question of treaty construction, Germany in the last of the notes delivered in the Frye case gave this Government the assurance that "until the decision of the permanent court of arbitration the German naval forces will sink only such American vessels as are loaded with absolute contraband, when the preconditions provided by the Declaration of London are present."

Only meagre information has reached the State Department regarding the Columbian case. There are no details showing whether the vessel tried to escape or was attacked without warning, but no dispatch, official or unofficial, indicates that any of the crew or passengers has been lost.

SAW ROWANMORE AVENGED.

But Survivors Said Her Captain was Lost When U-Boat was Sunk.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—That Captain Phelan of the Johnston liner Rowanmore met his death aboard a German submarine at the hands of his own countrymen was a story related here yesterday by officers and crew of the British steamer Sagamore, arriving from Liverpool. Acording to the story Captain Phelan was taken prisoner when his ship was sunk by a submarine about two weeks ago, and locked in a cabin preparatory to being taken to Bremerhaven.

Less than an hour afterward the submarine was overhauled by a British cruiser and without a word being exchanged from either side, was sent to the bottom with two British torpedoes in her. The incident, it is said, was witnessed by members of the Rowanmore's crew, who reached Liverpool on the day the Sagamore sailed, and told their story to the Sagamore's men. They said that they had seen their Captain go aboard, a prisoner between two German officers, and that there was little doubt that he had been killed.

The chief officer of the Rowanmore, who escaped with the rest of the crew, was closeted with the leading officials of the Admiralty immediately upon his arrival in England, the Sagamore's men assert. The Captain of the British warship was also called to the conference.

U-BOAT SANK THE ARABIA.

Passengers Saw the Periscope and Wake of the Torpedo.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Malta dated last Thursday, dealing with the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia, says:

"Passengers of the Arabia who landed here say that the submarine was not seen, but that the wake of a torpedo was discerned. After the ship was struck the submarine's periscope was seen 300 yards distant. The torpedo struck the bunkers near the engine room. Coal clogged the rent and stemmed the inrush of water, which undoubtedly enabled the Arabia to remain so long afloat. The crash was terrific, and the vessel swirled around under the force of the impact.

"Some of the passengers insist that the submarine approached to within fifty yards of the Arabia before it discharged the torpedo. Two engineers are missing, and it is supposed they perished at their post of duty. The periscope was distinctly seen circling around the vessel after she was struck, but the submarine never came to the surface.

"The passengers are convinced that a grave disaster was only averted by the presence of mind of the European crew, to whom had been allotted the watertight doors. Dr. Bodie, a passenger, relates that while in a boat he saw the submarine's periscope moving toward the Arabia, the intention of the submarine evidently being to board the steamer and secure the ship's papers. The rescuing vessels, however, frustrated this design."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Paul R. Danner, the only American on board the British steamship Arabia, which is reported to have been sunk without warning by a submarine in the Mediterranean Sea on Nov. 6, is safe at Malta, according to a cablegram received from him today by his parents in this city. Danner is returning home from India, where he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

TWO NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

Norwegian Steamers Daphne and Seirstad Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Norwegian steamships Daphne, 1,383 tons gross, and Seirstad, 886 tons, have been sunk.

CHARGE TREACHERY AT SEA.

Germans Insist Submarines Are Being Attacked Illegally.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, by Wireless to Sayville.—A deep impression has been made on the German public by the recent report from the Admiralty that a British patrol ship, flying the American flag, after destroying the German submarine Z-41 deliberately ran down a rowboat containing the two survivors of the submarine's crew in an endeavor to remove the only witnesses.

"Indignation is growing in Germany," says the Overseas News Agency, "and the excitement is stimulated by the fact that German submarines returning from trips report again and again that they have been attacked treacherously by hostile merchantmen. These cases furnish proof that the instructions given by the British Admiralty in May of last year, a copy of which was found on the steamship Woodfield, are still in full force. According to these instructions, armed trading ships are to attack submarines on sight."

SEIZED REGENTES MAIL.

Germans Say Pouches Were Thrown Overboard During Capture.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following announcement was made today by the Admiralty:

"A German submarine stopped near Schouwen Bank (off the Dutch coast) the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Regentes, bound from Flushing to London. The steamer was brought in to Zeebrugge.

"Immediately after she was stopped several bags, apparently containing mail, were thrown overboard from the steamer. One of them, which was rescued by the submarine, contained mainly newspapers for the Foreign Office at London.

"Thirty hostile citizens of military age who were on board the steamer were arrested. One of them was an English soldier on leave of absence from a Dutch detention camp."

A dispatch from London on Friday night told of the seizure of the Koningin Regentes. It was said Thomas Smith, Howard Kimblay, and William Goodbody, Americans, were on board. The steamer carried 93 passengers, most of them Belgians.

ROFRANO FREED, THRONG CHEERS

Continued from Page 1.

istic of the district, flags soon appeared at many of the windows in the neighborhood, and there was a continual procession into the house of friends who sought to congratulate Rofrano.

"I never for a moment thought that I would be convicted," Rofrano said to reporters while his wife and five children were hovering excitedly about him. "The case against me was a deliberate conspiracy to send me to the electric chair on the part of a number of criminals. I am not yet satisfied, and I will not be until my name has been set right before all the world. That is the one impelling thought in my mind now. I told you before and I repeat it now that life means nothing to me unless I regain the position I held before I was so shamefully accused.

"I intend to live right here in this district, where I have lived most of my life and where I belong, and I will try to re-establish myself. You can see for yourself that I am not without friends and that there are many who have not believed the lies that were told about me."

Talked of for Congress.

Rofrano was talked of for Congress before the murder of Gaimari, and this talk was taken up again almost as soon as he set foot over the threshhold of his home. The ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner merely smiled, however, when the subject was mentioned to him by reporters.

"Not now," he said. "I am thinking now of my wife and my children and my friends. I am not thinking of politics today."

Although none of the jurors would permit themselves to be interviewed, it was learned that two important facts had led to the acquittal. One of these was the failure of the prosecution to prove that Rofrano talked with any of the gunmen over the telephone, as had been alleged by the prosecution. Many telephone slips showing that he had been called up at the Municipal Building had been introduced by Mr. Brothers, but the jury did not think that there had been any evidence that Rofrano had answered the telephone. The contention of the defense had been that he had not, and evidence had been introduced that he was not in his office during the periods covered by the records of the telephone company.

The second important point leading to the verdict of not guilty was the inability of the jurors to attach significance to the testimony that had been furnished by James Knox, the chauffeur, formerly in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department in Brooklyn, who testified that he drove Rofrano in an automobile to the neighborhood of the Brundini home "some time in the Winter of 1915." This testimony had been introduced by the State in an effort to prove that Rofrano had not told the truth when he said he did not know Joseph Brundini and had never been in his home on Fourteenth Avenue near Fifty-sixth Street. It was in the Brundini home that the alleged murder conferences had been held, according to testimony of Gaetano Montimagne, who testified that he had been forced by Rofrano to kill Gaimari.

Records of the Street Cleaning Department, however, convinced the jury that Knox had been mistaken about the date of his trip with Rofrano, and that the visit to Brooklyn took place on April 1, 1915, which was nearly a month after Gaimari was shot and killed.

"I have nothing to say more than this," said Mr. Brothers when asked for a statement. "The State did its full duty and the jury has made its answer That is all there is to it."

The Murder of Gaimari.

The murder of Michael Gaimari, which Rofrano was accused of having instigated, occurred at James and Chestnut Streets on the morning of March 8, 1915. Gaetano Montimagno, the actual slayer, was later convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. Rocco Carnevale, Frank Finnimore and Curica, alleged conspirators in the crime, have also been convicted as accomplices and are serving various sentences.

A great deal of interest was aroused by the cases and during the progress of the trials Thomas Porcaro, Betty Fallot, Louis De Mar, John Brundini, brother of Joseph Brundini, and others were indicted on charges of perjury. On Sept. 14, 1915, the day on which Finnimore was indicted, Rofrano left the jurisdiction of the State. He later asserted at the trial that he was induced to do this because he had learned that Tom Foley, Democratic leader of the Second Assembly District, had conspired to send him to the electric chair because of political enmity. Rofrano charged Detective Cunliffe and Mr. Dooling with being parties to the conspiracy.

He surrendered to the authorities on May 10, 1916, and was held in the Tombs without bail until yesterday. His trial began on Oct. 9, and resembled the Becker case in many particulars, as it was built up on the testimony of gunmen who alleged they were the agents of the defendant.

Joseph Brundini was indicted in March, 1916, and is awaiting trial in the Tombs. Although Mr. Brothers refused yesterday to say what would be done in that case, he told the jury in his closing address that an acquittal in the Rofrano case would make it impossible for the State to go on with the other cases still pending.

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At Prices That Challenge Comparison

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MUST BE PRACTICAL

Commission Must Be Convinced of People's Ability to Restore Order.

NO FURTHER EXPERIMENTS

Nieto, Who Is to Consult Cabrera, Believed to Bear Instructions of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 12.—Any agreement which is finally reached by the American-Mexican Joint Commission will answer definitely the question in the mind of Administration officials whether it is possible for the Mexican people to re-establish order without other assistance from the United States than moral and financial support, according to authoritative statements made here today. It was emphatically stated that no agreement would be reached which was in the nature of another experiment. Failure of the Mexican delegates to agree to a practical plan or to carry it out would result in a decisive issue.

The arrival of Rafael Nieto, sub-Secretary of Finance, at Philadelphia to confer with Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the commission and head of the Department of Finance, led today to the belief that new instructions were forthcoming from General Carranza to his representatives here. These instructions are expected to settle the question whether Carranza will insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Pershing column in Mexico or will be willing to drop that subject with a promise from the United States that the American forces will be withdrawn when certain conditions obtain in Mexico which will be stipulated later in the agreement reached by the commission here.

A refusal of General Carranza to withdraw his demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico would result in the cessation of negotiations here. The American Commissioners already have made it plain that they will not consider the withdrawal under existing conditions. This attitude has been brought about by what the American Commissioners consider as either an unwillingness or pitiful inability on the part of the Carranza Generals to capture Villa and other factional leaders.

Withdrawal from Mexico.

The conditions under which the United States would be willing to withdraw the troops have not been outlined. The Americans from the beginning of the sessions of the commission have insisted on the establishment of such a condition of political and economic affairs in Mexico as might make the life and property of foreigners secure. This demand has included exemption of foreigners from the danger of petty injustice at the hands of unscrupulous officials.

The repeal or modification of decrees which are called confiscatory or otherwise make it impossible for foreigners to carry on established business in Mexico would be considered in this light. The demands of the Mexican Commissioners have been devoted entirely to the questions of the withdrawal of the Pershing column and the patrol of the border. Suggestions also have been made that the United States resort to more drastic methods in enforcing the neutrality laws, but this matter has not been couched in the form of a demand. It is understood that the Mexican representations along these lines have not been accompanied by practical suggestions as to how their ideas are to be put in practice.

Indications here are that the Mexicans are willing to agree to some of the suggestions made by the American Commissioners relative to decrees which were considered as unjust or injurious to American interests. The arrival of Sub-secretary Nieto in the United States a few days before the alleged confiscatory mining decree becomes effective is considered significant. This decree provided that all mining properties in Mexico not worked for a certain number of consecutive days or be worked less than nine months in the year, should be returned to the jurisdiction of the Government.

Confer Over Mining Decree.

The Mexican Commissioners have been conferring with representatives of American mining interests on this subject, and representatives of some of the large mining interests in Sonora are now in Atlantic City, presumably to procure a final settlement of the matter before Nov. 14. A postponement of the operation of this decree, or material modification of it, is considered likely. The American interests involved amount to more than $250,000,000, the product from which investment, in normal times, constitutes 75 per cent. of the export from Mexico.

Conditions have reached such a stage that prompt action is essential both from an American and a Mexican viewpoint. General Carranza is reported as asking for some definite results from the twelve weeks of deliberations, and the American Commissioners are anxious to have matters settled one way or another and to be done with the protracted splitting of hairs, which has charaterized the conference until recently.

MEXICO REPLIES TO NOTE.

Reported to Have Said Chihuhua Will Not Be Evacuated.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—It is reported here that the Foreign Office has replied to a recent note from the State Department at Washington in which inquiry was made concerning protection for foreigners, if it were deemed advisable to evacuate Chihuahua.

The reply is reported to have said that strong reinforcements had been sent to the North and that the situation at Chihuahua was such that thre was no possibility of there being an evacuation.

BANDITS NEARING PERSHING.

Reported Marching on El Valle, Close to American Outposts.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Nov. 12.—Villa bandits, who looted the Mexican Central train at Laguna station and executed the twenty-nine Carranza guards Oct. 3 are now marching toward San Buena Ventura, (El Valle,) near the American expeditionary forces' outpost, it was announced at military headquarters today.

The bandits are believed to be those under command of Silvestre Quevedo, who looted the Gallego station last week. A cavalry column from the Carranza garrison at Sauz is pursuing the bandits and driving them toward the American lines.

General Trevino today formally denied the report that he had intended to evacuate the State capital. He said that he would remain and defend it to the last. He attended the dedication of a new boulevard here today.

WOULD PREACH TO MEXICO.

Bishop Backs 1,000 Missionaries Against 130,000 Soldiers.

Missionaries and not soldiers are needed to cope with the Mexican situation, according to Bishop William O. Shepherd of Wichita, Kan., who preached yesterday morning at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Seventy-sixth Street. Bishop Shepherd said:

"If we had sent 1,000 preachers of the Gospel to the Mexican border instead of 130,000 soldiers, we would have no Mexican problem."

The Bishop visited the troops in Texas recently and watched them at drill and in their marches. He was impressed, he said, with the futility of nations trying to right wrongs by force of arms.

"How long has the world striven with the sword," he said, "where Christian love would have accomplished much more. Instead of meeting steel with steel we should use the weapon of the Spirit."

Bishop Shepherd is here to attend meetings of the Foreign Missionary Board this week.

The Rev. William Hever Jones, Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions, in the invocation, gave thanks for "the stability and sanity of our people in the crisis just passed," and asked blessings for the President, that he might be "guided by a higher wisdom than ours as he enters upon the next four years of great responsibility."

TO PREVENT STRIKES

Civic Federation to Draw Draft for Submission to Congress and Legislatures.

CALL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Committee to be Composed of Representatives of Unions, Railroads, and Other Industries.

V. Everit Macy, President of the National Civic Federation, announced yesterday the formation of a committee to make suggestions to Congress and State Legislatures for the perfection of laws providing for amicable settlements of labor disputes. The committee is to be composed of representatives of the railroad interests, of the manufacturing and agricultural interests, representatives of the railway brotherhoods, the American Federation of Labor, shippers' organizations, and of the public, represented by the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, the National Association of State Railway Commissioners, and the National Association of State Boards of Arbitration.

In a statement explaining the aims of the committee, Mr. Macy said:

"The recent industrial disturbances affecting the relations between the railroads and their employes, and the public utility corporations of New York and other large cities and their employes, have brought the country again to a consideration of the question, 'What, if any, amendments can be made to the Newlands Federal Meditation act and to the State Railway Commission laws that will reduce to a minimum these disturbances in the future?'

"A committee of the National Civic Federation drafted in 1913 the measure which became the law known as the Newlands Federal Mediation act. In the recent railroad controversy, however, the machinery provided by that act seemed inadequate, and the President expects Congress to consider the matter of additional legislation in December, a bill modeled after the Canadian Compulsory Investigation act having already been introduced at his suggestion.

"In the case of municipal utilities, such as street railways and gas and electric light corporations, the Civic Federation, through its Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities, drafted in 1914 a model State regulation bill, in which an effort was made to incorporate a provision enabling the various State Railway Commissions to take cognizance of labor disputes—but at that time these State Commissions did not look with favor upon the sugestion. Since then, however, a number of strikes in different large cities have caused many Public Service Commissions to change their views, and the State Legislatures this Winter will doubtless have before them many proposals on this subject.

"While the questions relating to railroads can be dealt with only by Congress, and those relating to municipal utilities can be dealt with only by State Legislatures, the principles applying to both sets of problems are identical, and if a satisfactory method of procedure can be found in one case, it will be just as applicable to the other."

The first meeting of the new Civic Federation Committee will be held in Washington the first week in December.

Telegraphers to Have Reception.

The annual entertainment and reception of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society for the benefit of the society's charity fund will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House and Terrace Garden, Manhattan, on Tuesday evening. A vaudeville bill will be presented.

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Shoes that have been selling regularly at $5

¶ 631 pairs to select from—reduced because the sizes in each style are incomplete, but you will find your size in one of the many designs included. The leathers represented are:

Dark Tan Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Black Kid and Fine Patent Colt.

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Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

Shoes That were $5.00 — $3.95

Shoes That were $6.00 and $7.00 — $4.75

Shoes That were $7.00 and $8.00 — $5.85

Shoes That were $10.00 and $12.00 — $7.50

Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, we duplicate in this Sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Ground Floor.

A Hampton Room of Italian Furniture

THOSE noble Italian rooms which add a memorable lustre to so many an Elizabethan or Tudor Manor-house owe their aristocratic dignity to the Furniture brought by English Galleons from far-off Venice or lordly Genoa.

Today, the Hampton Shops receive from the same historic sea-ports Italian Furniture of precisely similar character—either to serve as inspiration to the Hampton workers, or to take its place in the interesting Hampton Gallery of Importations. Here may be found the Tables with their Walnut boards of rich patina and their scrolled supports of hammered metal, the broad backed Chairs with their carven splats, the Torchères, and the silken Bandiere embroidered with the arms of the Medici or the Sforza families.

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is indelibly stamped upon the mind of the city and of the nation. From the above address proceeded the influences of a great political organization that has conducted a great political campaign. It was most fitting that such influences should emanate from the premises of this Life Insurance Company. They were those of publicity, oral and written, earnestly and widely disseminated on behalf of democracy to win the minds and hearts of the American people.

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The Postal Life Insurance Company and Charles Evans Hughes began, in a very true sense, their effective careers together. Through the non-partisan insurance investigation that bears his name the Postal Life was born. Mr. Hughes halted ruinous practices in life insurance and gave to the conduct of the business respectability, wholesome tone and new vigor. He planted seed that has become a vaunted bay tree. What he achieved made possible the Postal's existence. Through the legislative enactments sponsored by him, the Postal obtained the opportunity it needed in New York. Through his decision as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, concurred in by all of his associates, the Postal's unique business method was sanctioned throughout the nation. The Postal Life has reason to be proud of its inception and record. There is reason to believe that Mr. Hughes will be a continuous supporter of its basic idea, in either a private or an official capacity.

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The POSTAL LIFE is a national company. Citizens of every political faith, setting aside any bias that may exist, will do credit to themselves by patronizing the Company that has risen out of the good work of this distinguished jurist—the Company that employs the leading publications of the country for its announcements and puts the United States postal facilities at the service of all the people in the economical and open transaction of its business.

The space temporarily occupied in this new building by the Republican National Committee and the National Hughes Alliance will soon be vacated and made available for additional permanent offices of sound business concerns. Its present tenants include a Safe Deposit Company, a Trust Company, an Insurance Company, an Advertising Company, a Merchandising Company, and a Dining Club, each occupying whole floors; also lawyers' offices, a brokerage firm, a diamond house, and executive offices of a Mining Company and of Realty Corporations in smaller space. The POSTAL LIFE BUILDING is at the hub of the "lucky center of New York," and appeals especially to those seeking a more convenient and effective location than they now have.

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William R. Malone, President.

ELECTION CONTESTS APPEAR IMPROBABLE

Both Hughes and Willcox May Concede Victory of Wilson Before Week Ends.

WAIT NOW ON CALIFORNIA

Popular Plurality for the President Likely to Hasten the Expected Republican Concession.

In view of the fact that President Wilson obtained such a substantial plurality of the popular vote, Republican managers yesterday found little consolation in the vague hope that the official count in California this week might place a majority of the votes in the Electoral College in the Hughes column. Officially National Chairman William R. Willcox refused to concede the re-election of the President, but there was a pretty definite feeling abroad that none of the Republicans expected any change favorable to their cause.

Mr. Willcox, after a conference with Charles E. Hughes at the Hotel Astor late yesterday afternoon, said he wanted it understood that the Republicans were not "crying over the result." He looked reated, and Mr. Hughes also apparently was in good spirits. It has been said that the fact that Mr. Wilson obtained the popular vote as well as the Electoral vote had served to remove much of the sting from the eleventh hour defeat. At first it was supposed that Mr. Hughes was the popular choice, and defeat in such a situation was a bitter pill to swallow.

The chances are that the Republican managers and Mr. Hughes may be willing to concede the re-election of President Wilson by the end of the week. The official count in California begins today, and may end by Thursday or Friday. If it shows that President Wilson has maintained his lead there, and beyond doubt captured the thirteen Electoral votes in that State, there will be small room for doubt. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Willcox probably will remain in this city until the California count is ended. Then, if the result is decisive, both are planning to go away for a complete rest.

No Evidence of Fraud.

As to the chances of contests in California, Mr. Willcox said yesterday he could make no definite statement at this time.

Messages had been sent to him, he said, alleging that there had been fraud, but that there was no substantial proof of it. When the official count was received, he said, the situation would be thoroughly canvassed. His words, however, gave the impression that only absolute evidence of corruption would lead to contests and that the present indications were that the official count would be received as final. This attitude was reflected by others, who had little heart for contests of a more or less technical nature when President Wilson was apparently the choice of the voters of the country by perhaps half a million votes.

Mr. Willcox gave out no statement, but talked at some length about the situation.

"Far be it from us," he said, "to deprive President Wilson of a single vote properly cast for him. We are today in the same position we have been since election night. We want an official count in the States where there is a difference of but a few votes. We want first the count in California. In the past the official counts in some of the States have shown a difference of thousands of votes from the hasty preliminary counts."

Republican National Headquarters was practically deserted yesterday. Mr. Willcox went there for a time in the morning, and, after going over a few of the many messages received from all parts of the country, he stacked the others in a safe and went home to join in the celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Willcox. In this way he got politics off his mind for several hours. In the afternoon he had his conference with Mr. Hughes, and then put aside work for the day.

He felt that the factional fights in California had been most unfortunate, but would not comment upon the charges and countercharges which have been made by Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of The Los Angeles Times, and Governor Hiram W. Johnson, the Senator-elect. The effort will be to get things adjusted in California and other States where bitterness has cropped up and prepare for the battles to come.

Mr. Hughes in Good Spirits.

Mr. Hughes went for an automobile ride in the morning, and remained at his suite of rooms at the Astor for the remainder of the day. His visitors included Charles H. Sherrill, who organized the parade in this city on Nov. 4. Mr. Hughes appeared in better health kind concerning the situation or his personal plans. It is understood that he has not as yet given consideration to what he will do if the final counts prove that he has been defeated. He probably will rest for a few weeks. His friends have said that he may not go back to Washington, and that he is likely to take up the practice of law here. But all admit that they have received no information from him. Mr. Willcox said the topic had not been mentioned at any of the conversations he had had with Mr. Hughes.

About the only visitor at Republican headquarters was Frederick W. Eastabrook, National Committeeman of New Hampshire, who had no comment to make. There has been, of course, talk among political leaders about the future of the Republican Party, but on this point the consensus of opinion has been that it was too early even to guess at what might be the outcome of this year's defeat. There were those who predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would go after the 1920 nomination without delay, and others who pointed to Governor Johnson of California, Governor Whitman of New York, and Senator Borah of Idaho. It always ended with the admission that no one knew what would be forthcoming in the next two years, and that the outcome would be the result of developments based largely on President Wilson's acts during the next two or three years, and not on hopes and desires expressed at this time.

DR. EATON ATTACKS WILSON.

Says We Should Have Avenged Lusitania If It Cost 10,000,000 Lives.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, attacked yesterday President Wilson's foreign policy, especially in the Lusitania case.

"If it took ten million men, if our cities were laid in the dust and we were set back a hundred years, we ought to have stood up and said to the world: 'This is the last time that one hundred women and babies shall be murdered on the high seas,'" declared Dr. Eaton. "If we had done this we would have been Americans—Americans with honor.

"This country needed a keen sense of honor, a sense keen enough for us to die rather than be stained with dishonor." He explained that what he meant by honor was the spirit of the Saviour when he walked to the cross.

He said he had voted for Wilson the first time, but not the last. To those who had told him that he did not realize what war meant, Dr. Eaton said he had replied that he had five nephews in the trenches in Europe, and another on his way there. Dr. Eaton was born in Nova Scotia.

Slowly and with emphasis Dr. Eaton said: "I think the most honorable place in this country is Wall Street. There a man holds up one finger to represent a million dollars, and he lives up to it. If he loses he takes his medicine and never squeals."

He said he stood near the tree at Valley Forge where Washington prayed, and added: "I was glad I had their blood in my veins. They are dead, but they died like men. They did not choose to live like swine."

Answering the assertion of an army man, whom he quoted as having said that, although we had no great navy or army, there were two great oceans around us, Dr. Eaton referred to the "appearance at our front door" of the U-53, and added: "Some day we may wake up and see the buildings of Manhattan crumbling."

"America is at the cross roads," he concluded. "God save America."

Socialist Elected in Nevada.

TONOPAH, Nev., Nov. 12.—For the first time in the history of Nevada a candidate for Sheriff on the Socialist ticket has been elected to office. W. H. Thomas of this city was chosen by the voters of Nye County for the office on Tuesday. Thomas is a butcher.

REFORM ISSUES AID IN POLITICAL SHIFT

Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, and Protection for South Matters to be Reckoned With.

PARTY BOSSES VANISHING

Republicans Face House Problem Similar to That in Reed's Day —Big Socialist Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The complexion of the national political map underwent marked transformation in last Tuesday's election. Movements that had struggled earnestly for decades became powerful through casting their lot with one political party in the choice of a President and making practically certain the adoption of their ideas within a few years. Personages synonymous with certain forms of Federal usage, men who came into power under the old system, have passed away with the election of United States Senators by popular vote and the increase in the woman electorate.

New political zones were established. New York, the Eastern States, and the Middle West, once the deciding block in Presidential elections, were wiped out by the Far West and part of the Middle West casting their lot with the solid South. A new map was produced, either by trends of a strong under-surface opinion or the popularity of President Wilson. The shift in sentiment and in the political geography was probably not expected by any of the political managers, judged by their attitude in the early hours of last Wednesday morning. With the drawing of a new map have arisen new statesmen, representative of new national policies.

The South, the West, the Pacific Coast States, and Ohio constitute the new political chart created by Woodrow Wilson and the new elements in politics. Whether this map and the personalities also created by the shift of opinion will last, remains to be seen. It is a question to be decided, probably, by the Congressional battle two years hence, or two years later on by the Presidential election. In the meantime there is no overlooking the fact that the Far West has thrown its lot in with the solid South, and no longer seems to be dependent on the East.

Prohibition to the Fore.

Some of the conditions which operated to change the political map and the character of the national representation are apparent. The influence of women in the election, especially in California, was brought out strikingly and their activity in such States as Idaho, Kansas, Washington, and Montana, may have been largely responsible for the defeat of the Republican candidate for President. The Socialist Party gained more than 500,000 votes, increased its representation in State Legislatures and re-elected a member to Congress. The Prohibitionists now have 24 of the 48 States either under dry laws or committed to them. The prohibition wave is now so strong as to make it reasonably certain that a Prohibition Federal amendment will be passed by the session of Congress, which will begin on Dec. 4.

The pending resolution to submit to the States a Federal equal suffrage amendment may also be successful, although other States may set the suffrage movement back twenty-five years.

These are movements that have gained slowly in strength, which have at last served notice on the old party managers that they cannot be ignored in the future. Another and newer aspect of politics is the increasing sentiment in the South for a protective tariff. This movement, while not expressed in such a decided way, is gaining in strength. Although not operating as a Republican movement, the cardinal principle of that party has been accepted by these protectionists. W. P. Martin, elected to Congress from Louisiana as a protectionist, is as much a Republican as any Pennsylvanian. Some politicians see in the spreading of Republican principles in the South, under a new party name, the breaking up of the solid South; and this is a field, together with the States where women and Prohibitionists are strong, that the Republicans may have to win over if they are to succeed four years hence.

All these movements were sharply defined in the last election. All of them promise to have equally strong influences in the next national election, because they are gaining in strength through increasing adherents.

Bosses Overthrown.

With the old-time political power of President-making overthrown in some of the States in which it was centred, representatives of the so-called Old Guard in both parties are disappearing. Exponents of the new politics have sent to Congress a representative of woman suffrage in Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana; a Prohibitionist, a Socialist, and a Southern Protectionist.

The Democrats will control the next Senate by a majority of 12, as against a majority of 1 in the present Congress. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware and Senator Walsh of Montana probably will be considered in connection with selecting a floor leader to succeed Senator Kern of Indiana, who was defeated for re-election. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon may be brought forward also for this important post. Senator Pomerene of Ohio, an unsuccessful candidate for President pro tem. last year, may be selected to succeed the late Senator Clarke of Arkansas in that place.

The greatest interest in the next Congress will centre on the House, which will be controlled by the Republicans. Late returns are increasing the lead of that party in the lower legislative branch.

The position of the Republicans in the next House will be similar to that which they occupied in the Fifty-first Congress, which convened on Dec. 2, 1889. The Republicans had a majority of ten and elected Thomas B. Reed of Maine to the Speakership. Reed found that ten would not be a safe working majority under prevailing conditions and insisted that contested election cases should be determined before any other business was transacted. The adoption of rules of procedure was proposed until the contested election cases had been disposed of. The House proceeded during this period under "general parliamentary law." This attitude of Speaker Reed and the Republicans led to exciting, and, at times, almost riotous scenes in the House. As a result of the policy enough Republicans who had made contests were seated in place of Democrats and Speaker Reed obtained his working majority. "Czarism" became a campaign issue of the Democrats in the following Congressional campaign which resulted in the overthrow of the Republicans in the House and the election of an overwhelming Democratic majority, prophetic of the landslide to Grover Cleveland two years later.

With such a small majority, which will include several former Progressives and men of pronouncedly advanced notions, it is apparent that the Republican leaders of the House will be obliged to abandon the rule of letting the Speaker make all the committee assignments. A demand that members of committees be elected by the entire House caused a revolt against Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in 1910. When the Democrats controlled the House in the following year they deprived the Speaker of this great power. Among Republican Congressmen the belief prevails that the new method of making committee assignments will be adopted by their party.

RE-ELECTED WILSON

Also Defeated Senator du Pont, American Union Against Militarism Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A statement issued by the American Union Against Militarism today asserts that President Wilson's re-election was "due primarily to the fighting pacifist sentiment in the United States," and that the defeat of Senator du Pont of Delaware, the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was due to "defection from Republican ranks of Quakers and other anti-militarists."

The statement says that the Union Against Militarism made no formal indorsement of either candidate during the campaign. The Executive Committee of the union is made up of Miss Lillian D. Wald, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Paul U. Kellogg, Miss Jane Addams, John Haynes Holmes, Max Eastman, Herbert S. Bigelow, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

"The real issue of the campaign just closed, though not emphasized by either candidate," says the statement, "was the issue between 'jingoism' and 'internationalism.' The Republican candidate, partly through his own admissions and partly through the extreme utterances of the Bernhardi of Oyster Bay, contrived to make the country feel that if he were elected he would stand for a policy of rampant 'jingoism.' That impression may or may not have been fair to him, but it certainly developed. The West waited until it was sure on this point, and then it overwhelmingly rejected him. Furthermore, this conviction and the reaction from it can alone account for the extraordinary strength shown by the Democratic candidate in Republican New England. No other theory can explain the election of a Democratic Senator from Rhode Island.

"In short, President Wilson's re-election by the greatest popular vote ever given a Presidential candidate is due primarily to the fighting pacifist sentiment in the United States, which abandoned local traditions and party lines in an effort to express itself.

"We have information from Delaware indicating that the defeat of Senator du Pont, the ranking Republican member of Congress, was due to the defection of Quakers and other anti-militarists who have been lifelong Republicans. In New York State Congressman Bennet, who ran on a platform including universal military service, was signally defeated; in fact, the Empire State delegation in Congress, which has hitherto held but one pronounced anti-militarist, will have three and possibly four in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

"That Congressmen Tavenner and Bailey failed of re-election, although a matter of regret, is not very strange or significant. Both men were Democrats elected from districts which have always been overwhelmingly Republican. Under the most favorable conditions their seats were insecure. Vastly more significant was the failure of the so-called 'defense leagues' to defeat the three Ohio Congressmen who have been most outspoken in their opposition to militarism, Congressmen Sherwood, Gordon, and Crosser. The re-election of these men and of the upper House of Senators La Follette and Poindexter is, together with the Presidential results, pretty clear evidence that the Sixty-fifth Congress will not yield as much ground as the Sixty-fourth Congress on the issue of democracy versus militarism."

HYPHENS WON IN WISCONSIN

Socialists Credited with Carrying Milwaukee for Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—"The German-Americans, except in Milwaukee, voted not as Americans, but out-Germanized the Germans." This is the opinion of Wisconsin Democrats on Tuesday's election.

As for the Germans, they say:

"We vindicated our patriotism, went to the polls, voted for Hughes, not as a candidate of Germanism, but as the man we believed best fitted to guide the destinies of the nation. We could not vote for Wilson in the face of his insults to the German-Americans as disloyal citizens."

Unquestionably the hyphen carried Wisconsin for Hughes. Whether it is explained by "alienism" or through patriotism that the Germans voted the Republican ticket depends on whether the person interviewed is a Democrat or a German-American. Both agree that the result was the same.

The only notable exception to the rule in this State was the situation in Milwaukee, and here Victor L. Berger, the Socialist czar, a politician of perspicacity, gives the best explanation of why the Milwaukee County voters gave 6,000 for Wilson:

"The Socialist voters, comprising the working classes, were between the upper and the nether millstones, of Willikely to be socialism first, then nationalism and last Hughes.

Others explain the Wilson vote here as being due to the opposition for Hughes in this city on the Germanic issue. This alienated thousands of Hughes voters, who refused to vote for a "Potsdam candidate." And the newspaper which raised this issue in Milwaukee was bought by thousands of the State Republican Committee and sent into the German counties which were strongly for Hughes.

TRACTION STRIKE COSTLY.

Surface Lines Lost Half Their Revenue in September.

Some effects of the recent traction strike are reflected in the earnings statements of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for September and October. The cost of the strike measures adopted are excluded from operating costs as made public.

The New York Railways in September carried 11,010,300 passengers, a decrease of 12,525,015, or more than 50 per cent., from the number carried in the corresponding month of 1915. The passenger revenues were only $338,248, a decrease of $608,065. In October the company made a better showing. Passengers carried that month numbered 15,417,844, a decrease of 9,064,944, and the revenues were $453,661, a decrease of $489,355.

The subway and elevated lines carried more passengers in both September and October than in 1915, with the elevated lines showing the greater gain. The subway carried 25,376,026 passengers in September, an increase of 1,050,000, while the elevated carried 28,650,000, an increase of 5,148,000. Passenger revenues were $1,468,000 for the subway, a gain of $208,000, and $1,432,000 for the elevated, a gain of $358,000.

In October the subway carried 36,160,000 persons, a gain of 4,289,000 over last year, while the Manhattan carried 32,411,000, an increase of 5,775,000. The earnings were $1,807,000 and $1,620,000, respectively, gains of $215,000 and $289,000.

Fire on Ship Put Out Quickly.

Fire, which started in a pile of waste in the engine room of the Ward Line freighter Bayama, lying at Pier 13, East River, caused a lot of excitement yesterday and much smoke, but did very little damage to the ship. It was discovered by one of the assistant engineers, who gave the alarm, and with the aid of twelve men of the crew and ship's fire apparatus the blaze was under control before the fire engines arrived. T. Elberino, the assistant engineer, was slightly hurt.

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Election Week On the Stock Exchange

Events of the past week have left a question in the minds of many observers as to whether the present is a bull or bear market. Many of the most active issues have fallen off since election, while others remain stationary.

Post-Bellum Conditions and the Gold Standard

The first answer to the query, "Will the gold standard be maintained?" by an expert associated with one of the great international banking houses.

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Record of the progress of the United States Steel Corporation toward the full utilization of its greatly increased capacity.

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ST. PAUL IS IN PORT AFTER STORMY TRIP

Art Pieces in England and France Very Dear, Says Mr. Duveen.

FOOD AND GASOLINE UP, TOO

Judge Neil Reports That Widows' Pension System Finds Favor with the English.

The American liner St. Paul arrived yesterday from Liverpool after a very stormy voyage, during which the liner shipped some big seas aft on the quarter, but did not suffer any damage. Captain Arthur R. Mills said that an easterly gale had been blowing for six days, and reached its height when it blew with hurricane force more than ninety miles an hour. The St. Paul did not feel it so much, although there was a big sea on, the Captain added, as it was with the ship.

Joseph Duveen, the Fifth Avenue art dealer, who returned with his uncle and partner, Henry J. Duveen, from a business trip to London and Paris, said the firm had purchased two well-known English art collections, but he could not give any particulars until he had received permission from London to do so.

"Paintings and objects of art are very dear in England and France," Mr. Duveen continued, "and are difficult to obtain. The reason is that the owners of the collections do not wish to part with them until the war is over in the hope of getting a higher figure and not having to pay so much to the Government in taxes.

"The people who are suffering most in England now, and who will continue to do so after the war, are those who live upon unearned incomes. A man with an income of $50,000 a year from his estates or stocks in England is receiving only $25,000 a year, as 40 per cent. goes to the Government and the other 10 per cent. is taken up by the increased cost of living.

"The price of food, according to the Duke of Marlborough, who keeps up a big household, has increased 100 per cent. since the war began. He told me this in Paris, and when I returned to London I found for myself that eggs cost 10 cents each and soles were $1 a pound.

"Gasoline has gone up so high that wealthy people have put away their motor-cars and use taxicabs instead. The English and French people are all confident now about the outcome of the war and believe that with three months good weather the Allies will be able to strike a decisive blow. It is expected that the Russians will make a big forward movement with the Rumanians next Spring, and that the war will be over for certain by next Summer.

"President Wilson seemed to be very popular with the British and French people generally, and I heard wishes expressed in London and Paris that he would be re-elected."

Captain J. H. McGarry, Aid to the Duke of Connaught, arrived on the St. Paul on his way to Ottawa on business connected with the Government. Captain John Lund of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation returned from a trip to London, where he had been to see about some new contracts.

Another passenger on the St. Paul was Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, known as the father of the widows' pension system, who has been to England to lecture on the subject with the view of organizing a similar system there. He said the various societies in London and other big cities had listened to his plans and were going to organize a court on similar lines to those in Chicago to deal with the deserted mothers who have more than one child to support. Judge Neil said that unmarried women with children would be dealt with as deserted mothers.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson of New York and Newport arrived on the St. Paul after spending six months with friends in England doing relief work. Mrs. F. M. M. Yaow, an Englishwoman and wife of the Minister of the Treasury at Tien-Tsin, China, was a passenger on the St. Paul with her 2-year old boy, Ian Yaow, on her way home after visiting her family in England. As she was married to a Chinaman, she had to be passed by the Chinese immigration Inspector before being allowed to land at the pier.

GRAVES TALKS OF U-53 STOCK DEALS

Continued from Page 1.

ing of the latter after he had obtained the key to it.

"The sheets and the envelopes," said Dr. Graves, "were of the thinnest silk and rice paper. The writing was very close. The three letters contained a total of about 3,000 words. The envelopes were about three inches square and so thin that they could easily be bound into the cover of a book, for instance, or concealed by a traveler in some other way. Is it likely that letters of this kind sent from one woman to another at a distance of 5,000 miles would contain anything that might be personally damaging?"

Dr. Graves said each letter was borne by a different person, and that each of the three took a different route but arrived in this country at dates not far apart. He refused to say whether the persons who were originally intrusted to deliver them were the same persons who had turned them over to him. Whether all three of the bearers had turned treacherous on the way here and had taken the letters to Dr. Graves, whether they had conspired before leaving Germany to betray their principals, or whether the letters had been separately stolen from the three messengers were questions which Dr. Graves would not answer. He refused to say whether or not the bearers were Americans. Dr. Graves likewise refused to listen to the suggestion that the letters might have been purloined by secret service men and turned over to him to be deciphered.

Messengers Wanted $520 Profit.

The spy was willing to tell a little more of his proceedings, beginning with the time when he worried the meaning out of the two letters and came definitely to the conclusion that the third letter had no subtleties about it. The three messengers, he said, had been at great trouble and expense in getting the letters through. Their actual expenses, he said, were $2,480, and they felt that they were entitled to a profit of $520.

"I undertook on their account," said Dr. Graves, "to obtain the $3,000 for the delivery of the letters. I did not want the letters to be used against me in any way, and I asked of Prince Hatzfeldt for myself was a statement signed by Count von Bernstorff to this effect: 'Karl Arnigaard Graves on such and such a day rendered an important service to the German Embassy.' I won't go into the details, but such a signed acknowledgment would help me in getting certain things that I am entitled to on the other side.

"On my first visit to Prince Hatzfeldt, which was about a week ago, I showed him one of the letters, quite an innocent one, and told him about the other two, naming the sum of $3,000. He asked me to bring the other two, but of course I did not take them with me. I told him something of their contents, but evidently he did not believe there were any such letters in existence, and thought that in talking of stock deals I had only repeated some gossip that I might have picked up in Wall Street.

"I did not dare to take the letters with me, because of the fear that they might be taken from me. As it was, I had a friend posted near who was to report to the police if I failed to appear within a certain time.

U. S. Authorities Have Letters.

"Feeling that I really had nothing which could harm them, Prince Hatzfeldt was probably glad of the chance to trump up a charge against me, thinking that he could put me out of the way once for all. I had for some months been a thorn in the side of the embassy.

"After my arrest I turned over to the Government the original letters, which were locked up in the safe at my hotel in Washington. When I came here I found that some one had been in my room after other letters. Two letters of minor importance were taken from a drawer and two sheets of paper on which I had been at work deciphering the letters.

"Now, mind you, I have violated no law of the United States. These letters were not United States mail, and no mail law was violated. The men I represent had been at great expense on account of these letters, and the $3,000 I demanded was a messenger fee, and a reasonable one under the circumstances. That portion of the complaint which asserts that I stole the letters in New Jersey is nonsense. I have never been in New Jersey, except at Palisades Park."

Dr. Graves was asked if the men he had dealt with could have stolen the letters while he was in Jersey. He refused to answer.

"Another attempt to regain these letters was made on Saturday at midnight. Two men came to the door and demanded permission to search my room, showing badges of the Department of Justice. The landlady refused to admit them, but said she would let them search my room if they came back with a search warrant or with the Lieutenant of Police of the district. They disappeared, and did not come back to the front door, but my room was broken into and searched."

Think They May Be Russians.

Dr. Graves was asked if he thought the raiders were German secret service agents. He said:

"Well, it is barely possible that they were Russian. Germany and Russia are pretty close now, as I happen to know.

When Dr. Graves was pressed to be more explicit concerning the intimacy of the Russian and German secret services he refused to answer questions.

Two detectives, representing themselves as newspaper reporters, tried to get into the house yesterday afternoon, Dr. Graves said. The bona fide reporters who presented themselves were requested to show their police cards and then to speak up quickly and name the managing editors of their papers by way of identification. The two men who were barred were put down as spies by Graves because they could not give the names of their superiors on the papers for which they said they were working.

"I am for the cause of the Germans, but I am against the German Embassy, because I do not like its methods," he said. "I am for the United States, but I would not have harmed the German Embassy had I not been forced to."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — A report was current here today that the German Embassy might not push the case against Arongaard Karl Graves, arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to extort $3,000. No confirmation of this report could be obtained, either from the embassy or from Government officials, but A. Bruce Bielaski of the Department of Justice, by whom the warrant was sworn out, said tonight that the department was going ahead with plans for his prosecution.

There is nothing to prevent embassy officials waiving diplomatic rights and appearing in court against Graves, but it is understood to be the present intention of the embassy to take no part in the prosecution. No steps have been taken by the police or by the Department of Justice to turn the letters over to the embassy.

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Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—
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135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 6320 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone: 7100 Main.

CARPATHIA OFF MUD FLAT.

Cunard Liner Resumes Voyage to Liverpool with Refilled Tanks.

The Cunarder Carpathia, which went aground on the mud flat off Bay Ridge on Saturday night bound for Liverpool, was hauled off at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning with the aid of six tugs, and proceeded on her voyage at 5 P. M. The liner did not discharge any cargo from her hold, but pumped out her fresh water tanks, which lightened her a foot, so that she got off easily before high water.

The Carphthia proceeded to lower Quarantine, where she anchored and waited for the water boats, which caused her to be delayed until late in the afternoon. Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard line, said she had rested on soft mud all night and was not injured in any way. One hundred and thirty-five passengers and 10,000 tons of cargo were on board.

First Snow in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 12.—The first snow of the season here fell tonight, covering the ground to the depth of an inch.

BASEBALL AID TO MISSIONS.

Dr. Chenoweth Tells of Help It Gives to Work in Philippines.

Baseball has been one of the greatest agencies in the spread of Christianity in the Philippines, according to Dr. A. E. Chenoweth, a missionary in the Philippines for twelve years, who spoke last night at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Baseball and other sports pleased the natives so much, he said, that they were well inclined toward other things that Americans brought to the islands, including religion, education, sanitation, and other benefits of civilization. The men and women of the Philippines, naturally frail and flat-chested, were being made over by playing American games, he said.

Dr. Chenoweth said his mission had converted 40,000 natives in twelve years, and that the opportunity lay before the Protestant Church to convert a large part of the race if the money and the missionary spirit of sacrifice could be found. He praised the present Government of the islands under Francis Burton Harrison as an enlightened rule which was bringing the Filipinos to rapid advance in civilization and administrative ability.

"DIVIDED LOYALTIES"

The fact that this organization performs direct 60% of all the work it undertakes makes for centralized, harmonious control, and obviates the friction and expense of "divided loyalties" among sub-contractors.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"Miller" Lamps and Lighting Fixtures Are Well Made and Beautiful SEE THEM and judge for yourself.

FOR GIFTS Buy "Miller" Lamps
Electric, Gas or Oil.
If you are building GET OUR PRICE for the Lighting Fixtures.

"MILLER" OIL HEATERS
Are safe, simple, durable, economical. Buy "MILLER" Goods from dealers or
Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844.
68 and 70 PARK PLACE, New York. "Downtown," near Woolworth Building.

RESTORED QUICKLY.

Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

This Book Cost
$25,000 TO PRINT
You Get a Copy Free
Send This Coupon

What "The Book of a Hundred Wonders" Is

It contains 130 pages—over 200 illustrations.
4 pages of illustrations in color.
1 map in color.
50 questions asked and answered.
50 other questions asked.
Over 80 portraits of world's leading educators and famous and learned men.
Portraits of 7 Nobel Prize winners.
3 clever short stories of interest to women.

Articles on the Following Subjects:

Paintings 50,000 years old (illustrated).
The hugest theatre ever built.
Amphitheatre at Pompeii (illustrated).
The fate of the Ark of the Covenant.
The perils to health of certain occupations (illustrated).
The wonderful Vaphio gold cups (illustrated).
Waterproof gunpowder.
What did Shakespeare look like? (illustrated).
Scotland Yard (illustrated).
Japanese Demon Quellers (illustrated).
Land at 4c an acre.
Making the sun take pictures (illustrated).
How old was Babylon?
Flayed alive for playing too well (illustrated).
The man in the moon (illustrated).
The Cock Lane ghost.
Most beautiful work of architecture in the world.
How dress goods are colored.
How dinosaur ate dinosaur.
Largest refracting telescope (illustrated).
Origin of the game of "bridge."
What a wholesome diet is.
Discoveries about ancient Egyptian culture (illustrated).
Thomas Hardy.
How soldiers treat gunshot wounds.
History of asbestos.
World's greatest bridge.
A miracle wrought in metal (illustrated).
The first census.
The beginning of our A-B-C's.
The witchery of Wagnerian music.
Japanese painting by a Twelfth Century priest (illustrated).
The fall of Jacques Coeur, richest Frenchman of his time (illustrated).
The guns that are revolutionizing warfare (illustrated).
Fascinating miniatures (illustrated).
Why pigeons fly home and cats come back (illustrated).
Where bathers can't sink.
Theory of heredity.
The old story of the "Patesi of Lagash" (illustrated).
Italian art (illustrated).
"King" Cotton (illustrated).
Why are the red men "Indians"?
Roman engineering (illustrated).
The Mighty Pharaohs (illustrated).
Subway ventilation.
Why a boomerang flies back.
The chair as an emblem of authority.
When a dog was king (illustrated).
The secrets of Oriental rugs (illustrated).
The golden age of chivalry (illustrated).
Roman theatres (illustrated).
Command of the sea (illustrated).
What worlds are made of.
Needle paintings (illustrated).
Bible mysteries explained (illustrated).
The origin of book marks (illustrated).
Under the stars and stripes.
The wonderful eye of the gun (illustrated).
The trap-door nests of spiders.
Can a pig swim? (illustrated).
Astral influences.
Priceless jewels of history (illustrated).
Transmuting dross to gold.
What is German silver?
Round towers (illustrated).
Lace (illustrated).
Constantinople (illustrated).
A world-famous brewery (illustrated).
The "left-handed" Jingara (illustrated).
The Queen's crown (illustrated).
True stories of mystery.
The sailor's best friend (illustrated).
The fighting Sikhs.
Flemish wood carving (illustrated).
Where theft of fire is the greatest crime.
Curious cats (illustrated).
How photography rivals paintings (illustrated).
Storms in the sun (illustrated).
Pen pictures of the great.
Burial ship of the Vikings (illustrated).
Origin of thumb prints.
Middle-age editions de luxe (illustrated).
What is matter?
Lockjaw (illustrated).
Character in the face.
The wonderful mason bee.
Taming the wild forces of Nature (illustrated).
What is rubber?
Jews in China 750 years ago.
Why Pisa Tower leans (illustrated).
Where do sealskins come from?
The famous charge of the Light Brigade.
Metal work (illustrated).
Jewelry (illustrated).
Plate (illustrated).
Butterflies (illustrated).
Carpentry (illustrated).
Weaving (illustrated).
Waterloo (illustrated).
Catacombs (illustrated).
Fortification and siegecraft (illustrated).
Campanile (illustrated).
Illustration and description of Noah's Ark published in 1768.

A SINGLE edition of this great book cost over $25,000 to print! **"The Book of a Hundred Wonders"** contains 130 pages—about the size of 25c and 35c magazines—crowded with quaint and curious facts, richly illustrated. And you get it for nothing. Mark and mail the coupon now.

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This rich treasure chest of knowledge is the all-inclusive, reliable authority on every subject. **"The Book of a Hundred Wonders"** will give you the merest hint of the vastness, variety and value of the Britannica's contents—29 volumes, 41,000 articles, 30,000 pages, 500,000 indexed facts. One of the most remarkable features of the Britannica is its low price and easy buying terms.

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Because of the war, India paper cannot be had. The few thousand remaining sets of the Britannica printed on India paper—the last that can be offered—will soon be gone. 70,000 were sold in 6 months. You must buy quickly to get an India paper set, which is 5 times as convenient to handle as a thick paper set, therefore 5 times as valuable.

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Besides this, "The Book of a Hundred Wonders" tells you about the 67 kinds of books in the Britannica, the wonderful story of India paper, and specimen pages. In short, you will find this a remarkably valuable book. Send Coupon NOW.

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To SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, Ill. (h-83)

RICH BOYS QUIT YALE TO GO JOB HUNTING

Fathers, Discovering Sons' Grit, Want Them in Their Business and Send Uncle with Offer.

MAY BE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Had Attended College Only a Few Weeks, but Had Won Kindly Regard and Praise of the Dean.

Two Chicago millionaires believe their sons are in this city posing as young men without means and looking for jobs "to make their own way in the world." This spirit is so rare that the fathers have decided that they need the youths in their own enterprises, so Herman E. Dick, a third prominent Chicago business man, an uncle of one of the boys, is here looking for them.

Mr. Dick yesterday left the following cryptic advertisement for insertion under the classification of "Public Notices," in today's NEW YORK TIMES:

"Matthew's Uncle Herman in town at Waldorf—thoroughly approves of what you have done. Have two fine openings for you. Don't be afraid to see. Everything all right. If I am out, wait for me."

The story behind the advertisement might serve for the plot of a novel. On Saturday, Nov. 4, Matthew Dick, aged 20, son of Albert B. Dick, a millionaire manufacturer in Chicago, and Paul Martin, also 20, son of William P. Martin, a retired Chicago financier, vanished from their quarters at Yale where both were freshmen. The records of the two during their brief sojourn at Yale had been spotless, so the dean of the academic department said in a brief statement which he sent to the worried parents. The boys sent to their parents short letters to the effect that they were tired of being "merely sons of millionaires," that they had always had everything they wanted for the asking, and, that their allowances at college left nothing to be desired. They didn't want it to be said in the future that they had been merely the sons of rich fathers, so they were going out into the world to make their way alone, and advised their mothers that they would write promptly if they became ill or fell into distress, but that otherwise they wanted to make good first.

Young Dick went to South America last Summer with a representative of his father's mineograph company. He and young Martin had been boyhood friends before they went together to preparatory school. According to their freshman classmates at Yale, they had been making secret plans all Fall, the nature of which mystified other students. The families believe young Dick was inspired by his experiences in South America and the business opportunities he saw there.

"Why they couldn't have done anything that would have pleased their fathers so much," Uncle Herman E. Dick said yesterday. "There aren't many young men who wouldn't have been perfectly content to postpone settling down to a job as long as possible while such comfortable allowances as these fellows had should hold out.

So their fathers have discovered in their own sons the kind of stuff they need in their business and if their sons intend to work for anybody in South America or anywhere else, they might as well let their own fathers have the advantage of their mettle. It shows that they're the right sort and their fathers will always have places for such youngsters. They need not go back to school if they don't want to. I can assure you of that. Jobs are open for them tomorrow if they want them."

According to reports from Chicago, the mothers of the boys are worried over their absence, but the fathers are optimistic and convinced that the boys will win. The statement sent by Dean Jones of the academic department at Yale read:

"Paul Martin and Matthew Dick withdrew from Yale because they had decided to go into business. There wasn't a mark of any kind against them at college. Both are fine boys, and I am sorry they couldn't finish their college courses."

Mr. Dick, Sr., is President of A. B. Dick & Co., manufacturers of the Edison Mimeograph, with headquarters in New York and offices in this city. Mr. Martin, Sr., is retired from active business, but still is interested in many enterprises. He was formerly Vice President of the Chicago Gas Company.

REAL RUSSIA AT BAZAAR.

New Yorkers Aid in Benefit for Relief of Czar's Wounded.

New Yorkers are to have a view of real Russia when the Russian Bazaar for the benefit of the sick and wounded in Russia opens in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Dec. 4, to continue to Dec. 9. Before the opening day the interior of the great armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue will have been transformed into a veritable bit of the Muscovite Empire.

There will be Russian architecture, Russian music, displays of Russian art in great variety, while Russian entertainers will show New Yorkers every variety of amusement popular in the land of the Czar. Paviowa, Nazimova, and other Russian artistes have volunteered their services. Music will be furnished by a choir of male voices and an orchestra. For the popular dancing every afternoon and evening the Russian orchestra will alternate with the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

The display booths will overflow with Russian arts and crafts. The dining room will serve dishes prepared by Russian chefs, while tea will be served by maids and matrons in Russian costume.

The Russian bazaar will be held under the auspices of the Russian-American Relief Association, of which Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, is Honorary President, with the participation of the American Ambulance in Russia.

FAVORS UNION OF JEWS.

Dr. Schulman Urges Concerted Action in Jewish Congress.

Dr. Samuel Schulman, who preached yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "The Jewish Congress," said that the union of the Jews of all factions in this country was necessary in order to make an appeal to the "conscience of Christendom" to provide fairly for the future of the Jews where they are now oppressed in Europe.

"There was no one to ask," said Dr. Schulman, "what was to be the state of the Jews in lands where millions of Jews are living. There is no organization now existing to speak for the Jew. That is the work for the Jewish Congress, or conference, whatever it is called, to represent the Jews, to make their influence felt on non-Jewish communities, and to create a public opinion which will throw its weight in favor of bringing the persecution of Jews to an end."

Dr. Schulman urged that those who were selected to represent the Jews should not be hampered by theoretical instructions or resolutions by the congress regarding the changes to be asked in the state of the Jews in Eastern Europe. He urged that it was necessary to obtain the views of the oppressed Jews themselves as to the changes they deemed most vital, and that a committee, which should have need of the utmost tact and wisdom, would have a better chance of success if it were left free to use its own methods in seeking recognition of Jewish rights.

$1.00 For This Dinner

If You Travel To or From

PHILADELPHIA

on the 5 or 6 P.M. trains of the

New Jersey Central

also de luxe a la carte dining service at morning and midday dining hours.

The dining car service of the New Jersey Central is a feature of the hourly trains to Philadelphia that is highly commended by its patrons.

Have You Tried It?

Fast Trains Leave "Every Hour on the Hour"

Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays.

Midnight train daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave W. 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

"YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE"

Tuesday, Nov. 14th, 5 P. M. Train

Similar menu on 6 P. M. train.

Reading, New Jersey Central DINING CARS

Menu

DINNER

Blue Point Oysters on Half Shell

Puree St. Germain — Consomme, a la Andalouse
Olives — Celery

Broiled Fresh Mackerel, aux fine herbe
Potatoes a la Reitz

Chicken Cutlets a la Montpensier

Roast Prime Ribs of Beef, au Jus
Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce
Baked Potatoes — Stringless Beans
Candied Sweet Potatoes

Grape Sherbet

German Potato Salad

Mince Pie
Neapolitan Ice Cream — Assorted Cake
American Cheese — Saltine Wafers
Demi Tasse

MEALS ONE DOLLAR

You Cannot Duplicate It

COME SEE NEXT YEAR'S HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Compare it with the car on which, to December 1st, you can save $175.

There is little difference in these two cars. Just a few changes that at once show the advantage of buying a car of the present production now. The price increase of $175 is forced by enormous cost of materials.

The Hudson Company is just completing the current year's production. These are the last cars to be built from materials contracted a year ago. On December 1 the new production starts. The materials for the coming cars cost vastly more than the first cars cost. That is due to market conditions.

To show that the cars of the present production are not materially different from those of the coming production, the factory has brought through some samples that show just what changes are to be made.

We have urged you to save $175 by buying a phaeton of the current production before December 1.

Now we invite you to come and compare the two cars. They are on our floor side by side. You will at once see the advantage in buying your next year's car now. And you will see why the price of any unsold car of present production will advance December 1.

Any unsold Hudson Super-Six will be sold next spring at new prices. Thrifty men will see the advantage of buying now. A Hudson Super-Six open model to December 1 will cost $1475 with freight added. After Dec. 1 the price will be $1650 plus freight.

1917 Costs Are Fixed
1917 Models Are Known

Automobile manufacturers must contract materials for one year in advance. That is necessary, else they can not meet their requirements. So every maker knows the cost of his next year's car and knows that prices cannot drop.

Eighteen makers have already announced price increases. And many have stated they will have no change in models.

Not all cars will advance, perhaps. Some makers may lower the grade of materials. Some whose profits are too high may cut them.

But all makers who use Hudson grade of materials must provide for this added cost.

Have You Noted These Proofs of Endurance

The Hudson Super-Six performance is well known. Rivals no longer question that. The evidence attested for by the American Automobile Association is conclusive. In acceleration, speed, and hill climbing no car in the world holds such records. There are no stock car records that the Super-Six does not hold.

But there is a more important thing than that a stock chassis traveled at a speed of 102½ miles an hour. Or that a fully equipped 7-passenger stock car carrying 5 passengers and with top and windshield up should go 70.74 miles in 60 minutes. And the fact that a Hudson Super-Six made the record time up Pike's Peak in the world's greatest hill climb against 20 contestants does not count for so much.

But the matter of endurance is all important. How long will the car last—what punishment will it stand—are the things to know.

In this the Hudson Super-Six excels any record known. A stock chassis traveled 1819 miles in 24 hours—337 miles farther than any traveling machine ever went in that space of time.

Twice Across America in Express Train Time

And a Hudson Super-Six 7-passenger Touring Car is the only automobile ever to attempt a round trip across America against time. In the going and return trip between San Francisco and New York it made better time than any other car ever made the ocean-to-ocean run.

These things prove supreme endurance. The patented Super-Six motor, to be had only in the Hudson, makes such feats possible. The Super-Six motor cannot be imitated. The owner of a Hudson Super-Six—and there are almost 25,000 owners now—knows that his car excels any car in the world in these things. The finish, beauty, comfort, luxury and quality match the motor.

But these are facts for later buyers. Today the question is whether you are going to save $175 by buying now.

With such a saving you could afford to buy your car and put it in storage until you want to take it out next spring.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* N. Y., Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York

1184 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

Bronx: 438 East 149th Street
Yonkers. Proctor Building

New Rochelle: Main St. and Center Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building.

Why don't you let your copy carry the same punch as The Dictaphone copy?

There is no mystery about it. It is nothing but straight-out man-talk. You can get just as much strength and soundness and logic into *your* advertising messages. Although your copy might have to be very different. And we know it.

Why don't you let your stenographer earn her salary?

NO, you don't—not if you make her write every letter *twice* (once in her note-book and once on her typewriter). Not if you keep her sitting at your desk *waiting* for dictation—while callers or hunt for information. Not if her head" with "Write" correspondence. Produce more. Save your eyes. Do out about. No to The Dictaphone. Let much as you do your

New York, October 9, 1916.

Hanff-Metzger, Incorporated,
95 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

We appreciate that we are laying down a large order for you in our 1916-17 campaign, especially when we tell you that we anticipate even greater returns this year than last, unusual and successful as that was.

Our copy has brought us so much favorable critical comment from people whose opinions are worth while, that it has served to confirm our own judgment as to its forcefulness and exceptional quality. However, in spite of all this, we expect and look forward to even better copy the coming year.

Yours very truly,

THE DICTAPHONE,
Frank Dorian
General Manager

FD-F.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

Hanff-Metzger

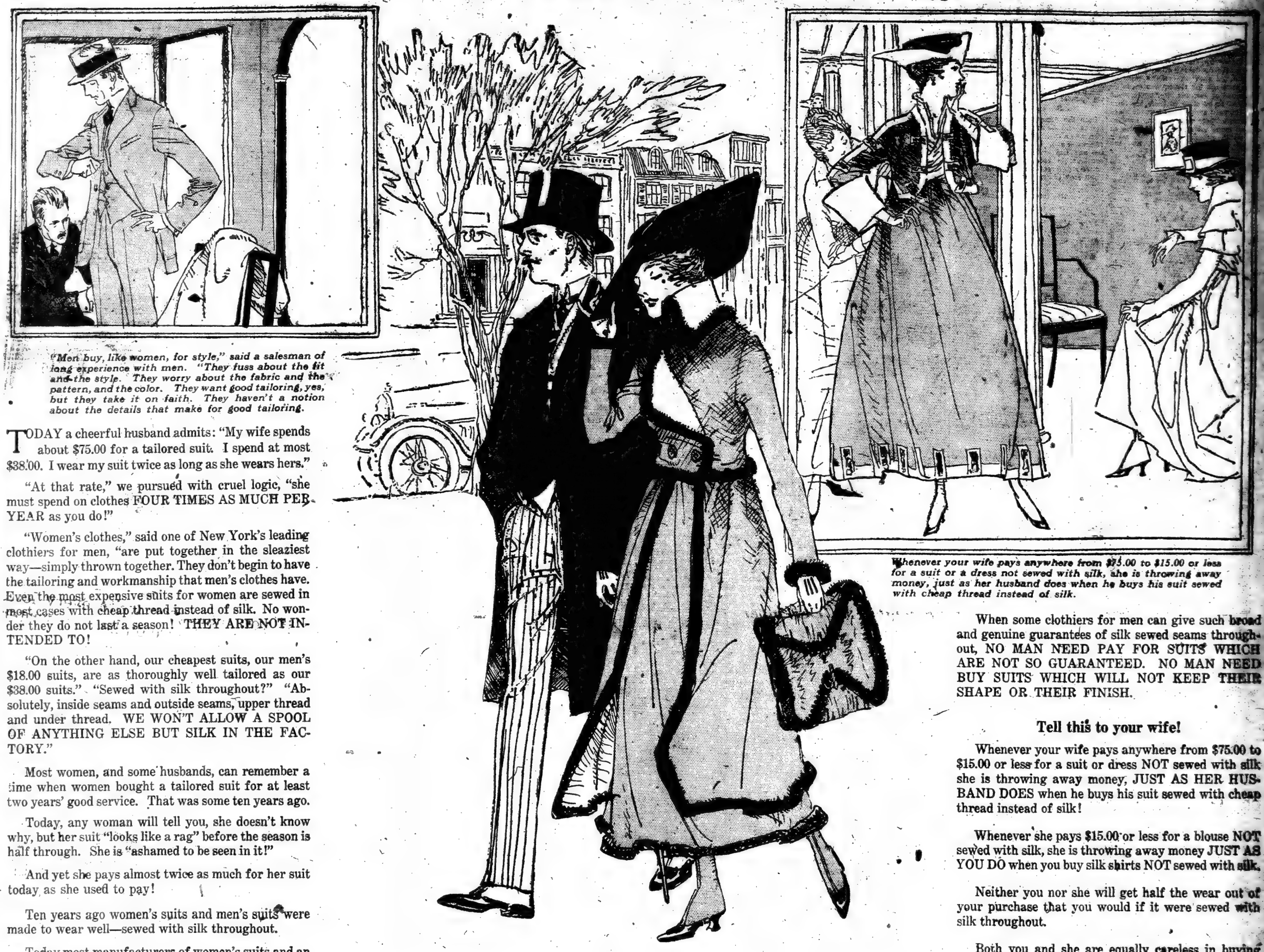
INCORPORATED

Jos. A. Hanff, President — **Advertising Agents** — Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President

95 Madison Avenue, New York — **Telephone 5946 Madison Square**

How much more should a wife spend on clothes than should a man?

In 1665, Samuel Pepys entered in his diary one month's "layings-out" in clothes for himself and his wife:—"For her about £12, and for myself £55 or thereabouts"



"Men buy, like women, for style," said a salesman of long experience with men. "They fuss about the fit and the style. They worry about the fabric and the pattern, and the color. They want good tailoring, yes, but they take it on faith. They haven't a notion about the details that make for good tailoring.

Whenever your wife pays anywhere from $75.00 to $15.00 or less for a suit or a dress not sewed with silk, she is throwing away money, just as her husband does when he buys his suit sewed with cheap thread instead of silk.

TODAY a cheerful husband admits: "My wife spends about $75.00 for a tailored suit. I spend at most $38.00. I wear my suit twice as long as she wears hers."

"At that rate," we pursued with cruel logic, "she must spend on clothes FOUR TIMES AS MUCH PER YEAR as you do!"

"Women's clothes," said one of New York's leading clothiers for men, "are put together in the sleaziest way—simply thrown together. They don't begin to have the tailoring and workmanship that men's clothes have. Even the most expensive suits for women are sewed in most cases with cheap thread instead of silk. No wonder they do not last a season! THEY ARE NOT INTENDED TO!

"On the other hand, our cheapest suits, our men's $18.00 suits, are as thoroughly well tailored as our $38.00 suits." "Sewed with silk throughout?" "Absolutely, inside seams and outside seams, upper thread and under thread. WE WON'T ALLOW A SPOOL OF ANYTHING ELSE BUT SILK IN THE FACTORY."

Most women, and some husbands, can remember a time when women bought a tailored suit for at least two years' good service. That was some ten years ago.

Today, any woman will tell you, she doesn't know why, but her suit "looks like a rag" before the season is half through. She is "ashamed to be seen in it!"

And yet she pays almost twice as much for her suit today as she used to pay!

Ten years ago women's suits and men's suits were made to wear well—sewed with silk throughout.

Today most manufacturers of women's suits and an increasing number of manufacturers of men's and boys' suits SEW WITH CHEAP THREAD INSTEAD OF SILK "wherever it does not show"—for a saving of a few cents per suit!

The customer never thinks of it!

A man is offered in one store $15.00 suits sewed with silk throughout, and in another store for twice that price and more, suits sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

The customer never thinks of it—never can tell why one suit does not wear nearly as well as the suit bought for the same price at another store!

Are YOU finding that YOUR suits do not keep their shape?

Have YOU had the stitching on your suits fade?

Or the seams of suit or overcoat shrink or pucker after a wetting?

Have YOU paid a good price for silk shirts which were sewed with cheap thread instead of silk?

Are YOU PAYING MORE for suits sewed with cheap thread instead of silk, than other men pay for well-made suits sewed with silk throughout?

You can have even $15.00 suits sewed with silk throughout

One manufacturer, whose suits and overcoats retail at $15.00, says: "Silk sewn seams give added strength and stamina to clothing. Our clothes are silk sewn throughout, and to this feature in our tailoring we attribute much of the success of our clothes."

Recently a leading New York retailer of men's clothing showed suits down to $20.00 in one of his windows, and displayed a card saying: "All our suits and overcoats have silk sewed seams. CHEAP THREAD WOULD COST LESS, BUT IT SHRINKS AND FADES, therefore we do not use it."

One of the best Fifth Avenue stores says: "As far back as thirty-odd years ago there used to be a ticket on every garment of our boys' clothing sold, stating that it was made of chemically pure all-wool and the seams were sewed with silk. This has been followed absolutely to the present day, and we adhere to the most rigid standards both as regards the silk and the chemically pure all-wool fabric in our men's and boys' clothing."

The most successful manufacturers of men's clothes having a national reputation, place a card on every suit of theirs, guaranteeing silk sewed seams throughout.

These Scientific Tests prove how much stronger Silk is than Cotton

By the United States Conditioning and Testing Company

By Frederick L. Fryer, M.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Stevens Institute of Technology, Member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Society for Testing Materials.

Test No. 1—White silk, size A, was 47% stronger than white mercerized cotton equal in size.

Test No. 2—Black silk machine twist was more than three times as elastic as black mercerized cotton equal in size.

Test No. 3—White silk seams were stronger than the cloth seamed, while white cotton seams broke.

Test No. 4—When cloth broke, and a few silk stitches began to break, silk seam had withstood a strain 82% greater than strain under which cotton seam started to rip.

Test No. 5—Seam of black silk, size B, was nearly four times stronger than seam of black cotton equal in size.

When some clothiers for men can give such broad and genuine guarantees of silk sewed seams throughout, NO MAN NEED PAY FOR SUITS WHICH ARE NOT SO GUARANTEED. NO MAN NEED BUY SUITS WHICH WILL NOT KEEP THEIR SHAPE OR THEIR FINISH.

Tell this to your wife!

Whenever your wife pays anywhere from $75.00 to $15.00 or less for a suit or dress NOT sewed with silk she is throwing away money, JUST AS HER HUSBAND DOES when he buys his suit sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

Whenever she pays $15.00 or less for a blouse NOT sewed with silk, she is throwing away money JUST AS YOU DO when you buy silk shirts NOT sewed with silk.

Neither you nor she will get half the wear out of your purchase that you would if it were sewed with silk throughout.

Both you and she are equally careless in buying without first asking: "Is it sewed with silk?"

"Are men more sensible in buying clothes than women?" a salesman of long experience was asked. "Not a bit of it! Men buy, like women, for style. They fuss about the fit and the style. They worry about the fabric, and the pattern, and the color. Some of them would put a woman to shame! But they never know whether or not their clothes are sewed with silk! They want good tailoring, yes. They are more particular than women about that. But they are just as ignorant about the details that make for good tailoring."

Tell that to your wife.

Be fair. If she buys carelessly, so do you.

This substitution evil began in the women's garment trade. "Women buy for style alone," the manufacturers said. "They'll never know the difference if we sew with cheap thread instead of silk." Now this substitution has so made its way into the men's clothing trade that UNLESS YOU GET A GUARANTEE of silk sewed seams throughout, you cannot be sure you are getting a well-tailored suit sewed with silk throughout.

Remember, the next suit or overcoat you buy, the next silk shirt, the next pair of gloves, be sure to ask, "Is it sewed with silk?"

The Silk Association of America,
854 Fourth Avenue, New York.

ANALYSIS OF GRIDIRON BATTLES SHOWS LEADING TEAMS HAVE MANY FAULTS TO OVERCOME

HARD TASKS STILL CONFRONT COACHES

Harvard and Princeton Elevens Have Many Rough Spots and Soft Places.

YALE LINE IS BACKWARD

Blue Forwards Retarded in Development by Injuries—Brown and Pittsburgh Formidable.

There is deep chagrin among followers of Princeton football over the defeat of the Tigers by Harvard. The system inaugurated by Speedy Rush two years ago did not show the results expected of it, although the eleven was made up of a squad of veterans. For two elevens supposed to be close to their top form both Harvard and Princeton made glaring errors. There were as many fumbles and as many violations of the rules as she would expect to see in an early season game. Neither team had the smoothness of a finished eleven. There was too much holding and off-side play, and by these infringements of the rules much of the best play of both the Crimson and the Tigers was nullified.

Both lines played well on the defense and the offense, and were evenly matched. The Harvard wings, Harte and Coolidge, nevertheless, outplayed the Princeton ends, Higley, Funk, and Wilson. Princeton's pet play, an end run by Driggs from a fake kick formation, worked once, and then every other time it was attempted the alert Coolidge got Driggs from behind for a loss. Yet Princeton was persistently bent on trying this play time after time when it was apparent to every Harvard player just what the play was going to be. That was the great trouble with the Tiger offense. It wasn't at any time masked sufficiently to baffle solution by the Harvard team. Nor was the drive of the Tiger backfield at any time aggressive enough to make consistent headway through the Harvard forwards.

Dave Tibbott Sadly Missed.

It was an unfortunate thing for Princeton that an injury kept Dave Tibbott out of the game. His drop-kicking talent would have been a great asset to Captain Hogg's team on more than one occasion. Hunk's two attempts at placement kicks were not up to the standard needed for a team in a pinch. With Tibbett in there, Princeton doubtless would have been able to get a goal from the field. As it was, the Tigers' supreme efforts in rushing the ball within striking distance of the Harvard goal went for naught. One thing was quite apparent, namely, that Harvard had more in reserve than Princeton. There was hardly enough in the attack which Princeton showed to warrant the great confidence Princetonians had in their eleven. As the game wore on, Harvard's play improved, while Princeton declined in strength as the battle drew to a close.

From a spectator's standpoint, the game was not as attractive as last year's contest. Both elevens at times seemed to lack definite purpose. There was too little of the unexpected. And in this one feature, this year's Harvard eleven does not come up to the standard of Haughton's last year's team. It has neither the variety of plays nor the smooth execution which has marked other products of the great coach. However, this may be due to the fact that much of the material was comparatively green at the start of the season. It was an unusual sight to see a Haughton team fumble as Harvard did against Princeton. This has been a Tiger fault all season, but usually the Crimson teams have been thoroughly drilled in the clean handling of the ball.

Tigers Show No Plan of Offense.

If Princeton had a plan of offense which had been worked up in secret practice, Saturday's game failed to show much of it. Princeton, at times, showed driving plays through the line which proved that the forwards could open up holes when called upon, but although some of the Tigers' best gains were made on line plunges, this style of attack was not followed up closely. Princeton's use of the forward pass proved a mystery to the Harvard players, and they displayed an effective defense against the uncertain play. Driggs's punting was masterful. His one failure was not so much his fault as that of the Princeton defense, which showed signs of breaking at this point, and compelled Driggs to hurry the punt, which went out of bounds and placed Harvard in a position to put over her winning field goal.

Although Princeton showed many faults, perhaps these can be rectified in the course of the next few days before the Yale game. Coach Fisher has developed a sturdy eleven, one which should play better football than it showed against Harvard. There is something missing, and that seems to be the telling drive. Such rough edges as fumbling and that costly overanxiety which proved so disastrous in parallies, will have to be eliminated before the Princeton team shows its best ability. Harvard showed possibilities of being better in the coming games. Its system of offense is still crude in spots, but should develop into a formidable attack in the two weeks before the final reckoning with Yale.

Yale's defeat by Brown was the big shock of the day, and showed the Blue line to be far behind what it was supposed to be. The Yale backfield and the line do not match at all. There is good material, and plenty of it, in the backfield, but the line has yet to get together. There is said to be much alarm about the condition of the Ells, as many of them are pretty badly battered and bruised. Injuries have been so frequent, especially among the linemen, that it has retarded the development of the forwards. Poor condition had much to do with the Blue defeat, as the team seemed to have lost all power of resistance in the last period, while the Brown players, well conditioned, came on with ever-increasing strength and swept the Yale line back.

Blue Team Weak in Tackling.

The tackling of the Yale players was woefully weak against such an elusive back as Pollard. This fault in Yale's defense is all the more alarming at this advanced stage of the season when the players are expected to have mastered all the fundamentals, at least. Coach Jones has much work ahead of him during the next two weeks. The eleven must show improvement before it tackles Princeton next Saturday and Harvard on the following Saturday.

What Yale needs more than anything else is a solid defense. If Jones could keep his best array of linemen together for a long enough period without injury to bring about unity in their work, there would be little to worry about, but never in the last few weeks have all the regulars been able to be together for any length of time.

The Brown eleven looms up as one of the formidable teams of the season, and the showing against Crimson on Saturday will be watched with interest. It has yet to be defeated. Brown has never beaten Harvard, and is seeking to realize this ambition this year. The Crimson has a big load on hand with the team from Providence.

Cornell rose nobly to the occasion against Michigan, and Shiverick showed the football skill that has been expected of him all season. The Ithacans have made good progress since the defeat by Harvard, and may be able to overcome the early season weaknesses. The Cornell quarter back stamped himself as one of the season's greatest kickers, not only by his unerring field goals, but also by his punting. One of his punts sailed fifty yards, while several of them covered more than seventy. His kicking was the greatest factor in Michigan's defeat.

The Wolverines were strong at rushing with such backfield stars as Maulbetsch and Zeiger, and at times ripped the Ithacan line to pieces. Shiverick's great kicking, however, was just enough to offset this Michigan asset. It was encouraging to Cornell supporters to see the even come from behind in the final period. The Red team showed much stamina and much reserve power.

Pennsylvania staved off another defeat by the brilliant individual work of Berry, who tied the score with Dartmouth in the final period. Although the Penn team showed just as much of a drive as Dartmouth, it was not able to upset the Green eleven at critical moments. The forward passing of Captain Gerrish marks him as one of the season's best exponents of this element of the game. Cannell, the Dartmouth quarter, sustained the reputation he had made in earlier games, and ran his team with good judgment. Penn continues to improve, and is pointing toward the Thanksgiving Day game against Cornell with great confidence.

The mighty Pittsburgh team seems to become mightier in each succeeding game. The manner in which Glenn Warner's Panthers overwhelmed Washington and Jefferson leads to much speculation as to what this eleven would do against teams like Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. Pittsburgh beat Washington and Jefferson at its own game—the forward pass, and played it in a manner which was even better than the way Washington and Jefferson used it. Warner has developed a wonderful attack, but the team's defense has grown into a powerful asset.

The Tufts eleven, with its proud record of defeats over Harvard and Illinois, fell by the wayside with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School eleven. The defeat of Tufts came as a great surprise, but the luck of the game broke for the Springfield players, although Tufts outplayed the Y. M. C. A. eleven most of the time.

Middies on the Up Grade.

Both the Army and Navy won their games, and the showing of the midshipmen was a great improvement over that of a week ago. The defeat by Washington and Lee evidently did the Middies considerable good, for they were an entirely different team Saturday. West Point took things easy with Maine, and could have won by a larger score if necessary. The Army still seems to have a better football organization than the Navy.

Playing true to form Ohio State and Northwestern are a notch nearer the big game football championship in the Middle West, as a result of their victories Saturday. These two undefeated elevens, providing Northwestern disposes of Purdue next Saturday, will meet at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 23, to decide the Western Conference honors. Ohio State is certain of a chance at the championship, for the Buckeyes have played the other games of their schedule and have a clean slate, having disposed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. The Illinois game, however, will take on Case next Saturday in a game that will have no bearing on the Conference honors.

Close followers of Western football believe Northwestern will triumph over Purdue next Saturday, as Iowa, which fell before Northwestern yesterday, trounced Purdue 24 to 0. If the Evanston eleven will enter the game with full fighting strength, as Captain Driscoll, one of the mainstays of the team, has sufficiently recovered from injuries to permit his return to the fray. Coaches Murphy of Northwestern and Wilce of Ohio have already begun to perfect battle plans for the deciding contest.

Chick Harley, the plunging half back of the Buckeyes, was taken from the game yesterday after playing only ten minutes to avoid a possible injury that might keep him out of the crucial game. Numerous other substitutions were made when it became apparent that Ohio was in no danger of defeat.

FEW BUMPS FOR HARVARD.

Dadmun, Harte, and Murray Only Sufferers in Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Harvard came through its rough-and-tumble game with the Tigers without serious injury. Captain Dadmun got a severe bumping, and probably will have another long rest. Dick Harte received another blow on the head when he tackled Brown and prevented the Tigers from scoring a winning touchdown in the third period, while Quarter Back Murray, whom the Tigers handled without gloves, is lame all over and is due for a few days' layoff. While the regulars, most of whom played the greater part of the game, are all stiff and sore, they will soon be ready to start work on the final preparation for the Yale game at New Haven on Nov. 25.

Brown will be the Crimson's opponent in the Stadium this week, but it again seems likely that the Crimson coaches will use mainly a team of substitutes and will send most of the regulars to Princeton to see the Tigers play Yale. Last Fall Harvard and Brown, which had beaten Yale, played to a tie game with no score. The Providence team is rated strong, but Harvard, after having been beaten by Tufts, possibly will take no chances of having any first-string men injured.

Harvard showed a general smoothness in its shuffling open attack, but during the next ten days will spend more time than heretofore on getting a punch. At the same time Yale's line as it will be on Nov. 25 is figured as one that will not yield to straight plays, and Harvard will continue to develop the open game which, in its midseason stages, has been well worked out against both Cornell and Princeton. The Harvard team possibly will finish the season as it now stands, unless the coaches decide that Moseley Taylor, because of his weight and strength, may replace Harris at centre as the man to begin the New Haven game.

YALE HOSPITAL IS EMPTY.

All Injured Regulars to Return to Lineup This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—No Yale players suffered injury during the strenuous game with Brown yesterday, and an examination of all the members of the hospital squad tonight disclosed the fact that the hospital will be empty this week. Only Chub Sheldon and Bob Bingham, who have been removed from football permanently by organic weaknesses, are lost to the eleven.

Baldrige, right tackle; Galt, right guard, and Taft, left tackle, who might have been sent into yesterday's game against Brown if the coaches had wished to try to save that game at the possible expense of the condition of this trio against Princeton next Saturday, will all return to the lineup tomorrow, it is said, and will be available against the Tigers, although it is not certain that any of them will be able to play the entire game. All three are somewhat weakened by their recent absence from training. Full Back Emil Jacques will also return to practice tomorrow, and is the most likely candidate to start in Saturday's game.

Denial was made tonight of the report that Walter McGrath and Kirkpatrick, two of the leading candidates for tackle and guard when the season opened, would be able to get back into the lineup this season. It had been rumored that the Faculty might declare them eligible the coming week, but it was stated authoritatively tonight that there was no possibility of their removing their scholarship disqualifications before the close of the present season. Both would probably get first string places on the eleven at once should they be reinstated by the Faculty.

CORNELL'S JOY TEMPERED.

Coaches Realize Faults, Though Pleased with Victory Over Michigan

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Jubilant over the last-minute victory over Michigan, the Cornell football players nevertheless were made to realize today that a big improvement in team play is imperative before the Penn game. The coaches, while naturally gratified over the outcome of yesterday's game, give the credit to Shiverick's kicking. While they think that the team showed better form than the week before, they were disappointed in the amount of improvement made, and they regard the team as much back of last year's in point of development. Better end playing pleased them, but Cornell's lack of teamwork is causing concern.

The squad came through the Michigan game in good shape, and will now be pointed for the Thanksgiving Day game with Penn. One more home game is on the schedule—the contest with the Massachusetts Aggies next Saturday.

BURKE WINNER IN HARLEM A. L. RUN

Goff, Beaten 15 Yards, Takes Fast Time Honors—Other Cross-Country Results.

The biggest field of the season, comprising nearly seventy runners, started in the Harlem Athletic League point competition yesterday from the Young Men's Catholic Club of West Harlem, 146th Street and Seventh Avenue. A sterling race was the outcome, with Frank Burke of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. showing the way over a course of about five miles. Burke had a start of four minutes, and raced over the full distance in 29:50. Only a reserve sprint enabled him to capture the honors from J. Goff, of the St. Christopher Club, winner of last week's race, who came strong at the finish and was only fifteen yards back of Burke. Goff's handicap was cut from 4:30 to 2:30, and even with this mark he finished in 29:23, the fastest time of the race. Clarence Mitchell, a clubmate of Goff's, was the scratch man, but finished only twenty-seventh in 28:50.

The Morningside A. C. started its quest for the point championship by gathering in first place in the team fight with the small total of 30 points. The leaders finished as follows:

F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00.) 29:50; J. Goff, St. Christopher Club, (2:30.) 28:23; E. Farrell, Morningside A. C., (4:00.) 30:15; E. Rieger, Clencos A. C., (3:00.) 29:23; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:15.) 29:50; S. Duggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30.) 30:14; S. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:30.) 31:23; A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (6:00.) 31:53; J. Zavalsky, Morningside A. C., (4:00.) 31:16; T. Walsh, Morningside A. C., (3:30.) 30:53; F. Davies, Macomb's A. C., (8:15.) 30:40; B. Meyer, Morningside A. C., (6:00.) 32:28; P. Forcaut, St. Christopher Club, (3:30.) 30:37; S. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (5:00.) 32:36; E. Lillis, unattached, (2:45.) 30:21; P. Lally, Macomb's A. C., (2:00.) 29:42; C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., (1:45.) 29:41; J. McGee, Morningside A. C., (3:15.) 31:16; J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (3:30.) 31:37; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00.) 33:20; J. Hurley, Harbrook A. C., (5:00.) 33:21; E. Bittner, Catholic Club of West Harlem, (3:00.) 30:1; J. Kelly, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00.) 33:33; E. Dent, St. Christopher Club, (3:00.) 31:36; T. Rusino, unattached, (3:30.) 32:10.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	3	4	6	8	9—30		
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	5	13	15	19—44		
St. Christopher Club	2	11	17	18	19—67		
Macomb's A. C.	10	12	13	14	20—69		

The reorganized Yorkville A. L. entered the athletic arena again yesterday with a four-and-a-half-mile road race which was virtually a dual meet between representatives of the Ninety-second street Y. M. H. A., from whose headquarters the event was conducted, and the team of the Hungarian American A. C. The former came off triumphant by a margin of two points, scoring 27 points to 29 for the Huns. A. W. Feher of the Hungarian club blazed the trail for a field of thirty-five harriers, capturing the laurel in the last twenty-five yards from his clubmate, V. Dutka. S. Frerich led the Y. M. H. A. runners across the finish line. The order of finish of the leaders was as follows:

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., 22:10; V. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 22:12; S. Frerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:20; I. Merber, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:21; I. Feinberg, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:25; B. Sills, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:40; F. Pfeiffer, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:45; L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:10; I. Perzechty, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:15; E. Zichterman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:18; T. Teleky, Hungarian-American A., 24:23; A. Brown, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:35; A. Schmidt, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:40; J. Goldstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:42; E. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., 24:44.

TEAM SCORES.

92d St. Y. M. H. A.	3	4	5	7	8—27		
Hungarian-American A. C.	1	2	6	9	11—29		
Union Settlement A. C.	20	23	24	25	26—118		

Eddie Mayo, the Brooklyn A. A. runner who on Saturday finished second in the junior Metropolitan cross-country championship, came back yesterday with another good performance when he won the fast time prize from scratch in the handicap road race of the Long Island A. L., contested from the clubhouse of the Knights of St. Antony. Mayo finished fourteenth in the fast time of 21:40 for the trail of a little more than four miles.

The premier honors went to A. Maack of the Knights of St. Antony, who from the four-minute mark won easily in 22:48. His closest contender was S. Herzig of the Brooklyn A. A. The Knights corralled the team trophy with 30 points, only one less than were gathered by the Brooklyn A. A. squad. The leaders crossed the tape in the following positions:

A. Maack, Knights of St. Antony, (4:00.) 22:48; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30.) 23:30; M. Dries, Knights of St. Antony, (4:30.) 23:35; R. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30.) 24:05; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. A., (1:45.) 22:27; H. McLoughlin, Knights of St. Antony, (4:30.) 22:05; J. Ober, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30.) 23:16; J. McNeil, St. Presentation Club, (1:00.) 21:50; C. Sherman, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00.) 25:00; J. McAuley, Knights of St. Antony, (2:00.) 23:05.

TEAM SCORES.

Knights of St. Antony	1	3	6	9	11—30		
Brooklyn A. A.	2	4	7	8	10—31		
Maplewood A. A.	6	13	14	15	16—64		

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

New York Beaten for First Time in League Game—Other Results.

Sustaining their first defeat, by 3 to 2, in the National Football League at the hands of the Jersey A. C. at St. Patrick's Ground in Jersey City, yesterday, the New York Football Club's eleven nevertheless retained the lead by one point over the Scottish-Americans, who gained two points by their victory in Newark. The defeat of the New Yorks was due to loss of the opportunities through poor shooting in the first half, the goals and which the Jersey A. C. team led by 2 to 0. Ford and Neilson notched the two goals. After the restart Heminsley scored for New York, but Neilson soon after made it 3 to 1 in favor of the Jerseymen. Heminsley scored again for New York, but the first Jersey players kept their lead until the whistle blew.

The Brooklyn Celtics, State League champions, won the league match at Lenox Oval from St. George by the score of 3 goals to 1. The defeated side showed up well throughout the first period of play, at the close of which honors were even, with a goal credited to each side.

The Longfellows had no difficulty in disposing of the Bohemians at Jasper Oval yesterday in a State League game, winning by 5 goals to 1, half time they led by 3 to 0. Meyer and P. Whalen each shot two goals, and Lomas and Sidley one each.

Overcoming the stout resistance of the Irish-Americans of Newark and playing an uphill game, the soccer players of the Bay Ridge Football Club obtained the verdict with a score of 2 goals to 1 at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, and thereby advanced into the next round of the annual cup-tie competition of the American Football Association. At half time the Irish-Americans were in the lead, 1 to 0. A tally by Porter tied the score, and amid wild excitement Hough shot the winning goal for Bay Ridge.

The Overseas Wanderers, after a hard fight in the first round, during which there was no scoring, defeated the White Rose eleven by 2 goals to 0 in a State League game at Van Cortlandt Park. Frost shot both goals for the victors in the second half.

Having an open date in the National League today the West Hudsons played the Greenpoint Football Club in the United States Football Association's cup-tie competition in advance of the first round, scheduled for a week hence. The West Hudsons won by 1 to 0 when Brierly shot their only goal late in the second half.

The Metropolitan League team of the White Rose Football Club won its championship game from the West New York Blues by 8 goals to 3 at Astoria. Boyle, Haughie, and Nelson, for White Rose, and Dillon and Shaw, for the Blues, were the goal scorers.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Football Season's Crucial Days.

Mars, god of battles and sculptor of the gridiron's heroic groups, is gradually molding from the season's football clay the outstanding creation of 1916. His atelier is strewn with discarded material, and even yet one can not identify clearly the clustering figures in its centre, standing upon a base which will be inscribed "Football Champions of the East."

The ultimate honors of the year appear to rest about equi-distant between Harvard and Yale, with Pittsburgh, somewhat weak in schedule but formidable in prowess, standing to one side and bringing malicious animal magnetism to bear for the defeat of each team in one of its coming games.

Princeton, the hitherto unconquered, has now bowed its head. So, to be sure, has Harvard, and so has Yale. That little Tufts affair of the early season and the Brown imbroglio of Saturday, however, will be given slight consideration when the football public, fond of last resort, passes its rigid tests.

"Tufts's defeat of Harvard? Oh, yes, indeed, I remember now," will be the attitude; "but that was simply an unfortunate affair of the early season; an indiscretion, so to speak, of Harvard's younger days, before it had become set and jaded. Only the uncharitable would bring that little matter up now."

And Yale's suppression at the sturdy hands of Brown is likely to be construed as a mere turning of the other cheek—the substitute one—to the slapping machine from Providence.

These episodes will not weigh formidably in the awarding of the title by consensus. For it is a sentimental title, almost purely; and in the jury's deliberations Harvard, Yale, and Princeton benefit by the presumption of preeminence until beaten by one another. Perhaps this is as it should be in view of the fact that, from the September day when the view halloo first summons the squad from its dormitories, two, or, at most three games, and those the final ones, practically absorb the thoughts and energies of players and coaches. They are almost content to see adverse scores recorded against them by so-called minor opponents, provided they can glean from these opponents the kind of experience and practice needed to bring them to the height of form and power for their legendary enemies.

This slow and unworried progress toward the great days when they will burst into a perfect passion of effort to beat each the other, can only mean on the part of the Crimson, the Blue and the Orange and Black, comparative indifference as to the results of their earlier contests. This very fact gives them a sort of alibi in case of defeat by an eleven of lesser prestige. Neither coaches nor players put this alibi into words, but alumni and undergraduates do—by thousands. "Oh, well! the fellows aren't ready yet. They're working up to the games that mean something."

There's another side to all this, and it lies in the fact that the minor elevens can't "work up" toward anything at all. If they're very minor—and lucky enough to receive the honor—they meet the big fellows in the sunrise games of the season. That means that they are driven hard in the early practice days in order that they may make a creditable showing against famed opponents. If they have husky squads and much power, like Colgate or Washington and Jefferson, they have a somewhat longer period in which to prepare for their big games. But the charmed circle of elevens which can spend the whole season in developing gradually and scientifically to their greatest possible force is very small.

The Horse Show.

Once more the National Horse Show is here, greater than ever, better than ever, even though there have been years when more individual horses have been nominated as candidates for the honors of the Madison Square Garden event. Owners and breeders have learned that the National Show is only one for the best; that here the champions of a hundred shows meet for the premier honors of the ring. Failure to win ribbons at the lesser shows has proved the futility of competition at this national fixture, and so even winners of minor honors in the Summer circuit are sent to the stables to await another year's development before being pitted against the champions their owners know they must meet here. This is the part of wisdom. So quantity gives place to quality in the entry list. And all the world of horse lovers comes here to see that which survives and learn the lesson of type and breeding.

The heavy harness horse, the saddler, and the hunter dominate the exhibition, and, but for the fact that we are in the height of the hunting season, the classes for hunters would be filled to overflowing, as the best in this vicinity are now following the hounds in Long Island and New Jersey. But there are enough to serve, and they are of high type, as the preliminary class exhibition has shown. Thoroughbred blood now dominates in the hunting field, for the rider has learned that all thoroughbreds are not necessarily hot blooded, but are tractable as well as both stylish and speedy. So the great majority of hunters and jumpers at the show are either full blooded or half-breds, a distinct advancement of the past decade. Fondness for racing has made these classes the popular ones in the ring, and the lover of good cross-country sport can have his fill in watching the daily contests in abundantly filled classes.

One thing that obtrudes itself on horse lovers is the passing of the true American type of horse—the trotter. Nine classes have drawn but nineteen individuals as entries in breeding, trotting, roadster, and pairs classes, a sorry showing that seems to say that the half century of patience, thought, and money expended in developing the two-minute trotter has been almost wasted, so far as the show ring goes. But the benefit persists in the heavy harness class, where the sturdy, sound, sweet-tempered trotter's blood, crossed with the hackney's, has resulted in the finest harness horse the world has known.

The automobile has driven the American trotter to the race track. The great West still knows and loves his performances. His type is persistent, and the blood of the Morgan, the Hambletonian, and other strains will always be a base for the sturdiest type of saddle horse, for the remounts for that army we must maintain as one phase of preparedness.

Cross-Country Running.

The present season marks the greatest interest in hill and dale sport that has been evinced since cross-country running first became popular in this country. It has taken a long time for clubs and colleges to accept this rather strenuous but healthful sport as an established portion of athletics. In previous years cross-country running has had spasmodic seasons in which numbers turned out for the big runs, only to relinquish the pastime for some easier form of exercise. The result was a sudden relapse and a lapse of interest until a new boom started the harriers out in force again. Unless all signs fail, the present development is of an entirely different nature. The sport is fostered now by clubs of established reputation, which are always recruiting their ranks with new blood. In addition, the colleges throughout the East have recognized the advantages of this, one of the earliest forms of competitive exercise, and many of them have engaged special coaches to instruct the teams in the best way of going about their work. The number of teams entered for the annual intercollegiate championship has increased steadily from year to year, and despite the fact that Maine, champion last year, has not signified its intention to attempt to retain its laurels, the entry of thirteen teams for the title race to be held over the Yale course on Nov. 25 is the largest ever received for the event.

For many years the college authorities refused to recognize the helpful qualities of cross-country running in maturing a man for competition in long-distance events on the track. England had pointed that out in the early days of athletics, when men like W. G. George took all the risks incident to a full season of hill and dale work, only to come out in the Summer and show renewed vigor and speed in contests on the flat. It is a matter of record that at the time cross-country running was being introduced as a team feature in this country, the great Mike Murphy refused to let one of the Yale long-distance cracks compete for an outside organization in the national cross-country championship for fear a strained ankle or some other mishap might destroy his usefulness, or his speed be dulled for the intercollegiate mile race for which he was pointed. All that has changed now, and the men who fight for honors over the arduous hill and dale courses are generally found representing their colleges in the distance events at the annual Spring championship meet, and are none the worse for the grueling received in the cross-country contests. In fact, it was a cross-country runner, John Paul Jones, who first claimed the world's amateur mile mark for an American collegian, and he has been followed by such great runners of the same school as Norman Taber, L. V. Windnagle, and John Overton.

An illustration of the increased popularity of the sport in club circles was provided on Saturday, when a record field turned out for the junior championship of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. This result was achieved without the team entries of the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., and Mohawk A. A., clubs that have helped to build up the fields in previous years. The absence of representative teams from these organizations was an advantage rather than otherwise, and is calculated to work for the benefit of the sport. It made the race what it was intended to be—an event for juniors, meaning runners of ordinary calibre, not for highly developed cracks of the college world, who qualified to compete with the mediocre runner simply because they had not previously had an opportunity to compete in an event of that kind.

The Foot-Fault Rule.

A suggestion, which appears to be a happy solution of a difficult problem, comes from the former national tennis champion in singles, William A. Larned, with reference to the much discussed, but too infrequently applied, foot-fault rule in tennis. In presenting the subject he does not aim to overturn completely the present rule as so many have tried, in the effort to get a satisfactory law that could be applied universally; rather he makes a modification, simple yet at the same time expedient. There is no doubt that his interpretation of the situation—that foot-fault judges are difficult to obtain because of the uneven application of the present rule—is substantiated by fact. The rule is difficult of application without unfair discrimination during critical moments. On the whole he believes in the present rule, but he would temper it so that the umpire might have discretionary power to call a foot-fault a let, thus making it possible to equalize the penalties during a match. He points out that a fault committed in the first set has no such importance on the outcome as one committed in the last game of a five-set match, but with the umpire having an opportunity to use his judgment, there could be a nearly equal standard.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will consider this suggestion, as it will a number of others referring to the foot-fault rule. The association has also attempted to obtain support for the present rule, but very largely has failed except in important tournaments, and then only in the latter rounds. There has been a disposition to gloss over infractions of the rules in early rounds by both the clubs running tournaments and by the players themselves. The rule, however, is clearly set forth, and if there is a be a foot-fault rule it should be enforced uniformly throughout the season and in every tournament. The suggestion from Mr. Larned seems to make it possible to have a rule which shall cause no dissatisfaction and which will not make foot-fault judges hesitate to call infringements, no matter at what time they occur in the match. The sting of undue harshness or unfairness is drawn from the rule, but there is still left enough of a penalty to make the player wary of infractions.

PEBRIN WILL HEAD U. S. G. A.

Ticket to be Presented at Annual Meeting in January.

Howard W. Perrin of the Pine Valley Golf Club, Philadelphia, has been selected by the Nominating Committee of the United States Golf Association as the candidate for President. His name will be presented, together with the nominees for other offices, at the annual meeting of the association to be held in New York City in January. This is the first time a Philadelphia has had the honor of supplying the President.

Mr. Perrin served as a member of the Executive Committee in 1913 and 1914 and was First Vice President last year. He succeeds Frank L. Woodward, who after two years of office has decided to retire. Howard F. Whitney, Secretary, and Frederick S. Wheeler, Treasurer, have accepted renominations, but John Reid, Vice President, has asked to be relieved of official duties. Robert A. Gardner, the former amateur champion, is named for the Executive Committee as a representative of the Hinsdale Club of Chicago. The ticket follows:

President, Howard W. Perrin, Pine Valley Golf Club; Vice Presidents, Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia, and M. Lewis Crosby, Brookline, Mass.; Secretary, Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; Treasurer, Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis; Executive Committee, Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale; Sterling Edmunds, St. Louis; Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City, and W. P. Stewart, Audubon.

The Nominating Committee for 1917 consists of Silas H. Strawn, Old Elm Club, Chairman; Charles M. Amory, Essex County; W. F. Brooks, Minikahda; A. Hamilton S. Post, Baltimore, and Findlay S. Douglas, National Golf Links of America.

NICHOLS SETS LINKS MARK.

Has Card of 78 in Four-Ball Match on New Bayside Course.

Gil Nichols, the professional, affiliated with the Great Neck Golf Club, who in the period of one week established three new course records, made another new one yesterday over the recently finished course of the Bayside Golf Links. He was playing in a four-ball match and had as his partner MacDonald Smith, who were opposed to Patrick Doyle of the South Shore Country Club and Louis Martucci, the one-armed wonder of the Essex County Club of New Jersey. Nichols was only five over par for the eighteen holes and though the greens were slow his card showed 78 for the round. His partner, MacDonald Smith, had not seen the course until he ventured out yesterday and required 88. Doyle negotiated an 84 and the one-armed wonder took 86.

At the end of the first nine holes Doyle and his partner were on even terms with their opponents. On the twelfth hole, however, Nichols and Smith began to forge ahead and won the match on the fifteenth green by 3 up and 2 to play. The bye holes were played. The best ball card of Nichols and Smith was 77 and of their opponents 81. The individual cards follows:

Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck:
Out .....6 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 6—36
In .....4 5 5 4 4 5 4 6 5—42—78

MacDonald Smith, Greenwich, Conn.:
Out .....7 6 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—47
In .....4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 6—41—88

Patrick Doyle, South Shore:
Out .....5 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 6—41
In .....4 5 4 4 4 5 5 6 6—43—84

Louis Martucci, Essex County:
Out .....6 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 6—43
In .....4 6 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—43—86

DR. MARTIN DRIVES TRIO OF WINNERS

Carries Off Reinsman's Honors on Speedway—Mittie Bedworth Paces Fast.

Dr. C. P. Martin had a most successful day in the eighth matinee of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held on the Harlem Speedway yesterday.

He triumphed with Bon Todd, a brown mare, in the 1:09 class trot; with E. B. Muller's black mare Nightingale in the 1:06 class trot, and in the 1:11 trot with another of Mr. Muller's horses, Hindenburg, a brown gelding. The summaries:

1:09 CLASS, TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	3	1	1
The High Born Lady, b. m., (Dr. Manning)	1	2	3
Catherine P., b. m. (E. Carpenter)	2	3	2

Time—1:09; 1:10; 1:11.

1:07 CLASS, PACING.

Countess Kobl, br. m., (E. Meckel)	1	1	
Victor Volla, br. g., (I. Hunt)	3	2	
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3	
Polly Berry, gr. m., (C. J. Fendt)	4	4	

Time—1:08; 1:07.

1:12 CLASS, TROTTING.

Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	1	4	
Baron Spier, br. h., (N. J. Turnsfelder)	2	2	
Dox Deane, br. g., (E. Meckel)	3	3	

Time—1:14½; 1:13¾.

1:03 CLASS, PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1	
Lizzie Marsh, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	2	2	
Clover Patch, br. m., (Dare McCleary)	3	4	
Jennie Frisco, br. m., (C. Holland)	4	3	
Royal McKinney, gr. g., (B. Lease)	5	5	

Time—1:03¾; 1:03¾.

CLASS 1:06, TROTTING.

Nightingale, blk. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1	
El Virilio, b. g., (M. Aronson)	2	2	
Regents Ghost, ch. m., (W. F. Mangan)	3	3	

Time—1:07½; 1:08.

CLASS 1:05, PACING.

Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	1	1	
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearins)	2	3	
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	3	2	

Time—1:06; 1:07¾.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J Fendt)	4	1	1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	4	2
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. F. Kennedy)	3	2	3
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith)	1	3	dr

Time—1:05¼; 1:05¾; 1:06.

1:11 CLASS, TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1	
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2	
Marie Winter, b. m., (Dr. Manning)	3	3	

Time—1:10¾; 1:10¾.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided Saturday:

English League.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackburn Rovers	1	Manchester United	2
Blackpool	1	Bury	1
Bolton Wanderers	2	Burnley	2
Everton	1	Preston North End	1
Manchester City	3	Burnley	1
Rochdale	4	Oldham Athletic	1
Southport Central	1	Liverpool	0
Stoke	4	Stockport County	0

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford City	1	Birmingham	1
Chesterfield Town	1	Barnsley	1
Grimsby Town	1	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Leeds City	3	Hotts Forest	1
Leicester Fosse	0	Bradford	2
Notts County	0	Lincoln City	4
Rotherham County	1	Huddersfield Town	3
Sheffield United	1	Hull City	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Arsenal	4	Cl

NAZIMOVA IN FILM OF WAR BRIDES PLAY

Makes Success In Her First Appearance as a Movie Star.

STRIKING PHOTOS SHOWN

Admiral Jellicoe's Fleet and Mae Murray In a Melodrama Seen on the Screens.

Alla Nazimova was seen for the first time as a screen actress last night at the Broadway Theatre in a film version of Marion Craig Wentworth's dramatic playlet, "War Brides," in which she acted in vaudeville during the early part of the war. It has been such a common occurrence for an actress to step from the speaking to the silent stage that one might think the event could hold little interest, and yet from the outpouring of people, many of them professionals, for this first exhibition, it was obvious that such events are still pregnant with interest.

Mme. Nazimova justified the great interest thus manifested by showing that she had adapted her talents to the new medium with unusual success. In the language of the studio, she screens well, which, translated, means that she is a good subject for motion photography, always a consummation devoutly to be wished for; and what is more to her credit, since it is the result of her intelligence and not her good fortune, she knows how to express herself in terms of the film. Her marvelously mobile face, capable of indicating varying shades of emotion, especially those of sorrow, is a priceless asset for the dumb show of the screen. So there was some reason for the word "Success" on the floral offerings in the lobby.

The latter half of the photoplay almost atones for the first half, which in some respects is very bad indeed. It is palpably padded to make a movie holiday, some of the padding consisting of typical movie comedy, and is unnecessarily jerky and artificial. With such pictures as those of the battle of the Somme on view there should be a law against photoplay directors photographing sham martial scenes, or else to force them to make them depict scenes approximating reality. A bogus battle scene is included in "War Brides," in which the defensive army occupies a system of trenches which rise from the foreground up and up into the background. All that an attacking army would have to do would be to creep up to the edge of the top trenches and roll bombs down upon the helpless enemy, while if those in the trenches wished to assume the offensive they would have to scale heights as high as the Palisades.

The sketch as it was acted in vaudeville is developed in a direct and effective manner in the latter half of the film. It is in this that Mme. Nazimova proves her skill; earlier in the picture she seemed less able to resist the temptation to indulge in the contortions that have marred her acting in recent years. The film abounds in striking photography.

The motion pictures of Sir John Jellicoe's British Grand Fleet, exhibited last Summer at the Lyceum, were included on the new program at the Rialto. The pictures give a good idea of types of ships and show something of the life of the men. In "The Devil's Double," a photoplay which provides William S. Hart with a rôle of a Western bad man, a type he is particularly happy in portraying, is also on the bill.

If real life were only ordered as conveniently as reel life! At the Strand, for instance, Mae Murray plays the rôle of an English heiress who was kidnapped as a baby and held captive in South Africa by a brute. Some kind-hearted soul rescued her and took her back to England, where she was raised off on a family in search of a missing heiress. Of course, having gone thus far, the author had to finish it, and in spite of spoiling the surprise for others who may see the picture, this author must finish it too. The spurious heiress was the one they were looking for!

MARY PICKFORD RESCUED.

Saved from Sinking Schooner, Not as Part of a Play.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Nov. 12.—Mary Pickford's new picture was staged in Marblehead Harbor this afternoon in a manner so realistic that the "Queen of the Movies" might have lost her life.

Miss Pickford enacts the rôle of a fisherman's daughter in a part of Marblehead Neck labeled Scotland. Angry because her father refuses his consent to her marrying, she leaves him and goes to an old vessel in search of her lover.

The old fishing schooner Eddie Miner was accordingly sailing out of the harbor with Miss Pickford at the helm, the camera man hidden in the bow, and Director Charles Tourmeur and his assistants in the cabin. Far in the lead, at the end of a long towline, were two tugs.

All went well until the fair skipper and her craft were about a quarter mile off shore. Then it was found that the old tub had sprung a leak—and this is no press agent's yarn. The people in the cabin rushed on deck. Miss Pickford's maid ran below to gather up her mistress's belongings, and the camera man shinned the mast to get one more picture before he perished. The heroine stuck to her post, and when Mr. Tourmeur reached her the Eddie Miner's deck was awash and Miss Pickford was in water up to her waist.

A group of spectators on shore looked on admiringly, thinking it was all in the play. Their unconcern was dispelled only when the fourteen persons aboard the schooner were seen getting into the boat. The author of the scenario, who was among the onlookers, knew there was nothing of this sort called for, and raised a cry of alarm. Motor boats put off, and all hands were brought to shore.

All were drenched, but none of them appeared to be otherwise affected. Miss Pickford confessed that she was frightened.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN BETTER.

Physicians Say Chances of Her Recovery Are Favorable.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain of New York, who is critically ill at a hospital here, was somewhat improved today, according to her physicians. Her chances for recovery were favorable, they said.

Mrs. Boissevain collapsed on a tour delivering political addresses. Her physicians say she was suffering from extreme anemia complicated by throat trouble. Three blood tranfusions have been made in an effort to strengthen her.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water With Meals Relieves Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they had only formed the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Manacea Water with each meal they probably would have found their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Manacea is highly helpful in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.—Advt.

SCIENTISTS IN CONVENTION.

Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of American Association Here.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national scientific societies affiliated with it, will convene in New York in the last week of December, with Columbia University, New York University, the City College, the American Museum of Natural History and other educational and scientific institutions having general charge of the convention. An attendance of more than 2,000 is expected.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, will preside. Among the national societies which will probably be represented are the American Mathematical Society, the Astronomical Society of America, the American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers, the Paleontological Society of America, the Botanical Society of America, the American Phytopathological Society, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists, the Entomological Society of America, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Society for Experimental Pathology, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Philosophical Association, the American Psychological Association, and the American Anthropological Association.

The Executive Committee in charge consists of Henry F. Osborn, Chairman; J. J. Stevenson, Professor M. I. Pupin, Professor Charles Baskerville, N. L. Britton, Dr. Simon Flexner, E. B. Nelson, and Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Secretary.

NEW PAPERS FROM OLD.

Process That Removes the Ink Successfully Tested in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEENAH, Wis., Nov. 12.—The high cost of print paper is largely responsible for bringing into the limelight Dr. Thomas Jasperson, who is confident he has invented a process whereby old newspapers are transformed into pure white stock, to be again used for newspaper printing. The process has had an actual test, newspapers yellow with age having been converted into rolls of spotless paper and used for several issues of a Neenah newspaper. Dr. Jasperson is being beseiged with inquiries from all over the country.

The process removes all ink from the old newspapers, and they are ground so made into pulp, and run through a papermaking machine, coming out immaculate, whiter than the original paper. Dr. Jasperson worked more than four years before he perfected his compound. He completed his work about a year ago. He persuaded a paper manufacturer at Kalamazoo, Mich., to make a test. The result was a success. A few weeks ago the mill of the Combined Locks Paper Company made one run of the Jasperson paper. It was used in the publication of the Neenah paper, and the result was a paper firm, white, and of excellent quality.

In this process the old newspapers are put into the beater, or mixing machine, and a chemical is added. By this the lampblack is extracted and the paper pulp is bleached clear white. The mass is washed several times before it is run through the rolls, from which it comes, dried by heat, in a fine white sheet, and is rolled on a spool for use. No changes in plant are necessary. The same machinery is used. The inventor has received a patent from the United States.

A mill is being equipped at Chicago, where his process will be used.

HEADS PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

E. F. Sanderson Installed as Successor to Dr. F. C. Howe.

Edward F. Sanderson was installed as Director of the People's Institute last night at a public meeting in Cooper Union. The former Director of the institute was Frederic C. Howe, who resigned after being appointed Commissioner of Immigration. Dr. Howe was unable to attend last night's meeting because, it was announced, he had campaigned for President Wilson's re-election with such vigor that his physician ordered him to take a rest after Election Day.

Henry De Forest Baldwin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the institute, introduced the new Director and outlined the past activities of the institute. With the official inauguration of the new Director, it was announced, the institute will begin its Autumn activities.

The People's Forum, which was started twenty years ago by Charles Sprague Smith, founder of the People's Institute, will be continued this year at Cooper Union. Its object is to gather persons from the vicinity to hear addresses on subjects of general interest and then to question the speakers on the subjects. This open forum movement, it was announced, has spread to all parts of the country until now there are said to be nearly 100 such institutions.

Mr. Sanderson, who was graduated from Amherst and was formerly a Congregational clergyman, was introduced as a man who had devoted his life to public service. In his own address he spoke of the work the institute had accomplished, and said that had set an extremely high standard for a new Director to live up to.

LIMIT FACULTY'S FREEDOM.

Wharton Dean's Restrictions Criticised as Abridging Free Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Considerable "free speech" furor has been aroused over a circular issued by William L. McClellan, Dean of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. Morris L. Cooke, ex-Director of Public Works of this city, declared that under the terms of the circular a Wharton School professor could not teach a Sunday school class without first getting permission from the Dean of his Faculty. The circular reads:

"What other establishments, private or public, are you connected with at present which have the right to a portion of your time for which you receive fee, salary, or honorarium?

"What committee or commissions of a public nature are you connected with at present, with or without remuneration?

"All members of the instruction staff are requested to understand that hereafter no new relations of the sort included in the above questions shall be established, nor shall old ones be renewed without first consulting with the Dean in order that, where necessary, the approval of the Provost or Trustees may be requested."

Mr. Cooke charges that Mr. McClellan's appointment as Dean of the Wharton School was part of a nation-wide movement inaugurated by interests identified with public utility corporations to influence public opinion in opposition to any trend toward public ownership of public utilities.

Chamber Music Heard.

The New York Chamber Music Society supplied the instrumental part of the program last night at the Harris Theatre for the third of the series of chamber music concerts that is being given there on Sunday nights. The soloists were Lillian Bradley, soprano, and Hugh Allan, baritone. Each sang one group of songs, and Mr. Allan added to this three Neapolitan songs by Nardella, which he sang very well. The instrumental numbers were Loffler's rhapsodie, "The Pool"; Brahms's Quartet in C minor, Op. 60, and Mozart's Quartet in F. The New York Chamber Music Society, of which Carolyn Beebe is director, is known for serious and capable work, and this characterized its playing last night.

Recital by Yvette Guilbert.

Yvette Guilbert gave the second of her Sunday night series of recitals of old French songs at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night. She sang, under the title of "Les Jolies Chansons de France," many of the familiar songs of her répertoire and some that were not so familiar, like "Pourquoi me bat mon mari?" She was assisted by a young soprano, Margaret Farnam, who sang two groups of songs. Miss Farnam proved to be quite unprepared as yet for appearance in public, both as regards voice and style of singing. Mme. Guilbert's accompaniments were well played by Gustave Ferrari.

IAN HAY TELLS OF THE WAR.

Author of "The First Hundred Thousand" Heard at the Astor.

Captain John Hay Beith, whose book, "The First Hundred Thousand," written under the pen name of Ian Hay, has been one of the most widely read books about the great war, spoke yesterday afternoon and again last night in the Astor Theatre in conjunction with the exhibition of motion pictures of the war sent to this country by the British Government. Captain Beith came to America several weeks ago to help Captain Norman Thwaites with the work of organizing bazaars and other entertainments for the benefit of British and other allied war sufferers.

E. H. Sothern introduced Captain Beith, telling of his service in the British Army and his decorations for bravery. Mr. Sothern began a twenty weeks' tour last week in "If I Were King" for the benefit of the British Red Cross, and he stopped over yesterday while on the way to his next engagement purposely to appear at this exhibition, which was also for the benefit of war charities. Mr. Sothern said that he had wanted to use the films in conjunction with his production, but that the managers had decided that the two entertainments would be more successful if presented separately.

Captain Beith said that the war so far had been divided into three phases—the first phase consisting of the first Autumn and Winter, when England and her allies were fighting a desperate defensive war until they could assemble their armies; the second lasting from the Summer of 1915 until last Summer, a period during which the armies recruited and trained by Kitchener were ready but munitions were wanting, and the third beginning with the battle of the Somme, when British troops climbed out of their trenches "shoulder to shoulder with the finest soldiers in the world, the soldiers of France." This statement brought forth the loudest burst of applause, although the audience was patently largely a British one. Captain Beith said that whatever cause one might favor every one would have to admit that the men who took the pictures had shown indomitable courage.

The pictures exhibited were those of the training of Kitchener's army, first seen here last Summer at the Lyceum, and the Somme battle pictures exhibited recently at the Strand. The latter are the most thrilling and impressive war pictures yet brought here.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A Beethoven Program, with Josef Hofmann as Soloist.

At its first Sunday concert, given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, the Philharmonic Society offered another program devoted entirely to one composer—this time Beethoven—and a solo player who exercises the most potent attraction upon the musical public, Josef Hofmann. The result was an audience that again filled the hall to its utmost capacity. Mr. Hofmann played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The orchestral numbers were the "Eroica" Symphony and the third "Leonore" overture. All are among the most familiar offerings that are made to this public. The orchestra was in excellent form, and played the symphony and the overture with technical finish and brilliancy, in the manner that Mr. Stransky has made well known to his admirers.

Mr. Hofmann again deeply impressed his listeners with an admirably poised and beautifully proportioned performance of the concerto, abundantly vigorous and yet exquisite in all its adjustments of tone and of dynamics, pulsing by rhythmical throughout, and flawless in its technical mechanism. It was not a performance to cause thrills or throbs, but it was informed throughout by a profound underlying comprehension of the composer's thought and an essential sympathy with it. It signified a deep concern for Beethoven's utterance and none at all for opportunities given the performer for personal display. The audience showed great appreciation of Mr. Hofmann's playing.

A SONATA RECITAL.

The Brothers Dethier Play Works by Dohnanyi, Brahms, and Pierne.

The brothers Gaston and Edouard Déthier, both known and highly esteemed as resident musicians, pianist and violinist, gave a recital last evening in the Comedy Theatre of sonatas for pianoforte and violin. They played three: Ernst von Dohnanyi's, in C sharp minor, Op. 21; Brahms's, in G, Op. 78, and Gabriel Pierné's in D minor, Op. 36. Dohnanyi's was given for the first time in New York. His name has been attached to a number of serious and accomplished compositions heard here in the last fifteen years or so, beginning with a pianoforte quintet that he brought over with him when he visited this country as a pianist and played it with the Kneisel Quartet.

The sonata shows ripe and skillful musicianship and a serious purpose; and it reveals no temptation to assimilate any styles of the "modernists," or of anybody later than Brahms. The influence of Brahms is indeed conspicuous in it; far too conspicuous to permit the work to be considered the utterance of really original or wholly individual personality in music. It suffers somewhat from the persistence of its plangent mood throughout in three movements. Mr. Dohnanyi has made somewhat elaborate use of the device known as "community of theme," and in his development he has shown much skill and judgment.

The Messrs. Déthier played it with evident deep sympathy, a fine artistic intelligence and a complete mutual understanding in the matter of ensemble. The audience found occasion for hearty applause.

TESTIMONIAL TO MACKAY.

Stage Associates Will Honor Oldest Actor in America.

The testimonial to F. F. Mackay, the oldest actor in America, originally announced for last Spring, will be given on Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the New Amsterdam Theatre. Mr. Mackay has been an officer of the Actors' Fund for twenty-five years, and every week in that time he has distributed money to the needy of the profession. It is in recognition of his work for the charity that its other officers have arranged the testimonial.

The use of the theatre has been donated by Klaw & Erlanger, and Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, has arranged a program of interest. Some of the numbers will be Henry Miller, Ruth Chatterton and William H. Crane in a one-act play; Gladys Hanson and Bruce McRae in a one-act comedy; Blanch Bates, William Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, and DeWolf Hopper in individual numbers; Elsie Janis in an original sketch, and song and dance numbers from "Miss Springtime" and "So Long Letty."

Miss Ethel Heaney Plays.

Miss Ethel Heaney, a young pianist who has been heard here once before, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre, at which her program comprised Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 53, a group of Chopin's compositions, Schulz-Evler's "Arabesques" on the "Blue Danube" Waltz, and pieces by Bach and Scarlatti. The pianist is not yet prepared to do herself credit on the concert platform, for her technique is not developed to the point where she can play brilliantly or forcefully. It was probably for this reason that her style showed so little variety.

Mlle. Siklosy Joins Opera Staff.

Mlle. Marcea Siklosy, a mezzo-soprano from Petrograd, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company. She sang at the Opera Comique in Paris during the Summer in a new light opera entitled "Une Affaire d'Or."

"CATHERINE" PRESENTED.

Inaugurating Preliminary Weeks of French Theatre's Season.

The local Théâtre Français began its season on Saturday night when "Catherine" was presented at the Garrick. This is the clean, but anaemic and unimportant comedy by Pearl Lavedan which was made pleasing here just eighteen years ago when Annie Russell played it at the same theatre. The first performance of the new French season was distinguished by the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mme. Berzia of the Chicago Opera.

It would be quite unfair to judge the prospect of M. Bonheur's underwritten and ambitious season by the showing in what is, after all, only the preliminary engagement. He is not yet in his new and elaborate theatre in West Forty-fifth Street, which will not be ready until after the middle of next month, and the major members of his company—Jeanne Provost and Yvonne Garrick among them—have not yet reached here from Paris. The pleasantest feature of the somewhat muddy performance of "Catherine" is the work of Mr. Becman. This arresting and skilful young actor, however, is here cast as a Duke and he is scarcely ducal either in manner or speech. The most unfortunate factor in the performance is Yvonne Mirval's difficulty with the title rôle, for which she is shockingly miscast.

A good omen for the new season is the revolution in scenic equipment. "Catherine" is played with three simple, tasteful, inexpensive sets, which are quite sufficient and immeasurably ahead of anything the French Theatre has had before.

"Catherine" will be played for one week. Then we shall have "Notre Jeunesse," by Alfred Capus; Hilda Darthy in Georges Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forges," Yvonne Garrick (for whom the present theatre appears to have been named) in Maurice Hennequin's "Patachon," and Lillian Greuze in "Miquette" by Caillavet and de Flers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Such Is Life," a comedy by Harold Owen, one of the authors of "Mr. Wu," the play of Chinese life by which Walker Whiteside was seen here two years ago, will be the next attraction at the Princess. "Go To It" went from this theatre on Saturday night, and the new piece will be presented the week of Nov. 27. Sam Sothern, a brother of E. H. Sothern, will be the star, and Fernand Gottschalk will have an important role.

Khyva St. Albans, who made her professional debut as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last year, will play opposite John E. Kellerd in the Shakespearean productions this season.

While the audience is arriving for each performance of the new revue at the Century the Blue and White Marimba Band will give a brief concert on the stage apron.

The second anniversary of the founding of the Punch and Judy Theatre was observed Saturday with the 228th performance of the dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Today is the anniversary of the author's birth, and a box will be kept vacant in his honor.

Raymond Hitchcock will introduce a new song in "Betty" tonight at the Globe, and in his curtain speech will make some predictions as to the effect of President Wilson's re-election on the country.

Walter Hampden is not to leave the cast of "Good Gracious Annabelle." It was erroneously reported that he would appear in Margaret Illington's support in "Our Little Wife," when Avery Hopwood's new farce is presented at the Harris on Saturday night.

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, who will come to New York this week to be made an honorary life member of the Lawyers' Club, will be the guest of honor at a theatre party to be given on Friday night at the Hippodrome by Ormsby McHarg.

Forty-two years ago today McIntyre and Heath made their first appearance together on the stage of a variety theatre in San Antonio, Texas. During all those years subsequent to their sketches only twice, once when Heath was ill and Sam Bernard substituted for him, and again when the other partner missed a performance and his part was taken by another member of the company, The black-face comedians will celebrate their anniversary with a dinner for some of their old companions after their appearance at the Winter Garden tonight.

A special showing of "An Enemy to the King," the second of the series of pictures for which E. H. Sothern acted last Summer at the Vitagraph studios, will be given tomorrow afternoon at 1,000 Broadway.

By a specifi arrangement with Winthrop Ames, the Famous Players Company will make a film version of "Snow White" with Marie Chase in her original role.

Max Figman, who has been devoting his time and talents to movies for several years, has quit acting for the screen and will return to the speaking stage next month in Edwin Milton Royle's new play, "Peace and Quiet." The comedy deals with the Mexican border situation and was acted before President Wilson at a special performance last Spring in Washington.

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Fri. Eve. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.

Sat. Mat. at 2. Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1916.

AS HISTORY WILL SEE IT.

The historian of political changes and developments in the United States, indifferent to the petty incidents and minor details of the Presidential election of 1916, which received quite too much attention in contemporary analysis and interpretation, will with clear vision and a sure pen trace the history of the many attempts to organize and put in power a party of the people; will tell of repeated failure under leaders unfit or undeserving until, in this electoral campaign, the people saw before them the opportunity they had long desired and a leader worthy of their confidence. We have seen in this election the working of political foreordination, a majority of the people were waiting for just such a candidate as Mr. WILSON. It was the most natural thing in the world that they should elect him.

It is vain and futile to say that the Progressives elected Mr. WILSON, or that this State or that or the women or anybody but the people elected him. It is altogether idle to dwell upon the secondary forces that worked for Mr. WILSON, the labor vote, the pacifists, rejoicing that he had kept us out of war, or prosperous farmers, dreading a change. All these were auxiliary, they counted for much, but they served only to swell a flood of which the great sources were deeper. Calculation is awry when it assumes that California gave its electoral vote to Mr. WILSON because Mr. HUGHES did not shake hands with Governor JOHNSON. Nor was it altogether the West against the East. New Hampshire responded to the call, Maine and Massachusetts were vividly stirred. The whole country was moved.

The Progressive Party was only one of the many bridges over which the people sought to pass into the promised land of government of, for and by themselves. WEAVER, BRYAN, ROOSEVELT, all were tried and found wanting. For centuries the opposing forces of conservatism and liberalism have been grappling with each other in every land where the people have anything to say about government. CAVOUR, CASTELAR, GAMBETTA, and GLADSTONE are shining names in the story of liberal politics. The opposing tendency is exemplified by the forces of the Bourbon reaction that did not cease from their plotting in France until MACMAHON'S retirement and by the stolid Toryism in England that fought against all progress until the middle of the last century. In this Republic the conservatives or reactionaries, or whatever you may be pleased to call them, are so moderate and reasonable that the people have never been inclined to jump from the comfortable warmth of their firesides into the blazing coals of radicalism. WEAVER was an incoherency. BRYAN, inconstant, incapable and tiresome, was but the beneficiary of an acute popular discontent. ROOSEVELT, seeking only his own ends, tremendously overplayed his rôle as a champion of the people's rights. The waiting majority was for none of these.

Let us be profoundly grateful that in the United States we are extreme neither in one direction nor the other. The people wanted to put the Republicans out because that party, with its habit of granting privilege through protection and because of its entanglements with corporate interests, was not trusted by them. But although they really desired a change, the people were not fooled enough to swallow BRYAN'S quack remedies or try the ROOSEVELT nostrums.

The American people are a canny lot, and therein lies our safety. They re-elected Mr. WILSON last Tuesday because they had seen him put to the test, they know him, they trust him. They gave him a plurality of more than 400,000 votes. His vote was the largest ever given to a candidate for President, larger by 2,000,000 than the vote given to BRYAN in 1908. It was a vote of personal confidence, for in twenty-four of the twenty-six States included in the table published by THE TIMES yesterday, he was far in the lead of the head of the party ticket. And in an election that continues Mr. WILSON in the White House the Democrats lost their majority in the lower house of Congress.

The warning is plain. The People's party has a leader, it is itself not yet solidly organized. More than 1,000,000 voters of other affiliations have joined the Democrats to extend for four years Mr. WILSON'S service as President. If the Democrats will consent to be guided by the President, if they show themselves to be safe and sane, in short, if they do not make fools of themselves, complete assimilation will take place, they will be the people's party and they will continue in power during good behavior. In our electorate balance of power is always mobilized. Unsteadiness and foolish ventures into radicalism on the part of the Democrats will drive the new recruits by hundreds of thousands to the other party, and put it again in the majority.

HOW TO SPEND $30,000,000.

The books tell us of 20,000 students at mediaeval Paris, Oxford, Padua. Possibly the registration system wasn't as accurate as Columbia's. Last year she had 19,094 students, or more than 13,000 if the Summer Sessioners be counted out. The teaching staff has 959 members. The original Faculty, the whole corps of instructors, in the good old Colony times and beginnings of King's College, was its first President, Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, and his undergraduates were eight. In our own time Columbia has grown gigantically. She is become a great national and cosmopolitan university. But it is not the physical growth, the enlarged endowment, though she is poor for her multifarious needs, the number of her students, that impresses. The multiplication and extension of her teaching, her splendid professional and technical schools, her spirit of large design, of progress, of service to the community, make Columbia much more than a congeries of colleges, make her a powerful, active, productive force in the life of New York and of the nation.

President BUTLER says in his annual report that the university must have $30,000,000 if it is within a reasonable time to accomplish satisfactorily the tasks that are now laid upon it. It must have $12,000,000, and this is its most immediate need, to carry out the plan, in which the Presbyterian Hospital shares, for a medical centre and a graduate school of medicine and surgery. For the development by graduate instruction and original research in science, for the improvement of the public health and the mastery of obscure diseases, such an institution would be invaluable. A word to the wise millionaires, to all the forehanded wise, should be sufficient.

Another plan, which calls for $6,000,000, is of singular timeliness and interest. The Faculty of Applied Sciences, through the Schools of Mines, Engineering, and Applied Science, frequented only by serious and advanced students, asks for testing and experimental laboratories, where may be studied the pressing problems, made evident to every eye by the war, of improving the products, diminishing the waste, harmonizing the processes, multiplying the resources of American industry. Here is the true means of protecting American industry.

The Law School needs a million, a couple of millions is wanted to increase equipment, material, and staff for research in philosophy, political and pure science. Many salaries should be raised, to keep distinguished professors at the university and deliver promising young men from the temptation of business offers far superior to their scanty pay. The Library, the University Press, various objects undertaken, or that ought to be undertaken, account for the rest of the $30,000,000. May Columbia get it, in large sums and in small, and on short notice!

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE BELL, in command of the Fifth Brigade at El Paso, is an advocate of the retention of blue uniforms and gold braid in the army. The olive drab suffices for war service, but its use on all occasions, this experienced observer contends, leads to neglect of personal appearance, even to slovenliness, among the soldiers. General BELL goes so far as to believe that the military dandy exerts a good influence. Probably he is right. There is a general idea that the khaki has lent a remarkably neat appearance to the army, that a soldier in an olive drab shirt and breeches, with leggings or puttees to match, looks very soldierlike, but the civilian knows less about soldiers and army development than an authority like General BELL. He believes that the dull uniform makes the soldier dull in his few hours of ease, that the trim blue coat and the gold braid of the noncommissioned officer tend to make the man prouder of the service, that he feels the importance of his calling more keenly, which is perhaps desirable.

There is a strong movement nowadays to make the plain service uniform serve for all occasions, to do away with gold braid, as the plumes of olden times have been done away with. A middle course may be desirable. The soldier is a man, and most men like to be well dressed. There is no doubt of the utility of the plain uniforms in war. But the Marine Corps sticks to its blue and gold, and has grown of late mightily in public favor. General BELL insists that the esprit de corps is due in part to the uniform. The subject of military uniform is not to be lightly regarded. General BELL'S first contention is for neatness. It is an important aspect. We are not to shake

JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA.

A little over six years ago a short, pudgy man, clean shaven, came forward in California as a candidate for Governor. Although the son of a man who, as a member of Congress and in other capacities, had been and still was the spokesman of Southern Pacific Railway interests, the newcomer gave vigorous utterance to views against that corporation's domination. People were loath to believe that the son of GROVER L. JOHNSON could be serious in his opposition. The late ROBERT J. BURDETTE, preacher and former paragrapher, expressed a quite general opinion when he quoted against the candidate the Biblical query: "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

But HIRAM W. JOHNSON carried on a campaign in his own way, regardless of sneers, and made a platform for himself in the talks that he gave. He traversed the State in an automobile driven by his son and spoke at crossroads and at any other places where he could find listeners. Although having a notable command of language and being especially effective in caustic invective, he was no orator in the usual acceptation of the term. His appearance was not striking, and his gestures were mostly confined to a movement of the forearm like those of a carpenter wielding a hammer. But there was no mistaking the earnestness of the man, and his sincerity was obvious. Wherever he went he carried conviction with him.

He promised, if elected, that he would drive the Southern Pacific out of the domination of the State, which had become absolute through many years of misrule under both Republican and Democratic Administrations. Judges favoring that company had sat on the bench and had given decisions that had nullified the provisions of a Constitution adopted at the time of a popular uprising against the railroad and other corporate tyranny. Prosecuting officers in many counties were merely tools of the railway monopoly, and officers were its willing agents. In the days when the great San Joaquin Valley was a wheat-growing region, the prices the farmers got for their yield were fixed by the Southern Pacific. Every revolt against the power of the machine had been a failure up to the time when HIRAM W. JOHNSON interjected his personality into the fight.

By dint of persistent hammering Mr. JOHNSON won votes and became Governor. Then, to the amazement of those who did not know the man, he went on to do as he had promised. Before his term of four years had ended, the power of the machine was completely broken, and iron-clad provisions have been put into the Constitution of the State to prevent any resumption of the old domination. At the end of the term Mr. JOHNSON came before the people as a candidate for re-election, basing his aspiration on the fact that he had fulfilled the pledges he had given. He was again chosen, being the first Governor to be his own successor in office.

When he announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator he flew in the face of a precedent that had almost the force of a law, that the two Senators should not come from the same part of the State. The rule had been to have one Senator from the North and the other from the South. This was one of the arguments used against him at the primary, but it failed in his case. Although a Progressive, he won at the Republican primary against a regular and popular Republican opponent from the Southern part of the State. His election at the polls was assured because the people of his State had reason to trust him.

This, in brief, is the story of HIRAM W. JOHNSON and explains why his plurality will be near 300,000 in a State which refused its vote to the head of the ticket on which he ran.

HIGH BRIDGE IN DANGER.

Are we to lose High Bridge? For nearly three-quarters of a century it has spanned the Harlem River at 174th Street. In that period of many changes the river has assumed a new character. It is no longer a sylvan stream flowing between grassy banks and the parks of suburban estates. It is spanned by many other bridges, but High Bridge, that most impressive architectural part of the old Croton Aqueduct, built to conduct the city's Croton water supply from Westchester to Manhattan Island, remains what it was, a thing of beauty, a joy to the eye because of its graceful proportions, its massive simplicity. Must the modern demands of commerce sweep it out of existence?

That is the danger which threatens the structure once "justly considered "the most magnificent on the continent." The United States had few magnificent structures in 1842. Perhaps the best qualified modern opinion would not classify High Bridge as magnificent; but it is sightly, well proportioned, and stands for exactly what it is, an important part of a great aqueduct. We are not to shake

an our Croton water supply system of the building of the new aqueducts.

The Barge Canal project is nearly finished, and the improvement of the facilities of New York harbor is an uppermost topic. There has complained that some of the piers of High Bridge obstruct navigation on the Harlem. The removal of those piers or the bridge which stand on them, but of the river has been considered. The department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in view of the expected completion of the new water supply system early next year and of the desirability of city co-operation with the Federal Government in removing obstructions to navigation, has considered several plans relating to High Bridge, but has as yet taken no definite action. Perhaps one or two of the piers might be removed and the middle of the bridge supported on girders. But study of the subject may show that any structural change in the bridge would so weaken it that it could not stand. The possibility of carrying the Croton water at this point through a tunnel under the river actually has been discussed.

The threatened destruction of High Bridge is not to be viewed calmly. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society will be heard from in regard to this matter. All persons who appreciate the desirability of preserving notable landmarks will lift their voices. There must be no disregard of wholesome public sentiment. The engineers are supposed to be upbuilders, not destroyers, and to be capable of solving difficult problems.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Was He a Dodger of Taxes?

HENRY MILLER, who is described as "a millionaire cattle man of Nevada and California," died recently at an advanced age, possessed only of the house in which he lived and an amount of money so small as in these days to be hardly worth mentioning. This condition of comparative poverty was not due to any of the misfortunes and losses that occasionally befall millionaires out West and elsewhere, but to the fact that three years ago Mr. MILLER deeded all the rest of his property to his daughter and son-in-law. And now there is trouble over the estate.

Officials of various rank, but all hungry for inheritance taxes, are insisting that the transfer was made "in expectation of death," and just for the purpose of dodging the posthumous burden, and the heirs as vehemently are denying this charge and declaring that, though Mr. MILLER was an old man when he put on their shoulders the burden of his wealth, his "expectation of death" was only that of anybody approaching the ordinary limits of human life. He knew, like other people, they say, that he would have to die some time, and that in his case demise was not remote, but, as the event proved, he was a good way on the right side of his grave, and—well, they don't want to pay an inheritance tax and won't if their lawyers can save them from what is undoubtedly one of the severest pocket-pains to which mortals are subject.

Now, anybody ordinarily equipped with knowledge of his kind would probably confess, however reluctantly, that there is basis for the suspicion that the transfer really was a tax-dodging expedient. No other very plausible reason for making it, and for taking the incidental chances of dependence on relatives, will occur to any except minds raised abnormally high above material considerations. None the less does it seem hard that a gift made three years before death cannot pass for what it seems to be.

And, anyhow, the collectors of inheritance taxes have no friends. Somewhat unjustly, perhaps, but naturally and inevitably, they are regarded as professional despoilers of widows and orphans—with an occasional son-in-law thrown in for good measure—and if the representatives of the unbeloved class are beaten in this case, they will get no measurable amount of public sympathy, even from those whose taxes their success would lighten.

The Fault Is Not in the Plan.

After elaborately investigating the "farm-to-table" plan as it has worked in Wisconsin, the University of that State has issued a report in which it is condemned as a failure. Of 200 farmers who undertook to sell produce directly to consumers, a large majority soon gave it up as impracticable, and most of the small remainder are on the verge of doing the same thing, so disappointed are both they and their customers with the results.

This looks like a hard blow at what seemed a much-promising scheme, but examination of the reasons for failure given in the report does more than hint that the trouble lies not in the idea, but in those who undertook to carry it out.

The buyers complain that their vegetables and fruits do not arrive in good condition, and that they frequently do not get, in either quality or kind, what they order. The sellers say that it is impossible to buy containers that will stand the strains of the traffic, that city dwellers will not take the trouble to make out their orders for several days ahead and then wait a day or two for the orders to be filled, and, worst of all, that they do not pay as promptly as they should.

These reasons and several others, like them that are added to the list in the report do prove that the farm-to-table plan is not succeeding in Wisconsin, but they also seem to prove that if the owners of the farms and the owners of the tables really wanted to get rid of the much-denounced middleman they could do it—could, that is, if they exercised a little more intelligence, ingenuity, and care.

The truth is that in this country we haven't really wanted to get rid of the middleman, and until recently have been willing, or not very unwilling, to pay him for saving us work and trouble. In many parts of Europe the plan has long been in entirely successful operation, and it is one just as good here as there.

The Staats-Zeitung View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your translation of the editorial in the Staats-Zeitung today appears the following: "Where our people, especially here in the East, were in the fight they won victories," &c. Admitting the assistatory tone of the article as a whole is not the expression of the people's indignation in this the least, would it not be well for the Staats-Zeitung to recognize that in the United States "our people" change in, and can, at any time, alter the American position? JOURNAL.

Bayonne, Nov. 11, 1916.

FOR TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS

An Appeal by the Duchess de Richelieu for a Great Work in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following in the wake of Whittier's recent visit Oct. 20, 1916, I am glad that we should have time for the possibility of pointing out the difference between the work which she is starting and that which I represent in America. At the close, the committee on behalf of which I have come over to the Government organization, is under the patronage of the President of the Republic, and includes names of members all the most prominent men in France, irrespective of politics, religion or occupation. It is truly a national undertaking, which will standardize the unity anti-tuberculosis work; this is one of the most necessary factors in a health campaign, for private efforts, however commendable, are inadequate when legislation has to be passed, statistics carefully compiled, and public charities controlled. It requires the whole weight and power of Government and public opinion to go to the root of the evil and eradicate it. The most important thing at present is to make as many men as possible pass through the Government sanatoria. These act as would quarantine stations, for we are facing a veritable epidemic, and during a period of about three months the released soldiers are trained to take care of themselves and avoid infecting their families. Unfortunately, the number of beds only reaches 5,000, whereas 10,000 are required. Each new one we are able to add means the protection of a whole family, and Dr. William Welch, the great pathologist of Johns Hopkins University, on his return from France last month, wrote to my husband: "The problem is of great magnitude and pressing urgency. Financial aid in whatever amount can be put to immediate use with rewards out of all proportion to the money expended."

The coming generations must be safeguarded that the dread aftermath of war should not handicap them in the work of reconstruction they will have to do, and for having seen this clearly we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Jules Bithac, Director of Public Health and Charities at the Ministry of the Interior, whom, I regret to say, Mrs. Wharton but casually mentions, for it is he who, with Professor Landouzy of the Academy of Medicine, first pointed out the danger and showed the means of protecting the community.

An American Committee has been formed under the auspices of the French Consul General in New York, of which Adrian Iselin is Treasurer, and corresponds to the central committee in Paris. No expenses whatsoever are deducted and all contributions are forwarded to France by the first steamer sailing, as we wish to avoid the slightest delay to so urgent a call.

Each patient costs about $1 a day, these $90 is sufficient to take care of one and protect a whole family.

All checks should be made out to A. Iselin, for the French Tuberculous Soldiers' Relief Committee, 36 Wall Street, New York, and will be duly acknowledged.

DUCHESSE DE RICHELIEU.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Trouble with Latin-American Trade

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are interested in the communication from Argentina that Mr. Rowe sent you, and which is published in your issue of today, for the reason that, in our twenty-five years of experience in the export business, we have found South Americans the hardest of all people to deal with. As exporting manufacturers ourselves we naturally are inclined to see things from our point of view, but although we have tried to see things from the South American's point of view, same is absolutely impossible, for the reason that they are so downright arbitrary and unfair. For that matter, the Latin races generally view things from a different angle in business as in everything else than we of Nordic descent.

During the last two years we have had a great deal of additional South American export business forced upon us, due to their inability to get goods from their usual European sources of supply, and which we did not welcome because of the scarcity of raw materials here. We also did not welcome it because we knew the difficulty in getting from them an adequate profit on the advanced costs of raw materials, and our first judgment has proved to be correct, because, although we supplied South America at lower prices and with less resultant profits than we sell at in the United States, in order to keep them going, it has not been appreciated, and we have met with nothing but recrimination and dissatisfaction, just as if we had tried to rob them.

In regard to the sweeping wholesale indictment of North American exporters, while we feel there may be exceptional cases, yet we think the trouble is mostly due to the hostile attitude of South Americans, they having a general dislike of North America, things North American, and think nothing good can come out of North America.

This talk of American exporters improving matters at this end is all very well, but in our judgment South Americans ought to clean their own house first before they talk to us of our shortcomings.

THE JAENECKE PRINTING INK CO.

Newark, Nov. 11, 1916.

THE COMMAND.

Beautiful West! Out of her heart she speaks,
The high, unswerving Land that knows her way,
That keeps her long, clean furrow toward the stars
With plowshare still a plowshare, unafraid
Amid the tumult of a failing world.
Not to no purpose hath the Lord laid down
Between the mountains fencing east and west
Measureless miles of uncorrupted grass.
The wilderness that put forth Washington,
Laying the peace of forests in his heart;
The rolling prairies that grew strong the man,
The rugged, kindly man who loved mankind,
Again have spoken. Let the foreign East,
That keeps loud clamor round the nation's sword,
Harken the word full-flavored of the soil.
The Rockies are in travail with the Lord:
The prairie man hath flashed the greater day;
The far young Shore hath uttered her command:
"You shall not turn the New World toward the Old
To play the avenger. You shall gather up
The wounded, and the hungry you shall feed
Out of the garners of the boundless land.
You shall not traffic in exhausted men
Nor use the human sorrow overseas
To stay the great man searching through the house.
You shall not sneer his patience from the wheel
Nor lure his courage from the appointed task.
You shall make strong his hands with loyalty
And you shall share the burden of his days.
Turn now to your own toil. Let words be still.
Justice and peace between the double seas
Justice and peace for flowing round the world."

EDWIN DAVIES SCHOONMAKER.

THE ELECTION.

More Expressions on the Meaning of Tuesday's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my humble opinion Mr. Wilson most gladly regrets the manner that any Democrat made America. As proof of this you only have to look at the returns. Not only has Mr. Wilson a majority in the Electoral College, but he has a large majority of the States and apparently the largest popular vote ever given to any President. This result has been obtained in spite of the fact that Mr. Hughes is a man of highest character and of unquestioned ability. Only one conclusion can be drawn. Woodrow Wilson has been true to the trust committed to him, and has guided the nation wisely through the most troublesome problems that have confronted any President.

The great and growing South and West did it. New York State is of longer consequence to the success of any party, and to my mind this is a most wholesome condition. It only emphasizes the fact that it is high time to quit talking about the North and the South in any sectional spirit, for we are one people.

Regardless of party, I am in favor of rewarding merit, and there are few fair-minded people, whether Democrats or Republicans, who do not recognize in Woodrow Wilson a most splendid type of American manhood, a great President and a fast friend of the people. The country need have no fears for the next four years.

R. B. BISHOP.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Mr. Roosevelt's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there anything more delightfully amusing than the solemn and weighty deliverance put forth with so much self-effacement, not to say abnegation, by the would-be Warwick of Long Island—who possesses all the qualities of a king maker except the ability to make the king—to the effect that because of certain circumstances he would give no advice as to national policy and make no suggestions as to Presidential appointments?

What this restraint must have cost him only Providence can know, but even poor, fallible humanity can guess something of the anguish of the labor pains that must have attended such a deliverance from the modest little merry-maker of Oyster Bay—the Winner of the West.

Well, the incident has value. It relieves the tension and lightens the strain of the strenuous week. Once again, though unwittingly, he has performed a great service by adding much to the stock of public pleasure and by greatly increasing the harmless gayety of nations. And what a party-wrecker he is!

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Yonkers, Nov. 11, 1916.

Closeness of the Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me congratulate you sincerely upon the splendid support given to President Wilson by what I consider the "best paper in New York," THE TIMES. Also upon the 5 A. M. edition on Wednesday morning, which, as far as I was able to observe, was the only morning paper having the election situation right.

I should like to make one point about the result of the election. I voted for Mr. Wilson, but the closeness of the vote, I hope, has taught him this lesson: A large part of the people want to see a little more evidence of red blood in our attitude toward foreign relationships.

His is a tremendously difficult problem, but perhaps he can now show a little more firmness in his dealings with the warring nations.

J. L. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Election Lessons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The election on Tuesday has written some things in such large characters that he who runs may read. First, the American people will not allow a combination of hyphens to dictate the choice of a President. Second, the American people cannot be swept off their feet by a campaign of vituperation and lies. Third, the American people will long hold a Justice of the Supreme Court in lower estimation than was their wont.

100 PER CENT. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

"A Grand Victory."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber and daily reader of your paper I feel that you are entitled to a moderate amount of credit for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson. I do not consider your support of him was as earnest and vigorous as it might have been, still, as stated, I feel that you deserve some credit for your help. It was a grand victory for this country.

J. H. CUTTER.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 10, 1916.

Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to your splendid advocacy of real progressive principles, it looks at this present writing as if the Colonel will not be required to advise on any of the Cabinet appointments. "For this relief much thanks."

S. M. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Marking One Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seldom is a higher note struck than that which sounds in your leading editorial this morning, in which you bring so vividly to the hearts and minds of the great body of THE TIMES readers the significance of the "Nation at the Polls." Kindly endeavor to consider the circumstances under which I read your stirring patriotic utterances today. I had just returned from the polling place in my election district, where the election authorities had indicated to me, with sympathetic apologies, the one item upon which I could vote, an inconsiderable road proposition. The door of my polling booth swung shut after me, and I stood marking the one cross that New York State entitled me to! A keener realization of my political status than ever before came to me as I heard the voters on either side of me placing cross after cross indicating their choices, so vital to this country.

Let THE TIMES realize that it is because of the present significance of democracy in this world that we women of America have consecrated ourselves anew to the task before us—that "this nation may have a new birth of freedom."

HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW.

Port Washington, Nov. 7, 1916.

The Deutschland's Silver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just for curiosity's sake, and not with any plot in my mind, I write to ask what Germany is supposed to want of those tons of silver that are going over on the Deutschland. If the object were simply to carry much bullion value in compact form, one would think they would take gold, of which there is said to be much in the United States just now—though not in my pocketbook. If it is to be used in subsidiary coinage, one would think that under the stress of war they would use paper or iron. For surgical appliances, one would suppose that the nation's ordinary floating stock of decorative silver would be a sufficient resource. For making fulminate I thought that mercury was practically preferred to silver. And, whatever its purpose may be, I should have expected that silver would be one of the articles most easily imported into Germany from the neutral countries of Europe. What is the reason for shipping that article on the Deutschland?

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

NEUTRAL INVESTIGATIONS

Frequently Sought by Belgium, but Always Blocked.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one must have read with interest a recent editorial by A. B. McClure upon Viscount Grey's widely reported statement to the foreign press. Its fair conclusion is worth keeping in mind. It is suggested that a neutral commission, (composed of a selection of the most distinguished jurists of the United States, and three or four other neutral countries,) constituting a supreme court of civilization, should be appointed with the purpose of investigating the responsibilities of the belligerent nations in starting this war and in the perpetration of the atrocities committed in Belgium, Northern France, &c.

As a matter of fact, the immediate circumstances out of which the war grew are already fairly well known, through authoritative and controlled sources; and the world has generally drawn from this record well-founded conclusions, and delivered its verdict. Nevertheless, as one might deny such a verdict as final, and, as nothing should be left out to bring truth to light, "such an investigation," as the author states, "could render the great service that neutrals can give at the present time and a most important service to the future."

Unfortunately, it seems that this service will hardly be rendered, although the author asserts "that such a commission could not be objected to on any ground."

Having taken, since the very outbreak of the war, much interest in the dealings of the warring nations, I have carefully read the numerous reports, protests, &c., issued by both sides, and have seen how many similar propositions were doomed to failure, especially as regards the atrocities committed in Belgium.

First, when the Belgian Government appointed on Aug. 7, 1914, an official commission of inquiry on the violations of the rights of nations, laws and customs of war, the neutral powers were approached as to whether they would consent to appoint representatives to sit on the committee. Influenced by scruples, arising from their neutrality, they preferred to abstain from doing so.

The same official commission of inquiry publicly repeated on several occasions the intense desire of the Belgian Government that the German Government consent to the institution of an international commission of inquiry. No reply has ever been made to this reiterated and persistent expression of this official desire. On the contrary, the Germans have always affected to ignore it.

On Jan. 24, 1915, Cardinal Mercier of Mechlin requested the German authorities in Belgium—in an official note sent to the Kreischef (District Chief) Colonel von Wengersky—to set up, under the Presidency of a neutral country, a commission comprising both Germans and Belgians. His request was accorded no reply. Previous to this request of the religious spokesman of Belgium, Charles Magnette, the national Grand Master of Belgian Freemasonry, painfully moved by the horrors committed in Belgium, had already written, on Sept. 9, to nine of the chief German lodges, requesting them to institute, by common consent, an inquiry into the facts. Two lodges only replied: "The request is superfluous; this inquiry would be an insult to our army," replied the Darmstadt lodge.

"Our troops are not ill-conducted; it would even be dangerous to recommend them to display sensibility and kindness," replied the Bayreuth lodge.

The Socialists, in their turn, proposed to the German Socialist delegates, Dr. Koester and Kaske, while visiting the Brussels Socialist headquarters, to start a similar inquiry. This met with a refusal.

A similar proposal was made, first by Mr. van Kol, a Dutch Senator, to the executive of the German Socialist Party, and then by Mr. Vliegen, President of the Dutch Socialist Party, to Herr Schneidemann, the German Socialist member of the Reichstag. Two refusals! Very insistent offers and demands for investigation by an inquiry either conducted by both countries or international were made in an official memorandum, sent on Nov. 7, 1915, by Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, to Baron von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium. This proposal had no result.

A still more formal offer, made this time by the six Belgian Bishops in their famous "Joint Letter to the German, Bavarian, and Austro-Hungarian Episcopate," like the others, had no result, &c. In fine, there have been, up to the present, at least ten similar proposals made by Belgian officials belonging to different classes, and two Dutch proposals. They all, without exception, were without result.

Thus, the Germans refuse to allow any light to be thrown on their actions. Yet Germany is the country of Goethe, who died crying: "Mehr licht!" (More light.) Why this opposition to a faithful search for the truth? Perhaps they fear that the truth will be unfavorable to them!

Meanwhile, we may consider the thorough reports and inquiries, made either by neutrals—as Dr. L. H. Grondijs, professor at the Dordrecht Technical Institute; as the Rev. Manuel Gamara, a Paraguayan priest; or by prominent Allies authorities, as the Bryce report, the Belgian official inquiry, or even by Roman Catholic organizations of the Teutonic allies themselves, as the Wiener Priester Verein inquiry (made at the special request of Cardinal Piffl of Vienna and Cardinal von Hartmann of Cologne;) as the Munich Pax-Informationen inquiry, made by the Rev. B. Duhr, a German Jesuit.

Will it be possible, as it is proposed, to add to their authority the evidence brought by a new neutral investigation commission? Every true follower of critical spirit and free discussion should assuredly wish it.

E. J. S.

New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

The Pope and the Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Brooklyn Courier in May states that the Pope's relations with the Central Powers are strained, and that his Holiness showers signal favors on the Church in France while all Austro-German candidates are to be excluded from the forthcoming Consistory. Belligerent newspapers fly as many pleces kites and with "ducks" that skepticism often seems a wiser course than credulity. In this particular instance internal evidence decidedly points to a dainty Hibernian canard. National favoritism has long ceased to be the policy of the Vatican, which pursues the more Christian course of international courtesy. Benedict XV., in particular, has shown fine examples of impartial cosmopolitanism. Thus, at the beginning of the war the venerable Bishop of Orleans praised the speedy canonization of Blessed Joan of Arc so that Catholic France might be spiritually stimulated by the Holy Father's act of grace. But the Supreme Pontiff is strict adherence to the lofty precepts of his illustrious predecessor, wisely exhorted the late Pontiff, "Pius," that there should be no participation as a party in worldly affairs.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

GREATER COLUMBIA NEEDS $30,000,000

Industrial Research Centre Is a Part of President Butler's Plan

TO AID COUNTRY'S BUSINESS

Money Wanted, Too, for Great Medical Centre and for Dental School.

An increase of $30,000,000 in Columbia University's endowment for projects of national importance is asked by President Nicholas Murray Butler in his annual report given out yesterday at the university. This sum equals the total amount of gifts received by the university in the administration of President Seth Low and during the years Dr. Butler has been at the head of the university.

Dr. Butler sets forth in his report the most elaborate plans for research work that have probably ever been formulated by any university. One of the most important of these projects is the plan for establishing in this city a great industrial research centre on as imposing a scale as that proposed for the medical centre which it is President Butler's great hope to found in New York City. Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the Graduate Engineering School, and now Treasurer of the university, acting with a special committee, worked out the details of such an industrial research centre, and in his report last year advocated the building of a great laboratory on a site along the Hudson River, near the university.

"Manufacturers throughout the country could bring to the university, with such a laboratory, their great chemical, mechanical or other engineering problems for solution, at the hands of experts who will devote their entire time to such work. Most of the large industrial plants have their own research laboratories and it is proposed by Columbia to bring to the university the problems which are now submitted to private laboratories. Many of Columbia's leading engineers are already working on problems of caring for waste products, and Professor Charles E. Lucke of the mechanical engineering department has already gone far in devising means for using kerosene as a fuel for motor cars and gas engines.

To Get Rid of Waste.

The importance of such a centre is emphasized by President Butler who says:

"The European war has served at least one good purpose in arousing our industrial managers and our public men from their long sleep of indifference to scientific inquiry and to scientific progress. It has now been heavily borne in upon them that what some American industries waste could support a principality under wiser and keener administration. The future of American industry is bound up with the future of American science. The schools of mines, engineering, and chemistry, already distinguished in high degree, and now upon that advanced plane which invites only the highest type of student and releases time and energy for genuine research are anxious and ready to undertake with great energy some of those specific tasks which will aid American industry to improve its products, to decrease its wastage, to co-ordinate its processes, and to multiply its resources for dealing satisfactorily with the many-sided human problems which industrial relationships and industrial enterprise of necessity involve.

"The testing and experimental laboratories which are needed in such an undertaking must be placed at the point where transportation, both by rail and by water, is easy and cheap, and where there may be ready access on the part not only of those by conduct the investigations but of those who, being trained in methods of research, may also on the part of those who represent or are engaged in the industries whose problems are, at any given moment, the subject of inquiry. It is within the mark to say that a capital sum of $6,000,000 for equipment and endowment is needed in order to deal promptly and satisfactorily with this great group of problems. Every dollar put into such an enterprise would be returned to American industry many times over in the course of a very few years."

Coincident with the announcement made last Saturday of the $11,000,000 endowment given by the Rockefeller Foundation for establishing a large medical school at the University of Chicago, President Butler makes an urgent plea for gifts which will enable the building of a great medical centre in New York City. The plans for this centre have been worked out in co-operation with the Presbyterian Hospital. Announcement of this project was made by President Butler two years ago, but the funds have not yet been forthcoming. In asking for $12,000,000 for the project Dr. Butler says:

"The very greatness and importance of this undertaking have prevented its being fully grasped by the country at large. What is proposed is not to duplicate any existing institution in this country or elsewhere, but rather to build up, on sound university foundations and in accordance with well-tested university principles, a graduate and research school of medicine and surgery that shall be unique of its kind. To such a graduate school physicians and surgeons already holding their first degrees would resort from all over this country and from other countries as well, precisely as such students come, not only by hundreds but by thousands, to the schools of political science, philosophy, and pure science, from the colleges and universities, the lyceés and the gymnasia, of six continents."

Plans for Dental School.

There is also room for research under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Law in the general fields of political science, philosophy, and pure science, Dr. Butler states. For this work he seeks an endowment of $3,000,000. In connection with the research plans Dr. Butler sets up the need of a university dental school and describes the plans of the new Columbia Dental School which was established at the university this year.

"Recent investigation and research," President Butler says, "have forced the conviction that dentistry instead of being a separate art or science is in reality a branch of general medicine. It is now more clearly understood than heretofore that the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of numerous diseases which hitherto have been obscure in origin depend upon a knowledge of conditions arising in the mou

$1,000,000 OBTAINED FOR HENRY ST. WORK

New Endowment Will Enable Settlement to Aid More Paralysis Cases.

A BOON TO CITY'S POOR

Miss Wald Tells of Great Good Accomplished by the Organization's Visiting Nurses.

Felix M. Warburg, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Henry Street Settlement, announced yesterday the formation of a fund of $1,000,000 to enable the settlement to increase its facilities and to care for children who were crippled in the epidemic of infantile paralysis. It is planned to have nurses visit the homes of all paralysis convalescents in poor families to aid in their recovery. Nearly $600,000 of the fund has been raised, and a number of persons have pledged annual contributions.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Head Resident of the Henry Street Settlement, explained last night what would be done with the fund.

"The infantile paralysis epidemic is now over," she said. "Most of the children who suffered from the disease have been sent home from the hospitals. Nearly all of them are children of the poor, and if our nurses do not look after them nobody will. But if they do not get proper care now a majority of them will be crippled for life and will eventually become public charges.

"As there are no agencies fitted to visit the children of Queens and Richmond who are recovering from infantile paralysis in their homes we have had to extend our nursing service to those boroughs. Of the 112 nurses on our staff nine are caring only for paralysis cases, and have visited about 2,000 cases, some of them many times. Two small automobiles have been given us for nurses in the outlying districts. The nurses drive the automobiles themselves and are able to do many times as much work as they would otherwise.

"For our general visiting nurse service which covers every home from the Battery to Yonkers the city is divided like a great hospital. Each nursing district is a ward and each home one of the beds. The sick of the city may be divided into three classes: those in the hospitals, who number only about ten per cent. of the total; the well-to-do, who can afford every care, and the poor. When you think that ninety out of every hundred poor people who are sick and suffering at home cannot afford a private nurse, you can realize what the service of our staff of trained nurses means to the community.

"We try to have as few charity patients as possible in this great hospital of ours, for it is our purpose to maintain the dignity and independence of all persons in our cases. Sometimes the fee of our patients give is only five or ten cents, but it is interesting to note that last year we received nearly $8,000 in those small payments. Our nurses, like all registered nurses, work under the direction of the physicians who have their patients in charge.

"Not all of the good our nurses do is in visiting the sick. Many people, especially women, cannot leave their homes without danger of destroying the home itself. By bringing to such cases the care they need, the visiting nurses at once help the sick and strengthen the home.

"From the Henry Street Settlement Nursing Service have grown many public health measures that are now recognized as necessary in every community. Special nursing, special work among tuberculosis patients by the Department of Health, and rural nursing are only a few or our contributions to the community.

The officers of the committee in charge of raising the $1,000,000 emergency fund, besides Mr. Warburg, are Newcomb Carlton, Vice Chairman; Leo Arnstein, Secretary, and V. Everit Macy, Treasurer.

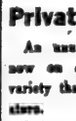
The largest contributors were Mrs. A. A. Anderson, $250,000; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, $75,000; the Misses Lewisohn, $40,000; Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn, $35,000; Felix M. Warburg, $25,000; Paul M. Warburg, $25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ladd, $25,000; Alfred Heinsheimer, $25,000; Anna M. Harkness, $25,000; Edward S. Harkness, $25,000; received from Jacob H. Schiff, $10,000; received from Otto Bourne, $10,000; Charles R. Crane, $5,000; E. F. R. Coreley, $5,000; Leo Arnstein, $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, $5,000; Charles and Camille Altschul, $5,000; George F. Baker, $5,000; Misses Edith and Elsie Berg, $5,000; Mrs. D. Willis James, $5,000; Colonel and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lehman, $5,000; Herbert Lehman, $5,000; Charles A. Wimhelmer, $5,000.

The following contributed $100 or more each:

Through Miss Brown	$2,160	So. Pac. Conv. bonds	$228
J. P. Morgan	1,000	Mrs. J. C. Brown	1,000
R. W. de Forest	1,000	Jesse Straus	1,000
Samuel Sachs	1,000	Mrs. Nathan	500
H. Morgenthau	1,000	Miss The. Pope	500
P. S. Henry	1,500	Mrs. J. Schiffer	250
Mrs. A. Lewisohn	1,000	Mrs. J. P. Grace	200
Mrs. L. S. Wolff	500	F. W. Woolworth	100
Mrs. Morris Loeb	500	E. A. Seasongood	250
I. N. Seligman	500	Leo Arnstein	2,000
Harry Sachs	500	Mrs. Valbarstein	100
Miss Von Nagy	300	G. F. Baker	1,000
C. H. Dodge	250	J. W. Ellsworth & Co.	100
Mrs. D. H. Morris through Miss G. Lichtan; M. Lichten	250	L. L. Clarke	100
Results of Memory of St. Settlement	100	Ed. F. Whitney	100
Mrs. G. T. Bliss	200	C.C. Burlingham	250
Hyman Schroeder	100	James Sheldon	100
Mrs. Seth Low	100	Mrs. S. K. Loeb	200
J. A. Seymour	100	T. W. Blake	200
Miss G. H. Dodge	100	A. Lewisohn	100
Mrs. J. Markoe	100	Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr.	1,000
Mrs. M. K. Jesup	100	Est. Eugene Arnstein, Leo Arnstein, Trustee	400
Cash, interest	278	Pauline S. Bier	1,000
A Friend	3,500	Mrs. T. Clyphant	100
Fred. Lewisohn	2,500	Z. H. Palmer	100
M. M. Brown	1,000	James Douglas	100
Mrs. J. C. Brown	1,000	Ellen J. Stone	1,250
Moreau Delano	1,000	N. J. Miller	250
Eugene Delano	250	A. Augustine Hitch	100
Mrs. L. Butrro	500	Mrs. H. G. Shepard	150
Mrs. Hyman	500	R. F. Cutting	1,000
Mrs. I. Seligman	500	Abra. Erlanger	100
J. Byrne	500	A. Van Nagy	500
Bethlehem Steel Bond	592	Mrs. C. N. Dodge	100
		Benj. Pankus	100
		Guy H. Tripp	1,000
		Eugene Delano	1,000

The following persons made promises of annual contributions:

Arthur Sachs	$25	Mrs. W. N. Roths	
R. L. Ridmond	10	(Miss)	$150
E. F. Wile	10	Leo Arnstein	100
Hugo Goldsmith	25	Henry Goldman	250
Dr. P. A. Levene	5	C. A. Harriman	10
H. A. Dunn	25	J. Clar. Davies	10
Samuel Sachs	1,000	E. F. E. Paterson	25
Henry Lomch	10	Louis Horowitz	500
H. M. Teoh	25	Frank Pantiagre	5
Mrs. M. J. Kohler	10	Isaac Goldberg	10
Alfons Wile	5	Max Mandel	10
J. W. Stewart	25	Edward Plaut	50
Mrs. E. C. Vogel	5	S. Hammerslough	15
		Mrs. Lud. Dreyfus	100



Christmas Calendars, Christmas Cards, Private Greeting Cards.

An unusually attractive collection is now on exhibition—probably a larger variety than can be found in any other store.

It is not too early to make selections.

Putnams 2 West 45th St., N. Y. just west of 5th Ave.

International Committee Suggested to Solve Problem After War.

An International Committee of Correspondence to facilitate a world-wide demand for the settlement of the Jewish problem at the end of the war in Europe, was proposed by Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the tenth annual convention of the American Jewish Committee, held at the Hotel Astor yesterday. It was voted to submit Mr. Straus's proposal to the American Jewish Congress, which will be held some time before the end of the war.

In offering his suggestion Mr. Straus said that such a committee would be able when peace was discussed at the war's close to present a strong case for the Jews in countries where they are oppressed. He called attention to the good work done in this country before the Revolutionary War by the Colonial Committee of Correspondence, which was formed in Boston in 1722 and soon had branches which kept each informed of sentiment and action in the different colonies.

"There is need," Mr. Straus said, "of some instrumentality through which the Jews in all countries may address themselves to our common object, which, shorn of all details, is this—the securing of equal rights for Jews in countries where they are oppressed. I believe we should name such a committee here and now."

Jacob H. Schiff opposed immediate action, and Henry M. Goldfogle moved that the proposal of Mr. Straus be referred to the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee for consideration of its submission to the Congress Committee, and after Mr. Straus said this would be satisfactory to him, the motion was carried.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was presented by President Marshall. It reviewed the task of composing the differences of the Jewish organizations in this country over the calling of a Jewish Congress. The report recited that 25,000 copies of the book, "Jews in the Eastern War Zone," had been distributed, printed in French, Italian, and Yiddish.

Lewis Landes, representative of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, appeared before the committee to say that the association needed funds to continue its work among the soldiers on the Mexican border. He asked for $5,000. Mr. Schiff subscribed $1,000 of the amount and in a few moments $3,000 was raised.

Mr. Marshall was re-elected President of the committee and Isaac W. Bernheim was re-elected Treasurer. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago were elected Vice Presidents to succeed Judge Julian W. Mack and Jacob H. Hollander. Harry Schneiderman was re-elected Assistant Secretary. The next annual meeting of the committee will be held in Chicago in November of 1917.

Y. M. H. A. SEEKS $500,000.

Army and Navy Committee Gets $4,000 in Gifts.

A resolution calling upon the National Council of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations to formulate plans for the immediate inauguration of a campaign to raise $500,000 for national Y. M. H. A. work was passed last night at the final session of the convention held in the auditorium of the Wadleigh High School, Seventh Avenue and 114th Street.

The first conference of the day was held from 10 o'clock until 11, at 31 West 110th Street. The Executive Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee, Lewis Landes, acted as Chairman, and the speakers included S. S. Rosenstamm, the Rev. William Rosenau of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Colonel Harry Cutler, U. S. A., retired, of Providence, and the Rev. Aaron Eiseman, who actively directed the committee work along the Mexican border.

While the conference was on Mr. Landes, formerly a Captain in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and who at Colonia Dublan directed the first Jewish services ever held with an American field army, was sent down to the Hotel Astor to try to get the support of the American Jewish Convention. Given five minutes to explain his mission, Mr. Landes obtained the following contributions: John H. Schiff, $1,000; Oscar S. Straus, $100; Samuel Hyman, President of the Central Jewish Institute, $100; S. S. Rosenstamm, $500; I. W. Bernheim, $500; H. M. Toch, $100; Montagu Triest of Charleston, S. C., $250; Herbert Lehman, brother of Justice Lehman, $200, and various sums in all slightly in excess of $4,000.

Other topics taken up by the convention during the day were vocational guidance, boys' work, girls' and women's work, and, under the leadership of Mr. Warburg, a study of the communal aspects of Jewish work.

FEEDS 1,000 TO KEEP VOW.

Gootschneider Fulfills Old Pledge to Do Something for Immigrants.

Max Gootschneider of 245 Fort Washington Place, a fur dyer at 168 West Eleventh Street, who was taken care of by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society on his arrival in this country from Volina, Russia, nineteen years ago, fulfilled yesterday a vow which he made after landing here to do something for immigrants when he got rich.

Gootschneider fed about 300 newly arrived immigrants yesterday and provided big meals, including roast chicken and duck, brandy, beer, and several kinds of wine, to 600 or 700 former immigrants, now living on the east side. Gootschneider picked, as the time for discharging his vow, the date of the betrothal of his daughter, Carrie, to William Braunstein, a diamond merchant of 71 Nassau Street. Refugees from Russia, Turkey, and Greece were at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at 229 East Broadway yesterday when the dinner was given.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool were:

W. C. Allen, R. H. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Armfield, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robert, Richard C. Baker, Mrs. O. D. Barry, R. M. Bartlett, Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, B. H. Binder, John N. Brewster, Mrs. F. Brookes, C. K. Butler, George G. G. Butler, Lady Chancellor, Miss Chancellor, Mrs. F. T. Clarke, Mrs. R. G. Corbett, A. E. Cowling, Miss R. M. Coyle, Edward Dalton, Mrs. L. Davey, Henry J. Duveen, Joseph Duveen, Lady Duff Gordon, W. A. Griffin, N. A. Holm Joseph A. Hoehe, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Charles F. Jones, Captain John Lund, Mrs. Lund, Captain J. H. McGarry, H. W. Morgan, Mrs. F. M. Newton, Miss A. Orr, John Platt, Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, Stewart Smythe, the Rev. W. Temple D. D., Mrs. Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tracey, Miss Frances Wharton, Roy Wilson, George Weston, W. Priestley, Jr.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Cunarder Saxonia are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Armstrong, Mrs. W. Becker, Mrs. A. Bending, Miss M. A. Blassin, Mrs. H. Bond, Mrs. Helen Collins, J. H. Drake, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Edmonds, J. R. Gibbes, Mrs. Helen Hartley, Miss Edith Hartley, C. F. Jackson, M. C. Kennedy, Mrs. W. O. Smyth, William Mills, Miss Frances L. Warton, H. Watson.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 43th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ava.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

BISHOP'S APPEAL FOR NESTORIANS

Ask American Aid for 100,000 Christians Who Are Victims of Moslems.

ARE DYING OF STARVATION

Their Plight Parallels That of the Serbs and Armenians, Bishop Greer's Committee Reports.

Sixteen bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States issued an appeal yesterday in behalf of a group of Nestorian Christians of Assyria. Headed by Bishop Greer of New York the bishops who signed the appeal bring for the first time, it is stated, to the attention of the people of this country the story of the battle for life on the plains of Kurdistan of an entire people, a struggle which the bishops add "went on practically without the knowledge of Europe or America, and which ended in the complete destruction of 1,000 Christian tribesmen and the reduction to destitution of 100,000 more."

The appeal continues:

"The Assyrian Christians are of Syriac origin and are related racially to the Syrians. For centuries they have lived along the borders of Turkey, Persia and Russia, chiefly in the high ranges to the east of the Tigris Valley and north of Arabia. At the beginning of the war, according to the first news of any completeness which is just reaching America through missionary sources, the Turks and the Kurdish tribes in Persia attacked the Assyrian Christians without warning. These latter, most of them herdsmen and farmers of sturdy stock and persistent traditions, were able in some cases to retreat to plateau fastnesses, selling their lives as dearly as possible, but failing to protect their families from the brutality of the Kurds and the lower class Turks.

"While the world was watching the more spectacular fortunes of war in Western Europe and along the Russian front an epic battle took place on the heights of Eastern Asia, as full of dramatic incidents and heroic fighting against odds, perhaps, as has ever occurred. The fragmentary accounts of this struggle, which was protracted for months, now reaching this country and England, indicate that when the full story is known the tragic history of Serbians and Armenians will be found to have been duplicated in a region entirely out of the main path of the world war.

"The most significant fact brought out in these reports concerns the needs of 100,000 refugees, chiefly women and children who, left to die by the Kurds and Turks, have struggled together in pitiably desperate bands to the lower villages of Kurdistant, where they are cared for by Russian and American and in some spots German relief agencies. These agencies have sent appeals which have reached the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, at 70 Fifth Avenue, which has undertaken to send supplies. Already more than $115,000 has been sent. A large share of this was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, and most of it has sought rations of bread and salt for thousands of refugees.

"Another letter says: 'Christians are living in barns and stables. They are so lean and emaciated that death will get at them wholesale.'

"One of the letters from Asia Minor on which the bishops base their appeal says: 'These people are dying for actual lack of household utensils. Those who are sick and those who are well are all huddled together under a few quilts, in some cases the wife or the daughter buries the family dead. Many of them are so lightly covered that very soon the dogs get them out.'

The appeal of the bishops, which relates further details of the condition of the refugees, is signed by:

David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York; James De Wolf Perry, Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island; William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts; Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island; Philip M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Garland, Suffragan Bishop of Pennsylvania; William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Parish, New York; Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark; Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut; Thomas F. Davies, Bishop of Western Massachusetts; William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; Charles T. Olmsted, Bishop of Central New York; Richard H. Nelson, Bishop of Albany; W. R. Stearly, Suffragan Bishop of Newark, and Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey.

FLOCK TO FLOWER SHOW.

Natural History Museum Crowded in Last Day of Annual Exhibit.

The rain and the fact that President Wilson was in the city are the reasons given by the managers of the Horticultural Society Flower Show at the Museum of Natural History for the failure of the attendance yesterday to come up to the Sunday afternoon of the show a year ago. Before the show closed its doors at 5 o'clock yesterday 64,994 persons had passed through the doors, as against 88,308, the record of the Sunday last year. The total attendance since the opening on Thursday, however, broke last season's record. At the 1915 show 194,024 persons came to view the flowers. This year 199,993 persons were in attendance.

All day long a stream of persons, mostly women and children, entered the building and slowly passed in line before the exhibits. The main attraction was the magnificent exhibit of chrysanthemums in the centre of the main hall. The table decoration exhibit also came in for much favorable comment. When 5 o'clock and closing time came there were so many in the hall that it took the attendants a quarter of an hour to get them all out.

Twin Sisters Have Double Wedding.

Twin sisters were married at a double wedding on Saturday in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church at 312 East Thirty-seventh Street. The brides were the Misses Lillian and Florence Quinn, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Quinn of 213 East Thirty-eighth Street. Miss Lillian Quinn married Frederick Weigold of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Florence Quinn married Thomas O'Toole of this city. The twins were gowned alike in dark blue velvet topped by turquoise blue hats and wore white fox furs.

Discussion of School Physical Training Takes Wide Range.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of physical education in the city schools, explained the Welch law, providing for physical training of pupils, to the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. Among the audience were many who seemed to have come not to hear Dr. Crampton's explanation, but to tell him their ideas of the bill, and there was hot argument in the general discussion at the Parish House at 12 West Eleventh Street following the church service.

The subject on which Dr. Crampton was assigned to speak was "Is the New Physical Training in the Public Schools a Step Toward Militarism?" and the Welch bill was described on the program as "one of the 'Bloody Five' which provide for military service and conscription."

In the address in the church, however, Dr. Crampton laid stress on the fact that the Welch bill itself provides for purely physical training, and that civilian authorities are in control of its operations. When it came to general discussion a number of questions were asked and various speakers began by asserting that the bill was designed to train the working class to shoot down their comrades, and went on to observations on housing conditions, the Ludlow massacre, the faults of the British aristocracy, and other topics covering a wide range. Several speakers showed distinct anti-British tendency, and a woman, who said she was Mrs. Louis Tracy and that she had lost a son in the war, stood up to defend England. "We didn't make the war," she asserted. "We had everything we wanted in the world, and the German Emperor and his dirty son declared war on us."

One workingman said he would advise all his comrades to refuse to allow their children to take any athletic training until the present war was over, and another said that he had never taken any physical training in his life, but that he could speak for six hours on a street corner without tiring himself out.

A large and enthusiastic revolutionary claque applauded all these debaters with vigor. Among those who spoke in favor of physical training and a certain amount of military preparation were Dr. Harry Haiselden of Chicago, Assemblyman Robert McC. Marsh, and the Countess of Castelvecchio.

CHURCH BURNS MORTGAGE.

$60,000 Debt of Grace M. E. Church Cleared Off for 21st Anniversary.

A jubilee service in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, was held yesterday, and a sixty-thousand-dollar mortgage which had covered the church since the new building was erected was burned at the evening service by W. J. Stitt, President of the Board of Trustees.

The day's ceremonies began with the unveiling of a memorial tablet commemorating various members of the church, followed by a love feast, at which J. W. Fearsall presided. The Rev. Dr. Ezra Squire Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary, who was pastor of the church when the present building was constructed, preached at the morning service. In the afternoon the Sunday school and young people's organizations held special services. At the evening service there were talks by Congressman Walter M. Chandler and Bishop Luther B. Wilson and a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner. The ceremonies will be concluded by an address by Bishop W. F. Quayle on Wednesday night.

SEEK AID FOR CRIPPLES.

Orthopaedic Hospital Needs Funds to Care for Paralysis Convalescents.

The seriousness of the problem of prolonged aftercare for victims of infantile paralysis is pointed out by the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital in an appeal for financial assistance. The results of the recent epidemic have hardly begun to be felt, Charles A. Munn, Secretary of the institution, said in a letter sent out yesterday.

"Unless thousands of children stricken this Summer receive constant expert treatment for ten or fifteen years they will remain hopeless cripples," Mr. Munn stated. "Their lives have been saved, but their usefulness to society depends upon the care given them. In 1915 we treated 1,687 cases of infantile paralysis, and are still treating children paralyzed in the epidemic of 1907. Most of these cases will eventually be completely cured.

"The victims of infantile paralysis are distinctly orthopaedic patients. Where orthopaedic care is given early many deformities can be prevented; while, for the all-essential after-care, these children cannot be properly treated except in institutions designed, organized, and possessing staffs especially trained for the work. The Orthopaedic Hospital possesses the above requisites, and has a record of fifty years' conspicuous service in the treatment of crippled children. This hospital is supported solely by voluntary contributions. We are facing now a deficit of over $30,000 a year, and without a more generous public support we must curtail much absolutely essential work and turn away little children pleading for a chance in life."

PROBATION OFFICERS MEET.

Speaker Suggests Schools Are to Blame for Crime Increase.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At the opening session of the ninth annual New York State Conference of Probation Officers here this afternoon Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, member of the State Probation Commission, presided. Mr. Clearwater cited cases to show how great an aid probation is to the administration of justice.

"The idea of probation has not, of course, met with general acceptance," he said. "No reform movement ever has. There is always doubt and suspicion, but to the enlightened and fair-minded the benefits of the system must be manifest. It has been said with more or less truth that the public schools of today are teaching the children neither morals nor manners, and, if this be so, may it not in a great measure account for the appalling increase in crime noticed at the present day?"

Professor Herbert E. Mills of Vassar College spoke in place of Dr. John H. Finley, who was unable to be present. His subject was "Offender or Society, Who Is Guilty?" The third speaker was Arthur W. Towne, superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The sessions will continue tomorrow and Tuesday.

EVANS DICK ANSWERS FRANK

Says Receivership Suit Is "Gross Abuse" Due to Personal Dispute.

Evans R. Dick gave out a statement last night in regard to the suit of his brother, Frank M. Dick, who asks a receivership for their stock exchange firm of Dick Brothers & Co. and an accounting by Evans R., who has been in charge of the firm's liquidation. The defendant brother said:

"This suit is the result of a personal dispute between F. M. Dick and me. I was appointed liquidating partner by the unanimous consent of my former partners, including F. M. Dick himself. This suit has no bearing on the solvency of the firm, which is unquestioned.

"Various members of Frank M. Dick's family consider his bringing this suit at this time as a gross abuse and an evidence of unsound judgment. These members of his family, representing the largest interests in the firm outside of mine, have refused to join him in his attacks upon me. I represent by far the largest interests in the firm. All acts performed by me since Frank M. Dick approved in writing my acting as liquidating partner have been done under the advice and approval of counsel. Divorced and stripped of legal subterfuge, this personal attack upon me is based upon a tissue of misstatement of facts and will fall of its own weight."

Services on 100th Anniversary of Gouverneur Morris's Death.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, father of the Erie Canal and President Washington's Minister to France, was observed yesterday afternoon at St. Ann's Church, 140th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. Gouverneur Morris was also a United States Senator in 1789, and had assisted in drafting the Constitution of the United States. His life was actively identified with the early history of this State, and he assisted in drawing up the first Constitution of the State of New York, and was responsible for the religious toleration clause in that historic document. His body, with those of a number of others of the Morris family, among them several of the Lords of the Manor of Morrisania, lie in the crypt of St. Ann's Church.

During the ceremonies yesterday prayers were offered by the Rev. William H. Kephart, pastor of the Congregational Church of North New York. Olin J. Stephens delivered the introductory address. Douglas Mathewson, President of Bronx Borough, paid a tribute to Gouverneur Morris for his sacrifice to the cause of independence, and held up his public-spirited life as an inspiration to New Yorkers and Americans of the present and future.

James L. Wells, Treasurer of the State of New York, gave the memorial oration, in which he traced the life of Gouverneur Morris, and showed how he was identified with the growth and greatness of New York. He told of his struggle to afford sanctuary to the people of Paris during the Reign of Terror, and of his proposal to build the Erie Canal in 1812. He read a letter written by Gouverneur Morris shortly before his death, in which he prophesied the coming greatness of the City of New York and also said, "The proudest empire of Europe will be a bauble compared with the United States of America."

TO GIVE ONE GIRL A CHANCE.

Miss Bainter Will Support a Student Here for a Year.

Fay Bainter, an actress appearing in "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton, yesterday announced her intention of providing funds for the maintenance for a year in New York of the young woman student who shall be chosen by a committee as the most talented in some one of the arts. Miss Bainter finally won a Broadway hearing after having come to New York twice and canvassed the managers' offices without reward. Each time she was forced to go back to the provinces to earn more money as a stock actress, so that she might return to pursue the elusive engagement.

She is convinced that there are many young women of talent in similar circumstances and by her offer she hopes to give at least one of them a chance. The sum will include money for a room at the Three Arts' Club, board, and clothes for a year.

LOST IN ADIRONDACK WILDS.

Railroad Man Is Sought by 136 Men Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Carlton Banker, Division Superintendent of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, has been missing since Thursday. He is lost in the Adirondack wilds in the vicinity of Jessup's River, thirty-six miles north of here.

Searching parties of 136 men, headed by experienced guides, have been hunting for him night and day. Today at a point near Piseco a search party found a camp and a carcass of a deer. Tracks of one man in the snow headed for the Jessup's River led the searchers to believe that they were near to Banker.

Fred Bagg and Charles Newham of Gloversville left here on a deer hunting expedition last week. As Banker's ammunition was low and bears and panthers are more numerous than usual this year, the man's friends fear for his safety.

Judge H. T. Toulmin.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12.—Harry Theophilus Toulmin, Federal Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, died tonight at his home in Toulminville, in his seventy-ninth year. He suffered a stroke of paralysis on Friday. Judge Toulmin, who had served for thirty years on the Federal bench, notified President Wilson of his intention to retire on Dec. 1, but his resignation had not been accepted.

Francisco S. Arias.

Francisco S. Arias, editor of La Opinion, the leading newspaper in Vera Cruz, Mex., until it was suppressed by Carranza, died on Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital, in his fortieth year. He was born in Vera Cruz and was a graduate of the School of Engineering and Mining in Mexico City. Senor Arias was editor of La Opinion for twelve years. His home was in Vera Cluz and he leaves two sons.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. AYLWARD, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, was found dead in bed at his home in Madison, Wis., yesterday in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Aylward was one of the Democratic leaders in Wisconsin, and was once Democratic candidate for Governor and for Congress.

Dr. RICHARD H. PARSONS, Medical Director of the Burlington County Hospital for thirty years, and a practicing physician in Philadelphia for thirty-five years, died last night from pneumonia in the Mercer Hospital in Trenton in his fifty-eighth year. He was Medical Director of the County Asylum at New Lisbon, N. J. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE KELSEY, wife of William Kelsey of 3,920 Broadway, died on Saturday at her home, in her sixty-seventh year. She was a member of the Huguenot Society.

Mrs. MARTHA M. PURCELL, wife of John T. Purcell a resident of Irvington, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at the home of her son there, in her eighty-third year.

FREDERICK HANNAMAN, formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Kriel, in Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

SAMUEL DUNLAP, said to have been the first baseball manager to pay salaries to Honus Wagner and Cy Young, died on Saturday at his home in Canal Dover, Ohio, in his sixty-first year.

ADHEMAR PIEUX of the firm of Runkel Brothers, chocolate manufacturers, for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 833 West End Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year.

WALTER L. WHITNEY, for many years head of the firm of Whitney & MacDuff, linen thread manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home in Millbury, Mass., in his fifty-fourth year.

Colonel WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, veteran of the civil war and former Postmaster of Norwich, Conn., for twenty years, died on Saturday at his home there, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. SOLOMBA JOURDAN, widow of Karl Jourdan, is dead at her home, 448 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany fifty-two years ago.

NICHOLAS THOMSON, eighty-four years old, a resident of this city for sixty years, is dead at his home in Amityville, L. I.

HARRY BURTIS DE VEAU, a former baseball pitcher and bicycle rider, died on Friday at his home, 1,350 Portland Avenue, Richmond Hill, after a long illness.

JAMES H. CROSSLEY is dead at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I. He was born in Astoria, L. I., fifty-eight years ago.

Mrs. GERTRUDE VAN MARTER, widow of George Van Marter, is dead at her home, 2,210 Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush. She was born in Somerville, N. J., sixty-nine years ago.

HENRY CROFTON, a retired sea Captain, died on Friday at his home, 771 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. He is survived by one daughter.

WILLIAM D. WESTON, who was recently appointed organist of the Third Grand District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Queens, died on Saturday at his home, 717 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven.

JAMES MACADAM, a member of Typographical Union, No. 6, died on Friday after a brief illness at his home, 576 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMMA KATHERINE STEMMLER, wife of Gustav C. Stemmler, died on Friday at her home, 2,408 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fourth year.

JAMES W. WOLFF, an indexer of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Saturday at his home, 181 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn.

JOHANN GUSTAV GRAFENSTEIN, 83 years old, a retired business man, died on Saturday from apoplexy at his home, 433 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABRAMSON.—Nov. 4, 2,385 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Hartmann, a son.

HARTMANN.—Nov. 4, 2,385 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Hartmann, a son.

HIRSCH.—Nov. 7, 640 West 145th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch, a daughter.

KRAUSE.—Nov. 5, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Krause, a son.

MARCUS.—Nov. 8, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Marcus, a daughter.

MEARS.—Nov. 10, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Mears, a daughter.

MONSHEIMER.—Nov. 10, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Monsheimer, a son.

MUSCHEL.—Nov. 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Muschel, a daughter.

RAISLER.—Nov. 8, 209 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Raisler, a son.

ROTH.—Nov. 8, 4,006 15th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Roth, a daughter.

TESTAGROSSA.—Nov. 7, 677 Lincoln Place, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Testagrossa, a son.

Engaged

BRANDT—MAUPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Maupel announce the betrothal of their daughter Shirley to Edward Brandt on Nov. 12, 1916, at her home.

LIBERMAN—BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bayer, 2 West 94th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Isaac Liberman.

ALPERT—HOFFMAN.—Millie Hoffman to Abraham Alpert.

ANGLIN—TRACEY.—Marie T. Tracey to Basil Anglin.

BEHREND—SCHOENFELD. — Alberta Schoenfeld to Monroe M. Behrend.

DORGAN—CULLEN.—Sue M. Cullen to Edwin J. Dorgan.

FELDSTEIN—COHN.—Rita Cohn to Benjamin J. Feldstein.

GOLDSTEIN—STRAUSS.—Elsie Strauss to Harry Goldstein.

GREENBERGER—FRIEDMAN. — Helen Friedman to Dr. Arthur J. Greenberger.

GROTSKY—PREISKEL.—Dorothy Preiskel to Charles Grotsky.

HAAS—LEVINSON.—Helen A. Levinson to Milton W. Haas.

HARBURGER—SCHOEN.—Jennie Schoen to Benjamin Harburger.

HERZOG—FALK.—Mae Falk to Mortimer G. Herzog.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Elsa Kleeblatt to Max Jacoby.

JENTES—WOOLF.—Louise Woolf to Milton A. Jentes.

KASOFSKY—BERNSTEIN.—Mae Bernstein to John A. Kasofsky.

LEHMAN—STERN.—Caroline Stern to Jack H. Lehman.

LEWIN—WALDMAN.—Pearl F. Waldman to Harry Lewin.

LIPPMAN—RUSSOFF.—Eleanor Russoff to Louis P. Lippman.

MICHEL—ROSENTHAL.—Clara Rosenthal to Karl Michel.

NEWMARK—NADEL.—Rose Nadel to Ralph A. Newmark.

OPPENHEIMER — GROMBECKER. — Frances Grombecker to Max Oppenheimer.

WASSMAN—RENKE.—Irene A. Renke to Edward W. Wassman.

WEISS—ADLER.—Edna Adler to Dr. Joseph Weiss.

Married.

BAUER — ZELENY.—Nov. 5, Augusta Zelenny to Ernest Bauer.

GRIFFITHS—NELSON.—Nov. 11, Matilda Nelson to Thomas Griffiths.

KRAUS—SACHS.—Nov. 7, Lillian M. Sachs to Max Kraus.

RIPIN—STEINBACH.—Nov. 12, Evelyn H. Steinbach to Henry Ripin.

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United King Gr. Britain & Ireland 5's	1918	5.60
Argentine Government 6's	1920	5.62
Imperial Russian 6½% Credit	1919	6.30
City of Paris 6's	1921	6.36
Anglo-French 5's	1920	6.37

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Things again are as they were before. For a brief space last Wednesday Wall Street thought that the party with which it is proverbially sympathetic had been successful in the national election. On that day the stock market moved to a higher level than any it had attained before. Then came political disappointment and prices retraced the ground which they had gained. They did so in a movement which was highly irregular, advances and declines disputing for control, but the latter in the final issue controlling. At the close of the week the general level of quotations stood not very far from the level at which the market ended the previous week.

So far as one can judge the broad aspects of the market from the record of a single week, the rise in prices which preceded the election was not due to expectation of Republican victory at the polls. Had that expectation been the dominant influence quotations would have been more likely to have receded than to have advanced further on the uncertain hopes of Wednesday, and would have been apt to fall more sharply when at last that hope had to be abandoned. There is no doubt that the disappointment which the result of the election caused in influential financial quarters was very keen, but it is improbable that politics has been more than a minor influence in governing the course of business and financial affairs.

Quite likely politics for a time will be talked of in Wall Street as much or more than it was before the election, but forces which are very little influenced by politics will probably continue to sway the stock market and the things upon which for the most part the stock market is based. We were not selling goods to Europe in unprecedented volume in anticipation of a change in National Administration, nor was Europe sending us gold in volume never before dreamed of in expectation of any such change. Neither were producers able to command higher prices than ever because a change in our National Government was thought to be imminent. Wall Street—not all of it, but a large part of it—is disappointed, but it and the country will go on doing business as they have been doing it, making enormous profits and building on present facts and future hopes, as they have in the past.

For a time men of affairs have been diverted from the ordinary consideration of what have been ordinary problems, despite their extraordinary dimensions, and politics has been given a supposed place of greater importance than it actually commands in the control of business. With the election over and the result accepted, as we are wont to accept such results, financial discussion, no doubt, will turn again to the consideration of the factors which have been responsible for the extraordinary activity which business in the United States has attained and to non-political consideration of certain of the problems of the day, which, during the campaign for the Presidency, were closely associated with politics. Thus the eight-hour law is more likely to be considered with reference to its possible unconstitutionality than with reference to any hope of its repeal. Already the railroads are taking the initial steps to deal with this problem as a matter of law rather than as a matter of political policy, and other problems likewise will again come to be dealt with in the same manner.

Thus it may fairly be said that the fortune of the stock market is linked to economic rather than to political considerations. The war and its consequences, the impetus imparted to trade in this country, which is carrying it forward at a most rapid rate, the problems of labor scarcity and of high prices, the inflationary tendency of the times, these and other similar forces, rather than the fact that the Democratic Party has retained control of the National Government, will supply the dominant forces of coming months. It is true that many of these matters themselves are subject to modification by political events, including some political events within party control, but that has been true all along and the party which is to control is the party which for four years has controlled the National Government. The fact that the country has been extraordinarily prosperous carries no guarantee of uninterrupted prosperity in the future, but, for that matter, no party change could carry with it any such guarantee.

Up to now all signs which have appeared to indicate a culmination of the country's extraordinary trade activity have proved fallacious. Long ago it seemed that the demand for steel had become as great as it could become. The rise in the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation halted, and on the surface a maximum seem to have been reached. But it was not so. The corporation on Friday issued its tonnage statement, showing an increase in October in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons, which set a new record in unfilled orders at over 10,000,000 tons.

By such piling up of orders is the hold on future activity strengthened. They postpone just so much longer the time when reaction will follow upon the activity of the present, which is so great that it cannot continue without eventual setback. It cannot continue uninterruptedly, but it can continue indefinitely, and nothing yet points to the early ending of the conditions, which find concrete reflection in such things as the steel tonnage figures.

It is, of course, true that our problems are growing along with our prosperity, but that is inevitable. We need more men to do more work, and they are scarcely to be had. We need less money rather than more money, for we have so much that gold has come to take on something of the appearance of a liability rather than an asset, a liability which finds reflection in the stimulus which a vast increase in the basis of banking credit gives to prices one of the processes of inflation.

It is well to be prepared against the time when these and other problems will assume more acute form, but as matters stand it would appear that the good which is in the forces now at work in shaping the trade of this country is still far from having been exhausted. That does not give license for unrestrained speculation, as some would have it, but it does assure with reasonable probability a continuance of the opportunities which the country has been having and which have yielded it profits in amounts as yet untold.

CANADIAN ISSUES ACTIVE.

Election Increases London's Interest in American Rails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Continued discussion of the prospects for a new war loan imposed caution on investors, and business in stocks was very moderate. Opinion as to the probability of further long borrowing and the terms and time of issue still differs widely, but an increased number credit the Chancellor with the intention of making an offer at no distant date. Some are in favor of two kinds of securities, one subject to and one free of the income tax, but it is believed that Mr. McKenna does not favor the latter proposition.

The existing 4½ per cent. war loan rose further in the early part of the week, but realizations brought a reduction from the high of 96⅝ to 95⅝ at the close. Other high-class stocks were dull in tone, while speculative interest again centred chiefly in Canadian munition securities, several rising substantially, including the shares of the Steel Company of Canada and Dominion Steel. Spanish River Paper and Pulp, another Canadian concern, was also supported. There was rather more interest in American railroads, reflecting the Presidential election uncertainty, and prices reacted after some local demand on the first announcement of Mr. Hughes's success. Peninsular and Oriental Steamship responded to the increased dividend and bonus, totaling 18 per cent., against 15 per cent. last year. Shares of J. & P. Coats, the great Paisley cotton spinning company, reacted. Profits showed a big increase at £3,387,000, but the dividend of 30 per cent. was not increased, the Directors adding £1,000,000 to surplus.

Trade returns for October shows imports, compared with September, up £3,647,000, and against October, 1915, up £13,319,000. Exports were £1,813,000 larger than in September, 1916, and exceeded those of October, 1915, by £13,280,000. The adverse balance for the month was £28,725,000, against £26,860,000 the month before, and £28,675,000 in October, 1915.

The outstanding feature of the money market was the strong demand from banks in neutral countries for commercial bills of three months' currency. This demand has been so keen that the rate of the maturity is below that for British Treasury bills.

WAR STOCKS IN PARIS REACT.

Profit-Taking Follows Spurt—Tone of Bourse Firmer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Bourse was firmer, but the week was devoid of important incidents. After a renewed spurt, war stocks reacted on Friday owing to profit-taking operations. Financial papers continue to suggest that it is time to call a halt in the rise of this group, but the speculative public declines to look at any other counters. The most sensational rises of the week were in French shipping shares. Havrais' Peninsular gaining 125 francs in one session.

Bank stocks, railways, and the Russian group were weak, the latter dominated by the military situation in Rumania. Coppers were subjected to profit-taking, following last week's rapid advance, but they recovered again at the end of the week. The war loans are now merged and the quotation is 87.65, while rentes closed at 61.10, but with little trading.

The State has decreed that all shops throughout France, except those of food suppliers, shall close at 6 o'clock, commencing Nov. 15. The motive of this action is to economize fuel and light. A tax on restaurant meals costing above 5 francs has also been passed.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows gold reserves of 4,133,179,614 francs, being a gain of 576,249,867 francs held abroad. The war finance account has been reduced by State payments to 6,400,000,000. Advances to foreign Governments total 1,600,000,000 francs. Finance Minister Ribot has asked for a credit for the first quarter of the new year of 8,500,000,000 francs, carrying the total expenditures during the war to over 70,000,000,000 francs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Nov. 6	$4.75¼	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛
Nov. 7	—Holiday.		
Nov. 8	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅜
Nov. 9	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅜
Nov. 10	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅜
Nov. 11	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 6	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅞
Nov. 7	—Holiday.		
Nov. 8	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Nov. 9	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Nov. 10	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Nov. 11	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.75¼		$4.76⅞
Low	4.75⅛		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.63¼		4.66⅞
Low	4.64⅛		4.65⅛
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅞
Low	4.75⅛		4.74⅜
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85¼
Low	4.80		4.81

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 6	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov. 7	—Holiday.					
Nov. 8	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Nov. 9	5.84½	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Nov. 10	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.83⅜	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov. 11	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.84½			5.83⅜		
Low	5.84⅜			5.83⅛		
Same week last year—						
High	5.96⅛			5.96		
Low	5.99½			5.98⅛		

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 6	70.00	70.00	70.00			
Nov. 7		Holiday.				
Nov. 8	70.00	70.00	70.00			
Nov. 9	69.93⅝	69.93⅝	69.93⅝			
Nov. 10	69.75	69.75	69.75			
Nov. 11	69.75	69.75	69.75			

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 6	70.06¼	70.06¼	70.06¼			
Nov. 7		Holiday.				
Nov. 8	70.06¼	70.06¼	70.06¼			
Nov. 9	70.06	70.06	70.06			
Nov. 10	69.81¼	69.81¼	69.81¼			
Nov. 11	69.81¼	69.81¼	69.81¼			
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	70.00			70.06¼		
Low	69.75			69.81¼		
Same week last year—						
High	81.37½			$1.50		
Low	81.12½			$1.25		

	Austria. Dem. Cab's.	Austria. Dem. Ca's.	Greece. Dem. Cab's.	Greece. Dem. Ca's.
Nov. 6	11.87	11.80	19.48	19.53
Nov. 7		Holiday.		
Nov. 8	11.87	11.83	19.48	19.53
Nov. 9	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
Nov. 10	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
Nov. 11	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Nov. 6	5.23 5.22	40.93⅝ 41.00	6.72½ 6.71⅞
Nov. 7	Holiday.		
Nov. 8	5.22	40.81⅝ 40.87½	6.69½ 6.69
Nov. 9	5.22½ 5.22¼	40.81⅝ 40.87½	6.69 6.68
Nov. 10	5.23⅛ 5.22⅞	*40.87½ *40.93¾	6.64½ 6.64
Nov. 11	5.23⅛ 5.22⅞	*40.80¾ *40.87½	6.64½ 6.64

*Less 1-16.

RUSSIA.	Demand.	Cables.
Nov. 6	30.35	30.45
Nov. 7	Holiday.	
Nov. 8	30.30	30.35
Nov. 9	29.90	29.95
Nov. 10	29.60	29.70
Nov. 11	29.60	29.70

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEEK ENDED NOV. 11, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,892,500	$976,714,500
Same period last year	31,855,000	743,259,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	85.88	85.72	88.98	86.19
Same period a year ago	86.57	85.79	86.57	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD M.	5	5	5	5
cv. 6s, Series A	85	85	85	11
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	90	90	90	1
Albany & Susq. 4½s	87½	87	87½	5
Allegheny & West. 4s	87	87	87	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101	100¾	101	91
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	14
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97	97	97	22
Am. Ice Securities 6s	98	98	98	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	116	110¾	115½	45
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93¾	92¾	93¾	112
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105¾	105¼	105¼	1
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	113¾	113	113¾	27
Am. Tobacco 6s	120	120	120	2
Am. Writ Paper 5s	94	90	93½	456
Ann Arbor 4s	87½	87½	87½	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94	94⅝	64
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	89	88	88	14
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, stp.	94½	94¼	94¼	125
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	94	94⅛	97
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	5
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	101	101	2
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '58	107	106	106	45
A., T. & S.F., Ry. M. 4s	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	10
A., T. & S. F. E. Gr. 4s	97¼	97	97¼	6
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	85½	85	85	20
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93½	71
Atl. C. L. 1st 4s, reg.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	20
A. G. L., L. & N. col. 4s	87½	87½	87⅝	10
A. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B	103½	103¼	103¼	7
B. & O. PR. LIEN 3½s	94½	93⅞	94½	85
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92½	92	92⅝	122
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	90	90½	90½	76
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92¼	92	92⅜	30
B. & O. ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	90
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	87¼	87½	17
Beth. Steel pref. 7s	102½	102	102¼	36
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103¾	104	54
Braden Copper 6s	99	98¾	98⅞	23
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	47
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	101	101	2
Bos. & N. Y. L. 5s	89	89	89	1
B'way & 7 Av. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
B'klyn U. E. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	17
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Buff. & Sus. I. deb. 5s	99	99	99	1
Buff. & E. I. L. 5s	99	99	99	5
Buff., R. & P. gn. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Bush Term. 5s	92½	92	92	3
Bush Term. B. 5s	89¾	89½	89½	15
CAL. GAS & ELEC. 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	19
Can. South. con. 5s	103½	103	103½	9
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102¾	102	102¾	9
Central Leather 5s	106½	106	106¼	64
Cent. N. Eng. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	64¼
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	96	96	96	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	336
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	15
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92¾	92	92¼	13
C. & O. Big. Sand. 4s	85	85	85	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s	57¼	56	57	19
Chi. & Alton 3s	61¼	61¼	62	23
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96	95¾	94	28
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	554
C., B. & Q. ill. 4s, reg.	96½	96½	96½	54
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	95¾	96	11
C., B. & Q., Den. D. 4s	90½	90½	90½	5
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	36¾	36¾	36¾	28
C. & E. I. ref. 4s, t.r.	38½	38	38½	3
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73¾	72¾	73	78
Chi. Ind. & Ind. Coal 5s	25¼	25¼	25¼	3
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	114½	114½	114½	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 5½s, Series B	81¼	81¼	81¼	3
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96¾	93½	95¾	29
C., M. & St. P. 4s '34	93¾	92¾	92¾	24
C., M. & St. P. 4s '25	93¾	93½	93½	46
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102½	101½	102½	6
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	106¾	106¾	106¾	46
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	137½
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82¼	82½	82½	5
C. & N. W. St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	107¾	107	107	10
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¾	94	94⅜	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	78	77	77	544
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87	86⅞	87	21
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	67	66¾	66	492
trust rcts., stamped	63	62¾	63	6
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	33
C. & W. Ind. con. 6s	77¾	77¾	77½	2
Chile Copper 7s	128	126½	127	50
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	8
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	81	80¾	80¾	7
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	86	85¾	86	10
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	102¾	101½	102¾	14
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79	79½	25
Col. Mid. 4s	18	18	18	60
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	18	13⅞	18	60
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	3
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	8
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	89¾	89¼	89¾	3
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87	87	87	14½
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	11½
Corn P. ref. s.f. 5s	98	98	98	6
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	108	108	108	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	45
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	99¾	98¾	98¾	6
Del. & Hud. cv. 6s	107¾	106¾	107¼	24
D. & R. G. con. 4s	83¾	83½	83½	96
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	89	88¾	89	4
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	73	72¾	72¾	11
Detroit City Gas	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Det. River Tun. 4½s	93	93	93½	83
Detroit United 4½s	84	84	84	83
Dist. Securities 5s	74	73¾	73¾	24
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	96½	96½	96½	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	64
E. T., VA. & GA. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Erie consol. 7s	108½	108½	108½	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	72¾	72¾	72¾	4
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	73	73	73¾	47
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	85	84½	84½	191
Erie consol. 4s	85	84¾	84¾	111
Erie gen. 4s	74¾	73¾	74¾	135
FLINT & P. M., P. H. 5s	53¾	53¾	53¾	10
Fla. East Coast 4½s	95¾	93	93	62
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	108½	108½	108⅝	2
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A.	107½	106½	107½	24
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A. stamped	107¾	107	107¼	42
Green Bay deb. B.	14¼	14	14	50
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Gt. Falls Power 5s	107	100¾	101	12
Gulf & Ship 1s.	87½	87	87	3
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	92¾	92¼	92¼	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	20
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26½	26½	551½
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	90¼	89¾	89¾	11
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87	86¾	86¾	52
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92¾	92	92¼	17
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	24
Ill. Central 3½s	83½	83½	83½	1
Ill. Cent. 5½s, 1952	82	82	82	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	94½	93¾	93¾	58
Indiana Steel 5s	104½	104½	104½	39
Interborough R. T. 5s	98½	98½	98½	108
Interb.-Met. 4½s	73	73	73¾	124
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	80	80	80	18
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	3
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	98¼	97	97	407
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	15
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99	99	99¼	17
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	91	90¾	91	7
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	63¼	62	62	26
JAMES FAIR & C. 4s	93	93	93	3
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	78	78	78	80
Kan. City So. 3s	91	91	91	23
Kan. City So. 5s	70	70	70	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	88	88¼	13
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
LACK. STEEL 5s	102¾	99½	100¾	40
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	101	101	101	141
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85¼	85¼	85¼	33
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	96	95½	96	29
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
L. Val of N. Y. 4½s	101½	101½	101¾	4
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	101¾	100¾	100¾	15
Leh. Val. Tunn. 5s	112½	112½	112½	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	128	127	128	14
Liggett & Myers 5s	103	102	103	8
Long Isl. ref. 4s	90	89½	90	15
Lorillard 5s	102	101¾	101¼	10
Louis. & N. gn. tr. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
L. & Nash. unif. 4s	95¾	95	95¾	82
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	115	115	115	4
L. & N., S. & N. A. & Ac. 6s	107¾	103¾	107¾	3
L. & N., P. & M. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92½	92½	92½	3
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93	92¼	93	8
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. A.	116¼	114½	116¼	6
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	89	89	10
Mil. Gas 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Mil. El. Ry. & L. 4½s	93	93	93	4
Mil. & Nor. Con. 4½s	102½	102½	102¾	4
Mill. S. P. & N. W. 4s	92	92	92	6
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	65	64	64	67
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94½	94½	94¼	5
Mo., Kan. & East. 5s	89	89	89	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79	77¼	78	33
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	50	51	57
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, t.r.	49	49	49	25
Mo., K. & T. 5% ass.	58¾	58½	58½	5
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	63¾	63¼	63¼	5
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	75	75	75	2
Mo., K. & T. a. f. 4½s	42¾	42½	42½	8
Mo., P. 5s, '17, g. t. r.	95	95	95	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, guar. t. r. tri. sts.	98¾	98½	98¾	2
Mo. Pac. 4s	57¾	57¾	57¾	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	57¾	57¾	57¾	5
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	58¾	58¼	58¼	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	58	58	58	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. l.	68¼	67½	67¾	181
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965, tr. 1, w. i.	99	99	99	20
M. P. 1st & r. 5s, '65, w. i.	94½	94½	94½	9
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26, w. i.	86¾	86	86¾	57
Mont. Power 5s	96¾	96½	96¾	28
Mont. Tramway 5s	93	93	93	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
NASH. C. & St. L. con. 5s	107	107	107	1
National Tube 5s	102¼	102	102	39
New Or., Tenn. & Ch. 6s	73	73¼	73	4
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	103½	103½	103½	25
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92¾	92¾	92¾	12
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114¾	113¾	113¾	217½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	54¾	54	54	30
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	93¾	93¼	93¼	113
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s, Ser. A.	94½	94½	94½	7
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A.	90¾	90¾	90¾	42
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	85	84¾	85	7
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¾	3
N. Y. Conn. RR. 4½s	95¾	95¼	95¼	10
N. Y. C. R. I. & P. 6s	98	98	98	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. cpd. 6½s, '54	99	98	98	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	101	101	101	141
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	115	115	115	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s	100	100	100	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	1

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No. Ohio Trac. & Light Co. 1st Lien & Ref. 5s of 1956	5.32%
The Pine Bluff Co. (Tax Exempt in N. Y. State) 1st 5s of 1942	5.25%
Dayton Lighting Co. 1st & Ref. 5s of 1937	5.00%
Los Angeles Railway 1st Cons. 5s of 1938	5.00%

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100 Bordens Milk Com.
$5,000 Bklyn Borough Gas 1st 5s
50 Celluloid
200 City Investing Com.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
$5,000 Fairmont Coal 1st 5s
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell 1st 6s
100 Marlin Arms Pfd.
100 Nat'l Silk Dyeing Pfd.
$5,000 Old Dominion S. S. 5s
$5,000 Pacific of Mo. R. E. 5s
100 Remington Typewriter 1st
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WEEK ENDED NOV. 11, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,927,200	180,155,077
Same period a year ago	5,812,592	152,171,127

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	101.46	99.19	101.48	80.91
Same period a year ago	90.95	85.76	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
67¾	Nov. 11	51¼	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	67¼	64¾	66¼	+ 1½	3,400
98	Nov. 3	93½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	98	98	98		100
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	Adams Express	147	146	146	— 2½	200
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	16	16	16	— 1½	300
45	Apr. 28	30¾	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	34¾	34	34½	— ¾	200
77	Nov. 3	65	July 31	Ajax Rubber	75	71	74	+ 1½	6,20
26¼	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	12¾	11¾	12	— ¼	4,000
10½	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 31	Alaska J. Gold M.	7	7	7		3,80
84¼	Nov. 9	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34¼	27½	32¼	+ 4¾	60,200
92	Nov. 9	70¾	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	92	84¾	90	+ 5	20,300
89¼	Nov. 8	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	89¼	84¾	85	— 1½	4,800
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	102	102		100
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note	44	44	44		100
59	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. Bank Note pf.			52¾	—	
105½	Nov. 8	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	106¼	101	101¾	— ¾	24,800
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.			100¾		
100¾	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.			109		
199	Oct. 27	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	190	195	— 4	400
68½	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	65	62¾	63½		61,100
115⅝	Sep. 30	106½	July 17	Am. Can pf.	115	113¼	115	+ 1¼	1,100
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	72¾	68	70¼	— 1¾	64,500
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117	117	— ¼	800
				Am. Cities pf.			46½		
35	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal			35		
58¼	Oct. 23	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	55¾	53¾	54½	— ½	2,200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	101	101	— ¾	800
140¼	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	139¾	133¾	139¼	+ 5¾	700
20¼	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	17¾	15	15¾	— ¼	13,200
79¾	Oct. 28	45	Mar. 14	Am. Hide & L. pf.	74½	69	70¾	+ 2½	10,400
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29½	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛	3,200
27½	Nov. 10	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	27½	25¾	26½	+ ½	30,050
60¾	Nov. 10	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	60¾	57¼	59¾	+ 2¾	35,200
98¼	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	98¼	90¾	94¼	+ 3½	183,77
109	Nov. 9	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	109	108	109	+ ¾	1,000
12¾	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		1,000
50	Oct. 23	31⅝	June 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	47¾	46¾	46¾	— 1⅞	700
117	Sep. 25	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	114¾	110¾	112¾	— 1½	88,95
118½	Oct. 21	100¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117⅝	116¼	116¾	— ⅜	850
100½	Nov. 10	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	100¾	99⅞	100	+ ⅛	2,000
98	Oct. 28	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	94¼	94	94¼	+ 2	200
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	143	143	143	— 1	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.			110		
66⅜	Oct. 2	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	66	64	65¾	+ 1¼	17,600
125⅝	Oct. 25	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	122	117¾	117¾	— 2¾	18,900
123½	Oct. 24	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	— 1⅛	100
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable			65		
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	134½	133¾	134	+ 1	2,125
229¾	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	229¾	225¼	229¾		800
118	Sep. 23	105¾	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¾	106	106		600
58¾	Nov. 8	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	58¾	52⅝	58	+ ¾	62,400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	98	98	— ¾	2,000
59¾	Nov. 10	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	59¾	48¼	57¾	+10½	101,800
97¾	Apr. 10	29⅝	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	59	52⅝	57	+ 3½	47,50
87	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	85	82	82	— 1	8,40
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	101⅛	96¾	100¾	+ 3¾	348,60
8	Jan. 4	2½	Oct. 10	Assets Realisation			3¾		
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods			21		
65	Oct. 27	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.			65		
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67¼	67		+ ¾	200
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108	105¾	106	— ¼	20,300
102	Feb. 23	98½	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100¼	100⅞		1,675
12¼	Sep. 21	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.			12¾		
124⅞	Nov. 10	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	124¾	122½	122½	+ ¾	600
114⅞	Nov. 10	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	114¾	106	112¼	+ 6¾	24,100
73⅝	Nov. 10	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	73¾	71	71¾	+ ½	4,800
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	90¼	85	85¼	— 1⅝	83,800
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¾	— ⅝	400
96	Jan. 4	82¾	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89¼	87¼	87¼	— ½	13,620
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ½	900
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	160⅝	158	158		1,700
119¼	Nov. 3	117¼	Oct. 2	Barrett Co. pf.			119		
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	100
684	Nov. 8	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	684	665	665	—13	1,070
153	Oct. 25	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	152	140	152	+ 2	900
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries			45		
				Booth Fish. 1st pf.			80		
88¾	June 6	83¼	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	84½	84½	+ ½	700
153¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Union Gas			133		
72½	Nov. 8	50¾	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	75½	73¼	75¼	+ 1¾	2,200
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼	200
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	9	9	9	+ 1	500
100	July 20	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.			97		
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.			114⅞		
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	86	84	86	+ 2½	1,900
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.			*107		
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	112½	112¼	112½	+ ¼	100
31	Jan. 11	22	Nov. 11	Butterick Co.	22	22	22	— 6	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior	66⅛	66	66⅜	— 1⅝	29,100
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	23⅝	22	22	— 1	4,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	50½	50	50	— 1	1,200
59	Oct. 28	53½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern			59		
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	174½	172½	172¾	— ¼	4,60
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M.	88	85	87	+ 2¼	600
123	Nov. 10	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	123	120½	113⅝	—10¾	455,07
117½	Nov. 10	108¾	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	117½	115	117½	+ 2½	1,100
205	July 17	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.			205		
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.			140		
131	June 5	88	Apr. 24	Chandler Motor	103¾	102	102¼	— 2¾	3,600
71	Oct. 2	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	70	67½	67½	— 1	22,600
21	Nov. 8	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	17¼	16	16	— ⅜	600
31	Nov. 3	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	25	25	25		400
16	Nov. 4	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	16	14½	14½	— 1⅜	9,400
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	46½	44	44¾	— 1½	10,700
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97	94¾	94¾	— 1½	10,830
136½	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127	125¾	127	+ 1½	1,900
134⅞	Jan. 5	124	Sep. 13	Chi. & Northwestern	129¾	128¾	129¼	+ 1½	2,000
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.			172		
36⅜	Nov. 8	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	86¼	83¾	83¾	— ½	110,600
123	May 15	115¼	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			118		
139	Aug. 28	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.			133		
25⅜	Jan. 5	19¾	July 14	Chile Copper	23⅝	22¼	23	+ ½	15,500
67	Nov. 11	46½	July 14	Chino Copper	67	62¾	66½	+ 2¾	91,300
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	60	59	59	— ¾	500
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84	84	84	+ ¾	100
88	Oct. 19	82	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.			82		
				Cleve. & Pitts. spec.			*45½		
78	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	70	70	+ 1	100
112	Jan. 20	108	June 10	Cluett, Peab. & Co. pf	111	110	110	+ 1	200
82½	Sep. 29	35½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	56⅝	57¾	54	+ ¾	45,300
27	Oct. 27	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	36	35¼	35¼	— ¾	600
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62	62	62		100
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.			51		
47½	Nov. 6	30¾	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	47½	43½	45		82,200
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	50¼	47½	50	+ 2	2,100
127¼	Nov. 8	106½	Mar. 3	Con. G., E. L. & P. Bal.	127½	125¾	127	+ 2¼	5,600
2¼	Jan. 27	1	Oct. 18	C. G., E. L. & P., Balt. rts	2½	2	2¼	+ ¼	2,500
144¾	Jan. 8	130¾	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	140	135¾	135¾	— 1	5,100
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	24½	22½	24	— ¼	700
*100½	Nov. 1	*106¾	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal			*100¾		
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	104½	100¼	101	— 2¾	8,200
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	113	112¾	113		1,100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.			58¾		
27¼	Jan. 3	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅜	18,500
101¾	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96½	93½	93½	— 2½	1,700
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.			45		
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.			82		
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.			*34		
99¼	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	95½	88¼	90	— 2½	174,900
134½	Nov. 8	106¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	124½	122¼	124¼	— 1¾	1,400
269¾	Nov. 8	152	Jan. 3	Cuban-Am. Sugar	235	230	230¾	— ¼	1,600
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	109	108	109	— 1	116
76⅜	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	76¼	70¾	74	+ 3¼	179,000
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	99⅞	98½	99½	+ ½	10,100
97	Nov. 6	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	97	97	97	+ 1½	100
98¼	Feb. 14	80	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	96¾	96½	96¼	— ½	600
158	Oct. 21	143½	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	156	152½	152½	— 2½	600
242	Nov. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	242	240	240	— 2	700
23½	Oct. 25	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	21	20¾	20¾	— 2	1,000
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	48¾	46	46½	— ¾	5,700
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	149	149	149		19
				Detroit & Mackinac			*70		
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.			117¾		
122	Oct. 31	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match			122		
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46¾	43	43	— 2¼	10,100
29½	Feb. 8	22⅜	Aug. 29	Dome Mines	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	2,100
119¾	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	98	90	90	— 7½	1,300
7⅜	Nov. 6	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ½	300
15⅞	Nov. 6	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	15⅝	14¾	14¾		700
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior			*30		
				Du Pont Powder pf.			100		
				EASTMAN KODAK			*805		
72	Sep. 25	53	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.			72		
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39¾	37½	37¾	— 1⅝	48,700
59¾	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54	52½	52½	— 1½	4,900
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¾	100
				Erie & Pitts			*62½		
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 18	FED. MIN. & SM.	18¼	18	18	— 2⅜	300
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 26	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼	200
51½	Oct. 19	42	Nov. 11	GASTON, W. & W.	45	42	42	— 3	1,620
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	325	324⅝	325	— 4	400
116⅞	Nov. 4	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.			116⅞		
187¾	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	184	179⅜	179⅝	— 2⅜	9,900
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr. 24	General Motors			850		
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124½	124½	124½	— ½	500
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	72½	68	68⅝	— 3¼	30,550
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.			114½		
99	Feb. 10	90	July 12	Granby Consol.	95¾	93¾	95	+ 1¾	6,025
127½	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	120	118	118	— 1	5,700
59¾	Jan. 3	33¾	June 26	G.N.ctfs.for ore prop.	46¾	42¾	43¾	+ ⅝	74,500
54	Nov. 8	34	June 26	Greene-Canaea	54	51¼	51¾	— ⅛	5,400
135	Nov. 11	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	135	95¾	133	+38	6,500
103	Nov. 9	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	108	101	103	+ 2	300
130	Nov. 10	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	130	97¼	129	+33	4,200
96	Jan. 11	85	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.			96		
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.			100		
198⅝	July 24	179⅝	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.			117		
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf			112		
				Hocking Valley			133¼		
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining					
109¾	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109	106	106	— ¾	2,800
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand			250		
69¾	Nov. 10	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.	69¾	67	69	+ 1¾	141,000
21¾	Jan. 3	13¾	June 29	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c.	19⅞	18½	19		16,050
19	June 12	18¾	June 29	Interb. Cons., new			10		
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	77	75¼	76	— 1	5,300
20½	Jan. 5	18½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.			18¾		
80¾	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.			76		
29¾	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	26	23½	24	+ 1½	8,300
74	Jan. 5	58½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	57¾	52¾	56¾	+ 3¾	10,070
119¾	June 7	108¾	Jan. 17	Int. Harv., N. J.	118	117	117⅜	+ ⅜	800
122	Oct. 21	113	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.			120		
84¼	May 18	68½	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	80	78½	80	+ 1	1,100
112	Nov. 9	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	112	111	111	+ 1	200
50¾	Sep. 14	13¾	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	45¾	41	43¾	+ 2¾	117,200
125⅜	Sep. 21	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	122¾	116¾	117⅞		165,650
56¾	Jan. 17	38¾	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	52¼	50¾	51¼	+ ⅝	50,600
111⅝	Feb. 23	105¾	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅜	120
75¼	Nov. 10	24	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	75¼	71⅜	74¼	+11⅜	187,800
107⅜	Oct. 31	42⅜	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	107¼	103⅞	104⅝	— 1	20,500
7¾	Nov. 1	2	July 8	Iowa Central	7	7	7	— ¼	100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.			9		
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	90	89	89	— 2½	800
118	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110½	110	110	— ¾	200
75¼	Nov. 8	60	Mar. 27	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf			75½		
32¼	Jan. 7	23¼	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅝	26½	26½	— 1¾	5,900
64⅞	Jan. 5	58	Aug. 15	Kan. City South. pf.	61¾	60	60	— 1	400
100	June 20	93¾	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.			98		
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.			116		
8¾	Sep. 8	6⅝	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 2⅛	2,900
161	Sep. 8	93¾	July 15	Kelly Spring Tire pf.			90		
59	Apr. 9	44¼	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	56¾	53¾	55⅝	+ 1⅝	309,225
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	4¼	4¼	4¼		100
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf			29		
180	Feb. 3	128¾	Mar. 26	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127¼	127¼	127¼	— ¾	210
97¼	Nov. 10	84	May 6	LACK. STEEL CO.	96¾	89¼	95¼	+ 6¼	130,500

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
113⅝	Nov. 10	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	113⅝	111	113	+ 2	2,250
26½	Oct. 23	16	May 3	Lake Erie & West.	25⅝	23¾	25¼	+ ⅝	1,600
55¾	Nov. 2	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	55	49	49	— 5½	700
54½	June 5	30	Oct. 24	Lee Rubber Tire	42¾	39½	39¾	— 1½	9,300
87½	Oct. 5	74¾	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley	84¾	82	82½	— 1½	15,800
303	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	301½	301½	301½		50
124	Nov. 1	113	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.			120		
41½	June 6	37	Jan. 5	Long Island			40		
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¾	24	24	— ¾	300
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 13	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	91	87	87	+ 1	100
65	Oct. 24	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.			35		
239½	Aug. 19	179¾	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	235	235	225	+ 2⅜	800
122½	Sep. 22	118½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118⅝	118½	118½		50
140	Oct. 5	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	137	136	137	+ ½	500
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	87	85¾	86¼		800
68¾	June 7	63½	Jan. 30	Mackay Cos. pf.	66⅝	66¾	66⅝	— ½	200
1⅞	Aug. 24	1¼	May 10	Manhattan

We Will Buy

25 Amer. Tube & Stamp. Com.
100 Bucyrus Com.
50 Consolidated Car Heating
100 Crocker-Wheeler Com.& Pf.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100 International Motors Pfd.
25 Portland Ry., Lt. & Pr. 5s
100 Remington Type. Com.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Southern Traction Com.
20 Standard Coupler Com.
100 Texas & Pac. Coal Rights
50 Texas Traction Pfd.

We Will Sell

25 Amer. Tube & Stamp. Pfd.
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
1 Com'lth Pr.,Ry. & Lt. 6s,'18
50 Consolidated Car Heating
90 Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pf.
50 Cripple Creek Cen. Ry.Com.
25 Federal Lt. & Tract. Com.
150 Hale & Kilburn Com.
25 Locomotive Superheater
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
5 Mississippi River Pr. 5s
35 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
62 Standard Coupler Com.
40 Standard Coupler Pfd.
50 Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.

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Telephone 3140 Rector Cable "Orientmeat."

We Are Specialists In
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

D=Dividend paid last year. k=Ex-dividend. r=Ex-rights. Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. ‡And interest. ‖Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xRr dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	23½	26½
Do 5% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	33½	36
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	152	155
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	383	384
Do pf.	14,238,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	73	76
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	94	96
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,895,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	41	43
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	9¾
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	69	70
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Anac. & P.R. 5s,'49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Ariz. Power 1st 6s,'33	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	87	92
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.6s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	99
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,480,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s,'35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	67	72
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s,'31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s,'39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s,'39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s,'38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s,'32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	98¼
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	84½	85
Capital T. 1st 5s,'47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	107½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s,'30	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Do 5s,'1923	.....	..	..	.....	103	105
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	M	Oct 1, 16	317¼	319½
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,485,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	102	108
Do 5s,'53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	61	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	85
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	92¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	73½	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	102¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Crt'n St. Ry. 1st 5s,'33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s,'51	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	99½	100
Eliz. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	25½	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	55	..
Do 5s, 1962	.....	..	..	.....	93	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	90	93
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56½	58
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E., Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s,'49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s,'29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s,'46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	91
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Harwood El. 5s,'39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s,1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 6s,1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac.	.....	..	..	.....	50	52
Do pf.,7%	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62¼	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s,'49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	..
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s,'30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s,'23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93½
K.C.L.D.Tel. 1st 5s,'25	.....	..	..	.....	91	93
K. C. L. & P. 5s,'44	.....	..	..	.....	99¾	99¾
Do 2d 6s,'44	.....	..	..	.....	97¾	99
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	45½	46½
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	72
K. City Rys.	.....	..	..	.....	22	26
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	68	71½
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s,'44	.....	..	..	.....	97½	98½
Do 2d 6s	.....	..	..	.....	97¾	99
Do 2d 5s	.....	..	..	.....	81	86
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	105
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s,'30	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s,'39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s,'25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104¾	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & El. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref 5s,'26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73	73
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s,'48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s,'48	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
N.Y. West'r L.GM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	164	167
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102¼	102½
Do rf. 6s,'52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107¼	108¼
N. Jersey Ry.	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s,'49	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s,'24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s,'28	2,988,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Asked.
N. O. L. & P. 6s,'31	4,558,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	87
N. O. L. & P.	4,365,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	104½	105½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	101
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. R'y.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,906,800	½	..	Jul 25, 16	62¾	63
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91	92
Paterson Ry. 5s,'44	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	105½
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	51¾	52½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	60	61
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17¾	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s,'54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	..
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s,'37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s,'52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	90
Scn. Val. Tr. 5s,'20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s,'34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s,'32	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s,'39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s,'23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,600	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s,'29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s,'49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s,'14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91½	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98½
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	43	43½
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	90
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,013,490	2½	S	J. & D.	88	91
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s,'51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	104
Tampa El.1st 5s,'33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	52	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s,'37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J. 4s,'49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83¼	84½
U. L. & Rys.	6,886,568	..	..	.....	51	52
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	79	80
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	.....	..	..	.....	32	32½
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	84¾	85½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,076,000	2	S	J. & D.	67	68
Utica & M. V. Ry 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s,'41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¼	84½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	84
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	82	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,843,000	2	S	J. & J.	82¼	82½
Western Pwr.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18	18½
Do 6% cm.pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	70	71
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	33	38
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	53½	55
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	465	470
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	474	477
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	148	154½
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	..
Central	3,000,000	366⅔	Q	July 1, 16	785	793
Columbia	2,000,000	4†	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial	500,000	4	Q	Jan. 1916	165	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	538	540
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1625	1640
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 16	275	290
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	..
Guaranty	20,000,000	75	Q	Sep 30,16	477	479
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	660
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	139	142
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	..
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	415	424
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 30,16	960	985
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	..
Q. Co. Jama.	1,000,000	5	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	405
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	415	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	452	457

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety 1st 5s	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	154½	
Ed. & Mtg. In.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	295	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin'l'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$37	$60
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	355	..
Frank'n F. I.	.....	..	..	.....	..	84
Ger. Alliance	600,000	7‡	S	J. & J.	290	300
Ger.-Amer	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	576	..
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	343	353
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	498	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	168	172
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 16	108	112
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	280	282
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	..	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific Mut.	4,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Assc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	96	..
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City†	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	550	570
Am. Exc.	5,000,000	6	S	Nov 1, 16	241	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	190	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	125
Chase Nat'l.	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	370	375
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	8	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	395	400
Cit's Cn. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	537	540
C'l. & L. Nat.	1,000,000	16	..	Oct 2, 16	..	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	188	188
Corn Exch.	8,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	338	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	250,000	8	S	Nov 1, 16	180	190
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	1000	1010
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	145	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	380	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	435	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	390	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	500	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	205	205
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	850	950
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Mank'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	330	340
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	260	265
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	..	136
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	294	298
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	285	300
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	390	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	..	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	500	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	385	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward	200,000	8	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	154
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	350	..

*Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s,'39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103½	107
Do 4½s,'54	6,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,090	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s,'48	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s,'30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104½
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Eas. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s,'20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	133	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s,'49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103⅝
Kan.Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	38½	39½
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days.

	Industr'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	121,418	129,063	694,365	$170,000
Tues.	Holiday.			
Wed.	126,151	106,527	761,960	290,000
Thurs	115,546	120,600	712,165	485,000
Fri.	136,516	169,311	873,190	1,000,000
Sat.	67,280	36,166	401,410	215,040
Total	564,540	564,814	3,478,630	$1,960,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
16,000	Aetna Explos.	11	10¼	10¼	¼
1,600	Am. Sum.Tob.	25¼	23¾	23¾	¼
27,000	*Am. Wr. P.	9¼	7	8¾	+ 1⅝
200	Am. Drug S.	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
250	Atlantic Steel	110	97½	110	..
250	Am. Int. Cp.	67	66	67	..
100	Br.-A. T. of c.	30	30	30	..
2,500	Br.-A. T. of c. b.	30½	30	29¾	+ 1
1,700	*Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
500	*Butter. Jud.	75	74	74	− 1
1,900	*Cal. Pack. C.	37	35¼	35¼	− 1¾
1,800	*Cal. Ship.	20¼	19½	19½	..
1,350	*Car. L. & P.	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
205	*Carbon Steel	113	112	112¾	− 4
4,100	Carwen Steel	15	13¾	15	+ 1
1,300	*Chant. Dery.	17	17	17¼	− ⅛
600	*C. Fdy.	33	32	33	..
18,000	*Chal. M. w.i.	34¼	33	33	− 2
3,400	Chev. Iron Co.	..	..	..	..
	of Am.	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
2,800	C. I. Co. A.pf.	77¾	74	75	− ¼
4,800	Chev. Motor.	179	175	175	−15
15,000	Cont'l R. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
	28 Curtiss Aero.	20	20	20	..
500	Cramp Shipb.	83	83	81	..
3,040	*Emer. Motor.	1¾	1¼	1¼	− 2¼
5,345	Emer. Phono.	13¾	11¾	12¾	..
600	Enger Mot. C.	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
600	*Fisher B. pf.	94	94	94	..
2,300	*Gen. M. w.	166	158	164	− 1¾
810	Gaun Sugar.	80	78	78	+ ¾
3,500	Grant M. Car.	9	8	9	..
200	Hartm. Corp.	72¾	72	72	..
1,900	*Hart Ball Co.	4¾	3¾	4	..
3,250	H. & E. Car.	45¾	41	42	− ¾
1,850	Holly Sug.	96½	94½	96	+ 1
900	Hupp M. Car.	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
12,500	*Im. Carb. C.	½	½	½	..
2,750	Int. Rubber.	16	15¾	15¾	..
9,450	*Joplin Ore S.				
	(new)	45	40	45	..
500	Kath. Pr. pf.	10	8¼	8¼	− 1¾
700	Kel. Wh. pf.	100¼	99½	100½	..
2,000	Kels. T. & R.	16¾	15¾	15¾	..
300	K. S. Kregge.	13¾	13	13	..
700	Lee Rub.	62	61	61	..
500	S. H. K. pf.	101	101	101	..
5,400	*Lake T. B't.	12⅜	11	11½	+ ½
300	*L. T. B.1st pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
300	Man. El. Sup.				
	pf.	39¼	38½	39¼	− ¼
4,850	Marlin Arms.				
	v. t. cfs.	72	62	65	− 1
2,850	Mar. Arms pf.				
	v. t. cfs.	99	96	98¼	+ ¾
700	Max. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
12,800	*Max. Munit.	7⅜	6	6¼	− 1¼
2,800	*Max. Pat.Ex.	20¾	18¾	20¾	+ ½
68,900	*Midvale Steel	71	68¾	68¾	+ 1¼
100	McC. Stores.	45	45	45	..
1,100	McC. S. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
950	*Mitchell M.				
	(when rel'd).	64¼	60	60	− 4¼
17,850	*Nat. Auto C.	44¼	41	41	− 1¾
37,000	*N. Y. Cen.rts.	1¼	¾	¾	..
1,700	*N. Y. Transp.	15	15¼	15½	− ¼
64,900	N. A. P. A.	18¾	18¾	14¾	+ ¾
38,800	*Pierce-Arrow.	65	42	55¾	..
150	*Pierce-A. pf.	101	101	101	..
43	P.B. & M.Co.	106	106	106	− 1
1,900	*P. S. Car. w.i.	10¼	9¾	10	− ⅛
100	Rep. Mot. T.	72	72	72	..
1	Reo Motors.	45	45	45	..
700	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
6,800	A.O.S. w.i.	43¾	43	43¾	..
755	*A. O. Smith				
	Corp. pf.,w.i.	97	96¼	97	− ¼
2,700	S. & T. T. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¾	− ⅛
4,300	*Spicer Mfg.	47¾	46¼	47	..
525	Spicer Mfg.pf.	107½	102¾	106	+ ¾
150	Sper'ld B. Co.	99	96	96	..
9,300	*Steel A. Corp.	3	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
2,900	*St. Joseph L.	21	19¾	20¼	+ ½
50	Std. Motors.	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
380	*St. L. S. W.				
	& Pacific.	31	30¼	31	..
21,400	Sub. B.v.Lots.	43¾	41	41¼	− 2
765	*Todd Shipyds.	82¾	81½	81¾	− ¾
1,900	Texas Co. rts.	24¼	23¾	24	..
2,190	Triangle Film.	2¼	1⅞	2	− ⅛
18,200	*Tr.-W. St. F.	46	43¾	43¾	− 2¼
9,100	U. S. Smasp.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
3,600	*U. S. Tung.	25	27	28	− ¼
13,800	*Unit. Motors.	65¼	61	62¾	− 2¾
17,000	*U. Alloys S.C.	49¼	48¾	49¼	..
6,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¾	1	1	..
200	*W. Pac., w.i.	21	20¾	21	+ ½
50	*W. P. pf., w.i.	48	48	48	− 1
1,000	*W. & L. E.				
	pf., w. i.	52	40¾	51	+ 1
4,800	*Wilcox P. w.i.	60	57	58	− 1
1,400	W. Flm v.t.cfs.	1¼	1	1¼	..
98,200	*W. -M. Arc.	24¾	23¼	24	+ ⅝
2,700	*Zinc Compan.	4¼	4	4¼	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

100	Anglo-Amer...	16	16	16	..
816	Ohio Oil Co.	388	387	384	+14
110	Prairie P. L.	297	296	297	..
12	Ill. P. L.	230	227	227	..
30	Northern P. L.	167	167	167	..
43	So. Penn. Oil.	455	455	455	..
650	Std. Oil Co., (N. J.).	942	903	935	+31
155	Std. Oil Co., (N. Y.).	240	237	240	+11
20	Vacuum Oil.	309	309	309	..
50	Std. Oil Co. (Cal.).	241	237	238	..
5	S. W. P. L.	113	113	113	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

700	*Ark.Pet.,Ltd., (a prospect)	60	60	60	− 1
3,850	*B. O. & Gas.	3¾	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
1,900	*Con. Max. Oil	1¼	1	1	..
9,300	*Caden & Co., (Oil Ref.).	13	10¾	11¾	− ⅝
9,600	*Col. Oil & G.	15	13¼	13¾	− 1¼
500	*C. O. & G.pf.	5	4¾	4¾	..
33,000	*Federal Oil.	4¾	3¾	4¾	..
300	*Gen.Ref. & P.	5	4¾	5	..
1,900	*Houston Oil.	20¾	19¾	20	..
5,200	Int. Petrol.	11¼	10¾	10¾	− ⅝
4,800	Metro. Petrol.	11¼	10	10	− 1¼
17,000	*Midwest Oil	48	41	42	..
13,800	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
1,000	*Oil Corp.,	1	¾	¾	..
87,600	*Okla. Oil.	13½	12	12¾	+ 2
21,300	*Okla. Oil pf.	1¾	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
28,125	Okla. P. & R.	11¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅝
7,500	*Omar G.&C.	65	65	65	− 3
9,300	Ohio Cane S.	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
200	Savoy Oil.	12¾	11¾	11¾	− 1¼
37,900	Seq. Oil & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
12,900	*Sinclair Oil.	56¾	54¾	54¾	− 1¾
15,300	*So. Oil Tran.	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
10,500	*Un. West. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
84,000	*Utah Petrol. Co. (a pros.)	59	50	56	+ 5
47,100	Van. G. & O.	1¾	1	1¼	− ⅛
54,400	*Victoria Oil.	1¼	1	1¼	− ⅛
540	Way O. & G.	5	4	5	− ¼
70,200	*W.E.O.& G.	54	51	51	− 1
14,500	Wyom. Pet....	2¾	2	2½	..

MINING STOCKS

2,300	*A.-B. Co. M. (a prospect).	5	5	5	..
47,800	*A. Mines C.	87	85	87	+ 1¾
31,400	*†Alaska W.	52	42	45	+ 1
17,500	*†Arizona Ch.	47	42	47	+ 1
3,000	*†Arkansas A.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	..
21,350	*Ariz. Copids.	1¾	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
10,500	*Atlas Min.	10¾	9	9	..
25,100	Big Jim.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	..
27,200	B. L. C. Co.	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
300	Bingham Min.	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
150,700	*Bisbee Cop., (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
73,000	Boston & M.	87	80	84	+ 2
167,275	Butte C. & Z. t. ctfs.	20	13¾	19¾	+ 6¼
26,500	Butte Detroit.	1.40	90	1.40	+ ⅜
13,800	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	1¾	2¾	..
350	Cactus.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
150	*Cal Copper.	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12,300	*Caledonia.	51	46	50	+ 6
10,900	*Cal. Con. (a prospect).	80	77	79	..
64,850	*Cal. & Jerome	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
18,800	Can. Copper.	2¼	1¾	2	..
6,500	Cashboy.	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
6,900	C. de C. Cop.	45	43	45¾	− ¾
3,500	Con. Cop. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
10,800	*Con. Home.	1¼	¾	1¼	+ ⅛
65,000	Con. Ariz. S.	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
23,000	Con. Estimate unanimously voted that the standard specifications be temporarily waived in order that purchases of coal may be made in the open market.				
5,835	Creason C. G.	6¾	6	6	− ¼
1,000	Crown Reserve	50	48	48	+ 1
3,400	D. L. & Sil.				
	& L.-yr 5½s	14½	13	13	− 1½
31,400	D.-A.C. (a pr)	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
10,750	*Emma Cop.	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
16,100	First Nat. Cop	5¾	4½	4¾	..
6,675	†Goldfield Con	57	55	56	..
10,500	*Gold. Merg.	7	6	7	..
29,400	*G. Can. G.	15	13	14	..
150,000	Green. Mining	6	4¼	5	− ⅛
11,800	*G. F. G. M.	90	65	90	+ 20
200,000	*Hull Copper.	93	70	77	+ ⅜
8,885	Hecla Mining.	8¾	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
110	Howe Sound.	5¾	3¾	5¾	..
31,000	*Ind. Lead.	11	10	10	..
13,800	Ins. Nced. C. (a prospect).	1¾	1¼	1¾	..
2,500	*Int. Mines.	10	10	10	..
8,300	*Iron Blossom	1¾	1¼	1¾	− ⅛
21,000	J. Verde.(a.p.)	1¾	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
2,350	*Jer. Ext., (a pr.)	2¼	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
13,600	*Jim Butler.	93	89	92	+ 5
6,500	*Jumbo Ext.	34	30	32	..
3,200	*Kewsaw.	11	10	11	..
17,250	*Lona Pr. Mr.	1¾	1	1¾	+ ⅛
300	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
142,800	Louisiana C.	1.00	68	95	+ 25
21,400	Magma Cop.	55	48¼	55	+ 3¾
5,900	*Marsh Min.	9	9	9	..
2,800	Mason Valley.	9	6¾	6¾	..
500	McIntyre.	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
10,475	Marg'v. G. M.	1¾	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
2,000	*McKin.-Dar.	60	58	60	+ 2
4,940	*Mojave Tung.	4	3½	3¾	..
1,500	Mont. Silver.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
279,000	Miami Con.	1.00	68	75	..
113,300	Monster Chief	1	1	1	..
2,100	†Mont. G. M.	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
42,000	†Moth. Lode.	38¼	37	38	+ ½
43,300	†Newray M.	1¾	.95	1¾	+ ⅛
1,500	N. Utah Bing.	1¼	1	1¼	..
1,850	N. Y. & H.R.	16¾	14¾	16¾	+ ⅝
9	Nipissing M.	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
100	Ohio Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11,800	Ohio Copper. new. w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
12,200	Ohio Cop. pf.	25	25	25	..
105,335	*O. Emma L.	50	25	50	+10
4,000	*Ore.	4	4	4	+ ⅛
51,200	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop., (a pr.)	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
2,600	Peerless Jen.	77	76	77	..
28,600	Prog. M. & M.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
27,500	*Pro. Gas.	4¾	4¼	4¾	..
895,000	*†Rex. Con. M.	75	43	67	+27
7,700	†Rochester M.	64	56	60	+ 3
2,800	*Sacra. W. C.	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
22,500	*Santa R. D.	2	1¾	1¾	..
5,000	*†St. Nich Z.	¾	¾	¾	..
39,100	*†Silver Pick.	28	21	23	− 1
6,250	San Toy.	18¼	17	17½	..
2,750	Silver K. Con.	4½	4¼	4¼	..
2,000	Silver Prick of Arizona.	60	60	60	..
4,500	Silver King of Arizona.	70	60	70	..
3,500	St. Silver-Ld.	1¾	1¼	1⅝	..
17,500	*†Success M.	40	35	39	+ 2
200	*Sup. & Bos.	7¼	7	7	− ¼
135,000	*Sup.M.C.(pr.)	60	40	44	−11
700	Stewart.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,200	*Tem. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
144,105	T. B. Gold pf.	87	82	86	+ 3
1,210	*Tono. Belm.	1¼	1	1¼	..
5,450	Ton. Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
2,000	Ton. Mining.	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
11,550	Ton. Eastern.	6	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4,000	Tri Bullion.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
14,500	*†U. S. C. M.	12	10¾	11¾	+ 1
7,000	*Un. V. Ext.	40¾	38¼	39	− ¼
7,800	U. G. M. Co.	6¼	5¾	6¼	..
2,540	†W. E. Con.	74	70	73	+ 2
23,500	W. C. M Co.	41	39	41	..
34,600	*†W. C. Cop.	18	16	18	..
350	White Oaks.	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
34,400	†Y. Ark. C. (a prop.)	28	22	28	+ 5
2,750	*Yusc. Con.	1¼	1	1⅛	− ⅛

BONDS

$30,000	*C. & Co.n.6s.	105	104¼	105	..
92,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	70	63	69¾	+ ½
65,000	Mtd. Steel 5s.	98¾	98¼	98¾	− ⅛
81,000	*R. G. 6½s. w.	100¾	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
365,000	Stan. Oil 4½s.	101¾	99¾	100¾	+ ⅛
625,000	*Un. K. Gt.B. & L.5-yr 5½s	98¾	53¼	98½	..
750,000	*Un. K. Gt.B. & L.5-yr.5½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

Lay Stone of Maternity Hospital.

The cornerstone of the $100,000 building of the Brownsville and East New York Maternity Hospital was laid yesterday afternoon, with Alderman Alexander S. Drescher presiding. Mrs. J. M. Silverstein, who with her husband has been active in promoting the institution, laid the stone. The Rev. Rabbi A. Finkelstein delivered the invocation and Grand Rabbi Rabinowitz of Brownsville the benediction. Addresses were delivered by Municipal Court Justices Edward A. Richards and Jacob S. Strahl. The hospital will be a four-story building and will contain 300 beds.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY

New York, October 23, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY:—

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms Nos. 1,752 to 1,760, at No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22rd day of November, 1916, at Eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to fix such proportion of the capital stock of the Company with dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the proposal to dissolve the corporation, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The foregoing Special Meeting is to be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting of the said Board held on the 22d day of October, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

ALLIED MACHINERY COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Allied Machinery Company of America will be held in the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, November 11, 1916.

AMES HIGGINS, Secretary.

MANATI SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MANATI SUGAR COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated, New York, November 6, 1916.

R. M. ANGULO, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., 4th October, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at twelve o'clock, M., on Monday, the 13th November, 1916, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, November 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK OF PORTO RICO.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared, payable December 6, 1916, to stockholders of record on November 24, 1916.

E. PAVENSTEDT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., November 28, 1916, for delivering at Philadelphia, Pa., scrubbing brushes, dry cells, hose clamps, soap, dishes, gasoline, marine glue, glycerine, grommets, hand sewing machines, sheathing nails, paint pots, sealing shoveis, mahogany stair tiling, gasoline torches, and envelopes furnished at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy. 11-8-16.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., December 5, 1916, for building and delivering overboard at the contractor's dock the hull of a single-screw, wood, power, derrick barge. Information upon application to the above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Please take notice that the co-partnership of KAMSLER & GOLDSTEIN, formerly conducting the business of manufacturing ladies' hats, under the trade name "Fayette," has been dissolved. Sol Kamsler continuing and Cesar Goldstein withdrawing therefrom.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice that you are hereby given notice that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 3d day of November, 1916, it was ordered:

That an order of this court made and dated June 9, 1916, requiring the filing on or before August 1, 1916, of duly verified written statements and proofs of claim against Mills & Gibb be and it hereby is amended nunc pro tunc as of the 9th day of June, 1916, so as to provide that the time on or before which any and all creditors or claimants against Mills & Gibb, who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever, who assert any claim against it, are required to assert their said claims, by the 14th day of November, 1916, with like force and effect as if the said 14th day of November, 1916, had been stated in said order in the place and stead of said 1st day of August, 1916; all other provisions in said order, however, to remain in full force and effect, including the direction to give notice thereof as made and entered on June 9, 1916.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 266 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSEMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MAYOR ASKS POWER TO BUY COAL FREELY

Calls on Aldermen to Waive the Provision for Bids and Scientific Tests

FEARS BIG RISE IN PRICES

Vetoes Ordinance Allowing Hunting on Staten Island, as Residents and Police Oppose It.

Mayor Mitchel has sent to the Aldermen a communication asking their cooperation with the Board of Estimate and the heads of city departments in safeguarding city interests in the purchases of such coal as may be necessary before Jan. 1. In his communication the Mayor said:

"While many of the departments have contracted for their requirements of coal up to or beyond next January at normal prices, some are not so provided. During the last two weeks the experience of the Central Purchase Committee shows that prices quoted for coal have been from 100 to 150 per cent. in excess of prices quoted during normal conditions of the coal market. For practical purposes in the purchase of coal it is, of course, immaterial whether the present prices are actually justified by market conditions or whether they are due to artificial inflation by reason of speculation among dealers.

"At its meeting today the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received a report which confirmed a report previously submitted to me, from which it appears that the use of standard specifications in the present emergency would prevent the city from obtaining reasonable price quotations, because coal now available for delivery is held by dealers who will not consent to deliver subject to an analysis and to the enforcement of penalties. Upon such report the Board of Estimate unanimously voted that the standard specifications be temporarily waived in order that purchases of coal may be made in the open market.

"The action of the Board of Estimate will assist materially in enabling the city to deal on a basis of equality with other consumers in the purchase of coal. The result, however, cannot be entirely accomplished without the cooperation which only your honorable board can render, pursuant to Section 412 of the Charter, in adopting a resolution which will empower city departments to purchase coal prior to Jan. 1, 1917, in amounts aggregating more than $1,000 by open market order instead of by contract. The grant of such authority to department heads will enable them to secure better prices by reason of the fact that delays of from ten days to two weeks necessarily incident to the advertising for contracts and making of awards will thereby be eliminated. Such authority, together with the action taken today by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, ought to make it possible for the city to escape a large part of the present increased cost of coal due to temporary abnormal conditions."

The Mayor also returned to the board with his disapproval an ordinance submitted to him permitting the discharge of small arms in any part of Richmond Borough during the open hunting season. He said:

"I have received a number of letters from residents of this community strongly opposing this legislation, the Police Commissioner also joining in the protest.

"It has been brought to my attention that shooting during the hunting season was allowed on the island some years ago. One writer informs me that a hunter came into his garden and fired at some animal within thirty yards of his house. Another writer complains that his grounds were invaded and pet animals shot by the so-called hunters.

"The wooded part of the island is used to a great extent by women and children, and promiscuous shooting, under such circumstances, would endanger life.

"With an open season for shooting on Staten Island there would probably be an influx of strangers with hunting permits that would be beyond the power of the city authorities to control. It is my opinion that Staten Island has gone beyond the point where it can be used as a hunting preserve.

"Even under the most rigid rules, in the great forest tracts in the Adirondacks and in Maine, we read of one accident after another where people are injured and even killed during the so-called hunting season.

"I deem it my duty to return this proposed amendment disapproved."

FINDS COAL CARS SCARCER.

Black Diamond, Trade Organ, Puts Fuel Shortage Up to Railroads.

The car shortage, becoming more aggravated from day to day, is blamed for the rising price of coal in the current issue of The Black Diamond, the official organ of the coal trade.

"The only general statement," says the journal, "which seems to do justice to the national coal market for this week is that prices are, broadly speaking, on a higher level, with the shortage growing more acute because the car shortage has been aggravated.

"The big influence for the week has been the car situation. It seems that a certain incapacity of the carriers to comply with the enormous demand has been aggravated by a struggle among the carriers to get a sensible movement of cars. Wholesale violations of car rules have definitely slowed down the movement of that equipment, and this has intensified the car shortage. This, it seems, has reached the worst possible stage within the last week and is not even partially relieved by the efforts at placing embargoes on only interline movements by the different carriers. It is true that these embargoes have relieved the situation in certain places, as, for example, in Cincinnati, in Louisville, and in the vicinity of the mines in some parts of Illinois, but it has intensified the situation in other markets which were dependent upon coal moved through or from those centres. Thus, while an embargo relieves one district slightly, it intensifies the demand and the shortage in another district and accentuates price advances.

"The best index to the market is perhaps the comment from the different districts. New York says, for example, that anthracite has eased up a trifle because the people balked at the high prices of retail and at the high prices at wholesale, and showed a disposition to shift to other coals. This could mean but one thing. Bituminous, already strong, was strengthened by the added demand, the price going up to $6.25 and in some cases to $7 a ton at the mines.

"Baltimore says that at tidewaters bituminous coal is selling from $6 to $7 a ton, and the industrial plants are shorter of fuel than ever before. In that district the car supply is only from 1 0to 30 per cent. of the rated capacity.

"In Pittsburgh the operators are struggling to satisfy the demand, with cars growing shorter and with the labor supply more difficult to find and the laborers more indifferent about working.

"In Cincinnati steam and domestic coal reached $6 a ton and then eased off a little when the Louisville & Nashville embargoes were placed.

"In Louisville the placing of embargoes did not improve the car supply at the mines, but it did give a little more coal for sale in that city, thus easing prices.

"In Chicago some big sales were made of Illinois coal at $5.50 for domestic and $3 to $3.25 for steam coal at the mines. Prices were just about fixed at that point on Wednesday and Thursday. Eastern coals were selling around $4.50 a ton, but not much coal was moving in because higher prices were obtained in other markets.

"All over the country efforts are being made to relieve the car situation. In Chicago the operators are seeking an injunction against the railroads to restrain them from stealing cars. In Cleveland the shippers are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to give coal mines preference over industrial plants, and in Detroit a general plea for relief is made."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 11, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913
Monday	1,483,978	796,855	464,325
Tuesday	Holiday	1,064,034	230,628
Wednesday	2,023,464	1,242,277	234,122
Thursday	1,494,846	1,242,188	225,965
Friday	2,028,700	996,583	241,057
Saturday	818,212	330,705	70,161
Total wk.	7,827,200	5,812,862	1,466,258
Year to date

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.
Motions.
Ryan<Ohmer, (2.)
Re Matthews.
General calendar:
Brown & Co<O'Connor.
Webb<Samuels.
Re Mollins.
Reed<Moran Towing Co.
Mercenthaler Linotype Co.<International Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Chapman<Mills & Gibb,
Turner<Bullock.
W B McLean Mfg Co<Glaser-Rohrs Co.
Scalen<International High Speed Steel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.
Clayton C. Griswold.
Norman Seymour.
Nathan Birlin.
Ittell Chandelier Co.
Clothilde Cohn.
Aaron Lieblein.
Geo E Merry.
Louis Jacoby.
D E Dey & Sons.
R R Geist & Sons.
Vito Caviello.
Big Schuman.
Under objection:
Daisy H Andrews.
Geo P Fox.
Solomon Beer.
Mayer Kaplan.
Morris Rosenstrauch.
L & S Deutscher.
Arthur Rich.
Goldberger & Green.
Adjourned cases:
Abraham Frankel.
Isaac Rettig.
Israel Feinman.
Motions:
Emil Katzenstein.
Mervin Myres.
L Popkin & Co.
B Gottlieb & Co.
Chas Endres.
Padbresky & Golden. (2.)
Friedman<Penn RR.
U S<Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Friedman<Moore & Co.
Von Der Lin<Jennings (2.)
Hevly<Alax Tracking.
Testa<Miller.
Cotsilin<Howell.
Griffin<Chevrolet Motor Co (2.)
Scott<CNY.
Meinhard<Holbrook C & R Corp.
McMillan<same.
No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ruhl<Stuyvesant Auto T Co.
Vattano<Keegan.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rohl<Stuyvesant Auto Co.
Vattano<Keegan.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dohian<Stand Utility.
Imp Film Exchange<Kalem Co.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brockman<Tepfer.
Restino<Castle Bros.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co<Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Christman<CNY.
Cassawicks<CNY.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Horowitz<McDermott.
Silberberg<Dietz.
Greller<Cohen.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kellman<Eckert, (2.)

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Supplementary calendar:
Inq.—Ward<Warner Chem Co.
Inq.—Cent Trust<Welslin.
Inq.—Shubert Theat Co<Isman.
Inq.—Cole<Anderson.
Kornbley<Waters.
M. Kempner & Sons<Mendelson
Welin Co<Mitsui.
McKegney<Surety Co.
Blanck<Miller.
Dronges<Film Co.
Wickstrom<Peck.
Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli.
Stumpf & Langhoff Co<Mass B & I Co.
Villepigue<Hackert-Finlay Realty Co.
Moriarity<Levin, Bros.
Sonn Bros Co<Staab.
Alteria Rty. &c, Co.<Ill Surety Co.
Vilinsky<Anderson.
Fischer<Berlin.
C Tennant Sons & Co<Brown.
No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ely<Interstate Sec Co.
Bronston Bros Co<Vogel.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Louis M Ventura.
Arthur W Lopez.
Jennie B Ferris.

TRIAL TERM—(October term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on. No day calendar.
Ernest S J G W Woerz.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Jennie Kaufman.
Ellen C Stevens.
Frances B Bower.
Lucy D Sheafe.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Bryan<Ruskle.
Grayzel Press<Ellsberg.
Shapiro<Hilliquit.
Universal Stenotype Co<Jenkins.
Frankenthaler<Vogel.
Kanee<N Y Rys.
Re London Assur Co.
Zimmerman<Richards
Kreuter<29 W 64th St Realty Corp.
Schetana<Winter.
Downs<Baker R & L Co, (2.)
Downs<same.
Cohen<B & R Cloak & Suit Co.
Strong<Sturges.
Cohen<Erie R R.
Toth<Tilney.
Rump<Roeder.
L Kirsten Co<Linde.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lissey<P J Carlin Const Co.
Schlosser<Blonstein, Leshkowitz<Weingarten (2.)
Gordon<Erlangar.
Weinstein<3d Av RR.
Bernstein<Malzman.
Gradus<Second Av Amusement Co.
Bass<Lawrence.
Yung Hing Sun Ry.
Seaman<Salkowitz.
Brassel<T Harrington Sons & Co.
Levin<Brown.
Silver<Mermelstein.
Slieo<Coreiglia.
Herman<Brady.
Ziegler<Vogel.
Carr<Ray Auto Renting Co.
McBride<O'Connell, Greenhouse<Winkelman, Inc.
Herman<Meyerback.

Auerbach<Rabiner.
Laifano<Harris.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
Abelson<Bradley Cont.
N Y City & L I Adv.<Ratkowsky.
Kells<Marinucci.
Downs<Baker R & L (2).
Newman<Fowler.
Schlein<Rosenberg.
Hedaya<Zetouna. (2).
Hedaya<Zetouna.
Cohen<Marks.
Inkram<Peterman.
Jacoby<Beck.
Fuerst<Dortman.
Stumf & Walter Co<Baker.
Nachman<Edelstein.
Rader<same.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Katz<Genodman.
Hudich<Delvechul.
Furman<Dobrojczynski.
McKennis<Einstein.
Lillien<Goldstein.
Orsetti<Bonetti.
Hecht<Abend.
Manford<Marvullo.
Levine<Katz Bros. Leather Goods Co.
Alpert<Borden's Cond Milk Co. (3).
Kravitz<same (2).
Cohen<Dorf.
Marx<Weinstein<same.
Rehermann.
Sternberg<Fleishelmer
Pomerants<David.
Musacchio<Amendola.
Swimmer<Kalliman.
Cohen<same.
Hollander<Blumenkranz.
Moskowitz<Interboro P T Co.
Greenberg<Foundry.
Hawken<Levinson Wrecking Co.
Forster<Rothschild.
Morreno<N Y Rys.
Fedoni<same.
Wishitsky<same.
Fechtor<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Altman<Kinstler.
Havary<Ades.
NY Steam Co<Madison Av R R.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10. A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Pinas<Modern Cloak & Suit Co.
Liberman<Schnitzer.
Jacoby<Kaufman.
Willis<McKeever.
East River Nat Bk<Elias.
H D Bahr Trucking Co<Trainer Cont.
Schwartz<Goldman.
Epstein<Rubin.
Brody<Brimberg.
Kelly<Marinucci.
Gerli<J Samuels Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Lewitz<Lewitz.
Straw Hatters Union<Lawlor.
Frank<Damm.
Korzer<Unkower Ry Co.
Dunn<Salzano.
Mirr<McCreery.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Inq—Laheney<Laheney.
Greenberg<Marsh.
Same<same.
Duffy<Duffy Grease & Oil Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Miller<Stuve, (2.)
Scotto<T Hogan & Son
Sussman<Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Levington<Robitzek.
Galiana<Galiana.
Frank<Connolly.
Moller<Schnackenberg.
Re Kelly St Imp Co.
Stephens<Bothwell.
Davis<Gustaveson.
Barbier<Mulligan.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schpos<Block.
Same<Strauss.
United Mchts Rty, &c, Co<Kursrok.
Mitchell<Walton.
Ricci<Morgan.
Megia<Muller.
S. Blick Co<Morris.
Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Nathan Kirshner.
Wills for probate:
John T. Smith.
Maria Schafer.
Accountings:
Frederick Schwarz, also known as Frederick Schwartz.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendars.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Gifford<Stember et al.—Joseph P. Morrissy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jaycox, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Lang<Munheim.
Dascher<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
McDonald<Bernheimer
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Flavin<N Y C & H R RR.
Worthington<Hone.
People, &c<Scanlon.
Townsend<B H RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Tardi<Nas El RR (8.)
Facciola<same.
Lundy<CNY.
Navick<Nass El RR.
Kinnear<Kinnear.
Dwyer<Warren.
Glazer<Nass El RR.
Rohde<Housemann.
Dime Sav Bk, Bklyn<Amphion Academy
C Lipschitz<Lindeman
E Lipschitz<same.
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Strober<Rosenthal.
Smith<Beers & Son.
Kings Co Mtg Co<Herald Const Co.
Re Potter & Decker Realty Co.
Riggs<Hedges.
Nowak<Mut Life Ins.
Fox<Krimsky.
Katzman<Kornblum.
Cohen<Dembicer Bldg.
Munroe<Powers.
Levin<Rappeport.
Stertzer<Hoffstott.
Gross<Gross.
Bjork<Block.
Murcken<Kuritsky.
Hulse<Hulse.
Smelle<D. L & W RR.
Nolan, (Board Estimate & A.)
Esmeraldo<Serrao.

Scannell Boiler Works<Stephenson Co.
Matheson<Mente.
Burke<Adamson.
Chivers<Chivers.
Re Spitzer.
Schneider<Schneider.
Bennett<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
L Ward<same.
G Ward<same.
Maher<same.
Optekar<same.
Loshak<same.
Kline<same.
Matheny<same.
Helscher<same.
Meickelgam<same.
Mitchell<Watson.
Mokarzel<Mokarzel.
Re Union Bank (Barb & Hummel Farms.)
Same, (408 Jerome St)
Same, (308 stone Av.)
Snutarcoce<Gimbel Bros.
Wilson<Gueth.
Levy<Silverstein.
Scheidt<Nastel et al.
Nah Radiator Co<Greenman.
Greenberg<Steinberg.
Gillen<Magan.
W Skilling<Hkn H RR
W Skilling<same.
Zamparelli<Zamparelli
Hoollatt<DeWitt, Johnson<West Bldg RR Co.
Bds<same.
Reilly<Pathing Sun Pub Co.

Mortimer<Bd Educa Mt Vernon.
Fischer<N Y Times.
Lombardo<Serv of Relief for Incurable Cancer.
People<Guernsey.
Highest number reached on call 345.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Civil calendar.
Parroto<Freeman.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
J Herskowitz<Schimmel.
M Herskowitz<same.
Kaufman<S I R T.
Delonge<Delonge.
M Smiles<Spindler.
R Smiles<same.
B Randeough<Ettner.
L Goldberg<S I Mid Ry.
Butbach<Gill.

The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
Gippert<Southfield Beach RR.
Cunningham<same.
Shrimpton<S I Mid Ry.
De Palmer<Shaka.
MacClintock<Collyer & Terwilliger.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Verdon<Schildkraut et al.
Hood<Wetzal.
Turchin<Matheson Lead Co.
Ward<S H RR.
Crouze<CNY.
Toolan<N Y & Queens E L & Power Co.
Smith<N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Millang<Gilkinson.
Inq.—Werbela<Thomas Colliery Co.
Yaklaski<Yaklaski.
Roemmele<Tarnover et al.
Holzinger<B H RR.
Krampe<Krampe.
Vollmer<an infant<Brodbeck.
John Winkler's Sons, Inc<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Wagner<Cutler Bldg Co, Inc, et al.
Carlomagno<Fiore et al.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1253.

Marshon<Meyer.
Nosser<S H RR.
Kuhn, an infant<Heinestein.
Dinsenbacher, an infant<Seeger Elec.
Duerwald<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rabey<S H RR et al.

Colelli<N Y & Q Co Railway.
Wolinsky<Schenck et al.
Furst<S H RR.
Van Iderstine Co<McCoy.
Roth<S H RR.
Wilmot<L I RR.
Cohen<Wiener, Inc, et al.
Lynam<Merges et al.
Johann & Sons<Linch.
In re Receiver of 2d Av RR.
Bienkevice<Josinsky.
Conrad<Johnson.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 12.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, 913 miles S. at noon.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, 114 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Tampico to New York, 394 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 286 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, 497 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, 366 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 241 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 16 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Gargoyle, Alexandria to New York, 74 miles S. E. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 250 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 59 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Florence Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, 344 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, 84 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, 163 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, 70 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Wm. O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, 74 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 150 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Nurses, Galveston to New York, 290 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 6:30 A. M.—Saxonia .....Nov. 13
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alicante.....Nov. 14
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Palermo.....Nov. 14
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Adriatic .....Nov. 14
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Paul .....Nov. 15
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristiansfjord .....Nov. 15
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Fordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—La Touraine.Nov. 15
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....Nov. 15

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii and China, (except Hongkong,) Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Ecuador .....Nov. 15
Japan, Korea, Hongkong and specially addressed mail for China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....Nov. 13
Hongkong, Batavia, (via San Francisco)—Theodant .....Nov. 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, China, (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru .....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Nov. 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Nov. 23
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Nov. 28

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Andijk.....Nov. 15
Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, (except Cauca and Narino Departments,) at 9:30 A. M.—Carrillo .....Nov. 15
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia .....Nov. 15
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Nov. 15
Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tocantins.....Nov. 15
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Cholutaca and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal .....Nov. 16
South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—American .....Nov. 16
Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.—Korona..Nov. 16
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, Cuba, via Havana, (must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores....Nov. 16

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 16, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS La Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 24, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 13, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 14, SS Palermo.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra
The' and supper dansante
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS. A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600. J. Harrison, Prop.

The TRAYMORE has set a high standard of service, comfort & beauty. LARGEST FIREPROOF HOTEL DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK. American Plan. European Plan. NEW YORK OFFICE: 489 FIFTH AVE.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACE LATZ & CO.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greenwich Parkway, Conn.
For nervous, asymptomatic patients; expert, sympathetic treatment.

MICHIGAN.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. White Sulphur Baths, Arctic Spa. 30 Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Sun rises, 6:29 | Sun sets, 4:40 | Moon rises, 7:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	10:09	3:25	4:06
Governors Island	10:08	10:48	4:00	4:56
Hell Gate	11:38	12:36	5:50	6:37

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 12.

At St. Paul, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
At Buena Terra, Bordeaux, Oct. 23.
At Manchuria, London, Nov. 1.
At Summer, Cristobal, Nov. 4.
At Manzanilla, Cienfuegos, Nov. 2.
At Keyvive, Philadelphia, Nov. 11.
At Cavour, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 15.
At Grove, Cabanien, Oct. 24.
At French Prince, La Pallice, Oct. 23.
At Lordanar, Matanzas, Nov. 8.
At Radiant, Tampico, Nov. 2.
At Port Antonio, Jamaica, Nov. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Northern	Havre	Oct. 24
Arapahoe	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Snowdon	Cardiff	Oct. 25
Athenone	La Pallice	Oct. 26
Tedding	Copenhagen	Oct. 13
Esperanza	Nassau	Nov. 9
Andes	Havre	Oct. 23
Sinaia	Santiago	Nov. 7
Tenadores	Havana	Nov. 10
Carolina	San Juan	Nov. 8
Oceanic	London	Oct. 30
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 13
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 8
El Rio	Galveston	Nov. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

*Todraine	Bordeaux	Nov. 4
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 11
Hejlig Olav	Copenhagen	Nov. 4
Andania	London	Nov. 3
Yarrowdale	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Penmorval	Havre	Nov. 29
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 8
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 8

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Fayal	Nov. 9
Veleda	London	Nov. 1
Larne	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Mandeville	Jamaica	Nov. 10
*Regina d'Italia	Almeria	Nov. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Nov. 1
Santa Marta	Kingston	Nov. 11
Arljman	Jamaica	Nov. 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 14
*San Giovanni	Naples	Oct. 30
Elef K. Venesules	Genoa	Nov. 2
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Guiana	Demerara	Nov. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 5
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Otterstad	Havre	Nov. 8
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardelnorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 16
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Palumo, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alicanti, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Frederick, Port-de-Prick, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Melford Hall, Manchester		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Progreso		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Bassan, Hull		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Stephan, Liverpool		12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 16, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS La Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 24, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 13, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 14, SS Palermo.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water.
Reduced Fare. $3.00
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Route via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Always in Sight of Land.
Passenger Service will be operated throughout the entire year.
Express Freight Service. Early deliveries
Reduced State Room prices: Outside and inside rooms $1. Rooms with bed $4.
Special Dining Room Service. A la Carte and Table d'Hote. Popular prices. Clam Breakfasts.
Music by Selected Artists from Daggett's Boston Orchestra.
Superb Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 18, No. River, foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.
Tickets and Information at Pier; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON, $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next. Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1918.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

PORTO RICO
Here are the same leathery palms and hint of tropical verdure which lured the old Spanish Sea-Rovers to these shores. Visit this lovely Island of Enchantment.
16 Day Cruise $94.50 And All Expenses Up
The steamer is your hotel for the entire voyage, from New York to and around the island, stopping at principal ports and return. Large modern steamers especially built for tropical service. Sailing every Saturday. Send for booklet.
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11,700 Tons Displacement
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All outside staterooms. Suites with private bath. Broad Decks; exceptional cuisine.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
TWIN SCREW † S.S. LA TOURAINE
Saturday, Nov. 18, 3 P. M.
*ROCHAMBEAU .....Sat., Nov. 25, 3 P. M.
†ESPAGNE .....Sat., Dec. 9, 3 P. M.
†First and second cabin. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
SAXONIA .....MON., NOV. 18, 10 A. M.
LACONIA .....SAT., DEC. 2, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA .....SAT., DEC. 9, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA .....SAT., DEC. 16, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA .....SAT., DEC. 23, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
All Passengers Land Falmouth.
ANDANIA .....SAT., NOV. 18, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA .....SAT., NOV. 25, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK—BRISTOL
FOLIA .....SA

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The northwest said were continues to spread southward and the eastward weather of the season saw prevails over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and the North Pacific States. Temperatures lower than ever before recorded in the month of November were reported this morning from a number of points in Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. The lowest temperature reported was 16 degrees below zero in the Yellowstone National Park. There have been snows within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, central Rocky Mountain region, and Vermont, and rains in the Atlantic States from Georgia northward to southern New England. The indications are that the weather will be unsettled Monday and Tuesday generally east of the Mississippi River, with probably snow and rain in the north border States and rain in other districts.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh to brisk and variable winds and rain; Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast and overcast weather and rain; South Atlantic and East Gulf, moderate, variable mostly and overcast weather.

Southern New England—Probably rain Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Probably rain south and rain or snow in north Monday and probably Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Overcast, with probably rain Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania — Cloudy Monday; Tuesday probably rain in south and rain or snow in north and colder.

Western New York—Probably snow or rain Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1914.		1915.	1914.
3 A. M.	51	44	4 P. M.	51	51
6 A. M.	50	43	6 P. M.	57	51
9 A. M.	50	42	9 P. M.	51	51
12 M.	54	50	11 P. M.	54	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 10 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:01—115 E. 103 St.; Edison Co.	Slight
2:50—Kingman St. at Boone Av.; Chesebrough Whitman Co.	Slight
3:50—38 Great Jones St.; David Myers	Slight
4:20—Pier 13, E. R.; N. Y. & Cuba S. S.	Slight
9:10—3297-3 Av.; John Heck	Not given
9:18—241 E. 125 St.; Gus Erickson	Slight
11:20—West B'way at Chambers St.; Cosmopolitan Hotel	Slight
11:40—2318 Jerome Av.; W. Herrman	Slight
P. M.	
12:45—1759 Madison Av.; Sam L. Williams	Slight
3:40—W. 45 St., not given	Slight
8:58—44 W. 44 St.; Chas. Pagen	None
8:58—White Plains Av. at Gun Hill Rd., (auto.)	Slight
4:00—113 W. 21 St.; Alice Hunt	Slight
4:20—112 W. 8 St.; Metropolitan Petroleum Co.	Slight
6:30—In front 219 W. 129 St. (auto.) Benj. Dippert	Slight
8:00—322 E. 112 St.; Louis Sapowick	Slight
8:50—1791 Madison Av.; A. Rosenveld	Slight
7:00—65 E. 84 St.; Milton Collins	Slight
9:40—Madison Av. at 43 St.; Hotel Biltmore	Slight

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEIGERWALD et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet in a southerly direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-six one-hundredths feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.

MEDBERY RICHARD, Referee.

R. E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.

82nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 53-100 Dollars ($15,803.53), with interest thereon from the 30th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 30-100 Dollars ($331.30), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, as paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50), and interest.

Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.

MEDBERY RICHARD, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SONTHEIMER & STERN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Singer, trustee herein, will sell at public auction on November 24th, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at Boonton, N. J., at the premises formerly occupied by the above-named bankrupts, all the right, title and interest of the trustee in the certain piece or parcel of land, more particularly described below, subject, however, to the mortgage upon said property aggregating the sum of $7,000, and subject to all other liens and encumbrances thereon. The property offered for sale is as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Town of Boonton, in the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, being all that part of a tract of land described in a deed made by William H. Osborne to Adeline Whitehead, dated April 25th, 1904, and recorded in Book 79-17 of deeds for Morris County on Pages 212 etc., that lies between the centre line of Boonton Avenue and the foot of the northerly bank of the Morris Canal.

Beginning at the third corner of the whole tract, being a point in the middle of Boonton Avenue; then (1) along a line of land of Albert J. Whitehead and along a line of land conveyed by him to sundry parties, south six degrees and seven minutes east five hundred and twenty-seven feet to the foot of the bank of the Morris Canal; thence (2) along the foot of the bank of the Morris Canal south eighty-one degrees and forty-five minutes west five hundred and fourteen feet to a line of land formerly of William G. Osborne; thence (3) along said line north seven degrees and ten minutes west one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-six one-hundredths feet to the middle of Boonton Avenue; thence (4) along the same, north fifty-four degrees east three hundred feet; thence (5) still along the same north forty degrees and fifty-eight minutes east three hundred and fifty-six and forty-five-hundredths feet to the place of beginning. Containing three and eighth-tenths acres. (3.8.)

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

For further particulars apply to Myers & Goldsmith, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City, attorneys for trustee, or Henry B. Singer, Trustee, 15 Liberty Street, City.

Dated New York, November 11, 1916.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS E. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS! Twin 6 Packard limousine, has less than 4,000 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.

1915 Mercer touring, equipped with wire wheels, excellent condition; make offer.

STUTZ, 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.

PACKARD, 3-48, seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.

1910 Mitchell, run less than 3,500 miles; like new; bargain; must sell.

1913 BUICK Runs 6 7, like new; make offer.

1913 PAIGE DETROIT touring; price $400.

MARMON Limousine, 1916 model; starter; with extra touring body; price $2,000.

WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $475.

1913 PACKARD 30 touring, seven passenger; price $600.

Several other cars at bargain prices.

WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

A REAL GOOD CAR.

Latest model Garford seven-passenger touring car; with Westinghouse electric lighting and starting system; all latest improvements; many extras, including two extra tires, all in good condition; would sell cheap or consider a good equity in exchange; if interested, will arrange for demonstration. M. J. Meyer, 66 Reade St. Telephone 216 Worth.

CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.

STUTZ, 1917 ROADSTER, (NEW CAR.)

HUDSON SUPER SIX, TOURING.

BUICK, 1916, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.

MERCER SPEEDSTER, BARGAIN, $850.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,

THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPELET.
MARMON, 1916, CLUBSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
HUDSON, 1915, LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN CAR LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC, 1914, COLONIAL TOWN.
MARMON SPECIAL TOWN CAR.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CHALMERS, practically new, six, light 5-passenger touring automobile; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,650; accept $1,025. Cap. Collum for information, phone 1808 Circle.

CLUBSTER.—I desire to sell my high-grade 1916 Clubster, equipped with five white wire wheels; new shoes; car is in magnificent condition; driven but 1,975 miles; will accept any reasonable offer. Mrs. Higgins, Room 633, Bretton Hall. Phone Schuyler 1090.

DODGE touring car. See foreman Nassau Brewery garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

FIAT LIMOUSINE; late model; all improvements; electric lights and starter; this car is a decided bargain for a closed car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

FORD runabout. See foreman at Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

GRANT "6" ALL YEAR AROUND; taken in trade for a Hupmobile; first-class condition; slip covers; this is a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUDSON.—Private party desires to sell his one-ton Hudson commercial car; perfectly new; closed panel body; also have a touring body to fit; self-starter, Delco system, and all accessories; sacrifice. Fremont 1110.

HUDSON Super Six 1916 touring, completely equipped and in perfect condition; must move immediately. Y 223 Times Annex.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 YEAR AROUND TOURING; also open touring; these cars have been overhauled in our Service Department and are sold with a guarantee as to their mechanical condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

LOCOMOBILE, town car, 30 H. P.; fine condition; extras; $700. Renuie, 750 7th Av.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price $1,350. On the spot at 2265 Bronx Park East, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER Raceabout, 1911, recently overhauled; electric lights; any demonstration; $375. Bryant 2095.

MITCHELL, 1916; used less than six months; hauled; electric lights; any demonstration; $375. Bryant 2095.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top; also Mitchell touring car; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 B'way.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, also Overland runabout; condition excellent; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1915, 3-38 phaeton touring, seating five; bargain. 1,700 B'way, street floor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of [illegible] Bankrupt. No. 23,726. In Bankruptcy. The undersigned hereby gives notice of the appointment of REGINALD BARRETT and KYRIE C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, and the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the annexed petition of Herman B. Goodstein, verified the 3rd day of November, 1916, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 11th day of October, 1916, praying that the above named Reginald Barrett and Kyrie C. Barrett, individually and as members of the firm of Barrett Brothers, be adjudged bankrupts and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupts was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same and that neither of the said alleged bankrupts is now within this district so that personal service may be made upon them or either of them, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupts and each of them and that they have not nor has either of them within the jurisdiction of this Court. It is

Now on motion of Herman B. Goodstein, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above named alleged bankrupts and each of them be and appear and answer or demur on or before the 23rd day of November, 1916, to the petition filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 11th day of October, 1916, and that in case of the failure of either of them or either of them to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in the New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 6th day of November, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupts and to each of them at their last known place of business, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated, New York, November 4th, 1916.

J. M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28006.—In Bankruptcy.—SAUL HOROWITZ, SAMUEL HOROWITZ, CHARLES HOROWITZ and HARRY HOROWITZ, individually and as copartners doing business as HOROWITZ BROS., Bankrupts.

SAUL HOROWITZ, SAMUEL HOROWITZ, CHARLES HOROWITZ and HARRY HOROWITZ, individually and as copartners doing business as HOROWITZ BROS., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 24, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 23, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,817. In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL WADOFSKY, Bankrupt, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 4, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 24, 1916, at 2 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 11, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23360.

Notice is given that ADOLPH V. SEIDLER, individually and as member of firm of SEIDLER & KELLY, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23468.

Notice is given that ISIDORE ROSENMAN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23391.

Notice is given that ANTHONY C. GUNTZER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires, runs and looks like a brand new car; price $1,000. Can be seen at 9 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1916 limousine or landaulet; sell or rent by month. 5626 Plaza.

PACKARD twin six 1334, 7-passenger touring, 4,000 miles. 5322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW 7 passenger touring car, 1910, model 48; gentlemen's car; in perfect condition. Address G. J. Cavanagh, West Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn.

RENAULT limousine, 20 H. P., also Fiat roadster that must be sold at once; $600 will buy either; will trade in for open car; condition mechanically; a bargain to a quick cash buyer. De Julio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 1076.

REO SEDAN; just the car for this season; taken in trade for a Hupp; a dandy car; gain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8 CYLINDER.

I have just taken delivery of an eight cylinder Stearns-Knight seven passenger touring car; this car never been run. For financial reasons I am compelled to dispose of same. Cost, $2,150, plus freight. Offers invited. Address D. M., Box J 80 Times Uptown.

STUDEBAKER RUNABOUT, 1915; good mechanical condition; paint and tires good; all improvements. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

WINTON 1915 light six, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL CARS TO HIRE BY HOUR, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, YEAR. E. & S. AUTO RENTING CO., 488 WEST 18TH ST. PHONE 2198 CHELSEA.

CHALMERS seven-passenger, 1916, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 5810.

HUDSON 6-cylinder limousine, looks like new, can be hired by day, week, or month; terms very reasonable; owner drives. O'Neill, phone Plaza 5440.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 454 St. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD SIX.—Limousine and touring car for hire, by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

PACKARD.—7-passenger landaulet for hire; hour, day, monthly preferred. Schuyler 3823.

PACKARD limousine, 1916, for hire; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.

Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year, EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912 38 landaulet; overhauled and painted; Westinghouse air springs; A1 condition. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. 5322 Columbus.

Private Cadillac and Hudson landaulet, $2.50 hour; careful chauffeur. Walters, Lenox 8040.

WHITE.—Beautiful White limousine car to rent on monthly contract; $300 month. 'Phone Aud. 5275-M. C. Zobel, 307 West 170th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, limousine or landaulet body; 7 passenger, 1916. 'Phone 2849 Schuyler.

WILL pay cash for limousine; give make, age; must be bargain. H 47 Times.

WANTED—CLOSED CARS FOR CASH. D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the world. U.S. Send for booklet and pass W.A.S.P. N.Y.A.C. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Wanted to sublet, lofts, about 2,500 square feet, preferably with fixtures for cloak and suit house. Madison Square 6380.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room brick house, fireproof garage, $7,000. Builders, 218th and Sedgwick Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; small house in rear; large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

6-ROOM HOUSE, $1,575.

Perfect condition, newly decorated; nice plot, suitable for chicken raising; 25 minutes to city; near school, stores, station; title perfect; $150 cash, then only $7 monthly. Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Bklyn, near 4th Av.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN [illegible] for quick buyer; beautiful home [illegible] Sound; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; house contains 10 rooms, bath; hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; large grounds; shrubs, &c.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Owner forced to sell beautiful new artistic home, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; large plot; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 20 minutes out; price, $4,200; $500 cash, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Bower, 717 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living, within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, box 135 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

Beautiful waterfront Bungalow on plot 40x100; all modern improvements also several water fronts for sale. Apply owners or brokers. Address K. A., 81 N. Y. Times.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$294 yearly, payable $17 monthly, and a small cash payment down, buys dandy 5-room and bath bungalow, easy distance to city; plenty of ground. Kelso, box 140 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

A cheap farm in beautiful Saddle River Valley; 30 acres, good house; farmer's cottage; barn, fruit, ice house, hennery, acre lake; long frontage State road; offered at foreclosure price; photos. Stevens & Tator, Ridgewood, N. J.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY." This booklet, containing valuable pointers on what to look out for when buying a farm, will be mailed free to you on request. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Montclair.—Mountainside residence, furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage; $200 per month; hillside residence, unfurnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; $1,200 per annum. F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Two-family house, eleven rooms, two baths, all improvements. Apply owner, 95 Hancock Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., or write Jacob Nilsson, 161 West 36th St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

List your property with us. We will advertise it for you, and we will pay 25% of the expense. No charge unless we sell it for you. Call here and arrange for us to proceed at once. New York Realty Exchange, 1,776 Broadway, near 56th St. Phone Columbus 9434.

If you've tried every method to sell your property and failed, I'll show you how to sell. Telephone 2395 Jamaica. Realty Service Publishing Co., Post Office Building, Jamaica.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH.—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th, N. Y.

Bell Harbor, Rockaway Park.—Attractive 11-room modern house, furnished, $35; 40 minutes Pennsylvania, Flatbush station. 6648 Schuyler.

To Sublet, Unfurnished.—Modern home, 8 rooms, bath; $45. Can be seen from 2-3 P. M. 325 West View Av., Leonia, N. J.

Furnished and unfurnished houses at Mountain Lakes Farms. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED.—Furnished or unfurnished house or apartment, east side, Dec. 1st to May 1st, three master bedrooms, two baths, room for three servants and bath, not over $250 a month. Answer J. H. L., Box 218 Cedarhurst, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT, ABOUT 8,000 SQUARE FEET, 9TH FLOOR, BEDELL BUILDING, 19 WEST 34TH ST.; RUNNING THROUGH TO 35TH ST.; EITHER FOR MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING PURPOSES.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk room, roll top; light, real estate office; telephone, stenographer, service, $6; meals $1. Suite 312, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St.; subway and elevated stations at door.

Parlor floor for office and show rooms. 164 West 120th; rent $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location; apartment 3 rooms and bath, $900; rental includes care of rooms; restaurant service; elevator service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

81ST, 75 EAST. (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; $800 per month.

81ST, 75 EAST. (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4832.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Duplex, elegantly furnished; rent $5,000 year; $4,500 the season.

57TH, 49 WEST.—Entire floor, 1 flight; 3 very large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable couple, bachelor; no children; best references required; call after 10 A. M.; phone Plaza 9761.

82d St., 57 West.—Two large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; piano; high class.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 outside rooms and bath, kitchenette; rent $65; references.

85TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 7-room; choice location, near Riverside; first-class.

115TH, 620 WEST.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; elevator, electricity; overlooking the Drive; subway. Superintendent.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1466.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; steam heat, telephone, electric light; reasonable; unusual.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence. 449 West 23d.

FOR season or year—8 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$800. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, newly furnished 2-3-4-5 rooms; shower baths, all-night maid, bell boys, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3064 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 89th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Three handsome 2-room suites with private baths; high-class references.

150TH ST., WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartment; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST (Southwest Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 600 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Inquire superintendent.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THREE ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $25; private house. West Twenties; couple at business desired; references. Address L., 182 9th Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms, Southern table; all conveniences; references. Gram, 1138.

64TH ST.—Second-story sunny room; private American home; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 9631.

MADISON AV., 1,089, (near 81st St.)—Large room, suitable 2; refined house.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private bath, steam heat, electric light; parlor dining room; also smaller room.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath.

72D, 150 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L." surface; references.

72D, 252 WEST.—Rooms with, without bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

[illegible] WEST.—Desirable large room; [illegible] parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large room, with and without bath; fine location; good table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small, large rooms; excellent cuisine.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large front room; two fights; references exchanged. Riverside 1887.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive newly furnished room; electricity; excellent home table; moderate.

79TH, 114-152 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 123 WEST.—THE GEORGIAN. Room, board and general service are kept up to a high standard.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new; high-type furnishings; fine food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium room; references. Schuyler 4805.

83TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electricity, continuous hot water; homelike.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 184 WEST.—Select house; double room; excellent meals; table guests; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; easy access; all car lines.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room for two, private bath; small rooms; excellent board.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riverside.

91ST, 185 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av., the Columbia.)—Pleasant steam-heated rooms, good meals, every comfort, moderate. Telephone 4031 Morningside.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.) —DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside, nearby; The Audubon; bright rooms, excellent meals, home comfort; $8 to $12; one, $25 up. Tel. 2787 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 322, (76th.)—Two front rooms; subway; bus; board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2701 Yonkers.

JUST what you're looking for, home cooking. White Swan Inn, 234 Main St., White Plains. Phone 2710 J.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select, refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFULLY furnished room; every modern convenience; home comforts; southern exposure; best home cooking; 20 minutes from the heart of New York; strictly private family; references exchanged. Box 102, Palisade, N. J. Phone Cliffside 794 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, ground floor; suitable for professional or bachelors; inquire on premises.

43D, 10 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room, with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

60TH, 132 EAST.—Very nice, newly decorated rooms; very exclusive; exchanged references.

48TH, 332 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

80TH, 156 EAST.—Elegant, clean front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk room, roll top; light, real estate office; telephone, stenographer, service, $6; meals $1. Suite 312, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St.; subway and elevated stations at door.

Parlor floor for office and show rooms. 164 West 120th; rent $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location; apartment 3 rooms and bath, $900; rental includes care of rooms; restaurant service; elevator service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

81ST, 75 EAST. (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-

5 LOSE THEIR LIVES IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Two Men Die as F. W. Allen's Limousine Strikes a Pole Near Roslyn, L. I.

EXPRESS TRAIN HITS A CAR

Two Deaths and Four Persons Hurt Result of Newark, N. Y., Mishap —Fatality at Camden, N. J.

Two men were killed and a limousine belonging to Frederic Winthrop Allen of the stock brokerage firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. was badly damaged in an accident on the Roslyn Road at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The police believe the accident happened while Mr. Allen's chauffeur had a party of five friends out for a joy ride. Four of the six men who were in the car disappeared. The police were searching for them last night, but did not know their names.

One of the young men who was killed was Daniel Martin, 20 years old. He was a clerk and the nephew of Mrs. Frank Vermilya of 104 West 109th Street, Manhattan. The other was said to have been Edward P. Brown, and was said to have lived in East Fifty-second Street.

The accident happened in Roslyn Heights in front of the home of George Eastman, who said the machine skidded and crashed into a telegraph pole and then turned turtle, pinning several of the occupants beneath it. Mr. Eastman found two of the men unconscious, and telephoned for Drs. Joseph L. Golding and George Hoch of Roslyn, also for an ambulance from the Nassau Hospital, Mineola. When the physicians arrived they found one of the men already dead.

It was he who was later said to be Edwin P. Brown. The second injured man was rushed to Nassau Hospital, where he died from a fracture of the skull. His aunt, whose husband, Frank B. Vermilya, is a lawyer with offices at 5 Nassau Street, went to the hospital during the afternoon to identify young Martin. She said he had only recently started to work and that he had lived with an uncle, John Martin, in Fifty-fifth Street, but she did not know the exact address. His father, who was dead, was formerly a judge, she said.

Three of the other four young men who had been in the limousine succeeded in righting it while the doctors were being summoned, according to Mr. Eastman, and started away in the machine. It was later found abandoned at Plandome, four miles from the scene of the accident, in a ditch at the side of the road. The sixth occupant of the car was last seen walking away from the site of the accident.

Ownership of the car was traced to Mr. Allen by the license tag. He kept the auto in the Monmouth Garage, 226 East Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, where it was said last night that Mr. Allen's chauffeur, James Moore, had taken the car out Saturday morning and had not returned it to the garage since. The police are searching for the chauffeur.

Persons living in the vicinity said the car had been seen going down the Roslyn Road at a rate of about forty miles an hour just before the accident.

Constable Leonard Thorne, acting for Coroner Remsen, went to the Allen home at Westbury.

Mr. Allen was not at home, and the housekeeper said that in all probability he would not be there last night, but that he could be reached either at Westbury or at his office, 43 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

She told the constable that Mr. Allen's chauffeur had taken the car out yesterday morning and had not returned with it. She said she had not heard from the chauffeur since yesterday and did not know whether he was driving the car when the accident happened, nor whether Mr. Allen had given him permission to take the car out.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Edward Smith, a powder worker of Penns Grove, was instantly killed, and James Cheeseman, also employed at the powder works at Penns Grove, was injured today when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into a fast freight train on the Salem road, near Woodbury.

Cheeseman was rushed to the Cooper Hospital here and will probably die.

Two High School Pupils Killed.

NEWARK, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Two persons were instantly killed here today and three others badly injured, one probably fatally, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by the Empire State Express at the East Palmyra Pump Station. The dead are Thelma Jackson, 16 years old, and Richard Jackson, 14 years old, also of Newark.

The injured are Malbie Clark, 16 years old, back broken; Gladys Clark, 18, and Harold Scarth, 18. All are Newark High School students, with the exception of Miss Clark, who is a student at the University of Rochester.

Miss Clark, who was driving, is said to have started the car across the tracks after a freight train had passed, without stopping to look for another train. She and young Scarth, who was seated beside her, were only slightly injured. Her brother, Malbie Clark, is not expected to recover.

HAIL SPOTTED GOOZ-GOG.

Manchuria in With a Cargo of Inspiration for Ship News Men.

The Atlantic Transport freighter Manchuria arrived yesterday from London with animals and birds aboard, including everything from a man-eating tiger from Rajputana, to a spotted gooz-gog from the Muggah-Muggah Hills, which lives on centipedes and walks in its sleep, so the Bo'sum's mate said.

There were hundreds of parrots of all shades and cuts of beak, blue-faced monkeys from Madagascar with pink whiskers, pink-faced monkeys from Zanzibar with blue whiskers, and rows of tall dismal-looking birds from South Africa, looking as if they had just lost election bets, the keeper said.

The tiger was consigned to the Hallenbeck Circus, along with a Shetland pony and a number of fine dogs. There were also some shire horses going out West.

BILLY SUNDAY IN BOSTON.

Draws 65,000 to His First Three Services There.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Sixty-five thousand persons stormed the Billy Sunday Tabernacle today at the three opening services of the ten weeks religious revival. Fifty-five thousand managed to push into the largest building ever erected in this country for religious purposes.

Billy Sunday on his first day captured the people of Boston. The thousands marvelled at the man as he ran and stamped like an enraged bull around the pulpit. They trembled at his graphic word pictures, laughed at his droll acting, and wept at his pathos.

From the beginning of the morning service to the closing of the evening session last night he struck out from the shoulder. He banged the clergy, slammed the churches for their inaction, threw shame into the hearts of men and women who are living a life for pleasure only, and in a burst of passion defied the devil and sin and the booze bunch to "come on."

OPPOSES 8-HOUR LAW

Yet Nearing Admits He Doesn't Know What Else Wilson Could Do.

Declaring that the passage of the Adamson Eight-Hour bill was "something that the Czar of Russia might have done under the same circumstances," Dr. Scott Nearing, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in the University of Toledo, as principal speaker before the Labor Forum in Stuyvesant High School last night, arraigned President Wilson for backing that legislation. He spoke at the first meeting of the Winter session of the forum under the directorship of Carl Beck.

"If the Adamson law results in making the brotherhoods more cocky," said Dr. Nearing, "it will be an unmitigated curse to industrial democracy in this country. If it results in making the brotherhoods see that they cannot win bigger things without having the other four-fifths of the railroad workers on their side it will be of incalcuable value."

"If such a demand had come from Wall Street, and the President had bowed to it, he would have been subjected to universal censure," Dr. Nearing shouted. "And it is only right that he should be so censured now."

Later, when asked what he would have done if he had been President, Dr. Nearing replied, "I don't know."

UNION WOMAN A PROBLEM.

England, Says J. H. Whitehouse, M. P., Must Treat Her Like a Man.

England's two great economic problems, of woman as a trade unionist and of the extraordinarily high cost of boy labor, were the most striking features of a lecture on "Democracy in England Under the Stress of War," delivered last evening by J. H. Whitehouse, Member of Parliament for Mid-Lanarkshire, at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

"After the war," he said, "I look for an extension of the woman question, and the problems which it brings with it in the creation of trade unions among the women, which will have to be treated with exactly as present existing trade unions are dealt with.

NEW HAVEN TRAIN WRECKED.

Steel Cars Save Crew of Express—No Passengers Aboard.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—Five cars of Adams Express Train No. 27 on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were piled up in a heap about 2 o'clock this morning near Carolina. The accident was attributed to a defective rail.

The train, one of the heaviest running daily over the Shore Line, was en route from Boston to New York, and had left Providence at 1:10 o'clock. No passengers are carried. The express messengers and crew owe their escape from death or injury to all of the ten cars being made of steel. The express had attained its usual speed of fifty-five miles an hour when the wreck occurred 300 yards west of Carolina station. It was several hours before the two wrecking crews had a temporary track laid. Meanwhile all passenger trains between Providence and New London were compelled to make a detour over the Norwich & Worcester branch.

The train crew included Conductor Wilson, Engineer Grady, and Fireman Burdick of New Haven. John Barrett, a mail clerk, was slightly injured.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—At the Astor Theatre, a gold mesh bag, name C. A. Rossier on handle, gold meshbag inside, blue box containing tablets, bill case, $15 in cash; suitable reward. Apply cashier, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. No questions asked.

LOST—In parcel post mail, insured, from New York Oct. 23 to Taunton, Mass., bar-pin and 2 rings; reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Davenport, care Beebe, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—Ring, large ruby and two diamonds, Election night, in taxi from Hotel Astor to 81st St. and Park Av.; liberal reward. Communicate at once, 5606 Lenox, or Hotel Astor.

LOST.—Thursday evening on Riverside Drive, natural lynx stole, "Alexander, Montreal"; $15 reward. Mrs. R. T. Byers, 309 West 71st St., Col. 7713.

LOST.—Square gold locket, corners worn, three initials engraved; small photograph enclosed; reward. Notify E. H. Janes, 414 Madison Av.

LOST.—Brown pocketbook, containing $12-$13 and key; between 122d and 63d St., West; reward. Buy, 509 West 122d.

LOST.—Saturday morning, in Carnegie Hall, lady's small black bag, containing toilet articles and nightdress. Y 288 Times Annex.

LOST.—Large diamond bar pin, Hotel Plaza or Montmartre; liberal reward offered. Telephone 1130 Circle, Apartment 12A.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Sunday, on Broadway, between 110th and 63th Sts.; liberal reward. Wall. 1,947 Broadway.

$5 REWARD for return of dress suitcase and articles taken from automobile in West 74th St.; no questions asked. Collis, 18 Gramercy Park.

Found.

FOUND.—Sterling silver mesh bag; owner may have same by describing contents. H. Slater, 108 West 103d St.

FOUND—Saturday, Nov. 4, diamond ring, neighborhood of 54th St. and 6th Av. F 159 Times.

FOUND.—Drawing in Harris Theatre. Reply to Box Y 276 Times Annex.

Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has a skin affection there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagious, but *other* people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear healthy skin. Why run this risk, when

Resinol

Ointment and Resinol Soap stop itching and clear away ordinary skin troubles quickly and easily?

Physicians have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 20 years. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For sample of each, free, write to Dept. 7-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

In Strong Hands

NEXT in importance to accumulating an estate sufficient to assure independence for your heirs, is to leave your estate in strong hands.

By appointing the Astor Trust Company your Executor you bequeath to your heirs not only your estate, but the financial guidance of an institution which owes its reputation and its strength to the dependability of its financial judgment.

Let us talk it over with you.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

Man and Nature

VALUABLES may be lost by either human or natural causes—by theft or by fire. Absolute protection against both man and nature is secured when you put your valuables in a box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1870

That Feeling of Security

never can be experienced by the employer who could suffer severe loss by the defalcation of an employee. However well founded your confidence in your employees may be, a degree of risk is always present. Remove it in the most definite and positive way with the Bond of

American Surety Co of New York

Founded 1884.

100 Broadway

(Telephone Rector 8525.)

189 Montague St.—Brooklyn—Tel. Main 1450

Branch Offices & Agencies Throughout America

MORE MONEY

WE LOAN 25% MORE

than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

Our Rate 1% Per Month

MAX BERNSTEIN

273 West 125th Street.

Even the Leading Ready-to-Wear Men Admit the Superiority of Custom-Made Clothes.

They admit it because it is evident that clothes made to a man's individual measure, of the cloth he chooses, styled exactly to his preference, must excel in satisfaction.

For more than forty years we have devoted all our time and thought to making high-grade clothes for men, We have built up the largest custom tailoring business in the world.

Because we are big we are able to employ the best cutters, the best workmen, and buy materials to the greatest advantage. This enables us to sell as low or even lower than ready-to-wear merchants.

We have 5,000 patterns from the best foreign and domestic mills to show you. You will be well repaid if you call when you want clothes that are right in style, price, and quality. We make suits and overcoats, to measure only, from $20 to $50.

Just at present we are showing an exceptional assortment of suitings and overcoatings which we can make up for $25, fit, finish, and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND

39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

MARMON 34

Advance in Marmon Prices

Effective January 1, 1917

In common with other manufactdrers of mechanical products using the finer materials and higher class workmanship, the Nordyke & Marmon Company are obliged to increase the prices of the Marmon 34. The new prices will affect cars purchased from this date for delivery after the first day of the coming year. But cars ordered for delivery before January 1 will be sold at the old prices.

Notwithstanding this advance the Marmon 34 is by far the most economical car of the Luxury class. Due to its scientific construction, 1,100 pounds lighter weight and wonderfully efficient overhead valve motor, it averages from 50 to 75 per cent. more miles per gallon of gasoline. Its tires give hundreds of miles more service than the same kind of tires on other cars of equal size and power.

The Marmon 34 is already priced lower than comparable cars, and it will probably remain so.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY

42-44 W. 62nd St., Near Broadway

Telephone 1028 Columbus

Auto Shop Co., 10 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.
Harold T. Birnie, 57 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Gilbert B. Perkins, 1416 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kirk's Garage, 213 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
Sanderson Motor Car Co., 496 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Arthur L. Clark Co., 1710 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

5

Yours very truly,

At this point on your letters the self starter will have saved anywhere from 15% to 25% time.

SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

If you, or others in your office, want to see this new time-saver, telephone today and we will bring it to you and put it through its paces. Or, if you wish to read more about it, let us mail you descriptive folders. Write, or 'phone Worth 5060, today.

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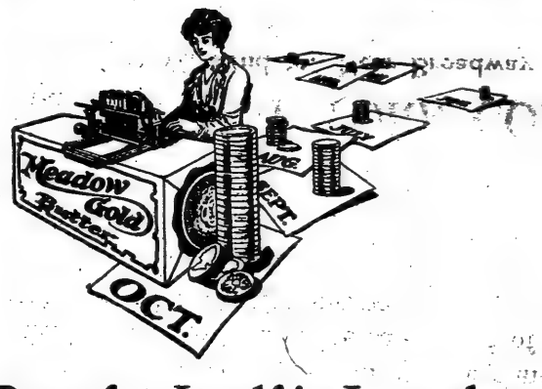

Pays for Itself in Less than a Year

The Fox River Butter Company, makers of the nationally known Meadow Gold Butter, send out statements *once a week.*

This means four times the work of monthly statements and, with the old-fashioned pen-and-ink bookkeeping system formerly used, meant confusion, costly overtime work and frequent errors.

The Fox River Butter Co. now use Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine, which makes out the statements *at the same time* it posts the ledger—in this way saving four separate operations each month. This saving has paid for the machine in less than one year.

"In the final analysis," says Mr. Emmertz, Secretary and Treasurer (Chicago), "the net result is that we have neat typewritten statements, which are accurate in every detail because they are **proved** *when made, and the machine itself has saved us enough money to offset the original cost in less than one year's time."*

The St. Louis branch office of the Fox River Butter Co. says: "We are securing the same results here as the machine gives in our Chicago office."

Our bookkeeping specialists will be glad to tell you how Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine can save you money—without obligation, of course.

Telephone "Cortland 7882" or write to Elliott-Fisher Co., Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, cold today; tomorrow fair, colder; fresh winds, shifting to northwest.
For full weather report see page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,479. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CABINET CHANGES SAID TO BE LIKELY

But President, It Is Understood, Will Not Require Any Member to Resign.

TALK OF SOME RETIREMENTS

Glass or Morgenthau May Succeed McAdoo and Palmer Take Gregory's Place.

DANIELS'S POSITION SECURE

President Stands Squarely Behind Most Criticised Member of His Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The information was given today, with some show of authority, that President Wilson had decided that no member of his Cabinet need retire, with the beginning of the President's second term, unless it suited his purpose to do so. Nothing has occurred to indicate that any general desire exists in the Cabinet circle to give the President an opportunity to appoint a new set of advisers.

Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, the Attorney General, is credited with having arranged to resume the practice of law, but confirmation is lacking of this report, which has been in circulation since before the election.

In official circles the rumor is persistent that William G. McAdoo of New York, the President's son-in-law, who is Secretary of the Treasury, is being urged by some of those closest to him to quit official life next March. Mr. McAdoo is in the early fifties. The story has it that he may decide to re-establish his law practice in New York or become connected with some large financial enterprise.

Already the selection of a new Secretary of the Treasury is being discussed in quarters where the purposes of the Administration with regard to possible Cabinet changes probably would be known. The name of Representative Carter Glass of Virginia is being mentioned in this connection. Mr. Glass is Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and as such drafted the original bill which was ultimately incorporated into the Glass-Owen law for the revision of the currency and the establishment of the Federal reserve banking system.

That President Wilson thinks highly of Mr. Glass has been shown on several occasions. It was at the President's urgent importunity last April that he became Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, a position he now holds. It had been arranged that this place should go to W. B. McMaster of Missouri, ex-secretary to Senator Stone of Missouri, but President Wilson upset the plan by picking Mr. Glass. The latter was reluctant to accept and did so only upon the friendly insistence of the President.

Morgenthau Also Mentioned.

Henry Morgenthau of New York, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, who was Chairman of the General Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee in the political campaign just ended, is being mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. McAdoo. Mr. Morgenthau had luncheon with the President at the White House today. He is quoted in an interview as saying that he had heard on good authority that some of the present members of the Cabinet had expressed a desire to leave, and that it was a logical inference that the President would recognize the fact in filling Cabinet vacancies. Mr. Morgenthau was quoted as saying also that he was convinced that no changes in the Cabinet would take place "at present." He declined to say what members of the Cabinet wished to retire.

During the Presidential campaign the rumor was persistent that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, would not remain in the Cabinet—this on the assumption, of course, that Mr. Wilson would be re-elected. With the election over the information is furnished that the President has no intention of displacing Mr. Daniels. In fact, what was said today in well-informed circles leads to the conclusion that the President prefers that Mr. Daniels should retain the Navy portfolio. The reason given for this disposition of the President is interesting. He realizes that Mr. Daniels's administration of the Navy Department has been severely criticised, and it has not been forgotten in Washington that, when Charles E. Hughes, in the campaign which closed last Tuesday, argued that Mr. Daniels was inefficient, he was applauded loudly. But the criticisms of Mr. Daniels have inclined the President more strongly in his favor.

One of the main considerations understood to have influenced the President in his desire that Mr. Daniels should remain in the Cabinet is the feeling that if he should retire the contention would be set up that he had been forced out on account of the strictures on the naval administration by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, ex-Aide to Operations in the Navy Department.

Admiral Fiske was an ardent advocate of naval preparedness on a large scale. He and Secretary Daniels disagreed as to what should be done in that direction, and their differences led to the retirement of Admiral Fiske from his position as aide. It became known today that President Wilson was very angry over the attitude of Admiral Fiske and would be inclined to refuse to accept the resignation of Mr. Daniels if the latter's retirement would be construed as a Fiske victory. It is also suggested here that in his reported desire to retain Mr. Daniels in the Cabinet the President may not be unmindful of an ironical article on Mr. Daniels in The North American Review written by Colonel George Harvey.

McCormick to be Consulted.

That Vance C. McCormick of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will ask to be consulted in regard to Cabinet changes is taken for granted here. Should the report prove true that Attorney General Gregory will resume law practice, Mr. McCormick, in the opinion of politicians here, will urge that ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of his State be offered the Attorney Generalship. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Palmer are close friends, and the selection of Mr. McCormick as the Democratic campaign manager this year is attributed to the suggestion of Mr. Palmer.

When President Wilson was forming his Cabinet in the interim between his election in November, 1912, and his inauguration in March, 1913, he asked Mr. Palmer to become his Secretary of War. Mr. Palmer declined on the ground that he was a Quaker and opposed to things that had to do with hostile operations. It was understood at the time that Mr. Palmer desired to be Attorney General, but the President offered that portfolio to James C. McReynolds of Tennessee, now a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Gossip concerning the possible selection of Mr. Palmer for a Cabinet place

Continued on Page 4.

New Austrian Food Bureau To Have Increased Powers

VIENNA, Nov. 12, via London, Nov. 13.—Within a few days all questions regarding food in Austria will be placed in the hands of a new Central Food Bureau, according to a statement made today at the offices of Premier von Koerber.

The new bureau will have full powers on all questions and will depart in many ways from the methods thus far employed. The chief of the bureau has not yet been named.

CALIFORNIA ERRORS ARE ABOUT EQUAL

Wilson Gains a Few Votes as Result of First Day of Rechecking at San Francisco.

SOLDIER VOTE VERY CLOSE

Minnesota Count to Date of Ballots Cast by the Militia Shows Wilson 727 and Hughes 725.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Attorneys, members of the Republican State Central Committee, the Democratic State Central Committee, checkers, expert accountants, and a host of Registrar's clerks took part today in the opening session of the official canvass of the Presidential election returns before the Board of Election Commissioners.

The net result of the Presidential count for the day was a gain of six votes for Wilson, according to the admission of the Republican counters. So far as the canvass went there was no evidence of anything but petty clerical errors disclosed, which would have no material effect upon the semi-official count as announced.

Cameron H. King, Jr., Chief Clerk of the Department of Elections, said tonight:

"The few vote changes made as a result of the count today came within about five votes of balancing, and these were in Wilson's favor.

Chairman Van Wyck of the Democratic State Executive Committee received the following county reports tonight: Alameda, Wilson gains 10; Solano, Wilson gains 11, Del Norte, Wilson gains 3; Monterey, Wilson gains 5; Marin, Wilson gains 1; Amador, no change.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 13.—The official canvass of the vote cast last Tuesday in the Presidential election is being made by the thirty-eight counties of the State. It is expected that within a week or ten days at the latest this will be completed in the larger counties and the returns in the hands of the Secretary of State here for the final canvass. While it is impossible to state positively when the final returns will be ready, it is estimated that totals will be known before Dec. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13.—Fifty errors of discrepancies, some of five votes, others of more than a score, were revealed when the Board of Supervisors began the official canvass of the vote of last Tuesday's election in Los Angeles County today. None of these errors or discrepancies was recorded because of the absence of the tally books from four missing precincts. Subpoenas were issued, requiring the presence of the missing boards from these precincts tomorrow morning. According to the California law the Board of Supervisors may not begin its canvass within six days until all the tallies have been received.

Some of these errors may make a difference of a few hundred votes. In other cases the count will be delayed for technical reasons, and it is hardly probable that the official count of the vote can be completed within the week.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13. — Charles E. Hughes's lead over Woodrow Wilson today was cut down to 23 by added soldiers' votes and a net gain of 44 over previous returns from Sibley County. The latest count is: Wilson, 178,458; Hughes, 178,891. The soldiers to date have favored Wilson slightly, the difference in his favor tonight standing at two—72 for Wilson and 125 for Hughes.

Reports from the County Auditors reached the office of Secretary of State Schmahl today, but had little bearing on the result. More are expected tomorrow, and representatives of the Democratic National Committee will be on hand until the State Canvassing Board, which begins its duties officially Nov. 28, has finished its work. Dan W. Lawler, who opposed Frank B. Kellogg for United States Senator, received word today that the National Committee had appointed him, ex-Governor Lind, and Judge F. C. Brooks of Minneapolis to watch the counting.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 13.—The official canvass of the vote of Delaware last Tuesday was completed today and is as follows: Hughes, 25,194; Wilson, 24,521; Hanly, 694; Benson, 480. Hughes's plurality, 1,273. These figures do not include the soldier vote from two companies cast in New Mexico.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 13.—A falling off in the vote for the Presidential candidates of the Socialist and Prohibition Parties is shown in official figures announced today. The State gave Benson, the Socialist candidate, 1,319 votes this year, as compared with 1,980 for the head of the ticket four years ago. The vote for Hanly, the Prohibition leader, was 296, while the head of the ticket four years ago received 535.

TO KEEP CHICAGO 'LID' DOWN

Mayor Thompson Declines to Grant Special Permits for New Year's Eve.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—For the first time in many years Chicago is to have a quiet New Year's Eve, and this primarily because it falls on a Sunday. Mayor Thompson announced today that the Sunday closing ordinance would be strictly enforced. Consequently, there is much gloom in the big hotels and restaurants.

The City's Chief Executive indicated that it would be useless for hotel and restaurant men to appeal to him to be permitted to operate their places for the sale of liquor. The turning back of clocks or other subterfuges will not be permitted. The Mayor said he believed it would be a good thing if the people would go to church on that day instead of celebrating in the manner which heretofore has been the custom.

"I am not responsible for the law and I don't see what choice the Mayor has in the matter," he said.

"I think it is a good idea if we have one sane New Year's Eve."

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

GEN. HUGHES QUITS CANADIAN CABINET

Minister of Militia and Defense Resigns at the Request of Premier Borden.

SPLIT OVER WAR POLICIES

His Dismissal of Surgeon General Overruled—Opposed Plan for Overseas Militia Head.

EARLIER CHARGES QUASHED

Special Commission Last Summer Exonerated Him of Blame in Matter of Munitions Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 13.—General Sir Sam Hughes and the Government have finally broken. As the culmination of long continued and steadily increasing friction between the Minister of Militia and Defense and his Cabinet colleagues over questions of appointments, patronage, political expediency, and joint Ministerial responsibility, General Hughes today acceded to Premier Borden's request that his resignation be tendered, and a little after noon it was placed in the Premier's hands. The writing of the resignation followed an exchange of letters containing charges and counter-charges.

Although it was suspected in the capital that the resignation was coming, it was thought right up to the last moment that the quarrel might be again patched up. Finally, however, Sir Sam took the plunge, wrote the letter, and sent it by a trusted friend and official to the Prime Minister's office. Sir Robert Borden accepted it, and his first official business with the new Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire, this afternoon was to place before him the resignation of one of his advisers.

No new Minister of Militia and Defense has been appointed to succeed General Hughes. Premier Borden, aided by F. B. McCurdy, Secretary to the Minister of Militia and Defense, will administer the Militia Department. The formal announcement by the Government of General Hughes's resignation reads in part:

"The retirement of Sir Sam Hughes is in part the outcome of the establishment of the Ministry of Overseas Forces and in part is due to assumption by Sir Sam of powers which in the judgment of the Prime Minister can be exercised only by the Government as a whole. It is anticipated that the correspondence which brought about the request for the Minister's resignation will be made public immediately. It must first be submitted to the Governor-General."

Hughes Expresses Relief.

Concerning his resignation, General Hughes said in part:

"It is true I have resigned, but not for the reasons assigned in the report given out this afternoon. Accompanying my resignation was a report to the Prime Minister asking that all the correspondence in connection with the affair might be published promptly. I would like to say that I feel quite happy. A great load is off my back.

"In leaving the department I feel I have nothing special to regret in regard to its work or management. In Britain in the first year or the war Canada had practically no control of her forces. The British system was followed. Last year for nine straight months our soldiers had no rest from the trenches. This year I have planned extra divisions, so that fully one-quarter of our troops could be resting at a time; but perhaps the most important accomplishment of all has been the perfect harmony with the War Office.

"I conceive it my duty to give every assistance I can still to help in the cause. I do not know who my successor may be, but whoever it is can count on my assistance in every legitimate way to help in the great cause. It is my intention to go ahead precisely as I intended and to get out and help recruiting. I part from my colleagues with more or less regret, but in the future, if they pursue proper lines, I will be ready to give them or any one else my cordial support."

When the Premier's statement was shown to Sir Sam he made the following counterstatement:

"The correspondence will show that Sir Robert Borden asked for the resignation of the Minister of Militia on account of the tone of a letter written by him on Nov. 1, showing that the Prime Minister had made misstatements which the Minister of Militia promptly proved to be incorrect and criticisms which were unwarranted when all the facts were considered."

One of the points over which differences arose between Sir Sam and his colleagues was the supplying of the Canadian forces with the British Army rifle. General Hughes, it is reported, advocated instead the use of a Canadian weapon.

Some time ago General Hughes returned from a three months' visit to England with a plan to have a Canadian War Council organized in England, with a Deputy Minister of Militia at its head. The Canadian Government, however, held that with more than 200,000 Canadian troops in the trenches in France or in training in England there should be an Overseas Minister of Militia. General Hughes opposed this, as it would deprive him of a great deal of authority.

When the Government insisted upon its plan, it is reported, General Hughes suggested that Sir Max Aitken should be appointed to the new post. Premier Borden, however, appointed Sir George Perley, although there is said to have been lack of harmony between the latter and General Hughes. This took from

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Bill to Call Out New German Reserves Expected at Special Reichstag Session

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13, (via London.)—The Telegraaf quotes German newspapers to the effect that an extraordinary sitting of the Reichstag is to be convoked, supposedly to pass a bill calling up all civilians fit for "service in the interest of the Fatherland." The newspaper says it is not intended to extend the age limit for military service.

Berlin newspapers also announce that there will shortly be brought forward a bill for compulsory labor on the part of civilians of Germany.

This report has not been confirmed officially.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A new measure is under consideration by the Government under which home auxiliary services for the army may be organized throughout Germany, according to announcements in various newspapers. It is proposed that the new organizations shall include factory employes and persons who are now drawing an income without working.

In order to swell the ranks of Francis Joseph's armies and also for the purpose of increasing the industrial efficiency of the empire, the Austro-Hungarian authorities have deprived the Hungarian gypsies of the freedom of locomotion and have forced the able-bodied men of the tribes to join the colors. German newspapers, in announcing the issuing of the orders effecting this radical change in the life of the nomads, say that the "gypsy question" had been worrying the Austro-Hungarians ever since the beginning of the war, and express satisfaction at the way in which it has been settled.

The order of the Minister of the Interior, which is aimed merely at the wandering gypsies who have no permanent abode, first of all forbids them to wander about, and takes steps to see that this order is obeyed. These gypsies are conscripted at the places where they are found, and after the fighting men have been enrolled in the army the rest of the tribe is prevented from exercising its "wanderlust" through the process of having its horses placed at the disposition of the military authorities and being forbidden to buy any draft animals in the future without the special permission of the police.

All the men between 18 and 50 years of age not fit for military service, as well as the women of the tribe, are enrolled for work at furnishing supplies.

EXPECT AGREEMENT TO RECALL PERSHING

Mexico Conferees May Unite on Plan This Week to Withdraw American Troops.

NEW MOVE AGAINST VILLA

Carranza Extends to Jan. 14 Time Limit for Resumption of Operation of Mines.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13.—After the conference today of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, it was intimated that an agreement providing for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition might be reached before the close of the week.

For seven hours the Commissioners studied the various problems involved in a settlement of the international difficulties, the greater part of the time being devoted to an effort to get into concrete form that part of the general agreement referring to the withdrawal of the American troops.

The Mexicans informed the commission that probably General Carranza would deprive General Trevino of his command in the State of Chihuahua and that General Murguia might be chosen to replace him. It is known here that the campaign against Villa has not met with great enthusiasm on the part of the Americans, and the appointment of Murguia, who has shown more signs of activity, is considered as intended to impress the Americans with the sincerity of the Carranza government in its efforts to "get Villa."

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Commission, displayed at the close of the forenoon session the greatest optimism he had yet shown when he said he believed a settlement would be reached within a few days. It was intimated that an agreement on the withdrawal of troops would be sent to the respective Governments for ratification before the other and minor points in the general agreement were adopted.

Mr. Cabrera today notified the American Commissioners that General Carranza had extended the time limit for the resumption of work in Mexican mines, under penalty of expropriation, for sixty days from Nov. 14. He said that it was not the desire of the Carranza Government to confiscate properties, by trying to force the owners to work them under impossible circumstances, and intimated that the decree might be extended again, either for the entire country or for certain districts, should conditions warrant at the expiration of sixty days.

Mr. McCormick, Chairman left here for Philadelphia to confer with Rafael Nieto, Subsecretary of Finance.

Reports from Mexico today were that all foreigners in Parral, which was taken by Villa some days ago and later reoccupied by the Carranza troops when he had evacuated it, were safe, and had suffered no depredations at the hands of the rebel chieftain. The death of Dr. Fisher at Santa Rosalia has been confirmed.

MURGUIA REPLACES TREVIÑO.

Will Direct Reinforced Army in Chase After Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 13.—General Francisco Murguia is to succeed General Jacinto B. Trevino as commander of the northeastern military zone as soon as he arrives in Chihuahua City from the south with his reorganized division. Murguia is a General of equal rank with General Trevino.

The announcement of General Murguia's appointment was made here today from a source which is considered absolutely reliable. No reason is given for Trevino's transfer, but it is understood the failure to overcome the growing Villa movement is probably responsible.

General Murguia is now advancing from Torreon as a base toward Chihuahua City with a large force of troops, and is expected to arrive there within the next two days. Villa troops are again concentrating in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, west of Chihuahua City, according to reports received here by American Government agents.

A special train left Juarez today, carrying General Francisco Gonsales and an escort of 100 men and 500,000 pesos in silver, to Chihuahua City. Andres Garcia, Inspector General of Carranza Consulates, announced. The money was to pay the Carranza troops under Trevino's command, Mr. Garcia added.

Mr. Garcia also declared he had received word from General Obregon, Minister of War, that 5,000 Yaqui Indians of General Obregon's old command were being sent north from Mexico City under General Talamantes to Torreon, and would take the field aginst Villa in the State of Chihuahua. An equal number of Yaqui and Maya Indians from Sonora also were marching across the mountains to Chihuahua State on orders from General Obregon, Mr. Garcia said. He asserted there would be 40,000 Carranza troops participating in the campaign against Villa before Dec. 1.

Mr. Garcia has taken in hand the investigation of charges made against Benjamin Brahan, a scout of General Pershing in Juarez, and Joseph Williams, formerly a clerk in a store at Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, which acid supplies to the American expeditionary forces. Both Americans are in Juarez jail.

Brahan is said to be charged with being a Villa spy. The charge against

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STRIKE ORDER HOLDS, RAIL UNIONS ASSERT

Brotherhoods and Employers Unable to Agree on Application of Adamson Law.

MILEAGE SYSTEM A BLOCK

Unions Insist Provisions of the New Measure Shall Go Into Effect Jan. 1.

If the railroads of the United States affected by the Adamson eight-hour law attempt to evade in any way the provisions of the statute, the four railway brotherhoods by whose dominance Congress passed the law stand ready to whip the roads in line by the strike order, still effective notwithstanding that the controversy was presumably settled.

The brotherhoods' representatives announced that regardless of the decisions of the courts to which some of the railroads are carrying their appeals against the Adamson law, the brotherhoods would go out on strike if the law did not become effective on Jan. 1, as provided by the measure.

This was disclosed here yesterday, when representatives of the railroads and the four brotherhoods, comprising 400,000 employes, failed to reach an agreement as to the application of the new law. The stumbling block, both sides admitted, was the existing mileage system of compensation.

The announcement of the latest deadlock between the railroads and their employes came at the conclusion of an all-day conference between the National Conference Committee of the railways and the brotherhood chiefs, which had been arranged in September.

"We met," said Elisha Lee, Chairman of the railroad managers and the conference, "for the purpose of exchanging ideas on the application and operation of the Adamson law. We failed to reach an agreement and we are not certain that another meeting will take place."

William G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spokesman for the employes in the absence of A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, declared in a statement that in the event of evasion by the railroads of the Adamson law, summary action would be taken by the brotherhoods. He said that the strike order, which was directly responsible for the law, was still in effect, and the brotherhoods would not hesitate to reinforce it if the occasion warranted it.

"The brotherhoods asked for this conference," said Mr. Lee. "At the morning session we discussed the application of the law and found that there was no basis upon which we could possibly agree. Another setback, besides the elimination of the mileage system, was the determination of the railroads to continue their suits to determine the constitutionality of the law.

The mileage system of compensation, the basis of which is the number of miles traversed by a train crew and not the actual hours of work, is the crux of the problem that, a railroad authority said, may result in the development of a situation similar to the one which brough into being the Adamson law.

"Frankly," said Elisha Lee in discussing this phase of the situation, "the trouble lies in the fact that neither the railroads nor the men know definitely how the law should be applied. We have our own ideas as to how the law shall be applied if at all, as suits to test its validity are now pending; while the brotherhoods have their own ideas."

Mr. Lee added that he could not predict the probable outcome of the difficulty. He said, however, that negotiations might be resumed by calling another conference. This possibility was strengthened by the announcement of the brotherhood chiefs that they, with the exception of President Lee of the trainmen's organization, proposed to remain here for several days. President Lee left for his home in Cleveland last night.

Besides William G. Lee, the brotherhood chiefs at the conference were Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. S. Carter, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and F. L. Sheppard, acting President of the Order of Railway Conductors in the absence of Mr. Garretson, who is on an extended vacation.

HEARS SWITCHMEN'S DEMANDS

Board of Arbitrators Is Told Some Work 14 Hours a Day.

While the conference between representatives of the four railway brotherhoods and executives of the railroads was in progress at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday, the demands of another railroad employes' union were being heard by a board of arbitrators in the Chamber of Commerce Building, at 65 Liberty Street. The demands were made by the Switchmen's Union of North America, an organization with about 10,000 members, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but not with the railway brotherhoods, and the members of which are therefore unaffected by the Adamson eight-hour law.

The members of the Switchmen's Union first presented their demands last March, and at that time threatened to strike if they were not granted. G. W. W. Hangar, Assistant Commissioner

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MERCIER APPEALS FOR LABOR EXILES

Primate Denounces to the World the Deportations from Belgium.

MEN PENNED IN TRUCKS

And Are Sent Away Pell Mell Like Slave Gangs, He Declares.

ASSAILS VON BISSING

Ridicules the Reasons Governor Advances—Prelate Pictures the Misery of the Deported.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has issued a protest to the civilized world against the deportation of Belgians to Germany for forced labor.

The protest is dated Nov. 7, and is signed by Cardinal Mercier in behalf of all the Belgian Bishops, except the Bishop of Bruges, with whom he was unable to get in touch.

Among the principal passages contained in Cardinal Mercier's protest are the following which the Echo Belge will publish tomorrow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam:

"The military authorities are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive citizens in order to set them to forced labor.

"As early as Oct. 19 we sent a protest to the Governor General, a copy of which was also sent to the representatives in Brussels of the Holy See, Spain, the United States, and the Netherlands. The Governor General, in reply, refused to take any steps.

"Like Slave Gangs."

"At that time the ordinances only threatened unemployed men. Today all able-bodied men are carried off pell-mell, penned up in trucks and deported to unknown destinations, like slave gangs.

"The enemy proceeds by regions. Vague reports have reached us that arrests have been made successively at Tournai, Ghent, and Alost, but we were unaware of the circumstances.

"Between Oct. 24 and the beginning of November the enemy operated in the regions of Mons, Quievrain, St. Ghislain, and Jemappes, from 800 to 1,200 men being rounded up daily. Tomorrow and the following days he intends to fall on the Nivelles Arrondissement.

"A poster orders all males to present themselves at Nivelles on Nov. 8, provided with identification and registration cards. They are permitted to bring only a small handbag. Clergymen, doctors, barristers, and schoolmasters are exempt. Burgomasters are held responsible for the execution of the order. There is an interval of twenty-four hours between the posting of the order and deportation.

"Under the pretext of the necessity to carry out public works on Belgian soil, the occupying power had tried to obtain from the communes lists of unemployed workmen, which the majority of the communes proudly refused to give.

How Governor Paved the Way.

"Three decrees of the Governor General paved the way for the blow which was struck us today. The first, issued Aug. 15, 1915, ordered forced labor for the unemployed under pain of imprisonment and a fine, but it stated that it was only a question of work in Belgium. The second, issued May 2, gives the German authorities the right to provide work for the unemployed, any unauthorized person giving work being liable to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 marks. The third decree, issued May 13, authorized the Governors and military commanders to issue orders for the unemployed to be forcibly taken to places for work.

"It was already a matter of forced labor for Belgium. Today it is no longer a question of forced labor in Belgium, but in Germany for the Germans' benefit.

"At first the Germans tried to give their measures an air of plausibility by alleging that the unemployed people in Belgium were dangerous to public order and a burden to official charity. I replied to Governor von Bissing that he himself knew well that public order was in no way endangered and that the unemployed made no demands on official charity.

"In his answer von Bissing abandoned his previous argument and alleged that, first, the mere fact of widespread unemployment tends to burden finances, and, second, prolongation of unemployment will result in the workers losing their technical skill.

"To this I replied: 'There are other ways of protecting Belgian finances. For example, spare us the war levies which have reached a total of a milliard of francs, and continue at the rate of 40,000,000 monthly; also spare us requisitions in kind, which have already totalled several milliards.

"'There are other ways of maintaining the professional skill of workmen. Belgian industry could have been allowed to keep its machines, accessories, raw material and manufactured products, which have been transferred to Germany.'

"The whole truth is that each deported workman means another soldier for the German Army. He will take the place of a German workman, who will be made a soldier.

Sums up the Situation.

"The situation which we denounce to the civilized world may be summed up as follows: Four hundred thousand workmen are reduced to unemployment through no fault of their own, and large inconvenience the German occupation. Sons, husbands, fathers, respectful of public order, bow to their unhappy lot. With their most pressing

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
at the case or six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

FIERCE FIGHTING ALONG RUSSIAN FRONT

Battle for Ridges in Narayuvka Region Has Continued for Several Days.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—A spirited artillery battle is in progress in the Narayuvka region in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg, where hard fighting for important ridge positions has been continuing for several days, the War Office announced today. In the Carpathians, both in the wooded district and to the south of Dorna Watra, heavy fighting is also going on, the Austro-German forces in the former region suffering great losses when one of their attacking columns was swept back by a bayonet charge. The official statement reads:

Western Front—Yesterday, in the region of Garbuzov-Gukalov, Major General Remezov, the gallant commander of a brigade, was killed by an explosive bullet while inspecting our position.

On the River Narayuvka, in the region of the villages of Lipnicadolna and Svistelniki, our artillery bombarded enemy trenches. This bombardment was answered with mine-thrower, bomb and mortar firing. The battle is still proceeding.

On the River Bystritza, our scouts made successful reconnoissances in the region of the village of Bogorodhan and, after having cut through two rows of wire entanglements, attacked the enemy's ambuscade and captured several prisoners.

In the wooded Carpathians enemy attacks southwest of the village of Dembrona were repelled with great losses by a vigorous bayonet attack. South of Dorna-Watra persistent enemy attacks still continue in the region of Hollo and Toleah.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—There was nothing of military importance to report in yesterday's operations along the battlefront from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains, says today's German official statement. The text reads:

Eastern War Theatre—Front of Prince Leopold: Between the ocean and the Carpathians there were no important events.

BRITISH AIR FLEET ATTACKS OSTEND

Bombs Are Dropped on German Naval Works and Warcraft in the Harbor.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A squadron of British naval airplanes yesterday dropped a large number of bombs on German works in the harbor of Ostend and on war vessels there, according to a British official statement issued this afternoon. The bulletin reads:

At noon yesterday a squadron of naval airplanes attacked the harbor of Ostend.

A considerable number of bombs was dropped on the atelier de la marine and on the war vessels in the harbor.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The French War Office bulletin today has this to say of aerial operations:

Nine bombarding airplanes and seven escorting planes of the British Royal Naval Air Service bombarded blast furnaces and foundries at Saint Ingbert, northeast of Saarbrucken, in the basin of the Sarre. All the machines returned.

Two German machines last night dropped bombs on Belfort. Five civilians were killed.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement today reports successful attacks on Friday night by German airmen on Luneville and Nancy and an aviation depot near by and the dropping of numerous bombs on military objects behind the lines of the French forces in the Somme region, following which large fires were observed. The statement reads:

Hostile airplanes on the night of Nov. 10 attacked villages and factories in the Saar district. As the bombs fell in part on open fields and in part did not explode, only small damage was caused. There was no military damage, but several dwelling houses were hit. One inhabitant of Burbach was killed and another was badly and two inhabitants were slightly wounded. At Dillingen two persons were slightly wounded. At Saargemuende an airman, who had lost his way, destroyed one house, in which two inmates were killed and six wounded.

An attack against Lorranian villages and factories on the same date, shortly before midnight, was entirely unsuccessful.

On the same night our airmen dropped bombs of about 1,000 kilograms' weight on Luneville, Nancy, and the airplane station at Mazeville. On the Somme, our bombing squadron on the same night dropped bombs weighing about 6,000 kilograms on stations, ammunition depots, troop encampments and airplane stations. Conflagrations which lasted a long while were observed.

AMERICAN ON ARABIA SAW NO SUBMARINE

Paul R. Danner of Cambridge Says He Was on Deck When Vessel Was Hit.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Paul R. Danner, the only American on board the British steamer Arabia, which was sunk Nov. 6 in the Mediterranean, supposedly by a submarine, sends to The Associated Press the following signed statement from Malta:

"I am an American citizen and was a second-class passenger on the Arabia, bound for Marseilles. At 11:20 on the morning of the 6th of November I was sitting on the port side of the afterdeck when a tremendous shock to the ship occurred, immediately followed by an explosion.

"There was absolutely no warning whatever, not even one second. It appears from the statements of certain passengers who were on the starboard side that immediately they saw the periscope of a submarine appear out of the water about 300 yards distant on the starboard side the torpedo was fired.

"It was only thanks to the good fortune of a calm sea and the boat floated evenly for a considerable time that we were all saved. There was certainly no warning of any character."

Paul R. Danner is a Harvard graduate who has been engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in India. He was returning to his home in Cambridge, Mass.

The Arabia, according to a statement issued by the British Admiralty on Nov. 8, was sunk without warning. All of the 437 passengers and the crew, with the exception of two engineers, were saved by vessels which went to the rescue. The engineers were killed by the explosion. The Arabia was bound from Australia.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today. —Advt.

BRITISH ASSAULT BREAKS FOE'S LINE ON 5-MILE FRONT

Germans, Driven from Fortified Positions North of the Ancre, Lose Two Towns.

OVER 3,300 MEN CAPTURED

Haig's Troops, Attacking in Mist and Darkness, Surprise Teutons, Meet Little Resistance.

MIRAUMONT IS MENACED

Railway Town the Apparent Objective of an Enveloping Movement Like That at Combles.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—By a terrific attack north and south of the Ancre River the British troops broke the German line on a front of nearly five miles today, and advanced at some points to a distance of 2,000 yards.

Beaumont-Hamel, a very strong position north of the river, and the village of St. Pierre Divion, close to the southern bank, have been captured by Haig's forces, according to unofficial advices reaching London, but the official bulletin, issued from British Headquarters in France late tonight, makes no mention of the first place, although specifically stating that St. Pierre Divion is in British hands.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, including 60 officers, have been reported already.

Severe fighting continues before Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, just north of the Ancre, on the high ground about midway between Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and Serre, west of the road linking those villages, and around Serre. The latter place, according to the Reuter correspondent, is "the only place not captured in the first assault." Another unofficial dispatch says that "most of the British objectives have been gained."

This latest British drive was mainly directed against positions which the Germans had held for two years. There had been no serious fighting in this sector north of the Ancre since the opening of the British push on the 1st of July. Then the British line of attack extended five miles north of the river to Gommecourt, but when, after a few days, no progress was made in this region, efforts were continued to the area to the southward.

Miraumont Is Menaced.

Today's successes north of the river, taken in conjunction with the gains of three weeks ago on the Schwaben-Le Sar's line, south of the Ancre, threaten the envelopment of Miraumont on the Albert-Arras railway.

The British attack was begun in the early morning in the midst of mist and darkness. Unofficially it is stated that the operations extended from the Grandcourt-Pozieres road to a point above Serre.

The attack appears to have been largely a surprise to the Germans, little resistance being offered at the first and second line trenches, except before Serre.

The mud, caused by the long spell of bad weather with almost continuous rains, had dried somewhat in the last two days, so the advancing British made good progress in No Man's Land. The onset was not hindered seriously by the German machine-gun fire.

The barrage fire, accompanying the assault, and the subsequent bombardments of the next line of works were described by German survivors as the most terrific experienced by them on any front.

South of the Ancre the British line swept in a northeasterly direction to the river bank opposite Beaucourt, cutting off the remaining fragment of the German position around St. Pierre Divion. Simultaneously Beaumont-Hamel was attacked from the opposite bank.

The positions of the Germans north of the Ancre were a part of the original German main line and were of exceptional strength, Beaumont-Hamel equaling Thiepval in the extent and security of its labyrinth of dugouts, while the German engineers had been laboring constantly for more than two years to make impregnable the defenses of which this was an important part.

There was a profusion of connected machine-gun redoubts, elaborate telephone and electric light systems, and great caverns, capable of sheltering companies of infantry. Prisoners say that the higher officers believed that Beaumont-Hamel could not be taken by the British.

Dispatches which state that this semi-fortress was captured by the British also report the taking of "valuable trenches" north of Serre.

Official Story of Successes.

Tonight's bulletin of the British headquarters gives this brief account of the day's operation:

We attacked this morning astride the Ancre, and have succeeded in penetrating the German defenses on a front of nearly five miles.

The strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divion has fallen into our hands.

The attack was delivered before daylight in a thick mist.

Severe losses have been inflicted on the enemy; over 3,300 prisoners have passed through our collecting stations already, and more are coming in. The fighting continues.

The front which has been captured north of the Ancre consists of German original front-line defenses of an exceptionally strong nature.

The day report of the British War Office says:

This morning we attacked on both sides of the Ancre, capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

Hostile artillery activity continued during the night on our positions in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt. Gas was successfully discharged by us against enemy trenches opposite Rans.

The enemy's trenches were entered by us southeast of Armentieres.

The day was comparatively calm along the French front, according to the bulletin issued by the War Office in Paris tonight. The day report likewise chronicles nothing of importance. It reads:

There was nothing to report on the

front as a whole in the course of the night with the exception of the usual cannonade.

Reports Allied Attacks Repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attempts of Entente troops to advance between the Ancre and the Somme yesterday were broken up by German artillery fire, the War Office announced today.

In the town of Sailly-Saillisel, according to the statement, the German forces continue to hold the east edge of the town. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Between the Ancre River and the Somme River there was intermittent strong artillery fighting.

Our fire dispersed hostile infantry on the terrain before our positions south of Warlencourt, and it was effective against troops assembling in the British trenches to the west of Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

In Sailly-Saillisel we hold the east ridge of the town. On both sides of the village the French attacked in the afternoon with strong forces. They were repulsed.

Army Group of German Crown Prince—A French advance north of Doller, in Upper Alsace, launched after artillery preparation, completely failed.

LONDON SEES GOAL REACHED.

Newspapers Look Upon New Offensive as Highly Significant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 14.—The news of the resumption of the British offensive and its successful results is welcomed by the morning newspapers as the most important received from the Somme for several weeks. The Times says:

"The capture of Thiepval and of Schwaben Redoubt and of Stuff and Regina trench were steps to a goal which has now been attained. It is a goal well worth all it cost to win, for we have now annihilated the whole system of German defenses along twelve miles, which we originally set out to carry.

"The Germans, we are told, deemed this section impregnable. They devoted all that science could devise and labor accomplish during two whole years to make it impregnable. It went down before British attack as Thiepval, another fortress of the same character, went down before that resistless onrush in September.

"Those who think of such feats in the terms of former wars utterly fail to grasp their significance. Those who do not read history for the most part think of Combles, Morval, Thiepval, and St. Pierre Divion as they think of English villages they happen to know best. These villages in the German lines are the strongest points in an elaborate system of fortification, equipped with means for defense and offense more powerful than the most famous fortresses of former times and held in force by large forces of troops.

DESTROY TURKISH SHIPS.

Russian Submarines Sink Three Near the Bosporus.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—Russian submarines have been active in the Black Sea near the Bosporus. One steamer was destroyed, a schooner was sunk, and another schooner, according to the Russian official statement issued today, was taken to Sebastopol. The text reads:

Caucasus—Enemy attacks from the west of and from Gumishkan (northwest of Erzerum) and south of Kigh were repulsed.

Black Sea.—A Russian submarine near the Bosporus destroyed a ship which ran ashore after it had been torpedoed. A submarine also sank a sailing steamer and escorted another to Sebastopol.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official statement issued today regarding military operations in Mesopotamia says: Two British airplanes successfully dropped bombs on Turkish irregular troops on the Euphrates River.

NORWAY'S REPLY PACIFIC.

Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Sees Hope of Agreement on Submarines.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via London.)—Although the Norwegian answer to the German note with respect to the submarine question has not yet been made public, the Lokal-Anzeiger learns that it is couched in a conciliatory spirit even though it does not concretely offer enough to warrant its being called satisfactory. Verbal explanations, which accompanied the note, says the Lokal-Anzeiger, were such that it is not impossible that an understanding will be reached.

The paper points out anew, however, that the solution of the difficulty and the future relations between the two countries depend wholly on Norway and the further explanations it may choose to make, and not upon Germany, which "is watching developments with calmness."

LIEUT. JABOULET KILLED.

Brother-in-law of H. D. Gatty Lived Here Several Years.

Sous-Lieutenant Vercherre H. C. Jaboulet of the Third Colonial Regiment of the French Army, a brother-in-law of H. D. Gatty of 448 Riverside Drive, was killed in action Sept. 4 at Barleux, France. He was a member of the firm of Vecherre et Cie., Burgundy importers, and lived here for several years, later returning to this city for frequent visits. At the beginning of the war Lieutenant Jaboulet, who was in his thirty-first year, enlisted, and soon afterward was sent to the front.

His death took place after a brilliant action, in which he led his men in taking a German trench. While the men were consolidating the position and placing machine guns, Lieutenant Jaboulet went forward to reconnoitre and was killed. His gallantry was emphasized in dispatches of the day and the War Cross was awarded him. His wife, who was Miss Rose Pauline Gatty, and his baby daughter are now in London.

MERCIER APPEALS FOR LABOR EXILES

Continued from Page 1.

needs provided for they await with dignity the end of their period of trial.

"Now, suddenly, parties of soldiers begin to enter by force these peaceful homes, tearing youth from parent, husband from wife, father from children. They bar with the bayonet the door through which wives and mothers wish to pass to say farewell to those departing. They herd their captives in groups of tens and twenties and push them into cars. As soon as the train is filled the officer in charge brusquely waves the signal for departure. Thus thousands of Belgians are being reduced to slavery.

"The Germans are not only enrolling the unemployed, but they are also recruiting a great number of men who have never been out of work."

The Cardinal then gives examples of how various high German authorities have repeatedly given formal assurances that Belgian liberty would be respected. He closes with an appeal to all persons, allied and neutral, even of the enemy countries, who respect humanity, to aid him in opposing the deportations.

PREDICT A JOINT PROTEST.

America, Spain, and the Pope Will Unite, Rome Asserts.

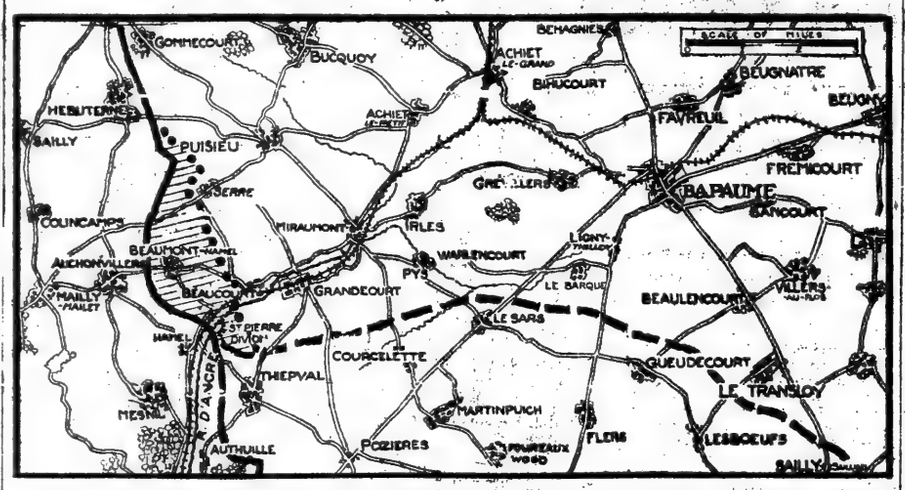
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is authoritatively stated here that the Pope, Spain, and the United States are preparing to take urgent joint action to stop the German deportation of Belgian laborers.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Dispatches from Rome say that the Pope is about to send a note to Germany protesting strongly against the reported wholesale deportation of Belgians.

The dispatches say that this decision of the Pontiff has become known semi-officially in Vatican circles.

Scene of Yesterday's British Successes.



A drive by the British troops at the inviting salient resulting from the recent gains north and northeast of Thiepval has long been inevitable, and, as it now seems, has only waited on favorable weather conditions. By means of yesterday's stroke Haig has materially sharpened the salient, and thus made easier the task of crushing it in from both sides, as was done by the Allies at Combles.

The solid black line here represents the approximate British front on July 1, when the great Somme offensive began. The dotted line shows the extent of yesterday's gains, assuming that the unofficial report of the capture of Beaumont-Hamel is correct. The broken line indicates the present British positions south of the Ancre.

Miraumont is the chief objective, it would seem, of the British operations which are now being developed, and may prove another Combles.

BERLIN CONFIDENT RUMANIA WILL FALL

Falkenhayn Said to be Forcing His Way Slowly but Surely to Bucharest.

RUSSIA CALLED IMPOTENT

Rosy View Taken of Situation on Eastern Front, Where Teutons Have Resumed the Offensive.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via Sayville.)—A slight, but when you know the terrain, significant, increase in the tempo of Field Marshal Falkenhayn's offensive, coupled with the seeming powerlessness of Russia to prevent the advance of the troops pouring through half a dozen wide open passes into Rumania, and the success of the heavy artillery in blasting mountain after mountain some 7,000 or 8,000 feet high and slowly clearing the track to the nearby plain for the bulk of Falkenhayn's infantry and cavalry, has caused the war correspondents to make preparations for another journey to that front.

Falkenhayn, still taciturn and declining to prophesy, as a staff officer who recently returned from his headquarters reported to me, is still plugging along through the principal passes with the steady, relentless slowness of a steam drill, using mainly picked veterans of the German storming formations against the rock front of the Rumanians, which begins to show signs of crumbling in some places under the merciless pounding of the heavy German mortar batteries.

The driving power of Falkenhayn's offensive is being cunningly and baffingly varied from pass to pass to keep the Rumanians guessing as to where the next blow is coming, and consequently in a state of doubt as to where to throw their reserves. The operations in the Transylvania Alps are in fact a mixture of lightning fast body blows and feints applied to the whole Rumanian front with the cleverness of a scientific boxer, the idea being for the present to send the Rumanian defending army reeling back to the plain and pounding it to grogginess for a final knockout.

Falkenhayn's progress through the snow-covered mountains has been particularly noticeable in the last few days, particularly beyond the Rothenthurm Pass, where I am advised that General Krafft von Nellmensingen has gained nearly thirty kilometers since I was with him, pushing ahead on both sides of the Alt River into Wallachia, with the important railroad base of Ramsea Valzeat as his immediate objective, the easier downhill going enabling his Alpine troops to accelerate their pace.

Synchroneously the German divisions which were making no appreciable progress toward the important railroad centre of Campulung when I was with them have at last succeeded in breaking down the stubborn Rumanian resistance, and are now holding the heights dominating Campulung while pushing further valuable ground to the north, their creeping offensive being directed toward the important railroad junction Pitesci in the hope of cutting off one of the main strategic rail connections with Bucharest, the operations north of Campulung and beyond the Rothenthurm pass being closely connected.

Nor have the Rumanians, though fighting desperately and more successfully than at the start of the offensive, been able to stop Falkenhayn's columns pouring through the Predeal and Altschanz passes south of Kronstadt, the German storming formations still continuing to gain ground at both points of attack with the important railroad junctions of Ploesci and Buzeu as their penultimate goal.

In view of Falkenhayn's continued progress, particular importance attaches to recent happenings on the Russian front, where Generals von Bothmer, Linsingen, and Woyrsch have served notice on the Russians on the Narayuvka, Stockod, and at Baranovitchi that they are on the watch for any withdrawal of Russian troops to the hard-pressed Rumanian front, while the mystery in which Mackensen has shrouded himself is arousing the liveliest expectations. Major Moraht of the Tageblatt says: "In the offensive spirit that has always and everywhere animated Mackensen's army we may further have confidence."

Berlin Review of General Situation.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, commenting on the recent activities of the armies of the Central Powers, says:

"The German successes at Skrobowa, in Russia, near Baranovichi, and on the Narayuvka River, in Galicia, as reported Nov. 10 and 11, are of more than local importance. At Skrobowa the Russians were thrown from strong positions, which they had been fortifying for many months, while on the Narayuvka they were driven to the east bank of the river, with heavy losses. Rapidly concentrated reserves and counterattacks tenaciously repeated could not change these results.

"After a pause, the armies of the Central Powers have again taken the offensive, in spite of attempts made by the Entente to defeat them on the Somme, the Isonzo, and Macedonian fronts, and although Rumania has appeared as a new adversary in the arena. The armies have pushed back the enemy, who had advanced in East Transylvania, until he had reached the line of Ratosnya-Szekely, a distance of about 80 kilometers, and now the vanguards are standing in the Trotus and Uza Valleys, on Rumanian territory.

"On the northern line the connecting troops of General Koevess's army on Nov. 5 and 6 rapidly overcame the advantages which the Russians for the moment had obtained in the Tulges sector. The Russian enterprises of the last few days at Dorna-Watra came to a standstill on the Bistricioria.

"On the Narayuvka our successes of Nov. 5 and 6 were further extended for a considerable length and maintained against five counterattacks.

"In the district of Vladimir-Volynski, west of Lutsk, the German front is as firm as ever, while the Austrian successes of Nov. 6 east of Kirlibaba and on the Jedul are still fresh in the memory."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After a long period of comparative inactivity, or better, perhaps, futile activity, the British have launched a major attack in an entirely new section of the Somme line. This section is in part the line that received the first shock of the British offense in July. At that time the British advanced beyond the village of Serre, but the Germans, pivoting on their strongly fortified position at Thiepval, swung back and regained most of the ground lost in this section. Now after several months the British have again struck, and this time have made serious inroads in the German lines.

There is subject matter in this for serious consideration. Three months ago this position was practically impregnable. Today the British swept over it for a depth of more than a mile, capturing a large number of prisoners and many defensive guns. The question is, why the difference then and now? No better proof could be asked, if, indeed, further proof were needed, of a fact frequently stated in this column. German numbers have suffered to such an extent that they are not sufficient to defend more than a comparatively short section of their line. A blow at any other section during the last month has always gained materially and with comparative ease.

It is noticeable that during the last month the heaviest fighting has been before Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt and for the village of Sailly-Saillisel. But two isolated attacks at the extremities of the Somme line, one at Chaulnes and the other that of the British yesterday, delivered while the fighting in other quarters has been at its height, have been entirely successful.

This may not mean an insufficiency of German numbers. But if it means anything else the cause is not apparent. Certainly the German reserve is not sufficient to feed into the fighting line at a rate sufficient to overcome the rate of wastage. Consequently such reinforcements as are thrown into the firing line come from other sections of the line which are denuded to the last degree of safety in order that the threatened point may not be forced to give way.

It is not to be expected that the German line will eventually be broken or forced into a general giving way. At the same time, the present situation, as revealed by the success of these isolated attacks, gives ground for the theory that this is a possibility to be considered. The fear of it is apparently in the mind of the German High Command also, otherwise there would not be so many and such positive protests from the German press that it cannot be done. If it were not in their minds, they would not speak of it. As a matter of fact, no one can speak with authority as to what can or cannot happen. The development of trench warfare is a development of the present war. Such a situation, however, that now exists has never been seen before in the history of war, and there is nothing to guide us as to what it may bring forth.

Details of just how far the British have advanced their lines and what the present position is, are not available as yet. It appears, however, that the British have taken St. Pierre Divion and Beaumont Hamel, and as well the scattered houses of Beaucourt which lies between.

The spread of the attack north of the Ancre brook is significant. The ground between the present British lines north of le Sars is strongly held by the Germans, and is such that the advantage of terrain is against the offense. The Butte de Warlencourt affords gun positions and a point of observation which have proved a barrier to the British advance.

If, however, the British are able to advance up the Ancre Valley two important objects will have been achieved. In the first place, the familiar double salient will have been created, but in two ways. South of the Ancre the Germans will be taken in rear and almost surrounded, while north of the brook a similar situation will have arisen, although in a form not so exaggerated. The German positions south of the brook, which have been giving the British such a great deal of trouble, will be turned, and, taken from the rear, will have to be evacuated as the British north of the brook push forward.

In other words, the situation now is that with every advance north of the river not one, but two sections of the German line will be affected. If the Germans south of the Ancre can be dislodged by a flanking operation in the north, then will come a situation very much to the British liking. The salient of which Beaucourt has been the apex is almost a right angle. The sides of this angle are too far apart for the guns on one side to reach to the other. Unless this can be done there is nothing necessarily weak in this form of battle line. At present there is nothing weak in the German position, and will not be until the salient can be sharpened into an acute angle. As this angle is produced the length of German lines which can be reached by the British artillery increases, so that with each blow a greater front is affected. This is the principal danger to the Germans in this last attack.

When the British are able to gain good gun positions north of the Ancre (and it may be that this last attack has brought them this advantage) the German line which stretches north from Beaumont-Hamel will be doubled up on short sections at a time. The situation about Combles will then be duplicated. A continuation of this process and the line will then be straightened out from Arras south.

By a roundabout way there comes a report that the Russians have crossed the Danube behind Mackensen in Dobrudja, and, by the threat against his line of communications, have compelled his retreat. It is not apparent that this report is authentic, but it creates an interesting possibility which has not escaped comment.

Mackensen bases his entire campaign in Dobrudja on the theory that his flanks were safe and could not be turned —that is, the Danube could not be crossed in his rear and troops could not be landed on the Black Sea route behind his right flank. It will probably prove that so far his assumption is correct. But there is no reason to doubt that a movement across the Danube is within the bounds of possibility.

The situation is entirely different from that which existed when the Rumanians tried this expedient some time ago. Now it is recognized that Mackensen is under severe pressure in front, pressure which has driven him back forty miles. If an attack is threatened against the single thread upon which all his supplies come, he must turn a part of his forces to meet it. A weakening of his present front in the face of the reverses which it has so far met would be dangerous in the extreme.

The Russians need not cross in great force. A heavy raiding body would be sufficient. Mackensen would then have to fall back or send sufficient troops to the rear to ward off the blow. The effect in either case would be the same—giving up the cherished railroad to the Rumanians.

GEN. HUGHES QUITS CANADIAN CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

General Hughes the control of a large part of the Canadian forces.

While he was in England General Hughes, after investigating the Canadian Army Medical Corps, relieved Surgeon General Guy Carleton Jones of his command. The Government promptly replaced him.

Criticism by General Hughes of action taken by British authorities both in regard to the handling of Canadian army supplies and of the Canadian forces, it is said, has been resented.

It has been stated that there was a lack of cordiality between General Hughes and the Duke of Connaught, who has just left Canada, after five years' service as Governor General. The accumulation of differences has led to the breach which has come today.

It is unofficially admitted that Sir Sam really consented to resign "in view of the public criticism which has been made against him undermining general confidence in the war administration," and in the interests of national unity. However, when this excerpt from the "unofficial" statement, which was obviously inspired from the Premier's office, was shown to Sir Sam, his comment was: "Sam Hughes did not resign that."

Sir Sam intimates that he would like to have the full correspondence made public, but evidently each side is waiting for the other.

Long at Odds With His Colleagues.

A difference over Canada's war policy is said to have caused the resignation of General Sir Sam Hughes from his post of Minister of Militia and Defense, yet "differences" over matters of policy and other things have occurred with unusual frequency in the career of the man who has been known as Canada's military idol and, heretofore, they have seemed to provide only opportunities for Sir Sam to increase his power and his repute. He has been compared, in speech, manner, and appearance, to General Leonard Wood, and in speech, some times to General Bingham, once New York's Police Comissioner. Again he has been called Canada's own Rough Rider, with the obvious intent of comparing him with Colonel Roosevelt.

Probably Sir Sam is like all these men, at least in the force of character which he has disclosed whenever the occasion has required it, and, according to his political opponents, sometimes when it hasn't. He has never been accused of dodging a fight, and he has been in many, notably the recent "difference" with his fellow-Conservatives in the Canadian Government when his resignation was demanded in connection with a graft scandal rising out of the award to American companies of war contracts. Sir Sam returned from England, demanded a full investigation, and received complete exoneration. Nevertheless there are those now who see in his present resignation a reflection of the difficulties which he seemed to have conquered last Summer.

The Canadian Minister was at odds with others in authority over the letting of ammunition contracts as long ago as October of last year, when D. A. Thomas, the Welsh mine owner and agent of Lloyd George, charged that Canadian ammunition production facilities and deliveries were poor and prices higher than those demanded for the same product by manufacturers in the United States. The trouble came to a head last March, when the Conservative party in power, demanded that the Premier dismiss the General after charges against him had been made by G. W. Kyte in the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Kyte introduced documentary evidence to support his accusation that middlemen's profits of more than $1,500,000 had been obtained and divided by Colonel J. Wesley Allison, who was connected with the Militia Department and a close friend of Sir Sam; B. F. Yoakum American railway man and financier, and Eugene Lignanti, former leader of a hotel orchestra in Montreal, and also a friend of General Hughes. It was charged that Sir Sam had indorsed the issuance of contracts to "mushroom" munition enterprises in the United States, these being the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company.

At the demand of the General the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission was appointed to try these charges, and, on July 21, the commission filed its findings holding Sir Sam innocent of responsibility for these negotiations. In part the commission found that, in reference to the relations between Allison and Yoakum to divide the profits of whatever business Allison might bring to Yoakum:

"The transaction was but the carrying out of what is the common practice of promoters. Allison's connection with Yoakum and the position Allison occupied in relation to General Hughes and the Shell Committee, the transaction would have been a matter which concerned only the parties to it and persons who should become shareholders in the company."

Of General Hughes's indorsement of the contract, the commission said:

"It was suggested that the presence of an indorsement on the American company's contract of a memorandum of its ratification by General Hughes as Minister of Militia indicated that General Hughes had taken part in the negotiations which led up to the making of the contract and gave support to the view that the contract was his contract, and not that of the Shell Committee, and was forced upon the committee in order that Allison might obtain a commission. There is, in our opinion, no ground for that suggestion."

Sir Sam was appointed Minister of Militia and Defense in 1911. He was knighted by King George last year. He was born in 1853 in Ontario, went to Australia and South Africa in his youth, taught school and edited a newspaper for a living, and played at soldiering for fun. He grabbed the chance offered by the South African war, and returned to Canada as a Colonel. He continued to advocate a democratic army and the training of all men in the nation, and kept up his interest in the militia.

He found time to play politics as hard as he had played at soldiering and had been a member of the Canadian Parliament since 1892, when his appointment came as Minister. With the outbreak of the war he became Canada's Man of the Hour, a sort of Kitchener of the West. His work of organizing armies in Canada has been as successful as was the work of Lord Kitchener in England, and, until the first charges were brought against him, it seemed that he would employ this particular difference between nations to lift himself to still higher posts.

AMERICAN SKIPPER U-BOAT'S PRISONER

Captain Curtis of the Columbian Held for Six Days in Submarine's "Brig."

THREE FELLOW-CAPTIVES

Shipmaster's Statement Contradicts Report That Vessel Was Held Up for Two Days.

CORRUNA, Spain, Nov. 13, (via Paris.)—Captain Frederick Curtis of the American steamer Columbian, who arrived here with the rescued crew of this steamship, told a representative of The Associated Press today that he was a prisoner on board the German submarine U-49 for six days after the destruction of his vessel.

All of the 109 members of the Columbian's crew were saved, Captain Curtis said. Captain Curtis said the Columbian was warned before she was torpedoed and sunk. The crew was left in lifeboats, but the Captain was taken on board the submarine.

Captain Arthur Patterson of the British steamer Seatonia says that he also was a prisoner on board the U-49 for eight days, during which time he heard the guns of the submarine in action and also heard distinctly the explosion of the torpedo which, he learned later, blew up the Norwegian ship Balto.

"My ship, registered at New York," said Captain Curtis to the correspondent, "carried a cargo of about 9,000 tons and a crew of 109, all of whom were saved. I stopped on the command of the submarine, whose commander ordered me to abandon ship, with the crew, immediately, which we did without other baggage than two satchels with documents and money.

"Submarine U-49 fired at once two torpedoes at the Columbian, which immediately sank. The crew was left in lifeboats, while I was taken on board the submarine, which plunged immediately after I was taken into the small Quartermaster's cabin, where I found the Captains of the Seatonia and the Balto. After me came Captain Yelugsen of the Fordalen. The cabin was very small. It contained a little folding table, a folding chair, and three bunks. Everything was permeated with the odor of benzine. There was no communication with the exterior and the cabin was absolutely dark, night and day. We were fed in the morning with a few morsels of black bread, a cup of coffee, and a small portion of bad butter; at noon with a stew of canned meat and soup, and at supper, at 10 o'clock, with coffee or tea and black bread, with butter or marmalade. The hours spent in this narrow prison were very long and disagreeable."

The Captain of the submarine, said Captain Curtis, was about 38 years of age, while his crew of forty sailors were all very young. All were attired in clothing of glossy leather.

Captains Curtis and Patterson said that they were allowed at intervals, between the operations of the submarine, to go on deck to smoke. They were watched by members of the crew, armed with revolvers, but when they went below the crew put aside their weapons. There was only one chair in the cabin, which the Captains used in turn; otherwise they had to lie on the bunks.

The submarine signalled to the Swedish steamer Varing thirteen miles off the Spanish port of Camarinas toward noon of Nov. 9. The steamer stopped and was ordered to take aboard the Captains and land them. She was also ordered to take aboard the crew of the Columbian and Norwegian steamers. All were welcomed aboard the Varing.

The submarine watched the operation, and then ordered the Varing to make for the coast, six miles from Camarinas. The Varing was directed to send out lifeboats and embark the shipwrecked men in them. This was a long and difficult operation, and an American from Columbia fell into the sea and narrowly escaped drowning. He was slightly injured during his rescue.

A dispatch from Madrid printed in THE TIMES yesterday said that the Columbian was held up for two days by the submarine before being torpedoed, because of the bad weather.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A wireless dispatch from Madrid says that 109 persons from the American steamship Columbian, which was reported to have been torpedoed on Nov. 8, arrived yesterday on sailing vessels at the small port of Camarinas. Twenty-five men from the Norwegian steamship Balto and twenty-six from the Norwegian steamship Fordalen also were taken to Camarinas on the sailing boats, of which there were four. The dispatch says all three vessels are reported to have been sunk by torpedoes from a German steamship.

A Paris dispatch yesterday said the Columbian, Balto, and Fordalen had been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the Columbian was reported to have carried at Corunna, Spain, in lifeboats.

MADRID, Nov. 13, (via Paris.)—The American Ambassador, Joseph E. Willard, has instructed the American Consul at Bilbao to proceed to Corunna for the purpose of interrogating the officers and crew of the steamer Columbian.

GERMAN RAIDERS SUNK IN GULF OF FINLAND

Torpedo Craft Lost After Bombarding Russian Naval Base —Nine Killed on Shore.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, (via London.)—An official statement issued here today says that a majority of German vessels which took part Friday in a bombardment in the Gulf of Finland were sunk. The German warships, the statement says, were 36-knot torpedo craft.

The text of the Russian official statement reads:

Baltic Sea—On Friday night a flotilla of the enemy's 36-knot torpedo craft entered the Bay of Finland. A dense fog hindered discovery of the enemy's vessels in good time and in consequence the enemy succeeded in bombarding the Baltic coast for several minutes.

About 100 shells, mostly shrapnel, were fired. Seven civilians, including five children, and two rank and file were killed. One woman and four soldiers were wounded. Several houses were damaged, and twelve horses were killed.

The enemy retired hurriedly, but we sank a majority of the torpedo craft. Further pursuit of hostile units was abandoned in consequence of dense fog and the timely discovery of the enemy's traps.

The Gulf of Finland is an arm of the Baltic Sea, between Finland and the Russian Baltic provinces. At the eastern end of the bay is Kronstadt, the outer port of Petrograd. The entrance to the gulf is guarded by the fortresses of Helsingfors, Hango, and Reval.

Most of the German naval activity in the war with Russia has been in the vincinity of the Gulf of Riga, and on one occasion the Germans affected a landing in the rear of the Russian line. The fact that only light German warships were employed on Friday indicates that the purpose of the German Admiralty was merely to make a quick raid.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via London.)—German torpedo boat forces on Friday entered the Gulf of Finland and effectively shelled the Russian naval base of Baltic Port, at short range, accord-

ing to an official statement issued today by the German Admiralty.

Baltic Port is near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, thirty-eight miles west of the Russian naval station of Reval. The port is the terminus of the Baltic Railroad.

The text of the Admiralty announcement says:

German torpedo boat forces on Friday night while reconnoitring pushed into the Finnish Bay as far as Baltic Port and effectively shelled the harbor and buildings of this Russian naval base at short range.

THE L-1 OFF BLOCK ISLAND.

Rumors of Appearance of a German Submarine Prove to be False.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 13.—There was considerable excitement in naval and shipping circles this afternoon because of reports that a vessel had sighted a German submarine in the vicinity of Point Judith.

Later reports from Coastguard Life-Saving Station 36, at Green Hill, six miles south of Point Judith, said that a submarine flying the American flag had been sighted off that station this afternoon. The submarine was identified later as the L-1.

Submarines have been operating about Block Island waters close to Point Judith for some time. It is supposed they are doing neutrality patrol work.

THREE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

Captain of the Morazan Taken Prisoner on German U-Boat.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamers Caterham Morazan, and Kapunda have been sunk. The crew of the Morazan has been landed, but her Captain was held prisoner.

The Caterham was a vessel of 1,084 tons net. She was last reported as having sailed from the Tyne, Oct. 20, for Rouen, France.

The Morazan, a vessel of 3,486 tons gross, was owned by the Liverpool Shipping Company. She sailed from Calcutta Sept. 18 for Dundee, and was last reported as arriving at Suez Oct. 19.

The Kapunda, of 3,097 tons gross, was 330 feet long and was built at West Hartlepool in 1908. The vessel was owned by the Melbourne Steamship Company of West Hartlepool.

GERMANS SEIZE DUTCH SHIP.

Batavier VI. Was Carrying Contraband, Says Overseas News Agency.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via Sayville.)—German sea forces attached to the Flanders naval station on Nov. 12 stopped the Dutch steamer Batavia VI. off the mouth of the river Thames, according to the Overseas News Agency. The steamship was taken into port by the German warships. The Dutch vessel was carrying great quantities of contraband, the news agency adds.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 13.—There were no passengers on board the steamer Batavia VI., which was captured by the German sea forces off the mouth of the Thames.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Reuter's from Malmo, Sweden, says the Swedish steamer Rhea, bound from Malmo for Stockholm, with a general cargo, has been seized and taken into a German port.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE LOST.

Blown Up While Returning from Launching of New Dreadnought.

KOBE, Japan, Tuesday, Nov. 14.—The superdreadnought Ise was successfully launched today.

While in the inland sea returning from the ceremony a gasoline explosion destroyed submarine No. 4. Six officers of the under-water boat were seriously and eight seamen slightly injured. Two of the crew are missing.

THE DEUTSCHLAND LOADED.

Undersea Freighter Nearly Ready to Sail—May Start Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 13.—Sixty of the eighty negro stevedores who have been loading the German submarine Deutschland are still at work at the State Pier, the remainder of the gang having been paid off. The work of loading the undersea boat ceased at 11 o'clock tonight, and it is reported only an hour's labor tomorrow will be required to have all freight on board.

One hundred tons of crude oil have already been siphoned into the Deutschland's tanks and twenty-five tons more are on the wharf. The Deutschland's machinery has been carefully inspected and overhauled since her arrival here and pumps and other parts of the ingenious mechanism have been tested.

Many of the Deutschland's crew are ashore tonight, notwithstanding the report that last Saturday night was the final liberty leave. Those who have gleaned news about the submarine's berth predict that the Deutschland will leave port not later than Wednesday. A report was in circulation this evening that the submarine would not get away before Friday or Saturday.

The rule to allow no visitors aboard the Deutschland is strictly adhered to. A boat which comes on a small house on the bluff north of the State Pier has reaped a harvest charging twenty-five cents for a peep at the submarine from the second story, binoculars being furnished gratuitiously. Her receipts up to date total $95.

ALLIES HONOR GREEK KING.

Russian Minister Dines Him, and Other Envoys Attend Reception.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Prince Elim Demidoff, the Russian Minister to Greece, gave a dinner to King Constantine and members of the royal family at Athens today, says a Havas dispatch from that city which adds that all the Ministers of the Entente powers attended a reception which followed the dinner.

The correspondent at Saloniki of the same agency sends the following speech, delivered by former Premier Venizelos in presenting a flag to the Fourth Regiment of the Seres Division in the presence of all the Ministers and Generals of the Venizelos Government, as well as high officers of the Entente Allies.

"I am sure the regiment to which I present this standard as a symbol of the old and new history of the Hellenic race will always march to victory. We must beat once for all the Bulgars, whose ambition it is to be the Prussians of the Balkans.

"Soldiers of the Seres Division, the eyes of all Greeks are turned toward you. To go to deliver anew Macedonia, which is sullied by the enemy."

The Colonel of the regiment in reply said:

"We shall not stop at the frontiers of Macedonia, but shall march to Sofia."

Saloniki Withdraws Gift to King.

ATHENS, Nov. 11, (via London, Nov. 13.—The municipality of Saloniki, in which was launched the movement to take Greece into the war in opposition to the wishes of King Constantine, has formally revoked its gift of Villa Alatini and Niaousa Forest, made to the King after the Balkan war. The reason assigned is the "ingratitude" of the King.

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REPORT MACKENSEN IN HURRIED RETREAT

Petrograd Hears Russians Have Crossed Danube at Two Places in His Rear.

TEUTON SUCCESS IN NORTH

Three Towns and Many Prisoners Taken on Transylvania Front—Son of Kaiser with Army.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Russians have crossed the Danube into Dobrudja at two points south of Cernavoda, and the Russian fleet has renewed the bombardment of Constanza, according to Petrograd advices received today by wireless by way of Rome. Field Marshal von Mackensen is reported as continuing his retreat with demoralized forces and with one-third of his effectives lost. The ravages of disease and the reverses suffered are declared to have seriously affected the morale of von Mackensen's army, while the reinforcements he requested to make good his losses are said not to have been provided, his retreat, therefore, being conducted under disastrous conditions.

The Russian official bulletin contains merely this reference to the Dobrudja operations: "On our left flank our troops have made a slight advance to the southward."

Regarding the situation on the Transylvanian front Petrograd announces that Austro-German forces are directing violent attacks against the Rumanian positions in the region of Campulung, says a Russian official statement issued today. The Rumanians, after being pushed back in the region of Oltuz Valley, attacked the Teutons north and south of Toivenoling and captured a series of heights. Bucharest reports that in an all-day battle in the region of Dragoslavele, northeast of Campulung, the Rumanians maintained their positions, but that on the right bank of the River Alt the Rumanian forces were compelled to yield ground.

The text of the Russian official statement follows:

Rumanian Front.—In Transylvania the enemy, after having launched an attack in the region of Oltuz Valley, pushed back the Rumanians, who in turn launched an attack north and south of Toivenoling and occupied a range of heights.

The enemy is launching fierce attacks in the region of the Rumanian town of Campulung.

In the Jiul Valley and at Orsova a battle is proceeding.

The Rumanian statement reads:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts —On the western frontier of Moldavia and as far as Predeius there was nothing new.

In the Trotsova Valley there was an artillery bombardment in the whole sector west of the river. We repulsed two enemy attacks in the direction of Cerbural Valley, northwest of Buseni.

In the region of Dragoslavele the battle continued throughout the day. We maintained our positions.

In the Valley of the Alt we repulsed all enemy attacks on the left bank of the river. On the right bank under pressure of the enemy we yielded ground in the region of Saracinesti.

In the Jiul Valley the pressure of the enemy continued very strong.

Violent fighting is taking place southeast of Orsova.

Germans Take 3 Towns and 1,000 Men.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the Transylvania front yesterday Austro-German troops captured three towns and repulsed numerous Rumanian attacks, the War Office announces. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken. In Dobrudja Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces repelled troops which were advancing down the west bank of the Danube. Following is the official account of these operations:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—In the Gyergyo Mountains German and Austro-Hungarian battalions captured Dicta and Arsuriler. There and on the heights east of Belbor, and also on the east bank of the Putna, the Rumanians made several attacks in a futile effort to dispute with us the ground gained. Hostile advances in the mountains, on both sides of Oitus Pass, were repulsed.

Northwest of Campulung our troops captured Candesti. Southeast of Rothenthurm Pass, on the Sturduk Road, and north of Orsova, Rumanian forces made counterattacks without success. In addition to their sacrifices in killed or wounded, the Rumanians lost more than 1,000 prisoners.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja).—Hostile detachments which were feeling their way along the Danube against the left wing of our position in Northern Dobrudja were pursued. Cernavoda was shelled without success from the left bank of the Danube.

A Prince of Hohenzollern, with the German troops fighting against Rumania, said in a speech during a dinner at the headquarters of the Ninth Army that by his presence with the army he desired to express as a German his feeling of indignation against Rumania's breach of faith.

GREECE BLOCKED ALLIES.

Petrograd Believes Operations in Rumania Are Now Only Local.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 14.—Operations in the Rumanian theatre of war must for the time being be regarded as of merely local importance, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post

Look for "Smith's Islands"

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U-BOAT CHAMPIONS IN BERLIN SILENCED

South German Radical Leader Says Agitation Against Chancellor Has Passed Flood.

WILL NOT ANNEX BELGIUM

Reichstag Committee Expected to Reach Agreement on Future Relations with Kingdom.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via London.)—The Executive Committee of the National Radical Party concluded here today a two days' session devoted to a discussion of the party policy in the past and outlining tactics for its representatives in the Reichstag in the future.

The committee adopted, with one dissenting voice, a resolution approving the action of its Reichstag representatives who supported the Imperial Chancellor almost solidly during the recent crisis and condemning intrigues against the Chancellor.

A feature of the meeting was a long report by Friedrich von Payer, the South German Radical leader in the Reichstag, on the Parliamentary activities of the party in the last year. Herr von Payer discussed the submarine crisis withopt mincing words. He arraigned the Conservatives and Pan-Germans for their attempt to get rid of an "inconvenient" Chancellor by means of an ostensibly patriotic agitation. He said the Government had displayed no lack of force in combating the movement for unrestricted submarine warfare, although this was supported not only by the Conservatives and Pan-Germans, but also by volunteers from other parties, including individual Radicals, who patriotically believed that it was necessary to wage war against England with all available weapons, even at the cost of provoking a crisis in the Chancellorship.

The agitation against the Chancellor, and in favor of unrestricted submarine warfare, said Herr von Payer, had passed the flood and had lost much of its interest, now that two candidates for Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's shoes, Admiral von Tirpitz and General von Falkenhayn, had been eliminated through their own fault and the course of fate. The Reichstag had decided to place the submarine policy in the hands of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Concerning the discussions on Belgium in the Reichstag committee last week, Herr von Payer said:

"Nobody now desires to annex it; nobody even desires to seem to have ever wished to annex it. It will therefore probably remain a sovereign State. On the other hand, nobody desires conditions to remain as before the war. The danger that Belgium will become a stamping ground for British domination must be counteracted.

"The Socialists are inclined to the view that materially no propositions should be made which Belgium would be unable to accept with honor, and that the regulation of Belgian relations must occur through agreement, not one-sided dictation. The Conservatives and Pan Germans, on the contrary, wish to make use of the land for Germany's naval position. Many practical possibilities and solutions lie between these antipodes.

"The peace debate showed that everybody desires peace, desires an open statement that no effort at a rapprochement will be repulsed, and that a great effort should be made toward the organization of institutions on an international basis to prevent or render difficult future wars."

AIR RAIDERS KILL 60.

Women and Children Slain by Austrian Bombs, Rome Says.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Sixty women and children were killed in an air raid on Weadova carried out by an Austrian squadron on Saturday, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Trentino and Carnia fronts: The artillery was very active. In the Terragnolo Valley rapid enemy movements are continuing, although hindered by the fire of our batteries.

On Saturday afternoon a squadron of enemy airplanes dropped bombs on Weadova. A building in which numerous women and children had taken refuge was destroyed. The greater part of the inmates were killed. The number of dead already accounted for is sixty.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The official communication today says that there is nothing to report from the Italian theatre. The communication adds:

During the night of Nov. 12 and 13 our seaplanes dropped bombs on manufacturing establishments at Ponte Lagoscuro and railway buildings at Ravenna. Splendid results were achieved. At the former place two direct hits were made on a sugar refinery, one direct hit on a sulphur refinery, another on an electrical works, and still another on a railroad bridge. Several fires were observed. The station building at Ravenna also received a direct hit. All the machines returned unharmed.

Canadians Arrive in England.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 13.—It was announced officially today that the following troops have arrived safely in England: The 110th, 114th, 133d, 142d, 150th, 161st, 162d, and 168th Ontario battalions, 184th Manitoba battalion, 196th and 200th Saskatchewan battalions, 131st British Columbia battalion, and 196th Western Universities battalion, together with drafts of the 192d Alberta battalion, army medical corps, engineers and naval ratings.

SERBS GAIN 7 MILES IN TWO-DAY BATTLE

Capture Village of Iven, 16 More Cannon, and Upward of 1,000 Bulgars and Germans.

ENEMY'S CENTRE SMASHED

Bayonet Charge Completes Work of the French Artillery—Three Airplanes Also Bagged.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Official dispatches from the Macedonian front show that the victory won by the Serbs, supported by French infantry and artillery, in the bend of the Cerna River was a brilliant and a smashing one. The battle lasted two days and resulted in an advance of nearly seven miles beyond the village of Polog, the occupation of which was reported yesterday, and the capture of the village of Iven, sixteen more cannon, and upward of 1,000 Bulgars and Germans. The allied troops are now twelve miles beyond the Serbian border.

The following account of the operations was issued today by the French War Office:

Army of the East: In the Cerna region the battle which has been proceeding for the last two days continues with violence. It is increasingly apparent that the engagement is a brilliant success for our arms.

Supported by intense fire from the French artillery, Serbian troops in the loop of the Cerna gained a fresh victory over the Bulgar-German forces, who were obliged to abandon, after a sanguinary fight, the village of Iven, (five miles north of Polog,) and to fall back for a distance of three kilometers to the north of that place under the victorious pressure of our allies. Five counterattacks were delivered by the enemy, who, defending himself obstinately, was unable to check our advance.

Smashed by our artillery fire in the centre and attacked with the bayonet by Serbian infantry, the enemy was obliged to fall back in disorder, having sustained considerable loss. Further to the west Serbian forces, to which had been added contingents of French infantry, extended their progress to the north of Velyeselo, (in the Cerna River bend.) More than 1,000 prisoners so far have been counted. Sixteen more guns were captured on the ground abandoned by the enemy.

Since Sept. 14, when our offensive began, the Germans and Bulgarians have left in the hands of the (Entente) Allies 6,000 prisoners, 72 cannon, and fifty-three machine guns.

The Serbian official communication as received here says:

Yesterday, in co-operation with the French, we continued the pursuit of the enemy northward and captured the village of Iven, on the Cerna, northeast of Polog.

Our booty consisted of 16 field guns, 21 caissons, 14 limbers, and a large quantity of artillery and infantry ammunition, rifles, and other material. The number of prisoners is not yet known. Enemy dead strewed the battlefield.

The British War Office reports that three enemy airplanes have been shot down within the allied lines.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Serbian forces yesterday launched attacks against the Bulgarian and German positions south of Monastir and in the bend of the Cerna River, but, according to today's German official statement, they are repulsed, with heavy losses, and the Bulgar-German positions were maintained. The text reads:

Macedonia Front—On the plain of Monastir there was a strong artillery fire. In the face of hostile attacks near Lasec and Kenali and northeast of Brod, on the Cerna River, the German and Bulgarian positions were completely maintained. The losses of the enemy were heavy.

SOFIA, Nov. 12, (via London, Nov. 13.)—An advance for the Serbians in the Cerna Bend is admitted in the official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

West of the Monastir-Florina Railway there was lively artillery action. Eastward and in the Cerna Bend there was a desperate battle throughout yesterday and part of last night. All enemy attacks were broken, but the enemy succeeded in holding the heights and making a salient before our positions northeast of Polog.

In the Moglenica Valley there was weak artillery fire. West of the Vardar vigorous cannonading took place.

CAR FAMINE STIRS FRANCE.

Government Wins a Vote of Confedence After a Stormy Debate.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A spirited debate in the Chamber of Deputies over the responsibility for the freight car shortage in France resulted today in a proposal of a cote of confidence, in which the Government was sustained, 415 to 86.

The Minister of Public Works, Marcel sembat, replying to interpellations, said that there were three problems: First, railways considered as means of transport; second, the problem of ports and navigation, and, last, that of direction. The Government's first order was given in June, 1915, for 5,000 cars, but a delay in delivery occurred owing to the congestion in American, as well as French, ports. Now, however, he said, parts of cars were arriving regularly and were being assembled in factories in the neighborhood of Paris. To withdraw the direction of this matter from the military authorities, he said, could not be thought of.

As the debate continued it became stormy. Deputy Jean Bon severely criticized the French railroad organization, comparing it with that of Germany. M. Sembat replied that the question of labor shortage was partly responsible for the situation. Deputy Hesse, in a resolution which he proposed, declined to express confidence in the Minister of Public Works because of what he termed his lack of initiative, which might lead the country into the worst of dangers. Deputy Bouisson thought it was not M. Sembat to whom confidence should be refused, but the Government, which he said was entirely culpable and responsible.

These criticisms brought a spirited response from Premier Briand, who deprecated what he termed eulogies of Germany and referred to the difficulties confronting the country, as well as other nations, even the United States.

Numerous other resolutions were proposed, but the Government announced that it would accept only one—that of Deputy Hesse, which provided that the only solution of the transportation problem was in better organization, single direction, undivided control, and the adoption of a central plan, counting on the Government to bring this into effect. That part of the resolution involving confidence in the Government was adopted by the vote previously recorded.

Emperor Francis Joseph Better.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who has been suffering from a slight attack of catarrh, shows improvement, and his physicians declare that his health has been restored, according to dispatches from Vienna. Today the Emperor received several persons in audience, among whom was the Prime Minister, Dr. von Koerber.

$40,000,000 for Berlin Dependents.

With the payment during the month of August of 10,250,000 marks in cash to the needy relatives of soldiers in the field, the City of Berlin brought its total expenditures for this purpose since the outbreak of the war up to 170,000,000 marks, ($40,460,000,) according to a report issued by the municipal council.

REBEL SULTAN KILLED.

British Expedition Easily Conquers All Dinar's Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Ali Dinar, the rebellious Sultan of Darfur (a province of the Egyptian Sudan) has been killed, and the main body of the rebels which he headed badly defeated by a British expeditionary force, it is officially announced today. The campaign was carried out by 300 men detached from the Egyptian Army for the purpose of catching up with and disposing of Ali Dinar's force, which fled after the British victory in the Darfur region last Summer. The statement giving the details of this operation says:

"In the Province of Darfur, a small force, 300 strong, from the Egyptian Army, was dispatched from El-Fasher during October to round up a band of rebels headed by ex-Sultan Ali Dinar. From Dibis, a sudden move was made to Kulme, which was reached, but on our arrival we found the main body of the rebels had retired in a westerly direction toward Sugal.

"The few tribesmen left made little opposition, and booty was captured. Our mounted troops, pursuing, caught the main body of the rebels. As the result of our attack Ali Dinar was killed and the captures and surrenders reported to date include 200 prisoners and other booty, including 6,000 cattle. Our casualties were none."

DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS.

Arranges to Organize in Washington on Dec. 4.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Council of National Defense, created by the National Defense Act signed last June, held a preliminary meeting today and arranged to meet for organization Dec. 4 in the office of Secretary Baker at the War Department. The Civilian Advisory Commission of the council, headed by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will attend the session, at which definite plans of procedure will be mapped out.

The council is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. All were present today except Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, who is at Atlantic City with the American-Mexican Commission.

The Advisory Commission, in addition to Mr. Willard, is composed of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago; Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit; Bernard Baruch, of New York; Dr. Hollis Gondfrey, of Philadelphia, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago.

Co-ordination of all activities in the country to play their part in war time is the object of the council. It is thought probable that army and navy officers will be regularly assigned as aids in carrying out projects which may be approved.

EXPECT AGREEMENT TO RECALL PERSHING

Continued from Page 1.

Williams is that he had stolen cattle in his possession. General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso district, denied today that Brahan had been kidnapped on the American side of the river and taken to Juarez after being drugged.

REPORTS AMERICANS SLAIN.

Woman Tells of Death of Entire Family Near Tampico.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 13.—The murder of an entire American family on the Gulf Coast near Tampico was reported here today by Mrs. Eva Hanson, a refugee from that place. She was unable to give details of the affair.

Mrs. Hanson said there are about 300 Americans in Tampico. Only six of them are women. All of these were leaving Tampico as rapidly as possible, she said.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS TO MEXICO.

Denies Authorizing Submarine Note Sent from Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

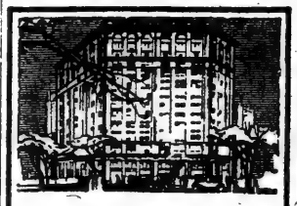
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—Great Britain has sent an explanation to Mexico denying authorship of a note sent here signed by Secretary Lansing, who gave warning that expected arrival of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico would be regarded as unfriendly if the submarines were to use Mexican waters. The Mexican Foreign Department today announced it had received a note in which England explained that she had not authorized Washington to send the note or use the terms as indicated. The statement was sent through the British Consul here. It is understood that Washington professes to have acted on an oral request from the British Minister.

General Pablo Gonzales will command Mexico City on the departure of General Carranza for Queretaro to open Congress. Carranza plans to ride on horseback from Mexico City to Queretaro, a distance of more than 100 miles, using the military road followed by Maximilian.

A dispatch from Mexico City, Nov. 5, said Mexico had been notified by the British Ambassador at Washington of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and had been warned that the Entente Allies would take "drastic measures" if the submersibles received aid from Mexican ports or sources. Foreign Minister Aguilar announced that the note has been sent through Secretary of State Lansing and Chargé d'Affaires Parker. At the State Department in Washington it was denier that a warning has been forwarded to Mexico, but that a suggestion had been offered that Mexico take precautions against a violation of her neutrality through German submarine operations.

Field Hospital for Pershing.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Nov. 13.—Reliable reports have reached here that requisitions for materials to construct a field hospital in Mexico, to house 500 patients, had been made on the Quartermaster's department of the army.



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BISSING ORDERED BRITISH SOLD OUT

Decreed Liquidation of Belgian Banks, &c., in Which They Had Interests.

ENGLAND MAY RETALIATE

But Germans Make Strong Protests Against Like Legislation Proposed in Parliament.

Strong protests have recently been made in the German press against the attempt in England to force Parliament to liquidate those corporations or companies, banks or agencies, in which Directorships are held by Germans or in which Germans hold a controlling interest. But in Belgium, a country which Germany still designates officially as merely under "military occupation," as early as Aug. 29 last, General von Bissing, the German Governor General, undertook to order the liquidation "of any concern of which the greater part of the capital belongs to British subjects, or of any concern of which the Directorate or management has at present, or had at the outbreak of war, its headquarters in British territory."

In the text of the von Bissing order, which is printed in the "Bulletin Officiel des Lois et Arrets" (Official Bulletin of Laws and Decrees) of Sept. 13, a "concern" is described as "branches, agencies, depots of merchandise, estates, and properties of all kinds," and a fine of $25,000, with imprisonment for five years, is threatened in the case of any one who contravenes the order, the full text of which is as follows:

"1. The liquidation may be ordered of any concern of which the greater part of the capital belongs to British subjects, or of any concern of which the directorate or management has at present or had at the outbreak of the war its headquarters in British territory. The same applies to any British participation in any concern. A concern is considered to be, as regards the application of the present order, the branches, agencies, depots of merchandise, successions, estates and properties of every description.

"The persons who are empowered to order the liquidation are:

"1. The chief of the civilian administration (Verwaltungschef) with the Governor General in Belgium, as regards concerns which in Belgium work a trade, carry on a business, or undertake insurances, whether in regard to depots of merchandises or estates.

"2. The Commissary General of the Banks in Belgium (Generalkommissar fur die Banken in Belgien) in all other cases.

"Before being ordered, the liquidation must be submitted to my approval.

"2. The liquidation will be effected by a liquidator in accordance to general and particular instructions which I reserve myself the right to publish. Under the cases referred to in No. 1 of the first and second paragraph the liquidator will be nominated by the chief of the civilian administration with the Governor-General in Belgium; under the cases referred to in No. 2 of the first and second paragraphs, he will be nominated by the Commissary-General of the Banks in Belgium.

"3. The liquidator appointed for the liquidation of a concern is empowered to take possession of that concern. All engagements in name of the concern may only be contracted by him. He may alienate the concern en bloc.

"The rights of the proprietor of the concern or of other persons to make engagements in the name of the concern are suspended. Same appires to the rights of any proxies.

"If a liquidation has been appointed for a British share in a concern, he will exercise all rights of the British party concerned; as in particular he empowered to cede the said share either to the concern or to a third party. In regard to a share in a society in a collective name or in a joint stock company, the liquidator has the right to proceed with the dissolution of partnership of the society without any delay.

"If the rights arising out of the share have been set out by deed, the authority which ordered the liquidation has the right to compel the concern to replace by a new deed the one invalidated by the liquidator.

"4. Notwithstanding the stipulations of the order dated Nov. 3, 1914, prohibiting payments made for the benefit of England, the liquidator has the right to exact the fulfillmeat of the engagements taken; the prohibition of payments and the delay cease one month after the liquidator demanded the fulfillment of the engagements.

"If for a bill of exchange or for a bill to order of which the protest (for nonpayment) has been extended in accordance with the fourth paragraph of the order dated Nov. 3, 1914, the delay is ended by virtue of the disposition mentioned by the first alien, the said protest and the recourse arising out of the said bill of exchange or out of the bill to order will nevertheless continue to be prohibited till further order. This statement also applies to checks.

"5. The restrictions mentioned by the first article of the order dated May 5, 1916, regarding the properties of persons under the jurisdiction of enemy countries are not applicable to the properties which are the subject of the liquidation, provided that arrangements made by the liquidator are concerned.

"6. If certain indications give rise to suspicions that a concern comes under the category of those referred to by the first paragraph, the authority competent to order the liquidation has the right to examine the books and papers, and to make application to the administrators, proprietors, or employes of the said concern, and also to all persons able to furnish informations concerning this subject and to exact from them informations regarding the business of the said concern.

"7. The concern is to sustain all costs caused by the liquidation. These costs constitute privileged debts. The share of the produce of the liquidation allotted to British subjects must be deposited in consignation. The authority which orders the liquidation may authorize the payment, to the party concerned of British nationality residing in Belgium, of the sums necessary to their maintenance.

"The liquidator is responsible for his administration only to the Governor General.

"9. Are considered to be British territory, as regards the present order; Great Britain and Ireland, and also all colonies and British overseas possessions, with the exception of Canada and the South African Union; are considered to be British subjects, all the persons under the jurisdiction of the said countries, and also all persons who must conform to British law.

"10. Any one who intentionally secretes either wholly or partly objects from a liquidator appointed in accordance with the present order, or who may have been an accomplice to such subtraction; any one who intentionally will not furnish the information described in Paragraph 6, or knowingly or by neglect shall have furnished false information, will be punished by a fine not exceeding 100,000 marks and to a penalty of five years' imprisonment maximum or to one of these penalties with the exclusion of the other.

"Every attempt at infraction is punishable.

"The tribunals and German military commandants are competent to judge the infractions of the present order."

SHOOT DOWN TWO FOKKERS.

British-Egyptian Squadron Raids Towns Held by the Turks.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Two successful raids have been carried out by aircraft operating with the British forces in Egypt, says an official announcement today. The points raided were Magdhaba and Birshaba. A ton of high explosives was dropped. Two Fokker machines were brought down by the raiding aeroplanes, all of which returned safely.

Argentine Aviator Is Killed.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13.—While Pierre Macho, an aviator, was making a flight today with a passenger his machine fell. The aviator was killed and his passenger was injured.

DR. GRAVES GUARDED BY A GRIM SENTINEL

A Solemn Man with Acrobatic Eyes on Duty at Portal of German 'Spy's' Home.

DOCTOR TO 'FACE THE MUSIC'

The Charge of Attempting to Blackmail to be Pressed, Report from Washington Says.

Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, self-styled "international spy," who was arrested in Washington on Saturday charged with attempting to blackmail the Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States, announced from his Sixty-ninth Street headquarters yesterday afternoon that he would return to Washington this afternoon "to face the music." He declared that he had no fear of the outcome, and added that tomorrow, when the time came for him to be arraigned before a United States Commissioner to answer the charge against him, he would "be there with bells on."

Dr. Graves, minus his collar, and grave in appearance as well as in name, talked at great length when seen at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. A special bodyguard stood sentinel at the door under orders to scan closely the credentials of all persons who called and to permit no one about whom there was the least suspicion to enter the house under any circumstances.

"You have your instructions," Dr. Graves said to the sentinel, "and those instructions must be obeyed to the letter. Likewise you have a weapon. If necessary do not hesitate to use that weapon."

The nature of the weapon was not disclosed.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the guard got his first chance to halt a would-be visitor. The man who sought entrance to the secret service sanctum of the "international spy" was a newspaper photographer.

Had Ambidextrous Eyes.

The sentinel scrutinized the photographer grimly.

"Have you your credentials?" he asked sternly.

"I have," responded the photographer, exhibiting his police card.

"I will scrutinize the card," the guard answered, and he proceeded to study it very carefully with one eye, while with the other he watched the changing expressions on the face of the photographer.

"It is well," the guard finally remarked, "and I shall now see the doctor. Remain where you are. I shall return to you."

In a few minutes the guard returned.

"The doctor," he explained, "has no objection to having his picture taken, but unfortunately he has no collar on and without a collar he cannot submit to being photographed. Return in half an hour and perhaps he will have on his collar. If so, you will be offered the opportunity you seek."

Three reporters next appeared. Each in turn was halted at the door. Each submitted his credentials and the guard with a nod and the remark, "Remain where you are until I return," disappeared into the private quarters of Dr. Graves. In a little while he re-appeared.

"Dr. Graves will receive you," he said. "Please follow me."

Dr. Graves was seated at his big desk.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I shall be glad to have you ask all the questions you wish. Those that I care to answer I will answer. But I can speak only in generalities. I cannot under any circumstances go into details, cite specific instances of anything, or even hint at matters which might, by publication, embarrass the Government of the United States."

"Will you tell how you discovered the key to the cipher in the letters which figure in this case?" a reporter asked.

Admits This—Drinks Coffee Black.

"Most certainly I cannot. All that I can tell you is that for forty-eight hours I studied those letters before I got the key, and in those hours I drank cup upon cup of black coffee. You have no idea how much black coffee I did drink. Beyond this I may not communicate any information to you on this particular phase of the situation.

"Count Bernstorff is quoted as saying that your charges are all 'rot;' how about that?"

"Why, what would you expect his Excellency to say? Surely you cannot conceive of his admitting anything.

"Would an ordinary person be able to discover that the letters were ciphers by reading them?" a reporter asked Dr. Graves.

"No; 10,000,000 people could read those letters without becoming suspicious. It was only because of my previous training and experience that I was able to discover the key.

"Have you translated them for the United States Government?"

"Not yet."

"Will you?"

"Perhaps."

"Is Countess Bernstorff in any way concerned in this affair?"

"I am glad you asked that question. She is not. They were addressed to her, but were not meant for her. Let me repeat that she is not involved. She is innocent, so innocent, and I am grieved that her name has been mentioned. You Americans hold a woman's name sacred. That is fine in you, and I likewise hold such matters sacred.

"By the way," added the doctor, "do you think that if I wanted to blackmail the Countess Bernstorff I would go to Prince Hatzfeldt? I am not a fool. I would go straight to the Ambassador if I desired to accomplish so unworthy a purpose."

Only "Bill" to Get Real Facts.

"Will you tell your story in detail to any one in the near future?"

"There is just one man in all America to whom I will talk at length. He alone can hear the story."

"Who is that man?"

"He is a prince among newspapermen."

"What is his name?"

"His name is William, but they call him 'Bill.' I also call him 'Bill.' He is my friend. Yes, I may tell it to 'Bill.'"

"Do you expect to be prosecuted?" Dr. Graves was asked near the end of the interview.

"Yes, I expect to face the courts," he replied.

"Do you fear the outcome?"

"I do not."

Dr. Graves then reiterated that he could prove every charge he had made against Count Bernstorff, and intimated that the Ambassador might desire to drop the case soon.

A reporter for the paper on which Dr. Graves's friend works then appeared.

"I am sorry, but I can only talk to 'Bill,'" said Dr. Graves to the reporter.

"'Bill' will call on you this afternoon," said the reporter.

"I am delighted, Dr. Graves replied. The interview was at an end.

Samuel Untermyer last night issued the following statement:

"Referring to the statement by Dr. Graves to the effect that I had been retained to represent him at the hearing in Washington, I wish to say that Dr. Graves is mistaken. I do not know him, have never seen him, and have not consented to accept a retainer in his behalf or to have anything to do with his case."

Expect to Press Graves's Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Counselor of the German Embassy, will probably find it necessary to testify in the trial of Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, self-styled international spy, who was arrested here Saturday on a charge of having tried to use intercepted letters to blackmail the Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, and also on a charge of having brought into the District of Columbia letters addressed to her which were alleged to have been stolen. It had been the desire of officials of the German Embassy that no member of the staff be required to take the stand at the trial, if Dr. Graves should be held for the action of the Federal Grand Jury, but there were intimations today from a high official source that the testimony of Prince von Hatzfeldt would be necessary to complete the case for trial.

At the Embassy today it was made plain that, if Dr. Graves expected the case to be dropped, he was mistaken, so far as the Embassy was concerned. While the members of the Embassy do not desire a newspaper argument with Dr. Graves, and prefer not to testify, it was indicated that, if the testimony of Prince Hatzfeldt or some other member of the Embassy should be necessary, it would be forthcoming if consent were granted by the German Government. Diplomats are immune from subpoena to testify in trials of this sort.

Count von Bernstorff ridiculed today statements by Graves in New York that some of the letters seized related to Stock Exchange transactions by members of the German Embassy, but further than that the Ambassador made no comment.

It is suspected in German Embassy circles that communications a dress d to the Embassy, and of a diplomatic character, were included in the batch which came into the hands of Graves. The Embassy professes, however, to be without information regarding these letters, but has sent to the Berlin Government all the information now in its possession regarding the arrest of Dr. Graves, for the purpose, it is understood, of enabling the Government to make an inquiry to ascertain which official papers may be missing.

TARNOWSKI STILL AT SOFIA.

New Austrian Envoy's Departure for Washington Not Yet Fixed.

VIENNA, Nov. 12, (via London, Nov. 13.)—The date for the departure of the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, for Washington has not been fixed, but he is not likely to leave for three weeks. Count Tarnowski is now at Sofia at his old post, winding up his affairs there. Before he starts for the United States arrangements for his safe conduct through the British spheres must be made.

That Count Tarnowski is going to Washington pleases all circles here and at Budapest, as he is regarded as the man best suited for the post, apart from the fact that he is one of the most able diplomats in the monarchy. The newspapers in commenting on his appointment generally express satisfaction that the Washington post is to be filled again and the hope that the new Ambassador will succeed in fostering in the United States not only good relations between Austria-Hungary and that country, but also the right impression concerning the monarchy's position and objectives in the war.

Says Russian Poles Boycott Jews.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, who discussed the situation of the Jews in Poland and urged that steps should be taken to gain them equal rights with others in Poland after the war in an interview in THE TIMES last Sunday, said yesterday that the economic boycotts against the Polish Jews of which he spoke had taken place in Russian Poland instead of in the German part of Poland. He said he was anxious to draw this distinction to prevent any misunderstanding.

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After 2½ years' experience.

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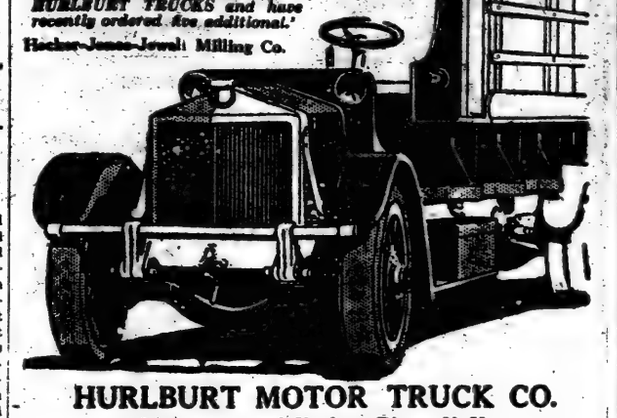

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Timmis & Chapman, Architects.
W. Davey, Engineer.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner completed this concrete building 3 weeks before promised at 15% less than the estimated cost. Another Colgate concrete building is under way now.

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Saks $35 Suits—There's Nothing Finer at $35

¶ There is something about a Saks $35 Suit that you won't find in any other ready-for-service clothes at any price—and that Something is all in the Making.

¶ It may be a radical young man's model, careering through a dozen adolescent variations of treatment, or a conservative effect for "the Governor," but you will find its making DIFFERENT.

¶ DIFFERENT in this respect, that it has none of the earmarks of mechanical production, but is as fine, as finished, as stylish a piece of tailoring as ever was handed down from the Tailor's Bench.

¶ And as for Variety, in models and materials—well, frankly, you're missing the cream of Variety if you miss the Saks Selections.

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Men's 25.00 Suits

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BECAUSE nowhere else in town, at this price, can you buy ready-for-use clothing, hand-tailored according to Fifth Avenue Merchant Tailor standards.

The largest assortment of Men's Genuinely Hand Tailored Clothing in the City—25.00 to 60.00

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Men's Furnishing Shop
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Overcoats With The Over-Seas Swagger

YOU, who are not bitted, bridled and broken - to-saddle in affairs-of fashion, but prefer to "gang your ain gait," will find my Winter Overcoats *intensely individual* in theme and treatment.

Form - Flexing Overcoats, tailored by Stein-Bloch, in over-seas military and half-military motifs — belted, pleated, slash-pocketed, snug-waisted, flaring-skirted, topping in style—$20 to $75.

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STUTTGARTER WOOL

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SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"A short put for a record."

The keen business man wants to make the best strokes for business records. He will use Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid, for he knows that it will last as long as the paper and is the best insurance against obliteration by age.

You, Mr. Business Man, should use Davids'. Try it if you wish before you buy it. We will send you a sample if requested on your letterhead.

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SPECIAL TRAINS TO PRINCETON

Yale - Princeton Football Saturday, November 18

Will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, at frequent intervals from 8:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. Special Trains (via Jersey City) will leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 9:27 A. M. and 10:57 A. M. The use of the earlier trains is advised. Special Trains Returning After Game.

TRAINS ANNULLED

On this date all regular train service on the Princeton Branch between 9:00 A. M. and 7:20 P. M., both inclusive, will be annulled.

All stops of regular trains at Princeton Junction will be cancelled after 8:15 A. M. and before 7:26 P. M.

Pennsylvania R. R.

REPUBLICANS STILL REFUSE TO GIVE UP

Chairman Willcox Says Committee Will "Sit Tight" Until Official Count Is Made.

MR. HUGHES ALSO HOLDS OFF

National Headquarters Hears of Charges of Treason Against Some California G. O. P. Leaders.

Neither Charles E. Hughes nor the Republican managers who assumed responsibility for his campaign will concede the re-election of President Wilson until after the last vote in California, New Mexico, Minnesota, and North Dakota has been officially counted and tabulated.

"If I say this it is not with any desire of being contentious, nor do I charge that in any of the close States there has been anything out of the way in the counting of the vote," said Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee last night, reflecting the attitude of the Republican leaders. "But where the result in a Presidential election hangs on a few hundred votes, I think that is the only attitude to assume by those in responsible positions in the Republican National Committee. I am just as ready to abide by the official count in Minnesota, where the result in the unofficial count favors our candidate, as I am for an official count in California, where it appears to be the other way. As a matter of fact, we have no figures as yet except newspaper figures. Under the circumstances there is only one thing for us to do—to sit tight."

It was learned yesterday that charges of party treason had been made against the California Republican leaders by persons who took part in a conference held last Wednesday at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee. At this conference some of the participants were very insistent that the National Committee should not trust either Chster H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of California; William R. Crocker, the Republican National Committeeman from that State, or United States Senator-elect Hiram Johnson with supervising the official count of the California vote for the Republican National Committee. It was the opinion of several of the conferees that a certain official high in authority with the Republican National Committee should board the train that same evening and start for California to take charge of the situation for the committee.

Chairman Willcox vetoed this proposition at once. He declared that any such move without doubt would be misconstrued. He said that he had perfect confidence in the California Republican leaders, despite anything that had been said to the contrary.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Willcox had received assurances that, despite the fact that State Chairman Rowell and National Committeeman Crocker were lined up on different sides in the bitter factional fight that has torn asunder the Republican State organization in California, they would cooperate with perfect harmony in the supervision of the official canvass of the vote. Hiram Johnson also sent word that everything was being done by everybody to protect the party interests in connection with the count.

For a brief moment yesterday Chairman Willcox and other prominent functionaries of the Republican National Committee experienced a thrill of expectancy. A telephone message was received from a news agency telling them that according to a report from Washington, D. C., an error that would net Mr. Hughes 6,300 votes had been discovered in the early part of the official canvass in California. It was explained that the error was due to the tabulation of 700 votes for Hughes in a county where he should have been credited with 7,000. No confirmation of the report had been received at the headquarters of the committee when Mr. Willcox closed his desk for the day.

Chairman Willcox was asked yesterday if he had received any reports indicating fraudulent practices at the polls or in the first count of the vote in any part of the country. There was a report last night that a certain Republican leader in this city had intimations that in some districts in San Francisco all was not right.

"We are making no such charge now," said Chairman Willcox promptly. "Nor do we intend to make any until we have absolute proof. Should anything like that be shown we would move very quickly through the courts for a recount in districts or in States affected by the evidence. As things stand now we are merely in the attitude of waiting for the result of the official canvass in the close States."

Mr. Willcox was told last night that the fact that Mr. Hughes had not sent a letter of congratulation to President Wilson had provided food for unfavorable comment in some quarters.

"Everybody knows that Mr. Hughes is generous—generous to a fault," said Mr. Willcox. "But I think he is doing the right thing in withholding his congratulations, and so undoubtedly does he. It is true that any congratulatory message he might send at this time would not make any difference if, on official count in California and other close States, errors reversing the result on the face of the early returns would be discovered. But, on the other hand, such a letter from Mr. Hughes would place him and the party in the position of being insincere in maintaining that the election can be regarded as settled only after an official canvass in view of the narrow margin shown in many States by the unofficial returns on election night."

Charles E. Hughes also clung to his determination yesterday to make no statement concerning the election until the official count had been received from California. His only visitor at the Hotel Astor was Samuel W. McCall, who was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts.

In the morning, although there was a slight rainfall, Mr. Hughes went for a walk in Central Park. In the afternoon he first took an automobile ride and, at about 5 o'clock, went for another walk. There was nothing to indicate that he was feeling depressed.

Mr. Hughes has decided to remain at the Hotel Astor until the end of the week. If it is shown then that the vote in California has gone against him beyond doubt, he probably will leave for a short vacation before making plans for the future.

Mrs. Sanger Reopens Clinic.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who was arrested about two weeks ago on a charge of giving information regarding birth control at her clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Brownsville, and who was released in $500 bail to await trial, re-opened the clinic at the same address yesterday. Some of the articles which she had in the clinic were removed by the police when they closed it on arresting her before, but she said she would get along as well as she could without these. The police decided to keep the place under observation for several days before taking further action.

WOMEN DIDN'T ELECT WILSON, SHE SAYS

Miss Helen Todd, Back from Western Tour, Tells How Men Held the Balance.

SUFFRAGE MASCOT VANISHES

Spoky, Saved from Dog Catcher in Washington, Is Lost Day After Election.

Miss Helen Todd, who worked for the Woman's Party during the last campaign in California, Arizona, and Utah, returned to New York yesterday to say that it was not the women's vote that defeated Charles E. Hughes.

Miss Todd said she had had a thrilling experience, but she came home unhappy in not having elected the candidate for whom she had worked, and full of grief at finding that last Wednesday "Spokane," otherwise known as "Spoky," a small, shaggy black poodle and the mascot of the Woman's Party, had been lost in New York. A generous reward has been offered for "Spoky." The dog disappeared from 60 Washington Square Wednesday, and Miss Todd says he has undoubtedly gone hunting lost ballots, for he was an enthusiastic campaigner, devoted to the cause of suffrage, and willing to give his life for the cause.

"I never had such an experience in my life," said Miss Todd, speaking of her trip, "and I never have been so thrilled at the way the Western women responded when they understood that the Eastern women really wanted the vote. They haven't understood. That was one of the most important things I learned in my trip, and also that it was not possible for the women to have elected Mr. Hughes or lost for him the election.

"If all the women in the Western States had voted for Hughes they could not have elected him. Those suffrage States are all male States. The proportion of men to women is two and three to one. It is three to one in Nevada, two to one in Colorado, and there are 135 men to every 100 women in California. We could not stir the men with anything we had to say, but we could stir the women when they finally understood."

The women in the West, Miss Todd said, were at first skeptical as to the different reception suffrage was getting in the East. They couldn't understand the attitude of Eastern men.

"'Aren't they all the same men?' they asked," said Miss Todd. "The men of the East are not a different kind from the men of the West. What is the matter with the women?' Then when I told them of the tragic way the women of the East have worked and of the illiterate vote against them here, it was wonderful the way they began to sympathize and wanted to help us. The women in Utah came out and marched for us, carrying our banners. I never was so thrilled."

"Spokane," the Woman's Party mascot which Miss Todd left here when she went on her last trip, is named after the city in which he was rescued by the Congressional Union woman on a special train a year or so ago. He was being carried off by a dog-catcher when the woman adopted him. A halo of glory surrounded "Spokane's" existence. He met every Governor in the West. His friends are sure that nothing but political matters of importance could have taken him from them, but they will pay liberally for his return.

DEMOCRATS SEEK $300,000.

W.W. Marsh Would Appeal to 2,000 Cities to Help Make Up Deficit.

Apparently the only interest the Democratic National managers have now in the result of last Tuesday's election is to find out how to raise money to cover the deficiency of about $300,000 in the campaign fund. This matter was discussed at National Headquarters yesterday, and Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Committee, proposed a plan which he believes would solve the problem. The plan involved an appeal to 2,000 cities, each to contribute $100, and leaving it to a few individuals who could afford it to add a little to what they had already given.

Mr. Marsh inaugurated the idea of popular subscriptions in the campaign and it proved very successful. Auxiliary committees were organized in all parts of the country, and these contributed much of the fund that went to the reelection of the President. Mr. Marsh said he believed that if these committees were informed of the conditions which the National Committee faces, there would be an immediate response. It is the opinion of the Democratic national leaders that the public would be better pleased to have the money contributed by popular subscription rather than by individuals.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., who had charge of the New York State collections, has assumed the task of spurring on the Democrats in this State. Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has gone to Havana for several weeks and his work has been turned over to Mr. Chadbourne, who has offices at 14 Wall Street.

Little Vienna Election Comment.

VIENNA, Nov. 12, (via London, Nov. 13.)—There has been very little comment in the newspapers on the re-election of President Wilson. Most of the newspapers had previously asserted that a change in the Presidency would have little bearing on the European situation so far as it affected the Central Powers.

300 GIRLS IN FACTORY PANIC.

Gas Engine Blows Up in Basement of 4-Story Hoboken Building.

Three hundred girls employed in the factory building at Third and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, were thrown into a panic yesterday by an explosion of a gas engine in the basement. They all made their way out of the building unharmed, except two who fainted, and were carried out by Patrolman Mulcahey.

The American Novelty and Printing Company occupies the basement, first and second floors of the building, employing about one hundred girls, while the Leshnower & Perrin Company, on the third and fourth floors, employs nearly two hundred. The latter firm manufactures straw hats. The girls on the upper floors had been smelling gas for a half hour, and had opened the windows for air.

The explosion tore a hole through the first floor just over the engine, which was wrecked. All the glass on the first floor was broken and much on the second.

The girls in both places have had fire drills, but when the explosion occurred they raced downstairs and fire escapes without waiting to form lines.

ASSAIL THE MANN ACT.

Supreme Court Asked to Interpret the White Slave Statute.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Argument over the question whether the Mann "white slave" act applies to personal immoral escapades or only to cases involving transportation of women for commercial gain began today before the Supreme Court. The law itself has been upheld by the court, but the question of interpretation is raised for the first time in the appeals of F. Drew Caminetti and Maury T. Diggs of Sacramento and L. T. Hays of Alva, Okla., charged with transporting women in violation of the law, but with the elements of commercialism and coercion absent.

The present administration of the Department of Justice has brought prosecutions in all cases of transportation of women for immoral purposes, whether for commercial purposes or not.

At today's hearing Harry O. Glasser of counsel for the appellants insisted that the title of the "white slave" act itself indicated absence of intent by Congress to have the law applied to cases of "mere immorality." He asserted that a fair interpretation of the act was that it was intended solely to stamp out organized or unorganized traffic in women for immoral purposes by prohibiting interstate transportation.

Assistant Attorney General Wallace argued that Congress had the power to prevent immorality by barring transportation of women for immoral purposes and that the Mann act should be so construed. "The extent or degree of immorality should not be a factor," Mr. Wallace said.

Mr. Wallace referred to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, in which the department's interpretation had been sustained. He conceded that Diggs, Caminetti, and Hays were indicted for offenses without elements of commercialism. The argument will be continued tomorrow.

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will attract YOU just as its New Garden Apartments, at moderate rents, have impressed about 1,500 other persons to move there from Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx in the past two years.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

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A Special Selection of Afternoon and Evening Gowns will be on sale to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow

at $48.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

CABINET CHANGES SAID TO BE LIKELY

Continued from Page 1.

recalls an incident of more than two years ago, when a conference took place at the White House in regard to the selection of Democratic candidates for United States Senator and Governor in the Pennsylvan a elections of 1914. Those who attended the conference were President Wilson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. McCormick, William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of Labor, and Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia. Mr. Palmer wanted to make the contest for Governor, but President Wilson suggested that he should become the Senatorial candidate against Penrose. To this Mr. Palmer countered by urging that Secretary Wilson become the Senatorial candidate. The President would not consent to this. He said that he wanted no changes in his Cabinet. That remark was mentioned today in connection with the statement that President Wilson would permit any member of his Cabinet to remain in office if the Cabinet officer desired to retain his portfolio.

Among the Cabinet members who have been reported as considering resigning have been Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of War Baker. One report has it that both Mr. McCormick and Senator Walsh of Montana, who had charge of Western Headquarters in Chicago during the campaign, might be asked to join the Administration. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College and a son of the late President James A. Garfield, also is said to be looked upon as of Cabinet calibre, as well as Samuel Seabury, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

In case there is a vacancy in the Supreme Court, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary Lane, or Senator Walsh of Montana, would be considered first for the appointment.

Secretary Tumulty is expected to remain in his present post, although he could be appointed a member of the Board of General Appraisers in New York if he desired. Reports have connected Mr. Tumulty's name with a Cabinet position, but it was stated authoritatively today that he would not become a Cabinet officer.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 13.—When asked this evening concerning the report that he is to succeed W. G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury, Representative Glass said he hoped nobody would succeed Mr. McAdoo.

NO CHANGE IN POLICIES.

President Considers His Course Indorsed—His Immediate Plans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson, back in the White House for the first time since the campaign began two months ago, plunged into work today. Through an interview with Secretary Lansing he got in touch with pressing foreign problems, including the submarine, Mexican, and British blockade issues.

State Department officials make no secret of their belief that dangerous possibilities are presented by recent developments in both the Mexican and submarine questions. Secretary Lansing, after reviewing details with Mr. Wilson, said no immediate action was in prospect. Some development is expected soon, however, at the American-Mexican conference sitting at Atlantic City.

It was stated definitely by officials in the confidence of the President today that his re-election would mean no radical changes in any of his policies. He is said to feel that in general his course has been indorsed by the nation at the polls. Consequently the Administration policy both in domestic and foreign affairs, it is predicted, will remain practically unchanged, although as soon as the war is over the President will recommend a revision of the tariff if he feels it is justified by the facts to be gathered by the Tariff Commission created by Congress at its late session.

With regard to foreign affairs, it was said today that the attitude of the Government toward submarine warfare laid down in the note following the sinking of the Channel steamer Sussex and in previous communications, would be followed strictly, and that the State Department would continue to press for American rights in connection with the allied blockade and mail censorship.

If a satisfactory agreement can be reached for the protection of the American border and American lives and property in Mexico, it is believed that the United States troops in Mexico will be withdrawn soon, although a strong force will be kept along the border. The confused situation in the State of Chihuahua and the uncompromising attitude of General Carranza on some points, however, are understood to cause the President to view the Mexican situation with anything but composure.

On domestic questions Mr. Wilson has told his friends that as soon as Congress convenes he will press for the remainder of the legislative program already outlined. He has begun the preparation of his message to Congress. Because of the probability that the next House will be Republican, he will seek to get through as much general legislation as possible during the short session ending March 4.

Measures he particularly desires passed are those to allow American exporters to establish common selling agencies abroad, to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to create machinery for preventing in the future a crisis similar to that which recently threatened to involve the country in a railroad strike, and other railroad legislation suggested by him when the strike threatened.

The President will catch up with his official business as quickly as possible and then may take a brief rest at some Winter resort before Congress convenes. In order to devote himself entirely to official work he will see as few callers as possible within the next few days, and probably will not hold a Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Instead, he expects to call Cabinet members in separately and go over their work with them.

Telegrams and letters of congratulation continued to arrive at the White House in large numbers today. They are being sorted out and as soon as possible all will be acknowledged. None has been received so far from Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate.

SAYS DANIELS WILL RESIGN.

Providence Journal Claims "the Highest Authority" for Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"The Journal is able to say on the highest authority that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, will not be a member of President Wilson's next Cabinet. This decision is not the result of any new alignment. It was arrived at a year ago. There is reason to believe that Secretary Daniels was notified at that time of President Wilson's desire to fill the office with a new man if he were re-elected.

"It is understood that the next Secretary of the Navy will be a Southerner who has never held a public office of any kind."

WILSON AND LANSING CONFER ON U-BOATS

State Department Awaits Reply From Berlin on Ships Sunk by Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson conferred with Secretary Lansing for an hour today regarding international matters and the status of questions that have arisen in connection with German submarine attacks upon vessels on which Americans were traveling, either as passengers or members of crews. No line of action was determined upon.

After the conference Secretary Lansing, in response to a question, said that the United States Government was not yet in possession of sufficient facts concerning any of the pending U-boat cases upon which to base any conclusion.

Inquiry has been made of the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin regarding the cases of the steamers Marina, Rowanmore, Arabia, Columbian and Lanao, all of which are reported to have been sunk by German submarines. No response to this inquiry has been made. The State Department is also awaiting affidavits and detailed reports from American Consuls near where the vessels were sunk and for information from the American Embassy at London.

It is expected that in the case of the Rowanmore the German Government will seek to set up the justification that the vessel was sunk because she attempted to escape when challenged to halt.

Unofficial messages from Berlin indicate that the German Government has received no report on the sinking of the Marina, which was destroyed in the same vicinity and about the same time as the Rowanmore. The commander of the submarine that sank the Rowanmore has returned to a German port and reported on the sinking of the Rowanmore, but made no report on the Marina case.

The Columbian case is expected to take substantially the same status as that of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, one of payment of indemnity under the old Prussian-American treaty, which is to be construed by The Hague tribunal. The case of the Lanao, an American vessel alleged to have been transferred from American to Norwegian registry, is expected to hinge around the question of registry, and if the vessel is found to have been still of American registry, to hinge on the question of indemnity involved in the Frye case.

In the cases of the Marina and Arabia, both vessels are alleged to have been sunk without warning. These vessels were armed. They flew the British flag. But Americans were aboard, and under the pledges given by Germany to this country neither of these vessels should have been sunk without warning and without safety to passengers or crew, unless the vessels showed resistance or tried to escape. It is not improbable that Germany's defense in the case of the steamers may be that they were armed, but if they were sunk without warning, the United States, it is expected, will take a firm stand.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"—and well gloved hands"

...The phrase always suggests a well groomed person. Does any other detail give such tone to the whole appearance as a pair of good gloves? Look about you.

It's a FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Showing New Models To-Day

Slip-Over Shetland Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Slip-over model of cashmere wool in new colorings; V neck, cuffs and border at bottom of contrasting stitch. *Special* 7.95

Slip-Over Brushed Wool Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Slip-over model of heavy mohair brushed wool in light or dark colorings, also all white; collar and cuffs of white brushed wool, long sash, tassel ends. *Special* 12.75

Slip-Over Trench Coat Sweaters

Of heavy brushed wool

Slip-over Trench Coat, in light or dark colorings; new "Paquin" convertible cape collar, wide belt and patch pockets. *Special* 18.50

Reduced Prices To-Day

All-Wool Knit Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Belted model, Cardigan stitch, in rose, Copen, green, purple, brown or white; shawl collar (can be worn open or fastened high to neck), patch pockets.

Reduced to 5.50

Brushed Wool Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Full fashioned model in castor, Copen, rose, Nile, brown, purple or gold, with self or white convertible Byron collar and cuffs, detachable belt, patch pockets.

Reduced to 7.95

For the SIXTH *Consecutive Season The*

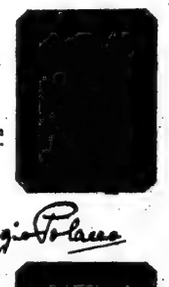
HARDMAN PIANO

has been chosen as the

OFFICIAL PIANO

of the

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY



Giorgio Polacco says—

Congratulating you on your beautiful instrument, I am, Sincerely yours,

Giorgio Polacco

Enrico Caruso says—

The five foot Hardman Grand which I have for my use in my apartment is certainly a beautiful piano. I cannot understand how it is possible to produce such a wonderful tone in so small a Grand.

Enrico Caruso

Mme. Frieda Hempel says—

The Hardman Piano is the most beautiful instrument I have ever used.

From every standpoint — tone, action, singing quality and volume, it is faultless, and I heartily congratulate you upon your remarkable instrument.

Frieda Hempel

Giuseppe DeLuca says—

I have chosen a Hardman Piano in preference to all others for my personal use in my own home.

What more can I say? Wishing you every success, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Giuseppe De Luca

This eminent official endorsement is reinforced by the personal endorsements of scores of the Great Artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company—four of whom made their season's debut at the Opening of the Opera last night; and their pictures and the good words that they have written for the Hardman Piano are here reproduced.

HARDMAN PIANOS are sold on terms to meet the convenience of purchasers.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.

Founded 1842

Brooklyn Store	HARDMAN HOUSE	*L. Bamberger & Co.*
524 Fulton Street	433 Fifth Avenue	*(Market Street)*
(near Hanover Pl.)	New York City	*Newark, N. J.*

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James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

On Tuesday and Wednesday

MEN'S "KENREIGN" COATS

Equally Suitable for Topcoat, Automobile or Raincoat

12.75

A very large quantity of High-Class Coats that are worth considerably more than they are offered for in this extraordinary sale, in view of the fact that prices are steadily advancing for all Men's Apparel.

The materials include various soft woven fabrics in light, medium and heavy weights; also in Gabardine in Tan and Gray.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT. *35th Street Entrance* MAIN FLOOR

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

FIVE CENTS
is all any working man or business man ought to be expected to pay to reach your factory or office. The Degnon Terminal has two Subway stations, elevated, surface car facilities, with Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx connections for Five Cents. The Queensboro Subway makes the trip from Grand Central Station to Hunterspoint Ave. station in
FOUR MINUTES.
This is economy in money and time for proprietor, laborer and customer.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

KILLS TWO IN DRUNKEN RAGE

Massachusetts Town Counsel Slays Son and Daughter-in-Law.

DUDLEY, Mass., Nov. 13.—Frank E. Deon, Town Counsel and Tax Collector of Dudley, today shot and killed his son, Robert, and the latter's wife, and then attempted suicide. Physicians said the elder Deon could not live.

The wife of the town counsel said that the shooting was due to excessive drinking. He had threatened her, she said, and then picked up an army rifle and started for the carriage shed on their estate at Dudley Hill, saying he was going to "get" her son Robert.

The mother ran through the rear door of the house to warn Robert, but she told the police the son refused to hide. Deon entered the barn calling for Robert, and, when he appeared, fired. Young Deon was struck in the right side, the bullet penetrating the lung. His wife, Mrs. Lena Deon, 21 years of age, rushed to his side when she heard the shot, but was stopped by another bullet, which entered the heart. She died instantly.

The father turned from the carriage shed to the house, calling for his wife. Failing to find her, he shot himself just below the heart. Mrs. Deon had fled meantime to a nearby home and from there telephoned the police.

Deon had taken an active part in local affairs for twenty years. He was 47 years of age.

ROY W. HOWARD ACCUSED.

United Press Official Arraigned After Fatal Motor Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 13.—Roy W. Howard of Larchmont, President of the United Press Association of New York, was held by Judge Frederick A. Hubbard this morning in $500 bail on a charge of manslaughter. The case was adjourned until next Friday morning to await the Coroner's inquest.

An automobile driven by Mr. Howard last night struck Frederick Reynolds, aged 26, of Greenwich at Bryan Hill, on the Boston Post Road, mortally injuring him. He died in the United Hospital, at Portchester, N. Y., half an hour after the accident.

Cat Show for Benefit of the Blind.

The Atlantic Cat Club will hold its fifteenth annual show at the Hotel McAlpin on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 22 and 23. The proceeds will be given to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the Blind in Paris for the publication of books for the use of the blind.

COMMODITY PRICES GO UP WORLD OVER

Statement by City Bank Shows Even Haitians Charge More for Logs Since the War.

RISE OF 50 TO 900 PER CENT.

Report Shows Yearly Imports from China of 2,035,862 Dozen Eggs Valued at $1,000,000.

Prices in foreign countries continue to advance just the same as in the United States, and for the same reason. A compilation by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York, issued yesterday, showed that prices abroad on a large percentage of the articles imported into the United States had advanced greatly since the outbreak of the European war. The compilation, which covered a considerable variety of articles, including foodstuffs, manufacturing materials, and manufactures, showed that the most striking advances had occurred in foodstuffs and manufacturing materials.

"You would scarcely expect," said the bank's statement, "that the natives of Haiti and Jamaica, which furnish most of our logwood, could be so fully 'onto' the situation as to demand, and get, three times the price per ton for their logwood as they did before the war, but they are demanding it and getting it. The indigo growers and merchants of India, Java, and San Salvador are demanding and getting ten times as much per pound for indigo as they did before the war. Chinese and Japanese silk growers are getting double the prices prevailing prior to the war, and 'fresh' eggs crash into the United States at double the prices of two years ago. A recent statement by the American Consul General at Paris indicates that the imports of France in 1916 enter that country at prices about 90 per cent. higher than in 1914, and the exports leave that country at prices about 50 per cent. above those of 1914.

"The prices shown are those of the articles in the wholesale markets of the countries from which the merchandise is imported into the United States, or the actual selling price in the country from which the exportation occurs. The advance in the import price, therefore, does not include the advance cost added through the unusually high ocean freight rates. This general advance is the more striking when it is remembered that a large proportion of the merchandise imported into the United States is drawn from several different countries, and the increase in the average import price therefore represents the average price increase the world over."

Among the advances taking place the past two years, as enumerated by the bank, where india rubber, 50 per cent.; goat skins, slightly more than 50 per cent.; copper, from 14 cents to 32 cents per pound; pigiron, from $34.50 to $101.32 per ton; tin plate, from 3.2 cents to 11.2 cents per pound; raw silk, which a year ago was exported to this country at $2.73, is now $4.67 per pound; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, from $36.55 to $49.78 per ton, and bleached wood pulp, from $49.20 to $85.18 per ton. Combing wool, which was exported to America at an average of 24.4 cents a pound in the month before the war, was 37.9 cents in July last, while carpet wool jumped from 16.7 cents per pound to 23.4 cents in August, 1916.

Among the food supplies named as coming in for stiff advances were macaroni, cocoa, currants, sugar, mackerel, cheese, and eggs. The dependence of this country on China for eggs was shown by statistics prepared by the bank. The importation of eggs alone from China in the fiscal year 1915 was 2,035,862 dozen, and in 1914, 1,875,365 dozen. This did not include the yolks of eggs and frozen eggs, of which the importations from China in 1915 were 7,067,085 pounds, the total value of eggs imported from China and Hongkong in 1915 being nearly $1,000,000.

DEMOCRATS GET LIFE JOBS.

Jersey Republicans Dismayed by New Civil Service Law.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Republican success at the polls, which will be celebrated tomorrow by the installation of John W. Courter as Sheriff to succeed Robert Heath, seems to have had another and unexpected result. The Republicans adopted the civil service law and they seem to have provided life jobs for some 200 Democrats, among them the members of the Sheriff's staff, so that Mr. Courtier may find himself tomorrow without a single appointment to make.

No one seems to have foreseen any such result, for, apparently, no one realized that all the county offices were filled by Democrats and that employes of these offices were accordingly all Democrats. No Republican, at any rate, thought of this situation at all until Sheriff Heath's assistants announced that they didn't intend to resign and couldn't be removed.

Under Sheriff Thomas English, Deputy Sheriffs Fred Frylinck, John Agar, Charles Heath, and Kenneth Meyerhoff, all Democrats, as well as the four clerks in the office, have agreed to stick together and, incidentally, to stick to their posts. Sheriff-elect Courter has given considerable thought to the appointments he intended making, but if these men have their way there will be no appointments.

Gardiner Colby of the State Civil Service Commission arrived here today to help straighten out the situation. The Democrats insisted he wasn't needed, since, from their viewpoint, there was nothing to straighten out. The Republicans assert, however, that a way will be found to oust Mr. Courter's unwelcome assistants.

Only one change in the office personnel appears certain. This is the removal of Miss Constance Kopp, the young woman whom Sheriff Heath named as an assistant several years ago after she had attracted considerable attention to herself and her sisters by asserting that their lives had been threatened.

Mr. Courter, then a detective in the County Prosecutor's office, never professed much belief in the sensational stories of the three Kopp sisters, even when Sheriff Heath finally caused the conviction of a Paterson silk manufacturer, whom the sisters accused of having sent threatening letters to them. Recently he has said that under no circumstances would he permit the young woman to remain in his office.

The civil service law is said to provide for two first assistants to the Sheriff so that Miss Kopp could be removed even though the other members of the Sheriff's staff succeeded in retaining their posts.

TIFFANY & Co.
DIAMONDS
IN MODERN SETTINGS

COCKRAN IN BOMB CASE.

New York Lawyer Will Defend Plotters Held in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Bourke Cockran, New York attorney and former Congressman, will defend, without charge, the five persons indicted here for the murder of ten victims of the Preparedness Day bomb explosion of July 2, it was announced here today.

It was said Mr. Cockran agreed to head the defense at the request of several society women after he had reviewed the transcript of the trial and conviction of Warren K. Billings, one of the bomb conspirators, who was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Dies of Football Injuries.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Nov. 13.—Harold B. Watson died in a hospital here today from injuries sustained in a football game last Friday. He had been forbidden to play, it is said, and when he suffered an internal injury said nothing about it until the pain became so intense he was compelled to seek medical assistance. Watson scored the highest record as a "boy corn grower" in a recent county contest, and received favorable mention from the State.

Preacher Renounces Citizenship.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 13.—The Rev. Francis Von Clafenbeck of Tillamook, Ore., has sent his naturalization papers and a letter resigning his citizenship to the District Court Clerk here. The letter in part said that "to see a man returned to power after an administration and policy such as we have seen during the last four years is too much for me."

WOOLWORTH BUTLER HELD.

Denies Trying to Steal $40,000 Worth of Tableware.

Joseph Dowden, 21 years old, formerly second butler in the home of F. W. Woolworth of Glen Cove and 980 Fifth Avenue, was before Magistrate Cobb in Harlem Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempted grand larceny of $40,000 worth of silver and gold ware from two safes in the Woolworth home. Dowden denied the charge, but was held in $2,500 bail for trial.

The former butler when arrested Sunday wore a silk shirt, silk tie, and a brown velour hat, which were identified as the property of his late master. In court yesterday Dowden admitted the theft of the wearables, but excused himself by saying that all his own clothing had been destroyed in the recent burning of the Woolworth home at Glen Cove.

Servants in the Woolworth household testified that Dowden had been observed testing the opening apparatus of safes in the town house of Mr. Woolworth. Part of the contents of one of the safes consisted of a gold service, recently purchased in France for $30,000. Dowden, it was said, had at odd times been in the employ of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, William K. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, and others.

Gov. Whitman in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Whitman, was in New Orleans today en route to McAllen, Texas, where he will inspect several thousand national guardsmen of the Empire State. The Governor and his wife planned to rest here until Wednesday.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

A Simply Inexhaustible Collection of Men's New
Suits and Overcoats
$20 : $25 : $30 : $35

The old adage that "you can't please everybody" has at least one exception. It is the present showing of GIMBEL Fall and Winter Clothes for Men and Young Men.

We have assembled everything that the best authorities pronounce good for 1917, and in such volume that every kind of purse and every kind of taste can be met successfully.

With over 3,000 suits and 2,000 overcoats as a starter, we would like to see the man who cannot be "delighted" with a GIMBEL Suit or Overcoat at $20, $25, $30 or $35.

These Items Stand Out Particularly:

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats, full or ¼ silk lined, $25; with velvet collar or plain collar.

The Strand Model Overcoat, 2 buttons, double-breasted, form-fitting, ¼ silk lined, $30.

"The Burke Model," $35. Newest this season; ¼ silk lined, velvet collar, semi-form fitted; button through, single-breasted, Blout Wilt Pockets, expressly tailored for us and our own model in the soft and smooth fabric; Oxford Grey, Blue, Brown.

A coat with *real snap.*

A $20 Special

Men's and young men's Winter Overcoats, single or double-breasted, Chesterfield model or pinch-back model. Full or ¼ silk lined. Some with velvet collar, others with plain silk collar—made in Oxford greys, brown, blue, fancy plaids and dark fancy mixtures. The silk used is (Skinner's) guaranteed.

GIMBELS—Men's Store, Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Continuing the Sale of
Black Dress Silks

The weaves are highly desirable and the values are most unusual.

Black Georgette Crepe, $1.29 yard
Excellent quality. Width 40 inches.

Black Dress Satin, $1.19 yard
Pure silk yarn dyed. Width 40 inches. Excellent quality.

Black Dress Satin, $2.49 yard
Superior quality and weight. Width 54 in.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Centemeri

Nothing but gloves since 1870
46 years of constant improvement

Centemeri Gloves may be old in reputation, but they're always new in idea.

Just received via the steamship "Espagne," a new pique suede glove with self Paris Point and two-toned embroidered backs. Made with two large pearl clasps and comes in the new shade o. spat grey.

Priced 2.00

A Christmas gift suggestion—Centemeri Gloves.

NOW AT
296 Fifth Avenue One door below 31st Street

For Headquarters for Nearly a Century
Balch, Price & Co.

FOR Nearly a Century Balch Price Furs have been accepted as Standard by Women of Discriminating Taste and Fashionable Elegance.

Fulton & Smith Streets
Brooklyn

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts

DEMI-SAISON MODES
For the Horse Show—the Opera
Theatre—Restaurant Wear
Afternoon Calling—Receptions
and other Formal or Informal Affairs

SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
FURS AND MILLINERY

The Dignity Of Fine Furs

From time immemorial fine furs have been a mark of rank—from the fur-bordered jacket of the mandarin to the Royal sables of Russia.

In collecting the finest furs the world produces, and transforming them into the garments of fashion, this house is ever sustained by the dignity of its undertaking.

In its present unrivalled collection of sables and foxes, the beauty and quality of the skins themselves surmount every other consideration.

Prices for such furs are standardized by the world's leading dealers, as much as the price of diamonds. For you to know the spot where they are obtainable is the principal consideration.

Not on Fifth Avenue
HJ. AECKEL & SONS INC.
16 West 32nd Street
America's Leading Furriers

STERN BROTHERS
42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

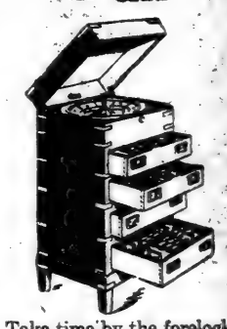
Are prepared to make to order in the
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
on the Third Floor
TAILORED SUITS
AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS
DANCING FROCKS

FROM *the* LATEST PARISIAN INTERPRETATIONS *of the* NEW MODES *and from* CORRECT MATERIALS, *such as* ARE USED *by the* LEADING FRENCH COUTURIERS

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

While the Covey's Full



Take time by the forelock—fill your bag while the hunting is at its best.

You can almost hear the sound of Christmas chimes coming over the hill.

Visitors to the Horse Show from out of town may well put in their mornings at this Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the world.

It is full of gift suggestions and holiday preparedness.

With the general scarcity of imported novelties, sporting gifts are more in demand than ever before.

While you are in quest of your Winter sporting apparel, or your guns, or your boots, at the Abercrombie & Fitch store, look over the thousand-and-one articles your sporting friends will most like to receive.

In the Field of Indoor Games

At the top of the column is shown a large, solid mahogany cabinet of games—forty-four inches high—with the corners bound in brass.

It contains complete equipment for roulette, cribbage, chess, checkers, bridge, poker and backgammon.

Counters of every description—fifty packs of cards—every drawer filled with months of enjoyment.
Price, $900.
Other game chests, $28 up.
Chess Men, $9 to $350.
Poker sets, Bridge sets, mahogany Poker tables, separate Roulette wheels and cloths.

Ice Skates, Skating Shoes and Skating Clothes

Covering every requirement of the skater, for rink or outdoor skating.

The country's representative assortment of hockey and exhibition skates.

Abercrombie & Fitch new "Aurora" skating shoe for women, illustrated above, *laced each side*, fleece lined tongue—most comfortable and smartest skating shoe ever designed, $12.

Skating suits, caps and sweaters for men and women, young men and girls.

Gifts for the Motorist and Sportsman

Automobile cushion, as shown above, made of India leather, silk lined and filled with silk floss.

Separated inside, to be used as receptacle or hand-warmer, like a muff. Price, $5.

Luncheon and motor tea kits in great variety, from $3.75 up.

Hot and cold vacuum bottles of every size and style.

Humidores and cellarettes of unusual style, smokers' articles, periscopes for the duck-blind or home amusement; guns, gun-cases and supplies; fishing tackle and tackle cases; golf clubs and bags.

Clocks for the lodge or den, travel clocks, wrist watches, sportsmen's jewelry.

Altogether the most interesting store in New York.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

COLLEGE IN TURKEY GROWS DESPITE WAR

Greatest Enrollment of Girls in Constantinople in History of Institution.

PRESIDENT COMES FOR REST

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, However, Will Aid In Raising Million-Dollar Endowment.

Among the passengers on the steamer Hellig Olav of the Scandinavian-American Line, which will arrive at Hoboken this morning, will be Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, President of the Constantinople College for Girls, who returns to this country for the first time in four years for a rest of several months. Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday at his office at 70 Fifth Avenue that it was one of the miracles of the time that the college could pursue its work during the wars of the last few years and come up to the present year with the largest enrollment in its history and a staff of instructors doing vigorous work.

"In 1914," said Dr. Dutton, "the new buildings on the European side of the Bosporus were completed. They had been four years in building, and during those four years there had been three wars in which Turkey was involved—the Italian war of 1911, the first Balkan war of 1912, and the second Balkan war of 1913. Then in 1914 came the great war, but the college continued its work, serving various nationalities despite the bitter racial feelings stirred up in the Balkans.

"Of the 290 girls in the college and preparatory departments last year there were 63 Turks, 102 Armenians, 28 Bulgarians, 62 Greeks, and Russians, Persians, Italians, Albanians, Americans, and Jews. Among the Turkish girls were fourteen whose tuition is being paid by the Turkish Government and who are expected to become teachers. Another Turkish student was a granddaughter of the late Kiamil Pasha, who was Grand Vizier. Of the Albanian girls six are being educated at the expense of Charles R. Crane, President of the Board of Trustees.

"This year the enrollment has reached 400. Most of the girls, of course, live in Constantinople, as conditions caused by the war make it almost impossible to get into the city from outside. The college has succeeded in protecting the Armenian girls in its student body very effectually, and in several cases, when Armenian families were deported from Constantinople last year, their daughters, students in the college, were allowed to remain.

"Dr. Patrick in her report speaks gratefully of the uniform courtesy and consideration shown toward the college by Shukri Bey, the Minister of Public Instruction, under whose control the American and foreign institutions came at the beginning of the last academic year. In addition to the Latin diploma we now give a Turkish diploma to the graduates. The relations of the colleges to the Ministry of Public Instruction have been much facilitated by Dr. Riza Tewfik, Professor of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, and by Henry Morgenthau. Indeed, the former Ambassador gave wonderful help in establishing good relations between the college and all foreign powers.

"Dr. Patrick, in her letters, speaks with enthusiasm of the excellent beginning made by the new Ambassador, Mr. Elkus. As for Dr. Patrick, she is undoubtedly the most influential and able woman in the whole Near East.

"One of the tasks during her stay in this country is to assist the Trustees in the raising of a much-needed endowment. The power house of the college was closed much of the time during warm weather, as coal cost $40 a ton, and foodstuffs were about four times as costly as before the wars began. The college needs $300,000 for up-to-date buildings to replace the present wholly inadequate housing of the preparatory department, and with the additional endowment required it is estimated that a million dollars should be raised as soon as possible."

$400,000 STILL NEEDED.

Henry St. Settlement Has Raised Less Than $800,000 of Its Million.

The Henry Street Settlement still urgently needs $400,000 of the $1,000,000 fund which it is raising for its work and which a headline in THE TIMES incorrectly asserted had been obtained. The money is required as an emergency fund for the visiting nurse service and other activities of the settlement.

Toward the $1,000,000 not quite $600,000 has been subscribed. The fund is being raised to meet extra demands on the settlement which the annual contributions for its support cannot cover.

The settlement has been obliged to get extra nurses to visit children in Queens and Richmond recovering at home from infantile paralysis. They see that these patients are taken for orthopedic treatment and educate the parents to the need of scientific care for the children now, to save them from being cripples for life.

Must Label Cold-Storage Eggs.

Under the supervision of Lucius P. Brown of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the Department of Health a special squad of inspectors yesterday visited dealers and jobbers in cold storage eggs to see that cases containing the eggs, as well as cartons and bags in which they were distributed, were stencilled with the words "Cold Storage." In addition, the cases must be placed in full view of customers and notices that cold storage eggs are sold there posted in the stores.

Capt. McGarry on Private Errand.

Captain J. H. McGarry, who arrived on the American liner St. Paul on Sunday, denied yesterday that he was an aid to the Duke of Connaught or that he was bound to Ottawa on Government business. He said he was here only on private business.

CITY OFFICIALS TESTIFY.

Mayor and Others Called in Trial of Libel Suit Against The Herald.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn and Mathewson of the Bronx, and Alderman Henry H. Curran were witnesses before Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss and a jury yesterday in a suit of Tilden Adamson, Supervisor of the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate and brother of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, to recover $100,000 from The New York Herald for libel. A similar suit brought by George L. Tirrell, Supervisor of the Bureau of Standardization of the Board of Estimate, is to be tried at the conclusion of the Adamson suit.

The two suits were brought because of the publication of a news article to the effect that Adamson and Tirrell had their salaries raised from $6,000 each to $7,500 by "slipping in" the increase into the budget passed for the year 1915 by the Board of Estimate without the knowledge of some of the members of the board, and that several members were "furious on learning of the trick."

In opening the case for the defendant yesterday, Robert W. Candler, attorney for The Herald, said the article was printed in the belief that the public should be informed as to proceedings affecting the tax budget. He said it would be proved that the budget containing the increases of salaries for Adamson and Tirrell was passed unlawfully because the proposed increases were not published in The City Record and because an itemized statement of the purpose of the increases was not furnished to the members of the Board of Estimate.

Mayor Mitchel testified that before the estimates containing the proposed increases were submitted by Adamson and Tirrell he received a letter from Adamson calling his attention to the fact that other bureau heads were receiving $7,500, and that his salary should be the same because he had saved the city many thousands of dollars.

"The Board of Estimate was well informed as to these estimates, and voted with full knowledge concerning them," said the Mayor. "There was no deception of any kind."

The trial will continue today.

HIS VOTE SATISFIES BENSON.

Socialist Candidate Says He Has No Complaints to Make.

Allen L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, who received 1,300,000 votes or more in the election, said yesterday that he was gratified at the showing made by the Socialist Party, and had no complaints to make. Mr. Benson polled a larger popular vote that was ever before cast for the Presidential candidate of the Socialist party. The vote in 1912, four years ago, was 916,000. Criticism had been heard in Socialist circles that many prominent Socialists had advocated voting for President Wilson, although supporting other members of the Socialist party.

"I do not know anything definite about that," said Mr. Benson. "We have not yet received any accurate figures, so it is impossible to tell how much more the State Socialist tickets polled than the Presidential ticket."

Usher Solomon, Secretary of the Socialist party organization in New York State, said yesterday that if it could be proved that any of the older and prominent Socialists had failed to support the Presidential candidate, they would naturally cease to be members of the party.

"If they do not support the party, they cannot be Socialists," said he. "I know it has been said that several prominent members wrote letters advocating the election of Wilson, but those who were said to have done so have invariably denied it."

U. S. FLAGS TO BE UNIFORM.

Sixty-six Different Sizes Now in Use Will Be Cut Down.

Manufacturers who want to sell United States flags to the various departments of the Government will hereafter have to conform their offerings to the dimensions specified in an Executive order issued by the President several months ago. An investigation disclosed that sixty-six different sizes of flags were being bought by the various departments. The Secretaries of the Government departments are now sending out notices to officials throughout the country advising them of the new specifications, and warning against further purchases of the national emblem that fail to meet the requirements laid down in the President's order.

All together twelve sizes are specified for the national flag, apart from the colors carried by troops and camp colors. The latter two classes of flags must conform in size to the regulations laid down by the army and navy authorities. The order also applies to union jacks. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in an order to Collectors and other officials, advised that all national flags and jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after the date of the Secretary's order shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions prescribed by the President.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of these contributions: For the after care of infantile paralysis victims, $100, from Beatrice L. Goldstone; for the relief of some Belgian child, $3, from "some little boys and girls of Riverdale"; for Mary S., in desperate condition, and for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed, $5, from an anonymous contributor.

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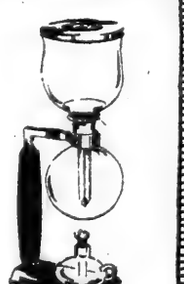
Might as well blend your own smoking tobacco as bother to mix cocktails.

Club Cocktails

are mixed by experts of best liquors, and aged to the smoothness of liquid sunshine.



SILEX PERCOLATOR
—With alcohol burner. Makes enough for four cups. Price $5.50. Other sizes, $4.00, $6.50 and $7.50.

THANKSGIVING is a time of roaring log fires, of homemade sweets and pastries, of big, old-fashioned dinners. Come here for the useful articles needed in preparation for the festivities. And come here, too, for the Christmas remembrances which will make the occasion memorable.

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45th Street & Sixth Ave., New York

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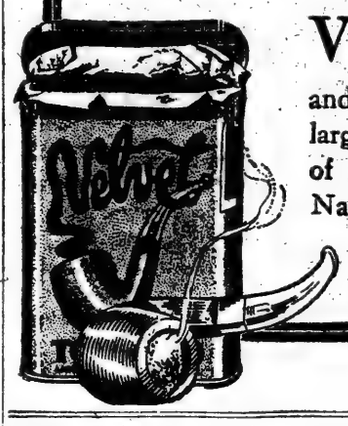
KEEPIN' cool under fire shows a good soldier—an' good tobacco.

Velvet Joe.



VELVET'S smoothness—and coolness—is largely the result of its two years' Natural Ageing.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

CHICAGOANS PLAN AERO MAIL SERVICE

Daily Deliveries from West to Detroit and New York Are Projected.

SPURRED BY TIMES FLIGHT

Carlstrom Performance Leads Glenn Muffly and Others to Look Into the Future.

A group of Chicago aviation experts, spurred on by the aeroplane flight which Victor Carlstrom made from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES in 8 hours 28 minutes 30 seconds actual flying time, are organizing a company to establish regular aeroplane mail route; between Chicago and Detroit and Chicago and New York. The Detroit route would be made without a stop; the New York route would include from one to three stops for fuel, so that the carrying capacity which Carlstrom used to take 1,500 pounds of gasoline could be devoted to mail.

Glenn Muffly, who was first in the bicycle business and later engaged in the manufacture of automobiles and is now manufacturing a rotary aeroplane motor in Chicago, is promoting the enterprise, and the machines for the service will be designed by Walter L. Brock, who in 1914 won the British Aerial Derby, the race from London to Manchester and back, and the cross-Channel race from London and Paris and return. The organizers do not expect to get started for eighteen months.

"The public has paid for every faster means of transportation and communication so far invented," Mr. Muffly wrote in a letter to THE TIMES, "and there can be no two ways about this—aeroplane mail and express service is coming. Passenger business will follow as soon as the public is educated to the fact that the modern aeroplane is safe. Our plan is to operate a daily—or rather nightly—air service between Chicago and New York, carrying mail and later passengers. Machines will leave Chicago and New York each evening after business hours and arrive at their destination early the next morning. Carlstrom made the trip in 8 hours 28¾ minutes flying time, and we are figuring on ten hours, allowing for the taking on of fuel. Letters mailed at the close of business in either city will reach the other end of the line in time for the first delivery in the morning.

"Aviators will be guided in their night flights by a system of signal lights—an arrangement of vertical searchlights—which Mr. Brock and I have worked out. The lights will not only serve to mark the course, but to indicate landing places for use in emergency.

"Carlstrom carried 1,500 pounds of fuel in his Chicago-New York flight. In regular service a plane would carry 1,000 pounds of mail and make from one to three stops for gasoline.

"The final development of the passenger business will be a service on the order of the taxicab, but of national instead of local character. The cost per mile per passenger will eventually be lower than taxi rates, on account of the much greater number of miles covered per hour.

"This, of course, is some years in the future, and depends on a number of factors—one of them the development, which is certainly coming, when ordinary aviators will have become something like as common as chauffeurs; when an ordinary pilot, as distinguished from the brilliant specialists, can be hired for something like $50 a week. At present, of course, we would charge a very much higher rate, probably from $100 to $250 for the Chicago-New York trip."

In the mail carried by Carlstrom on his flight was a letter from Mr. Muffly to Postmaster General Burleson, inquiring as to the willingness of the Post Office Department to entertain bids on such a service. In it he forecasts what actually happened to Carlstrom:

"Victor Carlstrom will make this trip between sunrise and sunset if some small detail does not go wrong. In a regular service such small details will be taken care of with a certainty that is not possible in plans for a single flight. We wish to know what cooperation may be expected from your department in establishing such a postal route as a regular thing. It is our thought to operate on a night schedule of ten or twelve hours, leaving each city nightly after the close of business and delivering the mail on time for the first downtown delivery."

In case the Post Office authorities are not at first willing to make a postal contract for the trip, the promoters expect to be able to make it commercially profitable by carrying express matter.

Doran Company announce *for Publication Today* These Important Books

THE LION'S SHARE : : : : : *Arnold Bennett*
A delighting comedy novel in Bennett's most engaging mood. $1.50

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A clever and highly entertaining novel by the author of "The Dop Doctor" (One Braver Thing.) $1.40

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Ten stories of our own people done in Cobb's best vein. $1.35

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The interesting confidences of a London letter-box woven into a novel of rare charm and humor. $1.35

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A great big out-of-doors book full of the balsam and the sturdy beauty of the Northern woods. $1.25

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TRUE in tempo, perfect in rhythm, with a spirit and swing that you can't resist—that's the combination you always get in Columbia Records for the dance!

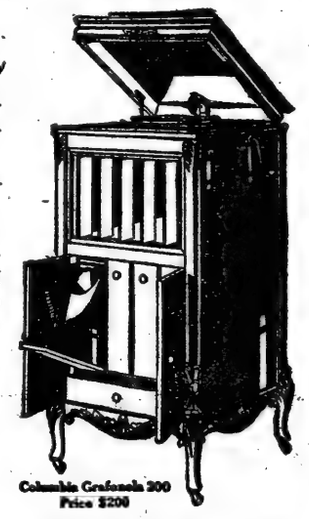
The latest one-step, fox-trot or waltz is out on Columbia Double-Disc Records while it's *still* "the latest"—while it's still "the rage"—while every orchestra on the Great White Way is playing it every night. Here are some of the newest hits:

A 5852 12 inch $1.00	I DIDN'T KNOW THAT LOVIN' WAS SO GOOD. Fox-trot. Prince's Band.	HONKY TONKY. One-step. Prince's Band.
A 5826 12 inch $1.00	RED RAVEN RAG. Fox-trot. Prince's Band.	BANTAM TEP. Fox-trot. Prince's Bank.
A 5825 12 inch $1.00	MO ANA. Hawaiian Waltz. Prince's Band.	LA CONFESSION. Waltz. Prince's Band.

Columbia dance-records are used and endorsed by the favorite dancers of stage and society. And once you have danced to Columbia Records, they will be the *one* kind you will always want.

Look for the Columbia "music-note" trade-mark if you want the *ideal* records for the dance.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



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Price $200

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Waldemar J. Adams, 516 3d Av. (35th.)
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Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's, Grand Central Station.

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M. Shubkin, 802 3d Av. (50th St.)
Bryant Music House, Inc., 915 8th Av. (54th St.)
Bloomingdale Bros., 3d Av. (59th St.)
A. H. Mayers, 1,983 B'way (67th St.)
H. Saleeon, 2,163 B'way (73d St.)
Ellen Byrne De Witt, 1,398 3d Av. (80th St.)
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Av.

Above 96th Street.
Geo. D. Lake, 1,487 Madison Av. (101st St.)
Levin & Rosenweig, 1,888 5th Av. (114th St.)
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st and 3d Av.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 3,484 B'way (140th St.)
Daly & Cool, 856 W. 181st St.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.

BRONX.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 2,936 3d Av. (153d.)
A. Grossbandler, 1,337 Southern Boulevard (Prospect Av.)
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Isaman & Collito, Inc., 804 E. Tremont Av.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Road (Rockaway Av.)
David Rosenbaum, 866 E. 183th St. (Mott Av.)

BRONX (Cont.)
J. Blachinsky, 874 Freeman St. (Union Av.)
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Av. (Union Av.)

YONKERS.
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Av.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisade Av.

BROOKLYN.
Downtown.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
C. E. Gorham, Inc., 60 Flatbush Av.
Feivel Geist, 295 Bridge St. (Concord.)
McEnery's, 86 Myrtle Av. (Lawrence.)
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St. (State.)
Pease Piano Co., 34 Flatbush Av.

South Brooklyn.
Atlantic T. M. Co., 144 Hamilton Av. (Richards St.)
R. W. Olson & Co., 617 5th Av. (17th.)
Michaels Bros., 5th Av. and 9th St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 7th Av. (Union St.)

Bay Ridge Section.
Duckman's Music Store, 5,010 3d Av.
R. D. Olson Co., 7,210 5th Av.
Sarolin Bros., 4,917 12th Av.
S. Fisher, 5,116 5th Av.

Williamsburg Section.
H. E. Hill, 366 Manhattan Av. (Calyer.)
Jos. Shelman, 330 Grand St. (Rodney.)
John Stojowski, 13 Harrison Av. (Hooper St.)
B. & H. Stein Co., 72 Graham Av. (Moore St.)
Plaza Furn. Co., 180 Hamburg Av. (De Kalb Av.)
H. Hinderman, 1,473 Myrtle Av. (Bleecker St.)

Central Brooklyn.
C. B. Loos, 449 De Kalb Av. (Franklin.)
Jacob Ozman, 790 St. John's Place (Bagley Av.)
Kane & Reisler, 1,090 St. John's Place (Kingston Av.)
Chas. Wittenberg, 540 Chauncey St. (Walton Av.)

Long Island.
Max Brudin, 383 Stanway Av., L. I. C.
A. S. Gould, 53 Main St., Flushing.
United Music Sales Co., 42 E. Jackson Av., Corona.

Bushwick Section.
John C. Schwarz, 1,331 Broadway (Grove St.)
Wm. P. Phelan, 1,533 Broadway (Hancock St.)
Mills Bros., 1,720 Broadway (Cooper.)
Wm. Rubinstein, 695 Knickerbocker Av.
Leon Brick, 1,808 Pitkin Av. (Christopher St.)
H. Wolfson, 751A Sutter Av. (Miller.)
Starke Bros., 3,122 Fulton St. (Norwood Av.)

Flatbush Section.
R. W. Olson & Co., 926 Flatbush Av., (Clarendon Road.)
Norman W. Herrington, 1,216 Kings Highway.

JERSEY CITY.
Anorew Brunton, 107 Newark Av.
Burtelay Phono. Shop, 871 Bergen Av.
S. Pollack, 384 Ocean Av.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Av.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193 Jackson Av.

NEWARK.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Alex Bulwin, 105 Springfield Av.
Donald Co., 89-91 Market St.
Chas. F. Gorham, Inc., 869 Broad St.
Louis Konwiser, 123 Hamburg Place.
J. Mellins & Son, 218 Market St.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 South Orange Av.
Weser Bros., 880 Broad St.

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Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken.
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne.
Ruckstuhl Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic.
Bumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Av., Paterson
The Ackerman Store, 191 Main St., Hackensack
H. A. Curtis, 310 Main St., Orange.
Adolph Gent, 1,113 Washington St., Hoboken.
I. Hammer, 867 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth.
B. Montalvo, Jr., Path Amboy.
E. S. McFarland, Rutherford.
Nunn Piano Co., Dover.
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"REFLEX" BRAND
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Upright or Inverted
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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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published first of each month by The New York Times; 230 pages each issue, 16 full-page Rotogravures, besides copious illustrations in half tones. It presents the latest History, Official Documents and Richest Literature of the Belligerent and Neutral Nations; a fascinating survey by the most renowned Writers and Annalists of the world; an Impartial Chronicle of Current Events, a permanent Record of the European War by the Most Illustrious Witnesses and Commentators; Maps, Cartoons, &c.—Adv.

GOMPERS REPORTS ON LABOR'S COURSE

Stirs Federation Convention by Assailing "the Exploiters of Wall Street."

HIS VIEW OF THE ELECTION

Thinks Nation Indorsed New Legislation—Council Urges Labor Representation in Peace Negotiations.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson delivered the chief address at the opening today of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. He said that he was present for the purpose of showing which side he was on.

"The greatest of all the functions of the Department of Labor," the Secretary said, "is that of having the hopes, aspirations, and philosophy of the wage-workers of our country come into the councils of the President of the United States."

Of the 300 disputes between labor and capital that had come before his department, Mr. Wilson said that 275 had been settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides, before a strike had been reached.

President Samuel Gompers, in an address, said that in the relations between the United States and Mexico the American Federation of Labor had a part in counseling the Mexican workingmen so that they might exert a steadying influence upon the people and Government of Mexico, and, "that the exploiters of Wall Street should not drive us into passion and anger and compel a conflict with our much weaker sister republic of Mexico." This statement evoked long continued applause.

"The Lusitania situation was taken well in hand by the officials of our Government," Mr. Gompers added, "and instead of declaring war with bluster, the aims and purposes of that diplomacy have accomplished all that a war could secure."

The passage by Congress of the Seamen's act and the Clayton anti-trust law were vindicated by the people of the United States last Tuesday, Mr. Gompers asserted.

Invocations were offered by Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop John Gardner Murray of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland. The two prelates greeted each other heartily when they were escorted to the platform.

Federation's Membership Grows.

The annual report of the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor was presented at this afternoon's session of the convention.

The membership of the federation was 2,071,836 on Sept. 30, the close of the fiscal year, an increase of about 125,000 over the previous year, and of more than 1,800,000 in the nineteen years of its existence. There are 21,711 local unions in the federation and forty-five State federations. Receipts for the year were $404,407, with a cash balance at its close of $89,390.

The report closes with a plea to workers to continue their efforts for better conditions through organization and cooperation.

"There are opening up before the labor movement," it says, "tremendous opportunities to mold and influence the foundations of economic, social, and political organization."

In discussing international labor relations the report speaks of the effort to have a World Labor Congress held at the time and place of the holding of a World Peace Congress at the end of the European war and the rejection of the suggestion by organized labor in England and Germany, which "necessarily requires that our proposition be abandoned." This attitude led to the adoption of this suggestion by the Council:

"Since the first proposal submitted by the American Federation of Labor to the labor organizations of Europe has been definitely rejected by them, we suggest that the organized labor movements of those countries that shall participate in the general peace conference to determine terms and conditions of peace at the close of the war, shall urge upon their respective Governments that the wage-earners shall be represented in an official commission from their respective countries. The same policy ought to be pursued also by organized labor movements of neutral countries if it shall be determined that neutral countries also will participate in the general peace conference. Thus, representative wage-earners would be associated with other representatives of the nations in general conferences connected with the formulation of peace terms. In this way the ideals and needs of wage-earners would be presented and considered by the general official body."

In discussing Pan-American labor relations the report details conferences in Washington last Summer between President Gompers and other officers of the American Federation and representatives of organized labor in Mexico when the relations between the two countries were "most critical." The report suggests that a Pan-American federation "is not only possible but necessary."

"When conditions had arisen that seemed to make war between the United States and Mexico inevitable," the report says, "the understanding between the labor movements of the United States and Mexico took on more definite form and was again instrumental in throwing light upon the influences and the agents that were trying to create war sentiment and the seeming necessity for intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and was able to help bring about an adjustment of misunderstandings without resorting to war."

The report tells of the conferences of the ultimatum sent to General Carranza by the United States demanding immediate release of American soldiers captured at Carrizal.

"It was at this time," the report goes on, "that a request was made to President Gompers that he make a personal appeal to General Carranza to release the United States soldiers." The telegram asking release "in the name of common justice and humanity and a better understanding between the two countries" and to avoid "the horrors of war" was recited, and the report goes on to say that "that same evening extra papers announced General Carranza had issued an order releasing the American soldiers."

Reviews Court Decisions.

Decisions of courts favorable and unfavorable to the contentions of labor are reviewed, some emphasis being laid upon a decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts holding unconstitutional a State law which was taken by the Federation as its first model in the endeavor to protect wage earners from "the perverted application of anti-trust legislation and from the abuse of the writ of injunction."

The decision, the report says, is based on the theory that "labor is property," which it asserts is a dogmatic ruling and based upon past decisions of judges. The court is charged with not making proper investigation in deciding such a case and its methods are characterized as "unscholarly, unscientific and out of harmony with the purposes of real justice." The report says the Executive Council will consider the case to determine whether further steps may be taken.

In connection with decisions affecting labor by Federal Courts the report refers to the Danbury Hatters' case.

"The great wrong that was done in the Danbury Hatters' case," it says, "may be eradicated after long years. The aged, infirm Danbury hatters have been ordered to pay the Shylock award claimed by the Anti-Boycott Association. The shadow of the hatters' case, which for years hung like a threatening pall over the labor movement, has power to menace."

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1912 established a precedent which judges are trying to make law, although the highest law-making body of the country—the agency to which the nation delegated that function—has enacted legislation to remedy the great wrongs done by that decision. Justice, hampered by the judiciary, works slowly and in devious ways."

TO HEAR RATE SUIT ON JAN. 8

Interstate Commerce Examiner Will Pass on New Jersey Protest.

Wilbur La Roe, Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, yesterday set Jan 8 as the date for the hearing of evidence in the application of New Jersey municipalities and other interests for a reduction of three cents a hundred pounds in the freight rate for railroads terminating in New Jersey.

Mr. La Roe said the case was important, and that he was disposed to give to both sides all the time necessary for preparation. The New York organizations which have been permitted to intervene in the suit, and which are opposing the reduction, protested previously against any delay, but the objection was not pressed yesterday, and the date in January was accepted by both sides.

George W. Wickersham, representing New York City in the suit, announced that permission had been obtained to hold the hearings in the Municipal Council Chamber.

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Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write or call and we shall be pleased to give you prompt attention.

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At all leading clubs and high-class cigar counters everywhere.

KRAUS & CO., MAKERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

BRITISH SENTIMENT FOR A HIGH TARIFF

U. S. Attache at London Says Americans May Be Forced to Build Plants in England.

LABOR IS FOR PROTECTION

P. C. Williams Asserts the Patent Act Might Be Enforced Strictly After the War.

American manufacturers may be under the necessity of starting plants in England if they desire to retain their position in English markets after the war. This possibility was expressed yesterday by Pierce C. Williams, United States Commercial Attaché at London, who is in this country on a leave of absence. Mr. Williams spent yesterday at the New York offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, where he conferred with business men interested in trade with Great Britain.

"All indications point to the fact that a protective tariff will be in effect in the United Kingdom after the war," said Mr. Williams yesterday. "Sentiment in favor of a high tariff is growing all the time in England and has the backing of influential interests. One of the elements in the situation is the spirit largely augmented by the war, to weld the British Empire into a stronger unit than heretofore.

"British labor seems rather favorably impressed with the idea of a tariff wall, the argument being that such a measure would lessen competition and very likely tend to maintain higher wages. In this connection many believe that thousands of women now engaged in work formerly performed by men will keep their places after peace returns. This would probably have the effect of keeping wages down. Accordingly, many workers favor a high tariff system, partly to help maintain wages and partly in the hope that competition in manufactured articles produced by other countries would be reduced. Still others argue that a protective tariff would bring in a revenue on imports, thereby reducing somewhat other forms of taxation.

"Should a high tariff be enacted in England, its probable effect would be to curtail the sale of American manufactured articles in that country. It would even seem that in certain lines American manufacturers might find it desirable to establish plants in England in order the better to meet British and foreign competition there. An alternative, of course, might be to build American plants in Canada, or enlarge existing ones there in order to get into the English market on favorable terms."

The Commercial Attaché said that after the war England might enforce strictly the Patent act, which would require foreign manufacturers of patented articles to manufacture such goods in England. He said that owing to the economies put into effect by the British Government in its regulation of trade, exports from the United States at this time were almost exclusively limited to war munitions and supplies needed in connection with the prosecution of the war.

"When the war ends," said Mr. Williams, "there is going to be a stiff three-cornered fight in South America for the trade of that continent, the participants being Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. The South American market is regarded in England as very desirable."

The Attaché added that the determination of the British people to see the war through to a victorious finish was undiminished.

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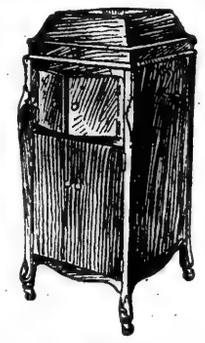

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JAPANESE TRAGEDY ADMIRABLY STAGED

"Bushido" the Climax of the Washington Square Players' Finest Program.

SURROUNDED BY LAUGHTER

An Hilarious Defense of Marriage and a Wan Little Play by Susan Glaspell.

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS, in four playlets—"Trifles," by Susan Glaspell; "Another Way Out," by Lawrence Langner; "Bushido," by Takeda Izumo, translated and adapted from the Japanese by M. C. Marcus; "Altruism," by Karl Ettlinger. At the Comedy.

THE PLAYERS—T. W. Gibson, Arthur E. Hohl, John King, Marjorie Vonegut, Gladys Wynne, Jean Robb, Jose Ruben, Helen Westley, Robert Strange, Evelyn Chard, Spalding Hall, Annetta Conterno, Richard Gray, Florence Enright, Edward Eaisell, Frank Longacre, Charles E. Schwartz, Ralph Murphy, Elinor M. Cox, Katherine Cornell, Noel Hadden, Eugene Lincoln, Pendleton King, and Glenn Hunter.

As the second bill of this, their third season, the Washington Square Players gave the first performance last evening of four short plays—all of them new, or new at least to the stage of this city. It marks progress in every point of selection, staging and playing, and is by all odds the best program in their history. So abundant, indeed, so varied and so striking is the entertainment now offered at the Comedy that they confirm the faith of their oldest friends and reach out for many new ones. By all means put the Comedy Theatre on your list. It is one of the places to go.

In the order given, these are the four plays. "Trifles" is a spare, little tragedy of a lonely American farm. It is a homespun play by Susan Glaspell that might have been written by Alice Brown. "Another Way Out" is a hilarious and capitally-played comedy by Lawrence Langner that comes gally to the defense of the much-berated and untroubled marriage ceremony. "Bushido" is a profoundly stirring play wrought for American audiences from one act of an exalted Japanese tragedy: it is appropriately and beautifully staged and its performance is distinguished by the fine acting of the French actor, José Ruben. The fourth and last is "Altruism," a farce from the German that extracts considerable amusement from a professional beggar's difficulties in touching the heart of this selfish world. All these are handsomely produced and for the first time there is totally absent from a program of the Washington Square Players all devotion to the dank and all undue interest in depravity. Here you may be both grave and gay, and the gayety is both furious and wholesome.

The *piece de resistance* is "Bushido," appointed the place of honor on the program and certain to create, during the present engagement, the deepest interest. It achieves for its climax a moment so breathless that nothing approaching that moment in dramatic force is to be experienced just now in any other theatre in New York.

Here is a fragment of a historical Japanese tragedy of the eighteenth century—its most celebrated act translated and adapted for our understanding. Bushido, as the program is obliged to explain, is the Japanese term signifying "loyalty to the liege lord." The little son of the great and once powerful Sugawara has, after the fall of his father's fortunes, been smuggled to a boys' school and is kept there in safety until the enemies of his house discover the deception. They demand the head of the little boy, and then to Matsuo, secretly loyal to Sugawara, comes the opportunity to have his own son killed to save the son of his lord. The climax of the tragedy is the moment when the heroic Matsuo, in the eyes of all, takes into his trembling hands the box that contains the head of his slaughtered child and identifies it as the head of the heir of Sugawara.

"Bushido" possesses in a notable degree a quality almost entirely absent from the plays and playing of our day—the quality of nobility. It is beautifully mounted and is played with just the right suggestion of the conventions and spirit of the Japanese stage. Its bald, unimaginative translation, by M. C. Marcus, lacking in its language any attempt whatsoever at the colorful picturesqueness we associate with the art of Japan, achieves a certain austerity from its very bareness. The original tragedy runs the twelve hours from the hour of the hare to the hour of the monkey: even this fragment has been cut and cut. It should be cut still more, for the final curtain falls too long after the climax. Thereafter the play wallows in its own grief, and the interest filters painfully away. This anti-climactic descent is stayed only by M. Ruben's performance, by the afterglow of his masterly climax.

Miss Glaspell's play "Trifles" is an Autumnal, deeply human playlet, somewhat scanty in expression and hurt by a too pallid performance. It is unnecessarily faded gingham. Farmer Wright has been found murdered in his bed and they have taken his wife away to jail. While the Sheriff and the young District Attorney prowl blindly about the premises, two neighboring women piece out from trifles in the kitchen the tragic story of the murder, the story of the once pretty girl from the village choir whom this dour man had married and taken to his lonely farm. The pathos of her meagre life comes to light in the littleness of the things that have been her only interest—the pathos and the loneliness that finally maddened her to murder. Here is a bleak, little tragedy, over and done with when the play begins and of which the central figures never come upon the stage.

Usually one play at the Comedy is by a member of the band. Sometimes the director tosses off a satire. Next time the property man may do some fine fooling. This time Lawrence Langner, consultant of the business department and author of "Licensed," has written a saucy and exceedingly amusing comedy called "Another Way Out," capitally acted by M. Ruben, Groladys Wynne, Helen Westley, and Robert Strange—particularly Mr. Strange.

It tells of a popular novelist and a young sculptress who are such sedulous radicals that they make a point of living together without the restriction of the marriage ceremony, and find, to their alarm, that the rest of the world, not to be outdone in broad-mindedness, enters into a conspiracy to leave them to each other and respect "the sanctity of their home." Indeed, this becomes so oppressive that we leave them on their way to get a license. Mr. Langner has invented some hilarious situations for this playlet, and at last we have the Washington Square Players making pointed but good-humored fun of Bohemia

Clara Clemens in Recital.

Clara Clemens, contralto, gave her first recital of the season last night at Aeolian Hall with Ossip Gabrilowitsch, her husband, playing her accompaniments. She devoted her program to Brahms and Robert and Clara Schumann, singing one song of the latter's, "Was weinst Du, Blumlein?" Of Brahms's and Robert Schumann's songs she sang two groups respectively, including some of the most familiar and some less so. Mme. Clemens showed no essential departure last night from the style she has made familiar during her recent appearances here. Her program was a serious one and she brought to its performance impressiveness and intensity, with her voice apparently not wholly seconding her intentions when there was material of a lighter sort. Mr. Gabrilowitsch's accompaniments were, of course, a delight to hear.

'CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.,' FULL OF LAUGHTER

Humor of Rida Johnson Young's Farce Lies in Its Broadly Comic Characters.

OF 'TURN TO RIGHT' SCHOOL

The Story of a Hunt for Buried Treasure in Cape Cod Capitally Acted by Cohan and Harris.

CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.—A farce in three acts by Rida Johnson Young. At the Cohan and Harris.

Andrew MacTavish	Ernest Stallard
An Expressman	Westcott B. Clark
Mary MacTavish	Edith Tallaferro
Jim Anderson	Otto Kruger
George Brent	Lincoln Plumer
Marion Fenton	Adele Rolland
William Carleton	Charles Brown
Lemuel Bush	Edward Shader
Samuel Dickins	Charles Dow Clark
Luella Bush	Zelda Sears
Gregson	Elmer Grandin
Green	Alf De Cordy
Brown	Olney Morgan
Solomon Sheaf	George Flint
John Long	Dabby Dillon

"Captain Kidd, Jr.," is the Cohanese title of a Cohanese farce produced last night by Cohan and Harris in the theatre that bears their names. It is the work of Rida Johnson Young, author of more musical comedy librettos than plays, though she has written both, and while the program does not mention it, there is a strong suspicion that the freely flowing pen of George M. added a line here and a twist there.

The program describes "Captain Kidd, Jr.," as "a farcical adventure in three acts." It might have inserted the adjectives "extravagant, mad, riotous,") and the description would have been fairly complete. It is of the same school of drama as "Turn to the Right," which it suggests more than any other recent play, not in an imitative way, but in its result and the manner of achieving it. The humor of both plays lies largely in essentially comic characters, some of them so broadly drawn as to be within the realm of caricature, placed in unusual situations borrowed from the theatre rather than from life. No other first-night audience this season has laughed as heartily as last night's, except the one that saw the Smith-Haxzard farce at the Gaiety.

The farce tells the story of a hunt for buried treasure engaged in by an old Scotch bookseller of Manhattan, his grand-daughter, a budding novelist who works in the shop, and a young man whose appearance and speech would classify him as Bostonian if he were the subject of a comic weekly joke. The three are lured from the quiet of their musty basement bookshop and the fourth performs his first stroke of work in the quest for Mexican gold and jewels erroneously believed to be buried on Cape Cod.

Here they are mistaken for bank robbers, are suspected of being queer by the natives, and run afoul of the rich man of the community, who also covets the farm they have rented for their burrowing. They spend their savings and return disconsolately to New York with dispossession threatening them. It would be unfair to future audiences to tell how they avoid that calamity, which, of course, they do.

The first act is the poorest of the three. It is unnecessarily transparent and mechanical, and the strident manner in which it was played increased the irritation caused by these defects. But once the crew reached the Cape Cod farmyard and began littering the stage with real earth and stones there was apparent a more expert touch, and in the broadly farcical happenings that followed there was no necessity for restraint. Here the hand of Cohan was most visible, if not in the conception of the bucolic characters, certainly in filling in the details of speech and action.

Charles Dow Clark's caricature of a constable of the chin-whisker, by-heck family was the most hilarious feature of the performance. Mr. Clark acted the same sort of constable in "Young America," but this minion of the law has much more to do. Charles Brown, an English farceur, who has never before had a real chance in New York, has one now in the part of the laconic, bespectacled young man responsible for the treasure hunt, and makes the most of it. Zelda Sears has entirely too little to do as the mistress of the suspected farm, but she does that little well, which is really redundant after mentioning her name.

Otto Kruger gives an attractive performance in the rôle of the young author, Ernest Stallard is a thick-headed Scot with a burr as thick, and Edward Shader an amusing rustic. A combination of Edith Tallaferre's rôle and her personality make her a bit irritating at times, though it may be more the author's fault than hers. But last night it was Mr. Clark's antics that did most for the performance.

"Captain Kidd, Jr.," would probably have grown into a musical comedy if song numbers could have been crowded between the laughs. It is of the same irresponsible stuff that librettos are made, and is for laughter and not for thought. The accent, in fact, is on the surname.

OUST MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

Tenants Who Succeeded Podszus Ordered to Move.

The tenants who conduct a matrimonial agency in the three-story house at 385 West End Avenue have been ordered to move out within the next month, and with their departure will disappear the last vestige of the matrimonial brokerage business established in this city several years ago by the late Frits Podszus. The dwelling was purchased last week by Baron William Waldorf Astor for $19,000 at a foreclosure sale in the Vesey Street auction room to satisfy a mortgage with taxes aggregating more than $20,000.

The house is opposite the Apthorpe apartment house, covering the block between West End Avenue, Broadway, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, owned by Baron Astor. He also owns the house at 383 West End Avenue, adjoining the matrimonial headquarters.

Podszus, who was long known as "the king of marriage brokers," was no respecter of persons. He defied Baron Astor's efforts to buy him out when, in 1912, he startled the west side residents by buying the West End Avenue house with his partner, Johann Ringlau, and putting up a matrimonial sign on the outside.

Podszus came into prominence about six years ago when he opened a suite of matrimonial offices at 398 Fifth Avenue. The agent of the building endeavored to persuade his objectionable tenant to leave. Podszus stayed until his lease expired and then, having accumulated a fortune, went with his partner Ringlau to the west side.

The purchase of the matrimonial house by Baron Astor gives to him possession of two of the six private residences on the west side of the block between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, one of which is occupied by the Rev. Dr. Halderman.

NED HARRIGAN CLUB DINES.

Its Members Eat Beefsteak and Hear Entertainers.

Some 700 members of the Ned Harrigan Club, most of them Irish and all of them united in a devotion to the twin arts of politics and the drama, met last night for their annual beefsteak dinner at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street. There was an abundance of solid food, liquid refreshment, and airy conversation. The members wore dilapidated high hats of the style current in the '60s and aprons adorned with a print of the famous Irish actor and Annie Yeamans as they appeared in "The Major," one of Harrigan's most successful plays.

While Sheriff Al Smith, who holds the title of Commodore of the organization, and his staff of Vice Presidents kept everybody feeling at home, President Joe Humphreys announced the entertainers of the evening.

Among those on the program were Billy Harrigan, son of the patron saint or the organization; Johnnie Carroll, Johnny Casey, Annie Hart, Imogene Comer, Ada Jones, De Wolf Hopper, and Frank Byron. George M. Cohan looked in on the gathering.

THE NINE O'CLOCK TO OPEN.

Theatre Gets License After Its Seats Are Reduced to 75.

Helen Freeman's Nine o'Clock Theatre, which was prevented from opening several weeks ago by the interference of the Building and License Departments, will begin its career tomorrow night. At the time the authorities stepped in it was charged that the miniature playhouse, which is at 32 West Fifty-eighth Street, did not comply with the building regulations, and for this reason could not be issued a license.

As originally planned, the theatre was to seat 298 persons, and so come within the rules governing the smallest auditoriums. The seating capacity has been reduced to seventy-five, which makes the Nine o'Clock the smallest theatre in New York. This was the principal of several alterations made to gain the consent of the authorities to open. The block in which the theatre is located is given over largely to residences of persons socially prominent, and at the time the first attempt to open was made it was said that many of these householders were opposed to the encroachment of a theatre upon their neighborhood.

The inaugural program will be that originally announced, consisting of three playlets, "Chinese Lily," by Paula Jacobi; "The Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant Down, and a modern comedy and vocal solos by Nina Varesi. Miss Freeman's supporting company includes Langden Gillet, Mary Farren, Gertrude Clemens, Dorothy Chesten, Ross Macdougall and Ernest Rowan.

BRINGS THE IDEAIST DANCE.

Mme. de Saint Point Is to Give "Glorified Geometric Figures."

Mme. Valentine de Saint Point, a slender person with an original dance, accompanied by the poet, whose lines furnish the inspiration for her movements, and a director of scenery, costumes, and lights, arrived last night on the Spanish Line steamship Montserrat. Mme. Saint Point is a grand-niece of the poet Alphonse de Lamartine and a granddaughter of the Marquis César Emmanuel de Glande de Cessiat, who was a poet, a dramatic writer, and a philosopher.

With Mme. de Saint Point the dance is the thing. This dance is a series of glorified geometric figures. Soon she will be seen here in this dance, which, as she expressed it, is the idealist dance, the working out in motion, in music, and in poses the angles and lines of geometrical figures—in which the ideas find expression.

One of the ship news reporters inquired whether it was not a sort of cubist dance. Madame drew herself up: "No," she said emphatically, "one is a dance of sentiment and the other the dance of the idea."

Accompanying Mme. de Saint Point is Rudyard Chennevière, a composer, and Vivian du Mais, who directs her scenery, costumes, and light effects.

VIOLINIST AND TENOR HEARD

Amy Emerson Neill Plays in Aeolian Hall—Tom Dobson.

Recitals were given yesterday afternoon by Amy Emerson Neill, violinist, at Aeolian Hall, and by Tom Dobson, tenor, at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Miss Neill is a newcomer. Her program consisted of Mozart's Concerto in D, a group of pieces representing the older composers and another of more recent date, and Saint-Saens's "Morceau de Concert." Miss Neill made a favorable impression. Her tone is generally good and she plays with surety and sweep, and with a good rhythmic sense. Her accompaniments were played by Isaac Van Grove.

Mr. Dobson appeared for the first time this season in one of his unique recitals at the Punch and Judy Theatre. As usual, he gave a generous program and played the accompaniments to the songs himself, a thing which he does unusually well. Among the items of novelty on his program were some new songs by John Alden Carpenter, four of his own, and a group of Afro-American folk tunes collected by H. E. Krehbiel. By this time Mr. Dobson's work has become pretty generally known. It is distinctly sui generis and there is no need of saying more about the recital yesterday than that he was quite up to his usual form and gave pleasure and delight by his work.

'OVERTONES' IN VAUDEVILLE.

Washington Square Playlet Cordially Received at the Palace.

Alice Gerstenberg's celebrated playlet, "Overtones," was presented at the Palace yesterday afternoon, the third of the Washington Square plays to find favor in vaudeville. Helene Lackaye, a sister of Wilton Lackaye, plays one of the outsevelves in this production, which is even handsomer scenically than the original. The present somewhat strident performance is a continuous reminder of the prevalent need of better voice training in the American theatre.

"Overtones" is part of a mixed bill. Harry Langdon and company, lost in the shuffle of "The Century Girl," returned unruffled to vaudeville with the funniest automobile on the stage, which seems even funnier, following as it does after Jerry Lloyd and George F. Hall. Charming Nan Halperin is at her best, despite two unpromising new songs and a lilting spiel, wherein with delicate taste, she reverts to her early art of admiring her own personality. Sam and Kitty Morton (senior members of the once celebrated Four Mortons who used to vie with the Four Cohans in the vaudeville of the nineties) are now demonstrating that 1890 ideas are not serviceable as those of 1916. Thomas Swift, George Whiting and Sadie Burt have returned, and Lew Bryce and Helene Coyne are dancing. But the best number of all is that of Melville Ellis and Irene Bordoni. Mr. Ellis, the coloratura pianist, is in fine fettle, and Mlle. Bordoni, whom he has decked out in bewitching gowns, grows more and more captivating. Even "Pretty Baby" becomes enchanting when she sings it—in French.

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GALA THRONG HAILS OPENING OF OPERA

Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers" Receives Its New York Premiere at the Metropolitan.

CARUSO SPLENDID AS NADIR

Mme. Hempel Sings Leila with Great Beauty—De Luca and Rothier In Cast of Work of 1863.

THE PEARL FISHERS, by Georges Bizet. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Leila ..... Frieda Hempel
Nadir ..... Enrico Caruso
Zurga ..... Giuseppe de Luca
Nourabad ..... Leon Rothier
Conductor ..... Giorgio Polacco.

The opera season was opened at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, under circumstances of a sort long familiar, under the same manager, whose assistants and subordinates, artists and conductors, are largely the same as last season; with a house crowded to its utmost capacity, and exhibiting in its more prominent places wealth, brilliance, fashion, which for a couple of centuries have been the chief support of opera; with the atmosphere of interest and expectancy that is supposed invariably to envelop doings of an opening night. Familiar faces upon the stage wore new disguises, and familiar voices were heard in unfamiliar strains; for the opera was strange to most of the listeners. Mr. Gatti-Casazza had appointed for his first night one of new things that he is adding to the repertory of the Metropolitan—Georges Bizet's early opera, "Les Pecheurs de Perles."

Two of the chief favorites of the company were in the cast—Mr. Caruso and Mme. Hempel—the performance was one that challenged warm admiration, and there was naturally an outpouring of enthusiasm. Besides the first night's enthusiasm that was a part of the first night's proceedings, there was a realization that if the opera itself was not a masterpiece of the first rank it at least supplied a part admirably fitted for Mr. Caruso, in which his voice, his most impassioned style, and his long phrasing were to be heard to excellent advantage; and another for Mme. Hempel's beautiful singing, including a certain amount of coloratura. This is an important matter for the management and for the public, and to be appreciated at its true value. The opera, furthermore, supplies brilliant and effective stage pictures, and is peopled with a handsomely costumed operatic throng.

Bizet's work was given completely for the first time in New York; but it has been presented at various other operatic centres in America: in Philadelphia by the Hinrichs company of twenty years ago, and in San Francisco, when Mme. Tetrazzini sang the soprano part just before she was "discovered," and suddenly became, for a space, a great prima donna. At this performance Mr. Polacco conducted, as he did last evening. The returns from New Orleans are not yet received, but there is every likelihood that it has been at some time in the repertory of the French opera company there.

A Product of 1863.

"Les Pêcheurs de Perles," if not Bizet's first opera, was the first one that he produced as a full-fledged composer, free from all the limitations and conditions of school and of price competitions. There are some great artists of whom in their youth "ex ungue leonem" could hardly be said; as cubs they made little display of the lion's claw. A candid hearing of "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" cannot discover in it a great work or declare its composer a great creative genius. Like Wagner, Bizet grew into his true greatness.

There is much that is estimable in the opera. There are technical facility, a dexterous command of the resources of operatic technique that had been developed in France up to its time, which was the year 1863. So far as it goes, there is a certainty of touch that speaks well for a young man of 25. Bizet's training at the Government school had been prepared for and supplemented by the atmosphere of professional music in which he lived at home. There was nothing in his artistic nature or in his reasoned aesthetics to make him depart from the accepted paths. In so far he was as little of an innovator as Mozart.

"Les Pêcheurs de Perles" must therefore be listened to as a product of 1863, in very few things ahead of its time. In truth, it seems now a little old-fashioned, a little perfunctory, a little conventional. The effectiveness, the amplitude of manner which it undoubtedly possesses at various points, in various measure, are limited by its old fashion, its conventionality.

Its Plot Is Childish.

The story of "Les Pecheurs de Perles" is a singularly childish plot, even for an operatic libretto; and plot and substance have most of the vices of operatic librettos. The Cingalese pearl fishers are accustomed to gain the protection of the gods by the mediation of a veiled virgin who sings while they work, day and night, on a high rock. This office is to be performed by the mysterious Leila, of unknown provenance. The chief of the fishers, Zurga, and his friend, Nadir, both fell in love once with an unknown maiden of Kandy, but they fled from her charm and have renounced their rivalry. When Leila appears, veiled though she is, Nadir, as well as the audience, is prepared for a surprise. He approaches her, they recognize each other, they meet alone, they sing a love duet. She is thereby neglecting her duties and a storm is sent by the gods. The pearl fishers investigate this failure of their arrangements and find the two lovers together. Zurga, jealous as well as indignant, pronounces the death sentence on both. But his sentiments are changed by perceiving on Leila's neck a necklace that, years before, he gave to a child for saving his life. She is the child. He determines to let the lovers escape and the best way he can think of to do it is to set fire to the pearl fishers' camp. They rush to put the fire out while Zurga sends the couple aboard his boat; but he himself is surprised in what his clansmen consider an act of treason and falls by the knife of the enraged high priest, while the lovers go free.

This is the sort of thing that, to be made tolerable, at least calls for music by turns descriptive, picturesque, passionate, and judiciously "Oriental." A good deal of indulgence must be exercised to find much of any of these qualities in the score. There is fluent writing for the solo voices, writing that is vocal and can be effectively sung; but there is little characterizatic in the music and little that will be recognized as a sustained utterance, personal or original, of the Bizet of "Carmen." There is little distinction here in melody, harmony, or rhythm. The prevailing quality is facile mediocrity. At the same time, in the most undistinguished pages of the score there will appear, no wand again, some touch of harmony, some modulation, some figuration, some bit of instrumental color that may warn the attentive listener of the coming master.

Some Pleasing Numbers.

It is hardly necessary to single out "numbers;" though the duet between Nadir and Zurga in the first act, "Au fond du temple saint," is said to have found popularity outside the opera. Nadir's song, with accompaniment of violoncello and English horn, "Je crois entendre," is pleasing; and there is another song for Nadir in the second act of somewhat more musical value. In Leila's song in that act, "Comme autrefois dans la nuit combre," there is an accompaniment with a pleasing effect for the horn that may recall to some a similar use in Don José and Micaela's duet in "Carmen." But there is little of the "Carmen" quality in the duet between Nadir and Leila that comes later. Effective declamation is put into the long recital of Zurga at the opening of the third act; the entrance of the priest Nourabad shows a not very bold venture outside the usual procedures, and probably contributed to the "Wagnerian" impression of 1863.

Perhaps most noticeable in the fact that Bizet has undertaken to give his Orientals so little to sing, or even to dance to, that comes within the accepted formulas of "Orientalism" in music. If any choose to they may find a faint touch of it in the flat seventh of the instrumental preluding to the opening chorus. There is an occasional little turn at the end of a vocal phrase, as in the love duet between Leila and Nadir, that timidly suggests it; and almost as timid a suggestion in the invocation to Brahma that she sings at her first appearance. The dance of the Cingalese fishermen at the beginning of the second scene of Act III. is hardly recognizable as an exotic. In fact, it must be admitted that the treatment of the choruses in general is of the type perfectly acceptable to the year 1863. It would not be difficult to find treatment of the text in the chorus quite as absurd as the classical absurdities of operatic librettos.

One feature of the opera is significant of an idea lurking in the young composer's head, though it would be easy to make too much of its importance in "Les Pêcheurs de Perles."

That is the use of a "reminiscent" phrase that first appears when Leila recognizes Nadir in the first act. It appears again in the second act as Zurga perceives the two lovers, and again near the close of the opera as Leila and Nadir are making their escape. Bizet never made use of any systematic "leading motives," never even so much as did Berlioz, years before him; but the appearance of the ominous phrase so potent in "Carmen" is here prefigured. The most amusing thing in the history of "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" is that its timid originalities, its mellifluous "dissonances," its "overcharged orchestration" brought down upon the author's head denunciation of his "Wagnerism." Such influences as are easiest to perceive in it today are those of Gounod or even of Auber.

A Fine Performance.

Everything was done for "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" that the resources of the Metropolitan Opera House could do. The performance was in every respect a fine one. The singing of Mr. Caruso and Mme. Hempel as Nadir and Leila was of the highest beauty. Mr. Caruso seemed to show slight traces of a cold and saved his voice at times. De Luca was somewhat overweighted with the part of Zurga. His voice sounded singularly light last evening, tending more toward a tenor quality, and was in fact so light that in its lower reaches it was quite ineffective in the music he had to sing. Mr. Rothier as the High Priest was suitably pontifical and made a valuable contribution to the vocal and dramtic features of the occasion.

There was very good singing indeed by the chorus—voluminous, accurate, finely shaded, and the orchestra played with finish and sonority. Mr. Polacco conducted the performance and is entitled to great credit for it. The scenery was, of course, all new, and was unusually picturesque: the seashore and temple of the first act, the run in the moonlight of the second, the native hut and the landscape of the next scene of the third.

BRILLIANT SOCIETY DISPLAY.

Spectacular Gowns and Jewels Worn—Occupants of the Boxes.

A brilliant assembly of society witnessed the opera last night. When the curtain fell at the close of the first act, showing an arid beach on the Island of Ceylon, the house lights were flashed on a scene gorgeous in coloring and the scintillating fire of jewels. The array of gowns was spectacular, with the new metal and jewel effects. Metal gauzes of green and metal cloths of gold, and glittering opera cloaks, lavishly embroidered in gold, added to the lustre of the famed "golden horseshoe."

There were also many costumes of simplicity in color and design, which gave more variety to the scene of fashion. Many more jewels were worn than at the opening last season.

One of the parterre boxes that attracted the most attention was 29, occupied by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, who had as her guests the Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. Gerard, also James De Wolf Cutting. Mrs. Gerard's costume was silver gray velvet with a corsage of gray net brocaded in silver flowers. Mrs. Barney was in rose pink satin trimmed with silver and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occupied Box 1, owned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet. They entertained Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. W. Payne Thompson. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a pale mauve velvet draped with silver tulle. Mrs. Iselin was in white satin, the corsage showing touches of jet. Two tall white peacock feathers rose from her dark coiffure. She carried a huge white ostrich shaded fan. Mrs. Thompson was in black net picked out in silver, with a culrass corsage of silver.

C. Oliver Iselin's Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford shared Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Schuyler Parsons, Jr., and R. Thornton Wilson. Mrs. Iselin wore pale-pink satin with silver lace, and Mrs. Sanford was in pale-pink velvet and lace. Mrs. Bishop wore green satin and tulle embroidered in crystals.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison in Box 21, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie. Mrs. Davison wore a gown of purple velvet and tulle. Mrs. Guthrie was in black velvet, with a rope of pearls. Mrs. Stotesbury appeared in rose red velvet and tulle angel sleeves to match, with a wonderful collection of jewels, including a high diamond crown, and a huge pear-shaped diamond, set in a diamond fretwork plaque, her wedding gift from the late J. Pierpont Morgan. She also wore diamond shoulder clasps, and a short necklace of large pearls.

Miss Mabel Gerry, in Box 23, wore a black velvet gown and orchids. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, James Barney, Wadsworth Lewis, and Francis Roche. Mrs. Eddy was in peach pink satin and crystals.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, in Box 18, had as their gests, the Misses Harriet and Mary Crocker Alexander, Stuyvesant Chanler, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, the fiancé of Miss Harriet Alexander. Mrs. Alexander wore a pale blue brocaded gown with a diamond diadem and orchids at the corsage. Miss Alexander was in flesh-colored satin trimmed with gold lace. Miss Mary C. Alexander wore a frock of rose-shaded silk.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor.

In Box 7 were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington and Miss Alice Huntington, Mrs. Astor's débutante sister. Mrs. Astor wore a simple white gown of satin and chiffon. Mrs. Huntington was in black velvet, and the débutante wore a frock of rose-pink and white tulle.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, in Box 14, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow of Washington, D. C., and Coster Wilmerding. Mrs. Warren was in ciel blue, with diamonds and pearls. Mrs. Glasgow wore blue metallic cloth and chiffon, with a diamond bandeau.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight were in Box 9, and had with them Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry and Thomas Slidell. Mrs. Harriman wore a pansy-colored velvet, with a silver on the corsage. Mrs. Straight was in dull green velvet, trimmed in dull silver. Mrs. Gerry wore an oyster white, draped with tulle of the same shade.

In Box 26 were Mr. and Mrs. William Ross Proctor, who had with them Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Miss Vouletti Proctor, and W. R. Proctor, Jr. Mrs. Proctor was in white and silver, and Mrs. Root wore a costume of white and black, carrying a huge white feather fan. Miss Proctor was in palest blue and pink.

Mrs. George J. Gould and Mrs. Henry Clews were in Box 12. Mrs. Gould was in very pale blue, with a superb plastron of diamonds at the corsage and a chain of diamonds. Mrs. Clews wore a gown of oyster white with shoulder straps of black jet, with a tall black ostrich plume rising from the coiffure.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly's guests in Box 17 included the Duchess de Richelieu and Miss Ruth Twombly. Mrs. Twombly was in white satin and tulle with pearls, and the Duchess de Richelieu wore a gown of white velvet with angel sleeves and draperies of white chiffon. Miss Twombly was in white tulle with touches of blue.

Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, in Box 20, wore a cloth of silver gown, with a coronet of diamonds, and a dog collar of pearls and a diamond necklace. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who was with Mrs. Mills, was in black, with a touch of white, and pearls.

With Clarence Mackay in Box 28 were Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, and Mr. Furlaud of Paris. Mrs. Thomas was in white and silver and Mrs. Magee wore a gown of black and white with touches of silver, carrying a large black feather fan.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney were in Box 30. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney wore a mediaeval gown of castor colored velvet, with a girdle of silver worn below the waist line, and ropes of pearls. Mrs. Payne Whitney was in metal cloth of gold, with a side girdle of blue, and a diamond tiara.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, in Box 3, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kenney and Miss Henry May. Mrs. Wilson appeared in white satin veiled in tulle picked out in black. Her jewels were pearls. Mrs. Wilson, Jr., wore a mediaeval gown of rose red velvet, with a diamond plastron. Mrs. Kennedy's light mauve velvet was trimmed with silver spangled lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, in Box 25, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Poe, Miss Louise Wise, Clinton Gray, H. F. Eldridge, and Pembroke Jones, Jr. Mrs. Jones, in gray velvet, wore her emeralds. Mrs. Pope, who was in white velvet, wore a diamond bandeau. Miss Wise of Wilmington, N. C., was in white tulle, trimmed in satin.

In Box 35 were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Police Commissioner and Mrs. Arthur Woods, and Miss Anne Morgan. Mrs. Satterlee wore turquoise blue velvet with white lace and a diamond collar. Miss Morgan was in pale blue satin and tulle, with a diamond and pearl collar. Mrs. Woods wore a bright blue chiffon velvet costume with wide bands of pearl trimming and a diamond bandeau on her dark hair.

R. Fulton Cuttings and Guests.

In Box 27 were Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who had Dr. and Mrs. Stafford McLean, Mrs. Reginald Auchincloss, and John Sloane as their guests. Mrs. Cutting was in black and silver brocade. Mrs. McLean wore a costume of white satin and tulle, and Mrs. Auchincloss was in white satin with a touch of turquoise blue and wore violets on her corsage. Both of the sisters carried huge white ostrich feather fans.

Henry C. Frick, in Box 19, had with him Miss Helen C. Frick, Mrs. Lawrence Dilworth, Miss Louise Freeman, John P. Grier, and Dr. Fordyce St. John. Miss Frick was in pale pink, and Mrs. Dilworth wore green and silver.

Lord Glentworth was with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady in Box 32, also Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Kelley. Mrs. Brady wore a gown of cloth of gold and pearls. Mrs. Ryan was in black velvet, and Mrs. Kelley in light blue and silver.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Blodgett, in Box 5, had Miss Catherine C. Blodgett, their débutante daughter, with them, also Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold and Samuel S. Colt. Mrs. Blodgett was in rose pink velvet, and the débutante in blue metallic cloth. Mrs. Griswold wore black satin, brocaded in gold roses, with a diamond hair ornament.

Ambassador and Mme. da Gama.

Mr. and Mrs. John Markle, in Box 34, had with them Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tatnall and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt. Mrs. Markle was in pink and silver with diamond ornaments. Mr. and Mrs E. H. Gary, in Box 15, had as their guests the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama Mr. and Mrs D. C. Jackling of San Francisco, and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels. Mrs. Gary was in brilliant green velvet, with a coronet and plastron of diamonds. Mme. da Gama was in dull blue, trimmed in dull silver, with Russian diamond tiara. Mrs. Spreckels wore black with white tulle and pearls, and Mrs. Jackling was in black velvet with diamonds.

Mme. Alda Gatti-Casazza had as her guests in Box 48, in the grand tier, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, William C. Van Antwerp, Sherman Day, and Philip Foster. Colonel Robert C. Clowry, in Box 40, in that tier, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Karl G. Roebling, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook. Mr. and Mrs. George McNeir, in Box 47, had with them Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey, Mrs. William McNeir of Washington, D. C., and Thomas S. McNeir. Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis, in Box 51, entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Trabell. Isaac D. Fletcher's guests in grand tier Box 52 were Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Van C. Hamilton, Professor and Mrs. J. B. Fletcher, and Dr. Austin Barclay Fletcher. Joseph Ritter, in Box 45, entertained Mme. Pavlo Frisch. Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, Miss Florence Pease, J. Gilmore Fletcher, and Andrew Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn entertained Stephene Lauzanne, the former editor of Le Matin of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington were absent on account of mourning; also Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele. E. Hayward Ferry's guests in his parterre box were Mr. and Mrs. de Forest Manice, Miss Louise Dilworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar. Miss Esther Auchincloss was among the guests in George F. Baker's parterre box, No. 10, and her fiancé, Edmund Nash; also Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont entertained in Box 4, Mrs. Belmont being in pale blue and chiffon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt had in their parterre box Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey and Miss Rosina Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, in Box 8, were among the newcomers. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan had as their guests, in parterre box 22, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Frederick H. Baldwin, and W. Crowninshield, and George Woolsey.

Many Foreigners Present.

A large number of foreigners were present at the premiere—more than usual. Many of these visitors are on this side on missions connected with their Governments. Captain Koenig of the merchant submarine Deutschland and several of his officers were in the audience.

Miss Julia Chester Wells, in grand tier box 41, entertained Mrs. Charles E. Cooke, Frederick Swift, and Henry Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Bertram G. Work, in Box 30, had Mr and Mrs. Peake and Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday. Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, in stall box E, entertained Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck.

Mrs. Van Juch Wellman and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Marron, owners of Stall Box F, had Mrs. William L. Swinburne with them. Mrs. Jacob Langeloth had Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frew and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peters as her guests in Stall Box W. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, in Stall Box C, entertained Miss Dorothy Manice.

Others at the Opera.

Others seen were W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Roose, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Robert W. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert, who had Mr. and Mrs. John Angus McKay with them in Stall Box V; Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. C. Hartman Kuhn, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Marshall Field, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath.

The omnibus of the Metropolitan Opera Club was filled. Among the members of the club present were Ernest F. Ayrault, Edmond C. Converse, William C. De Lancy, George Ethridge, Charles L. Gibson, David L. Haight, Clifford B. Harmon, William A. Klemm, Frahs Lowisohn, Hermann Oelrichs, George D. Provost, John E. Schermerhorn, Harry Rowe Shelley, James J. Van Alen, Waldron Williams, William F. Zeller, Alexander S. Cochran, Eugene W. Durkee, De Soto Fitzgerald, Edward de Peyster Livingston, I. Chauncey McKeever, Robert Maxwell, Warren C. Beach, and Eugene W. Durkee.

OPERA HOUSE LEADS RIALTO.

600 Automobiles in Line—Lobby Now a Smoking Room.

That one spot along Broadway which has been a dark blot on the name of "white lights" all through the Fall months of theatrical activity, blossomed out into incandescence last night as the Metropolitan Opera House took its place at the head of the Rialto. The opera was Bizet's "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," which was given for the first time complete at the institution. Caruso headed the cast and there was everything about the occasion that there should be on an opening night.

There was another thing that should not have been, but the audience knew nothing about it. General Manager Gatti-Casazza, after he entered the house and had spent some time back of the scenes, found missing from his shirt-front one of the set of pearl studs which had been his pride. So, while the artists on the stage were singing "The Pearl Fishers," all available attachés were acting the same parts in real life for the benefit of the General Manager. They had not reported success by midnight.

The unpleasantness of the weather had some effect on delaying arrivals and making the members of the audience damp and unenthusiastic when they did get there. It is estimated by the official statistician of the house that there were about 600 automobiles in the lines that slowed up traffic around the house during the first half hour of the evening. Society followed its usual custom of not being visible in the boxes until the lights were turned on after the end of the first act and vanishing before they lighted the house after the final curtain.

As visitors entered the main doors they saw that changes had been made during the Summer. In the main entrance large settees had been placed at one end and a cigar stand put in, giving at once an air of coziness that had formerly been conspicuously absent. The innovation is credited to the new member of the executive staff, Edward Ziegler.

Inside the house new carpets have been laid. They are of a dazzling redness that almost frightens the feet. The rail separating the standees from the elect has been replaced by a grill, and there are now lights showing the steps that must be descended from the entrance doors to floor level. Formerly these steps were dark and caused many a stumble.

CONSTANCE MORGAN ILL.

Health Department Diagnoses Her Case as Poliomyelitis.

Residents in the apartment house at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street have been disturbed for several days over the fact that an officer of the Health Department attached an infantile paralysis sign to the front door of the first-floor apartment of Miss Constance Morgan, who is employed as a secretary in the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company here.

At the apartment house last night it was said that she had been ill for the last four days and was under the care of a nurse. Miss Morgan's condition was not serious, the nurse insisted, and she had not as yet shown any signs of paralysis.

Miss Morgan is about 22 years old, and is the daughter of the late Leslie and Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan. Her name appears in the Social Register. Her father was a shipbuilder here, and died about ten years ago. Her mother, who taught a private school after his death, died more recently, and Miss Morgan found herself in straitened circumstances and was forced to go to work.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. PULITZER

Magazine Publisher Denies Wife's Charges of Cruelty.

Papers in a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Lillian Hearne Pulitzer against Walter Pulitzer, son of the late Albert Pulitzer and nephew of Joseph Pulitzer, were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday showing that Justice Morschauser in Westchester County had allowed $30 a week alimony instead of $300 a month asked by Mrs. Pulitzer.

Mrs. Pulitzer sued on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. In her petition for alimony she gave this description of her husband: "It is impossible in words to explain the character and temperament of Mr. Pulitzer. All our married life he has been tireless in his efforts to break my will. He is a man of about 39 years of age, of strong and robust build. His one thought is of himself, and his egotism is unsurpassed by any one I have ever met."

The couple were married at Patchogue, L. I., on Aug. 8, 1900. Mrs. Pulitzer alleges that at Sea Cliff, L. I., in 1910, her husband became jealous of her pet bulldog and mistreated the animal so cruelly that she left the dinner table and locked herself in her room, whereupon Mr. Pulitzer broke open the door and addressed her in violent language.

The defendant submitted a photograph of himself playing a guitar and his wife sitting near by and smiling at him. He also produced an affidavit by Richard Hartley, art editor of Satire, published by a stock company controlled by Mr. Pulitzer, who said that "the attitude of Mr. Pulitzer toward his wife was invariably one of affection and consideration." The defendant says that while his salary is $5,000 a year and he owns $100,000 of stock in a magazine publishing company, the stock has no market value, and often he doesn't feel that he should draw his salary.

Mr. Pulitzer said last night that the whole trouble with his wife was a tempest in a teapot.

"She abandoned a happy home and a generous and devoted husband in a fit of jealous rage," he said. "There is no justification for the suit. I never spoke crossly to her, much less abused her."

"The trouble is," he continued, "she is a spoilt child, as her friends well know. She has been feted by society until it has turned her pretty head. She has even wanted to go on the stage. I refused to support her when she deserted her home."

BUYS ON UPPER 5TH AV.

Mrs. Flagler, Bride of Today, May Build on 96th St. Corner.

Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, who will be married today to Judge Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville, Ky., in this city, will probably join the upper Fifth Avenue colony in the near future, by building a mansion for her new city home. The transfer was recorded yesterday to her, in the Register's Office, of the block front on Fifth Avenue between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, opposite Central Park. The plot has a frontage of 201 feet by 100 feet in depth on each street. The transfer was dated Aug. 30, 1914, showing that she took title at that time, but her ownership of the property has been kept secret. The transfer was made by John Russell Pope, the architect, who purchased the property over two years ago.

The property is well above the northern limit of fine Fifth Avenue homes, although there has recently been a tendency to build elaborate houses above Carnegie Hill. Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri is completing a fine house in Ninety-fifth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, adjoining a new house recently built for Mrs. Amory Carhart. Last year Willard D. Straight built his new home on the Ninety-fourth Street corner.

Mrs. Flagler has taken title to the property subject to a mortgage for $760,000. On the assessment rolls last year it was valued for taxation at $484,000.

TELEPHONE CLERK TO GET 'CHANGE SEAT

Employers Will Reward John Ahearn, in Their Service for Fifteen Years.

PRECEDENT IS SHATTERED

Jacquelin & Co. Are Latest Wall Street Firm to Bestow a Membership as Gift.

A second uniformed employe of the Stock Exchange is to be advanced to full membership on the board as soon as John H. Jacquelin & Co., 52 Broadway, have completed arrangements for the purchase of a seat for John Ahearn. Ahearn has been chief telephone clerk on the Exchange for the Jacquelin firm for fifteen years. Last week Underhill & Gilmor bought a seat for Philip Miller, sergeant of the messenger boys on the floor.

These promotions of employes to membership on the Exchange caused considerable comment in the Street yesterday. In the past the Stock Exchange, with its membership limited to 1,100 men, has been considered as a rather exclusive club, but the signs point toward a distinct change in this respect. The break from precedent came first last Spring, when S. S. Schuyler of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham bought a seat for one of the firm's office force as a reward for long and skillful service.

One reason ascribed for the promotion of Stock Exchange employes is the heavy business done in securities these days. Messengers and telephone clerks of long experience are qualified to step right into the crowds on the floor and hold up their end. They become distinct assets to their firms without a period of "breaking in."

John H. Jacquelin & Co. are one of the five big odd-lot houses, the details of whose business on the Exchange have expanded largely since the period of million-share days began. The firm already has six floor members, and, like other odd-lot firms, has been forced to unusual exertions to execute its orders.

$117,564 HOSPITAL AID GIVEN

Treasurer of United Fund Reports Largest Year's Distributions.

Robert Olyphant, President of the United Hospital Fund of New York, formerly known as the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, said yesterday at a meeting of the fund that the large number of hospitals appealing for public aid showed the necessity for a standardizing agency, such as the fund, which compiled the most complete and carefully verified facts regarding the work and finances of the various hospitals.

Frederick C. Greene, General Secretary, reported that 132,615 bed patients had been cared for by these hospitals last year, while they also cared for 500,146 dispensary cases and 35,596 ambulance calls. Seventy per cent. of the work done in these hospitals was without cost to the poor, he said, and, in view of the increased cost of drugs and supplies, he thought they had a primary claim on the citizens of this city.

George McAneny and Ivy L. Lee were elected members-at-large, and E. H. Outerbridge and Arnold Wood were elected members of the Executive Committee of the fund. Charles Lanier, for thirty-five years Treasurer of the organization, reported that this year's distribution was the largest yet made, amounting to $117,564.

WILLS $90,000 TO MISSIONS.

Presbyterian Boards Get Legacies from Col. McNeely's Estate.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—More than $100,000 is left to charitable and public institutions by the will of Colonel Frederick S. McNeely, former Postmaster here, which was admitted to probate today. Under the terms of the will the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America will receive $30,000 and the Board of Home Missions of the same organization $20,000. These sums are to be augmented in later years by the equal division between the two boards of an additional $40,000.

The estate is valued at about $200,000.

"The 13th Chair" Next Monday.

"The 13th Chair," a new melodrama by Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law," will be presented next Monday night in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. "Object—Matrimony" was moved there last night from the Cohan and Harris, and was to have remained two weeks, when it would have been succeeded by "Mile-a-Minute Kendall." The postponement of that play caused the change in plans and the earlier arrival of the Veiller piece.

Bazaar for the New Synagogue.

The Sisterhood of the New Synagogue, 43 West Eighty-sixth Street, will hold a bazaar to start a building fund for the synagogue on the Astor roof beginning this afternoon. It will continue this evening and during the afternoon and evening tomorrow and Thursday. Tomorrow evening Commissioner Waldstein will speak. Mrs. Isaac H. Meyer is President of the sisterhood and Mrs. Charles Rose is in charge of the bazaar arrangements. The New Synagogue was founded by Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, formerly of Far Rockaway, and at present has a membership of 150.

Mrs. Frank H. Mason Ill in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Frank H. Mason, widow of the former American Consul General in Paris, is seriously ill here. Her son, Dean B. Mason, American Consul at Algiers, has been summoned to her bedside.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
After the play SEE (Atop this Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

A PLAY THAT EVERY ONE WILL ENJOY!
"CAPTAIN KIDD Jr."
AT THE Cohan & Harris THEATRE W. 42d St.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. 1st Mat. Tom'w 2:20.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
(Courtesy Klaw & Erlanger)
FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 1:30 P. M.
Actors' Fund Testimonial Performance tendered to Mr. F. F. Mackay.
Chairman Executive Committee Actors' Fund.
A SPECIAL PROGRAM of STAR NOVELTIES arranged by the OFFICERS OF THE FUND (under the direction of Daniel Frohman.)
Usual Prices. Mail Applications Received.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20
Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"Sparkling Comedy."—Telegram
CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20.
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
SEVENTH BIG WEEK
BACKFIRE

Will make the nation laugh!
"CAPTAIN KIDD Jr."
AT THE Cohan & Harris THEATRE W. 42d St.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. 1st Mat. Tom'w 2:20

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20.
Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.

JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy
MAJOR PENDENNIS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20.

MORE GENUINE ENJOYMENT AND SPONTANEOUS COMEDY IN
"CAPTAIN KIDD Jr."
THAN IN ANY PLAY SINCE "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
AT THE Cohan & Harris THEATRE W. 42d St.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Artists AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15.
Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:15
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for final (2 Weeks) performances.

HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:20 | LAST WEEK
Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
UNDER SENTENCE
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun. 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
A WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

A WONDER PLAY and A WONDER CAST!
"CAPTAIN KIDD Jr."
AT THE Cohan & Harris THEATRE W. 42d St.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. First Mat. Tomorrow

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
THEATRE
HEATING HEATERS

Amusing!
Good Gracious Annabelle
Amazing!
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20
Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20.
Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty"
Best Show in Town! Famous Globe Chorus
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production
BEN-HUR
First Time at Popular Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
330 Living People
20 Living Horses

Tell Everybody You Know and Even Those You Don't Know to
Go and See
"CAPTAIN KIDD Jr."
AT THE Cohan & Harris THEATRE W. 42d St.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. First Mat. Tomorrow

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THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In His Latest Satire,
"American Aristocracy"
More Daring & Laughs Than Ever Before
ALSO SPLENDID

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1916.

OF UNIVERSAL BENEFIT.

The re-election of President WILSON will be felt as a substantial gain throughout the world and for a long time to come. It will seriously check and probably defeat the movement that had been started in Europe for a war of tariffs to follow the war of armies and with a like destructive purpose. The avowed intention of this movement was to starve the trade of the Central Powers, should they be defeated, as the Allies have sought to shut out food from the territory of their enemies. Were it successful, it would extend and prolong the sufferings of the war and prevent or defer the recuperation of the nations from war's devastation and enfeeblement.

Had Mr. HUGHES been elected, and the Republican Party been returned to power, it would have been accepted in Europe as an indorsement by the people of the United States of the underlying principle of this trade war, the principle of privilege and monopoly on the one hand and of repression and oppression on the other hand. Had Great Britain been misguided enough to join in the plot gravely proposed by her allies—and there is a strong party in England and the Dominions in sympathy with the plot—there would not have been in all the world a single great nation standing for the utmost freedom of exchange and for the advance toward general peace and lasting prosperity to which freedom of exchange is absolutely the condition precedent. The re-election of President WILSON will be a powerful reinforcement to British statesmen such as Mr. ASQUITH, Viscount GREY, and Viscount BRYCE in their efforts to achieve a peace that will be enduring.

It is, indeed, in the attitudes of the two candidates and the parties back of them toward this vital principle of commercial equality and freedom that the significance of the national election lies, not for our country alone, but for the world. The Republicans and their leader did not for a moment or in any serious manner pretend that the policy of the United States in foreign relations would be changed if Mr. HUGHES became President, and in the Chancelleries of the contending Powers no change was expected. The firm and impartial neutrality which President WILSON, following the unchanging policy established by WASHINGTON, had maintained, the consistent and steady assertion of American rights, equally initiated by WASHINGTON and upheld by Mr. WILSON, these would not—because they could not—have been abandoned by a Republican President. What would have been abandoned and reversed would have been the principle of the greatest practicable freedom of commerce. Instead of faith in that principle and loyal and sympathetic eagerness to establish and extend its beneficent influence, the temper of the American Government would have been that of narrow, selfish, and envious protectionism. Against the proposed transfer of bitter warfare from the field of arms to the field of trade the United States could have presented no opposition. It could have offered only its own miserable policy as a precedent. On the one essential and inevitable issue which must arise when the war is ended and general peace is to be considered, the issue of equal commercial opportunity, of the "open door," the weight of this great nation would have been thrown in the scale of reaction.

The world is talking of a "League to Enforce Peace." Viscount GREY and Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG recognize it as the possible means of insuring the world against the recurrence of the conflict that has desolated Europe. But peace that must be maintained by arms is at best a difficult and risky achievement. Every one will concede that peace would be far more certain and secure if the chief motive for conflict were as far as practicable removed. The chief motive for the present war—not the sole motive, certainly, but the one without which the others would probably have been inadequate—is the desire for exclusive or privileged trade. It is that which has guided and urged Germany in her struggle for her "place in the sun," for colonial expansion in Africa and China, for control of the Balkan trade routes and the resources of Asia Minor. Nor are the Allies free from like aspirations. France and Russia, where they have extended their dominions and their control, have sought special advantages, and threescore years ago Great Britain was fighting to maintain her commercial advantage in India. The desire for trade cannot be suppressed. It is the product of the struggle for existence which is the lot of humanity. But if trade can be made more free and more nearly equal, by so much is the danger of armed conflict lessened.

By that path, after the close of this war, must peace be sought. Had Mr. HUGHES been elected President on Tuesday, the tendency of the policy of the American Government would have been, directly and indirectly, to bar that path; certainly, in no way would our Government have aided to clear that path. Mr. WILSON, on the other hand, is deeply in sympathy with the principle of free exchange and equal opportunity. He has unshaken faith in the ability of America to work out its destiny in peaceful and fair competition with the world. He has the statesman's and the student's confidence that this principle will justify itself wherever and whenever it is honestly applied. And he will cast the influence of the great nation which has chosen him again to lead it to establish that principle as the surest guarantee for the peace, the safety, and the welfare of the world.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The information that some of the Progressive Republicans in the next House will bolt the nomination of JAMES R. MANN for Speaker and vote for CHAMP CLARK is not to be taken at its face value. What it means is that thus early these gentlemen are serving notice on the House organization that they will have to be reckoned with, conciliated, and coddled. It is the forerunner of many such pronouncements by different groups in the Republican half of the House. It is the forerunner of many similar ones in the Democratic half. On the Democratic side the threat will take the form of a reluctance to support whatever program the President may have set his heart upon. It may also take the same form it has taken on the Republican side—a threat to bolt the caucus nomination for Speaker.

This is the inevitable result of electing a Congress in which neither party has a working majority, in which, perhaps, neither party will have a majority at all. The last party contest over the Speakership was in 1855, and lasted for months before the deadlock could be broken. Since that time there has never been a Congress in which one party or the other did not have enough votes to organize the House. The same situation now arises that arose in 1855, and if the different groups are as irreconcilable as they were then it may be 1918 before the House elected in 1916 is organized.

It is more likely, however, that the party leaders will avert such a contest by bowing the knee to the various groups and promising them anything they want for the sake of electing a Speaker. In that case, which party can organize the House depends on which party can make the highest bid to the little group of Socialists, Prohibitionists, and other nondescripts who hold the balance of power. The organization of the House, however, will not end the trouble. From the time it is organized until it goes out of existence in 1919 it will be in the power of any group to hold up legislation, if it is a Democratic group, or to paralyze opposition, if it is a Republican group; and each group will exercise these powers unless the leaders of its party yield to its demands. The chances are that 1918 will see the biggest pork bill ever passed, for the leaders will not dare refuse a public building to the most unimportant and insignificant tailender in all the rank and file.

ORIGIN OF THE LIGHTERAGE CASE.

To do New Jersey justice, it is not proposing to gain advantage for itself at New York's loss through its own initiative and original malice. The case started through the unwillingness of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow railway rates to be increased directly. The Commission proposed to reach similar results indirectly, and thus escape the odium of raising rates. Accordingly, the railways were to be allowed to get the money they needed by methods which the Commission specifically recommended. Among them were charges for demurrage, car spotting, storage, loading and unloading, and similar services performed as part of the undivided transportation service.

This course was taken upon the argument of Mr. BRANDEIS that the terminal costs absorbed 80 per cent. of the total rate and left nearly nothing for the haul. In one case named by him, the terminal costs being deducted from the rate of 4 mills, there remained seven-tenths of a mill for the haul of 428 miles. If the cost for foreign cars used also were deducted, there remained, according to Mr. BRANDEIS, nothing for the haul or for the maintenance of the tracks. The Commission was so impressed by the argument and the advantages of the easy way of raising rates without raising them that it issued a series of orders which made the matter worse when the railways acted on the Commission's advice. There was just as much objection to larger payments for terminal services as for line services. Some of the services named as suitable for separate payment were decided by the courts not to be terminal services. Some of the payments which were asked were overruled by the Commission itself upon appeal against them. Some of them are still in suspense, and some of them are being renewed as original motions.

It is at this point that New Jersey enters the case. The Commission overruled the intervention of New Jersey's cities in the New York case, but added "the Commission is of the "opinion that the complaint of the "interveners would be more properly "made the subject of separate pro-"ceedings under formal complaint." New Jersey accordingly is acting upon suggestion scarcely less than invitation or instruction. The appeal of the railways for addition to their resources was begun in 1910, when only the railways scented their approaching trouble. So lately as 1914 the Commission elaborately reassured them that there was no cause for their alarm, as there was no crisis in their affairs. The Commission told the carriers that they would have no trouble in renewing their hundreds of millions of notes then maturing. Their credit was good, and so far as it was impaired it was because of their errors of management. Specific rates would be examined, and specific recommendations were made, but no action was taken upon 22,000 tariffs as a whole, including millions of rates.

That was the prevailing opinion, which now may be tested by facts. Almost everything which the railways alleged as cause for their relief has come true. There was great prostration of railway credit and enterprise after the Commission declared that there was no crisis. And now the subject is acute again at a time when the railways are praying to be delivered from too much prosperity, as was the case in 1907. Now as then they are unable to fulfill their duties to the country for lack of resources which they should have had years ago, and which cannot relieve the present situation if given now. Cars, tracks, terminals, all facilities of transportation are needed, and cannot be provided for years after the money for them is found.

But delay is still the word. The lighterage case was postponed yesterday until next year, and will not be decided until long after it is argued. "Pressure upon the Commission's calendar" is the reason for the adjournment. There's no denying the excuse. The calendar is overcrowded. The Commission cannot accomplish a task which is immeasurably greater now than when it was declared impossible by one of the first and ablest members of the Commission. But who does not regret that business must wait indefinitely for such decisions?

PERCIVAL LOWELL.

PERCIVAL LOWELL, whose sudden death at Flagstaff, Ariz., yesterday terminated a career filled with energetic labor and marked by notable achievement, will always be remembered for his work as an astronomer and mathematician. He was scarcely of the rank of the illustrious SIMON NEWCOMB, he was, perhaps, less useful, in a practical sense, than Professor PICKERING of Harvard in the advancement of scientific study and research in this country; but, quite apart from his theories in regard to Mars, which must inevitably be brought to mind whenever his name is mentioned, he had accomplished much in his observations of the heavens and had made discoveries of indisputable value. In his convictions touching the existence on Mars of canals or channels constructed mechanically, and its inevitable corollary that the planet is inhabited by intelligent beings, LOWELL received scant support from his contemporaries of distinction. He was ridiculed for seeing things that other observers could not see and for entertaining two seemingly irreconcilable theories of Mars, first that the conservation of the water formed by the melting ice at its poles was necessary to support life on the planet, and second that there was oxygen in the atmosphere and water vapor as well.

Professor LOWELL was not in the least disturbed by the hostile judgments of his theories or their rejection by learned bodies. He kept bravely at his appointed task of studying Mars until the end of his life, and it is not to be doubted that the results of some of his observations will stand the test of time. The present judgment of the scientific world is that he was too largely governed in his researches by a vivid imagination. But he interested in the study of astronomy a large number of persons who would never have been attracted to it by the achievements of his more practical contemporaries. PERCIVAL LOWELL was, in fact, a man of splendid enthusiasms, and they inspired him from the beginning of his career. They were first revealed in his books relating to Oriental life and customs, the result of his ten years of residence and study in the Far East; they were as obvious in his studies of Mercury, Venus, and Saturn, in his equipment of expeditions to study solar phenomena in various parts of the earth, as they were in his theories of Mars. Moreover, his teachings about the wonderful irrigation system of Mars and its builders are yet to be disproved. He managed year by year to add new and plausible arguments, based on fresh observations, to the vast fabric of fact and conjecture he had built up.

His observations since the establishment of the Lowell observatory twenty-two years ago have been recorded by him in books that have been widely read and in many papers and addresses to learned societies. It is to be hoped that he has left at Flagstaff a successor competent to carry on his work. Personally, PERCIVAL LOWELL was singularly attractive, a perfect type of the scholar and the man of the world combined. He was not a poser or a "sensationalist," he did nothing for notoriety's sake. He was firm in his convictions and was entirely justified in his reliance upon his own learning, which was ample, and his powers of vision.

THE OLD SUPERSTITION.

It is probably too much to hope for, but we wish most heartily that Mr. WILLCOX would find his private affairs sufficiently pressing to lead to his resignation as National Chairman, and that the National Committee would have the wisdom to select as his successor HAYS of Indiana. Such a change would constitute the first harbinger of victory for 1920.—Manchester Union.

Delusions die hard. Apparently some New Hampshire Republicans are unchastened by defeat. Indiana votes for HUGHES. Argal, the Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee was the organizer of victory. Does The Manchester Union attribute to Mr. WILLCOX the loss of New Hampshire? Why fall on Mr. WILLCOX because the voters in a lot of Western States insisted on voting for Mr. WILSON? Why continue to attribute to National Committees and National Chairmen some magic power of carrying States?

In the days of "mules" and "soap" and "blocks of five" something, usually enormously exaggerated, might be accomplished by dexterous political managers brought up in the ethics of the old school. Now the National Committees and their Chairmen are mainly expensive decorations and scenery, stage carpenters, machinists, and electric light men at best. The voters decide for themselves. It is not the burning of red fire, the arranging of mass meetings, the importation of speakers, the distribution of "literature" which nobody reads, that counts. For all the millions spent, for all the daily output of amusing claim and counterclaim by Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. WILLCOX, does anybody out of Bedlam believe that the result of the election would have been different if there had been no National Committees and hustling Chairmen? Does anybody but a hide-bound belated politicaster think that some mighty genius, like Mr. HAYS of Indiana, could have brought Mr. HUGHES into the White House? Nowadays a Chairman, a committee, is but the fly on the wheel.

"The national [Republican] campaign was inexcusably and unbelievably mismanaged," says our doleful friend in the Granite State. Did Mr. WILLCOX nominate Mr. HUGHES? Is it Mr. WILLCOX's fault that there were two Republican parties that deceived nobody by the pretense of being one? The Republicans should blame themselves and, most of all, Mr. WILSON, not Mr. WILLCOX.

A different Republican Party, not a different Republican Chairman, is what is needed.

SMOOT AMONG THE RUINS.

Senator REED SMOOT of Utah pokes his head up from the Republican ruins in his State and tells how the work of woe was wrought:

> The claim that WILSON kept us out of war is responsible for the result, and it is the vote of the women that was influenced by that.

If Mr. SMOOT will cast his eye over the map of the Democratic victory he will find plenty of male suffrage States where "he kept us out of war" was one, though but one, of the reasons, as potent with men as women, for a general vote of confidence in Mr. WILSON's Administration. He makes no better figure than Father ADAM did in "laying it on the woman." It is, or should be, a time of confession and repentance for the Republicans. At least, they should see the facts unless the Republican Party is to become permanently hunker and dwindle, like the Federalists, into an irreconcilable and impotent rump.

The Hon. REED SMOOT, and his like, and his wing of the Republican Party filled the progressives of the country with distrust and suspicion. They saw the Republican Party incapable of positive advance in legislation, of responding to the strong popular desire for policies that build. Mr. SMOOT and the Elder Statesmen, Mr. ROOSEVELT and his personally conducted Progressives, could not coalesce, save in name and for election purposes. Mr. HUGHES was really the candidate of two hostile parties. Republican success would have been only a prelude to a hopeless schism. So multitudes of former Progressives and of independent progressives took Mr. WILSON on his progressive and other achievements. They knew him. What was the country likely to get from a combination of the Penroses and Smoots with their old enemies?

Mr. SMOOT shouldn't inculpate the women. Republican men are to blame, the excellent but still befogged Mr. SMOOT among them.

> In a woman's power!—The Waste Land, and Sentimental Considerations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Election Returns Are Delayed.

Hardly anybody has refrained, during the period of uncertainty that has followed the election, from making more or less angry comment on the supposed negligence or incompetence of officials who failed to send to the legally designated centres the information needed for determining the result of the balloting. For the severity of these comments there was doubtless good reason in many cases, but it is hardly fair to expect all of the men who accept a few days of employment in the polling booths to be intellectual giants, with a full appreciation of their responsibilities. Most of them, nowadays, do their work well and promptly, and, what is more important, wonderfully few of them, in recent years, have been even suspected of doing it dishonestly.

There is also unfairness in the common assumption that the delays of this kind have been confined to the "close" States. As a matter of fact the election boards in California, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and the other States in the same list have not been more dilatory or made more mistakes than have those in the States in regard to which there has been no question. But in the former the delays and the errors left the result in uncertainty, while in the States that went one way or the other by big majorities, errors and delays not less numerous could not affect the outcome, and therefore passed without attention or condemnation.

And there are, in this large country, more than a few election districts so sequestered in woods and mountains that the sending in of the returns in a shape to be received as official, or even as trustworthy, is a task the performance of which takes a long and hard journey. The telephone itself doesn't go quite everywhere yet, and the automobile, though it recoils from few difficulties when in the hands of drivers sufficiently venturesome, still has to recognize the impossible in the trails to some mining camps. There are places whence, to reach a destination only ten miles away, a journey of fifty or a hundred has to be made, and in such cases delay is so easily explicable as to be pardonable.

A Civilian Goes Under Fire.

Such a narrative as that in which a special correspondent of THE TIMES told yesterday of his experiences while going from Verdun to Fort Douaumont, a few miles away, brought to the civilian reader a clearer realization, perhaps, of what it means to be under heavy artillery fire than do the accounts of the same thing that have been presented by those who viewed them with the soldier's eyes.

The military observers have the military standpoint—they see and emphasize the purposes and the results of battle rather than, or at least in connection with, the immediate happenings, and danger to life they treat with professional calm. Some of them have confessed to moments of fear, and have done it without shame, but it was in a way quite different from that in which Mr. WILLIAMS described his own emotions and expressed the hearty regrets he felt, while the shells were bursting around him, for having ventured upon a journey so perilous.

His risks, of course, were only those to which the officers and men in the opposing lines are exposed every day and every night at the front, but they are sustained by discipline and the sense of duty, while he was in a position entirely different. The tale was magnificently told and will take its place in the literature of the war with the very best productions of its class.

THE TIMES, it is needless to remark, does not demand or expect such service as this, but—well, a war correspondent goes, on principle, wherever he is allowed to go. That is the way he is built.

A Long Step Forward in Medicine.

That this is a propitious time for the starting of a new medical college, magnificently endowed, must be obvious to anybody who knows how many American doctors, before the European war, were in the habit of going to Berlin or Vienna to complete their training as specialists under the deservedly famous teachers who lectured and demonstrated in those cities. For some years, however, though there has been no disposition in medical circles to deny the value of study abroad, it has been contended here, with not a little authority, that the American doctor went to Germany or Austria for his post-graduate courses, instead of taking them in the United States, less from necessity than because it was a fashion or custom, and because the foreign training brought an increment of reputation not to be acquired from training at home that was practically as good.

This claim was true, of course, only of a small number, the very best, of our medical schools, and we have had many—too many—for which no such claims could be made. For the present, and presumably for some time to come, access to the great European medical schools will be difficult and their attractions for the foreign student will be diminished in several respects, some of them professional and others political. This fact provides the opportunity which has been seized by the shrewd controllers of the Rockefeller funds for the starting of a new school, to be conducted like the best in Europe and to have abundant funds of its own as a preferable substitute for Government subsidies—which also involve some measure of Government management.

Why a wholly new school should be founded, instead of taking one already established and strengthening it by relieving its Faculties of all financial worries and limitations, is not made quite clear by the preliminary announcements, but it can be assumed that there are reasons for following this course.

The incidental abolition of the Rush Medical College, an institution with a fine record and many distinguished graduates, will be the cause of not a little grief, and the minor, ill-equipped medical schools all over the country will suffer from the creation of a new rival so immensely superior as to make competition hopeless. There is likely, therefore, to be a certain amount of criticism of the new enterprise, but it will soon die away under a chorus of commendation.

A Correction from Paderewski.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES Sunday Magazine of Nov. 12 I read to my great surprise certain remarks concerning me and my political opinions. As I have positively declined to discuss recent events, as I have not received one single newspaper man in connection with that subject, I have in consequence not given anybody the authority to express my opinion on the present political situation in Poland. I urgently ask you to give this statement due publicity. I. J. PADEREWSKI.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 28, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Osip Perelman Portraits and Halsey Sporting Prints on View.

Portraits by the Russian painter, Osip Perelman, are on view at the Knoedler Galleries. The medium is pastel and the manner of expression a mingling of the French and Russian idiom. The work is very clever, although uneven. It always is more or less of a surprise to find competent draughtsmen, who freely display their ability to execute the most difficult passages in the interpretation of the human aspect, slurring the easiest bits, apparently for no reason except that they are so easy. Why should Mr. Perelman, who is capable of managing such an intricate play of lights as that in the portrait of the lusty S. J. Vasto—a bit of characterisation that Zorn hardly could have bettered—turn amateurish with his portrait of George Arliss and place his knife-like accents at random?

The capital modeling in Mme. Carilio's upturned face and the drawing of the hands in Albert Sterner's portrait are examples of the artist's best achievement. They go far to counteract the unpleasant impression made by his trick of tipping up the heads of his sitters to an angle that suggests uncomfortable strain. The exhibition includes an early portrait of M. Elie Metchnikoff in his laboratory, and portraits of Leon Bourgeois, Shane Leslie, Mrs. Walter Farwell, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Maxmillian Shottland, Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mrs. Morrison Parker.

The Halsey Sporting Prints.

The section of sporting prints from the Frederic R. Halsey print collection is now on view at the Anderson Galleries and the pleasure to be derived from it is not confined to its subject interest. Many of the artists represented, Rowlandson, and Atkinson and Pollard, Stubbs and Alkin and Cruikshank, not only were gifted and competent draughtsmen, but were deeply in love with the lusty themes that engaged their pencil and brush. They knew horses and dogs as few know them today. The Birmingham Tally Ho, the "Red Rover," the Devonport and London Mail meant to them excitements of travel, social life, history, and they were keen to make the most of their opportunities. The portraits of Grey, Diomed, Copennagen, Anvil, Bambrino should bring the painter of human portraits to a realizing sense of his deficiencies.

The appearance of the walls devoted to this part of the collection is singularly light and gay. It was the happy fashion of the time, the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, to use simple washes of pure color for these prints and in many of them the landscape backgrounds are suggested with remarkable vivacity and skill. Sportsmen and collectors are, of course, the class to which the exhibition will most appeal, but the artist and general public will be able to find their account in it.

The Original Raemaekers.

The originals of the cartoons by Raemaekers, which have been reproduced in the most powerful papers of Europe, have all been purchased by the Kings, Presidents, and Ministers of the allied nations, and have been loaned by them for a short exhibit in New York City. They will be on exhibition in the galleries of White, Allom & Co., at 19 East Fifty-second Street, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 4. An admission fee will be charged and the entire proceeds will be devoted to the French Red Cross. This will be the only opportunity offered to New Yorkers to see the original cartoons which swayed a nation. None of them are for sale. The work of Raemaekers has brought him fame of several kinds.

He has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from France. At least eleven attempts have been made upon his life by spies. He has been signally honored by the King of England. A price has been set upon his head. When the war broke out he was a portrait painter in Holland. The things he actually saw at the Belgian frontier turned him to the making of cartoons, which first appeared in the Amsterdam Telegraaf and soon attracted world-wide recognition.

The Zuloaga Exhibitions.

The exhibition of large and important pictures by Ignacio Zuloaga, now open at Copley Hall, Boston, will come to the Brooklyn Museum for the month of December. The exhibition will open to the general public Dec. 6 and will last until Jan. 2. It will then go to the Duveen Gallery in New York and later to the principal towns in the West. Among the canvases to be shown are the superb "My Uncle Daniel and His Family," the portrait of M. Maurice Barres against a background of the picturesque town of Toledo, and the "Women of Sepulveda." None of the canvases, except those lent by Mr. Fearing of Boston, have been seen in this country before.

Prices never should be considered in connection with works of art, but artists sometimes make it difficult to disregard them, and Spanish art in particular is becoming an expensive luxury. One Spanish painter (not Zuloaga) has so far anticipated the high cost of living as to raise the price of a representative canvas from such a figure as $8,000 to $25,000 within the last two or three years. This naturally makes it a serious problem to transport and insure paintings for exhibition, and it is great good luck to obtain a really fine showing of so imposing a modern Spaniard as Zuloaga.

Silver for German Clouds?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Steven T. Byington, with laudable curiosity inquiries concerning those tons of silver going over on the Deutschland and wants to know what possible use Germany can have for the metal.

The answer is simple: Compare the recent speech of the Imperial Chancellor with those of Viscount Grey, M. Briand, Sig. Sonnino, and M. Sturmer, and it will be seen that the former lacks the confidence in better things which emphasize the latter. In other words, the clouds of the Allies appear to have a heavy silver lining which seems to be lacking behind those of Germany. It is to fix up those clouds, and so give weight to the poet's universal characterization, that Germany has need of that silver.

GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Nov. 13, 1916.

DUALITY.

Besides the writing of my rhymes,
Quite other things I do, at times;
The stock reports I often scan
Because I am a business man—
I deal in lead!

But always must I keep apart
The matters of the mind and mart,
For, if the men I meet each day
Knew I was poetising, they
Would cut me dead.

And so I only talk at night
About the little things I write
To just a few responsive souls
Who listen by the glowing coals
To what is said.

And with these few my settled plan
Is quite to sink the business man.
Thus I maintain the status quo
And these good friends shall never know—
I deal in lead!

C. S. A. CHILD.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Major Bigelow's Interpretation of the Manila Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are we never to hear the last of that incident in Manila Bay? In THE TIMES of the 10th instant Henry A. Wise Wood brings it up again to illuminate it with a letter addressed to him by "a noted Englishman who has been a warm friend of our country." It appears from this document that Captain Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., on being addressed by the United States Consul at Cape Town, in 1900, in terms of gratitude for the part which the Captain took in the affair, said in reply: "My only regret about that day is that I unnecessarily cleared my deck for action," on which the "noted Englishman" makes the comment, evidently meant by him and taken by Mr. Wood to be full of political significance, "I need say no more."

The story bears interesting testimony to the anti-German feeling which prevailed before the present war in the ruling class of Great Britain, the class which in our civil war befriended our enemies, favoring them in British shipyards and in British ports, and dominating the press which lampooned our President, the Government which snubbed our Minister, and the society which turned a cold shoulder to our people.

The friendship of Great Britain for the United States manifested in Manila Bay, so far as there was any such feeling, was of the kind that a "friend" has for the fellow whom he helps to get into trouble. It would suit Great Britain to have us expand a little by conquest at the expense of other powers than herself, especially in the Eastern Hemisphere, or outside of our traditional sphere of influence. We may count upon her favor at every move that we may make away from the old American doctrine of America only for Americans only. She will meet us halfway when we seem to be coming her way, but let it appear that we are going our own, as we were when we asserted the rights of our sailors on the high seas, when we annexed Texas, when we projected a canal across the American Isthmus, when we fought for the maintenance of the Union, when we sided with Venezuela in her boundary dispute, when we prepared to exercise our perfect right to exempt our coastwise shipping from paying tolls in our own interoceanic canal, when we try, as we are doing today, to secure lawful treatment for our commerce with belligerents, and we should look for Great Britain, not behind us nor at our side, but where she is, in our front, resolutely facing us. JOHN BIGELOW.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

WOMAN'S PARTY LAUGHS.

Cared Little Who Was Elected, Says a Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, far from feeling downcast over the election result, is more than ever convinced of the effectiveness of its policies. It is, in fact, amazed at all that the Woman's Party has been able to accomplish in such a short time. We are quietly "laughing in our sleeve" because the newspapers all over the country are full of long articles trying to prove something about the woman vote in the equal suffrage States.

We cared little which man was elected. We did not campaign for Hughes; what we wanted to prove and make clear has been proved and made clear. These points are as follows. First, that women may hold the balance of power in a Presidential election; second, that women voters will vote on a great moral issue; third, that no political party can safely ignore the demands of women, but must conciliate them.

It is plain that political parties must hereafter appeal to women voters.

ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS,
Chairman National Advisory Council.

New York, Nov. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago I was surprised to see an editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES opposing the granting of suffrage to women on the ground that they would, in all probability, vote as their husbands, fathers, or brothers did, and that the result would, therefore, be in no way affected, and only the cost of elections increased. I was even more surprised to see another similar editorial article, entitled "The Women Who Voted," which appears to arrive at the same deduction after an analysis of the election returns.

May I ask what would have been the character of the editorial comment if, at the polls, woman had consistently voted differently from man—if, for example, she had, as a sex, espoused the cause of Mr. Wilson because "he kept us out of war," or of Mr. Hughes because of his position, when Governor, in regard to racetrack betting? Would it not have been held up as an indication that woman was more moved by the impulses and emotions than man, and the deduction drawn that she was constitutionally unable to take a broad and general view of any situation, and, therefore, not entitled to the ballot?

W. P. GILMORE.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the women contributed to the election of Mr. Wilson there can be no doubt. The result in Kansas was undoubtedly affected by the pacifist women who feared border troubles and appreciated Mr. Wilson's sending troops from the Northeast to protect them. But by far the largest item in the contribution to Mr. Wilson was the special women's train for Mr. Hughes. This train made votes for Mr. Wilson on every turn for the reason that both men and women who can vote and have had some experience in voting resented their advice. Mr. Hughes lost more votes than he gained by his original statement in favor of a Federal woman suffrage amendment, for many a Democrat in the woman suffrage States of the West who would have supported him was silent after his pronunciamento. FELICIA.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Mr. Ansorge's Slogan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my campaign for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, New York, I advocated, and still advocate, an embargo upon the shipment abroad of foodstuffs needed for home consumption.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 9, in a news item, it was incorrectly reported that I favored an embargo on munitions. On the contrary, I believe that an embargo on munitions would constitute an unneutral act, and am, therefore, opposed to such an embargo. I believe, however, that an embargo upon the shipment abroad of foodstuffs needed for home consumption is an absolute necessity, and that unless something is done at once to relieve present conditions the laboring classes of this country will suffer untold hardships. "Feed America First" is the slogan which I originated during the campaign to convey the thought of an embargo upon foodstuffs needed for the consumption of the American people. Several Congressional candidates subsequently adopted the slogan, and I note that associations of retailers have since taken up the matter and that the movement is gaining considerable headway. The laboring classes today have less on their tables than they had when they were earning lower wages, and with food prices soaring to unheard-of limits, restrictive legislation is needed to curtail excessive shipments abroad of foodstuffs needed for home consumption.

MARTIN ANSORGE.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

A NEUTRAL COMMISSION.

S. S. McClure on the Work It Might Do in the War.

New York, Nov. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of a letter in THE TIMES this morning with the title, "Neutral Investigations," I wish to suggest certain things that a neutral commission could do that would be most helpful.

Make an investigation of what the Bryce report calls the "so-called" German atrocities in Belgium and the occupied portions of France. A mountain of documents exists, as well as many living witnesses. These evidences have caused such a hatred and horror in England and France as to be a vital factor in the length of the war. Now, Germany is either the most slandered nation in history or her armies have been guilty of the most atrocious violations of the laws of humanity and nations, and all the world should know the exact truth from unimpeachable authority. The data exist in enormous quantities.

One great cause of hatred between England and Germany is the belief of each country that the other is guilty of the war. Let the commission investigate the causes of the war, as Sir Edward Grey suggests.

Germany hates England because the blockade causes anxiety and hardship in almost every family. This commission could investigate the legality of the blockade maintained by England and France. Such an investigation made by the greatest authorities in international law to be found in the neutral countries would clear the air.

Judgment could be passed by such a body on such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania, the invasion of Belgium, the shooting of Captain Fryatt, the deportation from Lille and similar acts that have tremendously increased hatred toward Germany.

All such work would be similar in character and effect to the well-known Canadian labor law, relating to the investigation of the causes of strikes. This labor law provides the machinery to investigate strikes and lockouts, which is compulsory in all cases where public utilities are concerned, including mines. In other strikes either side can avail itself of this machinery. The duty and power of the Government ends with a report. As a result of this law, strikes rarely occur in Canada.

This neutral commission would act in much the same way. Its authority would end by its findings, and public opinion would exercise such influence as is possible.

But the most important duty of the neutral Governments in this war, in view of the unprecedented situation of such peoples as the Belgians and the Armenians, is this—to take charge as a Government and as a nation of the welfare of these peoples. To illustrate: Belgium is a nation of more than 7,000,000 people, of whom less than a third are engaged in agriculture. This people, on account of the blockade by England and the occupation by Germany, is absolutely unable to carry on its industries. This situation is not a matter of a few months, but of years. Moreover, conditions have decidedly worsened. The physicians working with the relief funds have reported that in many places tuberculosis among children has increased 500 per cent., that most of the children of Belgium will in three months have reached such a physical state that their health can never be restored.

Is it not the duty and privilege of the United States in these times to do a righteous, humane, and unprecedented thing—organize a neutral commission for investigation, and in addition let the commission, with the authority of the United States and such other nations as have joined her, see to it that the Belgians come to no harm?

The creation of this commission by a group of neutral powers would be completely justified by the right and duty to re-establish the principles of international law that have been one expression of the development of justice, mercy, and pity in recent centuries, and to save the health and lives of such unfortunate peoples as the Belgians and Armenians. Or shall we turn away our faces from the beseeching hands and agonized eyes of millions who instinctively turn to "America"?

S. S. McCLURE.

NEW BELGIAN WOES.

A Plea for an American Protest on Deportations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not satisfied with having already driven into virtual slavery in Belgium their helpless victims, Germany is now drafting them for her own industrial and military uses in Germany. This, of course, is only one more relapse into the barbarism that from the start of this war has disgraced German arms and German methods, but surely it is not one that will pass unchallenged and without the strongest official protest of which this great country is capable.

Having sunk many Belgian relief ships, Germany now has the effrontery to claim that this hateful slave traffic is forced upon her by the stoppage of raw materials into Belgium by Great Britain. If food for starving Belgian women and children, the victims of German frightfulness, be sunk on sight, what possible chance could there be for raw materials in transit for use in Belgian factories, unless, of course, they could furnish Germany with munitions with which to fight the Allies. And even if non-contraband raw materials escaped the German submarines, how much of the finished products, or the wages from their manufacture, would ever reach the wretched Belgians?

The United States, which liberated the slave, in duty to its own sense of honor and traditions, can hardly now turn a deaf ear to the Belgians' entreaties. She alone can save them from German slavery.

In 1861 William H. Seward wrote (to Carl Schurz): "Nations like individuals are too much wrapped up in their own interests and ambitions to be deeply concerned by misfortunes or reverses which befall other nations." It is unbelievable today that America is not deeply concerned in this most unholy bondage into which the manhood of a brave nation is now being cast. What Spain has already accomplished for the civil population of Lille, it is the manifest duty of the United States to do for the people of Belgium.

W. DE BURRE WHITE.

New York, Nov. 13, 1916.

Coming of the U-57.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On several occasions during the last week full warning has been given of the approach of the armed German submarine U-57. She comes for the purpose of renewing on our coasts the illegal attacks upon merchantmen by the U-53. She will arrive in the next few days.

The Administration has been asking latterly, "What would you have done?" that the country at large would like to know from the Administration. "What are you going to do?" What preparations have been made for taking correct action in this new lamentable situation? Within a week, unless some accident intervenes, the performances of the U-53 will be repeated, on this occasion off the mouth of Long Island Sound. What preparations have been made to meet this situation? Has the Administration as y

GIFTS OF $1,933,256 TO FOREIGN MISSIONS

Methodist Church Raises $232,682 More Than Total Receipts of Last Year.

BISHOPS PRAISE LIBERALITY

Twenty-one In Session Here Hear Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Approve Military Preparedness.

Twenty-one Bishops and Missionary Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church attended the opening session of the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Church at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. They, as well as others who had come from distant parts of the world to share in the proceedings, applauded vigorously when George M. Fowles, Treasurer of the board, announced that the receipts for foreign mission work this year had exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the Church.

Mr. Fowles's report, and that of Dr. Frank Mason North, one of the Corresponding Secretaries, indicated that the Church had entered upon an unusual program for extending evangelism among the peoples of the world. Figures were given for forty-three mission fields where Methodists are spreading the Gospel, and interest was added to the meeting by the presence of three of the Missionary Bishops under whose direction much of the work in the coming year is to be prosecuted.

That the Church is taking an equally vigorous stand on other matters was demonstrated by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, who delivered an address in which he lauded military preparedness. He paid a tribute to Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard, and to Major Vanderbilt, for their work along the Mexican border. This address was delivered at a meeting preceding the opening of the annual session, and was presided over by Dr. David G. Downey.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of this city was Chairman of the larger assemblage. Bishop Earl Cranston, retired, who was senior Bishop of the Church until succeeded at the Saratoga General Conference by Bishop Joseph F. Berry, sat at Bishop Wilson's right.

Treasurer Fowles announced that the total receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions during the present year, exclusive of amounts paid into the permanent funds and the annuity funds, were $1,933,256.41, which is $232,682.61 more than the total receipts last year. Last year the receipts were $111,114 in excess of the best previous year in the history of the board. Of the money taken in during the last twelve months, $598,855.44 was contributed as special gifts, and $30,611.86 was added to the Self-Denial Fund.

Dr. North reported later that gifts totaling more than $500,000 had been received under the will of the late Mrs. D. Willard James in addition to the $1,000,000 announced at Saratoga while the General Conference was in progress.

Among the Bishops and Missionary Bishops in addition to those already mentioned who gave their enthusiastic approval of the good showing made by the board were John W. Hamilton, William F. McDowell, William Burt, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, William A. Quayle, Edwin H. Hughes, Homer C. Stuntz, Theodore S. Henderson, William O. Shepard, Francis J. McConnell, Wilbur P. Thirkield, Adna W. Leonard, Charles B. Mitchell, Franklin Hamilton, Joseph C. Hartzell, John E. Rounsom, Alexander F. Camphor, Eben E. Johnson, and Isaiah B. Scott. They applauded again when told that of the money received this year, $1,095,549.34 had been disbursed among the missions.

Notwithstanding the general good showing, it was noticed, however, that the receipts from the Spring Conferences, covering most of the East, showed a falling off of nearly $20,000. The receipts from the New York Conference was less than in 1915.

Every section of the United States was represented at the gathering, and most of the ministers attended the meeting at which Dr. Cadman made his plea for preparedness.

"I admire the spirit that caused New York State to send 25,000 men to the border," he said, "but that was the least we could do. If we were really doing our best, however, our States would have 11,000,000 men ready to guard our borders at any moment. We have a long way to go to realize our nationalism. If every member of the leisure class employed his time as well as Major Vanderbilt there would be more respect for men of wealth in this country."

It was announced before the close of yesterday's session that Bishop Anderson would start for Europe in a few days to inspect the work of the missions of the church. Missionary Bishop Johnson will leave for Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa, soon after the meeting of the Foreign Board, which will last three days, is adjourned.

Last night Bishop Quayle delivered an address at Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, on "The World Empire." Tonight Bishop Shepard will speak at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, on "The Spiritual Republics" and the subject of Bishop McConnell's address at about the same hour at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be "Mexico." Bishop Anderson will talk on "Facing a World Situation" at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, tomorrow night.

MISS DELAFIELD'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to F. de Lancey Robinson Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Grace Floyd Delafield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Delafield of 135 West Thirty-eighth Street, to F. de Lancey Robinson will be celebrated at noon tomorrow in Trinity Church, lower Broadway. The Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish.

The bride will be attended by her cousin, Miss Charlotte Prentiss, who will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Selena Arnold and Miss Constance M. Carr, cousin of the bride. Augustus Riley will be Mr. Robinson's best man. The ushers will include Dr. W. Sidney Smith, Virgil Gordon, John Bovey, and George Basil Hooper.

After the ceremony a breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's parents. The couple will spend their honeymoon traveling through Canada and the West.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11th, averaged as follows: Domestic [illegible] cents per pound.—Advt.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
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Dr. Stella Rubinstein of Paris
Begins lecture-promenades on
French Art in French
At Metropolitan Museum,
Tuesday, Nov. 14. Subjects treated
Gothic Sculpture, Interior Decoration
and
Painting in the Nineteenth Century
Six lectures, ten dollars.

WEBB STATUE FOR C. C. N. Y.

Alumni to Honor Former President with Memorial on Campus.

The statue of General Alexander Stewart Webb, former President of the College of the City of New York, will shortly be placed on the campus at the corner of 135th Street and Convent Avenue. When the State of New York, through the New York State Monument Commission, unveiled a statue by the sculptor, J. Massey Rhind, of General Webb at the high-water mark on the field of Gettysburg Oct. 12, 1915, it was proposed that a replica of the statue be procured for the college as a patriotic inspiration to the students who daily enter its halls.

A committee of the Associate Alumni, appointed by Judge Samuel Greenbaum, then President of the association, had in charge the raising of the fund with which to erect the statue. The committee has just reported that the fund has been completed and a site for the statue approved by the Municipal Art Commission. The State of New York originally appropriated $17,955 to defray the cost of erecting and unveiling the statue, and permission to erect a replica at the college was granted by the New York Monument Commission.

The Alumni Committee on the Webb Statue consisted of the following members: R. Floyd Clarke, '80, Chairman; John M. Knox, '68; Alfred Delafield, '68; Charles E. Lydecker, '71; Samuel Greenbaum, '72; Henry N. Tifft, '73; Joseph Eastman, '74; Edward D. Fisher, '75; Nelson S. Spencer, '75; William H. Kenyon, '76; Edgar T. Weed, '77; Alfred Jaretzki, '78; Sigmund Pollitzer, '79; Henry G. S. Noble, '80; Harry W. Mack, '80; Robert W. Bonynge, '82; Edward B. La Fetra, '86; Leon Huehner, '90; Nathaniel Elsberg, '91; Benjamin G. Paskusz, '94; George W. Whiteside, '99; William Kaufman, '01, and Howard C. Green, '02, Secretary.

DR. TOLMAN SUES MUSEUM.

Ousted as Safety Director, He Demands $2,596.

Dr. William H. Tolman, formerly Director of the American Museum of Safety, who was dismissed on Oct. 30 last, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $2,596 from the museum. Dr. Tolman, through his attorney, Julius Offenbach, alleges that he was engaged as Director for five years at $5,000 a year by a resolution of the Directors on May 8, 1912, and was discharged without cause.

It was announced recently by the museum that Dr. Tolman's connection with the institution had been severed for sufficient reasons, but Dr. Tolman's attorney said last night that, while the Director had a hearing, the proceedings were conducted in such a low tone that Dr. Tolman couldn't hear what went on.

CRYSTAL EASTMAN MARRIED.

Woman's Peace Party Chairman Wed Walter Fuller Some Time Ago.

Friends of Crystal Eastman and Walter Fuller learned only yesterday that they were married some time ago, although they were reluctant to disclose the date and the place the ceremony was performed. The bride obtained a divorce last Winter from Wallace J. Benedict, an insurance man, whom she married in 1911.

She is a daughter of a clergyman and came to New York eight years ago to practice law, having degrees from Vassar, Columbia, and New York University Law School. She is Chairman of the Woman's Peace Party. Mr. Fuller is a manager of concert artists.

MISS WILLS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Carll W. Strong to be Held on Nov. 28.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gertrude Wills, daughter of Mrs. Charles John Wills of 321 West Ninety-fourth Street, to Carll Webster Strong will be celebrated at 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. S. DeLancey Townsend, rector of the church, will officiate. There will be no reception.

Miss Elise Shearman will be the bride's maid of honor, and the other attendants will be Mrs. Leslie Savage and Miss Crystal Wellsuifer. Richard Strong will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Samuel Disbrow, James Webster, and Dudley and Louis Strong, brothers of the bridegroom.

Miss Wills's father was associated with the Hotel Biltmore at the time of his death two years ago.

Wm. M. Summers Dies Suddenly.

William M. Summers, a Brooklyn lawyer and civil war veteran, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at the Hillside station of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Summers, who was 68 years old, ran to catch an incoming train and collapsed as he reached the platform. His home was in Hollis, L. I. Mr. Summers was perhaps the oldest guardsman in point of service in the Brooklyn regiments. At the time of his retirement three years ago his comrades in the Twenty-third Regiment presented him with a diamond medal for twenty-five years' service, and he also received a thirty-year medal from the State of New York. When the civil war began Mr. Summers enlisted in Company H of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. After the war he was a lawyer in Brooklyn and later entered the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with which he was connected at the time of his death. Mr. Summers is survived by his wife and three sons.

Aviator Struthers Dies of Injuries.

John Walter Wood Struthers, son of Robert Struthers, an architect, of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street, died here yesterday from injuries received when he fell 800 feet with his aeroplane at the Governors Island Aviation School on Sept. 8. With Charles D. Wiman of Moline, Ill., he was spiraling when the machine developed tail spinning and dropped to the parade ground before control could be regained. Both of the student aviator's legs were broken and he had suffered internal injuries. He was in his thirty-first year, and had been flying since last May. Both he and Mr. Wiman had obtained their F. A. I. licenses and were to have taken the tests for the military aviator's license.

Mr. Struthers was in business with his brothers, Robert, Jr., and Wood Struthers, as a stockbroker at 43 Exchange Place.

Mayer J. Friedkin, Journalist.

Mayer Joseph Friedkin, Jewish journalist and literary critic, died yesterday at his home, 1,004 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He had been for fifteen years a member of the staff of The Jewish Morning Journal, of which his son, Israel Friedkin, is now publisher, and his son-in-law, Arthur Lynn Malkinson, business manager. The funeral will be held at noon today, and the interment will be in Mount Zion Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mr. Friedkin came to America in 1886 from Bialystok, Russia, after studying for ordination as a rabbi. He first entered business, and later became a member of the staff of The Morning Journal. He is survived by six children and his second wife, Mrs. Sophie Friedkin, who is also a writer. Mr. Friedkin was a member of the Noel Tzedk Society.

Joseph Thomas Gilbert.

Special to The New York Times.

GILBERTSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Joseph Thomas Gilbert of this place, which was founded by his ancestor, Abijah Gilbert, who came from England to this country in 1777, died at his home here today, in his sixty-second year. He was a member of the Class of 1879 at Harvard University and for many years had labored to make this the most attractive village in Central New York. Last year Mr. Gilbert completed extensive waterworks for the benefit of Gilbertsville.

Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia Dies.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13.—David McKeen, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, died tonight after an illness of several days.

PROF. LOWELL DIES; MARTIAN THEORY HIS

Astronomer Who Declared the Planet Inhabited Succumbs at Flagstaff Observatory.

HE DETECTED 550 CANALS

Author of Books on Far East and Brother of President of Harvard Was Honored by Scientists.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Nov. 13.—Dr. Percival Lowell, founder and Director of the Lowell Observatory here, and an astronomer of international reputation, died here last night from a stroke of apoplexy suffered yesterday morning.

Dr. Lowell apparently was in good health when he arrived here recently from a lecture trip.

Professor Percival Lowell, astronomer and author of books on the Far East, whose popular fame rests on the association of his name with the theory that Mars is inhabited, was born in Boston on March 13, 1855.

The great controversy among astronomers, in which he played a leading part, began in 1907 after his announcement that the observations made by his astronomical station, the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., proved that Mars was inhabited. Professor Lowell had put the theory forward tentatively as early as 1895. Many eminent astronomers in this country and Europe accepted his conclusions of 1907 as unassailable. Others were skeptical. Professor Lowell continued from year to year to produce fresh evidence in favor of his theory by his observations at Flagstaff, where is located the best astronomical plant in the world for the observation of Mars.

Professor Lowell's theory begins with the demonstration that the primary requisites for human life exist on the planet—water, heat, and atmosphere. His positive proof of the existence of human life on Mars is the network of lines which mark certain areas of the planet's face, indicating the digging of artificial canals, which would require an intelligence and engineering skill as great or greater than that possessed by the inhabitants of this earth.

The Seasons on Mars.

The great white surfaces seen on the poles of Mars, Professor Lowell held, are polar snowcaps, and the fact that they shrink in size and then increase again at certain seasons indicates the snowfall of the Martian Winter and the thaw of the Summer. Lowell describes a series of observations in which it was discovered that, with the coming of a Martian Spring and the melting of the polar snow, certain of the dark areas grew darker, even showing straight black lines crisscrossed oevr their surface and over the surface of the orange-ochre areas; and that with the coming of the Martian Autumn these dark areas and lines faded almost to the vanishing point. Professor Lowell continued in his book:

"But, if instead of being due to water the blue-green tint had been due to leaves and grasses, just such a fading-out as was observed should have taken place as the autumn came on, and that without disproportionate increase of green elsewhere, for the great continental areas, being desert, are incapable of supporting vegetation; from which it follows that Mars is badly off for water, and that the planet is dependent on the melting of the polar snows for practically its whole supply. * * *

"Now, if a planet were at any stage of its career able to support life, it is probable that a diminishing water supply would be the beginning of the end of that life, for the air would outlast the available water. Those of its inhabitants who have succeeded in surviving would find themselves at last face to face with the relentlessness of a scarcity of water constantly growing greater, till at last they would all die of thirst, either directly or indirectly, for either they themselves would not have water enough to drink, or the plants or animals which constituted their diet would perish for lack of it—an alternative of small choice to them, unless they were conventionally particular as to their mode of death.

Water the Supreme Problem.

"Before this lamentable conclusion was reached, however, there would come a time in the course of the planet's history when water was not yet wanting, but was simply scarce and requiring to be husbanded; when for the inhabitants the one supreme problem of existence would be the water problem—how to get water enough to sustain life and how best to utilize every drop of water they could get."

Professor Lowell goes on to show that only irrigation on a vast scale could save the inhabitants. He puts aside by elaborate reasoning the various theories which have been put forward to account for the canals of Mars as natural phenomena and concludes that they are the work of human skill. The co-operation displayed by a whole planet in these works are the basis for some conclusions on what must be the political and social life on the planet.

Professor Lowell was the first to discover water vapor on Mars. His careful observations detected 550 canals on the planet, Schiaparelli having found only 104. In 1910 Professor Lowell discovered a new canal 1,000 miles in length.

In the Spring of 1910 he lectured on his discoveries before the Royal Institute of London and the Association Astronomique of Paris, where his theories created wide interest, but left many unconvinced.

His Other Discoveries.

His investigations were not confined solely to Mars. Professor Lowell made discoveries concerning Mercury, Venus and Saturn, and financed several expeditions to odd corners of the earth for research and observation of all sorts of polar phenomena. In 1894 he made a visit to Tripoli to observe the eclipse of that year from a favored spot. In 1906 he sent an expedition to the Andes to photograph Mars.

He received the Jansen Medal of the French Astronomical Society in 1904 for his researches on Mars, and a gold medal in 1908 from the Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico. He was appointed non-resident Professor of Astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902 and was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the French Astronomical Society, the American Philosophical Society, the National and American Geographical Societies, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Lowell began life, after his graduation from Harvard in 1876, by several years of travel and scientific observation in all parts of the world, but particularly in China, Korea and Japan. In 1883, while in Japan, he was appointed Secretary and Counselor to the Korea Special Mission to the United States. Returning to Korea the same year, by invitation from the King, he spent the Winter at Seoul, where he became popular with the people. Outside of his astronomical publications, his writings were mostly concerned with phases of oriental life and thought.

Professor Lowell's Writings.

He was the author of the following works: "Cho-son, the Land of the Morning Calm;" "The Soul of the Far East," "Noto," "Occult Japan," "Mars," "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," "Mars and Its Canals," "Mars as the Abode of Life," and "The Evolution of Worlds."

Dr. Lowell was the son of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lowell. His father was Vice President of the American Academy and Trustee of the Lowell Institute, both of Boston. His mother was a daughter of Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England, 1849 to 1852. He was a cousin of James Russell Lowell and a brother of A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

DIVORCES ROBERT REID.

Wife Obtains Interlocutory Decree Against New York Artist.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Reeves Reid today obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from Robert Reid, portrait painter and artist, of 12 Gramercy Park, New York. The case was tried before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins.

Mr. Reid did not oppose the action. It was alleged that he had an annual income of $30,000 and had been separated from his wife for about a year. Mrs. Reid asked the court for $750 monthly alimony and for the custody of her twin sons, 5 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid were married in April, 1907, by the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass., the ceremony taking place at the home of Charles D. Fisher of the bride, at Long Meadow, Mass. Before marriage Mrs. Reid was Miss Elizabeth Reeves, and was Mr. Reid's model. He then had his studio in the Gibson Building, 142 East Thirty-third Street. In 1907, at the annual exhibition of the "Society of Ten," of which Mr. Reid was a member, two of his pictures attracted much attention. There were "A Portrait Sketch" and "Violets," for both of which Miss Reeves posed.

Mr. Reid filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1909, naming more than twenty creditors, among whom were John Drew, Augustus Thomas, and P. Cooper Hewitt.

Obituary. Notes.

WILLIAM R. CHILDS, formerly proprietor of a number of hotels in this State, among which were the Irving House here and the Mansion House in Kingston, died yesterday in Athens, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM LESTER, a live stock dealer for many years, and a leading operator in the West Albany stock market, died on Sunday in Albany, N. Y., in his eighty-third year.

HY DAVIS, Supreme Dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, died yesterday at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, in his sixty-first year.

ALBERT C. REYNOLDS, a conductor on the Harlem Railroad for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home in White Plains, N. Y., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. RACHEL HAWKEY, the oldest woman resident of Bergen County, N. J., died on Friday night at the home of her son, Councilman William Hawkey, in Bogota, N. J., in her ninety-ninth year.

JOHN EDSON, said to be the oldest silk weaver in the United States, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his ninety-fourth year.

FREDERICK M. DAVIS, cashier of the firm of H. D. Craig & Co., wholesale paper dealers of this city, died on Sunday night at his home in Bloomfield, N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. GREEN, widow of Meredith M. Green, died on Sunday at the home of her son in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

RUFUS W. NORTON, formerly connected with the Street Department of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there, in his seventieth year.

CASPER VOLK, Jr., an employe of the Lackawanna Leather Company, died on Sunday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his forty-second year.

FREDERICK HANNAMAN, a resident of Newark, N. J., for many years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Kries, in Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. CINDERELLA MATTESON, widow of Martin Van Buren Matteson, died on Sunday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

DESIRE GAUDRAU, one of the best known grangers in Connecticut, died on Sunday at his home in South Killingly, in his ninety-first year.

LEOPOLD BIEBER, owner of the Hotel Majestic in Lakewood, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, leaving his wife, a son and five daughters.

SAMUEL B. PALMER, a descendant of Walter Palmer, who came to this country in the Mayflower, died on Sunday at Backhus Hospital, in Jewett City, Conn., in his ninety-second year.

MICHAEL ROACH, formerly catcher for the Washington baseball team, died on Sunday at the home of his brother in Binghamton, N. Y. He was formerly owner of the Binghamton team in the State League.

Dr. VERNE W. ALEXANDER, a dentist here for many years, died at his home, 54 East 129th Street.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ALLEN, 91 years old, a retired carpenter and builder, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in Passaic, N. J.

Miss HELEN ANITA HILLYER, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hillyer of 371 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, died on Sunday from pneumonia.

Mrs. EMMELINE BENNETT, widow of Thomas Bennett and for fifty years a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 201 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fifth year.

HERMAN O. BINNINGER, 46 years old, a meat dealer in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 430 Seventy-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

THOMAS WISE, formerly for many years manage. of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn, and one of the first members of the Roman Catholic Church, of St. John the Baptist, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 843 Bushwick, Brooklyn. Mr. Wise was 81 years old.

JOSEPH SCHEIDECKER, 75 years old, formerly for thirty years employed in the Department of Bridges and the Department of Water Supply, died at his home, 238 Marion Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

JOHN MULLIN, a civil war veteran and for several years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Saturday at his home, 413 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

BYRON S. DARLING, station master for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at the Halsey Street Station, died from Bright's disease on Saturday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. Mr. Darling was 47 years old, and was one of the organizers of Golden Rule Council, No. 143, Jr. O. U. A. M.; a past officer of Montauk Camp, No. 145, W. O. W., and a member of Yew Tree Lodge, No. 461, F. and A. M.

Mrs. JULIA DRIVER CHANDLER, a native of London, England, and an active member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bushwick, died recently at her home, 109 Taylor Street. She is survived by her husband, William H. G. Chandler; two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZA REYCRAFT WATTS, wife of Edward C. Watts, died on last Saturday at her home, 784 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

Mrs. SARAH DE PEAR, one of the oldest members of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, died on last Saturday at her home, 1,062 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Albert P. De Pear, and is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. ABIGAIL EMMA CARHART, widow of Peter Carhart, died from heart disease on Sunday at the home of her son, Dr. William T. Carhart, 376 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. She was eighty-first year. Mrs. Carhart was born in Jefferson, N. Y., and formerly for many years lived in Albany, N. Y., where her husband was in business.

CHARLES WATERMAN, 83 years old, for many years a finance clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 563 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., and was a son of the late Joshua T. Waterman, who was Mayor of that city. Mr. Waterman was at one time a member of the old firm of P. A. Daily & Co., woolen merchants in Manhattan. He left a daughter and two sons.

PETER JOSEPH ZIMMERMANN, for twenty-five years proprietor of an automobile and carriage repair business in Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1424 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and four daughters.

KAUFMANN WEILL, a retired merchant of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest members of the Temple Beth Elohim, died on Sunday at his home, 488 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, 80 years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FIERST.—Nov. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Fierst, 610 west 191st St., a daughter.

Married.

STRONG—BARLOW.—On Nov. 4, in Plainfield, N. J., Dudley S. Strong and Kate W. Barlow.

Died.

BANIGAN.—On Monday, Nov. 13, Margaret A. Banigan, wife of Peter M. Banigan. Funeral services at her late residence, 305 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

BARTRAM.—Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Mary Eaton, wife of the late John W. Bartram. Services at her late residence, 772 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M. Interment at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Wednesday.

BONNAR.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Nov. 13, 1916, Rev. David A. Bonnar. Funeral services at St. Michael's Home, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Interment Davidsonville, Md., Thursday morning. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

BREEN.—On Monday morning, Nov. 13, 1916, at his residence, 2,071 Valentine Av., near 200th St., Bronx, Robert B. Breen, beloved husband of Martha E. Mortimer Breen. Funeral service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. New York Lodge, No. 236, F. and A. M., is respectively invited to attend.

BURKE.—Nov. 12, Ellen, beloved wife of John Burke, (nee O'Brien,) mother of Elmer, May, John, William. Funeral from her late residence, 1,100 Forest Av., Bronx, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M., then to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

CHRISTY.—On Nov. 11, 1916, Jenny Pierson, wife of Charles R. Christy, formerly of Montclair, N. J. Services at her late residence, 515 West 110th St., Nov. 14, at 1 P. M.

DAVIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 12, 1916, Frederick M. Davis, aged 67 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 147 Orchard St., Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery.

DELLENBAUGH.—At the New York Hospital, Nov. 13, 1916, Belle Dellenbaugh, after a long illness. Funeral service at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and Eleventh Street, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 in the morning. Friends are invited without further notice. Interment at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

EMANUEL.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, at his late residence, 850 Park Av., New York, Ernest Sayre Emanuel, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GILBERT.—On Nov. 13, 1916, at his home, Quarry Hill, Gilbertsville, N. Y., Joseph Thomas Gilbert, eldest son of the late Joseph Thomas and Lucy Allis, in his 62d year. Funeral services at Gilbertsville on Nov. 15 at 2 P. M.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, Elizabeth A. Green, in her 83d year, widow of the late Merideth M. Green and mother of Charles J. Adams. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M. Interment Baltimore at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRISON.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Richard H. Harrison at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St., between Lexington and 3d Aves., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 10:30 A. M.
PERCY J. KING, Pres.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

HUNTING.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Claire T. Hunting, in her 29th year, daughter of Mrs. D. C. Muller and the late Sinclair Hunting. Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Frederick K. Seggerman, at 802 West 81st St. Interment private.

INGLIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Mary Allan Macaulay, wife of William Inglis and daughter of the late John Macaulay of Glasgow, Scotland. Funeral service at her late residence, 31 Claremont Av., Jersey City, Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M. Interment invitate.

JACKSON.—After a lingering illness at her residence, 286 Fort Washington Av., on Sunday, Nov 12, 1916, Elizabeth J., wife of Louis A. Jackson and daughter of the late Elijah Pell and Elizabeth J. Briggs. Service at Greenwood Cemetary Chapel on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, Nov. 11, in New York City, Mary Thomas Johnson of Greenlawn, L. I., aged 36. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 225 8th Av., near 21st St. Tuesday evening, 8:30. Interment Northport, L. I.

KEHOE.—Christiana E., wife of Alfred E. Kehoe, at her home Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916. Funeral services at her late residence, 697 West 183d St., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery Nov. 15, 1916.

KEMPSHALL.—Garden City, L. I., Nov. 13, Eleazer Kempshall, in his 68th year. Burial services at Newton Cemetery, Newton, Mass., at 11 A. M. Wednesday, Nov. 15.

LEE.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, Lucy Ellis Wilde, widow of the late George Carlton Lee, at 103 East 29th St., New York. Funeral private. Interment at Yaphank, L. I., Thursday, Nov. 16. [illegible] omit flowers.

Died.

MILLS.—James P., husband of Daisy May, father of James P., Edyth, May, brother of William S. and Charlotte V., was buried from late residence, 417 West 145th St., Monday, Nov. 13.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, at his residence, Englewood, N. J., Livingston A., son of the late Livingston K. and Gertrude L. Miller, and husband of Emma M. Owen. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood. Kindly omit flowers. Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MONROE.—Thomas P., son of the late Thomas and Julia Monroe. Funeral from his late residence, 544 East 167th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 10:30 A. M. thence to St. Augustine's Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated. Funeral private.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, at Merrick, L. I., John Robert Moore, husband of Sarah Disbrow and son of the late James and Catherine Moore. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., on Wednesday morning at 10:15 o'clock. Interment private. Philadelphia and Elizabeth (N. J.) papers please copy.

MULLER.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Jennie Hodgkinson, beloved wife of George Muller, in her 43d year. Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Remains now at August Eickelberg's Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 56th St.

PETTIT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y. Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, Alfred S. Pettit, in his 73d year. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Albion Lodge, No. 26, and A. M., at parlors of Charles A. Bame, 150 West 125th St., New York City, Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, 8 o'clock. Interment at Freehold, N. J.

PICKENS.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, James Pickens, son of Pauline Pickens. Funeral services at his late residence, 40 Egbert Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral service and interment private.

REA.—Thomas. Funeral from John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Funeral notice hereafter.

SHUMAN.—Passed away Nov. 13, Ralph Shuman, beloved husband of Fanny Shuman, in his 69th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 24 East 90th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock noon. Kindly omit flowers. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

SILBERHORN.—At Chicago, Ill., John Jacob Silberhorn, in his 69th year. Funeral services at the Mortuary Chapel of Burr Davis & Son, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 1:00, New Haven Railroad. Cars will meet train on arrival at Mount Vernon.

STETTHEIMER.—Charles J., beloved husband of Augusta Stettheimer, aged 57, died after a short illness, at his late residence, Maywood, N. J. Funeral at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

STRUTHERS.—On Nov. 13, 1916, John Walter Wood Struthers, son of Robert Struthers. Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Nov. 15. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

THORNE.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, Harriet V., wife of the late Inspector Thomas W. Thorne. Services at the Calvary Baptist Church, 123 East 57th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.

TIM.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, at her residence, 16 West 74th St., Bertha, beloved wife of Louis Tim. Funeral at convenience of the family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

VERCHERRE, — On Sept. 4, 1916, H. C. Jaboulet Vercherre, killed in action at Barleux, France. He died gloriously for his country, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his great gallantry.

WILLIS.—Nov. 12, Lee E., beloved husband of Alice B. Willis, aged 44 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St. Funeral and interment Shelbourne Falls, Mass.

ANDERSON.—Richard, 209 East 76th St., Nov. 12. Funeral tomorrow.

BROWN.—Edward P., 113 East 82d St., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CLARKE.—Eugene, 2,367 2d Av., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—Richard J., 456 West 151st St., Nov. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

CUNNEY.—Daniel J., 823 East 35th St., Nov. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EHRLE.—Christina, 3,805 3d Av., Nov. 12, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M. at 83 E. 169th St. Interment invitate.

GARVEY.—James, 474 East 80th St., Nov. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HANSEN.—Anna, 622 East 165th St., Nov. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HATCH.—Sara M., 412 West 147th St., Nov. 13. Funeral tomorrow.

HUNZIKER.—John, 548 West 40th St., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HURLEY.—Michael J., 409 East 162d St., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JAEGER.—Jennie, 527 West 152d St., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KNOB.—Frederick J., 942 8th Av., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MANNING.—Margaret, 2,287 2d Av., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—John, 1,068 Union Av., Bronx, Nov. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NEUMANN.—Hartwig, 105 East 110th St., N

THE BECKS SCORE UNIQUE TRIUMPH IN HUNT CLASS AT HORSE SHOW

BECKS RIDE HUNT TEAM TO VICTORY

Sir Adam and Lady Beck and Miss Marion Win Blue at Horse Show in Garden.

PONY EXHIBIT IS SUPERB

Prince of Wales and Descendants Among Winners — Lord and Lady Seaton Take First.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

10:00 A. M.—Hackney pony brood mares, Class 21.
10:15 A. M.—Shetland stallions, Class 25.
10:35 A. M.—Pony stallions, Class 23.
10:55 A. M.—Judging pony stallions for the championship, Class 28.
11:10 A. M.—Hackney stallions, Class 12.
11:25 A. M.—Pairs of Shetland ponies in harness, Class 70.
11:40 A. M.—Pairs of ponies in harness, Class 76.
11:55 A. M.—Horses suitable to become hunters, Class 114.
12:30 P. M.—Thoroughbred mares or geldings suitable to become hunters, F. Ambrose Clark Prizes Class 115.
1:00 P. M.—RECESS.
2:00 P. M.—Pairs of roadsters, Class 64.
2:10 P. M.—Saddle horses, Class 84.
2:25 P. M.—Shetland ponies in harness, Class 69.
2:40 P. M.—Harness horses, Class 45.
3:10 P. M.—Officers' chargers, lightweight, Class 108.
3:45 P. M.—Officers' chargers, heavyweight, the Plaza Cup, Class 109.
4:00 P. M.—Pairs of harness horses shown to phaetons, Class 55.
4:20 P. M.—Ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 84.
5:00 P. M.—Ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 93.
5:30 P. M.—Officers' horses, to take the fences two abreast over the course, I. J. R. Muurling Cups, Class 128.
6:00 P. M.—RECESS.
8:00 P. M.—Hunters or jumpers over four successive jumps five feet high, Class 134.
8:30 P. M.—Pony tandems, Class 81.
9:10 P. M.—Pairs of harness horses, Class 44.
9:30 P. M.—Horses shown to broughams or victorias, Class 50.
10:00 P. M.—Mounted police, New York Traffic Squad, Class 111.
10:30 P. M.—Officers' horses over the course, Canadian Challenge Cup, Class 129.

With the strong counterattraction of the opening of the opera season to people who are the chief supporters of the Horse Show, coupled with threatening weather, Monday lived up to its reputation as the day when the attendance reaches its lowest ebb. But the ring show was up to the high standard to be expected at a national show. Those who were at the show were plainly lovers of the horse and composed the sort of crowd so often described as making up in enthusiasm what it lacked in quantity.

That enthusiasm reached its highest when the flaxen-haired twelve-year-old daughter of Sir Adam Beck won the Colonel E. McClay Cup, for qualified hunters, to be ridden by amateurs, one of the principal prizes of the show. The dainty little miss rode Melrose, a hunter of international reputation—by a trotting sire out of a thoroughbred dam—with all the skill of a veteran until the Garden echoed and re-echoed with the cheers of those who saw her win this prize. It was a fitting climax to her help in winning the hunt team prize with the same horse in the afternoon.

Lady Adam Beck acted as judge in the principal event at the evening session, in which nine saddle horses, ridden by ladies on side saddles, competed for the challenge cup offered by Udo M. Fleischmann. Last year's winner, Miss Marjorie Hinds Hibbs's Wildflower, was in the lot shown, though a second victory would have given her permanent possession of the trophy. It was a strong class as a whole, but eventually narrowed to a contest between W. H. Rhodes's Radiant, ridden by Miss Edith Beaver-Webb, a frequent winner at the shows of the Summer circuit, and Harry La Montagne's Northman, a much lighter and rangier type of horse, which had won at Piping Rock and other local shows, and ridden by Miss Lida L. Fleitman.

Radiant Is the Winner.

Both horses were in excellent form, though widely apart in type. After long deliberation Lady Beck favored the heavier and stockier of the pair and had the winner's rosette pinned to Radiant's bridle.

The first of the real novelties of the show came late in the afternoon, when the class for hunt teams of three qualified hunters, to be shown with riders in uniform, brought two women riders into the ring, in the person of Lady Beck and her twelve-year-old daughter Marion, wearing top hats and the modest black costumes of the Cadanian hunt, of which Sir Adam Beck is M. F. H. Sir Adam rode a thoroughbred called Sir Edward, which had the distinction of having won the middleweight championship at the Olympic show a few years ago from a field of about 200 horses.

Lady Beck had the mount on Sir Thomas, a son of Longfellow, and Miss Beck rode Melrose, a half-bred, all bays, which have been used on the field in the Meynal hunt in England, as well as at the Canadian hunts. While there was nothing novel in the appearance of hunt teams in the Garden, there was in the fact that two of the horses were ridden over the rather stiff jumps by ladies, an innovation that would very likely be followed at the show held in the Spring, when the Long Island hunting set could be in the Garden with their hunters.

There was a hearty reception to the ladies when they rode into the ring, and a sigh of anxiety when Miss Beck, who led the trio over the jumps, was almost thrown from her mount, which blundered so badly at the first jump as to topple the hedge over. He gained his footing, however, in time to carry his little mistress rather awkwardly over the second fence in safety. This double fault caused Lady Beck to pull up her mount a bit so that he, too, sidled over the first two jumps and refused at the third, so that he had to be taken back for another trial. After that it was clear sailing for the trio, which were rewarded for their unusual performance with rather vehement applause.

It seemed to many that the horses were clearly outjumped by both the Hamilton Farms and the C. D. Lanier trios, and the award of the blue ribbon to Sir Adam Beck's trio, unique as their appearance in the ring, seems to have been due to the very high rating given by the judges to the Canadian team under conditions which permitted performances to count for 50 per cent. and "uniforms and appointments 50 per cent."

Philadelphians Defeated.

It took the champions of champions, Lord and Lady Seton, to break the winning streak of Philadelphians or near Philadelphians in the heavy harness classes. Judge Moore's famous pair was in splendid form, moving almost as one animal and with the perfect action which has so often carried them to victory against even keener classes than they had to defeat yesterday afternoon. Mr. Atkinson's splendid pair, Supreme Polonius and Ideal, and Miss Vauclain's The Whip and The Craker, were the representatives of the Quaker City which tried to keep up their winning streak, but though the former were in superb condition, well mated and showy in action, they were not quite good enough to snatch the ribbon from Judge Moore's veterans of the show ring. Miss Vauclain's The Whip was badly handicapped by The Cracker, which pulled him down from an exceptionally good place into a commonplace one. The Atkinson pair therefore carried away the second honors in the class.

Possibly there may have been better classes of ponies in harness than the one which was in the ring yesterday afternoon, but memory fails to recall it. The only horse which under some judges would have had a chance against the winner, Tissington Amity, probably was Irvington Model, the best of the Brady Brothers' string of famous ponies. Mr. Brady refused to enter him in this class, pinning his hopes on Hamilton Flame, which he considers the second best of his string, and which his stud groom, John Tierney, drove against the superb Willisbrook Farm mare Tissington Amity, which won the championship at last year's show.

Bricket Brilliant Appears.

Amity was in perfect form yesterday, and in the final struggle for the chief honor rather outshowed Flame, which had to be content with second honors. There was much interest in the appearance of the imported Bricket Brilliant, which only arrived in this country on Saturday, and was literally brought from the steamer to the Garden yesterday morning. Miss Wiggin had bought him in England especially to win this prize, and so showed him, though he moved about the ring with his sea legs on and had no chance to get any of the prizes. He is a handsome little fellow, with good hock action, but no knee action that would bring him into the same class with a half dozen of yesterday's competitors, though a year's acclimation and training may bring him up to the high level of his English reputation.

One of the prettiest events of the day's show was the contest for pony four-in-hands, a feature of which was the appearance of a quartet of Shetland ponies no larger than St. Bernard dogs, and four other teams which were horses in miniature. The largest four of the quintet was a Welch pony, roan in color, perfectly matched and thoroughly trained to drag a miniature park drag which the Brady boys had imported to fit the ponies. On this drag rode a miniature footman and tiger, the only incongruous feature of the turnout being the bulk of John Tierney, who handled them. But he was so skillful with the team that this was forgotten in the excellence of the turnout as a whole, and there was sincere applause when they received the blue ribbon.

A Shetland pony which is wholly out of the ordinary was Prince of Wales, which was shown with three of his get, in one of the breeding classes in the morning. He is 26 years old and was first shown in the Garden in 1902, since which time he has been winning ribbons and siring winners of ribbons, until he, his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren have now won in all, only a hundred less than 5,000 prizes. Prince of Wales is the founder of a family of Shetland ponies almost as famous as the trotting family of Rysdyk's Hambletonian or the hackney family of Fashion and his descendants. Prince of Wales still has a straight back and snappy action as when in his prime, and the only mark of his age is the gray hair, which not only appears above his eyes as in all aged horses, but actually forms a gray shock above his whole forehead.

Water Jump to Sir Ashton.

Sir Ashton, a big rangy gelding, exhibited by Crow and Murray, took the first of the broad water jumping contests of the show. There were eleven contestants. The opening trial began at fifteen feet and was widened one foot at a time, until the contest was decided. There were a number of prominent jumpers in the event, but they clearly showed they preferred brush to water and some of their riders very nearly got a ducking. The winner only made one poor effort, which was owing to an unsteady take off. The red ribbon was awarded to the Rye School's Miss Mapleton, a handy mare which gave a very creditable performance.

In a saddle class for ponies 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1—which is really a child's mount—the winner was the Hamilton Farms's Lady Mine, ridden by Arthur Naylor. James Sweiger had the mount on Ruby, which came second. The remainder of the entries in the class were ridden by children. The youngsters in the race managed to obtain the third and fourth prizes, which went to Miss Constance and Miss Jean Regan, with Carlton Quality and Bantamite.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker's chestnut mare Eve, which has been exhibited at a number of the shows around New York, but is still a novice, won her first blue, in the class for horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1.

The first real upset of the day came when Sandy Point Farm's Havoc, which was the champion hackney two-year-old filly of last year, was defeated by Willisden Enchantress, in the three-year-old filly division. This young mare is a daughter of Anton and shows lots of class and was much larger than her other competitors. It was Havoc's first defeat in her career. She was bred by Mr. Vanderbilt and it by his noted stallion, Tiger Lillie.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 11—Hackney stallions, four years old and over, 14 hands 2 inches and under 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by Buttonwood Farm's ch. s. Willisden Courtship, 15, 4 years; Crow & Murray's ch. s. Prickwillow Connaught, 15½, aged, second; William White's ch. s. Oxford, 15½, aged, third; Stepping Stud Company's ch. s. Rosenborg, 15, 4 years, fourth.

Class 16—Hackney fillies, three-year-olds, foaled in 1913.—Won by Willisden Farm's ch. m. Willisden Enchantress, 15.2, 3 years; Sandy Point Farm's b. m. Havoc, 3 years, second; Broadlawn Farm's ch. m. Norinda, 14.1, 3 years, third.

Class 17—Hackney fillies, two-year-olds, foaled in 1914.—Won by D. J. Driscoll's ch. m. Auburn Lady Grace; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Broadlawn's Beauty second; H. H. Butler's br. m. Pinehurst Pride, third.

Class 22—Hackney fillies; must be registered; three-year-olds and under; not over 14 hands 2 inches.—Won by George A. Heyl's b. m. Tello Magic, 14. 3 years; Charles E. Bunn's b. m., Florence, formerly Althea Farm Florence, 14. 3 years, second; Halcyon Farm's b. m., Miiana, 14. 3 years, third; Halcyon Farm's b. m., Miranda, 13.3, 2 years, fourth.

Class 3—Trotters, in hand or by side of a saddle horse; horses must be standard by the rules of the American Trotting Register Association. Won by Edward T. Stotesbury's blk. s., Ebony King, 15.2, 8 years; S. C. Pendergast's br. s., M. J. Audubon, 15.2½, 4 years, second; M. L. Ardmon's br. s., George Carden, 15.1, 6 years, third.

Class 26—Shetland stallions, to be shown with three of their get. Won by Charles E. Bunn's blk. s., Prince of Wales, 40 inches, 26 years; and his get, T. S. Simpson & Sons' ch. s., Oriflame, 42 inches, 7 years, and his get, second; H. S. Starrett's b. s., Punch, 40 inches, 10 years, and his get, third.

Class 27—Shetland brood mares; registered, not exceeding 46 inches; must have produced a foal in 1915 or 1916.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's blk. m., Belinda, 46 inches, 7 years; Charles E. Bunn's blk. m., Rescue, 40 inches, 4 years, second; Miss K. G. West's b. m., Fairy Coram, 42 inches, aged, third; H. S. Starrett's blk. m. Ruth, 34 inches, 6 years, fourth.

Class 113—Horses suitable to become hunters; horses not over 6 years; middle weight, up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds.—Won by Mitchell Harrison's br. g. Brightlight, 16, 3 years; N. C. Rutter's ch. g. Belindo, 16.1, 5 years, second; Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Salt Fleet, 16.1, 5 years, third; Sir Adam Beck's ch. g. Melbourne, 15.3, 4 years, fourth.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 32—Roadsters and appointments; pairs of horses, three-year-olds or over.—Won by Edward T. Stotesbury's b. m. Ruby, 15.2, 7 years, and b. m Lasca, 15.2, 8 years; W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Moko Lawrence, 15.3, 5 years, and ch. g. Teneriffe, 15.3, 8 years, second; R. G. Harrington's blk. m. Jenny Audubon, 15.2, 5 years, and blk. m. Mattie, 15.2 6 years, third.

Class 33—Docked horses; horses over 15 hands 2 inches, three-year-olds or over, up to carrying 200 pounds and must carry not less than this weight.—Won by George Crouch's ch. g. Fisherman, 15.3, 8 years; S. T. Peters's b. g. Westport, 16, aged, second; Mrs. E. G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford, 15.3, 8 years, third; Mrs. H. H. Thomas's b. g. Gallant, 15.3½, 5 years, fourth.

Class 37—Harness horses; novice horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by Miss Isabelle Wanamaker's ch. m. Eve, 15, 6 years; William H. Moore's br. g. H. Hamilton, 14.3, 3 years, second; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Peacock Sensation, 14.3, 7 years, third; Hamilton Farm's br. m., Hamilton Regal, 15, 4 years, fourth.

Class 100—Ponies under saddle; ponies, mares, or geldings 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch, four-year-olds or over.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. m. Lady Mine, 13.1, 8 years; Miss Katherine K. Todd's br. m. Ruby, 13.1, 8 years, second; Miss Constance S. Regan's ch. m. Carlton Quality, 13.1, 8 years, third; Miss Jean Iola Regan's b. g. Bantamite, 12.2, 5 years, fourth.

Class 64—Four-in-hands; teams of ponies not exceeding 14 hands; to be shown to appropriate vehicles.—Won by Hamilton Farm's team, Beguile, Sidonie, and Select; George A. Heyl's team, Dinarth Dot, Dinarth Jem, Dinarth Magic, and Tello Magic, second; Charles E. Bunn's team, Rescue, Ovilla, Prince Patton, and Quap'o, third; Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, team, Lottie, Senator Jackson, George V., and Chestnut, fourth.

Class 88—Docked horses; ladies' saddle, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; manners to count 50 per cent. and ladies to ride.—Won by John A. Hartford's ch. g. Will Scarlet, 15½, aged; George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, 15.1½, 8 years, second; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g. Supreme, 13.1¾, 7 years, third; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim's br. m. The Flirt, 15.1, 8 years, fourth.

Class 51—Appointment classes; pairs of mares or geldings; to be shown before a brougham or victoria, horses to count 50 per cent., vehicle 25, harness 15, liveries 10.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged, and b. g. Lord Seaton, 15.1¾, 7 years; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Supreme Polonius, 15.2½, 6 years, and ch. g. Ideal, 15.2¼, 6 years, second; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years, and ch. m. The Cracker, 15.2½, aged, third; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle, 15.2½, 7 years, and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2¼, 6 years, fourth.

Class 75—Ponies in harness; ponies above 13 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, three years old or over.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity, 13.3, 9 years; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame, 13.3, 5 years, second; Charles R. Hamilton's b. g. Fire Spark, 13.3, 8 years, third; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Hamilton Iris, 14.1¼, 5 years, fourth.

Class 40—Pairs of horses, over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle, 15.2½, 7 years, and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2½, 6 years; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Supreme Polonius, 15.2½, 6 years, and ch. g. Ideal, 15.2½, 6 years, second; Stepping Stud Company's b. m. Queen Marlboro, 15.1½, 5 years, and b. m. Dreamland, 15.2, 4 years, third; W. H. Moore's b. g. Highknocker, 15.3, aged, and b. g. Mermon, 15.3, 6 years, fourth.

Class 122—Qualified hunters, for three hunters from one hunt; to be shown by the Master, whips, or members in uniform; uniforms and appointments to count 50 per cent.; horses' performances over fences, 50 per cent.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's team, Sir Thomas, Melrose, Sir Edward, ridden by Sir Adam Beck, Lady Beck, Miss Marion Beck; Hamilton Farm's team, Charlie, Kildee, Lord Melrose, second; C. D. Lanier's team, Rockcrest, Longwood, Down East, third; Sunnybrook Farm's team, Jap, Coburg, Touraine, fourth.

Class 133—Broad water jump; performance only to count.—Won by Crow & Murray's ch. g. Sir Ashton, 16.1, 5 years, jump 25 feet; Rye School of Riding's ch. m. Miss Mapleton, 16, aged, second; U. S. Cavalry's b. g. Turk, 15.2, 7 years, third; Wilhelm Schnatrom's b. g. Rapapo, 14.3½, 9 years, fourth.

Evening Awards.

Class 118.—Qualified hunters, middleweight, up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. g. Kilkee, 16.1, 7 years, Sir Adam Beck's br. g. Sir Edward, 16.1, aged, second; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, aged, third; Crow and Murray's b. g. Rocket, 16, 6 years, fourth.

Ponies in Harness—Above 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inches, three-year-olds and over.—Won by William H. Moore's b. s. Bantam Bracelet, 13.1, 4 years; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Berkeley King, 13.2, 11 years; Charles E. Bunn's b. s. Nipper, 12.2, 10 years, third; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Rusper Calypso, 13.1½, 5 years, fourth.

Class 145—For ladies' saddle horse, not under 15 and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, up to carrying from 140 to 190 pounds; to be ridden by ladies on side saddles; Challenge Cup.—Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, 15.2½, 6 years, (Miss E. Beaver Webb;) Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman, 15.1½, 7 years, reserve, (Miss Lida M. Fleitmann;) Mrs. D. Guggenheim's br. m. The Flirt, 15.1, 8 years, third; Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex, 15.3, 7 years, fourth.

Class 30—Roadsters, novice horses, three-year-olds or over.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's blk. s. Ebony King, 15.2, 8 years; L. L. Haggin's br. m. Chetah, 15.1½, 6 years, second; Mrs. R. Thompson's blk. m. Britton Forbes, 15.1, 4 years, third; W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Moko Lawrence, 15.3, 5 years, fourth.

Class 82—Tandems, horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Whitewall Ariel, 14.3¾, aged, and b. g. Raeburn, 15. 7 years; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Peacock Sensation, 14.3, 7 years, and b. m. Primrose of Whitegate, 14.3, 6 years, second; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Eve, 15. 6 years and ch. g. Netherhall's Pride, 15, 4 years, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Minstrel, 15.3, 5 years, and ch. m. Maud Muller, 15, 6 years, fourth.

Class 125—Corinthian class; for hunters, that have been hunted at least eight times during the seasons of 1915 and 1916, with some recognized pack of hounds, for the A. P. Maclay Cup.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16, 8 years, ridden by Miss M. Beck; Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, 16.1½, 6 years, second; Miss Constance Vauclain's br. g. Cygnet, 16.1, 7 years, third; Mitchell Harrison's b. g. Eagle Plume, 16.2, 6 years, fourth.

Class 136—High jump, cup presented by W. H. Moore, bars placed at a height of 5 feet 6 inches for first trial, then raised to 6 feet, to 6 feet 6 inches, and from that height three inches at a time until contest is decided; three trials allowed each horse at each height. Won—By S. S. Norton's b. g. Confidence, with 6 feet 9 inches; Crow and Murray's ch. g. Sir Ashton, second with 6 feet 6 inches; Crow and Murray's b. g. Strathelair, third, with 6 feet 3 inches; Mrs. G. H. Chlwhase's br. g. Skyscraper, fourth, with 6 feet 3 inches.

SOCIETY INTERESTED IN SHOW.

Afternoon Session in the Garden Attracts a Large Crowd.

The interest of the society folk in the Horse Show events was renewed at the sessions in the Garden yesterday, and many prominent figures were seen on the promenade and in the boxes. A great number dropped in during the morning, and the afternoon session was particularly well attended, but in the evening the opera proved to be something of a counterattraction. Some of the men divided their time between the two places, many of the boxes remained unoccupied or were loaned to friends for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon entertained a party in Box 6. Mrs. Nixon wore a gown of black satin and tulle with a diamond dog collar, topped with a hat of tulle and sable. Her wrap was of burgundy velvet trimmed with sable. With Mrs. William M. Fleitmann in Box 22 were Miss Alice Chambers, Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann, who also appeared in the ring, and Frederick A. Fleitmann. Owen young people visited the box during the evening.

Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, who had a party in Box 10, wore a gown of dark blue sequins and a coat of white velvet trimmed with black fox. Mrs. George R. Read entertained a party which included Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives and Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Beach. Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde were in Box 39. Mrs. Hyde wore a gown of white lace and a wrap of white satin trimmed with gold tinsel, with a hat of gold lace and fur. Lady Beck was hostess in Box 20 and wore a gown of taupe satin topped with a large purple hat.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dright, Mr. Goadby Loew, E. Victor Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Gawtry.

There was considerable social animation during the afternoon. Society is getting into the habit now of dropping into the show for several turns around the promenade while downtown on shopping expeditions. The floor at the rear of the Garden, where the hitching is done, is visited frequently by society women who are interested in the horses and carries. It is something like the fad of visiting the paddock at the races.

Young people were in evidence yesterday afternoon. The children had their day on Saturday. Mrs. Rufus L. Petterson, who has Box 15, let to Miss Alice Lawrence yesterday, who entertained a party of the season's débutantes. Bo 51, owned by Mrs. George R. Read, was occupied by Mrs. Read's daughter, Mrs. Francis E. Storer, who had as her guests Mrs. Robert Fowler and Miss Ruth Adams among others.

Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury was in Box 46 during the afternoon, and many prominent people dropped in for a visit. Among Mrs. Stotesbury's guests were Mrs. Claus Spreckels, Miss Lota Robinson, and Mrs. Frazier of Chicago.

Mrs. William M. Fleitmann entertained a matinée party in Box 22. On Saturday Mrs. Fleitmann had with her young Frederick Augustus Heinze, the four-year-old son of the late F. Augustus Heinze, who recently became the adopted son of his aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall Field and Miss Cole were her guests yesterday, also her daughter, Lida Louise Fleitmann.

Miss Annabella Olyphant entertained a box party, among her guests being Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin, Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Lloyd Phoenix, Rathbone. Miss Miriam Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, paid her visit to the show yesterday and had a group of young people with her in Box 55. Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne occupied their box, No. 62. Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman also entertained in Box 21, and Mrs. Edward L. Burrill had a party of young folks in Box 43.

Some very smart afternoon and street gowns were worn at the matinée session. The dark cloth tailored suits are most in evidence, and black velvet hats, large and small. A touch of fur, sable, seal fox and skunk is given to all the suits, and ermine is largely worn. The high-crowned hats with narrow brims seem to be growing in favor.

CRIMSON COACHES LET 'VARSITY OFF

Regulars Still Sore After Encounter with Tigers—Subs to Face Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Harvard's football workout today was entirely for the substitutes. Flower and Bond, both of whom played in the backfield late in the Princeton game, were out for the first of the week drill, but all the other men, after attending the blackboard talk, were excused. The substitutes, in two teams, worked on plays, while the scrubs were instructed in the use of the Brown offense by the scouts, headed by Strategist Reggie Brown.

The 'Varsity men are all sore after their engagement against the Jerseymen, but there are no permanent illeffects. Dick Harte was not in very good shape after his bump when he tackled Brown to save the game for Harvard, and it is very doubtful whether he will play much football before next week, when the 'Varsity will have the final preparations for the Yale game.

Robinson was back at quarter this afternoon, but does not look especially strong. He will play against Brown and will have a very good backfield. The substitute line-up today looks like the one the 'Varsity coaches will send against Brown Saturday. Likens and H. Coolidge were on the ends; the tackles were Lovell and Hartley; the guards Day and Dean, and Sager played centre. In the backfield, with Flower and Bond, Burnham, one of the heavy rushing backs, was used.

Harvard this season has followed Brown closely, and the coaches feel that their substitute team is now well equipped to meet the Providence attack. Some of the regulars could get into the game, but for the last few years the practice of saving the team between the Princeton and Yale games has worked out to a nicety. The regulars will all get down to work tomorrow for signals, and the remainder of the week will be spent mainly on offense.

BROWN AWAITS HARVARD.

Players in Top Form After Yale Game and Eager for Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Brown came through the Yale game without an injury, and the players reported at Andrews field this afternoon in fine condition, all eager to begin active preparation for the Harvard game next Saturday. Never before in the history of the Harvard-Brown encounters—and Harvard and Brown have been meeting annually for twenty years—has there been as much interest created as now. Already 5,000 seats in the Brown section have been sold in Providence alone, and it would not be surprising if 10,000 persons from this city journeyed to Cambridge next Saturday.

Nearly all of the players who got into the Yale game were on the field this afternoon, and all but Purdy were in togs. Purdy gave his ankle a little wrench Saturday, but he will be ready tomorrow to direct the team. What pleased the coaches the most today was the appearance on the field of Ray Ward, tackle, and Tom Conroy, half back. Neither was in the Yale game, but both will be in condition to face Harvard. They will strengthen the team against Harvard.

BERRY MAY START GAME.

Folwell Plans to Use Great Athlete Against Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Unless developments the next few days fail to warrant the move, Coach Bob Folwell of the University of Pennsylvania football team will start J. Howard Berry, the Red and Blue's brilliant gridiron star, at full back when Penn and Michigan clash in their annual struggle at Ann Arbor, Mich, next Saturday.

An inkling as to Folwell's plan was had at Franklin Field this afternoon when the 'Varsity lined up for practice. Berry, whose work in the final period of the Dartmouth game here Saturday saved the team from defeat, was at full back and his condition was first-class.

"I believe Berry will be the logical man to start the Michigan game," said Folwell. "He is naturally a nervous, high strung youth, who was at the disadvantage of not having the practice of other 'Varsity players. Any stage fright which he might have suffered has now worn off, and unless unforeseen happens, it looks now as if he will be in the Michigan game from the start."

"Hobey" Light and Jimmy Bryant, full back and quarter back, respectively, were excused from practice this afternoon. They were slightly injured on Saturday, but will be in uniform tomorrow.

The Red and Blue squad, twenty-five strong, will leave here at noon Thursday or Ann Arbor. They will be put through stiff practice for the struggle with the Wolverines tomorrow again on Wednesday. They will also practice at Ann Arbor.

CORNELL LACKING IN SPEED.

Dr. Sharpe Also Plans to Improve Tackling This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Instead of meeting the whole football team in training quarters as has been customary so far this season, Dr. Sharpe called only the training table squad together at a meeting after the dinner hour. The lecture this week consisted of a frank statement of the present status of the development of the Cornell team; information on what Penn, Cornell's Thanksgiving Day opponent, has accomplished, and criticisms of faults shown in the Michigan game.

The Massachusetts Aggies will be Cornell's next opponent, coming here Saturday for the final game on the local gridiron. Three days of scrimmaging, in which practically every 'Varsity regular will participate will be the program. Dr. Sharpe plans to add a few more plays to the meagre repertoire disclosed by Cornell so far, and a great effort will be made to improve tackling and get more speed behind the line. Bretz is due to get back into togs tomorrow. If he proves as speedy as a few days before he was injured, the chances are good for his getting a place in 'Varsity field.

Graduate Manager Kent said today that the crowd at the Cornell-Michigan game Saturday was the biggest that has ever attended a local football contest in Ithaca, or any other athletic contest here. He placed it at 11,000.

GENERALS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Preparations Begun at Once for Contest with W. and J.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 13.—In order to guard against overconfidence after the 55-to-7 victory over Bucknell on Saturday, Coach Elcock set the Washington and Lee squad to work this afternoon in preparation for next Saturday's game with Washington and Jefferson at Richmond. The Generals came out of the Bucknell battle with injuries to only two men, Cromwell and Moore, the latter of whom will doubtless be able to play Saturday.

The Times Junior Five Is Victor.

The junior basket ball team of THE NEW YORK TIMES defeated the fast Brooklyn Clubs at the latter's court Saturday evening. Although their opponents outweighed them, THE TIMES boys managed to win by the safe margin of 16 to 5.

Kiechkefer Wins at Billiards.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—August Kiechkefer of Rockford, Ill., defeated Charles McCourt of Cleveland, 50 to 41, tonight in 18 innings in their interstate three-cushion billiard match. McCourt had high run of 7.

YALE PREPARES FOR TIGERS.

Three Hard Days of Scrimmaging to Follow Light Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 13.—Most of Yale's first string players were excused from practice today and the others were sent through a short and light signal practice. Hutchinson did not report and Legore, Baldrige and Braden, who were in uniform, took only light conditioning exercise. Braden has developed a muscle bruise, but the coaches said tonight that they expected him to round into condition before Saturday's game against Princeton.

Taft and Jacques were in the line-up today for the first time since their injury two weeks ago. Jacques was installed at fullback and is Braden's closest competitor for final selection. Taft, instead of returning to his position at left tackle, was put in Baldrige's place at right tackle. Word has been received from Galt that he will return to practice tomorrow. He will play right guard. Callahan went back to centre today and it is a toss-up whether he or Hutchinson will start Saturday's game in that position. Hutchinson is also a possibility for fullback. Carey was at left halfback today, but competition for the place will not close till late in the week. Neville and Waite are still possibilities.

With the Princeton game only five days distant only six positions in the line-up are settled: Left guard, with Captain Black; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldrige; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith, and right halfback, Legore. Orders have been given for the players to be ready for three days of stiff scrimmaging, beginning with tomorrow. Baldrige, Legore, Galt and Taft will do little hard work this week. Today's practice took place in a light rain, Foster Rockwell and Jack Cates being the only visiting coaches.

PITT COACH IS CAUTIOUS.

Warner Will Not Relax Rigor of Work for Carnegie Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 13.—Although Coach Warner allowed his football squad to rest today, following the strenuous contest of Saturday, it is his intention to put them through a strenuous session tomorrow afternoon in preparation for the game of next Saturday against the Carnegie Tech team. The game put up by the latter against Cornell a week ago, which Warner saw from the side lines, convinced the Pitt coach that no chances must be taken because of a fancied inferior quality of play. They have a fast bunch, and Kesner and Finlay will have to be carefully watched, as either lad is likely to do something unexpected and get across the Blue and Gold's line.

Jim Morrow is the only Panther suffering from the ins and J. game. His sore ankle pained him today and it may be that he will have a rest on Saturday, leaving him ten days to get ready for the Penn State game on Thanksgiving Day. Andy Hastings will be in the game then, as he is about ready to don his togs now. Warner was delighted with the way his team rounded into form during the forward passing of the W. and J., but adopted that style of play themselves to better advantage than the Red and Black, and as this is the main forte of Carnegie Tech, it looks bad for the Plaid next Saturday.

W. AND J. LAUDS PITT TEAM.

Metzger's Men Forced to Rest After Battle with Warner's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 13.—Coach Sol Metzger suspended practice entirely today for the Washington and Jefferson team, following the hard battle last Saturday with Pittsburgh. The coaches will hold no scrimmage this week, as the condition of the men will not permit it. Nearly every man who played against Pitt has an injury of more or less consequence, and some of them will be forced to go into the Washington and Lee game next Saturday with practically no more practice. The spirit and confidence of the Washington and Jefferson players is unshaken by the defeat at the hands of the Pitt team, which the Red and Black characterize as the best in the country.

As a result of the showing against Warner's men, Metzger is likely to make two important changes. Shields, who played the second half of the game Saturday, is likely to replace Guy at center, while either Crawford or Baxter will take the place of Pain in the backfield, unless Nuss is able to play, in which case the latter will go back into the game. Ruble may not be able to play at Richmond on account of a new injury. The experiment of switching Carroll from tackle to end was so successful that the change is to be permanent in the remaining games of the year. The Washington and Jefferson team will leave for Richmond on Thursday night.

SNOW GREETS GREEN TEAM.

Coach Cavanaugh Forced to Use Baseball Cage for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 13.—Alumni Oval was covered with an inch of snow today, and Coach Cavanaugh ordered practice in the baseball cage for the Dartmouth football squad.

The Green regulars seem to be weakened from the strain of the last four games, in which the men were forced to put verything they had into the contests. The severe punishment sustained in the Princeton, Syracuse and Pennsylvania games has obviously told on the back field, and today the coaches gave a lay-off to the men who played there. Although the men were more or less bruised up in Saturday's contest, none received any serious injuries.

The Green coaches feel that West Virginia is certain to be a stiff proposition. Although the Dartmouth trainer, Harry Hillman, is rather shaky about letting his charges do any real hard work this week, the coaches will do all they can to prepare the men for a tough battle.

ARMY BEGINS HARD WORK.

Soldier Eleven Anxious About Coming Game with Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The hardest part of the training season for the Army footballers was ushered in today, when the soldier eleven was sent through a two hours' workout. The Cadets came through the easy Maine game unscratched. Butler was the only missing link in the big forward chain today. Schlenker was again at tackle. Butler will get back this week in time for Springfield, which contest is next on the Cadet's schedule. The soldiers had planned to take this game in their stride toward the Navy battle, now so near at hand, but with Springfield's defeat of Tufts some little apprehension is abroad in the Army's camp, as the soldiers are anxious to go up to the Navy contest without a defeat.

MIDDIES ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Prospects Bright as Preparations for Army Fray Begin.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13.—Encouraged by the improvement shown on Saturday against the North Carolina Aggies, but realizing that reliance must be placed largely upon young players, the Naval Academy coaches began today the final drive before the Army game. Practice was secret and will continue to be so until the end of the season.

The teams

GET-AWAY DAY AT PIMLICO TRACK

BAYBERRY CANDLE WINS ON LAST DAY

Scores Fourth Straight Victory as the Meeting at Pimlico Closes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—Getaway Day at Pimlico track was made notable by the greatly improved running of the Maroon Stable's J. J. Lillis, which followed up his victory of Saturday by winning the Pimlico Fall Serial Handicap No. 3 this afternoon. Because of his race on Saturday J. J. Lillis had to pick up 107 pounds, instead of the 104 originally assigned. Besides that he had to travel a mile and a furlong in the handicap today against six furlongs on Saturday. Though pressed hard by Hauberk and Chiclet, he won more easily than he did in his last start. Hauberk, which was an added starter, was even more of an outsider, but the Coe castoff ran kindly for once and took the place from Chiclet.

J. W. May's Bayberry Candle, scored her fourth straight victory, and her second at the Pimlico meeting by carrying 128 pounds to victory in the New Howard Handicap, an event that ranked second in importance to the Serial Handicap. The prestige of Bayberry Candle was so great that all but two others were withdrawn and May's Mare started a strong favorite over All Smiles and King Neptune.

The meeting has been so successful that the management decided to give the losing owners an additional chance to earn a little money. An extra race was put on in the morning, making a total of eight for the day and in this Salon was the winner among some good horses that had not captured a race at the meeting.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16 3-5.
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Hoarfiter-Puritan Girl, $10.70, $4.70, $3.60. (C. Fairbrother).....1
Tyrant, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 112, $5, $4. (R. Trozier).....2
Merchant, J. Duffy's ch. c., 112, $9.40, third. (E. Haynes).....3
Lucius, Melodrama, Robin Goodfellow, Reese, Tioga, Russian Pinion, Sorcerer II., Swoon, Bar of Phoenix, and Day Break also ran. Mogonoy, Star Sapphire, Jade Sandale, and Mae Murray scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Steeplechase; free selling handicap for four-year-olds and upward, nonwinners at the meeting; purse $700, two miles. Time—3:59 3-5.
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7, 148 pounds, by Filigrane-Ethel Thomas, $10.80, $5.20, $3.80. (H. Crawford).....1
Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., 9, 143, $15.10, $8.20. (W. Noe).....2
Robert Oliver, R. Parr's ch. g., 5, 154, $4.00 third. (F. Williams).....3
J. R. Johnson, Early Light, Idle Michael, Dixon Park, Otto Fleto, Kanworthy, Golden Vale, and Cygosure also ran. Kilix scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Free selling handicap for two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.
Kathryn Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 109 pounds, by Ballot-Old Squaw, $18.60, $6.10, $4.20. (J. Butwell).....1
Orvana, C. Raynor's ch. c., 110, $6.60, $4.50. (E. Haynes).....2
Precise, Grosvenor Stable's b. f., 106, $5.80 third. (R. Ball).....3
Hannobald, Lord Byron, Polonium, Ophelia W., and Whitney Belle also ran. Bullion, Fruit Cake, and Olyn G. scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Pimlico Fall Serial Handicap No. 3, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:56 2-5.
J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's br. g., 5, 107 pounds, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack, $14.60, $7.30, $4.80. (B. Kleeger).....1
Hauberg, J. F. Schwarzwalder's ch. c., 4, 99, $14.80, $8.80. (E. McDermott).....2
Chiclet, L. Wood's b. c., 4, 113, $2.70, third. (E. Robinson).....3
Hauberg added starter. Runes, Daddy's Choice, Rhine Maiden, and Airman also ran. Flittergold and Sir William Johnson scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Free selling handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, nonwinners at the meeting; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:17.
Little Dipper, D. Gideon's b. f., 3, 105 pounds, by Astronomer-Helen O'C., $4.40, $3.60, $3.50. (E. Ambrose).....1
Athena, F. P. Hyne's b. f., 4, 110, $7.80, $6.00. (A. Collins).....2
High Horse, H. G. Bedwell's br. c., 3, 100, $8 third. (J. Gartner).....3
Lady London, Ahura, Mecaphone, Counterpart, Remarkable, Sherwood, Chesterton, and Young Emblem also ran. Thrill, Lohengrin, Altamaha, Jimmie Gill, Broomvale, and Ford Mae scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—New Howard Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 3-5.
Bayberry Candle, J. W. May's ch. m., 5 years, 128 pounds, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, $3.10, place out, third out. (J. Loftus).....1
All Smiles, E. T. Zellicoffer's b. c., 4, 110, out for place and third. (J. McTaggart)..2
King Neptune, J. S. Tyre's br. g., 3, 112, out for third. (C. Fairbrother).....3
Only three starters. J. J. Lillis's Exmouse and Sandhill scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—Free selling handicap, for all ages, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:44.
Fraser Riley, R. E. Watkins's ch. g., 5, 115 pounds, by Stalwart-Usury, $12.50, $8, $3.70. (R. Ball).....1
Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 2, 94, $11.20, $5.10. (W. Crump).....2
Margaret N., F. P. Brown's ch. f., 3, 105, $3.30 third. (J. Brown).....3
Sky Pilot and Infidel II. also ran. Ambrose, Old Brown, Brookfield, Sir William Johnson, Bonnie Tess, Yankee Notions, Brave Cunarder, Dervish, Sasin, Cliff Field, and Napier scratched.

EXTRA RACE.—Free selling handicap, nonwinners, three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. No time taken.
Salon, E. Jones's ch. g., 5, 105 pounds, by Salvation-Alondra, 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5. (E. Ambrose).....1
Anxiety, F. W. Coleman's ch. g., 4, 109, 7 to 2, even. (E. McDermott).....2
Wanda Pitzer, T. F. Buckley's b. m., 6, 104, 1 to 3 third. (J. Cruise).....3
Foggy Cash on Delivery, Surprising, Sea Beach, and Huda's Brother also ran.

RACING SHIFTS TO BOWIE.

Fourteen-Day Finale to Eastern Season Starts This Afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Eastern racing will shift tomorrow to Bowie, where the Southern Maryland Association will inaugurate the meeting that will have the distinction of winding up the season's racing under the control of The Jockey Club. There will be fourteen racing days. This will be the third Autumn session at the comparatively new Bowie track, which has been greatly improved since racing took place there last Spring. A program of seven races a day has been arranged, and in no event will there be less than $600 added money. A. B. Dade will do the starting, and in the Stewards' stand will be William P. Sturgeon, Carter Hall, and E. C. Smith, the last named representing The Jockey Club.

The colors of the leading turfmen of the United States and of many Canadian owners will be carried at Bowie by horses which have been conditioned by a hard season's campaign. The only thing that is missing this Fall, but which will be provided next year, is a steeplechase course. Thus the campaign of the jumpers ended with the Pimlico meeting this afternoon. Among the horsemen who have been allotted stable room are Richard T. Wilson, Gifford A. Cochran, Thomas F. Ryan, George D. Widener, W. R. Coe, Archibald Barklie, Colonel Ral Parr, Oscar Lewisohn, Jefferson Livingston, Wilfred Viau, Edward F. Whitney, and L. Wood.

Tomorrow's entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for maiden two-year-olds, five and one-half furlongs. Hail Columbia, 113 pounds; Water Wings, 115; Magnotina, 112; Meciogene, 112; *Rose Finn, 107; Rebel, 115; Moonlighter, 118; Felucca, 112; Tinsel, 112; *Chelsea, 107; Bendlet, 115; Ed Garrison, 115; Velour, 112; *Al Hudson, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Ed Roche, 115 pounds; Cherry Ripe, 109; Kalitan, 108; Joanna II., 106; Dandy Dude, 115; Kilkenny, 109; Glanaginty, 106; Alvord, 109; Sky, 106; Kilts, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds; one mile. Sevillian, 114 pounds; Polroma, 114; Wat Sail, 108; Billy McGee, 114; Billy Oliver, 105; Ampere II., 105; Hope, 114; Piquette, 105; Lady Little, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Inaugural Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Yankee Notions, 116 pounds; Keweesa, 110; *Hauberk, 102; Christie, 107; Celto, 105; Eagle, 103; *Indian Chant, 95; Skilas Knob, 106; Marse Henry, 106; Water Lady, 105; Thorn Hill, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one-sixteenth. Scorpil, 116 pounds; Southern Gold, 111; *Royal Interest, 111; Fonctionnaire, 106; Billy Baker, 111; Disturber, 107; *Memlo Park, 108; Slumberer, 111; Blue Rock, 107; *Repton, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one furlong. Song of Valley, 111 pounds; Nannie McDee, 109; Baby Sister, 105; *Daingerfield, 106; *Volulupa, 103; Abdon, 111; Orperth, 111; Ed Bond, 105; *Obolus, 106; *Freda Johnson, 103; Zodiac, 111; Patty Regan, 111; *Batwa, 106; *Burz Around, 103; *Uncle Will, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Yankee Notions, 116 pounds; Armament, 112; Progressive, 106; Fairy Legend, 105; *Stir Up, 104; Maxim's Choice, 116; Herbert Temple, 112; Vermont, 108; *Cornican, 104; *Fair Helen, 101; Charles Francis, 112; Preston Lyne, 112; Quien Sabe, 106; *Harbard, 104; Plumose, 100.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RACE PROFITS TO CHARITY.

Maryland Institutions Benefit from Betting Machines at Pimlico.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—The Fall season at Old Pimlico race track, which closed this afternoon, promises to be a rich one for the local charities. It is estimated that nearly two and three-quarter millions of dollars have passed through the pari-mutuel machines during the eleven days of this meeting. On last Saturday alone the public played on the seven races $365,000.

Last Spring the Maryland Jockey Club utilized the bulk of its profits for local charities. Six per cent. of the gross total bet on each race was deducted for the club. After current expenses of the meeting were paid and a substantial sum laid aside for depreciation and improvements, the remainder was turned over to local charities. Based on the 6 per cent. deduction, more than $140,000 will be available for the Jockey Club to work on this Autumn.

IMPORTED HORSES ARRIVE.

Seventy Thoroughbreds Consigned to Well-Known Owners.

Seventy thoroughbreds, mostly yearlings from various large breeding establishments in England and France, arrived here Sunday on board the steamship Manchuria of the Atlantic Transport Line. The horses were consigned to Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, John E. Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Grant Hugh Browne of Baltimore. The majority of the Sanford youngsters are by Voter, the famous American sire, which at one time belonged to the late James R. Keene. There are seven colts and three fillies, all out of fashionably bred English and French mares.

The Widener horses came over in charge of Trainer Tom Welsh, who left this country six weeks ago to attend to their shipment. Those which belong to Grant Hugh Browne are a likely looking and impressive lot. They are about equally divided between colts and fillies; a number of them are by prominent English sires. On the same ship was a two-year-old colt by Ajax, consigned to Thomas Hitchcock.

Johns Sets Motor Cycle Mark.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 13.—Don Johns of Pasadena, Cal., set a new motor cycle record for five miles on a circular dirt track at the State Fair Grounds here today. His time was 8 minutes 58 seconds.

MINORS MAY DROP OPTIONAL PRACTICE

Small Leagues to Act on Rule Prohibiting Recall of Players by Major Leagues.

The minor leagues will direct a hard blow at the major leagues when they hold their meeting in New Orleans today if they carry through their new rule placing a ban on major league players playing in the minors under the optional agreement. The New York State League is the first of the minor leagues hereabout to prohibit its clubs from carrying players under the agreement. Other minor leagues enforced such a rule last year, also, although the practice is frowned upon by the National Commission.

In the past, major league clubs, in distributing their excess talent, have released players to minor league clubs with the understanding that they could be recalled. This practice has in many cases practically ruined minor league clubs during the season. This was especially true when Jack Dunn's Baltimore club was entirely stripped of its star players two seasons ago. Other clubs in the International League have suffered from the practice, and the patronage of the minor leagues has been greatly reduced when major leagues have taken a star player or two away during the season.

The minor leagues intend to pass a new rule prohibiting the practice, but many major league men will be in attendance at New Orleans and will try to block this sort of legislation against them. Secretary J. H. Farrell of the National Association is the authority for the statement that at the coming meeting an effort will be made to adopt a rule preventing any club using a player secured under this option. This will make it imperative for all minor leagues to own all their players outright.

TRIBUTE TO NICKALLS.

Yale Coach Entertained on Fiftieth Birthday—Going to England.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Guy Nickalls, the Yale crew coach, celebrated his fiftieth birthday today by completing his Fall coaching at the university. He was the guest at a quiet banquet given by several of his Yale rowing enthusiasts, and was congratulated on the progress made in restoring Yale rowing prospects after last year's slump. He will leave here tomorrow, and will sail for England on the Arabic on Wednesday. This Winter he will offer his services for British military service in any capacity they can be utilized, and will return to Yale next March to take charge of the rowing situation.

His brother, Vivian Nickalls, the former University of Pennsylvania crew coach, it was learned tonight, is a Major in the English Army and is now fighting in the first line of English trenches somewhere in Flanders. Because of a broken arm Nickalls has been unable to enlist in the English Army.

Chinese in Intercollegiates.

Chinese-Americans at Stanford and the University of California have formed teams made up entirely of Chinese students at the two universities, which will compete in soccer, tennis, and basketball. There are thirty eligibles at the University of California and ten at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. The games will be played next month.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Touraine, at Azores, Nov. 10.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, Nov. 12.
SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Nov. 12.
SS Adela Accame, at Salerno, Nov. 4.
SS Brand, at Christiansand, Nov. 6.
SS Kaupanger, at Bordeaux, Nov. 6.
SS Miguel Jover, at Marseilles, Nov. 6.
SS Ruby, at Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
SS Scandinavio, at Fayal, Nov. 10.
SS Eurana, at Havre, Nov. 11.
SS Valdura, at Antofogasta, Nov. 11.
SS Harmonides, at Montevideo, Nov. 12.
SS Gibraltar, at Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
SS Olaf Maersk, at Rotterdam, Nov. 10.
SS Kumeric, at Barbados, Nov. 12.
SS Metapan, at Cristobal, Nov. 13.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Liverpool, Nov. 10.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, from Barcelona, Nov. 4.
SS Miguel M. Pinillos, from Barcelona, Nov. 5.
SS Breis Isel, from Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
SS Eleftherios K. Venesuelos, from Gibraltar, Nov. 6.
SS Stockholm, from Kirkwall, Nov. 12.
SS Giovanni, from Fayal, Nov. 12.
SS Rio Blanco, from Santos, Nov. 10.
SS Purus, from Santos, Nov. 10.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Pernambuco, Nov. 10.
SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, Nov. 11.
SS Somerset, from Balboa, Nov. 12.

Passed.

SS Mongolia, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Agios Georgis, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alicante.....Nov. 14
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Palermo.....Nov. 14
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark), via Liverpool, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—Adriatic.....Nov. 14
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Nov. 12
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristianiafjord.....Nov. 13
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—La Touraine.Nov. 13
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....Nov. 13

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 13, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 13, SS La Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 15, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 14, SS Palermo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hongkong, Batavia, (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari.....Nov. 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, China, (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru.....Nov. 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Nov. 18
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Nov. 18

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:49|Sun sets..4:51|Moon rises..8:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:17	10:54	4:06	4:53
Governors Island	10:39	11:23	4:26	5:44
Hell Gate	12:40	1:38	6:27	7:25

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 13.

SS Gargoyle, Alexandra, Nov. 12.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso, Nov. 4.
SS Joseph J. Cuneo, Sagua, Nov. 8.
SS Melford Hall, Manchester, Oct. 29.
SS Vestria, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
SS Atahualpa, Para, Nov. 1.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Nov. 8.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
SS Harpathian, La Pallice, Oct. 22.
SS Flanders, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Nov. 8.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Nov. 13.
SS Daphne, Newport News, Nov. 11.
SS Larne, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
SS Oliva, Halifax, Oct. 31.
SS Rigel, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
SS Northern, Havre, Oct. 25.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, Nov. 6.
SS Montserrat, Cadiz, Oct. 30.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Amaland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Snowdan	Cardiff	Oct. 26
Atherstone	La Pallice	Oct. 26
Tonking	Copenhagen	Oct. 30
Andes	Havre	Oct. 31
Anaolo	Santiago	Nov. 7
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov. 7
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 11
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Nov. 4
Andania	London	Nov. 5
Yarrowdale	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Pesmorval	Havre	Oct. 28
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 8
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Chicago	Fayal	Nov. 9
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
Larne	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Mandeville	Jamaica	Nov. 10
*Regina d'Italia	Almeria	Nov. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Nov. 7
Santa Marta	Kingston	Nov. 11
Arijman	Jamaica	Nov. 6
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 14
Elef K. Venesuelos	Ponce	Nov. 2
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Guiana	Demerara	Nov. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 6
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Otterstad	Havre	Nov. 3
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardsinorta	Barcelona	Oct. 31

DUE SUNDAY.

Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 9
New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 16
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 30
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 8

DUE MONDAY.

Breis Isel	Marseilles	Oct. 30
Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 9
Dominic	Para	Nov. 1
Minnehaha	London	Nov. 8
Helen	Matansas	Nov. 14
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Nov. 12
Camoens	Santos	Oct. 28
Panonia	London	Oct. 28
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 13
Metapan	Port Limon	Nov. 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Paluma, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alicanti, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Fredrick Hen. Bremen, Halifax	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Melford Hall, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matansas, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Hassan, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	13:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Stephan, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Reina d'Italia	——	12:00 M.
Santos, Aprogo	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 13.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was reported 1,200 miles E. at noon. Due Friday morning. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 13.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 148 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, 935 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 153 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, 73 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 155 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Tampico to New York, 86 miles S. at noon.
SS Florence Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, 120 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, 25 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, 60 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, 85 miles N. E. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 400 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, 516 miles S. at noon.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Andijk.....Nov. 13
Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, (except Cauca and Narino Departments,) at 9:30 A. M.—Carrillo.....Nov. 13
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Nov. 13
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Nov. 13
Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tocantina.....Nov. 13
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Tuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal.....Nov. 13
South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M., American.....Nov. 13
Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.—Korona..Nov. 13
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Chiriquian..Nov. 13

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water.
Reduced Fare. $3.00
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Route via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Always in Sight of Land.
Passenger Service will be operated throughout the entire year.
Express Freight Service. Early deliveries
Reduced State Room prices: Outside and inside rooms $1. Rooms with bed $2.
Special Dining Room Service. A la Carte and Table d'Hote. Popular prices. Club Breakfasts.
Music by Selected Artists from Daggett's Boston Orchestra.
Superb Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 14, No. River, foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.
Tickets and Information at Pier; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

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Nobody has ever been disappointed in this surpassing winter resort. To get the pleasantest impression go via
Savannah Line
Fares to Jacksonville
$19.00 ONE WAY $24.90
Come in and talk it over with us
Uptown Office
140 West 42d St. at B'way. Also at Pier 36, North River.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, in the matter of AMERICAN FINANCE & SECURITY CO., Bankrupt, the undersigned will expose to sale at public vendue at the office of George R. Beach, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, November 29, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., the following property of said bankrupt:
1. $92,500 par first mortgage 6% 20-year gold bonds of the GUANAJUATO REDUCTION & MINES COMPANY, coupons one to twenty, inclusive, detached.
2. 22,945 shares of stock of said Company.
3. $402,602.86 book account against said Company, with interest from December 31, 1914. This account is subject to agreements dated May 16, 1906, and December 9, 1910, between Bankrupt, Guanajuato Reduction & Mines Company, and Guanajuato Power and Electric Company, postponing the payment of this claim to mortgage interest, current costs of operation, and indebtedness of Mines Company to Power Company, as in said agreements fully set out.
4. 10 mortgage interest coupons $30.00 each, due January 1, 1915, of said Company.
5. 17 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, coupons one and two detached.
6. 57 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $1,000.00 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, coupons one to ten inclusive detached.
7. 271,447 shares of stock of EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY.
8. $1,091,022.51 book account against EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, with interest from December 31, 1914, together with 100,000 unexecuted 6% first mortgage gold bonds of said Company.
9. $3,900 first mortgage 20-year gold bonds of the EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, due July 1, 1930, coupons one to nine, inclusive, detached.
10. Claim against Empire Lumber Company for $6,510.60, amount due on mortgage interest coupons due July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, which coupons were surrendered to the Lumber Company by Bankrupt, its note taken in lieu thereof, which note has been lost.
11. 10,914 shares capital stock of the Empire Lumber Company.
HENRY J. WEST, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
JOHN D. McMULLIN, Atty. for Trustee, 301 Lincoln Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 22,571.—Notice of sale at auction.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William Lesser, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Room 1,511, 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1916, at 4 o'clock P. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: The personal property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy herein, contained in the plant and factory of said bankrupt, located at Bound Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, including chemical machinery, apparatus, appliances, fixtures, &c., employed in the manufacture of carbolic acid crystals, and also the right to complete a certain contract, dated January 12th, 1916, between the Estate of Ray V. Pierce and the bankrupt, for the sale and conveyance by said Estate of Ray V. Pierce to the bankrupt of lands in the Borough of Middlesex, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, upon which said factory and plant are located, a copy of which contract may be inspected at the office of the referee or trustee herein, and subject to liens and encumbrances filed and existing against said real property at the time of sale.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.
Dated, November 13th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN SPINELL, Bankrupt.—No. 21,901.
To the creditors of Nathan Spinell, and Nathan Spinell otherwise known as Sam Green, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Morris Israel, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 24th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 272 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
Piece goods, ladies' wearing apparel, and general dry goods, etc.
Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on November 22nd and 23rd, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.
Dated New York, November 13th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.
Take notice that the personal property, contained in the factory of said bankrupt, at Bound Brook, New

Opportunities in Foreign Currency Bonds

Send for our treatise.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Bankers.
71 Broadway New York

How 10 Selected Bonds Acted

A Graphic Chart showing the price movements of 10 Public Utility Bonds during the years 1913-1914-1915-1916

This Timely Booklet
and circulars on our two latest issues of bonds will be sent free on request for Combination T-300.

Your copies are waiting for you. Write or phone for them today.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
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Mortgage Bonds Providing Liberal Returns

The investor who takes the trouble to investigate securities can always discover some good mortgage bonds yielding returns that apparently are too high to be truly conservative.

We invite requests for our Letter No. 141, that describes three bonds of this kind, and explains why such well-secured obligations can be purchased at comparatively low prices.

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14 Wall Street, New York
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Strongly Secured First Mortgage 6s

These short term bonds, due within ten years, are secured by a direct first mortgage or by a first lien through collateral upon approximately 820 miles of railway together with equipment, terminals, etc. They are outstanding at the low rate of about

$7,200 per mile

on property most of which is main line.

The territory served comprises a region which has shown exceptional development in recent years. It furnishes a diversified traffic of high-grade tonnage which indicates the strong basis on which the company is being managed.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Founded 1876
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

November Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

ROBINSON & CO.
U. S. Government Bonds
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Fall in Prices—Peace Talk as a Factor in Market Movements.

Wall Street discussed yesterday rumors of separate peace efforts in Europe and a suggestion that President Wilson would soon move to bring the warring nations together side by side with plans for further belligerent financing in the United States. One looked to the ending of the war, the other to its continuance. The conflict here is suggestive of the conflict of varied forces which found reflection in the stock market. Before the day was over the list yielded enough to the pressure put upon it to show round losses in many of the active issues.

Professional trading sentiment was bearish, and it made the most of the peace talk, of the rather bad news from Mexico, and of the prolongation of the discussion of the latest cases of submarine attack which have called for investigation by our State Department. Early in the day the effect of these bearish efforts was partly offset by the continued strength of the copper shares, which were still buoyed up by the hope of the early placing of new large orders from abroad, but these stocks later yielded to the selling which their advance called forth and their reaction helped to stimulate the fall in other parts of the list which had been reactionary in tendency, even while the copper shares had been showing strength.

Political consideration also played a part, but it was difficult except perhaps in a few special issues to apportion any large share of influence to the outcome of the election, inasmuch as the market was acting very much as it had frequently acted before in response to peace talk such as was given prominence in yesterday's market discussion. Early peace is of course a possibility, as it has been a possibility all along, but the methodical discussion in banking circles of further European credits, designed to help in financing further purchases of war supplies in the United States, hardly carries any suggestion that early peace is regarded in high banking quarters here as a probability.

The reaction in the stock market on talk of peace is a spontaneous recognition of the important part which orders from belligerent Governments have played in stimulating trade in the United States, but business in this country is not inherently as dependent upon the continuance of war orders as is suggested by the concern which the stock market periodically displays over peace talk. There may be many idle hands in the United States after war orders have run their course, but if that should be the case it would only be because of lack of adequate plans against the time when these hands would be free to do much more valuable work than that which they are now performing.

Just now the country's equipment is proving insufficient to handle the vast amount of home trade which the country has, plus the great volume of foreign orders, as is shown by the present car shortage on our railroads, the dimensions of which are revealed in yesterday's monthly statement of the Railway Association. The country's equipment would also be inadequate to handle the possible trade within our own borders if, when peace returns, all the energy which has been going into the filling of foreign orders were wisely diverted to the many undertakings of which our own country is in need.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3 @3½ | 5 months 3½@3¼
90 days	3½ | 6 months 3½@3¼
4 months	3½@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3 @3½
4 to 6 months 3½@3¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75½	4.75%	4.75%	....
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76½	....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84%	5.84%	—.00¼
Cables	5.83%	5.83%	5.83%	....
Marks—				
Demand	69.68%	69.62½	69.62½	—.12½
Cables	69.75	69.68%	69.68%	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange, adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75%	4.76%
5.1826	Paris	5.84%	5.83%
95.28	Berlin	69.62%	69.68%
5.1826	Switzerland	5.28	5.22
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1828	Italy	6.67½	6.66½
20.26	Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45	Russia	20.60	20.70
26.73	Scandinavia	....	....
....	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
....	Stockholm	28.35	28.45
....	Christania	27.65	27.72
19.20	Spain	20.85	20.40
40.14	Holland	40.75	40.81½
....	China—		
....	Hongkong	50.00	50.10
....	Peking	85.50	85.62½
....	Shanghai	80.50	80.62½
....	India—		
58.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
....	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.81	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
....	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
....	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.25	43.35
32.46	Rio	23.96	24.06

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $401,906,657; balance, $32,018,428; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,357,933.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 discount@par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 3-16d, up ⅛d, unchanged; in New York, 71¾c, up ⅛, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 55¼@55½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,507,540
Same day last year	800,222
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	181,662,617
Same period last year	152,971,349
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
65	66	200	Acme Tea	66	66	66	66	— ½
98	98½	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	98½	98½	98½	98¼	+ ⅛
....	....	200	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	....
34	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	34½	34½	34	34	— ⅝
73½	74½	2,000	Ajax Rubber	74	74⅝	74	74	....
12	12⅝	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12	12	11⅞	....
31	31½	8 700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32½	33	31	31	— 1⅛
88	88½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	90	88	88	—2
85	85⅝	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	85¼	85½	85	85¼	+ ⅛
101	102	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101½	101	101½	— ½
42½	44	100	Am. Bank Note	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
100	103¾	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	101⅝	102	99⅞	100	—1⅝
195	199½	900	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	195	199½	195	199⅝	+4¾
62⅜	62⅞	10,400	Am. Can	63½	64⅞	62¼	62⅝	—1⅝
112	113½	100	Am. Can pf	114	114	114	114	—1
69⅜	69½	6,100	Am. Car & Fdry	70	71	69½	69⅝	— ⅝
54	54½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	— ½
100½	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101	101	101	101	....
15½	15⅝	700	Am. H. & Leather	15⅝	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
69	70	1,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70¼	70¼	69	69	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	700	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
27	27¼	6,400	Am. Linseed	26⅞	27⅛	25⅝	27	+ ⅝
62½	62⅝	25,700	Am. Linseed pf	60¾	62⅝	59½	62⅜	+2⅝
92½	92⅝	20,500	Am. Locomotive	93⅜	95	92½	92⅝	—1⅝
107	108	100	Am. Locomotive pf	108	108	108	108	—1
84	85	300	Am. Malt	85	85	84	84	—1⅛
45	46	200	Am. Malt pf	43¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅞
111⅜	112	21,700	Am Smelt. & Ref	112⅝	113⅝	111⅛	111⅜	—1
114½	115¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115⅜	115¾	115¼	115⅝	— ½
93	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
64⅝	65	2,400	Am. Steel Fdries	65½	66	65	65	— ½
115⅞	116	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	117½	118	116	116	—1¼
133	133½	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	133½	133½	133	133½	— ½
228	230	400	Am. Tobacco	229½	229½	229	229	— ⅞
53	53⅛	6,200	Am. Woolen	52⅝	54⅝	52⅝	53	....
97½	98⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
58	58⅝	19,400	Am. Writing P pf	57½	60⅜	56⅞	58	+ ⅛
56	56⅛	9,000	Am. Zinc L. S	56⅜	57⅛	55⅝	56	—1
81½	82	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	83⅜	83⅝	81¾	81¾	....
98⅜	98⅝	95,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	101	101⅞	98⅝	98⅝	—1½
104⅝	105	4,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	105½	105⅞	104½	104⅞	—1½
100⅜	100⅝	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
114⅝	115⅜	13,900	At., Gulf & W. I	113	117⅝	111⅝	115	+2½
71⅝	71⅞	1,700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71¼	72½	71¼	72¾	+1
83⅝	83⅞	18,800	Baldwin Loco	85	86	83¼	83¾	—1¼
86⅜	86½	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	87¼	87¼	86¼	86¾	—1⅛
157	158	100	Barrett Co	158½	158½	158½	158½	+ ½
1⅝	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
150	152	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	—2
84	84½	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84½	84½	84½	....
86¼	86⅝	1,100	Burns Brothers	85⅞	86⅝	85⅞	86¼	+ ⅛
66	67⅜	4,300	Butte & Superior	67	67	66	66¾	— ⅛
22	24	100	Butterick Co	22	22	22	22	....
22	22½	700	California Petrol	22	22½	22	22	....
50	51	100	California Pet. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅜
172⅜	172½	800	Canadian Pacific	173	173	172⅜	172½	— ⅜
103¾	155⅞	87,200	Central Leather Co	110	112½	103½	105½	—7⅜
103	103½	600	Chandler Motor	103	103½	102¼	103	+ ⅜
67¼	67½	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67½	— ⅛
16⅝	20	100	Chicago & Alton	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
14½	14⅝	1,000	Chi. Great Western	14½	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
43	43¼	2,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	43½	43⅝	43	43	—1⅜
93¼	94	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅝	94⅝	93⅜	93⅝	—1¼
125	125¼	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¾	126⅝	125½	125½	—1½
128	129½	200	Chi. & Northwest	128½	128½	128	128	—1½
33⅜	33⅞	19,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	33⅜	35¼	33½	35⅜	+ ⅞
23⅝	23⅞	2,100	Chile Copper	23	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	15,500	Chino Copper	67⅜	67⅝	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
70	71½	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71½	71	71½	+1½
53	53⅛	5,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	54½	54⅞	52¾	53	—1
34½	34½	200	Col. & Southern	34⅝	34½	34¼	34½	—1⅜
60	61	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	—1
43⅝	44	6,400	Columbia Gas	44⅝	45⅜	43⅜	43⅜	—1¼
48½	49	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	25	200	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
135	135½	700	Consol. Gas, N. Y	135	135⅝	135	135½	— ⅛
126	126⅜	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	126⅜	126⅜	126¼	126¼	— ⅛
3⅛	3⅜	1,700	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
98	100	1,400	Continental Can	100½	100	99	99	—2
113	114	400	Continental Can pf	113	113	113	113	....
18⅝	18½	5,200	Corn Products Ref	18	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
94⅛	95	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93½	94½	93½	94½	+ ⅛
89⅝	87	25,900	Crucible Steel	89½	90	86⅝	86⅝	—3¼
123	124	200	Crucible Steel pf	124	124	123½	123½	—2
71⅜	72	17,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	73⅜	73⅝	71⅝	71⅞	—2½
98½	99	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	— ⅝
152½	153	100	Delaware & Hud	152½	152½	152½	152½	....
19	20¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
44	e31½	8,700	Den. & Rio G. pf	45¾	46¼	44	44	—2½
117⅝	120	100	Detroit United Ry	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅞
42½	42⅝	8,630	Distillers' Securities	43	43½	42	42½	— ⅝
24½	25	400	Dome Mines	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	....
36⅝	36⅞	15,700	Erie	37⅝	37⅞	36½	36½	— ⅝
51	51½	600	Erie 1st pf	52⅝	52½	51½	51½	— ⅛
42	42½	300	Erie 2d pf	44¼	44¼	43	43	—1¼
42	45½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	43	43	43	43	— ¾
41⅝	42	200	Gaston Wms. & W	42½	42½	42	42	....
179½	180	4,300	General Electric	179⅞	182½	179	180	+ ⅝
68½	69	5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	68½	69	68	69	+ ⅛
113	114⅜	1,100	Goodrich pf	113½	114¼	112¾	114¼	+ ⅝
98½	98⅝	6,300	Granby Consol	96	100	96	99	+4
117½	117⅝	1,500	Great Northern pf	117½	117¾	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
42⅞	45⅞	5,200	G. N. ctfs. of dep.	43⅞	45	43	43	— ⅝
....	50½	51	900	Greene-Cananea	51	51¼	51	51¼
135	140	2,300	Gulf States Steel	140	143	135½	135¼	+2½
101	106	200	Gulf States S. 1st pf	105	105	105	105	+2
135	140	800	Gulf States S. 2d pf	140	142½	137	138	+9
175	205	100	Heine (G. W.) Co	185	185	185	185	—10
103	103½	200	Illinois Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	— ½
67⅝	68	21,000	Inspiration Copper	69⅝	69⅝	67⅞	67¾	—1⅝
18⅝	18⅞	6,100	Interboro Consol	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅞
74	75	100	Interboro Con. pf	76	76	76	76	....
56	57	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf	57	57	56¼	56¼	— ½
42	43	12,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	43	43⅜	41	41	—2¼
116	118	10,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	117	118	116¼	116¼	—1⅝
50	51	2,800	Int. Nickel	51¼	51¾	50⅝	51	— ⅜
71⅝	72	24,000	Int. Paper	71¼	71⅝	67¾	67¾	+3⅞
104⅝	105½	3,700	Int. Paper pf	105½	106	104	104⅝	....
88	88	100	Jewel Tea	88	88	88	88	—1
110½	110¾	100	Jewel Tea pf	110½	110¾	110¼	110¾	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	1,300	Kansas City South	26⅜	26¾	26½	26½	....
75	76	100	Kelly Spring Tire	75	75	75	76	....
53⅝	54	56,100	Kennecott Copper	53⅝	53¾	53¼	53½	— ⅛
127	127½	50	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	127	127	127	127	....
95	95¼	18,700	Lackawanna Steel	95¼	96¾	94⅞	95¼	— ⅜
115	116	200	Laclede Gas	117	117	116	116	—2
22	24	100	Lake Erie & West	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¾	40	39¼	39½	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	2,100	Lehigh Valley	82	82½	81½	81½	— ¾
23⅝	25	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	23½	23½	—2½
133	135	200	Louisv. & Nashv	135	135	134½	134½	—2½
73½	74	7,300	Maxwell Motors	73½	74	71½	72	—1⅞
82	82½	900	M'xwell Mot. 1st pf	82¾	82¾	82	82¼	— ⅝
50½	50½	900	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	50½	50½	49½	49½	—1½
72	72¼	2,700	May Dept. Stores	72	72¼	70	70	—1¾
106⅞	106⅞	13,200	Mexican Petroleum	106⅞	106⅞	104⅜	105	—1½
41	41¼	9,000	Miami Copper	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
33¾	33¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	33¾	33¾	32⅜	33	....
123⅛	123⅝	350	M., St.P. & S.S. M.	123⅛	123⅝	122	122	—1¼
8	8	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18¼	18¼	600	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
10	10	2,400	Missouri Pacific	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	17,900	Mo. Pacific t. r.	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
26	26⅜	3,400	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	26	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
57⅜	58	400	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	57⅜	57⅝	57½	57½	—1
83⅜	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
110	115	100	Nat. Cl. & Suit pf	111	111	111	111	—1¼
32¼	32⅜	5,000	Nat. En. & Stamp	33	33½	32½	32½	—1¼
66¾	67¾	1,900	National Lead	68¼	69	67	67	—1¼
5	6	300	Nat. Ry. & Mex. 2d pf	7	7¼	6	6	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	17,800	Nev. Cons. Copper	27½	28	27	27½	+ ⅛
160	160⅜	7,600	N. Y. Air Brake	158	164½	158	160⅜	+3½
107⅛	107⅜	5,100	New York Central	107½	107⅝	107	107½	— ⅜
43	45	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	44	44	43	43	—2¼
16	16⅞	100	New York & Dock	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
59½	60	1,950	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	2,300	N. Y. Ont. & W	29½	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
141	142	2,500	Norfolk & Western	141	141⅞	141	141	— ⅛
86⅞	87¼	120	Norf. & West. pf	87	87	87	87	....
68	69¼	500	North American	69	69	69	69	—2
111	111¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	111⅜	111⅜	110¾	110¾	— ⅝
145	148½	1,500	Nova Sco. St. & C	149	150	144	144	—5
87	88	7,600	Ohio Cities Gas	85	92	85	87½	+9½
....	6¾	200	Ontario Mining	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
94	94½	1,000	Owens Bottle Mach	94	94½	94	94	....
25¼	26	1,000	Pacific Mail	25⅜	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
97½	98	700	Pan.Am.Pet.&P. pf	97½	98¼	97½	97½	— ⅛
57½	57½	10,400	Penna. Railroad	57½	57½	56⅞	57	— ⅝
41½	41⅞	1,100	Philadelphia Co	41½	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	— ½
80	80½	400	P., C., C. & St. L	80⅝	80⅝	80	80	....
41	41⅝	5,200	Pitts. C. cfs. of dep	41	41⅝	40½	40½	....
79	79⅜	9,000	Pressed Steel Car	79	79⅜	78	78½	— ⅜
103½	103½	100	Pr. Steel Car pf	105¼	105¼	103½	103½	— ⅝
132	133	200	Public Serv. of N. J	132¼	132½	132¼	132½	+ ½
53¼	53⅝	2,800	Ry. Steel Spring	54	55⅜	53¼	53⅝	— ⅛
100	102	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1½
33⅜	34	65,100	Ray Consol. Copper	33	35¼	33	34	+1¼
103⅝	106⅜	11,300	Reading	106	108	106¼	106⅜	—1¼
46¾	47	100	Reading 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
81⅝	81⅞	78,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	81⅝	84⅝	80¾	81¼	+ ⅛
115½	115⅞	100	Rep. Ir. & Steel pf	115½	117½	115½	115½	+ ⅜
22⅝	23	3,000	St. L. & S. Fran	23½	23½	22½	22¾	—1¼
....	46	100	St.L.& S.F. pf. w. i.	45½	45½	45½	45½	—4¾
76⅝	78	100	Saxon Motor	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
26	26¼	100	St. Louis Southwest	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
48	50	630	St. L. Southw. pf	49	49	48½	48½	—1½
16½	16¾	600	Seaboard A. Line	16½	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
38	38¼	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
230	231½	100	Sears, R'buck & Co	230	230	230	230	—1½
32½	32¾	2,300	Shattuck-Arizona	32½	32⅞	32	32¾	....
80	80½	5,500	Sloss-Shef. St. & Ir	80	80¼	79¼	80	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	4,900	Southern Pacific	100¼	100⅞	100	100¼	—1
27⅝	27⅝	5,300	South. Railway	27⅝	28	27	27	— ⅛
67½	67¾	800	South. Railway pf	67½	67⅝	67⅜	67½	— ⅛
123	124	8,000	Studebaker Co	123	124	122¼	124	— ⅛
64⅝	65¼	200	Studebaker Co. pf	64⅝	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	24¼	6,200	Tennessee Copper	22⅞	24¼	22	23	+1
222	223	1,600	Texas Co	222	223	220¾	221	....
17⅞	18	3,300	Texas & Pacific	17⅞	18	17	18	+ ⅛
155	155	100	Tex. Pr. Land Tr	155	155	153	153	—2
53	53	1,600	Third Avenue	53	53	50	50¾	—2⅝
52⅝	52⅝	700	Tobacco Products	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52½	—1
15½	15½	100	T.,St.L.& W.pf. t. r.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
107⅜	107⅜	500	Underwood Typewr	107⅜	107⅜	107	107	—1
14⅝	15	6,300	Union Bag & Paper	14⅝	15	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
113½	116	2,500	Union B. & P. new	113½	116	113½	115	—5
81¼	83	200	Union B. & Pap. pf	81¼	83	81¼	81¼	—1¼
148½	149	20,200	Union Pacific	148½	149	147¼	147¼	—1½
82	83	900	Union Pacific pf	82	83	82½	82½	—1¼
98½	98½	900	United Cigar Stores	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
118½	119¼	100	United Cig. St. pf

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No. Ohio Trac. & Light Co. 1st Lien & Ref. 5s of 1956	5.32%
The Pine Bluff Co. (Tax Exempt in N. Y. State) 1st 5s of 1942	5.25%
Dayton Lighting Co. 1st & Ref. 5s of 1937	5.00%
Los Angeles Railway 1st Cons. 5s of 1938	5.00%

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
80	Am. Lt. & T.	383	381	381	384
150	Am. W. W. & El.	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¾
840	Cities Service	82½	81⅝	82½	82⅝
300	Cities Service pf.	93	90½	92½	93
490	Commonwealth P.	63	61	61	61
900	Commonw'th P. pf	85¼	84	84	85½
60	Electric Prop.	86½	82½	82½	84
110	Federal Lt. & T.	19	18	18½	20
40	North'n States P.	104½	104	104	104½
25	Nor. States P. pf.	100	100	99½	100½
730	Pacific G. & E.	64½	63½	64¾	64¾
90	Repub. Ry. & Lt.	57½	57	57½	58
52	Stand. G. & E. pf	46¾	44	43	43¾
165	Tenn.Ry.,Lt. & P.	12⅞	12¾	12¾	13
60	Un. Lt. & Ry. pf.	79¾	79	79	79½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	85
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf.	47	48½
American Gas Co.	120	125
American Gas & Electric	153	157
†American Gas & Electric pf.	80	81
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	74½	76
American Power & Light pf.	84	85½
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	73
American W. W. & El.	68	69
American W. W. & E. pf.	24	26
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	73
Atlantic P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	96½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	74
Central States Electric	23½	24½
Central States Electric pf.	80½	81½
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	90	..
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	100	101½
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	121	124
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric L. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire D. El. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
†Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	33
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	85	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	91
Puget Sound Traction	21	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	65	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	79½	80½
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15⅞	16½
†Tampa Electric	129	133
Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf.	52	52½
United Gas & Electric	9	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	48	50
Western Power	18	19
†Western Power pf.	70	71
*West. Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1951	100	101½
American W. W. & El. 5s	76½	77½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	97	99
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	96½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	90¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1915	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 6s	96	..
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	98
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1965	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90½	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	89½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	96
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	93
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75¾	76½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	95	96
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1941	95½	96
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93¼	94
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..
U. S. L. H. & M. 6s, 1920	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1923	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16⅝	15½	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	860	875	860	870
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	104	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	480	460	480
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	40	48	40	48
Cumberland P. L.	115	120	115	120
Eureka Pipe Line	232	236	235	240
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Galena S. Oil	163	166	176	178
Illinois Pipe Line	223	228	225	229
Indiana P. L.	100	105	100	105
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10¾	11¾
National Transit	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Transit	205	215	205	215
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	382	387	380	385
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	15	15⅝	15½	16½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G.	520	525	510	515
Prairie Pipe Line	301	303	297	300
Solar Refining	375	390	375	390
Southern Pipe Line	214	218	217	222
South Penn Oil	458	462	450	460
Southwest Pa.	118	118	118	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	367	368	350	360
Standard Oil of Ind.	825	835	815	825
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	610	630	610	630
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of N. J.	670	675	660	660
Standard Oil of N. Y.	240	243	241	243
Standard Oil of Ohio	425	435	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	96	95	97
Vacuum Oil	375	380	365	370
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.30
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'26	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	4.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1916	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Ill. Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.15
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'25	5	5.25	4.85
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.85
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	..	4.25	4.00
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'28	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.15
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.35	4.30

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1⅛	Humboldt	3¾	4⅛
Am Oil	.21	.22	Iron Blos.	1⅜	1½
Begole	1¼	1⅜	Iron Cap.	7½	8
Bay S G	.14	.16	Do pf	7	7¼
Bing Min.	9⅜	10¼	J Verde	1¾	1⅞
Bohemian	1⅞	1⅞	La Rose	.52	.53
Bost Cor	.70	.75	Majestic	.66	.68
Bost Ely	.75	.85	McK-Dar	.35	.38
Bost & M	.50	.52	Mex Met	.48	.52
Bost Ariz	2¼	2⅜	Mojave T	3¼	3½
Butte & L	.80	.81	N L & T	.00	.02
Butte & D	.96	$1.00	New Balt	2½	2⅝
Cal Corb	2	3	N Cornelia	17⅜	18
Calaveras	7⅜	8	New Dome	16	18
Champ C	.13	.15	N U Bing	.75	.78
Chief Con	25	26	Nixon	.30	.32
Cons Cop	2⅜	2⅝	Oneco	.80	.90
Cons Aria	2⅞	3	Onondaga	.25	.30
Cr Reef	.42	.50	Otis Oil	.26	.27
Cortes	.55	.65	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Davis-D	5⅜	5¾	Pioneer	3	3¼
Earle	.60	.64	Ray Herc	4⅞	5
E & B E	1¾	2	Rills	.09	.10
First M C	4¼	4⅝	*S W M	1.2-8	1
Fortuna	.14	.15	S W R	.01	.02
Gold Lake	.12	.13	Tonopah Ex	27	28
Hecla Oil	.75	.80	Tuolumne	5⅞	6⅛
Hedgehog	1¼	1⅜	Yukon Gold	1⅞	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930		99¼	100
2s, c, 1930		99½	..
2s, r, 1918-1936		102¼	102½
2s, c, 1918-1936		..	..
2s, 1916-1936		101½	102
4s, r, 1925-1936		110	110½
4s, c, 1925-1936		..	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936		99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	150
Alaska J.	6¾	7
Alb & Sus.	245	..
Am B N pf.	51	53
Am B Sug pf.	100	100½
Am B S & F'dy cfs.	109	..
Am C & F pf.	116½	117½
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Exp.	135	139½
Am Sm pf, A	99	100
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am S Ref pf.	120	123
Am T & C.	62½	66
Am Tob pf.	108½	109
Ann Arbor pf.	60	65
Assets R.	3	5⅝
Assoc Oil.	67¼	67½
Asso D G.	23	28
Do 1st pf	70	75
Do 2d pf.	47	60
Atl C L.	122½	124½
Bald. L pf.	106	108
B & O pf.	75½	76
Barrett Co pf.	117¾	120
Beech Cr'k	44½	..
Beth Steel.	620	650
B Un G.	131	133
Brown Sh.	76½	79
Do pf.	96	101
Brunswick Ter.	7¼	8¼
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	105	106¼
Bush Ter.	110	112
Can So.	57½	58½
Case (J I) pf.	87	90
Cent L pf.	116	117½
C I R & P.	4	5
C N J.	300	309
C & S A	..	..
C & N W pf.	144	146
C A & C.	238	240
C & N W pf.	175	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	120
Chi Pneu Tool	122	126
C, C, C & St L.	86	88
Cin, Leb & N.	55½	56½
Do pf.	83	84
Cl & Pitts.	85¼	..
Clu-Pea pf.	109	111½
C & S 2d pf.	45	55
Colt Ind.	55	60
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug.	227	235
Do pf.	108	111
D & Co pf.	94	96¾
D, L & W.	240¾	242
Det Sm.	146	149
Dia Match.	123	126
D, S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	19½	23
Elec S B.	70	71
Erie & P.	63¾	..
F M & S.	18	23
Gen Ch.	315	325
Do pf.	115½	117
Gen Mot.	510	575
Do pf.	122	124
G & S T.	112½	..
Helme (G W) Co pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	136
Int Agric.	23½	24
I H, N J.	116½	118
Do pf.	120	125
Int H Cor.	78	79
Do pf.	111	112
Int Nickel	19½	..
Do pf.	97	..
Iowa Cent.	7	8
Do pf.	9	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	76½
Kan City S pf.	65	66
Kelly S T pf.	90	100
K & O M.	4	6
Do pf.	30	..
L E & W pf.	43½	44
Lig & M.	240	245
Do pf.	122¼	124
Long Isl.	33	35
L-W B	142	..
pf.	86	88
Do 2d pf.	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	225	226
Do pf.	118	..
McKay Com.	86	86½
Do pf.	65½	67½
Man Pf'dls.	1¾	..
Man Elev.	125	127
Man short.	64	68
Do pf.	112	120
M Dep Sta pf.	106½	108
Mex F pf.	95	98
Mich Cent.	126	130
M. St P & S S M pf.	133¼	135½
Do 1 l.	75	85
Mon Pow.	97	98
Do pf.	117	120
Mt Vernon pf.	110	..
Mor & Es.	51¼	80
N C & St L.	138	140
Nat. Bis.	120	125
Do pf.	122	128
Nat En pf.	98	102
Nat. L pf.	112¾	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
N Y, C & St L.	76	80
pf.	76	80
Do 2d pf.	61½	63½
N Y D pf.	38	45
N Y, L & W.	114¼	126
Nort So.	28	28
N W Tel.	88½	..
Owens B M pf.	116¾	120
Pabst B pf.	92	..
Pac Coast.	60	70
Do 1st pf.	90	95
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pan Am Pet.	90¼	90½
Do pf.	90¾	91
Pan Am.	190	..
Pan Am.	188	..
Pan Am.	188	..
Penn Cent.	49	50
Do pf.	108	112
Pere Marq.	22	23
Do pf.	108	109½
Phila Co.	39	40
Do pf.	38	39
Pitts Coal.	49	50
Do pf.	108	112
Do Wafa.	108	109½
P, S & W.	97	..
C.	88	..
Do spec.	140	..
Pitts S pf.	102½	104
Pressed Co.	107	109
Quicksilver	2½	2⅝
Do pf.	3½	3¾
Rdg. 1st pf.	44	44½
Rem & S.	17½	..
Sears-R pf.	128	136½
S-S S & I pf.	100	102
So P R.	22½	22⅝
Do pf.	116	118
St'd Mill.	102	106
Do pf.	92	94
Stan C & F pf.	102½	105
Tex P pf.	85	..
T St L & W pf.	8	9
Do cfts.	8	10
Do pf.	15½	18
T C I R.	95	97
Do pf.	127	135
Und T pf.	114	122
Un Cig M.	45	48
Do pf.	106½	108
U Drug pf.	65½	67½
U S Exp.	28	31
U S Ind A pf.	106	109
U S Ind A Imp	29	30
U S R & Ref pf.	1¾	3
U S Sm pf.	81	84½
Va-Car Ch pf.	112	113½
W F Exp.	136½	137
W M & W pf.	72	75
Wagner Bru.	70	310
Do pf.	115½	124
W & L E pf.	2½	3
Wm Cramp.	85	91½
W'th (S) pf.	125¾	..
Wor Pump pf, B.	..	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
805	Allouez	74	75½	74	74½
680	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
280	Ahmeek	115	117	115	116
105	Alaska Gold	12	12	11⅜	12
1,971	Am. Zinc	57	57¼	56⅝	56
10	Am. Zinc pf.	83	83	83	83
7,885	Ariz. Com.	17⅜	17⅝	16⅝	17
100	Butte & Bal.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
130	Butte & Sup.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,630	Cal. & Ariz.	89½	90	89	89
412	Cal. & Hecla.	599	599	595	595
75	Centennial	22½	23	22½	23
1,497	East Butte	16¾	18¼	16¾	17
900	Franklin	10¾	10¾	9¾	10⅝
300	Granby	95	100	95	100
109	Greene-Can	56	58	53	58
1,160	Hancock	15¾	16¼	15¾	15⅞
45	Indiana	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150	Inspiration	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼
530	Island Creek	63	65	62¾	62¾
515	Isle Royale	37	37	37	37
100	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Keweenaw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
820	Lake	14	14¾	14	14¾
225	La Salle	5	5	5	5
410	Mason Valley	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,950	Mass. Con.	16⅞	17⅜	16¾	16¾
85	MayFlower	4	4¾	4	4¼
85	Miami	41	41¾	41	41⅜
110	Michigan	4	4	4	4
385	Mohawk	100¾	102	100¾	100¾
245	Nevada Con.	27	28	27	27¾
320	New Arcadian	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
1,585	North Butte	24	25⅜	23⅝	24
195	North Lake	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	Old Colony	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
930	Old Dominion	76¾	77	76¾	77
665	Osceola	96½	98	96½	97¼
1,365	Pond Creek	19	19	18⅝	18⅞
985	Quincy	97½	99	97	97
290	Roy Con.	33⅜	35	33	33
270	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
955	Shannon	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
310	St. Mary's Ld.	92	92	92	92
135	South Lake	6	6	6	6
970	Sup. & Boston	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
70	Superior	16	16⅜	16	16⅛
225	Tamarack	45	47	45	46
290	Trinity	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Tuolumne	65c.	65c.	65c.	65c.
390	U. S. Smelting	74½	74½	74½	74½
8,380	Utah Con.	19⅞	21⅛	19½	20¾
530	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,925	Utah Metals	120¾	130¾	118½	120¾
5,785	Victoria	6½	7¼	6½	7½
1,900	Winona	5⅞	6¼	5¼	5¼
550	Wolverine	49	50	49	49¾
200	Wyandot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

45	Bos. & Alb.	180	180	179	179
55	Boston Elev.	78	78½	78	78
25	Bos. & Lowell	92	92	92	92
80	Bos. & Maine.	46½	46½	46	46
5	Bos. & Worcester.	4½	4½	4½	4½
17	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106	106	106	106
75	Mass. Elec. pf.	52	52	52	52
35	New Haven	59½	60	59½	60
80	Union Pac.	148⅝	149⅜	148¼	148¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Amer. Agri.	86½	86½	86½	86½
82	Amer. Agr. pf.	102	102	101½	102
95	Am. Pneu. pf.	11	11	11	12
45	Amer. Sugar	118	118	117¾	117¾
3	Am. Sug. pf.	120	120	120	120
190	Am. Woolen	98	98	97½	97½
25	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
4,385	A. G. & W. L.	112¾	117¾	111¾	115
17	A.G. & W. Lpf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
60	Edison	230	235	230	230
5	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
45	Merganthaler	164	164	161	163
300	Mass. Gas.	93	93	91¾	91¾
15	Mass Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
755	New River	29	29	28½	28¾
240	New River pf.	83	83	82	82½
34	N. E. Cot. Y.	30	30	30	30
10	N. E. Tel.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123½
25	Nipe Bay Sug.	164	164	164	164
360	Punta Ali.	55¾	55¾	55	55
5	Pullman	160	160	160	160
267	Swift & Co.	142	143	141	141
1,688	Swift&Co. rgh.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	12¾
50	Torrington	67¼	67¼	67	67¼
340	Un. Fruit	101	102¼	100¾	101
255	United Shoe	57¾	57¾	57	57¼
10	Un. Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
2,190	Ventura Oil	10	10	9¾	9¾

BONDS.

$4,000	A. Ag. C. 5s, '24	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	A.G. & W. I. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,000	A.T. & T. col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Atch. 4s	84½	84½	84¼	84½
1,000	C.B. & Q. jt. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
3,000	C.J. & S.Y. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
20,000	Mass.G. 4½s, '29	98	98	98	98
2,000	Pond Creek 8s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Punta A. & S. 6s	100	100	100	100
6,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼
5,000	W. T. & T. 5s	102	102	102	102

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
265	Am. Shipbldg.	67	67½	66	66¾
780	Booth Fish.	60	60¾	58	60
100	Chi. City Con.	5⅜	5⅝	5	5
570	Chi. C. C. pf.	39	39⅜	38	38
100	Chi. El. Ry.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
120	Chi. Ry. S. 2.	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅝
100	Chi. Ry. 1.	3	4	3	4
70	Com. Edison	143	143	143	143
105	Diamond M.	127½	127½	125½	126
100	H. S. & M.	89	90	88	88
985	Quincy	97½	99	97	97
290	Roy Con.	33⅜	35	33	33
270	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
955	Shannon	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
310	St. Mary's Ld.	92	92	92	92
135	South Lake	6	6	6	6
970	Sup. & Boston	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
70	Superior	16	16⅜	16	16⅛
225	Tamarack	45	47	45	46
290	Trinity	8	8	7⅞

'Eastern Steel
U. S. Finishing
Natl. City Bank
Natl. Surety "Rts"
Empire Steel & Iron
Am. Graphophone
U.S. Title Guarantee

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TRADE BOARD GETS CORN PRODUCTS CASE

Judge Hand's Decree Leaves Details of Dissolution to Federal Commission.

DECISION TO BE APPEALED

Proceedings to Restore Competition Will Be Stopped Pending Action by the Supreme Court.

The final decree in the Government's successful suit to dissolve the $80,000,000 Corn Products Refining Company was handed down yesterday by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court. It suggests no method of restoring competition, nor does it recommend into how many units the combination shall be divided. It refers the working out of all details to the Federal Trade Commission.

The defendant corporation announced that it would carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. This appeal will stop all proceedings for the restoration of competition until after the Supreme Court announces its decision. If it should be in favor of the Government then the Federal Trade Commission will hold hearings, probably in Washington, and examine witnesses.

At the close of the hearings the defendant company will be permitted to submit a plan of dissolution, which the commission may accept in its entirety or with modifications, or it may reject the submitted plan and draft one of its own. Whatever the plan is or wherever it comes from, it must be submitted to Judge Hand, who will have the same authority to alter the commission's plan that the commission will have over any plan submitted by the corporation.

Van Sinderen Lindsley, of counsel for the Government, said that it might be possible to argue the case before the Supreme Court early in the Spring and that a decision might be handed down before the Summer recess. If the Government wins, and it confidently expects to win, the plan of dissolution may be ready to put into effect in the coming Fall. The decree gives the company 120 days in which to adjust itself to the new conditions.

Representatives of the company were not so sure that the Government would be upheld. They intimated that the company would insist that there was no combination in restraint of trade for the reason that there could not be any corporation control of corn which was the raw product, and that it could be easily proved that the other two features needed to establish a trust through favorable railroad rates, or through the control of patents, did not exist.

They said that the company merely tried to enlarge the scope of the market for the consumption of the company's various products and that in one year they had spent more than $5,000,000 in advertising. The fact that to build a plant to compete with the company costs $1,000,000 at least will be advanced to show that the companies which have opposed the defendant were not feeble adventurers into the business world, but were handled by some of the most competent men in the country.

Judge Hand's decision was to the effect that the Corn Products Refining Company was an unlawful combination and the decree provided that it should be dissolved in such a way as to make it forever subject to competition and in harmony with the provisions of the Sherman law. The decree set forth that the company, as originally organized, was and is now a combination in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and that it sought to monopolize the trade in starch, glucose, and grape sugar made with corn and their derivatives, and that it was seeking to monopolize also the trade in mixed syrups which contained 85 per cent. or thereabout of glucose.

The decree described in detail the methods by which the company violated the law. In the early part of 1908, according to the decision, the company threatened to invade the business of the Royal Baking Powder Company unless the American Maize Products Company got out of the starch and glucose business. An agreement was made by which the Maize Products Company agreed to limit its product of these two articles and to sell half of the output to the Corn Products Company.

It is also explained in the decree how the defendant company entered the candy business in 1906. At that time the defendant bought, secretly, control of the Manniere-Yoe Syrup Company and began manufacturing candy at the plant in Chicago for the purpose of injuring the National Candy Company.

These methods and others of a similar nature, the decree said, were practiced by the defendant throughout 1906. The decree said that all of the big candy concerns were notified in one way or another that if they did not buy their glucose of the defendant they would have trouble. The form this "trouble" would take was shown when the defendant bought a number of candy plants. Having gained sufficient producing capacity to supply about 90 per cent. of the glucose needed by the industries using it, the decision asserts that the defendant attempted to drive down the price of this product and of starch below a fair profit-producing price and sought to earn enough to pay dividends from the sales of its other products. The profit on glucose became so small that no one was tempted to invest money in the business.

Then, the decision continues, attacks on competitors in all of the other things manufactured by the company was begun along the same lines. It is charged in the decree that the defendant in 1907 induced railroad officials to increase the east-bound freight rates on glucose and prevented a reduction in rates promised to the independent producers in April, 1908.

The decree enjoins the company from continuing or resuming any of the unfair methods complained of, but it may proceed with its business providing there is no violation of the law. Among the defendants named with the Corn Products Company are the National Starch Company, St. Louis Syrup and Press Preserving Company and the Novelty Candy Company. The officers and Directors of the Corn Products Company are also among the defendants.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	101⅛	102⅛	102	102¼
4½s	June,	1965	110⅝	111	110⅝	111
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109½	110¼	109⅝	110½
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109½	110¼	109⅝	110⅜
4½s	May,	1957	109½	110½	109⅜	110¼
4½s	Apr.,	1958	104⅞	105½	105	105⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1961	104⅝	105	104⅞	105
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1980	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
4s	May,	1959	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101½
4s	Nov.,	1958	101⅛	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s	May,	1957	101⅛	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	101	101⅛	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	101	101⅛	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov.,	1953	93½	..	93⅜	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93½	94½	93⅜	94½
3½s	May,	1954	93½	94¼	93⅜	94½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930		3.97	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1923		3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov.,	1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June,	1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May,	1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931		3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923		3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr.,	1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919		3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May,	1919	3.95	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May,	1917	3.50	..	3.80	..
3½s	1940-1953		3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1930		3.80	..	3.85	3.85
3½s	1922-1929		3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921		3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918		3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952		3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930		4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1929		3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917		3.60	..	3.60	..

RUSSIAN CHARTER TO BANK

National City Hears Its Application Has Been Favorably Acted On.

The National City Bank received word yesterday that the charter applied for some months ago for a branch bank in Russia had been granted, with some modifications. What the changes are, and whether or not they will interfere with the bank's plans, was not stated in the cable message, but officers said that they were hopeful of being able to open the new branch in the very near future.

A staff has already been gathered and quarters provided in Petrograd, under the direction of H. F. Meserve, and it is planned ultimately to establish subbranches throughout the country. There is only one other foreign bank now in operation in Russia. Sentiment there has been against the granting of charter to foreign institutions, but the growth in trade relations with the United States has made banking connections essential, and the application made by the National City Bank was favorably received.

The branch in Genoa has been opened with a capital of $1,000,000. Other foreign branches are now being operated at Buenos Aires, Argentina, Montevideo, Uruguay, Havana and Santiago, Cuba; Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Valparaiso, Chile.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Massillon Electric and Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, has arranged to refund its present $500,000 first mortgage bonds, maturing in 1948, by the creation of a new first mortgage of $2,000,000, authorized, maturing in 1958. The old mortgage was a closed issue and the demand for additional capital for the company necessitated additional financing. The Ohio Public Utilities Commission has authorized the company to issue $540,000 bonds under the new mortgage to refund the present outstanding bonds, and also to issue and sell $125,000 6 per cent. stock.

The New York Curb Market Association has set Wednesday, Nov. 15, as the date of delivery of temporary certificates in settlement of all outstanding when-as-if-issued contracts in the common share of the Manhattan Electrical Supplies Company, Inc., without further notice.

Edmund P. Tate has been appointed chief clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The Fisher Body Corporation reports sales in October amounting to $1,470,000, compared with $773,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Gold coin to the amount of $800,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Cuba.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that temporary notes of the American Foreign Securities Company three-year 5 per cent. collateral gold loan might be exchanged for definitive notes at the Bankers Trust Company on Nov. 15. Temporary notes of the United Kingdom and Ireland two-year 5 per cent. secured gold loan may be exchanged for permanent certificates now at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1936	97	98½	5.30
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98½	98¾	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94⅞	95⅛	6.40
Argen. Gov. Dir.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅝	98¾	4.25
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101¼	101⅜	4.85
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100⅝	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	6	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.90
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	98½	98⅝	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Man.	6	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	5.90
Norweg. Gov.	5	Feb., 1923	103	106	4.37
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.98
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96⅝	98½	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100⅜	6.40
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '28	230	290	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1936	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.90
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100¾	4.03
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	93¼	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	2.85
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	3.00
A. V. R. L. & P.	5	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. Gulf, W. I.	6	June, 1921	102⅝	102⅝	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.60
C. F. N. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅝	4.80
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	99¾	99⅞	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅜	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100⅛	5.85
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100¾	5.85
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '29	103⅛	103⅜	5.43
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
Ft. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.25
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	101	101¼	4.43
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100½	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅛	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101¼	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101⅝	3.60
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.98
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.37
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	101	5.35
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101	101¼	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101¼	4.35
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89¼	90	10.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	3.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	5	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.08
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

DELAY DANGEROUS.

Instead of bewailing loss of some valued article, telephone immediately 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will help recovery.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 835,788 shares of stocks and $165,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 130,215; oils, 146,308, and mining, 559,265. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
4,500	Aetna Explo.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
300	A. Sum. Tob.	23	23	22	22	
4,300	‡Am. W. Pr.	9	9¼	8½	8½	
35	Atlantic St.	102	105	102	105	
1,200	Brit.-A. Tob. Co. Ord.	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	
1,400	Brit.-A. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	20¾	21	20⅛	21	
700	‡But. Chem.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	
500	‡Car. L. & P.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	
30	Car. Steel	115	115	115	115	
1,300	Carwen Steel	15	*16⅜	*14⅞	14⅜	
500	‡Cen. F'dry.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	
100	‡Cen. F'y, pf.	31	31	31	31	
3,000	‡Ch. Mo., w. i.	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33½	
1,500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¼	*8½	8	8	
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of A., pf.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
1,500	Chev. Motor	177	177	172	174	
2,500	Corp. R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
600	Emer. Phon.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
200	Enger M. C.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
100	‡Gen. A. T. C.	58	58	58	58	
100	‡Gen. M., w. i.	153	153	153	153	
450	‡Gen. Motors, pf., w. i.	94	94	*92½	93	
15	Gen. Ry Sig.	99	99	93	99	
1,000	Hask. & B. C.	42	42½	41¼	41¼	
200	Holly S. Cor.	58⅜	58⅜	58	58½	
80	H. S. C., pf.	99½	100	99½	100	
1,750	‡Imp. Carb. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
800	Intercon. Rub.	15	*15½	14⅜	14¼	
6,350	‡Jo. O. P. (n)	45	49	43	49	
300	Kath. Sr. pf.	9	9	8	*8	
160	Kelsey Whe.	55	55	55	55	
400	Keystone Tire	15¾	16	15	15	
100	S. H. Kress	60	60	60	60	
3,000	‡L. To. Boat	11¾	12	11¼	11⅝	
100	‡L. T. B. 1 pf.	12	12	12	12	
2,500	M. A. v. t. ctfs	67	69	65	67	
2,000	M. A. pf. v. t. ctfs	(97½-98½)	100	97½	99¼	
100	Manhat. Tr.	1	1	1	1	
100	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½	
1,500	‡Maxi. Munit.	6	6¼	6	6¼	
200	‡M. P. E. Co.	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
8,500	‡Midv. Steel.	69½	69⅝	65¼	68¾	
500	‡Mitchell M.	82	82	80	80	
500	‡Nat. A. Cor.	41¼	41¼	40	40	
1,500	‡N. Y. C. w. i.	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107¼	
10,000	‡N. Y. C. rights.	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	
1,800	N. Y. Transp.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
11,300	N. A. P. & P.	15⅛	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
8,300	‡Pierce-Arrow	59⅛	59¾	53⅝	53⅝	
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
500	A. O. Smith Corp., w. i.	43⅜	43⅝	43	43	
200	A. O. Smith Co. pf., w. i.	98¼	98½	98½	98½	
200	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10	10	10	10	
200	‡Spicer Mfg.	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	
150	Springf'ld Body Co.	95½	95½	94	94	
700	‡Std. Motors	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
950	‡Steel A. Cor.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	
1,500	‡St. Jos. Lead	20¼	21	20¼	21	
7,200	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs	41	41	40	40	
500	‡Tex. Co., rts.	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅝	
515	‡Tool. Shipyd.	*82	*82	81	81	
1,500	‡Transue-Wms. Steel Forg.	43½	44	42⅝	42⅝	
2,700	U. S. S. S. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4,500	‡Un. A. S. Cor.	49	49¾	49	49	
3,000	‡United Mot.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	
4,500	U., Prof. Shar.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	
350	‡Voco-Phone Corp., w. i.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2,000	‡Wh. & L. E., w. i.	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
1,700	‡Wh. & L. E. pf., w. i.	52	52	51½	51¾	
400	World F. Corp., v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1	
8,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircr't Corp	24	24	23½	23⅝	
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
120	Buckeye P. L.	103	102	103	— 4
150	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	185	178	185	+11
100	Illinois P. L.	227	226	227	
256	Ohio Oil Co.	388	350	383	— 1
50	Stand. Oil Co. (Cal.)	360	354	360	+ 2
282	Stand. Oil Co. (N. J.)	683	650	678	+43

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡A. Pet., Ltd. (a prospect)	68	68	68	68
8,500	‡B. O. & Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Con. Mex. Oil (a prospect)	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,900	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.).	17½	17½	16⅞	17⅜
4,000	‡Gas. O. & G.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝
4,500	‡Federal Oil.	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
5,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
100	Met. Petrol.	9½	9½	9½	9½
3,000	‡Midwest Oil	42	42	41	42
2,900	‡N. Y.-Okla. O.	1⅛	1⅜	1	1⅜
22,800	‡Okla. Oil	12	13	12	12½
2,350	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
5,000	Okla. P. & R.	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
9,500	‡Okla. Prod. & Ref., rts.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅜
4,500	†Omar O. & G.	60	65	60	65
1,500	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	9½	10⅝	9½	9¼
500	Savoy Oil	11	11	10½	10½
5,700	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	1⅝	*1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
6,000	‡Sinclair Oil	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅛
5,000	‡South. Oil & Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1½	1½	1	1½
5,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	55	58	55	57
17,000	‡Vacuum Gas & Oil (a pros.)	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
8,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
15,000	‡West End Oil & Gas.	40	54	40	48
300	‡West End O. G. pf.	1	1	1	1
2,200	‡Wyom. Pet.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝
8,600	†Alaska M.C.	58	57	56	57
1,400	††Atlas.-West.	45	46	44	46
2,700	††Ariz. Chlo.	46	47	44	46
8,700	‡Arig. Copfd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	††Atlanta	9	10	9	9½
3,500	Big Tim.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,100	Big L. G. Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
7,100	‡Blsbee Cop. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,200	Boston & M.	84	84	80	83
15,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	20½	21	18⅞	18⅞
7,200	Butte Detroit	1½	1½	1	1½
4,200	Butte-N. Y.	3	3	2½	2⅝
1,500	†Caledonia	49	50	48	50
1,900	†Cal. - Tread. Gold (a pr.)	73	70	73	70
17,500	‡Cal. & Jerome	2¾	2⅝	2½	2½
2,500	Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2
400	C. de P. Cop.	43½	43½	43	43½
18,000	Con. Aris. S.	3⅛	3	2⅞	2⅞
5,400	Cres. C. Gold	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
8,800	Dun.-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
8,500	‡Emma. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2	2⅛
600	First Nat. C.	5	5	4¾	4¾
3,700	‡Gold. Cons.	56	56	55	55
2,000	††Gold. Mer.	6¼	6¼	6½	6¾
3,700	††Grand Can. Gold	15	15	14	14
23,300	‡Green. Min.	5⅛	5¼	4⅝	5
15,500	††Hull Cop.	81	81	78	75
1,250	Hecla Min.	8¾	8¼	8	8
2,300	Hove Bound.	*6⅛	*6⅛	5⅞	6
15,000	††Ind. Lead.	10	11	10	10¼
8,500	Inspir Need. Cop. (a pr.)	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Iron Blos.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,100	‡Jerome Vic. Ex. (a pr.)	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
8,500	‡Jim Butler.	95	100	95	99
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	31	31	30	31
2,500	†Loma P. M. C. (a pros.)	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
18,000	Louis. Cons.	95	95	93	94
5,000	Magma Cop.	54½	56⅜	54	54½
3,200	††Marsh M.	9	9	7	8
3,150	Marysville G. Mining Co.	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
33,800	Miami Cons. (a pros.)	70	77	70	77
1,025	‡Mojave Tun.	3½	*3⅝	3½	*3⅝
300	††Mont. G. M.	85	85	85	85
200	Montor Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	‡Mother Lode	38	38	37	37½
9,000	‡Newray M.	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
1,500	xN. Y. & H. Ros. M. Co.	17	18	17	17¼
3,100	Nip. Mines Co.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
33,000	††Old Emma L.	49	54	44	49
400	††Peerless J.	76	76	76	76
4,100	††Pitts.-J. C. (a prospect)	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
7,500	‡P. M. & M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10,000	‡Ray H. M.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞
60,000	††Rex Con. M.	70	70	63	67
22,000	††Rochester M.	64	71	64	70
500	‡Sac. Val. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	‡Santa Rita D	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	S. Silver Lead.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	‡Silver Pick.	24	24	22	22½
5,000	S. K. Ariz.	85	75	65	75
2,500	††St. N. Zinc.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
5,200	‡Success Min.	40	41	40	41
2,000	‡Sup. & Bos.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
13,000	‡Sup. M. Co. (a prospect)	41	45	40	42
2,000	‡Tenn. Copper rights	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼

Public Utility Bonds

Cons. Cities Lt., Pr. & Trac. 5s
Niagara, Lockport & On. Pr. 5s
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s
Eastern Power & Light 5s
Denver Gas & Elec. 1st & Ref. 5s
Republic Rail. & Light 5% Notes

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Colorado Power Common
Duquesne Light Preferred
American Light & Traction
Western Power

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REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of Three-year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.
To the Holders of
Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of
Republic Railway & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 2 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, said Company has called for redemption on December 11, 1916, at One Hundred and one-half (100½) per cent. of the principal thereof, together with interest from the last preceding interest day to the date of redemption the entire amount of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company issued under said Trust Agreement not heretofore called for redemption.

Interest on the above mentioned notes will cease on December 11, 1916. Holders of the above mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 11, 1916, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before December 1, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to December 1, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: November 11, 1916.
REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (in Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF LAXER BROS., 19 West 21st St., was dissolved on Oct. 6, 1916. Mr. Isaac Laxer and H. Sobolow will continue the business under the name of Laxer & Sobolow; will answer all debts and obligations.

The International Nickel Co.
Common Stock Dividend

A dividend of $1.50 (6%) on the common stock has been declared this day, payable December 1, 1916, to common stockholders of record at the close of business November 18, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
November 6, 1916.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION
New York, N. Y., October 26, 1916.

The directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of this company of 50c. per share and an extra dividend of 25c. per share, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
HENRY HOPKINS, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
75th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared the seventy-fifth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable November 29th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 14th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed. G. P. WELLS, Asst. Treas.

The Manhattan Shirt Company.
89 Madison Avenue,
New York, November 13, 1916.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 7.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share will be paid December 1st, 1916, to the common stockholders of record as of the 23rd day of November, 1916.
LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

Southwestern Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Southwestern Power & Light Company has been declared, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 21, 1916.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

BRITISH TO SELL AN AMERICAN ROAD

Morgan & Co. Seek New Orleans & Northwestern for Southern Railway "Feeder."

DEAL INVOLVES $12,500,000

British Treasury Requested Sale to Increase Funds for Maintaining Sterling Exchange.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have practically completed the purchase from British capitalists of all the securities of the New Orleans & Northwestern Railroad after months spent in negotiations. The road is the chief subsidiary of the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Junction Railway Company, Limited, which was incorporated in London in 1881, and owns, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Alabama Great Southern, control of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas, the operator of the Queen & Crescent route.

It was learned at the Morgan offices yesterday that the deal was being put through on behalf of the Southern Railway, which could make good use of the road as a feeder. The amount to be paid for the securities involved is $12,500,000. The securities consist of $5,595,000 general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the New Orleans & Northwestern, $1,500,000 income mortgage bonds and $5,606,000 common stock of the road, and $448,700 shares of stock of the Southwestern Construction Company. The construction company has $3,000,000 stock outstanding and holds in its treasury the controlling interest in the stock of the Queen & Crescent route. It also owes a quarter interest in the Chattanooga Station Company and has large land holdings in the South.

The parent road, the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Junction Railway, has been operated for years in close association with the Southern Railway and Queen & Crescent lines. It owns the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway, 143 miles long, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, 188 miles, in addition to the property figuring in the sale to the Morgan firm. The lines extend from New Orleans to Meridian, Miss., and to Shreveport, La.

The sale was made at the request of the British Treasury in order to increase funds in this country available for the maintenance of sterling exchange on a firm basis. The process of liquidation is similar to that which has promoted the sale of millions of dollars worth of American railway securities formerly in English hands, except that in this case a complete railroad property is to be disposed of. The terms of the sale provide that the proceeds shall be immediately reinvested in 6 per cent. British exchequer bonds, due in 1920.

After the transaction has been put through, the British corporation, the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Junction Railway, will have its financial structure altered. The company's present $7,500,000 "A" stock will be reduced to $6,000,000, and the $12,500,000 "B" stock will be lowered to $250,000, and the reduced issues will be consolidated into one class of stock. The Directors of this company are Baron Emile Beaumont d'Erlanger, Viscount Grimson, the Hon. Edwin C. W. Ponsonby, and John Varley, all of London.

COTTON OIL CO. GAINS.

American Earns a Net Profit of $2,524,292 in a Year.

The American Cotton Oil Company earned a net profit of $2,524,292 in the year ended Aug. 31, a gain of $9,889 over the preceding year. The balance for dividends after interest charges was $2,028,459, a decline of $10,944. After paying preferred and common dividends a surplus of $907,059 remained.

President R. F. Munro said in the annual statement yesterday that the year's results were considered satisfactory when account was taken of the fact that cottonseed prices were higher than ever before. During the year, he said, $584,580 was spent for maintenance of property and $30,008 was added to the depreciation account.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Nov. 11, 1916.	Decrease.
Circulation	$6,435,000	$16,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	461,869,000	*$183,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	357,314,000	7,743,000
Due to banks	46,615,000	*78,000
Time deposits	20,292,000	*61,000
Exchange clearances	21,698,000	6,004,000
Due from banks	41,639,000	1,350,000
Cash reserve	28,004,000	*497,000
Reserve in F. R. Banks	24,634,000	497,000
Reserve with other banks	34,814,000	2,099,000
Reserve excess	123,000	133,000
New York excess	20,318,000	1,807,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	17,511,000	632,000
Total excess	20,628,000	3,572,000

*Increase.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE UNITED Railroads of San Francisco 4 per cent. Gold Bonds: As owners of and the representatives of owners of a substantial amount of bonds of the above issue we have studied the proposed plan of reorganization of the United Railroads of San Francisco and are convinced that the position of these bonds entitles them to better treatment than they are offered. It is our opinion, after a careful examination of the financial condition of the company, that a reorganization can be effected which, while fair and just to the holders of the Junior securities, insures to the holders of the 4 per cent. bonds a more advantageous settlement than that proposed in the present plan. To effect such a reorganization will require concerted action on the part of the holders of a large number of the bonds. We are advised that only six million dollars of the total twenty-three million dollars bonds have been deposited as consenting to the proposed plan. We wish to locate the holders of the undeposited bonds, and request that they communicate with us as promptly as possible. If the holders of sufficient bonds co-operate with us arrangements will at once be made looking to the appointment by the holders of a committee who will actively endeavor to obtain more advantageous terms for these bonds in the reorganization.
MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company will receive tenders for the sale to the Company of a maximum of Seventy-Three Thousand ($73,000) Dollars par value of the Company's issue of FIVE PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1934.

OFFERINGS SHOULD BE MADE for delivery in Montreal on or before December 31st, 1916.
THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
W. S. HART, Treasurer.
Montreal, November 2nd, 1916.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 2:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $86,295.07. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. THORNE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

The American Thread Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York, from November 15th to 30th, 1916, both days inclusive.
J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN, $1,000 United States Steel Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Coupon Bond, 6582. A suitable reward by communicating with Jerome J. Danzig & Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City, November 11, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 20, 1916.
DAVID MAY, President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Weakness marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Earlier there had been irregularity, with the copper shares standing out as firm features. Those shares, however, later joined the rest of the list in its downward trend. There was no special news to account for the softness displayed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalmers	32½	32½	31½	31½
510	Am. B. Sugar	101½	102	99½	99½
390	Am. Can	63	64½	62½	62½
530	Am. C. & Fdy.	70	71	69½	70
110	Am. H. & L. pf.	18	18	18½	18½
60	A. H. & L. pf.	69½	70	69½	70
140	Am. Linseed	26½	27	26½	27
3,050	Am. Locomo.	93½	93½	92	92
1,470	Am. Smelt.	112¾	113½	111¾	111¾
80	Am. Sugar	117	117½	117	117½
60	Am. T. & T.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
30	Am. Woolen	53¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
180	Am. Zinc	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
14,100	Anac. Copper	100½	101¾	99¾	99¾
40	A., T. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
690	Baldwin Loco.	85	85½	82½	82½
110	Balt. & Ohio	86½	86½	86	86
60	Brook. R. T.	84½	84½	84½	84½
80	Butte & Sup.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
9,160	Cent. Leather	110¾	112¾	106¾	106¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
100	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾
120	C., R. I. & P.	23½	23½	23	23
90	Chile Cop.	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾
480	Chino Copper	67¾	67¾	66¼	66¾
590	Col. F. & I.	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
240	Columbia Gas	44¾	45¾	44¼	44¼
60	Consol. Gas	135	135	135	135
80	Corn Products	18	18	18	18
5,730	Crucible Steel	89¾	89¾	86¾	86¾
240	Cuba Con. Sug.	73¾	73¾	71¼	71¼
320	Del. & Hud.	141	141	141	141
680	Erie	37¾	37¾	36½	36¾
140	Goodrich Co.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¼
60	Gt. North. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
120	Gt. North. Ore	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
20	Gr. Cananea	51	51	51	51
590	Insp. Copper	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾
370	Int. M. M. t. r.	42¾	43¼	41	41
1,410	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	118	118	116	116¼
360	Int. Nickel	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼
650	Int. Paper	71	71¼	68½	68½
100	Interboro. Con.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
90	Kan. City So.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
1,620	Kennecott Cop.	56¾	56¾	55¼	55¾
240	Lack. Steel	95½	96	94¾	96
60	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82	81¼	81¾
470	Maxwell Motor	73¾	73¾	72	72
2,960	Mexican Pet.	106½	106½	104¼	104½
480	Miami Copper	41¼	41¾	41	41
40	Mo. Pac. t. r.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
140	Nevada Con.	27¾	28	27¼	27¾
600	N. Y. Cent.	107	107¼	106¾	106¾
130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾
60	N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	29½	29½	29½
260	Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25	25
80	Pennsylvania	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
220	Pressed S. Car.	78½	79¼	77½	79
2,870	Ray Copper	33¾	35½	33¼	34
1,290	Reading	106	106¾	106½	106½
5,370	Rep. I. & S.	81¼	84¾	80¾	81½
60	S. Shef. S. & I.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
80	Southern Pac.	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼
120	Southern Ry.	28	28	27¾	27¾
690	Studebaker	123	123¾	122¾	123¾
100	Tenn. Copper	24	24½	24	24
180	Third Ave.	52¾	53¾	50¾	50½
420	Union Bag	14½	15	14¼	14¾
960	Union Pac.	148¾	149	147¾	147½
470	U. S. Ind. Alc.	134¾	139	134¾	136
420	U. S. Rubber	58¾	60¼	58¾	59¾
36,360	U. S. Steel	122¾	123¾	120½	120¾
3,520	Utah Copper	120	121¾	117¾	118¾
10	Wabash pf. B	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
870	Westing. El.	64¾	65¼	63¾	63½
690	Willys-Ov.	36¼	37½	36¼	36½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Gipsy Queen	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Jim Butler	.96	.96	.96	.96
500	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
1,500	Mispah	.20	.21	.20	.21
500	Montana	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	North Star	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
1,200	Silver Pick	.24	.24	.24	.24
100	Union Con	.90	.90	.90	.90
600	West End	.77	.78	.77	.78

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
Fourth week October	$204,083	$16,840
Month of October	329,118	59,455
July 1-Oct. 31	1,142,961	157,546
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
First week November	352,158	14,135
July 1-Nov. 7	6,053,737	544,065
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
Fourth week October	61,000	*13,142
Month of October	189,500	*8,026
July 1-Oct. 31	756,511	25,668
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
First week November	22,336	*2,338
July 1-Nov. 7	440,772	54,262
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
First week November	471,054	30,579
July 1-Nov. 7	7,886,510	1,247,486
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
	1916.	1915. Increase.
1st week Nov.	$140,162	$122,246 $17,916
July 1-Nov. 7	2,221,582	1,895,015 326,519
GRANK TRUNK—		
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada:		
	1916.	1915. 1914.
Sept. Gross	4948,700	$735,700 $758,700
Net after tax	311,900	241,700 223,700
9 mos. gross	7,085,400	6,047,380 6,576,900
Net after tax	2,043,400	1,749,250 1,736,200
Grand Trunk Western:		
Sept. gross	132,900	137,650 125,600
Net after tax	26,500	46,150 11,900
9 mos. gross	1,440,150	1,120,780 1,100,150
Net after tax	360,100	130,950 33,650
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry.		
Sept. gross	56,900	62,800 45,900
Net after tax	*4,300	13,400 *2,450
9 mos. gross	510,560	466,150 380,250
Net after tax	35,350	20,100 *41,600

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	---$3,607,107	$2,579,178	$427,929
Net after tax	1,357,130	1,345,473	211, 57
Other income	40,836	47,487	*6,631
Total income	1,397,966	1,392,960	205,026
Sur. after chg.	1,010,582	986,577	134,205
Pass. carried	58,031,762	48 827,637	9,204,125
3 mos. gross	$8,390,088	$7,478,815	$816,272
Net after tax	4,107,742	3,715,558	392,184
Other income	124,078	102,968	*21,109
Total income	4,228,390	3,857,632	370,750
Sur. after chg.	1,296,348	1,160,986	154,362
Pass. carr'd	160,789,419	142,179,726	18,209,893

*Decrease. †Exclusive of strike expenses.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

Gr. for week	$190,384	$19,454	
Gr. fr Jan. 1	8,545,013	7,911,443	633,572

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1916	1915	1914
Net profits	2,524,292	2,514,403	1,487,623
Bond int.	495,833	475,000	475,000
Surplus	2,028,459	2,039,403	1,012,623
Pfd div.	611,916	611,916	611,916
Surplus	1,416,543	1,427,487	400,707
Com. divs.	509,484		
Balance	907,059	1,427,487	400,707

INDEPENDENT BREWING CO., PITTSBURGH, for the year ended Oct. 14—

	1916	1915	1914
Gross inc.	4,733,858	4,086,333	3,901,532
Net profits	1,318,286	950,297	1,205,502
Bond int.	271,567	254,787	251,207
Deprec	434,478	262,744	281,961
Balance	612,240	432,766	672,243
Pfd div.	315,000	315,000	315,000
Surplus	297,240	117,766	357,243

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, Spot	43.75	44.00	43.00	43.25
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Spelter	11.42½		10.37½	
Antimony	12.75	13.25	13.00	13.50
Platinum	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*64.00	65.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X Ally.	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29¾@31c. fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29¼@30¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Saturday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	126 10 0	124 10 0
Copper, futures	121 10 0	120 10 0
Tin, spot	186 5 0	185 0 0
Tin, futures	187 15 0	186 5 0
Spelter	55 15 0	55 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.04
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.33
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.10
Con. Virginia	.06	Seg. Belcher	.03
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.38
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.56
Hale & Norcross	.09	Utah	.02
Jacket	.04	Mexican dollars	.54

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Comb. Fraction	.03
Halifax	.50	D'field B	.06
Jim Butler	.97	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.09	Florence	.29
Midway	.11	G'field Consol	.53
Mizpah Extn.	.15	G'field Merger	.05
Monarch Pitts	.10	Grand Central	.01
Montana	.23	Jumbo Extn.	.27
North Star	.15	Kewanas	.10
Rescue	.25	Red Lion	.17
Tonopah Extn.	5.20	Silver Pick	.21
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Stanhead	.05
West End	.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.17½
		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.48
Booth	.10	Rochester	.04
C. O. D.	.02	White Caps	.57

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8¼	8½	Gold Sov	4	6
Cresson	.629	630	Granite	54	65
Elkton	9¼	10¼	Isabella	22	22½
El Paso	40	45	McKinney	23	25
Findlay	3	4½	Portland	200	250
Golden C.	241	243	Vindicator	140	150
Gold Dot	3	3	U G M	19½	20

COTTON MAKES GAIN OF 37 TO 41 POINTS

Final Quotations Show Higher Prices Than Any Previous Closing This Season.

MAY AND JULY OVER 20 CENTS

Memphis Commercial Appeal Places Year's Actual Crop at 10,800,000 Bales, Exclusive of Linters.

Cotton yesterday displayed a strong undertone, and, with the exception of occasional brief periods of irregularity, the tendency was upward. The final quotations represented a higher range of prices than any previous closing of the season. The general list did not work up to the highest previous level, but at no time during the present advance have prices been so well maintained up to the end of the trading session. One or two options, including May and July, made new high levels, but the January option, for instance, closed about 7 points below its previous record top. The net gain for the day was a matter of 37 to 41 points.

Liverpool was considerably higher than expected, and the local market opened steady at an advance of 20 to 32 points.

Temperatures were below freezing in Oklahoma and Northwest Texas. Local map readers predicted much colder weather in the belt during the next few days. One news feature which contributed to strength was the appearance of the first of the authoritative crop estimates of the season. Private wires stated that the Memphis Commercial Appeal placed this year's actual crop of cotton at 10,800,000 bales. This, of course, was exclusive of linters. The report said that heavy Summer rains throughout the Memphis district had caused more damage than the boll weevil.

Private cables from Liverpool stated that the Continent had been buying Summer positions and new crop months, and that there had been some hedge selling of the near positions, with offerings limited. A local firm was in receipt of the following mail advices from Liverpool: "Cotton continues to advance here in really a most phenomenal fashion, and there is no saying where this advance will end. With the continued activity of German submarines, it looks as though cotton prices can be sent to very much higher levels. Trade is very good, and as long as this lasts, it must mean still higher prices."

Several local firms were in receipt of advices reporting a strong spot situation, with holders confident of higher prices, and in some instances refusing to name any price. The technical position of the market is considered strong. It is believed that certain Wall Street, trade and uptown interests were short of the market at the close of last week, and in some quarters this short interest is estimated as high as 150,000 bales.

The Census report on supply and distribution will be issued at 10 o'clock this morning. It will give consumption of cotton by American mills for the month of October, and the figures will compare with 500,762 bales for last year, and the three months period ended with October will compare with 1,468,382 bales last year.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.32	19.70	19.48	19.67@19.69	19.30@19.32
Jan.	19.62	19.76	19.53	19.72@19.75	19.35@19.37
Mar.	19.90	19.94	19.68	19.91@19.94	19.49@19.51
May	19.80	20.00	19.87	20.07@20.08	19.67@19.69
July	19.92	20.08	19.90	20.06@20.09	19.69@19.70
Oct.	18.49	18.85	18.80	18.74@18.75	18.06@18.07

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance; middling, 19.60c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 25 points advance. New Orleans, 19.15c; Galveston, 19.50c; Savannah, 19.38c; Memphis, 19.35c; Augusta, 19.35c; Houston, 19.75c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.01	19.16	19.00	19.17@19.19	18.84@18.86
Jan.	19.15	19.36	19.15	19.33@19.34	19.00@19.01
Mar.	19.46	19.62	19.43	19.61@19.62	19.24@19.25
May	19.68	19.82	19.62	19.80@19.82	19.44@19.45
July	19.79	19.96	19.78	19.91@19.93	19.57@19.59

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance, at 11.49d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales. All American closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.34	11.43	11.34	11.40½	11.36½
Mar.-Apr.	11.45	11.50½	11.45	11.50	11.45
May-June	11.57	11.63	11.56	11.60	11.54½
July-Aug.	11.62	11.68	11.62	11.65	11.58
Oct.-Nov.	11.79	11.81	11.78	11.80	11.73

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.55c; March, 19.72c; May, 19.90c; July, 19.90c. The market there was due to open today 8½ to 9½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. Year.	Stocks. Year.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,262	5,942	376,482	268,526
New Orleans	19,947	8,196	281,978	274,782
Mobile	36	886	10,267	21,781
Savannah	3,745	3,452	168,039	196,514
Charleston	486	505	60,094	91,409

How About Next Friday's Payroll?

How about next month's maturity? Worrying won't produce the essential currency. Cash is the infallible panacea for business worry and I have plenty of cash. Drop in and learn how reasonably and how easily you can tide yourself over the present slackness.

No "red tape" and strictest confidence observed.

Universal Discount Co.

Jesse Rosenthal

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WORMSER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3380.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Bidioco & Chessin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5239

Auction Sales

On view Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 13th and 14th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
By order of Marquis Antonelle Campo-Giemmere, Hadley Road, New Barnet, (Herts.) England. At Public Auction. SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Sells Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M. at Salesrooms, 113-117 Spring St., nr. B'way
Objects of Art and Antique Furniture. Bronze clock set by Berthos (pupil of Michael Angelo,) (1475-1564.) from the Borghese Collection in Rome; chandelier, property of the Princess Louise of Belgium, Eglantette, Louis XVI. (1788) by Erard; bronze bust by Beranger; armchair signed Jacob, one of the most rare pieces seen by this artist; Louis XVI. writing desk; bronze dog, lion, coupes, birds; chandeliers Renaissance, plated chandeliers, Chinese jades; terra cotta by De Creft; antique leather and tapestry upholstered chairs; Persian carpets, &c., being an exceptional assortment of rare pieces gathered by Marquis Antonelle Di Campo in his many travels.
Also by order of Alexander M. Crane, Atty., No. 14 Wall Street, New York.
Household furniture and appurtenances, consisting of a large and desirable assortment of parlor suites upholstered in silk tapestry and velour; oak dining room suite with chairs to match upholstered in tapestry; Vernis-Martin, oak and mahogany cabinets; elaborate davenports; mahogany wardrobes; writing desks; marquetry dining room and library furniture; complete bird's-eye maple bedroom suite; brass beds complete; separate dining room furniture and bedroom furniture; chairs, library tables, Oriental and domestic rugs and carpets, tapestry screens and pictures; velour and tapestry portieres and hangings; oil painting of Lady Maynard by Thomas Gainsborough; other oil paintings, photogravures, etchings, engravings; china ware, glassware, bric-a-brac, statuary, bronzes, antiques of all kinds; Cloisonne vases and plaques; antique mirrors; solid silver and plated ware; Steinway baby grand mahogany cased piano, Steinway concert grand ebony cased piano; Herring safe; kitchen ware, linens, &c., &c., all making a very fine assortment of household appointments and antiques that will interest you.
Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

Now on Exhibition
SILO'S
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
A Magnificent Collection of Modern and Antique Persian and Chinese Rugs
In all the desirable colors, sizes and weaves, including many extra large size carpets.
This Important Collection is offered at Public Auction by order of a prominent Rug Importer in order to realize immediate cash.
To Be Sold To-Day (Tues.) and 4 following days, at 3 o'clock.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

NOW ON VIEW.
Clarke's Art Rooms
Only Address—
5 West 44th St.
Entire Building
Adj. 5th Av. Bank.
An Important Collection of Modern PAINTINGS
To Be Sold by Auction on Thursday and Friday Evenings, Nov. 16 and 17, at 8:15 P. M.
By Order of the Executrix of the Estate of the Late Edward C. Anderson, Esq.
Many of the examples in this collection have been on exhibition at the Union League and other clubs.
ALSO
Important Pictures
From the Collections of Frederic R. Halsey, Esq., and George Sherman, Esq.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

ATTENTION, ANTIQUE DEALERS AND CONNOISSEURS:
The entire stock of the Armand Hawkins Co., New Orleans, La., the oldest Art Antique House in the South, will be sold at Public Auction Tuesday, November 28th. For information apply to Stern's Auction Exchange, Jac H. Stern, Auctioneer, New Orleans, La.

MADISON SQUARE CO. FAILS FOR $3,035,879

Garden Owners File Petition in Bankruptcy With $2,994,842 of Liabilities Secured.

The F. & D. Company, owner of Madison Square Garden, filed with the Federal District Court yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are fixed at $3,035,879, and the assets at $2,753,141. On June 15 last the New York Life Insurance Company began a suit against the concern for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $2,800,000 on the Garden property. The mortgage was executed on Feb. 5, 1912, to the Title Insurance Company, and was later transferred to the plaintiff.

The total amount now due, including interest and unpaid taxes, is $2,444,841. A second mortgage of $650,000 is held by Thomas W. Joyce. Of the liabilities $2,904,842 is secured. Among the unsecured debtors are J. M. Ellsworth, G. L. Boissevain, and G. C. Comstock, Directors of the company, who have claims for $15,000, $5,000, and $3,500, respectively, for money loaned; Olney & Comstock, for lawyers' fees, $4,244; Henry A. Cochrane, $2,160; Harry A. Stevens, $2,500; the Department of Water Supply, $618; New York State, franchise tax and penalty, $275; New York Edison Company, $1,773, and some small current bills.

The company was organized on June 5, 1911, with a capital of $200,000, which was afterward increased to $1,400,000. In the same month it bought the Garden property for $3,500,000.

SUBWAY SERVICE HEARING.

Taxpayers Want Express Trains Run to 157th Street.

On a complaint made by the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association the Public Service Commission yesterday began a hearing to discover whether the Interborough Rapid Transit Company should be compelled to furnish express train service north of Ninety-sixth Street. The testimony was to the effect that the present trains, all of them locals, north of the Ninety-sixth Street station were greatly overcrowded, and that the congested condition could be relieved by express trains running through to 157th Street. To install express trains it will be necessary for the company to put in additional switches and to make a number of other expensive changes in the present construction. One of the witnesses told the commission that persons living as far north as Pelham and others living as far as Caldwell and Orange, N. J., could get to their homes from down town in less time than he could get to his home in 181st Street.

The hearing will be continued early next month, when the commission will also hear arguments in favor of sending the local trains on the Lenox Avenue branch of the subway to 145th Street instead of to 157th Street.

WOULD LICENSE MASSEURS.

If Ordinance Passes Doctor Offers $5,000 for Free Courses.

Should the ordinance exacting certain qualifications on the part of those seeking to become licensed masseurs, introduced by Alderman Haubert of Brooklyn, be passed, Dr. C. F. Conrad, editor and publisher of The International Brief, the official organ of the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, has offered $5,000 to pay for the tuition of those who cannot afford to pay for the knowledge they should have before applying for their licenses.

In an open letter to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Dr. Conrad points out the necessity for the regulation of the massage profession in this city, and he offers in turn over the affiliated New York Massage School, with rent and teachers paid in advance for one year, to the city without remuneration if a satisfactory method of regulating the massage situation can be determined upon.

The Salesman, Not the Territory.

The average salesman is apt to believe that the territory allotted to him plays the most important part in his success at his line. The sales manager for a prominent clothing concern thinks differently, however, and says the man and not the territory he covers is most important. "The salesman who can find out the reason why a prospective customer objects to buying his particular brand of goods," he says, "is about three-quarters on the way toward making a sale. Once the objection is known, the salesman requires small ability to answer it and show why his merchandise should be purchased. But the trouble is with many salesmen that they fight for a sale by overcoming objections that arise in their own minds instead of in those of the customers."

Weather Hits Clothing Orders.

The warm weather has had its effect in curtailing clothing orders, and the demand, it is said, will continue light until a cold snap sets in. This statement covers the general situation in the trade. In many instances the local retailers have reported a satisfactory business for last week, with sales especially brisk on Election Day. The overcoat branch still needs a change in weather to help it out. The future business which the manufacturers now have on their books comes very near establishing a record for the industry in general. Even better reports are coming in, and many of the clothiers have orders that total up fully 60 per cent more than the season a year ago.

Pooling Interests for Publicity.

The silk sewed seams campaign being carried out under the auspices of the Silk Association of America and financed by a group of sewing silk manufacturers is being watched by the trade with lively interest. From comment heard, not alone in the silk trade but other textile lines, it is evident that such work for the general good of an industry will probably be adopted in other branches of business. The raw fur merchants have taken up a similar plan to spur up their supplies, and the cranberry growers will also use such general publicity to guarantee a larger volume of consumption.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the domestics and upholstery goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 432 Fourth Avenue.

The account of the Palais Royal, Washington, D. C., is now being handled here by Frederick Atkins, resident buyer, 220 Fifth Avenue.

On Friday of this week a meeting of the blanket buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held at 75 Spring Street.

AUCTIONEERS.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer. Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N.Y. City.

LATHE MATERIALS

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the machine shop of the Brown Engine & Machine Company on Willow Street, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A large lot of finished or partly finished parts and materials for fifty (or more) heavy duty, single purpose, incompleted metal working lathes of 18 inch swing and 9 feet bed; including all parts in the rough, and all finished or partly finished castings; all gears machined and cut, and all small parts practically finished; and including especially:

100 New Fay & Scott Turrets, machined to fit said lathes.
100 Head Stock Spindles, (5 inch diameter.)
100 Tail Stock Spindles, (3½ inch diameter.)
58 Beds, (9 feet long.)
50 Carriages,

and all Gear Boxes, Aprons, Legs, Pans, Morse No. 5 Tool Centers, and other large and small parts prepared and worked or partly worked for said incompleted lathes.

TERMS CASH. Other terms at time and place of sale.

BROWN ENGINE & MACHINE COMPANY
Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 3, 1916. **M. J. PERAULT & SONS**
JOSEPH J. DELANEY - - Auctioneer

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BUTTONS, trimming woolens; pay cash; write, phone. Remarkable, 401 Broadway, Spring 2121.

COATS.—Coat jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples, 6-8 West 18th St., City, 10th floor. Phone Chelsea 6018.

COATS.—Exclusive jobber looking at popular-priced Spring coats all week. 13 and 15 West 20th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Large Western jobber looking at Spring line children's and misses' coats. Madison Square 2410.

COATS.—Jobber looking at junior and misses' Spring coats. Schwartz Brothers, 39 West 19th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. Call all week, 129 West 27th, fourth floor, rear elevator.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring styles. Call all week with samples, 10 to 12 and 2-4, 127 West 25th, 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on Spring samples, taffeta and crepe de chine. Call 10 and 4, 31-33 East 27th St. Samuel Frasnack.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces crepe de chine for spot cash; state quality and price. Y 293 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, $5 up orders; place on the right merchandise. 158 West 29th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors with samples silk and cotton dresses. 22 West 22d, ninth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for the Spring. 118 West 29th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Open for job in pleated serge dresses. 158 West 29th, 5th floor. Farr. 2758.

FLANNELS.—Open for quantity of white flannels; pay spot cash. The Mutual Skirt Co., 154 West 37th.

KERSEY.—Will buy black or brown kersey, 14 to 20 ounces; cash. M. Frank, Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

LARGE JOBBER looking at Spring samples coats and suits; big business. Address J 111 Times for appointment.

PIECE GOODS.—Suitable cloaks; Fall weights wanted; large quantities preferred; spot cash. 9th floor, 54 West 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Contractors wanted on Georgette Charmeuse and crepe meteor dresses; bring samples; will look all week, 9-10. Sonner Co., 7 West 31st St.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for seal plushes if at a price. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th. Spring 4232.

POPLIN, (wool,) wanted. C. Rinebera, 38 West 18th St.

SERGE.—Wanted, quantity Amoskeag 7301; also cotton shepherd checks; will pay spot cash. D. Strauss, 53 East 8th.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SUITS.—Job of ladies' suits, any quantity. J. B. Fole, 150 Broadway.

WHITE CLOAKING, with overcheck or stripe. Phone Greeley 4076.

WOOL PLUSH.—Black, navy, and brown, cheap. Gramercy 1903.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEARSKINS.—1 case each, white, curly; navy, plain; at $1.10 per yard net. H. Goldwater & Co., 182 Avenue C.

BEAVER.—Have on hand Chase's 3-inch strip beaver trimming at $6 yard net; Chase's wool plush, all colors, $1.80 net; guaranteed sealskin at $4.25 net. Farr 2758.

BOLIVIA, bahmeen and saxonia, in all colors; prime $2.50 yard net. Phone M. S. 4120.

BOXES.—Manicure set boxes, all sizes. Call after 1 o'clock, L. Steinberg, 112 Grand St.

BROADCLOTHS.—A. D. Julliard's and Forstman & Hoffman for sale. Telephone Madison Square 9136.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 250 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH AND SERGES, white, in stock. Phone Gramercy 676.

CANES.—Over 250. Call after 1 o'clock, L. Steinberg, 112 Grand St.

CLOTH.—40 pieces corduroy, rose, copen, sand, green, white, at low price; 70 pieces A. G. Hide's engadine cloth at 15½ cents; 5 pieces suits, pomoire E. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Hat Trimming Co., 1st floor, 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS, $3.75 up; all lined, imported satin, large convertible fur collar, and cuffs of Kit Coney, $11.75; unmatchable values. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade broadcloth and plush coats, fur-trimmed; low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobs; ladies' and misses' cloth coats of 500; in few styles; $2.50 up. United Cloak Co., 121 Prince St.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 28 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, all materials, to close out, cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Jobs 500 infants' and children's, to close out cheap. Century Garment Co., 146 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush, cloth and pile fabric coats for immediate delivery. Slatkes & Foskar, 7 West 18th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush; very cheap; for immediate delivery. Appelbaum Coat House, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—Bolivia, plush, velour coats; immediate delivery. Slater Brothers, 1,353 Broadway.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Sacrificing entire stock; plushes and wool velours. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, and plushes, to close out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Plush and cloth; close out; going out of business. 45 West 34th St., Room 800.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver Salts esquinette plush coats, cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Best fur trimmed plush coats in New York, $8.75. Myers, 133 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush and velours, children's and ladies'; close out. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—300 coats to close out; all latest models. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS, silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—The kind you want; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS.—Bolivia and velour to close out. Lipshitz & Jacobs, 20 West 17th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats; trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 41th.

COATS and suits of better grade; immediate delivery; good value. Louis Finfer & Co., 22-24 West 26. Farragut 8099.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. H. S., 43 W. 24th, 12th floor.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

CORDUROY.—We have a quantity of Boyd's narrow wale corduroy in navy, wine, and brown. Chelsea 4461.

DRESSES.—Afternoon and evening dresses in silks, Georgettes, chiffon velvets; immediate delivery; dandy merchandise. Handy profits. See Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Have 2,000 silk and serge dresses, street and evening wear, to close out at a price. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 158 West 29th.

DRESSES.—We are showing to jobbers only, a full line of party, evening, and graduation dresses. J 95 Times.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Large variety of dresses at a low price. Holtzman, 26 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Job serge, silk; close out at price. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

EMBROIDERIES.—We have a large quantity of Swiss embroideries to close out at a price. Phone Farragut 9130. Mr. B. Klein.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Julliard 54221; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

MATELAMS, Persians, astrachans, velveteens, Pearson & Rollinson's fancy velours, quilted lining. Marit Co., 23 W. 27th.

OVERALLS, (khaki,) clothing, gloves, jewelry, ladies' waists. Koffler, 366 Broadway. Franklin 689.

PLUSH LAPINEX, No. 4040, No. 50, Rusch's, immediate delivery; Bedford woolens. Madison Square 2195.

PLUSHES.—Rushe's No. 50; will sell 50 pieces. Mr. Rosenbaum. Farr. 9811.

PLUSHES.—For immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 W. 24th. Farragut 9123.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

PLUSH.—Have few pieces of plush to sell; good quality. Y 282 Times Annex.

PLUSHES.—Velour, Botany, broadcloth, serges, poplins. Mad. Sq. 9426.

PLUSH COATS, good selling styles; immediate delivery. Leibman Hurwitz, 133 W. 21.

PLUSHES.—50-50, Philadelphia art loom, for sale. Phone Mad. Sq. 4761.

PLUSH and Chase's 3-inch beaver for sale. Spring 9630, Mr. Marks.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex, $3.60 net cash. Gramercy 5143.

RAINCOATS.—To close out, men's, women's, and children's raincoats and girls' raincapes. Schwartz Bros., 31-35 West 15th St.

SATINS and peau de cygnes; all colors; reasonable price. J 144 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 330 9th Av.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplin, good styles, $2; mixture skirts, $1.25. Philip Maser, 7 and 9 East 20th St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery at low prices. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 29th.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54221 and 54249, navy and brown. Phone Farragut 9788.

SUITS.—100 American poplin to close out cheap; fur trimmed. S. L. S. Garment Co., 25 West 18th St.

SUITS.—Retiring from business; will close out 125 suits at a sacrifice. Wald & Fein, 38 West 32d.

SUITS.—50 fur-trimmed broadcloth, velour, and poplin. B. Lasker, 123 West 26th.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

SUITS.—100 broadcloth, velours, poplins close out cheap. J. Buchman, 36 West 25th.

SUITS of the better kind to close out at a price. 11th floor, 32-34 West 20th.

VELOUR.—Steven's black, $1.25; 3-inch beaver, 66; Lymansville 313 prune, $1.65; yarn-dyed satin, 62½c. Madison Sq. 2615.

VELOUR.—Spursberg-Schell 4833 velour, black and blue. Slater Brothers, 1,333 Broadway.

VELVETEEN for sale, straight and twill back, colors, at a price. Farragut 2758. 158 West 29th, 5th floor.

VELVETEENS.—36-inch twill back; green, brown, navy, burgundy; about 175 yards in all. Chelsea 7834.

WAISTS.—Georgette; sacrificing high grade lot at $2.75. Hyde Waist Co., 124 West 18th.

YARN.—Lot 9,164; about 12,000 pounds for sale; sixes two-ply light Oxford yarn on cones for sweaters, stockings, &c. Becker, 72 Leonard St., N. Y. Phone Fkln. 1358.

YARN. — 5,000 pounds 20/2 ply combed Egyptian natural mercerized yarn; immediate delivery. National Textile Mills, 48 West 22d St. Gramercy 655.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¼@3½% " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Plenty of Foreign Silk Novelties.

The war in Europe is apparently having little effect on the production of novelty silks abroad. A number of new things have just been received by a local wholesale concern, most of them of the class that retail from $5 to $7.50 a yard. Included in the collection is a very pretty brocht effect on a satin ground, in an all-over pattern, making use of small floral effects. Another is a combination brochè effect, in which part of the decoration is woven and the rest is supplied by a warp-print effect. A third shows a small Paisley pattern printed on a ground containing two of the warps, golden-hued stripes, about half an inch apart, between which are woven tiny polka dots of a silver shade. Still another is a taffeta showing a large, vague, plaid pattern, coupled with the use of large, shiny, circular and oval discs. In many fabrics the much-sought Burgundy shade is available. In all of them colors are spread about with unusual abandon.

A Season of Knit Fabrics.

The manufacturers of knitted dress goods and cloakings see their largest season ahead of them in the Spring. They have been fairly swamped with business, and the popularity of the knitted constructions is something to wonder at. This class of fabric is being imitated in goods that are woven instead of knitted, and on these also an exceptionally heavy business is reported. Anything in the knit goods line seems to attract the attention of buyers. While a good part of the demand is ascribed to the vogue for sport clothes, it is also pointed out by mill agents that the service which these cloths give is another reason for their quick success.

Advance Dress Goods Sales Heavy.

Men now on the road with Spring lines of dress goods are turning in a quantity of advance business to the secondary distributers in this market that is said to be little short of remarkable. In one case it was said yesterday that these sales to date were fully 800 per cent greater than those of the corresponding period a year ago. Fine-twilled French serges are doing well in the advance business, from all accounts, especially those selling from 52½ cents up. Cream serges are particularly active. The grades of coverts, in several shades of tan, that sell at $1 to $1.50 a yard are also showing well. A big business is also being taken on mohairs and brilliantines at wholesale prices ranging from 37½ cents to $1.25.

Gray Goods Prices Vary.

There was little snap to trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, about the most interesting thing being the variance in prices in different quarters of the trade. A fair inquiry for percloths was told of, but no great deal of business seemed to have come of it. Prices asked for 38½-inch 64-60s ranged all the way from 8 to 8¼ cents, depending largely on delivery, though in some cases there was an eighth difference in prices quoted for the same shipment. Among other things, it was said that bids of 7¼ cents had been refused for early 1917 deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s. There appeared to be more real trading in sheetings than in the finer-yarn goods. Sales of 48 square four-yard sheetings were reported at 9 cents, while 48-52s of the same weight brought a quarter of a cent more. Four-yard 56-60s sold at 9½ to 9¾ cents, and some business was put through on heavy, 40-inch sheetings at full prices. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Asked.

Linen Prices to Stay High.

In spite of the increased supplies of flax now available in Great Britain, as reported by Scottish papers recently received here, linen prices are not expected to show any falling off for a very long time to come. On the other hand, prices on both fine damasks and crashes are moving upward. It was said yesterday that most of the flax now available abroad, admittedly of poor quality, was of the kind used for making low yarns. This naturally does not help many of the linen mills, while one of the leading British crash manufacturers recently quoted prices ranging a cent to 2½ cents a yard over the last previous figures sent out. Buddenose from this side of the Atlantic is very good for Spring, wholesalers reporting orders far ahead of last year's. Some picking up in the demand for colored dress linens from retailers is reported, but it is not yet known what consumers will have to say about them. For merchants who can afford to carry these goods a while, if necessary, they are said to represent a good "buy" at present prices.

To Protect Diamond Purchasers.

Because of the steady increase of advertisements in various publications concerning prices at which diamonds can be sold by the carat, or part of the carat, which are contended to be misleading to the public, a conference will be held this morning between Charles T. Evans, President of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, and other representatives of local retail associations, wholesalers, and jobbers of the Diamond Dealers' Club. Mr. Evans, a member of the Federal Trade Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade to take up the matter at once and devise a plan for preventing the continuance of this kind of publicity. In some of the announcements complained of it is said that the stones in question are "perfect cut," "blue white," &c., and that they are offered at anywhere from $75 to $95 a carat. Publishers of journals accepting these advertisements have already been appealed to by jewelry trade bodies to investigate them before acceptance.

Bed Clothing is Very Scarce.

Women who are planning to give embroidered bed coverings as Christmas gifts this year are advised to visit their favorite stores at once if they do not want to be disappointed. Leading lines of these goods have been sold up at wholesale for several weeks, and the chances are strong that, due to bleachery delays and a marked lack of workers, a good part of the merchandise on order will not be delivered in time to sell over the counter before Christmas. Plain goods, both sheets and pillow cases, are very scarce. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of merchandise now on the order books in question are "perfect cut," "blue white," &c., and that they are offered at anywhere from $75 to $95 a carat. Publishers of journals accepting these advertisements have already been appealed to by jewelry trade bodies to investigate them before acceptance.

Bed Clothing is Very Scarce.

Women who are planning to give embroidered bed coverings as Christmas

BUSINESS RECORDS

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

In Towa.

F. & D. COMPANY.—The F. & D. Company, a New York corporation, owners of the Madison Square Garden property, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are $3,035,875, and nominal assets, $2,753,141. Of the liabilities $2,904,842 is secured, $40,265 unsecured, and $372 taxes.

EAGAN & LEAKE, (corporation.)—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Eagan & Leake, (corporation,) undertakers, 234 Spring Street, by Edward C. Leake, $500; Daniel Leonard, $107, and John O'Brien, $140. Judge L. Hand appointed Peter J. Olney, Jr., receiver (bond $2,000) on application of Henry B. Singer. It was stated that judgments aggregating $1,000 had been entered, and the landlord has commenced dispossess proceedings. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,500.

LEADING FASHION COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of dresses, 61 East Eleventh Street, has made an assignment to Peter Pressman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Stile and Textile Exchange, Inc., $461; Red Star Embroidery Works, $102, and Morris Brown, $700. The business was started in March, 1914, and incorporated on Sept. 14, 1916, with capital stock $10,000, and Samuel Dworetzky is President.

HENDELMAN & LIPPMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Carl Hendelman and Samuel M. Lippman, who compose the firm of Hendelman & Lippman, cloak manufacturers, 159 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Parker, Wilder & Co., $500; Sigmund Loewenstein, $22, and Morris Brown, $100. Liabilities are reported to be $25,000.

LOUIS SALZMAN, clothing dealer, 110 Stanton Street has made an assignment to Henry Osterweil. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by C. Schechter, $296; C. Kruger, $329, and Abe Solomon, $100.

GIUSEPPI ROBERTO & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Giuseppi, Natale, and Salvatore Roberto, who compose the firm of Giuseppi Roberto & Sons, grocers, 1,137 First Avenue, by Antonio Siragusa, a creditor for $1,948. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $2,500.

REGINA BREITEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Regina Breitel, milliner, 1,065 Southern Boulevard, by Benjamin Rando, $464; Max Feist, $390, and Thomas Earle & Co., $104. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $1,000.

ANNA L. HOPKINS, trading as the Plaza Gown Parlors, maker of gowns, 11 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,130 and no assets. Among the creditors are Thomas F. Garrett, $3,000, money loaned and secured by a chattel mortgage, and Houghton & Lee, $1,075.

SIMON ROSENBLUM, dealer in clothing, &c., Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,544 and assets of $803.

R. R. GEIST & SON.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of R. R. Geist & Son, dry goods department store, Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $95,700.

E. E. DEY & SONS COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of E. E. Dey & Sons Company, Inc., wholesale lumber, 791 Eleventh Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash, and 5 cents in three, six, nine, and twelve months. Liabilities were $40,291.

ENELL CHANDELIER COMPANY.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of the Enell Chandelier Company of 250 West 108th Street with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

E. KOPPEL & SON, grocers, 90 and 263 Rivington Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,446 and assets of $901, consisting of stock, $700, and accounts, $201.

HERMAN GOLDSCHOLLE, dealer in paints, 228 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,855, and assets of $2,126.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ARTHUR RICH, clothing, 88 Canal Street and Allentown, Penn.; liabilities, $36,028.

VITO COVIELLO, dry goods, 630 East 187th Street.

GEORGE E. MACY, printer, 143 Chambers Street.

LOUIS JACOBY, housefurnishings, 786 Westchester Avenue.

MEYER KAPLAN, installment goods, 52 East Broadway.

NATHAN SIRLIN, painter, Mamaroneck.

CLAYTON C. GRISWOLD, merchant, Hudson, N. Y.

DEUTSCHER BROTHERS, infants' wear, 88 Avenue C.

CHARLES ENDRES, waiter, 382 East Eighty-sixth Street.

FRED A. SMITH COMPANY, second-hand auto trucks, 280 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—Listing liabilities of $21,514.29 and assets valued at $8,050.25, with no exemptions, the West-Williams Company, paper dealers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The petition states that the unsecured claims total $21,353.57.

The principal claims listed are the claims of C. W. Norris, $2,655; A. H. Weinbrenner, $2,657; E. W. West, for salary, $3,175, and the Whiting Paper Company, $4,262.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arditi, Maurice—P. Bargelow.....$758.21
Adams, T. T. and J. E.—S. & S. Woodworking Co.....267.34
Abrams, Charles F.—Manhattan Slide and Film Co., Inc.....302.51
Blumberg, William I.—R. M. Silverman.349.26
Brooklyn and Manhattan Ferry Co.—City of N. Y. costs.....107.56
Barry, William—A. P. Belly.....277.15
Burch, Elizabeth S.—Peabody & Babcock, Inc.....548.47
Baumann, O. Albert—A. Jurgens.....455.22
Birss, E. Milton—John Wanamaker, N. Y.....372.91
Bryant Motor Co.—R. Goelet.....814.34
Blumenthal, Sara.....936.87
Boim, Morris—S. Goldman.....156.00
Brown, Adelaide—Spencer Importing Co., Inc.....495.58
Cantlin, Thomas J.—Brunhild Distilling Co.....477.85
Cahill, William—Central Cigar Mfg. Co.935.85
Clet, William B.—Stancourt Laundry Co.110.01
Chapman, Robert F.—E. C. Keys.....344.27
Coreno, Tony and Frank—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc.....281.75
Consolidated Gas Co.—S. Margolis.....5,159.32
Delmore Building Co., Inc., and Henry Friedland—Baker Goldstein, Inc.....163.06
Davagy, James—N. M. Goldstein.....1,048.00
Bashiell, E. Linwood, and Mabel L. Lashiel—E. T. Burrows Co.....170.45
Eberhardt, Frances—J. S. Stile et al.....126.31
Elmira Herald Pub. Co.—V. E. Keljen.149.81
Finnegan, James—C. Rappert.....138.98
Fleishmann, Maurice—P. Shapiro.....189.05
Goldstein, Abraham—W. Hastorf.....5,280.44
Gage, Wellesley W.—W. G. Kahn.....191.61
Gardner Coach Co., Inc.—C. Demmer.....327.74
Goldner, Herman—Union Card and Paper Co.....175.78
Ginna, Helen A.—City of N. Y., costs..111.35
Grannis, Edw. J.—Stapleton National Bank.....3,460.47
Higgins, Enos—Wm. B. Harris Co.....221.77
Hirsch, Max—Wilson & Co.....159.87
Hettrick, John T.—W. M. Robertson..2,919.34
Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corp.—F. W. Sothman et al.....4,368.94
John Dunbar, Inc., and Annie G. O'Neara —C. C. Miller et al.....1,638.00
Kipp, Charles—V. Lionl.....1,043.81
Kramer, Michael—L. Frank.....110.63
Landi, Jennie—C. Davi.....316.91
Levy, Harry—F. Neumann.....180.54
Lee, Ivy L.—Ross, Ltd.....191.75
Levy, Ella, and Rosie Rosenblum—J. Moskowitz.....112.64
Lemberg, William—J. S. Friedman.....135.58
Morall, Georgette—B. J. Galligan.....230.16
Morgan, Mathew, exr., and Nathalie Schenck Lambeer, adm.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.....1,719.52
McMann, Chas. A.—Sonn Bros. Co.....141.16
Maiitz, Felix—F. W. Pinckus.....214.57
Macklin Bros., Inc.—German-American Button Co.....140.40
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—S. Pantinas.....1,130.88
Marshall-Spencer Co., Inc.—Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.....704.11
Max Cohen Contracting Co.—J. Toudelman.....128.82
Monticello Wine and Liquor Co. and Bertha Scheib—Central Brewing Co. of

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Decisions yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers were confined to rulings by the Reappraisement Division. A question of values was raised in a case involving importations of mohair dress goods from Heymann & Alexander, Bradford. The New York importers were not satisfied with the higher values put on the goods by the examining officials, and appealed to a single General Appraiser for a review. That officer approved the advances made by the lower officials, and an appeal followed to Board 3. Judges Hay and Fischer, who considered the evidence, affirmed the imposition of the higher duties.

A question of the inclusion of a royalty in the dutiable value of books shipped to New York by McBride, Nast & Co., London, was before Judge Fischer for decision. It was apparent that at the trial of the case, counsel had made reference to a decision made earlier by the board in a protest filed by the Adams Express Company. Judge Fischer in his decision said that the facts in the case at bar differed materially from the facts disclosed by the report in the express company's case. It was true, he said, that the books in that case consisted of unbound copies as did those now before him, but the royalty on the books in that case was made dependent on the sale of bound copies at retail in the United States, while in the present case the royalty was a part of the wholesale purchase in unbound condition, just as they were imported. In the present case, the General Appraiser said, the invoice and testimony showed that the royalty was part of the wholesale price. He accordingly held it should be included in the appraised value, thus sustaining the action of the officials below.

The same General Appraiser approved heavy advances made by the Appraiser of the Port on oxide of iron entered here in July last. The commodity was entered at the Custom House as having a value of £20.10.0, and was advanced to £27.10.0 per ton. The New York representatives of the Derby Oxide and Color Company of Birmingham, the shippers, endeavored to secure a reversal of the advanced value but failed.

Judge McClelland had before him a protest by Springfield, Mass., importers who claimed that the Appraiser erred in raising values on hosiery needle wire imported in different sizes. The testimony convinced the General Appraiser that the entered values should be sustained. The Appraiser was accordingly reversed.

Aboras & Co., Vera Cruz, shipped straw hats to New York, which the Appraiser held to be undervalued. He raised the entered values, and after hearing the evidence submitted by the importers, Judge McClelland denied relief and affirmed the Appraiser.

CUSTOMS MEN TO MEET.

Uniform Classifying and Appraising to be Discussed.

Customs officers from all ports of the United States will gather in this city at the end of the present week to attend the annual conference to be held at the Custom House, beginning next Monday It is expected that the visiting officials will be addressed at the opening session by Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Frank Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the department, and Collector Malone.

The classes of officials to be present include Collectors, Appraisers, Surveyors, Naval Officers, Special Agents, and officers who may be acting in these grades. The object of the conference is the attainment of uniformity in the classification and appraisement of imported merchandise at the several ports. Since the holding of the conference last year, customs officers have been preparing questions to be laid before the approaching convention for discussion. Members of the Customs Efficiency board met yesterday at the Custom House and began to canvass the queries with a view to preparing the more important issues for presentation to the conference.

After the formal opening next Monday, the Collectors will continue their sessions at the Custom House, while the appraising officials will adjourn to the Federal Public Stores, Washington and Christopher Streets, where quarters have been reserved for their meetings. The conferences will last the best part of the week.

B. N. Busch Sued for $15,783.

Briton N. Busch, who was Stock Exchange member of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. when it failed in 1914, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by H. Content & Co. to recover a balance of $15,783 due on a trading account. The complaint alleges That the defendant owed the plaintiff $20,031 on transactions in 1915 and 1916, and that the plaintiff sold 2,500 shares of World Film stock, which brought $4,921, and reduced the indebtedness to $15,525.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Fifty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,167,800, were chartered today. They include:

Rochester Film Products Co., Inc., negative, positive motion picture films, photo supplies, 5,000 shares $100 each, 50,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $750,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, S. F. Kingston, 273 West 10 St.

Durez Chemical Corporation, mining, quarrying, paints, varnishes, chemicals, drugs, 2,500 shares $100 each, 10,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $400,000; A. C. Reid, H. E. Tesch, jr., H. M. Tesch, 19 W. 94 St.

Edward Lyman Bill, Inc., New Rochelle, publishing, advertising, $250,000; H. R., J. R. and C. L. Bill, 3 Orchard Place, New Rochelle.

Edward P. Gleason's Sons, Inc., converting cotton goods, $250,000; E. P. and C. K. Gleason, A. Soehner, 73 Worth St.

M. Wolff Novelty Co., Inc., toys, novelties, slot machines, $50,000; S. S. Reinhers, J. A. Morris, M. M. Wolff, Hotel Claridge.

The Hydragas Corporation, chemists, petroleum, bituminous substances, oil, gas, coal, metals, 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $5,000; F. H. Butehorn, F. D. Stoba, T. S. Buckingham, 204 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

The Se-Lum Mfg. Corporation, engine, machinery supplies, $100,000; H. M. De Sulykowski, R. A. Chenka, S. Oderwald, 231 Elm St., Astoria, L. I.

Maher Realty Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, $50,000; M. E. Roth, C. H. Schaefer, W. Augspurger, Buffalo.

Panama Traction Co., Inc., Jamestown, six-mile surface railroad in Chautauqua, $60,000; R. W. Stuart, M. M. Sanaderson, D. L. Davis, Lakewood.

Coronation Sugar Corporation, Ulster, theatrical films, motion pictures, cameras, $20,000; E. A. Anglin, F. G. Rita, H. M. Koster, 310 W. 56 St., Manhattan.

Durable Silk Corporation, silks, textiles, $40,000; S. E. Collins, W. H. Jeffers, E. B. Bernstein, Paterson, N. J.

Nonpareil Auto Car Mfg. Co., Inc., Glens Falls, motors, engines, machines, cars, vehicles, $50,000; N. Favreau, P. Freund, A. Sanscucy, Troy.

The Leeward Islands Fruit Co., Inc., food products, fruits, alcoholic beverages, $25,000; S. Morris, A. A. Camacho, M. M. Becher, 309 B'way.

International Burr Corp., Watertown, burrs and paper, $25,000; C. A. Phelps, W. Aikin, F. H. Clark, Watertown.

The Delaware Bridge Co., Inc., Buffalo, construction, merchandise, building materials, $25,000; M. A. Cook, B. C. Burkhard, A. E. Sullivan, 528 White Building, Buffalo.

Louis Levine Jewelry Co., Inc., jewelry, $15,000; A. A. Miller, N. Natelson, L. Levine, 279 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

A. Friedman Pearl Button Works, Inc., pearl buttons, $9,000; D. Goldsticker, F. Waldman, A. Friedman, 548 E. 82 St.

Hodas & Heyman, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $6,000; S. J. and B. C. Heyman, S. M. Hodas, 103 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

Joseph Frank, Inc., vests, waistcoats, clothing, $10,000; F. J. Mattison, A. and J. L. Frank, 949 Ogden Av.

Bullville Milk Producers Association, Inc., Bullville, milk, dairy, farm products, feed, coal, lumber, $10,000; S. D. Roberson, B. Young, R. G. Tarbell, Bloomburgh.

Marseilles Garage Co., Inc., auto, shops, stables, garages, $10,000; H. Weinberger, J. and J. S. Bernstein, 333 B'way.

Coleridge Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, develop property, $10,000; O. C. Wedel, F. Himmelstein, M. Englehardt, 97 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

W. and F. Realty Co., Inc., Utica, realty, brokerage, $10,000; E. and L. Fischer, L. Weinstein, Utica.

Owens Building Co., Inc., Port Jefferson, building material, constructing, wrecking, $10,000; E. E. Wilson, E. C. Griffin, H. F. Brose, Port Jefferson.

Edward H. Wagner Co., Inc., fireworks, explosives, chemicals, $6,000; J. R. Hilliard, J. Zamserman, H. A. Bresnan, 50 Cary St., Orange, N. J.

H. Denker, Inc., fur manufacturer, selling, $6,000; H. H. and B. Denker, 60 West 113 St.

Daniel J. Akers, Inc., horses, wagons, trucking, contracting, realty, $5,000; D. J. Ahern, M. Carroll, W. J. Vaughan, 430 East 77 St.

St. James Trucking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, carting, shipping, freighting, $5,000; V. H., J. A., and H. Meyer, 22 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

N. and H. Amusement Co., Inc., theatrical, $5,000; H. F. Kinsey, G. Hill, G. H. Nicolai, 1,493 B'way.

R. & R. Bag Co., Inc., bags, burlaps, bagging, cord, twine, $5,000; H. Rappaport, M. Rosenberg, P. Rosen, 17 Attorney St.

Reliance Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, knit goods, $5,000; S. Daniel, J. Rosenblum, I. Baratt, 90 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Publicity Sales Co., Inc., advertising, principals, agents, $10,000; J. A. Gilman, I. Josephson, S. W. Majewski, 2,726 Decatur Av., Bronx.

Colony Building Association, Inc., contractors, masons, plumbers, $10,000; H. J. Engel, A. & W. Smadbeck, 272 W. 90 St.

First Avenue Bargain Store, Inc., ladies', men's furnishings, children's wear, $5,000; A. J. Halprin, L. Bass, W. Kaufman, 41 Park Row.

C. S. Galanopulo Greek Products Co., Inc., oils, olives, cheese, liquors, figs, dates, preserves, $5,000; H. Pearlman, A. K. Ott, C. S. Galanopulo, 33 Madison St., Jc.

Automobile Maintenance Engineering Corp., Portland, Me., general engineering. Representative, Horace W. Flashman, Woolworth Building, New York.

William R. Warner & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, chemicals, physicians' specialties, $10,000. Representative, Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, 115 E. 29 St., Manhattan.

Thomas Adams, Ltd., Nottingham, England, lace manufacturers or lace men, $1,250,000. Representative, Edward J. Darlington, 396 Broadway, Manhattan.

Integral Water Proofing Co., Inc., Wilmington, construction, development, brick, stone, builders' supplies, $25,000. Representative, Frank J. Phelan, 80 Front St., Manhattan.

Dominion Reduction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, mines, mining, $2,000,000. Representative, David M. Steindler, 43 Broadway Manhattan.

Circuit Theatres Corp., Richmond, Va., moving pictures, theatricals, $1,250,000. Representative, Sydney S. Cohen, 505 Madison Av., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: The Norma Company of America, Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000; Famoth Investing Corp., New York, $50,000 to $800,000; Lem Apparatus Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $2,000; Central Park Avenue Estates, Inc., New York, $15,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: B. G. Sammis, Inc., Huntington; Berlin Ladies' Tailoring Co., Manhattan; Dee Allen Hotel Co., Manhattan; William Koch, Inc., Queens; Rex Mineral Water Co., Manhattan; Kelly Engineering Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 13.—Charters filed:

Ohio Utilities Co., manufacture, store, and distribute natural and artificial gas, $5,000,000; E. Hawley Van Wyck, Cranford, N. J.; A. A. Bridgman, Hillsdale, N. J.; L. M. Symmes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Investment Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $2,500,000; M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Mexican Sun Oil Co., prospect for minerals, oils, petroleum, &c., $150,000; A. W. Britton, S. A. Anderson, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Starland Petroleum Co., acquire oil lands and develop the same, $600,000; George G. Steigler, William F. O'Keefe, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington incorporators.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Charters filed:

Steelman Realty, Gas and Oil Co., Millville, drill for natural gas and oil on lands of the company, $300,000; Lewis Steelman, Merton A. Steelman, Leroy I. Steelman, Millville.

Joseph Sufferman Co., Bayonne, deal in sporting and athletic goods, $3,000; Joseph Sufferman, Marie Sufferman, Bayonne; Isaac Weinberger, New York.

Shore Fish Co., Atlantic City, deal in salmon and all other fish, $10,000; Clarence G. Cranmer, George H. Lutz, Theodore W. Cranmer, Atlantic City.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,589, corner store and basement; Silk Realty Co. to Jos. H. Cronin, 28 West 84th St, and another, from Aug. 15, 1916, to July 31, 1926, 10 years rent at $7,000; attorneys, W. H. Stevens, 1,639 3d Av. An interest on sales and $5,000 to $7,000

EAST BROADWAY, 283, all; Jos. Vidoostky to Louis Cohen, 842 Hewitt Place, Bronx, et al., 4 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway. $6,668

LENOX AV, 521; also 101 West 136th St, corner store and part of basement; Lizzie L. Ball to Edw. Duffy, 414 East 138th St, and another, 5½ years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $2,520

MADISON AV, s w corner of 116th St, store and part of basement; Louis Vogel to Christian G. Carnelius, 660 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, and another, from Dec. 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1922; attorney, John N. Pakiotis, 1,786 Madison Av. $3,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1380, n e corner of 179th St, store and part of basement; Martin Gerbitz to Louis F. Musgrave, 1,319 St. Nicholas Av, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. $2,720

5TH ST, 729 East, all, with fixtures; Annie Levkowitz to Harry Horowitz, 529 5th Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916; Nov. 11—this lease recorded under mortgage as prior agreement for deposits of $2,000 by party second part to party first part to secure covenants in lease at 3 p. c. subject to prior mtg of $16,000; attorneys, Celler & K., 51 Chambers St. $2,400

9TH AV, 204, store and part of basement; Fortunata Palmer to Horace D. Mackey, on the premises 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916, 5 years' rental; attorney, A. L. Swart, 201 East 34th St. $2,400

13TH ST, 610 East, all; George Lesser to Abraham Darof, 312 Henry St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Lesser, 59 Avenue D. $2,760

122D ST, 118 West, all; Kathryn G. Oppenheim to Mary L. Mayer, on the premises, 10-12 years and 364 days from Nov. 10, 1916; 1 year's rent at $1,300 $1,250

Bronx.

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 138th St, corner store; Ebling Brewing Co. to Oscar Eichin, 232 Cypress Av, 10 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Oscar Eichin, 232 Cypress Av. $1,320 to $2,100

PROSPECT AV, 588 to 590, all; Henry Jefferson Securities Corporation to I. & M. Realty Co., Inc., 34 East 13th St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, I. H. Taylor, 132 Nassau St. $1,500

WHITE PLAINS RD, 4,601 and 4,603, all; Modestina Perito to Adolf Mink, 4,601 White Plains Road, 5 years from Oct. 1; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $720

187TH ST, 580 East, east store; Vincenzo Penta to Jos. Ferrante 2,410 Hoffman St, 5 years from Dec. 1; attorney, N. J. Melillo, 535 Tremont Av. $600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 201 East; Bessie Corwun against David Waldman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock.

91ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 4—; 97 and 99 Attorney Street, Inc., against I. Townsend Burden et al, action to recover possession, &c; attorneys, Gans, Davis & O'Neill.

100TH ST, 102 West; Katherine Brophy against Emanuel Glauber et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. Clare.

118TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Lena Post et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracey & McBarron.

Bronx.

GUNTHER AV, e s, 200 ft n of Tillotson Av, 100x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Christian Walter et al, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LA FONTAINE AV, 2,017; Edwin B. Meeks as trustee against Matilda Amsler et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. G.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Probably rain Tues. and Wed.; much colder, with a cold wave Wed.; freshing shifting winds, becoming n.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably rain and much colder, with a cold wave Tues. Wed., overcast and colder; strong n. winds.

Fla.—Probably rain Tues.; colder, with a cold wave in n. w. Wed., probably rain and colder; strong shifting winds, becoming n.

Tenn.—Rain, possibly turning to snow and much colder Tues., with a cold wave. Wed., probably fair, colder in e.

Ky.—Snow flurries and much colder with a cold wave Tues. Wed., fair.

Ind.—Clearing and colder Tues. Wed., fair and continued cold; fresh n. w. winds.

Ohio—Snow and much colder Tues., cold wave in s. Wed., probably fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries and colder Tues. Wed., fair; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; continued cold; moderate w. winds.

La.—Fair Tues., except rain on the coast; much colder. Wed., fair, colder in s. e.

Ark.—Fair and colder, with a cold wave, Tues. Wed., fair, continued cold, except warmer in n. w.

Okla.—Fair Tues.; warmer in w. Wed., fair and warmer.

E. Tex.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair, continued cold.

W. Tex.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in s.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder in s. Tues.; warmer.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. and in n. w. Tues. afternoon.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. and in w. Tues. afternoon.

Minn., N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(1) This character means *reverses or opposed.*

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—George T. Hess of New York City was admitted to practice.

45—Portuguese-American Bank of San Francisco, appellant, v. P. L. Wells, J. Daniel, trustee, &c., et al.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to District Court of United States for Northern District of California for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

330—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff, v. N. Parker, as administrator of the estate of Edward Parker, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

72—W. J. Gee, appellant, v. United States.—Judgment affirmed nunc pro tunc as of Oct. 24, 1916.

83—Illinois Surety Company, v. F. Miller et al.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with 5 per cent. damages.

86—Vandalia Railroad Co. plaintiff, v. N. G. Stringer.—Per curiam, dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with 5 per cent. damages.

Original.—Republic of Cuba, plaintiff, v. State of North Carolina.—Order that the motion for leave to file the declaration in this cause be assigned for argument Jan. 8 next, and that notice of this order be given to the Governor of North Carolina and the Attorney General of the United States.

728—E. G. Siegle et al., petitioners, v. Highland Park Manufacturing Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals, for Fourth Circuit, denied.

740—Reigle McCreary Mill Furnisher, v. S. Maddox, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia, denied.

372—G. Schwede v. Zenith Steamship Co.—Ordered restored to docket for reargument Jan. 8 next. Further ordered that a writ of certiorari issue to bring up the entire record in this case.

13—Mountain Timber Co., plaintiff, v. the State of Washington;

33—J. C. Hawkins, appellant, v. J. L. Bleakly, auditor, &c., et al.;

260—Southern Pacific Co., plaintiff, v. M. J. Ensen;

281—Clyde Steamship Co., plaintiff, v. W. A. Walker;

320—The New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. S. White;

321—Same v. J. Winfield;

353—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. A. L. Winfield;

18—Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., appellant, v. the United States;

19—The United States, appellant, v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.; and

73—W. A. Hartranft, plaintiff, v. A. R. Mullowney, Judge of the Police Court of the District of Columbia.—It is ordered that these cases be restored to the docket for reargument.

56—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., appellants, v. the United States.—Motion to assign case for argument, with suggestion that such assignment be made for Dec. 11, submitted for appellee. Suggestion that the case be assigned for Feb. 26 next submitted for appellants.

757—G. S. Nichols & Co. et al., petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to United States Court of Customs Appeals submitted for petitioners.

758—A. D. Shaw & Co. et al., petitioners, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Court of Customs Appeals submitted for petitioners.

773—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, petitioner, v. T. M. Bump.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

863—Lam Fung Yen, petitioner, v. G. O. Frick, U. S. Immigration Inspector, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

670—Wernar Horn, appellant, v. J. J. Mitchell, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

769 and 770—F. Vitelli & Son, petitioner, v. the United States.—Petitions for writ of certiorari to U. S. Court of Customs Appeals submitted for petitioner.

731—Chautauqua Institution, petitioner, v. J. L. Zimmerman et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit, submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

178—F. Taylor et al., plaintiffs, v. Drainage District No. 56 of Emmet County, Iowa, et al.—Death of Frank Taylor, one of the plaintiffs, suggested, and the appearance of Emma Taylor, administratrix, as a party plaintiff, filed and entered for plaintiffs.

763—J. W. Campbell, petitioner, v. C. M. Campbell et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

396—C. F. Adamson, petitioner, v. D. C. Gilliland.—Submitted pursuant to 20th Rule for petitioner and for respondent.

445—M. E. Donohue, plaintiff, v. B. Vosper et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in support of motion, and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

474—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff, v. J. M. Belch.—Motion to affirm submitted for defendant, in support of motion and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

491—The Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, plaintiff, v. the First National Bank of Owensboro, Ohio.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant, in support of motion, and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

91—Wells Fargo & Co., express, plaintiff, v. the State of Oklahoma;

92—The American Express Co. v. same; and

93—United States Express Co., plaintiff, v. same.—Passed for settlement.

94—Kansas City Stock Yards Co. of Missouri, plaintiff, v. State of Kansas ex rel Jno. S. Dawson, Attorney General.—Continued.

98—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, petitioners, v. Latham & Co. et al.;

259—M. Jaffe et al., surviving members of the firm of Knauth, &c., appellants, v. W. S. Lovell, as custodian, &c., et al.; and

290—M. Jaffe et al., &c., v. Great Northern Ry. Co.—Submitted on briefs already on file and motion to be filed on or before Monday next on motion of counsel for appellees.

90—M. Hanson, plaintiff, v. Great Northern Ry. Co.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

29—The Sanders Ice Cream Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. the State of Iowa;

40—The Hutchinson Ice Cream Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. the State of Iowa; and

50—A. R. Cornell, plaintiff, v. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Argument commenced.

466—L. T. Hays, petitioner, v. the United States;

139—F. D. Caminetti, petitioner, v. same; and

163—M. I. Diggs, petitioner, v. same.—Argument commenced.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, Nov. 20, to Monday, Dec. 4, 1916.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 14—Nos. 464, (and 139 and 163,) 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 633, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:

Morgenthaler Linotype Co. (International Co. Same (Intertype Co. F Gretsch Mfg Co (Schoening. Du Pont (Gardiner. New England S&S Co (R R Pile Driver Co. U S (N Y C & H R RR Pile Driver No 2

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Ruddach (Lehigh Valley RR.
U S (Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Grisello (D L & W RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Scalen (Internat'l High Speed Steel Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 F. O. Bldg.

Siegried (City of Oran.
Robins D D & R Co (Pierce Bros.
Speight (Leh Val RR.
Barge 77, &c.
N Y Stock Yards Co (NYC, 18, et al.
Auditors Stevedoring Co (88 Maiden.
Shewan & Sons (Olympia et al.
Healy (Moran Towing.
Bouker Cont Co (Nickerle.
Royal D W I Mail (Bouker No. 2.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Vanneck.
Johnson Heating Co (Board of Education.
Postal Tel Co (Associated Press, (6.)
Youngman (North Elec
Daly (Schlichter.
Fithian (Degnon Con.
Pearson (Pearson.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pittis, J.—Litigated motions.

Tang (Freudenrauz.
Re Hudson P Rose Co.
Re Whirley, (Parcel 255.)
Schnitzer (Postal Tr Service Co.
Bank (Busq Coal Co
Heller (Nova.
Hallenberg (Green.
P Armstrong & Co (Peerless F Prod
Hapton (Sanitized Products Co.
Flagler (Browne.
Morgan (Bloch.
Fried (Fried.
Re Greenough.
Qwerty (Walton Rly.
Wisotsky (Frankel, (2.)
Prager (Levy.
Fullito (Pottsbaum.
Doyle (Turner Con & Imp Co.
Carew (Brady & Gice, Inc.
Smoll (Gershon.
Richardson (Carroll.
Honig (Honig.
Cleary (E Greenbaum Co, Inc.
Wachsler (Wackerow.
Creagan (Wiener.
Chapman (Chapmas.
Heller (Brook.
Morowitz (Wieser.
Re Zeller.
Kaufman (Heilman, Cohen & Co.
Maiden Lane Rty Co (A J Robinson Co.
Sovis (Sovis.
Gormly (Gormly.
Re Trantor (Trantor.
Surplus Assets Co (Pepus.
Re Pierano.
Kaplan (CNY.
Re Bobenstein (Disco.
Same (Intl Dist Co.
Kleinman (Bernstein.
St Winock (Owen.
Same (Brentwood Co.
Becksndorf (Jordan.
Cohn (Steiner.
Bacon (Modern Pen.
Same (Chapman.
Springer (Lesser's Theat Enterprises.
Higdon (Kneufer.
English Lumber Co (Parshelsky Bros.
Rothlieder (Met Elec Prot.
Reitman (Sobel.
Lowe (same.
Porter (Lent, Bentscher & Rose.
Daum (Esmahee Film.
Oliva (Priore.
Larber (Rader.
Van Loan (V J Hedden & Sons.
Hellenic Transp (Built Trust.
Emerald (Strunsel.
Bogie (Cuddy-Gardner Co.
Greenberg (Mayer.
Rivendome.
Katz (Gesselman.
Hodich (Delvechia.
Lillien (Goldstein.
Cowell (Bonsfil.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Morgan (Boyle.
Roth (Biele.
McKee (Amerman.
Beaumore Rlty Co (Cloud.
Hawdon (Bergman.
Brennan & Fanning (Burgtoff.
Cleary (Queens Co Del Co.
Aronsson (Spira.
European Am Bank (Myers.
Edwards (Nat Surety.
Re London Assur Corp.
Trouts (Booker.
Geller (76-84 Rivington St Co.
Streich (Marknew Rlty
Burns (Brian.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schlosser (Bienstern.
Borel (Mathews.
Rabinowitz (Taylor.
Cohen (Wasserman.
Bernstein (Circle Exp.
Same (Marinus.
Silver (Marmel Main.
Carr (Bay Auto Rent Co.
Jefferson Co Sav Bk (Frankel.
Keyes (Gansevoort Washington Co.
Di Giovanni (Rombaoh.
Groh (Fitzsimmons.
Re Vauley Tire Co, Inc.
Seaman (Seaman.
Norbeth (Corbett.
Debrow (Debrow.
Jehgrener Co, Inc (Hollister.
CNY (Gower.
Rawski (Simpson.
Heyman (Heyman.
Germania Life Ins Co (163 W 23d St. (2.)
Smith (Smith.
Kaizsef (Browning.
Berger (Berger.
People, &c (Hughes.
Eisenstein (Eisenstein.
Van Rensselaer Horn.
Cohen (Selser.
Gorman (Steinhart.
CNY (Gen Pat & Mod.
Brown (Kendall.
Clark (Prouty.
Security Bk (Fenlon.
NY Title & Mtg Co (Title Guar & Tr Co.
Guaranty Trust Co (2d Av RR. (2.)
James (Ladue.
Levy (Wanamaker.
Gunning (Same.
CNY (Floridine Mfg Co
Tanenblatt (Meyerson.
PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
National (Sanborn.
Hayward (Hayward.
Fuhr (Krellenstein.
Van Ness (Parker.
Pang (Pasos.
CNY (Cohen Steimer.
Preferred causes:
Central Trust Co (Fidelity & Cas Co.
Rosenthal (Rosenthal.
General Calendar:
Dressler (Beard.
Silverman (Mitlowitz.
Mitchell (Bogart.
Smith (Silwanger.
PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hampel (Mozambique T & P Co.
United Mchts Rty, &c, Co (Kursrok.
S Blick Co (Morris.
Everett (Carey.
Hubbard (Synette Trap Rock Co.
Epstein (Stiefel.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Supplementary calendar:

Ing—Gawin (Atlantic Amuse Co.
Ing—Mathison (Maroney.
Euehler (Horton.
Mahiman (Nass El RR
Polinsky (NYC Int Ry
Wintrisch (3 Av RR.
Siegel (C I & Gravesend Ry.
Metz (Miller.
Conklin (Howell.
Griffin (Chevrolet Motor Co (3).
Goldman (Horten Ice Cream Co.
Pelusio (3d Av RR.
Yoskowits (Bisunder.
Irwin (Simon.
Nagrodsky (Russian Soc Pub Society.
Reas (Sulsberger & Sons Co.
Mason (N Y Times.
Kitzis (Tepfer.
Hughes (Int R T Co.
Gottlieb (same.
Nicosia (same.
Reinhardt (3d Av RR.
Sollinis (Int R T Co.
Stunger (same.
Suprich (same.
Velust Co (Blackledge.
Bell (Anderson Elec Car Co (2).
Maltsbeider (Sulter.
Provenzano (Ward Baking Co.
Oak Rides Co (Foster & Debevoise Co.
Miller (Shults Bread.
Punnett (Herald Sq Hotel.
Weil (Richardson.

No day calendar at 3:30 P. M. Cases on day calendar will appear on the supplementary calendar at 10 A. M.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Vattano (Keegan.
PART V.—Gavagan, J.—At 10 A. M.
E Newman (NY Rys.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tirrell (NY Herald.
PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Streicher (Int R T.
Erbach (Chason.
PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co (Nicolle Olive Oil Co.
PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Greller (Cohen.
PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Supplementary calendar.

Berkshire Apt Assn (Taylor.
Donovan (Dougherty.
Kornbley (Waters.
M. Kaempfer & Sons (Mendelson.
Wolin Co (Mitsui.
Blanck (Miller.
Wickstrom (Peck.
Mazzarelli (Mazarelli.
Stumpf & Langhoff Co (Mazz B & I Co.
Villepigue (Rickert-Rhley Realty Co.
Moriarity (Levin Bros.
Sonn Bros Co (Staab.
Altoria Rty, &c, Co (Ill Surety Co.
Fischer (Berlin.
C Tennant Sons & Co (Brown.
Kilborn (Ursuline Rty.

No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Blumenkron (Blumenkron.
PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Gefft, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Morris (Freedman, Ann Ward.
samuel Long.
Edwina Fitzgerald.
Donato Arbenzio.
Jessie Gillender.
Ethel Glaser, infant.
Henry F. Phyfe.
Churchill B Phyfe.
Robt. Durant.
Margaret Kennedy.
William C Lessler.
Jessie Gillender.
Hulda R Hirsch.
George H Hulse.
William Collins.
Kate Cassidy.
Margaret Fay.
Jonathan Marsh.
John Gallagher.
Martin Schrenkeisen.
Henry Belden.
Harris Silberman.
John Fleming.
Henry Sauerbier.
Abram Kaplan, &c.
Thomas Dowling.
Johanna Klugman, &c.
Owen McCooey.
Levi Samuels.
Amelia Lavanburg.
Daniel Fitzgerald.
Ferdinand S Hallgarten.

TRIAL TERM—(October term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 12 M. Case on. No day calendar.

Ernest N G W Woers.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Case (Lucy D Sheafe.
Ernest A Lehmann.
Richard S Bryant.
Susie W Wolfe.
Mary Monaghan.
Joseph Cohen.
Michael O'Brien.
Charles F Kamlen.
William J McDonald.
Miller & Talk.
Hugh Morris.
Ann Murray, (2.)
Elizabeth Parry, &c.
Charles Gregory.
Memphis C Thomas.
Catharine W Leney.
Augustin Daly.
Nathaniel Thomas.
Edward Trenchard.
David Abramowitz.
Aurelio

AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.

We Will Offer at Public
Sale the Premises Known as No. 15 North Broadway, White Plains, to Settle the Estate of John Newland, Deceased.

The property consists of a plot fronting on North Broadway, of 73½ feet, and is 205 feet in depth, on which there is an improved frame dwelling, with slate roof, containing fifteen rooms, billiard room and three bath rooms, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electric light, parquet floors, oak trim; garage for three cars, with complete chauffeur's quarters.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000 at 5½% held by the Westchester and Bronx Title Company Terms, 10% at the time and place of sale, the balance in cash above the present mortgage in thirty days, at which time the deed will be delivered.

The sale will be held on the premises
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, AT 3:30 P. M.

The location on North Broadway at this point is superb. The grand old trees and the city park make it one of the most attractive locations in White Plains and yet within only a few minutes' walk from the station, stores, churches and schools.

The house will be open for inspection daily.

For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply to the auctioneers.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc.,
Depot Plaza. Tel. 2676 2677. White Plains, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-Day

at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

Special Sales Day

AUCTION SALE OF
High-Class Apartments
Private Dwellings
Business Property
Tenements
Vacant Property

Theme for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

Phone 746—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

ESTATE OF ELLA J. C. ARMOUR.

AUCTION SALE

TO DISCHARGE LEGACIES.
Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1916,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. W. COR. 128TH ST. AND 3RD AV.

(2364-2372 Third Ave.)

Size of plot, 99.11 on Third Av., by 110, with one-story building, 99.11x85, containing four stores, all rented. This property is assessed at $86,000 for 1917, and will be offered at the upset price of $53,500, the amount of the legacies and expenses payable therefrom.

DAVID ORR, Esq., Atty., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

Send for Leaflet. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Auct'rs.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO OWNERS:—

We have opened an office in our Building, 461 5th Avenue, Northeast Corner of 40th Street—and invite you to send us particulars of your property if you want to sell or rent it.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
461 5th Av. and 162 West 72d St.

For Sale by an Estate

TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOODS

45 and 47 West 29th Street, 50 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and 137 and 139 East 25th Street, 45 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

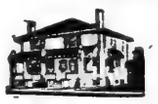
Apply to the Executors Estate NELLIE M. NOE.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney, Room 900, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Garage Site, 100x100, Corner 207th St. Long Lease or For Sale. Easy Terms.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON WEST 34 STREET

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES



in stucco and brick, with and without garage; all improvements; on W. 11th St., 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach subway; 23 sold; only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes, or send for full set of photo postals and terms.

OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOME HOME

Fine new 7-room home; steam heat, electric light; on large plot, within few minutes' walk of beautiful bathing beach; 30 minutes from New York; 24 trains daily. Will make terms to suit.

F. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500—Beekman.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Specialists In
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Nash & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,950; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3468.

AT SCARSDALE

Fieldstone dwelling, 5 family bedrooms, 5 baths, 2-car garage, 3 acres of ground, beautifully landscaped; exceptionally high elevation, near schools, trolley, and station.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
16 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

J. WILLET HALL & CO.—Notice of renewal of limited partnership by J. Willet Hall & Co.

The undersigned have this day subscribed acknowledged and filed a certificate of renewal of limited partnership in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the substance of which is as follows:

The name of the firm is J. Willet Hall & Co. The principal place of business is in the County of New York. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokerage, buying and selling on commission stocks, bonds, investment securities, and such other business as may be properly incidental thereto. The general partner is J. Willet Hall, residing at Great Neck, Nassau County, New York. The special partner is Charles E. Curtis, whose residence is New Haven, Connecticut, temporarily residing at No. 30 West 67th Street, New York City and County. Both of said partners are of full age. The amount of capital which the special partner contributed is $15,000. The said partnership begins on the 17th day of November, 1916, and ends on the 16th day of November, 1917.

Dated November 13th, 1916.

J. WILLET HALL,
CHARLES E. CURTIS.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

AUCTION SALE

WE WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF JOHN NEWLAND,

deceased, a private dwelling of 15 rooms, billiard room, sleeping porch and three baths,

Situated on North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

This Sale Will Be Held on the Premises on Saturday, November 18th, at 3:30 P. M.

Send for descriptive booklet, terms and full details.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
AUCTIONEERS,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE

with garage, for sale price away below any house ever sold at Westchester's ideal villa colony, COLONIAL HEIGHTS; 30 minutes from Grand Central, short walk to train; two baths, open fireplace; one or two rooms can be added in attic if desired; every improvement, including sewers and gas; unsurpassed view; plot 75x111; little cash required. Particulars A. REINER, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Seashore Property Lots

sold recently at auction brought an average price of $850 (Manhattan Beach, Oct. 14 and 16). At Neponsit, where $500,000 has been spent for permanent, non-assessable improvements—gas, electricity, paving, curbs, shade trees, sidewalks, beach bulkheads—are offered lots from $350 up, with beach rights; liberal terms. The average price of Neponsit lots has been $800. On the Rockaway Peninsula, 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; adjoining property set aside for park purposes; no houses costing less than $3,000 allowed; $250,000 in building construction this season. Booklet on request.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.

EAST RIVER WATERFRONT

Nine acres directly opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; one block from the new East River Park. Near Ditmars Avenue Station on dual subway system, which will be in operation within ninety days. Only 12 minutes by express trains from Grand Central subway station. High land. Fine view. Ideal location for an institution, a moving picture studio, or a large building operation. Can sell now at a very low price. Will double in value within one year. Best acreage proposition ever offered on East River.

WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & COMPANY Incorporated.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

$55 Huntington Lots

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

Only $5 Down & $2 Monthly

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage just finished, built for all-year home, owner can not occupy; six large rooms and bath, open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar, elect., gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 6,000 sq. ft.; abundance of shrubbery, price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Orner, 235 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace; comb. inclosed porch; gas, elect. and sewerage; large shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 10 minute walk to restricted bathing beach; clubhouse, pier, and station. Only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 655M—Great Neck.

$17.50 PER MONTH

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, elect.; large plot, near station. Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once, small first payment. Great Bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

FORCED TO SELL

Modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out; long highway frontage, two roads; half cleared; high, views; orchard; farm buildings; excellent section; $85 acre; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If You Earn Only $150

per month you can buy this house.

THE TOWN:—High and dry, in New Jersey, 14 miles out; built around golf grounds, 18 holes; near large lake; a colony of New York business men, neither rich nor poor.

THE HOUSE:—A sunny, Dutch Colonial cottage full of character and individuality; 6 rooms; every modern convenience.

THE PRICE:—$5,250.

THE TERMS:—Your own; what you are counts more than what you have.

OWNER, P. O. BOX 416, New York City.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,600. Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR New Residence. Plot 298 feet deep. **$18,000**

Centre hall, large living room, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces; exterior tapestry brick, tiled roof; every convenience.

J. W. PLANSON, 179 Midland Av., Montclair.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN'S SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.

(Owners of shacks, shanties and stable properties with "beautiful grounds" need not apply.)

A New York gentleman desires to buy, in Westchester County, 45 minutes by motor to New York, a small country estate (minimum 3, maximum 5 acres) with well-developed flower and vegetable gardens.

A modern home with all modern improvements; 6 master bedrooms, minimum 4 bathrooms, requisite servants' quarters, greenhouse, garage for 3 cars, chauffeur's and gardener's quarters are imperative. High location with view and well settled surroundings are desirable. Full immediate cash payment. Address "Z" 92 Times.

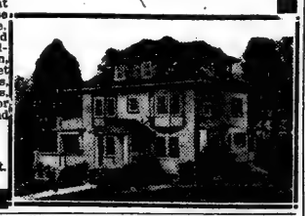
Beautiful All-Year Home, Near the Water

GROUNDS, 100x165 FEET.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

$8,500, Easy Terms. Ready To Live In Now.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO CITY.



Finely situated in most charming select neighborhood near the city; magnificent water views; elevation 800 feet. House has beautiful living room with fireplace, dining room and butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. Seven large bedchambers, 3 baths. Everything is modern, all conveniences, electric light, parquet floors, walls panelled, beamed ceilings, &c. Golf, excellent country club, churches, schools are here; splendid facilities for bathing and boating, good fishing. Send for photographs.

F. B. WELLS,
170 Broadway. Tel. 1522—Cort.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farms!

Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Sublease
215 Fourth Av.
S. E. Cor. 18th St.
Seventh Floor.
14,000 SQ. FT.
175 Ft. of North Light.

907 Broadway, corner 20th St. M&L HESS INC.

Business Property Specialists.
Telephone Gramercy—6032.

LOFTS 50x100

Corner N. W. **BLEECKER** and **WOOSTER STS.**

Modern Fireproof Building
Freight and Passenger Elevators; Sprinkler System and all Improvements; High Ceiling and Unusual Light; Lofts to lease from February 1st at $1500 per annum. Apply to Supt. on premises or your own broker.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE

Offices, Studios, Toplights, floors all sizes, suitable for light housekeeping $15 up; elevator service at all times; "L" and Subway at door.

G. W. MARTIN, 1,947 BROADWAY.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.

New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

STIRLING TOWERS

Ready for Occupancy

FINEST LOCATION ON HEIGHTS — ON PLAZA LAFAYETTE

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or

MAIN OFFICE, Broadway, corner 87th Street. **Kempe & Company** UPTOWN BRANCH. 436 Ft. Wash. Av. S. E. corner 180th St.

SCHUYLER 5610

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500

Large, sunny rooms with best light and air and splendid view of river. Near Subway Station.

DECORATIONS TO SUIT.

Apply to Owner on Premises
Telephone Morningside 488.

THE LORING APARTMENTS,
adjoining New York University, just completed; unusually high class house.

BEAUTIFUL 4-ROOM APTS.

2,226 LORING PLACE,
between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.

Take University Av. cars from 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.

LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

The HILCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 153D ST.

530 West 157th St.

Two Very Choice Apartments of

6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents, $58 to $70.

An up-to-date Apartment, complete in every detail, largest rooms in Washington Heights; half block from 157th St. subway station. Inquire Supt. on premises.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

44 East 34th St., at Madison Ave.
Two unusually large rooms, bath, $1200, $1400
Two studios with light, $720, $1000
Magnificent mantels, fireplaces, high ceilings

Ames, 26 West 31st, or Premises.

Skylight Studios

8 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $35

THE PLAZA,
706 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
Corner 150th Street.

Seven and eight-room elevator apartments at a greatly reduced rental. High class service. Rent $50.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $60.

400 WEST 152D ST.,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,373 B'way (142)

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Store and loft centrally located in Washington Market, good opportunity for reliable commission merchants; divide store to suit tenant; replies confidential. L 273 Times Downtown.

$7,500 Mortgage wanted; valuable William Street leasehold; worth $25,000; 4-1 loan. Boernle Leerburger, 320 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars, Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

LEWIS H. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
6 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortlandt 1123
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4861.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

Valuable leasehold for sale, southwest corner William and Ann Sts.; price $25,000; immediate possession; will lease to one tenant. Boernle Leerburger, 320 Broadway.

Broadway—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room brick house, fireproof garage, $7,000. Builders, 238th and Sedgwick Av.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station, 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

6-ROOM HOUSE $1,575,
Perfect condition, newly decorated, nice plot, suitable for chicken raising; 25 minutes to city; near school, stores, station; title perfect; $150 cash, then only $7 monthly. Russell, 903 Atlantic Av., Bklyn, near 4th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE.—RENT FURNISHED for the Winter; very reasonable rent only to first-class party; house contains 10 rooms and 3 baths; well furnished. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

REAL BARGAINS
In River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BARGAIN; HOW MUCH OFFERED?
Plot 50x100; Lots 247 and 248, Yonkers, Glen Road, Wakefield Park, Seventh Ward. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

SCARSDALE.—8 rooms, 50x200; village water, electric light; sell or rent, with privilege of purchase; price $8,000; rent $40. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES and ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner forced to sell beautiful new artistic home, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; large plot; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $4,200; $500 cash, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Bower, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, box 133 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLANS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
Beautiful waterfront Bungalow on plot 40x100; all improvements also several water front lots; easy terms; no brokers. Address K. A., 34 N. Y. Times.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORDENER, GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

MOUNTAIN LAKES and BOONTON, N. J. Several home properties on easy terms.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE PRICES.
Good selling season; convenient to club, golf links, and station; easy commutation. Morse & Smith, Agency, Boonton, N. J.

Montclair.—Charming Colonial Gem, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, big living room, tiled kitchen; ivory finish; decorations to suit; delightful surroundings; big shade trees; price $10,500; easy terms. Frank Hughes Taylor Co.

A cheap farm in beautiful Saddle River Valley; 30 acres, good house; farmer's cottage; barn, fruit, ice house, henery, acre lake; long frontage State road; offered at foreclosure price; photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Mountainside residence, furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage; $200 per month; hillside residence, unfurnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; $1,200 per annum. F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Two-family house, eleven rooms, two baths, all improvements. Apply owner 85 Hancock Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., or write Jacob Nilsson, 161 West 36th St., New York.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of SANITARY MILK URN COMPANY, INC., for authority to change its name to LYONS SANITARY URN CO., INCORPORATED.

Notice is hereby given that Sanitary Milk Urn Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Lyons Sanitary Urn Co., Incorporated."

Dated, New York City, New York, November 13, 1916.

SANITARY MILK URN COMPANY, INC.,
By HARRY C. LYONS, President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 13th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was towing scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johansen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.

Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90

LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light, 50x90 and 50x150.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Send particulars to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
461 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95

655 West 160th St.

4 Large Rooms $42
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

Madison Ave., No. 766

NEAR 66TH ST.

Beautiful apartments, 2d floor; 4 large, light, bath, $80 month; 4th floor, 2 room suites, bath, $40, $35 month; steam heat; not water.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$57.50 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED
MOORADA APTS.,
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.

Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.

4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $53
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Avs. 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St. 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

JUST COMPLETED
Grand Terrace Apartments

3-4-5 ROOMS. N. W. Cor. 183d St. 2307-2311 Tiebout Av. Highest elevation on Fordham Heights. With every conceivable improvement. Moderate rentals. Agent on premises.

BROOKLYN.
NEW APARTMENTS—Just Completed
1085-1087 Union St. bet. Bedford & Franklin Avs.
1 block south of Eastern Parkway.
5 and 6 Rooms. Modern, up to date in every respect. $42 to $48.
Decorations to suit. High-class residential section. Take Franklin Av., Rogers Av. or Nostrand Av. cars to corner. Owner on premises. Tel. Prospect 9139. Office Williamsburg 3776.

REAL ESTATE.
Competent—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

List your property with us. We will advertise it for you, and we will pay 25% of the expense. No charge unless we sell it for you. Call here and arrange for us to proceed at once New York Realty Exchange, 1 947 Broadway, near 26th St. Phone Columbus 9454.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Bryant 7622.

If you've tried every method to sell your property and failed, I'll show you how to sell. Telephone 2395 Jamaica. Realty Service Publishing Co., Post Office Building, Jamaica.

Building Material.

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New York Office, 401 Park Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT, ABOUT 8,000 SQUARE FEET, 9TH FLOOR, BEDELL BUILDING, 19 WEST 34TH ST.; RUNNING THROUGH TO 35TH ST.; EITHER FOR MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING PURPOSES.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
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Private office, 14x17, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; stenographic service optional; overlooking Grand Central. 51 East 42d, Room 205.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $23 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Desk room, roll top; light real estate office; telephone, stenographer, service, $5; mail, $1. Suite 512, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St.; subway and elevated stations at door.

Store, northwest corner of 35th St. and Columbus Av. Telephone 4774 Schuyler.

Doctor's office, with reception room; established years; good locality. 311 East 86th St.

Florist shop, beautiful location, near Broadway. 157 West 44th St.

Beautiful room on street, studio, by hour; dancing, teaching; references. 17 East 49th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room wanted by contractor; state terms. J 139 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Finely furnished home to rent; beautifully situated on Willow St., between Clark and Pierrepont Sts., Brooklyn Heights; ten rooms, two baths; immediate occupancy; seen by appointment. Address Box G 52 Times Downtown.

City—Unfurnished.

145TH, 432 WEST.—Three story; new furnace; $65. Briner, Realty, Morningside 6988.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Three adults want small furnished house for three or four months in New York City east of 5th Av.; $300 to $400 per month. Plaza, L 242 Times Downtown.

To rent, for four months, beginning Dec. 1, house, fully furnished; 7 bedrooms and 3 baths. L 256 Times Downtown.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH.—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

1, 2, 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE.
414-416 MADISON AVENUE,
at 48th St.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; independent entrance; $65. Greeley 2216.

50TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet, handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, $300 monthly; possession at once.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
2, 3 room apartment; $1,800 upward.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor; west, newly decorated, furnished handsomely throughout, 3 master bedrooms, southern exposure. Manager, or Columbus 3974.

82D, 57 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; piano; high class.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; outside; beautiful view Riverside; bright, quiet; artistically furnished; $85 to Oct. 1, 1917.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two-room apartment, with kitchen conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 43.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 170 West 72d. Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1400.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. R. De Florex, 334 5th Av. Phone 6981 Madison.

BELOW 59TH ST.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; 10th floor; xcra servanas' rooms; $450 month. Tel. CLARK REALTY, Vanderbilt 1450.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (The Nevada, Apt. 5B.)—Eight large, sunny, elegantly furnished rooms to sublet in elevator apartment; finest location.

CLAREMONT AV., 126.—Five outside sunny rooms, mahogany and Oriental rugs; $90. Estes.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (facing Hudson, 122).—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms. Antrobus.

CONVENIENT 72d subway, 5 rooms, charmingly furnished, 2 baths. Columbus 3974.

CORNER six rooms, luxuriously furnished; service; piano; sublet immediately, $125. Columbus 559.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Western cold wave is advancing eastward and has now overspread the Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States, and cold weather continues over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. Exceptionally low temperatures were again recorded in the Northwest, the lowest readings reported being Sheridan, Wyo., 26 degrees below zero; Landar, Wyo., 34 degrees; Cheyenne and Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., and Havre, Mont., 20 degrees. Freezing temperatures prevail as far south as Central Texas.

Indications Monday pointed to a disturbance over the western Caribbean Sea, which will move northward attended by strong, shifting winds, becoming north gales over the Gulf of Mexico and Southern Florida.

Snow has fallen within the last twenty-four hours in Northern New England, the region of the Great Lakes, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Plains States; rain and snow in Texas, and local rains in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Indications are that New England will have rain or snow Tuesday, and probably fair and colder weather on Wednesday. In the Middle Atlantic States rain and colder weather Tuesday will be followed by fair and much colder weather on Wednesday, with a cold wave. In the South Atlantic States there will be rain Tuesday and Wednesday, with colder weather Wednesday, with a cold wave, except in the Florida Peninsula.

In the East Gulf States there will be local rains and much colder weather, with a cold wave Tuesday, and fair and colder on Wednesday. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee local snows and much colder weather, with a cold wave Tuesday, will be followed by fair and cold weather on Wednesday. In the lake region snow flurries and colder Tuesday will be followed by fair weather on Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh and strong east, shifting to north, with rain; South Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting, becoming northwest, with overcast weather and rain; South Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting, with overcast weather and showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain on coast and rain or snow in interior Tuesday; colder in south portion. Wednesday, probably fair and colder.

Southern New England—Rain, possibly turning to snow Tuesday; colder Tuesday, Wednesday, probably fair and colder.

New Jersey—Rain and much colder Tuesday, followed by cold wave. Wednesday, probably fair and colder.

Western New York—Snow and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain, possibly turning to snow and much colder with cold wave Tuesday. Wednesday fair and colder.

Northern New England—Snow Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	44	40	4 P. M.	58	49
6 A. M.	42	47	6 P. M.	54	51
9 A. M.	44	47	9 P. M.	49	51
12 M.	32	47	11 P. M.	46	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees, at 8 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees, at 6:20 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M., 98 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
1:15—223 S Av.; Mrs. Lyons	$100
10:20—131 Mott St.; Gordon & Levy	Slight
10:45—649 Fox St.; Rose Barken	Slight
10:45—31 St. Nicholas Pl.; not given	Slight
11:20—1 533 Minford Pl.; Jessie Rosen	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—57 W. 76 St.; Victory Clyst	Slight
12:45—232 W. 134 St.; Richard Johnson	Slight
1:05—340 E. 67 St.; Anna Flnn	Not given
1:10—258 E. 148 St.; Louis Wauel	Slight
2:45—343 E. 11 St.; Angelo Gazoto	$10
6:35—126-140 W. 22 St.; International Cloak Mfg. Co	Slight
10:35—318-328 W. 39 St.; L. Winkler & Sons	Slight
11:15—206 St. & Harlem River, (scow.) Duly & Ivins	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. F. A. Hartung, M. C., Penn.; 2d Lt. L. S. Long, 7th Inf., Illinois; 2d Lt. M. R. Monsarrat, 30th Inf., New York; and 2d Lt. W. J. Brush, Corps of Engrs., Iowa; also 1st Lts. of M. R. C.: M. M. Stark and W. H. Condit.

Col. D. J. Baker, inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., sick.

Capt. T. B. Dyer, retired, to Ft. Mason, Cal., for duty as Supply Officer, Sig. Corps, Gen. Supply Depot there, relieving 1st Lt. D. B. Sanger, inf.

1st Lt. J. Kenan, M. R. C., to active duty for one day to make a physical examination at Selma, Ala., for a commission in the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, then stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. B. O'N. Kennedy, C. A. C., is relieved from duty on the cable ship Joseph Henry, and will report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Pensacola, for duty.

1st Lt. R. B. Colton, C. A. C., from present assignment and assigned to duty as Commanding Officer of the cable ship Joseph Henry.

1st Lt. M. J. Hickok, C. A. C., from duty in Coast Defenses of Pensacola and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of New Orleans for duty.

Maj. H. LaF. Applewhite, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed about Dec. 1 to Ft. Winfield Sc., Pa., for duty as Quartermaster and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving the officer now on that duty.

Maj. C. S. Wallace, Sig. Corps, to Buffalo, N. Y., on business pertaining to the manufacture of aeroplanes for the army, then to his station.

A board to consist of Lt. Cols. F. F. Straub and A. M. Stark, M. C., and Maj. W. L. Keller, M. C., is appointed to meet at El Paso, Tex., for examination of such officers of the M. C. as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion.

Following Capts. of M. C. will report to Lt. Col. F. F. Straub, M. C., President of an examining board at El Paso, Tex., for examination for promotion, then return to their stations: H. C. Pittsbury, E. King, and H. H. Johnson.

1st Lt. C. F. McKinney, 36th Inf., upon arrival of Brig. Gen. E. Swift, at Columbus, N. M., will proceed to that place for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Leaves: 1st Lt. D. N. Swan, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. T. H. Koch, C. A. C., 2 months

Navy.

Lt. C. J. Russell, from command of the Smith, to command the Wilke and Division 2, Destroyer Force, Atlantic fleet.

Jr. Grade Lts. D. W. C. Ramsey, from command of the Tingey and torpedo boats in ordinary, to Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 4; P. W. Colclough, to Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 4; R. E. Merrill, from Bureau of Navigation, to command the Smith, Dec. 1, and F. G. Reinicke, to Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 4.

Lt. F. J. C. Seigler, Coast Torpedo Force, Pacific Fleet, to the Chattanooga.

Paymaster I. T. Hagner, Boston Yard, to Aid on Staff, Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Pay Clks. W. E. Todd, to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; O. Tagland, naval proving ground, Indian Head, Nov. 15, to the West Virginia, and P. J. McCloskey, the W. Virginia, to wait orders, San Francisco, Cal.

Lt. Commander A. C. McMechan, retired, died at Hampton, Va., Sept. 9.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Annapolis at La Paz; Arethusa at Charleston; Arizona at Lynnhaven Roads; Chattanooga at Corinto; Kanawha, Oklahoma, and Texas at Hampton Roads; New York at 35-foot Channel Light Vessel; Oregon at Santa Barbara; Proteus at Boston Yard; Sacramento at Culebra; Salem at Phila. Yard, and the Warrington at Newport.

Sailed: Glacier, Corinto for Salina Cruz; Hancock, Santo Domingo City for Puerto Plata; Jason, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Mayflower, New York City for Washington; New Orleans, Puget Sound for San Francisco; Olympia, Hampton Roads for Santo Domingo City, via Guantanamo; Patuxent, Hampton Roads for Lynnhaven Roads; Pocomoke, Yerc au Prince for Puerto Plata; Prairie, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata, and the Wyoming, New York Yard for Hampton Roads.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRUSH, ISABEL EMILY, (May 26, 1915.) Total assets $332,146, net value $270,389 and a trust fund created under the will of her mother, Fanny Hendricks, which amounted to $61,757. Harmon W. Hendricks, brother, received $54,677; Emma Hendricks, Helen Ida Hendricks, Madeline Hendricks, and Edith Hendricks, four sisters, each received $69,117, and Blanche Hendricks, sister, received $1,060. Assets, exclusive of the trust fund, were an undivided one-fifth interest in 20 Ward St., $2,745; an undivided one-fifth interest in 445 Water St., $1,650; bank, $4,870; a claim against Hendricks Bros., Inc., $65,446; mortgages and other claims, $55,566, and stocks and bonds, $178,040.

BIRKBECK, WILLIAM L., (Feb. 2.) Total estate $43,763, net value $30,044; an interest in the estate of Anne E. Birkbeck, his sister, $9,063, and an interest in the estate of Ann E. Birkbeck, his mother, $4,615. Mary Emma Birkbeck, sister of decedent, received $43,603. The assets included stocks $29,186 and a claim against the German Government for the sinking of the ship William P. Frye. The decedent's interest is appraised at $1,500.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for pathologist has been ordered. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 3; technical, 3; practical, 4. The duties are to perform autopsies and microscopic diagnosis of tissues, bacteriological diagnosis, and clinical pathology. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy in the Charities Department, Kings County, at $1,320 a year with maintenance, or $1,500 without maintenance.

United States.

An examination for handyman and assistant in printing and photostating in the Engineer Department at Large, New York City, will take place today in the Army Building, New York City; salary, $65 per month.

The commission announces for Nov. 22, at the New York Custom House, an examination for observer and meteorologist, for men only, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $1,260 to $1,800 a year in the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field. Appointments to the grade of observer will be made at salaries ranging from $1,260 to $1,440 and to the grade of meteorologist at salaries ranging from $1,440 to $1,800. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, including geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus, and the theory of statistics; meteorology and astronomy, physics, thesis, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least three years' training in a college or university of recognized standing, and that such training included work in physics, mathematics, plant physiology, or hydraulic engineering. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 D., and Acting Borough Insps., Brooklyn and Queens in addition to his other duties, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 14; Capt. G. G. Walden, 27th, to command 12 I. D., 4 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15; Lieut. T. C. Thompson, 65, to Roller Squad, in command, 16 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 16.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Bor. Insp. J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15, to be deducted from vacation; Insp. T. J. Kelly, 12 I. D., 4 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15, to be deducted from vacation; Lieut. F. J. Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, 18 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 16, balance of vacation.

Fire Department.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., Nov. 14, Fire. 2d Gr. M. J. Williams, Engs. 24.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., Nov. 14, Fire. 1st Gr. F. J. Hartman, Eng. 25.

Special leave: Fire. 2d Gr. M. J. F. Blair, Eng. 84, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 17.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Mothers' Association of P. S. 11, the Bronx, will hold its regular monthly meeting tomorrow, at 3:15 P. M., in the school building, 169th Street and Golden Avenue. Principal G. W. Hawkins will speak.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 94, Manhattan, to sell tickets, but not more than one quality you, to each, for an entertainment on the afternoon of Nov. 18.

The Board of Superintendents has promoted Ethel R. Messenger to the rank and salary of a teacher above Grade 6B in the elementary schools, and has transferred her from P. S. 20, Queens, to P. S. 1, Richmond.

The Board of Education has authorized the assignment of a substitute additional teacher at large to the office of the Director of School Improvement for the remainder of the current school year.

The Acting City Superintendent has been authorized to assign three substitute additional teachers to assist in the preparation of a report for the President regarding teachers' absences.

John McMullen has been appointed as a sanitary inspector in the School Buildings Bureau at $1,500 a year.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER in New York selling branch of large silk concern; must be highly efficient, neat, tactful; no beginners or those with little experience need apply. Address, stating qualifications and salary desired, "K.," P. O. Box 197, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent girl, possessing initiative, for stenographic and general office work; one experienced in engineering line preferred; state salary and experience; good opportunity for right party. F 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, in manufacturer's New York office, Fifth Avenue Building; must have considerable experience as typist, also in filing; state age, experience, and salary; best of references required. H 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, wanted; stage age, experience, salary expected. S 264 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of DOMESTIC SCIENCE for laboratory work, with classes of boys and girls in school, as well as class in cottage kitchen of orphanage; 35c. fare from city; salary $40 per month with full maintenance. 470 West 145th St., 7 P. M.

YOUNG LADY, smart appearing, to canvas French fashion sketches; wonderful opportunity for bright party; commission basis. Apply Vanderbilt Hotel, Apt. 1,813, Tuesday, after 6:30 P. M.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER for position in small town in Vermont; $15.

STOCK CLERK for position in factory office; must be good at figures; $10.

STENOGRAPHER, must have technical experience; prefer mechanical engineering experience; $15.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; able take charge double-entry books; $20.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS; several positions; salaries from $18-$25.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists, telephone operators, office assistants wanted for high-class, permanent positions; no registration fee or waiting.

Typist, Jersey City, $10; German stenographer, $15. Dieli Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249. (Branch Office.) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, telephone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d. Room 15.

TYPISTS, brokerage experience essential, able to take orders over phone, $18; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when in a quality you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 537 West 151st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction by day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Active, aggressive, selling experience absolutely essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 306, 96 Warren St.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

References required; exceptionally liberal commission. Apply at once, Room 309, 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for society and fashion magazine; must have experience; commission basis. The Malcolm Strauss Co., 3 West 29th St.

A CAPABLE MAN wanted to look after a stock room of a dry goods store. State reference and experience. Apply in writing, J. H., Y 207 Times Annex.

A CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN wanted; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED for department store in Western Pennsylvania. Apply in writing and state references. M. X., Y 208 Times Annex.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to take charge of domestic department of department store about 350 miles from New York. Apply in writing, also state experience and reference, L. D., Y 206 Times Annex.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av., at 35th St.,

require the services of active young men to act as wagon helpers on delivery automobiles.

Apply in person daily, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 16th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, thoroughly experienced; neat penmanship essential; quick and accurate at figures; good hours; apply in own handwriting, stating reference, experience and salary expected. Address H. D. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER in factory office in Yonkers, N. Y. Apply in own handwriting, state age, experience, and salary, G 53 Times.

BOYS.—Office boys, 16 years of age; $6 per week. The Butterick Publishing Company, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y. C.

BOYS.—A New York corporation is advancing present employes requires the services of 2 bright American boys to start at the very bottom, with small salary, where opportunities for advancement are dependent entirely upon themselves. Address, stating full particulars, S 263 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall St. district. The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large downtown fire insurance office, boy 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, L 276 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

Several bright, ambitious boys for errands and stock room; good opportunity for advancement in clean business. Apply 8:30 A. M. Tuesday, Landay Brothers, 151 West 30th.

BOY, strong, to deliver goods and make himself generally useful; 16-17 years of age; $7 to start; references required. S 242 Times Downtown.

BOYS as messengers; bring proof of age and references; permanent positions, uniforms, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY.—Wanted, in the office of a large manufacturing company, a bright, active boy for general office work. Address W. T., P. O. Box 460, New York.

BOY.—Opportunity for bright young boy in newspaper office; breakfast at 822 Broadway.

BOYS, 17 week start; make themselves useful. Weisbecker, 260-270 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; between 25 and 40 years; mechanical experience; good references; on Pierce-Arrow, Packard, and Ford cars; town and country position; room furnished; wages paid twice a month on bases $25 per week; only those who can give good references, name and addresses of former employers, cars driven, length of service need apply. M. L., 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED

For Packard Twin Six Landaulet, one who is thoroughly experienced and first-class driver; sober, respectful, and knows the shopping district of New York thoroughly. Please reply, stating references, which will be investigated; wages $25. Y 291 Times Annex.

CLERK to take care of raw material records in manufacturing concern; has to be familiar with hardware and few electrical supplies; one who has been working under trade who is not afraid of stores system preferred. Reply in full, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, J 140 Times.

CLERK—Young man as filing clerk in underwriting department of large insurance company; in line for promotion to map clerk; advancement. L 238 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted as order clerk; one having experience, (machinery) preferred; state salary expected and experience. L 277 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX Y 286 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. APPLY BOX Y 272 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted in architect's office; be familiar with tenement house law and building code; $15 to start. Write, stating particulars, H 148 Times.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED.

Young men, 21 years of age or over, required as helpers on delivery wagons. Apply Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Dept., 30 Trinity Place, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE.—A factory at New Haven, Conn., employing approximately 1,000 hands, has an excellent, permanent opportunity, at high wages, for an experienced automatic screw machine executive; must be expert on Brown & Sharpe and Acme automatics. Address immediately, W. McM., Y 232 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Intelligent and active young man wanted for foreman in dye manufactory, 60 miles from New York; state salary expected. Y 290 Times Annex.

FUR SALESMAN.—An experienced retail fur salesman wanted for town of about 100,000 population; state experience, also reference required. Apply in writing, W. M., Y 200 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED

at once, by manufacturing corporation doing $5,000,000 worth of business per year, for new department. Requirements, salesmanship, good moral character, good references, good appearance; first or contract, drawing account, commissions, expenses. Immediate advancement. Address C. H. B., 100 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Live men, experienced in selling power plant supplies, to sell boiler feed water treatment; salary and commission. Paige & Jones Chemical Co., 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—An experienced men's furnishing salesman wanted for department store outside of New York; give names for references and experience. Apply in writing, H. K., 294 Times Annex.

SALESMAN also resident district agents by electric sign manufacture; liberal commission. Alfred Tabl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN.—Live young man to sell established line of sweaters; commission basis; state experience. Address Box L 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—High class manufacturer of lighting fixtures desires services of inside men. Efficient. 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A young man to solicit personal trade for a high-grade custom tailor; good commission. J 146 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, retail clothing store out of town; salary. Apply between 10 and 12. Cohen & Bloch, 733 Broadway.

SILK

SALESMEN.

Must be experienced. Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th Floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th Street Entrance.

SECRETARY to prominent engineer; young man who understands stenography, with some knowledge of business literature and technical. Engineer, L 278 Times Downtown.

SPANISH PROFESSOR wanted, with thorough knowledge of English; personality essential. H 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young man for work in bank; splendid prospects. S 261 Times Downtown.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.

APPLY AT

217 EAST 65TH STREET.

ELECTRIC CHANNEL RAILMEN; IRON TRACK WORKERS; 2 ACETYLENE BURNERS.

TOOL DESIGNER.—Thoroughly experienced in designing jigs, fixtures, and cutting tools; must be reliable and quick worker; permanent position for the right man; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Tools, P. O. Box V., Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED.

Americans, age 20 to 40 years, to work in production department of large rubber manufacturing plant; unskilled men can make from $3 to $5 per day and learn rubber trade, will make $2 while learning first few weeks.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT, 8-HOUR DAY.

No labor troubles; business not dependent on war orders; only white help need apply; physical examination at our employment office. Apply in person any Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, and present this advertisement.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.,
AKRON, OHIO.

YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GRADUATE OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF FIGURES AND CAPABLE OF WRITING A GOOD, LEGIBLE HAND; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. POST OFFICE BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE CONCERN; MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, GOOD PENMAN, AND HAVE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF LEDGER POSTING, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, &C.; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. POST OFFICE BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

YOUNG MAN.—Advertising agency with a growing printing department wants a young man with practical printing experience; he must be ready to organize, to buy, and to get a job done well and quickly; there is a splendid opportunity for the right man, to develop quickly. J 138 Times.

YOUNG MAN, over 18, in factory making electrical goods; $8 to start, increase when proficient. Second floor, 34 Hubert St., two blocks north of Franklin, corner West St.

YOUNG MAN to learn rotogravure printing; good opportunity for the right man. Photoprint Gravure Co., 263 9th Av.

Employment Agencies.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wanted, Youths, American birth and parentage.

TWELVE (12) Stenographers, $12-$15-$20.
SIX (6) Typists, Multographists, $12-$15.
THREE (3.) Salesmen, Shoes, Notions, Hardware, $15-$20.
FIVE (5) Bookkeepers, brokerage, cost experience, foreign securities, $20.
Spanish, English Stenographer, (Cuban.) $125 and exp.
Magazine Circulation Manager, $5,000.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.
Asst. Bookkeeper, $15. Exceptional opportunity for clean-cut American; apply early.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.
Apply in person only between 9 and 2.

MEN WANTED.
TIME, COST, PRODUCTION, AND COMMERCIAL CLERKS. STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$16.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

CLERK, 18 to 25, for both junior and senior positions in best firms in New York and Brooklyn; salaries, $8-$16. Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS (Banking,) $22-$20; others, $20-$18. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN, LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, the high-paying professional trade; Mechanical Dentists are in great demand; individual instruction; no book study; short course; free booklet "BHW" gives details. Dentists Laboratories School, 28 West 45th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; terms low. New York Institute of Photography, 23 W. 26d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge typewriting; 4 years' experience; best reference; salary $25. 60 Wash.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced saleswoman desires position in ladies' ready-to-wear shop; can furnish best of references. Address Box 1,000, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; $15

ROADS WILL RETURN IDLE COAL CARS

Promise Commerce Commissioner That They Will Co-operate to Prevent a Famine.

CALLS SITUATION SERIOUS

Spokesman of Three Great Eastern Lines Sees Need of Prompt Action.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—C. C. McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission today received assurances from practically all the large railroad companies in the United States that they had begun the return of all foreign coal cars held on their lines to the owning roads. The return of this equipment was demanded by Commissioner McChord on Saturday, following representations by railroad men that such a measure would provide the quickest means of relieving the coal shortage.

In addition to telegrams from the individual roads announcing their action, the co-operation of the Eastern roads was promised by Charles C. Paulding, B. I. Spock and C. B. Heisserman, counsel respectively for the New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. Mr. Paulding, speaking for his associates, said:

"I would announce that we consider the situation a very serious one and fully recognize the necessity of prompt and effective action. I wish to state that the Eastern railways are in full accord with the order of the commission for the return of cars to the owning companies at the earliest possible moment, and we pledged the fullest measure of co-operation in carrying it out."

To the various measures advocated by railroad representatives for the prevention of car shortages such as now exist in various parts of the country, a suggestion for the issuance of traffic maps by the Interstate Commerce Commission was made this morning by J. T. Bougher, chief clerk of the Car Record Department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has at present only 25 per cent. of its freight cars available for its own use, the other 75 per cent being in the use of other roads, chiefly those of the East, according to a report filed with the State Railway Commission today. Of 22,000 cars belonging to the company, only 5,652 are available in this State.

CAR SHORTAGE GROWS.

Nearly Doubled in October, Railway Association Reports.

Despite the statements made to a TIMES correspondent last week by coal producers in the anthracite districts and by officials of coal-shipping railroads that there was no serious car shortage, the testimony produced at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing in Louisville indicates that such a shortage is the chief cause of the threatened inadequacy of the coal supply. This testimony is corroborated by a statement issued yesterday by the American Railway Association, which shows that on Nov. 1 there was a net shortage of 108,010 freight cars on the railroads of the United States, the largest that has been known since the association began compiling the statistics at the beginning of 1907. On Sept. 1 the shortage was 19,873; on Sept. 30 it was 60,967; during October it almost doubled.

The number of freight cars owned by the railroads of the country increased from a little less than 2,000,000 in 1907 to about 2,450,000 in 1916. From the beginning of 1907 up to last August there was a continuous net surplusage of cars not in use except for one month in 1909, three months in 1912, one month in 1913 and the month of March last year. In 1908 there was at one time a surplusage of more than 413,000 cars, and at no time in that year were there fewer than 100,000 cars idle.

On Aug. 1 last there was a net surplus of 9,762 idle cars, yet immediately after that it disappeared and the supply became increasingly more inadequate for the demand.

A man, who is familiar with the coal business in all its phases, said yesterday:

"A good many of the railroads have followed a custom that is very general—that of getting rid of the contracts calling for a certain quantity of coal each month all the year round, during the Summer months when the need is less and the facilities greater, and catching up on a closer estimate when the bad weather sets in. The Pennsylvania this year laid in a complete supply in the Summer, with the result that it now has its coal cars all available for the service of its patrons, and doesn't need to clog the traffic with its own supplies. Other roads have frequently adopted the opposite course, with the result that just now everybody wants the coal for the coal supply in general—it's like money; there's enough of it for everybody to have plenty if it were only distributed properly.

"Another factor which helps to account for the car shortage is the fact that the railroads in recent years have not had the money to spend for extra equipment that was needed. We hear a good deal about the increase in coal cars, but we don't hear so much about the deterioration which reduces the available number. I could name one road which has bought 5,000 coal cars in the last year, but at the same time 4,800 of its old ones got into such poor condition that they had to be withdrawn from the service."

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting today is expected to approve the request of Mayor Mitchel for permission to purchase coal for the city departments in the open market, with the waiving of standard specifications. There is talk of going direct to the mines, where some city officials profess to understand that coal can be bought for less than $8 a ton.

The increase in the price of coal was given as a reason yesterday for the application of Mrs. Grace Fel'x Lester to Surrogate Cohalan for an increased allowance from the estate of her husband, William C. Lester, a real estate dealer. His will, by which the widow inherited the income of $100,000, was set aside by the Supreme Court last Spring, and an appeal by the widow is now pending. She and her two children have a house at Good Ground, L. I., and she says that unless the court increases her allowance to permit the payment of outstanding coal bills the house, which is of light construction, will be uninhabitable when cold weather sets in.

EXPLAINS COAL SEIZURE.

Big Four's Action Authorized by an Old Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The action of the Big Four Railroad in seizing 150 carloads of coal for its own use is not based on any authority conferred by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as dispatches have indicated. The commission has no jurisdiction to act in any such matter. The seizure of coal by a railroad for operating its own locomotives and cars rests on an act of Congress enacted June 15, 1866, as a military measure.

Under various decisions of courts construing this law it has been held that the necessity of carrying the mails for the Government, which exercises the rights of sovereignty over all property needed for the maintenance of the Government and the conduct of its functions, furnishes full sanction for the seizure of fuel to operate railroad locomotives in circumstances of scarcity. The persons from whom such fuel supplies may be seized have a basis for a claim for compensation just as they would have if property were seized for military purposes from loyal citizens of the country.

MORE 8-HOUR LAW SUITS.

Roads to Abide by Result of a Test Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company filed a petition in the Federal Court today asking for an injunction against the Adamson eight-hour law.

District Attorney Clyne said this afternoon that the various railroads which have begun these injunction proceedings would abide by the result of a test case to be heard by three Federal Judges, including Landis and Carpenter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—An action against the operation of the Adamson eight-hour law was filed in the Federal Court today by the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company. The complaint alleges that the law is in violation of contracts existing between the road and the men.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads filed injunction suits in the Federal District Court today to restrain the carrying out of the Adamson eight-hour law. Judge Dyer ordered the defendants to show cause on Nov. 27 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

TO REARGUE LABOR CASES.

Supreme Court Orders Rehearings on Workmen's Compensation Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Reargument was ordered today by the Supreme Court of cases testing the constitutionality of the Washington, New York, New Jersey, and Iowa workmen's compensation laws. No date was set for rehearing, nor was any reason given by the court for the rehearing order.

The court also directed reargument of an Ohio case involving interpretation of the Ohio employers' liability law.

Pensions for Trust Co.'s Employes.

The Philadelphia Trust Company has just made public its forty-seventh annual report for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, together with a description of the employes' pension plan adopted by the Board of Directors. It applies to employes who have been in continuous service for at least twenty years and who have attained the age of 65 or over. The annual pension to be allowed will be at the rate of 2 per cent. of the average annual salary for three years immediately preceding the retirement for each year of service in the company, but the maximum amount paid shall in no case exceed 60 per cent. of such average annual salary, and the minimum shall not be less than 40 per cent.

STRIKE ORDER HOLDS, RAIL UNIONS ASSERT

Continued from Page 1.

of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, succeeded in getting both sides to agree to arbitrate. The first sitting of the board was yesterday morning.

The demands of the switchmen are for an eight-hour workday, time and a half pay for overtime, and a new schedule of wages, which would be a material increase. At present the switchmen are paid 35 to 40 cents an hour for four classes of work, the night men receiving higher wages than the day men. They demand 47 to 50 cents an hour, the wages to be divided into only two classes: foremen and foremen's helpers.

The six arbitrators making up the board are:

Neutrals: Judge Charles B. Howry of Washington, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and formerly a member of the Federal Court of Claims; Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Director of the Division of Public Affairs at New York University.

Representing the Union—J. B. Connors, Assistant President of the Switchmen's Union, and W. A. Titus, Vice President of the union.

Representing the Railroads—E. F. Potter, Assistant General Manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and T. W. Evans, Assistant General Manager of the New York Central.

Judge Howry is the Chairman.

S. E. Heberling, International President of the Switchmen's Union, explained the union's demands. He said he thought them moderate in view of the high cost of living, and that the switchman's work was the most hazardous in the railroad business.

Horace Baker, General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, who is Chairman of the Special Conference of the Railways and who conducted the questioning for the railroads, presented their side of the case, saying the demands had not been met because the present rates were regarded as fair, and that the cost of maintenance and operation had mounted as well as the cost of living.

Thomas C. Cashen, a switchman employed on the Cleveland Division of the New York Central, was the first witness. He told of the high cost of living in Cleveland, and said that in the Cleveland terminal the switchmen averaged from 194 to 215 hours every two weeks, or about fourteen hours a day on the basis of seven days a week. A large number of men have been quitting this branch of the railroad industry during recent months of their own accord, he said. He admitted that the men had been paid at the regular rate for overtime work.

A. D. Manley of Michigan City, Ind., yard conductor for the Michigan Central, said that the men in his yard had been averaging from eleven to fourteen hours a day for the last six or eight months. Many of the night switchmen had worked more than 200 hours in two weeks, he testified. James A. Flynn, switchman for the Lehigh Valley in Buffalo, said the average time that the men in his yard worked was about twelve hours a day.

The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning. It was said yesterday that it would probably require between one and two weeks to hear both sides of the case.

New Trolley Service in Queens.

The new trolley line of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company between Corona and Flushing will begin operating today, giving the residents of Queens direct trolley communication from Corona to a point near the Flushing Bridge, by way of Peartree Avenue, Pell Street and Shell Road.

GET $500,000 MORE FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL

Julius Rosenwald Adds to $2,000,000 Rockefeller Gift for University of Chicago.

$12,200,000 NOW IN HAND

Latest Contributor Declares Little Difficulty Will Be Met in Obtaining $15,000,000 Endowment.

A gift of $500,000 toward the endowment fund for the proposed medical department of the University of Chicago was made yesterday by Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist. This contribution will form part of the fund which is to be raised by the university in addition to the endowment of $2,000,000 appropriated on Friday by the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation.

It was said that the conditional requirements connected with the Rockefeller Foundation's gift would certainly be met, that the university would soon obtain its share toward the proposed endowment fund of $15,000,000, and that the establishment of the greatest medical educational institution in the country was assured beyond doubt.

Mr. Rosenwald, who arrived here from Chicago on Friday, went to the Rockefeller Institute yesterday morning, at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, accompanied by Mrs. Rosenwald, and announced his contribution to Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary of the General Education Board.

"I have decided that $500,000 could not be applied in a wiser way or to a more practical cause for the benefit of humanity," the donor told Dr. Flexner. Mr. Rosenwald, who is a Trustee of the University of Chicago, had not made known his gift to others than Dr. Abraham Flexner, Frederick T. Gates of the Foundation, and Dr. Simon Flexner, and he was surprised to learn from newspaper reporters last night that the fact that he had made the contribution had been made public. He said that these were the facts in regard to the plans for the college.

Property will be turned over by the university amounting to approximately $9,000,000; the General Education Board and Rockefeller Foundation will give $2,000,000, the university will give a fund of $700,000, now in its possession, and three gifts with the $500,000 contributed by Mr. Rosenwald, leave $2,100,000 yet to be obtained to complete an endowment of $14,800,000. It is expected, however, that the endowment will be $15,000,000, and that it may exceed this sum.

Previous to his departure from Chicago Mr. Rosenwald was notified that he had been appointed one of a committee of seven Trustees of the university to conduct the campaign for getting the additional funds. He said he had not been told who the other members of the committee were.

"One feature of this educational enterprise, which impresses me strongly," Mr. Rosenwald said, "has been cited by Dr. Flexner. He feels sure that a school of this magnitude connected with the university would answer every purpose for which our students had to go to Germany in times past. In the course of time American students in this new school will be able to get everything which had to be sought abroad in former years. In other words it is expected to make the new school the equal of any similar institution in Germany or Austria."

Mr. Rosenwald is President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago. He was born in Springfield, Ill., and has been in business since he was 17 years old. In 1912, when he celebrated his fiftieth birthday, he gave $687,500 to charitable and educational institutions. Previously he had given $100,000 to obtain a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for the benefit of his employes and the people of the neighborhood.

STUDENTS MAKE 810 BEDS.

Housemaids Strike and Columbia Men Rally to the Emergency.

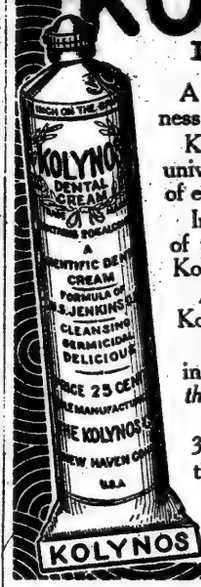
A situation that would warrant creation of a course in domestic science for the men of Columbia University was brought about yesterday when the forty housemaids employed in the university's three halls—Hadley, Livingston, and Furnald—went on strike. Last night the students spent unhappy hours making up the 800 beds the maids had not finished when the call to quit came.

The women work from 9 o'clock until 3 in the afternoon, for which they receive $2 0a month. On Saturday the dormitory manager, W. E. Lawton, asked several of them to work on Sunday. The maids refused, held a grievance conference with their fellow-workers, and voted to strike for observance of the Sabbath and an increase to $25 a month.

ADVERTISEMENT.

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream



A product may be judged with fairness by the type of people who use it.

Kolynos finds exceptional favor with university students and with persons of enlightenment and refinement.

In sleeping cars observe the type of travelers who carry their tubes of Kolynos with them.

Ask the druggist who it is that buys Kolynos in his store.

Do you know that it is being used in many military hospitals today *as the most efficient product of its kind?*

Above all, do you realize that 31,000 of the 44,000 American dentists, are using and prescribing it?

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, brown velvet bag, containing cigarette case, sum of money, and keys, either in taxicab going from Hotel Belmont to West 23d St. Ferry or on ferry going to Hoboken; liberal reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and 42d St.

LOST—At the Astor Theatre, a gold mesh-bag; name C. A. Rossier on handle; gold vanity case inside, initial (R.) blue box containing tablets, billease, $15 in cash; suitable reward. Apply Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. No questions asked.

LOST.—In parcel post mail, insured, from New York Oct. 23 to Taunton, Mass., barpin and 2 rings; reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Davenport, care Beebe, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN.—$1,000 United States Steel Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Coupon Bond No. 5,382. A suitable reward by communicating with Jerome J. Danzig & Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Square gold locket, corners worn, three initials engraved; small photograph inclosed; reward. Notify E. H. Janes, 411 Madison Av.

LOST.—In or near Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, a silver mesh bag. Kindly return bag and keys to owner. Finder can keep money. G. Ruhling, 20 West 88th St.

LOST.—Nov. 13, bill fold, containing kodak pictures, negatives, miniature postals of York Harbor, Maine. Batterman, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

LOST.—Near Aeolian Hall, crystal pin, set in platinum, diamonds, and sapphires; $50 reward. Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

LOST.—Thursday evening on Riverside Drive, natural lynx stole, "Alexander, Montreal"; $15 reward. Mrs. R. T. Byers, 306 West 71st St., Col. 7713.

LOST.—Silver lace bag with green lining, between 23d and 32d Sts.; liberal reward. L. Blair, 22 West 72d.

LOST.—Election night, silver card case, 5th Av., near Washington Square; liberal reward. Pansy Lawhon, 620 West 116th St.

LOST.—Gold Waltham watch, 3d Av. L 106th St., Nov. 10; liberal reward. Chiarella Bookbinding Co., 110 John St.

LOST.—Harris Theatre Sunday night; bill fold, containing money and Pullman tickets; reward. J 142 Times.

LOST.—Diamond ring, platinum setting; reward; no questions asked. Brennan, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—At or near Cort Theatre, diamond bar pin; reward if returned to 255 West 84th, Apt. 6A.

Found.

FOUND.—Saturday, Nov. 4, diamond ring, neighborhood of 54th St. and 6th Av. F 149 Times.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Boston bulldog; dark brown; half white face; reward. 125 West 85th St.

LOST.—A brown and white collie dog; reward. McClure, 306 Riverside Drive.

Don't wait for time to improve your skin—

"Oh it will get well anyhow!" you say? Perhaps it will, and perhaps it won't. Maybe it will get *worse* instead. And think of the discomfort and embarrassment it causes you even now.

Isn't it better to get rid of the trouble by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap? Doctors have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 20 years, so you need not hesitate to use it. *Resinol usually relieves itching at once.*

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 19-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *You'd better try—*

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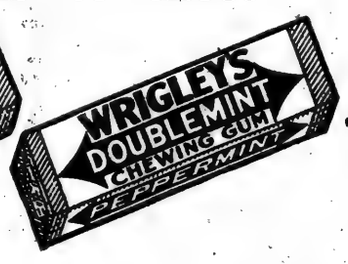

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Don't forget **WRIGLEY'S** *after every meal*

WRAPPED IN UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

JF 2

An Open Letter to

Chauncey M. Depew

former U. S. Senator

Dear Mr. Depew:

You have always been that peculiar and highly admirable combination known as a democratic-Republican. You have been prominent in the affairs of the nation and have held great positions of trust, yet you have never held aloof from the people. You have been a good man for America.

So I feel that I can discuss anything with you---even the LORD SALISBURY Cigarette---and I feel that you will regard it seriously for the reason that we are a nation of cigarette smokers, and we annually spend $120,000,000.00 for the pleasure of smoking cigarettes. It's a mighty big industry, Mr. Depew, and like all big industries, it must of necessity bring its products within the reach of the people at large.

The Lord Salisbury cigarette, made and guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company, is the only 100% pure all-Turkish-Tobacco cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15c for 20.

Don't you think, Mr. Depew, that such a cigarette at such a price is to be highly commended at a time when the cost of luxuries and necessities is so high and so out of proportion to value?

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.

P. S. Tomorrow never comes. Try Lord Salisbury today and be that much ahead by tomorrow.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today and Thursday; colder; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,480. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON BLAMES MIDDLEMAN FOR HIGH FOOD PRICES

Urges Bigger Crops to Make Recurrence of Present Situation Forever Impossible.

GIVES ADVICE TO FARMERS

President, Addressing National Grange, Says Greater Areas Must Be Cultivated.

LAUDS RURAL CREDITS LAW

Says the Country's Capital, for the First Time, Is Ready to Aid Agricultural Industry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Wilson held the middleman responsible for the high cost of foodstuffs tonight in a speech welcoming to Washington the convention of the National Grange, the first formal speech he has delivered since the election. Urging that farmers increase their output, the President said:

"We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur, when men can make as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the rest of the world in respect to its food supply."

The President did not mention recent petitions to him to declare an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs from the United States, and he did not refer even indirectly to the outcome of the Presidential election. His address was interrupted frequently by applause from the farmers attending the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Grange.

Problems of the Farmers.

The President spoke in part as follows:

"It goes without saying that the physical life of the nation has always depended upon the farm. It goes without saying, also, that to a large extent the physical life of the world has drawn its sustenance from the great areas of farm land in the United States. We have sent food to all parts of the world, and the American farmer has contributed to the life of all the countries of the world. But you know that as our own population has increased the proportion in which we could help foreign countries as contrasted with our own has decreased and there are problems that are comparable with the problems of statesmanship lying ahead of the farmers of the United States.

"I have been very much interested in conferring with the Secretary of Agriculture to find that although the laboratory and the investigations of the man of science who was not directly concerned with the farm have had a great deal to do with the promotion of agriculture in the United States, as elsewhere, what has had still more to do with it has been the intelligent farming of the individual farmer. Most of the methods which the demonstrators of the Department of Agriculture have been busy to spread as far and wide as possible have been methods which they have learned from the most accomplished and best instructed farmers in the United States.

"In other words, the Department of Agriculture has had as one of its most important duties, to put all the farmers of the United States, so far as possible, where the best of the farmers of the United States had got of their own initiative and of their own intelligence. That, after all, is the business of education anywhere—to spread the product of the best minds far and wide, so that they may be accessible to everybody.

"But in the future we have got to bring more of the area of the United States under cultivation than is under cultivation now. We have got to increase the product at every point where it is susceptible of being increased. We have got to study the variation of crops. We have got to study how to assist nature, or at any rate understand nature, by making the most suitable use of our several and varied soils. One of the things that has interested me most, for example, is that what we have called the pine barrens of our Southern coast need not be barrens at all, that if we add a single additional chemical element we can make the sand blossom and bloom and produce crops, and that if nature is only questioned closely enough she will yield us her richest products for our own assistance and for the assistance of the rest of the world.

"We have got to look closely into these secrets, and we have got to realize that there must go forth from the United States the best agricultural intelligence of all the world. We have got the means. We have got the purpose. We have started along the right lines.

Loans for the Farmer.

"One of the things that has most interested me about what has been done recently by legislation for the benefit of the farmer is the question why it was not done long before. It is astonishing that the assets—the valuable available assets, the visible assets—of the farm should not have been available as a basis of credit in the banks on the same terms as the assets of commercial undertaking and manufacturing industry. Cattle are just as visible and tangible as goods in warehouses and goods on trains.

"Credit based on cattle is as good as credit based on bills of lading, and the astonishing thing is not that it has been done now, but that it took so long to do it. And when you add to that what has been done by the Rural Credits bill in the way of long-extended credits you will see that we have, so to say, got ready for the first time to put the capital of this country to push forward the agricultural industry of this country. We have liberated the credits of the banks and we have mobilized through the Department of Agriculture, the scientific intelligence of the world.

"With that combination, every nation in the world ought to come to us to learn how to raise big crops.

"We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur, when men can make as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the world in respect of its food supply.

"I always feel the poignant truth of a sermon I once heard, where it was pointed out that the first petition in the Lord's Prayer was 'Give us this day our daily bread,' the preacher going on to observe that you could not worship God or anything else on an empty stomach, and that our Lord per-

Continued on Page 5.

Wilson Thanks California For People's Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—President Wilson thanked California today for its support in the election, in a telegram to O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The President said:

"The work that you and those associated with you have done in the cause of genuine democracy and the maintenance of progressive policy has excited my sincere admiration, as it might have won the admiration of all who have observed the devotion and spirit and intelligence with which it was done. May I not express my sense of real gratitude and join with you in rejoicing over the victory won for the people?"

WATCH CALIFORNIA VOTES FOR A SPLIT

Chance of Hughes Getting One or More Electors Now Deemed of Chief Interest.

NET RESULTS UNCHANGED

San Francisco Reports 190 Gain for Wilson, Los Angeles 190 for Hughes as Rechecking Continues.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Whether the highest vote for a Republican elector in California was greater than the lowest vote for a Democratic elector was about the only question of interest to California politicians tonight. If this should prove to be the case, the State's delegation in the Electoral College may be split. The Republicans admittedly unearthed nothing in the course of the day to indicate for or against such a prospect.

Wilson's plurality in California was increased by 190 votes by returns from County Clerks today. The count progressed slowly, and was far from complete in the larger counties.

Sidney M. Van Wyck, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, worked all day bringing in reports from little counties in the mountains where the County Clerks had finished their count, and also succeeded in getting one or two fair-sized counties. His total for twenty counties showed that the totals for the lowest Democratic elector in each county added 6,406 votes more than the totals for the highest Republican elector in the same counties.

This count would show, when completed, the Wilson electoral vote at its lowest ebb, Mr. Van Wyck said. That is to say, if the lowest Democratic totals are finally ahead of the highest Republican totals, a solid delegation in the Electoral College is assured. If the highest Repubican totals exceed the lowest Democratic totals, this will not necessarily indicate that any Republican elector wins, because the lowest Democrat and the highest Republican are not the same in all counties.

Republicans and Democrats alike manifested surprise at rumors, traceable in all cases to the East, that a considerable error had been found somewhere in the State in counting the votes.

"The mistake as reported would have to be in San Francisco, Alameda, or Los Angeles County," said Mr. Van Wyck. "It is in none of them, and, so far as we have been able to learn, it does not exist. The final count will show no material change."

Reports from Republican Headquarters were similar.

"The completed count for California will not show a difference of more than ten votes one way or the other from figures already given on the Presidency," Mr. Van Wyck said. He based his assertion on examination of returns from all counties in which the County Clerks have completed their work.

Minor gains and losses, seldom more than a dozen votes in a precinct, thus far have counterbalanced each other, Mr. Van Wyck said.

At the Headquarters of the Republican Presidential Campaign Committee, it was said that returns from six counties indicated that interest centred entirely in the divergence between the vote for top and bottom electors on the tickets. No predictions, it was said, could be made as to what this might amount to.

"We have no startling information of any sort," said Sylvester J. McAtee, Secretary of the committee. "There are no indications of notable divergensies from the unofficial count. We are simply counting to see what the count develops."

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—A net gain of 190 votes was made by Charles E. Hughes today in the first day's official count of the Presidential vote cast last Tuesday. Twenty-two errors were discovered by the Board of Supervisors, resulting in Hughes's gain of 150 votes, loss of 15, and President Wilson's loss of 55, giving the Republican candidate a net gain of 190.

There are 1,215 precincts in Los Angeles City and County, and the returns from more than a thousand of them have been canvassed in the last two days.

FALSE RECOUNT RUMOR SENDS STOCKS HIGHER

Many Issues Up 2 to 12 Points on Report That Hughes Had Gained in California Vote.

Politics was an influence behind sentiment in yesterday's trading in stocks, having its basis in a series of rumors that the official recount of the California vote might yet swing the Presidency to Mr. Hughes. In the late afternoon a story on the Exchange that the President's lead was being reduced materially was accompanied by a sharp buying movement, which left many industrial and mining stocks from 2 to 12 points higher than they closed on Monday. The rumor was not based on fact, as Mr. Wilson maintained his lead in the California recount yesterday.

Steel gained 2½ points, American Smelting and Refining 4¾ points, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 6½, Central Leather 2⅜, Crucible Steel 8¼, Mexican Petroleum 2¾, New York Air Brake 12¾, and United States Industrial Alcohol 3¾ points.

The fact that the rumors were taken seriously in some quarters was established through the resumption of the

Continued on Page 4.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage
Come to you fresh from the Farm, Wrapped in pound parchment packages.—Adv.

BLACKLIST LEGAL, ALSO JUST TO US, BRITAIN CONTENDS

Merely Municipal Law to Prevent Subjects Trading with Enemy, Says Grey.

NOT AIMED AT NEUTRALS

British Secretary Complains That German Plotters Here Are Not Yet Curbed.

SEES NO SIGN OF PEACE

"Still a Long and Bitter Struggle Ahead," Is Foreign Minister's Expressed Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Great Britain's reply to the American protest against the trade blacklist, one of the most important communications received from London since the beginning of the war, was made public tonight.

The note, dated Oct. 10, is in reply to the American note of July 28, and bears the signature of Viscount Grey of Fallodon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this communication, which is conceded to be one of the strongest documents received from Viscount Grey since the war began, the action of the British Government in placing American firm names on the blacklist is justified as being within the right of that Government and involving no infraction of international law.

It is semi-officially admitted here that the note will be a difficult one for the American Government to challenge. There will probably be a response, but in the American reply, it is intimated from a high quarter, it will be impossible for the American Government to attack the blacklisting of American firms as a violation of international law. It is virtually admitted that the defense made by Viscount Grey of the legal right of the British Government to forbid its subjects to deal with any firms that trade with the enemies of Great Britain is unanswerable from the standpoint of international law.

Admits Peace is Remote.

Through the medium of Viscount Grey's note, the United States receives officially the important information that the end of the European war is not yet in sight.

"The idea would seem to be prevalent," says Viscount Grey's note, "that the military position is now such that it is unnecessary * * * to take steps which might prejudice, even to a slight degree, the commerce of neutral nations, that the end of the war is in sight, and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can affect the ultimate result.

"If," continues the note, "that were really the position, it is possible that the measures taken might be defended or even uncalled for, but it is not. Even though the military situation of the Allies has greatly improved, there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them, and one which in justice to the principles for which they are fighting imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents."

Viscount Grey, in his exhaustive treatment of the blacklist, goes beyond the mere legal aspects of the issue, and besides offering other justification for the blacklisting of neutral firms, deals with certain broader phases of the relations of neutral and belligerent commerce and other wider aspects of the war.

The indications are that in the response to be made by this Government modification of the blacklist policy, so far as it affects firms domiciled in this country, will be urged on the broader ground of international comity, rather than under international law, and that it will be argued that while the British Government has a right to forbid its own citizens to deal with firms abroad that deal with the enemy, nevertheless the effect of the British blacklist on certain American firms has been to prevent other neutrals dealing with these firms through fear of being themselves blacklisted. The British Government's position is that its blacklist is "purely municipal legislation," and only prohibits persons in the United Kingdom from trading with persons in foreign countries who trade or associate with the enemy.

Viscount Grey denies that the British Government is seeking to impose disabilities or penalties on neutrals or neutral commerce. "The measure," he says, "is simply one which enjoins those who owe allegiance to Great Britain to cease having relations with persons who are found to be assisting or rendering service to the enemy." Viscount Grey says he can "scarcely believe" that the United States Government intends to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign State to pass such legislation respecting those who owe her allegiance.

Complains of German Plots.

After careful elaboration of the legal aspects of the question Viscount Grey goes into the activities of Germans in neutral countries and in the United States, and points out his belief that the United States Government has yet taken "no adequate action" to suppress "breaches of neutrality" by Germans in this country.

The experience of the war, asserts Viscount Grey, has proved that many Germans in neutral countries have done all in their power to help the cause of their own country and injure that of the Allies.

"In fact," says the British note, "it would be no exaggeration to say that German houses abroad have in a large number of cases been used as an integral part of an organization deliberately conceived and planned as a engine for the furtherance of German political and military ambitions. It is common knowledge that German business establishments in foreign countries have been not merely centres of German trade, but secret agents for the dissemination of German political and social influence and for the purpose of espionage, in some cases they have even been used as bases of supply for German cruisers, and in other cases as organizers and paymasters of miscreants employed to destroy by foul means factories engaged in making or shipping engaged in carrying, supplies required by the Allies. Such operations have been carried out in the territory even of the United States itself, and I am bound to observe, what I do not think will be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particu-

Continued on Page 3.

British Deny Cruelty to U-41 Survivors; No Order Against Rescuing U-Boat Crews

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Admiralty has issued a further reply to the German charge regarding the treatment of survivors of the German submarine U-41, including the report of the commander of the British ship which sank the submarine, and affirms:

"It is directly, explicitly, and completely untrue to allege that there exists, or ever has existed, an Admiralty order that it is not necessary to rescue the survivors of the crews of German submarines."

The commander's report denies that his ship headed toward the boat containing survivors, and says that the boat was not struck, but that when the ship was twenty yards from them the men dived overboard. They climbed into the boat later and were picked up ten minutes afterward. There was no surgeon aboard the ship, but the wounded prisoner was treated with as great care as possible. His wounds were washed and bandaged as best possible.

"The prisoners were not confined closely," adds the commander, "but were comfortably bestowed in the poop with ample bedding, blankets, &c. They appeared to be perfectly satisfied with their accommodations. Medical aid was given the wounded prisoner on arrival at port on the following morning, Sept. 25, by a doctor who came aboard.

"The prisoners were given dry clothing and everything needed from the ship's stores immediately they came aboard, and the paymaster had my full permission to supply them with all they asked for, which he did. The prisoners were kept aboard two days, pending arrangements for their disposal, and the unwounded prisoner was kept in an empty storeroom under the poop. He was evidently pleased with his treatment, but the wounded officer, who was confined to bed, was always surly, probably owing to the seriousness of his wound. Both prisoners, when rescued, were in a highly nervous and excited state, and were not in a position to judge what was being done for them."

The British Admiralty on Nov. 6 issued a statement denying that it had ever given orders that survivors of German submarines need not be rescued. This followed allegations by the German Admiralty regarding the sinking of the U-41, which it characterized as a second Baralong case, and in which a British patrol ship flying the American colors, it was alleged, after destroying the submarine, deliberately ran down a rowboat containing the only two survivors. This incident occurred on Sept. 24, 1915.

According to the British Admiralty a British auxiliary flying a neutral flag approached a German submarine engaged in sinking a British merchantman on that date. When within range the auxiliary hoisted a white naval ensign and fired on and sank the submarine and then rescued the crew of the merchantman from their boats. When this was done, the auxiliary also rescued two of the submarine's crew, who had climbed into a drifting boat.

WILL INVESTIGATE MONEY IN CAMPAIGN

Action by Senate Planned by Administration—To Question Wealthy Contributors.

CONTESTS PROMISED, TOO

Government Pushing Inquiry Into Election of Republican Senators in Indiana and West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Definite plans were laid by Administration leaders today for having the Senate begin an investigation as soon as Congress convenes of the use of money in the late Presidential campaign. Several Senators have discussed the question with officials of the Administration and it was said tonight that the investigation would be held beyond question.

Suggestions were made that President Wilson might mention the subject in his next message to Congress in recommending passage of a corrupt practice act, but some officials thought he would take the position that he should leave the question to the Senate in view of the fact that he himself was a candidate. Senator Reed of Missouri will confer with the President tomorrow and the question may be brought up at that time.

As outlined by officials today, the investigation will be thorough, and will include the cross-examination of wealthy men, supposed to have made campaign contributions, as well as of the men in charge of the spending of money raised for the campaign. A resolution providing the machinery for the inquiry is ready to be introduced soon after Congress convenes next month. It was stated today that evidence was being collected, but its details were not disclosed.

Senatorial Contests Planned.

Various reports concerning use of money in certain States have come to Democratic Headquarters as well as Republican Headquarters. Investigation of alleged attempts to colonize illegal voters, in Indiana and West Virginia particularly, was begun several weeks before election. In those States Democratic leaders are planning to contest the election of United States Senators. Before the polls had closed last Tuesday charges of corruption were being openly made by Democratic chieftains, and predictions were freely circulated that exposures would follow the election.

Evidence is being gathered upon which to base contests of the election of Harry S. New and James E. Watson as Senators from Indiana, and Representative Howard Sutherland as Senator from West Virginia. New, on the face of the Indiana returns, defeated Majority Leader Kern, and Watson won from Senator Taggart. Sutherland in West Virginia defeated Senator Chilton.

It has been charged by Democrats that negroes were colonized from the South in States where the Republicans triumphed by small majorities.

The Department of Justice announced that its investigation would proceed in various States, despite the fact that the elections were over, and said that prosecutions were to follow where the law had been violated. The department issued this statement:

"It was stated at the Department of Justice today that the fact that the election is over will not in any way delay or abate the investigation in the different States of alleged violations of the Federal statutes relative to elections. Where the facts developed justify, prosecutions promptly will be instituted. It was pointed out that these investigations are in no way political matters, but questions of violations of law, and would be so treated.

No details of the progress of the investigations can be given as this would be contrary to the general practice of the department, and would manifestly militate against the proper enforcement of the law.

"No further announcement with regard to the matter is contemplated. Such action as may finally be taken will become publicly known when prosecutions are instituted in the districts where the law has been violated."

While the statement does not name any States it is known that a large force of special agents has been working in Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Indiana, and other States. Officials decline to say in what States evidence has been obtained.

"Ridiculous," Says Hays.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—"Ridiculous," declared Will H. Hays, Republican State Chairman, when informed that the election of Harry S. New and James E. Watson for the United States Senate probably would be contested.

"Every one who knows anything about the campaign and election in Indiana," Mr. Hays added, "knows they were absolutely free from fraud or irregularities whatsoever. We evidently hear the wailings of defeated gentlemen who cannot take their reverses gracefully."

The Federal Grand Jury, which was sworn in today, will take up the inves-

Continued on Page 3.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM WRONG, SAYS BRYAN

He Would Have Electors Selected by Congressional Districts.

TALKS OF PROHIBITION

Predicts That Both Great Parties Will Soon Be Jockeying for "Dry" Vote.

William Jennings Bryan, who arrived last night at the Holland House on what he described as a business trip, thinks that this year's election has demonstrated that there is need for a reform in the Electoral system. He would not abolish the Electoral College altogether, however, but thinks that the Congressional district rather than the State should be the unit of selection.

"I think the closeness of this election has thrown light on one of the defects of our system of election," said Mr. Bryan. "Since the vote is for Electors and not for the candidate, not all the electors receive the same vote; some run ahead because of their personal popularity, and some behind because they are personally disliked. This means that it is possible for the will of the people to be defeated. Then, too, an Elector may die or a disability in one of those chosen be discovered."

"Do you mean a vote directly for the candidate?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"No," he said. "The objection to that is that in sections which are strongly allied with one party or the other it would be difficult to prevent the practice of fraud, and a few votes that might be changed by illegal methods might decide the national election. The chance of this would be minimized if the electors were selected by the Congressional districts, instead of by the States at large. The Electoral College has outlived its usefulness. The electors have no discretion whatever, and it is merely a cumbersome piece of machinery of no use at best and a possible source of danger at the worst.

"I think it would be better to have the vote cast by districts, for this would give greater equality, and the two additional Electors for each State could be chosen at large. This whole subject is likely to be brought up for discussion before long, and out of the discussion may come some policy which will insure what the people really want, namely, the election of the man who is the choice of the majority."

Speaking of the prohibition question, Mr. Bryan predicted that the Republicans would seize it as an issue if the Democrats did not act, adding that the Democratic Party could not afford to take "the immoral side of a moral issue," said that he would work during the next four years to make the "National Democracy dry."

Mr. Bryan pointed out that of the twenty-two dry States seventeen went for Mr. Wilson, and that in four other States which he carried prohibition received favorable indorsement. He thought it not improbable that in the next few years would find both great parties jockeying for the country's dry vote.

"When an issue arises it must be met, and the prohibition issue is here," Mr. Bryan said. "The Democratic Party cannot afford to become the champion of the brewery, the distillery and the saloon. Members of the party will not permit it to be buried in a drunkard's grave."

Mr. Bryan refused to discuss details of politics, and said that his brief stay in New York—he is going to Indianapolis on Monday night, and thence to Chicago—had no political significance whatever. He would admit, however, that the peace sentiment had a great deal to do with the re-election of the President, especially in the West, and that its influence was most evident in the States where women had the ballot. But when asked if he thought that this sentiment had been shown to a degree sufficient to justify the Administration in adopting a more pacific policy with less interest in preparedness, he was unwilling to express an opinion.

AIM FOR EXTRA HOUR A DAY

National Congress Called to Discuss Saving Daylight Plan.

The adoption of the "daylight-saving plan," by setting the clock forward one hour in the United States, through public concurrence, from May 1 to Sept. 30, 1917, will be considered at a national daylight-saving convention to be held here on Jan. 30 and 31 next, plans for which were announced yesterday.

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the country will be represented, and the Governors of all States, the Mayors of 150 cities, the American Bankers' Association and State banking organizations, the American Federation of Labor and various other commercial, financial, labor and scientific bodies will be requested to send delegates.

The American Railway Association has been asked to lend its support and will consider the project at its semi-annual meeting here today. A report drawn up by a committee headed by E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will be submitted recommending that, while the roads should not antagonize the movement, they should not agree to the plan "until it has been previously adopted by the principal business and municipal centres, together with the State and local authorities." Individually, many of the railroad Presidents favor the plan, according to information received by the New York Daylight Saving Committee, which has arranged the na-

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISH PUSH ON UP ANCRE VALLEY; SEIZE BEAUCOURT

Prisoners Captured in Two Days' Fighting Number 'Considerably Over 5,000.'

GERMANS ADMIT LOSSES

Berlin Says, However, That Attacks on Northern Part of Line Were Repulsed.

SHELLING SOUTH OF SOMME

Paris Reports Violent Artillery Bombardments at Several Points.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—By dint of hard and continuous fighting the British advanced further up the Valley of the Ancre today, capturing the village of Beaucourt, on the outskirts of which they were halted yesterday. Prisoners taken since the beginning of this new drive number considerably over 5,000, the War Office announces tonight, and more Germans are being brought in.

East of the Butte de Warencourt, the formidable height which faces the direct British advance on Bapaume, General Haig's troops made local attacks today in the nature of a diversion, gaining some ground and bringing in 80 prisoners.

The British official statement this afternoon confirmed yesterday's reports that the village of Beaumont-Hamel, heavily fortified by its defenders, was captured.

The French troops on the Somme front showed little activity, although south of the river there were intense artillery bombardments, particularly violent in the sectors of Pressoire and Biaches. The Germans made an infantry attack last night in the Champagne district, but the attacking troops were unable to reach the French lines.

The British report issued this evening reads:

The village of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre is in our hands. The prisoners reported to date number considerably over five thousand and more are coming in.

Today a local advance was made east of Butte de Warlencourt. Practically all our objectives were gained. Some eighty prisoners were taken in this area.

The British afternoon report says:

We stormed the heavily fortified village of Beaumont-Hamel and advanced to the outskirts of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. The number of prisoners is increasing considerably. Over 4,000 have passed through collecting stations since yesterday morning.

The fighting continues.

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight follows:

South of the Somme during the day the enemy artillery, which was vigorously replied to by our guns, violently bombarded the region of Pressoire and the sector of Biaches and La Maisonnette.

In the Argonne we occupied at Le Four de Paris a crater caused by the explosion of a German mine.

On the Verdun front there was an intermittent cannonade, more active in the regions of Douaumont and Vaux. Everywhere else the day was quiet.

The text of the French afternoon statement reads:

South of the Somme the artillery duel was somewhat lively during the night in the region of Pressoire.

In the Champagne, a strong enemy detachment which tried to approach our line after a violent bombardment was easily repulsed by our fire west of Auberive.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Germans Admit Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via London.)—The stubborn defense made by the Germans of the positions near the River Ancre, which were attacked yesterday by the British, caused the defenders to suffer important losses, the War Office announced today. The capture by the British of Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Divion, with the lateral connecting lines, is reported. The text of the official statement says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On both sides of the River Ancre yesterday there was violent fighting. Strong British attacks prepared by concentrated artillery fire of the heaviest calibres were launched against our positions forming an angle to the southwestward. The enemy under considerable sacrifices succeeded in pushing back from Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Divion, together with the lines adjoining leading into the prepared positions. Our tenacious defense caused us considerable losses.

Other places of the front were under attack from the east of Hebuterne as far as the south of Grandcourt. Wherever the British had entered they were ejected by the brisk counterattacks of our infantry.

French attacks in the sector of Sailly-Saillisel failed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the east bank of the River Meuse (Verdun region) there was a lively artillery fire in the evening hours. French reconnoitring advances against our Haudremont line were repulsed.

ENTIRE BATTALION CAPTURED

British Did Not Fire a Shot Until They Reached German Trenches.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The British attack now in progress in the Ancre region was preceded by four days of intense bombardment, and began in a dense fog, says La Liberté's correspondent at the front. The British, he says, did not at first fire a shot, and were not perceived until they were upon the Germans.

Rising from a creeping attitude when a few yards from the German trenches, they charged with loud hurrahs. A French officer who was present said he observed with astonishment the progress the British troops had made. Every man, says the correspondent, seemed to have a separate mission, and when he fell, another immediately went after the same objective.

At the village of St. Pierre Divion, where the fighting was exceptionally bitter, the British delivered ten assaults, and a whole German battalion, according to the writer, with the Major commanding,

Continued on Page 3.

Norwegian Torpedo Boat Fires on German Vessel

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Nov. 14, (via London.)—The Morgenbladt says that a Norwegian torpedo boat has fired upon a German steamer which refused to stop when passing Stavanger.

The Norwegian vessel fired a shot at the rigging, the newspaper says, then boarded the steamer and dismantled her wireless.

Since the beginning of the war foreign ships have not been permitted to carry wireless installation when in Norwegian waters.

SERBS NOW BATTLE ON MONASTIR PLAIN

With French Aid They Have Fought Clear Through Mountain Ranges on the East.

BORDER DEFENSES FLANKED

Twenty-five Guns and 1,447 Prisoners, Mostly Germans, Captured in Two Days.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Having fought its way clear through the mountain ranges on the east of the plain of Monastir, the Serbian Army, aided by French artillery and French infantry supports, has reached the edge of the plain, thus rendering practically untenable the entire line of powerful frontier defenses to the south based on Kenali on the railroad to Monastir.

The following communication issued by Serbian Headquarters yesterday and received here today says:

On Monday we fought sanguinary engagements with the Bulgarians and Germans on the Cerna Reka, which are not yet concluded. The enemy is offering stubborn resistance, hence certain trenches are repeatedly changing hands. At the close of the day we were in definite possession of very important enemy positions near Tepavtsi.

Apart from enormous losses inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded we have taken 1,000 prisoners, mostly Germans, and including a German battalion commander and several German officers. The booty is important, but details are not available.

The War Office in Paris today gave details of the prisoners and booty in the following announcement:

Army of the East—There was no infantry action yesterday. The artillery duel continued lively between the Cerna and Presba Lake.

The booty captured by the Franco-Serbians in the fighting from Nov. 10 to 12 comprised 25 guns, including 8 heavy guns, 21 caissons, a large number of rifles and grenades and other material. More than 1,447 prisoners were taken, among them 20 officers, one a Colonel.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Entente forces have attacked the German-Bulgarian lines on the Monastir Plain, the War Office announced in today's official report on fighting along the Macedonian front. The battle is still in progress both on this plain and north of the Cerna. The statement follows:

Macedonian Front—In the district of Koron our reconnoitering detachments renewed their skirmishing with French infantry yesterday.

Attacks by Entente troops on the Monastir Plain and north of the Cerna are in progress, the fighting not yet being ended.

ATHENS Nov. 12, (via London, Nov. 14.)—Further details of the Serbian victory in the Cerna River region last week have been given The Associated Press by King Peter of Serbia. Chuke Height, on the western slope of Seltza Mountains, which was captured Friday, dominates the Cerna Valley and the road to Monastir and Gerlep. The victory also puts the Serbs in touch with the French at Baudenzi and apparently renders a combined advance on Negotin, on the east bank of the Cerna, and Tepavtsi, on the slopes of Seltza, the inevitable next move, comparatively easy.

The Germans and Bulgars were most strongly entrenched on Chuke, as it was the last height before the plain extending to Monastir. Opposite Negotin, on the west bank of the Cerna, an extensive marsh forms the only remaining obstacle to an attempt at the encirclement of Kenali, where the Germans and Bulgars are still in force, and to an advance on Monastir.

More than 1,500 German and Bulgarians were made prisoners, among them 30 officers, and 8 mortars, 10 machine guns, and several mountain guns.

Serbian military officers here are delighted over the situation. They declare that now that the Monastir offensive has proceeded beyond the mountains it can be continued despite the Winter, as the cold weather and freezing of the marshes will assist the operations.

ARABIA SURVIVORS SAY PLEDGE IS BROKEN

Unanimous in Asserting That Liner Got No Warning and Did Not Try to Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 14.—A complete report of all the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Arabia is to be submitted by the British Government to the United States. In the opinion of the survivors who have passed through Rome, the incident furnishes one of the best examples of the Central Empires' disregard of all the promises and pledges given to Washington.

The survivors, without distinction as to nationality, are unanimous in saying that the Arabia was attacked without any warning. Also that the Arabia did nothing in the way of attempting to escape or attacking the submarine. Thus, the survivors contend, her sinking, despite the loss of but a few lives, assumes the same gravity as the Lusitania and Ancona tragedies.

Colonel Henry Colgate, a well-known English physician belonging to the Military Sanitary Corps, who was returning from India to Europe aboard the Arabia, gave a graphic description of the attack on the vessel.

"When the terrific explosion occured at the stern of the ship she literally jumped into the air," said he.

"The lower part of the vessel was torn asunder, and the engine rooms were plunged into darkness. The scene was totally different from those described in similar disasters. There was no panic nor any confusion. There was no crowding among the passengers. A few children screamed, but they were soon quieted by their parents.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Now open. Booklet mailed on request. Adv.

LANSING CABLES REMONSTRANCE ON EXILE OF BELGIANS

Directs Berlin Embassy to Inform Bethmann Hollweg of America's Feeling.

SEES PROMISES BROKEN

Those Made to Gerard Regarding French Deportations Are Held to Apply to Belgians.

ALSO BREAKS NATIONS' LAW

Word from Our Embassy on Deportations Led State Department to Take Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The good offices of the United States Government are being exerted in an effort to bring a halt to the deportation of Belgian civilians into Germany for forced labor.

Instructions dealing with the subject have been sent by Secretary Lansing to Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, who is Charge d'Affaires in the absence of Ambassador Gerard, who is in this country on leave.

These instructions direct Mr. Grew to take the matter up personally with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in an effort to persuade the German authorities that these deportations should be stopped, by pointing out that the removal of Belgians into Germany for forced labor is having a most unfavorable impression on neutral public opinion, and especially on neutral opinion in the United States, where there is, and has been since the beginning of the war great solicitude for the welfare of the Belgian population.

No Joint Action Expected.

The action of the United States is informal and not official, but the instructions to Mr. Grew direct him to present the matter in such a way that will leave no doubt of the deep concern of the Washington Government, speaking for the American people, over the deportation of Belgians for forced labor. The United States is also acting independently in the matter, and not jointly with any other neutral, although the good offices are being exercised in harmony with the views of other neutral Governments.

The instructions, it was learned today, came as the sequel to a long report from Mr. Grew, in which he said that he had discussed the situation informally and unofficially with Dr. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The latter admitted that a definite policy had been adopted to enforce the labor of Belgians in cases where they would not work voluntarily on the ground that so many refused to work as to make the strain on public charity intolerable.

A special dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle from Rome, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, asserted that it was authoritatively stated there that the Pope, Spain, and the United States were "preparing to take joint action to stop the German deportation of Belgian laborers." It has also been stated that the Dutch Government was ready to join in such a protest. It was officially stated here today that the United States Government had not joined Spain, the Vatican, or Holland in a joint protest, and that reports to the effect that it would enter such a movement for joint action were untrue.

As in other cases in which the United States Government has taken steps for the relief of civil populations—as in Belgium, Poland, Syria, Armenia and other war areas—complete independence of action is being preserved by the Administration in its present efforts on behalf of the Belgians, in which it is seeking not only to stop the deportation, but, if possible, to have returned to Belgium those who have already been exiled to perform forced labor.

The action taken in favor of the Belgians is in line with what the United States Government has just done for the amelioration of the status of the French women of Lille who were deported to Germany. This matter was presented to the Imperial Chancellor by Ambassador Gerard, and is understood to have been taken up by the Chancellor with the German Emperor himself, with the result, it is asserted, that the women will be returned to France.

The deportations of Belgians are regarded here as a violation of the spirit of Germany's engagement to desist from similar treatment of the women of Lille and other French towns in the territory occupied by the Germans. Moreover, they are held to be in violation of well recognized principles of international law.

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has issued a protest to the civilized world against the deportation of Belgians to Germany for forced labor. The text of this protest, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, asserts that military authorities are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive citizens in order to set them to forced labor.

On March 19 last the Belgian Primate, acting in behalf of the Belgian Bishops, sent a protest to General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, and a copy of this protest was sent to the representatives in Brussels of the United States, Spain, Holland, and the Holy See. In reply General von Bissing refused to take any steps to prevent the Belgian deportations.

Aim to Set German Workers Free.

The deportations are regarded by some officials here as an attempt to release German workers for the firing line by replacing them with Belgians.

More than any other one thing this is expected to increase the bitterness of the Allies toward Germany and their desire for peace through a crushing victory.

Reports as to the execution of the deportation order vary in detail, but not in principle. Those who go to Germany voluntarily are made to sign a formal free-will contract under which good food, a salary, reparation of cer-

for their families, and freedom of correspondence with them, are assured to the workmen. Those who refuse to sign are said to be coerced, where this is possible, through imprisonment. If this is unsuccessful in securing their signatures, the laber is compulsory at 30 pfennigs, (about 7 cents,) a day without provision for their families or permission to correspond with them.

The deportations assumed their most systematic form when, on Oct. 10, the German Governor General was reported to have requested the Presidents of the Comités Nationale de Secours, under penalty of imprisonment, to furnish lists of all Belgians receiving aid. Many of the Presidents refused, and were at once put in jail. On the basis of the lists that were obtained, however, drafts were begun at once. No accurate information has been received either as to how many have been deported or to what points. The work to which they have been sent is designated as "industrial."

BE TRAITORS OR STARVE.

That Is the Alternative Offered Belgians, Government at Havre Says.

HAVRE, Nov. 14, (via Paris.)—The Belgian Government is in possession of the text of a decree issued from German Headquarters under date of Oct. 3 subjecting to forced labor all Belgians able to work who, for want of employment or for any other reason, are receiving public support. Those subject to this decree, it is pointed out, may be compelled to work away from their domiciles—that is, may be sent to Germany.

The Belgian Government fears that the decree is about to be applied to the whole occupied territory, as a census is being taken by the German military authorities of all the unemployed in Belgium. The object of the Germans, the Belgian Government declares, in addition to ruining Belgian industries and forcing Belgian workmen to accept against their conscience work offered by the Germans, is thus to release German workmen for the purpose of supplying in the army losses incurred in the fighting.

If it were otherwise, the Belgian Government contends, if the Germans only designed to combat the idleness of Belgian workmen, it could employ them on public works in the neighborhood of their homes and families. The statement adds.

"They have not done this, but, on the contrary, have sent out of the country or purposely deprived of employment workmen who had never ceased to work. The Germans have offered the attraction of high wages to those who consent voluntarily to deportation, and thus, by exciting hopes of bettering their lot, to do work directly connected with the war. The deported Belgian has thus the choice between starving and treason."

It is understood that the Belgian Government is placing the case before the neutral Governments by every diplomatic means.

The Belgian Cabinet, terming itself "the authorized organ of a nation condemned to the silence of death," sent today to King Albert on the occasion of the fête day of his patron saint a telegram of felicitation. The message said the present time was particularly painful to their unfortunate country, as the war continued to be more and more odious and cruel. Despite the sufferings of the people, the message added, the Cabinet was confident of "a revengeful victory."

The members of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies also sent a congratulatory telegram to the King. It likewise condemned the acts of Germany in Belgium.

SAYS GERMANS AID BELGIANS.

Dr. MacElwee Tells of Efforts to Rehabilitate Industries.

A picture of Germany building up industries for the benefit of the Belgian people, passing industrial legislation for the protection of labor and the employment of women and children, and the efforts of Governor General von Bissing to rehabilitate Belgium along industrial lines, was drawn last night by Dr. Roy Samuel MacElwee, in Havemeyer Hall, in a lecture before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. MacElwee was pursuing studies in Germany when the war broke out, and as a student of economics he was permitted by the German officials to visit the industrial centers of Belgium.

"After the fighting armies had passed across Belgium," Dr. MacElwee said, "its industrial life was paralyzed. As soon as possible a civil government was established, to replace martial law, which set to work at once to reanimate the business and industrial life of the country. For instance, the civil government of the Province of Namur was established on Sept. 4, 1914. In November they found an old locomotive, which was repaired and used to draw coal trains over the Jemeppe-Gambloux line. From this small beginning one plant after another has been able to resume operations and give employment to many people. The foundation of all industry is coal, the distribution of which is regulated by a 'coal central' in Brussels. There is also an 'oil central' to supply lubricating oils and soaps. The two main industrial districts, Liége and Charleroi, are each under a Commissioner for mines and industries, whose duty it is to enable manufacturers to get raw materials, supplies and transportation facilities.

"At Seraing, near Liége, the great steel firm of Cockerill is working half time under their own managers and giving employment to about 4,000 out of their normal 5,000 men. As this plant cannot go on making arms and ammunition, they are busy with repair work on locomotives, in steel construction, such as bridges, and other occupations permitted by The Hague Conference. Most of the industrial plants and mines around Liége are working and giving employment to from 50 to 75 per cent. of their normal number.

"At Charleroi, the property of Chapelrol, where are sixteen out of the twenty-two million tons of Belgian annual coal production, contains forty-eight mines. All of these are working and produce 73 per cent. of normal. As compared with 67,000 employes in peace, 58,000 are now at work. Much of the property of Fontaine Lévecque, is producing more coal than before the war. They pay 6.19 francs per day, as compared to 5.65 francs in 1915. The pay-roll for March, 1916, was over 200,000 francs, which keeps many men and their families from starving."

WILSON'S WORD TO BERLIN.

Entire American People Back of Him, So Nippert Quotes Him.

When Alfred K. Nippert of Cincinnati, a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, went to Germany last Spring to see how the money raised in this country for relief work in East Prussia was being spent, he carried a personal message from President Wilson to the statesmen at the helm in Berlin to the effect that, while the President never had doubted the honesty of the Imperial Chancellor and the Secretary of State, they must understand that he had the entire American people back of him in his controversy with the German Government over submarine warfare, according to a statement made by the Cincinnati jurist before the City Club of his home city Saturday, and reported in a special dispatch to the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

In his talk to the City Club, Judge Nippert is quoted as saying:

"The President assured me that he had full confidence in the German Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, and Secretary of State von Jagow. I am saying this for the first time in public, although I was in no wise enjoined to keep silent. I didn't want to say anything about it before election, in order not to arouse the suspicion that I was trying to use the President's words either for or against him during the campaign. The President said to me, word for word:

"'Please tell the gentlemen in Berlin that I have never for a moment doubted the sincerity of the Chancellor or of his Secretary of State. But the gentlemen must also understand, and interpret my note to Berlin and my message to Congress accordingly, that I represent the opinion of the American people, and that I have the entire American people back of me.'"

MERCIER PASTORAL DECRIES PACIFISM

Letter Previously Suppressed Exhorts the Belgians to Prayer and Patience.

HAS PITY FOR POLAND

Tells His People She Has Suffered Even More Than Belgium—Prayer for Armenians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Cardinal Mercier issued on the first Sunday of October a pastoral letter regarding which nothing has hitherto been known outside the German military lines, except what could be gathered from the comments of the German press. These chiefly dealt with the Cardinal's appeal on behalf of the Armenians.

A copy of the pastoral reached Catholic headquarters in London. It is a notable addition to the series of striking documents which have come from the pen of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, since the beginning of the war. Much of it requires to be read with remembrance of the fact that clear language would probably have led the German military authorities to veto its being read in the churches of the archdiocese. Between the lines, however, the Cardinal's meaning is clear.

The greater part deals with the sufferings entailed by the war from a religious point of view, as trials designed by an inscrutable Providence. Rightly regarded, he says, the two years of war are as nothing compared with eternity, and in order properly to understand the deep meaning of passing events he must "constantly contemplate the eternal designs of the Creator.

The Cardinal is no believer in the possibility of averting all wars.

"Wars," he writes, "should not disturb the peace of mankind. In the original design of Providence the passions were subject to reason and should never be raised as an obstacle to the concord of families or nations; but sin disturbed this generous plan, and in its steps disorder entered history. Pride and cupidity disturb the equilibrium. Their repression and defense against them by arms are necessary to the re-establishment of equilibrium.

"Wars have become inevitable, and so long as there shall remain on earth men guilty of allowing passion to dominate reason universal pacifism is chimera. Nay, more, to desire peace for the sake of peace, peace at any price, would be to accept with equal indifference right and injustice, truth and falsehood. It would be cowardice and impiety."

After this remarkable passage the Cardinal studies how to profit by "our affliction and the crimes which occasioned it." Mankind, he says, is guilty of sin and needs to die in order to live again. In such measure as the Belgian people will take to heart these austere teachings will it find the two tragic years it has gone through the foundation from which to spring forward to a more vigorous future.

The Cardinal appeals to his flock to "make sacrifice of their personal and their national sufferings."

"Be also grateful to God," he writes. "Thank him for having kept safe for our love our King, the glory of the Belgian nation, our sweet and strong Queen and the royal children. Return thanks to God for having given us patience to endure, resistance, courage and without murmur our long and arduous trial; for having accorded us the highest benediction of the Holy Father, Pope Benedict, and for having inspired him to say to us that his warmest paternal attention is for Belgium; for having put into the hearts of foreign nations respect for our misfortunes. We shall after the war have to erect a monument of gratitude to them. Meanwhile let us give them the place of honor in our grateful piety.

"The Cardinal then beseeches prayers for "our dear fatherland, our valiant prisoners and interned, and our dear refugees." In regard to these last he has some passages of pathetic comfort, suggesting that excuses for the weakness of some of them may easily be found.

"We exhort," he adds with fine irony, "exclude anybody from our prayers—not even our enemies. But Christian theology teaches us to graduate our affections. 'Love with predilection,' says St. Thomas, 'your neighbor, your compatriots, and those who are good to you.' Let us pray, first of all, for our dear soldiers. Let us not separate from them their wives and mothers, silent heroines in our great European drama. Pray for our armies, who in the west and east and south [a geographical subtlety to be noted] are fighting with so much courage and tenacity for our common cause. Let me recommend to you especially our priests who are military Chaplains or ambulance men. May their dignity be guarded; may they traverse dangers without harm and return to us pious and strong."

The Cardinal next beseeches prayers for the Armenians, of whom "Mussulman fanaticism has put to death thousands upon thousands in the course of the present war and made slaves of many daughters, also for Poland, which never attempted a war of conquest but always fought for the liberty of peoples and for civilization. She is suffering more than we. Her sons are scattered in Russian, Austrian, and German Armies. Her soil has been ravaged by the fire and reflux of armies. America cannot feed her. Pray for her, and pray that at least one of the happy results of this horrible war may be the definite recognition of the independence of Poland."

"And to the very end," he writes in vibrant conclusion, "let us all remain patient and persevering. Be of good heart [haut les cœurs!] Be more than ever confident. Cry: O God, come to mine aid! Lord, hasten to succor me'; and meanwhile be calm and courageous and utter not a murmur. Apply to our patriotic endurance what the Saviour said of the virtue of eternal salvation: 'He who persevereth unto the end, he shall be saved.'"

WOULDN'T HEAR AMERICANS.

Germans Refused to Listen to Columbian's Sailors.

CORUNNA, Spain, Nov. 14, (via Paris.)—When the crew of the American steamer Columbian landed here they told stories of the attack on their ship, which was sunk off the Spanish coast by a German submarine.

They say that at one time six American seamen got into a boat and went with a petty officer to the submarine with the object of explaining that the Columbian was an American ship. They were not allowed to explain, but were ordered to take on board a German officer and two sailors, which the boat did, and carried them to the Columbian.

The Germans placed in the interior of the ship two bombs, and in the meantime the German officer ordered Captain Curtis and his crew to abandon ship and go aboard the Balto, which was standing by.

Germany to Limit War Profits.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via London.)—According to the Tageblatt, a circular of the War Ministry was discussed on the Bourse today, proposing the limitation of the profits of companies making war supplies to 10 per cent. above the cost of production.

BEAUMONT TAKEN IN A SINGLE RUSH

British Found Practically No Germans Until They Reached Fourth Trench Line.

VILLAGES ARE SWEPT AWAY

Many Prisoners Refused to Fight at All—Tommies Hunt Others Like Rabbits.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE SOMME, Monday, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Yesterday, in the few hours during which the weather was clear, it was possible to see Beaumont-Hamel, or the place where it used to stand, tucked behind its hill, to the north of the Ancre. Today those who will may walk through it and note how, after the bombardment of July the village was made into one of the strongest points upon the German line. For Beaumont-Hamel is now British and with it the German positions that sprawled across nearly five miles of ground upon both banks of the little Ancre. The British are in Beaucourt and fighting is still going on there. Prisoners by the hundred and thousand have already been hurried back to the rear, and there are more to come.

The wrack of the battle of the Somme, which flickered and flared like a failing flame, has burned up again. Neither weather nor mud nor Ludendorff's new divisions could smother it. It shone steady and brilliant as a lamp lighting the road to the Rhine.

This battle front in its general contour extended from the eastern end of the recently conquered position in Stuff Trench where it joins the Regina to the old mill road and its nameless bridge across the tiny river, north of Thiepval. Thence it tended north, swinging round the cemetery of Beaumont-Hamel, and continuing to a point north of the northern outskirts of Beaumont-Hamel, a line of five miles. The British objectives included that formidable tangle of trenches and communications, the most complicated and elaborate that has yet come into existence on this front, which the Germans constructed to either flank of Beaumont-Hamel.

Several Days of Shelling.

For some days past Beaumont-Hamel and the line generally at its strong points and salient knots have been treated to short bursts of intense fire by the big British guns.

Nothing has been found to puzzle the Germans more. It is not a barrage, and it is more than the routine shelling, which is a part of every day's work. It does a good deal of damage and nothing follows it—or perhaps something does. It may be the preparation for an attack, it may be just a spasm of war. It keeps the German's attention, causes him fatiguing labor with the spade in repairing what the great shells have damaged.

Beaumont-Hamel got its share. The miserable little village, so long a target of the vast British artillery of great guns and great trench mortars, which smeared its houses and trees in ash upon the mud of their upturn foundations, was shelled afresh.

Yesterday there was serious shelling, not mere bursts, but mathematically precise and calculated searching of the whole line.

This morning before daylight the barrage fire began. The front was a wide one, therefore care was taken to see that the artillery preparation for the attack was complete. Over each section the creeping barrage that walls off assault troops as they walk over the ground in giant strides, moved deliberately. The standing barrage, that tramples upon the enemy's parapet as one treads on a worm cast on the lawn, boiled along the trenches, making a rampart of leaping black smoke with sudden flame showing within it. And over both there sped a searching fire of high explosive shells and shrapnel that groped in the Germans' rear among their communications and establishments.

The guns did their work as guns never fail to do it. One needs to be the German prisoners in a twenty-foot dugout while the bombardment waxes overhead and the open ground is a flaming Gehenna where nothing can live, to realize quite what that work is. To see it at a distance from behind the guns or from beneath the ear-rending roof of the barrage is one nothing of what is happening upon that awful line where great yellow shells are arriving.

Homes and villages are plastered abroad upon the charred ground, fields are made to eddy and froth like water under the millwheel in the thresh of explosions—these one can see through. It is if the summer took Creation for a canvas and painted chaos upon it.

The attack began shortly after 6 o'clock and forthwith upon the centre Beaumont-Hamel was carried almost with a single rush that took the British troops into the village and out to the sloping ground beyond where the road to Beaucourt winds down toward the Ancre. The land rises upon the north, where a broad swell of hill lifts between Beaumont-Hamel and Serre, and to this, too, they thrust forward, carrying all obstacles until they established themselves well up on the side of the rise where forthwith they dug themselves in successfully under a heavy fire.

At these points the attack had the success of surprise. According to some of the wounded who have come up from the fight there were no Germans at all in the first trench that they reached. At any rate it was held very weakly. The attackers found the first strong forces against them only in the fourth trench, where the men who had escaped from the advanced positions through the tangle of intricate communication trenches had gathered. Here there was brisk fighting, for the British went in with the momentum of victory already assured, with the ground gained behind them. The bombers went through like hounds unleashed, and it was only some minutes before Ludendorff's newest division was "kameraded" itself out of danger.

Many Refused to Fight.

A very large number of the prisoners are men who never stood to the attack at all. From some trenches they came running forth with hands upheld to meet the attack. The new division conjured out of Ludendorff's capacious sleeve by trimming other divisions down and gleaning among his men of 47 and boys of 17, proved to be new only in a sense. It had a new number and new identity as a unit. The members of it were to be seen today coming up to the prisoners' cages with their cavalry escort riding beside and behind them—Germans of the most obvious old soldier type.

Of Beaumont-Hamel itself there remained nothing. It was leveled. As in Posières, as in Bazentin, as in a dozen other villages over which the tidal wave of battle has rolled. There was not so much as a house nor the signs of a place on which a house had stood.

The villagers who come back after the Germans are driven far enough east to make life possible and safe on the Ancre will be hard put to it to find so much as a heap of bricks, for bricks fly to dust in the shelling as these places have suffered. But under it twenty and thirty feet below the surface a new village had come into being. Here was a labyrinth of great dugouts for the troops, lavishly excavated beneath the roots of the village finished with that painstaking thoroughness which is characteristic of all German war work. The men could shelter here while the shells of the barrage danced their demoniac saraband above their heads safe from the greatest shell that ever stabbed the ground into a crater, to emerge at their moment to man the positions against an infantry attack.

Some 600 prisoners (but none of these figures is conclusive; there are always more to come) the British collected out of these vaults. War is becoming hard for the common run of men. The Germans who surrendered had endured hours of such shelling as no words written upon paper can convey the horror of. They came to captivity, to comfortable, well-fed, easy-disciplined captivity in British hands as men go to deliverance.

Among the first of the captives to put his hands up was a noncommissioned officer. He took a minute or two to make sure he was safe, that British Kultur was not developed to this point of cold-bloodedly slaughtering prisoners, and then his rank and office began to inflate him again.

The British troops were endeavoring to make a herd of captured Germans understand by the old device of talking pidgin English as the type of their voices when he intervened. With the German parade rasp in his voice—the Prussian sawmill tone—he set to work to organize his men into stretcher parties to carry back the wounded to the British lines.

The positions to the south and across the Ancre were carried with equal success. The line gained traverses at one point the outskirts of Beaucourt, another village that was. At some places the attack went forward so quickly that "pockets" of Germans were overlooked and remain still in their little doomed strongholds, whence they are being hunted out methodically. At Beaucourt the fighting continues.

British Failed in North.

The pockets or small groups of Germans who came up from deep dugouts after the British had gone on were particularly troublesome in the northern portion of the fight. At several points here they opened on the British troops from behind with machine guns which they had brought up with them from their burrows, and at the extreme north the machine gun problem made it impossible to make and hold the line attacked.

But the machine guns were in general less troublesome than is usually the case. Infantry have no answer to a well-posted gun, as we saw at the Butte de Warlencourt last week, and during many earlier weeks, too, but at many places either there were no machine guns or the preliminary bombardment had found them and suppressed them. At any rate, there are wounded men who say that throughout the fight they never heard once that rat-tat-tat, quickening to a snarl, which is the token of a machine gun swinging its invisible scythe at a standing crop of attackers.

GEN. ROQUES AT ATHENS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The French War Minister, General Roques, has arrived at Athens and had a conference with King Constantine, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital.

The main subject of the discussion was the Allied demand for the establishment of a zone to avert collision between the Royalist and Venizelist armies.

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BRITISH FOES LAUD BOELKE.

Drop Wreath and Letters, Which Are Sent to Airman's Parents.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (via Sayville.)—A wreath and two letters from the Royal British Flying Corps have been handed to the parents of Captain Boelke, the noted air fighter, who was killed recently at the front in France, says the Overseas News Agency, which describes the sending of these testimonials as follows:

"A British airman dropped a package behind our lines with two letters. One of the letters bore the inscription: 'In memory of Captain Boelke, our brave and chivalrous adversary. The Royal British Flying Corps.'

"The other letter runs: 'To the Officers of the German Flying Corps on this Front: We hope that you will find this wreath and are sorry that it comes so late. The weather prevented us from sending it earlier. We mourn with Captain Boelke's parents and friends. We all recognize his bravery. Kind regards to Captain Evan and Lieutenant Long, of the Moran Squadron.
(signed) J. SERGEANT GREEN, Lieutenant."

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British steamers Corinth and Bernicia have been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today. The crews of both vessels have been landed.

BRITISH PUSH ON UP ANCRE VALLEY

Continued from Page 1.

ing them, laid down their arms. According to this correspondent, the average depth of front penetrated by the British is 1,000 to 1,200 yards.

CAPTURED AND ATE GERMANS' BREAKFAST

British Attack on the Ancre Came as a Surprise to Defenders—Little Success Near Serre.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 13, (via London, 14.)—The Germans were apparently completely surprised by this (Monday) morning's attack in the valley of the Ancre. An evidence of this was found in the fact that the garrison of the trenches around Beaumont-Hamel were preparing for breakfast at the very moment when the British infantry stormed the position. The British, after partially clearing the underground galleries and rounding up 700 prisoners, proceeded to eat their prisoners' breakfast, telling the captives that they would be fed when they arrived within the British lines.

A total of nearly 4,000 prisoners has so far been sent to the cages, including a regimental commander, who was captured in a dugout with a Major, and Adjutant, and a number of other officers. The majority of the prisoners are Silesians and, according to the British officers, very inferior fighting material. The German higher command depended apparently on the supposedly impregnable character of the old front line and strongly fortified villages rather than on the stamina of the troops. The British officers believe that the Germans withdrew their best men for service elsewhere on the British front where the new and shallower positions to which the defenders have been forced demand greater resisting power on the part of the infantry.

British losses were unusually light owing largely to the unexpectedly feeble character of the German machine gun fire at Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Divion. Large numbers of German dead were found strewn on the wrecked trenches of the original main line. This line consisted of four parallel roads of trenches, the last being flush with the western face of Beaumont-Hamel.

For some days past the sector attacked today and the area behind have been subjected to successive bombardments, which rose to a record pitch yesterday and resulted in the demolition of a large part of the defenses. The garrison accepted the morning's deluge of shells as part of the usual daily program and did not fully realise their danger until the British infantry was seen approaching in the darkness.

The British advance north of Beaumont-Hamel was held up on a front about 1,000 yards west of Serre. The first detachment captured some German trenches and passed eastward toward the village. Suddenly hidden machine guns and infantry snipers, scattered in great profusion in the craters and other shelters, began firing in the backs of the attacking troops, and necessitated their withdrawal. North of Serre the British gained ground, but, owing to the flanking fire from the ridge immediately south, the position is subjected to an enfilading fire from higher ground in the neighborhood of the village.

A number of isolated pockets are being cleared of Germans in the intervening ground between Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. The British are firmly established on the western outskirts of the latter hamlet. The remaining fragments of the old German line immediately south of the Ancre, which were "pinched out" by the British flank pivoting to the northeast around the elbow of the stream, had been partially isolated since the capture of Schwaben redoubt. Three hundred Germans, the only survivors of the bombardment, were captured in this extensive system of riverside caves. Prior to the attack the only communication between these caves and the German rear was by a causeway across the Ancre, which could only be traversed at night.

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GERMAN SUCCESS IN AIR.

Berlin Says Allies Lost 104 Airplanes in October, Teutons 17.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the month of October the Entente Allies lost 104 airplanes on the Western, Eastern, and Balkan fronts, while the Germans lost seventeen machines, according to today's official German statement. The text reads:

With great success in the month of October our flying forces fulfilled their heavy and protracted task, especially in the Western war theatre. Special acknowledgment and thanks are deserved by the observation fliers of the artillery and infantry. They were protected by the battle airplanes, which also splendidly fulfilled their special tasks and by the anti-aircraft guns.

We lost seventeen airplanes. Our enemies in the West, in the East and in the Balkans lost 104 airplanes, eighty-three of them in air fights, fifteen shot down from the ground, and six by being forced to land behind our lines. Sixty hostile airplanes are in our possession. Forty-four machines were seen to fall down on the other side of the lines.

BLACKLIST LEGAL, BRITAIN CONTENDS

Continued from Page 1.

lar criminal kind, which I know that they are the first to discountenance and deplore."

Full Text of the Note.

Ambassador Page's letter forwarding the note and the text of the communication are as follows:

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State.

American Embassy, London, Oct. 12, 1916.

Sir: With reference to the department's telegram, No. 3,578, of July 26, 1916, 10 P. M., and to my telegram, No. 5,063, of the 11th inst., I have the honor to inclose herewith a printed copy of a note I have received from the Foreign Office concerning the Trading with the Enemy act.

I have, &c.,
WALTER HINES PAGE.

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Ambassador W. H. Page.

Foreign Office, Oct. 10, 1916.

Your Excellency: His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the note which your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me on the 28th July last, with respect to the addition of certain firms in the United States of America to the statutory list compiled and issued in accordance with "the Trading with the Enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915."

2. You will recall that shortly after this act became law I had the honor, in my note of the 16th February last, in reply to your note of the 26th January, to explain the object of the act. It is a piece of purely municipal legislation, and provides that his Majesty may by proclamation prohibit persons in the United Kingdom from trading with any persons in foreign countries who might be specified in such proclamations or in any subsequent orders. It also imposes appropriate penalties upon persons in the United Kingdom who violate the provisions of this statute.

3. That is all. His Majesty's Government neither purport nor claim to impose any disabilities or penalties upon neutral individuals or upon neutral commerce. The measure is simply one which enjoins those who owe allegiance to Great Britain to cease having trade relations with persons who are found to be assisting or rendering service to the enemy.

Surprised at Our Stand.

4. I can scarcely believe that the United States Government intend to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign State to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest. The right to do so is so obvious that I feel sure that the protest which your Excellency handed to me has been founded on a misconception of the scope and intent of the measures which have been taken.

5. This view is strengthened by some of the remarks which are made in the note. It is, for instance, stated that these measures are "inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in war." The note then proceeds to point out that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with any of the nations now at war. His Majesty's Government readily admit that the citizens of every neutral nation are free to trade with belligerent countries. The United States Government will no doubt equally readily admit that they do so, subject to the right of the other belligerent to put an end to that trade by every means within his power which is recognized by international law, by such measures, for instance, as the seizure of neutral goods as contraband, or for breach of blockade, &c. The legislation, however, to which exception is taken does not belong to that class of measures. It is purely municipal. It is an exercise of the sovereign right of an independent State over its own citizens and nothing more. This fact has not, I feel sure, been fully realized by the Government of the United States of America, for the note maintains that the Government cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered and extended at will in derogation of the right of its citizens; and says that "conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated, except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere."

No Property Interference.

6. As I have said above, the legislation merely prohibits persons in the United Kingdom from trading with certain specified individuals, who by reason of their nationality or their association are found to support the cause of the enemy, and trading with whom will therefore strengthen that cause. So far as that legislation is concerned, no rights or property of these specified individuals are interfered with; neither they nor their property are condemned or confiscated; they are as free as they were before to carry on their business. The only disability they suffer is that British subjects are prohibited from giving to them the support and assistance of British credit and British property.

7. The steps which his Majesty's Government are taking under the above-mentioned act are not confined to the United States of America; the policy is being pursued in all neutral countries. Nay, more. With the full consent of the Allied Governments, firms, even in Allied countries, are being placed on the statutory list if they are firms with whom it is necessary to prevent British subjects from trading. These considerations may, perhaps, serve to convince the Government of the United States that the measures, now being taken, are not directed against neutral trade in general. Still less are they directed against American trade in particular; they are part of the general belligerent operations designed to weaken the enemy's resources.

8. I do not read your note of the 28th July as maintaining that his Majesty's Government are obliged by any rule of international law to give to those, who are actively assisting the cause of their enemies, whether they be established in neutral or in enemy territory, the facilities which flow from participation in British commerce. Any such proposition would be so manifestly untenable that there is no reason to refute it. The feelings, which, I venture to think, have prompted the note under reply must have been that the measures which we have been obliged to take will be expanded to an extent which will result in their interfering with genuine neutral commerce; perhaps, also, that they are not exclusively designed for belligerent purposes, but are rather an attempt to forward our own trade interests at the expense of neutral commerce, under the cloak of belligerency; and, lastly, that they are, from a military point of view, unnecessary.

May Extend the List.

9. Upon these points I am able to give to the Government and people of the United States the fullest assurances. Upon the first point, it is true, as your note says, that the name of a firm may be added to the statutory list of persons with whom British persons may not trade whenever, on account of the enemy association of such firm, it seems expedient to do so. But the Government of the United States can feel confident that this system of prohibitions will not be carried further than is absolutely necessary. It has been forced upon us by the circumstances of the present war. To extend it beyond what is required in order to secure its immediate purpose—the weakening of the resources of our opponents—or to allow it to interfere with what is really the genuine neutral trade of a country with which we desire to have the closest commercial intercourse, would be contrary to British interests.

10. As to the second point, there seem to be individuals in the United States and elsewhere whom it is almost impossible to convince that the measures we take are measures against our enemies and not intended merely to foster the trade at the expense of that of neutral countries. I can only reiterate what has been repeatedly explained before, that his Majesty's Government have no such unworthy object in view. We have, in fact, in all the steps we have taken to prevent British subjects from trading with these specified firms, been most careful to cause the least possible dislocation of neutral trade, as much in our interests as in those of the neutral.

11. I turn now to the question whether the circumstances of the present war are such as to justify resort on the part of his Majesty's Government to this novel expedient.

12. As the United States Government are well aware, the Anglo-American practice has in times past been to treat domicile as the test of enemy character, in contradistinction to the Continental practice, which has always regarded nationality as the test. The Anglo-American rule crystallized at the time when means of transport and communication were less developed than now, and when in consequence the actions of a person established in a distant country could have but little influence upon a struggle.

Hits at Germans Here.

13. Today the position is very different. The activities of enemy subjects are ubiquitous, and under modern conditions it is easy for them, wherever resident, to remit money to any place where it may be required for the use of their own Government, or to act in other ways calculated to assist its purposes and to damage the interests of the powers with whom it is at war. No elaborate exposition of the situation is required to show that full use has been and is being made of these opportunities.

14. The experience of the war has proved abundantly, as the United States Government will readily admit, that many Germans in neutral countries have done all in their power to help the cause of their own country and to injure that of the Allies; in fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that German houses abroad have in a large number of cases been used as an integral part of an organization, deliberately conceived and planned as an engine for the furtherance of German political and military ambitions.

It is common knowledge that German business establishments in foreign countries have been not merely centres of German trade, but active agents for the dissemination of German political and social influence, and for the purpose of espionage. In some cases they have even been used as bases of supply for German cruisers, and in other cases as organizers and paymasters of miscreants employed to destroy by foul means factories engaged in making, or ships engaged in carrying, supplies required by the Allies.

Such operations have been carried out in the territory even of the United States itself, and I am bound to observe, what I do not think will be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particularly criminal kind, which I know that they are the first to discountenance and deplore.

15. In the face of enemy activities of this nature it was essential for his Majesty's Government to take steps that should at least deprive interests, so strongly hostile, of the facilities and advantages of unrestricted trading with British subjects. The public opinion of this country would not have tolerated the prolongation of the war by the continued liberty of British subjects to trade with and so to enrich the firms in foreign countries whose wealth and influence were alike at the service of the enemy.

16. Let me repeat that his Majesty's Government make no such claim to dictate to citizens of the United States, nor to those of any other neutral country, as to the persons with whom they are or are not to trade. They do, however, maintain the right, which in the present crisis is also their duty towards the people of this country and to their allies, to withhold British facilities from those who conduct their trade for the benefit of our enemies. If the value to these firms of British facilities is such as to lead them to prefer to give up their trade with our enemies rather than to run the risk of being deprived of such facilities, his Majesty's Government can not admit that their acceptance of guarantees to that effect is either arbitrary or incompatible with international law or comity.

17. There is another matter with which I should like to deal.

18. The idea would seem to be prevalent in some quarters that the military position is now such that it is unnecessary for his Majesty's Government to take any steps which might prejudice, even to a slight extent, the commerce of neutral countries, that the end of the war is in sight, and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can affect the ultimate result.

End of War Not in Sight.

19. If that were really the position, it is possible that the measures taken by his Majesty's Government might be described as uncalled for, but it is not. We may well wish that it were so. Even though the military situation of the Allies has greatly improved, there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them, and one which in justice to the principles for which they are fighting imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents.

20. One observation which is very commonly heard is that certain belligerent acts, even though lawful, are too petty to have any influence upon a struggle of such magnitude. It is, I know, difficult for those who have no immediate contact with war to realise with what painful anxiety men and women in this country must regard even the smallest acts which tend to increase, if only by a hair's breadth, the danger in which their relatives and friends daily stand, or to prolong, if only by a minute, the period during which they are to be exposed to such perils.

21. Whatever inconvenience may be caused to neutral nations by the exercise of belligerent rights, it is not to be compared for an instant to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war, even for a week.

Barring Use of Ships.

22. One other matter should be mentioned, namely, the exclusion from ships using British coal of goods belonging to firms on the statutory list. This is enforced by rendering it a condition of the supply of bunker coal. What legal objection can be taken to this course? It is British coal; why should it be used to transport the goods of those who are actively assisting our enemies? Nor is this the only point. It must be remembered that the German Government by their submarine warfare have sought to diminish the world's tonnage; they have sunk illegally and without warning hundreds of peaceful merchant ships, belonging not only to allied countries but to neutrals as well. Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Spanish, Greek ships, have all been sunk. Between June 1 and Sept. 30, 1916, 162 vessels have been sunk by enemy submarines; 75 of these were British, 123 allied, and 66 neutrals. These totals included ten British vessels which were sunk without warning and involved the loss of eighty-one lives; two allied, one of which involved the loss of two lives, no information being available as to the other, and three neutral, involving a loss of one life. Even so, the British loss is appalling. Probably other vessels were sunk without warning and more lives than those enumerated were lost. It may be added that where those on board did escape it was, as a rule, only by taking to open boats.

23. One of the first enterprises to feel the loss of tonnage has been the Commission of Relief in Belgium. Relief ships have themselves been repeatedly sunk, and in spite of all the efforts of his Majesty's Government, in spite of the special facilities given for the supply of coal to ships engaged in the commission's service, that body is constantly unable to import into Belgium the foodstuffs absolutely necessary to preserve the life of the population. Can it then be wondered that the British Government are anxious to limit the supply of British coal in such a way as to reserve it as far as possible to ships genuinely employed in allied or neutral trade?

Recalls Civil War.

24. There is, indeed, one preoccupation in regard to this use of coaling advantages by his Majesty's Government which is, no doubt, present in the minds of neutrals, and which I recognise. I refer to the apprehension that the potential control over means of transportation, thus possessed by one nation, might be used for the disruption of the trade of the world in the selfish interests of that nation.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, take this opportunity to declare that they are not unmindful of the obligations of those who possess sea power, nor of the traditional policy pursued by the British Empire by which such power has been regarded as a trust and has been exercised in the interests of freedom. They require no representations to recall such considerations to mind, but they cannot admit that, in the circumstances of the times their present use of their coal resources, a use which only differs in extent from that exercised by the United States in the civil war in the case of vessels proceeding to such ports as Nassau, is obnoxious to their duties or their voluntary professions.

25. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling to mind the instructions issued by Lord Russell on July 5, 1862, to the merchants of Liverpool in regard to trade with the Bahamas. His Lordship there advised British subjects that their "true remedy" would be to "refrain from this species of trade" on the ground that "it exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers."

26. His Majesty's Government do not ask the Government of the United States to take any such action as this, but they cannot believe that the United States Government will question their right to lay upon British merchants, in the interests of the safety of the British Empire, for which they are responsible, the same prohibitions as Lord Russell issued fifty years ago out of consideration for the interests and feelings of a foreign nation. Suspicions and insinuations which would construe so simple an action as an opening for secret and unavowed designs on neutral rights should have no place in the relations between two friendly countries.

27. I trust that the explanations contained in this note will destroy such suspicions and correct the erroneous views which prevail in the United States on the subject.

I have, &c.,
GREY OF FALLODON.

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TEUTONS ADVANCE ON RUMANIAN FRONT

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REOCCUPY GYERGYO HILLS

Rumanian Flotilla on the Danube Shells Left Wing of Mackensen's Dobrudja Army.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Desperate efforts are being made by the Austrian and German forces under General von Falkenhayn to break through the Rumanian defense on the Transylvanian front and in the region of Orsova, on the Danube, in Hungary, near the Rumanian border, where, Reuter's Bucharest correspondent reports, powerful Teutonic reinforcements have been sent in the hope of recapturing the town and re-establishing communications with Bulgaria by way of the river, which now is commanded by the Rumanian guns. On the Transylvanian Mountain front the invaders, it is admitted officially, have captured the village of Bumbeshti, in the Jiul Valley, south of Vulcan Pass, and have also forced the Rumanians back in the Alt Valley.

Following is the Russian official account of these operations:

In Transylvania attacks of the enemy in the Trotus, Oituz, and Tirgujuiu Valleys have been repulsed. In the Alt Valley the enemy's persistent attacks succeeded in forcing back the Rumanian troops slightly. In the Jiul Valley the enemy has taken possession of the village of Bumbeshti.

The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

The Rumanian official report reads:

On the western frontier of Moldavia, in the Trotus and Uzul Valleys our artillery silenced enemy guns. Between the Uzul Valley and the valley of the River Casin the enemy has attacked without interruption from Oct. 29 until today. All his attacks have been repulsed in sanguinary manner. We counterattacked and captured two officers, eighty-one men, three machine guns, and some war material.

From the Putna Valley to Predelus there is nothing of importance to report, apart from artillery bombardments and minor engagements. In the Frahova Valley there has been an intense artillery bombardment.

In the region of Dragoslavele the enemy attacked with infantry and heavy artillery, compelling our troops to give way on the left wing. On the right bank of the Alt the enemy violently attacked positions which changed hands several times and finally, by employing fresh troops of superior numbers, made progress. After desperate struggles our troops were compelled to withdraw to the south of Bumbeshti.

There have been artillery, patrol, and infantry actions along the Cerna (Southern Transylvania.)

On the southern front, along the Danube, there were no developments. The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

Our flotilla arrived yesterday at Seimeni (on the Danube north of Cernavoda) and bombarded the enemy's left flank.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian forces have retired from the Gyergyo Mountains, in Northern Transylvania, to the Rumanian frontier as a result of German and Austro-Hungarian attacks, says today's German official statement. To the south of Tulghes Pass, the statement adds, Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian battalions made progress despite the tenacious defense of the Rumanians. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern War Theatre, Front of Prince Leopold—There were no important engagements.

Front of Archduke Charles—Northeast of Jakobeny, in the forest of the Carpathians, Russian detachments were chased from the front of our positions by our fire.

The Russians retired from the Gyergyo Mountains to the frontier on account of attacks made by German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

To the south of Tulghes Pass Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian battalions made progress in spite of tenacious defense.

On both sides of Oituz Pass yesterday there were minor engagements for some heights.

On the Transylvania south front the engagements continue successful for us. An additional several hundred prisoners were made. At Rothenthurm Pass six officers and 650 men were captured.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja.)—There is nothing new to report. Austro-Hungarian monitors once more gave proof of their efficiency by bringing in after an engagement near the Rumanian bank of the Danube, in the vicinity of Giurgiu, seven boats of a tow, of which five were laden with cargo.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki says:

"It is semi-officially announced from Sofia that the Bulgarian Government will take over the administration of the Dobrudja region of Rumania, consequent upon an agreement with the Central Empires recognizing Burgarian sovereignty over the occupied region."

Denies Damage to German Raiders.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German torpedo boats that made a raid in the Gulf of Finland on Nov. 11 did not encounter any hostile craft, nor was there any fog prevalent at the time to hinder pursuit by the Russians, says the Overseas News Agency today, quoting "competent German authority" to this effect. The statement is made in view of the Russian report that the majority of the German craft were sunk by the Russians, who had to abandon pursuit, it was stated, because of dense fog.

PLEDGES BRITAIN TO PEACE IDEALS

Lord Bryce Declares American Co-operation Is Essential After the War.

PRAISES ELECTION SPIRIT

Admires "the Dignity and Moderation of Language" During the Presidential Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Another step in the direction of the objects aimed at by the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is President, was taken today at a meeting of the Mayflower Club, where Lord Bryce presided over a representative gathering.

Last August London dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES indicated that the British Government took a favorable view of the proposals of which President Wilson had expressed approval, and Viscount Grey since then has spoken officially on the subject.

An effort was recently made by two little known members of Parliament to identify an English society still less known with the proposals of the league, but the letter which they addressed to The London Times met, generally speaking, with unfavorable comment, chiefly on the ground that Englishmen's main duty at present was to "get on with the war."

Today's meeting was of a very different character and importance. It was a really serious effort to begin the creation of public sentiment, without which the British Government could not expect to carry through a policy of the kind outlined by the League to Enforce Peace.

Lord Bryce, in a carefully considered speech, emphasized the fact that the present war must be prosecuted until German militarism was crushed, but said that after that American assistance in safeguarding the peace of the world would be eminently desirable.

Admires Spirit of Our Election.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Bryce, the former British Ambassador to the United States, and Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford were the principal speakers today at a meeting of the Mayflower Club, which is composed of British and Americans and has as its object the perpetuation of the memory of the Pilgrims. The meetings were held in the reception room of the House of Commons, and among those present was the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page.

Referring to the Presidential election in the United States, Lord Bryce said:

"All that would be fitting to say here is that we admire the tranquillity and perfect order with which such a gigantic piece of work as the casting of a vote over a whole continent has been conducted, and we admire no less the dignity and moderation of language displayed during the exciting contest by the two candidates, both men conspicuous for their ability and force of character.

"Questions as to the exercise of belligerent rights have always arisen, and must always be expected to arise, between belligerents and neutrals in naval war. Those that have arisen between the Allies and the United States are happily such as can be disposed of by pacific negotiations, and need not affect the permanent friendship of peoples attached to one another by so many ties. At this moment the friendship of our two nations is of more importance, not only to us, but to the world, than perhaps ever before.

"For what is the state of the world? This war has brought upon it more widespread calamities than any previous war. We are asking ourselves whether we must expect such calamities to go on recurring in the future. Is all this suffering to have been vain? After the war will international fears, hatreds, and suspicions return, and will great armaments—a still heavier burden to already impoverished peoples—have again to be maintained?

"The only method suggested for preventing these things is a combination of peace-loving nations to be formed after the war and after the treaty of settlement for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace.

"The simplest way of doing this is to require that every international dispute shall be submitted to arbitration or conciliation before any resort to arms. Such a plan could not be carried out without the co-operation of neutral nations, and especially of the greatest of the neutral nations.

America Can No Longer Stand Apart.

"The United States has hitherto stood apart in isolation, but isolation is no longer possible. Every country is now affected and its safety threatened by the spirit of anti-democratic aggression. The United States has avoided entangling alliances. But a league of peace would be no entangling alliance. It would be a smoothing down and straightening out of difficulties that threaten to embroil the world.

"Already many leading statesmen have proposed such a scheme as I have outlined. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes have given it their hearty approval. Public opinion in both parties alike is daily growing in its favor.

"Here in Great Britain we cannot take practical steps till this war has been—as it certainly will be—fought through to a decisive victory. But meantime we may begin to consider what those practical steps should be, and we can assure our willingness to cooperate in a work to which our common ideals turn. We are both peace-loving peoples; we both desire to respect the rights of every nation, small or great. Neither of us seeks to dominate the world either by war or in commerce. We both love freedom, and wish to see it everywhere prevail.

"Let us try to realize these common ideals, and let us consecrate our friendship in an effort to secure for mankind the blessing of an enduring peace."

Professor Gilbert Murray gave a review of the American attitude toward the war as he observed it during a recent visit to the United States. He said that the war would not result in the perpetuation of hatred between the belligerent peoples. He also approved of a league for maintaining peace between nations.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The battle of Ancre Brook, (it is a more exact title than the battle of the Somme when we are considering the British attack of Monday,) as it has been so far reported, is an example of excellent strategy of a local character.

The British lines were astride the brook, the northern wing bending back to the west at the crook in the stream, the southern wing, paralleling almost exactly the stream's course as far south as a point below St. Pierre Divion, where the line broke away abruptly to the east at right angles. The German lines were thus facing almost due west on the north bank, while on the south they faced west for only a half mile and then faced south. The Ancre, which in the bend and for several miles each side of it, is very marshy, and, because of the recent heavy rains, was far out of its banks, is not an unformidable obstacle. The Germans were then fighting with the stream and its wide marsh belt at their backs and but a half mile distant. Discretion would have counseled falling back behind the brook long ago just as the French did at the Brook of Forges during the battle of Verdun. But the Germans are stubborn, have a tendency to belittle and underrate their opponents, and are consequently overconfident of their own powers of resistance. This has been shown a number of times in the course of the battle of the Somme. The Germans have held on too long, have tempted fate, and have lost.

The most striking thing about this attack on the Ancre is the large number of prisoners taken on such a narrow front. It is this phase of the engagement that stamps it as an unusually happy strategic move.

The preliminary artillery bombardment was inpartially directed against the lines both north and south of the brook. When the infantry went forward south of the river, moving north, the Germans defending this section of the line were caught in a trap. There is no road leaving the section between the British lines and the brook and running eastward except the one road close along the river to Grandcourt. This road was under the constant and heavy fire of the British artillery, so that its use by the Germans for the purpose of retreat was out of the question. A retreat across the stream was equally impossible. The stream itself, as I have said, offered a great obstacle to such a manoeuvre, and even if it did not the guns of the British north of the river controlled the line of retreat at least half way to Miraumont.

The Germans were thus caught in a trap, one law of which was the brook and the other the advancing British infantry. It was in this trap that the majority of prisoners were taken.

The fundamental rules of strategy are almost invariable. It is folly to think that because you happen to be intrenched with unusual strength that you can afford to ignore them. The chances are ten to one that if you do you will have to pay the consequences. One of these rules is that your line of retreat should always be open and unobstructed. This is just where the Germans failed, and is the reason why their defeat, as measured by the number of prisoners taken, was so severe. There was no line of retreat. It was totally and absolutely closed, and the gates were barred.

No line is so strong that it cannot be broken. And what is more, if you have the shell, it need not be at an enormous sacrifice in men. The British evidently had the shell. The German reports testify to this. They also have what is of great value in the present fighting, the advantage of the initiative. They can strike wherever their judgment dictates. They have the men, they have the guns. The Germans cannot know where the next blow is to fall, and they cannot man their defenses in sufficient force to guard all sections of their front. The British can, therefore, and do, force a concentration at one point and then strike with unabated force at another. This has become the characteristic of the Somme fighting during the last three weeks.

These sharp thrusts are always accompanied by the element of surprise, which is an important factor. Give the Germans, with their well-known and fully recognized powers of resistance, sufficient time to prepare for the defense of a given position, and without an absolutely overwhelming superiority of artillery, the losses accompanying the taking of sections of their line will be almost prohibitive. When they are surprised at the point of attack, however, as they very evidently were in this last case, it is highly probable that the losses of the offensive are no greater than those of the defense.

The battle of the Ancre is not yet over as shown by the late British report of yesterday, which showed that the British had straightened out their line by the occupation of the small village of Beaucourt and the small angle which was left east of Divion. The town of Grandcourt seems to be the next on the list, and is in a serious position. The British lines on the west are close to the outskirts of the village, and their guns control all the exits from the village toward the north. South of the village these guns can reach the lines both south and east of the town, so that the only protected ground is toward the north.

But Grandcourt is but another step. What the British have in immediate view is Miraumont. Not that this village possesses any unique strategic advantage. It does not. While it is a railroad town, it derives no advantage from this fact. But once in firm possession of Miraumont, a considerable section of what remains of the salient is taken in reverse, in flank, and in front, so that it will not be a particularly hard matter for the British to draw a straight line from Miraumont to Hébuterne and snuff out all that portion of the salient west of that line.

No move which the British have made in the last month has been so full of possibilities as the taking of the turning point of the German line at Divion, and it is certain that the trenches behind will not be so strongly constructed nor capable of so effective a defense.

The French in the meantime have not been idle. The village of Saillisel is completely in their hands. This town, the struggle for which has been so desperate, is of peculiar value. It is the one factor which controls the woods of St. Pierre Vaast. As long as the Germans continued to hold the village the woods were safe. Once the village is firmly in French hands, the woods are turned and the French are in a position to strike at the German lines in the woods from the rear. Later, when the opportunity presents itself, we will see the relation between this situation and Péronne.

ORDERS ELECTIONS FOR A POLISH COUNCIL

German Governor Will Appoint a Third of It and Attend Its Sessions.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In accordance with the views expressed by all portions of the Polish population that the first step should be taken now in order to make possible their collaboration in the country's government prior to the establishment of their own State, Governor General von Beseler has ordered that an election be held in order to form a State Council, says the Overseas News Agency.

Concerning the participation of the districts of the Kingdom of Poland under Austro-Hungarian administration, an agreement will be reached with competent authorities. In the Government General of Warsaw the elections for the State Council will be held under the following plan:

"In agricultural districts township meetings and in Warsaw and Lodz the Town Councils will elect an aggregate of seventy delegates who, under the principle of proportional representation, will elect eight members of the State Council. Four other members of the council are to be appointed by the Governor General, who will preside over the council. The State Council will deliberate on bills and will have the right to initiate proposals for Parliament. Bills and other measures of importance to the country may also be brought before the Diet for deliberation and decision by the State Council, which will have the right to levy taxes and issue loans.

"The debates in the State Council and the Diet, at which the chief of the administration will be present as the Government's delegate, are to be in the Polish language."

The uniform of the new Polish Army is described by the Overseas News Agency as combining happily a suggestion of the uniform of the Polish troops which fought under Napoleon I. and that of the present Polish Legions. The blouse of the Legions is to be worn, bearing on the left arm the Polish eagle just as it appeared on the lance of the Polish Uhlans of Napoleon's time.

ASSAILS TEUTONS' PLANS.

Russian Leader Says "Independence" Prevents Union.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 15.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"At the opening session of the Duma M. Garusseviz, leaaer of the Polish Parliamentary Party, delivered the reply of the Russian Poles to Germany's declaration of inaependence in Poland, saying:

"'In the very midst of the war the Germanic Powers have had the audacity to anticipate the destiny not only of Poland but of all Central Europe. The Polish Kingdom founded by the Germans will depend in many respects on the Germanic Powers, and will certainly become a weapon of German imperialism.

"'The Polish provinces of Prussia, the cradle of the Polish people, are condemned to an implacable process of Germanization in the future. Galicia remains in the power of the Hapsburgs, and under the pretense of autonomy is deprived of all influence on the internal life of Austria.

"'The Polish people will not consent to a settlement opposed to all their aspirations, the aim of which is the resurrection of the whole of Poland—a resurrection which the war has made a certainty.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES REACH DUTCH SOIL

Passengers from Seized Liner Tell of Ill Treatment at Hands of Germans.

FLUSHING, Holland, Nov. 14.—The three Americans who were on board the Dutch mail steamer Koningen Regentes when the steamer was captured and taken into Zeebrugge by a German submarine, are now safely back on Dutch soil.

They had an experience which they say they are not anxious to repeat. They are Thomas Smith, an American courier; William Goodbody, a New York attorney who had been in attendance upon a legal case in The Hague, and Howard Kimbiay. Mr. Smith smilingly asked to be excused from talking owing to his position, and contented himself with saying that he felt very comfortable now and that he did not desire to make a complaint. Mr. Goodbody gave to The Associated Press the following account of his four days' experience:

"We were kept aboard the steamer in Zeebrugge Harbor from Friday until Monday, with uncertainty as to our fate, wondering what would happen next. While aboard we had enough to eat, but the babies on the vessel suffered from a scarcity of milk. Monday morning the passengers were put on board a train, which we neutrals supposed would take us straight across the Dutch frontier. We were mistaken, for the first stop came at Ghent, where we were put on a siding. It appeared that the authorities had no instructions about us, and none desired to take any responsibility.

"Probably the Germans did not want us to see the country, for it was dark when we were sent on to Malines. Here again no one seemed to know about us, and no food was procurable. All we had then was a bottle of milk for the babies, while the adults shared a dry loaf of bread. After the stop at Malines we got to Antwerp at midnight. There we found the same conditions as at Ghent and Malines. No accommodations had been provided for us because the authorities had received no instructions. In a large station room, which was bereft of all comfort, men, women, and children had to sleep on dirty mattresses spread on the floor. This was the most uncomfortable night, but with great difficulty we at least were able to procure some bread.

"On the whole, our treatment by the Germans after we had got off the steamer was decidedly unpleasant. Especially the Belgian women were treated with unnecessary harshness. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning another train took us toward Holland. At the frontier station of Esschen the customs authorities were not troublesome. The proceedings were only formal there, and we were glad to get to Roosendaal and finally to Flushing."

BLAMES MIDDLEMAN FOR HIGH FOOD PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

ceived, as all perceive, that until we were fed rational and spiritual processes were impossible. So that the function of the farmer is, so to say, the initial function of life, and in this initial function it is my ambition, as I am sure it is yours, that the farmers of the United States should lead by way of conspicuous example.

"I wish that all problems of Government were displayed in as clear lines of duty as this problem of government with regard to how the farmer ought to be treated is displayed. I wish, for example, that foreign affairs were as simple as agriculture. The great satisfaction about what you have to discuss is that when once our duty is determined, we have got a great force of intelligence to go forward in the line of duty.

"I did not intend when I came here to say as much as I have, or to discourse in the least about agriculture, but I did want to congratulate you upon the opportunity now to study upon a scale as wide as the world the great business in which you are engaged, and to express my very profund interest in the more recent developments of agriculture in the United States which have been converting it from an occupation into a systematic business; which have been introducing the things which make a free country—counsel and co-operation.

"The thing that make a free country vital is the large number of people who get together to do important things without asking the leave of the Government to do them. The striking thing about a great country like the United States is that if the Government neglected everything, the people would do it; that you do not beckon to the people of the United States. They command you to go on, and things that are neglected they have got plenty of brains to get together and do for themselves.

"All these organizations of business men and manufacturers and advertising men and farmers, and everybody else that has the same occupation, are just a great combination of brains to keep alive the whole vital intelligence of the nation. They do not wait on anybody's invitation to do things unpremeditated for them. They illustrate at every turn of what they do the extraordinary vitality of this nation. The farmers have got together long enough, and it is only recently that the country has appreciated just how much it has left to the farmer to do what the Government ought to have done for him. I am very proud to have lived in a time and be affiliated with the Government at a time when these things were becoming manifest, and the duty of the Government toward the farmer was partially performed."

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WILL NAME NEW ARBITER.

Britain to Fill the Vacancy on the International Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Great Britain is taking steps to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of the members of the Permanent International Commision created by the British-American treaty of 1914 to settle disputes between the two Governments which are not adjustable by diplomatic methods.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, made this announcement today in reply to a questioner in the House of Commons

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Pictures to Keep.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine. 10 cents; $3 a year. Bound volumes of past numbers by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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WATCH CALIFORNIA VOTE FOR A SPLIT

Continued from Page 1.

betting market on the Curb. Odds of 1 to 6 that Hughes would yet win out were actively quoted, and a bet of $100 to $600 was reported put through by Frederick Schwede, a Curb man. When the market closed the odds were quoted at 1 to 5, but no bets were reported at this figure.

It appeared on the Stock Exchange as though many traders who went short of stocks on the news of the President's re-election hastened to cover their contracts because of the rumors. Uncertainty over the California count was heightened by impaired wire service with the West, due to the cold wave and snow. Leaders at Republican National Committee headquarters said they were at a loss to account for the rumor.

HUGHES GAINS IN MINNESOTA.

Latest Revision of Returns Makes Republican Lead 1,004.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—The Hughes lead in Minnesota suffered many changes today, but tonight stood at slightly more than 1,000. Returns came slowly into the capital today, and there were several differences between them and unofficial returns previously published. There was a consistent gain for Hughes in the afternoon figures.

The vote tonight, after a complete recheck, stood: Wilson, 178,280; Hughes, 179,284. Hughes's plurality, 1,004.

Added sheets from the County Auditors are expected tomorrow at the State House, and will be gone over unofficially.

Little Change in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 14.—President Wilson made a net gain of forty votes over Charles E. Hughes in official returns from five New Mexico counties reported today to the Secretary of State. The unofficial tabulation, including the official count in the five counties, tonight shows 610 of the 638 precincts in the State have been heard from. The count stands: Hughes, 29,334; Wilson, 31,444, a Wilson lead of 2,224. It is expected a week will elapse before all returns have been received officially.

SOLDIERS' BALLOTS ARRIVE.

Will Be Sorted at Albany and Sent to Local Election Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—More than 40 of the iron bound boxes which conveyed the blank ballots to the 11,000 New York militiamen at McAllen and Pharr, Texas, were returned to Secretary of State Hugo before he closed his office tonight. These cases began to arrive yesterday. They contained the votes of nearly 7,000 of the militiamen.

When the envelopes are all received and sorted they will be sent unopened to the local boards of elections which, under the law, must satisfy themselves of the right of the vote to be cast in their district. Then the envelopes must be opened and the ballots dropped into the ballot box, without inspection. When all are so deposited they must be canvassed.

Henry G. Adams, chief of the election bureau of the Secretary of State's office who went to the border to assist in the election, returned today and took up the work of supervising the distribution of the ballots in their sealed envelopes. He said that probably 60 per cent. of the New York soldiers availed themselves of the franchise. If the remainder of the ballots come along without hindrance he believes the distribution can be completed within a week.

WILSON TO TAKE THE OATH SUNDAY

First Swearing Into Office on March 4 Will Be Repeated the Following Day.

RULING BY JOHN MARSHALL.

Chief Justice in 1821 Wrote That Executive Power Was Suspended for a Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—After an examination of its records in a search for precedents, the State Department holds "that in its view there is no interval between the term of one President and the beginning of his successor, although there may be a slight interval when the executive power is suspended." The department also holds that the fact that President Wilson's first term will expire on a Sunday will not leave a hiatus in the office of President until noon of Monday, March 5, 1917, when Mr. Wilson will formally take the oath of office for a second term.

In order to obviate the raising of any question as to what person is exercising the functions of Chief Executive on Sunday, March 4, 1917, Secretary Lansing will advise President Wilson to take the oath for a second term on that day. The oath will be readministered to Mr. Wilson on Monday, March 5.

The ruling of the State Department disposes of the theory that the Secretary of State—in this case, Mr. Lansing—will become Acting President or President ad interim for the period between midnight, of Saturday, March 3, 1917, and noon of Monday, March 5, when Mr. Wilson will be formally inaugurated for a second term. Search of the archives of the State Department brought to light sufficient evidence to lay the ghost of an historical tradition that Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins of New York served as President for the twenty-four hours of Sunday, March 4, 1821, between the first and second terms of President Monroe.

The position of the State Department is based mainly on a letter found in the archives, written by Chief Justice John Marshall to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, dated Feb. 20, 1821. Monroe had been elected President for the term beginning March 4, 1817, and re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1821. The Marshall letter shows that Adams, in conversation with the Chief Justice, had spoken of the fact that March 4, 1821, would fall on a Sunday and he was concerned to know whether it would be proper or permissible for President Monroe to take the oath of office for the second term on that day and if his failure to be inaugurated then would leave a hiatus in the office of President for the twenty-four hours.

The letter is in the handwriting of the Chief Justice and was copied at the State Department today for THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent out of a musty volume of records bound in sheepskin. In its application to the case of Woodrow Wilson, one of the interesting features is that while Mr. Wilson will still be President on Sunday, March, 1917, after his first term expires, he will not be constitutionally empowered to perform any executive function until he has taken the oath of office for a second term on Monday, March 5.

The letter of Chief Justice Marshall reads as follows:

"From Washington, Feb. 20, 1821.

"Sir:

"I have conversed with my brethren on the subject you suggested when I had the pleasure of seeing you, and will take the liberty to communicate the result.

"As the Constitution only provides that the President shall take the oath it prescribes 'before he enters on the execution of his office,' and as the law is silent on the subject, the time seems to be in some measure at the discretion of that high officer. There is an obvious propriety in taking the oath as soon as it can conveniently be taken, and thereby shortening the interval in which the executive power is suspended. But some interval is inevitable. The time of the actual President will expire, and that of the President-elect commence, at 12 in the night of the 3d of March. It has been usual to take the oath at midday on the 4th. Thus, there has been uniformly and voluntarily an interval of twelve hours during which the executive power could not be exercised. This interval may be unavoidably prolonged. Circumstances may prevent the declaration of the person who is chosen until it shall be too late to communicate the intelligence of his election until after the 4th of March. This occurred at the first election.

"Undoubtedly, on any pressing emergency the President might take the oath in the first hour of the 4th of March; but it has never been thought necessary so to do, and he has always named such hour as he deemed most convenient. If any circumstance should render it unfit to take the oath on the 4th of March, and the public business would sustain no injury by its being deferred till the 5th, no impropriety is perceived in deferring it till the 5th. Whether the fact that the 4th of March comes this year on Sunday be such a circumstance may, perhaps, depend very much on public opinion and feeling. Of this, from our retired habitats we are few, perhaps, less capable of forming a correct opinion than ourselves. Might we hazard a conjecture, it would rather be in favor of postponing the oath till Monday, unless some official duty should require its being taken on Sunday. But others who mix more in society than we do can give conjectures on this subject much more to be confided in than ours.

"With very great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"J. MARSHALL."

NOW BLAME HUGHES FOR HIS OWN DEFEAT

Republicans at Headquarters Analyze Figures to Show Him Weaker Than Wilson.

HIRAM JOHNSON ABSOLVED

Not California Cutting, but Losses in Many States, Given as Reason for Failure.

All day yesterday intimations of treason in the California Republican camp were voiced by Republican leaders at National Headquarters, but others whose loyalty could not be questioned warmly defended Hiram W. Johnson, the principal object of censure. Chairman William R. Willcox found on his desk yesterday morning an 800-word telegram from Johnson, in which he said nothing about the official count, but indulged in bitter recrimination against the Republican faction in California headed by National Committeeman William R. Crocker. Johnson declared that if there had been any knifing of Mr. Hughes in California, Mr. Crocker and his friends had done it.

Johnson found warm defenders at headquarters, not only among the Roosevelt men who came over to Hughes with the Colonel, but also among Republicans who have not been reckoned friendly to the Moose. Their study of election figures, they said, showed that Mr. Hughes did not fare worse in California than in other Republican States. One of these analysts gave figures to support the theory that the defeat of Mr. Hughes was not due primarily to what happened to him in California, but to his general weakness as a candidate. He reasoned this way:

In all 2,532,000 more votes were cast at last Tuesday's election than at the election four years ago, and of this increase President Wilson received 2,288,000, the balance of 564,000 going to Mr. Hughes. Yet in California and Illinois Mr. Hughes received an increase over the combined Republican-Progressive vote in 1912 of 570,000, or 6,000 more than his total increase when the vote of all States was counted, so that his defeat was certainly not due to knifing in California.

Here is a survey of the vote in a number of important States made by this analyst:

ARIZONA—Total increase over 1912, 29,000. Wilson, 19,000; Hughes, 10,000.

CALIFORNIA—Total increase, 143,000. Wilson, 129,000; Hughes, 268,000.

COLORADO—Total increase, 10,000. Wilson, 44,000 increase; Hughes, 34,000 decrease.

CONNECTICUT—Total increase, 23,000. Wilson, 25,000; Hughes, 2,000.

IDAHO—Total increase, 37,000. Wilson, 34,000 increase; Hughes, 4,000 decrease.

ILLINOIS—Total increase, 989,000. Wilson, 495,000; Hughes, 494,000.

INDIANA—Total increase, 77,000. Wilson, 51,000; Hughes, 26,000.

IOWA—Total increase, 28,000. Wilson, 30,000 increase; Hughes, 2,000 decrease.

KANSAS—Total increase, 353,000. Wilson, 171,000; Hughes, 82,000.

MAINE—Total increase, 8,000. Wilson, 13,000 increase; Hughes, 5,000 decrease.

MASSACHUSETTS—Total increase, 90,000. Wilson, 73,000 increase; Hughes, 33,000 decrease.

MINNESOTA—Total increase, 57,000. Wilson, 70,000 increase; Hughes, 13,000 decrease.

NEW JERSEY—Total increase, 61,000. Wilson, 31,000; Hughes, 30,000.

NEW YORK—Total increase, 119,000. Wilson, 101,000; Hughes, 18,000.

OHIO—Total increase, 345,000. Wilson, 155,000 increase; Hughes, 19,000 decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA—Total increase, 90,000. Wilson, 115,000 increase; Hughes, 25,000 decrease.

Mr. Willcox said he was waiting for the official count in close States before conceding the election to Hughes. Whatever criticism was called for by the agitation which has been started for a Congressional investigation of the use of money in the campaign Mr. Willcox said he would welcome such an inquiry.

Chairman Willcox had a talk with Mr. Hughes yesterday morning. Mr. Hughes also had a talk with National Committeeman Herbert Parsons and George W. Perkins. Afterward he took a long walk with Detective Lieut. Sylvester Briarton, who has acted as his bodyguard throughout the campaign, and spent the afternoon answering letters.

DEMOCRATS PAYING DEFICIT.

Committee Hopes to Pay $300,000 Debts Soon.

Responses to requests for contributions, sent out by the Democratic National Committee, to make up the deficiency of upwards of $300,000 in the campaign fund, have already begun to flow in, it was announced at Democratic headquarters yesterday. In the absence of Henry Morgenthau, head of the finance committee, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., and Wilbur W. Marsh, National Treasurer, received a number of checks yesterday. The subscriptions were for various sums, several of them being for $1.

Mr. Chadbourne said he was confident that the deficit would be made up before the end of the week. Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the National Committee, is expected in New York today. He will remain long enough to wind up the affairs of the committee.

May Disqualify Idaho Elector.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 14.—Because James E. Pincock, one of the four Democratic presidential electors chosen in Idaho, also was a candidate for the State legislature from Custer County and was elected, Idaho's electoral vote, banked of being four for President Wilson, is likely to stand three for Wilson and one for Hughes. It was reported here today that a law disqualifies any presidential elector who is also the holder of a State position, and Pincock's eligibility probably will be tested, political leaders her say. If he is disqualified, the highest Republican elector may cast his vote.

THE REIGN OF THE

Mason & Hamlin

PIANO

AMERICA has, for many years, led the world in the quality of pianos produced. One dominating name has succeeded another as something more beautiful, more enduring, has been evolved, the leadership always passing to the piano which is finer and more costly than those which have preceded it. To-day the Mason & Hamlin is universally acknowledged to be the most exquisitely beautiful piano the world has ever known—the choice of the connoisseur, and of those that buy the best that the world affords. Inspection is invited.

MASON & HAMLIN CO.

313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

BETTERED MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH and 47TH STS

"Fashions of the Hour"

For the Opera
the Horse Show—
Dinners-Dances-Debutante
Affairs-Theatre Parties
and other Social Activities

GOWNS WRAPS SUITS
COATS BLOUSES
MILLINERY FURS

A collection distinctly representative of the prevailing mode in all its phases

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor Broadway

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor Broadway

The Finishing Touch of A Man's Wardrobe

No man would think his outfit complete without a dress suit for evening wear, still a

Cutaway Coat and Vest at $22.50

are just as important for the semi-formal and formal occasions of the morning and afternoon. Many men wear them to business. The Cutaway Coat's long association with the Silk Hat has given the coat a stately bearing which it in turn passes on to the wearer.

Today no man who considers himself well dressed would be without a Cutaway Frock.

These Coats are made of dark Oxford Vicuna, silk lined, finished with braided edges. Well tailored along exceptionally graceful lines. The vest, of the same material and finish, shows the same careful workmanship.

High Grade Striped Worsted Trousers, $5.75

Well tailored of material of fine quality. Neat, striped effects in gray, black, and white—appropriate to complete a Cutaway outfit.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

On Sale To-day 9.00 A.M.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

On Sale To-day 9.00 A.M.

Snappy Brisk Weather

Calls for FURS

The influence of ready Cash is forcibly demonstrated in Macy's superb collection of Furs at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. Furs true to their names, the choicest pelts, including Coats, Wraps for Evening Wear, scarfs, collarettes and muffs, in a diversity of styles, from a simple scarf at **$9.89** to a luxurious coat of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) at **$349.00.**

Beautiful FUR COATS for Women

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat), made of selected skins, 45 inches long, full, flaring model; collar, cuffs and border of taupe wolf. **$349.00**

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat), 42 inches long; very full model, beautifully lined; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. **$149.00**

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat), 40 inches long, full and flaring, lovely lining of crepe de chine; collar and cuffs of natural skunk. **$129.00**

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat), wide, flaring model, luxuriously lined; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. **$139.00**

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat), very full, flaring model, lined with rich, brocaded silk. **$59.75**

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat), short, box model of selected skins; collar and border trimmed with natural skunk. **$97.75**

Real Scotch Mole, full, flaring model; collar, cuffs and deep border of blue or taupe flying squirrel. **$196.00**

Real Scotch Mole, full, flaring model; self collar and cuffs. **$149.00**

Natural Muskrat, very full, flaring model; self collar and cuffs. **$59.75**

Marmot, 48 inches long, full and flaring model. **$84.75**

A Remarkable Collection of Sets—Scarfs and Muffs.

Perfectly Matched Sets

Cross Fox, double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$129.00**

Hudson Blue Fox, double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$79.75**

Sitka Fox, double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$69.75**

Natural Fisher, double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$124.00**

Slate Fox, long open scarf and round shape muff. **$79.75**

Hudson Bay Sable, long stole and barrel shape muff, trimmed with tails. **$159.00**

Natural Cat Lynx, long double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$19.74**

Separate Scarfs

Red Fox, double fur animal. **$19.74**
Raccoon, double fur animal. **$7.74**
Seal Dyed Muskrat, smart cape collar effect. **$19.74**
Black Cat Lynx, cape collar effect. **$9.89**
Real Scotch Mole, cape collar. **$21.74**
Natural Skunk, double fur animal. **$11.74**
Yukon Fox, double fur animal. **$39.75**
Black Fox, double fur animal, **$15.74**
White Fox, long, flat, open scarf, lined with white. **$69.75**
Cross Fox, double fur animal. **$74.75**

Separate Muffs

Red Fox, barrel shape. **$24.74**
Natural Raccoon, barrel shape. **$9.74**
Seal Dyed Muskrat, canteen. **$16.74**
Black Cat Lynx, barrel shape. **$8.89**
Real Scotch Mole, barrel shape. **$27.75**
Natural Skunk, barrel shape. **$18.74**
Yukon Fox, barrel shape. **$36.75**
Black Fox, barrel shape. **$18.74**
White Fox, barrel shape. **$49.75**
Cross Fox, barrel shape. **$84.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway

For MEN

Distinctive Fur Lined Coats

This entire stock was selected early in the year at price concessions that were unparalleled. These savings, passed on to you, are reflected in the prices of these garments. Just how very low they are you may convince yourself of by comparing them with the prices asked elsewhere.

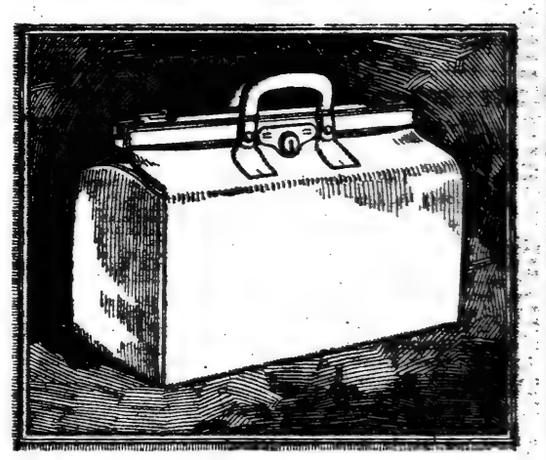
$59.75
Marmot lined coats with black or oxford shells. The oxford coats have Beaver collars and the black coats have Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) collars. All coats are double breasted with shawl collars.

$74.75
Lined with heavily furred Northern Muskrat, shells of either black or oxford broadcloth. Collars of solid Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) or Northern Otter. Double breasted shawl collar.

$94.50
Coats lined with Northern Muskrat, of which backs only were used. Shells of fine quality black or oxford broadcloth with long fur collar of Northern Otter or Beaver. Cut along the staple Ulster lines. Double breasted with shawl collar.

$139.00
Imported Burberry fleece shells, with Northern Muskrat linings. Collars of Beaver, Otter or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat). Several handsome models. The Hudson Seal collars are Notch style, the backs are belted. A variety of colors.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street.



THIS Kit Bag is made by us from the finest Oak-tanned young Steer leather. This is stitched to a heavy steel frame. The thread is pure linen, and waxed. The stitches are beautifully regular, and very close together. The leather is so superbly heavy that the frame can never rust through.

The lining is of heavy Persian Goat, very full, to prevent tearing. Even the side pockets are leather lined.

The massive locks and catches are of solid brass, their mechanism *keeps the bag closed*, and the bottom buttons are brass, with brass rivets.

The handles are of leather, padded comfortably with leather and reinforced with steel.

This bag is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839

177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street—154 Fifth Avenue

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fit Your Chauffeur For Cold Weather Driving

The man who drives your car faces the cold, cutting wind through most of his travels. His comfort is necessary to your safety, for only when he is fully protected against nipping cold and penetrating wind can he give his entire attention to his work—drive you safely and speedily through town and country.

Macy's Motor Apparel Department has given special attention to **Chauffeurs' Outfits** and finds that the ideal combination is a suit of Whipcord Serge with a Warm Frieze Overcoat. A cap of either material completes the outfit.

Frieze Overcoat: Double Breasted model, wool lined throughout. Convertible collar that may be buttoned to neck. Wind cuffs and belted back **$21.75**

Whipcord Suit: Of all wool, matching the gray frieze overcoat in color. Smart semi-**Norfolk Coat,** full Venetian lining. Full length Trousers or Knickerbockers. **$17.50**

Cap: To match, of frieze or whipcord **$1.79**

Complete Outfit **$41.04**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street.

FINDS FOOD AS HIGH HERE AS IN BERLIN

Mme. Frieda Hempel Says Germans in Capital Don't Show Effects of the War.

PRAISES PEOPLE'S SPIRIT

Americans, Singer Thinks, Are Not Victims of Ill-Feeling of Kaiser's Subjects.

Food prices in New York are fully as high as they are in Germany, according to a New York housekeeper who recently returned from a lengthy visit to Berlin. The housekeeper is Mme. Frieda Hempel, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the statement was made by Mme. Hempel yesterday, in her apartment at 271 Central Park West, where since her return she has been in daily contact with the cost of living in New York.

"Let me be sure," she said, "I will ask my maid,"—and the singer left the room for a few minutes. "The maid says it is so," Mme. Hempel resumed. "The prices of meat and eggs are about the same in Berlin as they are in New York," she says, "but on the whole, if there is any difference, the cost of living in New York at this time is greater than it is in Berlin. You see, that means a decided increase in Berlin, for ordinarily living expenses in Berlin are much lower than in New York.

"It is not true that any one is suffering from lack of food in Berlin," continued Mme. Hempel. "In all the time I spent there I did not see one beggar on the streets, no asking of alms. An American who was with me noticed the same thing and spoke of how remarkable it was. And not one drunken man! Everything so orderly. You would not think there was a war to look at the streets, only there are not so many men to be seen. Everybody looks well, but you do not see so many fat persons.

"For, while there is enough for every one's needs, it is carefully apportioned by the authorities, so that no one receives more than is required. We had meat five days in the week. Butter was scarce, milk also. People laugh about the food regulation.

"'Yes, I am thinner,' a lady will say, 'but better off. You see we had too much to eat before. Now we have less and are healthier.' Oh," exclaimed Mme. Hempel warmly, "there is such loyalty! Germany is like one big family. The war has drawn all more closely together. It is true the people are tired of the war and would like to see it end, but only honorably for Germany. You do not hear any complaining, and there are no fears that the Allies will break through. I think the people in all the countries are getting tired of the war. An English captain who came over on the ship with me said that it was true in England.

"You do not hear much talk in Berlin of when it may end. Some say in the Spring, some say in a year, but, of course, no one knows, or how it will be brought about. Meanwhile Berlin life shows no signs of depression. Every single theatre is open and they are well attended. Life about the big hotels shows about as usual. I met a number of Americans at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin. They had not been made uncomfortable because of the reported ill-feeling toward Americans in Germany. They seemed to be enjoying themselves. I am sure an American could go about Germany anywhere without any inconvenience."

Mme. Hempel arose, in order to keep an appointment for a rehearsal. A Spitz dog at her feet began to bark. "That reminds me," she added, "that the worst thing about going in and out of Germany, is crossing the frontiers. And that dog was worst of all. He is Italian, too, but I would not think of giving him up. Why, I had to get a passport, or paper, for him. At the frontier I had to see a doctor and the Board of Health and a representative of the Ministry, all on account of the dog. He was more trouble than my eighteen trunks. It is best not to take a dog along on a trip to Germany."

FOR BILLY SUNDAY OPENING.

His Son Arrives to Prepare for Campaign and Build Tabernacle.

George Sunday, son of Billy Sunday, arrived in New York yesterday from Boston to take personal charge of his father's evangelical campaign, which will open in this city on the first Sunday in April, 1917. Offices for the committee have been taken in the Metropolitan Tower, and plans are being made for several church meetings at an early date to outline the work.

It was anounced that the committee has definitely decided to build the big tabernacle, which will accommodate 20,000 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 168th Street, being part of the old American League baseball park. The lease for the property was signed a few days ago and construction work will begin early in the new year.

TEMPERATURE DOWN TO FREEZING TODAY

Snow Flurries Are Reported in Jersey and Flakes Fall Here.

COLDER WEATHER TO STAY

Wave That Started In Mountain Region of West Reaches the Atlantic Coast.

Following reports of snow flurries from the outlying districts of Brooklyn, and from Paterson and other points in New Jersey, the Weather Bureau late last night predicted that the temperature would go to between 6 and 8 degrees below freezing this morning. Though the forecast was for fair weather today, light snow flurries started to fall in Manhattan after midnight. It will be still colder tomorrow, the forecast says.

The temperature gradually dropped all day yesterday, starting with 53 degrees at 8 A. M. and reaching 35 degrees at 11 o'clock last night, the last official reading from the Weather Bureau. This gave an average temperature for the day of 44 degrees, which is 3 degrees cooler than the same date last year.

The cold today is the result of the wave that started in the Rocky Mountain region several days ago. This continued moving eastward yesterday and had extended as far south as the Mexican border, where the troops were feeling its effect. The coldest place in the country yesterday was Lander, Wyo., where it was 10 degrees below zero. Pueblo, Col., and Valentine, Neb., both reported 8 degrees below zero, while Charles City, Iowa, and North Platte, Neb., reported 4 degrees below, and Huron, S. D., 2 degrees below.

The Middle West and practically all the States east of the Mississippi River felt the advancing cold yesterday, but it was reported diminishing as it moved eastward. Snow fell in New England, interior New York, the Great Lakes region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Rain, sleet, and snow were reported as falling in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, with sleet and rain in the Gulf States and rain in the Middle States and Southern New England.

Much colder weather was predicted yesterday for the Atlantic and East Gulf States for last night and today, and cold wave warnings were issued for the middle Atlantic States, except interior New York and the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except Florida.

Temperatures reported yesterday were: El Paso, Texas, 22 degrees; San Antonio, 28; Del Rio, 30; Corpus Christi, 34, and Brownsville, Texas, 38 degrees. Chicago reported 16 degrees; St. Paul, 6; St. Louis, 16; Omaha, 4; Cincinnati, 26; Indianapolis, 20; Buffalo, 24; Portland, 22, and Boston, 32 degrees.

C. C. N. Y. Rearranges Calendar.

The two weeks lost through the delayed opening of the College of the City of New York, owing to the paralysis epidemic, is to be divided between the present term and the next semester, according to an announcement by Dean Carleton L. Brownson of the institution. Each term will now consist of fifteen weeks, instead of sixteen as originally planned. City College will be the only institution in the city to adjust the calendar to the requirements of the length of the collegiate year. The present semester will end on Jan. 19, a week later than usual, and the second will open on Feb. 6.

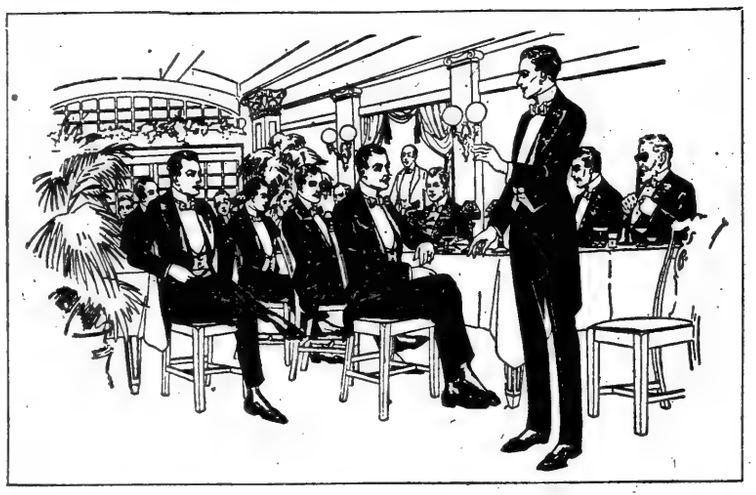
DR. GRAYSON VOUCHES FOR WILSON'S 'NERVES'

President Played Best Game of Golf Wednesday When the Election Seemed Lost.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—President Wilson's nerves were the steadiest in the official household the day after election, according to Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician.

Dr. Grayson, who is here to address the Southern Medical Association Convention, told friends tonight that the President beat him at golf Wednesday afternoon, a thing he does not usually do.

"If you want to know about his nerves," said Dr. Grayson, in reply to inquiries on how the President stood the strain of the election, "I will give you something to judge by. I played golf with the President Wednesday, with the news favoring Hughes and everybody excited. He played the best game I ever saw him play. I usually beat him, but he beat me Wednesday. His putting, the real test of golf nerves, was as good as or better than usual. That is how much 'nerves' showed on him."



(SUBJECT: *Dress Clothes*)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

This reminds me of the rather significant fact that GIMBEL Dress Clothes—the standard clothes of America—are not the individual notion of a single tailor shop but the "pick" of the best clothes-makers' product in America.

Full Dress or Tuxedo Suits, $25 to $60
Full Dress or Tuxedo Waistcoats, $3.50 to $16.50
Full Dress or Tuxedo Overcoats, $25 to $85

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Two Unusual New Books of Fiction

Every Soul Hath Its Song
By FANNIE HURST

O. HENRY'S mantle has fallen on Fannie Hurst's shoulders. Warm-hearted realism is the keynote of this book by the writer who has become the instrument through which the City voices the pathos and the humor of its obscure workers. Miss Hurst stands in popularity today very near the head of American short-story writers.

$1.30 net.

Lovers' Knots
By ELIZABETH JORDAN

Stories of youthful love for all the world. Young readers will hear in these vicissitudes and adventures the strains of their own tender passion, and older lovers will catch the echo of their emotional youth. Many deliciously amusing comedies of love-making are portrayed.

$1.25 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
Importers—Creators
New Paris Gowns
Evening Wraps
Fur Coats

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Ninth Annual Sale of
MEN'S SHOES

Today and Until Saturday Inclusive

The Greatest Shoe Values of the Year

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality.

Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

Shoes That were $5.00	$3.95	Shoes That were $7.00 and $8.00	$5.85
Shoes That were $6.00 and $7.00	$4.75	Shoes That were $10.00 and $12.00	$7.50

Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, we duplicate in this Sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Ground Floor.

Arnold, Constable & Co
ANNIVERSARY WEEK
"Specials"

Women's Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats—superior grade pelts in full flare medium length model, with skunk collar and cuffs, richly lined.
Regularly $165.00 Sale Price 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats—*No. 18 (as illustrated)* handsome medium length flare model, with plain or fancy linings.
Regularly $135.00 Sale Price 100.00

Caracul Motor Coats, full-length, very superior quality pelts, lined with fancy silk.
Regularly $135.00 Sale Price 100.00

No. 18 $100.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS.	165.00	10% off
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	255.00	
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	295.00	
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	368.00	
CARACUL COATS.	785.00	
MOLESKIN COATS.	535.00	
MOLESKIN COATS.	675.00	

Smart Fur Sets

Skunk Sets consisting of new round muff and short stole made from superior quality pelts.
Regularly $60.00 Sale Price 47.50

Skunk Sets of handsome lustrous pelts—comprising short stole and new round muff.
Regularly $75.00 Sale Price 49.50

2,000 Yards
Fashionable Coatings
A splendid assortment of coatings in the much wanted Scotch Tweed effects, checked, plaided and Zibeline Mixtures, in unusual and smart color combinations.
Sale 1.95 Price
Regularly $3.00, $3.50 yard

Misses' Tailor Suits
14 to 20 yrs. and small women

A Collection of Suits in broadcloth and wool velour, copies of the latest imported models, and trimmed with fashionable furs; warmly interlined and satin lined.
Value $45.00
Sale Price 35.00

$35.00

Evening Coats

Of handsome chiffon velvet, copy of a Bernard model, with seal collar and cuffs, lined throughout with satin and interlined.
Value $75.00
Sale Price 69.50

Evening Dresses

Very smart, dainty models in silver brocaded satin, with draperies of tulle. 37.50 *Value $49.50* Bodice trimmed with silver bands. Pink, Blue, Mais, Turquoise and White.

No. 42

Daytime Coats

No. 42 *(as illustrated)*, full length model of Vicuna Bolivia, in the newest semi-fitted model; warmly interlined and handsomely satin lined; four-inch band of fur on bottom and full trimming of fur on collar and cuffs.
Value $59.50
Sale Price 42.50

Oriental Rugs
Valued at $200,000
Finest specimens of their kind obtainable in the Orient.
Value $30.00 to $125.00
Sale Price 24.00 to 100.00
$90.00 to $500.00 15% off
$600.00 to $3,000.00 25% off

Dozars
Choice Silky Dozar Rugs in soft colorings and unique designs. Average size 6.4x4.6.
In regular stock at $75.00
Sale 56.00 Price

5th Avenue at 40th Street

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
Sunday Nov. 19th
VIA THE **ROYAL BLUE LINE**
New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads
THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.
Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday Nov. 18th.
Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276, 1440 B'way, New York; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks-Made Chauffeur's Outfits at $46.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to match

¶ Present conditions in regard to colors and woolens demand that you exercise more than usual care this year in the selection of your chauffeur's apparel.

¶ We *know* that Saks' garments for chauffeurs are 100%, for they are "Saks" from fabric to buttonholes. The woolens have been submitted to the severest durability test; the styles are individual, and the absolute elimination of the middleman means *to you* more value in both the fabric and the tailoring.

Outfit at $46.50 Includes

Suit, of all-wool Oxford gray whipcord, with either trousers or breeches.

Overcoat, of all-wool Oxford grey whipcord, in double breasted and belted model, with convertible collar. Lined with fine quality wool suiting.

And Cap to match.

¶ Put the same amount of thought behind the purchase of your Chauffeur's apparel as you do to any other business proposition. Buy direct from the producer; demand style in the cut; quality in the fabric, and skill in the tailoring. In a Saks-Made Chauffeur's Outfit those qualities go together.

"Ask the man who bought one"

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Shoes Reduced Today to $3.85

Shoes that have been selling regularly at $5

¶ Reduced because the sizes in each style are incomplete, but you will find your size in one of the many designs offered. The leathers include:

Dark Tan Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Black Kid and Fine Patent Colt.

¶ The lasts are of a superior character; the finish of every shoe is up to the rigid Saks standard.

W. & J. SLOANE
Established 1843

Having made an advantageous purchase of dropped patterns and the sample line of well known manufacturers, we offer, while they last,

HIGHEST GRADE WILTON RUGS

Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. at $60.00
Regularly $75.00

Other sizes at reduced prices.

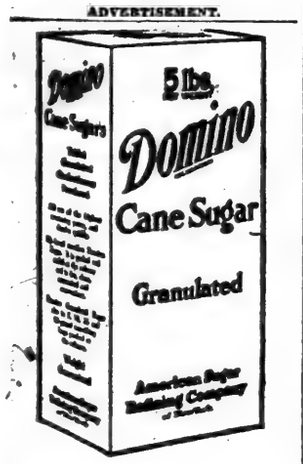
New designs and colorings.

N. B.—Increases by the manufacturers oblige us to advance the price of Wilton Rugs on December 1st, 1916.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH ST., NEW YORK

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

The one sure way to get *cane* sugar is to order Domino Granulated Sugar by name. It is also the one sure way to get perfect sugar satisfaction. Domino Granulated is kept dry and clean in sealed cartons.

Sweeten it with Domino

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

CABRERA PREVENTS MEXICO AGREEMENT

Charged with Adopting Policy of Obstruction at Commission's Sessions.

SETTLEMENT PLAN UPSET

Carranza's Delegates Likely to be Informed Quibbling Will Not Be Tolerated.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Section of the American Mexican Joint Commission, has adopted a policy of obstruction which seems likely to delay greatly, if not prevent, a satisfactory solution of the Mexican tangle, according to authoritative information here today. From the start there has been a tendency on the part of Mr. Cabrera to find fault with suggestions by either the American commissioners or by his colleagues, but it was only when the matter reached a concrete form that his conduct became such as to be considered purposely reactionary.

In his absence on Monday afternoon the commission met without him. The American commissioners, with Mr. Fall and Mr. Bonillas of the Mexican delegation, made rapid headway toward a concrete settlement, and everything looked favorable to an early agreement until Mr. Cabrera returned. At the session this morning he began to tear to pieces the work of the day before, and when the commission adjourned at noon it was farther from an agreement than ever. It is asserted that Mr. Cabrera has limited himself to objecting to the proposals of other members, without himself advancing any alternative course of action.

The Americans were hopeful tonight that they might yet induce the Mexicans to agree to a satisfactory plan for the protection of life and property along the boundary, but it was indicated by those in touch with them that further opposition, characterized as quibbling, would not long be tolerated. There appeared reason tonight to believe that unless the Mexican Chairman adopted a more tractable manner, he and his associates would be informed that further consideration of Mexico's social, economic, and military problems must come to an end.

The agreement that provided for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition now in Chihuahua and for a method of dealing with border raiders stipulated, it is understood, that the troops should be recalled within a fixed time if within that period the Carranza Government had demonstrated its ability to guard the border against raiding bandits. When Mr. Cabrera reappeared in the commission room this morning he announced his opposition to the details of the plan agreed on.

The Commissioners themselves have remained reticent regarding the unexpected opposition, and all have declined to discuss for publication the details of the plan. It is known that Mr. Cabrera's expression of his dissatisfaction was vehement.

Whether the Mexican commissioner is adopting this course of action on his own initiative or under instructions from General Carranza has not been disclosed here, but it generally is believed that he is acting of his own volition, since the two other commissioners have shown every inclination to arrive at an agreeable settlement.

The future of the commission is problematical unless a marked change takes place at once. Commissioner Cabrera asked for an early adjournment this afternoon to enable him to go to Philadelphia for a further conference with Sub-Secretary of Finance Rafael Nieto.

The Mexican Commissioners today made public the following official dispatch on military developments in various parts of Mexico:

"Chihuahua Headquarters informs Acuvedo band moving toward San Buenaventura Valley. Strong detachment cavalry in pursuit. Campaign in the South progressing. General Obregon informs capture Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, by rebels false. It as attacked by outlaws who were repulsed, the place remaining hands Government forces."

DRY NEW YEAR'S EVE A POSSIBILITY HERE

Restaurant and Hotel Owners Appeal to Mayor to Extend Their Liquor Privileges.

HE RESERVES HIS DECISION

Theatre Managers Meet to Discuss the Possibility of "Dark" Houses.

New York City may have a dry New Year's Eve. The eve, falling on Sunday this year, has set the cabaret-restaurauteurs and the hotel owners wondering what is going to happen. Already they have appealed to Mayor Mitchel to extend their liquor license privilege to cover Sunday night, and the Mayor is uncertain what decision to make. Theatre managers likewise are apprehensive over the possibility of darkened houses on that usually festive occasion.

It was said at City Hall yesterday that the Mayor was inclined to ask Police Commissioner Woods to enforce the law. The excise law of the State requires that liquor shall not be sold between midnight Saturday and 6 o'clock Monday morning. Hotels are exempt from this rule, and guests may be served at their meals all day Sunday and until 1 o'clock Monday morning. After that hour it is not even lawful to serve guests with liquor in their rooms.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York has begun a movement to curb the sale of liquor on New Year's Eve. William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, sent a letter to the Mayor, in which he says:

"Last year, pursuant to the request of many citizens that you refuse extended license on New Year's Eve, you did not permit the sale of liquor all night, but approved applications for special licenses allowing the sale for one hour after the 2 o'clock hour now permitted in some of the restaurants. The testimony seemed general that conditions were improved by this close approximation to the hour fixed by law.

Favors Repressive Measures.

"This year New Year's Eve falls on Sunday, and we respectfully urge that no extra time whatever be granted by way of special permit for the sale of liquor. The present excise law, which is in no sense a temperance measure, recognizes that these permits should not be granted either on Sunday morning or the morning following Sunday, which would necessarily involve a violation of the spirit of the Sunday restriction.

"There will be ample opportunity for orderly people to order dinner within the terms of the law, and they will be better judges of the amount of liquid refreshment to order when they are still sober. Your action last year seemed to be generally approved except by those who are touchy on the purely academic question of alleged interference with so-called personal liberty, which objection is hardly germane, inasmuch as the present excise law deprives more than 5,000,000 people in this city of any personal liberty to sell alcoholic liquor at any time.

"The closing of three times as many saloons on Oct. 1 in New York State, where the people had a chance to vote, as were voted out of South Dakota by State prohibition on Nov. 7, indicates that if the people of New York City were able to express themselves directly and effectively it would be found that the trend here is equally strong in favor of the repression rather than the encouragement of the liquor traffic."

Police Commissioner Woods said last night that the Mayor had not yet called his attention to the matter, and he did not know at this time what action he would take.

Theatre Men Plan Protest.

A meeting of the Untied Managers' Protective Association was held yesterday afternoon in its rooms in the New York Theatre Building to consider the dilemma presented by the falling of New Year's Eve on Sunday this year. Representatives of all factions of theatre managers attended the meeting, but as a quorum was not present definite action was deferred until next Monday. Informal discussions brought out the fact that all factions were in agreement as to steps that should be taken to obtain a special dispensation from Mayor Mitchel to allow all theatres to remain open on that night.

It developed that there was no sentiment favoring a repeal of the law prohibiting dramatic performances and certain kinds of vaudeville acts on Sunday. The managers expressed themselves unanimously against this, which simplified the proposition before the meeting by restricting it to an attempt to gain an abrogation of the law only for this special occasion.

It was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the restaurant and hotel men and others whose business would be affected by an enforcement of the closing law on New Year's Eve, and to ask them to make common cause with the theatres. What action the managers will take if the Mayor denies their request was not discussed, as they chose to believe that he would recognize the merit of their contentions and suspend the statute for the holiday.

Miss Congo Is Sold for $2,800.

Congo, the baby hippopotamus in the Central Park Zoo, packed up her finery yesterday preparatory to spending the Winter in Florida. She will leave for Jacksonville within the next few days. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announced he has sold Congo to the John Robinson circus for $2,800. Bert Bowers, a manager of the circus, is expected to telegraph the $2,800 to the Park Department today. Altogether the Park Department has received upward of $40,000 for the offspring of the Central Park hippopotami.

WOMEN AID RUSSIAN BAZAAR

Ambassador and Attaches Are Also Active in Plans for Charity.

Prominent American women, in a desire to help suffering Europe, have offerred to act as patronesses of the Russian bazaar, which is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, inclusive. The list which was made public today, includes Mesdames Gray Griswold, Arthur Iselin, Ogden Mills, Francis Pendleton, Theodore Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Willard Straight, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Orme Wilson, and William Woodward, all of New York; H. Blaine Beale, Washington; Edward B. McLean, Washington, and Curtis Guild of Boston. All the officials connected with the Russian Government in this country have been taking an active part in the preliminary work of the bazaar. The active work of organization has been in charge of Mrs. Charles H. Boynton, who is a native of Russia, President of the Russian-American Relief Association. The Honorary President is Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States; the Vice President is Mme. Mishtowt, wife of the Naval Attaché. Mme. Oustinoff, wife of the Russian Consul General at New York, is Honorary Vice President.

The Advisory Council includes the Imperial Russian Ambassador, the Most Rev. Archbishop Edvokim, Consul General Oustinoff, C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché; Captain Mishtowt, Naval Attaché, Colonel Nikolaeff, Military Attaché; Mr. Onou, Councilor of the Embassy, and Gregory Willenkin, the Financial Advisor of the Embassy.

HENRY FORD ON STAND.

Says His Plans, If Executed, Would Revolutionize Automobile Trade.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, on the witness stand today, at the Dodge injunction hearing, declared that his plans for spending many millions of dollars to double or treble the capacity of the Ford Motor Car Company's plant would probably revolutionize the automobile business.

Mr. Ford admitted that he contemplated spending millions of dollars to obtain ore deposits, and more millions to erect blast furnaces on the Detroit River near Detroit. When his plans are completed, he testified, his company will be able to ship ore to its furnaces and there make castings direct from the ore. Uniform castings of great strength would result, Mr. Ford said, and he added that lack of uniformity in castings had been one of the great problems which automobile makers have faced.

Mr. Ford, as President of his company, is defendant in an injunction suit brought by Horace E. and John F. Dodge, local automobile manufacturers, to restrain him from using the Ford company's profits to develop its business. The Dodge brothers own 10 per cent. of the Ford stock, and demand that the profits, which now total about $50,000,000, be paid out in dividends. They allege that Ford's plans to develop his company are "reckless and unwise."

The hearing, which began today, is upon the motion to make the temporary injunction permanent. The testimony was given before a circuit court commission, and decision will be made by Circuit Judge Henry M. Mandell.

SEEK YOUTH WITH $3,670.

Gotham Bank Messenger, Carrying Money, Fails to Return.

A general alarm was sent out by the police yesterday for Francis O'Rourke, a bank messenger of 211 West 135th Street, at the request of the officials of the Gotham National Bank of New York, Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway.

According to the information given the police, O'Rourke left the bank yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock with $3,670 in bills of small denominations to deliver to Sterns & Co., 15 East Forty-second Street. Two hours later the firm notified the bank that the messenger had not arrived, and, fearing some accident had befallen him, the officials notified the police, with the request that a search of the hospitals be made. This was done, but no trace of O'Rourke was found.

O'Rourke had been in the employ of the bank for three months. He went there highly recommended, and seemed ambitious and studious. He had been accustomed to deliver larger sums of money to clients of the bank.

Henry H. Bizallion, President of the bank, notified the company which was on the boy's bond for $5,000.

NEW LAND OF GOLD FOUND IN ARCTIC

Swedish Explorer Brings Back Harpoon Head to Prove His Discovery.

ESKIMOS HOLD THE SECRET

Oil Also in Abundance in Far North, Where Bullets Were Made of Precious Metal.

Bringing a tale of a land where gold is more plentiful than it is in Alaska, Christin Leden, a young Swedish explorer, has returned to this city after three years spent in the arctic. As evidence of the truth of his story he has a harpoon head hammered out of gold by the natives of a camp since wiped out by disease. He has also several specimens of gold-bearing quartz brought to him by Eskimos, who dared many dangers in order to get them. Leden said he had visited a land where the ground was so full of oil that in the warm months the smell of it filled the air.

Mr. Leden's explorations carried him over thousands of miles in the country northwest of Hudson Bay. He went alone, and lived and traveled with the natives and as one of them. He visited the Iglukiks, near Fury and Hecla Straits; the Kinipetus, between the Great Fish River and Chesterfield Inlet; the Netchilliks, near Bootha and the magnetic pole, and the Eivisiliks, near the Wayer River. His outfit was shipped by boat to Fort Churchill, in Hudson Bay, which was the starting point of his travels.

Just where the gold and oil are, Mr. Leden, who is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, will not say. The place where the gold is to be found he did not visit, because to have done so, he said, would have meant another two years in the Far North. The territory was described to him by some Eskimos, who told him of a great hill that had been so split that the different strata were uncovered. Here the reddish-yellow metal could be seen. Mr. Leden persuaded some of those journeying north to search out the place.

"The Eskimos that went in to find it had a terrible time," he said. "Their dogs died and they had to win their way back to the place where I was staying through terrific weather. They attempted to bring back several large specimens of the gold, but conditions became so bad they had to throw them away.

"One very old man told how his grandfather, the possessor of an old-fashioned big bore gun, had found a yellow metal that he had hammered out to make bullets. The stories of the Eskimos would indicate that gold is up north in greater abundance than in Alaska. The natives, of course, have no idea of its value."

Mr. Leden's expedition was planned with the idea of making a scientific survey of the country and its people. He said he believes the Eskimo had a common ancestor with the American Indian. He bases his opinion chiefly on their folk lore and their music. He took a phonographic outfit into the Far North, and he brought back many records of Eskimo music.

"The Eskimos have a wonderful language," he said. "It is hard to master because the same word will express so many different things depending upon the inflection, the pronunciation, and relative position. It is much the same as the Indian language. There is the same similarity in their myths and in their poetry.

"Each individual composes his own songs, and by them gives expression to his feeling. Their instrumental music is entirely confined to the drum."

Traveling with the natives, he said, was not only full of peril, but required the utmost diplomacy. The natives are superstitious and they have a firm belief in good and bad spirits. A white man is considered more of a bad spirit than a good one and this, Mr. Leden said, makes him at all times a sort of Jonah in the camp. If the weather is bad, if an accident happens or if sickness comes it is always the white man who is regarded as the cause. If he becomes very sick they are sure it is another manifestation of the anger of the good spirit and so they never lack for an excuse to abandon him.

Tribes living within a few miles of each other he found had no words in common, but the roots of their words are the same. Their common blood is also shown, he said, by the structure of their music and their manner of delivery and it is by these means that he hopes to prove to the scientific world that the Eskimos are related by blood to the Indian and not to the Mongol.

Although he is only 35 years old Mr. Leden has made five trips into the unknown regions of the Far North. He is commissioned by the University of Norway at Christiania, and he also collected for the Geological Survey of Canada.

Carnegie Gives $25,000 to Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 14.—A gift of $25,000 from Andrew Carnegie to be used toward the purchase of the property formerly occupied by the Andover Theological Seminary was announced by the officials of Phillips-Andover Academy today. The school bought the estate soon after the seminary was removed to Cambridge to become a part of the Harvard Divinity School ten years ago. The price was $200,000, and it is understood that Mr. Carnegie's gift virtually clears up the balance of the amount due.

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Call between 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. today.

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Single and double breasted loose-back and form-fitting coats, double-breasted PADDOCK coats, ULSTERS and ULSTERETTES with half belt or with belt all around; with slash, flap or patch pockets, and quarter or full lined with satin or silk; some wonderfully good double-breasted MONTAGNACS, satin lined and velvet edged. And our Skipworth Storm coat. A big, warm, roomy, double-breasted, belted overcoat made of Irish Frieze and Tweeds with wool lining and silk yoke and sleeve lining.

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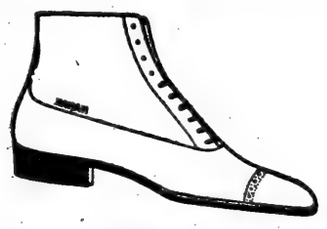

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This announcement, inserted in The New York Times Sunday, Oct. 29, under the Help Wanted classification, procured 478 replies.

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GEN. HUGHES HITS BACK AT BORDEN

Letters Given Out, Which Show Rift Began with Appointment of Overseas Minister.

RESENTED BRITISH CONTROL

Said Canadian Troops Should Be Independent Except of the Supreme Command.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 14.—The correspondence which culminated in the retirement from the Government yesterday of General Sir Sam Hughes was made public this afternoon at the request of the ex-Minister of Militia. It showed that the rock upon which the Cabinet split was the establishment of a Canadian Overseas Department of Militia in London, and the appointment of Sir George Perley as head of it.

General Hughes thought such a department unnecessary, and he objected particularly to the appointment of Perley. He insisted that Sir Max Aitken should be the Overseas Militia Minister, but Sir Robert Borden refused to heed this suggestion. The temper of General Hughes's criticism of the refusal left the Premier no other course than to request his resignation.

The correspondence, which opened on Oct. 18, after the return of General Hughes from England, begins politely enough. The Premier expresses the opinion that "the direction of a member of the Government resident in London is both desirable and essential." He notes that there is need for effective control of expenditure, and says:

"The new plan is not intended as a reflection upon your efforts or your administration. I thoroughly appreciate the great ability, the wonderful energy, and the unequaled resourcefulness which you have placed at the service of the country ever since the outbreak of the war."

In reply General Hughes said that the proposal for a Resident Minister in Britain was "absurd," and added:

"From the outset I strongly objected to the fact that practically the entire management of our forces, our supplies, our equipment, our transport, &c., had been taken completely out of our hands, and was controlled by the British forces, we, nowithstanding, paying the bill."

Sir Sam says he called the attention of the late Earl Kitchener to these matters in October, 1914. The British War Minister said he understood it was the desire of the Canadian Government that the troops were to be handed over absolutely as British regulars.

"To this I objected," continued Sir Sam, "and pointed out that I fully believed our forces, under officers of our own selection, should at the front be under the command of the British Commander in Chief, yet the appointment of officers at the front and the control of everything in connection with the force while in Britain should be entirely with Canada."

It appears that General Hughes while in England last Summer appointed, contrary to the specific instructions of the Prime Minister, a Militia Council in London. When Sir Robert heard of the appointment he sent this cable:

"Greatly surprised that composition of proposed Overseas Council is announced in press this morning. Hope you can return immediately. Kindly cable date."

The correspondence grows warmer as it proceeds. Eventually the Premier charges his Minister with refusing to recognize the authority of the Government, and General Hughes retorts that "war cannot be successfully waged on the tactics of a lawsuit."

"Sir Robert," he writes, "I have known and experienced for a long time the meddling and intrigue which has been going on. More than a year ago I understood you had it in contemplation to get Sir George Perley in control in England.

"It is difficult for me to recall where you have actively supported me in the passage of any Order in Council concerning the upbuilding of the militia when opposed by the two members of the Cabinet, usually antagonistic to anything proposed by me."

In another communication General Hughes says:

"Had I ventured to conduct this force on the basis of formal Orders in Council, the First Division would not have left Valcartier yet; and you know yourself how by technicalities the Second Division was held up for four months through little petty haggling on the question of motor trucks, &c."

On the receipt of this letter Sir Robert Borden demanded his resignation. It was given with alacrity, and today General Hughes moved his belongings out of the Militia Building. Before his departure he said he was going to engage in recruiting work.

In one of his letters the ex-Minister suggested that Sir Robert Borden contemplated resigning the Premiership and joining the Supreme Court Bench or becoming Canadian High Commissioner in London; but the Premier today dismissed this as "purely imaginative." He said the rumor that he would retire from public life was "absolutely destitute of foundation."

"What I do deem it my duty," he said, "to remain at my post until the close of the war, and I will so remain so long as I have the mandate of the people."

FOR CITY COLLEGE STATION.

Students Want the Interborough to Change Name of 137th St.

Students of the College of the City of New York are circulating a petition to have the 137th Street subway station renamed the "City College Station" by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The Student Council has appointed a committee to obtain signatures among the thousands of students in the day and night sessions of the college, the organ recital patrons, the faculty, the alumni, and the 5,000 teachers who attend the City College courses.

Dr. Sydney E. Mezes is heartily in favor of the project, and a committee of the Board of Trustees has been appointed to negotiate with the Public Service Commission to obtain the desired change. The Interborough Company has so far refused to rename the station.

Schleffelin Left Only $500.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edgar S. Scheffelin, who committed suicide on Nov. 7 at the Hotel Empire, were granted yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan to Mrs. Norma Schieffelin of 619 West 127th Street, who described herself as the widow and heir at law of Mr. Schieffelin. She said in her petition that he left no will and had personal property valued at $500.

WILL INVESTIGATE MONEY IN CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page 1.

tigation of alleged election frauds in Indiana Monday, according to present plans of the Federal Court authorities.

"The Republican National Committee will welcome the fullest investigation of every penny spent by it," Chairman William R. Willcox of the committee said yesterday when informed of the steps for a Senatorial investigation announced at Washington. He said that no charges or information as to alleged misuse of funds in the campaign had been sent to any officials in Washington by the Republican Committee.

HOUSE CONTINUES IN DOUBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, reached Washington today and conferred with Democratic leaders regarding the Congressional election, which, according to the latest unofficial returns, leaves control of the next House in doubt. The Speaker first conferred with Representative Doremus of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who predicted, despite unofficial returns indicating the election of five more Republicans than Democrats, that the final canvass would give the Democrats control, and that the Speaker would be re-elected.

Representative Doremus contended early in the day at the White House that 213 Democrats and only 211 Republicans surely had been elected, and that there were nine doubtful districts. He reiterated this later to Speaker Clark, Senator Stone of Missouri, and other Democratic leaders, enumerating districts which he believed would show Democratic victories on the official count. During the day, however, there were no changes in the unofficial results, now indicating the election of 217 Republicans, 213 Democrats, 2 Progressives, 1 Progressive-Protectionist, 1 Independent, 1 Socialist, and 1 Prohibitionist.

Representative Doremus, in his statement of doubtful districts at the informal conference of party leaders, contended that official returns would show the election of W. O. Martin, Democrat, over W. P. Martin, Progressive-Protectionist, in Louisiana; Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, over James L. Britt, Republican, in North Carolina; Thomas J. Scully, Democrat, over Robert Carson Republican, in New Jersey; Samuel W. Beakes, Democrat, over Alark R. Bacon, Republican, in Michigan; T. J. Steele, Democrat, over C. C. Scott, Republican, in Iowa, and M. Clyde Kelly, Progressive, over William H. Coleman, Republican, in Pennsylvania.

In addition, Mr. Doremus insisted that Clyde H. Tavenner, Fourteenth Illinois; Harry B. Mitchell, Montana, at large, and Thomas G. Patten, Eighteenth New York, all apparently defeated by Republicans, had excellent chances of ultimate success. He asserted that, despite reports of the election of Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican, in Montana, by a majority of 400, Harry B. Mitchell had won by a majority of 100. Tonight, however, Mr. Doremus received a message from the Democratic candidate conceding the election of Miss Rankin by a safe majority and abandoned his claim for the Montana district.

Republican leaders are claiming the final results will show the election of A. J. Barchfeldt, Republican, over Gilbert E. Campbell, Democrat, in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, and Robert F. Duer, Republican, over Jesse D. Price, Democrat, in the First District of Maryland. Announcement of a contest in the Maryland District was made today. In the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District on the official count today Campbell, Democrat, had made a net gain of 14 votes in two Pittsburgh wards.

Searching Inquiry at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—"Cincinnati will be the scene of a Federal Grand Jury investigation which may rival in its scope the election probe at Terre Haute, Ind., which resulted in wholesale indictments," said Special United States Assistant Attorney General Frank C. Dailey here today. A Grand Jury will be convened within two months to take up the investigation of violations of the election laws in this city and other points in this Federal district.

HOSTILITY TO DANIELS IN NAVY DIMINISHES

Character of His Aids and His Coolness Under Criticism Are Factors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The close of the political campaign and the understanding that Josephus Daniels will be retained by President Wilson as the Secretary of the Navy have served to show that the bitterness among many of his critics has been considerably allayed and a kindlier feeling prevails toward him in quarters where he was formerly assailed mercilessly for his administration of the Navy Department.

The change in feeling is attributed mainly to the character of the men with whom Mr. Daniels has surrounded himself recently in the Naval Administration. There is still some criticism in the navy generally over the fact that most of the heads of the naval bureaus come from the South, but it is acknowledged that the selections have been good in William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, is a South Carolinan. His assistant chief is from Louisiana. Of the bureau chiefs, all officers of the navy, three are Virginians, one is a Mississippian, and another is from South Carolina. The Judge Advocate General is a Tennessean. The other bureau chief of the department are from New York and Pennsylvania.

Secretary Daniels's suggestion that welfare workers be placed on each warship was not received with favor. Neither was his establishment of schools on shipboard with officers as teachers. A report that he had drafted an order that officers should take their meals with the enlisted men was said to be condemned on under by the subjects as by the officers themselves. According to the story, an official of the Navy Department called attention to the fact that there were negroes among the enlisted personnel. The order was not issued, it apparently defeated by ridicule was drawn. The order abolishing the wine mess on ships of war also caused criticism, but this has died out.

One thing that has impressed some naval officers in Washington in favor of Mr. Daniels is the manner in which he has taken the severe criticism. Friends of his say that where he found the critics had cause for what they alleged he sought to remedy the errors they had pointed out. Mr. Daniels is said to have suffered under the hard knocks he received, but to have kept his temper with a sportsmanlike stoicism, and statements along this line have served to emphasize the growing kindly feeling for him that is now noticeable in naval circles in Washington.

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RAILROADS CONSIDER CAR-SHORTAGE PERIL

Foreign Line Diversions to be Checked by $1.25 Per Diem Charge and Penalties.

COMMISSION MEETS HERE

Officials of Big Carriers Make Recommendations to be Acted On Today.

Fear of another car shortage such as excluded hundreds of thousands of shippers from the Atlantic seaboard last Winter, and which has been considered as a serious factor in the threatened coal famine, caused the American Railway Association to give serious consideration to radical revisions of car service rules yesterday. One hundred Presidents and other officials of the roads debated the recommendations at a preliminary conference in the Hotel Biltmore, and then adjourned until this morning to take final action.

The time-honored practice of many of the railroads of the country of confiscating cars of other roads and withholding them from their owners under a small per diem rate received chief consideration at the meeting. It was reported that the Adamson eight-hour law was discussed in sub-committee, but none of the officials would comment on the subject.

Chief among the recommendations for correcting existing abuses was one to impose a heavy tax on railroads which diverted foreign lines' freight cars to their own uses. This recommendation was based on an investigation conducted by the Presidents and Vice Presidents of four big railroads, forming a committee, known as the Commission on Car Service.

Under the existing practice railroads pay 45 cents a day for using freight cars belonging to other roads. This tax having failed to prevent the diversion of freight cars for long periods, it is now proposed to raise the per diem rate to a maximum of $1.25 a day, and also to impose a penalty of from $5 to $10 a car.

Enforce Rules, Commission Urges.

Copies of the proposed revisions and of the recommendations of the Commission on Car Service were handed to the members of the American Railway Association as they entered the conference room yesterday. The commission consisted of Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway; R. H. Alshton, President of the Chicago & North Western Railway; H. E. Byran, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; G. L. Peck, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad.

It reported, in part, as follows:

"The commission is unanimous in the opinion that, whatever is the solution of the problem, the existing car service rules are not now enforced, and that their efficiency in principle has not been proved because they are not enforced. Having respect for the historical development of these rules, the commission is of opinion further that an earnest and sincere attempt should now be made to give them effect, in order that it may be proved once and for all whether or not they provide the machinery necessary for a correct solution of the problem."

"Summed up," the report continued, "on the first comprehensive study of the current practice of a limited number of principal and typical railroads in all parts of the United States there were readily found more than 40,000 violations of the rules in a single month. The evidence was so overwhelming that the inspection was thereupon suspended, and the commission faced the facts anew.

"Under the rules constituting the commission it has the authority to impose fines for violations of the rules after trial and judgment. In May last the commission gave public notice that it would exercise this power. After considering the reports of its Inspectors, the commission concluded, however, that its powers were not adequate effectively to deal with the actual situation. The commission, therefore, now proposes certain modifications of the rules, and, in aid of consideration of its suggestions, reminds the railroads of the judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of Missouri and Illinois Coal Company vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company."

Legal Judgment Is Quoted.

Two excerpts from the judgment quoted in the report are:

"1. That the temporary confiscation by carriers of the cars of other railroads and the placing of embargoes against cars being sent off the lines of the owners are alike unlawful, and the railroads are expected to make such rules for the return of cars as will terminate such abuses.

"2. The railroads of the country are called upon so to unite themselves that they will constitute one national system; they must establish through routes, keep these routes open and in operation, furnish the necessary facilities for transportation, make reasonable and proper rules of practice as between themselves and the shippers and as between each other."

Acting on the findings of the Commission on Car Service, the Committee on Relations Between Railroads recodified the rules governing operation, and these revisions were handed to the members yesterday.

"A road diverting a foreign car," one of the paragraphs of the recodified rules says, "shall pay to the owner thereof the sum of $5 in addition to the per diem, and shall report same as a separate item on the per diem report for the month in which the car was diverted.

"The rate for the use of freight cars shall be 45 cents a car per diem, but may be increased for a specified period to an amount not in excess of $1.25 a car per diem, which shall be paid for every calendar day, and shall be known as the per diem rate.

"If the commission shall find that a diversion has been made without being reported, as required under Per Diem Rule 3, it shall impose a penalty of $10 for each such diversion, one half to go to the owner of the car diverted, one half to the American Railway Association."

After these recommendations had been considered by the railroad officials in general conference they were taken up more fully by the Executive Committee of the association. J. E. Fairbanks, General Secretary and Treasurer, said that no statement would be issued until after the meeting today.

L. & N. to Continue Embargo.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Embargoes placed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad against the movement of its coal cars to points beyond its own rails will not be lifted until missing equipment is actually returned, according to C. B. Phelps, Superintendent of Transportation of that road. His declaration was made today at hearings in connection with an investigation by the Inter-

WESTBOUND EMBARGO IS ON.

Pennsylvania Refuses Shipments of Freight Except Food.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—For the first time in its history the Pennsylvania Railroad has been forced to place an embargo on all shipments out of Baltimore to the West, except on food for human consumption, owing to the congestion in Western terminals. The Pennsylvania some days ago placed an embargo on export shipments of grain, steel, and other products moving through Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia.

It is understood that congested conditions still prevail around Chicago and other important points in the West, and rather than add to this congestion the Pennsylvania management deemed it wise to refuse shipments of all kinds except foodstuffs.

8-HOUR CONFERENCE PUT OFF.

Railroad Men and Managers Will Wait for Washington Hearings.

The railroad managers and representatives of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods failed to renew their peace conference over the question of the application of the Adamson eight-hour law yesterday. It was said unofficially that there probably would be no more conferences until after the hearings before the Newlands committee, which begin on Monday. It was said that there might not be any more conferences at all.

The Newlands committee is to hold public hearings on the railroad situation generally, and most of the brotherhoods officials who came to New York for their Monday conference with railroad managers have now gone to Washington to attend the committee hearings. Before they left their ultimatum of "an eight-hour day on Jan. 1—regardless of court decisions—or a general strike" was repeated, while the railroad officials stuck to their decision to apply to the courts to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

It was reported during the day that five additional roads besides those who have already taken action would begin legal proceedings within the next week or so. Thus far proceedings have been started only by Western roads. It was reported that proceedings would now be started by the New Haven, the New York Central, the Erie, the Boston & Maine, and the Lackawanna.

SWITCHMEN ASK 8-HOUR DAY.

Prefer Less Pay if Necessary to Accomplish Result.

The members of the Switchmen's Union want to work only eight hours a day, even if they get less money than they are now making by overtime work, according to the testimony brought out at yesterday's session of the Mediation Board which is considering their demands. The board is holding its meetings in the Chamber of Commerce Building at 65 Liberty Street, and the Switchmen, whose union comprises about 10,000 workers, are demanding an eight-hour day and increased pay, with time and a half pay for overtime.

Peter J. Finnegan, yard conductor for the New Haven Railroad, one of the witnesses at the afternoon session, testified some yards were now run on the eight-hour basis with excellent results. He said he worked in one of them, and that while the men didn't make much money, he would rather take less money for the shorter hours.

Other witnesses told of working between twelve and fourteen hours per day on the average, and stated that the switchmen worked frequently under harrowing conditions which made more than eight hours work a day a severe strain. F. D. Reid, employed in the B. & O. terminal in Chicago, told of working in the yards during snow storms and when icicles formed on the switchmen's faces. He said he had once seen a husky switchman actually crying because he had been exposed to the cold so long.

"What are your reasons for asking for an eight-hour day?" Reid was asked.

"We think an eight-hour day is enough for a man to work," he replied.

"You want no overtime then?

"No. We want eight hours straight. There is a belief among the men that they could do more work in eight hours. When they come to work now they are not fresh."

WILSON'S PICTURE BARRED,

White House Will Ask Merchants to Discontinue Trademark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dealers in heavy sheeting, at 43 Worth Street, New York, will receive a letter from the White House asking that the firm's use of a pen and ink portrait of President Wilson be discontinued as part of an advertisement which the firm is publishing. The sketch is labeled, "Trademark."

An officer of the White House said tonight that the use of the President's picture was objectionable, and if the request to discontinue using it was not complied with, other measures would be taken.

WILSON GREETINGS TO JAPAN BY WIRELESS

President's Message to Emperor Will Mark Inauguration of the Marconi Service Today.

Greetings will be exchanged today by wireless across the Pacific Ocean between President Wilson and the Emperor of Japan to mark the inauguration of the Marconi wireless service between the United States and Japan. The Marconi service between the United States and Hawaii has been in operation since Sept. 24, 1914, and with the extension to Japan connection will be made with the Japanese Imperial Telegraph System to all points in the Orient.

Messages will be sent from the high-power transmitting station of the Marconi Company at Bolinas, Cal., to its receiving station at Kahuku, Hawaii, whence they will be transmitted to Funabashi, Japan, where the high-power station of the Japanese Government is located. Messages from Japan will be relayed at Kahuku for the receiving station of the Marconi Company at Marshall, Cal., which station has direct communication with the Western Union Telegraph Company, over whose wires the traffic will be forwarded.

The service will be started at San Francisco at 10 A. M., Eastern time, which will correspond to midnight at Tokyo and 4:30 A. M. at Honolulu. Other congratulatory messages will be exchanged between the Japanese Ambassador at Washington and the Prime Minister of Japan, between John W. Griggs, President of the Marconi Company, and the former Japanese Ambassador, T. Takahira, and between Edward J. Nally, General Manager of the American Marconi Company, and Jiro Tanaka, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Japan.

POLICE FORCE HYPER-BUSY.

Hastings's Seven Guardians Can't Bother with the Strike.

Thomas J. Goodwin, President of the Village of Hastings, has declined to accede to a request of Leslie Sutherland, General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad Company, that he put the Hastings police force of seven men on guard over the cars of the trolley company, which is trying to maintain service in face of a strike. Mr. Goodwin says his force has too much to do to "bother with the affairs of the poorly managed railroad," and, in support of his contention, he has prepared a list of the activities required of the two men on duty in the daytime. Five of the seven work only at night to protect the village against burglars.

Mr. Goodwin's list shows that one policeman opens the jail, feeds the prisoners, gets the courtroom ready for sessions, attends prisoners to the court, hustles out among their friends or to their homes and collects their fines, escorts them in an automobile to the county jail, in White Plains, where they are held; acts as a traffic regulator, dividing his time between Main Street and Washington Avenue; looks out for fights, which are of almost hourly occurrence in the foreign district, and answers the fire alarms.

The second man guards traffic in Broadway, protects the school children, and patrols a square mile of streets, most of which runup hill. Outside of this the men's time is their own, and President Goodwin says there isn't enough left to devote to the trolley company.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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"Sir Gilbert Parker knows how to make his characters one with their environment; he knows how to give individuality to the populace in the background. . . . But it is the love story that counts most—romantic, gripping—one of the best Sir Gilbert has written."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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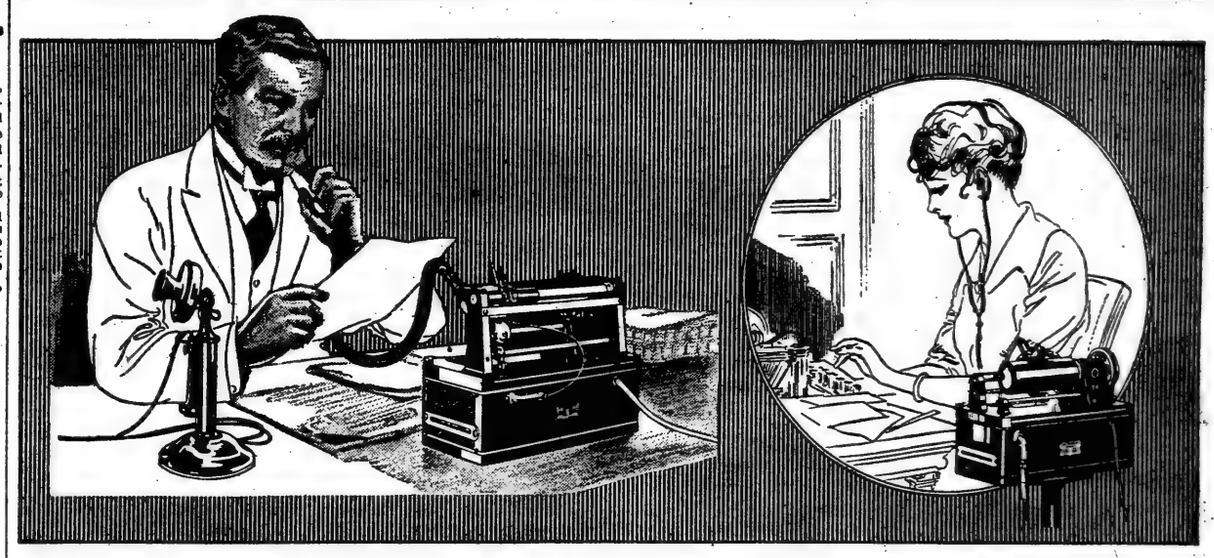
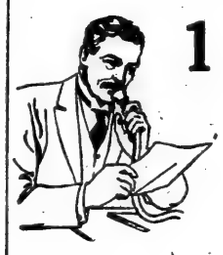
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street.
Public lectures on THE CHURCH AND THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION by the Rev. HARRY FREDERICK WARD, A. M., Professor of Social Service in Boston University. The first lecture, on Wednesday, November 15th, "The Influence of Capital," and the second, on Thursday, the 16th, "The Challenge of Labor"—at five o'clock.



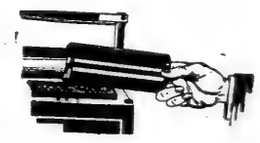
Here's how *The Dictaphone* works—set down in 1-2-3 order

Thousands of business men know The Dictaphone is the one office appliance that is as indispensable as the telephone—that it is the direct method of dictation—but quite a number do not know just what it does and *how*.

Here is *how* it is used:



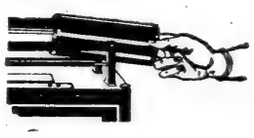
1 Slip on a blank cylinder, set the "dictate" lever, pick up the mouth piece and *talk* into it. And that is all. Your finger on the control button starts and stops The Dictaphone as your ideas come fast or slow. To listen to what you dictate, simply reverse the "dictate" lever and listen. Corrections? The easiest thing The Dictaphone does.



2 When the cylinder is full, stand it in the rack, with the correspondence that goes with it.

3 The boy takes the dictated cylinder to the operator. If you want the typing started before the cylinder is full, all right. Send it to the operator.

4 The operator slips the dictated cylinder on *her* Dictaphone, places the hearing tubes in position and starts writing; meantime her foot has pressed the *stop*. When she has written what she has listened to, she lifts her foot and listens some more. And so on. The typist *controls* the dictation.



5 There isn't any 5. That's all there is to it.

Each cylinder holds up to 15 average letters. After the dictation is transcribed the office boy shaves off the recorded surface and the record is all ready for another batch of dictation. This operation is repeated at least a hundred times—making the cost of cylinders less than the cost of stenographers' note-books.

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SHAW AND DUNSANY IN GRAND STREET

New Plays of Theirs Presented by Gertrude Kingston at the Neighborhood.

"THE INCA OF PERUSALEM"

Shaw Is Suspected of This Tedious Travesty on the Kaiser, and Confesses to the "Great Catherine."

GREAT CATHERINE, a short comedy by George Bernard Shaw; THE QUEEN'S ENEMIES, a playlet by Lord Dunsany; THE INCA OF PERUSALEM, an anonymous one-act comedy. At the Neighborhood Playhouse.

THE PLAYERS—Gertrude Kingston, Walter Ringham, Leslie Austen, Colin Campbell, Nell Compton-Mackenzie, Doris Sawyer, Louise Coleman, Henley Edwards, Wells Spalding, George Abbott, Albert J. Carroll, Erskine Sanford, Alice Lewisohn, C. Haviland Chappell, Hubert Osborne, David Kimball.

The dramatic event of the week occurred last evening not on Broadway or near it, but far down on Grand Street, at the pretty Neighborhood Theatre, which, every once in so often, pauses amid its purely neighborhood work long enough to shift for a little while the centre of things theatrical. Last evening Gertrude Kingston, director of London's Little Theatre, gave there a program of three short plays, all of them new to the New York stage. They are the work of the foremost Irish dramatists—George Bernard Shaw and Lord Dunsany.

Mr. Shaw is represented by his "Great Catherine," one of his most brilliant and characteristic attempts at history in negligée, and also by an anonymous and extremely tedious travesty on the Kaiser called "The Inca of Perusalem." Lord Dunsany is to be seen at his second best in "The Queen's Enemies," a play of ancient Egypt, presented last evening for the first time on any stage. A distinguished and eager audience greeted Miss Kingston's program, and there is some reason to believe that after her fortnight in Grand Street she will bring her company up to some theatre near the subway.

"The Inca of Perusalem" comes first. This one-act play, which had been presented only in Birmingham before Miss Kingston brought it here, is gravely proferred as "an almost historical comedietta by a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature," but it is a secret of Polichinelle that Shaw wrote it.

The pretense of mystery is maintained in the face of overwhelming external and internal evidence to that effect. Probably only Shaw would treat the Kaiser in just this way, and certainly only Shaw would put forth so oppressively talkative a play. "The Inca of Perusalem" is a bit of extravagant fooling, weighted with wisdom and irradiated at rather long intervals by brilliant flashes. But it would be more entertaining to read than to see in the theatre, and that is a fearful thing to say about a play.

The Inca of Perusalem, who wears the uniform of a German officer and has mesmeric mustaches, journeys incognito to a Continental hotel to inspect a Princess as a potential bride for one of his innumerable sons, and the whole excuse of the play is just the opportunity it affords him to have a good heart-to-heart talk with her lady-in-waiting.

It seems that the Inca not only has no fears of St. Helena, but has actually been playing his cards in the hope of being banished there.

"The fools talk of crushing the Inca," says the Inca with his mustaches bristling scornfully, "but they little know their man. Tell me this. Why did St. Helena extinguish Napoleon? Because, madam, with certain rather remarkable qualities which I would be the last to deny, Napoleon lacked versatility. After all, any fool can be a soldier; we know that only too well in Perusalem, where every fool *is* a soldier. But the Inca has a thousand other resources."

You see, the Inca as architect, composer, and painter, feels he could draw the eyes of the world to St. Helena and be ready for the day.

"Take this from me, hereditary monarchs are played out; the age for men of genius has come; the career is open to the talents; before ten years have elapsed every civilized country from the Carpathians to the Rocky Mountains will be a Republic. * * * The Inca will then have his first real chance. He will be unanimously invited by those Republics to return from his exile and act as Superpresident of all the republics."

Indeed, he rather envies the American President.

"He can do what he likes," says the Inca gloomily. "Look at the letters he writes!"

And here is the Apologia of the Kaiser as Shaw would write it for him:

"Why the devil do they fight if they don't want to? I am only one man and they are millions. Do you suppose they would really kill each other if they didn't want to, merely for the sake of my beautiful eyes? Do not be deceived by newspaper claptrap, madam. I was swept away by a passion not my own, which imposed itself on me. By myself I am nothing. I dare not walk the principal street of my own capital in a coat two years old, though the sweeper of that street can wear one ten years old. You talk of death as an unpopular thing. You are wrong; for years I gave them art, literature, science, prosperity, that they might live more abundantly; and they hated me, ridiculed me, caricatured me. Now that I give them death in its frightfulest forms, they are devoted to me. If you doubt me, ask those who for years have begged our taxpayers in vain for a few paltry thousands to spend on Life; on the bodies and minds of the nation's children, on the beauty and healthfulness of its cities, on the honor and comfort of its worn-out workers. They refused; and because they refused, death is let loose on them. They grudged a few hundred a year for their salvation; they now pay millions a day for their own destruction and damnation. And this, they say, is my doing. Let them say it if they dare before the judgment seat at which they and I shall answer equally for what we have left undone no less than for what we have done."

So much for the internal evidence. But after all "The Inca of Perusalem," as a play, does not matter, and "Great Catherine" does. This comedy, first presented in London three years ago, since played in Boston, and familiar to the readers of Everybody's, is an historical comedy of exceptional fidelity to the records of Catherine's court. It is vastly entertaining in performance and Miss Kingston's skill as a comedienne is delightfully exhibited in the title rôle, which she plays with great gusto for all the German there is in it. The entire performance is gay and competent. "Great Catherine" is a treat.

"The Queen's Enemies" is vivid, picturesque, and interesting, but it will be a disappointment to that growing band of enthusiasts for the author of "The Gods of the Mountain" and "A Night at an Inn." It is a colorful work of the Dunsany imagination, but it is less rich in the overtones of philosophic significance which gave universality to these best of his plays. Deep down in an oppressive underground temple, the little queen of ancient Egypt receives her enemies. Professing love for all the world, she beguiles them there to feast at her board, for, as she says, she must have no more enemies. Kinks of many countries, high priests and jealous princes come uneasily to this strange levee, but her winning guilelessness, her very frailty, disarms them and they are drinking gayly of her wine, when she locks them underground and lets in the waters of the worshipped Nile. And she has no more enemies. Although this play is huddled in staging, Alice Lewisonn is arresting and altogether charming as the little queen—the first important woman's rôle in any play by Lord Dunsany.

SELZNICK PICTURES

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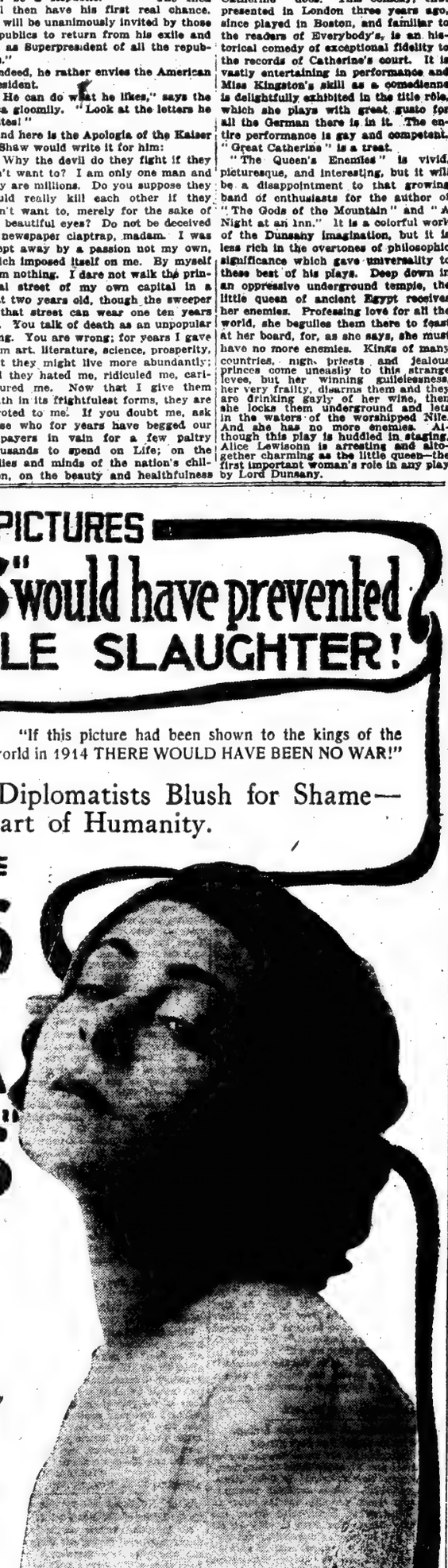
Gigantic Drama of

NAZIMOVA

in

"WAR BRIDES"

By Marion Craig Wentworth



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"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
Object—Matrimony

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG

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MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30, $1.50 & $2. LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St. EVENINGS at 8:45.

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EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

PRINCESS 39TH STREET at BROADWAY
TONIGHT AT 8:30
DAILY AND SUN. THEREAFTER UNTIL FRI. NIGHT, NOV. 24, INCL.
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Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
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with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20.
WM. HODGE in his greatest success FIXING SISTER
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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Today.

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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME

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COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
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Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Gerita, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Ferrini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, popular prices. 75c to $3. Aida, Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Magic Flute. Kurt, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Gerita, Reiss, Althouse, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Pearl Fishers. Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1916.

NOBODY BUT WILSON?

It is not ungracious to say in this hour of Democratic victory that the Democracy at present is in a sense a one-man party. What Democrat in public life, what Democrat in private life not too old for active public service, is capable of taking up the inheritance of WOODROW WILSON? To his intellectual succession, to his sympathetic comprehension of the feelings, the opinions, and the interests of the average man, to his knowledge and experience of public affairs, to his gift of graceful and convincing speech, no heir is to be expected. Such a combination of mental strength, of political insight and dexterity, is rare. On the other hand, Mr. WILSON has defects from which his successor in the Democratic chieftaincy may be free. His readiness of speech, his gift of style sometimes lure him into impulsive utterances that can be construed by hostile interpreters into an unfortunate meaning. A talent for epigram in a politician has its dangers as well as its advantages. Mr. WILSON'S essential solitariness, the curious eremite disposition in him which he evidently deplores, has been an obstacle in his path. He has won a wide, indubitable popularity in spite of it. His purposes and achievements have touched the popular heart. It may be said that in gregariousness, in the strong support of multitudes, he has found a remedy for a certain constitutional loneliness. Or perhaps it would be more correct to infer that the student and thinker in him, in the innumerable contacts of public life, have gradually become uncloistered, that his nature has expanded in the gratitude of the people, the response to his efforts in their behalf, the late perception that millions acknowledge his high intentions and fruitful merits, despite errors of judgment and policy. At any rate, the hermit in him promoted misunderstanding of the real WOODROW WILSON. His original aloofness was a defect, from which his successor is not likely to suffer.

Now, nobody is looking for the impossible, or searching the land for another JACKSON, CLEVELAND, or WILSON. Both parties are poor in great figures. No young Mr. ROOT is visible. None but himself can be Mr. ROOSEVELT'S parallel. For the moment the sturdy, bellicose, and commanding HIRAM JOHNSON, coming out of the West, the present seat of political power, might inspire a too early prophecy, but where is the man fit to wear Mr. WILSON'S mantle? The question is not idle or premature. Whatever the fortunes or misfortunes of the Democratic Party in the next four years, whether, having broken the tradition of more than half a century, it will be able to succeed itself in 1921, whether the disrupted Republican Party can be revived into vigor, whether Democratic errors and dissensions will bring it into power, the Democracy will need a capable chief. This election was won by an unconscious coalition of Democrats, Progressives, Independents. As in Jackson's day, it is the West, with its deeper democratic feeling, its contempt of mere forms and traditions, its hearty radicalisms, its insistence upon progress, its modernism, that is the strength of the new Democracy. Will some Democratic Governor, some accidental GROVER CLEVELAND or WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, impress himself upon the popular imagination? Or can the East produce a marrowy man, calculated for Western longitudes?

FOUR BADGERS.

In the House of the Sixty-fourth Congress there are three Democrats from Wisconsin, MICHAEL E. BURKE of Beaver Dam, MICHAEL K. REILLY of Fond du Lac, THOMAS E. KONOP of Green Bay. In the House of the Sixty-fifth Congress there will be no Democrats from that State. BURKE, REILLY, and KONOP voted against tabling the McLemore resolution. They deserved defeat. Their defeat and the lambasting the hyphen got in Milwaukee are signs of sound political health among the Badgers.

If it be thought curious and unfortunate that, while these three offenders were punished, a greater offender, Senator LA FOLLETTE, who voted against tabling the Gore resolution and favors an embargo on the exportation of munitions, was re-elected, we are to remember that he is an exception to all rules. He was nominated, he was re-elected, by the votes of Republicans and Democrats. He is not for HUGHES. He is not for WILSON. He is solely and perpetually for LA FOLLETTE, his candidate for President in 1912, 1916, 1920, and till the end of the chapter. Nothing seems to make any difference in his political fortunes. He always plays a lone hand and it wins.

EXIT SIR SAM.

General Sir SAM HUGHES, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense since 1911, is out of the Canadian Government at last. Sir ROBERT BORDEN, the Premier, says that he asked for Sir SAM'S resignation. Indeed, his peppery and domineering character, his freedom of speech, his energetic habit of doing things in his own way, had long embroiled him with his colleagues. But his work speaks for him. He was the prophet of preparedness in the Dominion. When the war began, he set on foot a recruiting campaign which cannot be praised too highly for its results. He sent England more soldiers than she asked for. They were equipped. They were drilled. There are no better men in the trenches, as to physique, morale, spirit, and knowledge of their business, than SAM HUGHES'S Canadians. With inexhaustible vigor he pegged away at his task. He is now in part the victim of that vigor. He has sent over so many Canadians, more than 200,000 that the Canadian Government insists there must be an Overseas Minister of Militia to look after them. SAM HUGHES loves authority, power. He has no stomach for any diminution of it. He has had trouble with the British bigwigs. He has been and is at swords' points with his associates over a multiplicity of matters which it would be superfluous to recite. It is enough to say that he is no friend of red tape, that he is by temperament and habit bound to run things, and that you can't conceive him as happy or even patient in any Cabinet unless he were Premier, in which case he would probably boss all the Ministries.

Somehow SAM HUGHES seems like a Far Western American who might have been in Colonel ROOSEVELT'S regiment, and has something of the Colonel's demoniac activity. He kicked about Australia and South Africa in his boyhood, acquiring, if he didn't have it before, that Colonial impatience of convention and that bluff democracy which, before the war, used to make so many highly respectable Britishers look down upon Australians as a sort of savages. He was school teacher, editor, soldier. A Colonel in the Boer war, he went back to Canada to preach a national democratic army. He got into the Canadian Parliament nearly twenty-five years ago, but his great opportunity came in 1914. The armies he called forth are a record and a monument which no mistakes of his, no squabbles this side or the other of the water, no protuberance of his will, self-will, assertiveness, can impair. He has substantially done his work. His manners to his colleagues, a certain arrogance of tone, all his peculiarities and disagreeabilities, his positiveness, heat, and loudness, all these may be granted. What he has done is noble and memorable. A salient, an angular, a forcible personage.

SINGLE-TAX WATERLOOS.

A Portland dispatch says that the "full rental land tax," alias the single tax, was "overwhelmingly defeated" by a vote of 184,984 against and "43,829 for." According to the local accounts of the proposal, its intent was "to confiscate all land titles, "leaving owners and mortgagees "nothing but improvements and preferred rights to become tenants of "the State."

The San Francisco Chronicle says of the result in California:

> While California probably outranks even Kansas as a cranky and uncertain State, the overwhelming vote by which the single-tax humbug is snowed under proves that the mass of the people, at any rate, are not utterly clean gone daft. There is somewhere a boundary line beyond which reason still holds sway. And the single-tax humbug is far outside of it.

These defeats of the single tax are only items in a long list which suggest that the country is theoretically in favor of many so-called progressive proposals, but practically is opposed to their enforcement. There are scores of cases in which the initiative, the referendum, the recall, and many measures in the same class have been voted for, and upon experience voted against. The Chronicle testily proposes that California shall protect itself against continuous torment

> by providing in the State Constitution that no vote shall hereafter be taken on this question except at moderate and reasonable intervals—say once every fifty years.

The single tax, as presented at the recent election in all its nakedness, is shockingly wicked and wretchedly absurd. It proposes that the public shall sequester, without compensation, property which it once sold and got the money for. It assumes as a social crime that any land shall not be fully occupied, when, if there were actual occupants for all the land, there would be no room on earth for more human beings.

It is entirely within reason that the electorate shall protect itself from social disorder of all kinds. And an initiative petition for the single tax is an aggravated symptom of social disorder.

California may have gone Progressive by hundreds of thousands on a candidate of Progressive views, but California feels different when it is a question of concrete application of current delusions.

OUR TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

Nine years ago, at a Peace Conference in Washington, held at the suggestion of our Government, provision was made for the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice. The purpose of this conference was to put an end, if possible, to the wars from which the five republics had suffered great loss. In 1908 the court began its work, and its first decision prevented a war. There is danger now that this tribunal, which should be preserved, will be wrecked. Its dissolution would probably be followed by a war in which at least four of the republics would be involved.

But it can be saved, and by our Government. It was created for the adjustment of disputes that might lead to war. The controversy which threatens its existence relates to our new treaty with Nicaragua. Against this treaty, before the ratification of it, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala protested at Washington. Afterward they appealed to the court, in proceedings against Nicaragua, and the court's decision was in their favor. It held that Nicaragua had not respected their rights in agreeing to and ratifying the treaty. Nicaragua, although her representative in the court had voted on the question, declined to accept the judgment.

It was provided in the treaty by which the court was established that it might consider any international question which by special agreement between one of the republics and a foreign Government should be submitted to it. Therefore our Government, by agreement with Nicaragua, can go before the court on the question of the treaty. If it should do so, however, the court's decision could be foreseen. It would be against the treaty, which we should be required to annul. In all probability, however, this result can be avoided, the court can be saved, and war can be prevented, by additional new agreements between our Government and the protesting republics, agreements or treaties which should have been made when the treaty with Nicaragua was negotiated by Mr. BRYAN. There is evidence that such agreements would not be opposed by the complainants, at least one of whom has a good case. The court should be saved. It has done good work. With it would go the annual Central American Conferences, which have been very useful. The loss of the treaty would not be a heavy price to pay for the preservation of the court and for prevention of war. But the treaty can be saved, with the court, and war can be averted.

NEW FORMS OF PROTECTION.

Hitherto protection has been a domestic policy, stopping at the ocean's edge like politics. Hereafter it is to have its range extended by our foreign friends. They have learned how to improve upon what we taught them, and how to apply the policy to merchandising as well as to production. For example, the Federal Trade Commission has urged that copper producers should be allowed to combine to place themselves upon an equality with German buyers. They buy unitedly, whereas our selling is done competitively. The result is that foreigners buy our products lower than we can buy them for ourselves. There is reason to suppose that this practice will be extended in Germany, the buying abroad being aggregated and regulated so that it will assume a national, if not an official, character. Thus German buyers of miscellaneous products would not buy each for himself, but would place orders with a central purchasing agency. The result would be that buyers would have the advantages of large-scale business, getting wholesale reductions, and incidentally enabling the purchasing agency to direct the buying in directions which would do most good to German production. If an order were placed to import any foreign-made article of German manufacture the central agency would be able to direct the business toward the home seller.

This is an example of German efficiency, working in methods which we punish with fines. We have our choice to retaliate or to use the same methods ourselves. World trade is shaping itself toward retaliation rather than reciprocity. This is regrettable, and it is desirable that some line should be drawn before actual collision occurs. The benefits of combination are so great that they should not be forbidden so long as the combination works in ethical and economic ways. We have practiced protection so long that it does not lie with us to object to it while it remains protection, and does not put on a likeness to aggression. Only "unfair" competition is objectionable. It is difficult to say that it is unfair to combine to buy cheaply or to promote home trade. It would be more reasonable to do the same rather than to whimper, and build barriers to protect inefficiency. It is absurd that the wealthiest nation in the world should regard itself as unable to compete with those crippled and impoverished by the war which has enriched it.

We may smash all our trusts if we like, but we cannot smash the foreign trusts. And after we have smashed our trusts we may appreciate the lesson taught by the Federal Trade Commission that they are our defenders in foreign trade, and that in smashing them we have only laid ourselves open to attack. Home and foreign trusts alike are tolerable so long as their conduct is good. The method of combination is nothing, a mere form. The practice of the combination is everything. It is idle to conduct a crusade against the forms of business. All that concerns Government is that the forms of business shall not be used contrary to the custom of good merchants. It cannot yet be said that there is any merchant law regarding the approximation of international trade to trade between individuals. The precedents are in process of formation. None should be allowed to assume form to our prejudice, but it is becoming to be sure that we are prejudiced before we protest. We have done good business with Germany, and we want to do good business with her hereafter. If we want her to buy we must allow her to sell. That is the same thing as saying that if we want to sell we also must buy. Protection which assumes the guise of prohibition hurts both buyers and sellers on both sides the ocean. Live and let live is a good trade policy.

THE VILLA ALATINI.

The municipality of Saloniki, where the patriotic Hellenic impulse to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Entente was first translated into deed, has revoked its gift, made to the King of the Hellenes after the Balkan wars, when he was still a national hero and constitutional King, of the Villa Alatini and Niaousa Forest. CONSTANTINE'S "ingratitude" is cited as the reason for the cancellation of the deed of gift. No doubt the King is grateful in his way, but his gratitude is "a lively sense of favors to come" from Brother-in-law WILHELM and the Central Powers.

Was it not shortsightedness on the part of the Saloniki city fathers to take the Villa Alatini away from the King? There was the home of ABDUL HAMID II.'s exile. He, too, was a good German. He, too, was a little careless about the Constitution. So his ungrateful people deported him. Possibly the Hellenes will yet have use for the Villa Alatini as a permanent ex-royal residence. Or there is the Kaiser's Achilleion, his no longer, in Corfu.

There is no telling to what basenesses popular ingratitude will sink in these parlous times. A few years ago, after the appearance in The London Telegraph of the famous interview with the Kaiser, relating to his dispatch to London in the Boer war, when all Germany was aflame with hatred of England and the Boer national hymn was sung every night in theatres and restaurants, a Socialist in the Reichstag made indecent reference to the Villa Alatini, and said that the King of England would have been locked up in Balmoral if he had outraged the national feeling as had the Kaiser.

The German Socialists have learned to sing small since war began, but Greece, so many of whose citizens have lived in the United States, has strong democratic symptoms. Does the Villa Alatini await another discharged royalty? If CONSTANTINE escapes on account of old merit or by favor, FERDINAND of Bulgaria, now strutting his little hour, may yet come to be a lodger in Saloniki.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Have Ceased to Thrill.

That the world is hearing, if not exactly with indifference, at least without very vehemently expressed indignation, about the present expatriations of Belgians, can be explained only under the psychological law that any stimulus, when too often and too long applied, ceases to produce either nervous or muscular response.

What is in progress is nothing less than the reduction to literal, unmitigated slavery, not of an uncouth and inferior race, but of a people both civilized and courageous and lacking only the numbers that alone, in a war like this one, make military prowess effective. Such things have been done in the past, and not infrequently, but it was in the remote past, and a return to the ancient practice had ceased long since to be considered a possibility. But now the old ruthlessness is revived!

In a way the removal of the Belgian workers to Germany, where each will release from civil employment a man to increase the Kaiser's armies, is an atrocity worse than those that marked the original violation of Belgium's neutrality. The horrors of massacre and murder are missing in this later exemplification of "military necessity," but the cruelty is greater, the agonies are more prolonged, and the violation of international law is not less. The excuses given for it—a fear lest the Belgian artisans lose their skill through idleness and become demoralised through the acceptance of charity—are so obviously invalid, and the real reason is so apparent, that only the callousness acquired through hearing for two years of one like proceeding after another accounts for the comparative calmness with which the world learns of these removals.

Protests, indeed, are made here and there, and, as always, the voice of Cardinal MERCIER is heard in bold denunciation of the oppressors and exploiters of his land, but there is no general excitement and still less of expectation that the protests will be effective. It passes as merely another addition to an already endless list, and the difference it makes in the full score is hardly appreciable.

A College with Many Instructors.

Anybody who imagines that interesting reading matter is not presented in the trade papers, or even that such interest as they do command is confined to the narrow circle of special-

COL. HARVEY'S GRADE.

Passes an Examination for Major Prophet with a Mark of 76.

New York, Nov. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the general tendency to belittle Colonel George Harvey as an election forecaster, permit me to say a word in his defense.

Colonel Harvey predicted that Mr. Hughes would carry twenty-three specified States. Mr. Hughes actually carried fourteen of them. I therefore award Colonel Harvey a mark of 61 per cent. on prediction. As 60 per cent. is generally accepted in colleges as a passing mark, it is evident that Colonel Harvey has a margin of safety of 1 per cent. Not a large margin, truly, but margins are being cut smaller this year.

Colonel Harvey expected that Mr. Hughes would carry Indiana and Wisconsin. The doughty Colonel thus scores 100 per cent. on expectation. It is clear that, if he had expected more and predicted less, Mr. Hughes would have been elected.

Colonel Harvey believed Mr. Hughes would carry Delaware, Ohio, and Maryland. We give him 33 per cent. on belief. This is his only failure. Faith is generally regarded as a virtue, but Colonel Harvey's faith falls little short of credulity.

Colonel Harvey allotted thirteen specified States to President Wilson. He gets 10 per cent. on allotment. He regarded seven States as doubtful. The fact that President Wilson carried six of them does not militate against Colonel Harvey's original right to an honest doubt. We are compelled, therefore, to mark him 100 per cent. on doubt.

Colonel Harvey's final statement was: "Hughes surely wins. Probable majority for Hughes between 145 and 175." This staggered me at first, but on reflection I perceived that he was speaking of Minnesota and inadvertently omitted to mention the name of the State. We think 10 per cent. a fair debit for this omission, and we deduct an additional 5 per cent. for inaccuracy, as the Minnesota figures now stand at a little over 200. We therefore award him 85 per cent. on Minnesota.

The candidate's (not the 100 per cent. candidate) general average is, therefore, 76 per cent.—a high mark. For it is a familiar principle of weather lore that all signs fail in dry weather; and this has been an exceedingly arid campaign.

We maintain that on this showing Colonel Harvey is entitled to rank as one of the Major Prophets.

A. B. MAVITY.

Take Lives, Though Not Money.

Most noticeable in Sunday's list of automobile accidents, so called, was one in which a stolen car going at the rate of forty miles an hour on the Roslyn Road was wrecked. Two of its six occupants were killed, one walked hastily away as soon as he could pick himself up from the ground, where he had been thrown, and the three other participants in what was evidently the wildest kind of a joy ride righted the machine and rode off, only to abandon it a few miles away.

This, of course, was not an "automobile accident" in any proper sense of that phrase; it was merely the disastrous end of an excursion that involved several kinds of lawbreaking, and must therefore be classed as distinctly criminal. That the consequences—apart from the money loss to the owner of the misused car—were confined to those who were riding in it was merely a matter of luck. Such driving of automobiles threatens the safety of the people in every other automobile met or passed by the joy riders, and constitutes a danger far greater than that to which travelers were exposed in the days when highway robbery was a profession not wholly inglorious, and its abler members ended on the gallows, indeed, but as popular heroes.

The highwayman has now almost disappeared, and no glamour of romance is thrown around the few perpetuators of the old industry. But his place as a peril of the roads has been more than filled by men who, though not much given to presenting the demand of "Your money or your life," do manage to make the country roads far more unsafe than did DICK TURPIN and the various "Captains" of the coaching era, and also to take more lives.

Dr. Eaton's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly regrettable to read of such an eminent member of the clergy as Dr. Eaton attacking President Wilson's foreign policy, and, moreover, it is more than difficult to accept his statement that he would have "avenged" the sinking of the Lusitania if it cost "ten million men." What about the millions of women and children dependant on these men? Forget, if you will, the men and the cities and the civilization, but remember the sorrows and sufferings of the women and children!

L. E.

Newark, Nov. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with some interest that I read the article in this morning's TIMES on "Dr. Eaton Attacks Wilson," in which he says that "if it took the lives of ten million men, we should have avenged the hundred lives lost on the Lusitania." Let us hope that Dr. Eaton's disciples will not follow in his footsteps, and that despite the "attacks" of our divine leaders our beloved President will lead us a tiny step nearer the brotherhood of man.

C. D.

Palisade, N. J., Nov. 13, 1916.

Accidents on Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The infraction of the motor vehicle law on Broadway and Riverside Drive extends practically from Seventy-second to 106th Street, with periodical, serious accidents resulting. The most recent, perhaps, was the injury to Mrs. Emerson at Eighty-third Street and Riverside Drive. The drive is used for all intents and purposes as a speedway and also as a route for omnibuses, and is sparsely supplied with traffic police. Pedestrians wishing to board a downtown omnibus are compelled to cross to the west side of the drive. This brings them in the track of the procession of motor cars speeding north and south. Inquiry develops the fact that there is no ordinance in connection with omnibuses similar to that in the case of street railway cars, compelling motor car drivers to pull up when approaching the rear of an omnibus which has stopped to take on passengers. Unless such an ordinance goes into effect accidents of this kind will continue indefinitely. In order to procure such an ordinance it will be necessary for the residents in the section named to organize, co-operate with the Police Department, and apply to the city authorities for such an ordinance.

E. BROWN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

History and Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some one of the intensely pro-Ally partisans is continually reminding us that the British blocked the German game in Manila Bay. It was fine and fortunate for us, but does any one in sober thought imagine that the British interference with the German Admiral's program was done out of altruistic friendship? Even in 1898 there was in Europe a premonition of the coming struggle for world power, for the opportunity for colonization, and the German and British actions in Manila Bay were no doubt the results of the councils in Berlin and London. To attribute the action of the British commander to a fraternal spirit is, to use an obsolete but expressive term, "guff." We should be, perhaps, more grateful for the event, but in the interest of historical common sense, let us not be sentimentally and unduly grateful for the motive.

JAMES STEWART.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1916.

German Division.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's editorial in THE TIMES on the German Chancellor's peace speech is so very good that I venture to call the attention of its writer to the chapter on "The French Scare of 1875" in the "Memoirs of M. de Blowitz." I cannot but feel that the strange division of the German Government into two unrelated camps, the military and that having control of all other affairs, is as strong today as it was in 1875, and in 1880 when I lived there for some time. Your editorial and de Blowitz's chapter dovetailed together precisely.

JOHN M. GOODELL.

Washington, Nov. 11, 1916.

PACE OF SEA CONTROL.

England's Losses in Ships Compared with Germany's.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 8 you published a wireless message from Berlin purporting to give statistics concerning the war losses sustained by the British Navy to date. This message obviously emanated from the foreign branch of the official Wolff's Telegraph Bureau, which has sufficient candor to print on its letterheads a note to the effect that it does not guarantee the accuracy of any item of news it circulates.

In the interest of truth, may I crave a little space in order to correct and supplement the naval statistics given in the message referred to? It states that the British loss in battleships and cruisers alone now stands at 501,700 tons—a willful exaggeration of the actual total to the extent of nearly 150,000 tons. The following is a complete list of all the British battleships and cruisers which have been lost to date: Audacious, King Edward VII., Triumph, Bulwark, Formidable, Irresistible, Ocean, Goliath, Russell, Majestic, Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Invincible, Defence, Warrior, Black Prince, Natal, Hampshire, Argyll, Good Hope, Monmouth, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Nottingham, Falmouth, Arethusa, Amphion, Hawke, Pathfinder, Hermes, Pegasus—aggregate displacement 386,765 tons. In addition about thirty destroyers (not fifty) and twenty-five submarines (not seventy-six) have been lost.

For purposes of comparison it is worth while to set forth the corresponding German losses, about which Berlin maintains an eloquent silence. The following list takes into consideration only those losses which have been positively verified, and deals only with battleships and cruisers: "A" (Kaiser class), "B" (Kaiser class), Westfalen, "C" (Deutschland class), Pommern, Lützow, Seydlitz, Von der Tann, Blücher, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, York, Friedrich Karl, Prinz Adalbert, Wiesbaden, Rostock, Frankfurt, Elbing, Karlsruhe, Magdeburg, Köln, Mainz, Emden, Dresden, Nürnberg, Königsberg, Leipzig, Bremen, Frauenlob, Undine, Ariadne, Hela, Albatross—aggregate displacement 300,117 tons. In addition thirty to thirty-five German destroyers and 120 submarines have been lost. We should, perhaps, be justified in adding to the German list the Goeben (22,640 tons) and the Breslau (4,478 tons), for both these vessels, rusting at Constantinople, are lost to Germany for the duration of the war, and it is highly doubtful whether they will ever see Germany again.

With regard to the British list, it should be observed that, with one solitary exception, i. e., the Audacious, every battleship or cruiser that has been lost has been officially announced by the British Admiralty. A diametrically opposite policy has been pursued by the German Admiralty, which habitually conceals every loss unless the fact becomes known from neutral sources. It was not until survivors from the ships had been picked up by Danish and Dutch fishermen that Germany acknowledged the sinking of the giant battle cruiser Lützow and the cruisers Wiesbaden, Rostock, Elbing, and Frauenlob in the Jutland fight. As her own ships saved the survivors of the two Kaiser class battleships, the battle cruiser Seydlitz, (and almost certainly of the Hindenburg as well,) the loss of these not unimportant units was kept dark "for military reasons."

Few impartial naval experts who are in touch with all the facts would hesitate to add 50,000 tons or more to the total of German losses, but, as certain of these losses cannot be positively identified, I have refrained from inserting them in the list. It should be added that the British vessel Genista, sunk recently off Ireland, was not a cruiser at all, but a small mine-sweeper—one of the many hundred now engaged in keeping the seas open to friendly and neutral navigation.

I do not wish to minimize the British losses, but I would point out that they represent the price paid for that command of the sea which is the Allies' greatest asset and the sure guarantee of their ultimate victory. Considering all that command of the sea implies, and its simple, vital significance in the present war, Great Britain has purchased it at a relatively small cost. Nor must it be forgotten that, in spite of these losses, the British Navy today is at least one-half as strong again in men and ships as it was on the outbreak of war.

What advantage, on the other hand, has Germany won to offset her 300,000 tons of lost naval shipping? She remains as tightly blockaded as ever before, and her one-time immense oceanborne trade, which represented 60 per cent. of her entire revenue in peace time, has dwindled to a few hundred tons of rubber and nickel precariously carried by a submarine. Winston Churchill once drew upon himself the wrath of Teuton scribes by alluding to the German fleet as a "luxury." Has not the course of the war down to date absolutely vindicated his judgment?

B.

No Reunion of Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article, "Votes for Women and Bull Moose Elect Wilson," splendidly analyzes the situation, but I take exception to one statement therein, namely, that the breach in New York and New Jersey is apparently healed. Without fear of contradiction, I can state that the Progressives of New York, with very few exceptions, voted for Wilson, in the first place as protest against the betrayal of Roosevelt; on the other hand being convinced that the Republican Party of today is more reactionary than ever. A few leaders for personal gain or to satisfy their ambitions left the party, but the rank and file is still against the Republican Party, and will be so in the future. Of course, the Progressives could not show their hands, because Hughes received a good many Democratic votes in opposition to his foreign policy. There was no and there will be no reunion with the Republicans.

A PROGRESSIVE WHO IS STILL ENROLLED AS SUCH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1916.

The Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is most amusing to read the alibis advanced by Republican leaders for the defeat of Mr. Hughes, ranging from the alleged treachery of Hiram Johnson to the ridiculous theory of one of the evening papers, that several Western States were swung by Mormon votes. It galls them to realise that the sun can shine, that the country can be prosperous, and that the American people can be satisfied under a Democratic Administration, but that is the answer. The seal of public approval has been put on efficiency as represented by Mr. Wilson, who has governed for all the people and for no particular group or section. It is an inspiring victory for those who hold firm in their belief that we can have government for all the people without cattering to special interests, and it should prove the death knell to the reactionary element in both parties.

ELLIS RUSSELL.

East Orange, Nov. 13, 1916.

Election Prophets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the article in THE TIMES of last Sunday, entitled "Election Prophets Were All at Sea," it might be of interest to call attention to the prophecy made by former Aqueduct Commissioner Ernest Harvier, a man noted for close predictions on the outcome of the vote of Greater New York. His prophecy this year appeared in the newspapers Nov. 6, and the result proved his estimates to be very nearly correct, being less than 100 in Richmond, less than 200 in the Bronx, and 700 in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 13, 1916.

After Reading Many Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My business compels me to peruse many newspapers, and during the recent campaign my usual list was augmented by publications from a wide area. I wish to congratulate you upon the sane, conservative, comprehensive manner in which you presented the news during this period. You more than maintained your almost nation-wide reputation for accuracy and nonpartisan presentation of news, while editorially espousing a just cause as acclaimed by the electorate on Nov. 7.

F. W. THOMPSON.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 11, 1916.

The People's Triumph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The election of Woodrow Wilson brought joy to thousands of Southern Democrats, and I desire to express to the editors of THE TIMES my hearty congratulations upon "the triumph of the people" in which THE NEW YORK TIMES bore such a conspicuous part.

J. E. WINSTON.

University P. O., Miss., Nov. 12, 1916.

DE PROFUNDIS.

There come tense moments in the lives
of men
When they are moved to ponder once
again
On mighty matters, with big meanings
fraught.
All lesser happenings become as naught
And take their natural and proper place
As trifles in those moments when we
face
Big issues; and the tongue cannot give
speech
At times like these. Of what avail to
preach
Preparedness? The time for that has
past—
We know the folly of delay at last.

* * *

And so we gathered round with bated
breath
And solemn thoughts, and silence as of
death;
As, sliding to our cellar through a hole,
We watched the passage of
* * *
ton
of
coal.

HEATHCOTE BAILEY.

URGES LIQUOR WAR BY EPISCOPALIANS

Chalmers Resolution Reported Favorably to New York Diocesan Convention.

CHURCH NEEDS MORE MONEY

Loan of $32,000 to Complete Bishop Greer's Residence Has Not Been Repaid.

After a brief communion service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the 123d annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, embracing the Boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, and the counties on both sides of the river up to Newburg and Poughkeepsie, met yesterday morning in the Synod Hall at Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street. Bishop David H. Greer presided, with Suffragan Bishop Charles R. Burch relieving him from time to time. There were about 400 clerical and lay delegates in attendance.

The principal points of dispute which are likely to arise in the three-day session of the convention were only touched upon yesterday. Chief among them is the temperance resolution introduced by the Rev. James V. Chalmers, rector of Holy Trinity Church, who for years has opposed the traffic in alcohol.

In the resolution he recites that Bishop Greer in the convention last year urged voluntary total abstinence for clergyman and laymen, and that the General Convention at St. Louis this year went on record as opposed to the liquor traffic. The resolution then reads:

"Resolved, That this convention, through its Social Service Commission, declares its read ess to co-operate with all active temperance forces in urging total abstinence, in endeavoring to have the present liquor laws enforced, and in favoring any legislation such as an optional prohibition bill which will give the people of this State in cities or towns a chance to speak for themselves on the question of license or no license."

The resolution, which had been referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, was reported favorably late in the afternoon and turned over to the Committee on the Dispatch of Business to be placed on the calendar. It will probably come up for action by the convention this afternoon.

The question of proportional representation for the larger parishes is another problem which will probably be decided at this session. The Committee on Proportionate Lay Representation recommended that the lay representation in future be one member from each church, with the following additions for larger membership: One additional delegate for each church of from 200 to 499 members, two for each from 500 to 899, three from 900 to 1,399, four from 1,400 to 1,999, five from 2,000 to 3,599, and six from 4,000 up. Each lay delegate would have one vote. The recommendations were referred to the Committee on Diocesan Canon.

Stephen Baker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read a report asking for an appropriation of $32,40 for diocesan missions and Church extension, an increase of $3,200 over last year. The Rev. Alexander Y. Cummings, rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, said he did not object to this, but he felt it was a hardship on small parishes to be compelled to meet the assessments or lose their representation in the convention. Bishop Greer admitted the hardship, but said that this method of assessment must be enforced unless the larger and wealthier parishes contributed beyond the pro rata share.

Reports of various committees showed the need of additional funds for Church work, and there was considerable surprise when the trustees of the Episcopal Fund announced that the endowments on hand were not sufficient for the payment of salaries without additional help from contributions, and that a loan of $32,000 from the New York Life Insurance Company for the completion of Bishop Greer's residence on the Cathedral grounds had not been repaid. The loan was due Nov. 25, 1915, but an extension until Nov. 25 of this year was granted by the company.

The Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Extension Society presented as their most immediate need two additional Fords to add to the seven already in use by its missionaries.

The principal addresses of the day were made in the morning by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, who is at present on leave from his diocese to raise a fund of $5,000,000 for pensioning aged clergymen, their widows and orphans, and in the afternoon by Bishop Greer. Bishop Lawrence said that the fund raised so far amounted to $3,500,000, but that on account of interest charges about $2,000,000 more was needed.

Two new churches were admitted to the convention—St. Bartholomew's at White Plains and All Saints' at Harrison. The Rev. Charles K. Gilbert was re-elected secretary of the convention, and Richard M. Pott, a layman, was chosen treasurer. Today's meetings will begin with a religious service in the cathedral at 9 o'clock, and will continue with a business session in the Synod House at 10.

COFFEE BARS VS. SALOONS.

Business Men, at Convention, Discuss Suggestion of Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—Following the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Mark Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle, the National Coffee Roasters' Association, in annual convention here, will consider the advisability of establishing coffee houses in the more thickly populated centres of the country in competition with saloons.

The suggestion of Dr. Matthews was incorporated in the report of the publicity committee of the association, presented today by Charles Lewis of Cincinnati, and was followed by the adoption by the convention of the slogan "coffee as a substitute for liquor as a stimulant." The plan was received with considerable favor by delegates.

In connection with this report the announcement was made that the increase in the consumption of coffee had been the greatest in prohibition States. Dr. Carl L. Alsburg, chief of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, told the delegates that the end of determining the purity of food products by the mere judgment of taste, smell, and sight was at hand. "The country seems to have lost sight of the fact that the pure food and drugs act was passed for something more than to establish food standards," Dr. Alsburg said.

Portraits of Children on View.

Following the example of our friends across the Atlantic, we are having an "Exhibition of Fair Children," although a less ambitious title is given it. At the Arden Galleries Mrs. John W. Alexander and Miss Averill have assembled a loan collection of portraits of children in painting and sculpture by American artists, ranging from the early work of the late William Chase to canvases by the younger artists that have been seen in recent exhibitions. One of the bright particular stars of the collection is Sargent's fine portrait of Mrs. Dave H. Morris as a young girl. The quality of the exhibition, which opens today, entitles it to a fuller review which will be given in a later issue.

The Douaumont Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on the very great achievement of your correspondent, Wythe Williams. The trip to Fort Douaumont was a remarkable exploit, and Mr. Williams's dispatch in today's issue seems destined to be classed as one of the finest of great newspaper stories.

VERNON HOWE BAILEY.

New York, Nov. 13, 1916.

Urgent Need for Help.

In three small scantily furnished rooms in an east side tenement a mother has been found patiently laboring to ke

STEFANSSON MAPS NEW ARCTIC LAND

Explorer Sends the First Direct Word in a Year of His Work in the Far North.

BEGINS HIS SURVEYS

Expected to Spend the Summer at the Work if It Was Necessary.

TELLS OF FUTURE PLANS

Hints That Further News May Not Come from Him Until November, 1918.

From the arctic yesterday came the first direct news from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, head of the Canadian arctic expedition, received since, under date of Aug. 22, 1915, he announced the discovery of a new land at 78 degrees north latitude and 116 degrees west longitude, according to rough observations. The extent of the new land was undetermined. Since that time several members of the Southern Division of the Canadian expedition, under command of Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, have returned home.

In the subjoined narrative Stefansson tells of exploring the new land. He indicates that he will continue his arctic work. "There would be no need to worry about us," he says, "because of mere lack of news, before November, 1918." The Stefansson expedition started from Nome, Alaska, in July, 1913.

In chronological order the messages from Stefansson are given below:

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

Special to The New York Times.

BANKS ISLAND, Jan. 15, 1916.—The Polar Bear, one of the vessels of the expedition, with eleven whites and thirteen Eskimos, at Kellett base, on the afternoon of Sept. 3, 1915, attempted the rounding of Cape Kellett, going north, but was prevented by heavy ice brought down by the northwest winds of the previous night and forenoon. For a full month previous to Sept. 3 there was no ice on this portion of the coast. On account of freezing temperature and northwest winds we headed southeast to try reaching Melville Island by way of Prince of Wales Strait, but were stopped by heavy ice on the Victoria Island coast, ten miles east of Princess Royal Island.

We are wintering on the ship, sheltered by grounded ice, and are not in danger before the ice moves in the Summer of 1916. There was a freeze-up around both Kellett and Victoria Island on Sept. 7, but Melville Sound and the coasts of Banks and Victoria Island were not frozen for the first week of October. I sent a party to survey as much as convenient of the northeast coast of Victoria Island—one sled with Storkersen and Hermann Kilian and one sled with Charles Anderson and Noice for support. The party left Storkersen all well at Hornby Point on Oct. 24 and got back to the Polar Bear on Nov. 2. Storkersen expected to advance ten days further, and consequently was not home on Nov. 16, when I left for Kellett to get sleds being made by Benards there. We established a hunting party of five Eskimos at Ramsay Island, visited Prince Albert Sound, coasted south of Banks Island, and arrived at Kellett on Dec 15, where all was well.

I learned here that Wilkins with the North Star [another vessel with the expedition] was wintering on the west coast of Banks Island, 74 degrees north latitude, but was unable to proceed further because the ice north of there had not moved all the Summer. This condition was different from last year, when all the ice went abroad and stayed off until late September.

Explorer Tells of Plans.

I shall conduct two separate exploring parties in the Spring of 1916—one of four sleds and six men, probably commanded by Storkersen, to go west and northwest from Cape Alfred, and the other, probably commanded by myself, with four teams, to explore the new land discovered last year. The ice party should leave Cape Alfred by the first quarter of the March moon and be back at Banks Island by the middle of June. Of my party three men should return to the Polar Bear in June, but the other three will not try to return unless the area has been fully explored to 83 degrees north latitude and 145 degrees west longitude.

Otherwise, we shall spend the Summer in the new land or on Melville Island, putting up meat, and marking advance positions for dog feed in 1917. In the event of our nonreturn the Polar Bear will attempt getting north to pick us up and we shall meet here then or hunt there up to the early part of the following Winter. Should the work be completed as stated above we shall try coming home in 1916, and the southern section and some members of the northern section will go home anyway.

Should the Polar Bear penetrate to Melville Island or further north, she will attempt returning by the Atlantic or Pacific route, according to the convenience of the plan of maintaining a reserve base at Kellett to retreat upon in case of the wreck of the Polar Bear to worry about us because of mere lack of news before November, 1918.

V. STEFANSSON.

Describes the New Land.

NORTH LATITUDE 78 DEGREES, WEST LONGITUDE 116 DEGREES, [No date.]—Because of a misunderstanding, resulting in lack of co-operation between the ships Polar Bear and North Star, the work of moving had to be postponed till the Spring of 1917.

The survey of the new land was well begun. From hills a thousand feet high, inland from Cape Murray, water and sky can be seen trending first northnortheast ten miles, then northwest thirty miles, (estimated,) but the coast line cannot be distinguished because it is low and snow has covered it.

The support party returns today, Storkersen, Thomsen, Kilian, and Illum. The advance party left Cape Murray yesterday, following the coast north. The members are Castle, Noice, and Andersen, with one sled.

I shall follow in two days with the Eskimos Natkusiak and Emul, and two sleds, expecting to return to Melville Island, north end, by July 20, but may spend the whole Summer in the new land if it proves extensive. The men and dogs are living mainly on game, and will probably continue to do so, but we have about a thousand pounds of food and two hundred of kerosene, in case meat and blubber should prove scarce.

We have twenty-five dogs here, and the support parties take back nineteen dogs. The dogs average much poorer than in prev ous years, the loads being only 125 pounds per dog, the maximum average in ordinary going.

The Polar Bear has orders to meet us if possible at Melville Island next August, to winter there. Storkersen, with three Eskimos' families, will spend the Summer drying meat and skins in Melville Island, for food and clothing for Spring sledding work in 1917, should the Bear not reach Melville Island or be wrecked.

My last news from the Polar Bear was in the first week in March, at which time all were well. Engineer Jones died without warning of heart disease Nov. 22. People of the Star were transferred to the Polar Bear for one year. The Star and Sach will not be launched before the Spring of 1917.

All well with the exploratory body, except that I sprained an ankle badly a week ago and may not be able to walk for some weeks. I am riding with my foot strapped to a board and leaving a sled only occasionally to take compass bearings. The conditions are annoying, but not serious. Wild game continues abundant, for Natkusiak is a good hunter and the others will learn.

V. STEFANSSON.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Works by Reger, Beethoven, and Franck at the First Concert.

Crowded as the current musical season is, and filled as it is with offerings of importance, the first concert of the Kneisel Quartet, given last evening in Aeolian Hall, was welcomed with obvious eagerness by a large audience. It was an audience distinguished by a fine musical taste and appreciation in seeing in this series of concerts one of the most notable contributions to the city's musical activities. The Kneisel Quartet's performance last evening was on its highest level of mastery in all the particulars that go to make perfection in quartet playing. The program began with Max Reger's quartet in E flat, Op. 109; though no mention of the fact was made, there was the evident intention of doing honor to the memory of the composer, who died since the close of the last musical season.

The quartet is not new to these audiences, though it is not familiar. There is that about it which seems to preclude anything like familiarity, though it is one of the best of the too numerous works of the late composer, who died at the age of forty-three, leaving something more than 130 numbered compositions. Its interest and its musical value increase through its four movements from the first allegro, which is singularly vague and unsubstantial in its material, and throughout its elaborate development gives little for the listener to lay hold of. There is a shadowy charm in the delicate and fleeting presto; in the larghetto, for the first time, is there a suggestion of sensuous tonal beauty, though here, too, the specifically musical ideas are few. Reger, the contrapuntal expert, appears all through these three movements; but he casts off all restraint in the last and writes a stoutly developed fugue for his last movement on a subject that looks backward a century and a half.

It is worked with a multitude of the resources that the newer art has added to the older, and finally leaves the stricter style for a close that makes a freer and more imaginative use of the foregoing material.

There was lively appreciation for everything that followed the first movement, and real enthusiasm at the end. But one may shudder to think what would be made of this composition by playing less finished, less balanced, and less accurate in intonation than that which Mr. Kneisel and his associates devoted to it.

Beethoven's quartet in D, the third of Op. 18, followed: the one of the six that is perhaps least often played, though it has a grace and a capricious beauty of its own that were genially embodied in the performance. César Franck's pianoforte quintet was the third number, one of the noblest products of the composer's genius, a genius that Mr. Kneisel has done his share to make realized and appreciated. Mme. Olga Samaroff played the pianoforte part with sincerity and devotion, in which she matched her associates, and with a fitting sense of proportion in the ensemble; though a finer tone and a broader sweep of imagination would have been to the benefit of the whole.

MME. FRANCES ALDA SINGS.

Opera Soprano's Annual Recital in Carnegie Hall a Gala Occasion.

Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company gave her annual song recital at Carnegie Hall last night. She sang a group of numbers in the older style, a group that was made up of two new songs in Finnish, two songs of Grieg, and Strauss's "Cäcilie," five songs in French, three of which were new works by Sibelia and Fourdrain, and five songs in English, which included two new songs by Frank La Forge, the accompanist of the evening, and Coleridge-Taylor's "Life and Death."

Mme. Alda's audience was a large one, ushers staggered under the weight of flowers that were sent up to the stage to do her honor, and there were all the accompaniments of a gala occasion. The singer herself was in good voice, and has probably never been heard to better advantage in a recital here. She did a good deal of fine singing of that type where vocal qualities are distinguished above the desire to portray the deeper moods or express strongly marked feeling. This seems to be her forte as a lyric soprano, and one within which she conscieously holds herself for the present, if one may judge of her intentions by the program, an excellent one.

When her voice is at its best it has an evenness and flexibility in the upper portions that is capable of producing excellent results, and this was often in evidence. It was marred only by a tinge of acidity that often goes with the light voices, and a certain unsteadiness in the lower range. Her style was tasteful and effective in producing the results desired. Mr. La Forge played the accompaniments most excellently.

'The Yellow Jacket' Three Mornings

Three morning performances of "The Yellow Jacket," the Hazelton-Benrimo play being presented at a series of special performances at the Cort Theatre, have been arranged for next Saturday, the following Saturday and Thanksgiving Day. These will be given for the benefit of teachers and others who cannot attend the matinées. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn are trying to obtain a playhouse in which the play can be presented regularly.

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KURT SCHINDLER'S BRIDE A RUSSIAN

Director of Schola Cantorum Marries Vera Androuchevitch, Former Actress.

HE FOUGHT FOR GERMANY

While Collecting Folk Songs in Russia Musician Met Girl He Wed at the City Hall.

Kurt Schindler, musical director of the Schola Cantorum, and Miss Vera Androuchevitch were married quietly yesterday morning at City Hall. Only the necessary witnesses attended the ceremony.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Francois Kleinberger gave a dinner for them at the St. Regis. The guests sat at a large table, which was decorated with roses and lilies of the valley and a large wedding cake. Among those at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Haan, Miss Hortense Haan, Emile Sperling, Stephen Bourgois, Willard Gray, and Joseph Haan.

None except the closest friends of Mr. Schindler knew of his approaching marriage, although the engagement had existed for some time. The bride is a Russian and was formerly on the stage. She arrived last week on the Kristianiafjord from Bergen after a ten days' trip through Russia, traveling in all several thousand miles. Mr. Schindler has been the director of the Schola Cantorum for several seasons, and is also associated with the Schirmer Music Publishing Company.

He was abroad when the war began and several times was reported to have been shot while fighting for the Fatherland. He spent the early Summer of 1914 traveling in Russia. In Berlin, following the declaration of war, he was mistaken for a Russian spy because of the Russian labels pasted on his luggage.

The bride's father for many years has been administrator of the Municipal Opera House of Odessa. Mr. Schindler first met his bride when he was visiting Russia, collecting material for publication of Russian folk songs, some of which were heard last season.

MISS PERKINS ENGAGED.

Granddaughter of C. D. Langhorne to Wed Henry Field of Chicago.

C. D. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va., announces the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Nancy Keen Perkins, to Henry Field of Chicago.

Miss Perkins is a niece of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who introduced her to society last season. Her mother, Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, was one of the five Langhorne sisters, famous for their beauty. Her aunts, besides Mrs. Gibson, are Mrs. William W. Astor of London, Mrs. Phyllis L. Brooks, and Mrs. Paul Phipps. Miss Perkins has spent considerable time abroad, particularly in London, where she visited her aunt.

Mr. Field is the son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., and the grandson of Marshall Field, who built up the great dry goods concern which bears their name in Chicago. After a few years of widowhood Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., married Captain Maldwin Drummond of the British army. His only brother, Marshall Field, 3d, was married in January, 1915, to Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of the late Charles W. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall of this city, after a romantic courtship which began while both were passengers on the Lusitania en route to this country. Mr. Field receives a large income from the estate of his grandfather, the principal of which was left in trust.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Claire Popper Engaged.

Mrs. Edwin H. Popper of the Hotel Hargrave, 112 West Seventy-second Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Claire Popper, to Le Roy F. Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Harris of Chicago, Ill. No date has been set for the wedding.

Horner-Robinson Wedding Nov. 28.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Edith Standish Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson of 1 West Eighty-third Street, and Halsey Boardman Horner, which is to take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at the Gotham. The Rev. Thomas J. Horner of Attleboro, Mass., the father of the bridegroom, is to officiate.

The bride will be attended by Miss Elsie Hilda Platt and Helen B. Finch. Paul Cumings of Boston is to act as best man. The ushers will include Frederick A. Godley, Fitch H. Haskell, J. Graham Waldron, and Theodore F. Stark.

Dr. Pool to Wed Miss Hirschenson.

The engagement of Miss Tamar Hirschenson, daughter of Rabbi and Mrs. C. Hirschenson of Hoboken, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool has been announced. Dr. Pool is minister of the Congregation of Shearith Israel of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

WEINBERG—MICHAELS.

The marriage of Miss Cora Michaels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Michaels of 228 Audubon Avenue, to Louis Weinberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Weinberg of 65 West 127th Street, took place last night at The Carlton, West 127th Street. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg will make their home in this city.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan Entertains.

Miss Elisabeth Jordan of 36 Gramercy Park gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Nolson O'Shaughnessy. Her guests included Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Mary Austin, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Miss Zona Gale, Mrs. John A. Garver, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. George C. Riggs, Mrs. G. Verner Rogers, Miss Cornelia Devon of Bermuda, and Mrs. Howland Russell of Milwaukee.

Swedish Guild Gives a Bazaar.

The Swedish Guild of New York held a reception yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace, where a Swedish bazaar is being held this week for the benefit of the Swedish Home for the Aged at West New Brighton, S. I. Lieutenant Percy Richard, who is known as "the man in white," and is often seen walking bareheaded and in white flannel clothes on Broadway, was among the entertainers of the afternoon. It was announced on the program that he was formerly a member of the Swedish Eighth Infantry. Coffee and refreshments, or "Kaffe med Dopp," as the placard over one of the booth described them, were served by Swedish girls in gay colored native costume.

Arrivals from Copenhagen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav were:

Gustav Ambers, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Achard, Ludvig Andersen, Mrs. Harriet Bech, Miss Margaret Bech, Dr. Theodore Frick, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Miss Caroline V. Kerr, Miss Mary Layman, M. D., Mrs. Elizabeth Linnet, Miss E. M. Lucas, Mrs. E. M. McDennell, Miss Mary Patrick, Ph. D., Charles H. Strauss, Mrs. Yvonne Winslow, Miss Katherine Wood, O. O. Holseit, J. Mac. J. Knudsen, Mrs. R. Wilson.

ART SALE NETS $25,000

Art Association Employes Honor Auctioneer on 70th Birthday.

Following the close of the Metzgar sale of Japanese prints at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association, received a loving cup from the employes of the association in honor of the auctioneer's seventieth birthday, which he celebrated yesterday. Some of the employes have been with the association for twenty and thirty years. There has always been a warm feeling of co-operation among American Art Association workers, and there was much feeling shown as the cup was presented to Mr. Kirby. On the cup in raised letters were the words:

"Presented to Thomas E. Kirby on his seventieth birthday, Nov. 14, 1915, by the employes of his American Art Association as a token of their admiration and affection."

There was a group photograph of the members of the association staff for Mr. Kirby, with an engrossed paper with the signatures. There were nearly fifty in the group, including Miss Rose Lorenz, the chief executive of the staff, who has made the arrangements of the collections shown at the association rooms.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Biggs are giving a dinner at the Colony Club on Dec. 21, for their débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Biggs, to be followed by a theatre party. Miss Biggs is to be formally presented to society at an afternoon reception on Dec. 7, which her mother will give at her home, 30 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallburton Fales, Jr., of 100 East Seventy-third Street, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, their third child. Mrs. Fales was formerly Miss Ellen Owen Dexter.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street will give a dinner dance at her house on Friday evening, Jan. 12.

Mrs. George Watson Kittredge is giving a tea on Saturday at her home, 412 North Broadway, Yonkers, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Henrietta Kittredge.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to former Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, whose wedding is to take place today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-first Street. In making their application Mrs. Flagler and Mr. Bingham both gave their ages as 47 years.

Mrs. William J. Gaynor and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Gaynor have gone to Fairfax, Va., to attend the wedding there today of Miss Matilda Coleman Page, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Frank Page and Mrs. Page, and Dr. J. Packard Laird of Devon Penn. The bride-elect is a niece of the Ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page, and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Norman Gaynor.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel GEORGE S. SWETT, 72 years old, assistant manager of the Hotel Traymore at Atlantic City, N. J., formerly of the Hotel Netherland, New York, and well known in hotel circles throughout the country, died in Atlantic City last night, following an operation.

GEORGE KNOFFLOCK, Fire Chief, aged 60, Treasurer of the International Association of Fire Engineers, and perhaps the oldest fireman in the United States in years of service, died at his home in Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was formerly President of the Ohio Firemen's Association.

HOLMAN A. DREW, for several terms Sheriff of Coos County, and for nearly a year one of the custodians of Harry K. Thaw while the latter was in New Hampshire after his escape from Matteawan, died in Berlin, N. H., yesterday. He was 59 years of age.

GEORGE WHITFIELD JENKS, formerly an intimate of the late A. T. Stewart, who left him $2,000,000, died yesterday at his home, 1,012 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

CARL PETERSON, a florist, of Plainfield, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his seventy-fourth year.

EDWARD S. CLIMER, the oldest retired member of the Fire Department of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his eighty-sixth year.

SAMUEL HARPELL, a builder for many years in Flushing, L. I., died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY MAGEE, wife of James Magee, a member of the Pottier & Stymus Company of this city, died on Monday at her home in Great Neck, L. I., in her eighty-second year.

ABRAHAM WILENSKY, founder of A. Wilensky & Son, and a retired coal and ice dealer, died on Sunday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his eightieth year.

OSCAR H. PATERS, a master at the Boston High School of Commerce, died on Monday in the Manhattan Hospital, Boston, in his fifty-fourth year.

GEORGE M. SUTPHEN, an Elder in the Bethel Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his fifty-eighth year.

LEWIS H. CLARK died yesterday at his home in Wantage Township, N. J., from injuries received when his horse ran away on Sunday and threw him from his carriage. He was in his thirty-third year.

Mrs. WILSON BLOOMFIELD, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lamb McCracken, in that place, in her seventy-first year.

JOSEPH BRANNELLY, a teacher in the Hoboken (N. J.) High School, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 828 Willow Avenue, in that city, in his thirty-fourth year.

T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank since 1895, died yesterday at his home in Mount Kisco, N. Y. He was senior member of the real estate firm of Carpenter & Baldwin of Mount Kisco.

Mrs. BERTHA TIM, wife of Louis Tim, a shirtwaist manufacturer, died on Sunday at her home, 16 West Seventy-fourth Street, in her sixty-ninth year.

Miss SARA M. HATCH, for more than thirty years a teacher in Public School 32 in Brooklyn and later for many years at Public School 58, died on Sunday at her home, 472 West 147th Street. She is survived by two sisters.

Mrs. CARRIE M. REEVE, widow of Judge Benjamin Reeve, died at her home in Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday. She was in her fifty-eighth year and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenport and of Greenport Lodge of Rebeccas of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Two sonds and a daughter survive her.

Mrs. FRANCES MARY A. MEAGHER, 62 years old, widow of John Sylvester Meagher, who was the owner of the Eagle Planing and Sawmill in Greenpoint, died from apoplexy on Sunday at the home of her daughter, 2,230 Vanderveer Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CAROLINE ZOLLINGER, widow of Emil Zollinger and a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years, is dead at her home, 582 Flatbush Avenue, in her seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. ANNA MARIE H. BOLLINGER, wife of Jacob Bollinger, who is with the Estey Piano Company, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 223 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. She was 66 years old.

Mrs. ANN MOLE POTTINGER, a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-nine years and one of the first members of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday at her home, 175 Covert Street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years. She was born in England and was the widow of William Pottinger, for many years a builder in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA VON BURING, widow of Henry von Buring, died at her home, 961 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in her seventy-ninth year. She was an active member of the Bushwick Avenue Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and until a year ago was a teacher of one of the Bible classes.

IGNATIUS B. HILDEBRAND, a retired confectioner of Manhattan, died at his home, 30 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday from shock following the death of his wife two days before. Mr. Hildebrand was 80 years old and was one of the oldest members of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Haven.

Sister M. COLUMBA ROTHFUS, a member of the Order of St. Dominick and for thirty-five years a teacher in the schools of the Roman Catholic diocese of Long Island, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Sunday of pneumonia. She was formerly for many years Sister Superior of the school of the Church of the Fourteen Holy Martyrs in Brooklyn, and later held the same position at the school of the Church of St. Barnabas, in Elmont, L. I. She was 58 years old.

Mrs. ANNA KLUMPP, widow of Frederick J. Klumpp, died at her home in Richmond Hill, L. I., on Monday in her seventieth year. She left a son and a daughter.

PHILIP ALSTADT, 75 years old, who had lived in the New Lots section of Brooklyn for fifty-three years, died on Monday at his home, 371 Jerome Street.

Mrs. CATHERINE ANN DELAHUNTY, wife of Thomas L. Delahunty, Secretary and manager of the Consolidated Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, died suddenly on Monday while walking with her daughter in Brooklyn. She was 52 years old and lived at 1,788 Fifty-ninth Street.

ROBT. G. VALENTINE, LABOR ARBITER, DIES

Massachusetts Wage Board Chairman Is Stricken Suddenly in Delmonico's.

FORMER INDIAN OFFICIAL

As Commissioner Under Taft He Had a Controversy with Catholics Over the Garb of School Teachers.

Robert G. Valentine, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Taft and more recently known for his work as an industrial counselor in settling labor disputes, died suddenly from heart disease early yesterday morning in his apartment at the Hotel Manhattan. He was dining with friends at Delmonico's when he complained of feeling ill and was taken to the hotel by his friends. Dr. McIntyre, the house physician, was sent for, but Mr. Valentine was dead when he arrived.

He was born in West Newton, Mass., and was in his forty-fifth year. Mr. Valentine was graduated from Harvard University in 1893, and then became an assistant in the English Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and remained there until 1899. Later, during 1899-1901, Mr. Valentine was connected with the National City Bank of this city, and for some time was in the accounting department of the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha, Neb. During 1901-02, Mr. Valentine again taught English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then joined the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company here. In 1906 he became private secretary to Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of the Indian Service.

Mr. Valentine was appointed Supervisor of Indian Schools in 1908, and on Dec. 1 of that year was made Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Six months later he was appointed to the full commissionership and served until Sept. 12, 1912. In 1913 Mr. Valentine was appointed Chairman of the First Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board.

While in charge of Indian Affairs Mr. Valentine became the centre of a religious controversy that attracted wide attention. An order was given that the teachers in the schools should not wear the garb of any religious order, and this brought Mr. Valentine into conflict with officials of the Roman Catholic Church, who wished their teachers to wear the priestly garments. The Protestants, on the other hand, fought against this and strove to have all teachers in the Indian schools without affiliations with religious orders. For a time it was said that Mr. Valentine and President Taft differed on the question, and that the Indian Commissioner would be forced to resign. Mr. Valentine, however, only resigned in September, 1912, because he wished to join Theodore Roosevelt in the formation of the Progressive Party.

He was a member of the firm of Valentine, Tead & Gregg, efficiency experts, of Boston, and of recent years had given all his time to settling labor disputes. In his capacity as Chairman of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board and as one of a committee working with the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, Mr. Valentine was active in settling a number of the most serious strikes in Boston, among which were the telephone and elevated railway strikes. At the time of his death he was working on a readjustment of conditions in the cloak and suit makers' industry in this city.

In 1904 Mr. Valentine married Miss Sophia French of South Braintree, Mass., who survives him.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., DEAD.

Ex-Congressman, the Son of Single Taxer, Dies in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Former Congressman Henry George, son of Henry George of single tax fame, died here today after a long illness. He formerly represented the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Congressional Districts of New York. He was 54 years old and maintained his home in New York City.

Henry George, Jr., was born in Sacramento, Cal., and received his education in the public schools. At the age of 16 he entered a printing office, where he learned the rudiments of newspaper work. He left the printing office at the age of 17 and became private secretary for his father, then famous for his work as a political economist and reformer. In 1884 he accompanied his father as his secretary on his lecture tour of Great Britain. At the close of the tour, Mr. George joined the staff of London Truth. Not long after this he returned to this country and later joined the staff of The North American Review.

In 1887 his father founded The Standard for the purpose of promoting his single tax theories, and he made Mr. George its managing editor. This connection continued until 1891, when Mr. George went to Jacksonville, Fla., as correspondent for a syndicate of Western newspapers. A year later he became English correspondent for the same syndicate, remaining abroad until 1893, when he returned and became managing editor of The Florida Citizen of Jacksonville, Fla.

In 1895, Mr. George resigned this position to help his father, then in the zenith of his career, and since that time had written extensively on labor, single tax, socialism and other topics for many newspapers.

His father suddenly died in 1897, in the heat of the Mayoralty campaign, Mr. George was nominated to succeed him as candidate of the Jeffersonian Party for Mayor of Greater New York, but was defeated. Mr. George, in 1911, was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth New York District. He was re-elected in 1913 from the Twenty-first District, and served until the expiration of his term in 1915.

During 1909, Mr. George made a trip around the world and acted as correspondent for Collier's Weekly and other periodicals, after which he went to England.

C. G. GALT A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Wilson's Nephew Takes Poison in Washington Street.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Carroll Grayson Galt, 27 years of age, son of the late Walter A. Galt and nephew of the late Norman Galt, died at the Emergency Hospital today, half an hour after he was found at 1421 G Street, where he declared he had taken poison because he wanted to die. Norman Galt, the youth's uncle, was the first husband of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning young Galt appeared in the rooms of the U. S. Poster Company, at the address mentioned, where his conduct aroused the suspicion of an employe, who asked him why he was handling a bottle marked "poison." Galt replied that the bottle contained something he was taking on account of illness. He left the rooms of the Poster company and wandered into a saloon, where he asked the proprietor to summon an ambulance, explaining that he had taken poison.

Galt was conscious when the ambulance arrived. When asked by the surgeon why he had taken poison he replied: "I wanted to die."

Young Galt was formerly a student at the University of Virginia and lived at Chevy Chase, Md., a suburb of Washington, with his mother. His wife, to whom he was married in Baltimore in 1912, had sued him for divorce, and last week an order was issued at Rockville, Md., allowing her $10 a month alimony.

Ernest Sayre Emanuel.

Ernest Sayre Emanuel, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1910, died on Monday at his home, 860 Park Avenue, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a son of John Emanuel and Mrs. Margaret Emanuel of 181 Fort Greene Place. Mr. Emanuel was a member of the firm of Emanuel, Tucker & Co. at 120 Broadway.

$19,091 Paid for 737 Numbers—A Hiroshige Brings $210.

The closing sale of the Judson D. Metzgar Japanese color prints at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $1,035 for the final 235 numbers, bringing the grand total for the entire collection of 737 numbers to $19,091. A few of the approved prices follow:

The highest price of the afternoon, $210, was paid by Oshima for No. 671, "Samba Station," by Hiroshige, a delicate Summer scene, artist's impression, collector's state, signed by the artist. No. 824, "Three Women Grouped Around a Transparent Screen," by Yeishi, went to Oshima for $100; J. F. Drake paid $160 for No. 525, by Yeishi, "The Courtesan Komurasaki of Kado Tama-ya and Three Attendants Walking Under a Cherry Tree," one of the artist's most important and famous sheets.

E. V. Ledoux paid $115 for No. 548, "Woman with an Umbrella," by Utamaro; No. 606, a blue print by Hiroshige, went to W. S. Spaulding for $100; Howard Mansfield paid $110 for No. 678, "Oi Station," by Hiroshige, and No. 695, by the same artist, "Ushiwaka Learning to Fence," went to Seaman, agent, for $100. Thomas E. Kirby was in the auctioneer's chair.

METHODIST MISSION FUND.

$2,289,579 Appropriated for the Church's Work in Foreign Fields.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session yesterday at 150 Fifth Avenue, appropriated $1,255,809, an increase of $67,568 over last year, for foreign missionary work, but only after a lively discussion. The New York branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society added $1,033,770 to this sum, making the total contribution of the Methodist Church to foreign missions for this year $2,289,579.

Discussion over the appropriation originated when Bishops William F. McDowell of Washington, D. C.; Edwin H. Hughes of Massachusetts, and Francis

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born.

KELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Keller, (nee Regina Ruth Manheimer,) of 5,016 12th Av., Borough Park, announce the birth of a daughter on Nov. 5.

GRANT.—Nov. 14, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Grant, a son.

Died.

ADAMS.—After a lingering illness, on Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, Rose, wife of Henry Adams. Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Broadway and State St., Paterson, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BANIGAN.—On Monday, Nov. 13, Margaret A. Banigan, wife of Peter M. Banigan. Funeral services at her late residence, 395 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

BICKERSTAFF.—On Nov. 14, 1916, Martha S. Bickerstaff, at her residence, 550 West 138th St. Funeral private.

BLUMERS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, Henry F. Blumers, Jr., at the residence of his parents, 393 Edgecomb Av. Funeral services on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BONNAR.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Nov. 13, 1916, Rev. David A. Bonnar. Funeral services at St. Michael's Home, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Interment Davidsonville, Md., Thursday morning. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

BREEN.—On Monday morning, Nov. 13, 1916, at his residence, 2,971 Valentine Av., near 200th St., Bronx, Robert B. Breen, beloved husband of Martha E. Mortimer Breen. Funeral service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. New York Lodge, No. 350, F. and A. M., is respectively invited to attend.

COYKENDALL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, John Coykendall, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held on Friday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 o'clock, at the home of his son, Mr. L. T. Coykendall, Lenox Place, Maplewood. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Newark.

DELLENBAUGH.—At the New York Hospital, Nov. 13, 1916, Belle Dellenbaugh, after a long illness. Funeral service at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and Eleventh Street, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 in the morning. Friends are invited without further notice. Interment at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

DURYEE.—At Freehold, N. J., Nov. 14, William Budington Duryee. Funeral services will be private at his late residence, 102 West Main St., Freehold, Friday, Nov. 17, 1916, at 2 P. M. Interment Maplewood Cemetery.

EDELMAN.—Saul, beloved husband of Marjorie, brother of Israel, Lillie, Anna, Louis, Frances, and Harry Edelman. Funeral 190 East 126th St., Wednesday, 11 A. M.

EMANUEL.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, at his late residence, 850 Park Av., New York, Ernest Sayre Emanuel, in the 44th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GILBERT.—On Nov. 13 Joseph Thomas Gilbert died at his home, Gilbertsville, N. Y. Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock.

HILSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the Ansonia Hotel, Edward, beloved husband of Laura Hilson. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Thursday morning, Nov. 16, at 10:30 o'clock.

HILSON.—The Board of Directresses of the Ladies Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Edward Hilson, beloved husband of our Honorary Directress, Mrs. Edward Hilson, at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Thursday morning, Nov. 16, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. I. N. SPIEGELBERG, President.
Mrs. G. M. THURNAUER, Honorary Secretary.

HOCHHALTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, A. M., Anna Emma Hochhalter, in her 75th year. Relatives and friends, also Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Thursday, 16th instant, at 8 P. M., at the parlor of J. N. Gennerich's Son, 688 9th Av. Interment private.

JENKS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, George Whitfield Jenks. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,012 Garden St., Hoboken, on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 4 P. M. Worcester and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

JEWETT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, George Langdon Jewett, at his residence, 20 5th Av. Services Grace Chantry Thursday,

POLICE TRAFFIC SQUAD AND ARMY OFFICERS ON GARDEN TANBARK DRAW CHEERS

ARMY AND POLICE HORSES RULE SHOW

Uniforms of Military Officers and City's Finest Present a Colorful Scene.

TRAFFIC SQUAD IN DRILL

Second U. S. Artillery's Pete Captures Canadian Challenge Cup Offered by Sir Adam Beck.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

11:00 A. M.—Judging hackney mares for the championship, Class 18.
11:15 A. M.—Hackney stallions, Canadian Hackney Horse Society's Gold Medal, Class 149.
11:40 A. M.—Hackney stallions, Canadian Hackney Horse Society's Gold Medal, Class 150.
12:00 A.M.—Hackney mares, Canadian Hackney Horse Society's Gold Medal, Class 151.
12:15 P. M.—Hackney Mares, Canadian Hackney Horse Society's Gold Medal, Class 152.
1 P. M.—RECESS.
2:00 P. M.—Harness horses, Class 43.
2:20 P. M.—Hackney stallions for the championship, Class 8.
2:40 P. M.—Nine roadsters, Class 31.
3:00 P. M.—Pairs of ponies in harness, Class 72.
3:15 P. M.—Saddle horses, Class 90.
3:45 P. M.—Road teams, Class 66.
4:00 P. M.—Hackneys in harness, American Horse Society's Prize, Class 147.
4:20 P. M.—Officers' horses over the course, Beresford Challenge Cup, Class 130.
5 P. M.—Hunters, Class 123.
6 P. M.—RECESS.
8:00 P. M.—Ponies in harness, Class 71.
8:20 P. M.—Hackney stallions, 4 years old or over, Class 10.
8:40 P. M.—Hackneys in harness, American Hackney Horse Society's Prize, Class 148.
9:00 P. M.—Saddle horses, Class 89.
9:20 P. M.—Gig horses, The "Sir James" Gold Challenge Cup, Class 142.
9:40 P. M.—Qualified hunters, Corinthian, Class 124.
10:20 P. M.—Horses for the high jump, Class 137.

Military and Mounted Police Day, as yesterday was officially termed in the catalogue, brought an added bit of color to the ring attractions at the National Horse Show. The uniforms of military officers were seen in the ring in the contests for the Prize Cup, won by Lieutenant Larkin of the First New York Field Artillery; in that for the Muurling Cups for pairs of jumpers, won by Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley of the Rhode Island National Guard, and finally in that for the Canadian Challenge Cup presented by Sir Adam Beck and won by a horse, Pete, belonging to the Second United States Artillery and ridden by Captain Daniel D. Pullen of the Engineer Corps.

The superb body of police, the Traffic Squad, made its appearance in the ring as the feature of the evening session, thirty of them, led by Lieutenant Michael F. Walsh of the Central Office, participating in the exhibition drill which preceded the award of medals to officers and horses. There was a rousing cheer for the boys in blue as they came trooping into the ring to a martial air played by the band. All were mounted on bays with black points, each horse groomed until his skin shone like satin and each rider apparently togged out in a new uniform. On entering the ring they lined up on the south side and saluted Police Commissioner Woods and Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who acted as reviewing officers from the judges' stand in the centre of the ring.

Drill is Intricate.

With a few preliminary flourishes the troop of policemen went at once into the intricate movements of their exhibition drill, the officers being greeted with round after round of cheers as they moved about in apparently inextricable tangles from which after twists and turns they emerged into rank formation as if they were a bit of machinery. It was all very stirring and clever, even if it did savor a bit more of the circus ring than of military drill. The performance wound up with the horses in column of twos, which brought out the letters "P. D.," and of course aroused the liveliest enthusiasm from the crowds on the promenade, who stood four deep all around the ring.

Following this was the contest for the Canadian Challenge Cup in which a dozen officers competed, the prize being awarded to a horse and rider representing the United States Cavalry Service. Lieutenant Hanley's Lansdowne, which won the cup last year and which made the rounds of the jumps splendidly, was for some reason placed fourth and behind his stable companion, Ironsides, a decision that manifestly surprised the crowd of onlookers, who could not quite solve the reason for placing both behind Captain Alexander's Metaphor, who sidled over the first two jumps instead of taking them in his stride.

Showing for the first time in his ring career in a tandem hitch, Bantam King, with Fire Spark as a leader, won the blue ribbon at the evening session for Charles R. Hamilton of Philadelphia, who had won a blue earlier in the day with the two driven as a pair. Bantam King was bred by Judge Moore, and sold by him to Miss Vauclain, whose trainer did not seem able to do anything with him, showy stepper though he is. Mr. Hamilton bought him six weeks ago, and in the hands of his owner the high-spirited pony has rapidly developed into a tractable and successful show horse, having been beaten but once, in the class won by the champion Tissind Amity.

Judge Moore continued his winning career in the harness horse class by annexing the blues in the class for harness horses between 14.2 and 15.1 with Raeburn and Whitehall Aerial — their second ribbon at this show—and in the class shown to broughams with his bay mare Bountiful.

Major Mitchell Shows Nice Pair.

First of the military classes to be judged at the afternoon session were the classes for officers' chargers, the middle and light weight class bringing together eight animals ridden by officers of the United States Army in uniform. It was an easy class for the judges, for Major Mitchell, who is stationed at the War Department at Washington, showed a pair in Highland Chief and Sir Dixon which certainly outpointed the other service mounts and won the chief honors named, the Major showing both animals. In the class for heavyweights an officer of the New York Field Artillery of the State National Guard, Lieutenant James S. Larkin, defeated the single army entry, Major Mitchell's Pat. Lieutenant Larkins's chestnut, Tam-o'-Shanter, was thoroughly broken and showed in his paces that he was up to all the requirements of the service, as well as a well-mannered and easy riding saddler.

Most spectacular of the contests in which the officers in their blue and gold uniforms appeared was the class for teams of two horses which had to take the jumps abreast, the prizes being cups offered by I. J. R. Muurling and a purse of $100. There were five pairs shown, and Lansdowne and Ironsides, which are owned by Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley of the Rhode Island National Guard and ridden by him regularly as an officer of the Field Artillery of the State, easily won the cups, as they cleared the obstacles well together and without a tick in making the jumps. The second prize went to the pair ridden by Captain Alexander of the Engineers Corps and Lieutenant Card of the Medical Corps of the regular army, but their animals were far behind the militia pair in conformation and performance. Major Mitchell's pair were unfortunate in knocking down the rail fences and so had to be content with third place.

One of the prettiest contests of the afternoon session was that for harness horses, in which Judge Moore, driving Lady Seaton, and Miss Vauclain of Philadelphia, driving her best horse, The Whip, had a most interesting contest. There were several other entries in the class, but the conflict narrowed down to this pair. They drove about the ring several times at top speed and in close competition, each trying to carry the other's horse to a break. Good reinsman as the Judge is, he found his match in the Philadelphia horsewoman, who would not be driven out of the strife for honors through a mistake in the handling of her animal. The spirited brushes delighted the crowd, which cheered each of them riotously and thoroughly enjoyed the contest of wits. It was superiority in action which finally determined the duel in favor of Lady Seaton, everywhere recognized as one of the very best of her type which ever looked through a bridle.

Irvington Model, the wonderful hackney pony which has won blue ribbons almost innumerable in his class when shown in harness, won the first of the championships awarded at the show this year. This handsome little chap never showed to better advantage than he did in the ring yesterday morning when shown in hand, that is, at the end of a long halter. Thus restrained, and relieved from the burden of harness or trap, he showed his exaggerated hock and knee action, which has made him the envy of all hackney breeders, to the very best advantage, and made his winning of the ribbon an almost foregone conclusion before the gaudy rosette was pinned to his bridle.

Model's son, Irvington Fashion, which has inherited much of its daddy's action, though a trifle coarser, won the reserve ribbon with little effort. Both horses are the property of James Cox Brady of the Hamilton Farm at Gladstone, N. J., one of the largest exhibitors at the show.

Same Order in Another Class.

Just before winning the championship Irvington Model had as easily cleaned up in the class for stallions three years old and over, in which class he showed a trifle better, if anything, than he did in the championship contest. Irvington Fashion also got second place in this class, in which it happened that six of the nine animals exhibited were bred by one man, W. D. Henry of Sewickley, Penn., one of his breeding also taking the fourth prize.

Wynnewood, a handsome chestnut hackney, won in the class for three-year-olds of his breed, and so got in line for the championship cup to be awarded this evening. By reason of winning the championship a year ago as a two-year-old, he is now eligible for permanent possession of the trophy, which has been in competition since 1910. A son of imported Aaron, Wynnewood has all the characteristics of a full-blooded hackney, stockiness, good temper, and showy action, as clean-going a youngster as has been shown in the Garden in some time. He is the property of the Delchester Farms of Edgemont, Penn.

Miss Muriel Wiggin had some compensation for her large expenditure in the purchase and importation of Bricket Brilliant in the way of a third prize won by this animal and its mate in the class for pairs of ponies between 13.2 and 14.2, in which the first award went to Charles R. Hamilton's pair Fire Spark and Bantam King, the latter of which had been passed over in the single harness pony class, which was won by Tissington Amity. A couple of the roan four which had won in the class for pony four-in-hands got the second ribbon for the Hamilton Farm.

Sceptre Gleans Further Honors.

Two classes which consumed more than an hour of the time at the afternoon session, and in which the competition was of the most spirited, were for ladies' saddle horses, in which ladies alone rode. In the class for those between 14.2 and 15.2, Mrs. Robert E. Tod again won with Sceptre, the third blue which this sterling mare has won since the opening of the show. Even Lady Adam Beck's inspection could not get away from the outstanding qualities of this mare, which comes pretty close to being the perfection of a lady's saddle horse. Harry La Montagne's b Northman, ridden by Miss Lida L. Fleitmann, was as easily second as Sceptre was first.

It took the judges over a half hour to decide on the third and fourth horses from a dozen left in the ring after nine had been sent to the gate. Third honors finally were awarded to George H. Rohling's chestnut gelding, Minstrel, whose manners had much to do with placing him over John T. Spratley's chestnut mare Kitty May.

In the class for horses over 15.2 there was a surprise in the award to Miss Anna A. Agnir's chestnut mare, Buren Arnold, as she was placed over such well-known ring horses as A. W. Atkinson's Sparkling Moselle, which was placed second; Mrs. David Wagstaff's Pointex and W. H. Rhodes's Radiant, which, in spite of the fact that he had previously won a blue, was completely overlooked in the awards. Buren Arnold was comparatively unknown, but showed up strongly in quality, conformation, and manners, and so won on her merits.

Among the visitors to the show during yesterday's sessions were P. Lages, Don Carlos Duggan, M. Facio, editor of La Nacion, L. L. Cleet, and J. D. Nelson, from the Argentine Republic, who had their first sight of a North American horse show. These gentlemen are here from Argentina to act as judges of shorthorns at the National Live Stock show to be held at Chicago next week, coming as a return courtesy to the judges from the United States who acted at the shorthorn show in Argentina a year ago, which is the largest cattle show held in the world.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 21—Pony stallions and brood mares; for hackney mares, must be registered, four-year-olds or over, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches; must have produced a foal in 1915 or 1916.—Won by Delchester Farm's b. m. Rougham Lady, 12.3, 6 years; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amassis, 13, 9 years, second; Willisbrook Farm's ch. m. Little Witch, 13.1, 6 years, third; Halcyon Farm's ro. m. Morning Glory, 12.2½, 15 years, fourth.

Class 25—Shetland stallions, registered, not exceeding 46 inches.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's blk. s. Prince Patten, 42 inches, 6 years; Miss P. Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips, 42 inches, 8 years, second; C. E. Bunn's s. s. Lord Go Bang, 40 inches, 3 years, third; Miss P. Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips, 42 inches, 9 years, fourth.

Class 28—Stallions, three years old and over, not exceeding 14 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm's s. s. Irvington Model, 13.2, 7 years; Hamilton Farm's blk. s. Irvington Fashion, 13.2½, 8 years, second; Delchester Farm's b. s. Melbourne Tattler, 13.2, 6 years, third; Charles E. Bunn's b. s. Nipper, Jr., 13.2, 10 years, fourth.

Class 28—Champion Cup for best pony stallion entered in previous classes.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. s. Irvington Model, 13.2, 7 years; Hamilton Farm's blk. s. Irvington Fashion, 13.2½, 8 years, reserve.

Class 12—Hackney stallions, three years old, foaled in 1913.—Won by Delchester Farm's ch. s. Wynnewood, 15.1, 3 years; J. Campbell Thompson's b. s. Needletown Victor, 15.2, 3 years, second; D. J. Driscoll's ch. s. Auburn Golden Coil, 3 years, third.

Class 70—Ponies in harness; pairs of Shetland ponies, registered, not exceeding 46 inches; three-year-olds or over.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's blk. s. Prince Patten, 42 inches, 6 years, and Quapho; Miss P. Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips I., 42 inches, 9 years, and ch. s. Silver Tips II., 42 inches, 8 years, second; Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, s. s. Senator Jackson, 40 inches, 9 years, and S. M., 40 inches, 5 years, third.

Class 76—Pairs of Ponies, above 13 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, 3-year-olds or over. Won by C. R. Hamilton's b. g. Fire Spark, 13.3, 8 yrs., and b. s. Bantam King, 13.3, 6 yrs.; Hamilton Farm's rn. m. Sequel, 14, 9 years, and rn. m. Sequence, 14, 8 yrs., second; Miss Muriel Wiggin's b. g. Bricket Brilliant, 14.2, 6 yrs., and b. m. O'Dora, 14.2, 7 yrs., third; G. A. Heyl's b. m. Trilo Magic, 14, 8 yrs., and Mate, fourth.

Class 114—Hunters, horses not over 6 years of age, lightweight, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds. Won by Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Bob Riley, 16½, 5 yrs.; M. Harrison's br. g. The Gander, 16, 5 yrs., second; Sunnybrook Farm's ch. m. Cannie Jean, 15.3, 4 yrs., third; Miss L. L. Fleitmann's ch. g. Wathen, 16.1, 4 yrs., fourth.

Class 115—Thoroughbred mares and geldings, must be registered in the Stud Book; not under three and not exceeding seven years of age; not under 15 hands 3 inches; suitable to become hunters; to be judged on their conformation, quality, substance, manners, and way of going to a walk, trot, and gallop; prizes presented by F. Ambrose Clark.—Won by N. E. C. Rutter's ch. g. Eriandro, by Ornament-Genius, 16.1, five years; Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Bob Riley, 16½, five years, second; Mrs. T. J. Regan's b. g. Pretender, 16, three years, third; Sunnybrook Farm's br. g. Arbite, 16½, four years, fourth.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 84—Roadsters and appointments; pairs of horses and best appointed road rigs.—Won by Ed T. Stotesbury's b. m. Ruby, 15.2, seven years, and b. m. Lasca, 15.2, eight years; W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Moko Lawrence, 15.3, five years, and ch. g. Teneriffe, 15.3, eight years, second; B. G. Harrington's blk. m. Jenny Audubon, 15.3, five years, and blk. m. Mattie, 15.3, five years, third.

Class 54—Docked horses; horses over 15 hands 2 inches, three-year-olds or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by John A. Hartford's b. m. Gossip, 15.0½, 6 years; D. Guggenheim's ch. g. The Kent, 15.3, 6 years, second; John E. Thompson's b. m. Nancy Walker, 15.2½, 6 years, third; M. H. Oppenheim's ch. m. Fairy Queen, 15.3, 8 years, fourth.

Class 66—Ponies in harness; Shetland ponies, registered, not exceeding 46 inches, three-year-olds or over.—Won by C. E. Bunn's b. s. Quapho; P. Hauck, Jr.'s, s. s. Senator Jackson, 40 inches, 9 years, second; C. E. Bunn's blk. s. Prince Patten, 42 inches, 6 years, third; Miss P. Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips II., 42 inches, 8 years, fourth.

Class 45—Open class; horses over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by W. H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged; Miss C. Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Frailty, 15.2¼, 7 years, third; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo, 15.2½, 8 years, fourth.

Class 106—Officers' chargers; conformation and appearance to count 50 per cent.; military schooling, 25 per cent., field performance, 25 per cent.; horses must be undocked.—Won by Major W. Mitchell's s. s. Highland Chief, 15.2, 7 years; Major W. Mitchell's s. s. Sir Dixon, 15.2, 11 years, second; Captain D. D. Pullen's br. g. Florentine, 16.1, 8 years, third; Lieutenant Thomas K. Alford's blk. g. Beowulf, 15.1, 7 years, fourth.

Class 108—Officers' chargers; heavyweight, up to carrying 210 pounds; must be broken chargers; first prize, Plaza Cup.—Won by Lieutenant James S. Larkin's ch. g. Tam o' Shanter, 16.2, aged; Major W. Michell's b. g. Pat, 15.3, 9 years, second; Troop F's, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., ch. m. Lady Isabella, 16, 6 years, third.

Class 55—Appointments; for pairs of horses, mares or geldings; to be shown before an appropriate vehicle; horses to count 50 per cent. and to be practically sound, with good manners; carriages, 30 per cent.; harness, 20 per cent.; servants, liveries, &c., 20 per cent. The entire exhibit must be the bona fide property of exhibitor.—Won by W. H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful, 15.3¾, 7 years, and b. g. Micah, 15.3, 5 years; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo, 15.2½, 8 years, and ch. m. Frailty, 15.2¼, 7 years, second; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle, 15.2½, 7 years, and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2¼, 6 years, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Supreme Polonius, 15.2¼, 6 years, and ch. g. Ideal, 15.2½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 94—Undocked horses; ladies' saddle horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; manners to count 50 per cent. and ladies to ride. Won by Miss Rose M. Tod's br. m. Sceptre, 14.3¾, aged; Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman, 15.1½, 7 yrs., second; G. G. Rohlig's ch. g. Minstrel, 15.1¾, 7 yrs., third; John T. Spratley's ch. m. Kitty May, 15.1¾, 4 yrs., fourth.

Class 93—Ladies' saddle horses over 15 hands 2 inches; manners to count 50 per cent., and ladies to ride. Won by Miss A. A. Austin's ch. m. Lucy Ann Lobb, 15.2¼, aged; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, 15.2¾, 6 yrs., second; J. McE. Bowman's ch. m. Sun Dance, 16.1, 5 yrs., third; Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex, 15.3, 7 yrs., fourth.

Class 128—Jumping competition; over the course by teams of two officers of the same nationality; the fences to be taken two abreast, twice around; cups presented by I. J. R. Muurling. Won by Lieutenant G. T. Hanley's br. g. Lansdowne, 16.1, aged, and blk. g. Ironsides, 16.2, aged; Captain D. P. Card's b. g. Nimrod, 16.2, 8 yrs., and Captain R. G. Alexander's br. s. Metaphor, 16.2, 9 yrs., second; Major William Mitchell's s. s. Highland Chief, 15.2, 8 yrs., and s. g. Sir Dixon, 15.2, 11 yrs., third; Major Mitchell's b. g. Frederick, 15.2, 10 yrs., and b. g. Pat, 15.2, 7 yrs., fourth.

Evening Awards.

Class 134—Jumping classes; hunters or jumpers over four successive jumps five feet high; to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—Won by Wofton Farm's ch. g. Hero, 17.1, aged; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, 8 years, second; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16.2, 9 years, third; Mrs. George Timmins's gr. g. Silver Thread, 16.1, 5 years, fourth.

Class 61—Tandems, ponies over 12 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.—Won by Charles R. Hamilton's b. g. Fire Spark, 13.3, 8 years, and b. s. Bantam King, 13.3, 6 years; Louis K. Liggett's br. s. Dillhampton, 13.1½, 7 years, and Galeavon Torch, 13.1½, 7 years, second; Charles E. Bunn's b. m. Florance, 14, 3 years, and b. s. Nipper, Jr., 13.2, 10 years, third; George A. Heyl's Dinarth Dot, 13.1¾, 6 years, and b. m. Dinarth Gem, 12.2, 6 years, fourth.

Class 44—Open classes; pairs of horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch; three-year-olds or over; to be shown in harness; appointments to count 50 per cent.; manners, 25 per cent.; field performance, 25 per cent.; horses must be undocked.—Won by Major W. Mitchell's s. s. Highland Chief, 15.2, 7 years; Major W. Mitchell's s. s. Sir Dixon, 15.2, 11 years, second; Captain D. D. Pullen's br. g. Florentine, 16.1, 8 years, third; Lieutenant Thomas K. Alford's blk. g. Beowulf, 15.1, 7 years, fourth.

Class 50—Officers' chargers; heavyweight, up to carrying 210 pounds; must be broken chargers; first prize, Plaza Cup.—Won by Lieutenant James S. Larkin's ch. g. Tam o' Shanter, 16.2, aged; Major W. Michell's b. g. Pat, 15.3, 9 years, second; Troop F's, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., ch. m. Lady Isabella, 16, 6 years, third.

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Class 93—Ladies' saddle horses over 15 hands 2 inches; manners to count 50 per cent., and ladies to ride. Won by Miss A. A. Austin's ch. m. Lucy Ann Lobb, 15.2¼, aged; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, 15.2¾, 6 yrs., second; J. McE. Bowman's ch. m. Sun Dance, 16.1, 5 yrs., third; Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex, 15.3, 7 yrs., fourth.

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Class 44—Open classes; pairs of horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch; three-year-olds or over.—Won by W. H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged; Miss C. Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Frailty, 15.2¼, 7 years, third; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo, 15.2½, 8 years, fourth.

Class 106—Officers' chargers; conformation and appearance to count 50 per cent.; military schooling, 25 per cent.; field performance, 25 per cent.; horses must be undocked.—Won by Major W. Mitchell's s. s. Highland Chief, 15.2, 7 years; Major W. Mitchell's s. s. Sir Dixon, 15.2, 11 years, second; Captain D. D. Pullen's br. g. Florentine, 16.1, 8 years, third; Lieutenant Thomas K. Alford's blk. g. Beowulf, 15.1, 7 years, fourth.

Class 108

LENGTHY RECORD LIST FOR A. A. U. ACTION

HOST OF RECORDS UP FOR DECISION

A. A. U. Committee Will Pass on Many Applications for New Marks at Sunday's Session.

The full list of records claimed to have been established by track and field performers and swimmers in the course of the last year, upon which the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union will have to pass when it meets next Sunday, a day prior to the general convention of the governing amateur organization at the Hotel Astor, was made public yesterday by Chairman Frederick J. V. Delany. Many are the records claimed, but few are those which will be chosen. On track and field there is not the usual abundant crop of new marks, but the swimming list is probably the longest compiled in years. For the first time in A. A. U. history women swimmers are looking for recognition on the record books, and lots of marks alleged to have been established since September of last year have been presented for adoption.

Only five records on the flat have been applied for, and George Bronder's mark of 190 feet 6 inches in the javelin throw, made at the national championships at Newark, is the only field record upon whose worthiness the Record Committee will have to pass judgment.

In the hurdling department nine applications are entered for the 120-yard high hurdle figures, with Bob Simpson's wonderful mark of 14 3-5 seconds, which time he has produced evidence to show, was made twice by him, heading the list. Fred Kelly and Earl Thomson, the two clever Los Angeles timber toppers, and Fred Murray of San Francisco, are looking for credit for the same honor which Simpson claims. Murray and Kelly's best times were 15 seconds flat, equaling the recognized world's record. Thomson filed claim for 14 4-5 seconds, while Simpson avers that beginning May 13 this year, he did 0:14 4-5 on three occasions, once when he won the national championship at Newark, and two other occasions he did 0:14 3-5 seconds. Simpson is also asking for a record of 0:22 3-5 for the 220-yard low hurdles. Classed with the noteworthy performances is Fred Murray's great feat of running over the 120-yard three feet high hurdles in 0:14 2-5. Ludy Langer of Los Angeles, Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, and Olga Dorfner of California divide almost evenly the application for swimming records.

The list as compiled by the Record Committee and issued yesterday follows:

TRACK AND FIELD.

Running.

60-Yard Run, (Indoor,) 0:06 2-5—Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A.; New York City, March 18.

*1440-Yard Run, (Round Path, Outdoor,) 0:47 2-5—James E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; Cambridge, Mass., May 27.

3600-Yard Run, (Indoor,) 1:13 1-5—Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Newark, N. J., March 8.

11,000-Yard Run, (Indoor,) 2:13 2-5—J. W. Overton, Yale University; New York City, March 18.

*2860-Yard Run, (Outdoor,) 1:52 1-5—James E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Penn., May 13.

Hurdles.

(Ten hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches high. Hurdles 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line.)

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:15—Earl J. Thomson, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., April 29.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:15—Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.; Berkeley, Cal., March 29.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:15—Fred Murray, Stanford University; Berkeley, Cal., April 22

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:14 4-5—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., May 13.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:14 4-5—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., May 13.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:14 4-5—Earl J. Thomson, University of Southern California, Stanford University, California, May 13.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:14 3-5—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., May 27.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:14 4-5—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 2.

*120-Yard High Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:14 4-5—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Newark, N. J., Sept. 9.

*220-Yard Low Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:23 3-5, (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 20 yards apart, first hurdle 20 yards from starting mark and the last hurdle 20 yards before the finishing line)—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., May 27.

220-Yard Low Hurdles, (Outdoor,) 0:24 2-5—Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., April 29.

Walking.

†Two-Mile Walk, (Indoor,) 13:37—G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walking Club, New York City, March 18.

Fifteen-Mile Walk, (Outdoor,) 2:06:06 3-5—Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., Celtic Park, L. I., May 14.

Relay.

†Four-Mile Relay Race, (Outdoor,) Four Men, Each Man to Run One Mile, with Baton, 17:31 1-5—Cornell University Team, (G. Taylor, J. Hoffmire, L. Windnagel, D. Potter,) Philadelphia, Penn., April 29.

†Two-Mile Relay Race, (Outdoor,) Four Men, Each Man to Run 880 Yards, with Baton—Yale University's team, 7:58, (H. Rolfe, H. Barker, H. Cooper, J. Overton,) Philadelphia, Penn., April 29.

Throwing the Javelin.

190 feet 6 inches—George A. Bronder, Jr., Irish-American A. C., Wesquahic Park, Newark, N. J., Sept. 9.

*Eclipsing world's record as accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, June 10-12, 1914.

†Equal world's record as accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, June 10-12, 1914.

‡Made under new rules as to track measurement, 12 inches from pole.

SWIMMING RECORDS.

100 Yards, Bath, (20,) 4 Turns, 0:54—Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.

*150 Yards, Bath, (25,) 5 Turns, 1:29 4-5—H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., New York City, Jan. 10.

200 Yards, Bath, (25,) 7 Turns, 2:06 4-5—H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., New York City, April 10.

*220 Yards, Bath, (25,) 8 Turns, 2:23 2-5—H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., New York City, April 10.

300 Yards, Bath, (25,) 11 Turns, 3:24 2-5—H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., New York City, July 18.

300 Meters, Bath, (25,) 13 Turns, 3:55 2-5—H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., New York City, July 18.

500 Yards, Open Salt Water, (100,) 4 Turns, 6:11 2-5—Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu, Sept. 4.

*500 Meters, Bath, (25,) 21 Turns, 6:51 3-5—H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., New York City, July 18.

880 Yards, Open Salt Water, (100,) 8 Turns, 11:29 3-5—Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu, Sept. 4.

*1,000-yard open salt water, (100,) 9 turns, 13:07 2-5—Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 4.

100-yard breast stroke, bath, (20,) 4 turns, 1:10 4-5—M. McDermott, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., March 2.

200-yard breast stroke, open water, (50,) 3 turns, 2:45 1-5—M. McDermott, Illinois A. C., Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 18.

100-yard back stroke, bath, (25,) 3 turns, 1:06 2-5—Russell Dean, Yale Swimming Association, New York City, March 31.

*200-meter, bath, (25,) 8 turns, 2:23 2-5—H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., New York City, April 10.

100-yard back stroke, open salt water, (100,) 1:14 1-5—Harold Kruger, Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 4, 1916.

400-yard relay, bath, (20,) 4 men, 100 yards each, 5:42 3-5—Illinois A. C. team, (A. C. Raithel, 55 seconds; William Vosburgh, 55 2-5 seconds; H. J. Hebner, 55 seconds; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5 seconds, Chicago, Ill., April 27.

1000-yard relay, bath, (20,) 5 men, 100 yards each, 4:40 3-5—Illinois A. C. team, (above four and D. L. Jones, 58 seconds,) Chicago, Ill., April 27.

*World's record under International Swimming Federation laws.

Women's Swimming Records.

50-yard, bath, (20,) 2 turns, 0:30 1-5—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Penn., June 3.

50-yard, open water, straightway, 9:30 3-5—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Lafayette, Penn., Sept. 11, 1915.

100-yard, bath, (75,) 1 turn, 1:08 4-5—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, San Francisco, Cal., July 4.

220-yard, bath, (20,) 10 turns, 3:05 1-5—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Penn., March 4.

220-yard, open water, (110,) 1 turn, 3:15 2-5—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Lafayette, Penn., Sept. 11, 1915.

300-yard, bath, (20,) 14 turns, 4:44—Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, New York City, March 31.

440-yard, bath, (20,) 21 turns, 7:06 3-5—Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, New York City, March 31.

440-yard, open salt water, (110,) 8 turns, 7:21—Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 2.

880-yard, open salt water, (110,) 7 turns, 15:15 2-5—Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 2.

1,320-yard, open salt water, (110,) 11 turns, 23:35 3-5—Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 2.

1-mile, open salt water, (110,) 15 turns, 31:19 1-5—Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 2.

400-yard, relay, 4 ladies, 100 yards each, 20 yards bath, 5:48 2-5—Independent Turn Verein of Indianapolis team, (Mrs. Alvin Kinder, Thelma Darby, Louise Debus, Mary Janet O'Reilly,) Indianapolis, Ind., May 31.

FORM NEW BILLIARD BODY.

Association Asks Jurisdiction in Five New England States.

A New England Amateur Billiard Players' Association has now been formed in Boston, with the backing of the Boston Athletic Association and of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. This new association is really the outgrowth of the plan of expansion which was instituted last year by the national association, and is expected to stimulate competitive play in the section which it controls. In formal request for affiliation with the national association the new body asks for jurisdiction over the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

It is expected that several championship events will be held by the new association, among them a Class A balkline championship of New England. More important than this, however, is the probability that the New England Association may stage the national Class A balkline championship at Boston. This would mean that Nathan Hall, rated as the most proficient player in New England, would compete in the tournament.

Taree officers of the national association were present in Boston when the New England Association was formed—Louis Reusche, President; G. P. Rudolphy, Treasurer, and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg.

T. Henry Clarkson is President of the New England Association and Nathan Hall Vice President. Richard Engstrom is rTeasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of Charles Carter, Albert Geiger, Jr., and Charles Eaton of the Boston A. A.; F. E. Merrill of the Boston City Club, and F. L. Holmes.

MISKE WILL MEET MOHA.

Boxer Reconsiders Refusal, and Thereby Averts Punishment.

Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, appeared before the Boxing Commission yesterday afternoon to make a statement in regard to his refusal to meet Bob Maha, the Milwaukee boxer, in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting club, Tuesday night.

After a conference with his manager, Miske decided to abide by the ruling of the commission, and box Moha at the Broadway Club next Friday night. At the outset of the proceedings Commissioner Wenck informed Miske that if he failed to comply he would be liable to a six months' suspension.

Lewis and Britton in Poor Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Ted Lewis of England and Jack Britton of Chicago boxed an unsatisfactory draw here tonight over the ten-round distance. As a boxing exhibition it was not, perhaps, the worst thing of the season, but as a fight it was nil. It was their fourth mix-up here. Britton led for three rounds, and the last round was his. Lewis led four intermediate rounds, and the rest were even.

Jackson to Head Trinity Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Myron Robinson Jackson, '19, of Norwich, was today elected Captain of Trinity's 1917 football team. Jackson has played at guard for three seasons.

Barber Named Assistant Manager.

Lester A. Barber was yesterday elected assistant manager of the fencing team by the Committee on Managers at Columbia University. There had been a vacancy in the fencing management since last season.

BOWIE MEET, LAST IN THE EAST, OPENS

Water Lady Captures the Inaugural Handicap and Rebel Springs a Surprise.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 14.—Racing started on its last lap of the Maryland season and all tracks in the East when the Southern Maryland Racing Association's meeting opened here this afternoon with fine prospects for the sport, which will continue fourteen days. Nearly all the thoroughbreds that made the racing at Laurel and Pimlico a success have been shipped here, but many of the top notchers were reserved for later events. There was a good crowd to see the opening races in spite of cloudy weather and the track, though not fast, was in fairly good condition.

The feature of the card was the Inaugural Handicap at seven furlongs, the conditions being such as to allow two-year-olds to start, but not one of the young division faced the starter. The choice of the public was Mrs. James Arthur's Water Lady, E. Ambrose had the mount on the favorite and he carefully nursed her along, so that at the finish she outgamed Thornhill, the Belmont castoff, which was almost neglected in the mutuel speculation. T. J. Smith's Marse Henry was well burdened for a three-year-old with 106 pounds, but R. Ball managed to land him in third place.

There was a startling shock for the form players in the first race in which the three placed horses were all practically neglected. The winner turned up in Rebel, which failed to graduate from the maiden class when owned by John E. Madden. The winning brackets were gained today in the colors of A. R. Joplin, and the few who bought tickets on this disappointing youngster reaped the nice amount of $106 in return for a $2 investment.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for maiden two-year-olds; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 4-5.

Rebel, A. R. Joplin's b. c, 115 pounds, by Salvation-La Sinalva, $106, $38.10, $11.60, (L. McAtee).....1

Melodeone, D. R. Freeman's br. or dk. b. f., 112, $12.30, $5.30, (R. McDermott).....2

Chelsea, Mrs. E. Arlington's ch. f., 107, $15.70, third, (J. Brown).....3

Hail Columbia, Water Wings, Magnetina, Rose Finn, Moonlighter, Tinsel, Bendlet, Velour, Ed Garrison, and Al Hudson also ran. Felucca scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Dandy Dude, F. E. Craft's ch. g., 118 pounds, by Jack Point-Raiment, $12, $4.60, $4, (C. Burlingame).....1

Alvord, W. P. Burch's b. g., 109, $4.60, $2.90, (R. Troxler).....2

Kilkenny, C. E. Holland's ch. c., 109, $4.20, third, (E. Ambrose).....3

Ed Rocks, Cherry Ripe, Kalatan, Joanna, and Kilts also ran. Glenaginty scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:46.

Lady Little, F. E. Kraft's ch. f., 102 pounds, by Tray Rock-Gold Lady, $21, $7.10, $4.20, (R. Ball).....1

Sevillian, E. Hers's b. g., 114, $4.10, $2.80, (F. Keogh).....2

Hops, S. Lewis's ch. g., 114, $3.10 third, (E. Ambrose).....3

Polrona, Wet Ball, Billy McGee, Billy Oliver, Ampere II., and Piquette also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Inaugural Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; purse, $700; seven furlongs. Time—1:23 1-5.

Water Lady, Mrs. James Arthur's b. or br. m., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Waterboy-Duchess of Tomars, $5.30, $4, $2.60, (E. Ambrose).....1

Thornhill, Thornhill Stable's ch. c., 5, 101, $17.10, $7.80, (W. Crump).....2

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3, 106, $3.90 third, (R. Ball).....3

Christie, Celts, Eagle, Indian Chant, and Skiles Knob also ran. Kewessa, Hanberk, and Yankee Notions scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $600; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:53.

Menlo Park, R. Louis's ch. f., 4, 105 pounds, by Ormondale-Busy Lass, $7, $3, $2.70, (R. Ball).....1

Royal Interest, Mrs. J. Phillips's br. g., 4, 111, $3.50, $2.60, (B. Koppleman).....2

Blue Jacket, J. J. Strode's b. g., 6, 111, $3.90, third, (A. Dominick).....3

Southern Gold, Functionnaire, Repton, Disturber, and Slumberer also ran. Scorpii and Blue Shock scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $600; one mile and one furlong. Time—2:01 1-5.

Baby Sister, R. Miller's br. f., 4, 108, by Lord Esterling-Annie Laureita, $25.50, $10.40, $4.80, (A. Schuttinger).....1

Patty Regan, F. Harlan's ch. g., 5, 111, $5.70, $3.20, (A. Dominick).....2

Zodiac, G. L. Goodacre's ch. g., 5, 111, $5.70, third, (E. Haynes).....3

Song of Valley, Nannie McDee, Daingerfield, Batwa, Orperth, Ed Bond, Obolus, and Uncle Will also ran. Freda Johnson, Veluspa, and Buzz Around scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds and upward, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bedwell's b. or br. g., 5, 116 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonaila, $8, $3.80, $2.60, (J. Butwell).....1

Corsicab, G. B. Wagner's b. g., 4, 104, $3.50, $3.50, (L. Lyke).....2

Harbard, P. Sheridan's ch. g., 5, 104, $3.90 third, (W. Crump).....3

Yankee Notions, Armament, Progressive, Fairy Legend, Herbert Temple, Fair Helen, and Charles Francis also ran. Stir Up, Vermont, Preston Lynn, and Quien Sabe scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Kathryn Gray, 112 pounds; Bell Cow, 104; *Greentree, 112; *Stuart, 100; Willie, 109; Moonlighter, 101; *Glory Belle, 106; *Meddling Miss, 97; Chemung, 105; Bootles Baby, 98; *Ophelia W., 101; *Aimee T., 96.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ethan Allen, 119 pounds; Anxiety, 115; Colors, 112; Broomvale, 110; Broom Corn, 107; *Ina Kay, 107; Ancon, 115; Mac, 115; Minda, 112; Golden List, 107; *Agon, 110; Superintendent, 115; Salon, 115; Blue Cap, 111; Grizelle, 107; *Humiliation, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Colonel Holloway, 110 pounds; Burglar, 108; *Prime Mover, 105; Senator Casey, 110; Rake Off, 102; *Penniless, 102; Goodwood, 110; *Tom Hancock, 105; *Lynn, 97.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, handicap; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hauberk, 114 pounds; Sir William Johnson, 110; Margaret N., 110; Yankee Notions, 114; Venetia, 104; Hayden, 100; Woodward, 113; Bac, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; one mile and twenty yards. Infidel II., 111 pounds; Politician, 109; *Greetings, 96; Queen of Paradise, 111; Peconic Tess, 107; Gibraltar, 97; Vermont, 111; *Plumose, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Dartworth, 113 pounds; Young Emblem, 110; Rose Juliette, 99; *Bob Redfield, 97; Thomas Calloway, 113; Yodeles, 110; *Hiker, 102; Velas, 113; Porin, 105; *Finalee, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Soldier, 113 pounds; Chivator, 105; *Harry Lauder, 105; Dr. Charcot, 110; Edna Kenna, 105; *Handful, 103; Dundrear, 110; *Batwa, 105. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

MAINE WILL DEFEND TITLE.

Entries of Intercollegiate Champion Harriers Lost in Transit.

The University of Maine will defend its title in the intercollegiate cross-country championship race at New Haven on Nov. 25, for it has been discovered that the entries of the Orono institution were lost while in transit by mail to George B. Brown of the New York University, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. The mistake was discovered yesterday when Brown received a telegram from S. N. Dunham, manager of the Maine team, asking an explanation of the announcement that Maine's entries has not been received. Dunham notified Brown that he had filed a special delivery letter to the Secretary at Orono, Me., on Oct. 31, and it should have been received by Brown two days before the date for the closing of entries.

Brown immediately started an investigation, and learned that a special delivery letter addressed to him had been received at New York University on Nov. 1, and had been signed for by another person, who, it is presumed, either lost, misplaced, or threw away the letter.

Any rate, Brown late last night wired Maine's manager to forward his eight entries by telegraph, and that there would be no doubt about their acceptance, owing to the conditions which surrounded the disappearance of the mailed entries.

HARRIERS TO SEEK TITLE.

Six Teams Named for Senior Metropolitan Race Saturday.

Six teams have been nominated for the Senior Metropolitan cross-county championship run to be held next Saturday over the six-mile Van Cortlandt Park trail, entries for which closed with the Amateur Athletic Union last night. Representatives of the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., Millrose A. A., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Long Island A. C., and Mohawk A. A., the Junior champions, will battle for the team honors.

The Irish-American A. C., through Secretary Joe Dickman, has entered Hannes Kolehmainen as one of its team of six men. Dickman said last night that the Finnish star would surely carry the Winged Fist emblem on Saturday, despite the fact that he is still registered with the A. A. U. as unattached. Tom Bardon, the Yonkers runner, is also named on the Irish-American combination, although on Monday he entered individually as unattached. The team named by the champions is comparatively weak, and will probably find its master in the aggregation of the Millrose A. A.

The entry list is as follows:

New York A. C.—H. Holden, Hugh Honohan, H. Ackerman, A. Robertson, William Anderson, E. F. Dorgen, C. J. McSorley, J. J. Mitchell.

Millrose A. A.—Nick Giankopulos, Willie Kyronen, Charles Pores, Mike Devanney, Matt Geis, John Soukof, J. Best, J. O'Connor.

Yonkers Y. M. C. A.—George F. Holden, Russell Springsteen, Wilton M. Smith, Hugh McLosky, Merwin Mase, Charles Richards, Raymond Howe, Harry Russell.

Long Island A. C.—Sydney Leslie, James W. Plant, George H. Messler, Casper Schefer, George Critchley, Matthew Lynch, Walter Leslie, Henry Carlton, Frank R. Plant, Erling Norem.

Mohawk A. C.—J. Dolan, Fred Travalena, J. Brooks, Arthur Roth, Harry Jameson, G. Fitzpatrick, S. Weiss, S. Cohen.

Irish-American A. C.—Hannes Kolehmainen, Tom Bardon, Willie Fogel, Jim Sullivan, J. Walsh, J. Bertrand.

Individual Entries—Lester P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C.; Thomas F. Barden, unattached.

TO RANK TENNIS MEN SOON.

Standing Will Be Determined at Meeting in Pittsburgh.

Charles Garland of Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Ranking Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, when seen in this city yesterday said that the standing of the tennis players of the country would be determined at a meeting to be held in Pittsburgh about two weeks hence. The report, however, will not be given to the public until the meeting of the Executive Committee of the association on Dec. 8. He said there was a complex problem before the committee and that it might take two or even three days of work to determine upon the standing of the tennis men, it being necessary to go through a multitude of records in relation to the singles places alone. As yet there has not been a meeting of the full committee, most of the preliminary discussion having been done by mail.

Post Office Notice.

Information is received from Postmaster Morgan that many letters mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in Australia and other foreign countries which are subject to the Postal Union postage rate are prepaid at the United States domestic rate, the senders of such letters probably being under the impression that the two-cent domestic postage rate is applicable to said letters.

The only foreign destinations to which the two-cent letter rate applies are Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, the Canal Zone, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Germany, (by direct steamers only,) England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, New Zealand, and the City of Shanghai, China. To all other places the rate is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction of an ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, which must be fully prepaid or letters become liable on delivery to a charge equal to double the amount of the deficient postage. For instance, a single rate letter prepaid only 2 cents would be shortpaid 3 cents, and consequently subject to an additional postage charge of 6 cents.

As charges for postage due on shortpaid letters give rise to much complaint, the Postmaster cautions the patrons of the Post Office respecting the matter.

Postmaster Morgan announces that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, and other articles easily liquefiable may on and after Nov. 1, 1916, be sent by international parcel post from the United States to French Guiana, and from that country to the United States, provided said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations for such articles in the domestic mails.

Circulars containing full information upon the subject may be obtained at the General Post Office or at any post office station.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hongkong, Batavia, (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari .....Nov. 16

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Nov. 17

Japan, Korea, China, (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru .....Nov. 17

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Nov. 23

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Nov. 25

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330	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	1.75
3005	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	2.00
90	Natural Gray Wool, light weight	per garment	1.25
C. B.	Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.75
A.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	2.00
G./H.	Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

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Sun rises..6:41|Sun sets..4:42|Moon rises..9:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:39	11:41	4:50	5:40
Governors Island	11:25	12:00	5:03	6:24
Hell Gate	1:39	1:36	7:39	8:15

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 14.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Nov. 4.
SS Orion, Cristobal, Nov. 8.
SS F. Luckenbach, Cristobal, Nov. 8.
SS Nordsø, Santa Cruz, Nov. 4.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Nov. 8.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Nov. 11.
SS Canastota, Milford Haven, Oct. 27.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Nov. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Andania	London	Nov. 3
Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Snowden	Cardiff	Oct. 26
Tonking	Copenhagen	Oct. 18
Andes	Havre	Oct. 29
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov. 7
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 11
Yarrowdale	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Panmorval	Havre	Oct. 28
*Chicago	Fayal	Nov. 9
Velodia	London	Nov. 1
Mandeville	Jamaica	Nov. 10
*Regina d'Italia	Almeria	Nov. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Nov. 7
Santa Maria	Kingston	Nov. 11
Arlyman	Jamaica	Nov. 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 14
Elef K. Venezuelos	Genoa	Nov. 2
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Guiana	Demerara	Nov. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 1
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Cotterstad	Havre	Nov. 1
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardelnorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31

DUE SUNDAY.

*Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 9
*New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 10
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5

DUE MONDAY.

Preis Isel	Marseilles	Oct. 20
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 9
Dominic	Para	Nov. 7
Minnehaha	London	Nov. 8
Helen	Matanzas	Nov. 14
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Camoens	Santos	Oct. 28
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 18
Metapan	Port Limon	Nov. 13

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Sama	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Munamar	Manilla	Nov. 17
Advance	Colon	Nov. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Nov. 14
Rio de Janeiro	Santos	Nov. 3
Pannonia	London	Nov. 11
Almirante	Jamaica	Nov. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 3

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alicante, Cadis	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Fredrick Hendrick, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, (outside parts)	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Melford Hall, Manchester		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apacha, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manilla, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Sassan, Hull		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Stephan, Liverpool		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Athuapa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Reina d'Italia		12:00 M.
Santurce, Arroya		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubita, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, San Jose		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Andijk.....Nov. 15

Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, (except Cauca and Narino Departments,) at 9:30 A. M.—Carrillo .....Nov. 15

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) sea post)—Philadelphia .....Nov. 15

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Nov. 15

Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tocantins .....Nov. 15

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Many Gains—Rails Lag—Strike Fear and a Forlorn Political Hope.

The stock market yesterday was influenced by an improbable fear and by a still more improbable hope. The market as a whole during part of the day and a portion of the list throughout the session were influenced by the fear that a railroad strike would be declared should the railroads find any means of postponing the effective date of the eight-hour law which was passed as a means of averting the strike which the railroad unions threatened as a means of obtaining the shorter basic day.

That fear was based on the statements made by the brotherhood representatives following their conference on Monday with the railroad officers at a meeting which was called to work out an agreement as to the manner of applying the new law. Several of the railroads have already moved to obtain injunctions against the application of this law, and in doing this they are merely following in the course outlined immediately after the passage of the law, and even before the railroad executives had left the National capital. The brotherhood representatives said then that if the law was made inoperative they would surely strike to enforce their demands; in repeating that statement after Monday's conference they were not taking a new stand.

Quite possibly the stock market would have taken less notice of the matter were it not that it was still apparently in need of further liquidation following the upturn in prices which preceded and immediately followed Election Day. The talk of a railroad strike was made use of effectively by the bears, but the opportunity was not left entirely to the shorts to profit by this occasion to cover their commitments. There was a good deal of buying for the long account as well, and this extended to the railroad group as well as to others, though owing to the pressure upon the rails the buying was less effective in them than it was elsewhere in turning prices upward toward the close of the day.

The rise was sharpest toward the end of the session, when the suggestion was circulated on the Stock Exchange that Mr. Hughes, after all, had won the election, the prediction being put forth that the official count in California and in some other States would shift success from the Democratic to the Republican camp. That surely seemed a forlorn hope, and here again the effect of this factor would probably not have been very great had it not been for the previous marking down of prices and for the fact that the metal shares, notably the Steel shares, had maintained strength in contrast with the reactionary tendency in many other parts of the list. For this strength professional effort, which sought to counteract bearish effort in other parts

very strong position of the metal trade, steel and copper specifically, made it easy to bid up prices here. The alternate play of the forces which were uppermost in yesterday's market discussion, maintained the record which the market has established for irregularity since the National election. Many of the railroad stocks ended with net losses, although the list disclosed many very substantial gains among the industrials.

No doubt the railroad brotherhoods are much in earnest in their insistence upon the benefits promised them by the eight-hour law, which they accepted as a sufficient inducement to abandon their threatened strike, but if originally the strike was highly improbable, which it was from the time that the National Administration stepped in to bring the parties together, it is still more improbable now. A refusal by the railroads to apply the law, which would lead to a cessation of operation if the unions insisted upon the position which they have held all along, would prove vastly more costly than the acceptance by the railroads of the burdens imposed by the law during the time it would take to obtain a final decision on the points raised against the law's constitutionality. It is reasonably to be expected that the problems involved in this law will be handled in a way which will not renew the grave anxiety of last Summer, certainly in a way which will avoid the breach between the railroads and their men which was averted by public mandate through the part which the President and Congress took in dealing with the controversy between them.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.§	8	May, 1926	97	99½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.§	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98½	5.61
Anglo-Fr. ...§	5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	95½	6.40
Argen. Gov.Div.		Feb.21,'17	98¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.. 6		May 15,'17	101¼	101¾	4.58
Argen. Gov..6		May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont..§	5	May, 1918	100	100½	4.65
City of Mont..§	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	4.50
City of Paris.6		Oct. 15,'21	98¼	98¾	6.90
City of Q'bec.§	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¾	4.92
Prov. of Que.§	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.88
Dom. of Can.§	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.§	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¾	5.12
Italian Gov..6		Oct. 16,'17	99¾	100¾	5.86
Prov. of Man.§	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.19
Norweg. Gov.6		Oct. 15,'17	102	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.§	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.06
Govt. of N. S.§		July, 1919	98¼	99	5.28
Russian Govt.6½		July, 1919	37	100¾	6.40
Do rubles..6½		Aug.14,'26	294	296	...
Prov. of Sask.§	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.29
Prov. of Sask.§	5	May, 1926	97	98¾	5.29
Swiss Govt...§		Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...§		Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100%	101¾	3.70
Am. F. & I..6		Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	100¼	100¾	3.95
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	99½	99¾	4.25
Anacon. Cop..5		Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	2.55
A., T. & S. F.6		June, 1917	100⅞	101	3.64
A.,V.,R.L.F.6		July 1, '19	98	100½	4.40
Atl. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	102¾	103¾	5.40
B'klyn R. T..5		Sep., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.50
C. F. R. & L..6		May, 1918	102	102¾	4.90
C., B. & Q....4		July, 1921	98¾	98⅞	4.90
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.25
C. & W. Ind.5		Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am.Sug.6		Apr., 1918	101¾	102⅜	4.35
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	5.35
Can. North....6		July10,'17	100¾	101	4.90
Can. North....6		July10,'18	100¾	100¾	3.95
Can. Pac. Ry.6		Mar 2,'24	108¾	108¾	5.30
Driggs-Seaby..6		Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6		Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6		Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L..5		Mar. 1,'18	96	..	6.12½
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100¾	101	2.95
Gen. Rubber..5		Nov., 1918	101	101¾	4.50
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	99¾	100¾	4.55
G. T. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	98½	100¾	4.85
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.85
Inter. Harv..5		Feb. 15,'18	101¼	101¾	3.55
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1918	98¼	98¾	6.90
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	8.00
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.70
N.Y.,N.H.& H.4½		May, 1917	100	100¾	4.00
N. E. Nav....6		May, 1917	99¾	100¾	5.50
Otis Elevator.5		Apr., 1920	100	101	4.35
Penn. Co.....4½		June 5,'21	101	101¼	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1919	100¼	101¼	4.55
Real. A. Un. Met. C. Co.§		Feb. 1, '19	89¾	90¾	...
Southern Ry.5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.85
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.10
Warehouse El. & Mfg. Co....6		Oct., 1917	100¾	101¾	3.85
Wm.R.Arms..6		Mar., 1915	98¼	98⅞	5.40
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	99¼	100¾	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100¾	101¾	5.00
Win. E. Ry...6		Jan.13,'18	100¾	101	5.45

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,581,951
Same day last year	976,636
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	183,144,568
Same period last year	153,947,935
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	35	100	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	...
34	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	34	34	34	34	...
74¼	75	1,100	Alax Rubber	73½	74¼	72¾	74½	+ ¾
12	12⅛	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12	12	12	...
7	7⅛	1,100	Alaska Juneau	7	7⅛	7	7	...
81½	82	4,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	81⅛	82⅞	81	81⅝	+ ⅝
89½	90	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	89⅝	85	89½	+ 1½
85⅞	86	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	85	85⅞	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
102	103¼	150	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101⅜	103⅜	101⅜	103⅜	+ 1½
102½	102⅝	8,800	Am. Beet Sugar	100½	102¾	100	102¾	+ 2½
198½	199½	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	199	199	199	199	— ⅝
62⅜	63	6,100	Am. Can	62⅛	63⅛	62	63⅛	+ ⅜
113	114⅜	100	Am. Can pf	114	114	114	114	— ⅜
69¾	69⅞	10,300	Am. Car & Fdry	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
54	54⅛	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅛	54⅜	53½	53½	— ½
16½	16⅝	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
70½	71	1,100	Am. H. & Leath pf	69⅞	70⅝	69	70⅝	+ 1¼
20½	20⅝	7,800	Am. Ice Securities	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	7,800	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅝	22	23⅝	+ ⅛
55½	56	23,600	Am. Linseed pf	61⅞	62⅞	54½	56½	— 5⅛
98	93¾	12,600	Am. Locomotive	92⅜	93⅝	91⅝	92⅝	+ ⅞
107	108	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	1,000	Am. Malt pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
116½	116⅝	80,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	115⅞	117⅛	115⅞	116⅝	+ ⅛
115½	116	900	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115	116	115	115	— ⅜
93	95	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
65⅞	66	2,500	Am. Steel Foundries	64½	66	64½	65	+ 1
117⅝	117⅞	8,400	Am. Sugar Ref	116	117⅝	115⅞	117⅝	+ 1⅛
120	122	10	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	...
132¾	133¼	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	132⅞	133⅛	132⅝	132⅞	+ ⅜
224½	226	700	Am. Tobacco pf	225⅞	226⅝	225⅝	225½	+ ½
107½	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108½	+ ½
53	53¾	3,800	Am. Woolen	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
62⅝	62⅞	19,900	Am. Writing P. pf	62⅜	63⅛	62⅜	62⅝	+ 1⅛
57	57½	8,600	Am. Zinc L. S.	56	58	56	57⅜	+ 1½
81	82	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	81¼	82	81¼	82	+ ⅛
100¼	100¼	59,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼	+ 1½
104½	105	4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	105⅜	104	104⅞	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
121	124	300	Atlantic Coast Line	122	122¼	121¼	121¼	— 1
121½	122¼	22,400	At., Gulf & W. I.	115	122	114½	121¾	+ 6½
71½	72	2,200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	72	— ⅛
84½	85	8,400	Baldwin Loco	82⅞	85	82⅞	84¾	+ 2⅛
107¼	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
85½	85⅞	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	85¼	86⅛	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅛
75½	75½	624	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¾	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
...	...	6	Bank of Commerce	187	187	187	187	...
1⅜	2	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
157	158	600	Barrett Co	157⅜	158	157⅜	157⅜	— ⅜
635	645	100	Bethlehem Steel	640	645	640	640	— 25
147	156	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	...
121	124	200	Bklyn Union Gas	121½	123	121¼	122	...
84⅜	85⅜	100	Burns Brothers	85	85	85	85	— ¼
68	69⅜	4,200	Butte & Superior	68¼	69¼	67⅝	69	— ¼
22	22½	1,000	California Petrol.	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜	22	...
50	52	800	California Pet. pf	50¼	53	50	51	+ ¼
172	173	1,700	Canadian Pacific	172⅜	173½	171½	172	— ⅜
87½	90	1,000	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	89	89	89	89	+ 2
108	108¼	72,400	Central Leather Co	106	109⅜	102½	108⅜	+ 2⅝
105	106	500	Chandler Motor	103½	108	105½	105	+ 2
67⅛	67¼	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	67	67¼	66	67¼	...
16	20	200	Chicago & Alton	16	16⅛	16	16½	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	1,200	Chi. Great West.	14¼	14½	14	14⅜	— ⅛
42	42⅛	4,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42½	42⅝	41⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
92⅞	93¼	6,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92⅜	93¼	92	93¼	+ ⅜
125	125½	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	123½	125⅜	123	125	— ⅛
34½	34⅞	20,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	34½	35⅝	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	75,600	Chile Copper	24½	25⅝	24½	25¼	+ 1½
67¼	67½	13,900	Chino Copper	66⅝	67⅝	66	67⅜	+ 1½
56⅛	57⅜	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— 1½
70	71¼	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
54¼	54⅞	7,600	Colo. Fuel & Iron	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	+ 1½
44	44⅜	4,400	Columbia Gas & El	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	100	Comput. Tab Rec	48	48	48	48	— 1⅞
135⅞	136	1,300	Consol. Gas, N. Y.	135¼	135¾	135⅛	135⅝	...
128½	129	5,000	Consol. Gas. Balt.	127	129½	126⅞	129	+ 2½
3⅞	4¼	1,300	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	...	...	...	4¼	+ ¼
100	100⅜	1,600	Continental Can	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	+ 1⅛
113	114	100	Continental Can pf	113	113	113	113	...
18	18⅛	10,850	Corn Products Ref	18	18⅜	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
93½	94	1,600	Corn Prod. Ref pf	94½	95⅞	94	95⅝	+ 1⅛
89⅝	90	25,800	Crucible Steel	86¼	90¾	86¼	90	+ 3½
123	124	100	Crucible Steel pf	123	123	122	123	+ ⅞
72⅜	72⅝	23,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	71⅜	72⅜	71¼	72½	+ ⅞
98½	99½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅝
152⅜	154⅛	500	Delaware & Hud.	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	— ⅜
236	243	100	Del., Lack. & West.	240	240	240	240	— 2
44	45	1,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	44	46	44	45	+ 1
148	149	100	Detroit Edison Co.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	— ⅛
119	120	400	Detroit United Ry.	119	120¼	119	119½	+ 1½
43	43⅛	3,000	Distillers' Securities	42⅝	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅜
24½	25	200	Dome Mines	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
85	89	100	Driggs-Seabury	87	87	87	87	— 3
36⅝	36⅞	13,600	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	...
51½	52	2,600	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50⅞	51⅜	...
42	42⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	42¼	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	460	Federal M. & S. pf	42¾	44	42¾	44	+ 1
115	117	200	Gen. Chemical pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ⅛
2,800	2,900	1,800	General Electric	181	181½	180	181	+ 1
123½	124	100	General Motors pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ⅜
69¼	69⅝	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69⅜	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
113	114	200	Goodrich pf	114	114½	114	114	— ⅛
99	100	2,500	Granby Consol	100	101	99½	100	...
117	117¼	2,500	Great Northern pf	117⅜	117⅜	116½	117¼	— ⅜
43⅜	43⅝	2,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	43	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅝	3,100	Greene-Cananea	51¼	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
138	144	2,800	Gulf States Steel	137	142	137	141	+ 4
138	144	800	Gulf States S. 2d pf	140	143	140	140	— 2
117	124	10	Helme (G. W.) pf	117	117	117	117	...
68⅜	68⅞	24,700	Inspiration Copper	67⅛	69¼	67⅛	68⅞	+ 1½
18⅜	18½	4,100	Interboro Consol	15⅞	15⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅞	200	Interboro Con. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— 1½
26½	26⅝	2,900	Int. Agricultural	24¾	26⅞	24¾	26⅝	+ 2½
56⅞	57	1,900	Int. Agricul. pf	55	56⅞	55	56⅞	+ 1½
117	118	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117	117	117	117	— 1
121	125	100	Int. Harv., N.J. pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ 1½
79	80¼	400	Int. Harv. Corp	79	79½	79	79	— 1
42	43⅜	21,900	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	40⅜	44⅛	40⅜	42	+ 2
118¾	119¼	24,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	115¼	119¼	115¼	119¼	+ 3¾
50⅜	51	24,500	Int. Nickel	51	51	49⅝	50⅜	...
70	70¼	28,900	Int. Paper	67	70¾	66½	69⅞	+ 2
104½	105	1,200	Int. Paper pf	104¾	105½	104¾	104¾	— ⅝
7	8	800	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	...
25⅜	26¼	1,700	Kansas City South.	25⅝	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
78½	79½	1,400	Kelly Spring. Tire	78	79⅝	78	79⅝	+ 1½
55⅜	56	81,100	Kennecott Copper	55¼	56⅛	55¼	56	+ ⅝
127	127¼	100	Kings Co. El. & P.	127	127	127	127	— 1
127	127½	15	Do. odd lot	127⅜	127½	127⅜	127½	— ⅝
97⅜	97⅝	21,700	Lackawanna Steel	96	98½	95¾	97⅛	+ 2⅝
114	116	100	Laclede Gas	114½	114½	114½	114½	— 1½
49	51	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	50	50	50	50	+ 1
41	41¾	1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	+ 1¼
80½	81⅜	3,800	Lehigh Valley	81¼	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
20	22	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
132	133⅛	500	Louis. & Nash	133	133⅝	132¼	132⅞	— ⅜
65½	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
78⅝	79	11,500	Maxwell Motors	73½	79¼	73	79	+ 7
83½	84	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	80⅝	85½	80⅝	83¼	+ 1¼
52¾	53	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	48	52⅝	48	52⅝	+ 3¾
69	70¼	900	May Dept. Stores	70½	70¾	70	70¼	— ⅛
108¼	108½	16,800	Mexican Petroleum	105½	109	105¼	108½	+ 3¾
95	99	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	93½	95½	95	95	— 1
43¾	43⅝	19,650	Miami Copper	41½	43⅝	41⅜	43⅝	+ 2⅜
31¾	32	800	Minn. & St. L. new	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— 1½
121½	122	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	121½	121½	— ⅜
123¼	125	200	M., St.P.& S.S.M. pf	123¼	125¼	123¼	125¼	...
7¼	7½	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18	19	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	18	19	17⅜	18	...
9½	9¾	1,500	Mo. Pacific t. r.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
25¾	26⅞	2,200	Mo. Pacific w. i.	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
56	57	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
...	...	100	Mollie & Birm. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
97	98⅞	200	Montana Power	97	97½	97	97½	— ⅛
117	120	100	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	...
123	126	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121	121	121	121	— 4½
2,500	2,600	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	32	33⅜	32	33	— ⅛
66	67	1,600	Nat. Lead Co.	67	68	65½	67⅛	+ ⅞
6	7	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	...
11,200	11,300	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	27¼	28	27¼	28	— ⅛
17,400	17,500	8,600	N. Y. Air Brake	163	175	162¾	173¾	+12⅝
...	...	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
...	...	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59½	59½	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛
...	...	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
...	...	300	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
...	...	5,400	Norfolk & Western	141	143¼	139¾	140⅝	— 1½
...	...	500	North. American	93½	96¾	93½	96¾	+ 2¼
...	...	3,800	Northern Pacific	111	111	110	110½	+ ¾
...	...	700	Nova Scotia S. & C.	144	145¾	142	142	— 2
...	...	3,700	Ohio Cities Gas	89¼	90⅞	88	88	— ½
...	...	200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
...	...	1,600	Owens Bottle Mach.	94	94¾	93½	94¾	+ 1
...	...	2,300	Pacific Mail	25¼	26⅜	24⅝	26	+ 1
...	...	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	36	36	36	36	...
...	...	2,100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98½	99	97¼	99	+ 1½
...	...	2,800	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
...	...	100	People's Gas, Chi.	111	111	111	111	...
...	...	400	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
...	...	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	81½	82	81½	82	+ ½
...	...	6,900	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of d.	41¾	42⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Pitts.C. pf. ctfs. of d.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— 1⅜
...	...	50	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	158½	158½	158½	158½	...
...	...	5,950	Pressed Steel Car	78	79¼	77¾	79¼	+ ⅜
...	...	200	Public Service N. J.	132⅝	133	132⅝	133	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Pullman Co	166	168	166	168	— ⅛
...	...	1,800	Railway Steel Sp.	54	54⅝	53½	54⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	37,200	Ray Con. Copper	34⅛	34⅝	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	19,900	Reading	106½	107⅞	106½	107⅞	+ 1½
...	...	200	Reading 2d pf	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
...	...	33,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	81⅞	84⅝	81⅞	84	+ 2⅛
...	...	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115¾	115¾	115¼

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No. Ohio Trac. & Light Co. 1st Lien & Ref. 5s of 1958	5.32%
The Pine Bluff Co. (Tax Exempt in N. Y. State) 1st 5s of 1942	5.25%
Dayton Lighting Co. 1st & Ref. 5s of 1937	5.00%
Los Angeles Railway 1st Cons. 5s of 1938	5.00%

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
430	Am. W. W. & E.	9¼	9	9¼	9¾
10	Ath. L. & T. pf.	83½	83½	83½	84½
110	Cent. States E.	24¾	23¾	23½	24½
600	Cities Service.	326	324	324½	326
2,000	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
340	Com'wealth P.	62½	60¼	61	63
600	Com'wealth P. pf.	85¾	84	84	85¼
75	Electric Prop.	53½	52¾	53	55
675	Pacific G. & E.	64¼	63¾	63¾	64
540	Rep. Ry. & L.	53¾	53½	53	54
280	Tenn. Ry. L. & P.	12¾	12	12	12½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	83	85
American Cities	13	16
American Cities pf.	44	49½
American Gas Co.	120	125
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	75	78
American Power & Light pf.	84	85½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	67½	69
American W. W. & E. pf.	24	26
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El.	94	98
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	80½	81½
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf.	100	102
Columbus Electric pf.	89	..
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	100	101¼
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	30	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	85½	92
El Paso Electric.	121	124
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric S. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	13¾	15
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	33	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	33
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	33	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82	86
Northern States Power	104	105
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	91
Pugent Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	88	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	79½	81
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison.	91	92
Southern California Edison pf.	108	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	43½
†Tampa Electric	129	133
Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf.	52	54
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	19
United Light & Railways.	49	50
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80
Western Power	18	19
†Western Power pf.	70	71
*West. Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101¼	
American W. W. & E. 5s.	70½	77½	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	40	92½	
Baton Rouge notes.	99½	..	
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97	
Clin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1950.	100¼	..	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	87	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	..	
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	..	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s.	82	86½	88½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¾	..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.	91	94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	97	99	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100¼	102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918.	99½	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.	99	101	
Great Western power 5s, 1946.	90¾	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	94½	..	
Interm. R. T. & T. 1st 6s, '42.	98	102	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932.	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97½	99	
Mahaning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98	100	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	73½	76½	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1923.	94	94½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	99¾	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97	98	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	95	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87½	..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..	
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	91½	94	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..	
U. E. L. H. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1923.	96	98	
Western Utilities 1st 5s.	91½	93½	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98	

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16½	15½	16¾
Atlantic Refining	865	875	860	875
Borne-Scrymser	380	410	380	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	475	460	470
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	115	120	115	120
Eureka Pipe Line	232	238	232	238
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Galena S. Oil	195	198	183	186
Illinois Pipe Line	220	225	225	228
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100	105
Internat. Pet. Co.	10¾	11	10½	11
Nat. Transit	18	19	18	20
N. Y. Transit	205	215	205	215
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	380	385	382	387
Penn-Mex. Fuel	64	66	66	69
Pierce Oil	14¾	15¾	15	15¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	85	87	85	87
Prairie O. & G.	515	525	520	525
Prairie Pipe Line	308	318	301	303
Solar Refining	380	390	375	380
Southern Pipe Line	214	218	214	218
South Penn Oil	450	455	455	458
Southwest Penn.	113	116	118	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	357	360	357	360
Standard Oil of Ind.	825	835	825	835
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	560	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	600	620	610	630
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of N. J.	660	665	670	675
Standard Oil of N. Y.	243	247	240	245
Standard Oil of Ohio.	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch.	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	98	94	98
Vacuum Oil	375	385	375	385
Washington Oil.	40	45	40	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	101½	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	June,	1965	110⅝	111	110⅝	111
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109½	110	109½	110¼
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109⅛	109⅞	109⅛	110⅛
4½s	May,	1957	109⅛	109⅞	109⅛	110⅛
4½s	Apr.,	1906	104⅞	105	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1966	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞
4s	May,	1959	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
4s	May,	1957	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1956	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1955	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93½	94½	93½	94½
3½s	May,	1954	89¾	94½	93½	94½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1994-1930	3.27	3.25	3.27	3.25
4½s	1978-1928	3.27	3.25	3.27	3.25
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1921	3.35	3.25	3.35	3.25
4½s	1921-1925	3.35	3.25	3.35	3.25
4s	1990-1930	3.55	3.50	3.55	3.50
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	Nov., 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1955	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
2s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
2s	1918-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. R. Young	150	155	150	160
J. R. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	200	195	200
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	275	285	270	285
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	820	840	820	840
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122	123	122	123

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99½	100
2s, c, 1930.	99½	..
4s, r, 1918.	101¾	101¾
4s, c, 1918.	100⅝	..
4s, 1946.	101¼	102
4s, r, 1925.	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..

		Bid.	Asked.
Panama 3s, r, 1938		99¼	100
Panama 3s, r, 1938		99¼	100
Panama 3s, r, 1961		102	..
Panama 3s, c, 1961		102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea.	85	90
Do 1st pf 6s	95¼	..
Adams Ex.	140	150
Alb & Sus.	245	..
Am B'knote	42¾	43¾
Do pf.	50¾	55
Am B Sug pf.	90½	..
Am E S & pf.	..	..
Am Fey.	100	..
Am Car & Fdy pf.	116¾	117¾
Am Cotl.	85½	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	101	102
Am Exp.	132	139
Am Malt.	8½	9½
Am Sm pf A.	99¼	100
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am T & C.	62¼	66
Ann Arbor.	..	50
Do pf.	..	65
Assets R.	3	3½
Asso Oil.	67½	67½
Asso Dry G.	23	24
Do 1st pf.	70	75
Do 2d pf.	47	60
At B & A.	11¼	11¾
Barrett Co pf.	117¾	120
Beech Crk.	44½	..
Belyn Pr'k.	84	85
Brown Sh.	76	78
Do pf.	99	101
Brunsw'k T.	7½	8½
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	106
Bush. Ter.	110	112
Butt'k Co.	22	24
Canada So.	57½	58½
Cent L. pf.	116	117
Cent Leather pf.	102	103
Cent Foundry pf.	30	35
Cent Ohio Coal	70	75
Cent Steel pf.	100	103
Chic Pneu Tool	100	103
Chic Pneu Tool pf.	100	103
Chic Ry Equip.	70	75
Chic Ry Equip pf.	100	103
Chic Subway	100	103
Chic Subway pf.	100	103
Cin Car.	100	103
Cin Car pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 2d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 3d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 4th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 5th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 6th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 7th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 8th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 9th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 10th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 11th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 12th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 13th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 14th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 15th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 16th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 17th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 18th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 19th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 20th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 21st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 22d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 23d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 24th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 25th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 38th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 39th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 40th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 41st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 42d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 43d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 44th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 45th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 46th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 47th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 48th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 50th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 51st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 52d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 53d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 54th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 69th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 70th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 71st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 72d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 73d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 74th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 75th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 150th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 151st pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 153d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 154th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 155th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 156th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 191st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 192d pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 195th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 196th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 197th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 198th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 199th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 200th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 201st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 202d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 203d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 204th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 218th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 219th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 220th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 221st pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 222d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 223d pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 224th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 225th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 226th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 227th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 228th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 229th pf.	100	103
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Cin Gas & Elec 236th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas & Elec 237th pf.	100	103
Cin Gas &

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$30,000,000 PLEDGED FOR THE ROCK ISLAND

Joint Reorganization Committee Adopts Plan for Refinancing the Road.

BANKERS BACK THE SCHEME

$11,555,889 Will Be Available After Paying Off Loans and Receivers' Certificates.

The plan of reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which went into receivers' hands in April, 1915, was announced late yesterday afternoon by the Joint Reorganization Committee, representing the Debenture and the Amster and Hayden Stockholders' Committees. It provides for the purchase by stockholders of 7 per cent. preferred stock at par to the extent of 40 per cent. of their present holdings; or, in other words, for every share of their present stock they will receive $40 par value of the new preferred stock and $100 par value of the new common stock.

The common stock issue of the new company will be the same as that of the present company, and the new cash thus provided will be approximately $30,000,000. The present $20,000,000 par value of debentures are to be exchanged for an equal amount par value 6 per cent. preferred stock. The coupons maturing Jan. 15, 1916, and July 15, 1916, on the present debentures are to be paid in cash, and the 6 per cent. stock will be cumulative up to 5 per cent. per annum.

For the purposes of the cash requirements the Joint Reorganization Committee has entered into an agreement with Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. whereby the bankers will purchase, for $29,743,889, less a commission of 3 per cent., the $29,743,889 par value 7 per cent. preferred stock and the $74,359,722 par value of common stock of the new company which is to be issued. The money to be raised will be applied substantially as follows:

To the payment or acquisition of:

Two-year collateral secured gold notes	$7,500,000
Central Trust Co. collateral secured loan	3,500,000
Hayden, Stone & Co. collateral secured loan	1,600,000
Receivers' certificates, Series A...	5,488,000
Receivers' certificates, Series B...	1,100,000
	$18,188,000
For reorganization requirements and future working capital	11,555,889
	$29,743,889

As a result of paying off the receivers' certificates and the collateral secured loans there will be presently released to the new company approximately $26,000,000 first and refunding bonds, besides other bonds, which will become available for future improvements. From this $26,000,000 to be released the plan contemplates the sale of approximately $15,000,000 face amount of the first and refunding bonds so that the new company will be in a position to meet the $12,500,000 first gold mortgage 4s maturing July, 1917, without resorting to the cash raised from the sale of the preferred stock to the shareholders.

The plan leaves undisturbed $257,758,383 of secured obligations and equipment trusts of the railway company and its subsidiary corporations; and through the exchange of the debentures into preferred stock and the payment of the various obligations to be met out of the cash requirement of the plan the fixed charges of the railway company will be reduced from $12,277,000 to $10,022,896, an annual reduction of $2,254,400.

The total amount of fixed charge obligations now outstanding aggregates $293,946,383, as against $257,758,383 under the plan. The total amount of stock now outstanding is $74,859,722, as against $124,103,611 under the plan.

The proportion of fixed charge obligations is at present 25.12 per cent., while under the reorganization plan it is 48.14 per cent., the difference being accounted for by the conversion of the debentures into preferred stock and the issue of $29,743,889 of new preferred stock for cash.

The Joint Reorganization Committee consists of Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, Chairman; Nathan L. Amster, Emile K. Boisot, Charles Hayden, James Speyer and S. Davies Warfield.

The plan has been approved by the three committees, who recommended it to the security holders they represent. Holders of stock and debentures who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their holdings on or before Dec. 14.

The Debenture Committee, of which Mr. Prosser is Chairman, has approved of the plan and gives notice to holders of certificates of deposit issued under the agreement of July 19, 1915, that within thirty days they may withdraw from the agreement, if they so desire, by surrendering their certificates at the Bankers Trust Company. If they so elect their bonds will be returned to them.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.12½	44.62½	43.75	44.00
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.03
Spelter	11.42½	...	11.42½	...
Antimony	12.75	13.25	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¾@31c fourth quarter delivery; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29@30½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	123	10	0	126	10	0
Copper, futures	123	10	0	121	10	0
Tin, spot	188	0	0	186	5	0
Tin, futures	189	10	0	187	15	0
Spelter	56	0	0	55	15	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 886,515 shares of stocks and $569,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 90,470; oils, 197,220, and mining 598,825. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Exp..	10	10¾	9¾	10
6,550	‡Am. Wr. P...	8⅝	9¼	8¾	8¾
50	Am. Mail....	110	110	110	110
300	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. B.....	20¾	21	20⅝	21
800	‡Butler Cn....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,550	Carwen Steel.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15
400	‡Cent. Fdry.	17	18	17	18
200	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	32	32	32	32
5,000	‡Ch. Mot., w.i.	34	36	34	35
500	Ch. Iron of A.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Ch. I. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
3,300	Chevr. Mot...	173	178	173	177
5,000	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
320	Emer. Phon..	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
500	Grant Motor.	8⅞	9	8⅞	8
1,000	Haskell & Bar. Car Co....	41½	42	41½	42
15	Holly Sug. pf.	99½	100	99½	100
1,100	Imp. Car Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Intercon. Rub.	14	14⅝	14	14½
2,210	‡Joplin Ore Spelter, new	48	52	48	52
200	Kath. Br. pf.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
800	Key. T. & R.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
1,000	S. S. Kres. pf.	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
500	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	11½	12	11½	11½
1,200	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs....	60	60	52	60
700	M. A. pf. v. tcfs.	100	100	97	98
100	Marconi of A.	3	3	3	3
8,300	‡Maxim Mun.	6¼	8¼	5¾	6½
100	McCrory Stor.	45	45	45	45
100	McCrory S. pf.	95	95	95	95
200	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
9,900	‡Midv. Steel..	66¾	69¼	63	69
100	‡Mitchell M...	60	60	60	60
5,000	‡Nat. Auto C.	40	40¼	39¼	40
100	‡N. Y. C. w.i.	106½	106½	106½	106½
5,000	‡N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡N. Y. Transp.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6,000	N. Am. F. & P.	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜
2,000	‡Pierce Arrow	55⅛	56⅜	55¼	55¼
1,500	‡Pugh Store Corp., w. i.	9⅝	*10	9⅞	9⅝
800	‡Rep. M. Truck	71	71	69	69
100	Sea. S. & M..	29⅜	29⅜	29¾	29¾
525	A. O. Smith Corp., w. i..	*45⅛	45⅛	42½	42½
400	A. O. Smith Corp. pf., w. i.	96⅛	96¼	96	96
100	‡Spicer Mfg...	47	47	47	47
100	‡Spicer Mfg. pf.	102	102	102	102
75	Spring. Body..	94	95½	94	95½
140	‡Standard M.	7	7⅞	7	7⅞
800	‡Steel A. Corp.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
2,000	‡St. Joseph L.	20½	20¼	19⅞	20⅛
2,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	40¾	41	39½	40⅝
1,000	‡Texas Corts.	23⅝	24	23½	24
10	‡Todd Ship...	81	81	81	81
400	‡Transue - W. Steel Forg..	42	43¼	42	43½
3,800	‡Un. Motors..	61¼	62⅞	61¼	62⅜
1,200	‡Un. Alloys S. Corp.	49	49	48¾	48¾
100	Un. Profit S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
475	‡Voca - Phone Corp., w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,000	‡West'n Pac., w. i.	21	21	20½	20⅝
350	‡West'n Pac. pf., w. i....	48	48	47⅛	47⅛
100	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs...	1	1	1	1
6,500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft Cp.	23⅞	23½	23¼	23⅝
500	Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Ill. Pipe L....	227	225	226	— 1
70	Ohio Oil.....	357	351	351	— 2
210	S. O. (N. J.)	702	675	695	+17

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet. Ltd. (proc.)	63	63	63	63
7,000	‡Bar. G. & O.	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,000	‡Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½
500	‡Cos. O. & G.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
7,500	‡Federal Oil..	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
7,000	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Metro. Petrol.	10	10	9	9
5,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	43	43	41	43
2,800	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1¼	1¼	1	1
9,500	‡Oil & Explor.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22,800	‡Okla. Oil...	12	12½	12	12
5,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	Okla. P. & R.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,000	‡Ok. P. & R. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,600	‡Omar O. & G.	63	65	62	65
2,500	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
800	Savoy Oil...	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
4,900	Sequoy. O. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	54⅜	54⅞	52⅜	53⅜
1,140	‡So. O. & Tr.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	‡Ut. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡Utah Petrol. Co., (proc.)	57	62	57	60
76,000	Vacuum G. & O., (proc.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	‡Victoria L. Fds..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	‡W. E. O. & G.	40	40	40	40
2,000	‡Wyom. Pet..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Ala.-Br. Co. M. (a proc.)	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝
9,100	‡Alas. M. C..	86	88	86	87
2,750	‡Alas.-West.	46	46	44	46
11,000	‡‡Ariz. Chlo..	48	49	48	48
3,650	‡Ariz. Cop...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	‡‡Ariz. rts....	9	9	9	9
3,200	Big Jim.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,600	Big L. C. Co..	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
15,000	‡B. C. (a pt.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Booth	10	11	10	11
4,000	Bost. & Mont.	81	81	78	80
25,080	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	19	19⅝	17⅝	18⅝
12,600	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
1,100	Butte-N. Y....	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,700	‡Caledonia..	83	83	83	83
1,500	‡Cal.-T. G. (a proc.)	78	79	78	79
14,700	‡Cal. and Jer.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,000	Can. Cop....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	‡Cashboy....	6	6¼	6	6
2,000	C. de F. C...	44	*44	*43¾	43½
7,050	Con. Ariz. S..	2¼	3	2¼	2½
1,700	‡Con.-Hom'd..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Con. Nev. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	D., L. & S. M. & D.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,000	Dundee-A. C., (a prospect).	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,400	‡Emma Cop..	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
1,000	‡Eur. Nev. C..	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
1,000	‡Ex. Mex. Co..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Gadsden Cop..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Gen. Chem....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Gold Dollar..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Gold Hill....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Gold Zone....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Goldfield Con	55	55	54	54
3,700	‡‡Goldfield M.	6½	6¾	6	6
7,500	‡‡G. Can. G..	15	15	13	14
20,000	Greenm'r Min.	5	5	4¾	4¾
22,000	‡‡Hull Copper.	73	78	70	74
1,330	Hecla Mining.	8¼	8¼	8	8
2,100	Howe Sound..	6¼	6¼	5¾	6¼
40,000	‡‡Indep. Lead.	11½	13	11½	12
9,500	Ina. Need. C., (a prospect).	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	‡Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅞	1½	1⅛
2,200	‡Jerome V. E., (a prospect).	2	2¼	2	2¼
6,700	‡‡Jim Butler..	98	100	97	99
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext..	30	30	29	29
1,000	‡‡Kewanas ...	9	9	9	9
1,500	La Rose Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡L. P. M. C., (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,000	LouisianaCon.	95	95	80	90
1,500	Magma Cop....	54	55½	55	55
1,700	M. G. M. Co...	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
600	Mason Valley.	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝
800	‡McKinley-D..	60	62	60	62
36,500	M. C., (a proc)	70	73	70	71
1,000	‡Mojave T....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
15,300	Monster Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Montana C..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	‡‡Mont. G. M.	85	85	85	85
100	Monitor Silv..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	‡‡Mother Lo..	37½	37½	37	37½
7,000	‡‡Newray M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	N. Y. & Hon. Roy. M. Co..	18	18	17½	17½
800	Nip. Mines C.	8¼	9	8¼	9
6,500	‡‡O. Emma L.	50	52	45	46
1,500	‡‡Oro	3	3½	3	3½
1,500	‡‡Peer. Jennie	77	77	77	77
3,000	‡P.-Jer.C. (pr.)	2¼	2¼	1¾	1¾
6,500	‡Prog. M. & M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,200	‡Ray Herc. M.	4¼	5	4¼	4¼
50,000	‡‡Rex C. M..	63	66	60	61
12,500	‡Rochester M.	70	*72	66	69
950	‡Sac. Val. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,200	St. Rita Dev. (1¼c)	14½	15	14½	14½
1,420	‡Section 30	13½	14½	13½	13½
2,700	‡‡Silver Pick	22	22	21	21
15,100	Sil. King of A.	65	75	65	73
600	St. Silver-Ld..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡‡Success M..	60	66	60	65
900	‡Sup. & Bos..	7	7¼	6¾	7¼
15,500	‡Sup. M. C. (pr.)	44	45	39	43
46,600	T. Burns G. pf.	87	89	87	87
1,200	‡Tono. Bel....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	‡Tono. Ext....	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
100	Unit. East....	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,500	‡‡U. S. C. M.	11½	11½	11½	11½
500	‡Un. V. Ext..	39	39	38½	39
1,300	Unity G.M.C..	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
425	‡‡Velvet C.C..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	‡W. End Con.	78	78	75	75
2,800	W. Cape M.C..	87	*90	87	88
4,500	‡W. Cross C..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡W. Oaks M..	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	‡Winona Cop..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8,700	‡Yering, M. C. (a pr.)....	26	30	26	28
100	‡Yusc. Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	Con. Arizona Smelt. 6s..	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
75,000	‡Coeden & Co. new 6s....	104	104½	104	104½
100,000	‡Met. Pet. 6s	92½	94½	92½	94½
15,000	‡Midv. St. 5s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
20,000	‡Russian Gv. 6½s, w. i...	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
25,000	‡Sulz. & S. 8s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
150,000	‡Un. K. G. B. & Ire. 5-yr. 5½s	98¾	98½	98¾	98½
150,000	‡Un. K. G. B. & Ire. 8-yr. 5½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
25,000	‡Western Pac. new 5s....	88¾	88½	88¾	88½
1,000	‡Wilson Pkg. 6s	102½	102¼	102½	102¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Monday 100 Fisher Body sold at 88.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Int. Corp.	56	58	56	58
Amer. Drug Syn.	12	15	12	15
Butterworth Judson.	74	76	74	76
Curtiss Aeroplane ..	18	23	18	22
Cramp Shipbuilding.	83	86	83	86
Eager Motor Car....	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Emerson Motor	1	1¼	1	1¼
Fisher Body Corp....	87	89	87	89
Fisher Body Corp. pf.	93	95	93	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
Guantanamo Sugar..	76¼	78½	76¼	78½
Hartman Corp.....	71	73	71	73
Hart Bell	3¾	4	3¾	4
Hutch. Sugar Planta.	23	29	23	29
Holly Sugar Corp....	57	59	57	59
Kelsey Wheel.....	54	56	54	56
Kelsey Wheel pf....	99	100	99	100
S. H. Kress.....	59	64	59	64
S. H. Kress pf.....	100	104	100	102
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	11	13	11	13
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	98	99	....	....
Pierce-Arrow pf.....	105	115	110	113
Pull. Vest. Corp. pf..	5½	6	5½	....
Poole Eng. & Mach..	100	110	100	110
Reo Motors	45	48	45	46
Smith & Terry....	10	10¾	10	10¾
Springfield B. Co. pf.	135	140	135	140
U. S. Tungsten.....	27	30	27	30
U. S. Steamship.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Wheeling & L. Erie..	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	51	53	51	53

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18	19	18	20
Con. Mex. Oil.....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Pierce Oil.....	14¾	15¼	15	15¾
Tide Water	183	185	183	185
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4⅞	5¼	4⅝	5¼
West End O. & G. pf.	97	100	....	....

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	86	87	86	87

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	55	56	55	59
American Brass.....	480	485	430	435
Atlas Powder.....	173	178	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.....	99½	101½	99½	101½
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	128	125	128
Bliss (H. W.).....	750	775	740	755
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives.	390	400	390	400
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	920	950	910	930
Du Pont Pow., new..	296	300	296	302
Du Pont Pow., deb..	104½	104	103¾	104
Hercules Powder....	380	387	382	392
Hercules Powder pf.	116	119	116	119
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond...	221	223	221	226
Niles-Bem'-Pond. pf.	105	106	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co....	230	235	230	240
Wm. Rose Arms.....	1200	1250	1200	1250

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 90.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	....
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	....
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	....	....	....
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2@3½	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅜	$4.75⅝	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅞	4.76¼	....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	+.008
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¼	5.83¾	....
Marks—				
Demand	69.56½	69.43⅝	69.43⅝	—.18
Cables	69.62½	69.50	69.50	—.18

Closing Rates.

Following

Special Foreign Securities Number

Moody's Magazine

Out Today

The Foreign Exchange Situation—A. Oppenheim.
Canadian Government Finance—Dr. Schwyn-Brown.
Germany's War Finance—Prof. W. E. Lagerquist.
The New French Loans—George E. Barrett.
The New British Loans—Charles Franks.
History and Finances of Russia—A. W. Ferrin.
Our Exports After the War—Ludwig Schmidt.
British Colonial Bonds—F. M. Halsey.
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Sa e

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Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Strawboard, Axles, and Other Articles Are Classified.

MacDonald & Sons, San Francisco, won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers when it was decided the Collector erred in his return on strawboard. The authorities classified it at 25 per cent. as paper not specially provided for, while the importers asked a rate of 5 per cent. as "common paper box board, not coated, lined, embossed, &c." Judge Fischer, reversing the Collector, said in his decision that the claim for the lower rate was fully substantiated by the uncontradicted proof offered on behalf of the importers.

Adverse action was taken by the board in a protest filed by S. V. Beek against the action of the Collector at Buffalo in levying 10 per cent. duty on so-called scrap steel engine axles. The Collector based his assessment on the paragraph specifying "axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, not specially provided for." Free entry as "scrap steel" was claimed. Judge Fischer, overruling the protest, said there was nothing to show that the merchandise was "fit only to be remanufactured," as provided by the paragraph under which duty exemption was made.

Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, made an importation of quarries packed in boxes or crates made from American shooks. No contest was made over the rate of duty exacted on the quarries. The Collector admitted the shooks free of duty as American goods returned. The Appraiser held, however, that certain items, such as paper, nails, and labor used in packing, were properly subject to duty. The importers claimed that these last named items were nondutiable in view of the fact that the shooks were of American origin. Judge Waite said in his decision that if it had been shown that the material and labor were used in making up the shooks and putting them in condition to be filled with merchandise, the charge therefor would be free. No explanation having been given upon that point, the board was bound to recognize that in the ordinary course of handling goods of this kind labor, paper, and nails would be necessary. After the trial, the importers, in a brief by Churchill, Marlow & Hines, conceded that the paper was dutiable. The board accordingly reached the conclusion that all of the items objected to in the protest were dutiable as assessed by the Collector.

Morrison & Risman, Buffalo, claimed that boiler plates and ends were exempt from duty as steel scrap. The Collector took a 15 per cent. duty under the provision for boiler or other plate steel or iron. The Appraiser reported that the merchandise consisted of second-hand boiler plates (without tubes) which had been carefully taken apart and not scrapped. He said they were fit to be used again. Witnesses for the importers testified that the boiler parts in question were purchased as scrap and sold for remelting purposes. Judge Fischer, in a decision for the board, said that it was in no sense definitely established that the condition of the merchandise as imported was such as to render it fit only to be remanufactured. The Collector was affirmed.

As several importers failed to support their claims for lower duty on hats made of split bamboo, not grimmed or blocked, the Collector at New York was affirmed in returning the goods at 25 per cent. Entry was claimed at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood. The protestants included the American Trading Company, Carlowitz & Co., Isler & Guye, Olivier & Co., and the John Zimmermann Company.

Offer $3,800,000 Montreal Bonds.

The National City Company, Wood, Gundy & Co., and Kountze Brothers are offering $3,800,000 City of Montreal 5 per cent. Sinking Fund gold bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1916, due Nov. 1, 1956, at 99¼, and interest, yielding about 5.06 per cent. These bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000 in coupon form and interest is payable semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1.

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Office of the
LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 29th day of November, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 20, 1916.

J. SELLERS BANCROFT, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, November 8, 1916.

Office of the
LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of November, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 20, 1916.

J. SELLERS BANCROFT, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, November 8, 1916.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1916, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business November 30, 1916.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.
November 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared quarterly dividends of 2% on Preferred Stock and 5% on Common Stock, payable on January 3, 1917, to stockholders of record December 15 1916.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid December 1, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., November 20, 1916.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

SEALED BIDS or proposals for the supply of all materials and for the installation of the tracks for a portion of a rapid transit railroad, hereinafter referred to, will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at the office of the Chief Engineer, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 22nd day of November, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The portion referred to is the 9th Avenue and 103rd Street Connection, Section No. 10-C, and comprises a two track railroad, partly elevated and partly underground, located in the Borough of the Bronx, beginning at east building line of Sedgwick Avenue at a point north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, thence running under private property and public streets to a point near the intersection of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Ogden Avenue; thence under One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to a point at or near Anderson Avenue; thence continuing in the same direction under Anderson Avenue and private property to a point near the east building line of Anderson Avenue; thence continuing over private property and public streets to a point near River Avenue; thence curving northeasterly into River Avenue, where a connection is made with the Municipal Rapid Transit Railroad in River Avenue.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitation to Contractors and in the form of Contract, Contract Drawings, Bond and Contractor's Proposal which are to be deemed a part of this notice and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

New York, November 9th, 1916.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM,
Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 9 o'clock P. M., December 1, 1916, for building and delivering overboard at the contractor's dock the hull of a single-screw, wood, power, derrick barge. Information upon application to the above office.

SHIP GOLD TO ARGENTINA.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. to Send Another $2,500,000.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company withdrew $2,500,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Buenos Aires. This institution a few days ago shipped $1,000,000 to South America, and when the latest transaction is put through the total gold movement to the Southern Continent will have amounted to about $4,100,000 since Oct. 20.

The metal is being shipped partly to offset the balance of trade which has been in favor of Argentina for some time. Argentine exchange at this centre has been at a premium for several weeks. Of the shipments so far announced, $100,000 was destined to Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Assay Office began yesterday to melt down the $21,500,000 Canadian gold bars bought by the Federal Reserve Bank two weeks ago. Approximately $5,000,000 was transferred from the Reserve Bank's vaults to the Assay Office in the morning. The gold was originally put in the bank's vaults because a series of heavy receipts at the Government institution for account of J. P. Morgan & Co. supplied the smelting force with more than a week's work.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

American Sugar Refining Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred and 1¾ per cent. on common stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Canadian Pacific, regular quarterly 2½ per cent. common payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Fayette County Gas Company, regular monthly 66 2-3 cents, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Federal Rubber Company, regular $1.75 a share on second preferred, payable Nov. 25.

Manhattan Shirt Company, regular dividend of 1 per cent. on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Maxwell Motor Company, regular quarterly 2½ per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 11.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, extra 2½ per cent. also the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 2.

National Cloak & Suit Company, regular quarterly $1.75 on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Pittsburgh Brewing Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred and ¾ of 1 per cent. to apply against deferred dividends, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 20.

S. H. Kress & Co. regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 1, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Solar Refining Company, regular semi-annual of $5 a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Southwestern Power & Light Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Texas Company, regular quarterly 2½ per cent., payable Jan. 1.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.80 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45 4.80
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55 4.35
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.50 4.25
Chi. N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25 4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00 4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40 4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60 4.40
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.25 4.12
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55 4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.40 4.50
Ill. Central.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30 4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30 4.10
Mich. Central.	1914-'17	5	5.40 4.65
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25 4.75
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.25 4.75
Mobile & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60 4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45 4.15
N. Y., Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.25 4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50 4.25
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.25 4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25 4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5	4.80 4.60
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.35 4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50 4.30

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a sharp reaction during yesterday's operations, and closing prices were 1½@c to 2¾c below a final of Monday. Early in the day prices were firmer, and, at one time, showed gains of ⅝c to 1⅛c on scattered buying, due to strength abroad and reports of very moderate offers from other exporting countries in the European markets. On the advance the market appeared top-heavy, and when selling orders came to light values declined sharply, losing ⅝c to 4¼c from the top. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum was quoted at $2.27⅛; No. 3 hard Winter $2.04⅜; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.11⅝; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.14½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	$1.39⅞	$1.35¾	$1.35¾	$1.39½	$1.04⅝
May	1.94⅝	1.90¾	1.90¾	1.94¼	1.05⅝
July	1.61½	1.58¾	1.59¼	1.60⅝	..

CORN.

Early strength in the corn market sent values to new high levels, but the advance was not maintained owing to later peace talk and the severe break in wheat which led to heavy unloading by commission houses under which the list closed 2¼ to 3¾c net lower, and bottom for the day. The cash market here was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.16⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, ten-day shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	96¾	95¼	95¾	98⅝	60⅝
May	96⅜	95¼	95¾	98	64⅛
July	95¾	94¼	95¼	97¾	..

OATS.

Good commission house buying and the early strength in corn gave oats a higher opening, and the market was later affected by export demand which resulted in sales of about 500,000 bushels. With the decided break in other markets after midday oats weakened and closing ⅛@¼c net lower and bottom for the day. Cash oats easy here as follows: Standard, 62@62½c; No. 2 white, 62¼@62½c; No. 3 white, 61¼@62c; No. 4 white, 61@61½c; fancy clipped white, 66@67½c; ordinary clipped white, 64@65½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	57½	57¼	58¾	58¾	38⅝
May	61¾	61¼	61¾	62¾	40¾

PROVISIONS.

Opening a shade higher, the provision list soon developed a weaker tone, and was rather heavy most of the session, with the break in grain and selling for profits, coupled with big receipts at Western points and easy hogs. Commission houses were on both sides of the market. Near the close efforts to cover sent prices up a little from the bottom, and the final undertone was fairly steady. Chicago arrivals were 40,000 hogs with 50,000 expected today. Kansas City had 20,000 and Omaha 11,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	16.17	16.22	16.20	16.30	9.00
May	16.40	16.25	16.32	16.30	9.45
Ribs—					
January	14.62	14.50	14.50	14.52	9.02
May	14.75	14.62	14.62	14.67	9.17
Pork—					
January	27.62	27.25	27.30	27.47	16.47
May	27.65	27.23	27.35	27.45	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firm early in the day with more or less buying on the strength in cotton and on firmness in the crude position. There was considerable selling on the advance, however, and subsequently the market developed weakness, closing 6 to 12 points net lower. Total sales were 35,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.65	12.65
November	..	..	12.72@12.80	12.67
December	12.75	12.58	12.68@12.85	12.70
January	12.78	12.59	12.61@12.62	12.74
February	..	..	12.62@12.68	12.74
March	12.88	12.67	12.79@12.78	12.81
April	12.79	12.79	12.78@12.78	12.82
May	12.93	12.72	12.79@12.80	12.85
June	12.90	12.80	12.80@12.90	12.90

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled more or less irregular throughout the day, with near months, particularly the spot month, showing weakness, with the new crop months about unchanged. Wall Street sold nearby sugars, with the buying scattered. The close was 11 points and lower to 1 point net higher. Sales for the day were 11,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.40	5.31	5.33@5.35	5.44
December	5.10	5.06	5.08@5.10	5.14
January	4.53	4.50	4.54@4.56	4.54
February	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.24
March	4.22	4.18	4.21@4.23	4.21
April	..	..	4.23@4.27	4.25
May	4.30	4.29	4.30@4.32	4.34
June	..	..	4.34@4.36	4.34
July	..	..	4.38@4.40	4.38
August	..	..	4.42@4.44	4.42
September	..	..	4.43@4.47	4.46
October	..	..	4.46@4.50	4.50

The local market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 7.50@7.60c for fine granulated. Withdrawals were light and the export inquiry was only moderate, and for January and February shipment only. The market for raw sugar was quiet and lower on a lot of 10,000 bags Cuba, afloat, to a local refiner at 5⅝c, cost and freight, equal to 6.40c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.40c; molasses, 5.53c, and cost and freight, 5¾c.

COFFEE.

After opening unchanged to 2 points higher, the market for coffee futures turned easier, closing at a net decline of 7 to 13 points. Sales were reported of 68,250 bags, including exchanges of December for July at 40 to 42 points, March for September at 32 points, and March for May at 11 points. Near months were relatively easy under scattering liquidation, while there was considerable trade selling from both local and Southern sources. The local spot market was very quiet, with prices 14c lower at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	8.06@8.10	8.10
December	8.25	8.11	8.11@8.13	8.24
January	..	..	8.17@8.18	8.29
February	..	..	8.29@8.24	8.41
March	8.44	8.30	8.30@8.31	8.40
April	..	..	8.36@8.37	8.45
May	8.55	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.51
June	..	..	8.49@8.43	8.56
July	8.66	8.52	8.52@8.53	8.61
August	..	..	8.58@8.59	8.66
September	8.75	8.65	8.63@8.67	8.70
October	..	..	8.68@8.69	8.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,920 packages. Market again higher and firm. Available supplies of fresh creamery seem to be quite moderate, and there was demand for all the goods that arrived. Creamery advanced about ½c, the improvement extending to all qualities. More trading in storage creamery, a line of 500 tubs selling at 37c. Renovated is up ½c, and there is a still stronger market for both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 39@39½c; extras, (92 scores.) 38½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score.) 36½@38c; seconds, (82 to 87 scores.) 35@36c; thirds, 33½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39½c; firsts, 37½@39c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 36½@37c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 34½@35c; thirds, 33@34c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½@38c; good to prime, 35½@37c; common to fair, 31@35c; renovated, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 32½@33c; lower grades, 30@32c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32½@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 32@32½c; current make, firsts, 32c; seconds, 31@31½c; lower grades, 30@30½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades 29@29½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,955 cases. Arrivals continue light, and the market for high qualities of fresh gathered shows a firm tone, although the offerings appear to be about sufficient for current needs at unchanged prices. Medium and lower grades move rather slowly. Storage eggs continue active, with considerable speculative trading, and prices show a further sharp advance, closing firm as quoted. Near-by white are in light supply. Uniformly fancy new-laid goods are very scarce, and, while the demand is light, the few such arriving are salable at strong prices; mixed and irregular quality has also a wide range of value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 43@45c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 35@37c; thirds and poorer, 31@34c; dirties, No. 1, 31@33c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@30½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26c; undergrades, 27@29c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 32@32½c; refrigerator, State, whites, 35@36c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@70c; ordinary to good, 45@60c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@53c; nearby, white pullets, 46@53c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@45c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Rain, followed by colder, with a cold wave Wed. Thurs., probably fair, continued cold; strong n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued cold Wed. and Thurs.; strong n. winds.

Fla.—Rain and colder Wed., cold wave in n. Thurs. fair, colder in the peninsula; strong shifting winds, becoming n.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued cold Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., continued cold; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate w. winds.

La.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in n. w. Thurs.

Ark. and E. Texas—Fair Wed., warmer in n. w. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Okla. and W. Texas—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., with slowly rising temperature.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was a market of rumors on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. They ranged from reports that an important spread had been discovered in the California count which was likely to give the State to Hughes, to rumors that another submarine crisis was impending. Some attention was also accorded to the renewed threatening aspect of the railroad labor situation. The market changed its tone several times in the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
280	Am. Beet Sug.	109⅝	109	109⅛	109
320	Am. Can	62⅝	63⅜	62	62⅞
690	Am. Car & Fy.	80¼	80¾	79	80¼
90	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	53½	53⅞
100	Am. Hide & L.	15¾	16	15¾	16
80	Am. Hide & L. pf.	70	71	70	71
250	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅞	30¼	29¼	30
240	Am. Linseed	26¾	26¾	25⅝	26⅝
60	Am. Linseed pf.	60¼	60¼	58	58
1,680	Am. Loco.	93¼	93⅝	91¼	93
9,510	Am. S. & Ref.	112⅝	116⅜	112	116⅜
90	Am. Zinc	58⅛	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
8,820	Anaconda Cop.	99	103⅜	98½	103⅜
90	At. T. & S. F.	103¼	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
200	At. G. & W. I.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛
1,480	Baldwin Loco.	83⅛	84⅝	83¼	84½
90	Balt. & Ohio.	86	86	85¼	85⅞
110	Butte & Sup.	66	69¼	66	68¾
180	Calif. Pet.	21⅛	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
6,330	Cent. Leather.	103¼	109⅞	103¼	109¼
60	Ches. & Ohio.	66⅜	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
20	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
150	C., M. & St. P.	92⅜	94	91¼	93
950	C., R. I. & P.	34⅞	35¼	33⅝	34⅜
800	Chile Copper.	24⅛	26	24⅛	25⅞
180	Chino Copper.	66⅜	66⅞	66¼	66¼
740	Col. F. & Iron.	82⅜	83⅛	82½	83½
90	Corn Products.	15	15	14⅞	14
3,450	Crucible Steel.	86¼	90¾	86¼	89⅞
240	Cuba C. Sug.	73	73⅜	71¼	72⅜
90	Dis. Securities.	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43⅜
660	Erie	36⅛	36⅝	35¾	36⅝
90	Erie 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
90	Goodrich Co.	69	69¾	69	69¾
40	Gt. North. pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117	117
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	43⅛	43⅝	42½	43½
960	Inspir. Copper.	67⅛	68	67⅛	68⅛
1,060	Int. Mer. Mar.	41¼	44⅜	41¼	43⅝
3,520	Int. M. M. pf.	115⅜	119¼	115¼	118½
680	Int. Nickel	50⅜	50⅝	49¼	50
840	Int. Paper	69⅝	70	69⅝	70
90	Kan. City So.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¼
1,530	Kennecott Cop.	55½	56⅜	55	56
330	Lack. Steel	96⅝	97⅜	96⅝	97⅛
220	Lehigh Valley.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
530	Maxwell Motor.	74⅜	79⅛	78	78⅛
2,870	Mexican Pet.	106⅛	107⅝	106¼	107¼
690	Miami Cop.	41¾	43⅝	41¼	42¾
20	Mo. Pac. t. r.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	National Lead.	98½	98½	98½	98½
60	Nevada Con.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
790	N. Y. Central.	106⅛	107¼	106¼	107¼
270	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58	59	58	58
40	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
150	Norf. & West.	140¾	143	138	138
90	Nor. Pacific.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
160	Pacific Mail.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
100	Pennsylvania.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
40	Pitts. Coal t.r.	41⅝	42¼	45⅝	42¼
210	Press. S. Car.	78	79¼	78	78¼
1,470	Ray Copper.	34	34¼	34	34¼
2,780	Reading.	104½	107¼	105¼	107¼
1,680	Rep. Iron & S.	81¾	84½	81¾	83½
140	Shattuck-Ariz.	33⅜	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝
170	Southern Pac.	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
430	Southern Ry.	27	27	23	27
960	Studebaker	124	127⅞	123⅞	127½
60	Tenn. Copper.	23	23	23	23
350	Union Bag & P	15¼	15½	14⅝	15⅝
2,520	Union Pacific.	147	147½	146	147⅝
510	U. S. Ind. Alc.	136⅝	139	135¾	138
500	U. S. Rubber.	60⅝	60	58	59⅝
53,570	U. S. Steel.	120½	123⅝	120¼	122⅛
1,080	Utah Copper.	118¾	120	118¾	119
140	Va.-Car. Chem.	44	44⅝	44	44⅝
100	Wabash pf. A.	55	55	55	55
20	Western Md.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
690	West. Electric.	63⅝	64½	63¾	64½
500	Willys Over'd.	87¼	89½	87¼	89½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.09¼	.09¼	.08½	.08¼
50	Belmont	4.30	4.50	4.30	4.50
1,000	Cashboy	.09½	.09½	.09¼	.09½
300	Creson	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.25
1,000	Gypsy	.07⅛	.07¼	.07⅛	.07¼
300	Goldf. Cons.	.56	.56	.54	.56
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,600	McNamara	.08⅛	.08½	.08⅛	.08½
500	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Montana	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Pitts. Silver P.	.13	.13	.13	.13
1,500	Rescue Eula.	.28	.28	.27½	.27½
900	Tonopah Ext.	5.30	5.30	4.95	4.95
400	West End	.77	.77	.77	.77

Motor Truck Co. Sold.

The Smith Form-A-Truck Company of Chicago, manufacturers of a motor-truck unit that can be attached to the chassis of a low-priced car, has been purchased by Michaelis & Co. and associates, it was announced yesterday. It is said that the company's capacity will be increased immediately to take care of a demand which exceeds the present output. Sales for the current year are expected to reach $3,000,000, with net earn-

Convenience of Location

contributing to the rapid transaction of business is of vital importance to a financial institution.

At Montague and Clinton Streets

this Company, with its new building in the center of Brooklyn's financial district, is convenient to business and professional men and to the Downtown and Heights sections.

At Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street

it is convenient to up-town business men and to the large Bedford district.

At Wall Street and Broadway

its Manhattan office is in the center of the financial district.

It's three offices—rendering similar service—may be used by its customers as best suits their convenience.

Brooklyn Trust Company

Chartered April 14, 1866
Member of the
New York Clearing House Association
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Bedford Branch, Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. — Manhattan Office, Wall St. & Broadway

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,531,39[illegible]

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,500,

$100,000,000 PUT UP FOR BRITISH LOAN

American Securities Deposited for $300,000,000 Credit Announced by Morgans.

U. S. STEEL APPEARS IN LIST

Tabulation Contains 54 Railroad and 74 Industrial Stock Issues, Besides 550 Bonds of Both Classes.

J. P. Morgan & Co. made public yesterday a list of American securities that have been deposited as collateral for the $300,000,000 three and five year 5½ per cent. secured loan of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The list comprises about 700 issues of stocks and bonds of railroad and industrial companies, including obligations of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The value of the securities is in excess of $100,000,000, and forms only a part of the collateral deposited as security for the loan, the remainder consisting of bonds of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, Canadian provinces and municipalities, the Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and approximately $35,000,000 value in bonds of dividend-paying British railway companies.

The list of securities made public yesterday is similar to the list of American securities deposited as collateral for the $250,000,000 British Government loan put out in August, the tabulation containing the names of the leading railroad and industrial corporations in the United States. Divided roughly, the list consists of 54 railroad stock issues, 74 issues of shares of industrial companies, about 550 railroad and industrial bonds, and four classes of obligations of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Following is the complete list of American railroad and industrial stocks pledged by the British Government:

Railroad Shares.

Alabama Great Southern original.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe com. and pf.
Baltimore & Ohio com. and pf.
Beech Creek Railroad com.
Boston & Albany.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Northwestern com. and pf.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com. and pf.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7% guaranteed.
Connecticut River Railroad.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern com.
Erie & Pittsburgh.
Erie Railroad 1st pf.
Great Northern pf.
Illinois Central and leased lines.
Kansas City Southern pf.
Lehigh Valley.
Little Miami.
Louisville & Nashville.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Marie Railway Co. com. and pf. and leased lines.
Mobile & Birmingham pf.
Morris & Essex.
New York Central.
New York, Lackawanna & Western.
Norfolk & Western com. and adj. pf.
Northern Central.
Northern Pacific.
North Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago guaranteed and special guaranteed.
Reading Company common, first preferred, and second preferred.
St. Louis Bridge Company first and second preferred.
Southern Pacific Company common, certificates of interest, and preferred.
Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.
Union Pacific common and preferred.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co.

Industrial and Miscellaneous Shares.

American Agricultural Chemical preferred.
American Beet Sugar preferred.
American Can common and preferred.
American Car and Foundry preferred.
American Light and Traction preferred.
American Locomotive preferred.
American Smelting and Refining common and preferred.
American Smelters Securities "A" and "B" preferred.
American Sugar Refining Company common and preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph.
American Thread Company preferred.
American Tobacco Company common and preferred.
Anaconda Mining Company.
Baldwin Locomotive Works preferred.
California Railway and Power Company prior preference.
Central Leather Company preferred.
Chicago, Rock Island & Railways and Union Stock Yards preferred.
Cities Service Company preferred.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore common and preferred.
Continental Can Company preferred.
Cluett, Peabody & Company preferred.
Deere & Co. preferred.
Detroit United Railway Co.
Eastman Kodak Co. common and preferred.
General Chemical Co. preferred.
General Electric Co.
General Motors Co. preferred.
Goodrich & Co., B. F., preferred.
Ingersoll-Rand Co. common and preferred.
International Harvester Co. of New Jersey common and preferred.
International Harvester Corporation preferred.
International Nickel Co. preferred.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. common.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. preferred.
Lorillard Co., P., preferred.
Mackay Companies common and preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Co. preferred.
Moline Plow Co. 1st preferred.
Montana Power Co., cumulative preferred.
Montgomery-Ward Co., Inc., preferred.
National Biscuit Co. preferred.
National Lead Co. preferred.
National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey.
Pacific Gas and Electric Co. original and 1st preferred.
Philadelphia Co. preferred.
Pittsburgh Steel Co. preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Co. preferred.
Providence Gas Co.
Pullman Company common.
Sears-Roebuck & Co. preferred.
Studebaker Corporation preferred.
Swift & Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common and preferred.
United States Rubber Co. 1st preferred.
United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. common and preferred.
United States Steel Corporation common and preferred.
Utah Copper Co. common.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

It will be noted that both the common and preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation appears on the new list, none of the Steel shares having previously been deposited as collateral. The list of bonds includes United States Steel fifty-year 5s, due 1951, and ten to sixty year sinking fund 5s, due 1963.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Twenty-seven incorporations were chartered today with aggregate capitalization of $1,187,100. They included:

International Bart Process Corp., exploit galvano plasty system, $500,000; E. J. Magan, N. K. Alvin, N. Chayes, T. W. 45 St.

The Delano Self-Starter Corp., starters for motor-driven vehicles, accessories, $250,000; E. Buschignani, W. Webster, C. Adams, Plandome.

Pan-American Trade Expansion Co. of New York, Inc., merchandise, machinery, financial or other agent, exhibits of products, 10,000 shares $100 each, 2,500 shares no par value, carry on business with $12,500; J. L. De Carvalho, E. G. and A. G. Khouri, West Hoboken, N. J.

Leading Embroidery Works, L. and M. Druckerman, Inc., Queens Borough, embroideries, art novelties, ladies', children's dresses, $100,000; T. Gross, M. and L. Druckerman, 1,415 McCormick Av., Prince Bay.

Niagara Falls Knitting Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, knit goods, sweaters, jerseys, toques, $50,000; R. L. Rice, F. J. Schweitzer, C. C. Rice, Niagara Falls.

United Optical Syndicate, Inc., eyeglasses, opera, field, magnifying lenses, $40,000; S. Wagman, S. H. Faver, A. L. Marvin, 55 5 Av.

Munkenbeck Brothers, Inc., Brooklyn, plumbing, steam fitting, mill supplies, engineers, $10,000; F. A. C. and T. T. Munkenbeck, 88 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

Byron, Forman & Riggs, Inc., Cohoes, engineering, construction, shipbuilding, dredging, wrecking, $15,000; D. Riggs, F. Forman, J. E. Byron, 180 Ontario St., Cohoes.

Saxon Distributing Co., Inc., Albany, autos, garage, $30,000; W. N. Albee, J. N. Bushey, J. R. Hawks, 14 Matilda Av., Albany, N. Y.

Glasgow Mfg. Co., Inc., woodenware, materials, supplies, $10,000; J. F. Swan, F. E. Scott, R. M. Bartholomew, 135 West 104th St.

Wallace Restaurant Co., Inc., restaurants, lunchrooms, buffets, $10,000; L. E. Swarts, H. B. Matthesen, S. Genesen, 216 West 102d St.

Barrett Motor Starter Mfg. Co., Inc., motor self-starters, $10,000; J. Bauer, J. J. Blasnly, B. L. Darrow, 160 Eberman Av.

Red Seal Mfg. Co., Inc., drugs, medicines, disinfectants, $5,000; E. L. Cline, S. Barnes, J. Hock, 1,023 Fulle St., Brooklyn.

Delicatessen Luncheonette, Inc., Buffalo, provisions, wine, liquors, $5,000; E. Warner, W. Sommer, S. Lazarus, Buffalo.

Rabinowitz Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; J. Sabren, M. and J. Rabinowitz, 191 Kosp St., Brooklyn.

Berall & Chess Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, conduct hotels, restaurants, cafes, $5,000; J. M. Howard, N. Chess, M. Berall, 600 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

Elite Shops, Inc., gloves, hosiery, women's wear, $5,000; I. Pesetzky, W. Moloshok, L. Barish, 2,623 Broadway.

F. W. Oettinger Corp'n, electric appliances, supplies, appurtenances, $5,000; A. K. Hornstein, F. W. Baer, F. W. Oettinger, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

McKenna Brothers Sales Corpn., glassware, china, lamps, art potteries, $5,000; W. J. and T. McKenna, W. L. O'Connell, 231 Edgecombe Av.

Gordon Holding Co., Inc., realty, insurance agents, brokers, manufacturers, $5,000; S. Rothenberg, V. Edelson, R. Finkelstein, 286 W. 111th St.

The Oil Securities Corpn., stocks, bonds, rights, concessions to oil, gas, mineral, deposits, realty, mining, quarrying, 400 shares no par value, carry on business with $2,000; C. A. Throckmorton, G. E. and G. B. Fischer, Jr., 310 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

Clarendon Holding Corpn., realty agency, brokerage, bathing, pavilions, theatres, 50 shares capital no par value, carry on business with $5,100; J. W. Crandall, A. Wilson, Jr., H. Victor Crawford, Montclair, N. J.

Authorizations.—Produce and Warrant Co., Inc., Antwerp, Belgium, agents, commercial, cotton, coffee, financial, industrial, realty, mercantile, brokerage, 1,000,000f. Representative, Jules Maes, 70 Beaver St., Manhattan.

Inbau Machine Works, Inc., Lodi, N. J., machinery, tools, dies, metal, wood products, $30,000. Representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

Capital increased—Western New York Water Co., Buffalo, $5,000,000 to $8,000,000; Delevan Sand Co., Buffalo, $40,000 to $75,000; Moreau & Pratt, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction.—Spirella Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, $300,000 to $172,200.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Hudson Dalleatesen, Inc., Manhattan; Barsaghi-Vought Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J. Nov. 14.—Charters filed:

Standard Dredging Co., Newark, general contracting, $25,000; C. F. Brandenburgh, G. Hausaling, Newark; Howard M. Stokes, Plainfield.

Franklin Co., Newark real estate and securities, $5,000; F. Erchhorn, J. B. Buchanan, F. W. Zoerner, Newark.

Hower Land Co., Ridgewood, real estate and development, $5,000; J. A. Van Emburgh, A. Q. Hover, P. L. Hover, Ridgewood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 14.—Charters filed:

The Pi-Nactar Sales Co. of America, engage in the bottling of pi-nactar and to advertise the same, $1,250,000; G. E. Brooks, K. M. Daugherty, S. B. Dorney, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

American Truck and Wheel Corporation, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor trucks, wheels, &c., $1,000,000; William C. Lofting, John R. Cavanagh, Ross J. Cavanagh, all of Chicago.

Train Control Appliance Co., manufacture railroad equipment of all kinds, $500,000; J. Edmund Stevens, C. Everett Mundy, George T. Marsell, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Adams Oil Co., mine and bore for oil, petroleum, roack, carbon ores and minerals, G. E. Hicks, K. —, Daughterty, L. S. Tracey, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Look Into This, Mr. Manufacturer!

Positively and provably, the only practical solution of your present problems is ample cash capital!

My funds are at your immediate disposal on reasonable terms, and I suggest that you call today and help yourself!

Universal Discount Co.

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Auction Sales

Announcement

Beginning TO-MORROW, and continuing daily until date of sale, there will be placed on EXHIBITION in my Second Floor GALLERIES a very unusual and important collection of Artistic Property as follows:—

Furniture.

Spanish, French and Italian Renaissance, Dutch and French Marqueterie, Louis XV. and Louis XVI., in Gold, White Enamel and Walnut, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Empire and Colonial Periods.

Porcelains.

A remarkable collection of Old Copper and Silver Lustre, Old Worcester, Staffordshire, Lowestoft, Old Spode, Coalport, Minton, Rouen and Sevres, many fine sets of Vienna, Berlin, Sevres and Dresden Plates, Irish Waterford, English and Colonial Glass, Old American and English Silver, Antique Watches, Ivory Fans, Bronzes and Ivory Carvings.

Carpets and Rugs.

A large number of very interesting Aubusson Carpets and Runners, Royal Karmanshah, Bokara, Tabriz, Terahan and Khorassan Carpets, several rare Antique Yhordes Prayer Rugs, and a rare Silk Rug (reproduced on the Title Page of John Mumford's book on Rugs) and many other interesting items.

DATES OF SALE

Nov. 21, 22 23, 24 & 25,

AT 2:30 P. M. EACH DAY.

Catalogues will be mailed free upon request to

HIRAM H. PARKE,

Auctioneer

Galleries and Salesrooms,
984-986 Broadway,
Below 21st Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BASINSKAL, H. & H.—Will pay cash. Farr. 2262.

BUTTONS, trimming weolens; pay cash; write, phone. Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

COATS.—Children's, jaunors', misses' Spring coats; large Western jobber placing orders. Call with samples latte; grade, $4 up, between 9 and 11. Room 1,006, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at junior and misses' Spring coats. Schwartz Brothers, 39 West 19th.

COATS, SUITS.—One of the largest jobbers looking at infants', children's, and ladies' coats; also junior and ladies' suits. J 123 Times.

CONTRACTORS on Spring samples, taffeta and crepe de chine. Call 10 and 4, 31-33 East 27th St. Samuel Prussack.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on Georgette charmeuse and crepe meteor dresses; bring samples; will look all week, 9-10. Sanner Co., 7 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, 50 up orders; place on the right merchandise. 153 West 29th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for the Spring. 148 West 24th St., ninth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; will place orders. 6th floor, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Looking at good Spring styles; orders placed immediately. 6 West 32d, 15th floor.

DRESSES.—We are looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring. Third floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for the Spring. 118 West 29th, 10th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

KERSEY.—Will buy black or brown kersey, 14 to 20 ounces; cash. M. Frank, Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

LARGE JOBBER looking at Spring samples coats and suits; big business. Address J 111 Times for appointment.

PIECE GOODS.—Suitable cloaks; Fall waists wanted; large quantities preferred; spot cash. Ninth floor, 54 West 21st.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and tender silks and velvets. 1034 Spring.

SUITS.—Jobber to look at samples of Spring suits ready to place orders. 15 West 17th St., 8th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER CHASES.—Three-inch beaver, light stripe, at $6.75 net. Farragut 2386.

BOLIVIA, bahnsen and saxonia, in all colors; price $2.50 yard net. Phone M. S. 4120.

BOXES.—Manicure set boxes, all sizes. Call after 1 o'clock, L. Steinberg, 112 Grand St.

BROADCLOTH, all colors, F. and H. and botany, including Burgundy and plum; also navy velour. Greeley 8218.

BROADCLOTHS.—A. D. Julliard's and A. Sherman & Sherman for sale. Telephone Madison Square 9136.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

CANES.—Over 250. Call after 1 o'clock, L. Steinberg, 112 Grand St.

CHINCHILLA Raritans 1272 Oxford $1.50 regular. Rudinger & Oppenheimer, 26 West 17th St.

CLOTH.—40 pieces corduroy, rose, copen, sand, green, white, at low price; 70 pieces A. G. S. 2846's, engaline cloth at 18½ cents; 5 pieces satts, pomoire E. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 36th.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with nutria or collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS.—See our Nos. 1313 and 1314 velour and Bolivia, large seal or kit coney collar and cuff; half lined. Sol. satin; $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the road for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, exceptionally good values, for Thanksgiving sales on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade broadcloth and plush coats, fur-trimmed; low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 38 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, all materials, to close out. Sears, Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Jobs 500 infants' and children's, to close out cheap. Century Garment Co., 146 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush, cloth and plie fabric coats for immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th St.

COATS.—100 up-to-date plush coats to close out at $12.50 net, cash. Novelty Mfg. Co., 23 Avenue B.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostova, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 32 West 37th.

COATS.—Velours and bolivias, fur trimmed, to close out, $8 net. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth; close out; going out of business. 45 West 34th St., floor 900.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, plushes, closing out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

BOAS, plumes, fans; closing out cheap. Ginsberg, 722 Broadway. Phone Spring 9002.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwits, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—Plush, Opossum, trimmed; $12.50. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

COATS.—800 coats to close out; all latest models. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 23d St.

COATS, silk plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS, silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 113 West 27th.

COATS.—We sell esquimette plush coats only, very cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—The kind you want; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—If you need plush coats, why not esquimette. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Job of infants' and children's coats cheap. Joseph Lesser, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS and suits of better grade; immediate delivery; good value. Louis Finfer & Co., 22-24 West 26. Farragut 5099.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Children's, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14, made up corduroy, all wool serge, cotton serge, gingham, &c.; also samples, at a reasonable offer. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Afternoon and evening dresses in silks, Georgettes, chiffon velvets; immediate delivery; dandy merchandise; dandy profits. See Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Have 2,000 silk and serge dresses, street and evening wear, to close out at a price. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 108 West 39th.

DRESSES.—1,500 French serge, all wool, mostly straight line effect, to close out at a price. Schiang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—100 wool jerseys to close out, desirable styles and colors. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 132 West 36th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and evening dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Phone Chelsea 1813.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Large variety of dresses at a low price. Moltzman, 26 West 17th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Julliard & Co. 44/46 and 54/221 "all colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square.

FUR TRIMMINGS, Chase's; immediate delivery. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

FUR TRIMMINGS, 500 yards, Cooney, ½ inch wide. 38 West 28th, 11th floor.

MARABOU.—100 marabou muffs, close out; sacrifice. Fenster & Bernstein, 78 5th Av.

MIXTURES.—Lot of mixtures to close out; sibelines, navy, and black; 56 inches to close out at 75c. net; also Fithian's corduroy, navy and brown, to close out at 85c. net. Greeley 4579.

OVERALLS, khaki clothing, gloves, jewelry. Koffler, 346 Broadway, Franklin 439.

PLUSHES and Matalambs for immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Far. 9123.

PLUSH COATS, good selling styles; immediate delivery. Leibman Hurwits, 133 W. 21.

PLUSH.—Have few pieces of plush to sell; good quality. Y. 208 Times Annex.

PLUSHES, Lapinex, $3.40. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st St. Gramercy 440.

PLUSHES.—50-50. Philadelphia art lewn, for sale. Phone Med. Sq. 8701.

PLUSH.—Twenty pieces of seal plush at $3.10 net cash. Gramercy 2650.

PLUSH MUFFS in varied assortments; also other pile fabrics. Frankel, 55 West 34th.

PLUSHES.—$1 to close out, $3.25. Greeley 4579.

PLUSHES, $1.50 and $2 [illegible] cash. Greeley 4579.

Business Is Good—

Ample working capital will make yours better. Why not secure more by obtaining advances on your accounts and merchandise.

WORMSER & CO.

Commercial Factors

68 FIFTH AVE. Phone Stuy. 9200

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Monday...3¼@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coal Trade Tension Lessens.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation has quieted down very noticeably in the last week. It was not that the supply has increased or that the demand for coal at the regular price has suddenly but the panicky feeling on the part of consumers has pretty well disappeared for the time being. With the public less clamorous retail dealers are not so much inclined to offer extravagant prices for immediate delivery, and as a result smaller premiums are being obtained by independent operators and middlemen. A sudden let-up in the demand for bituminous developed right after election day, and the market has weakened slightly since then.

Jute Prices Jump Sharply.

The outstanding feature of the burlap trade yesterday was the sharp jump in jute prices at London as a result of the sinking of the steamer Morazan, with 30,000 bales of jute aboard, by a Teutonic undersea boat in the Mediterranean Sea. The last price on jute to reach this market during the day was £37 10s. An active cloth business was done here yesterday, where 7½-ounce 40-inch burlaps were held at 7.00 cents, and 8-ounce goods, in the same width, at 8.00 cents. Late in the day goods were reported at 7.95 cents for arrival at the end of January, a figure said to be very high for a delivery so far away. Heavy goods sold well, 10-ounce "forties" at 8.60 cents and 10½-ounce goods of the same kind at 8.75 cents. Sellers are now holding the latter cloths all the way from 8¾ to 9 cents.

The Crude Rubber Situation.

After weeks of continued firmness, prices on Brazilian crude rubber are beginning to soften a little. Just why this is the case was not said yesterday, but up-river fine was quoted at 51 cents a pound spot. For prompt shipment it could be had at 75½ cents. Up-river coarse was worth 46½ cents a pound, while Upper Caucho ball was held at 47 cents. A little firmer feeling was reported on the plantation grades, with first latex held at 67 cents and smoked sheets at a half cent less. While there was a fair amount of buying by some of the smaller users, there was not much disposition shown by the bigger manufacturers to trade.

Platinum Is Climbing Again.

After a week or so of quiet, platinum prices have again started upward. Yesterday the quotation for the medium metal was $105 an ounce, while that containing 10 per cent. of iridium moved up to $110 an ounce. Mellum platinum is a metal that contains from 1 to 3 per cent. of iridium after refining, due to the fact that platinum, palladium, and iridium are found in one group. While the refining process will remove from raw platinum all the palladium there may be in it, there is always a small percentage of iridium left.

Novel Umbrellas for Women.

Among the umbrella novelties now being shown for women in this city is one that differs considerably from the general run of this merchandise so far as the handle is concerned. In this case, instead of the usual wood or composition handle, there is a loop handle of braided leather, by means of which the umbrella can be slung from the wrist or forearm when not in use. The coverings of these umbrellas are in several popular colors, making them especially suitable for use with the colored raincoats that many women are wearing this season. The house showing this novelty is also offering several new things in canes for women.

Ribbon Trade Is Satisfactory.

Although there has been a slight falling off in the trade in ribbons lately, the manufacturers report that orders are coming in in a satisfactory volume. The immediate demand is for wide goods, anything from eight to ten inches. For next Spring present indications point to the use of narrow goods. The sport wear fad is expected to provide quite a demand for striped materials, in one and a half and two inch widths, for use as hat bandings.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

While the further rise in cotton yesterday tended to make the mills tighten up still more on gray goods prices it evidently did not cause buyers enough concern to force them into the market. From all appearances trading was tighter than it had been for some little time. Printcloths seemed to be especially quiet, about the only interesting thing being the sale of a small quantity of 38½-inch 64-60s at 5½ cents for December delivery. Little of the business done during the day ran beyond Feb. 1, neither buyers nor sellers appearing anxious to go much beyond that point. Coarse goods were quiet, for the most part. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...5½c
39-inch, 72-70s... 9¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s... 7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s... 9c 38½-inch, 60-52s... 7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s... 7c
38½-inch, 64-64s... 6¼c 27-inch, 64-60s...5½c
*Asked.

Color Service for Textile Trade.

The color service which the Color Card Association of the United States proposes to inaugurate will consist of a circular letter system that will keep subscribers up to the minute on the color situation. With the advent of any vogue, the manufacturers in various branches of the textile trade will be informed immediately. All tendencies in color styles will be carefully noted and transmitted to subscribers. With the great importance attaching to colors during the coming Spring, the service is expected to be especially valuable to the manufacturers.

Trouble with Silk Deliveries.

The slackening up of the demand in the silk trade is a source of gratification rather than complaint for the manufacturers. Quite some difficulty has been experienced in making prompt deliveries for one reason or another. The labor situation is one contributory cause, and the delays occasioned in the transit of the goods through the throwing and dyeing houses is another reason why deliveries are held up. Prospects in the trade for a successful Spring season are reported as satisfactory, with the amount of business already on the books of the manufacturers and the style trend considered. Satins and taffetas continue to lead in the demand.

HANNA BUYS PAPER PLANT.

Gets a Controlling Interest in Remington Company for His Two Sons.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—D. R. Hanna has purchased the controlling interest in the Remington Paper & Power Company of Watertown, N. Y., for his sons, Mark A. Hanna, II., and Carl H. Hanna, who are to become officers of the company.

The Remington Paper & Power Company operates three mills with a capacity of 48,000 tons annually, and is one of the largest paper concerns in the country. The mills are located at Norfolk, Norwood and Raymondville, N. Y., and their control was obtained by Mr. Hanna after spirited competition.

Associated with the Hannas will be Mark L. Wilder, who continues as President of the Company; Bermingham & Seaman, paper brokers; James Whelan, of Port Arthur, and William P. Leech.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FASS RESTAURANT CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fass Restaurant Co., Inc., which has a cafe and restaurant at 19 and 21 West Thirty-first Street, by Sam Bum, $191; Kalman & Rebhun, $427, and Herman Rosenzweig, $100. Judge L. Hand appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver for $2,000 on application of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen. The company was incorporated on March 13, 1916, with capital stock of $10,000.

JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, shoe dealer, 314 Second Street, has made an assignment to Theodore Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Samuel Block, $178; Joseph Rosenthal, $200; Bernard Friedman, $112, and J. M. Postman, $174.

IKE DIMAND, salesman, 1,740 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,787 and no assets. Among the creditors are Christian Rickert of Bayonne, $15,000, and Samuel Borten, $1,000.

ABRAHAM LIEBERMAN, salesman, 48 West 142d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,768 and no assets. The debts are for men's furnishing goods.

BELLER BROTHERS, composed of Benj. and Morris Beller, of 288 First Avenue, for-merly grocers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,872 and no assets.

MAX BERNATSKY, tailor, of 522 West 145th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $982 and assets of $250.

WILLIAM P. RYAN of 162 East 105th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $841, a deficiency judgment, and no assets.

NORMAN SEYMOUR.—Judge L. Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Norman Seymour, bookkeeper and cashier, 90 Broadway, and a stockholder in the Northern Bank, whose liabilities were $29,813.

S. CHARLES, INC., manufacturer of women's apparel, 7 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,854, and assets $1,152. Among the debtors were Mrs. Borden Harriman, $50, and Mrs. E. J. Bell, $9.

HENDELMAN & LIPPMAN.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Hendelman & Lippman, cloak manufacturers, 150 West Twenty-fifth Street; bond $2,500. Liabilities were stated to be $23,000 and assets $5,000.

LOUIS SALZMAN.—Judge L. Hand has appointed John W. Lyttle receiver for Louis Salzman, clothing dealer, 110 Stanton Street; bond $1,000. Liabilities are $4,500 and assets $1,500.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, INC.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Robert F. Wilkinson receiver for the Manhattan Company, Inc., grocer, Poughkeepsie and Wappinger's Falls, bond $1,000, with authority to continue business for thirty days.

SIMON ROSENBLUM.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Abram F. Servin receiver for Simon Rosenblum, clothing dealer, of Middletown, N. Y.; bond $1,000.

F. & D. COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has adjudicated bankrupt the F. & D. Company, owners of the Madison Square Garden property, Madison Avenue, Twenty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Streets, and referred the case to Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 2 Rector Street, to take charge of the further proceedings.

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Judge L. Hand has signed an order to allow the North American Liquidation Company, of which Myers & Goldsmith are the attorneys, to intervene and become a party to the bankruptcy proceedings. The above company has already appeared in the proceedings, and has made an offer to Stanley W. Dexter, referee, to pay all the allowed claims of creditors in full and the expenses of administration. The Ohio company went into bankruptcy on Sept. 19, 1914, with liabilities of $1,668,838, of which $1,583,530 were secured, and nominal assets $1,343,256. The opportunity for the creditors to receive 100 cents on the dollar has come through the great rise in the price of copper metal.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Arlington Johnson, clothing dealer of Flora; petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $3,901; assets, $1,905.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the St. Louis Skirt Manufacturing Company of Boston at the instances of three creditors whose claims amount to $698.

A voluntary petition was filed today by David Golgoff of Winthrop, manager; liabilities, $23,450; assets, none.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14.—In compliance with an order issued by the court the Schneider Furniture Company, declared to be bankrupt by creditors, has filed in the United States Court a statement of its assets and liabilities. The company, of which Edward Zipsel is President, says that it owes $27,761.75, and that its assets total $35,-899.75. The indebtedness includes $843 in wages, secured claims in the sum of $11,500, and unsecured claims totaling $16,419. The assets include real estate, $10,820; $101 cash; stock valued at $6,000; machinery valued at $12,896, and accounts due, $4,446.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Clark-Sawyer Company, George W. Deacon, Treasurer, Worcester, which was petitioned into bankruptcy on Oct. 25 last, this morning filed its schedules of liabilities and assets in the United States District Court. The liabilities aggregate $97,890, which is due to about 700 unsecured creditors. The assets are estimated at $82,000, of which $60,000 is represented in stock in trade, $5,000 in machinery and tools, and $17,000 in debts due on open accounts.

The principal unsecured creditors are:

The International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn., $1,890; Merchants National Bank, Worcester, $33,500 for promissory notes; I. H. Morse, Lowell, $2,626; S. Newman Milling Co., Inc., New York, $3,054, and E. A. Sullivan & Co., Worcester, $12,064, all for balance on account.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Alloway, Henry and Mary L.—E. Story $1,349.03
Anhodt, Lawrence J.—Sharlow Bros. Co. 162.81
Adler, Charles—J. E. Bates & Co. .145.27
Adiosides, Nicholas C.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc. 108.81
Autopolsky, Morris—H. Schulman 233.53
Appleby, Edgar S. and John S.—City of New York, costs 106.00
Barthel, Anna C.—Frissons Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. 167.95
Brachman, Samuel M.—A. E. Dawler et al., costs 118.02
Bradley Contracting Co.—S. Abelow .1,353.03
Baron, Frank K.—J. Kohn et al. 109.04
Brown, David and Rose—H. Dwaskin 133.90
Black, Henry S.—Saks & Co. 143.96
Bergener, Charles W.—Davis Machine Tool Co., Inc. 371.55
Blakkmore, Horace A.—Harutiln, Mishseryan 379.03
Beresford, Franklin S.—J. J. Fero. 140.06
Chadwick Realty Co.—C. Metzger. 799.91
Conti, Thomas and Alexander—Verastal—Society of the N. Y. Hosp. 336.75
Call, Richard E.—Accounts Realisation Co., Inc. 1,678.80
Darlington Realty and Surety Co.—J. E. Wenck 223.44
Same—Same 106.76
Dana, Alexander—A. Konta 116.41
Engelhardt, William G.—H. Roth, ...6,747.28
Efficiency Society, Inc.—Jacques & Co. 804.99
Fasely, Willard—G. A. Zabriskie et al. 2,210.23
Fistra, Pedroy—J. Soura 1,331.49
Frosch, Abraham—H. Eckman 124.41
Finley, Lillian—G. S. Pinkney et al. 176.42
Gorgon, Isidor—National Surety Co. 132.84
Giers, Philip L., E. Del Fungo—P. E. Blow, ...5,529.35
Greene, Allister—F. Rohfling 179.21
Gibbs, George W.—R. A. Watson 569.78
Grant, Avery C.—Guardian Finance and Trading Corp. 150.20
Goodwin, Henry C.—Artlar Corp. 415.29
Gerlach

TO NEW HIGH LEVELS

Close Finds Market Fairly Well Intrenched Above 20 Cents for Active Options.

NET GAIN OF 27--29 POINTS

Census Bureau's Report on Supply and Distribution Shows Consumption of 1,643,000 Bales.

As a result of a combination of bullish influences cotton yesterday made a further advance to new high levels, and the close found the market fairly well intrenched above the 20-cent level for the active options. The undertone became especially strong in the late trading, with heavy covering by professional and trade shorts. The close represented a net gain of 27 to 29 points.

From a crop point of view the bitter cold wave which is now sweeping over the South is of vital interest, as the bears have derived much comfort from the open Autumn, and have predicted that the plant would keep on fruiting indefinitely, with picking likely to extend well into December. Temperatures yesterday, however, were as low as 12 and 14 degrees in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and the forecast called for a continuance of the cold wave until today, when the freezing weather will be followed by slowly rising temperatures. The predictions called for minimum temperatures of 12 to 14 degrees over the Southwest, with the cold wave extending eastward.

The Southwestern traveler of one of the local spot firms estimates that seven-eighths of the Oklahoma crop has been picked, with Texas showing about 95 per cent. picked.

The Census Bureau yesterday issued its report on the supply and distribution of cotton, and the figures came fully up to bullish expectations. The amount of cotton consumed by American mills during October was placed at 555,349 bales of lint cotton, compared with 329,227 during September, and 500,762 during October last year. The consumption for the three months of the season is placed at 1,643,000 bales, compared with 1,403,000 last year. Active spindles in operation exceed those of last year by approximately 1,185,000 spindles. The amount of cotton in the possession of spinners is placed at 1,722,000 bales, against 1,345,000 bales last year. The amount in public storage and at compresses, however, is only 3,673,000 bales, against 4,170,000 last year. The amount of linters consumed during October is placed at 66,000 bales, against 77,000 bales in October last year.

After opening at an advance of 12 to 24 points, the market turned irregular. Bears were encouraged by the report that the British Government would requisition all freight room in British steamers for grain and meat, and that this might result in higher freight rates on cotton. One of the big lines operating between New Orleans and Liverpool has raised its rate on cotton from $2.10 a hundred to $2.25, the equivalent of 75 cents a bale.

Liverpool's stock of cotton on Nov 10, including the amount afloat and now on shipboard awaiting clearances, represents a total of about 925,000 bales. These figures compare with 782,000 bales on Oct. 20.

Trading at times was active. On the early depressions, firms with Chicago and other Western connections were heavy buyers. The late rise was accentuated by considerable local covering. There is a feeling that the circulation of bullish crop estimates prior to the publication of the Government figures early in December will stimulate bullish confidence and buying for long account.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.90	19.97	19.75	19.94@19.95	19.67@19.70
Jan.	19.95	20.05	19.81	20.02@20.03	19.73@19.75
Mar.	20.00	20.20	19.98	20.18@20.19	19.93@19.94
May.	20.20	20.37	20.11	20.35@20.37	20.07@20.08
July.	20.20	20.37	20.11	20.35@20.37	20.07@20.08
Oct.	18.83	18.90	18.67	18.86@18.90	18.74@18.75

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points advance; middling, 19.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were from 12 to 14 points advance. New Orleans, 19.38c; Galveston, 20c; Savannah, 19.56c; Memphis, 19.56c; Augusta, 19.56c; Houston, 20c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.30	19.43	19.25	19.42@19.43	19.17@19.19
Jan.	19.50	19.59	19.40	19.58@19.59	19.34@19.36
Mar.	19.77	19.86	19.66	19.84@19.86	19.60@19.61
May.	19.99	20.06	19.85	20.04@20.06	19.80@19.82
July.	20.06	20.16	20.03	20.15@20.16	19.90@19.92

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 19 points advance, at 11.93d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 66,000 bales, including 60,000 bales American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close. Prev.
Jan.-Feb.	.....	11.55	11.85	11.53	11.64 11.40
Mar.-Apr.	.....	11.67	11.74	11.65	11.74 11.50
May-June	.....	11.78	11.86	11.76	11.84½ 11.60
July-Aug.	.....	11.78	11.86	11.77	11.83 11.60
Oct.-Nov.	.....	11.05	11.06	11.02	11.03 10.84

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.91c; March, 20.05c; May, 20.20c; July, 20.20c. The market there was due to open today 5¼ to 7 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. Today.	Receipts. Week.	Stocks. This Year.	Stocks. Last Year.
Galveston	28,762	15,868	404,244	278,792
New Orleans	25,531	16,819	409,203	286,538
Mobile	315	588	10,330	22,274
Savannah	8,382	8,795	171,883	202,102
Charleston	1,391	997	65,900	91,808
Wilmington	239	238	34,962	44,486
Norfolk	3,177	2,993	77,499	91,863

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Week.	This Year.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,063	3,612	133,900	177,658
Memphis	5,658	6,997	235,918	248,251
St. Louis		5,428		11,743
Houston	17,029	12,966	289,307	191,497

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,500 to 10,500	22,242	6,285
New Orleans	7,500 to 9,500	10,930	5,349

Exports yesterday were 22,091 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,063,593 bales. Total last season, 1,627,872 bales.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

War Loan In Good Demand on Latest News from Front.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The stock market was steady today, but business in the gilt-edged section did not expand. The war loan was in good demand on the war news. Diamond shares continued the feature, several gold mine and shipping stocks advanced steadily and metal issues were firm, especially Otis Steel. American securities closed lower and irregular after a moderate amount of business.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were quiet. The chief attention was paid to the receipt of another batch of Russian bills.

Receiver for Leather Co.

Vice Chancellor Foster in Newark yesterday appointed H. Stacy Smith receiver for the leather firm of T. P. Howell & Co. of Newark. The concern was owned principally by ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., who failed in November, 1915. The leather company owes about $200,000 and the assets include a cash deposit of $731.19 and a special deposit of $106,435.40, subject to a possible judgment in a replevin suit pending in the Essex County Courts. There is also an unsalable plant, which was appraised at $250,000.

Excitement at Wool Sales.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A Reuter's dispatch from Sydney, Australia, reports feverish excitement at the wool sales. The best rates of the season have been recorded.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; and to Cross for the Sunday edition of The Times for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—105—H. Chase, appellant, v. P. Hanson.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to Rule 16, on motion of counsel for appellee.

106—Western Transit Co., plaintiff, v. A. O. Leslie Co., Ltd.—Passed.

107—Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd., et al.—Passed.

108—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, plaintiff, v. the United States of America, to the use of C. Francini et al.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

404—L. T. Hays, petitioner, v. the United States; 189—F. D. Camiaetti, petitioner, v. same; and 163—M. L. Diggs, petitioner, v. same.—Argument continued.

104—The C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Co., plaintiff, v. L. F. McLaughlin.—Argued by plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

101—Swift & Co., et al., plaintiffs and appellants, v. Nobis Hoover, alleged bankrupt.—Submitted.

103—D. S. Lehon, plaintiff, v. the City of Atlanta.—Submitted.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 15: Nos. 135, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 452, P. O. Bldg.

F Dretzer Mfg Co(Balancing.
Du Pont(Gardinar.
New England RR Co(R O Packard Co.
U S(N Y C & H R RR File Driver No 2
F W Jarvis Co(Stmr Emeline.
Dempsey(Atl Gulf & Pac.
Outlook Envelope(Cent Paper Goods.
Ambrosius(Ambrosius.
Strombergs(Arnesa.
Re Berthoud.
Holbrook(Sperling.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 827, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

U S(Guggenheim Exploration Co.
So Pac Co(Lowe.
Harris(Erie RR.
Amias(Lehigh Val RR.
Smith(Penn RR.
U S(Taylor.
Dostal(Penn RR.
Weissman(same.
N Y & Rockaway B Ry(Marshall.
N Y & B'klyn & Man Beach Ry(same.
Shalpeat(Erie RR.
Underhill(Guide Service Co.
U S(Mullen.
U S(Chase Nat Bank.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Vander, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 819 P. O. Bldg.

Siegfried(City of Oran.
Spearin(Leh Val RR, Barge 77, &c.
N Y Stock Yards Co(NYC, 13, et al.
Auditore Stevedoring Maleas.
Shewan & Sons(Olympia et al.
Healy(Moran Towing, Rouher Cent Co(Nicherie.
Royal D W I Mail(Rouker No. 4.
Bartley(Vauban.
Lucas(Westmeath.
Steinbrugge(Abrams.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. Bldg.

Weller Coal Co(Caroline Coast Products et al.
Re Limitation of Sunbeam.
O'Connor(Constr'ing Dredging Co, (2) At 3 P. M.:
Acme Wire Co(Auto Sup Mfg Co, Inc.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Cohen(Nieman.
May(NY Edison.
Andrews(Kirk.
Hollow Screw(Hammacher, (2.)
Re Palmieri.
Cohn(Burnam.
Caspar(Myers.
Dunham(Berko.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Altinger(Bennett.
Re Maltbie.
Re Elec Vehicle Assn.
Williams(Hyde, (2.)
Treadwell(same, (4.)
Anonymous(Sale of Coal Co.
Same(Kemmerer.
Cordoni(same.
Same(McJessup Coal.
Hirsch(same.
Same(Kimmerer.
Kelly(Flannery.
Farson(Bd of Educn.
Nat Fifth Ave Bk Co(Shubert Theatrical.
Hilliard(Hilliard.
Leavitt(Lamborn.
Steinberg(Ellis.
Wyler(Corrigan.
Schwartz(Schwartz.
McDermott(Patent Scarifying Co., Inc.
Hospital(Homeopathic College.
Re Scanlan.
Re Grace.
Re Lincoln Trust Co. (Bennett).
March(Brigante.
Shockley(Big Ledge Copper Co.
Hyde(Hyde.
Sweet(Lyons, (2.)
Welch(Yeandle.
Waters(same.
Manisco(Tanelli.
Wix(Wix.
Chessington(Schnatz.
Shoyer(Bloemfield.
Marks(Rosenthal.
Frishling(Frishling.
Reinch(Nell.
Blumenthali(Levin, (2.)
Schilling(Duffy.
Tudor(Volpe.
Magaw(Washborn.
Nardi(Nardi.
Re CNY (Pier 8, N. R.)
Boroschek(Davis & Bournonville Co.
Lehrer(Kirchbrach.
Thompson(Ottinger (3)
Re CNY, (Pier 8.)
Flaumenbaum(Greenberger.
Heser(Frank.
Krug(Amsterdam Grocery Co.
Kresh(Stevens.
Kopelin(Bauser.
Gorr(Doran.
Habashian(Curley.
Hauser(Frank.
Groark(Doran.
Kastelin(W C Reynolds, Inc.
Doyle(Talmadge.
Belinfante(Cresser.
Buckley(Jones.
Stern(Shea.
Smith(Adam.
Rosenblum(Lewin (2.)
Lehwang(Copak.
Lewis(Frank.
Murika(Derabal Rity.
Mindel(Hess.
McCallion(Von Klockgetter.
Re Nemeth Bros, Inc.
Porcelli(Heilman.
Buckley(Jones.
Golden(Martens.
Jewonsky(Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Re Hasin.(Lavitt.)
Re Kelley & King Co(Algerin Grand Iron Works.
Rosengarten(Ellis.
Gould(Hartmann.
Jaworsky(Kaufman Realty Co.
Lassman(Barkin.
Deming(Osborn.
CNY(Hallenbeck.
Re Becker.
Re Kelly, (2.)
Re Santa.
Re Mahrsdt.
Re Morissette.
Re Michitsch.
O'Leary(Ward.
Bartelliet(Jackson.
Schnell(Schnell.
Lipari(Berry.
Paopie, &c(Di Simone.
Galiana(Galiana.
Wahlan(Pathe Exchange, Inc.
Strong & Trowbridge Co(Defiance M Wks
Le Pinto(Le Pinto.
Lesli(Mahrsdt.
Cont Trust Co(Weidenfeld.
McComb(Cannon.
CNY(Good, (3.)
Mayer(Washborn.
Nardi(Nardi.
Re CNY (Pier 8, N R.)
De Mare(Tail.
Serphos(Strauss.
Smith(Brant.
C C Fischer, Inc(Shubert, (4.)
Re Himmelsbach, (Kummer)
Re Meredith.
Frohman Amus Co(Blinkhorn.
Coddington(Leyla.
Van Horn(Van Horn.
Marx(Marx.
Van Horn(Van Horn.
U S Fidelity & Gar Co(Clems 1st Corp.
Re A W Fields Co, Inc
Re Carr.
Re Schwartz, (Lewis.)
Re Wood(Martin.
Mallon(Fischer.
Davis(Davis.
Stretcher(I R T.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Biljur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Equitable Trust Co(Jackson Con Co.
Deutsch(Stockwell.
Hervey(Tilyou.
Bush(Swancott.
Cohen(Rose.
Cia Co of Am(Auckenpaugh.
Borgium(Mason.
Continental Credit Tr(Lamdan Co.
Beirne(Rothwell.
The Demaye Coating Co(Leaswad.
Jacobs(Balsam.
Higgins(H V RR, (2.)
Wagner-Godfrey Co(Shoenfeld & Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Supplementary calendar:
Inq—Davern(Oliver.
Inq—Weil(Richardson.
Siegel(C I & Gravesend Ry.
Testa(Miller.
Conklin(Howell.
Palusio(63 Av RR.
Pusa(Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Beall(Andersen Elec Car Co (2).
Koutoun(Loredal-Lewirth (2).
Feinstein(C I & P RR.
Weissblum(Singer Sewing Mach Co.
Costello(N Y Cons RR.
Richter(Mayan Towing.
Re Limit of Sep. Sam Fituents Sep.
Watson(Dwyer.
Goodman(W U Tel.
Severin(Mencser.
Barrero(Barrero.
Hartman(Hartman.
Travis(Gledhill.
Preferred causes:
Germania Life Ins Co(Key Res.
General calendar:
Smith(Ellwanger.
Silverman(Mitlowitz.
Sanborn(Rinehart.
Conway(Conway.
Bingham(Salmon.
Denton(Penton.
Remelke(Remelke.
Ehrman(Ehrman.
Dogin(Dogin.
Am Ice Co(CNY.
Prince Ry Co(312-314 7th Av Co.
Asche(Asche.
Sorg(Univ Elec W Co.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Biljur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Continental Credit Tr(Lamdan Co.
Beirne(Rothwell.
The Demaye Coating Co(Leaswad.
Jacobs(Balsam.
Higgins(H V RR, (2.)
Wagner-Godfrey Co(Shoenfeld & Co.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Supplementary calendar:
Inq—Davern(Oliver.
Inq—Weil(Richardson.
Siegel(C I & Gravesend Ry.
Testa(Miller.
Conklin(Howell.
Palusio(63 Av RR.
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Koutoun(Loredal-Lewirth (2).
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Weissblum(Singer Sewing Mach Co.
Costello(N Y Cons RR.
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Re Limit of Sep. Sam Fituents Sep.
Watson(Dwyer.
Goodman(W U Tel.
Severin(Mencser.
Barrero(Barrero.
Hartman(Hartman.
Travis(Gledhill.
Preferred causes:
Germania Life Ins Co(Key Res.
General calendar:
Smith(Ellwanger.
Silverman(Mitlowitz.
Sanborn(Rinehart.
Conway(Conway.
Bingham(Salmon.
Denton(Penton.
Remelke(Remelke.
Ehrman(Ehrman.
Dogin(Dogin.
Am Ice Co(CNY.
Prince Ry Co(312-314 7th Av Co.
Asche(Asche.
Sorg(Univ Elec W Co.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kuhn(Stuyvesant Auto T.

PART V.—Severs, J.—At 10 A. M.
E Newman(NY Rys.
E Newman(same.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Turrell(NY Herald.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brockman(Tepfer.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co(Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boaworth(Coe & Breadt, &c.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gavin(Atlantic Amus.

PART XIII.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Supplementary calendar:
Inq—Salter(Fidgeon.
Inq—G Tennant, Sons & Co(Brown.
Decovan(Dougherty.
Blanck(Miller.
Alteria Rty, Inc, Co. (1) Surety Co.
Seckendorf(Jordan.
Bacon(Modern Pen.
Same(Chapman.
Springer(Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Higdon(Kuester.
English Lumber Co(Farshelsky Bros.
Rothleder(Met Elec Prot.
Reitzman(Sokel.
Lewis(same.
Porter(Lent. Boutscher & Ross.
Daum(Seanbee Film.
Oliva(Prior.
Lorber(Rader.
Van Lear(V J Hedden & Sons.
Hellenic Transp(Equit Trust.
Parker Co(H H Cris Iron Works.
Dairymple(Schwartz.
No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Munsenheim(Blumenkron.

PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gerard, J.—At 10 A. M.
McKigney(Illinois Surety Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Marie A. Gross.
Adolph Freedlich.
Emily E. Terry.
Eliza Hart.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Lucy D Sheafe.
Sallie Palatschek.
Susie W. Wolfe.
Annie Rauschach, also known as Annale Rauschbach.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.

McCabe(Mack Rty Co.
Susskind(Stomel.
Chi And Assn(Peters.
Gerrett(Am Bonding Co.
McSherry(Moskowitz.
M. Bachrach & Son(A. Schwarzer & Sons.
Tappenbeck(Sparks.
Dunlevin(Jackson Bros.
Bernstein(Herzog.
Hazarian(Minassian.
Abrams(Shaffman.
Kohn(Kohn(Schwartz.
Heller(Rabitscher.
Francis(Dalberg.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Rasmon, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lillien(Goldstein.
Marotto(Marvillo.
Berel(Mailman.
Emerald(Stremel.
Budich(Delvechul.
Hecht(Abend.
Cohen(Dorf.
Sternberg(Fleishelmer Greenberg(Foundry.
Brah(Zenit.
Schmidt(Prunier.
Rubenstein(Cancer.
Kassman(Klein.
Hochberg(Linch.
Creveling(Aeon Rty.
Behrman(Dickstein.
McCabe(McCabe.

Snare & Triest.

Kesian(Gianoff.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as, of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Cohen(Chianese.
Buckley(P Dosiger Brew Co.
Pipola(Linch.
Schoenblum(Dane.
Gunn(Allen.
McBride(O'Connell.
Greenshonse(Winkelman.
Garelik(Seelig.
Spartaro(Woolworth Co.
Grossman(Appel (2.)
Busser(Thompson.
Haaker(Bassman.
Roberts(Tull.
Schuftman(Majestic Mfg Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Lawler(Noonan.
Geller(Calvin.
Nelson, Lee & Co(Daly
Clear.

PART II.—Keller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

East River Nat Bk(Elias.
Altman(Thyne.
Hunter(Kleiss.
Borgenicht & Sons(Stand Mail Order.
Hart(Frawley.
NYC & L I Adv Co(Katkowsky.
Bethel Mfg(Marton.
Case on.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. — Hoyt(Goodstein—Maurice Deishes.

SUPREME COURT—Phillips, J.—Seamen's Bank for Savings(Altman—John M. Barrett.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Bialock (Russell—Benjamin Tuska.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—N. Y. Trust Co.(Herzfeld—John F. Cowan.
Lyon(Kilmer—Denis A. Spellberg.
Mighels(Stevens—Joseph R. Truesdale.
Salund(Morgan—Winter Russell.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co(Bingham—Timothy J. Murray.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—John A. Cisco(Henry W. Cotes—Patrick J. Gaynor. Albert H. Master(Sarah Kalowetsky—Edward R. Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Schatzer(Magee, Jr.
Price(O'Brien.
Re East Chester Sanitation Co.
Nell(Wagner.
Newman(Newman.

COUNTY COURTS.

Kings County.

County Clerk's Index Number 1 Monday.
Hogan(NP Cons RR.
Mazzo(Cohn.
Rosen(Rogers & E. Herts(same.
United Ice Cream(Rodgers & Hagerty.
Hartwell(Sears.
Healy(NY City Ice Furniture Co, (2.)
J Curran(N Y Rys.
M Curran(same.
Voehringer(same.
Pastorelli(Clonin.
Sherman(City.
Piper(Bradley Cont.
Schneider(Weiss.
Bison(Rosenthal.
Schulman(Schulman & Hyman.
Richardson(Cent Tel. & Tel.
Farrell(Linch.
Milhado(Steel & Masonry Co.
Connelly(NY Rys.
Traynor(same (2.)
Buchanan(Butler.
McEneaney(Cole.
Leibowitz(L I RR (2.)
Wall(Mitchell.
Rubenfeld(Neurological Inst.
Pochefsky(NY Rys.
Purier(5th Av Coach.
Rosenmyer(Kinney.
Stern(Pechter.
Lee(52 St. &c, Ry.
Schaeffer(Taylor.
Pfeffer(M. Goldberg & Sons (2.)
Davis(Realty Supervision Co.
Adzarchya(Holbrook C & G Co.
Longionetti(City.
Taute(Powler (2.)
Lahey(1st R T Co.
Burhanan(City.
Epstein(Driver.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kuhn(Stuyvesant Auto T.

PART V.—Severs, J.—At 10 A. M.
E Newman(NY Rys.
E Newman(same.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Turrell(NY Herald.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brockman(Tepfer.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co(Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boaworth(Coe & Breadt, &c.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gavin(Atlantic Amus.

PART XIII.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Supplementary calendar:
Inq—Salter(Fidgeon.
Inq—G Tennant, Sons & Co(Brown.
Decovan(Dougherty.
Blanck(Miller.
Alteria Rty, Inc, Co. (1) Surety Co.
Seckendorf(Jordan.
Bacon(Modern Pen.
Same(Chapman.
Springer(Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Higdon(Kuester.
English Lumber Co(Farshelsky Bros.
Rothleder(Met Elec Prot.
Reitzman(Sokel.
Lewis(same.
Porter(Lent. Boutscher & Ross.
Daum(Seanbee Film.
Oliva(Prior.
Lorber(Rader.
Van Lear(V J Hedden & Sons.
Hellenic Transp(Equit Trust.
Parker Co(H H Cris Iron Works.
Dairymple(Schwartz.
No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Munsenheim(Blumenkron.

PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gerard, J.—At 10 A. M.
McKigney(Illinois Surety Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Marie A. Gross.
Adolph Freedlich.
Emily E. Terry.
Eliza Hart.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Lucy D Sheafe.
Sallie Palatschek.
Susie W. Wolfe.
Annie Rauschach, also known as Annale Rauschbach.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.

McCabe(Mack Rty Co.
Susskind(Stomel.
Chi And Assn(Peters.
Gerrett(Am Bonding Co.
McSherry(Moskowitz.
M. Bachrach & Son(A. Schwarzer & Sons.
Tappenbeck(Sparks.
Dunlevin(Jackson Bros.
Bernstein(Herzog.
Hazarian(Minassian.
Abrams(Shaffman.
Kohn(Kohn(Schwartz.
Heller(Rabitscher.
Francis(Dalberg.

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Lillien(Goldstein.
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Berel(Mailman.
Emerald(Stremel.
Budich(Delvechul.
Hecht(Abend.
Cohen(Dorf.
Sternberg(Fleishelmer Greenberg(Foundry.
Brah(Zenit.
Schmidt(Prunier.
Rubenstein(Cancer.
Kassman(Klein.
Hochberg(Linch.
Creveling(Aeon Rty.
Behrman(Dickstein.
McCabe(McCabe.

Snare & Triest.

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Pipola(Linch.
Schoenblum(Dane.
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Garelik(Seelig.
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Busser(Thompson.
Haaker(Bassman.
Roberts(Tull.
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Altman(Thyne.
Hunter(Kleiss.
Borgenicht & Sons(Stand Mail Order.
Hart(Frawley.
NYC & L I Adv Co(Katkowsky.
Bethel Mfg(Marton.
Case on.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

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Mighels(Stevens—Joseph R. Truesdale.
Salund(Morgan—Winter Russell.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co(Bingham—Timothy J. Murray.

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SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—John A. Cisco(Henry W. Cotes—Patrick J. Gaynor. Albert H. Master(Sarah Kalowetsky—Edward R. Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Schatzer(Magee, Jr.
Price(O'Brien.
Re East Chester Sanitation Co.
Nell(Wagner.
Newman(Newman.

COUNTY COURTS.

Kings County.

County Clerk's Index Number 1 Monday.
Hogan(NP Cons RR.
Mazzo(Cohn.
Rosen(Rogers & E. Herts(same.
United Ice Cream(Rodgers & Hagerty.
Hartwell(Sears.
Healy(NY City Ice Furniture Co, (2.)
J Curran(N Y Rys.
M Curran(same.
Voehringer(same.
Pastorelli(Clonin.
Sherman(City.
Piper(Bradley Cont.
Schneider(Weiss.
Bison(Rosenthal.
Schulman(Schulman & Hyman.
Richardson(Cent Tel. & Tel.
Farrell(Linch.
Milhado(Steel & Masonry Co.
Connelly(NY Rys.
Traynor(same (2.)
Buchanan(Butler.
McEneaney(Cole.
Leibowitz(L I RR (2.)
Wall(Mitchell.
Rubenfeld(Neurological Inst.
Pochefsky(NY Rys.
Purier(5th Av Coach.
Rosenmyer(Kinney.
Stern(Pechter.
Lee(52 St. &c, Ry.
Schaeffer(Taylor.
Pfeffer(M. Goldberg & Sons (2.)
Davis(Realty Supervision Co.
Adzarchya(Holbrook C & G Co.
Longionetti(City.
Taute(Powler (2.)
Lahey(1st R T Co.
Burhanan(City.
Epstein(Driver.
Dempsey(Atl Gulf & Pac.
Outlook Envelope(Cent Paper Goods.
Ambrosius(Ambrosius.
Strombergs(Arnesa.
Re Berthoud.
Holbrook(Sperling.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 827, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

U S(Guggenheim Exploration Co.
So Pac Co(Lowe.
Harris(Erie RR.
Amias(Lehigh Val RR.
Smith(Penn RR.
U S(Taylor.
Dostal(Penn RR.
Weissman(same.
N Y & Rockaway B Ry(Marshall.
N Y & B'klyn & Man Beach Ry(same.
Shalpeat(Erie RR.
Underhill(Guide Service Co.
U S(Mullen.
U S(Chase Nat Bank.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Vander, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 819 P. O. Bldg.

Siegfried(City of Oran.
Spearin(Leh Val RR, Barge 77, &c.
N Y Stock Yards Co(NYC, 13, et al.
Auditore Stevedoring Maleas.
Shewan & Sons(Olympia et al.
Healy(Moran Towing, Rouher Cent Co(Nicherie.
Royal D W I Mail(Rouker No. 4.
Bartley(Vauban.
Lucas(Westmeath.
Steinbrugge(Abrams.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. Bldg.

Weller Coal Co(Caroline Coast Products et al.
Re Limitation of Sunbeam.
O'Connor(Constr'ing Dredging Co, (2.) At 3 P. M.:
Acme Wire Co(Auto Sup Mfg Co, Inc.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Cohen(Nieman.
May(NY Edison.
Andrews(Kirk.
Hollow Screw(Hammacher, (2.)
Re Palmieri.
Cohn(Burnam.
Caspar(Myers.
Dunham(Berko.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Altinger(Bennett.
Re Maltbie.
Re Elec Vehicle Assn.
Williams(Hyde, (2.)
Treadwell(same, (4.)
Anonymous(Sale of Coal Co.
Same(Kemmerer.
Cordoni(same.
Same(McJessup Coal.
Hirsch(same.
Same(Kimmerer.
Kelly(Flannery.
Farson(Bd of Educn.
Nat Fifth Ave Bk Co(Shubert Theatrical.
Hilliard(Hilliard.
Leavitt(Lamborn.
Steinberg(Ellis.
Wyler(Corrigan.
Schwartz(Schwartz.
McDermott(Patent Scarifying Co, Inc.
Hospital(Homeopathic College.
Re Scanlan.
Re Grace.
Re Lincoln Trust Co. (Bennett).
March(Brigante.
Shockley(Big Ledge Copper Co.
Hyde(Hyde.
Sweet(Lyons, (2.)
Welch(Yeandle.
Waters(same.
Manisco(Tanelli.
Wix(Wix.
Chessington(Schnatz.
Shoyer(Bloemfield.
Marks(Rosenthal.
Frishling(Frishling.
Reinch(

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 322 and 324 East, e s, 348 ft e of Avenue B, runs e 97.6x s 54.8x n 38.6x w 92.2 x $1.5 to street x w 39.6 to beginning. Prov. 12; Margaret Jaeger to Martin Marks, Nov. 13; Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Perlman, 53 Liberty St.....$5,000

GREENWICH ST, 217, n e corner of Vesey St, 16.1x24.4 to w s of West Broadway (2) 73.6 to n s of Vesey St x10.5 to beginning. Nov. 13; Mary E. Manuel to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

PARK AV, 975, e s, 27.2 ft s of 83d St, 18.9x Nov. 10; Patrick Drury to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall $1,000

GREENWICH ST, 205, e s, 57.5 ft n of Fulton St, 24.8x99.11x24.10x99.7, 1-5 part, leasehold, Oct. 31; Louise C. Adenaw to Charles T. Payne, Litchfield, Conn., as conservator of Frances D. Beebe, due Sept. 30, 1919; attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson, 32 Liberty St.....$1,000

132D ST, 216 West, s s, 150.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, Nov. 14; Morris Maloney to Hugh Reilly, 358 West 51st St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$3,000

21ST ST, 461 West, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 17.8x98.8, Nov. 6; Geagan Construction Co., Inc., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$11,000

21ST ST, 121 East, n s, 177 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11, May 1, 1916; Karl Hendelman and Samuel L. Lippman to Abraham Lubing, 33 Uxbridge St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,-000; attorney, Louis A. Stone, 52 William St.....$3,000

LAFAYETTE ST, 430, w s, 27x137.8, Nov. 14; F. T. Hopkins, Jr., Somers, N. Y., to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$25,000

PARK AV, 1,003, e s, 25 ft n of 84th St, 27.2 x97, Nov. 14; John B. Semlein to Bertram Q. Mayo, at Del Monte Beach, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

57TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 51x100.5; 58th St, n s, 174 ft e of Avenue A, strip, 0.11 x100.5, Nov. 14; Lenox Hill Sttlement Ass'n to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond...$25,000

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,342, e s, 16.8x100; Frances N. Sullivan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 14, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. O'Gorman, 31 Chambers St.....$2,500

ELTON AV, 901, n w s, 31.8x70.7x25x90; Stebbins Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 13, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

MORRIS AV, s w corner 184th St, 21x101.6; Annie E. Delaney to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Ave, Nov. 13, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at w c of Kelly St, runs w 36.11x w 100.8x s 10.9x s e 76.9x n e 93; Utility Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 210; Joseph B. Martindale et al. against William T. Evans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bushmore, Bibbee & Stern.

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 141st, 25x80; John A. Cisco, trustee, against Henry M. Oeters et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Lockwood.

HOUSTON ST, 476 East; Martin Marks against Moses M. Greenspan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Golding.

MONROE ST, 157; Albert H. Hastorf against Wolf Somer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

Bronx.

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, at a point at the s w corner of property of David Smith, 60.4x364.1x irregular; Anna F. Somers against John W. Russell et al., partition suit; attorney, H. C. Todd.

JESSUP AV, w s, 250.1 ft s of Jessup Place, 100x100; Adam Vollman et al. against Susan M. Auld et al.; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, O. E. Davis.

NEWMAN AV, n w s, 150 ft s of 150th St, 50x 111.6; John Hargash et al. against Dominic A. Trotta et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Galinger.

NEWMAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of 150th St, 50x 111.6; John Hargash et al. against Dominic A. Trotta et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Galinger.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY NORTH, n e s, 312.1 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 50.4x239.1; Jacob M. Kornfeld against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Menken Brothers.

ROAD, n s, leading from New York to Boston, adjoining land of late A. Arnow; also Lots 2, 3, 4, 24, 25, and 27, map of Cebrie Park; also Lots 253, 254, 255, 279 and 280, map of 370 lots known as McGraw Estate; Frank N. Lang, as executor, against Hugh D. Smyth et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. F. McCollick.

149TH ST, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25.8x 100; Sarah P. Livingston against Giuseppina Margarita et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Lane.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% MORTGAGE MONEY

ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED

LOW CHARGES — PROMPT ANSWERS

CHAS. F. NOYES CO

Tel 2000 JOHN — 62 WILLIAM ST.

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ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.

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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO OWNERS:—

We now offer you the services of two of the best equipped Real Estate offices in New York City to either sell or rent your property. Send us full particulars of what you have to offer.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

461 5th Av. and 162 West 72d St.

Garage Site, 100x100, Corner 207th St. Long Lease or For Sale. Easy Terms.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON 1 WEST 34 STREET

REAL ESTATE.

Mortgage Negotiator Available

Efficient, resourceful; has sound judgment, strong connections and good knowledge of values; has had long and successful experience; seeks opportunity where compensation will be commensurate with ability and results. L 290 Times Downtown.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; and, to those for the Sunday edition of The Times for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of

VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

of the celebrated

SULPHUR SPRINGS PARK

Five Miles from Asheville, N. C.

One of the most picturesque tracts of land in North Carolina will be sacrificed to the highest bidder at Public Auction on Saturday, November 25th, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House door in the City of Asheville, N. C.

Sulphur Springs Park, a beautiful 60-acre tract, five miles from Park Square, in Asheville, adjoins the select Asheville School and borders on a solid concrete highway leading from Asheville to Waynesville, which is the leading ridge road to Mt. Pisgah. It also overlooks Cornelius Vanderbilt's famous mansion, "Biltmore," and would make a most attractive subdivision.

Sulphur Springs Park derives its name from the celebrated sulphur and iron-springs upon the property, known for their exceptional medicinal virtues.

For Full Particulars, Address

FOSTER, MILLING, SAAL & MILLING

Whitney Central Bldg., New Orleans.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

WANT TO SELL YOUR LOTS?

If you have a contract for purchase of lots or deed, and wish to exchange for house or property nearer city, call at once; will allow full value. C. & S. Exchange, 47 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND CITY

5,000 feet frontage in the heart of Long Island City, close to the Broadway and Grand Avenue stations on the Second Avenue Elevated branch of the dual subway system, which will be in operation within ninety days. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city; six minutes from Queensborough Plaza; ten minutes from Second Avenue and 59th Street, Manhattan; and only twelve minutes from Grand Central subway station. This is the best apartment house property in Long Island City. Can be sold now at a very attractive price. Fine opportunity for large building loan operator.

BROKERS PROTECTED

WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & COMPANY, Incorporated, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

$55 Huntington Lots

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

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WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN,

Beautiful cottage just finished, built for all-year home, owner can not occupy; six large rooms and bath, open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar, elect., gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 6,000 sq. ft.; abundance of shrubbery; price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Owner, 243 W. 84th St., N. Y. City.

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at once? Swell 6-room house, all latest improvements, open fireplace, first-class neighborhood, 43 minutes out, sacrifice for $3,200, take $200 cash and $20 monthly from good party; investigate. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments.

For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU EARN ONLY $150

per month you can buy this sunny Dutch Colonial cottage, full of character and individuality; 6 rooms; every modern convenience; in New Jersey, 18 miles out; splendid train service; golf grounds, large lake; a colony of New York business men, neither rich nor poor. The price, $5,250; your own terms. What you are counting more than what you have.

OWNER, P. O. BOX 416, New York City.

COMMUTING ESTATE FARM

Ten minutes' walk Lackawanna express commuting station; near trolley; 800 feet elevation; dry mountain air; views; 25 acres rich garden land; quantities all kinds fruit; asparagus; charming house in grove large trees; steam heat; bathroom; electricity; hardwood floors; open fireplace; fine coach barn; tenant house, outbuildings, garage; can make pretty lake near house; excellent nearby markets; near golf clubs, fishing lakes; ideal home; buildings alone worth more; slaughtered, $18,500; great opportunity.

ALLABOUGH & SON 156 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

LEONIA PALISADES **BOGOTA** TEANECK MORSEMERE

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK 90 BOGOTA N.J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive

At 113th Street

SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500

12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500

Large, sunny rooms with best light and air and splendid view of river. Near Subway Station.

DECORATIONS TO SUIT.

Apply to Owner on Premises Telephone Morningside 488.

One 9 Room Apartment, *with 3 Baths.*

Large, light rooms—only one apartment on a floor and only one apartment to be rented.

254 West 82d Street *(Just West of Broadway)*

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Send particulars to

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

461 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

165 Acres; Grand Location

450 feet elevation; magnificent views every direction and overlooking Hudson River; 100 acres tillable; 30 acres woodland; small lake; a prize location at an old time price; would make fine stock farm; unimportant buildings; $25,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON. 156 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FIRST OFFICE FLOOR SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Fifth Avenue & 28th Street

About 4000 Square Feet FOR RENT

GOOD LIGHT

STORES

For Lease in High-Class Apartment House. S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Groceries, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rental. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

LOFTS 50x100

Corner N. W. BLEECKER and WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Building Freight and Passenger Elevators; Sprinkler System and all Improvements; High Ceiling and Unusual Light; Lofts to let lease from February 1st at $1800 per annum. Apply to Supt. on premises or your own broker.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE.

Offices, studios; toplights; floors all sizes suitable for light housekeeping, $15 up; elevator service at all times; L and subway at door. G. W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83RD ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises.

Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

Dated New York, November 13, 1916.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.

124 West 72d St.

Between B'way & Central Park West. New, high-class, 13-story fireproof apartment house; convenient to "L" and subway stations.

$1,200 to $1,650.

Physician suite, first floor, front. 2 Rooms & Bath.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St. Representative on premises.

270 CONVENT AVE.

SOUTHWEST COR. 141ST.

New 10-story fireproof apartment house; nearing completion; adjacent to City College; convenient to subway and L stations, surface, and bus lines.

3 rooms and bath, $600.
4 rooms and bath, $690 to $750.
5 rooms and bath, $780 to $1,020.

Open for inspection. Representative on premises.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents 162 West 72d St.

The Chepstow

315 West 101st Street,

NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.

TO SUBLET

ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS. Apply on premises, or

NASSOIT & LANNING, BROADWAY, CORNER 89TH ST.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St. Near Columbia University (Facing Morningside Park.)

Every convenience known provided.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,000

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL

THE BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH STREET

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,

$1350.00

Small Office, $500.00.

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

JUST COMPLETED, 425-431 W. 214TH ST. 4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS, with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway sta.

REASONABLE RENTALS.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

2-5-7 ROOMS.

One suite suitable for Doctor. All improvements—Hall service

Apply 465 W. 157th St., or Tel. Fordham 3428

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 30th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4, or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

981 Park Ave

Corner 83rd Street. Modern Fireproof Building.

8 & 9 Rooms

2 Master's Bathrooms. First Floor Corner Apartment, Suitable Physician—

Separate Entrance

Rents $1800-$2400 per annum

Renting Agent on Premises.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $57.50 to $77.50. Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St. Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises. Apartments can be seen evenings. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Upper Park Av. Section.

One 7 & One 8 Room—Bath $75 and $80.

All Modern Improvements & Conveniences. Superintendent on premises, or

EDWARD WILLMANN, 165 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Overlooking World Famous Shore Road.

First High-Class Apartment Houses in BAY RIDGE, 238-268 75th St. *near Ridge Boulevard.*

3, 4, 5 and 6 ROOMS $34 to $75

20 MINUTES FROM CHAMBERS ST. VIA 4th AVE. SUBWAY, 77th St. Station. Wolfinger & Lesberg Bldg. Co., on prem. Telephones: Bay Ridge 3313. Office, Main 9495.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.

124 West 72d St.

Between B'way & Central Park West. New, high-class, 13-story fireproof apartment house; convenient to "L" and subway stations.

$1,200 to $1,650.

Physician suite, first floor, front. 2 Rooms & Bath.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St. Representative on premises.

IDEAL SITE FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN. Switch on main line railroad, 30 miles from New York city. Building for sale or rent. Apply O. W. Messmer, 156 Park Av.

ATTRACTIVE private office overlooking Union Square; fully furnished; stenographic-secretary service if desired. Telephone Stuyvesant 1184.

SMALL STORE, 985 Lexington Av., at 71st St.; rental $30. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Private office, 14x17, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; stenographic service optional; overlooking Grand Central. 51 East 42d, Room 203.

Desk room, roll top; light; real estate office; telephone, stenographer, service, $5; mail, $1. Suite 312, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St.; subway and elevated stations at door.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

54 WEST 119TH ST.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 10 rooms and 3 baths, to let, unfurnished, at a very reasonable rental; oak floors, electric lights, open fireplaces. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700—John.

83D ST., 239 WEST.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; rent $2,500; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 3868 Columbus.

145TH, 452 WEST.—Three story, new furnace, $65; Briner Realty. Morningside 6983.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Three adults want small furnished house for three or four months in New York City east of 5th Av.; $300 to $400 per month. Phaa. L 242 Times Downtown.

Out of Town.

To Sublet, Unfurnished.—Modern home, 8 rooms, bath; $45. Can be seen from 2-5 P. M. 325 West View Av., Leonia, N. J.

To Let.—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; steam heat, electric light; 6 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; $65 a month. Room 1,204, 27 William St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location; apartment 3 rooms and bath, $900; rental includes care of rooms; restaurant service; elevator service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE REAL CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4883.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selzas Co., 507 5th Av. 4530 Murray Hill.

EXQUISITELY furnished two-room apartment; velour and chintz hangings; furniture solid mahogany; light and sunny; ideal for one lady or bachelor; no housekeeping; lease. Call 9033 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—Beautifully furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette in dentist's residence; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; reasonable; unusually desirable; excellent location.

35TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; independent entrance; $45. Greeley 2216.

59TH ST., 38 WEST. Sublet, handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, $200 monthly; possession at once.

59TH ST., 38 WEST. 2, 3 room apartment; $1,800 upward.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor west, newly decorated, furnished handsomely throughout, 3 master bedrooms, southern exposure. Manager, or Columbus 3974.

59TH, 48 WEST, near Plaza.—Spacious, handsomely furnished, three master bedrooms, accommodations three servants, open fireplace; $350-$400 monthly. Phone Plaza 7466. Wheler.

82D ST., 5 WEST. — Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; grand piano; electric light, telephone; will rent for three months, $275 per month. Including two excellent maids one fine cook and laundress, order chambermaid, waitress. Gleason.

82D, 57 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; piano; high class.

107TH, 210 West, near Broadway.—Elevator apt. 35; 7 rooms, furnished, $125; four rooms, $80 6 months; all unfurnished, $70 10 months.

112TH, 353 WEST, (Broadway.)—A beautifully furnished in mahogany 7-room front apartment; elevator; piano; twin beds; southern exposure; 2 baths.

118TH, 621 WEST.—Second floor, private house, comprising two large connecting rooms and bath, well appointed; would rent singly; breakfast if desired.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Five-room apartment, 3d floor, front; silver, linen, and china; immediate possession; references required. Telephone 3040 Morningside. Thompson.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two-room apartment, with kitchen conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 43.

227TH, WEST, Spuyten Duyvil.—Attractive apartment for small family, furnished or unfurnished; superb view; parklike neighborhood. Stewart.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private hot and cold waterette; concessions lease of unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 1005.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. R. De Flores, 334 5th Av. Phone 6061 Madison.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1430.

CONVENIENT 72d subway, 5 rooms, charmingly furnished, 2 baths. Columbus 3974.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 5974.

RIVERSIDE, 420, Corner of 114th.—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment; nine rooms, three baths; twelfth floor, overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $330 month. Winter lease only; immediate possession; private phone, 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (Near 130th St.,) Apt. 7I.—Sublet 7-large rooms, 2 baths; just renovated; exceptionally furnished. Morningside 6556.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 96th, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, newly furnished 2-3-4-5 rooms; shower baths, all-night maid, bell boys, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—East side.

APARTMENT—137 EAST 94TH ST. Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $28. AMES, 26 West 31st St.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rental, $90, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1, 2, 3 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE. 414-416 MADISON AVENUE, at 48th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

MADISON AV., 158, (Between 32d and 33d Sts.)—For rent, newly decorated duplex apartment, 5 rooms; living room, 20x30; roof garden; unusual opportunity; immediate possession. Apply to Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Three handsome 2-room suites with private baths; high-class refined.

130-2 W. 84TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $40. AMES, 26 WEST 31ST, OR PREMISES.

118TH ST., 865-867 West, (Near Morningside Park.)—3 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; rent $18. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone John 5700.

176TH ST., WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartment; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST (Southwest Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 228 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 663 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Inquire superintendent.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE HUNTINGTON, 324-326 West 71st St.

Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM, 736 to 744 St. and Central Park West. One Corner Apartment on first floor of two rooms.

And one of nine rooms.

UNFURNISHED parlor and basement, private hallway, in owner's house; 72d St. subway; suitable for two, with maid; moderate to tenant of quiet tastes; (no smoking.) G 82 Times.

WEST END AV., 740.—Four rooms, just redecorated; will go quick. Superintendent, Delia Robbins.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

A CAREFUL, responsible couple, owning country home and accustomed to genteel surroundings, want small, well-furnished apartment from about Dec. 1, two or three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $50 to $65; prefer below 59th St., and to deal with private party particular about care of furnishings. H 76 Times.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants four or six room furnished apartment, for three months, beginning January 1st; Broadway district, between 72d and 100th Sts.; two large, light bedrooms essential, at $125 to $150 a month. Box 194, Nyack, N. Y.

CLIENTS WANTING IMMEDIATELY High-Class Furnished Apartments, $150-$1,000 monthly, east, west side. Long, short leases. Send particulars at once. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Lotos H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

HAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'WAY & 79TH.

RESPONSIBLE, refined couple want high-class two-room, bath and kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished; state price, location, and full particulars. G 101 Times.

FOUR-ROOM apartment, kitchen preferred, elderly mother and daughter, vicinity Columbia University; six months; $70-$80. Y 306 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients to pay $300 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 5974.

FOUR-ROOM modern apartment, below 96th, west side; give full particulars. Permanent. G 106 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72, Phone 848 Columbus.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 1005.

Unfurnished.

Sunny apartment between 57th and 79th Sts.; six months from Dec. 1; $700 to $950; select. B 270 Times Annex.

Wanted by two business women, two or three room apartment, southern exposure, between 30th and 60th Sts.; $50 to $60. G 105 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Well heated; attractive; newly furnished; running water; every convenience.

34TH ST., 46 EAST. — Elegant room, all conveniences; $4; electricity, telephone, gentlemen.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

55TH, 118 EAST. — Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Small, nicely furnished room to rent; bath adjacent; gentlemen only.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Large, elegant room in doctor's house; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The intense cold has moderated in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, while much colder weather has overspread the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures were at the freezing point Tuesday night as far South as Central Alabama, Central Mississippi, extreme Northern Louisiana, and Northern Texas. Cold wave warnings have been issued for the South Atlantic States except South and Central Florida. There have been also within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and rain and sleet in Louisiana and Texas, rain and snow in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, New York, and New England, and snows near the Great Lakes. In all Western districts fair weather prevailed.

A storm now central over the Florida peninsula will move northeastward and be attended by rains Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, otherwise the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in the States east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be considerably lower Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and low temperatures will continue in other districts east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast at and south of the Virginia Capes and on the east Gulf Coast.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest, generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north, overcast; South Atlantic Coast, strong northeast, shifting to northwest, overcast and rain.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday, colder on the Coast.

Southern New England—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday, continued cold.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and colder Wednesday. Thursday, fair and continued cold.

Western New York and Northern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, continued cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1914.		1915.	1914.
8 A. M.	50	53	4 P. M.	51	40
5 A. M.	45	55	6 P. M.	48	39
2 P. M.	45	51	9 P. M.	47	36
12 M.	47	45	11 P. M.	48	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 8 A. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 10:15 P. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
5:20—172 Henry St.; Martin Romaino.. Slight
5:45—351 3 St.; Joseph Novenber..... Slight
6:30—346 Hoe Av.; H. Kapos man..... Slight
10:30—572 Fox St.; Morris Wainberg... Slight
11:35—362 E. 138 St.; under elev. R. R. stairs ..... Slight

P. M.
4:00—842 E. 49 St.; not given..... Slight
4:05—49-51 W. 135 St.; Manheimer Bros. S'light
9:45—38 E. 105 St.; not given..... Slight
7:35—60-73 Rivington St.; Max Diek.. Slight
9:50—6 Montgomery St.; Anna Corbett. Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Resignation of Major W. Jepson, M. C., Iowa N. G., accepted, effective Dec. 1.

Capt. D. H. Brown, Sig. Corps, from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Omaha, Neb., for duty.

1st Lt. W. G. Kilner, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, to College Point, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty with aeronautics, then to his station.

Orders of July 15, directing Capt. P. M. Cochran, Q. M. C., to retain quarters at the permanent station to which he was assigned prior to his detail in the Q. M. C., revoked. He is assigned to station at El Paso.

Major A. F. Casad, Ord. Dept., will visit Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to test ord. material, then to his station.

Capt. de W. Milling, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, from New York to Key West for temporary duty with aeronautics, then to New York City.

Following veterinarians, Q. M. C., will report by letter to Major H. D. Thomason, M. C., Ft. Sam Houston, President of an examining board there, for examination for commission in the veterinary Corps of the army: H. T. Juen, H. L. Casey, J. R. V. Cleave, R. S. Beattie, R. M. Williamson, L. C. Bullon, J. G. Riggs, J. R. Shand, J. A. McKinnon, W. P. Kenny, and G. W. Mackie.

Orders of Nov. 4, directing Capt. C. G. Chapman, Sig. Corps, to return to this city, revoked.

Name of 1st Lt. W. D. Frazer, C. A. C., to detached, Nov. 12, and name of 1st Lt. F. A. Price, Jr., C. A. C., removed, Nov. 11.

Capt. G. B. Pond, Ord. Dept., to Ft. McDowell, Cal., as a witness before a general court martial, then to his station.

1st Lts. J. C. Walker, Jr., Inf.; P. L. Farrell, C. A. C., and D. Von Holtzendorff, F. A., attached to Aviation Section of Sig. Corps as students, are relieved from duty at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for duty with 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps.

Maj. J. E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., will visit Derby, Conn., on business pertaining to Ord. Dept. than to his station.

Leave—Capt. G. C. Shaw, 30th Inf., 5 days' extension; 1st Lt. O. R. Meredith, 7th Inf., 10 days; Capt. T. C. Cook, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days, and Maj. H. M. Merriam, C. A. C., 14 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. G. W. Dashiell, the C-3, to command the C-1.

Chief Gunner J. H. Bell, the Wisconsin, to Philadelphia Yard.

Mach. G. Kesser, the Louisiana, to the Wyoming.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—At southern drill grounds, Arizona, Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, and the Wyoming; at Puerto Plata, Hancock and Potomac; Connecticut, at Lynnhaven Roads; Mayflower at Washington.

Sailed—Arethusa, Charleston, for Pensacola; Glacier, Salina Cruz, for Manzanillo; Orion, Guam, for Nagasaki; Prairie, Puerto Plata, for Hampton Roads, and the Yankton, La Paz, for Acapulco.

The Arizona has joined the Atlantic fleet, and has been assigned to Division 8 of the battleship force.

The Birmingham has been ordered placed in reserve at Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

The Washington has been ordered placed in full commission at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1.

The Tacoma has been ordered placed in full commission as soon as personnel are available at Boston.

The North Carolina has been ordered placed in reserve immediately at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

The Salem has been ordered placed out of commission upon arrival at Philadelphia.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for physician for the care of mentally defective children, (psychiatrist,) Grade 4. There will be one vacancy in the Education Department at a salary of $2,820 a year on Jan. 1, 1917. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 3; technical 4; practical test in clinic, 3. The minimum age is 21 years. There are also three vacancies for resident physician for the care of the mentally defective in the Charities Department at $1,500 a year.

United States.

Commission announces for Nov. 28 an examination for mechanical draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, technical training and experience, and practical tests rated on work submitted. Applicants must have had at least three years' experience as mechanical draftsmen, or must be graduates of a technical school. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Frank A. Young Alumni Association of P. S. 25 and 52, the Bronx, will hold a meeting in the auditorium of P. S. 52 at 8 P. M. on Nov. 17.

The Greenwich Home and School Association will hold its monthly meting tomorrow in P. S. 41, 30 Greenwich Avenue. Mrs. Cabot Ward will speak on "What New York City Does for Its Children."

The sum of $8,500 has been appropriated for the purchase of property located on Tratford and Blake Avenues, Brooklyn, as a site for school purposes.

The sum of $33,310.81 has been appropriated for the payment of awards, to other with interest, in the proceedings for the acquisition of lands and premises on the southerly side of Jennings Street, between Union and Prospect Avenues, the Bronx.

P. S. 124 has been made an annex to P. S. 10, Manhattan.

Classes for elementary subjects and English to foreigners will be opened in P. S. 13 and 35, Richmond, as annexes to P. S. 14, Richmond.

James F. Wilson has been appointed as Principal of the East Side Evening High School for Men.

Leave of absence without pay for six months has been granted to Emily A. Cabb, attendance officer, for restoration of health.

The evening recreation centres at P. S. 30 and 70, the Bronx, has been closed on account of poor attendance.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 15: Sergt. L. Duffy, C. O. Squad, to 95, assignment to Bur. of Infor. discontinued. Patrol. M. Beekman, 15 to 85, bicycle duty; P. C. Harse, 85 to 204, bicycle to motorcycle duty; B. Broden, 180 to 277, bicycle duty. Mitual: H. C. Buser, 274, bicycle to motor-cycle duty; M. E. Gilsaman, 274, motor cycle to bicycle duty.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. M. J. Pulbin, 65, and E. W. Dugin, Trat. Dtv., Rubdiv. A, to C. O. Squad, to Div. Burrs, Bur. of Repts. and Bundles, 89 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 16; W. F. O'Brien, 183, to I. D., clerical duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 17; E. J. O'Rourke, 168, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 10 days, 8 P. M., Nov. 17.

To 13 I. D. from prects. indicated, as chauffeurs, 15 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 15: F. J. Stricklend, 26; B. Schindler, 81; F. J. Barth, 42; F. E. Gleason, 154; J. Shea, 189; J. T. McCarthy, 281; A. H. Hauske, 282; J. B. Green, 283; M. L. Cuff, 285.

Leave of Absence, (without pay): Patrol. E. F. Eich, 171, 1 day, 12:01 P. M., Nov. 20.

Full Pay While Sick Report: Patrol H. R. Kelly, 28, 8:20 P. M., Nov. 1, during disability; T. Donohue, 38, 2:15 A. M., Nov. 3, during disability; T. J. Foster, 42, 11:30 A. M., Nov. 4, to 12 P. M., Nov. 6; T. J. Fitzgerald, 10, 2 A. M., Oct. 30, to 12 P. M., Oct. 27; J. Humphries, 66, 6:30 P. M., Oct. 31, during disability; D. J. Driscoll, 81, 2:55 P. M., Oct. 24, to 12 P. M., Oct. 31; J. J. Doherty, 1353, 2:30 A. M., Oct. 31, to 12 P. M. Oct. 22; C. Schad, 276, 11:45 P. M., Oct. 28, during disability.

Death: Patrol. E. W. Dwyer, 155, at 12:15 A. M., Nov. 11.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire. 1st Gr. E. J. Orpheus, H. & L. 121, at 1 A. M. Nov. 12. Funeral from his late residence, 1,403 McCormack Av., Ozone Park, Queens, at 2 P. M. today. Interment at Maple Grove Cemetery, Jamaica, Queens. The members of H. & L. 121 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Promoted: Lieut. E. A. Hotchkiss, Rescue 1, to the rank of Capt., at $2,500 a year; Fire. 1st Gr. C. H. Roehn, H. & L. 121, to the rank of Lieutenant, at $1,100 a year.

Assignments: Capt. E. A. Hotchkiss, to Rescue Co. 1; Lieut. C. H. Roehn, to H. & L. Co. 121.

The following will report to Fire. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. Friday, Nov. 17: J. C. Foote, Eng. 16; A. Hotherseil, Eng. 21; R. Bornhels, Eng. 26; J. J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Wildmer, Jr., Eng. 69; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 73; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; W. Holland, Eng. 78; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. G. Stein, Eng. 94; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 240; J. M. Hussey, Eng. 250; C. C. Spangenberg, Eng. 254; H. B. Eschar, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.), Eng. 285; A. C. Cole, Eng. 290; J. Schoppmeyer, Eng. 295; H. L. 22; J. A. Upratth, H. & L. 26; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; C. Chase, H. & L. 117; G. O. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruns, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 147; F. J. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. B. Murray H. & L. 149.

Filed: Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. Purcell, Eng. 38, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Temporary relief on sick report, at 8 A. M. Nov. 14: Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. Nichols, H. & L. 110, to office Relief and Pension Fund.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FITTER, &c.—Opportunity for first-class fitter and manager to take charge small workroom; owner ill; only one fully capable need apply; give full particulars as to ability, &c. Confidential, Y 304 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework in apartment; must be good cook, neat and reliable; wages $30. Apply Mrs. J. Mally, 104 West 57th.

J. FENENBAUM & SONS,
5 WEST 37TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A CLEVER MILLINERY DESIGNER, WHO CAN CREATE SMART TAILORED STYLES FOR THE FINE TRADE; EXCELLENT POSITION.

KITCHEN MAID wanted by family living in Irvington-on-Hudson; New York Central Railroad; 21 miles from New York; wages $30. Apply Room 920, 30 Church St., N. Y. City, or telephone Cortland 1670.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wants a competent maid; English or Scotch preferred; not under 30 years of age; pleasant service and interest necessary; only two in family; lady not over strong and needs personal attention and service; good place and appreciation for right person. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday, between 9 and 11 A. M., at 8 East 53d St.

MATRON, white, take charge ladies' retiring room, railroad station, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles; state age, experience, and references. S 243 Times Downtown.

MAID.—Competent maid wanted to assist with children; must be able to sew well; references. Apply Krug, 2,0 West 76th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER for family with two children under 3 years of age, in Westfield, N. J.; state references and salary expected. L 337 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good plain cook; no washing, ironing; musical preferred; $25. F. Hastings-on-Hudson.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; $8; switchboard experience. Weisbecker, 206-270 West 125th.

SALES CORRESPONDENT wanted, good opportunity to young woman, who has been employed by large advertising concern, must be capable to write up a snappy circular letter that will bring results and understands follow-up system. L 832 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary wanted, experienced, with executive ability, for a busy man; must be a stenographer, thoroughly understand bookkeeping, and understanding fire insurance business preferred; must be willing to do hard work and come well recommended. P. O. Box 83, New Brunswick, N. J.

SERVANT GIRL for family of 4, in Westfield, N. J.; state references and salary expected. L 328 Times Downtown.

SERVANT; $25. Call Horwitz, 1,130 Union Av., Bronx, (near subway Prospect Av.)

STENOGRAPHER, American, in manufacturer's New York office, Fifth Avenue Building; must have considerable experience as typist, also in filing; state age, experience, and salary; best of references required. H 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted; must be neat appearing and with some experience; preferably in an insurance brokerage office; $8 to start. Answer in own handwriting. Y 309 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with engineering experience; college girl; good opportunity; steady position; salary $12 for start. Inquire Connecticut Aircraft Co., branch office, 303 5th Av., Room 1,907, after 9 A. M.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and filing clerk, state age, salary required and references from last and previous firms; steady position. Address Manufacturer, M. M., 18 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,800 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4380. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced, wanted in office of wholesale clothing house. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 18-24 Washington Place.

YOUNG LADY to assist with office work; must have had office experience and good reference; at 207 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, ledger clerks, switchboards, cashiers. Free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
BERLITZ SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on graduation; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
This week only. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT'S Assistant, experienced in office of C. P. A.'s; must be good penman, of neat appearance, and a live wire; state age, experience, and salary. H 157 Times.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Active, aggressive, selling experience absolutely essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 808, 96 Warren St.

A CAPABLE MAN wanted to look after a stock room of a dry goods store. State reference and experience. Apply in writing, J. H., Y 297 Times Annex.

A CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN wanted; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED for department store in Western Pennsylvania. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to Box 1,

[illegible] Department.
Apply in person only, [illegible]

BILL CLERK, experienced; must be a young man, with knowledge of printing trade; state fully experience, age, and salary. L 327 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced; must be a rapid typewriter; state fully experience, age, and references. S 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, thoroughly experienced; neat appearance, quick and accurate at figures; must have good references; give full particulars of experience, &c. Address H. D. A., Room 91, 7 Park Row, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged man; steady employment with large growing concern; give references, qualifications, salary, &c. Address H. D. A., Room 91, 7 Park Row, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for Curb broker's office. Apply, stating past experience and salary required, S 240 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years to assist in shipping room and make himself generally useful in manufacturing house; good opportunity for ambitious boy. Gen. W. Haller, Inc., 213 Broadway.

BOYS.—Wanted, by large financial institution, three office boys; high school graduates preferred; salary to start $25 per month; excellent chance for advancement. S 96 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large downtown fire insurance office, boy 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, L 316 Times Downtown.

BOYS as messengers; bring proof of age and references; good wages, free uniforms, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY Wanted.—Bright, intelligent boy, office interior decorator and furnisher. Apply Hewett R. Stone, Hotel Biltmore.

BOY, bright, over 18, to make himself generally useful in office. Nellie Co., 141 West 36th.

BOY, 16-17, wanted by large importing house; good opportunity for bright boy; salary, $7. L 326 Times Downtown.

CASHIER wanted. Call 12 noon, Weiman's Cafe, 1,482 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good, careful driver; mechanical experience on Stone-Arrow car; state references, cars driven, length of service. L 316 Times Downtown.

CHINA PACKERS.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
ADDRESS H 74 TIMES.

CLERK.—Young man as filing clerk in underwriting department of large insurance company; in line for promotion to map clerk; advancement. L 328 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—One of the largest wholesale houses in the United States has an opening for a first-class correspondent; a young man who has had first-class letter, who is not afraid of work can obtain permanent position with advancement; give age, experience in detail, references, and salary to begin. Ability, 152 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED.
Young men, 21 years of age or over, required helpers or drivers on express wagons. Apply Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Dept., 59 Trinity Place, N. Y. C.

ENTRY CLERK.—EXPERIENCED ENTERING ORDERS; TAKE CHARGE OF CUTTING TICKET DEPARTMENT; GOOD PENMAN; ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. 1K, 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ESTIMATOR Wanted.—Man familiar with building construction, reading and taking off plans, estimate quantities, &c.; state qualifications and salary. J. 151 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—A factory at New Haven, Conn., employing approximately 1,000 hands, has an excellent, permanent opportunity, at high wages, for an experienced automatic screw machine executive; must be expert on Brown & Sharpe and Acme automatics. Address immediately, W. McM., Y 293 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted who understands carbonating and bottling sparkling wines with wire fastenings. Dewey, L 246 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Well-known trading concern, starting export department, requires the services of a man with broad experience in the export field; must be resourceful and fully capable to organize the department. Y 148 Times.

FILE CLERK, EXPERIENCED; MUST BE NEAT AND ACCURATE. REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING AND GIVE REFERENCES. S 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN wanted, dry colors, lakes or paints; experienced in manufacturing. Address, giving age, experience, idea of remuneration, and references. Lakes, P. O. Box 310, Newark, N. J.

FOREMAN.—Intelligent and active young man wanted for foreman in dye manufactory, 60 miles from New York; state salary expected. Y 290 Times Annex.

FUR SALESMAN.—An experienced retail fur salesman wanted for town of about 100,000 population; state experience, age, reference. Replies will be kept in writing, W. M., Y 295 Times Annex.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Must have experience in office and shop, ability to handle new phonograph record concern; must be well recommended. Address, giving age, references, qualifications, salary expected. Address by letter only, "Record," Room 810A World Building.

HAIR CUTTER.—First-class hair cutter must come well recommended, steady position. A. Mursten, 20 East 8th St.

LINEMAN WANTED.—First-class electric light lineman; steady work; good wages. Apply Wm. Foster, 1,208 North 21st St., Phila., Penn.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; good wages. Apply Room 1, Hargo Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN wanted, about 35 or 40 years of age; thoroughly conversant with automobile construction and shop practice; must have good education; state qualifications. S 239 Times Annex.

MAN wanted; must be experienced on ticket punches, cutting dies, assembling, &c.; a good proposition for the right man; will pay transportation. McGill Ticket Punch Co., Chicago.

MANUFACTURER DESIRES CONTINUOUS SERVICES OF MECHANIC OR MASTER MECHANIC; MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING FORCE OF MECHANICS. L 324 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL APPRAISER.
Experienced mechanical appraiser for work in Eastern States; fair salary; all road expenses. Write Room 1,237, 55 Maiden Lane, New York City, or call 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. or 5 P. M. to 6 P. M. No beginners need apply. Telephone 3045 John.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity in large corporation. L 236 Times Downtown.

PAINTERS. — Experienced in automobile work; apply immediately, New Haven Carriage Company, New Haven, Conn.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT FOR SOBER AND LIVE SOCIAL EDITION MEN FOR DISPLAY AND WRITE UP EXTRA; LIBERAL COMMISSION. APPLY TO ADVERTISING MANAGER, REALTY, 702 BROAD ST., NEWARK, BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A.M.

PICTURE FRAMER.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced picture framer capable of handling first-class work. Apply to Manager, Picture Department, third floor, Central Building.

PLUMBERS.—On high-class jobbing work; union men, having experience on good class work, will be given steady employment; must be thoroughly competent. Milton Schnaier & Co., 843-849 Columbus Av., (76th-77th.)

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATOR.—
MUST BE A RAPID TYPIST;
TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE PREFERRED. APPLY AT ONCE,
AMERICAN EXPORTER, 17 BATTERY PLACE.

PORTERS.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
H 75 TIMES.

REPRESENTATIVES now covering Southern States, to carry in connection with nonconflicting lines, on strict commission basis, high grade lines of middy blouses and boys' dresses. Address, with full particulars, Mendels Brothers, Inc., 109-113 South St., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing with expanding business must have an salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account to proper man; good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience, references in letter; C. S., 85 Times Annex.

SALESMAN [illegible] good standing [illegible]

SALESMEN [illegible] Apply [illegible]

SALESMEN [illegible] Apply [illegible]

SALESMEN [illegible] Apply

MRS. ASTOR HOSTESS TO SOCIAL WORKERS

Immigration Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce Her Guests.

SEEK BETTER CITIZENSHIP

Distinguished Men and Women Included Among the Eighty-seven Invited.

Mrs. Vincent Astor gave last evening as her first entertainment of the season a large dinner at the Astor town house, 840 Fifth Avenue, for the members of the Immigration Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made up of well-known men and women. It was the first time the Astor town house had been opened for a dinner of this kind, but it was not the first entertainment at which Mrs. Astor had been the hostess to aid in the work of the Americanization of immigrants. Her first large dinner was on Oct. 15, 1915, when she entertained at dinner at 122 East Seventy-eighth Street, and at which the scope of the work of the National Americanization Committee was made plain.

One of its objects is the enactment of uniform laws in order to arrive at a uniform interpretation of citizenship in this country, and to put the committee in touch with schools and colleges, Government agencies and foreign newspapers, and to reach especially those immigrants whose work touches on national defenses, such as munitions plants, mines, quarries, and railways. She also gave several luncheons last Autumn for the committee, at one of which Colonel Roosevelt made an address.

Mr. Astor was unable, owing to another engagement, to be present last night, and Mrs. Astor, who received in the drawing room, had with her the women who were to act as the assistant hostesses at the various tables. These included Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Miss Frances A. Keller, and Miss Harriette Post.

The dinner was served at 8:30 at eight tables decorated with roses, in the large dining room, and during it the objects of the committee were discussed, and a few brief speeches were made at its close.

Among the eighty-seven guests asked were John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; John Aspegren, Robert Bacon, Nicholas Murray Butler, A. Barton Hepburn, Felix M. Warburg, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Julius Rosenwald, George Cabot Ward, Charles E. Falconer of Baltimore, Joseph E. Hubinger, President of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; E. M. Clendenning of Kansas City, Professor J. H. Cuntz, Gano Dunn, J. Rogers Flannery of Pittsburgh, J. N. Francolini, John M. Humphrey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; W. A. Law of Philadelphia, Dr. Bruce H. Payne of Nashville, Tenn.; Wolfgang H. Preuss, I. W. Schmid of Detroit, Dr. Antonio Stella, H. H. Wheaton of Washington, R. B. Woodward of Rochester, J. L. Zook of Chicago, and Louis R. Cheney of Hartford.

The special purpose of the dinner was to start the Americanization program for 1917. During the past year this committee and the Federal Bureau of Education and many local Chambers of Commerce have been active in the work of Americanizing immigrants, and have been assisted by various employers of labor and the heads of many industries in securing a better understanding of the value of American citizenship among their employes.

FEARS FOREIGN COMPETITION

City Bank Official Sounds Warning at Sphinx Club Dinner.

William F. Kels, Vice President of the National City Bank, speaking before the Sphinx Club last night at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria, warned business men and manufacturers in the United States not to delude themselves with the belief that the prosperity in trade that had been built up on the exportation of munitions of war would not be seriously jeopardized by severe competition by war-impoverished Europe.

Mr. Kels asserted that it was known that the Allies had already held economic conferences to plan for the future and that England was contemplating a protective tariff, which would enable it to meet new conditions when hostilities had drawn to a close. He said it was also known that agreements had been entered into covering future trade which might be detrimental to our own, and that the Central Powers likewise were already preparing for the economic contest by which they hoped to refill their depleted coffers.

Mr. Kels quoted statistics in proof of the contention that the country's exports, hugely inflated by the demand for war materials, showed a falling off of articles normally sent out to other nations.

"We find that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury assuring the people that there is no occasion to fear competition from Europe after the war; that Europe is industrially crippled and commercially prostrate," said Mr. Kels. "But we also have the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission asserting that Europe will be able to produce in greater volume and on a closer margin than heretofore. Whatever is the truth, we should find out the facts and prepare for what is to come."

"If we deduct from the value of our exports the value of these war materials and supplies and make due allowances for inflated values, the actual quantity of our normal exports for the year 1916 will be found to be less than the year 1914, whereas our imports, making the same deductions, will be found to be a little more."

Mr. Kels said that more important than this was the fact that the United States would have to face competition in its home markets and would have to adopt wise legislative measures to protect the $40,000,000,000 worth of goods it sold within its own borders annually.

Other speakers were Edward James Cattell, City statistician of Philadelphia; Isaac Franklin Russell, and James E. Bennett.

WANT EDISON LIGHT AT 3 CENTS AN HOUR

Consumers' League Demands Appraisal of Electric Company's Property.

REDUCTION OFFER OPPOSED

Drop to 7 Cents Declared to be Only Fraction of What Service Board Should Demand.

When the Public Service Commission meets at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to decide whether the offer of the New York Edison Company to reduce its rates shall be accepted a demand will be made by the Electrical League of New York, Inc., through its counsel, Frank R. Greene, that the commission proceed at once to appraise the property owned by the company and its subsidiaries in an effort to discover a just basis upon which to reckon fair compensation.

The demand, backed by a large number of the company's customers, will come as a surprise to the commission, for up to late yesterday afternoon there had been no thought but that the commission would meet, accept the company's offer, and adjourn.

The league has figures and data upon which it bases computations to show that about 3 cents a kilowatt hour would be a reasonable charge in Manhattan and the Bronx. The offer of the company was that the maximum rate to be charged for electric current in every part of those boroughs should be reduced from 8 cents to 7½ cents per kilowatt hour for the first half of 1917 and to 7 cents thereafter. It was said that consumers would save $750,000 during the first six months of the year and total of $1,750,000 for the year. The company also agreed that if the saving did not amount to $750,000 for the first six months to make up the difference in a further reduction.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission and Commissioner Hayward and City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, members of the committee to consider the rate, expressed themselves pleased with the offer. Mayor Mitchel also expressed gratification over the result of the conferences.

Nothing was said about any appraisal of the company's property, but the inference was that the concession would make an appraisal unnecessary and that that part of the arrangement between the company and the commission made in 1913 when the rate was reduced from 8 cents to 6 would continue under the new agreement.

The Electrical League was incorporated on Sept. 28, 1916, with Rasmus Monsaad, Vice President and General Manager of the Pressure Lighting Company, as its consulting engineer. Mr. Greene said that the league had a large membership representing all parts of the city and that the list of members was growing daily. No attempt was made to take part in any of the proceedings before the commission, because it was deemed wiser to wait and see what the outcome was. Mr. Greene said yesterday that the outcome has been so unsatisfactory that the league had resolved to insist upon an appraisal of the company's property.

"The company having offered," he said, "to give $1,750,000 to its customers in Manhattan and the Bronx during the coming year, a time when the cost of all of the commodities it uses has increased greatly, the inference is that it could give a much larger sum and still earn fair dividends for its stockholders."

He thought that the only way to find out the fair price for current would be through an appraisal. He called attention to the fact that an appraisal of the property of the Brooklyn Edison Company had resulted in shaving millions off of the company's valuation.

The demand of the league upon the commission for an appraisal will be based upon figures obtained by the Legislative Investigation Committee in 1906 and on facts gathered recently by the league itself. Mr. Greene said that according to the data reported by the Legislative Committee the maximum value of all property owned by the Edison Company, without allowing for depreciation, was $23,089,781.84.

"That this was a liberal valuation of the Edison Company plant at that time," he said, "is clearly shown by the records of the organization of the company on May 1, 1901, when it took over several small electric companies operating in Manhattan. The total capitalization of these small companies amounted to less than $20,000,000, for which the Edison Company made a blanket entry on its books, 'plant and property, $78,000,000.' Through this simple hydraulic operation of high finance approximately $58,000,000 of water was injected into the New York Edison Company at the beginning of its career.

"The electric consumers have been paying the New York Edison Company excessive rates on this fictitious investment for over fifteen years. Through a system of capitalization (on its books) the enormous profits derived from its extortionate rates, the New York Edison Company now claims that its investment is approximately $132,000,000, and that its rates for current to electric users should be based on this grossly inflated figure."

A pamphlet of figures issued by the league, and which will be used by Mr. Greene in his argument before the commission in favor of an appraisal, presents many tables to show that the company had on Jan. 1, 1916, a cash surplus of $55,501,280.35. The pamphlet smiles over the reduction "forced" by the Public Service Commission, when Edward E. McCall was its Chairman, of from 10 cents to 8 and says of it:

"By increasing the number of kilowatt hours to be paid for at the maximum rate of 8 cents from 250 in its 10-cent rate to 900 in its 8-cent schedule and one-half a cent per hour for bulb renewals, which were included in the 10-cent rate, the New York Edison Company practically nullified the commission's order reducing the rate to 8 cents. The McCall Commission made no attempt to stop this juggling which reduced its widely heralded 20 per cent. reduction to less than 2 per cent."

Mr. Greene said that the league was sure that the maximum rate for current in Manhattan and the Bronx should not be more than three cents, and referred to the fact that in many cities in the country the rate was around that figure.

"There are over 140,000 users of electric current in Manhattan and the Bronx," he said, "who are supplied by the Edison Company. The unorganized condition of electric consumers has made them easy prey for the companies with their trained experts, attorneys, &c., to appear before legislative and other bodies when the question of rates was being discussed. Just at present we are not going to concern ourselves with the rate question. We are going to insist that an appraisal of the company's property be made by the Public Service Commission."

STANDARD OIL'S 8-HOUR DAY

California Company Reduces Hours with No Cut in Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The Standard Oil Company of California voluntarily granted the eight-hour workday today to all refinery, pipe-line, and producing department employes. There will be no change in wages. K. R. Kingsbury, Vice President of the company, said 5,000 employes would be affected and that several thousand more men would be employed through the change from two to three daily working shifts.

The eight-hour day has been in force with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for a year, it was said here yesterday by officials of that company.

Prof. Critchlow's Wife Asks Divorce

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Elizabeth Critchlow, wife of Professor Frank L. Critchlow, a teacher of French in Princeton University, today filed a petition in the Court of Chancery seeking a divorce. She charges that her husband deserted her in 1914. The couple were married in 1911 and have no children. Mrs. Critchlow also petitioned the court for permission to resume her maiden name, Elizabeth Clayton. An injunction was obtained by Mrs. Critchlow several months ago which prevented her husband from entering their home in Princeton.

Police Band to Give Entertainments.

The tenth annual entertainment and reception of the Police Band will be held in the Harlem River Casino Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, and in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, the following night, proceeds are to be used to defray the expenses of the band, which are heavy, owing to the fact that the men play at police receptions, funerals and outings gratis. Sergeant Floyd Pitts, President of the band, has invited Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and other city officials.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20,000 STOLEN BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been stolen: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 25-year debenture gold 4 per cent. coupon bonds, dated May 1, 1906, due May 1, 1931, numbered 166, 167, 168, 6845, 14507, 15755, 15760, 15761, 15764, 20504, 20771, 20772, 20773, 25048, 33313, 48477, 48378, 48479, 48480, 48481. The above bonds were taken by a bank messenger who was covered by the bond of this company, and we have paid full value to the bank. Any information regarding the location of these bonds will be appreciated and a SUITABLE REWARD will be paid for evidence leading to their recovery and delivery to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—1 parcel post mail, insured, from New York Oct. 23 to Taunton, Mass., bar-pin and 2 rings; reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Davenport, care Peabe, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—On Monday, Nov. 13, platinum bar pin, set with eight diamonds, and with diamond chips. Miss M. McTinney, 542 W. 124th St. Apt. 62. Reward.

LOST.—Near Aeolian Hall, crystal pin, set in platinum, diamonds, and sapphires; $50 reward. Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

LOST.—Diamond ring, platinum setting; reward; no questions asked. Brennan, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—At or near Cort Theatre, diamond bar pin; reward if returned to 255 West 94th, Apt. 6A.

LOST—Finder of Sigma Kappa Sigma pin please return to 1,230 Amsterdam Av.; reward. F. O. Box 333.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece, between 516 West 130th and Amsterdam; reward. Ehrhardt, 516 West 150th St.

LOST—Saturday, bracelet, Broadway theatrical district; keepsake; liberal reward. J. M. 110 Barclay St.

LOST—Black fur collar, on Nassau, Fulton St., Monday. Return 150 Nassau St., Room 1220.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs

LOST—Near New Rochelle, Sept. 28, large black spaniel; $50 reward will be paid for his return to John G. Agar, New Rochelle. Tel. 0 New Rochelle.

LOST—Airedale dog, male; liberal reward. Crowder, 12 Stockholm St., Brooklyn. 4113 Bushwick.

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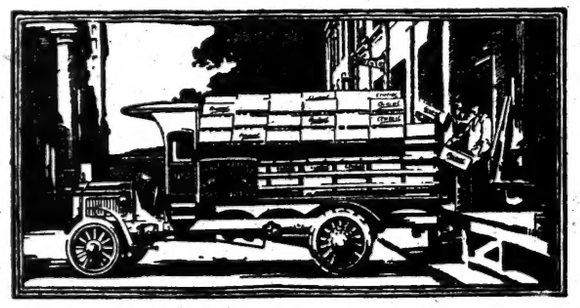

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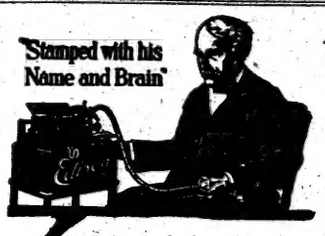

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